

NOTE: This is a summary document developed by the University of Minnesota’s Boreal Forest and Community Resilience Project to inform an update to the Minnesota Forest Resources Council’s Northeast Landscape Plan.

For more information, please visit: http://www.frc.mn.gov/initiatives/llm_committees_northeast.html

Document Title	Source	Date	URL or Address
Lake County Management Plan	Lake County Forestry Department	2007	http://www.co.lake.mn.us/

VISION (Mission of Forestry Department)

It is the intent of the Forestry Department to protect, develop and administer Lake County’s land and timber resources to best meet the needs of county residents by utilizing multiple-use, sustained yield principles to provide a diverse mixture of resource uses and outcomes.

ISSUES (Strategic Plan “five fronts”, p42)

1. Forest Management
2. Land Consolidation
3. Geographic Information Systems and Monitoring
4. Recreational Opportunities
5. Education

GOALS (headings in “...how the department’s staff works toward achieving its goals”, p43-46) (# linked to issue)

1. Forest Management (1).
2. Integrated pest management (1).
3. Timber access (1).
4. Fuelwood (1).
5. Gravel (1).
6. Commercially harvested non-timber forest products (1).
7. Special management areas (1).
8. Timber Flow (1).
9. Land Consolidation (2).
10. Geographic Information Systems and Monitoring (3).
11. Recreational facilities and opportunities, existing and future (4)

STRATEGIES (“...how the department’s staff works toward achieving its goals”) (# linked to goal)

1. Special attention will be given to maintaining or improving big and small game and non-game wildlife habitat through timber management activities and other cooperative efforts with State and Federal agencies and the 1854 Treaty Authority (p47) (1).
2. Forest management options will consider native plant communities (p47) (1).

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3. Forestry Department will continue to utilize its tax forfeit Biophysical Inventory information to manage its Northern Hardwoods to determine off site aspen stands for possible conifer conversion and to aid in other future special projects (1).
4. Sustainable management includes the recognition of ecological, economic, and social factors. To manage lands with less than all three factors taken into consideration will not lead to sustainability (1).
5. Forest management options will consider moving towards managing larger patches of forest for interior dependant species while recognizing that small cuts were recommended in the past (1).
6. Managing for disturbance dependant species will continue to be the dominant management tool in the near future with a gradual shift towards some large patch management (1).
7. Foresters select candidate stands to manage from the 10 Year Management Plan, Stands Available for Harvest (1).
8. Natural regeneration of forest species on harvested sites is chosen if the species that is regenerating will be productive on the site, will regenerate within a specified time frame and will survive insects and disease and other natural disturbances to provide a future forest cover type (1).
9. An average of 200 acres per year are site prepped for conifer planting on previously harvested sites where no regeneration will naturally occur or if the natural regeneration will not be productive on this particular site (1).
10. Meet with our Region's leading agencies including the Forest Service, DNR, St. Louis County, MN Department of Agriculture, and The Nature Conservancy to identify forest pests and invasive species and to coordinate funds and management strategies to actively deal with common threats (2).
11. Timber haul road construction, maintenance, and improvement projects are completed as needed for timber sale access and other related land management activities (3).
12. Permits are given out to salvage fuelwood from slash piles on closed timber sales. Harvesting fuelwood from standing living trees is discouraged because of the increased use of hardwoods for commercial purposes and lack of control over achieving desired silvicultural objectives (4).
13. Forestry Department assists the Highway Department in gravel exploration, line location, and timber removal on tax forfeit lands (5).
14. After gavel pit is depleted, the Highway Department reshapes the pit area and the Forestry Department reclaims the area by planting trees that will be productive on the site (5).
15. Lake County meets and communicates regularly with the 14 northern forested counties, the DNR and the Forest Service to monitor any current or new harvesting of non-timber harvest products within the forest (6).
16. The Forestry Department cooperates with other public and private landowners with landscape management activities across ownership boundaries of forest lands where mixed ownership exists (7).

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17. Participant in the Manitou Landscape Collaborative and the Sand Lake Seven Beavers Memorandum of Understanding (7).
18. Sponsor and participant in the development and implementation of the Lake County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (7).
19. Lake County is inventorying representative systems through the Minnesota County Biological Survey, DNR old growth stands, and Forest Service Research Natural Areas and other extended rotation forests (ERF) (7).
20. Constant and reliable timber flow from tax forfeit lands (8).
21. Land consolidation is carried out through land exchanges, land purchases, and land sales (9).
22. Efforts will be made to consolidate public ownership away from private ownership and to consolidate government agency ownerships within their individual land bases (9).
23. When there are undivided interest ownerships in tax forfeited land and acquisition of the private undivided interest would serve to complement the long-term management goals and objectives of the tax forfeited land base, the County will attempt to obtain the private undivided interest through purchase, land exchange, or friendly partition action through the courts (9).
24. For the first five years of this plan (2006-2011) monitoring will address specific problem areas such as off site aspen stands (10).
25. Work collaboratively with the DNR, Forest Service, 1854 Authority and The Nature Conservancy on management plans for the 7 Beavers Area and Manitou Collaborative (10).
26. Site level reserve areas are identified within or adjacent to timber sale areas when timber sale prescriptions are defined (10).
27. The Forestry Department meets with other government agencies, non-profit organizations and local clubs to plan for future recreational facilities and to cooperate on ongoing maintenance and trail relocation (11).