



# Wisconsin's Deer Management Assistance Program



Tom Carlson  
Wildlife Biologist  
Forest and Florence Counties





# DMAP Goals and Objectives

- “A partnership for healthy deer and healthy habitat.”
  - DNR, landowners and hunters
  - Fulfill property goals
- Objectives
  - Promote sound land management
  - Provide outreach and education
  - Site-specific deer management
  - Build relationships





# Advisory committee



- WI Woodland Owners Association
- Whitetails Unlimited
- US Forest Service
- Quality Deer Management Association
- Conservation Congress
- WI Bow Hunter's Association
- Safari Club International-WI Chapter
- Hunter's Rights Coalition
- County Forest Association
- Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission
- My WI Woods
- Pheasants Forever
- Ruffed Grouse Society
- National Wild Turkey Federation
- WI Wildlife Federation
- WI Cooperating Foresters





# DMAP Enrollment and Benefits

DMAP Program Offerings	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Enrollment fee	None	\$75	\$150
Minimum acreage requirement	0	160	640
DMAP educational resources	✓	✓	✓
Technical assistance from a local biologist & forester	✓	✓	✓
Annual DMAP reports	✓	✓	✓
DMAP workshops and training opportunities	✓	✓	✓
Citizen science opportunities	✓	✓	✓
Information on funding resources for habitat projects	✓	✓	✓
On-site visit with a professional forester and biologist		✓	✓
Customized property management plan		✓	✓
Annual deer harvest reports		✓	✓
Reduced-price antlerless tags*		✓	✓
Priority enrollment in Snapshot Wisconsin			✓

\*If recommended by professional biologist or forester.





# DMAP Cooperatives



- Multiple landowners & properties
- Properties within ½ mile of each other
- Working together on habitat and deer management goals
- Add properties at any time





# DMAP on Public Lands

- Federal
- State
- County
- Municipalities open to public







# How Do I Apply?

[Business](#)[Licenses & Regulations](#)[Recreation](#)[Env. Protection](#)[Contact](#)[Join](#)

## Deer Management Assistance Program

"A partnership for healthy deer and healthy habitat"



The Wisconsin Deer Management Assistance Program (DMAP) is a cooperative effort between the Department of Natural Resources, landowners, and hunters to provide habitat and deer herd management assistance to those interested in managing their property for wildlife. Wildlife and forestry professionals assist landowners with management practices that consider the ecological and social impacts white-tailed deer have on the landscape. In return, DMAP cooperators can choose to share habitat information, collect biological data and participate in DMAP workshops. This one-on-one relationship, stressing communication and cooperation, makes DMAP a flexible and effective deer management program for private and public lands alike.

[Log in](#)

to MyDMAP. [Click here for log in support.](#) [\[exit DNR\]](#)

[Apply now](#)

[Application instructions \[PDF\]](#).

# My DMAP Account



## Internal-My DMAP

Hi Thomas Carlson (LogOut)  
User ID: Sjnooyen

AccountSite Visit InformationGoals & RecommendationsHarvest & ObservationsResources

[Home](#) > [Resources](#)

Account Details

Account Overview

Overview

Account Status

Property Detail

Site Visit Information

Property History

Deer Mgmt Info

Browse Survey Info

Boundary Map

Management Units

Documents & Photos

Goals & Recomm..

Goals & Objectives

Mgmt Recomm..

Plan Summary

Mgmt Plan

Harvest & Observations


Harvest Info

Wildlife

DMAP Information:

- [DMAP Welcome \(2 min video\)](#)
- [DMAP Cooperators Guide](#)
- [MyDMAP Application Instructions](#)
- [DMAP Overview](#)
- [DMAP Antlerless Harvest Authorization Tracking Form](#)
- [DMAP Harvest Data Form](#)
- [DMAP Wildlife Observation Form](#)
- [Voluntary Mentored Hunting & Trapping Program](#)
- [County Deer Advisory Council DMAP representatives](#)
- [DMAP Sign & Hat Order Form](#)

Workshops & Events:

Event	Location	Date	Time	RSVP	RSVP Date	Response	Link	Agenda	Directions
Buckthorn Management Workshop	County Line Road on Hwy 70 between Washburn and Burnett County	10/19/2018	9:30						
Buckthorn Management Workshop	County Line Road on Hwy 70 between Washburn and Burnett County	10/19/2018	9:30						
Forestry Workshop	Kemp Natural Resources Station, 9161 Kemp Rd, Woodruff, WI 54568	12/8/2018 to 12/8/2018	9 am - 3pm						
Financial Assistance Workshop	Stevens Point, WI	5/18/2019	9:00 am	<a href="#">RSVP</a>	5/5/2019				
Deer research and CWD Workshop	Highland, WI	6/1/2019		<a href="#">RSVP</a>	5/19/2019				

DMAP Cooperators in Your County:

[Send Email to All Cooperators](#)

Name	County	Participation	Address	Phone #	Email
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## DNR Programs:

- [Deer Management Assistance Program](#)
- [Forest Stewardship and Tax Laws](#)
- [Young Forest Initiative](#)
- [County Deer Advisory Councils](#)
- [Financial and Technical Assistance for Landowners](#)

## Partner Programs:

- [My Wisconsin Woods](#)
- [Partners for Fish & Wildlife](#)
- [Wisconsin Young Forest Partnership](#)
- [Farm Bill Biologist Information](#)

## Publications & Videos:

### Disease:

- [Recommendations for Reducing the Spread of CWD](#)
- [2015 Chronic Wasting Disease Update](#)
- [Hemorrhagic Disease of White-tailed Deer](#)

### Other:

- [Best management practices for woodcock and associated bird species](#)
- [Wildlife Damage Laws and Regulations](#)
- [Chainsaw Safety Tips](#)
- [Managing aspen, oak, and northern hardwoods for ruffed grouse](#)
- [Remembering the Riley Game Cooperative](#)
- [The Gamekeepers: Wisconsin Wildlife Conservation from WCD to CWD](#)
- [An Introduction to Wildlife Inventory and Monitoring](#)
- [Canning Meat, Wild Game, Poultry, and Fish Safely](#)

### Deer Biology & Management:

- [Yearling antlers: A barometer of herd condition](#)
- [Deer Mortality Research in Wisconsin](#)
- [WI Deer Research Studies 2013-2014](#)
- [Deer and Understory Plant Responses to a Large-Scale Herd Reduction on a Georgia State Park](#)
- [Effects of winter on Wisconsin's Wildlife](#)
- [Deer Populations on Your Property: Harvest Data](#)
- [Aging a Deer by Examining its Jawbone](#)
- [Wisconsin's Winter Severity Index](#)
- [Deer Research Movement Summary](#)
- [What Determines a Buck's Antler Color](#)

### Deer/Forest Interactions:

- [Regenerating Hardwood Forests](#)
- [How to build a plastic mesh deer exclusion fence](#)
- [White-tailed Deer in Northeastern Forests: Understanding and Assessing Impacts](#)
- [A step by step guide to understanding timber sale contracts](#)

### DMAP Research Project Resources:

- [DMAP Research Project Summary](#)
- [Hunter Harvest Protocol](#)
- [Submitting DMAP Data by Computer](#)
- [DMAP Research Project Training Video \(14 min\)](#)

## Land Management:

[Wisconsin Restoration Contractors List](#)

[Cost Share Programs for Landowners](#)

- [To Cut or Not to Cut?](#)
- [On Edge](#)
- [Why is mast important to hunters?](#)
- [Best Management Practices for Water Quality](#)
- [Woody cover for wildlife](#)
- [Wisconsin state nursery catalog](#)
- [Control of Invasive Plants](#)
- [Home on the range – restoring and maintaining grasslands for wildlife](#)
- [Using Prescribed Fire to Regenerate Oaks](#)
- [Managing oaks for acorn production](#)
- [Important northern forest wildlife habitat](#)
- [Habitat How To: Soils](#)
- [A Field Guide to Invasive Plants in Wisconsin](#)
- [Oak Harvesting Guidelines to Reduce Oak Wilt](#)
- [Establishing Native Plants](#)
- [Hinge-cutting for Habitat](#)
- [Direct Seeding: woods for wildlife](#)
- [Wisconsin Native Plants](#)
- [How to Conduct a Prescribed Burn](#)
- [Reed Canary Grass Management Guide](#)
- [Creating Young Forest Habitat](#)

## Deer Hunting:

- [2015 Big Game Harvest Summary](#)
- [Crabapples for deer – how to pick a winner](#)
- [Growing apples in Wisconsin](#)
- [Hunting intensity and deer movements in Oklahoma](#)
- [Treestand Safety Guidelines](#)
- [Accuracy of aging deer on the hoof](#)
- [How to Conduct a Pellet Group Count – QDMA](#)
- [2016 Big Game Harvest Summary](#)
- [2017 Big Game Harvest Summary](#)

## Video & Webinar:

- [Pennsylvania Deer Movement Webinar](#)
- [2015 Deer Show — DMAP](#)
- [Impact of Predators on White-tailed Deer Fawns in Pennsylvania](#)
- [Creating a Feathered Edge \(4 min\)](#)
- [How to Extract a Deer's Jawbone](#)
- [2017 CWD Symposium Presentations - Michigan](#)
- [DMAP & KAMO Youth Deer Hunt](#)
- [DMAP – From Hares to Bears](#)
- [DMAP - Apple Tree Maintenance](#)
- [Apple Tree Planting Tips](#)
- [A Typical DMAP Site Visit](#)
- [Frost Seeding for Wildlife](#)
- [DMAP & KAMO Work Day](#)
- [Creating Woody Browse for Deer](#)
- [Monitoring Deer with Pellet Group Counts](#)
- [Pellet Group Count Data Analysis Worksheet](#)
- [Birth of Wildlife Conservation](#)

## Presentations & Slideshows:

- [DMAP Workshop – Richland County 2017](#)
- [DMAP Workshop – WI Dells 2016](#)
- [Deer Research Movement Summary](#)



# Creating Young Forest Habitat

presented by Wisconsin's  
Deer Management Assistance Program



There are many ways to create food and bedding cover on your property. One often overlooked and effective technique is to create young forest habitat through timber management.

## Young forest creates food and cover

The high stem density and low growth of a young forest provides abundant cover and food to a variety of wildlife species. It provides nesting cover for song birds, foraging opportunities for a wide range of non-game species, and year-round refuge and browse for deer. Some species, like aspen, red maple, and alder are ideal for creating young forest quickly, because of the ways they regenerate.



## Why cut?

Humans have been very good at altering natural disturbance that used to re-set the forest's ecological cycle. Unfortunately, we can mimic these natural disturbances timber harvests. Most young forest species they are "clear-cut" which means most of removed, allowing enough sunlight to the not always the most visually pleasing for a in rapid, high quality re-growth providing

## Plan your cuts

Typically, a stand will retain the beneficial after a disturbance such as a clear cut, forest through a harvest rotation. For exar into four 10-acre cuts all about 5-10 ye different benefit for deer, from browse and cover in the aging stands. Even though it is 40 acres of a single habitat type, it As well as having a solid timber management plan there are additional op habitat, such as cutting mature aspen or alder on the edge of a food plot to for deer entering the plot. Alder is a shrub species that is not usually cut by alder can be cut (sheared) with special mowing equipment to stimulate



# Forest Stewardship

## Regenerating Hardwood Forests: Managing Competing Plants, Deer, and Light

Forest regeneration, or regrowth, requires sufficient numbers of desirable tree seedlings to be available to replace today's forest following harvest. Under many circumstances, regeneration is not easy. Competing plants, deer, and insufficient light on the forest floor can interfere with regeneration and, in the long run, may threaten forest sustainability.

In this publication, we look at how an understanding of competing plants, deer, and light can lead to successful forest regeneration and the sustainability of hardwood or hope that, after reading this publication, your forest management role in a new you will use these key concepts to ensure our forest.

UNW Extension

COLLEGE OF  
AGRICULTURAL  
& LIFE SCIENCES  
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

# FORESTRY FACTS

## Department of Forest and Wildlife Ecology

No. 94 (also as DNR PUB FR 202 2013)

Revised October 2013

## Understanding the Sample Timber Sale Contract

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Wisconsin Woodland Owners Association, and University of Wisconsin-Extension

A timber sale contract is the most important document involved in conducting a timber sale. A well-prepared contract ensures the understanding of all parties. This *Forestry Fact* describes and clarifies the attached Sample Timber Sale Contract. The sample contract suggests key elements for inclusion in your agreement.

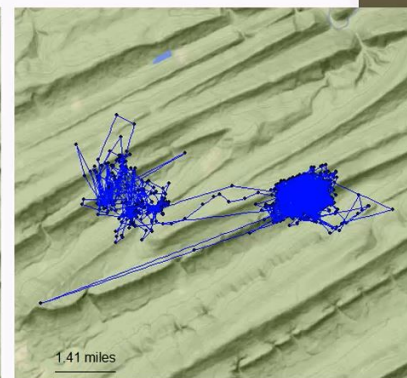
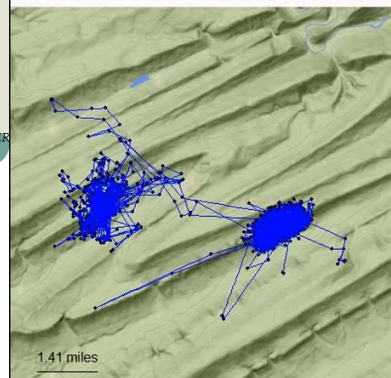
The Sample Timber Sale Contract contains a number of options; therefore, you will need to select the provisions and language that are appropriate to your harvest. The list of contract provisions is not meant to be exhaustive or necessarily applicable to every situation. You may choose to add or delete (by striking out) provisions. Work with your attorney and

## 2-3. Entire Contract

This section defines what documents comprise the entire contract (to include a harvest site map). It also outlines what constitutes a legal amendment to the contract.

## 4.7. Contract performance period, extensions

# Movement: Daily



## CWD Study Area Location and Size



Legend  
Major Roads  
WI County Bnd  
CWD Study Area West  
CWD Study Area East



0 1.5 3 6 Miles  
1 inch = 6 miles



# Site Visit



- Biologist, Forester, and Landowner(s)
- Discuss goals
- Answer questions
- Conduct Habitat/Forest assessment
- Provide recommendations and craft management plan



# Site Visit



## Deer Management Assistance Program



A partnership for healthy deer and healthy habitat

### Site Visit Checklist

Wildlife Biologist: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Property/Cooperative Name: \_\_\_\_\_ County: \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Enrollment fees paid ☐ All landowner agreements received

Attendees: \_\_\_\_\_

Property History (historical information on ownership, habitat management activities, land use, wildlife populations, etc.)

\_\_\_\_\_

General Property Description (surrounding land use, outbuildings, topographical features, etc.)

\_\_\_\_\_

### Landowner Deer Management Information

Avg # of total deer harvested annually: \_\_\_\_\_ antlered \_\_\_\_\_ antlerless

Avg # of deer hunters annually: \_\_\_\_\_ gun \_\_\_\_\_ archery \_\_\_\_\_ crossbow

Approx. # of trail cameras used on the property: \_\_\_\_\_

Approx. # of food plots on the property: \_\_\_\_\_ Total acreage: \_\_\_\_\_

☐ A structured deer harvest program is practiced on this property (QDM, traditional, etc.) # of years: \_\_\_\_\_  
Describe: \_\_\_\_\_

Landowner perspective of local deer population: ☐ high ☐ low ☐ just right

Does baiting or feeding of deer occur on the property? (Circle one): Y N

Comments on baiting or feeding on property: \_\_\_\_\_



Non-forested Management Units (agriculture, grassland, shrubland, urban/developed, wetland)

Describe these areas where management recommendations will be provided. Forested management unit descriptions will be captured on the forest point assessment form. Consider: management history, species present, invasive species, infrastructure, crop rotation, grazing patterns, erosion, woody encroachment, etc.

### Landowner Deer and Habitat Management Goals

#### Habitat

- ☐ Improve the quality and availability of wildlife habitat on the property.
- ☐ Increase the amount of optimal habitat for deer.
- ☐ Increase the property carrying capacity for deer through habitat improvement.
- ☐ Make property more enjoyable for recreational opportunities. Manage forested areas for deer and other wildlife.
- ☐ Manage forested areas to provide greater economic opportunities.
- ☐ Protect, manage and enhance a wide range of quality wildlife habitats and native communities.
- ☐ Provide high-quality wildlife viewing opportunities for a broad range of species.
- ☐ Sustainably manage forested habitat types.

#### Deer

- ☐ Increase the number and size of mature bucks on the property.
- ☐ Increase viewing opportunities for deer.
- ☐ Maintain local deer densities in balance with available habitat (this may involve increasing or decreasing deer numbers).
- ☐ Reduce deer damage to surrounding crops and vegetation.

Other goals: \_\_\_\_\_

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Property Recommendations:

- |                        |                             |                               |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. timber harvest      | 5. grass & forb planting    | 9. tree girdling              |
| 2. grazing             | 6. invasive species control | 10. mechanical brush control  |
| 3. wetland restoration | 7. tree planting            | 11. alder shearing            |
| 4. forest opening      | 8. prescribed burn          | 12. <del>brush</del> creation |

Other considerations: 13. food plot 14. trail establishment 15. deer ~~enclosure~~





# HABITAT...build it and they will come

- Food
- Water
- Cover
- Space
- Arrangement

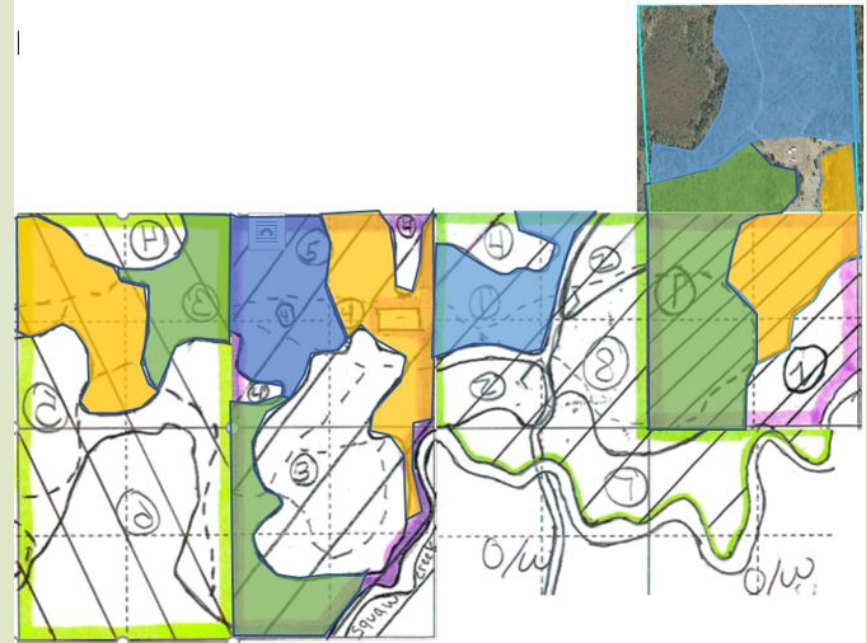
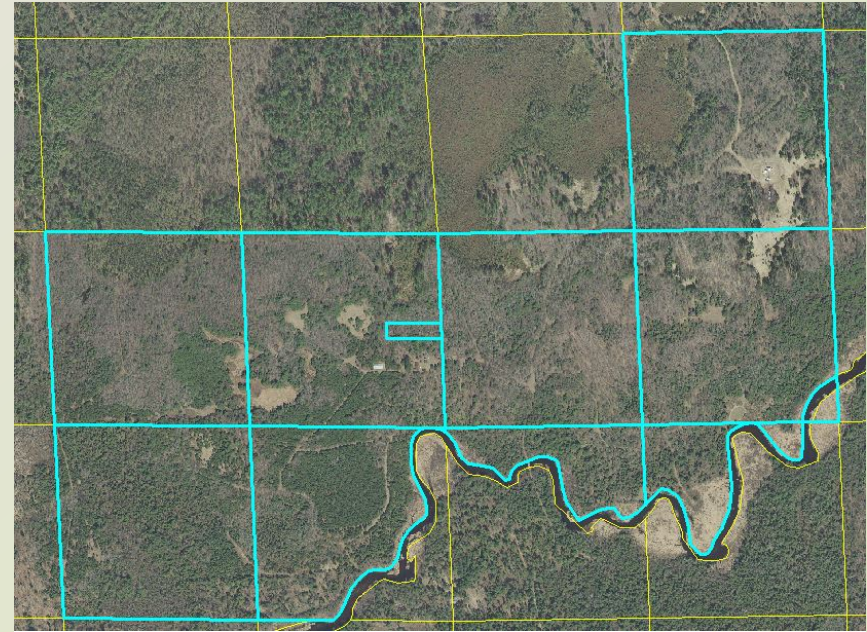






# Habitat Assessment

- Habitat Components
  - Missing
  - Enhancements
- Condition
- Potential Projects
- Recommendations
  - BMP's
  - Consulting Forester
  - Restoration Contractor

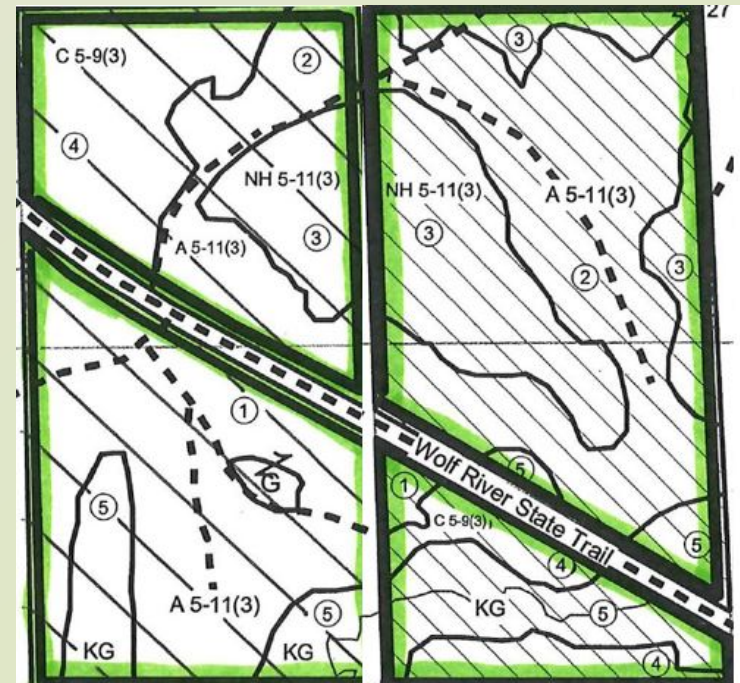
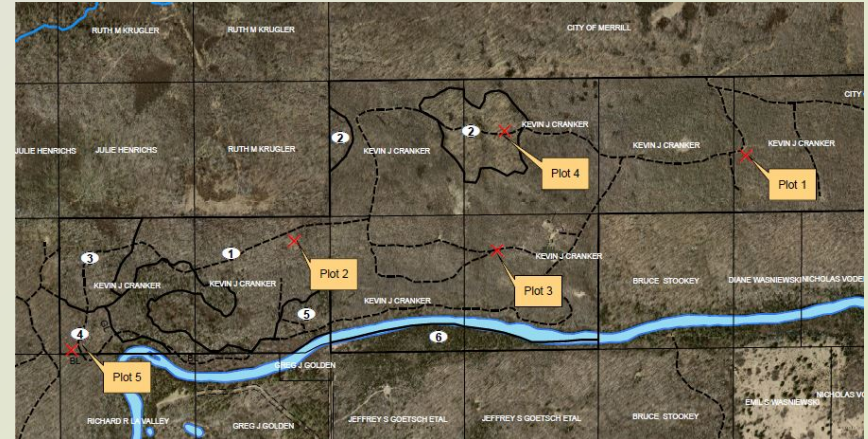






# Forest Assessment

- Record basic stand condition or point data
  - Quick Assessment
- Conduct Forest Regeneration Monitoring (FRM)
- Recommend management strategies





# Forest Regeneration Metric

## Forest Regeneration Metric

GPS Coordinates

Lat: \_\_\_\_\_

Long: \_\_\_\_\_

Species	2" - < 1'	1' - < 3'	3' - < 5'	5' - < 10'	≥ 10'	Overstory Shading	Understory Competition	Deer Browse	Deer Excl.

Photograph #'s [N]: \_\_\_\_\_ [E]: \_\_\_\_\_ [S]: \_\_\_\_\_ [W]: \_\_\_\_\_

Additional photos: \_\_\_\_\_



# Forest Regeneration Metric

- Overstory Shading
  - Full, partial, or shade
- Understory Competition

	Percent Cover			
<i>Competition</i>	0-25%	26-50%	51-75%	76-100%
<b>Herbaceous</b>	H-25	H-50	H-75	H-100
<b>Woody</b>	W-25	W-50	W-75	W-100

## ➤ Primary Forest Cover Type

*You may choose to skip this box if a forest management plan already exists for the property.*

Primary Forestry Cover Type: \_\_\_\_\_ Common Tree Species: \_\_\_\_\_

Avg. Size Class (in.) (select only one): {  
Hardwood primary cover type: 0 – 5    5 – 11    11 – 15    15+  
Softwood primary cover type: 0 – 5    5 – 9    9 – 15    15+

BA: \_\_\_\_\_ ft<sup>2</sup>

Total Canopy Height (Est. to nearest 5'): \_\_\_\_\_ ft.

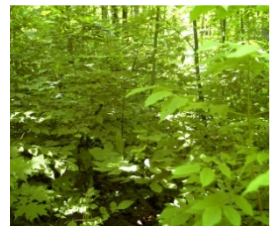
Secondary Cover Types: \_\_\_\_\_ Common Tree Species: \_\_\_\_\_





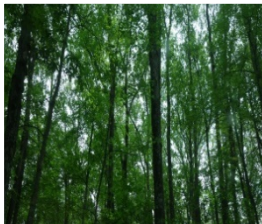
# Browse Severity Index

## No browse evidence



No visible browsing evidence

## Low



Light browsing evidence observed (1-25% stems browsed)

## Medium



Browsing evidence observed but not common, seedlings present (26 – 50% stems browsed)

## High



Browsing evidence common, hedging of stems, and/or seedlings rare (51 – 75% stems browsed)

## Very high



Browsing evidence omnipresent OR forest floor bare, severe browse line (>75% stems browsed)

## No woody palatable vegetation present

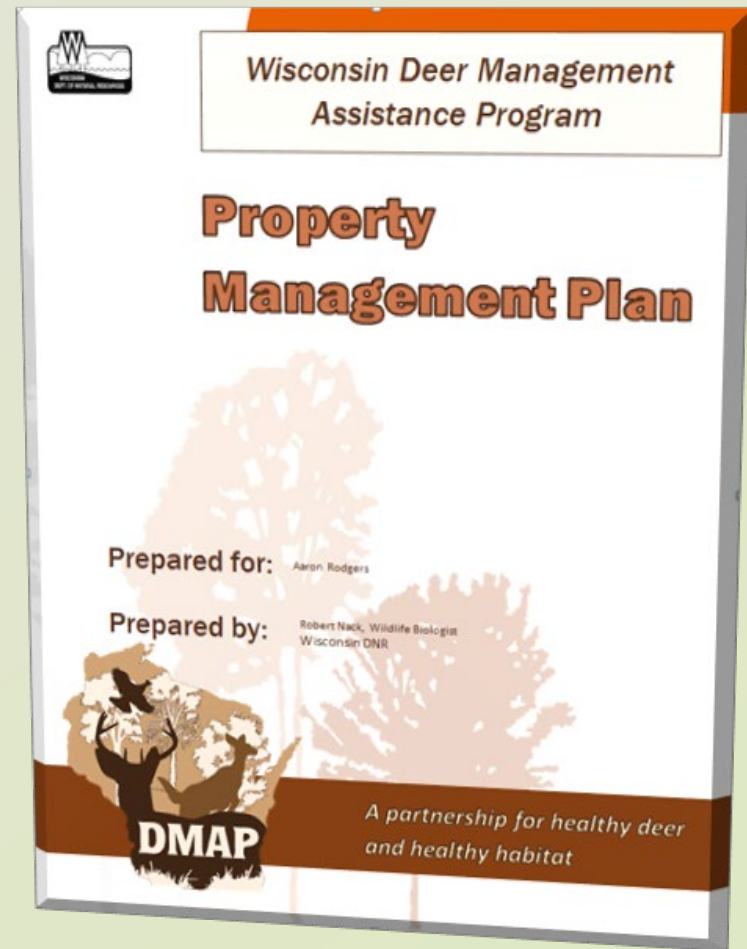


No direct browse visible, but most woody plants under 2 meters are absent

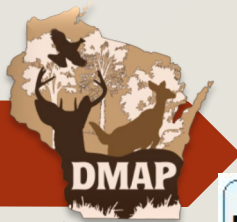


# Management Plans

- Property history
- General description
- Goals and objectives
- Soils
- Ecological landscapes
- Habitat improvement recommendations
- Deer management recommendations
- Summary
- Aerial photo







# Site Specific Recommendations

## Management Recommendations: ?

[Update Recommendations](#)[Update Actions Completed](#)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Mgmt Unit / Property</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Goals &amp; Objectives</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>Comments</u>
2019	General Property	Deer Management	G1, G3	High	<p>Start collecting data on deer sighting and deer harvest information for your property. This will provide information to help you know if your management strategies are helping to reach your property goals.</p> <p>This data can be entered into your MyDMAP portal to help track your successes. Keep records on the number of hours hunted, deer seen while hunting, including the sex, age, and physical condition of deer.</p> <p>Use your trail cameras to help record the number of does and fawns and bucks using your property. This information can be used to set yearly doe harvest objectives and track antler development.</p> <p>(Last Updated: 1/7/2019 by carlst)</p>

<u>Year</u>	<u>Mgmt Unit / Property</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Goals &amp; Objectives</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>Comments</u>
2019	General Property	Food	G1, G2, G3, G4, O4	High	<p>Managing the forest habitat on your property should be the cornerstone of your overall deer management program. The forested habitat provides the food and cover that deer need in order to meet their needs throughout the year. Continue to follow your MFL plan to stay on schedule with timber harvests and improve the overall quality of the habitat on your property. To enhance the available food and nutrition on your property, continue to incorporate food plots into your habitat management plan.</p> <p>This will help to attract and hold deer on your property throughout the year and can aid in your deer harvest objectives.</p> <p>Plant a variety of foods that will be available during different parts of the year. For fall/winter use, annual foods are typically planted in late summer or early-fall, will not survive to the following spring, but will feed deer from late summer into early-winter. Examples include wheat, rye, triticale, annual clovers, kale, rape and turnips.</p> <p>Perennial foods are usually planted in the spring, produce nutritious forage from spring through fall, and last about 4-6 years. Clovers and chicory are examples of perennials relished by deer. Perennial clovers, which are legumes, are the foundation for deer food plots. When looking for a white-tailed deer clover, select varieties that have thinner stems and grow lower to the ground.</p> <p>(Last Updated: 1/7/2019 by carlst)</p>



# DMAP Antlerless Tags

- Available to level 2 and 3 cooperators, regardless of quota
- Site visit required
- Antlerless harvest is necessary to achieve property goals

## Northern Forest Zone

Objective	acres/harvested antlerless	
	Low	High
Increase	350	255
Stabilize	255	175
Decrease	175	80







# Annual Harvest Report



## Deer Management Assistance Program



### 2014 Annual Harvest Report

#### EXAMPLE ONLY

Dear Theodore Roosevelt,

Thank you for your interest and participation in the Wisconsin Deer Management Assistance Program. The information in this letter and the attached tables is your annual harvest report that summarizes the statewide and county deer harvest statistics from last year. More importantly, it summarizes the information and data that was collected for your DMAP property last year. The deer/wildlife observations and biological data collected on the deer you harvested will help determine if you are reaching the habitat and deer management goals for the property. Progress towards these goals will not be immediately obvious; however, collecting the same data in future years may reveal trends that indicate if progress is being made.

#### Statewide Deer Season Review

Overall, a total of 304,289 deer were harvested in Wisconsin during the 2014 deer seasons with the majority of the harvest occurring during the November 9-day gun deer season. Of the deer harvested, 143,397 were bucks, 158,689 were does and 2,203 were unknown (sex not reported). Statewide harvest totals were down 0.9% from 2013.

See Table 1 for additional statewide deer harvest information by management zone and weapon type. Access to the full list of big game reports can be found [here](#).

#### Jefferson County Deer Season Review

In Jefferson County, 2,594 total deer were harvested during the 2014 hunting season, including 1,086 bucks, 1,470 does and 38 unknown (sex not reported). Compared to the rest of the state, Jefferson County ranked #46 in the total number of deer harvested in 2014.

Additional county specific deer harvest information from 2014 can be viewed [here](#).

Detailed deer metric information for the county is available [here](#).

#### DMAP Cooperator Data Collection

Table 2 summarizes the biological information you collected from deer harvested on the property. In 2014 you reported harvesting 2 bucks and 1 does on the property(s) enrolled in DMAP. Of these, 1 were taken by firearm, 1 by archery, and 1 by crossbow.

Table 3 summarizes the observational data you collected on the property in 2014. A total of 2 bucks and 4 does were observed during 9 hours of hunting, equaling 0.89 deer observed per hour. Based on the deer observations you collected from August 1 - September 30, the fawn:doe ratio on the property was 0.50 fawns per doe.

- Summary of statewide, county, and property-specific harvest and observation information
- Cooperator collects and enters data
- Harvest and biological data
  - Deer age
  - Antler measurements
  - Lactation status
  - Weight
- Wildlife observations
  - Fawn: doe ratio
  - Trends in deer observations
  - Evaluate habitat improvements



# DMap Workshops

- 6 conducted in 2018
- Partner and DNR presenters
- DMAP property tours
- Very positive feedback

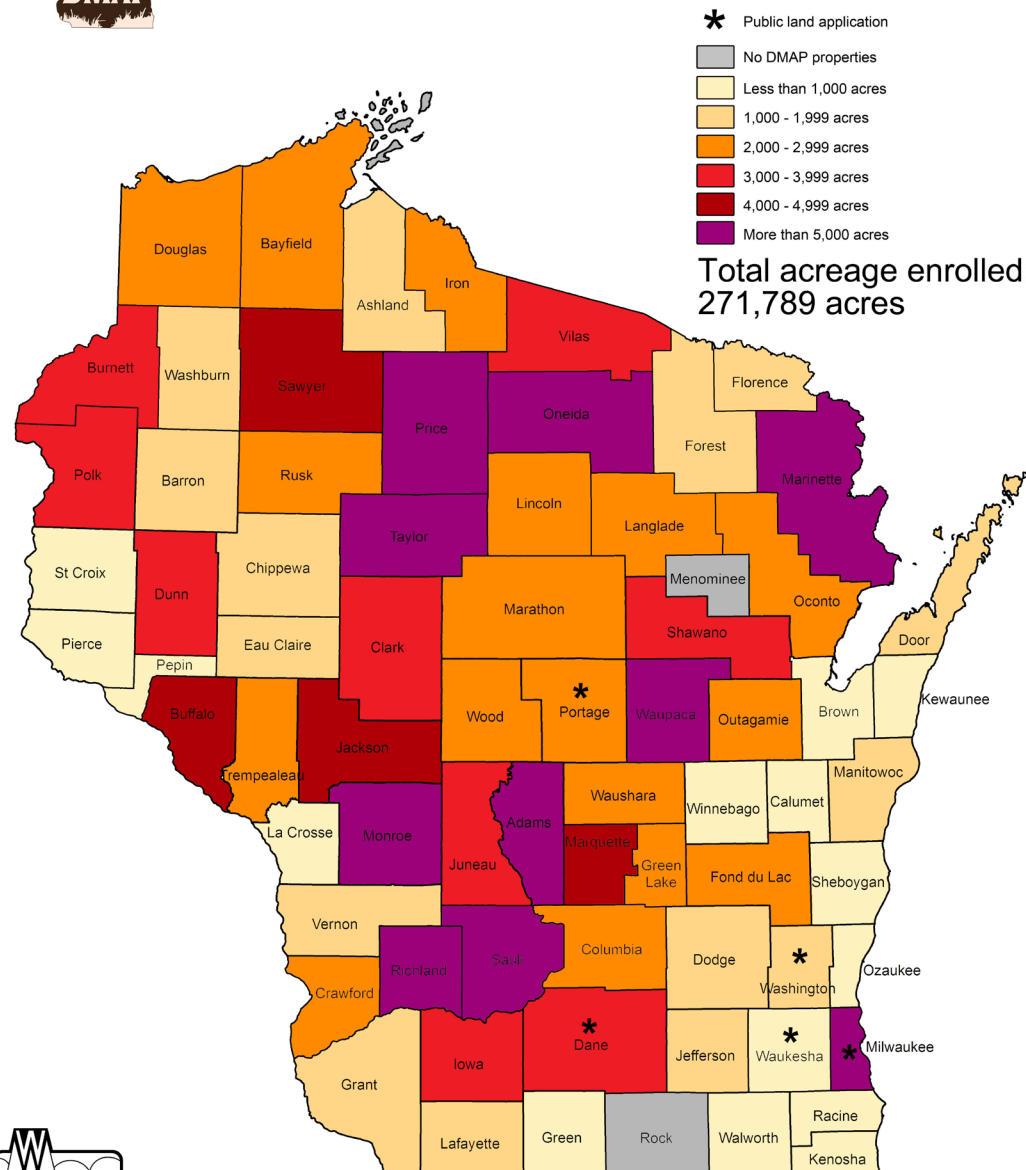




- 200 application/year
- 94% of Cooperators re-enrolled
- 83% rated quality of service as “good” or “very good”



## Deer Management Assistance Program Total acreage enrolled by county, 2018





# DMAP Feedback

*“Having been chosen as a DMAP property has already paid for itself. Collectively, we are all excited about future plans for our property.”—Iron County landowner*

*“It's been a great program thus far. The greatest benefit we have derived is getting connected to local biologists and other officials. Part of our property is in an NRCS easement, so we've been able to cooperatively do some exciting enhancements.”*





# DMAP Feedback

“One side benefit of the DMAP is that I am getting to know my neighbors better and meeting other neighbors for the first time.”

*—DMAP landowner*





# Questions?

- Grab a brochure
- Visit [dnr.wi.gov](http://dnr.wi.gov), search keyword “DMAP” to learn more

Tom Carlson  
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources  
Wildlife Biologist  
Forest and Florence Counties  
[Thomas.Carlson@Wisconsin.gov](mailto:Thomas.Carlson@Wisconsin.gov)  
715-218-8218

