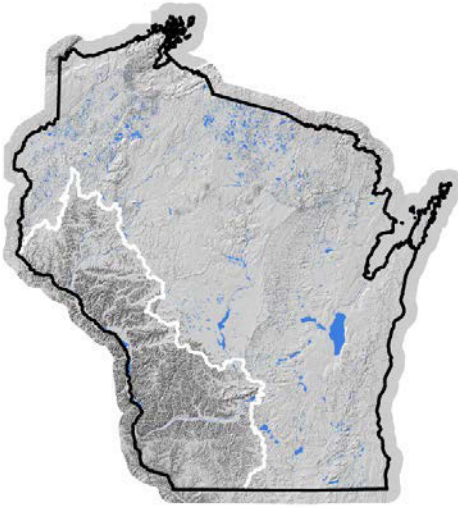
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

A. PURPOSE OF THIS REGIONAL AND PROPERTY ANALYSIS

A regional and property analysis (RPA) is required by Chapter NR 44, Wisconsin Administrative Code, when developing a master plan, plan revision, or plan amendment. This analysis and resulting document forms the foundation of the master plan, providing the baseline information at the property level as well as information on how Department lands fit into or relate to their larger ecological and social context. Functionally, the RPA identifies the most suitable potential future roles or niches for the properties and highlights those elements of the properties' regional context that are most important to consider when planning.

Figure 1.2: Map of the Driftless Area.



The intent of providing a regional overview in addition to more detailed information about specific properties is to place the properties into a broader context. This planning project presents two challenges in this approach. First, the overall area encompassed includes nearly one-quarter of the entire state and second, most of the properties being evaluated are quite small and very narrow. As such, there is a very large gap between the traditional "region" (in this case the Driftless Area) and "property" that an RPA typically covers. As a solution, this "RPA" includes an intermediate step – Planning Regions – between the entire Driftless Area and the specific properties. The type of information provided at each of these levels includes the following:

Driftless Area:

General information is provided about the overall Driftless Area and what distinguishes it from other parts of the state and Midwest (Figure 1.2).

Planning Regions

Second, the Driftless Area is divided into eight Planning Regions (Figure 1.1). These Planning Regions are based on groupings of USGS Hydrologic Units[1] that are similar in their water resources and fisheries. Information on a range of biological, ecological, cultural, economic, and recreational issues is presented for each Planning Region. Typically a few counties in size, the scale of the Planning Regions is designed to allow the characteristics and management opportunities of the fisheries to be evaluated in appropriately-sized collections. That is, the regions combine streams sharing similar attributes, uses, and potentials in groupings that are large enough to streamline the planning process while small enough to accommodate the differences across the entire Driftless Area.

Property specific

Finally, specific information is provided about the Department properties within each Planning Region. Because of the variety of Department properties covered in this plan (i.e., Fishery Areas, Remnants, Streambank Easements, Streambank Fee Protection, Scattered Wildlife lands, etc.) the level and type of information presented varies somewhat across Planning Regions based on the types of the properties that occur. The variety of properties are organized and summarized at the sub-watershed level (HUC-12).

[1] See page 19 for further explanation of Hydrologic Units.

Based on all the regional and property data in the body of the document, the final section of this document – the **Findings and Conclusions** – summarizes the issues facing the Driftless Area, Planning Regions, properties, and trout and smallmouth bass fisheries as well as describes probable future roles or niches for the regions and properties. It helps focus the planning process and becomes the foundation for building the master plan's vision and goals, and action strategies.

B. INTRODUCTION TO THE PROPERTIES

The Driftless Area Trout and Smallmouth Stream Master Plan (*aka*, the Driftless Area Master Plan, or "DAMP") includes lands protected via several different acquisition authorities and programs. These properties are scattered throughout the Driftless Area from St. Croix to Green County and are grouped together here into one Master Plan based on their similarities in cover type, management, and use. The common thread running through all the properties included in this plan is their direct association with streams supporting the target species – trout and smallmouth bass – and their value in providing angling access to these waters. To be sure, the Department owns other properties in the Driftless Area that include trout and smallmouth bass waters. However, they are not included in this planning project because providing angling opportunities for trout or smallmouth bass is not a significant purpose or motivation of the property.

The Department acquires and manages different types of fishery properties under the authority of Section 23.09(2)(d)3 and Section 23.09(2)(d)14, *Wisconsin Statutes* and NR 1.01(7), NR 1.40(2)3, NR 1.43, NR 51 (Subchapter VII) Administrative Code. An overview of the types of Department-owned properties is provided here.

1. FISHERIES PROGRAM

a) State Fishery Areas

Fishery Areas are intended to enhance and maintain habitat for fish and wildlife associated with riparian zones and provide a place where people can fish. Hunting, trapping, berry picking, hiking, and other low-impact uses are generally allowed. Individual Fishery Areas are established through the approval of the Natural Resources Board and the Governor. Fishery Areas have both a defined boundary within which the Department is authorized to attempt to purchase land (referred to as a "project boundary") from willing sellers and a set number of acres the Department is authorized to acquire within the boundary (the "acreage authority"). In many cases, the acreage authority is smaller than the total number of acres within the project boundary. The Department has the authority to acquire fee and easement ownership within Fishery Areas.

The DAMP includes 29 State Fishery Areas, within which the Department currently owns or eases 15,425 acres. The Department currently has approximately 920 acres of remaining acquisition authority in total within these State Fishery Areas.

b) Remnant Fishery Habitat

The statewide Remnant Area program was initiated when the Outdoor Recreation Act Program (ORAP) was introduced in 1961. The focus of the Remnant Area program is to acquire fee title to critical fishery habitat (e.g., spring heads, spawning areas, and other cold water resources) that is in danger of being destroyed through incompatible land use. The Remnant Area program enables the Department to acquire either fee interest or easements.

In 1985, a master plan for the Remnant Areas program was created which defined the criteria that waters would need to meet in order to be a priority for acquisition. The water resource must include two of the three following criteria to be eligible for acquisition:

- The water resource contains critical habitat such as spawning areas, spring heads, or that, which is otherwise critical to the fish species intended for management.
- The parcel has potential for increased production of important fish species through development on lands encompassing the critical habitat.
- The parcel will safeguard critical habitat from destruction through incompatible land use, such as risk of erosion or non-point source pollution.

The Department allocated the acreage authority on a county basis until 1996, when it pooled the remaining acreage authority (about 12,000 acres) and established one statewide acquisition goal for cold and coolwater remnants. At the same time it reallocated 6,000 acres to the "Statewide Habitat (Fishery)" program for the acquisition of critical habitat for warmwater species (see below). The Department has the authority to acquire fee and easement ownership in the Remnant Fishery program.

The DAMP includes just over 6,500 acres protected under the Remnant Program along 70 streams. These acres are distributed over hundreds of parcels.

The difference between fee and easement ownership.

In legal terms, land is often referred to as a "bundle of rights" —that is, a set of distinct and separable rights. Some commonly known parts of the "bundle" include the mineral, access, and development rights. These rights can be bought and sold (within some parameters) individually, in combination, or as a complete set (commonly referred to as "fee simple" or "fee title").

For example, a landowner can sell or donate the right to hunt, cut timber, or mine gravel. The sale or transfer of rights can be for a set period of time (e.g., 20 years) or can be permanent. The ability to sell or donate certain rights to a property has proven to be an effective and efficient tool to protect many different types of lands and resources.

Easements are the most common legal agreement used by landowners to sell or donate specific rights to another person, organization, or agency. Easements go by different names, typically according to the resource of interest: historic preservation easements, agricultural easements, access easements, conservation easements, and others. In most cases, particularly for conservation and access purposes, easements involve the permanent transfer of rights.

Not surprisingly, easements are popular with many landowners because they enable them to sell or donate particular rights (often some of the most financially valuable ones) while retaining ownership of the property. Easements are recorded on the title so that all future owners of the land are bound by the original agreement.

c) Statewide Habitat (Fishery)

This is the counterpart to the cool and coldwater Remnant Fishery Habitat program and is primarily focused on protecting spawning habitat in lakes and streams for warmwater species and angler access to high-quality waters. Some parcels along cool and coldwater systems have been protected under the Statewide Habitat program in the Driftless Area. The program is authorized to acquire 6,425 acres across the state. The Department has the authority to acquire fee and easements in the Statewide Habitat program.

To date, the Department has acquired over 700 acres under the Statewide Habitat program along streams within the Driftless Area.

d) Streambank Protection Program

Established in 1989 with the Stewardship Program, the Streambank Protection Program focuses on protecting narrow strips of land along streams most threatened by agricultural and urban run-off. The NRB initially authorized the Department to acquire easements along 146 streams, with an easement acquisition goal of 21,075 acres. The NRB authorized the Department to add additional stream segments administratively, and to date, there are 176 easement streams, statewide. Within the DAMP there are currently 65 streams totaling 1205 miles within the Streambank Easement Program (Figure 1.3 and Table 1.1)[2].

Figure 1.3: Map of Streambank Protection Program Eligible Streams

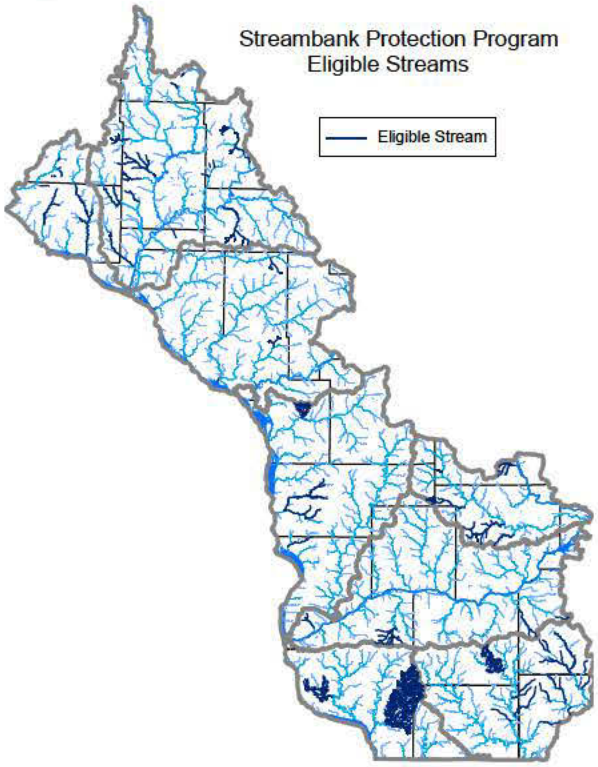


Table 1.1: Driftless Area Streams in the Streambank Protection Program.

Planning Region	County	Stream Name	Miles of Stream
Baraboo River	Juneau	Holzlander Creek	5.3
	Juneau	Lyndon Creek	7.2
	Juneau	Seymour Creek	2.8
	Juneau	Tracy Creek	6.4
	Sauk	Little Baraboo River/Crossman Creek	25.6
	Sauk	Narrows Creek and tribs	43.0
	Sauk	Seeley Creek	14.5
		Region Total	**104.7**
Black River	Trempeleau	Bear Creek and tribs	8.0
	Trempeleau	King Creek and unnamed tribs	11.2
		Region Total	**19.2**
Chippewa River	Barron	Brown Creek	1.7
	Barron	Upper Pine Creek	4.6
	Chippewa	Como Creek and tribs	8.5
	Chippewa	Duncan Creek	14.6
	Chippewa	Elk Creek tribs	6.0
	Chippewa	Little Hay Creek	5.0
	Dunn	Gilbert Creek and tribs	13.2
	Dunn	Knight's Creek	9.1
	Dunn	Wilson Creek and tribs	41.1
	Eau Claire	Clear Creek	10.0
	Eau Claire	Lowes Creek & selected tribs	27.8
	Pepin	Fall Creek	2.9
	Pierce	Eau Galle River	10.9
	Pierce	Lower Cady Creek	2.0
	Pierce	Plum Creek and tribs	18.8
	Pierce	Upper Cady Creek	4.9
	St. Croix	Upper Tiffany Creek and tribs	15.0
		Region Total	**196.2**
Kickapoo River	Crawford	Rush Creek	11.2
	LaCrosse	Neshonoc Creek and tribs	37.1
	Vernon	North Fork Bad Axe River	29.0
	Vernon	Norwegian Hollow Creek	4.3
	Vernon	South Fork Bad Axe River	16.6
	Vernon	Springville Branch Bad Axe River	9.1
		Region Total	**107.4**
Kinnickinnic River	Pierce	Rush River and tribs	39.0
	Pierce	Trimbelle River Addition	9.6
	Pierce	Trimbelle River and Goose Creek	10.0
	St. Croix	Upper Kinnickinnic River and tribs	8.7
		Region Total	**67.4**
Lower Wis River	Crawford	Gran Grae Creek	8.2
	Dane	Black Earth Creek	4.8
	Dane	Bohn (Elvers) Creek	16.6
	Grant	Castle Rock/Doc Smith Creeks and tribs	39.7
		Region Total	**69.3**
Pecatonica River	Dane	Deer Creek	6.2
	Dane	Flynn Creek	4.6
	Dane	Fryes Feeder Creek	4.6
	Dane	Primrose Branch	5.9
	Dane	Story Creek	4.8
	Dane	Sugar River East	23.9
	Dane	Sugar River East	0.3
	Dane	Sugar River West	12.6
	Green	Bushnell Creek	8.1
	Green	Dougherty Creek	17.4
	Green	Erickson Creek	5.7
	Green	Gill Creek	5.7
	Green	Hammerly Creek	3.8
	Green	Hefty Creek (North Branch)	9.4
	Green	Little Sugar River (New Glarus Branch)	14.3
	Green	Lower Story Creek	1.5
	Green	Sawmill Creek	11.6
	Green	Ward Creek	3.9
	Iowa	Conley Lewis Creek & Tribs	28.1
	Iowa	Dodge Branch and tribs	43.5
	Iowa	East Branch Pecatonica	1.4
	Iowa	Ley Creek & tribs	11.0
	Lafayette	Apple Branch	8.7
		Region Total	**237.1**
Platte River	Grant	Little Platte River and tribs	336.7
	Grant	Rattlesnake Creek and tribs	67.0
		Region Total	**403.7**
		Grand Total	**1205.0**

[2] Estimates for the Kickapoo River Region include the designation of all of the perennial and intermittent tributaries to Neshonoc Creek stream network (37 miles). Estimates for the Pecatonica River Region include the designation of all of the perennial and intermittent tributaries to Conley Lewis and Ley Creek stream network (83 miles) Estimates for the Platte River Region include the designation of all of the perennial and intermittent tributaries to Rattlesnake Creek stream network (67 miles) and the Little Platte River stream network (336 miles).

The legislature subsequently amended the Streambank Protection Program enabling the Department to also acquire fee title along twenty separate stream projects, eleven of which are located within the Driftless Area (Table 1.2). These Streambank Protection Fee projects have project boundaries and acquisition goals, similar to the State Fishery Areas.

Table 1.2: Streambank Protection Fee Streams

Stream Name	Counties	Miles of Stream
Anthony Branch	Dane	2
Deer Creek/Frye Feeder	Dane	3
Sugar River	Dane	0.5
Story Creek	Dane & Green	3
Lowes Creek	Eau Claire	7.5
Cox Hollow	Iowa	0.5
Sand Creek	Jackson & Monroe	8
Yellowstone River & Canon Creek	Lafayette	5
Harrison Creek	Sauk	0.5
Upper Kinnickinnic River	St. Croix & Pierce	10
Rush Creek	Vernon & Crawford	14.5

In the Streambank Protection Program, whenever possible the Department acquires at least 66 feet from either side of the stream. Although the Department can authorize some land use activities on easements it acquires, these narrow strips of land are typically managed as natural vegetation that provide improved water quality and valuable angling access. The Department owns 1,362 acres of easements and 3,218 acres of fee title within the Streambank Protection Program in the Driftless Area.

e) Non-Point Source Easement Program

While not part of the Stewardship program, the Department has separate statutory authority to acquire easements in designated priority watersheds to address specific pollution problems. Nonpoint easements typically involve small acreages focused on barnyards, cattle lots and occasionally severely eroding hill sides. Easements are used to eliminate or correct these sites as major sources of sediment and animal waste to surface waters. Funding generally comes from dedicated federal or non-Stewardship state funds. The DNR has acquired 293 acres of non-point source easements in the Driftless Area in 56 different parcels.

f) Watershed Projects

The DNR has acquired 1,091 acres of fee under Watershed Project authority in the Driftless Area including the following areas: Plum Creek Watershed, Blackhawk–Kickapoo Watershed, Trout Creek Watershed, and wetland mitigation program lands.

g) Rearing Stations

The DNR has acquired 55 acres of fee land classified as Pinnacle Rock Rearing Station in Monroe County.

2. WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

a) State Wildlife Areas

State Wildlife Areas (SWAs) are intended to protect high quality game and non-game habitats and provide places for public hunting, trapping, fishing, berry picking, hiking, and other low-impact uses. As with State Fishery Areas, SWAs have both a project boundary and acreage authority. The Department has the authority to acquire fee and easement ownership within State Wildlife Areas. Although there are many State Wildlife Areas in the Driftless Area, including some that have trout and smallmouth bass waters flowing through them, most are not included in this plan because these waters are not a primary component of the properties. Further, the Department already has scheduled the development of master plans for many of these properties in the coming years. One State Wildlife Area, Otter Creek WA, (237 acres) is included in this plan.

b) Statewide/Scattered/Extensive Habitat (Wildlife)

In addition to SWAs, the Department has acquired important wildlife habitat under the authority of the Scattered Wildlife Habitat, Statewide Wildlife Habitat, and Extensive Wildlife Habitat programs. Parcels acquired under these authorities that are included in the DAMP are situated along Class I, II, or III trout streams or smallmouth bass waters, play an integral role in protecting riparian habitat, and provide angling access. These wildlife lands are typically small narrow strips and have the "look and feel" of Remnant Fishery areas. The Department has the authority to acquire fee and easement ownership under these programs. The DAMP includes 2,620 acres of lands acquired under the Scattered Wildlife Habitat, Statewide Wildlife Habitat, and Extensive Wildlife Habitat programs.

c) Scattered Forest Lands

Although discontinued in 1996, the Scattered Forest Lands program was intended to protect habitat for forest-dependent species occurring outside of National, State, and County Forest boundaries and to acquire deer yards. The DAMP includes 104 acres of land in Norwegian Hollow that were acquired under the Scattered Forest program.

3. ENDANGERED RESOURCES PROGRAM

a) Natural Areas

State Natural Areas (SNAs) protect outstanding examples of Wisconsin's native landscape of natural communities, significant geological formations and archeological sites. Wisconsin's 653 State Natural Areas, encompassing over 358,000 acres, are valuable for research and educational use, the preservation of genetic and biological diversity, and for providing benchmarks in determining the impact of use on managed lands. They also provide some of the last refuges for rare plants and animals. Fishing is compatible with the recreational use objectives of these properties. The Department has the authority to acquire fee and easement ownership in the SNA program.

SNAs trace their origins to a variety of circumstances. Some of the SNAs owned by the DNR were purchased by the Endangered Resources program and are managed by their staff. Others were acquired by the Wildlife Management, Fisheries Management, Forestry, Parks, and Wild Rivers programs and are managed by their staff in cooperation with the SNA program. In addition to those owned by the DNR, some are owned by land trusts and other non-profit conservation organizations, local governments, or federal agencies. Some SNAs are "dedicated," the highest level of protection afforded to land in the state, others are "designated."

Although many State Natural Areas are located within the Driftless Area, most are not associated with trout or smallmouth bass waters. Of the 16 SNAs totaling 4,152 acres included in the DAMP, all contain significant frontage along trout or SMB waters. The uplands associated with these properties range from prairies to savannas to dense forests and are managed for a variety of ecological conditions. Habitat management is generally limited to restoring and maintaining habitats that were present in pre-settlement times.

Collectively, the properties included in the Driftless Area Master Plan comprise 27,852 acres of lands owned by the DNR in fee and 8,106 acres of land where the Department has acquired easements for riparian corridor management and to provide public angling access. A small number of these easements also allow public hunting. The majority of these acres are in narrow strips along priority trout and smallmouth bass streams.

Table 1.3: List of DNR properties included in the master plan.

State Fishery Areas	Acres Currently Owned/Eased			Planning Region
	Fee	Easement	Total	
BEAR CREEK STATE FISHERY AREA	730	54	784	Lower WI
BIG CREEK STATE FISHERY AREA	1,459	4	1,463	Black
BLACK EARTH CREEK STATE FISHERY AREA	406	23	428	Lower WI
BOLEN CREEK STATE FISHERY AREA	106	-	106	Chippewa
BRENNAN CREEK STATE FISHERY AREA	-	8	8	Pecatonica
BUFFALO RIVER STATE FISHERY AREA	1,564	194	1,758	Black
COON CREEK STATE FISHERY AREA	673	480	1,153	Kickapoo
DUNCAN CREEK STATE FISHERY AREA	241	120	360	Chippewa
ELK CREEK STATE FISHERY AREA	284	216	499	Chippewa
HALLS (STOCKWELL) CREEK STATE FISHERY AREA	812	46	858	Black
HAY CREEK STATE FISHERY AREA	108	195	303	Chippewa
HULBURT CREEK STATE FISHERY AREA	572	-	572	Baraboo
KICKAPOO RIVER STATE FISHERY AREA	28	-	28	Kickapoo
KINNICKINNIC RIVER STATE FISHERY AREA	350	155	505	Kinnickinnic
KNAPP CREEK STATE FISHERY AREA	-	21	21	Lower WI
LA CROSSE AREA COMPREHENSIVE STATE FISHERY AREA	1,271	1,047	2,318	Kickapoo
LA CROSSE AREA COMPREHENSIVE STATE FISHERY AREA	93	18	111	Lower WI
LA CROSSE RIVER STATE FISHERY AREA	463	-	463	Kickapoo
LAKE MENOMIN STATE FISHERY AREA	28	0	28	Chippewa
MCCANN CREEK STATE FISHERY AREA	319	107	426	Chippewa
MOUNT VERNON CREEK STATE FISHERY AREA	377	28	405	Pecatonica
NORTH BRANCH TREMPEALEAU RIVER STATE FISHERY AREA	180	89	269	Black
SABIN SPRINGS STATE FISHERY AREA	5	-	5	Lower WI
SAND CREEK STATE FISHERY AREA	215	102	317	Chippewa
SMITH POND STATE FISHERY AREA	96	-	96	Black
TANK CREEK STATE FISHERY AREA	507	-	507	Black
TROUT CREEK STATE FISHERY AREA-IOWA CO	954	-	954	Lower WI
TURTLE CREEK STATE FISHERY AREA	39	-	39	Chippewa
WILLOW CREEK STATE FISHERY AREA	526	116	642	Lower WI
TOTAL	***12,404***	***3,022***	***15,425***	

Remnant Fish Habitat Areas	Acres Currently Owned/Eased			PlanningRegion
	Fee	Easement	Total	
REM-ASH CREEK	52	-	52	Lower WI
REM-BAILIE BRANCH	-	14	14	Platte
REM-BARABOO RIVER	2	-	2	Baraboo
REM-BIG GREEN RIVER	3	182	184	Lower WI
REM-BIG ROCK CREEK	-	6	6	Lower WI
REM-BIG SPRING BRANCH	-	29	29	Lower WI
REM-BIG SPRING CREEK	282	5	287	Lower WI
REM-BISHOP BRANCH CREEK	121	-	121	Kickapoo
REM-BLACK RIVER	-	8	8	Black
REM-BLUE RIVER	242	148	390	Lower WI
REM-BORAH CREEK	-	21	21	Platte
REM-BUFFALO RIVER	81	126	207	Black
REM-CAMP CREEK	375	29	405	Kickapoo
REM-CANNON BRANCH	-	5	5	Pecatonica
REM-CANNON CREEK	-	2	2	Pecatonica
REM-CASTLE ROCK CREEK	86	42	128	Lower WI
REM-CLEAR CREEK	17	-	17	Chippewa
REM-CONLEY SMITH CREEK	10	129	139	Pecatonica
REM-COON CREEK	-	0	0	Kickapoo
REM-CROOKED CREEK	-	55	55	Lower WI
REM-DICKINSON CREEK	-	9	9	Lower WI
REM-DOC SMITH BRANCH	-	15	15	Lower WI
REM-DODGE BRANCH	-	21	21	Pecatonica
REM-DOUGHERTY CREEK	-	11	11	Pecatonica
REM-E BRANCH PECATONICA RIVER	-	15	15	Pecatonica
REM-ELK CREEK	27	50	77	Chippewa
REM-ELK CREEK	103	49	152	Kickapoo
REM-ELVERS CREEK	105	4	109	Lower WI
REM-ENGINE CREEK	-	6	6	Lower WI
REM-FANCY CREEK	-	26	26	Lower WI
REM-GALENA RIVER	-	519	519	Platte
REM-GILBERT CREEK	165	-	165	Chippewa
REM-GORDON CREEK	-	86	86	Pecatonica
REM-GRANT RIVER	-	26	26	Platte
REM-HANSELL CREEK	62	-	62	Lower WI
REM-HARKER CREEK	-	36	36	Lower WI
REM-KING CREEK	13	18	31	Black
REM-KNAPP CREEK	32	79	110	Lower WI
REM-LITTLE GRANT RIVER	-	77	77	Platte
REM-LITTLE LACROSSE RIVER	-	22	22	Kickapoo

Remnant Fish Habitat Areas (cont.)	Acres Currently Owned/Eased			Planning Region
	Fee	Easement	Total	
REM-LITTLE PLATTE RIVER	27	321	348	Platte
REM-LOVE CREEK	581	-	581	Lower WI
REM-LOVETTS CREEK	-	25	25	Pecatonica
REM-MAPLE DALE CREEK	20	-	20	Kickapoo
REM-MARTIN BRANCH	-	57	57	Platte
REM-MILANCTHON CREEK	201	32	233	Lower WI
REM-MILL CREEK	25	139	163	Lower WI
REM-MILLVILLE CREEK	-	61	61	Lower WI
REM-OTTER CREEK	81	-	81	Chippewa
REM-OTTER CREEK	-	166	166	Pecatonica
REM-OTTERS CREEK	-	44	44	Lower WI
REM-PINE CREEK	101	68	169	Black
REM-PINE CREEK	5	-	5	Kinnickinnic
REM-PINE RIVER	2	18	20	Lower WI
REM-PINE RIVER-YUBA	68	58	126	Lower WI
REM-PLUM RUN CREEK	-	1	1	Lower WI
REM-POMPEY PILLAR CREEK	83	12	95	Lower WI
REM-RAINBOW SPRINGS	5	-	5	Kickapoo
REM-RATHBONE CREEK	21	-	21	Black
REM-RED CEDAR RIVER PUBLIC ACCESS	9	18	27	Chippewa
REM-ROCK BRANCH	-	13	13	Pecatonica
REM-ROGERS BRANCH	-	6	6	Platte
REM-RUSH CREEK	-	7	7	Kickapoo
REM-S BRANCH TREMPEALEAU RIVER	239	1	240	Black
REM-SAND CREEK	-	36	36	Chippewa
REM-SEAS BRANCH CREEK	-	28	28	Kickapoo
REM-SIX MILE BRANCH	-	28	28	Lower WI
REM-SOUTH FORK HAY RIVER	-	10	10	Chippewa
REM-TORGERSON CREEK	-	7	7	Chippewa
REM-VERMONT CREEK	-	7	7	Lower WI
REM-WASHINGTON COULEE	70	22	92	Black
REM-WEST FORK KICKAPOO RIVER	45	48	92	Kickapoo
REM-WILSON CREEK	108	-	108	Chippewa
TOTAL	***3,466***	***3,101***	***6,567***	

Stream Bank Protection Program	Acres Currently Owned/Eased			Planning Region
	Fee	Easement	Total	
STREAM BANK PROTECTION	-	170	170	Baraboo
STREAM BANK PROTECTION	684	141	825	Black
STREAM BANK PROTECTION	275	355	630	Chippewa
STREAM BANK PROTECTION	345	148	493	Kickapoo
STREAM BANK PROTECTION	853	58	911	Kinnickinnic
STREAM BANK PROTECTION	122	17	139	Lower WI
STREAM BANK PROTECTION	940	454	1,394	Pecatonica
STREAM BANK PROTECTION	-	19	19	Platte
TOTAL	***3,218***	***1,362***	***4,580***	

Other Fisheries Management lands *	Acres Currently Owned/Eased			Planning Region
	Fee	Easement	Total	
Other	28	1	29	Baraboo
Other	4	20	24	Black
Other	1,048	5	1,054	Chippewa
Other	113	149	262	Kickapoo
Other	396	7	402	Kinnickinnic
Other	450	48	498	Lower WI
Other	-	5	5	Pecatonica
Other	-	-	-	Platte
TOTAL	***2,039***	***234***	***2,273***	

* Includes nonpoint easements, scattered habitat lands, wetland mitigation, watershed management projects, public access sites, and rearing stations.

Natural Areas	Acres Currently Owned/Eased			Planning Region
	Fee	Easement	Total	
RUSH CREEK STATE NATURAL AREA	2,655	11	2,667	Kickapoo
STATEWIDE NATURAL AREA	0	-	0	Baraboo
STATEWIDE NATURAL AREA	414	-	414	Black
STATEWIDE NATURAL AREA	181	-	181	Chippewa
STATEWIDE NATURAL AREA	164	-	164	Kickapoo
STATEWIDE NATURAL AREA	-	-	-	Kinnickinnic
STATEWIDE NATURAL AREA	351	-	351	Lower WI
STATEWIDE NATURAL AREA	376	-	376	Pecatonica
STATEWIDE NATURAL AREA	-	-	-	Platte
TOTAL	***4,140***	***11***	***4,152***	

Wildlife Management Areas	Acres Currently Owned/Eased			Planning Region
	Fee	Easement	Total	
OTTER CREEK STATE WILDLIFE AREA	237	-	237	Chippewa
Scattered habitat areas*	122	-	122	Baraboo
Scattered habitat areas*	714	-	714	Black
Scattered habitat areas*	1,310	-	1,310	Chippewa
Scattered habitat areas*	112	-	112	Kickapoo
Scattered habitat areas*	91	-	91	Kinnickinnic
Scattered habitat areas*	-	376	376	Lower WI
Scattered habitat areas*	-	-	-	Pecatonica
Scattered habitat areas*	-	-	-	Platte
TOTAL	***2,585***	***376***	***2,961***	

* Includes lands acquired under the Scattered Habitat, Statewide Habitat, Scattered Forest, and Extensive Habitat programs.

Summary of lands included in the Master Plan

PLANNING REGION	Acres Currently Owned/Eased		
	Fee	Easement	Total
Baraboo	724	171	895
Black	6,959	737	7,696
Chippewa	4,796	1,220	6,016
Kickapoo	6,491	2,018	8,509
Kinnickinnic	1,694	220	1,914
Lower WI	5,459	1,712	7,171
Pecatonica	1,702	967	2,669
Platte	27	1,062	1,089
TOTAL	***27,852***	***8,107***	***35,960***