

NEW GLARUS WOODS STATE PARK MASTER PLAN
 CONCEPT ELEMENT



PROPERTY TASK FORCE

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NEW GLARUS WOODS STATE PARK
Master Plan
Concept Element

I. Background Information

A. Location

New Glarus Woods State Park is located in south central Wisconsin, two miles south of the Village of New Glarus adjacent to State Highway 69 in Green County, T4N, R7E, Section 26 in the Township of New Glarus (please see location map in appendix A).

The park is accessible from New Glarus via State Highway 69 and County Trunk Highway NN. Average daily traffic counts on Highway 69 were 3,950 in 1977. During the summer months and especially during summer weekends, it can be assumed that the 24-hour average traffic count will be somewhat higher. Distances from New Glarus Woods State Park and major population centers in the area are as follows:

| <u>City</u> | <u>Distance (miles)</u> | <u>Population</u> |
|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| New Glarus | 2 | 1,454 |
| Monticello | 3 | 870 |
| Monroe | 15 | 8,654 |
| Madison | 30 | 172,769 |
| Janesville | 40 | 46,426 |
| Rockford | 62 | 145,000 |
| Milwaukee | 107 | 717,372 |
| Chicago | 149 | 3,500,000 |

The following highways provide regional and local access to the New Glarus Woods State Park environs:

| <u>Orientation</u> | <u>Location</u> |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| State Highway 69 North-South | ½ mile east |
| State Highway 39 East-West | 2 miles north |
| State Highway 92 North-South | 6 miles north |
| State Highway 11 East-West | 14 miles south |
| U.S. Highway 18-151 East-West | 20 miles north |
| Interstate Highway 90 East-West | 42 miles east |

East-west County NN pass through the park (please see the development map located in appendix 3).

There are numerous state recreational facilities located in the same region as New Glarus Woods State Park. These facilities are as follows:

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Distance</u> |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Sugar River Trail | 2 miles north |
| Cadiz Springs State Park | 19 miles southwest |
| Yellowstone Lake State Park | 24 miles west |
| Blue Mound State Park | 29 miles northwest |
| Lake Kegonsa State Park | 39 miles east |
| Lake Mendota State Park | 40 miles northeast |
| Governor Dodge State Park | 48 miles northwest |

The nearest county park is at Mt. Horeb, 21 miles north of New Glarus Woods State Park.

B. Record of Project Initiation

New Glarus Woods State Park was established by the State Legislature in 1934. The original purchase of 43 "well-wooded" acres also occurred in 1934. In 1949 the property grew to 78 acres and additional purchases added 10 acres in 1963, 6.9 acres in 1964, and 11 acres in 1969. The current acreage for the park is now 106 acres.

Camping first occurred on the property in 1946 on a casual basis and it wasn't until 1963 that the formal 18-unit campground was developed.

Other important developments related to New Glarus Woods State Park include parking lot development, the establishment of a picnic area, the re-location of State Highway 69 out of the park, the development of hiking trails and a 120 person capacity group camp. Toilet buildings were constructed in the family campground and in the picnic area during the 1960's and the picnic shelter was completed in 1972. Also, a bicycle campground was developed in the property's northeast area for persons using the Sugar River State Trail.

Public use of the property has grown steadily over the years except for a fall-off during the World War II years when gasoline rationing was in effect. Recently, with the advent of the Sugar River State Trail, pressure has been increased, particularly in regard to the camping situation during the summer months.

New Glarus Woods State Park land acquisition, development, and operations are controlled by a combination of State and Department of Natural Resources rules and regulations. State Statutes, Administrative Code and Manual Code are responsible for the implementation of these rules and regulations.

1. Wisconsin Statutes

Title I

Chapter 1, Sovereignty and Jurisdiction of the State

Chapter 2, County Boundaries

Title IV

Chapter 23, Public Lands and Conservation

Chapter 24, Entry and Sale of Public Lands

Chapter 27, Public Parks and Places of Recreation

Chapter 29, Fish and Game

Title XI

Chapter 90, Fences

Title XV

Chapter 144, Water, Ice, Sewage and Refuge

Chapter 162, Pure Drinking Water

2. Administrative Code

NR 1 Natural Resources Board Policies

NR 2 Procedures and Practices

NR 3 Game and Hunting

NR 15 Game Refuges

NR 19 Miscellaneous Game, Fur and Fish

NR 27 Endangered Species

NR 45 State Parks and State Forests, miscellaneous

NR 50 Administration of Outdoor Recreation Program Grants

NR 80 Use of Pesticides on Land and Water Areas of the State of Wisconsin

3. DNR Manual Codes

1000, Organization and Direction

2000, Land Resources

3100, Multiple Use of Land

2200, Land Contract

2300, Game Management

2500, Recreation

4000, Protection (4100 Law Enforcement)

8000, Program Service (8200 Planning)

9000, Administrative Service

- Resource Protection -

- Misc. Data -

C. Present Use and Management

1. Status of Site Development

Approximately 14 acres of the 106 acres within the present park boundary are developed. Seven acres are utilized as the 18-unit family campground and 120 person group camp. Three acres are used as a 14 unit bicycle campground, three acres are utilized for picnicking and day-use, and include roads and parking lots, and one acre is used for park maintenance activities. In addition, the property contains 1.2 miles of hiking trails and .4 mile of roads.

2. Socio-Political

Green County in general, and the town of New Glarus in particular, appear to feel very positive about the park. In fact, not long ago a New Glarus family with support of the community, donated a park shelter to New Glarus Woods State Park. The shelter has been built and is located in the day-use picnic area in the park. Within the New Glarus community, the park is often referred to as "our park" or New Glarus park rather than the state park.

3. Current Use

Visitor attendance at the park has been increasing steadily over the past few years. Attendance records for the past six years are as follows:

| | <u>Visitations</u> | <u>Campers</u> |
|------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1973 | 21,068 | 5,301 |
| 1974 | 14,886 | 8,945 |
| 1975 | 18,438 | 9,835 |
| 1976 | 21,376 | 10,820 |
| 1977 | 23,615 | 9,653 |
| 1978 | 24,970 | 9,247 |

4. Tax Status

Under current law, the state pays aids in lieu of taxes on lands acquired by the Department of Natural Resources. For lands acquired prior to July 1, 1969, the state pays 50 cents per acre. For lands acquired on or after July 1, 1969, the state pays according to a 10-year declining scale beginning with payments equal to the property taxes which would have been levied and declining to 10% of the first year's payment. However, these payments may not fall below 50 cents per acre.

Under this bill, for lands acquired after the effective date, the state would continue to pay the full amount equal to the property taxes that would have been levied on the land or 50 cents per acre, whichever is greater.

D. Description of Site

1. Geology

New Glarus Woods State Park is located on the extreme eastern boundary of the driftless area, that part of Wisconsin not affected by the great ice sheets of the Pleistocene Epoch. The driftless area is characterized by a generally hilly landscape and is dominated by weathered and deeply eroded river valleys. Most of the crags, pinnacles, natural bridges, caves and sinkholes in the state are found here, a result of the weathering process.

The driftless area preserves most of the topographic types that once existed throughout Wisconsin, but which have been greatly modified by glacial erosion and deposition, wave action, postglacial stream erosion and other processes in the glacial portion of the state. The park is generally situated on top of a ridge and also occupies a portion of a north facing slope.

2. Soils

The soils at New Glarus Woods State Park are generally of the New Glarus-Hogan association. They are moderately deep to shallow gently sloping to moderately steep soils some of which have a clayey subsoil; underlain by dolomite or sandstone.

Specifically, the site contains Dodgeville silt loam, 6-12% slope, eroded and 12-20% slope, eroded, New Glarus silt loam, 6-12% slope eroded and 12-30% slope eroded, Palsgrove silt loam, 6-12% slope eroded and Sogn silt loam, 2-12% slope and 12-30% slope. These soils vary as to limitations regarding highway construction and foundations for small structures. These limitations vary from slight to severe depending on the soil type. Soil silt loam is most prevalent on site, with Dodgeville silt loam representing the next most prevalent soil type.

Dodgeville silt loam a 6-12% slope represents the best soil type for potential compatibility with construction, with the other types having moderate to severe limitations on construction. Please see soil survey map located in appendix D.

3. Vegetation

a. Approximately two thirds of the site was originally covered with prairie grass and scattered oaks and red cedar. The remaining third was a mixture of hardwoods; black walnut, oak, basswood, black cherry and understory types.

b. Presently about 75% of the site is covered with mature to nearly mature oak and other central hardwoods. In many cases, these stands are overmature and rapidly deteriorating. Upland brush is taking over due to a lack of young shade tolerant trees, particularly oak (on the south-facing slopes), maple-basswood types and black walnut in the understory. North of the main picnic area is an excellent example of the mesic southern hardwood association. Some outstanding large black walnut specimens are found here.

Most of the elms on the property have succumbed to the Dutch elm disease. Some of the red oaks are dying from root rot associated with over maturity, and some of the black walnuts are declining due to rot, root decay, broken tops and lightning damage.

A forest recon map for New Glarus Woods State Park is located in appendix E.

The Scientific Areas Council feels that about 30-40 acres are of sufficient quality to be classified as a natural area and may in fact be good enough quality for scientific area value. This tract contains high quality dry and dry-mesic southern hardwoods and is listed in Curtis' Book The Vegetation of Wisconsin (please see development map in appendix 6).

4. Animal Life

Mammals found in New Glarus Woods State Park range from mouse to deer species and include the following:

- White-tailed deer
- red fox
- gray fox
- weasel
- least weasel
- raccoon
- fox squirrel
- gray squirrel
- flying squirrel
- thirteen-lined ground squirrel
- woodchuck
- chipmunk
- cottontail rabbit
- opposum
- skunk

In addition, most songbirds found in southern Wisconsin can be found here along with the following birds of prey:

- Great-horned owl
- Red-tailed hawk
- Kestrel owl
- Screech owl
- Rough-legged hawk*
- Harrier*
- Sharp-skinned hawk*
- Red-shouldered hawk* (threatened species)
- Long-eared owl*
- Broad-winged hawk*

*Are most usually transients to the area.

E. History of Site and Vicinity

The Old Lead Trail was an early route connecting the mines near Galena, Illinois, Shullsburg and Mineral Point, Wisconsin area with the factories in eastern Wisconsin. This trail passed close to the New Glarus Woods State Park site and was used by Sauk Indian Chief Blackhawk as an escape route during the "Blackhawk War" of 1832. Chasing Blackhawk along the trail to his eventual point of capture near Lake Koshkonong, was General Henry Dodge, Jefferson Davis, Zachary Taylor and W. S. Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton.

The first band of Swiss colonists, escaping the famine-ridden Swiss canton of Glarus, followed the same route from the east and founded a colony in 1845 which was to become the village of New Glarus. The rocky slopes of the area reminded them of home. Still today, the community remains the most pronounced of Wisconsin's ethnic heritage featuring old world architecture and customs.

II. Resource Analysis

A. Vegetative Potential

The most significant potential for the property's vegetation is to provide the necessary park-like forested setting to best serve the recreational and interpretive needs of the park user.

State park policy regarding the management of forest types provides for aesthetic and big tree silviculture which best serves the public interest. The production of timber is only a by-product of this objective. At New Glarus Woods State Park the intent is to achieve maximum aesthetic quality and diversity, as well as large diameter trees for the aesthetic enjoyment of the park visitor.

Within the present park boundary some game food/habitat plantings exist at this time. Additional plantings could occur on a limited basis in the day-use area and the group camp area.

B. Wildlife Potential

Wildlife management is kept at a minimum within the New Glarus Woods State Park. If it becomes desirable, hunting could be permitted at the park, but there is very little sanctuary land in this portion of Green County and therefore the park should remain a wildlife refuge.

C. Recreation Potential

Little if any potential exists to increase camping or day-use within the existing boundary. Upgrading of existing facilities should be a high priority. The group and bicycle campground are in need of basic support facilities such as drinking water and toilets. In addition, there is also a need for a shower facility and a travel trailer sanitary station within the park to upgrade it to modern park standards.

Additional emphasis could be placed on winter recreation such as camping, cross-country skiing and hiking. In addition, it would be possible to institute a self-guided nature trail within the existing boundary.

If the proposed boundary is expanded to the south and west, the lands (194 acres) within the new boundary are acquired, then the potential for additional recreation facilities appears to be excellent. Additional family and group camping areas would be possible as well as the development of a trail system. Also, the relocation of existing maintenance facilities to a more favorable location would be possible.

Accessibility for the disabled should be considered for implementation along with proposed new development.

D. Land Use Potential

Lands within the park are classified as; Extensive Recreation Area (ERA), Intensive Recreational Development (IRD) and Natural (N). The location of these areas is illustrated on the development map included in appendix C.

Intensive Recreational Development (IRD) presently accounts for approximately 14 acres. Day-use picnic areas, camping areas and the maintenance facility account for this total. Proposed IRD (assuming that lands within the proposed boundary are acquired) could add approximately 25 acres to the present 14 acres and bring the total IRD to 39 acres.

The area classified as "Natural Area" by the State Scientific Areas Preservation Council has potential for designation as a State Scientific area. This area consists of approximately 20 acres and is located within the present park boundary.

Extensive Recreation Area encompasses approximately 241 acres of the total 300 acres within the proposed park boundary.

III. Recreation Needs and Supply

New Glarus Woods State Park is located in the Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) Planning Region 3. This region is located in southwestern Wisconsin and includes Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette, Richland and Sauk Counties. The region is predominantly rural with 70% of the population living in rural areas. However, the region is close to populous centers such as Madison, Janesville, Beloit

and cities in Illinois. The region is also "on the way" to other recreation areas of the state. There are 14 state parks and 9 county parks in the region. There are also 26 public hunting and fishing areas in the region, mostly located along the Wisconsin River. The region is also fairly scenic.

SCORP addresses all forms of outdoor recreation in relation to supply, demand and need. For the New Glarus Woods State Park situation, this section will deal only with those types of recreation that this facility is able to relate to. For example, canoeing and swimming will be deleted as there are no water features associated with New Glarus Woods State Park.

1. Camping

a. Developed (those campsites accessible by automobile and include improvements such as drinking water, picnic tables and toilets).

Nine of the region's 13 state parks provide camping opportunities. The region provides 3,698 or about 8% of the state's developed campsites. Private enterprise supplies 58% of this resource. State parks provide about 32%. County, municipal and federal properties supply the remaining percentage. The quality of campground varies, but it is generally good.

Demand in Region 3 shows that it supports about 12% of the state's developed camping. The most recent estimates indicate that demand is 40% greater than available supply. On a seasonal weekend, non-resident camping participation is more than two times greater than resident participation.

b. Primitive camping (those campsites not accessible by motor vehicle). Improvements are generally limited to a cleared tent site and a fire ring. In more intensively used areas, pit toilets and drinking water may also be provided.

Region 3 contains 68 primitive campsites, approximately 14% of the state total. Twelve of those are located at New Glarus Woods State Park. The remainder on county-owned lands.

The region's demand for primitive camping is more than two times the available supply. As a whole, the region supplies 5% of the state's inventoried primitive campsites.

2. Picnicking

Region 3 provides 9% of the state's supply of picnic tables and 7% of the state's supply of picnic area. The state and municipal units of government are the major providers of picnic tables in the region. The county and state are the major providers of picnic areas in the region.

Over 32,200 picnicking occasions per average weekend day, or 8% of the state's total picnicking take place in Region 3. The levels of picnicking participation for the residents and non-residents alike are above average. In fact, picnicking is ranked the most popular activity by residents in the region. Residents account for 75% of the picnicking occasions, with the remaining being generated by non-residents.

Additional picnic facilities are needed to satisfy the growing demand within the region. The demand for picnic areas indicates that a 250% increase over present levels will be needed to meet the projected needs of the region by 1985.

3. Hiking

Within the region hiking is classified into two categories: long distance or cross-country and casual or short distance hiking. SCORP is primarily concerned with the long distance hiking requirements for the region, but indicate that more hiking facilities will be needed in both categories in order to meet future (1985 and beyond) needs.

4. Ski-Touring (Cross-Country Skiing)

Cross-country skiing is attracting a substantial number of new enthusiasts and its participation pattern is similar to that of bicycling. There were 103,400 resident ski tourers in Wisconsin, 2.2% of the state's population, according to a 1975 telephone survey. Seventy-eight percent of the skiers reside in the more urbanized counties of Milwaukee, Madison and the Fox River Valley area.

The relative inexpensiveness of the sport and the fact that a variety of land is suitable for the pursuit of the sport are definite incentives to participation. There is every indication that the demand for cross-country skiing will increase at an accelerated rate for the next several years.

IV. Management Problems

The park ownership is split by County Trunk "NN" and a series of problems occur because of this. The family campground road exits onto "NN" creating a potential safety problem at times when vehicles pulling trailers or tent-campers exit the campground. Also, the main day-use parking lot is actually an extension of "NN" with the parking stalls set up at 90° angles from the centerline of the road. Vehicles leaving the parking lot must back into the traffic lane to exit the parking area. Associated with C.T.H. "NN" are additional problems related to traffic noise, exhaust pollution and traffic control. Accessibility problems also exist because of public access to the park from CTH "NN". Sticker sales, public management, law enforcement, vandalism and safety are among the major areas of concern stemming from this public road running through the park.

The closing of "NN" from the west property limits to STH 69 would considerably reduce the problems listed above and would provide for more efficient control of park related vehicular traffic.

Oak wilt, Dutch elm disease, 2-lined chestnut borer and ice damage have created substantial disease problems to the large and the over-mature trees. Removal of dead and dying trees as well as selective cutting of overmature trees for safety and aesthetic purposes would help to control these problems.

Limited or no regeneration of young trees is causing an undesirable succession to upland brush once the mature trees die. A solution to this problem could involve the underplanting of various species such as sugar maple, white ash or basswood either by direct seeding or the planting of seedlings to replace mature trees as they die. (Except for the "natural area".)

The existing service building is a structure which has been converted from a saw mill to its present use. The structure is basically sound, but is somewhat limited in size. Winter use of the building is also limited due to the antiquated nature of the existing heating system which is comprised of a wood burning pot-bellied stove. By providing minor modifications to the structure, plus a modern heating system, this structure would be serviceable for use as a maintenance facility until such time that a new facility could be constructed.

A conflict exists between the group camp use and the service building area. The close physical relationship between these two land uses has historically presented conflicts. Curious campers occasionally find their way into the service area. The close physical relationship between these areas creates a potential for vandalism.

Relocation of one facility or the other would be difficult, if not impossible under the existing property boundary and ownership. If additional lands were acquired, space would be provided for the relocation of one of the facilities.

Overflow of bicycle campers is due in part to the parks close geographical association with the Sugar River Trail. The overflow problem is compounded by the fact that the overflow bicyclists often arrive late in the day, are usually very tired from a day's bicycling activities and unable to continue any farther. Solutions to this problem include the expansion of the bicycle campground.

During the summer use season (Memorial Day through Labor Day) the 18-unit family campground is normally full every weekend, with 8-10 people requesting a campsite being turned away. For about five of the summer weekends approximately 40 people requesting a family campsite are turned away. This past Labor Day had about 100 turn aways because the family campground was full.

Of interest is that Labor Day is the date for the Wilhelm Tell Festival which is sponsored by the Village of New Glarus. This event draws about 10,000 people into the area for the Labor Day weekend. No doubt, this fact contributes to the number of turn aways on Labor Day. The concern is that the Wilhelm Tell Festival crowd arrives early in the week (say by Thursday) and many turn aways on Friday are persons interested in using the Sugar River Trail.

During the summer months the Village of New Glarus sponsors three other major festivals; Heidi Fest in June, Folkfest in August and Shutenfest, with is scheduled during the summer use season on a varying date basis. It is estimated that these festivals also draw about 10,000 visitors per occasion.

There is considerable interest in a reservation system for the family campground. As there is no reservation system at this time at this park, it is believed that some campers are lost because of this.

V. Management and Development Alternatives

A. Alternatives

1. No Additional Development

Overcrowding on weekends of existing facilities would continue to be a problem and the users would be the ones to experience the frustrations associated with overcrowding.

A link (off-highway) would not be established between the Sugar River Trail and the park.

The existing service building and associated area would continue to be only partially usable and would also continue to be a potential target for vandals.

Overflow bicycle campers (and family campers) would still be faced with the problem of where to spend the night when the park areas are filled.

2. Additional Intensive Recreational Development

Due to the present size (acreage) of the park, too much additional development could easily destroy or significantly detract from the natural attributes of the park.

3. Create a balance between preservation and the additional development of intensive recreation areas within the park and enlarge the park and acreage goal.

VI. Recommended Alternative

Alternative #3 is recommended. Create a balance between preservation and the additional development of intensive recreation areas within the park and enlarge the park and acreage goal. By adopting this planning philosophy, New Glarus Woods State Park will be able to evolve into a facility that will be able to serve additional numbers of park visitors as well as preserve an important example of a Wisconsin dry-mesic forest situation.

VII. Goals and Objectives

A. Goals: New Glarus Woods State Park should accommodate about 40,000 visitors annually. 1977 attendance was 23,615 and 1978 attendance was 24,970. Total development should include facilities for day use, camping and historical, archeological and natural interpretation. Most of the park will be left undeveloped.

B. Objectives:

1. Continue emphasis of recreation and preservation while increasing day use acreages from the present 3.5 acres to 7.0 acres; by increasing the present 18-unit family campground to a 50-unit campground and by increasing the capability of the park to accommodate about 40,000 annual visitations.
2. Provide camping facilities for users of the Sugar River Trail by increasing the number of bicycle campsites to 28 compared with 14 sites presently in use.
3. Provide for the preservation of the lands south and west of the existing park boundary by enlarging the size of the park to include the addition of 160 acres to the south of the present park boundary, and the addition of 34 acres to the west of the present park boundary.

VIII. Proposed Actions

A. Land Acquisitions

1. Lands to Be Acquired

The ownership map in appendix B shows both the existing and the proposed park boundaries. Additional acreage of 194 acres, with 34 acres located to the west of the park and 160 acres located to the south of the park are proposed as part of this plan.

It is the intent of this plan that the 194 acres within the proposed boundary be purchased to allow for park development and preservation. This acquisition will allow for the development of additional camping facilities, the separation of the group camp from the park maintenance facility, additional trail development, and for the development of a travel trailer sanitary station. Total acreage proposed under this plan is 300 acres. Please see the development map in appendix C.

B. Development

The overall development of the park is shown on the development map included in appendix C. This plan shows the present layout of the park as well as proposed development that is anticipated in conjunction with the acquisition of lands within the proposed boundary. Features of the plan include the natural area with potential for scientific area, development areas and extensive recreation areas. General proposed campsite locations and trail routes are shown, but may be modified in actual practice to meet actual site advantages or limitations.

Development zones are shown where development could take place with the least amount of impact. The area shown as "Natural" has been identified by the Scientific Areas Preservation Council as having potential for designation as a scientific area.

Existing intensive recreation areas within the park will be upgraded and expanded to meet existing state park standards. This upgrading and expansion of facilities could include the following:

- Construct a travel trailer sanitary station.
- Provide barrier-free access to parking facilities, toilet buildings, picnic areas, campsites, etc.
- Designate an open area along the proposed eastern park boundary as a prairie planting area and seed and maintain accordingly.
- Construct a new family campground consisting of 50 campsites ("a manageable work unit") and remove the existing 18 unit family campground from service.
- Increase the group camp area from its present capacity of 120 persons to a capacity of 240 persons.
- Increase the bicycle camp from its present 14 campsite capacity to 28 campsites.
- Construct a shower building(s) which would be accessible to all campers.
- Construct toilet and water facilities for the new family campground, the group camp and bicycle camp areas.
- Increase the day-use/picnic area by 80 picnic tables and include a small picnic shelter building.
- Expand the existing trail system and upgrade a portion of the trail to include a selfguided nature hike.
- Establish a bicycle trail linkage between the Sugar River Trail and the park to allow for off-highway access between the two facilities.
- Construct a new shop/storage building and also a new park contact station/office.

The proposed additional development has not been placed in any particular phase, as land acquisition must occur first. Total cost for the proposed development is anticipated to be about \$240,000 (1979 estimate).

C. Management

Land use management is an integral part of this plan. The land use is based partially on the zones set up for the park shown on the development map as natural area, intensive recreation development and extensive recreation area.

Vegetative management will be kept to a minimum and will influence the park landscape only for reasons of safety and aesthetic considerations. Preservation rather than manipulation will be stressed. A prairie planting area of 50 to 60 acres is proposed for a portion of those lands we hope to acquire within the proposed boundary south of the existing park. (Refer to vegetative production potential, page 5.)

Hunting in the park is not allowed by statute. Deer hunting can be allowed only by special permission from the Natural Resources Board should the deer herd become detrimental to the site.

Extensive recreation area encompasses the remaining 72 acres within the existing park boundary. Within the proposed boundary, extensive recreation area will account for approximately 169 acres and will include a prairie planting area. The total extensive recreation area within the existing and proposed boundary will total 241 acres.

D. Operations and Management

New Glarus Woods State Park is part of the Green County Work Unit which also includes the Sugar River Trail, Cadiz Springs State Park and the Albany, New Glarus and Browntown Wildlife Areas.

Operations in the park consist of (1) providing services to campers and day-use visitors, (2) providing law enforcement, and (3) maintaining the site and facilities on the site.

The park staff consists of a park superintendent, (who also manages the Sugar River Trail and Cadiz Springs State Park) an 8-month seasonal, and two L.T.E. (May 25 through September 6) employees.

Anticipated personnel changes include one additional 8-month seasonal employee and one additional L.T.E. (May through September).

Annual Costs Approximations - (1979 Figures)

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| 2 8-month seasonal employees | \$15,350 |
| 3 L.T.E. employees | \$ 6,300 |
| 2,000 & 3,000 lines | \$ 3,150 |
| Total | <u>\$24,800</u> |

Figures are not included for supervision and administration done by the superintendent as he is involved in management at several properties.

Should the number of campsites be increased to a total of 50 family camping units, plus an additional 14 bicycle campsites, plus the additional 120 person group camp, at least one additional L.T.E. (May through September) will be required to provide for adequate staffing. Should New Glarus Woods State Park become a year-round facility, the only expected personnel change would involve changing one existing seasonal employee position to a full-time position.

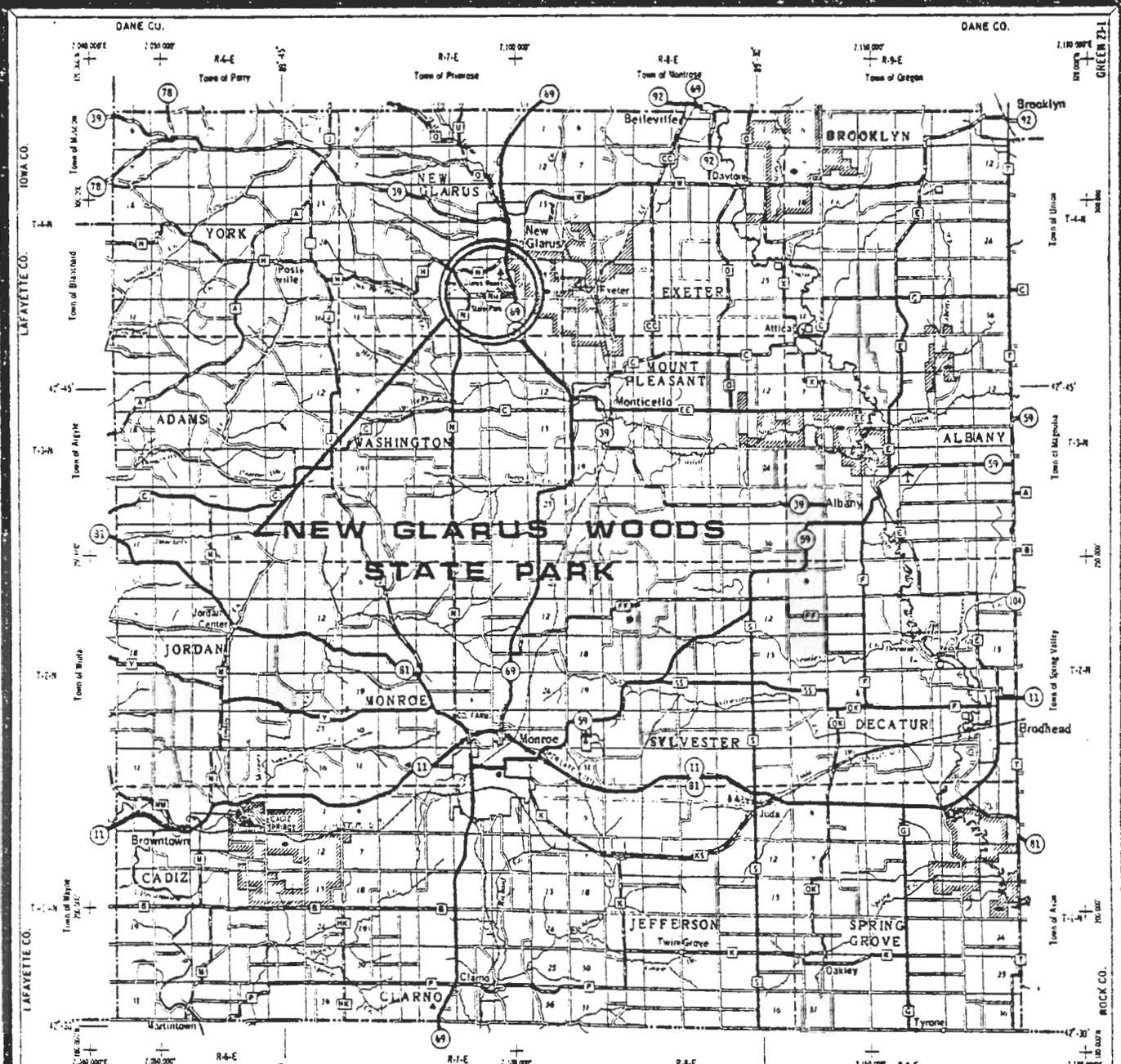
E. Anticipated Future Property Utilization

It is expected that use figures will steadily climb from the 1978 visitations of approximately 25,000 to about 40,000 after further development. Park use will follow the normal existing theme for day-use, camping, and historical, archeological and natural interpretation. Most of the park will be left in a natural state.

New Glarus Woods State Park is located approximately 107 miles from the Milwaukee metropolitan area, and approximately 149 miles from the Chicago metropolitan area. This geographical association places the park in easy one gas tank full round-trip access from these heavily populated metropolitan areas.

With the gasoline situation (varying availability and escalating costs) being as it is, this could possibly influence the number of visitors to the area in a positive sense. People would be able to leave home with New Glarus Woods as a primary destination knowing they could travel the entire distance (home to park to home again) without having to procure gasoline along the way.

APPENDIX A
County Locator Map



STATE OF ILLINOIS

LEGEND

| | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Porting Canal State Canal Submarine Gravel Canal *Trestle Road Fire Lane Autobahn Freeway Interchange Highway Separation Interstate Highway U.S. Highway State Highway County Hwy. Labeled Unlabeled State Boundary County Boundary | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil Town Boundary Corporate Limits Har & State Forest Airport Fish Hatchery Game Farm County Seat University Village School Police Post or Fire Stn. Hospital Ranger Station Public Camp & Public Bldg. State Park Without Fences County Park Without Fences Without Fences Without Fences Without Fences |
|--|--|

* Surface roads of these roads not shown



CIVIL TOWNS

| | | | |
|--------|------------|----------------|--------------|
| YORK | NEW GLARUS | EXETER | BROOKLYN |
| ADAMS | WASHINGTON | MOUNT PLEASANT | ALBANY |
| JORDAN | MONROE | SYLVESTER | DECATUR |
| CADIZ | CLARNO | JEFFERSON | SPRING GROVE |

STATE OF ILLINOIS

| | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 |

GREEN CO.
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
STATE OFFICE BLDG.
SPRING GROVE, ILLINOIS

SCALE 1" = 1 MILE

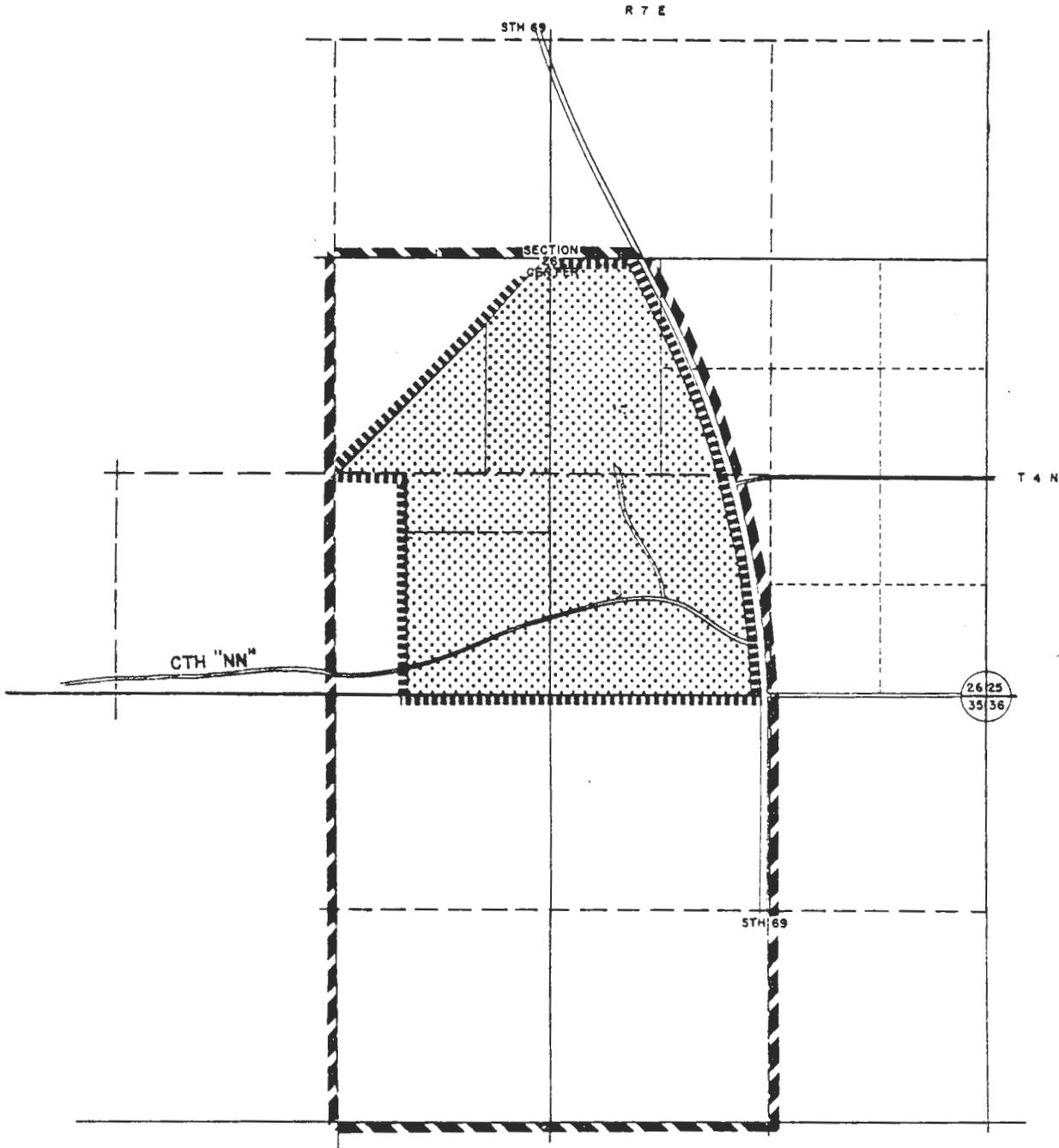
Corrected to
JAN. 1978

Computed from U.S.C.E. Quadmaps
Based on Aerial Photographs

APPENDIX B
Ownership Map

STATE OF WISCONSIN
CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT
DIVISION OF FORESTS AND PARKS

GREEN COUNTY
TOWN OF NEW GLARUS
TOWNSHIP 4 N
RANGE 7 E



STATE OWNED LAND 
PRESENT BOUNDARY 
PROPOSED BOUNDARY 

NEW GLARUS WOODS
STATE PARK

APPENDIX C
Development Map



NOTE - UNLESS DESIGNATED AS EXISTING, THE DEVELOPMENT IS PROPOSED.

NEW GLARUS WOODS STATE PARK

DEVELOPMENT PLAN



SCALE = 1" = 660'

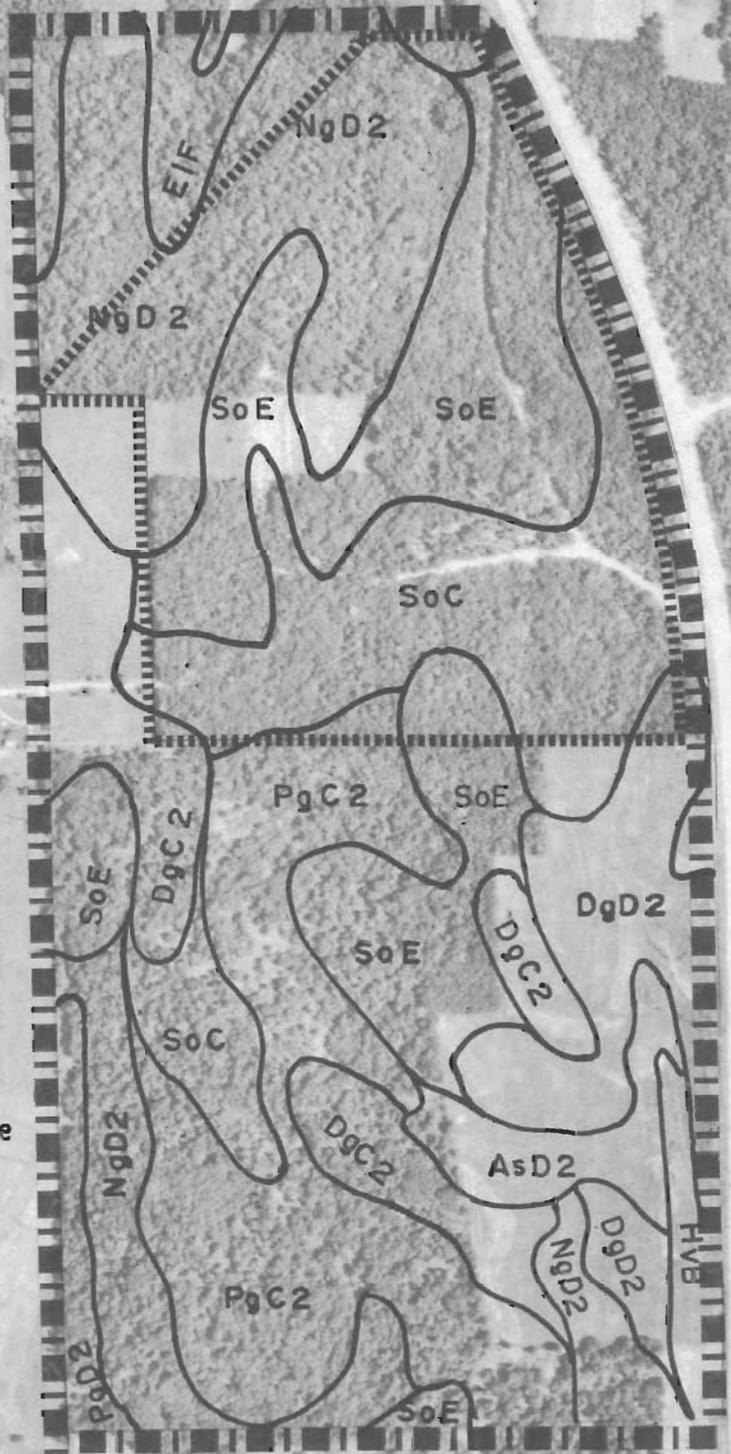
- Existing Boundary
- ▬▬▬▬▬ Proposed Boundary
- N Natural Area (20 A)
- IRA Intensive Recreation Area (39 A)
- ERA Extensive Recreation Area (241 A)

APPENDIX D

Soils Map

LEGEND

- AsD2- Ashdale silt loam - 12-20% slope
- DgC2- Dodgeville silt loam - 6-12% slope
- DgD2- Dodgeville silt loam - 12-20% slope
- EIF- Eikmound sandy loam - 30-45% slope
- HvB- Huntsville silt loam - 2-6% slope
- NgC2- New Glarus silt loam - 6-12% slope
- NgD2- New Glarus silt loam - 12-30% "
- PgC2- Palsgrove silt loam - 6-12% slope
- SoC - Soga silt loam - 2-12% slope
- SoE - Soga silt loam - 12-30% slope



----- Existing Boundary
 ■■■■ Proposed Boundary

**NEW GLARUS WOODS
 STATE PARK**

SOILS

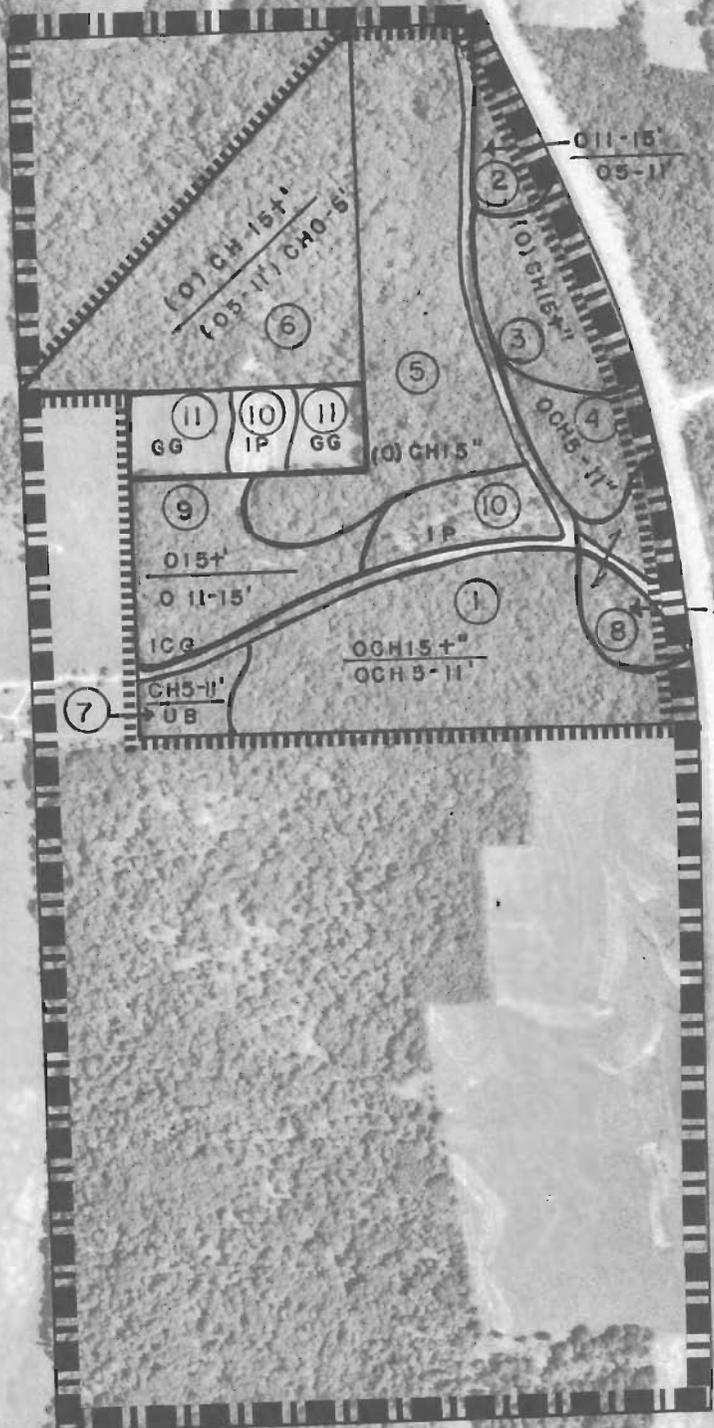


SCALE = 1" = 660'

APPENDIX E
Forest Recon Map

OVERSTORY
 UNDERSTORY

- O = OAK
- CH= CENTRAL HARDWOODS
- UP= UPLAND BRUSH
- GG= GRASS UNMOWED
- IP= PICNIC AREA
- ICG= CAMPGROUND



NEW GLARUS WOODS STATE PARK

FOREST RECON

SCALE=1"=660'



..... Existing Boundary
 ■■■■ Proposed Boundary

APPENDIX F
Vegetative Plant Lists

SOUTHERN UPLAND FOREST PLANT SPECIES LIST
Page 2

TREES, SHRUBS AND VINES

| | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------|
| Acer rubrum | Fraxinus quadrangulata | ● Rubus alleghaniensis |
| Acer saccharum <i>seedling only</i> | Gymnocladus dioica | ● Rubus occidentalis |
| Acer spicatum | Hamamelis virginia | Rubus strigosus |
| Amelanchier | ● Juglans cinerea | Rubus |
| Amphicarpa bracteata | ● Juglans nigra | ● Sambucus canadensis |
| Betula alleghaniensis | ● Lonicera virga <i>sp.</i> | Sambucus pubens |
| Betula papyrifera | Lonicera prolifera | ● Smilax ecirrhata |
| Carpinus caroliniana | Menispermum canadense | X Smilax hispida |
| Carya cordiformis | ● Ostrya virginiana | Smilax illinoense |
| Carya ovata | ● Parthenocissus inserta | ● Smilax lasioneura |
| Celastris scandens | ● Parthenocissus quinquefolia .. | Staphylea trifolia |
| Celtis occidentalis | ● Populus grandidentata | Taxus canadensis |
| Cornus alternifolia | ● Populus tremuloides | ● Tilia americana |
| Cornus racemosa | ● Prunus serotina | Tsuga canadensis |
| Cornus rugosa | ● Prunus virginiana | Ulmus americana |
| Corylus americana | ● Quercus alba | ● Ulmus rubra |
| Crataegus | ● Quercus macrocarpa | Ulmus thomasi |
| Dirca palustris | ● Quercus rubra | Viburnum acerifolium |
| Euonymus atropurpureus | ● Quercus velutina | ● Viburnum lentago |
| Fagus grandifolia | ● Rhus radicans | Viburnum rafinesquianum |
| Fraxinus americana | Ribes americanum | ● Vitis aestivalis |
| Fraxinus pennsylvanica | Ribes cynosbati | Vitis riparia |
| Fraxinus penn. subinteg. | ● Ribes missouriense | ● Xanthoxylum americanum |

.....
ADDITIONAL SPECIES AND COMMENTS:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| ● Acer negundo | - Southern dry-mesic forest, dominant trees of red oak, basswood, red elm and white oak, with bur oak and black oak on the ridge tops, and scattered black walnut. |
| ● Lonicera x bella | - Used by University of Wisconsin Plant Ecology Lab and mentioned in Curtis' book as a good representative |
| ● Lonicera morrowi | - Elevation 910-1050 feet, in Driftless Area, dolomite over St. Peter Sandstone (both exposed on roadcut). |
| X Monarda fistulosa | - Few spring ephemerals or mesic plants, but a very rich understory component. Open grown bur and white oaks present on ridge tips. |
| X Filea pumila | - Forest canopy somewhat heterogeneous due to elevation differences and a diverse cutting history, but in many small areas old growth trees present. |
| ● Pteridium aquilinum | |
| ● Scrophularia lanceolata | |
| ● Smilacina stellata | |
| X Verbena urticifolia | |
| ● Viola affinis | |
| <u>119</u> species total | |

APPENDIX G

State Historical Society Memo

THE STATE HISTORICAL
SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

816 STATE STREET / MADISON, WISCONSIN 53706

April 6, 1977

Mr. David L. Aslakson
Landscape Architect
Department of Natural Resources
Box 450
Madison, Wisconsin 53701

SHSW: 0273-77

Re: 1440-5

Dear Mr. Aslakson:

Project applications involving a federal license or federal funds to purchase or develop an area must comply with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (PL 89-665, amended in 1976 by PL 94-422) and Executive Order for the Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment (EO 11593). The primary responsibility of the Historic Preservation Division is to assist project applicants in complying with these laws as outlined in Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties (36 CFR 800).

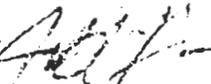
Pursuant to procedures established in 36 CFR 800, we have examined our files of archeological, architectural and historical resources and found that there are no properties of historical or architectural significance within the planning area that will be affected by the above referenced project.

Although there is no record of any archeological sites within the project area, this may be due to the fact that no systematic archeological survey has been undertaken in this area. In view of the strong probability that such resources may be found to exist within the project area, an archeological survey may be necessary when plans for development are formalized. However, there is no need for an archeological resources survey at this stage.

Any further correspondence regarding either this project or the requirements of the above mentioned laws and regulations should be directed to the attention of Mr. Richard W. Dexter (608/262-2732) in the Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Sincerely,

Richard A. Erney
State Historic Preservation Officer

By 

Jeff Dean
State Preservation Planner

RAE:rwda

APPENDIX H
Council Comments



UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-EAU CLAIRE/EAU CLAIRE, WISCONSIN 54701

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

January 15, 1980

D. J. Mackie
Bureau of Parks
Box 7921 DNR
Madison, WI 53707

Dear Don:

The New Glarus Woods State Park is a charming piece of state property in an equally charming ethnic setting. The New Glarus Woods State Park Master Plan Concept Element Task Force are to be credited with providing an exceptional document diagnosing the project area. They have provided a keen insight to existing problems and have projected reasonable solutions to alleviate the unique stresses typical of this property. The Council wishes to acknowledge the quality of this outstanding product of the Task Force.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Henry W. Kotka', written over a horizontal line.

Henry W. Kotka, Chairperson
Wild Resources Advisory Council

yp

Overview

The Wild Resources Advisory Council wishes to congratulate the New Glarus Woods State Park Master Plan Concept Element Task Force for producing an exceptionally fine document. Their physical and cultural description is very well done; their assessment of stresses on the project property are realistic and well documented and their projected solutions are viable and quite legitimate and to ignore them could result in total collapse of the naturalness of the park, in the not too distant future. This park is no ordinary run of the mill type. It is most unique in many respects and consequently many more use demands are lodged on its management than from most of the typical park units of Wisconsin. Consider for a moment the service demands by one of the most flamboyant ethnic groups of the state where locally a state park is often referred to as "our park."

Review, Comments and Recommendations

1. pp. 3, item 1--Geology, 2nd line. The Wild Resources Advisory Council suggests that small be omitted from the sentence. In Council's estimation--when about one third of Wisconsin is classified as driftless--small intimates an inadequate assessment of proportions. The sentence reads better if it does not equate size, quote: "that part of Wisconsin not affected by the great ice sheets, etc."
2. pp. 4, last paragraph under b (top of page). The WRAC recommends that appropriate negotiations be established with the Bureau of Parks and the Scientific Areas Preservation Council to designate the 30-40 acres of the, quote "high quality dry and dry-mesic southern hardwoods" as scientific area. In the interim the area could serve as a natural area of the park.
3. pp. 5, A Potential for Vegetation Production, paragraph 2 and 3. The WRAC does not agree that trees in "poor condition" should be commercialized. Such procedure, in Council's estimation, is out of character with park philosophy. To quell an epidemic of reduce hazard policy modification may be considered. Last par under same item--game food habitat plantings makes good sense for utility and aesthetics--for native food shrubs are also floral in nature.
4. pp. 5, item B, Potential for wildlife. WRAC agrees that hunting be excluded from park recreation pattern and sanctuary status be stressed.
5. pp. 5, Recreational Potential, 3rd paragraph. The WRAC supports the plan of expanding the park lands by the recommended 194 acres. In Council's opinion this additional acreage spells the difference between park unit survival or slow death.
6. pp. 7, Management problems, paragraphs 1 and 2. The WRAC recommends that negotiations be established toward closing the existing CTH-NN through the park for all the diverse reasons listed in the paragraphs. However the Council believes that re-routing the road would be much more palatable and receptive to the County government that complete cut-off.

7. pp. 8, VI Recommended Alternative. The WRAC is in full accord with the recommended alternative.

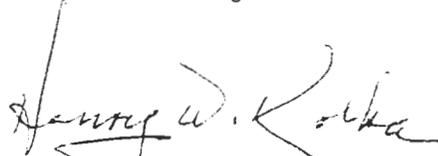
8. pp. 8, VII Goals and Objectives. The WRAC is impressed with the goals and objectives proposed by the Task Force. They are positive, forward looking, realistic and obtainable. Either this or near oblivion.

9. pp. 9, item 2, par. 1 and 2 (top of page). The WRAC again wishes to stress the critical importance of the Task Force suggestion of the 194 acre addition to the park. Part or possibly all of the 34 acres to the west of the present boundary could provide an addition to the presently identified natural area and possible scientific area. The total of 300 acres would allow expansion of the intensive and extensive uses of the Park.

10. pp. 9, item B, Development. WRAC endorses the dozen development proposals listed on page 9. The Council considers them essential to meet the multiple needs of the New Glarus community and the other Park users.

11. pp. 10, par. 1 and 2 (top of page). The WRAC does not endorse the suggested forestry management practices of commercial type. The Council is in full accord and does support the plans for prairie restoration. The Council does not agree that hunting should be considered as part of park management.

Submitted on January 17th to
Richard Lindberg for transferal



Henry W. Kolka, Chairperson
Wild Resources Advisory Council

JAN 17 1980



The State of Wisconsin

SCIENTIFIC AREAS PRESERVATION COUNCIL

January 15, 1980

In Reply Refer to: 2100

Mr. Don Mackie
Bureau of Parks & Recreation
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 7921
Madison, Wisconsin 53707

Dear Mr. Mackie:

The Scientific Areas Preservation Council has reviewed the New Glarus State Park concept master plan and offers these comments.

Though we are in general agreement with the management and development alternative recommended by the task force, we cannot agree with the statement that "75% of the site is mature or over-mature and being replaced by upland brush." (page 3, 1st and 2nd paragraphs).

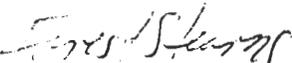
The appendix titled forest management options appears simplistic and presents a short range view. While this consideration of options may be appropriate for state forests if it had been carefully thought out, it seems completely inappropriate for small parks.

The Scientific Areas Preservation Council believes that the desirable biotic diversity of forest ecosystems in state parks can best be maintained by interfering as little as possible with natural processes.

The area listed as a natural area or potential scientific area follows the recommendation made by the Council. However, we urge that no "efforts be made to establish a growing stock in the understory" as suggested on page 3 of the appendix, forest management options.

We support the task force recommendation of increasing the acreage goal since it is essential to protecting the resource base as park use increases.

Sincerely,


Forest Stearns
Chairman

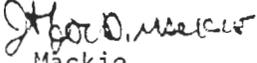
APPENDIX I

Response to Council Comments

CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM

Date: March 20, 1980
To: R. D. Lindberg - PLN/6

File Ref: 2510

From: 
D. J. Mackie

Subject: New Glarus Woods State Park Master Plan

The Bureau of Parks and Recreation would like to thank the Wild Resources Advisory Council for its comments and recommendations regarding the New Glarus Woods State Park Master Plan.

We agree with all comments made by the Council and our plan has been amended accordingly with one exception. The exception is in reference to the rerouting or closure of CTH-NN, item 6 following.

Our response to your review, comments and recommendations are as follows:

1. agree, delete the word small
2. agree, "Natural Area" will remain "Natural Area" free of development) while SAPC and the Bureau discuss "Scientific Area" designation for this area.
3. agree, the master plan has been amended and the park philosophy regarding forestry management has been restated to emphasize aesthetics, safety and perpetuation of the forest stand. In addition, commercial forestry practices are described as being a "by-product" rather than a management goal.
4. agree, stress preserve rather than hunting.
5. agree, expand present boundary by 194 acres.
6. agree. However, due to local citizen objection plus a township resolution against rerouting or closing CTH NN, this proposal has been removed from this master plan.
7. agree, recommended alternative.
8. agree, goals and objectives.
9. agree, land acquisition of 194
10. agree, development section.
11. agree, please refer to 3).

Attach.

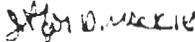
CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM

STATE OF WISCONSIN

Date: March 20, 1980

File Ref: 2510

To: Cy Kabat - RES/4

From: 
D. J. Mackie

Subject: New Glarus Woods State Park Master Plan

The Bureau of Parks and Recreation would like to thank the Scientific Areas Preservation Council for its comments and recommendations regarding the New Glarus Woods State Park Master Plan.

The Bureau is in basic agreement with all comments made by the Council and has amended the master plan as follows:

1. Page 3, 1st and 2nd paragraph (new page 4, section 3b of the master plan). This statement actually reads: "Presently about 75% of the site is covered with mature to nearly mature oak and other central hardwoods."
2. The forest management appendix has been removed from the master plan and the forestry management philosophy has been restated with emphasis on aesthetics, safety and perpetuation of the stand. Also stated is that commercial forestry practices will be a by-product of the above stated philosophy rather than an objective.
3. The SAPC feels that we should interfere as little as possible with the natural processes and the Bureau of Parks and Recreation agrees.
4. The master plan has been amended through the removal of the forest management material from the appendix section. Also, any other reference to understory planting specifically excludes the "Natural Area" from this proposed activity.

Attach.

cc: J. L. Treichel - P&R/4

→ S. H. Lewis - P&R/4

D. Morrissette - Wakanda

