

In Wisconsin, many woodland areas can regrow naturally from seed or root suckers.

Open land can also be planted to start a forest. Young trees help stabilize the soil and provide food and cover for songbirds and small mammals. This is a good time to plan your roads and trails.



Next timber harvest starts renewable cycle again.

Time and control of competing vegetation promotes growth.

Are your woodlands sustainable?

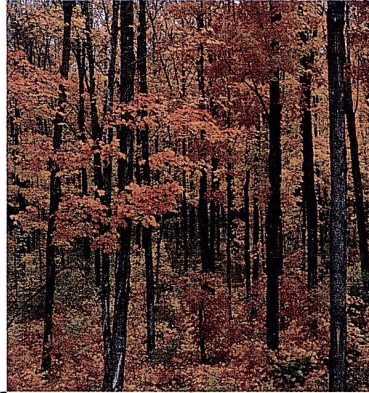
By following this renewable cycle, your woods are sustainable!

Sapling stands provide dense vegetation for visual screening and wildlife cover. Berry bushes are frequently found in sapling areas. Planned roads and trails will enhance your enjoyment.



Natural selection or thinning of the stand allows seedlings and more valuable trees to grow.

Thinned stands of pole-size trees allow light to reach the forest floor. You will have shrubs, wildflowers, diverse wildlife, and marketable products such as pulpwood or firewood from your woods.



Selection thinning allows higher quality trees more room to grow.

Older woods provide a moist, shaded forest floor for plants like ferns and mushrooms and create habitat for larger mammals and birds such as eagles, turkeys, and bears. Recreational activities—camping, hiking, hunting—are popular in these woods. Mature trees can produce lumber, wood veneers, and maple syrup.

