



Interim Forest Management Plan

Property Identifiers

Property Name and Designation (multiple small properties can be grouped): **Llewellyn (Murry Creek) State Ice Age Trail Area**

County(ies): **Portage**

Property Acreage: **127.26 acres**

Forestry Property Code(s): **5001 (Compartment 401)**

Master Plan Date (if property has one): **No Master Plan**

Part 1: Property Assessment (1-2 pages maximum)

The following items should be considered during the property assessment. Not all sections may be relevant for all properties.

General Property Description

Llewellyn SIATA is in the Central Sand Hills Ecological Landscape which is located in central Wisconsin at the eastern edge of what was once Glacial Lake Wisconsin. The landforms in this ecological landscape are a series of glacial moraines that were later partially covered by glacial outwash. The area is characterized by a mixture of farmland, woodlots, wetlands, small kettle lakes, and cold water streams, all on sandy soils. Current vegetation is composed of more than one-third agricultural crops, and almost 20% grasslands with smaller amounts of open wetland, open water, shrubs, barren, and urban areas. Forest cover is about 28%. The major forested type is oak-hickory, with smaller amounts of white, red, and jack pine, maple-basswood, lowland hardwoods, aspen-birch, and spruce-fir.

Llewellyn SIATA nearly evenly divided between two landtype associations: Arnott-Almond Moraine Complex and Wild Rose-Wautoma Moraine Complex. The former has a characteristic landform pattern of rolling, hummocky moraine formed from till and glacial meltwater deposition. Bedrock types are carbonates and are between 100 feet and 50 feet of the land surface. Soils are well drained, excessively drained, and somewhat excessively drained sandy and loamy soils with a loamy sand, loamy fine sand, or sandy loam surface over non-calcareous loamy sand till or drift or over sand outwash. The characteristic landform pattern of the latter is rolling, drumlin and hummocky moraine and outwash terrace complex formed from till and glacial meltwater deposition. Bedrock is sandstone and is between 100 feet and 50 feet of the land surface. Soils are excessively drained, well drained, and poorly drained sandy soils with a loamy sand or muck surface over non-calcareous sand outwash or sandy loam or loamy sand till or drift, along with very poorly drained nonacid organic soils.

Within a 5km radius of Llewellyn SIATA, roughly half of the landscape is forested with a variety of hardwoods and conifer plantations. The remainder is open land including row crop agriculture, grasslands, and home sites. A high proportion of the land is in public (DNR) ownership.



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Site Specifics

Roughly two-thirds of this site consists of conifer plantation and one-third Southern Dry Forest. There are Alder Thicket and non-native grasses along Murry Creek and small Dry Prairie openings.

The small prairie openings are embedded in the Southern Dry Forest. They are in proximity with Karner blue butterfly habitat on the adjacent DNR property so there is potential to expand habitat for the butterfly.

Current forest types:

- Red pine (63%) 80 acres, date of origin 1964 and 1984, softwood small sawlogs and softwood poles
- Oak (28%) 36 acres, date of origin 1925, hardwood small sawlogs
- White pine (<2%) 2 acres, date of origin 1962, softwood small sawlogs
- White spruce (<2%) 2 acres, date of origin 1966, softwood poles

Llewellyn SIATA is neither within an Important Bird Area nor a Wildlife Action Plan-designated Conservation Opportunity Area.

A Rapid Ecological Assessment was conducted in 2012. No potential deferral or consultation sites were identified.

No State Natural Areas occur on the site.

No rare plants or animals are known from the site. Karner blue butterflies were observed on DNR land immediately to the east in 2012 and there is potential to expand their habitat onto Llewellyn SIATA.

An invasive species survey has not been conducted on this parcel. Exotic grasses were noted along Murry Creek in 2012.

Soils consist of loamy sand, sandy loam, loam, and muck.

Cultural and Recreational Considerations

This property contains a segment of the Ice Age National Scenic Trail. Thinning or cutting timber near the trail should take in account aesthetic and other impacts on recreational users. Follow vegetation management criteria and guidelines in NR 1.29 and Parks "Timber Management Guidelines." The following guidelines should also be followed:

- A map must be provided of the proposed use areas including trail segments and adjacent property. **THE MAP MUST DEMONSTRATE THAT THE TRAIL IS THE ONLY MEANS OF ACCESS TO THE PROPERTY.**
- A statement explaining why any other means of access cannot be used.
- A statement describing the type of and number of vehicles or other equipment that will be used, the projected frequency of use, and the length of time required to complete the timber sale.
- A detailed plan describing the anticipated restoration after the permitted trail use. Restoration plans must include proper grading, drainage and use of native and non-invasive species of vegetation including grass seed as necessary.
- The trail segment may be used:
 - a) Only for purposes reasonably necessary to carry out the timber sale;
 - b) Only for the permitted distance as agreed upon by the requestor and DNR staff;



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- c) Only on weekdays during specified daylight hours; and
- d) Only during the winter months when the ground is frozen.

Part 2: IFMP Components (1-2 pages maximum)

Management Objectives (Outline primary forest management objectives):

1. Conifer plantations
 - a. Promote the health, vigor, and growth of pine resource.
 - b. Enhance, maintain, and protect recreational opportunities within plantations.
 - c. Provide for SIATA visitor safety.
 - d. Limit introduction and spread of invasive species.
 - e. Protect water quality of associated streams and wetlands.
 - f. Promote conversion to deciduous species where applicable.
2. Hardwood stands
 - a. Provide for SIATA visitor safety in developed areas.

Property Prescriptions (Identify specific and pertinent prescriptions by area or forest type, including passive management areas, extended rotation, and other information that will help achieve the objectives):

1. Conifer plantations:
 - a. Manage according to standard silvicultural practices outlined in DNR silvicultural handbook.
 - b. Adhere to Park's "Timber Harvest Guidance" when establishing timber sales.
 - c. Maintain the use of timber sales as an option in widespread hazard tree management.
 - d. Follow BMP's for invasive species
 - e. Follow BMP's for water quality.
2. Hardwood Stands
 - a. Address hazard tree management along the Ice Age Trail

Approvals:

District Ecologist Date

Forester Date

Property Manager Date



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Area/Team Supervisor

Date