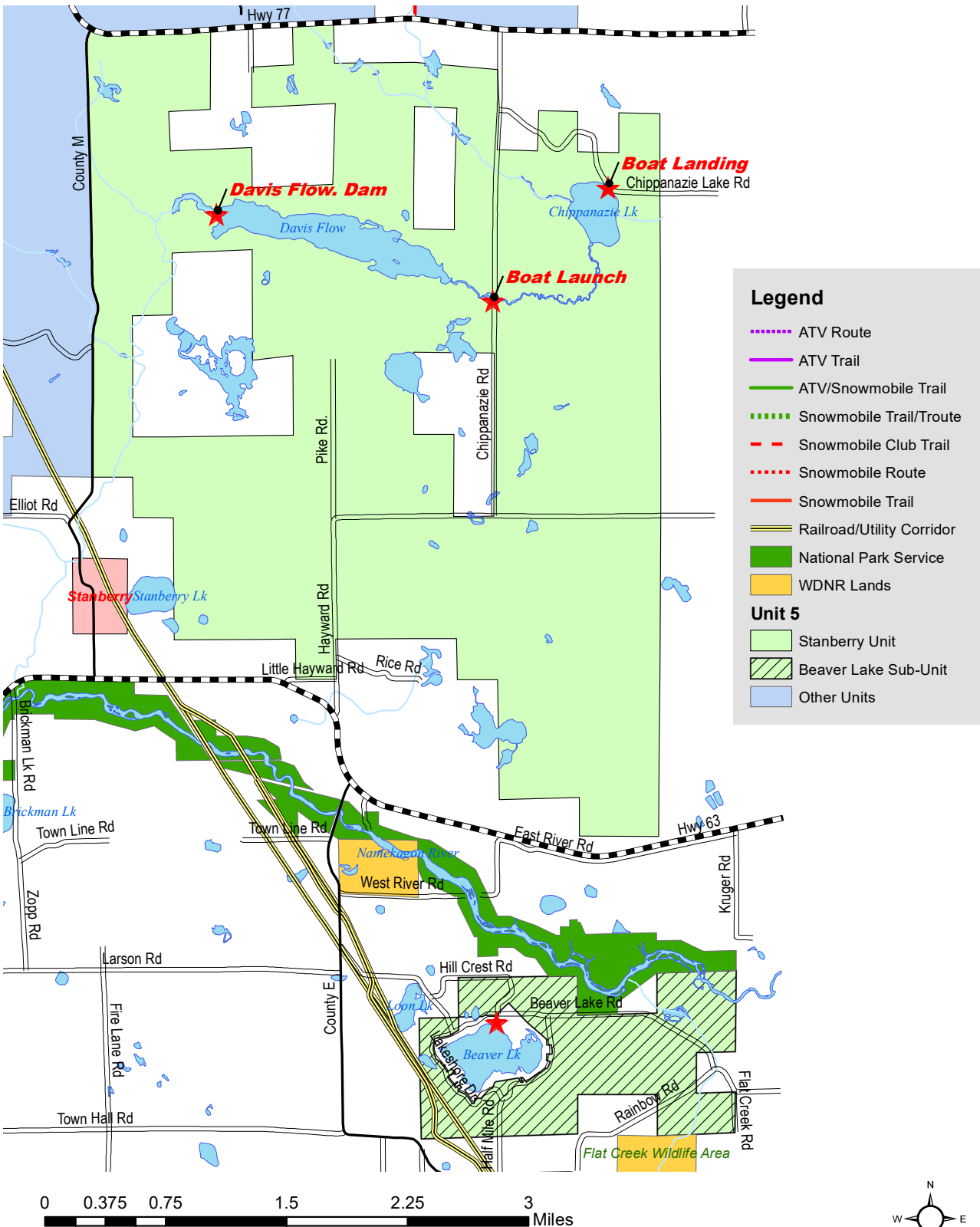


WASHBURN COUNTY FOREST COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN
INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT UNITS
CHAPTER 3000.5 – STANBERRY UNIT

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*Approved by Washburn County Board of Supervisors October 19, 2021
No Revisions*



3000.5.2 COMPARTMENTS 26, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 58

3000.5.3 ACRES 8,053 (former unit 09 and north area of unit 19)

3000.5.4 FOREST TYPES

FOREST TYPE	1995 ACRES	1995 PERCENT	2005 ACRES	2005 PERCENT	2020 ACRES	2020 PERCENT
ASPEN	3980	49.3%	3925	48.6%	3849	47.7%
LOWLAND BRUSH	778	9.7%	779	9.7%	795	9.8%
NORTHERN HARDWOOD	796	9.9%	786	9.8%	681	8.5%
RED OAK	526	6.5%	516	6.4%	534	6.6%
RED PINE	401	5.0%	363	4.5%	409	5.1%
WATER	216	2.7%	329	4.1%	329	4.1%
CEDAR	47	0.6%	32	0.4%	287	3.6%
SWAMP CONIFER	301	3.7%	296	3.7%	265	3.3%
NON FORESTED WETLAND	143	1.8%	211	2.6%	254	3.2%
SWAMP HARDWOOD	165	2.1%	169	2.1%	197	2.4%
TAMARACK	127	1.6%	117	1.5%	154	1.9%
WHITE PINE	66	0.8%	52	0.7%	113	1.4%
GRASS	48	0.6%	63	0.8%	71	0.9%
FIR / SPRUCE	420	5.2%	378	4.7%	58	0.7%
WHITE BIRCH	36	0.5%	34	0.4%	37	0.5%
ROW	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	15	0.2%
UPLAND BRUSH	3	0.0%	3	0.0%	5	0.1%
TOTAL	8053	100.00%	8053	100.00%	8053	100.00%

**changes from 1995 to 2005 are to be used for general comparison. Certain data sets are calculated due to restructuring of IRMU units in 2020. Other changes may reflect changes in mapping accuracy or changes in forest type definitions. 1995 and 2005 data is an estimate based on prior reported percentages applied to current acreage.*

3000.5.5 ECOLOGICAL LANDSCAPES

A majority of the unit, primarily the north and east portion lies within the North Central Forest Ecological Landscape. This landscape provides opportunities for mesic forests such as northern hardwood, oak, aspen/birch on the uplands as well as swamp conifer and swamp hardwood in the lowlands. There may be some opportunities to promote hemlock hardwood, yellow birch, and natural white pine.

The south and west areas lie within the Northwest Sands Ecological Landscape. This landscape indicates management opportunities for dry forests such as jack pine, red pine, scrub oak, and associates such as aspen. There are also opportunities to mimic barrens characters by emulating

historic fire patterns through harvesting practices. There may be some opportunity to provide for presumed climax overstory by managing some sites towards white pine, red pine types.

3000.5.6 LANDFORMS

The primary landforms within this unit are rolling collapsed moraines with swamps common (*Hayward Moraines LTA and Frog Creek Moraines LTA*); undulating outwash plain and stream terraces (*Hayward Plains LTA*) and undulating outwash plains with isolated morainic hills and ridges (*Spooner Plains LTA*).

3000.5.7 SOILS

The soils in the southern unit and the south $\frac{3}{4}$ of the northern unit are dominated by loamy sands (*Keweenaw-Sayner-Vilas complex' Croswell Loamy Sand; Graycalm-Menahga complex; and others*). The northern $\frac{1}{4}$ of the north unit is a combination of silt loam (*Frogcreek-Stinnett-Wozny complex; and Frogcreek Silt Loam*) and sandy loam (*Stanberry Sandy Loam; Stanberry-Pence complex; Keweenaw-Pence complex; and others*). There are some large hydric soil areas within the unit which are split between muck (*Lupton, Cathro and Tawas soils; Bowstring Muck and others*) and peat (*Loxley Muck Peat*).

3000.5.8 FOREST HABITAT TYPES

The unit is primarily comprised of AVDe and PArVAm types.

The AVDe areas provide for oak management and aspen management opportunities. The PArVAm types are better suited for aspen, although some pine opportunities may be present.

The northern edge of the unit contains some areas of ATM and AAt types, which provide for northern hardwood management opportunities.

See Section 810.1.3 for more information on forest habitat types.

3000.5.9 WATER RESOURCES

All water resources within this unit are part of the Trego Lake, Middle Namekagon River watershed, which flows general south into the Namekagon, above Trego Lake, and ultimately the Saint Croix River.

Lakes with County Forest Frontage

Name	Acres	Frontage	Fishery	Designations
Stanberry Lake	37.3	.12 miles	Yes	None

Lakes within County Forest

Name	Acres	Fishery	Designations
Davis Flowage	117.4	Yes	None
Chippanazie Lake	58.2	Yes	None
24 Unnamed Ponds	119.0	No	None

Rivers and Stream with County Forest

Name	Miles	Type	Fishery	Designations
Namekagon River	0.3	Warm Water	Yes, Warm Water	ORW
Chippanazie Creek	0.4	Cold Water	Class I Trout	ERW
Chippanazie Creek	3.2	Warm Water	No	None
Elm Creek	1.6	Warm Water	No	None
Flat Creek	0.6	Warm Water	No	None
5 Unnamed	3.8	Warm Water	No	None

Davis Flowage

This 117 acre flowage was reconstructed and restored in 1998. A new dike and sheet piled weir were installed using a variety of grants from external partners. Even though the State Legislature adopted more stringent requirements for inspections of dams in Wisconsin and the costs for compliance with the program are significant, this Plan recommends continuing to operate and maintain the flowage.

3000.5.10 RECREATION

- There are no designated recreation trails within this unit, although the areas receive high levels of recreational use, primarily due to the unit's proximity to Hayward.
- The Davis Flowage, restored in 1998, provide a unique, remote fishing opportunity. Boats can launch adjacent to the culvert on Chippanazie Creek on the east and access the flowage to the west.

3000.5.11 HISTORICAL, CULTURAL, ECOLOGICAL

- There is evidence of numerous homestead sites in the Chippanazie Road Area.
- There are rumors of a wagon trail from the late 1800's running north from the Stanberry Area, north along Chippanazie Creek into the Town of Frog Creek that is believed to have accessed the logging camps in the area.
- Log drives are likely to have occurred on Chippanazie Creek and into the Namekagon River. There are old logging sluice dams within this area.
- Davis (Chippanazie) Flowage was originally constructed in the 1940's to hold water for cranberry production. Lands to the south of the flowage show attempts to develop bog systems but there's no evidence that cranberries were produced.

3000.5.12 PROTECTION NEEDS

- Most of the upland areas within this unit are dominated by deciduous forests and the soils are generally loamy sand and sandy loam. Both these factors contribute to a fairly low risk of catastrophic wildfire.
- There is an abandoned landfill and landfill cap in the southern block as identified in Section 3000.5.12
- There are areas of oak scattered through the central portion of the northern block. Monitor for oak wilt.

3000.5.13 AESTHETICS

- Highway 77 is an Aesthetic Zone. While there are not specific mitigating techniques prescribed here, management will generally be tailored to minimize the aesthetic impact of even aged harvests. As a general philosophy, management will not be hidden, but visual impact should be mitigated through staggered harvest, irregular boundaries, and possibly conversion to northern hardwood types.
- There is a small area adjacent to the Namekagon River in the northeast corner of the southern block. Aesthetics include a 100 foot no management zone from the edge of the river (salvage excluded) and an additional 300 foot adjusted management zone. Within this 300 feet, management will include a primary goal of aesthetics. See Section 530.2 for more information on the National Scenic Riverway Zone.

3000.5.14 LAND CONTROL

Easements Granted to County

- Section 15, 22 T41N-R10W. Easement to cross existing roads on Davis property for purpose of maintaining dam and dikes granted by Davis et al to Washburn County in 2011. Recorded 350042. Original document was land contract in 1995. 2011 deed satisfied that contract.

Road Use Agreements to Private Parties

- SWNE, SENE 14 T41N-R10W. Access from Chippanazie Road to NWNE 14 T41N-R10W. Issued to Peterson. Expired 12/31/2005.

Encroachment Issues

- NWSW 27 T41N-R10W. Fields actively farmed along south line. Issue noted in 1987 but Committee rejected settlement under adverse claim.
- SWSE 36 T41N-R10W. Driveway and buildings directly adjacent to west line. Monitor for encroachment.
- NW ¼ 27 T41N-R10W. Field encroachments from west as well has historic trespass issues. Mowing, tree cutting, food plots, etc. Monitor and enforce.

Landfills

- NESE 27 T41N-R10W. The Town of Stinnett had a landfill west of Hayward Road. Landfill operations ceased in 1993 and the area was capped. No disturbance is allowed on this site.
- SWNE 12 T40N-R10W. The Town of Bass Lake had a landfill south of Beaver Lake Road. Landfill operations ceased in 1990 and the area was capped. No disturbance is allowed on this site.

3000.5.15 FOREST MANAGEMENT GOALS / GUIDELINES

1. Other sections of this Plan identify that the existing aspen acreage levels should be maintained into the future. This unit contains significant areas as aspen, and while a primary goal of this unit will be to retain and regenerate aspen, Foresters should look for opportunities to diversity the unit with other forest types where readily feasible. Slight reductions in aspen within this unit is recommended if it meets goals listed below.
2. Much of the aspen within this unit is 40-45 years old at the time of the drafting of this Plan. It will be important to diversify age class distribution during the second harvests of these stands.
3. Red Oak is a minor component within the unit and should be considered a critical resource to maintain. Regenerate red oak within the constraints identified in Chapter 800 in order to at

least maintain current levels. Take advantage of any opportunities of high oak densities in aspen stands to force conversion. The AVDe habitats within this unit will likely necessitate that oak regeneration harvests become a priority here, based on the criteria outline in Section 825.9.3.3

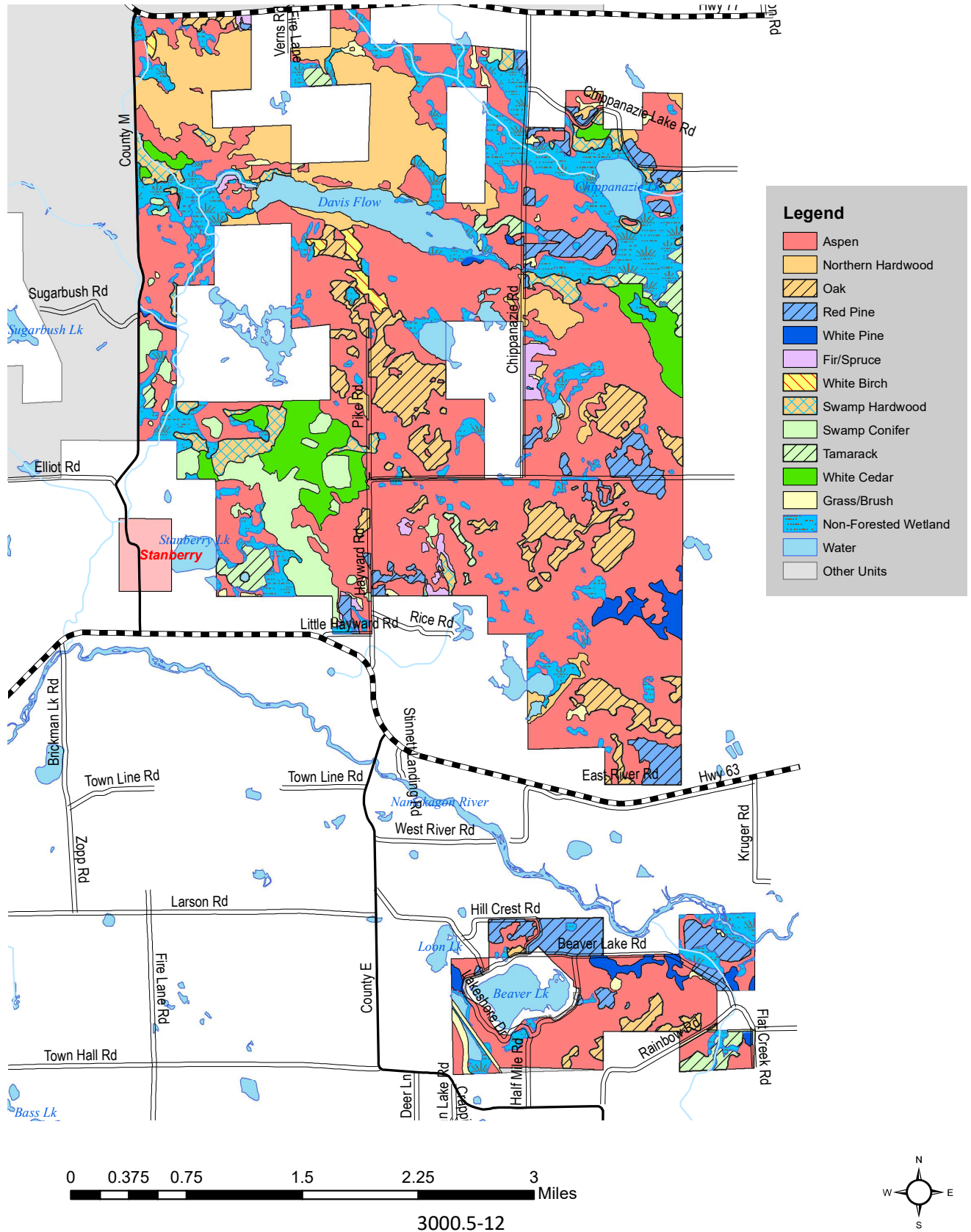
4. Northern hardwood is a minor component within this unit. Retain existing acreage and promote more if opportunities are available. Even aged management may be necessary as dictated by the northern hardwood matrix. Treatments for control of ironwood and sedge may be necessary.
5. Monitor natural stands of balsam fir and white spruce within the unit. Consider site preparation for regeneration when it becomes necessary to rotate these types.
6. The existing acres of red pine plantation is considered sufficient and an important resource in the unit for diversity. Retain those existing acres as red pine as regeneration needs arise. Slight increase in pine acreage could be considered if opportunities arise to diversify from aspen to natural or plantation red pine come available.
7. There may be inclusions of the AVVb habitat from the neighboring region 3. These may present opportunities to regenerate white pine. Look for opportunities to increase white pine stands or white pine components within the unit on a limited basis.
8. Emphasize retention and promotion of white birch stands.
9. Consider natural red/white pine stands for inclusion/designation under Section 850
10. Continue moratorium on cedar management with the exception of research projects.

3000.5.16 SITE SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND GOALS

1. The County, as a priority, should pursue the following parcel for acquisition if they come available:
 - SWNW, NWSW Section 3 T41N-R10W
 - NWSE, SWSE Section 11 T41N-R10W
 - NWNE Section 14 T41N-R10W
 - Private holdings within Sections 15, 16, 21, 22
2. The County should also attempt to acquire property that would provide access into Section 26 T41N-R10W from Highway 63.
3. Continue to manage and maintain Davis Flowage. Consider wild rice reintroduction; re-establishment of remote campsites; upgrade to boat launch on Chippanazie Creek.

4. Increase monitoring and enforcement of littering/dumping that is common within this unit. Efforts should be made to restrict access to those areas where it is feasible to drive in from public roads to dump.
5. Make efforts to resolve the remaining access issues around Beaver Lake. Parcels were withdrawn from CFL in order to align the block with public roads.
6. Continue to treat buckthorn patches that are present within the unit, including efforts to work cooperatively with adjoining private owners either directly or through other agencies or entities.

3000.5.17 GENERAL FOREST TYPES MAP



3000.5.18 GENERAL SOILS MAP

