Form 1100-1
Rev. 10-77

Item 6.B-4 Minutes of _____

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Madison, Wisconsin

ITEM RECOMMENDED FOR NATURAL RESOURCES BOARD AGENDA

TO THE SECRETARY: Anthony S. Earl Date May 14, 1980

FROM: D. J. Mackie

SUBJECT: MASTER PLANNING - Approval of conceptual master plan for Nelson Dewey State Park, Grant County.

1. To be presented at May Board meeting by Don Mackie

2. Appearances requested by the public:

Name	Representing whom?

3. Reference materials to be used:

Attached master plan for Nelson Dewey State Park.

4. Summary:

Pursuant to Board policy on master planning, this master plan is for review and approval by the Board.

The Wild Resources Advisory Council and the Scientific Areas Preservation Council have reviewed the plan and their comments are attached. The State Historical Society also reviewed the plan and their comments are attached.

5. Recommendation: That the Board approve the master plan for Nelson Dewey State Park.

APPROVED:

C. D. Besadny, Administrator Date

Deputy Secretary Date

Secretary Anthony S. Earl 5/16/80 Date

Signed:

D. J. Mackie, Director
Bureau of Parks & Recreation

Attach.

cc: J. Scullion - ADM/5
R. Nicotera - ADM/5
R. Lindberg - PLN/6
C. Germain - RES/4
D. Morrissette - Wakanda
C. Enerson - Dodgeville
J. L. Treichel - P&R/4
D. J. Mackie - P&R/4
D. L. Weizenicker - P&R/4
L. Schuh - P&R/4
D. Cline - Yellowstone

CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM

STATE OF WISCONSIN

Date: May 14, 1980 *File Ref:* 2510

To: Anthony S. Earl - ADM/5

From: D. J. Mackie

Subject: Nelson Dewey State Park Master Plan

The Nelson Dewey State Park Master Plan was sent to both advisory councils (WRAC and SAPC) for their review in accordance with the approved master plan procedures. Since the park and Stonefield Village are closely associated, the plan was also sent to the State Historical Society for their review and comments.

Comments from the advisory councils and the State Historical Society with our response is in the appendix of the master plan.

At the request of the district, the master plan was presented at a public meeting held January 8, 1980, in Cassville.

The park, in addition to containing an Historical Society facility, "Stonefield Village," provides camping, picnicking, trails and historical interpretation, all associated with the Mississippi bluff country in southwest Wisconsin.

The most important aspect of this master plan is the treatment of the problem of erosion control. The alternatives for resolving this problem are listed in the master plan.

An approved environmental impact assessment worksheet for the Nelson Dewey Master Plan is on file.

It is recommended that the Board approve this master plan for Nelson Dewey State Park.

cc: J. Scullion - ADM/5
R. Nicotera - ADM/5
R. Lindberg - PLN/6
C. Germain - RES/4
D. Morrissette - Wakanda
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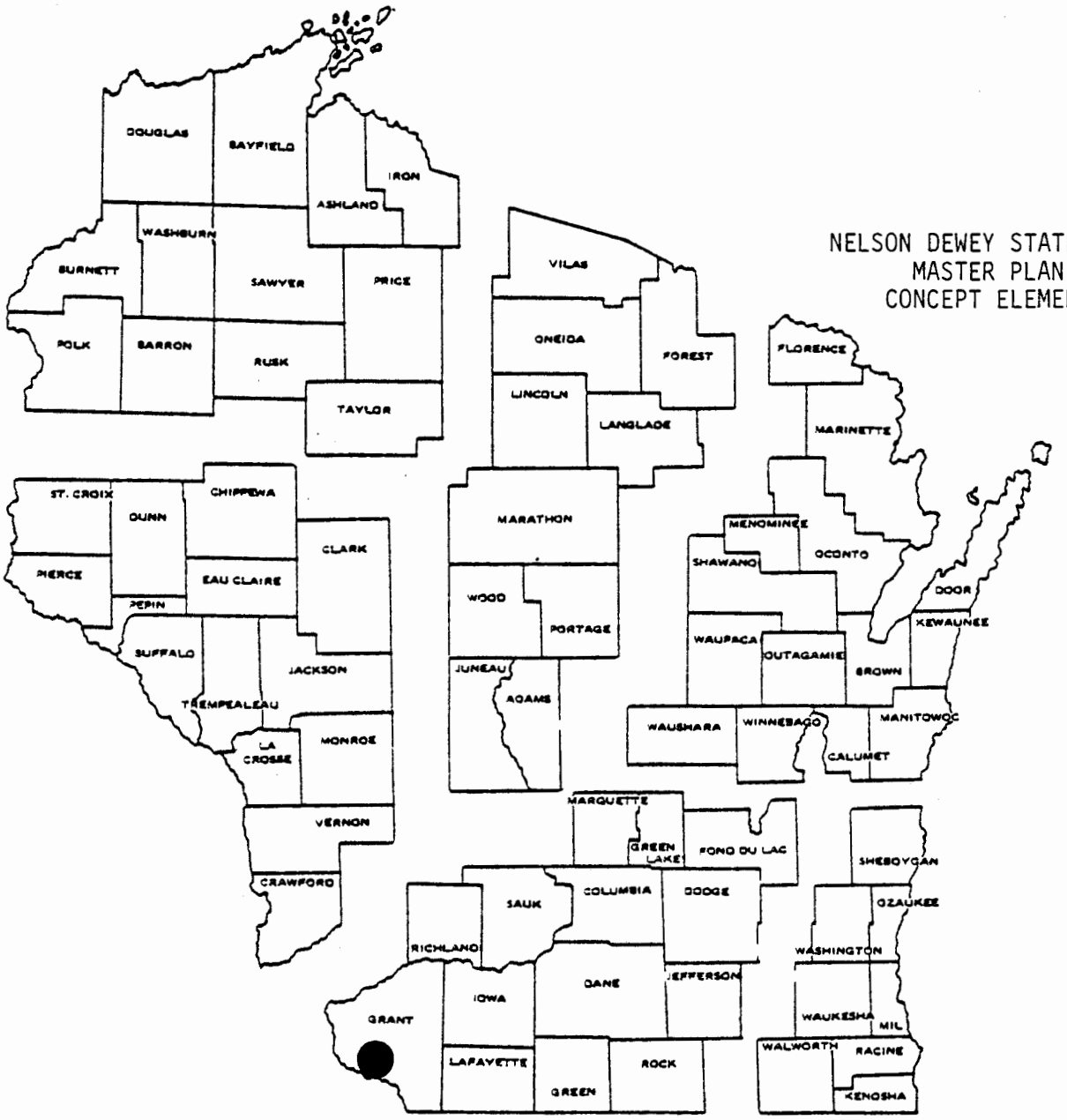
D. J. Mackie - P&R/4
D. L. Weizenicker - P&R/4
L. L. Schuh - P&R/4
D. Cline - Yellowstone

NELSON DEWEY STATE PARK
MASTER PLAN
CONCEPT ELEMENT



PROPERTY TASK FORCE

Leader - Dennis Kulhanek, Planning Coordinator
Roger Kerr - Fish Mgr.
Paul Brandt - Wildlife Mgr.
Craig Hollingsworth - Forester
Brian Fellrath - Cons. Warden

Submitted: July 5, 1979

Approved by Natural Resources Board:

_____
Date

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
MADISON, WISCONSIN

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Appendices

I. BACKGROUND

A. Location (Appendix A)

1. Relationship to Metropolitan Areas

Nelson Dewey State Park is located the following distances from the respective metropolitan areas:

40 miles north of	Dubuque, Iowa
20 miles west of	Lancaster
34 miles southwest of	Prairie du Chien
37 miles west of	Platteville
93 miles south of	La Crosse
103 miles west of	Madison
107 miles north of	the Quad Cities
128 miles northwest of	Rockford, Illinois
117 miles east of	Cedar Rapids, Iowa
130 miles east of	Waterloo, Iowa
180 miles west of	Milwaukee
220 miles northwest of	Chicago, Illinois

2. Relationship to Major Highways

The following highways serve as the major access points to the park:

State Highway 81	east-west - one mile south
State Highway 133	north-south - one mile south
U.S. Highway 18	east-west - 20 miles north
U.S. Highway 16	north-south - 22 miles east
U.S. Highway 20	east-west - 39 miles south

North-south County "VV" serves as the access to the park as it separates Stonefield Village from the park proper.

Nearest state recreational facilities are:

Wyalusing State Park - 30 miles north
Pecatonica State Trail - 37 miles east
Belmont Mound-1st Capitol State Park - 43 miles east
Governor Dodge State Park - 60 miles northeast
Whiteline Hollow State Park, Iowa - 70 miles by car to the west (10 air miles)

Local and county parks are:

Corps of Engineers
Grant River Park

Private:

Schliecher's Landing	30 campsites	2 miles north
Old Mill Stream	15 campsites	3 miles south

B. Chronology of Events

The 744-acre Nelson Dewey State Park is located in southwestern Wisconsin in Grant County, one mile north of the Village of Cassville. The property was established in 1935 by the Wisconsin Legislature to commemorate the farmstead of our first Governor, Nelson Dewey.

The original purchase of land for Nelson Dewey State Park was in January of 1936. Cost of the 770 acres was $15,000. A Works Progress Administration Project was set up to clean up the area and restore the buildings. This work carried on over several years. The park at that time centered around four buildings: The mansion, the smokehouse, the wine cellar and the servant's quarters, which now serve as the park headquarters.

From 1937 through 1947, the park land west of the Burlington Northern Railroad was leased to the Village of Cassville. For a number of years, the large barn and immediate area was used by a rodeo company as quarters and training area between road trips. The Village of Cassville leased the property along the riverbank to individuals who put up cottages. Some of them were used throughout the year.

In November of 1948, the Department sold to the Village of Cassville the land west of the Burlington Northern Railroad and south of Dewey Creek totaling one hundred forty-two acres for $2,840.00. Included in the transaction was a stipulation that the village would establish a boat landing on Cassville slough, and if the land was resold, it would have to be sold to the State of Wisconsin. In September of 1954, a new deed was executed covering this same transaction. The purpose was to remove the restriction on the future sale of the property. In February of 1955, 12 acres of land lying west of the Burlington Northern tracks and south of Dewey Creek was purchased from the Village of Cassville for $1.00. This is now the site of Stonefield Village.

In January of 1949, the land west of the Burlington Northern tracks and north of the parcel sold to the Village of Cassville was leased to the Village of Cassville for the period of 1949 through 1953.

During this period, there were some furnishings in the Dewey home and it was open for informal visiting. In July of 1956, an agreement was entered into with the State Historical Society to operate a historical site complex at the park. This included the refurbishing and exhibiting the buildings east of the tracks which include the Dewey home, wine cellar and smokehouse. The large barn west of the tracks would be the nucleus of the State Farm and Craft Museum. As funds permitted, further developments would be made to expand the Farm and Craft Museum and develop a typical midwestern village of the late 1800 period called Stonefield. The facility now consists of more than three dozen major buildings including a museum, farmstead, covered bridge, blacksmith shop, railroad depot, fire station, drug store, ice cream parlor, furniture store-undertaker's parlor and office.

In 1971, 153 acres adjoining the north boundary of the park was purchased from Mary Dresen. This brings the property to the present acreage of 743.5.

C. Description of Park

1. Soils

Soils of Nelson Dewey State Park are composed of floodplain Alluvium, erodable steeply sloped upland silt loams with windblown glacial loess deposits and stoney rock lands with outcrops.

Stonefield Village is located on the fertile Arenzville silt loam, an alluvial soil that occasionally floods. The lower picnic area, office and Nelson Dewey Mansion with associated buildings are also found on that soil type. The upper park area consists of the sheer stoney rock land and highly erodable upland silt loams of slopes ranging from 6% to 45%.

While the Arenzville silt loam is fertile and relatively flat, it has a high moisture holding capacity and is somewhat erodable.

Accompanying soils map and legend are found in Appendix B.

2. Geology

Nelson Dewey State Park is located in the driftless area of the State, that small part of southwestern Wisconsin not affected by the great ice sheets of the Pleistocene Epoch. The park is located above and within the flat-bottomed Mississippi River Valley. The 300 foot high bluffs in the park are part of the rough driftless area of the State. The steep precipices in evidence at the park point to the young geological age of the gorge.

The driftless area is characterized by a hilly landscape 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 were once thought to exist throughout Wisconsin, but which have been greatly modified by glacial erosion and deposition, wave work, post glacial stream erosion and other processes in the glacial portion of the state.

The upland soil types of the park are rich in loess. The lower types, which are mostly in the floodplain, consist of clays, silt and loams, sometimes sandy and often dark with organic materials. However, this floodplain material is only a thin surface film compared with the great thickness of glacial outwash lying below the surface of the gorge bottom. During the Pleistocene Epoch, great deposits of outwash flowed into the gorge creating the terraces where many of the Mississippi River communities are now located.

3. Forest Cover

a. Original Vegetative Cover

Most of Nelson Dewey Park was forested before the white man came on the scene, with the possible exception of a band of small areas of very shallow soil near the top of the bluffs where prairie grass probably was the cover type. This difference in cover type is

apparently due to the inability of trees to survive the droughty conditions periodically experienced there. The other exception to the forest cover is the few acres of grassy marsh land on the river bottom.

There were probably two forest cover types, central hardwoods pure oak on the uplands and bottomland hardwoods on the river bottoms.

b. Present Vegetative Cover

The two forest cover types remain but with changed species composition. Three grass cover types plus farmland also exist within the boundaries of the park. (See Appendix C)

1) Bottomland Hardwoods

Large areas of the riverbottom woodland were once cleared for agricultural purposes. When the fields were abandoned, they seeded in almost 100% with soft maple trees. Old stands of bottomland hardwoods include a small percentage of cottonwood, hackberry, swamp white oak, green ash, box elder, buttonbush, honey locust, basswood, black willow, river birch, American and red elms, walnut, butternut and miscellaneous others. These lands are sandy, level benches with a covering of silt. The water table is quite high.

2) Upland Central Hardwoods

By far, the largest timber type found at the park is central hardwoods. It is comprised of aspens, red oak, black oak, burr oak, chinkipin oak, cherry, hard maple, hickorys, ironwood, sumac, prickley ash, dogwoods, paper birch, eastern red cedar, white oak, white ash and others. Predominant species are white oak, red oak, aspen and paper birch. Forest lands north and east of the highway (VV) are of this type. Paper birch, cedar and elm dominate the steep bluff areas. From the bluff top northeast the oaks dominate. Landscapes are level to steep slopes, deep to shallow soils, ridge tops to valley bottoms and all slope aspects are present. Poor logging practices and other artificial influences have discriminated against some of the species which may have been in the oak stands in larger percentages. The "Cedar Glades" mentioned by Curtis in "Vegetation of Wisconsin" are in this category. Some of them are being taken over by maples, basswood and ash, which could eventually lead to their demise.

A small red, scotch and white pine plantation is located near the entrance to the park. These species are not native to the area, but are slowly seeding into open areas in the vicinity, as are the hemlock originally planted as ornamentals in the Dewey Mansion yard.

3) Grasses

Native prairie grasses and forbes dominate the natural patches of prairie along the bluff upper edge.

Introduced grasses, such as smooth brome, dominate the former fields of the uplands. Without constant maintenance, they will gradually become reforested with central hardwoods of mostly elm, cherry and box elder.

Portions of the upland fields have alfalfa as a dominant cover. Without maintenance, the alfalfa will thin out and gradually become reforested as will the grass fields.

Swamp grasses and sedges along with lowland brush fill the spaces between forested areas of the river bottoms. These areas will likely change vegetative type as water levels fluctuate on the Mississippi River and sedimentation occurs. The areas often have water standing in them.

c. Scientific Area

The "Dewey Heights Prairie" is a seven acre dry lime prairie and open limestone cliff habitat established in 1952 as the state's 10th scientific area. Additional information is included in Appendix G.

d. General

It should be noted that the Mississippi River Valley is a large enough geographic feature to be climatically different from the adjacent uplands, as shown by local occurrence of plants, trees and otherwise, which ordinarily do not grow this far north. It may be possible to find some such plants in the Nelson Dewey Park river bottoms.

No endangered or threatened plant species have been recorded in the park.

e. Disease of Vegetative Cover

Three fatal tree diseases are apparent inside the park boundaries. They are oak wilt, Dutch Elm disease, and butternut canker. The frequency of oak wilt increases with age of trees and stress from severe competition. A severe outbreak of oak wilt could severely damage the forest cover type of the entire park wooded area.

Dutch elm disease is running rampant through the park's woods. Most of the elm are in the valleys along the water courses.

The pathogen working on butternut will remove almost all the butternut from the oak woods in the next few years. The only hope in sight to keep some butternut in the park is in the population depletion. When only widely scattered trees remain, the pathogen will not so easily spread. It attacks all ages and conditions of butternut.

4. Water and Fish Resources

Approximately 6,000 feet of park property borders the Mississippi River. The river is not directly accessible from the developed portion of the park because of the heavily wooded lowland separating them. The lowland contains numerous potholes and sloughs which are quite shallow and are slowly filling in.

The section of the Mississippi River affecting the property is a part of Pool 11, a 32-mile long stretch covering 21,000 acres. It extends from Lock and Dam number 10 near Glen Haven, Wisconsin, to Lock and Dam number 11 at Dubuque, Iowa. The portion of the Mississippi River located along the park is known as the Cassville Slough and is approximately 1,000 feet wide. The main channel is located approximately 4,000 feet west and carries the barge traffic.

The only water features present in the developed portion of the park is Dewey Creek and its tributaries. The creek originates on private land and enters the park at the SE¼/NE¼ of Section 13. Its April, 1977 flow was 5 gallons per minute (gpm) at the point of entry, and it was maintained until a point approximately 800 feet upstream from Highway "VV". At this location, it is joined by two springs, two seep areas and an unnamed feeder stream. The springs are named "A" and "B" and flow 5 gpm and 20 gpm respectively. The combined seep areas flow about 5 gpm and the flow of the feeder is one gpm. The combined flow at that juncture is approximately 40 gpm.

Most of Dewey Creek has been channeled through the park. It has a very high gradient of approximately 84 feet per mile (as opposed to 0.2 foot per mile for the Mississippi River) and tends to become dangerous and eroding during severe rainstorms. The creek has been channeled in an effort to confine its waters within the banks.

During 1978, flood damages consisted of eroding three feet of the south bank near the picnic area and exposing water pipes, eroding approximately three feet of the west bank bordering the group camp road and filling the park office basement with mud and water. Also the entire creek bottom was filled with an additional two to three feet of rock, sand and gravel deposits.

Fish such as minnows and darters probably occur in Dewey Creek in the bottomland area along the Mississippi River, but none were observed in the stream by County "VV". Detailed information on water and fish resources is found in Appendix D.

5. Historical and Archaeological

Southwestern Wisconsin was settled approximately 13,000-14,000 years ago by hunters of native origin migrating from the West. Several major cultural changes occurred in the intervening years until the "Upper Mississippi People" located in southwestern Wisconsin along the Mississippi River. They settled in villages of more than 100 people, buried their dead in mounds in cemetaries and gardened for food as well as hunted and fished. Along with a second segment living along the shores of Lake Winnebago, they might have been the immediate ancestors of the modern Winnebago. (See Appendix E for further archaeological information).

The first white men visited southwestern Wisconsin in the late 1600's. Trappers and traders of English and French origins moved into the Great Lakes area and precipitated four political conflicts between 1689-1763 which became known as the French and Indian Wars. Following the end of the Revolutionary War in 1783, colonization of Wisconsin began in earnest. Through this period of time, the gradual decline of the Indian nation took place.

Nelson Dewey settled in Cassville from Connecticut in 1836 at the age of 23. After beginning as a clerk in a land speculation company, he went into politics as the Grant County Register of Deeds and moved to Lancaster. His political career prospered and he was elected governor of the new state in 1848. After two terms, he moved back to Cassville in 1854 to build his "palace in the wilderness". All of the buildings on the site, except for the brick mansion, were of stone hauled by ox cart from a quarry seven miles away. The home was an impressive three story neo-Gothic building, set on an estate of 2,000 acres and cost more than $100,000.

The structure was modern with steam heat and the latest in elegant furnishings. The grounds were considered "the showplace of Wisconsin, with its beautiful green lawns, gardens and orchards, stables of imported horses and other buildings, and miles of stone fences . . .". Fire swept through the house in 1873 and although it was rebuilt, the depressed economy at the time forced the reconstruction to be in a simpler style. Dewey died in 1879 and the estate was occupied by several local families until 1936 when the state park action occurred.

6. Ownership

The acreage goal was approved by the Natural Resources Board in 1969. 743.5 acres are presently in state ownership. All park property is controlled by fee title. There are no easements or leases involved in the ownership with the exception of 20 acres granted to the State Historical Society on the west side of County Highway "VV" for Stonefield Village and an east-west two rod wide strip of leased land to the Grant Electric Cooperative to serve power to the park (N½/SW¼ Section 18 and NE¼/SE¼ Section 13). The ownership map is located in Appendix F.

7. Land Use

Approximately 33 acres of Nelson Dewey's 743.5 acres is developed. The rest of the property is set aside for scientific area purposes or is used for passive recreation or as buffer lands. Within the development, 15.8 acres are used for Stonefield Village and the Nelson Dewey Homestead, 7.8 acres for picnicking and day use, 7 acres for family camping on 31 sites. 1.6 acres for a group-tent campground with a capacity of approximately 100, and one acre for administrative use. Within the park, there are 3.4 miles of improved roads, 100 surfaced parking spaces and 2.75 miles of hiking trail. The Dewey Heights Prairie Scientific Area consists of 7 acres.

D. Recreation Needs of the Region

Region 3 demand exhibits a need to provide most of the recreational activities commonly associated with state parks, according to the Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Plan of 1977. A need exists for more boating and canoe launches, improved fishing, more camping (both developed and primitive), more picnicking, more trails of all types and more facilities for hunting. The report emphasized that publicly owned properties will have to shoulder the burden for providing these needs.

While Nelson Dewey offers some potential for more camping, picnicking and hiking, factors exist which might preclude expansion of these activities from occurring. Attendance at the park has been increasing at a rate below other facilities in the same region. Possibly, this is because the property is somewhat remotely located or because the propery has no water-related activities. Because of the physical nature of the site, creation of water-related activities such as boat launches or swimming beaches seems unlikely. The heavy mosquito population tends to keep summer attendance down. For further information on recreation needs, see Appendix I.

II. RESOURCE CAPABILITY

A. Wildlife Potential

1. Wildlife Known to Inhabit the Park

Species lists for birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians were compiled from references and observations. The bird list was adapted from that prepared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for the Upper Mississippi Wildlife and Fish Refuge. Time did not permit intensive small mammal or reptile surveys. A list of 21 mammals, 19 reptiles and 5 amphibians was compiled from personal knowledge, observation of others and reference materials (Appendix H).

Although these lists are not complete, they are a starting point for developing more comprehensive lists. Species and their status should be added or deleted as information is gathered by park personnel, naturalists and park visitors.

Nelson Dewey State Park is situated in extreme southwest Wisconsin where species ranges overlap into the state from the south and west. The park is unique in that some species are found only in this locality. For example, the prairie ringneck snake is found in Wisconsin only along the Mississippi River Valley to a point north of the park. Nelson Dewey Park is also situated along a major corridor for migratory waterfowl and other birds.

2. Habitats

The rugged topography in the park furnishes many niches for plant and animal life. Level bottomlands and terraces along the Mississippi River contrast sharply with the steep west-facing bluff and deep valleys of the park interior. The major habitats could be classified as southern lowland forest, dry lime prairie, cedar glades, cliffs, southern xeric and mesic forest and agricultural fields. "Edge" around field borders and openings provides an important habitat in forested areas.

In forested sections of the park, the oaks are the dominant species providing nesting cavities and a source of food to park wildlife. Former agricultural fields are largely cool season grasses and alfalfa.

3. Present Uses of Wildlife Resource

Hunting and trapping are presently prohibited in the park.

Bird watching is a major nonhunting activity. Many species can be observed during spring and fall migration and over 85 species are believed to nest in the park. The bluffs afford an excellent view of the Mississippi River and associated federal refuge lands. A heron rookery is visible from the park and thermal updrafts along the bluffs provide a unique opportunity to see soaring hawks, bald eagles and turkey vultures.

Wintering bald eagles are a major attraction in the Cassville area. Eagles are attracted to the area by open water and available fish below the power plants. To the north of Nelson Dewey Park a private organization, Eagle Valley Environmentalists, has purchased lands for protection of eagle roosting areas and as a natural area. A bald eagle nest is located south of Cassville on McCartney Lake, but otherwise this area serves only as wintering grounds.

In recent years, a seasonal naturalist from Wyalusing Park provided talks and hikes at Nelson Dewey Park during the summer months. A log book was started in 1975 to record plants, animals and observations in the park. The log was a worthwhile record and should be continued.

At one time, corn was set out for wildlife during the winter months. This practice was discontinued because normally the park is closed to visitors during the winter. In most years, there is an adequate natural mast crop for squirrels, deer and other wildlife.

4. Endangered or Threatened Wildlife

Bald eagles are the only endangered species using the park on occasion during the winter months. Bald eagle nesting has been documented in the Cassville area near the park and potential nest trees for them and other species with similar requirements should be maintained within the park. Peregrine falcons have been reintroduced to the Mississippi Valley further north. Whether these birds nested in the Cassville area at one time is not known, but there is potential for reestablishing this endangered species along the bluffs in the area.

Red shouldered and Cooper's hawks are listed as threatened species in Wisconsin. Both may nest in Nelson Dewey Park or utilize the park during migration. The status of reptiles and amphibians on the current list of threatened species is not known for Nelson Dewey Park until more detailed surveys are made.

The wildlife lists in Appendix H contain 6 birds and 1 reptile which are endangered or threatened species in Wisconsin.

B. Water Resources and Fishery Potential

1. Although the Mississippi River is inaccessible from the developed portion of the park, no developed boat access is needed. The Village of Cassville has an excellent public boat landing and parking lot.

2. A hiking trail through the dense canopied bottomlands, past the potholes and sloughs to the river would offer good potential for a natural interpretive experience.

3. Though some potential exists to convert Springs "A" and "B" into trout ponds, they would be subject to periodic flooding unless they were diked very high. Our Department discourages private development of such ponds and such an activity on our part would be contrary to policy.

4. No attempt should be made to manage Dewey Creek as a fishery. It's very small in flow (40 gpm), has a high gradient and its flooding potential makes for an undesirable habitat.

5. Some potential exists for the maintenance of the lowland potholes for duck nesting areas. This would add to the interpretive interest from a bottomland hiking trail.

6. Potential exists for limited and selected cutting of bottomland vegetation along the proposed trail to provide areas for fishing from shore.

C. Vegetation 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 user. Most of the existing use areas contain a variety of tree species and any dead, dying or high-risk trees in these areas should be removed. Cutting operations in the park should be restricted to that necessary for safety and aesthetics or cutting for disease or insect control. The overall management program for the park will be directed toward preserving its natural appearance without sacrificing the safety of the public.

Potential exists for the establishment of prairies in open areas generally in lands to the north of the existing campground.

D. Recreational Potential

Recreation potential at Nelson Dewey State Park is greatest for developing more family camping north of the existing family campground and for the extension of the park's trail system into the same area. Little if any potential exists to increase camping or day use facilities in the existing developed area. Potential exists also for developing a hiking trail into the lowlands southwest of County "VV" and northwest of Stonefield Village to bring the park user into physical contact with the Mississippi River. As it now exists, the only contact with the Mississippi is visual, from the bluffs above.

Development of Stonefield Village is practically complete with the exception of an adequate parking facility. Potential exists between County "VV" and the Agricultural Museum for a 200-car parking lot. If a lot is constructed there, measures such as warning lights and gates would have to be taken to allow the user to cross a double set of busy railroad tracks safely.

If the 200-car lot becomes a reality, the existing 100-car lot on the Nelson Dewey State Park side of County "VV" could become expendable for other uses.

E. Land Use Potential

Lands within the park are classified as: Extensive Recreation Area (ERA), Intensive Recreational Development (IRD) and Scientific (S). The location of these areas is illustrated on the development map included in Appendix J.

Intensive Recreational Development (IRD) accounts for approximately 33 acres presently developed for picnic area, campground, outdoor group camp, wildlife observation area, Nelson Dewey homestead and stonefield Village.

The Dewey Heights Prairie Scientific Area (S) protects 7 acres of dry, limey prairie.

Extensive Recreation Area (ERA) encompasses approximately 1,119 acres of the total 1,159.5 acres within the approved park boundary.

III. MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS

A. Physical

1. Dangerous crossing over a double set of railroad tracks between the park and Stonefield Village. Visitors entering Stonefield Village either by car or by foot must cross over some very busy and high speed train tracks. As attendance at Stonefield increases, conflict danger with the trains becomes more real. Some possible solutions are:

   a. Install turn and backup lanes on County "VV" with a signal light and safety gate on each side of the tracks.

   b. Construct an overpass.

   c. Construct an underpass.

   d. Limit the speed of trains as they pass through the use area.

2. Occasional severe washes. Occasional heavy rains and spring runoff have caused severe erosion and flooding within the drainage system of the park. A description of this 1978 flood damage appears on page 9. Some of the runoff problem occurs because of improper agricultural practice on private land above the park. Some possible solutions are:

   a. Install flood control devices and rip-rap areas of erosion.

   b. Improve controls on private land either by more stringent agricultural practice or by purchase of critical drainage lands.

3. Need for upgraded facilities. The service building is below standard and too small to do necessary maintenance. Stonefield Village consistently encounters problems crossing over the railroad tracks (Problem #1). Also the toilets do not meet the requirements for the handicapped A study is being made of all of the Historical Society's properties and when it is completed the Society will seek funds to correct any deficiencies the study reveals. If feasible a central sewage disposal system out of the floodplain will make it possible to upgrade the toilet facilities at both Stonefield and the park in the future.

4. None of the wildlife species currently inhabiting the park could be described as a nuisance or problem. Present deer numbers are not great enough to have an adverse impact on the vegetation. Raccoons occasionally raid refuse containers and campsites and are only a minor nuisance.

5. The timber rattlesnake inhabits Nelson Dewey State Park but does not pose a threat to human visitors. From time to time, park personnel have killed rattlesnakes which wandered into the campground, parking areas or roads, but no one has ever been bitten by a rattlesnake in the park. The park visitors guide cautions visitors that the reptile is present but appropriately mentions that it is very unlikely a rattler will be encountered.

B. Social

1. The property is administered by two different agencies. This problem occurs mainly because the information given on the relating operation is not always accurate. The State Historical Society operates the Farm & Craft Museum west of the railroad tracks, and the DNR, the park east of the tracks with the exception of the Dewey buildings. The DNR does roadwork and grounds maintenance and trash pickup for both agencies.

   Visitor confusion exists over ticket and sticker sales as both agencies maintain separate offices. The visitor is confronted with buying both an admission ticket to Stonefield and a park visitor's sticker if both are used. This often leads to dissatisfaction.

   Some possible solutions are:

   a. Allow the State Historical Society sole responsibility for operating both areas, with the elimination of the park visitor's sticker. Administrative costs would be lowered and confusion over admission eliminated.

   b. Provide better information to the public on the double fee.

   c. Combine costs into a single fee, no charge at Nelson Dewey except for camping, with Stonefield collecting.

   d. A single entrance system could save administrative costs and eliminate confusion. However, a lack of space betwen the bluffs and the river makes this difficult.

IV. MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT ALTERNATIVES

A. Management Alternatives

1. Turn property operations over to the State Historical Society

   a. Would help eliminate confusion over fees as main emphasis of property use appears to be operating Stonefield Village.

   b. Would eliminate supervisor's traveling from Yellowstone State Park.

   c. Would reduce overall administrative and maintenance costs.

   d. A person trained in park management could be hired by the Society to manage the park area.

e. Camping could continue under a separate fee structure.

f. Stonefield operates under a seasonal basis and on a shorter daily schedule, but could be managed.

g. Action could be precedent setting, but a situation the Historical Society may be reluctant to get into since the qualifications for supervisory personnel would have to be broader.

2. Management and maintenance of the park and Stonefield Village (including the Nelson Dewey Mansion) will continue along present lines except for minor adjustments.

a. The Department will provide garbage pick up, snowplowing and road patching at Stonefield Village. Building maintenance will include only the barn. Mowing and maintenance of all other buildings at Stonefield will continue to be the responsibility of the Society as well as management of the Village.

b. All outside maintenance of the Nelson Dewey Mansion and grounds will continue to be performed by the Department. Inside maintenance of the Mansion including payment of the fuel and lights will be the responsibility of the Society.

c. Management and maintenance of the park will continue to be provided by the Department.

3. Develop a single fee structure.

a. Use of DNR facilities will be free of charge with the exception of camping.

b. The action would eliminate confusion and bad feelings on the part of the visitor due to the dual fee system.

c. DNR staffing pressure will be relieved.

d. An example of the fee charge would be an extra amount added on to the Stonefield ticket with the proceeds going to management of the park.

4. Allow hunting within the park.

a. Park is used little after November 15.

b. Hunting would be allowed only in designated areas.

c. Hunting could result in higher management cost and increased vandalism.

d. Hunting would be inappropriate as property is small, there are not many wildlife sanctuaries in the area and it would limit the recreation rights of the casual visitor.

5. Develop wildlife habitat where compatible with park objectives.

a. Would increase interpretive and recreational flexibility and variety.

b. Could spread use into extensive use areas.

c. Would add to maintenance costs.

d. Examples: wood duck boxes, potholes, food patches, conifer plantings for winter cover.

e. Reestablishment of wildlife species formerly indigenous to area should be considered.

B. Development Alternatives

1. Approximately 416 acres of private lands remain within the approved project boundary. It is recommended that rather than purchase 320 acres (2 blocks of 160 acres each) of this private land at this time the landowners would be informed by the Department of means to implement an erosion control program on their lands with cost sharing funds available from the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service and Grant County. The work could be phased over a several year period. No expenditure of funds would be incurred by the Department.

2. If the landowners do not institute and continue such practices a second alternative the Department would attempt is to lease or purchase easements on private lands within the approved project boundaries that contribute to the erosion problem in the park. The Department could then initiate the necessary erosion control practices on those lands.

3. If alternative 2 does not materialize the Department would purchase the 320 acres of private lands if and when the landowners are agreeable to selling. If purchased, all agricultural practices on these lands would cease except that sharecropping might be allowed under strict soil conservation practices. It may be that if purchased and if left fallow that no erosion control features would be necessary.

   a. Approximately 96 acres would be acquired to protect a scenic rock outcrop and to be used as a tool to simplify the ownership boundaries.

4. Eliminate camping, making park day use only.

   a. The campground is popular and action to close it would be resisted by the public, particularly the Village of Cassville.

   b. A day-use only facility would be cheaper to maintain and manage.

   c. The campground is so small that its removal would have limited financial impact.

5. Increase park development to the north of existing campground.

   a. Add second campground and more hiking trails.

   b. Pressure doesn't exist for a second campground as existing one is under utilized, but need exists for more hiking trails.

6. Build separate parking facility at Stonefield with accompanying crossing-safety features over the railroad tracks.

   a. Action would eliminate some confusion in fee structure.

   b. Action would free parking lot on east side of road for other purposes including potential sewage lagoon.

   c. Action would improve safety features and reduce pedestrian confrontations.

   d. Action would upgrade overall supervision and enforcement on property.

7. Close County Highway "VV", setting up single entrance system to park.

   a. Would increase efficiency in management and enforcement and would eliminate considerable visitor confusion.

   b. Conflict with through highway traffic would be eliminated.

   c. Abandonment of the road is almost impossible as there are no good alternative routes available. This highway serves farms, residences, resorts and fishing and hunting areas. Abandonment would definitely be opposed by the public.

   d. Even if the road were to be abandoned, the space available between the tracks and the park would be so narrow that developing an appropriate PEV would be difficult.

8. Connect into Cassville Sewage System.

   a. Costs are prohibitive at present, but future regulation and site limitations may make the action a realistic option.

9. Build on-site sewage treatment facility.

   a. Sites east of County Trunk Highway "VV" remote from park development and above the floodplain will be evaluated for an on-site sewage treatment facility.

   b. If operable, approximate 1979 cost would be $20,000 to construct.

c. Any new toilet facilities at Stonefield will have to be channeled into a sewage disposal system that is located out of the floodplain.

9. Develop water-oriented facilities such as a beach and/or boat launch.

a. Would provide greater recreational flexibility on property.

b. Could conflict with Stonefield Village as development on west side of "VV", such as beach, could increase vandalism potential as well as bring nonpaying visitors into the village via the "back door".

c. Would create higher management and maintenance costs.

d. Poor existing site conditions would make development of a launch or beach prohibitive.

e. Finding appropriate site conditions would require the acquisition of land to the south of Stonefield Village, out of the acquisition boundary.

10. Construct a shop-storage facility.

a. Existing facility in poor physical condition and of inadequate size to perform necessary maintenance and storage needs.

b. Stationing of a warden at the property has placed an additional stress on storage facility.

c. Cost will be $30,000 for an unheated facility and $75,000 for a more typical building.

11. Upgrade Interpretive Program.

a. Develop interpretive display of archaeological features.

1) Would add interest to the park visitation.

2) Would add to development and maintenance costs.

3) Could lead to vandalism and degradation of features.

4) Should interpret specifically only the features within the intensive use area.

b. Develop a display showing contrast between original Dewey home and existing facility.

c. Upgrade geological interpretation.

d. Develop two new nature trails (limestone prairie and hardwood).

12. Maintain Status Quo.

a. Would mean no budget changes.

b. Property wouldn't be used to its potential.

c. Maintenance deficiencies would continue.

V. RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVES

A. Management Alternatives

1. Management and maintenance of the park and Stonefield Village will continue along present lines, except for minor adjustments.

2. Develop single fee structure.

3. Develop wildlife habitat where compatible with park objective.

B. Development Alternatives

1. Explore possibility of private landowners initiating their own erosion control on 320 acres to protect watershed of the park. If this fails purchasing easements on the entire property or out-right purchase would be second and third alternatives. Ninety-six acres of nonagricultural land will be purchased to protect a scenic rock outcrop and simplify the project boundary.

2. Increase park development to the north of existing campground only to the extent of providing more trails.

3. Build separate parking facility at Stonefield with accompanying crossing-safety features over the railroad tracks.

4. Build on-site sewage treatment facility if conditions permit and if not, reevaluate connection to Cassville sewage system.

5. Construct a shop-storage facility.

6. Upgrade the property's interpretive program.

VI. GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

A. Goal

Protect the resource, interpret the archaeological, historical and natural features of the site and safely meet the recreational needs of the state and the region in which it is located.

B. Objectives

1. Provide opportunities for 80,000 participant days of park-like recreation including camping, hiking, nature observation and outdoor education.

2. Provide opportunities for 50,000 participant days of historical education activity.

3. Protect one scientific area, one historic area and various archaeological features for aesthetic and educational enjoyment.

VII. PROPOSED ACTION

A. Land Acquisition

1. Approximately 416 acres of private lands remain within this approved project boundary. It is recommended that rather than purchase 320 acres (2 blocks of 160 acres each) of this private land at this time the landowners would be informed by the Department and the SCS of means to implement an erosion control program on their lands with cost sharing funds available from the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service and Grant County. The work could be phased over a several year period. No expenditure of funds would be incurred by the Department.

2. If the landowners do not institute and maintain such practices the Department would attempt to phase or purchase easements on the private lands within the approved project boundaries that contribute to the erosion problem in the park, the Department would then initiate the necessary erosion control practices on those lands.

3. If alternative 2 does not materialize the Department would purchase the 320 acres of private lands if and when the landowners are agreeable to selling. If purchased, all agricultural practices on these lands would cease except some sharecropping might be allowed under strict soil conservation practices. It may be that if purchased and if left fallow that no erosion control features would be necessary.

4. Approximately 96 acres would be acquired to protect a scenic rock outcrop and to be used as a tool to simplify the ownership boundaries.

B. Development

Previously approved development $202,000

1. Erosion control $100,000
2. Railroad crossing $102,000

Phase I $30,000

1. Shop-storage facility $30,000

Phase II $84,000

1. 200 - car, 10 - bus asphalt parking lot at Stonefield Village $65,000
   (Funds to come from the State Historical Society for construction)
2. River hiking trail (one mile) $5,000

3. Upland hiking trails (two miles) $4,000

4. Archaeological, historical and geological interpretive markers $5,000

5. Two nature trails $5,000

Phase III $115,000

1. Development of on-site sewage disposal system conversion of existing toilets, hook-in and construction of toilets at park offices $100,000.

2. Interpretive facility $15,000

Total development cost is $331,000.

C. Management and Operations

1. Vegetative Management

Vegetative management techniques will be used to maintain and enhance the safety, aesthetic quality and wildlife habitat of the park. Pathological tree removal will occur to insure a healthy timber stand. Intensive recreation areas will be maintained to appear as natural as possible so as to harmonize with the rest of the natural vegetative cover of the property.

Open fields will likely convert to a cover vegetation of short lived tree species. Therefore such areas should be planted to nature trees and floral-food producing shrubs. Planting will be placed in random fashion to avoid the formal look of a plantation planting.

The prairie association will maintain itself over long periods of time, however, it may be necessary to use periodic burning as a management tool. Mechanical or hand maintenance would have to be used as an alternative.

2. Wildlife Management

a. Visitor appreciation and understanding of wildlife should be encouraged through interpretive facilities, observation blinds, naturalist programs, hikes, etc.

b. Hunting in the park. Though hunting for small game (squirrels, rabbit, raccoon, ruffed grouse and quail) and deer could be provided, the relatively small park without large extensive areas limits appreciable hunting opportunity to make it feasible.

c. Habitat Management

1) Timber management should favor the oak, hickory, walnut and butternut. Adequate numbers of older large diameter trees should remain for nest cavities. Small sanitation cuts to control the spread of oak wilt would stimulate understory plants beneficial to wildlife.

2) In open fields, wildlife would benefit from brush piles and hedgerow plantings of floral food supplying native shrubs.

3) Any hay mowing should be restricted to the latest possible date to minimize disturbance of ground nesting birds. Reestablishment of native prairie vegetation should be considered in some open areas.

4) Dug ponds would enhance bottomland habitat for waterfowl, furbearers and shorebirds.

5) Miscellaneous items to encourage wildlife should include nest boxes, bird houses, feeders and a small sorghum or corn food patch.

3. Water Resources Recommendations

a. Make no attempt to develop springs into trout ponds. The Department discouranges private development of springs and the action would be incompatible with the goal and objectives of the property.

b. No attempt should be made to manage Dewey Creek for a fishery. Its limited flow, high gradient and flooding potential preclude practical management.

c. A pothole visible from the proposed lowland hiking trail should be maintained for the interpretive benefit of the park user. The pothole would have to be maintained periodically by dragline and bulldozer because of flood siltation.

4. Facility Management

a. The property is managed by the superintendent of the Yellowstone Work Unit with on-site maintenance being done by a permanent Park Ranger 2. He is assisted mostly during the summer season by two limited term employe (LTE) Natural Resources Assistant I's and an LTE clerk.

b. Solid waste disposal is accomplished by park personnel and is removed to an approved landfill site.

c. The Department maintains all park buildings and grounds. They are also responsible for outside maintenance of the Dewey Mansion, Village garbage pickup, snowplowing, road patching and maintenance of the Dewey barn. The Village grounds are mowed by Society personnel.

d. The Cassville Fire Department is available to assist the Department with fire control at the property. A written agreement with Cassville to provide this service is needed.

5. Visitor Management (Law Enforcement)

No one assigned to the property has law enforcement credentials. One LTE is hired for summer law enforcement. He is augmented by area warden and local and county law enforcement personnel.

Admission to the property is by park sticker, either yearly or daily and a fee is charged for camping.

6. Management and Operation Costs

Because the objectives of the park management are to remain essentially the same, little change is seen in the annual operations and management costs from year to year. The existing Nelson Dewey Budget is as follows:

a.	Permanent Salary	$12,600
b.	LTE Salaries	6,900
c.	Service and Supply Costs	8,800
d.	Capital Purchase	400
		$28,700

Inflation may alter the budget in ensuing years, but the relative costs will remain the same.

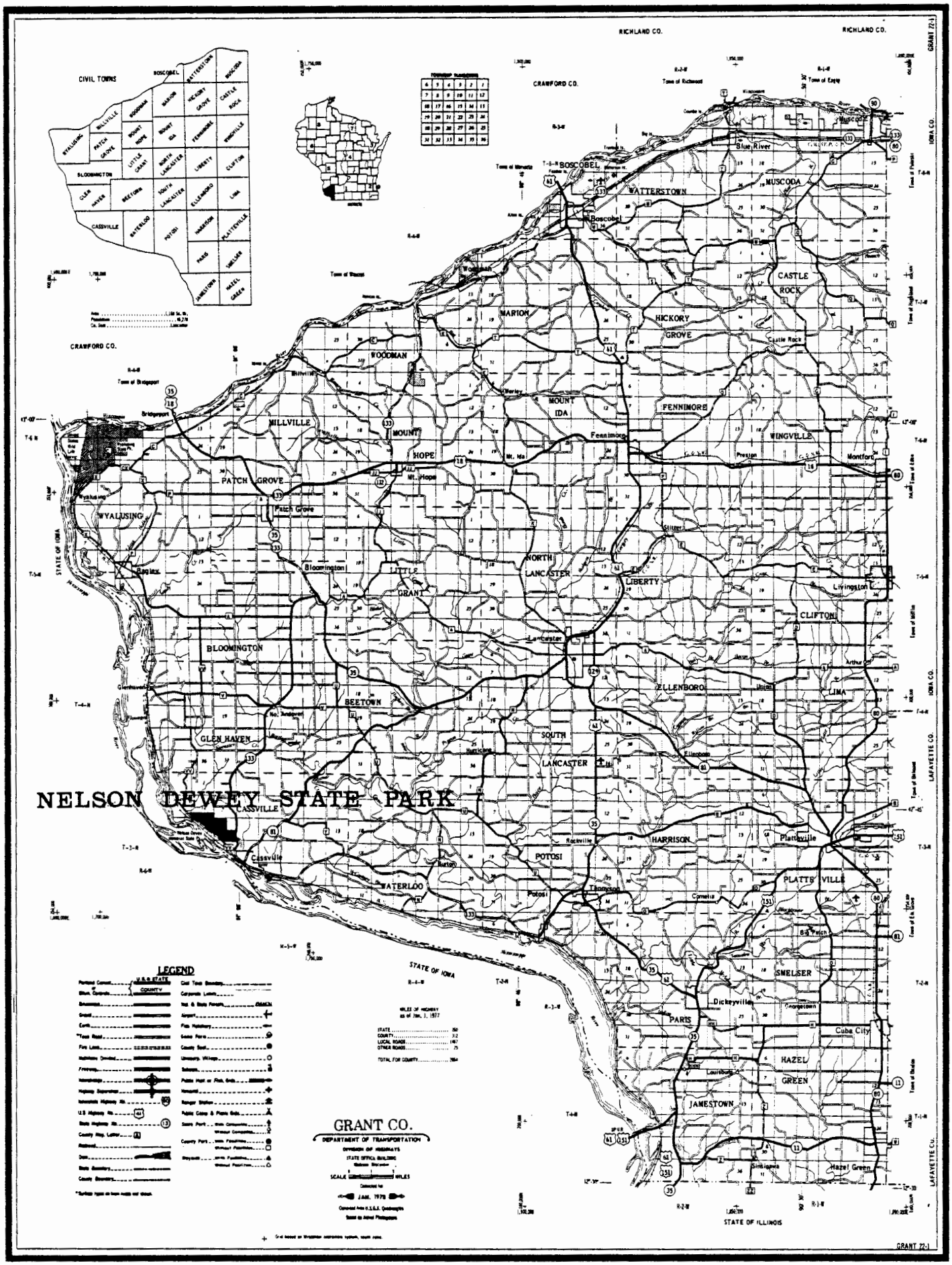
7. Protection and Inventory of Endangered Animals and Plants

As funds permit, a complete inventory of all wild animals and wild plants occurring in the park will be completed so that rare species may be located.

All areas of development within the park will be examined for the presence or absence of endangered and threatened species and appropriate protective measures will be taken for significant sites. If any sites are found during development, operations will be suspended until the DNR Office of Endangered and Nongame Species is consulted. Each such site will be evaluated and protective measures taken as needed.

APPENDIX A

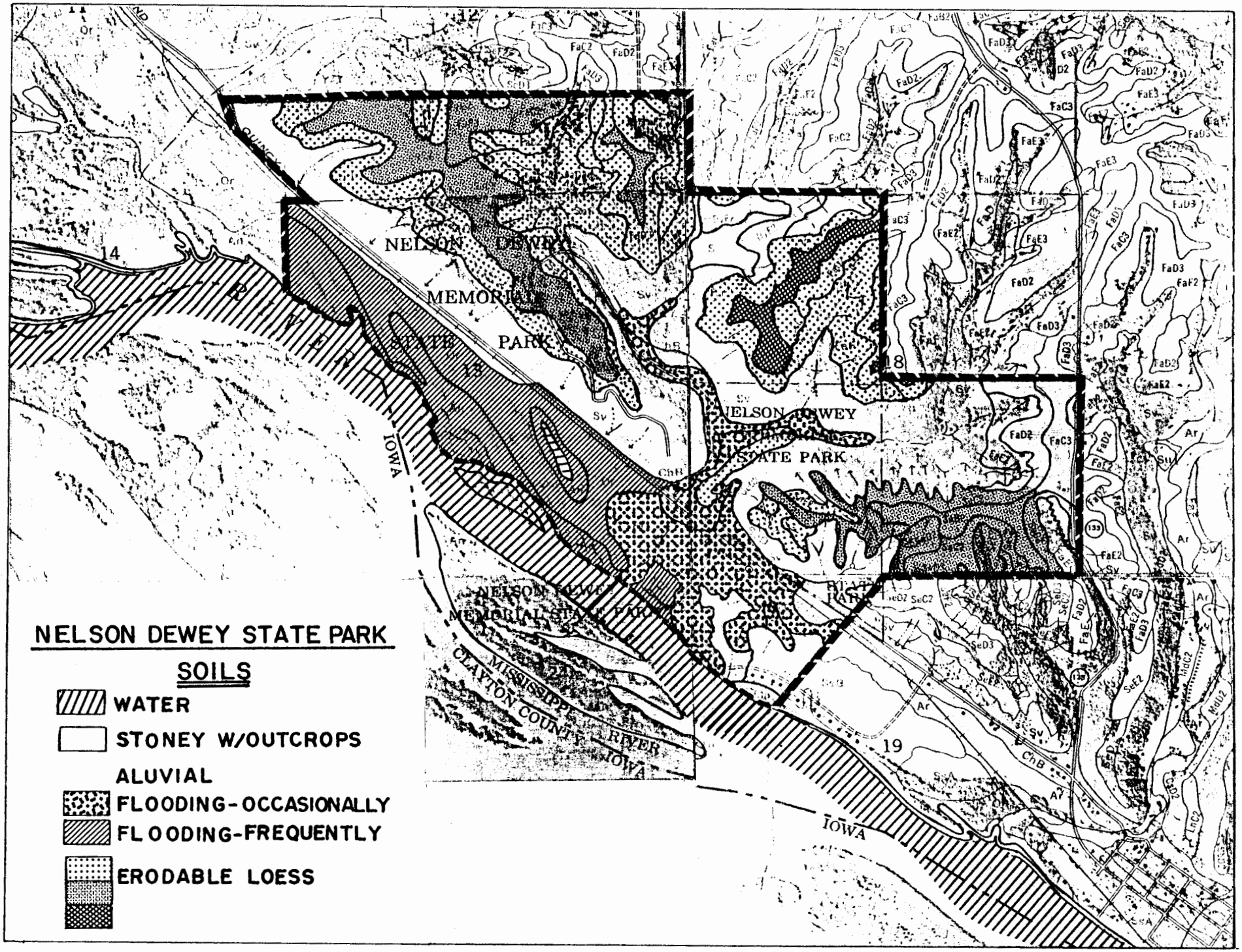
LOCATOR MAP


CIVIL TOWNS
BOSCOBEL
WATTERSTOWN
MUSCODA
BLUE RIVER
CASTLE ROCK
MARION
HICKORY GROVE
WOODMAN
MILLVILLE
MOUNT IDA
FENNIMORE
WINGVILLE
MOUNT HOPE
PATCH GROVE
WYALUSING
BLOOMINGTON
LITTLE GRANT
NORTH LANCASTER
LIBERTY
CLIFTON
ELLENBORO
LIMA
BEETOWN
GLEN HAVEN
SOUTH LANCASTER
NELSON DEWEY STATE PARK
CASSVILLE
HARRISON
PLATTEVILLE
POTOSI
WATERLOO
SMELSER
PARIS
CUBA CITY
HAZEL GREEN
JAMESTOWN
RICHLAND CO.
CRAWFORD CO.
IOWA CO.
LAFAYETTE CO.
STATE OF IOWA
STATE OF ILLINOIS
LEGEND
GRANT CO.
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
STATE OFFICE BUILDING
Madison, Wisconsin
JAN. 1975
MILES OF HIGHWAY as of Jan. 1, 1974
STATE 50
COUNTY 312
LOCAL ROADS 197
OTHER ROADS 75
TOTAL FOR COUNTY 634
GRANT 22-1

LOCATOR MAP

APPENDIX B

SOILS


NELSON DEWEY STATE PARK
SOILS
WATER
STONEY W/OUTCROPS
ALUVIAL
FLOODING-OCCASIONALLY
FLOODING-FREQUENTLY
ERODABLE LOESS
NELSON DEWEY MEMORIAL STATE PARK
MISSISSIPPI RIVER
CLAYTON COUNTY IOWA
IOWA
14
13
18
19

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

GRANT COUNT

SOIL L

The first letter in each soil symbol is
name. If slope forms part of the soi
range of steepness. A number shows

SYMBOL	NAME
An	Alluvial land
Ar	Arenzville silt loam
AtA	Atterberry silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
AtB	Atterberry silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
AwC2	Atterberry-Downs silt loams, 6 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded
BtA	Bertrand silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
BtB	Bertrand silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
BtB2	Bertrand silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded
BtC	Bertrand silt loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes
BtC2	Bertrand silt loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded
BtD2	Bertrand silt loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded
ChA	Chaseburg silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
ChB	Chaseburg silt loam, 3 to 6 percent slopes
ChC	Chaseburg silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes
CsB2	Chelsea fine sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes, eroded
CsC2	Chelsea fine sand, 6 to 10 percent slopes, eroded
CsD2	Chelsea fine sand, 10 to 15 percent slopes, eroded
Cu	Curran silt loam
DaA	Dakota fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
DaB	Dakota fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
DaC2	Dakota fine sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded
DbC2	Dodgeville silt loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded
DbD2	Dodgeville silt loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded
DbE2	Dodgeville silt loam, 15 to 20 percent slopes, moderately eroded
DbF2	Dodgeville silt loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes, moderately eroded
DcB2	Dodgeville silt loam, deep, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded
DcC	Dodgeville silt loam, deep, 6 to 10 percent slopes
DcC2	Dodgeville silt loam, deep, 6 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded
DcD2	Dodgeville silt loam, deep, 10 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded
DcE	Dodgeville silt loam, deep, 15 to 20 percent slopes
DdC3	Dodgeville soils, 6 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded
DdD3	Dodgeville soils, 10 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded
DeB3	Dodgeville soils, deep, 2 to 6 percent slopes, severely eroded
DeC3	Dodgeville soils, deep, 6 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded
DeD3	Dodgeville soils, deep, 10 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded
DoB2	Downs silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded
DoB3	Downs silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, severely eroded
DoC	Downs silt loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes
DoC2	Downs silt loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded
DoD2	Downs silt loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded
DoD3	Downs silt loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded
DsB	Dubuque silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
DsB2	Dubuque silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded
DsC	Dubuque silt loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes
DsC2	Dubuque silt loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded
DsD	Dubuque silt loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes
DsD2	Dubuque silt loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded
DsE	Dubuque silt loam, 15 to 20 percent slopes
DsE2	Dubuque silt loam, 15 to 20 percent slopes, moderately eroded
DsF	Dubuque silt loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes
DsF2	Dubuque silt loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes, moderately eroded
DsG	Dubuque silt loam, 30 to 45 percent slopes
DtB	Dubuque silt loam, deep, 2 to 6 percent slopes
DtB2	Dubuque silt loam, deep, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded
DtC	Dubuque silt loam, deep, 6 to 10 percent slopes
DtC2	Dubuque silt loam, deep, 6 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded
DtD	Dubuque silt loam, deep, 10 to 15 percent slopes
DtD2	Dubuque silt loam, deep, 10 to 15 percent slopes, moderately erodec
DtE	Dubuque silt loam, deep, 15 to 20 percent slopes
DtE2	Dubuque silt loam, deep, 15 to 20 percent slopes, moderately erodec
DtF	Dubuque silt loam, deep, 20 to 30 percent slopes
DtF2	Dubuque silt loam, deep, 20 to 30 percent slopes, moderately erodec
DtG	Dubuque silt loam, deep, 30 to 45 percent slopes
DtG2	Dubuque silt loam, deep, 30 to 45 percent slopes, moderately erodec
DuC3	Dubuque soils, 6 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded
DuD3	Dubuque soils, 10 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded
DuE3	Dubuque soils, 15 to 20 percent slopes, severely eroded
DuF3	Dubuque soils, 20 to 30 percent slopes, severely eroded
DvB3	Dubuque soils, deep, 2 to 6 percent slopes, severely eroded
DvC3	Dubuque soils, deep, 6 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded
DvD3	Dubuque soils, deep, 10 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded
DvE3	Dubuque soils, deep, 15 to 20 percent slopes, severely eroded
DvF3	Dubuque soils, deep, 20 to 30 percent slopes, severely eroded
DyD	Dubuque stony silt loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes
DyD2	Dubuque stony silt loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, moderately erodec
DyE2	Dubuque stony silt loam, 15 to 20 percent slopes, moderately erodec
DyF	Dubuque stony silt loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes
DyF2	Dubuque stony silt loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes, moderately erodec
DyG	Dubuque stony silt loam, 30 to 45 percent slopes
FaB2	Fayette silt loam, uplands, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded
FaB3	Fayette silt loam, uplands, 2 to 6 percent slopes, severely eroded
FaC	Fayette silt loam, uplands, 6 to 10 percent slopes
FaC2	Fayette silt loam, uplands, 6 to 10 percent slopes, moderately erodec
FaC3	Fayette silt loam, uplands, 6 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded
FaD	Fayette silt loam, uplands, 10 to 15 percent slopes
FaD2	Fayette silt loam, uplands, 10 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroo
FaD3	Fayette silt loam, uplands, 10 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded
FaE	Fayette silt loam, uplands, 15 to 20 percent slopes
FaE2	Fayette silt loam, uplands, 15 to 20 percent slopes, moderately eroc
FaE3	Fayette silt loam, uplands, 15 to 20 percent slopes, severely eroded
FaF	Fayette silt loam, uplands, 20 to 30 percent slopes
FaF2	Fayette silt loam, uplands, 20 to 30 percent slopes, moderately eroo
FaF3	Fayette silt loam, uplands, 20 to 30 percent slopes, severely eroded
FvC	Fayette silt loam, valleys, 6 to 10 percent slopes
FvC2	Fayette silt loam, valleys, 6 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded
FvD	Fayette silt loam, valleys, 10 to 15 percent slopes
FvD2	Fayette silt loam, valleys, 10 to 15 percent slopes, moderately erode
FvE	Fayette silt loam, valleys, 15 to 20 percent slopes
FvE2	Fayette silt loam, valleys, 15 to 20 percent slopes, moderately erode
FvE3	Fayette silt loam, valleys, 15 to 20 percent slopes, severely eroded
FvF	Fayette silt loam, valleys, 20 to 30 percent slopes
FvF2	Fayette silt loam, valleys, 20 to 30 percent slopes, moderately erode
FvF3	Fayette silt loam, valleys, 20 to 30 percent slopes, severely eroded
GaC	Gale silt loam, 2 to 10 percent slopes
GaC2	Gale silt loam, 2 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded
GaC3	Gale silt loam, 2 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded
GaD2	Gale silt loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded
GaD3	Gale silt loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded
GaE2	Gale silt loam, 15 to 20 percent slopes, moderately eroded
GaE3	Gale silt loam, 15 to 20 percent slopes, severely eroded
GaF	Gale silt loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes
GaF2	Gale silt loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes, moderately eroded
Gw	Garwin silty clay loam
HcC2	Hesch fine sandy loam, 2 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded
HcD2	Hesch fine sandy loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded

', WISCONSIN

GEND

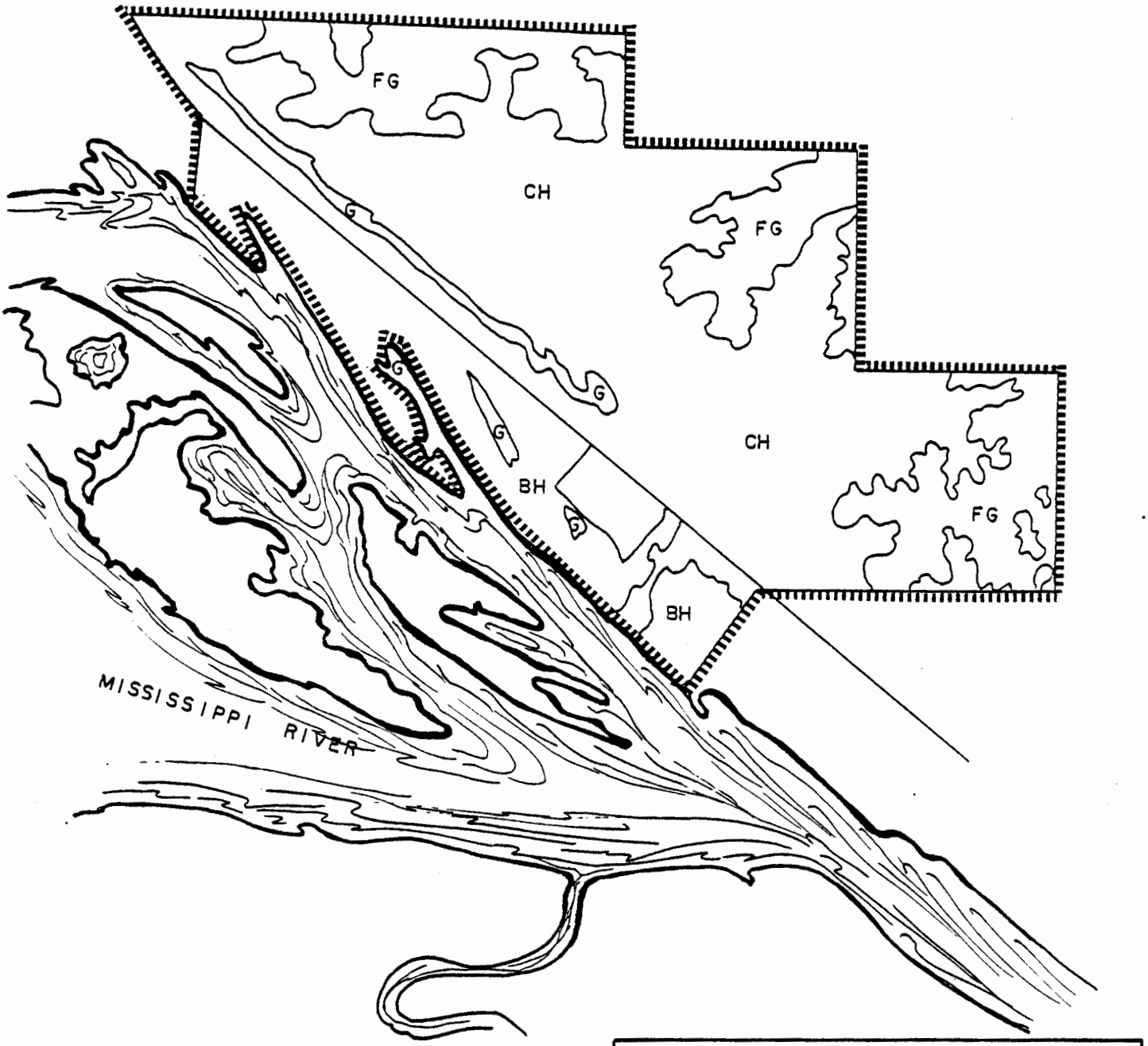
ie initial of the soil series
ame, a second capital letter shows the
iat the soil is eroded.

SYMBOL	NAME
HcD3	Hesch fine sandy loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded
HcE	Hesch fine sandy loam, 15 to 20 percent slopes
HcE2	Hesch fine sandy loam, 15 to 20 percent slopes, moderately eroded
HcE3	Hesch fine sandy loam, 15 to 20 percent slopes, saverely eroded
HcF	Hesch fine sandy loam, 20 to 45 percent slopes
HcF2	Hesch fine sandy loam, 20 to 45 percent slopes, moderately eroded
HeC2	Hesch loam, 2 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded
HeD2	Hesch loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded
HeE2	Hesch loam, 15 to 20 percent slopes, moderately eroded
HfB2	Hixton fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded
HfC2	Hixton fine sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded
HfD	Hixton fine sandy loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes
HfD2	Hixton fine sandy loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded
HfD3	Hixton fine sandy loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded
HfE	Hixton fine sandy loam, 15 to 20 percent slopes
HfE2	Hixton fine sandy loam, 15 to 20 percent slopes, moderately eroded
HfE3	Hixton fine sandy loam, 15 to 20 percent slopes, severely eroded
HfF	Hixton fine sandy loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes
HfF2	Hixton fine sandy loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes, moderately eroded
HfF3	Hixton fine sandy loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes, severely eroded
HfG	Hixton fine sandy loam, 30 to 45 percent slopes
HfG2	Hixton fine sandy loam, 30 to 45 percent slopes, moderately eroded
HxC	Hixton loam, 2 to 10 percent slopes
HxC2	Hixton loam, 2 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded
HxD2	Hixton loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded
HxD3	Hixton loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded
HxE2	Hixton loam, 15 to 20 percent slopes, moderately eroded
HxE3	Hixton loam, 15 to 20 percent slopes, severely eroded
HxF	Hixton loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes
HxF2	Hixton loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes, moderately eroded
JaA	Jackson silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
JaB	Jackson silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
JaB2	Jackson silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded
JaC2	Jackson silt loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded
JuA	Judson silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
JuB	Judson silt loam, 3 to 10 percent slopes
LaB2	Lamont fine sandy loam, 0 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded
LaD2	Lamont fine sandy loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded
LaD3	Lamont fine sandy loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded
LaE	Lamont fine sandy loam, 15 to 20 percent slopes
LaE2	Lamont fine sandy loam, 15 to 20 percent slopes, moderately eroded
LaF	Lamont fine sandy loam, 20 to 45 percent slopes
LaF2	Lamont fine sandy loam, 20 to 45 percent slopes, moderately eroded
LnC2	Lindstrom silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded
LnE2	Lindstrom silt loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes, moderately eroded
Me	Marsh
MdA	Medary silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
MdB2	Medary silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded
MdC2	Medary silt loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded
MdD2	Medary silt loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded
MeC3	Medary soils, 6 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded
MfA	Meridian fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
MfB	Meridian fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
MfB2	Meridian fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded
MfC2	Meridian fine sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded
MfC3	Meridian fine sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded
MfD2	Meridian fine sandy loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded
MmA	Meridian loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
MmB	Meridian loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
MmB2	Meridian loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded
MmC2	Meridian loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded
MmD2	Meridian loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded
MuA	Muscatine silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
MuB	Muscatine silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
MuB2	Muscatine silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded
Or	Orion silt loam
RcA	Richwood silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
RcB	Richwood silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
RoC	Rozetta silt loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes
RoC2	Rozetta silt loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded
SeB	Seaton silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
SeB2	Seaton silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded
SeC2	Seaton silt loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded
SeC3	Seaton silt loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded
SeD	Seaton silt loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes
SeD2	Seaton silt loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded
SeD3	Seaton silt loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded
SeE	Seaton silt loam, 15 to 20 percent slopes
SeE2	Seaton silt loam, 15 to 20 percent slopes, moderately eroded
SeE3	Seaton silt loam, 15 to 20 percent slopes, severely eroded
SeF	Seaton silt loam, 20 to 45 percent slopes
SeF2	Seaton silt loam, 20 to 45 percent slopes, moderately eroded
SnD	Sogn loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes
SnD2	Sogn loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded
SnE2	Sogn loam, 15 to 20 percent slopes, moderately eroded
SoB2	Sogn silt loam, 2 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded
SoD	Sogn silt loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes
SoD2	Sogn silt loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded
SoE	Sogn silt loam, 15 to 20 percent slopes
SoE2	Sogn silt loam, 15 to 20 percent slopes, moderately eroded
SpC	Sparta fine sand and Blown-out land, 6 to 15 percent slopes
SrC	Sparta fine sand and Dune land, 6 to 15 percent slopes
SsA	Sparta loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes
SsA2	Sparta loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, eroded
SsB	Sparta loamy fine sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes
SsB2	Sparta loamy fine sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded
SsC	Sparta loamy fine sand, 6 to 15 percent slopes
StA	Sparta loamy fine sand and Blown-out land, 0 to 2 percent slopes
Su	Stony colluvial land
Sv	Stony rock land, steep
Sw	Stony rock land, very steep
SyB	Stronghurst silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
SyB2	Stronghurst silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded
TaA	Tama silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
TaB	Tama silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
TaB2	Tama silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded
TaB3	Tama silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, severely eroded
TaC2	Tama silt loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded
TaC3	Tama silt loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded
TaD	Tama silt loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes
TaD2	Tama silt loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded
TaD3	Tama silt loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded
Tc	Terrace escarpments, medium textured
Te	Terrace escarpments, coarse textured
To	Toddville silt loam

Soil map constructed 1959 by Cartographic Division, Soil Conservation Service, USDA, from 1955 aerial photographs. Controlled mosaic based on Wisconsin plane coordinate system, south zone, Lambert conformal conic projection, 1927 North American datum.

APPENDIX C

VEGETATIVE COVER



VEGETATIVE COVER TYPES

PARK BOUNDARY

NELSON DEWEY STATE PARK

G-GRASS

BH-BOTTOMLAND HARDWOODS

CH-UPLAND CENTRAL HARDWOODS

FG-FARM FIELDS

APPENDIX D

WATER AND FISH RESOURCES

DEWEY CREEK AND TRIBUTARIES

Fi-281

Wisconsin Conservation Department

[redacted]

OWNER D.N.R. WATER DEWEY CREEK PROJECT TYPE

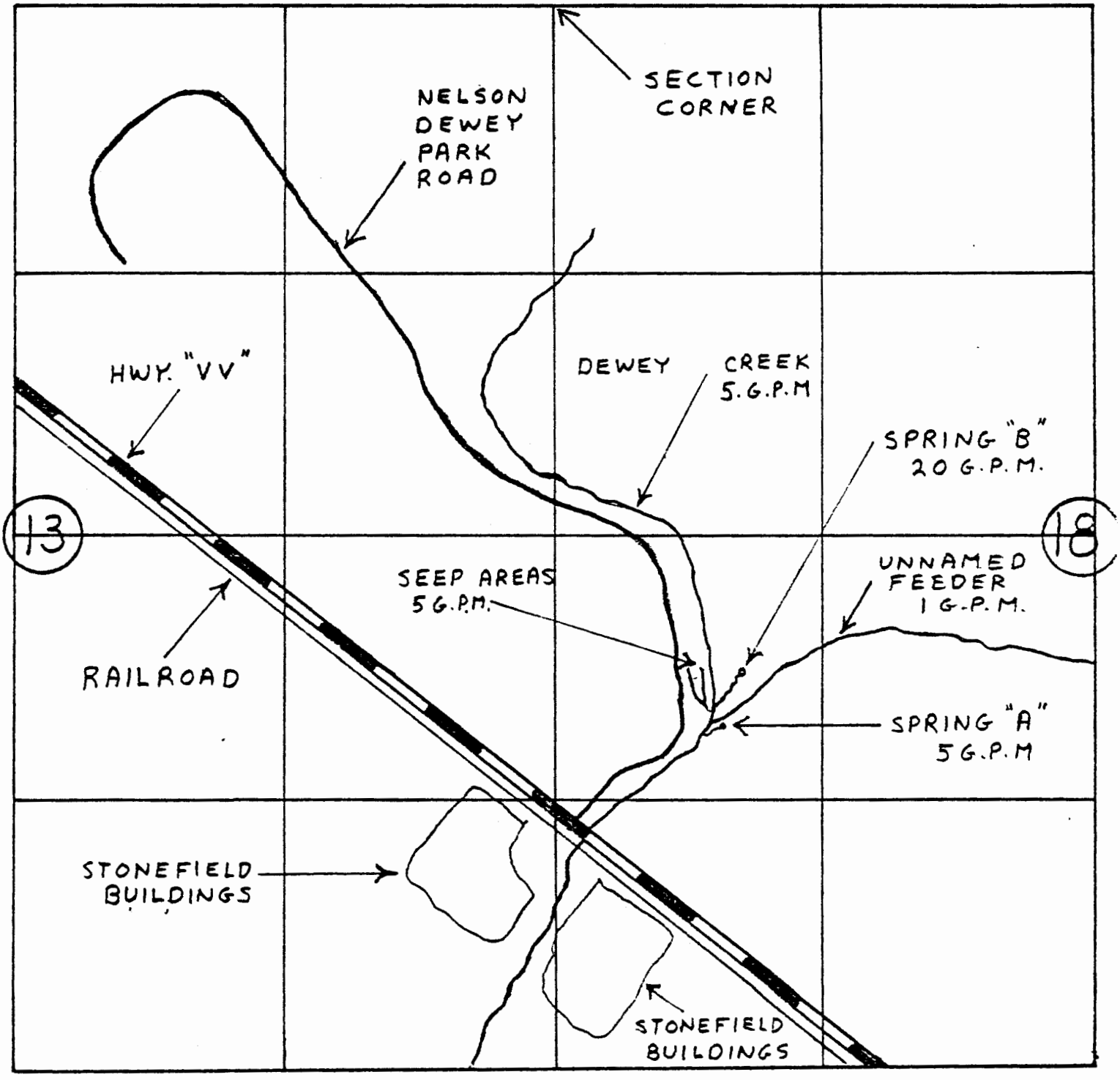
COUNTY GRANT TOWN CASSVILLE T. 3N R 5+6 ■W SECTIONS 13+18

MAPPED BY R. KERR DATE 19

DATE MAP DRAWN DRAWN BY

SCALE 0 660' UNIT PLAN NO.

— OTHER DATA —
MAP SHOWS EAST HALF OF SECTION 13 & WEST HALF OF SECTION 18



A great variety of fish are present or at least have been found in Pool 11. They total 84 and are as follows:

1. Chestnut lamprey
2. Silver lamprey
3. Lake sturgeon
4. Shovelnose sturgeon
5. Paddlefish
6. Longnose gar
7. Shortnose gar
8. Bowfin
9. Gizzard shad
10. Goldeye (a threatened species)
11. Mooneye
12. Northern pike
13. Muskellunge (possibly)
14. Stoneroller
15. Southern redbelly dace
16. Carp
17. Silvery Minnow
18. Speckled Chub (a threatened species)
19. Silver chub
20. Golden shiner
21. Pallid shiner (a threatened species)
22. Emerald shiner
23. River shiner
24. Ghost shiner
25. Common shiner
26. Bigmouth shiner
27. Spottail shiner
28. Rosyface shiner
29. Spotfin shiner
30. Sand shiner
31. Weed shiner
32. Mimic shiner
33. Pugnose minnow
34. Suckermouth minnow
35. Bluntnose minnow
36. Bullhead minnow
37. River carpsucker
38. Quillback carpsucker
39. White sucker
40. Blue sucker (a threatened species)
41. Northern hog sucker
42. Smallmouth buffalo
43. Bigmouth buffalo
44. Black buffalo (a threatened species)
45. Spotted sucker
46. Silver redhorse
47. Golden redhorse
48. Northern redhorse
49. Black bullhead
50. Yellow bullhead
51. Brown bullhead
52. Channel catfish
53. Stonecat
54. Tadpole madtom
55. Flathead catfish
56. American eel
57. Burbot
58. Pirate perch
59. White bass
60. Yellow bass

61. Rock bass
62. Warmouth
63. Green sunfish
64. Pumpkinseed
65. Orangespotted sunfish
66. Bluegill
67. Smallmouth bass
68. Largemouth bass
69. White crappie
70. Black crappie
71. Crystal darter (an endangered species)
72. Western sand darter
73. Mud darter (a threatened species)
74. Fantail darter
75. Banded darter
76. Yellow perch
77. Logperch
78. Slenderhead darter
79. River darter
80. Sauger
81. Walleye
82. Freshwater drum (sheepshead)
83. Brook silverside
84. Johnny darter
85. Bluntnose darter (an endangered species)

Commercial fishing is allowed in Pool 11 as well as regular hook and line fishing. Hook and line regulations are very liberal in that most fish species can be taken in any size and in any number. Exceptions to this are the paddlefish and lake sturgeon which can't be harvested. A ten bag limit is present on largemouth and smallmouth bass in aggregate, and also on walleye and sauger in aggregate. The bag limit on northern pike is five.

Commercial fishermen can take the following fish species with nets:

Bullhead (over 9 inches)
Buffalo (various species except black buffalo)
Carp
Catfish (all species and over 13 inches long)
Bowfin (dogfish)
Gar
Quillback
Redhorse species except River Redhorse
Shovelnose sturgeon
Sheepshead
Sucker species except Blue Sucker
Mooneye, shad
Eel

APPENDIX E

HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL

Historical and Archaeological Sites

Two historical sites are reported. The first is the Dewey Mansion home site with accompanying buildings (built, 1854), located NW/SW Section 18. This was the location of his 2,000-acre plantation.

The second is the site of an old lead mine, SE/NE Section 13; value unknown.

The following archaeological sites are reported:

1. Section 11, NE-SE¼. Three groups of mounds, totaling 55 mounds, located on bluffs between Sandy and Muddy Creeks.

2. Section 11, SE¼. Campsite at the south side of Muddy Hollow Creek, at the base of a bluff.

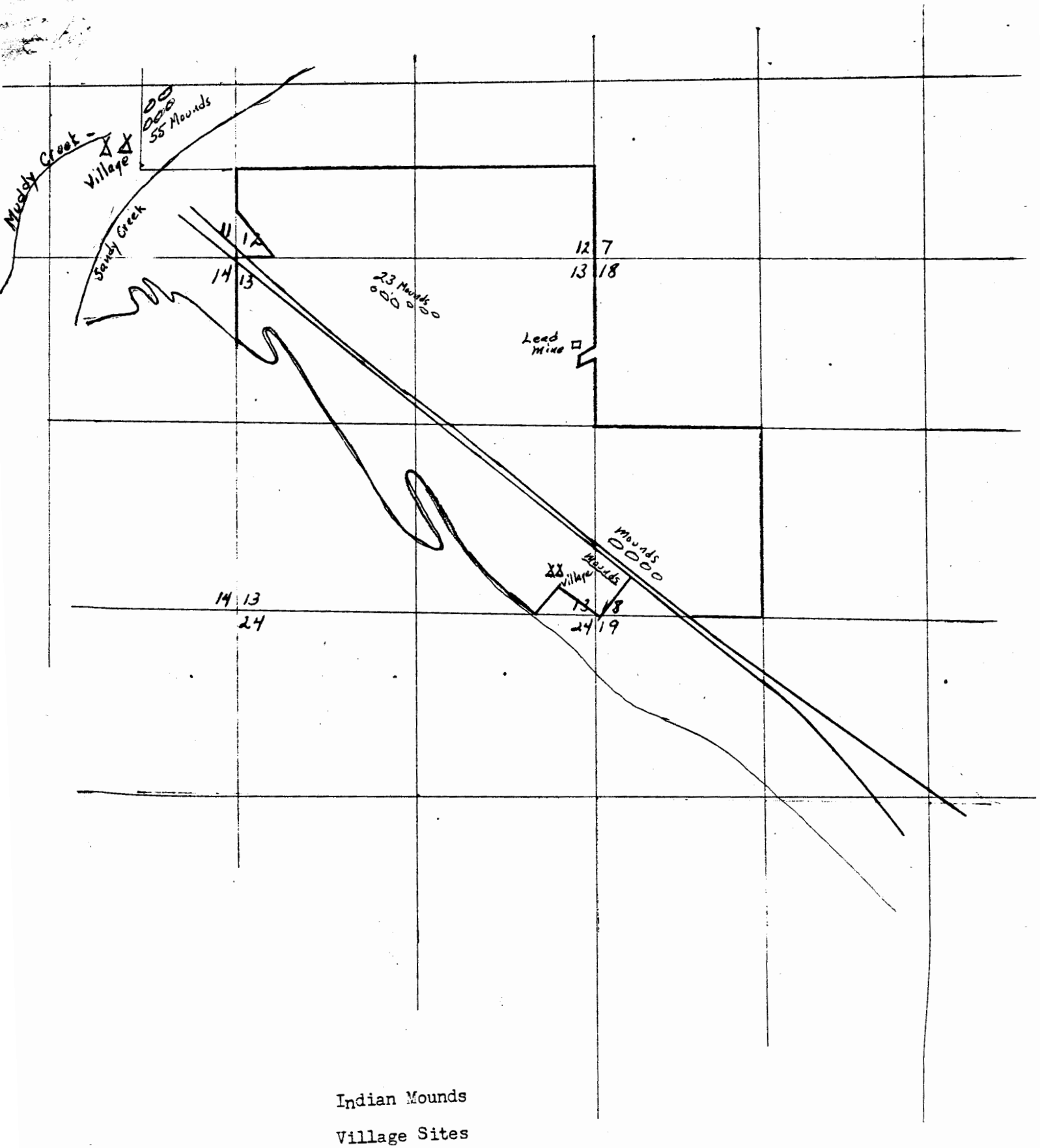
3. Section 13, SE-SE¼. Nelson Dewey Village Site.

4. Section 13, E½, NE-NW¼ and the SW-NE¼ and the NW-NE-SE¼. Nelson Dewey Mound Group 1. Thirteen conical and ten linear mounds on bluffs northwest of Dewey house.

5. Section 13, SE-SE¼ and Section 18, SW-SW¼. Nelson Dewey Mound Group 2. A line of earthworks on the flats southeast of the Nelson Dewey Farmhouse on Mississippi River bottomlands.

6. Section 18, S½-NW-SW¼ and S½-SW¼. Nelson Dewey Mound Group 3. Mound Group running along a NW-SE oriented bluff located east of Dewey Farmhouse on bluffs.

Prior to any new construction, the State Historical Society will be notified to determine whether an archaeological or historical survey should be conducted to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), Executive Order 11593, Preservation of Archaeological and Historical Data Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-291) and 36CFR800.



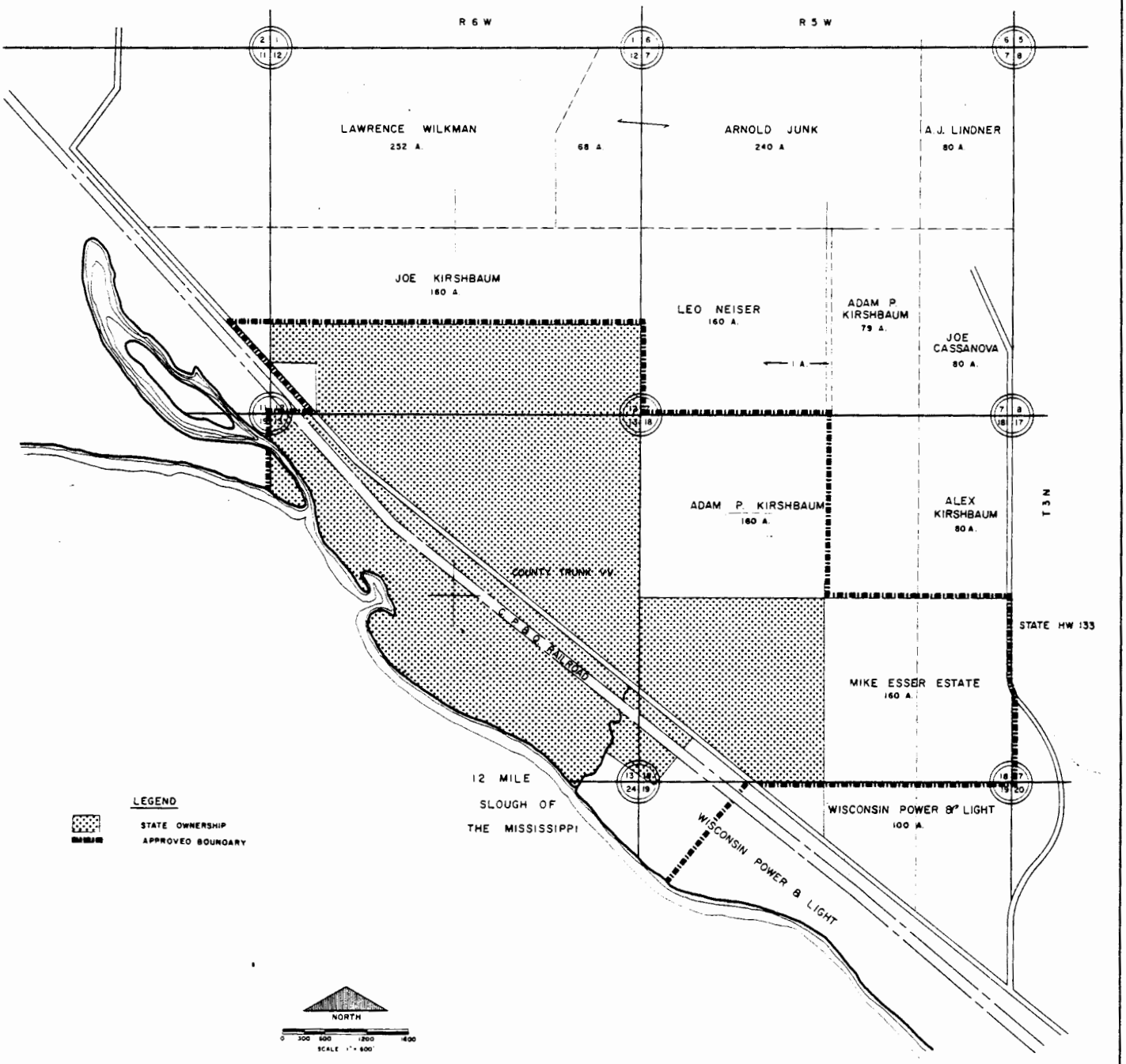
Indian Mounds

Village Sites

Lead Mine Prospect Hole

APPENDIX F

OWNERSHIP



WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
BUREAU OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PARK PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

LAND OWNERSHIP MAP

NELSON DEWEY STATE PARK

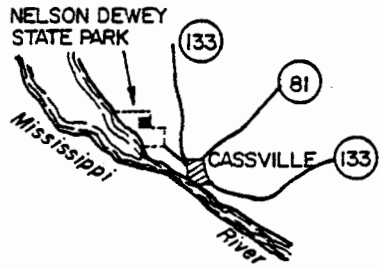
designed by:
drawn by: D. ASLAKSON

drawing number:
54-42

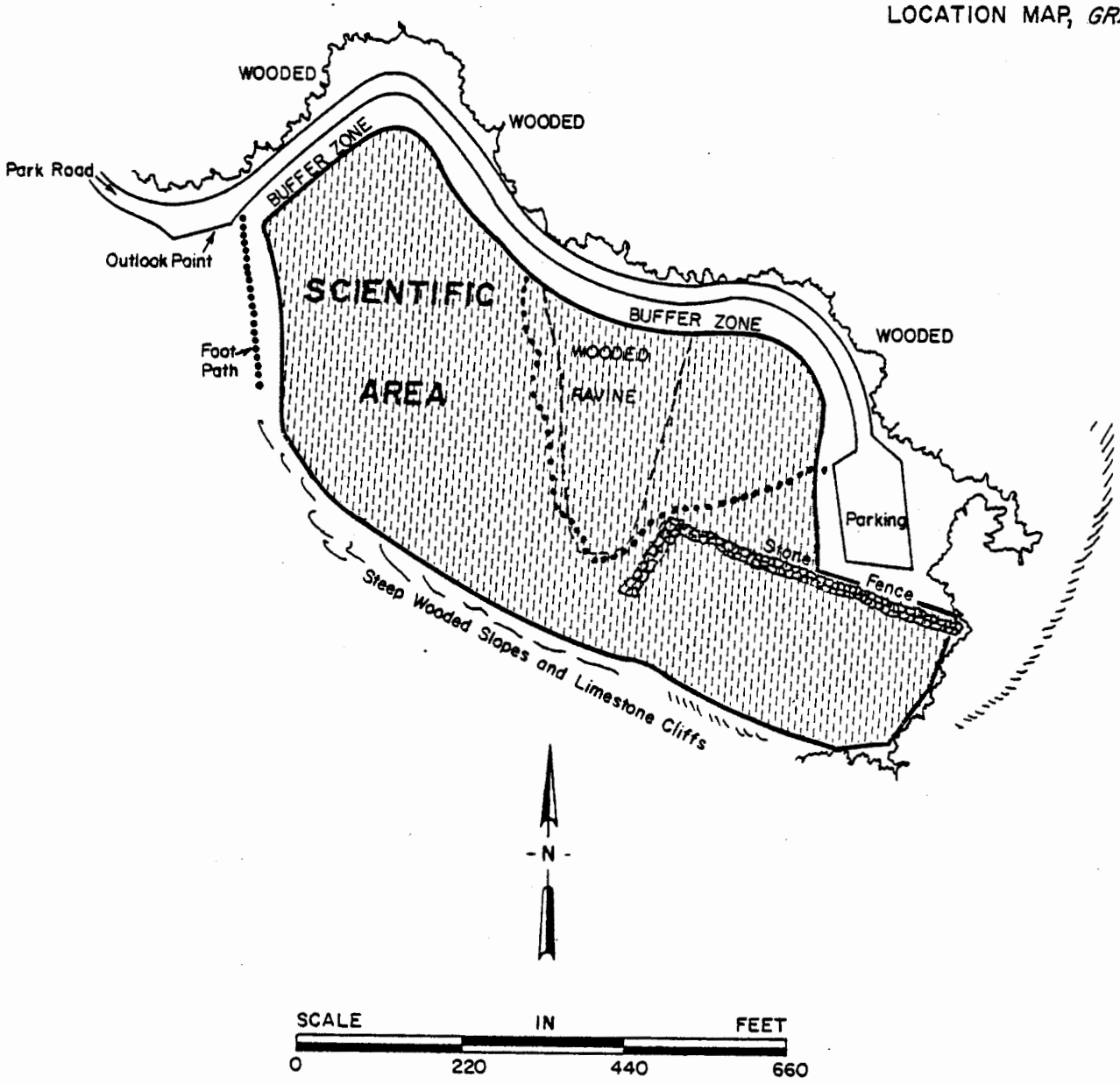
APPENDIX G

SCIENTIFIC AREA

DEWEY HEIGHTS PRAIRIE
SCIENTIFIC AREA



LOCATION MAP, *GRANT COUNTY*



FORM 2800-8
REV. 3-77

Scientific Area No. 10

SCIENTIFIC AND NATURAL AREA REPORT

Wisconsin Scientific Areas Preservation Council

NAME OF AREA Dewey Heights Prairie

Latest INSPECTION DATE June 28, 1978

QUARTER SW COUNTY Grant TWSP. 3N RANGE 6W SECTIONS 13

BOUNDARIES AND ACREAGE of proposed or established area and buffer: Scientific Zone within NE¼SE¼ 13 bounded on the west and south by the short trail to Overlook Point and steep slopes with cliffs, on the north and east by a narrow buffer strip along the park road and parking lot, seven acres m.o.l. See map.

ACCESS TO AREA: From Cassville, in southwestern Grant County, north 0.5 mile on STH 133, then west 1.2 miles on CTH VV to Nelson Dewey State Park entrance. Follow park roads to bluff summit. Sign along park road at prairie indicates the scientific area.

DESCRIPTION OF AREA: Outstanding features, primary and secondary biotic communities, dominants, understory and rare species, topography, soils geology and archeology. Dewey Heights Paririe is the largest of several dry, limey prairies along a several mile segment of southwest-facing bluffs above the Mississippi River. Elevations of the bluff prairie range between 800 and 870 feet, slightly less than 300 feet above the Mississippi River and its bottom lands. At the bluff prairie, the cap rock is Orodovician age dolomite, covered only partially by a thin soil, with exposed rocks, ledges and cliffs. The prairie, of two segments divided by a partly woody ravine, is dominated by drought hardy grasses such as bluestem grasses, side-oats grama, hairy grama, June grass, Indian grass, neddle grass and panic grass. There is a diversity of native prairie forbs--from pasque flower and wood betony in the spring, butterfly weed and coreopsis in summer, to the fall blooming asters, goldenrods, and other composites. Prairie Indian plantain (Cacalia tuberosa), a species restricted to prairies [redacted], occurs on the lower prairie slope. A variety of shrubs and trees are slowly invading the prairie and necessitate a sustained effort at hand removal to maintain the open conditions suitable to the prairie flora. Timber rattlesnakes are now seldom seen; ant mounds present.

HISTORY OF LAND USE AND LIMITING FACTORS: Fill placed along park road in ravine heads, 1971. Hand removal of woody vegetation took place in late 1960's, and will be needed frequently in the future to stop woody encroachment of the prairie.

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION: Landowner and administrator, existing and proposed management, degree of scientific, educational and recreational use of area, adjacent lands and compatibility. Within Nelson Dewey State Park managed by the Department of Natural Resources. Manager's address: Wyalusing Park, Box 144, Bagley 53801. Management includes prescribed burns to simulate pre-settlement conditions and control encroaching woody vegetation. Known dates of fire are 1978, ca. 1973, 1970, 1960, 1953. Periodic hand removal of woody vegetation necessary. A 0.3 mile hiking trail traverses area. Adjacent picnicking and general park use is light to moderate in intensity.

REFERENCE INFORMATION: Person recommending area, references, quadrangle and other publications and date of action taken toward designation of area. Recommended by John T. Curtis and established as the 10th scientific area in November, 1952. See Turkey River 7.5' (1957) Quadrangle, breeding bird census (1974) and plant species list in Scientific Area files. Area included in Orlin Anderson's 1954 PhD thesis (The phytosociology of dry lime prairies in Wisconsin" UW-Madison. Aerial photos taken in 1949, 1961, and 1967 in Scientific Area files.

REPORT BY: rev. William Tans DATE: June 1978

MANAGEMENT PLAN

Dewey Heights Prairie	10	Grant
State Scientific Area	No.	County

Part I of this plan contains the recommended general procedures for the management of state scientific areas. Some items may not apply to this scientific area. Part II contains modifications to the general procedures and specific recommendations for this area as jointly agreed to by the owners or administrators of this area, the Scientific Areas Section in the Department of Natural Resources, and the Scientific Areas Preservation Council. The plan will be reviewed periodically and amended as needed.

The objective of these procedures is to preserve the scientific area in a natural condition with as little disturbance as possible. Management decisions should be guided by the preceding statement when not otherwide covered in this plan.

PART I - GENERAL MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

A. Management of the Biotic Communities

1. Removal of plants, plant parts, minerals, animals and artifacts is generally not permitted. However, hunting, fishing, trapping, berry picking and nut gathering is permitted if not expressly restricted in Part II or otherwise prohibited by law. Collecting for scientific purposes may be allowed by joint permission of the Scientific Areas Preservation Council and the owner or administrator of the area by written permit.

2. Cutting of dead, down, living trees or other vegetation is to be limited to that essential to meet safety requirements along roads, trails and firebreaks. Where cutting is essential, material should be left within the scientific area.

3. Control of abnormal animal populations or control of plant succession with the use of fire, mowing or water level manipulation, may be employed to maintain a particular scientific area type, if provided for in Part II. However, no alteration of the biotic community will be initiated without the approval of both the property manager and the Council.

4. Introductions of plant and animal species, whether native or exotic is generally prohibited.

5. Herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, or other chemicals should not be used for plant or animal control. The Council shall be notified of any emergency need for exceptions to this rule.

B. Public Use

1. Intensive public use should generally not be encouraged. Any public use whether recreational or educational which damages vegetation or otherwise impairs natural conditions should be discouraged and if necessary controlled. Recreational use such as hiking and observation, and educational use which does not degrade the natural features is encouraged.

2. There should be a minimum of attention-drawing signs. A sign regarding the area's purpose and use limitations is desirable where roads or trails pass through or adjacent to frequently used scientific areas. Boundaries may be marked with suitable stakes for the convenience of the property manager and visitors.

B. Public Use (Continued)

3. Vehicle traffic of all types is discouraged. Existing trails and access roads may be maintained. They should be identified and located on the attached management plan map. New walking trails may be constructed where use is heavy or where needed to protect sensitive vegetation, following joint approval of the Council and the property manager.

4. No buildings, and other improvements such as fireplaces, picnic grounds, athletic facilities or beaches, dams or other waterway modification devices will be constructed. Any public use facility, maintenance facility or habitat modifying device essential to the scientific area should be located in a surrounding buffer zone.

PART II - SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS, ADDITIONS OR EXCEPTIONS TO GENERAL PROCEDURES

1. Management of the prairie with controlled burns is desirable to help reduce the encroaching woody vegetation. A burn schedule of every 3-4 years is adequate, with some variation between spring or fall fires desirable. It is not necessary to burn the entire prairie at one time.

2. Historical accounts and aerial photo analysis show that the dry prairie continually is becoming smaller due to the encroachment of woody vegetation, thus it is necessary to implement a program of hand control of woody vegetation to expand the prairie to its former size. Invading white birch, plums, honey locust, elms, white ash and other trees and shrubs are not desirable on the prairie. Red cedars need thinning: 1 of every 2 could be cut (1978), or where thickest, 2 of 3 trees can be eliminated. Bur and white oaks should remain on the prairie.

3. A buffer zone, approximately 10 feet wide between the park road and the prairie, was established to permit mowing of vegetation for park maintenance purposes. Mowing may be continued; however, the practice helps weedy species survive on the prairie edge, and it is not necessary for management of the prairie. The park superintendent may wish to discontinue mowing to emphasize the contrast between native prairie and lawn on opposite sides of the road.

4. A routed wood sign at the prairie's northwest end is adequate identification of the prairie scientific area.

5. The short loop trail through the prairie may need trail stabilization work to prevent erosion.

This management plan and attached management map is approved as a part of the agreement between the Scientific Areas Preservation Council and DNR Southern District, owners or administrators of Dewey Heights Prairie scientific area.

For the Scientific Areas Preservation Council:

Chairman Forest Stearns — Date 8/11/78

Secretary C. Kabat — Date 7/31/78

For owner or administering agency:

Lynn Gierach — Date 8/20/78

Douglas Morrissette — Date Feb 11, 1979

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Douglas Morrissette — Date Feb 11, 1979

SUMMARY INFORMATION DATE RUN: 07 12 78

NUMBER OF PLANTS ON THIS LIST: 79

NUMBER OF NON-NATIVES/NATIVES: 2/ 77 PERCENT: 2.5

NUMBER OF ENDANGERED & THREATENED SPECIES: 1

COMMUNITY AFFINITIES		LIST TOTAL	PERCENT OF LIST	PERCENT OF MODALS
(BG)	BRACKEN-GRASSLAND	1	1.2	2.8
(CG)	CEDAR GLADE	11	13.9	45.8
(CLE)	EXPOSED CLIFF	4	5.0	12.5
(CLS)	SHADED CLIFF	1	1.2	4.5
(ND)	NORTHERN DRY FOREST	1	1.2	4.3
(OB)	OAK BARREN	5	6.3	27.8
(OO)	OAK OPENING	2	2.5	20.0
(PD)	DRY PRAIRE	21	26.5	60.0
(PDM)	DRY-MESIC PRAIRE	10	12.6	38.5
(PM)	MESIC PRAIRE	4	5.0	9.3
(PW)	WET PRAIRE	1	1.2	4.3
(PWM)	WET-MESIC PRAIRE	7	8.8	15.9
(SB)	SAND BARRENS	3	3.7	8.3
(SD)	SOUTHERN DRY FOREST	3	3.7	10.0
(SDM)	SOUTHERN DRY-MESIC FOREST	1	1.2	1.3
(SW)	SOUTHERN WET FOREST	1	1.2	2.4

SOURCE OF LIST: W. TANS 1978, PEL ABBREVIATIONS: *=NON-NATIVE

FAMILY & SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SPECIAL STATUS	SPECIES MODALITY	FREQUENCY
SAXIFRAGACEAE				
HEUCHERA RICHARDSONII	PRAIRIE ALUM ROOT	NONE	CG	
SCROPHULARIACEAE				
CASTILLEJA SESSILIFLORA	DOWN YELLOW PAINTED CUP	NONE	PD	
PEDICULARIS CANADENSIS	WOOD BETONY	NONE	CG	
SOLANACEAE				
PHYSALIS HETEROPHYLLA	CLAMMY GROUND CHERRY	NONE	PD	
PHYSALIS VIRGINIANA	LANCE-LEAVED GROUND CHER	NONE	OB	
VERBENACEAE				
VERBENA STRICTA	HOARY VERVAIN	NONE	PD	
VIOLACEAE				
VIOLA PEDATA	BIRD'S FOOT VIOLET	NONE	CG	

FAMILY & SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SPECIAL STATUS	SPECIES MODALITY	FREQUENCY
BROMUS KALMII	PRAIRIE BROME	NONE	BG	
ELYMUS CANADENSIS	CANADA WILD RYE	NONE	PWM	
KOELERIA MACRANTHA	JUNE GRASS	NONE	SB	
PANICUM PERLONGUM	LONG-STALKED PANIC GRASS	NONE	PD	
*POA PRATENSIS	KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS	NONE		
SORGHASTRUM NUTANS	INDIAN GRASS	NONE	PDM	
SPOROBOLUS ASPER	ROUGH DROPSEED	NONE	PD	
SPOROBOLUS HETEROLEPIS	PRAIRIE DROPSEED	NONE	PD	
STIPA SPARTEA	PORCUPINE GRASS	NONE	PDM	
POLYPODIACEAE				
CHEILANTHES FEEI	SLENDER LIP FERN	NONE	CLE	
PRIMULACEAE				
DODECATHEON MEADIA	SHOOTING STAR	NONE	PWM	
RANUNCULACEAE				
ANEMONE CYLINDRICA	THIMBLEWEED	NONE	CG	
ANEMONE PATENS WOLFGANGIANA	PASQUE FLOWER	NONE	PD	
AQUILEGIA CANADENSIS	WILD COLUMBINE	NONE	CG	
ROSACEAE				
PHYSOCARPUS OPULIFOLIUS	NINEBARK	NONE	CLE	
POTENTILLA ARGUTA	PRAIRIE CINQUEFOIL	NONE	PM	
ROSA CAROLINA	PASTURE ROSE	NONE	PDM	
SALICACEAE				
SALIX HUMILIS	PRAIRIE WILLOW	NONE	PW	
SANTALACEAE				
COMANDRA RICHARDSIANA	FALSE TOADFLAX	NONE	UB	

FAMILY & SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SPECIAL STATUS	SPECIES MODALITY	FREQUENCY
AMORPHA CANESCENS	LEAD PLANT	NONE	PD	
PETALOSTEMUM PURPUREUM	PURPLE PRAIRIE CLOVER	NONE	PD	
FAGACEAE				
QUERCUS ALBA	WHITE OAK	NONE	SD	
QUERCUS MACROCARPA	BUR OAK	NONE	OO	
IRIDACEAE				
SISYRINCHIUM CAMPESTRE	PRAIRIE BLUE-EYED GRASS	NONE	PDM	
LAMIACEAE				
MONARDA FISTULOSA	WILD BERGAMOT	NONE	CG	
SCUTELLARIA LEONARDI	SMALL SKULLCAP	NONE	CG	
LILIACEAE				
ASPARAGUS OFFICINALIS	ASPARAGUS	NONE	OO	
POLYGONATUM CANALICULATUM	SMOOTH SOLOMON'S SEAL	NONE	OB	
SMILACINA STELLATA	ST FLSE SOLOMON'S SEAL	NONE	SD	
LINACEAE				
LINUM SULCATUM	GROOVED YELLOW FLAX	NONE	PDM	
ONAGRACEAE				
OENOTHERA BIENNIS	COMMON EVENING PRIMROSE	NONE	PDM	
PLANTAGINACEAE				
PLANTAGO VIRGINICA	DWARF PLANTAIN	NONE	CLE	
POACEAE				
ANDROPOGON GERARDI	BIG BLUESTEM GRASS	NONE	PM	
ANDROPOGON SCOPARIUS	LITTLE BLUE STEM GRASS	NONE	PD	
BOUTELOUA CURTIPENDULA	SIDE OATS GRAMA	NONE	PD	
BOUTELOUA HIRSUTA	GRAMMA GRASS	NONE	PD	

FAMILY & SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SPECIAL STATUS	SPECIES MODALITY	FREQUENCY
RUDBECKIA HIRTA	BLACK-EYED SUSAN	NONE	PWM	
SILPHIUM LACINIATUM	COMPASS PLANT	NONE	PWM	
SOLIDAGO HISPIDA	WHITE GOLDENROD	NONE	CLS	
SOLIDAGO RIGIDA	STIFF GOLDENROD	NONE	PWM	
*TRAGOPOGON DUBIUS	SAND GOAT'S BEARD	NONE		
BETULACEAE				
CORYLUS AMERICANA	AMERICAN HAZELNUT	NONE	SD	
BORAGINACEAE				
LITHOSPERMUM CANESCENS	HOARY PUCCOON	NONE	OB	
LITHOSPERMUM INCISUM	FRINGED PUCCOON	NONE	PD	
BRASSICACEAE				
ARABIS LYRATA	SAND CRESS	NONE	CG	
CAMPANULACEAE				
CAMPANULA ROTUNDIFOLIA	HAREBELL	NONE	CG	
CARYOPHYLLACEAE				
SILENE ANTIRRHINA	SLEEPY CATCHFLY	NONE	CLE	
CELASTRACEAE				
CELASTRUS SCANDENS	CLIMBING BITTERSWEET	NONE	SDM	
COMMELINACEAE				
TRADESCANTIA OHIENSIS	COMMON SPIDERWORT	NONE	CG	
CUPRESSACEAE				
JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA CREBRA	RED CEDAR	NONE	CG	
EUPHORBIACEAE				
EUPHORBIA COROLLATA	FLOWERING SPURGE	NONE	OB	
FABACEAE				

FAMILY & SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SPECIAL STATUS	SPECIES MODALITY	FREQUENCY
ANACARDIACEAE				
RHUS GLABRA	SMOOTH SUMAC	NONE	PDM	
RHUS RADICANS	POISON IVY	NONE	SW	
APOCYNACEAE				
APOCYNUM ANDROSAEMIFOLIUM	SPREADING DOGBANE	NONE	ND	
ASCLEPIADACEAE				
ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA	BUTTERFLY WEED	NONE	PDM	
ASCLEPIAS VERTICILLATA	WHORLED MILKWEED	NONE	PD	
ASCLEPIAS VIRIDIFLORA	SHORT GREEN MILKWEED	NONE		
ASTERACEAE				
AMBROSIA PSILOSTACHYA	WESTERN RAGWEED	NONE	SB	
ANTENNARIA PLANTAGINIFOLIA	PUSSY TOES	NONE	SB	
ARTEMISIA CAUDATA	BEACH WORMWOOD	NONE	PD	
ASTER AZUREUS	SKY BLUE ASTER	NONE	PDM	
ASTER ERICOIDES	HEATH ASTER	NONE	PDM	
ASTER OBLONGIFOLIUS	AROMATIC ASTER	NONE	PD	
ASTER SERICEUS	SILKY ASTER	NONE	PD	
CACALIA TUBEROSA	PRAIRIE INDIAN PLANTAIN	THREATENED	PWM	
COREOPSIS PALMATA	PRAIRIE COREOPSIS	NONE	PD	
ERIGERON STRIGOSUS	DAISY FLEABANE	NONE	PD	
HELIANTHUS OCCIDENTALIS	WESTERN SUNFLOWER	NONE	PM	
KUHNIA EUPATORIOIDES	FALSE BONESET	NONE	PD	
LIATRIS ASPERA	ROUGH BLAZING STAR	NONE	PM	
LIATRIS CYLINDRACEA	CYLINDRICAL BLAZING STAR	NONE	PD	
RATIBIDA PINNATA	YELLOW CONEFLOWER	NONE	PWM	

SUMMARY INFORMATION DATE RUN: 07 17 78

NUMBER OF PLANTS ON THIS LIST: 79

NUMBER OF NON-NATIVES/NATIVES: 2/ 77 PERCENT: 2.5

NUMBER OF ENDANGERED & THREATENED SPECIES: 1

COMMUNITY AFFINITIES		LIST TOTAL	PERCENT OF LIST	PERCENT OF MODALS
(BG)	BRACKEN-GRASSLAND	1	1.2	2.8
(CG)	CEDAR GLADE	11	13.9	45.8
(CLE)	EXPOSED CLIFF	4	5.0	12.5
(CLS)	SHADED CLIFF	1	1.2	4.5
(ND)	NORTHERN DRY FOREST	1	1.2	4.3
(OB)	OAK BARREN	5	6.3	27.8
(OO)	OAK OPENING	2	2.5	20.0
(PD)	DRY PRAIRE	21	26.5	60.0
(PDM)	DRY-MESIC PRAIRE	10	12.6	38.5
(PM)	MESIC PRAIRE	4	5.0	9.3
(PW)	WET PRAIRE	1	1.2	4.3
(PWM)	WET-MESIC PRAIRE	7	8.8	15.9
(SB)	SAND BARRENS	3	3.7	8.3
(SD)	SOUTHERN DRY FOREST	3	3.7	10.0
(SDM)	SOUTHERN DRY-MESIC FOREST	1	1.2	1.3
(SW)	SOUTHERN WET FOREST	1	1.2	2.4

SOURCE OF LIST: W. TANS 1978, PEL ABBREVIATIONS: *=NON-NATIVE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	SPECIAL STATUS	SPECIES MODALITY	FREQUENCY
TRADESCANTIA OHIENSIS	COMMON SPIDERWORT	COMMELINACEAE	NONE	CG	
•TRAGOPOGON DUBIUS	SAND GOAT'S BEARD	ASTERACEAE	NONE		
VERBENA SIMPLEX (?)		VERBENACEAE			
VERBENA STRICTA	HOARY VERVAIN	VERBENACEAE	NONE	PD	
VIOLA PEDATA	BIRD'S FOOT VIOLET	VIOLACEAE	NONE	CG	

? Additions by Robbin Moran, 26 May 1979

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	SPECIAL STATUS	SPECIES MODALITY	FREQUENCY
PHYSALIS VIRGINIANA	LANCE-LEAVED GROUND CHER	SOLANACEAE	NONE	OB	
PHYSOCARPUS OPULIFOLIUS	NINEBARK	ROSACEAE	NONE	CLE	
PLANTAGO VIRGINICA	DWARF PLANTAIN	PLANTAGINACEAE	NONE	CLE	
•POA PRATENSIS	KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS	POACEAE	NONE		
POLYGONATUM CANALICULATUM	SMOOTH SOLOMON'S SEAL	LILIACEAE	NONE	OB	
POTENTILLA ARGUTA	PRAIRIE CINQUEFOIL	ROSACEAE	NONE	PM	
QUERCUS ALBA	WHITE OAK	FAGACEAE	NONE	SD	
QUERCUS MACROCARPA	BUR OAK	FAGACEAE	NONE	OO	
RATIBIDA PINNATA	YELLOW CONEFLOWER	ASTERACEAE	NONE	PWH	
RHUS GLABRA	SMOOTH SUMAC	ANACARDIACEAE	NONE	PDH	
RHUS RADICANS	POISON IVY	ANACARDIACEAE	NONE	SW	
ROSA CAROLINA	PASTURE ROSE	ROSACEAE	NONE	PDH	
RUDBECKIA HIRTA	BLACK-EYED SUSAN	ASTERACEAE	NONE	PWH	
SALIX HUMILIS	PRAIRIE WILLOW	SALICACEAE	NONE	PW	
SCUTELLARIA LEONARDI	SMALL SKULLCAP	LAMIACEAE	NONE	CG	
SILENE ANTIRRHINA	SLEEPY CATCHFLY	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	NONE	CLL	
SILPHIUM LACINIATUM	COMPASS PLANT	ASTERACEAE	NONE	PWH	
SISYRINCHIUM CAMPESTRE	PRAIRIE BLUE-EYED GRASS	IRIDACEAE	NONE	PDH	
SMILACINA STELLATA	STAR FLSE SOLOMON'S SEAL	LILIACEAE	NONE	SD	
SOLIDAGO HISPIDA	WHITE GOLDENROD	ASTERACEAE	NONE	CLS	
SOLIDAGO NEMORALIS	OLD FIELD GOLDENROD	ASTERACEAE	NONE		
SOLIDAGO RIGIDA	STIFF GOLDENROD	ASTERACEAE	NONE	PWH	
SORGHASTRUM NUTANS	INDIAN GRASS	POACEAE	NONE	PDH	
SPOROBOLUS ASPER	ROUGH DROPSEED	POACEAE	NONE	PD	
SPOROBOLUS HETEROLEPIS	PRAIRIE DROPSEED	POACEAE	NONE	PD	
STIPA SPARTEA	PORCUPINE GRASS	POACEAE	NONE	PDH	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	SPECIAL STATUS	SPECIES MODALITY	FREQUENCY
CELASTRUS SCANDENS	CLIMBING BITTERSWEET	CELASTRACEAE	NONE	SDM	
CHEILANTHES FEEI	SLENDER LIP FERN	POLYPODIACEAE	NONE	CLE	
COMANDRA RICHARDSIANA	FALSE TOADFLAX	SANTALACEAE	NONE	OB	
COREOPSIS PALMATA	PRAIRIE COREOPSIS	ASTERACEAE	NONE	PD	
CORYLUS AMERICANA	AMERICAN HAZELNUT	BETULACEAE	NONE	SD	
DODECATHEON MEADIA	SHOOTING STAR	PRIMULACEAE	NONE	PWM	
ELYMUS CANADENSIS	CANADA WILD RYE	POACEAE	NONE	PWM	
ERIGERON STRIGOSUS	DAISY FLEABANE	ASTERACEAE	NONE	PD	
EUPHORBIA COROLLATA	FLOWERING SPURGE	EUPHORBIACEAE	NONE	OB	
HELIANTHUS OCCIDENTALIS	WESTERN SUNFLOWER	ASTERACEAE	NONE	PM	
HEUCHERA RICHARDSONII	PRAIRIE ALUM ROOT	SAXIFRAGACEAE	NONE	CG	
JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA CREBRA	RED CEDAR	CUPRESSACEAE	NONE	CG	
KOELERIA MACRANTHA	JUNE GRASS	POACEAE	NONE	SB	
KUHNIA EUPATORIOIDES	FALSE BONESET	ASTERACEAE	NONE	PD	
LIATRIS ASPERA	ROUGH BLAZING STAR	ASTERACEAE	NONE	PM	
LIATRIS CYLINDRACEA	CYLINDRICAL BLAZING STAR	ASTERACEAE	NONE	PD	
LINUM SULCATUM	GROOVED YELLOW FLAX	LINACEAE	NONE	PDM	
LITHOSPERMUM CANESCENS	HOARY PUCCOON	BORAGINACEAE	NONE	OB	
LITHOSPERMUM INCISUM	FRINGED PUCCOON	BORAGINACEAE	NONE	PD	
MONARDA FISTULOSA	WILD BERGAMOT	LAMIACEAE	NONE	CG	
OENOTHERA BIENNIS	COMMON EVENING PRIMROSE	ONAGRACEAE	NONE	PDM	
OXALIS VIOLACEA	VIOLET WOOD SORREL	OXALIDACEAE	NONE	MDLG	
PANICUM PERLONGUM	LONG-STALKED PANIC GRASS	POACEAE	NONE	PD	
PEDICULARIS CANADENSIS	WOOD BETONY	SCROPHULARIACEAE	NONE	CG	
PETALOSTEMUM PURPUREUM	PURPLE PRAIRIE CLOVER	FABACEAE	NONE	PD	
PHYSALIS HETEROPHYLLA	CLAMMY GROUND CHERRY	SOLANACEAE	NONE	PD	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	SPECIAL STATUS	SPECIES MODALITY	FREQUENCY
AMBROSIA PSILOSTACHYA	WESTERN RAGWEED	ASTERACEAE	NONE	SD	
AMORPHA CANESCENS	LEAD PLANT	FABACEAE	NONE	PD	
ANDROPOGON GERARDI	BIG BLUESTEM GRASS	POACEAE	NONE	PM	
ANDROPOGON SCOPARIUS	LITTLE BLUE STEM GRASS	POACEAE	NONE	PD	
ANEMONE CYLINDRICA	THIMBLEWEED	RANUNCULACEAE	NONE	CG	
ANEMONE PATENS WOLFGANGIANA	PASQUE FLOWER	RANUNCULACEAE	NONE	PD	
ANTENNARIA PLANTAGINIFOLIA	PUSSY TOES	ASTERACEAE	NONE	SD	
APOCYNUM ANDROSAEMIFOLIUM	SPREADING DOGBANE	APOCYNACEAE	NONE	ND	
AQUILEGIA CANADENSIS	WILD COLUMBINE	RANUNCULACEAE	NONE	CG	
ARABIS LYRATA	SAND CRESS	BRASSICACEAE	NONE	CG	
ARENARIA STRICTA	SANDWORT	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	NONE		
ARTEMISIA CAUDATA	BEACH WORMWOOD	ASTERACEAE	NONE	PD	
ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA	BUTTERFLY WEED	ASCLEPIADACEAE	NONE	PDM	
ASCLEPIAS VERTICILLATA	WHORLED MILKWEED	ASCLEPIADACEAE	NONE	PD	
ASCLEPIAS VIRIDIFLORA	SHORT GREEN MILKWEED	ASCLEPIADACEAE	NONE		
ASPARAGUS OFFICINALIS	ASPARAGUS	LILIACEAE	NONE	OO	
ASTER AZUREUS	SKY BLUE ASTER	ASTERACEAE	NONE	PDM	
ASTER ERICOIDES	HEATH ASTER	ASTERACEAE	NONE	PDM	
ASTER OBLONGIFOLIUS	AROMATIC ASTER	ASTERACEAE	NONE	PD	
ASTER PTARMICOIDES	FLAT-TOPPED ASTER	ASTERACEAE	NONE		
ASTER SERICEUS	SILKY ASTER	ASTERACEAE	NONE	PD	
BOUTELOUA CURTIPENDULA	SIDE OATS GRAMA	POACEAE	NONE	PD	
BOUTELOUA HIRSUTA	GRAMMA GRASS	POACEAE	NONE	PD	
BROMUS KALMII	PRAIRIE BROME	POACEAE	NONE	BG	
CACALIA TUBEROSA	PRAIRIE INDIAN PLANTAIN	ASTERACEAE	THREATENED	PWM	
CAMPANULA ROTUNDIFOLIA	HAREBELL	CAMPANULACEAE	NONE	CG	
CASTILLEJA SESSILIFLORA	DOWN YELLOW PAINTED CUP	SCROPHULARIACEAE	NONE	PD	
CEANOTHUS AMERICANUS	NEW JERSEY TEA	RHAMNACEAE	NONE		

APPENDIX H

WILDLIFE

Mammals Known to Inhabit Nelson Dewey State Park

Species	Relative Abundance
Opposum	C
Short-tailed Shrew	C
Prairie Mole	UC
Little Brown Bat	C
Eastern Cottontail	C
Woodchuck	C
Thirteen-lined Ground Squirrel	C
Eastern Chipmunk	A
Gray Squirrel	A
Fox Squirrel	A
Beaver	UC
Northern White-footed Mouse	C
Meadow Vole	C
Muskrat	C
House Mouse	C
Red Fox	UC
Gray Fox	UC
Raccoon	C
Mink	UC
Striped Skunk	C
White-tailed Deer	C

Relative Abundance:

A - ABUNDANT C - COMMON UC - UNCOMMON

Birds of Nelson Dewey State Park and General Vicinity

Species

Northern Oriole
Rusty Blackbird
Common Crackle
Scarlet Tanager
Cardinal
Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Indigo Bunting
Evening Grosbeak
Purple Finch
Common Redpoll
American Goldfinch
Rufous-sided Towhee
Dark-eyed Junco
Tree Sparrow
Chipping Sparrow
Field Sparrow
White-throated Sparrow
Fox Sparrow
Swamp Sparrow
Song Sparrow
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher
Ruby-crowned Kinglet
Cedar Waxwing
Starling
White-eyed Vireo
Yellow-throated Vireo
Solitary Vireo
Red-eyed Vireo
Warbling Vireo
Black-and-white Warbler
Prothonotary Warbler
Blue-winged Warbler
Golden-winged Warbler
Tennessee Warbler
Nashville Warbler
Yellow Warbler
Magnolia Warbler
Cape May Warbler
Black-throated Blue Warbler
Yellow-rumped Warbler
Black-throated Green Warbler
Blackburnian Warbler
Chestnut-sided Warbler
Bay-breasted Warbler
Palm Warbler
Ovenbird
Northern Waterthrush
Louisiana Waterthrush
Red-shouldered Hawk
(threatened species)
Brown-headed Cowbird
Connecticut Warbler
Mourning Warbler
Common Yellowthroat
Wilson's Warbler
Canada Warbler
American Redstart
House Sparrow
Easter Meadowlark
Western Meadowlark
Red-winged Blackbird
Barred Owl
Whip-poor-will
Common Nighthawk
Chimney Swift
Ruby-throated Hummingbird
Belted Kingfisher
Common Flicker
Red-bellied Woodpecker
Red-headed Woodpecker
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
Hairy Woodpecker
Downy Woodpecker
Eastern Kingbird
Great Crested Flycatcher
Eastern Phoebe
Acadian Flycatcher
Least Flycatcher
Eastern Wood Pewee
Tree Swallow
Bank Swallow
Rough-winged Swallow
Barn Swallow
Purple Martin
Blue Jay
Common Crow
Black-capped Chickadee
Tufted Titmouse
White-breasted Nuthatch
Brown Creeper
House Wren
Winter Wren
Long-billed Marsh Wren
Short-billed Marsh Wren
Grey Catbird
Brown Thrasher
American Robin
Wood Thrush
Hermit Thrush
Bald Eagle
(endangered species)
Swainson's Thrush
Gray-cheeked Thrush
Veery
Eastern Bluebird
American Kestrel
Ruffed Grouse
Turkey
Sora
American Coot
Killdeer
American Woodcock
Common Snipe
Spotted Sandpiper
Herring Gull
Ring-billed Gull
Rock Dove
Mourning Dove
Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Black-billed Cuckoo
Screech Owl
Great Horned Owl
Pied-billed Grebe
Double-crested Cormorant
(endangered species)
Great Blue Heron
Green Heron
Great Egret
(threatened species)
Snowy Egret
American Bittern
Canada Goose
Mallard
Black Duck
Pintail
Green-winged Teal
Blue-winged Teal
American Wigeon
Northern Shoveler
Wood Duck
Lesser Scaup
Common Goldeneye
Hooded Merganser
Turkey Vulture
Goshawk
Sharp-shinned Hawk
Cooper's Hawk
(threatened species)
Red-tailed Hawk
Marsh Hawk
Osprey
(endangered species)

Reptiles and Amphibians Known to Inhabit Nelson Dewey State Park

Reptiles

Turtles:
- Snapping Turtle
- False Map Turtle
- Painted Turtle
- Smooth Softshell
- Eastern Spiny Softshell

Lizards:
- Five-lined Skink
- Six-lined Racerunner
- Western Slender Glass Lizard (threatened species)

Snakes:
- Northern Water Snake
- Eastern Plains Garter Snake
- Eastern Garter Snake
- Eastern Hognose Snake
- Prairie Ringneck Snake
- Blue Racer
- Bullsnake
- Western Fox Snake
- Black Rat Snake
- Eastern Milk Snake
- Timber Rattlesnake

Amphibians

Toads:
- American Toad

Frogs:
- Eastern Gray Tree Frog
- Western Chorus Frog
- Leopard Frog
- Green Frog

APPENDIX I

RECREATION NEEDS

REGION 3

DESCRIPTION OF REGION

Planning Region 3, located in southwestern Wisconsin, includes Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette, Richland, and Sauk Counties.

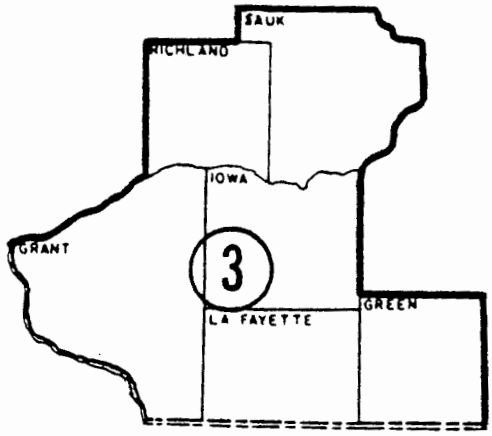
The 1974 population of the planning region was 174,214, or 3.8 percent of the state's population (Table 108). The region is predominantly rural with 70 percent of the population living in rural areas. Major cities include: Platteville (9,599), Monroe (8,654), Baraboo (7,931), Richland Center (5,086), and Reedsburg (4,585).

The 1974 population density is 14.7 people per square kilometer (38.2 persons per square mile) (Table 108).

Per capita adjusted gross income of $3,420 is 83 percent of the state average (Table 108).

Region 3 is relatively rich in recreation resources. There are 14 state parks and nine county parks in the region. There are 26 public Hunting and Fishing Areas in the region, mostly along the Wisconsin River. The largest, the Blue River Wildlife Area with 1,700 hectares (4,200 acres), is located in Grant County. The Mississippi and Wisconsin Rivers, two outstanding resources, form the border for part of the region. Portions of the Upper Mississippi Wild Life and Fish Refuge are found along the Mississippi River in Grant County.

Advance Report on Census of Population in Wisconsin.



SWIMMING

Supply. Natural lakes are scarce in Region 3. The majority of those present are concentrated in Sauk and Grant Counties. The rivers and streams of the region provide the major surface water resource. The Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers are particularly important in this respect.

Containing 3.5% of the state's total surface water area, Region 3 supplies approximately 4% of the state's swimming beach area and 6% of its swimming pool area. Over 50% of the region's beach area is owned by the state; about 41% by county and municipal governments and only 9% by private enterprise (Table 109). Eighty-three percent of the swimming pool area is owned by municipalities; 17% by private enterprise (Table 109).

Inadequately treated sewage, agricultural runoff and harmful land use practices have led to pollution of many of the region's waters. Both water quality and swimming opportunities are thereby reduced. Efforts have been made to improve sewage treatment. Significant programs for investigation and management of agricultural runoff and land use practices have yet to be established.

Demand. Five percent of the total state swimming participation occurs within the region (Table 110). On an average weekend day nonresident participation outnumbers resident participation. Resident participation levels are, however, near average.

Need. No need for additional swimming facilities is forecast for Region 3 through the year 1995 (Table 111). This forecast is based on the total available resource and does not take into account the quality of the resource or its relative availability to participants. Localized deficiencies in the swimming resource resulting from the general absence of natural lakes, the uneven distribution of available surface waters and the reduced quality of many of the region's waters may therefore be masked. Management to improve or prevent such situations would best be aimed at a) expanding the resource by careful location of swimming pools and b) maintaining and improving the existing resource through correction of water quality problems.

BOATING

Supply. Much of Region 3 lies in the driftless area and is almost devoid of natural lakes. The Mississippi and Wisconsin Rivers provide the bulk of the region's surface water area (Table 112).

Public access to water in Region 3 is reasonably good; that is the number of access sites relative to the region's water area and population is near the state average (Table 113). In addition, a greater-than-average percent of the region's inland lakes are accessible to the public.

Demand. Boating participation in Region 3 is below the state average for residents and nonresidents alike, together amounting to only half the average regional share (Table 114). This low level of demand can be attributed to limited surface water supply and to the concentration of that supply in two major rivers. Water quality problems exist, but are not generally seen as deterrents to boating.

Needs. According to design standards, 20 access sites could be added without threatening to overcrowd the region's surface waters (Table 115). Demand pressure suggests a need for 35 additional sites, indicating that a program to provide access facilities up to the optimum design number would be justified.

CANOEING

Supply. Region 3 has 415 kilometers (258 miles) of recognized canoe streams that include the Pecatonica, Kickapoo and Baraboo Rivers. In addition, other canoeing opportunities exist. The backwaters of the Mississippi and Wisconsin Rivers are examples of such areas.

Most of the canoeable waters in Region 3 traverse diverse scenery. The Baraboo River, in particular, flows through some areas of remarkable scenery, most notably the Rock Springs Area. Navigation of these streams generally does not require a high level of canoeing expertise. Public access in Region 3 is reasonably good. About 14% of the state's total public developed and undeveloped canoe access sites are found on designated streams in Region 3 (see Table 21).

Demand. Region 3 generates 4,000 canoeing occasions per average seasonal weekend day or 6% of the state's canoeing participation (Table 116). Residents account for 52% of the region's canoeing participation; nonresidents account for the remainder. Residents do not participate heavily in canoeing since most of the canoeable bodies of water can also be traversed with conventional small boats which eliminates the stimulus for canoeing.

Need. Development of nine additional public developed and undeveloped canoe access sites is required to provide maximum access on designated canoe streams in Region 3 (Table 117). Shoreline protection along the Kickapoo River, in particular, and better access on the Mississippi and Wisconsin Rivers are needed if their potential for canoeing is to be realized.

FISHING

Supply. The surface waters of Region 3 are well suited to both recreational and commercial fishing. The Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers provide the majority of fishing opportunities (Table 118). Both rivers provide fishing experiences unavailable in other areas of the Midwest. Large areas of state and federal land bordering these waterways contribute to the uniqueness of the experience.

The region's rivers suffer from various types and degrees of pollution, which are almost always detrimental to fish populations. New sewage treatment facilities have helped to improve the quality of many of the region's rivers. Use of rivers as recreation resources could be further increased if programs to improve land use practices in the region were initiated and carried through.

Demand. Regional resident fishing participation is above the state average and a large percentage of this activity takes place outside of the region (Table 119). Out-of-state residents fishing in the region equal the number of local participants.

Need. The problem of accommodating increased fishing participation can be alleviated by improving and increasing public access to the fishery (e.g., boat launching sites, improved transportation systems), by improving water quality and by improving fishery management techniques. To minimize the disparity between the supply of and the demand for quality surface water resources in this region, governmental agencies must be committed to preserving lake and river frontage wherever it is available.

CAMPING

In the following analysis, camping facilities have been divided into two categories: developed and primitive. By definition, developed campgrounds are accessible by automobile and include improvements such as drinking water, picnic tables and toilets. Analysis of present and future

recreation demand and need assumed 50 camping occasions per hectare (20 per acre) with four campers per campsite as the maximum which could comfortably be accommodated.

In contrast, primitive campsites are accessible by canoe, boat or foot; but not 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. In analysis of present and future recreation demand and need a general guideline of 2 campsites per hectare was assumed in order to maintain the desired quality of remoteness associated with primitive camping.

Unlike previous recreation plans, sites not directly accessible by automobile, but located near developed campgrounds were counted as developed sites, rather than primitive.

Developed Camping

Supply. The Mississippi River, the Wisconsin River and its Dells area and the Southern Coulee Region attract many recreators to Planning Region 3. Nine of the region's 13 state parks provide camping opportunities. Devil's Lake, Governor Dodge and Yellowstone Lake State Parks are among the more popular. Private campgrounds offer additional quality camping opportunities. Located near state parks, many of these campgrounds offer ready access to the parks' variety of recreational opportunities.

The region provides 3,698, or about 8%, of the state's developed campsites (Table 120). Private enterprise supplies 58% of this resource. State parks provide about 32%. County, municipal and federal properties supply the remaining percentage. The quality of campgrounds varies, but is generally good.

Demand. Region 3 supports about 12% of the state's developed camping. The most recent estimates indicate that demand is 40% greater than the available supply (Table 121). This excess demand serves both to aggravate problems of localized congestion in more popular campgrounds, e.g. Devil's Lake, and to limit the individual's options for different types of camping experience. On a seasonal weekend nonresident camping participation is more than two times greater than resident participation.

Need. Management plans for the region should investigate various strategies for expansion of the resource (Table 122). The region's large tracts of state parks offer some potential for expansion. In any plan, however, care should be taken not to jeopardize the natural resource base. The greatest contribution public agencies can make is through guidance and technical assistance focusing on quality campground maintenance, development and location.

Primitive Camping

Supply. Region 3 contains 68 primitive campsites, approximately 14% of the state total (Table 123). Twelve of these are located in New Glarus Woods State Park; the remainder, on county-owned lands.

Demand. The region's demand for primitive camping is more than two times the available supply (Table 124). As a whole, the region supplies 5% of the state inventoried primitive camping experiences. The nonresident participation level is almost 3 times that of residents.

Need. The demand for primitive camping already exceeds the supply of primitive campsites (Table 125). Uncontrolled primitive camping has been noted in nondesignated areas — e.g., along major rivers, in public hunting grounds and at highway waysides. Camping in these areas is generally discouraged.

The management policies of individuals or agencies controlling tracts of undeveloped land will have important effects on the availability of resources for primitive camping. Site development should be investigated and might be considered a priority area for public government involvement since the private sector has little financial incentive for providing primitive camping facilities. In this regard, the region's federally-owned land provide potential for site development which should be explored.

PICNICKING

Supply. Some of Wisconsin's more popular state parks, like Wyalusing (Grant), Governor Dodge (Iowa) and Devil's Lake (Sauk), are located in Region 3. These parks and others like White Mound County Park (Sauk), Blackhawk Lake County Park (Iowa) and Ochsner City Park (Sauk) contribute significantly to the provision of quality picnicking opportunities. The "Driftless Area" in Region 3 offers an environment of scenic and natural beauty that enhances the picnicking experience. In addition, the shores of the Mississippi and Wisconsin Rivers sustain picnicking and other related recreational activities. 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 the municipal units of government are the major providers of picnic tables in the region as presented in Table 126. The county and the state are the major providers of picnic area as presented in Table 126.

Demand. Over 32,200 picnicking occasions per average weekend day, or 8% of the state's total picnicking participation, take place in Region 3. The levels of picnicking participation for residents and nonresidents alike are above average (Table 127). In fact, picnicking is ranked the most popular activity by residents in Region 3. Residents account for 75% of the picnicking occasions generated in the region; the remainder are generated by nonresidents. Both residents and nonresidents will continue to be attracted to the region because of the quality picnicking facilities and related recreational opportunities that are offered.

Need. Additional picnic tables and area are needed to satisfy the growing demand in Region 3. Deficiencies in picnicking supply are indicated in Table 128. Some of these deficiencies are expected to be satisfied by proposals for a number of new and expanded community parks located throughout the region. The federally owned Upper Mississippi Wild Life and Fish Refuge, comprising about 6,880 hectares (17,000 acres) in provides significant potential for picnicking. High level maintenance of picnicking sites and support facilities are needed to prevent site deterioration.

SCENIC AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

Some of the more significant scenic recreational resources in Region 3 include the Wisconsin Dells, the Coulee Region, and the Mississippi, Wisconsin, Pecatonica, and Sugar Rivers.

Two of the ten scenic roadways identified in the State Scenic and Historic Resources section are included in Region 3. They are the Great River Road along the Mississippi River and the Wisconsin River route.

A number of the region's historic sites are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. These are presented by county in Table 129. Other sites in Region 3 considered to have architectural, historical and/or archeological significance are listed in the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Plan, Volume II (1973). Two of the region's natural areas, Abraham's Woods (Green)* and Wyalusing Hardwood

Forest (Grant), are listed in the National Register of Natural Landmarks.

The region's scenic and historic resources require protection by all units of government, private individuals and associations to maintain their intrinsic value and attraction for residents and nonresidents alike. The resource base, for historic and natural area sites in particular, is essentially nonrenewable; these resources if lost or destroyed cannot be replaced. It is essential, therefore, that these resources be protected.

Protection in the form of preserving a resource and protection from changes in land use which would destroy a scenic view or historic site are required. A scenic roadways system is also needed in Region 3. An access control program such as that provided by Wisconsin Statutes 84.25 and 83.027 should be combined with scenic easements to protect valuable travel corridors. The Department of Transportation's Rustic Roads program provides another potential alternative for counties of the region desiring to develop a scenic roadways system.

For a more extensive discussion of programs and actions that seek to protect and preserve scenic and historic resources in Wisconsin, see the Scenic and Historic section of the state summary.

*Determined to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Natural Landmarks.

HUNTING

Supply. A very small percentage (less than 1%) of the lands open for public hunting in the state is located in Region 3 (Tables 130 and 131). As in most regions of the state, private property owners accommodate a major portion of hunting demand. Loss of private lands for public hunting, intensive agriculture and shifts in population all encroach on resource-oriented activities such as hunting. Hunting opportunities will decrease in the future unless habitat is preserved and improved and more private lands become available to hunters.

Demand. Per capita hunting participation by Region 3 residents is above the state average (Table 132). Wildlife and habitat resources supply adequate opportunities, thus, levels of participation are high.

Need. Intensification of land use and loss of wildlife habitat have greatly affected the quality of the hunting experience. Preserving hunting as a recreation experience requires the protection of the remaining vestiges of wildlife habitat, the authority to control the number of hunters in relation to productivity of the game resource and the development of hunting customs and a code of ethics. Landowner-resource agency-sportsmen cooperative programs may be the key to enhancing hunting opportunities in Region 3.

REGIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTION PROGRAMS

Increased public participation in the 1977 SCORP planning process was provided by Wisconsin's nine regional planning agencies. Each agency was requested to list those recreation-oriented acquisition, development, or policy related recommendations of relevance to the counties they serve, without consideration for priority. County recreation plans, selected regional studies, and each commission's first hand knowledge of recreation deficiencies within its boundaries formed the basis for the recommendations provided. This section lists State approved policies, projects and recommendations from a summary of regional planning commission contributions.

With the exception of Sauk County, which has never been a member of a regional planning commission, both the Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SWWRPC) and SCORP Planning Region 3 serve Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette and Richland Counties (Figures 6 and 16).

In general, emphasis should be focused on the primary environmental corridors: the Mississippi and Wisconsin Rivers. SWWRPC's recommendations focused on the need to protect the scenic amenities of the Mississippi River, to utilize the river's recreation potential, and to develop fully the Great River Road by zoning, scenic easements, acquisition and relocation. It was further proposed that Grant County, in cooperation with the Department of Natural Resources, establish a linear park along the bluffs of the Mississippi River. The main feature of such a park would be a hiking and nature study trail. The advantage of such a proposal lies in its ability to protect the bluffs from undesirable and unsightly developments.

A federally initiated proposal to establish an Upper Mississippi National Recreation Area has received considerable study. The project would have considerable impact on outdoor recreation in the region if approved as initially conceived. The proposal calls for land control, by fee purchase or easement, of nearly all of the Mississippi River shoreline and designates federal, state and local governmental responsibilities for control. The proposal is generally valid; it would provide for nearly total protection of the shoreline of the Mississippi River and its major tributaries and a wealth of recreational opportunities. Unfortunately, it does not make clear proposals for meeting the very high costs of implementation. This is a crucial consideration, particularly at the county and local levels.

The Lower Wisconsin River is the focal point of another federal-state sponsored study. This joint Bureau of Outdoor Recreation-Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources study will survey the feasibility of classifying the Lower Wisconsin as a scenic or a recreational river. The main purpose of such designation, of course, will be to aid in the preservation of the scenic and recreation aspects of the Lower Wisconsin. Any recommendation at this time by the SWWRPC or the DNR concerning the Lower Wisconsin would preempt the federal-state study.

An interagency-private approach to the development of a management plan for the Upper Mississippi River has been underway since late 1974 when the U.S. Congress authorized funding for a Mississippi River Study. Numerous Federal and State agencies, private organizations and individuals are working together as a unit called Great River Environmental Action Team (GREAT) to resolve some of the short-term and long-term management problems, in particular the disposal of dredge spoil, on the river. A special work group on recreation has been formed to improve the quality of and opportunity for outdoor recreation on the river, particularly as it relates to commercial navigation and the dredging needed to maintain the navigation channel.

The final management plan will undoubtedly affect existing Wisconsin programs, particularly recreation programs. State agencies, such as, the Geological and Natural History Survey, State Planning Office, Business Development, Transportation, UW-Extension, Regional Planning Commissions and the Department of Natural Resources must all provide input in order to increase the potential that the final product will contribute to the betterment of outdoor recreation on the Mississippi River.

TABLE 108

Summary of Data on Land and Water Resources, Population and General Economy in Region 3

Parameter	Data
Land and Water Resources	
Land	
No. hectares (acres)	1,181,265 (2,919,009)
Percent of region	
Water[1]	
No. hectares (acres)	15,536 (38,391)
Percent of region	
Total[2]	
No. hectares (acres)	1,196,801 (2,957,400)
Percent of state	8.2
Population	
Density per square kilometer	14.7
(per square mile)	(38.2)
Total 1970[3]	
No.	168,010
Percent of state	3.8
Total 1974[4]	
No.	174,214
Percent of state	3.8
Total 1980[5]	
No.	179,755
Percent of state	3.7
Economy	
Per capita adjusted gross income[6]	$3,420
Percent of state average	83%

NOTE: *See footnotes 1 - 6 in Summary of Data on Wisconsin's Land and Water Resources, Population and General Economy on page 30.*

TABLE 109

Swimming Facilities in Region 3, 1975

Ownership	Facility Type: Beaches No.	Beaches Sq. Meters	Beaches Sq. Feet	Pools No.	Pools Sq. Meters	Pools Sq. Feet
Public						
Federal	–	–	–	–	–	–
State	5	63,938	688,248	1	358	3,854
County	5	14,920	160,600	–	–	–
Municipal	11	34,221	368,361*	17	8,787	94,588
Subtotal	21	113,079	1,217,209	18	9,145	98,442
Private	12	5,990	64,476	8	1,855	19,972**
Total	33	119,069	1,281,685	26	11,000	118,414

*Includes an estimate for Grant County facilities based on average size of municipal beaches reported in 1970.

**Includes an estimate for Richland County facilities based on average size of private pools reported in 1975.

TABLE 110

Swimming Participation in Region 3 in 1975 and Projected Participation in 1980, 1985 and 1995.

	No. of Recreation Occasions Per Average Weekend Day			
Participants	1975	1980	1985	1995
Residents	15,200	15,800	16,500	17,700
Nonresidents	19,000	19,900	20,900	23,000
Total	34,200	35,700	37,400	40,700

TABLE 111

Swimming Supply, Demand & Need in Region 3*

	Number of Recreation Occasions			
	1975	1980	1985	1995
Supply				
Beach	39,690	39,690	39,690	39,690
Pool	10,642	10,642	10,642	10,642
Total	50,332	50,332	50,332	50,332
Demand	34,200	35,700	37,400	40,700
Need	–	–	–	–

*Expressed in terms of recreation occasions

TABLE 112

Boating Resources in Region 3, 1974

		Hectares	Acres
Named Inland Lakes			
Number	60		
Number with Public Access	36		
Percent with Public Access	60		
Surface Water Area Suitable for Boating			
Inland Lakes		1,245	3,077
Mississippi River		8,970	22,166
Wisconsin River		3,823	9,446
Total		14,038	34,689

TABLE 113

Boat Access Sites in Region 3

Ownership/Facility Type	Number
Public	
Developed	68
Undeveloped	144
Type not ascertained	2
Total	214
Private	
Developed	4
Total	218

TABLE 115

Public Boat Access Site Needs, Region 3, 1975

	No. Developed Access Sites
Optimum Design*	94
Supply	74
Design Need**	20
Expressed Need***	35

*That number of access sites which will provide maximum access opportunities without sacrificing the quality of the boating environment, derived from surface water and launching facility capacities.

**Optimum design less supply.

***That number of additional access sites with parking spaces required to satisfy total 1975 recreational boating participation (pleasure boating, fishing and water skiing) in the region.

TABLE 117

Public Canoe Access Site Needs in Region 3, 1975

	No. of Developed and Undeveloped Access Sites
Optimum Design*	22
Existing Supply	13
Design Need**	9

*That number of access sites which will provide maximum access opportunities without sacrificing the quality of the canoeing environment.

**Optimum design less supply

TABLE 119

Fishing Participation in Region 3 in 1975 and Projected Participation in 1980, 1985 and 1995.

	No. of Recreation Occasions Per Average Weekend Day			
Participants	1975	1980	1985	1995
Residents	5,900	6,100	6,400	6,800
Nonresidents	5,900	6,200	6,500	7,200
Total	11,800	12,300	12,900	14,000

TABLE 114

Motor Boating Participation in Region 3 in 1975 and Projected Participation in 1980, 1985 and 1995.

	No. of Recreation Occasions Per Average Weekend Day			
Participants	1975	1980	1985	1995
Residents	2,300	2,400	2,500	2,600
Nonresidents	4,800	5,100	5,400	5,900
Total	7,100	7,500	7,900	8,500

TABLE 116

Canoeing Participation in Region 3 in 1975 and Projected Participation in 1980, 1985 and 1995.

	No. of Recreation Occasions Per Average Weekend Day			
Participants	1975	1980	1985	1995
Residents	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,400
Nonresidents	1,900	2,000	2,100	2,300
Total	4,000	4,200	4,400	4,700

TABLE 118

Streams and Lakes Suitable for Fishing in Region 3, 1975

Water Type	Kilometers (Miles)	Hectares (Acres)
Trout Streams	932 (579)	–
Class I	8 (5)	–
Class II	631 (392)	–
Class III	293 (182)	–
Trout Lakes	–	294 (727)
Warmwater Streams	3,841 (2,387)	–
Warmwater Lakes	–	3,542 (8,753)

TABLE 120

Developed Camping Facilities in Region 3, 1975

Ownership	Sites	Hectares	Acres
Public			
Federal	13	1.2	3
State	1,183	166.7	412
County	251	26.4*	59*
Municipal	114	8.0*	18*
Subtotal	1,561	202.3	492
Private	2,137	286.5	708
Total	3,698	488.8	1,200

*Estimated for Richland Co.

TABLE 121

Developed Camping Participation in Region 3 in 1975 and Projected Participation in 1980, 1985 and 1995.

	No. of Recreation Occasions Per Average Weekend Day			
Participants	1975	1980	1985	1995
Residents	6,700	6,900	7,300	7,800
Nonresidents	14,100	14,700	15,400	16,900
Total	20,800	21,600	22,700	24,700

TABLE 122

Developed Campsite Supply, Demand & Needs by Year, Region 3

	1975	1980	1985	1995
Supply*	3,698	3,698	3,698	3,698
Demand	5,200	5,400	5,675	6,175
Needs	1,502	1,702	1,977	2,477

*Assumed constant at 1975 level

TABLE 123

Primitive Camping Facilities in Region 3, 1975

Ownership	Sites	Hectares	Acres
Federal	–	–	–
State	12	9.3	23*
County	56	3.6	9
Municipal	–	–	–
Total	68	12.9	32

*Estimated from average acres/site reported for state owned properties

TABLE 124

Primitive Camping Participation in Region 3 in 1975 and Projected Participation in 1980, 1985 and 1995.

	No. of Recreation Occasions Per Average Weekend Day			
Participants	1975	1980	1985	1995
Residents	160	170	180	190
Nonresidents	460	480	510	560
Total	620	650	690	750

TABLE 125

Primitive Campsite Supply, Demand & Needs by Year, Region 3

	1975	1980	1985	1995
Supply	68	68	68	68
Demand	155	122	173	188
Needs	87	95	105	120

TABLE 126

Picnicking Facilities in Region 3, 1975

Ownership	Picnic Grounds			Number of Picnic Tables
	Number	Area		
		Hectares	Acres	
Public				
Federal	2	6	14	34
State	43	102	252	1,706
County	19	139	345*	747
Municipal	73	56	138**	1,615
Subtotal	137	303	749	4,102
Private	20	38	95	209
Total	157	341	844	4,311

*Adjusted for Grant, Green, and Richland Counties
**Adjusted for Richland Co.

TABLE 127

Picnicking Participation in Region 3 in 1975 and Projected Participation in 1980, 1985 and 1995.

	No. of Recreation Occasions Per Average Weekend Day			
Participants	1975	1980	1985	1995
Residents	24,100	25,000	26,100	28,000
Nonresidents	8,100	8,500	8,900	9,800
Total	32,200	33,500	35,000	37,800

TABLE 128

Picnicking Supply, Demand, Needs in Region 3 1975, 1980, 1985, 1995

Size & Facilities	1975	1980	1985	1995
No. of Hectares (acres)				
Supply	341 (844)	341 (844)	341 (844)	341 (844)
Demand	1,073 (2,652)	1,117 (2,760)	1,167 (2,884)	1,260 (3,114)
Needs	732 (1,808)	776 (1,916)	826 (2,040)	919 (2,270)
No. of Tables				
Supply	4,311	4,311	4,311	4,311
Demand	5,367	5,583	5,833	6,300
Needs	1,056	1,272	1,522	1,989

TABLE 129
National Register of Historic Places in Region 3, January, 1976

Community	County/Site	Other Designations*
	Grant	
Cassville	Old Denniston House	
Cassville vicinity	Stonefield	
Platteville	Mitchell-Rountree House	HABS
Platteville	Rountree Hall	
	Green	
Monroe	Bingham, Judge John, House	
Monroe	First Methodist Church	
Monroe	Jennings, Janet, House	
Monroe	West, Gen. Francis, Octagon House	
	Iowa	
Dodgeville	Iowa County Courthouse	HABS
Mineral Point	Mineral Point Hill	
Mineral Point	Mineral Point Historic District	HABS
Mineral Point	Pendarvis	
Spring Green vicinity	Shot Tower	
Spring Green vicinity	Taliesin	NHL
Spring Green vicinity	Unity Chapel	
	Lafayette	
Belmont vicinity	First Capitol	
New Diggings	St. Augustine Church	HABS
	Richland	
Richland Center	German, A. D., Warehouse	
	Sauk	
Baraboo	Ringling Bros. Circus Headquarters	NHL

* HABS – Historic American Buildings Survey
NHL – National Historic Landmarks

TABLE 130
Area Open to Hunting
in Region 3, 1975

Ownership	Hectares	Acres
Public		
Federal	6,758	16,700
State	10,822	26,743
County	–	–
Municipal	4	10
Total	17,584	43,453
Private	2,760	6,819
Total	20,344	50,272

TABLE 131
Hunting Supply – Area By Ownership Type (Hectares) Region 3

County	Federal	State Forest	State Public Hunting Grds	County Forest Law	Forest Crop Law	Private Hunting	Private Shooting Pres	Municipal	Total
Grant	6,758	–	2,505	–	423	3	–	–	9,689
Green	–	–	1,362	–	16	–	–	–	1,378
Iowa	–	–	2,064	–	345	283	55	–	2,747
Lafayette	–	–	743	–	37	–	–	4	784
Richland	–	–	2,148	–	530	125	–	–	2,803
Sauk	–	–	2,000	–	508	130	305	–	2,943
Total	6,758	–	10,822	–	1,859	541	360	4	20,344

TABLE 132
Hunting Participation in Region 3 in 1975 and Projected Participation in 1980, 1985 and 1995.

	No. of Annual Recreation Occasions			
Participants	1975	1980	1985	1995
Residents	412,100	427,900	447,000	479,100

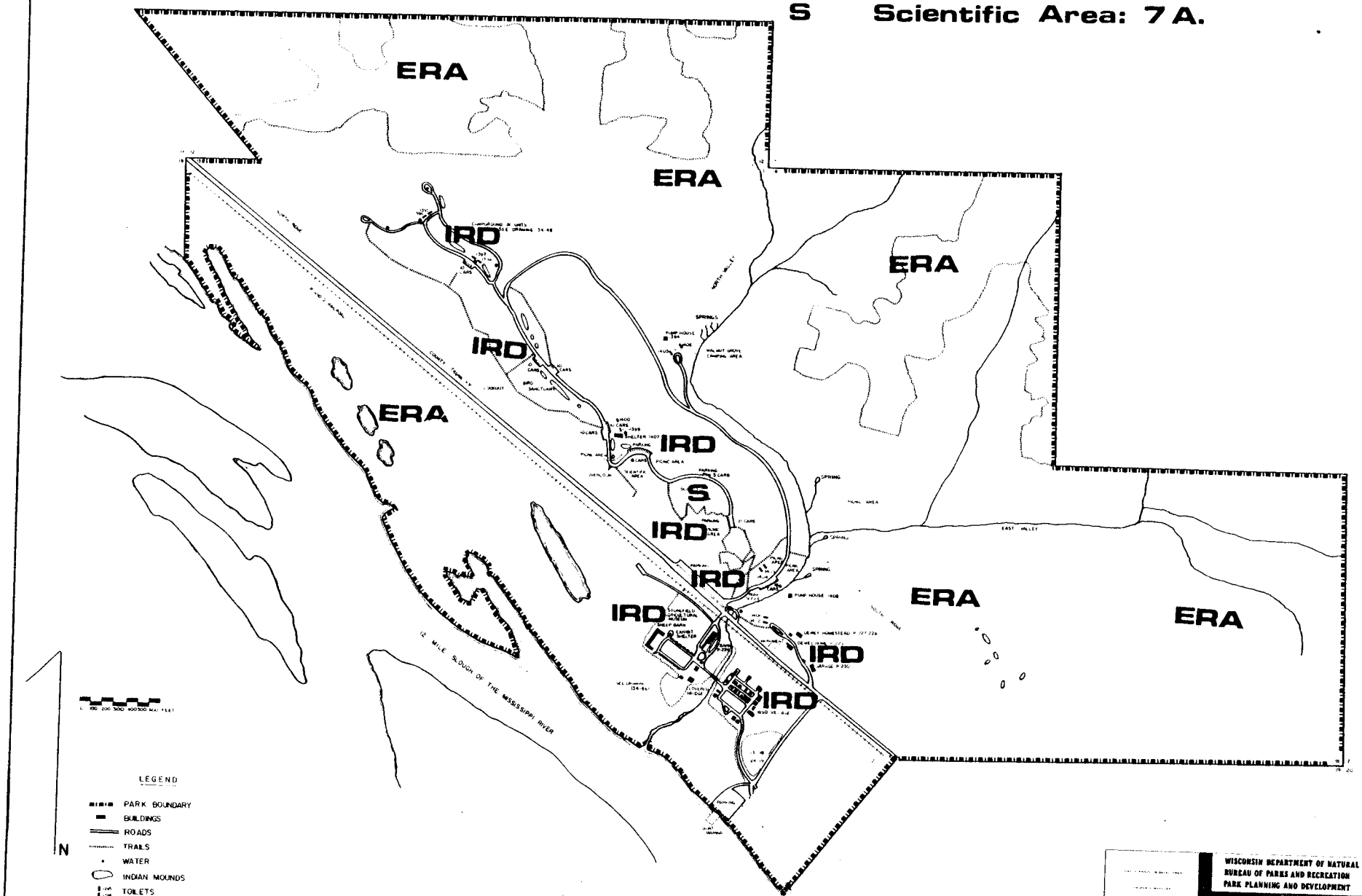
APPENDIX J

DEVELOPMENT MAP

ERA Extensive Recreation Area: 1119 A.

IRD Intensive Recreation Area: 33 A.

S Scientific Area: 7 A.



WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
BUREAU OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PARK PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

NELSON DEWEY STATE PARK

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

APPENDIX K

COUNCIL AND STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY COMMENTS AND DEPARTMENT RESPONSE

CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM

STATE OF WISCONSIN

Date: March 18, 1980 File Ref: 2510

To: R. Lindberg - PLN/6

From: D. J. Mackie

Subject: WRAC Comments on Nelson Dewey State Park Master Plan

The following is our Bureau's reaction to the review comments of the Wild Resources Advisory Council on the Nelson Dewey State Park Master Plan.

Comments #1 through #6

We thank the Council for their complementary remarks and their support and approval of the various items in the master plan.

Comment #7

Though it is recognized that a timetable for development by year would be very useful, it is not possible because we never know what funding will be available nor what each project's priority will be on a statewide basis. By using a phasing system we can select the projects or group of projects that fit together and initiate them into a specific development program at the time the program is drafted.

Comments #8 and #9

The plan was revised to stress floral food producing shrubs in item 6 - Plantings and item d - Habitat Management.

Comment #10

The term "pothole" will prevail since it's usage is much more common.

Thank you for the Council's review and comments on the Nelson Dewey Master Plan.

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

January 10, 1980

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

Dear Don:

Even though the wild resources that the Wild Resources Advisory Council usually addresses itself to are limited and seriously disturbed, the Council wishes to submit some comments on the overall project, the Nelson Dewey State Park Master Plan Concept Element.

The Master Plan Task Force have provided a very adequate and memorable document. It is fluent, well documented, very perceptive and offers positive solutions to some sticky problems. The Council wishes to congratulate this truly capable team in putting together this summary document.

Sincerely,

Henry

Henry W. Kolka, Chairperson
Wild Resources Advisory Council

yp

Nelson Dewey State Park Master Plan Concept Element
January 10, 1980

Overview

The Wild Resources Advisory Council wishes to acknowledge the realistic review of the Nelson Dewey State Park by the Task Force and their adherence to the goal and objectives of one of Wisconsin's landmark historical sites. There is only one overwhelming design for this park, everything else is secondary and dependent on this goal "Protect the resource, interpret the archaeological, historical and natural features of the site and safely meet the recreational needs of the state and the region in which it is located." It is for this reason that the WRAC endorses the Task Force proposed project area of 1,159.5 acres rather than the Natural Resources Board's 1977 acreage goal of 890.5 acres. Unless the total watershed of the park can be protected the climatic ravages of driftless type of topography will post constant erosional danger to the park. The recommended alternatives for the project area are excellent and well endowed with practical wisdom.

Review, Comments and Recommendations

1. pp. 1 and 2 Chronolog of Events

Excellent historical review of a muddled situation. Concessions and counter concession and finally stability. Stonefield Village and its period exposé is unique and priceless.

2. pp. 3, item 3 grasses--Native prairie grasses and forbs provide a valuable educational and aesthetic dimension to the visitors. There is a constant display of floral events throughout the growing season. The council definitely recommends prairie restoration on abandoned old farm fields. Such modification would enhance the experiences of a large segment of the visiting public.

3. pp. 3 item C, Scientific Area--Periodic burning and manual elimination of invading woody species as prescribed by Scientific Areas Preservation Council of the 7 acre Sc. Area is assumed to be an ongoing program and a credit to the managers of the project area.

4. pp. 5, item D, second paragraph--The WRAC agrees with the Task Force judgement that developing the water oriented recreational activities is neither feasible, considering all of the circumstances, nor in character of the project goal and objectives.

5. pp. 5, item 1, Wildlife Known or Assumed to Inhabit the Park, Paragraphs 1 and 2--The Council accepts the admission that the inventories of small mammals, reptiles, and amphibians are incomplete and approves of the resolve to complete them in the future.

6. General Comment on Recommended Alternatives, pp. 11, 12, 13 and 14. The WRAC judges the Recommended Alternatives as superb, viable and forward looking. The Council has little to offer but admiration for the architects of this section of the plan. A few minor suggestions follow:

7. pp. 12, item B-Development--How about suggested time table for the 3 phases of development?

8. pp. 12, item b-Plantings--WRAC suggests that the "preferred species" stress floral, food producing types.

9. pp. 13, item d--Habitat Management-number 2--The Council again repeats that the hedgerow planting of native shrubs emphasize floral food supplying natives.

10. pp. 13, Under Resource Recommendations-item C--Here and several times in the master plan reference is made to potholes. The classic definition of a pot hole is well like cavity in an existing or previous existing rocky stream bed caused by erosional effect of swirling pebbles. In my academic role I suggested that other water cavities be labelled as pitholes rather than potholes. This deterioration of the original concept has always bothered me but I suppose the vernacular will prevail.

Great plan and excellently constructed.

Henry W. Kolka, Chairperson
Wild Resources Advisory Council

DJK

CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM

STATE OF WISCONSIN

Date: March 18, 1980 *File Ref:* 2510

To: C. Kabat - RES/4

From: D. J. Mackie

Subject: SAPC Comments on Nelson Dewey State Park Master Plan

The following is our Bureau's response to the review comments by the Scientific Areas Preservation Council on Nelson Dewey State Park Master Plan.

Comment #1

Thank you for the compliment.

Comment #2

This error was noted and the correction made.

Upon further thought it was felt the statement "oak stands are not nearly as pure as the original stands were" is superfluous verbage and was therefore removed.

Comment #3

The item on tree diseases is meant to be informative. Tree cutting in state parks must follow the policy set forth in Manual Code 2532 dated 7/14/76.

The code specifies that trees shall only be cut in state parks for safety and aesthetic purposes or to perpetuate the stand in the park.

Comment #4

As recommended the information on Bald Eagle nesting and nest trees was added to the first paragraph under Endangered or Threatened Wildlife.

Comment #5

This section will be retitled "Vegetation Potential" and rewritten to conform with the Department's tree cutting policy specified in Manual Code 2532 above.

Comment #6

Instead of "Wild Resources Potential" item E will be labeled "Land Use Potential" to be consistent with our master plan format. The land use classification "Extensive Recreation Area" appears in the Master Planning Handbook with the appropriate management guidelines on pages 80-15 and 80-16.

Comment #7

The management alternative "Conduct silvicultural practices..." was removed and the complete Vegetative Management section (pages 12 and 13) was rewritten to again conform to the tree cutting policy in Manual Code 2532.

We appreciate the Council's comprehensive review of the Nelson Dewey Master Plan.

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

The State of Wisconsin

JAN 11 1980

SCIENTIFIC AREAS PRESERVATION COUNCIL

January 11, 1980

In Reply Refer to: 2100

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

Dear Mr. Mackie:

The Scientific Areas Preservation Council has reviewed the Nelson Dewey State Park Master Plan concept element and offers the following comments:

1. The plan shows good attention to detail and the maps provided are of high quality.

2. On page 3, b. Present Vegetative Cover, "It is (central hardwoods) comprised of all species listed above plus...". The species listed above are largely bottomland hardwood species. This error weakens the credibility of other plan segments.

   The statement "oak stands are not nearly as pure as the original stands were" needs explanation or documentation.

3. The statement concerning tree diseases on page 4 is alarmist by implication and appears to serve as justification for subsequent silvicultural treatment recommendations not appropriate to state park management. The Council believes that management for disease control using silvicultural techniques should be undertaken in parks only after thorough review and documentation of need by appropriate experts.

4. On page 6, Rare or Endangered Wildlife - it should be noted that bald eagle nesting has been documented in the Cassville area near the park. Potential nest trees for bald eagle and other species with similar requirements should be maintained.

5. The discussion of forestry potential on page 6 seems to be searching for justification to conduct timber sales. We recommend this section be deleted.

6. The extensive recreation area covering some 1,119 acres of the 1,159 acre park is included under Wild Resources potential. This seems to be misplaced; furthermore, what are the management guidelines for the extensive recreation zone?

7. One management alternative considered and the alternative recommended by the task force (page 11, 13), is "conduct silvicultural practices to maintain aesthetics of the park." The Council believes that timber sales are not appropriate in state parks except in special circumstances.

   It is our understanding that the philosophy of park management should be directed to retaining all components of the ecosystems present within the park boundaries. Thus, the fostering of natural processes resulting in the presence of dead snags, logs and forest litter is essential to the continuing presence of a diverse flora and fauna. This concept should hold in park management except for the occurrence of catastrophic events or where necessary in limited areas to insure the safety of park visitors.

Sincerely,

Forest Stearns
Chairman

State of Wisconsin \ DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Anthony S. Earl
Secretary

BOX 7921
MADISON, WISCONSIN 53707

March 28, 1980

IN REPLY REFER TO: 1440

Mr. Richard A. Erney
State Historical Society
816 State Street
Madison, WI 53702

Dear Mr. Erney

Regarding your December 27, 1979 review comments on the Nelson Dewey State Park master plan the following is an item by item response by our Department. This will serve to inform you of the revisions that were made in the Nelson Dewey master plan (copy attached) which will go to the Natural Resources Board for approval within the next several months.

The following are your comments item by item and our response.

Page, 2, I.B. (3rd paragraph) The last sentence is in error. The furniture store-undertaker's parlor is in place, and in use.

The error has been noted and the correction made.

Page 7, III. A.3. "...Stonefield Village consistently encounters problems...keeping its toilets in conformance with code." The Historical Society is not aware of any problems of compliance with code with the exception of the requirements for handicapped people. A study is being made of all of the Society's properties, and when it is completed the Society will seek funds to correct whatever the study reveals.

This item was rewritten to say that the toilets do not meet the requirements for the handicapped and that the Society will seek funds to correct these deficiencies upon completion of a study of all of its properties.

Page 8, IV, A.L. The State Historical Society of Wisconsin cannot operate Nelson Dewey State Park. Stonefield Village has a deficit budget and any increased programing must be directed towards increased activity within the Village. Adult admission ($3.50 in 1980) is reaching the upper limits of what the public can be expected to pay for the present program. More activity will cost more money and given the fact that attendance has dropped 7,000 visitors in the last 4 years, the funds are not available to hire the necessary help. The 1980 price makes it difficult for low income families to get in and tour Stonefield. If the cost of the park sticker is added to the Stonefield admission price, only the most affluent will be able to attend.

While this was listed as a management alternative, it was not the recommended management alternative.

Page 8, IV. A.2. The State Historical Society is willing to absorb the cost of fuel and lights for the Nelson Dewey Mansion, but it cannot maintain the building and grounds.

The management alternative which this comment refers to was rewritten to more accurately reflect the current and acceptable management and maintenance responsibilities carried on at the park, mansion and Stonefield Village. The revision notes the Society's agreement to pay the fuel and lights cost for the Nelson Dewey mansion.

Page 10, IV. B. 6 and 7. The proposal to use the present parking lot to build a sewage treatment plant after a new parking lot is placed across the tracks is not a satisfactory solution to the problem. The odor from a treatment facility would have an affect on Stonefield Village.

The on-site sewage treatment facility development alternative was rewritten so that there is no misunderstanding of our intent. We agree that the park's parking area east of Highway "VV" is not a satisfactory location for a treatment facility. We will also stress in the plan that the proposal to connect into the Cassville Sewage System will continue to be evaluated as a possible solution to the sewage treatment problem.

Page 10, IV. B.8. The report suggests that bringing people to the "backdoor" of Stonefield Village would cause problems for the site. While the statement is true, the potential value to the site is sufficiently interesting to warrant investigation. The Society will cooperate in planning for boating docks, especially if they can be located within walking distance of the site.

For reasons mentioned in the master plan, page 10, item B, 8, the boat launch facility was not considered a viable development alternative.

It will also be listed in our 1981 Park Visitors Guide that a public boat landing is available in Cassville.

Page 11, VI. B.1. The largest number of people to visit Stonefield in one year was 44,292, and in FY 79 only 29,273 people toured the site. To plan for 80,000 visitors to Stonefield is too ambitious.

At your recommendation we have reduced the number of participant days at the Village from 80,000 to 50,000.

Thank you for reviewing the Nelson Dewey master plan with your helpful comments.

Sincerely,
Bureau of Parks & Recreation

D. J. Mackie
Director

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