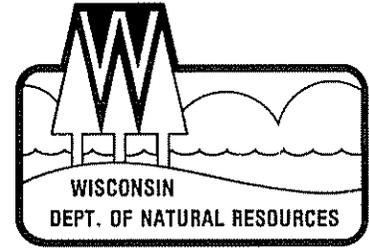


CP3A Tree Planting Plan

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Plan Written For:

[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]

Plan Created By:

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Planting Location: Roxbury Township, section 3, NENW, Dane County

Planting Year: 2011

Tract #	Field #	Acres	Current Cover	Planting Year	Soils
0014595	0001	1.2	Corn	2011	Primarily Kidder silt loam (KdC2), slopes 6-12%, eroded, with a lesser component of Virgil silt loam, slopes 1-4%.

Purpose:

This CP3A planting plan is designed to meet all NRCS CRP eligibility standards for the specified N1A point value of 50 agreed upon and approved within the Conservation Reserve Program Worksheet. The tree planting plan will cover a total land area of 1.2 acres. In accordance to the CP3A eligibility standards, the tree planting will call for and maintain a minimum stocking of 50% hardwoods with the remainder consisting of either all hardwoods or all conifers or a mixture of the two. It is suggested the planting will have repeating 2 rows of hardwoods then 1 row of conifers. Planting conifer species will provide both wildlife habitat and 'trainer tree' benefits for the hardwoods, forcing them to grow straight with fewer low branches. A minimum stocking level of 600 tree seedlings per acre must be maintained in accordance with CP3A standards. Therefore, it is best to plant at least 1000 trees per acre since often only 60-70% of the trees survive even with good weed control.

Number of Trees Needed: 1.2 acres x 1000 trees/ac. = 1,200 trees

Order: 800 hardwoods and 400 conifers

Recommended Tree Order:

	Tree Species	Quantity	Age (yr)
Hardwoods	Black Walnut	200	1
	Black Cherry	200	2
	Sugar (hard) Maple (cooler, moist site; not south-facing slope)	100	2
	Red Maple	100	2
	Red Oak	100	2
	Bur Oak (or white oak)	100	2
Conifers	White Spruce	200	3
	Tamarak	100	2
	White Pine	100	3
Total Trees Needed		1200	

Tree Ordering: In the fall prior to planting, order the trees that have been recommended for field #0001. A DNR state nursery order form has been included with this plan for your review. If you wish to deviate from the tree species outlined within this plan, you must contact your local DNR forester for approval. Trees can be ordered up to tree planting time, but the later you order the less species are available to choose from.

Planting Recommendations:

- Plant trees in the spring of 2011 as early as possible, usually in April. Timing is usually dependent on when the trees are available from the tree nursery.
- Spacing: 9 feet between the rows and 5 feet (actually 4.8 feet) between trees within the rows (1000 trees/ac.)
- Plant 2 rows of hardwoods then 1 row of conifers and repeat the pattern (i.e. plant conifers every third row). Most of the conifers are removed in the initial thinning of the stand (~25 yrs after planting) then the stand is primarily managed for the hardwood species.
- To encourage species diversity and improve the even distribution of surviving trees, randomly plant hardwood tree species within the rows to create a mixed mosaic of species at any given point. Do the same for conifer species in the rows of conifers.
- Leave a 9 foot field edge without trees to allow for maintenance access.

Planting Methods - Three Options:

Hand Planting. Hand planting 1 acre (1,000 trees) or less is common practice in Wisconsin. The DNR has tree planting bars available for landowners to borrow at no cost. Planting 400 trees per person is a good days work.

Machine Planting. County-owned tree planting machines are available for landowners to rent for planting their trees (in 2010 the cost was \$25/1000 trees). The landowner must provide the tractor to pull the machine (40 HP or larger) and three people to do the work. The machine can plant about 3,000 to 4,000 trees per day. Equipment rental and labor costs (including your own labor) can be cost-shared. If planting more than 10 acres, the landowner can plant trees over three years, but at least a third of the trees must be planted in each of the first two years.

Planting Contractors for Hire. Planting contractors can be hired to do the planting and herbicide spraying for landowners. This is highly recommended for large jobs or for landowners who may not have the time to do the work themselves. This expense is also cost-shared. Ask your DNR forester for a list of planting contractors.

WEED CONTROL

(Note: A common failure of tree plantings is poor weed control since weeds shade-out trees while using up valuable soil moisture. While the following weed control practices are not required, experience has proven that these practices increase tree survival. If your tree survival falls below 600 trees per acre, you will be required to re-plant trees to bring the number of live trees up to that level.)

Site Preparation

Fall 2010 or Spring 2011

Grass field: In the fall, mow grass fields in preparation for spring tree planting.

Fallow crop field (with bare soil, with or without crop residue): In the fall or spring before planting, establish ground cover!!

Drill-in or broadcast spread grass seed to provide a ground cover and prevent broadleaves from growing between the rows of trees. Plant a 10# mixture of 2 or more of the following: perennial rye, annual rye, bluegrass, and timothy. Do not plow the soil to "clean it up". Herbicide will eventually kill the grass growing in the narrow tree rows.

Herbicide Application

(NOTE: Vegetation barrier mats or mulch may be used to replace herbicides, but they cost more per acre and are more labor intensive.)

Spring 2011

If grass is up a few inches before trees are planted: Spray before tree planting. Spray a combination of Simazine (Princep 4L) at 4 qts/acre and glyphosate (Round Up) at 1 qt/acre on the grass in a 3-foot wide strip where the trees will be planted. If trees are planted before grass starts to grow: Spray just the pre-emergent herbicide Simazine (Princep 4L) at 4 qts/acre over the dormant trees seedling immediately or with a couple days after planting – before the buds break on the trees.

Plantation Maintenance

Summer following planting

Mow between rows 2-4 times throughout the summer as the weeds and grasses begin to over-top and/or crowd the trees. Also, be sure to mow after the first hard frost. Mowing reduces rodent habitat while keeping the rows identified allowing for easy follow-up maintenance and survival checks. In addition to mowing, the placement of several old poles to serve as rapture perches will improve raptor habitat and hunting success.

Late Fall or Spring following planting (Required)

Band spray a tank mix of Oust at a mix rate of 0.5-0.75 ounces per acre over the top of the planted trees while still in their dormant state. This is done either in the fall after the leaves have all fallen off or early spring prior to bud break. Oust is very effective at controlling competing vegetation without damaging the trees, however be prudent of mix and application rates indicated within the chemical label. Forest management contractors and planters can assist you with this release effort. Contact your local DNR forester a list of these contractors.

Summer 2 and 3 years following planting

Mow between the rows 2-4 times throughout the summer as the weeds and grasses begin to over-top and/or compete with the trees. Also, be sure to mow after the first hard frost. If grasses persist within the rows of the tree planting another release spray may be needed to aid in the survival for adequate stocking.

DNR Forester Signature: _____ Date: _____
(DNR Forester)

I understand and agree to the requirements of this CRP tree planting plan:

Landowner Signature: _____ Date: _____