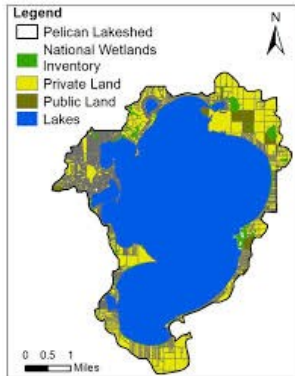


## What is a Lakeshed?



The watershed of a lake or river is the area of land in which all the water that runs off it flows into one location, a lake or river. Here is an example of Pelican Lakeshed.

PLACE  
STAMP  
HERE

## Why Tullibee (Cisco) Fish?

Tullibee (*Coregonus artedii*)



The MN DNR & The Crow Wing SWCD are working to protect forested lands in key watersheds of high quality Cisco lakes. By protecting the forests in the watersheds of high quality lakes we preserve the filter that protects lakes from increased nutrients and sediment. An increase means low water quality and fish habitat.



Funding provided by Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council through the '08 Clean Water & Land Legacy Amendment

Cover Photo: Curt Aske received his plan in 2016

Crow Wing Soil & Water Conservation District

322 Laurel St. Suite 22, Brainerd, MN 56401

# Forest Stewardship Program

For Healthy Lakes



## What is a Forest Stewardship Plan?

The program is designed to provide technical advice and long range woodland management planning to interested landowners. All aspects of the program are voluntary. Plans are designed to meet the landowner's goals while maintaining sustainability of the land.

### Project Purpose:

- Provide forest stewardship management planning assistance.
- SWCD will cover the cost of the plan (\$200 + \$6.50 acre)
- Landowner pays to register with DNR (\$200)

### Landowner Benefits:

- Property tax relief
- Financial assistance for forestry projects

### Sample of Eligible Projects:

- Tree planting
- Invasive species control
- Forest improvements
- Erosion control

### Example Page from a Plan

Cover Type NH: Northern Hardwoods.

Stand Acres: 53.0

**Cover Type Description:** This stand is a mix of upland hardwoods consisting of sugar maple, red oak, basswood, paper birch, bur oak and red maple. The average oak is 75-85 years old and at a 12 DBH. The sub-canopy of sugar maple, white oak and green ash are of a younger age and maturing. The shrub layer is a mixture of sugar maple, ironwood, American hazelnut, and gooseberry shrubs. Large, mature sugar maple, basswood, black ash, yellow birch and bur oak are present. Ground layer species include early meadow-rue, large-leaved aster, Sweet scented bedstraw, and lady fern.

A majority of the stand in the larger parcel was logged 18 months ago. Large mature maple, oak and aspen were left as seed trees. The understory is a thick canopy of raspberries, gooseberries, sugar maple and young aspen. Currently there is also a lot of non-native biennial thistle that will eventually decrease as the native canopy fills in above.

**Native Plant Community:** MHC36 Central Mesic Hardwood Forest

**MHC36 Description:** Canopy is dominated by basswood, sugar maple, and northern red oak. White pine, bur oak, quaking aspen and white oak are important in the canopy on some sites. Green ash, paper birch, red maple, black ash, bitternut hickory, and big-toothed aspen may also be present in the canopy. Ground layer species include large-flowered trillium, rose twisted stalk, interrupted fern, bearded short husk, wild ginger, wild honeysuckle, dwarf raspberry, Bloodroot, and pale vetchling.



#### Stewardship Objective:

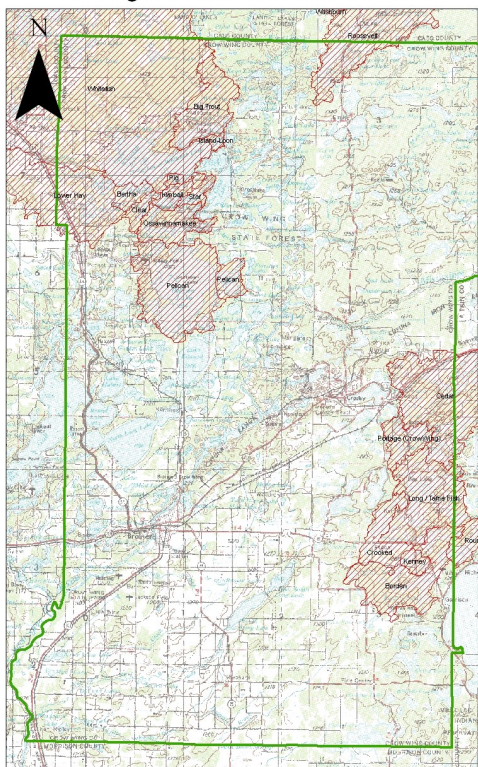
- Ensure regeneration of the stand to desirable species composition.
- Rehabilitate the forest thru soil preparation for future regeneration and tree planting.

**Management Recommendation:** Leave as is. The western forest is regenerating after being logged 18 months ago. The eastern forest is mature and some if it may slowly blow down over the next decade.

## Who May Apply:

Private forest landowners who own 20 - 1,000 acres of land. At least 20 acres of the land must have, or plan to have, trees.

### Eligible Lakesheds in CWC



Forest Stewardship Program  
Clean Water Legacy

Lakes: Roosevelt, Big Trout, Kimball, Star, Bertha, Borden, Clear, Crooked, Island-loon, Kenney, Long/Tame Fish, Lower Hay, Ossi, Pelican, Pig, Portage, Cedar, Round & Whitefish.

**Please call to confirm parcel eligibility**



## What is Woodland Management?

Woodland management is the active shaping and directing of your woodland to keep it healthy, productive and resilient. "Letting nature take its course" on your woodland is a decision that impacts the forest landscape. Current forces — including suppression of natural wildfire, changes in wildlife populations and forest size, changing climate patterns, and invasive insects, disease, and plants — have already disrupted nature's course. So taking no action against these forces may result in less healthy and diverse forests than nature would have produced hundreds of years ago.

—Preparing a Woodland Stewardship Plan. 2009

**The Crow Wing Soil and Water Conservation District is here to assist you:**

- Woodland Stewardship Plans
- Woodland Improvement Projects
- Shoreline Restoration/Enhancements
- Stormwater Control Plans

## Contact

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