Property Name: Cave Point-Clay Banks (Shivering Sands unit)

Property Designation or Type: State Natural Area

SNA Designation Number: 559

Property Location: Door County

Real Estate:

- Project boundary acreage: 576
- Fee acres owned: 499
- Partner acres: 506
  - Dedicated acres: None
- DNR Easement acres: None

Federal aid interest: USFWS grant #C-20-L-1 “Lake Michigan Coastal Wetlands Protection – Shivering Sands Unit”, federal cost-share for file #NA 20085

Land use agreements: MOU between DNR, land trust & Baudhuin family

Maps:

A. Project Boundary
B. Existing Roads and Infrastructure

Property Manager: Joe Henry, Upper Lake Michigan Ecologist
2894 Shawano Avenue
Green Bay, WI  54313
920-662-5194
A. Regional and Property Assessment

1. General Property Description (topography, soils, vegetation, water resources): Located along the Lake Michigan shoreline, Cave Point-Clay Banks is an extensive complex of coastal wetlands that supports many unique plants and animals. Lakeshore, open active sand dunes, ridge and swale topography, embayment lakes and wetlands, and large tracts of mixed conifer-hardwood forest characterize the area. The embayment lakes and wetlands were formed thousands of years ago along the Door Peninsula coastline when a series of ancient Lake Michigan bays were closed off through sand and cobble deposition from long shore currents. As a result of the deposition, ridges and swales along with calcareous fens and high-quality forested wetlands are found here today.

The Shivering Sands Unit encompasses many geologic and natural elements to form a contiguous and complex landscape. Large tracts of lowland coniferous forest grade to upland stands of mixed northern hardwood/conifer forest. A complex hydrologic pattern is manifest by numerous springs that emanate from the dolomite bedrock. Small streams thread through the area and both feed and drain the site. Substrates of peat, marl, sand, loam, and dolostone bedrock underlie the mosaic of forest and wetland. Surrounding three undeveloped lakes is an extensive wet-mesic forest of white cedar, tamarack, alder, and balsam fir. Abundant puddles, pools, and ponds saturate the forest. The lakes contain dense expanses of emergent vegetation that provides excellent habitat for nesting waterfowl and wading birds. A large ridge and swale formation supports a forest of white birch, red maple, beech, hemlock, and white pine. To the east a white pine, hemlock, white spruce, white cedar, and paper birch forest occurs on the rocky uplands and contains many species more commonly found further north. This large contiguous forest supports a unique fauna rarely found elsewhere on the Door Peninsula. An impressive suite of mammals include fisher, otter, snowshoe hare, porcupine, mink, and coyote. Over 110 species of breeding birds have been documented including all three Accipiter species, black tern, and an abundance of Canada warblers and northern water thrush.

2. Ecological Landscape: The Northern Lake Michigan Coastal Ecological Landscape borders Lake Michigan and Green Bay, encompassing over 200 miles of Great Lakes coast. The shorelines and related habitats, some of them unique to the Great Lakes, are used during the spring and fall by large numbers of migratory birds. In recent years, tens of thousands of diving ducks have been recorded wintering in offshore Lake Michigan.
habitats. Both Lake Michigan and Green Bay are highly significant for fish.

The northern Door Peninsula and associated Grand Traverse Islands present conservation opportunities offered nowhere else in Wisconsin. Unusual physiographic features such as ridge and swale complexes, embayment lakes and freshwater estuaries are rich in rare natural communities, including beach, dune, bedrock shore, coastal fen and boreal forest. These, in turn, support one of Wisconsin's greatest concentrations of rare species, some of them endemic to Great Lakes shoreline environments.

The dolomite Niagara Escarpment is a dominant geological feature of this landscape. On the west side of the Door Peninsula the Escarpment is exposed as cliffs, ledges and talus slopes. Springs and seeps are present, and some of Wisconsin's oldest trees grow on the Escarpment. To the east, along Lake Michigan, the same bedrock forms extensive horizontal rock "beaches." Management opportunities vary greatly in different parts of the Northern Lake Michigan Coastal Ecological Landscape because of its variability. The factors responsible for this include the past a and present influence of Lake Michigan and Green Bay, the dolomite bedrock, the composition of the glacial till and the highly variable landforms and their effects on land use.

3. **Ownership and Adjacent Land Uses:** County highway, residential lands, Shivering Sands Creek, and coastal wetlands.

4. **Property Management Issues, Trends and Needs:**

   [Note: Some of the lands in this natural area were purchased with federal grant funds that require they be managed in perpetuity for the protection of coastal wetland ecosystems and associated rare species of plants and animals.]

   Invasives: Canada thistle, European marsh thistle, Glossy buckthorn, Hound’s tongue, *Phragmites*, and Reed canary grass.

   Invasives control history: An effort is made to control priority invasive species on an annual basis.

   Forestry/Silviculture: Opportunities exist to use commercial timber harvests to help reach ecological restoration goals for the property.
Prescribed burning: Prescribed fire will not be used as a management practice to maintain this property.

5. **Facility/Amenity development:**
   a. **Existing:** two parking lots (north and south), a lightly-developed access lane running north to south between the two lots, and two lightly-developed spur trails leading west from the access lane to Schwartz and Arbter lake.
   b. **Future:** Interpretive kiosks may be placed at both parking lots.

6. **Endangered, Threatened, Special Concern Species or Habitats, and wildlife Species of Greatest Conservation Need:** 5 state endangered species, 8 state threatened species, 8 state special concern species, 1 state special concern habitat, 1 federal endangered species, and 2 federal threatened species are known to occur here and/or in the general area. For detailed EO data, see Appendix A.

7. **Conservation Opportunity Area:** Whitefish Dunes to Sturgeon Bay (14.16)

8. **Easements:** None

9. **Land use Agreements:** Memorandum of Agreement among Baudhuin Family, Door County Land Trust, and Wisconsin DNR

10. **Significant Cultural and Archaeological Features:** State Natural Areas (SNAs) may contain historic Native American or Euro-American sites. Activities with potential to disturb archaeological sites will only be undertaken after consultation with the DNR Archaeologist. Any sites with cultural or historical value will be managed in accordance with guidance and statutory requirements (see ss. 44.40 and DNR Manual Code 1810.10). More details can be found in Appendix B.

11. **Refuges and other Closed Areas:** None

12. **Primary Public Use:** Recreational uses such as hiking, fishing, cross country skiing, hunting, trapping, scientific research, wild edibles collection, and wildlife viewing are allowed. Reference the State Natural Areas Visitation Guidelines and the property's specific webpage for more information.

13. **Biotic Inventory needs:** Currently, no plant or vertebrate inventory
needs have been identified beyond normal monitoring through established SNA Site Inspection protocol.

B. **Property Purpose and Goals/ Management Objectives and Prescriptions**

1. **Property Purpose and Goals**
   a. **Purpose:** The purpose of the SNA Program is to protect outstanding examples of Wisconsin’s native landscape of natural communities, significant geological formations and archeological sites. Natural areas are valuable for research and educational use, the preservation of genetic and biological diversity, and for providing ecological benchmarks for determining the impact of use on managed lands. They also provide habitat for numerous rare plants and animals.
   b. **Goal:** Manage the site as a reserve for boreal rich fen, as a rare animal protection area, and as an aquatic reserve. Natural processes will determine the structure of the boreal rich fen. Timber harvests will be used to convert upland conifers from short to long-lived species. Regeneration harvests may be implemented in the lowland white cedar should deer densities drop substantially. Provide opportunities for research and education on the highest quality native northern wet-mesic forests and boreal rich fens.

2. **Management Objectives by Natural Community Type:**
   a. Restore approximately 292 acres of lowland white cedar, 185 acres of mixed upland conifers, and 6 acres of boreal rich fen.
   b. Retain or increase existing populations of Species of Greatest Conservation Need.
   c. Maintain natural transitions between different plant communities.
   d. Prevent the introduction of new invasive species, and ensure long-term limitation of the spread, reproduction and impact of existing invasive species.
   e. Monitor dwarf lake iris populations and assess habitat conditions.
   f. Protect and monitor the critical habitat for the Hine’s Emerald dragonfly (HED).
   g. Regeneration of lowland white cedar. REFER TO THE MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT attached to this plan for specific details on timber management.
   h. Convert upland conifer stands from short-lived species (balsam fir, white birch, and aspen) to longer-lived species such as white pine and white cedar.
3. **Management Prescriptions by Natural Community Type:**
   
a. Contain or eradicate invasive species through the use of department approved manual, chemical, biological, and mechanical practices.

b. Provide opportunities for research and education on the highest quality bedrock beach and boreal forest communities.

c. Continue outreach to secure volunteer site stewards to help reach management objective and strengthen the joint public/private partnership.

d. Conduct field trials on dwarf lake iris populations to determine specific habitat requirements (limiting factors) for vegetative and sexual reproduction.

e. Perform biannual SNA site inspections and conduct presence/absence surveys for HED.

f. If deer densities are significantly reduced and new research supports successful regeneration, appropriate silvicultural techniques can be used to regenerate white cedar stands.

g. Use intermediate thinnings on upland conifer stands to shift the stand from short to long-lived species.

4. **Special Management Issues and/or constraints:**
   
a. Consult the MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT (attached) for specific guidelines on timber management and public outdoor recreation use on the property. Final Approval of establishing any timber harvest will come from three DNR staff, local Forester, District Ecologist (property manager) and the Field Operations Section Chief.

b. Boat storage on Arbter and Schwartz Lakes – Poor access, the presence of rare plant species and sensitive wetland vegetation on the shorelines, and designated critical habitat for a federally-endangered species on Arbter Lake make these sites unsuitable for the creation of designated boat storage areas.

c. Access to suppress wildfires is allowed.

d. Salvage of trees after a major wind event may be considered if the local Forester, District Ecologist (property manager) and the Field Operations Section Chief agree the volume of trees is merchantible.
### Table 1: Current Facilities or Infrastructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Facility</th>
<th>Total (number/length)</th>
<th>Management Activities</th>
<th>Management Issues and Constraints</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roads – public</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roads – maintenance/service</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>None by DNR. Volunteers maintain the trail between the two parking lots.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roads – access easement</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parking lots</td>
<td>2; 1 north and 1 south</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boat landings</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designated trails</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Volunteers mow the trail and maintain no more than 12 “you are here” signs placed along the route to reduce hiker confusion.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undesignated trails</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Undesignated spur trails leading from the designated trail west to the two lakes are periodically maintained by volunteers.</td>
<td>Trail to Arbter Lake crosses TNC land. Refer to MOU map for authorized trail locations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dikes, ditches</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dams</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The data shown on this map have been obtained from various sources, and are of varying age, reliability and resolution. This map is not intended to be used for navigation, nor is this map an authoritative source of information about legal land ownership or public access. Users of this map should confirm the ownership of land through other means in order to avoid trespassing. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made regarding accuracy, applicability for a particular use, completeness, or legality of the information depicted on this map.
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MEMORANDUM of AGREEMENT
among the
BAUDHUIN FAMILY,
DOOR COUNTY LAND TRUST
and
STATE OF WISCONSIN, DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

THIS MEMORANDUM of AGREEMENT ("Agreement") is made and entered into by and among the Baudhuin Family, Richard J. Baudhuin and Joan A. Baudhuin (hereinafter referred to as the "Landowners"), the Door County Land Trust (hereinafter referred to as the "Buyer") and the State of Wisconsin, Department of Natural Resources (hereinafter referred to as the "DNR").

WHEREAS, the Landowners are selling and conveying 483 acres ("the Property") to the Buyer at Shivering Sands State Natural Area (Sections 16, 21, and 22, T28N, R27E, Town of Sevastopol, Door County, Wisconsin) as more particularly shown on Exhibit A;

WHEREAS, upon the purchase of the Property the Buyer intends to donate the Property to the DNR for its long-term ownership, management and control;

WHEREAS, the DNR is dedicated to protecting Wisconsin's natural resources by assisting with preservation and management at the Shivering Sands State Natural Area which is a botanically-rich wetland complex, that occurs along the northern coast of Lake Michigan, with a great diversity of coastal wetland ecosystems that includes undeveloped lakes and associated wetlands, including white cedar swamp, that is rich in rare plant diversity, and open fen communities that includes such rare species as tussock bulrush and coast sedge;

WHEREAS, site preservation and management protection of State Natural Areas has been granted to the DNR by the legislature under ss 23.27 – 23.29 Wis. Stat. ;

WHEREAS, DNR must get approval from the Natural Resources Board to accept the donation of the Property from Buyer, and DNR intends to request such approvals subsequent to Buyer’s purchase of the Property;

WHEREAS, it is the intention of the Landowners, Buyer, and DNR that all activities described herein shall be for the benefit of the general public and shall serve as a management guide for the owner of the Property;

WHEREAS, the Wisconsin Legislature through the enactment of s. 23.09 (2) (h) Wis. Stat. provides authority for the DNR to enter into this type of Agreement;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual promises and dependent documents, the Landowners, Buyer and the DNR hereto agree as follows:
ARTICLE 1. AGREEMENT

A. Purpose
The purpose of this Agreement is to provide guidance to the owner of the Property on the long-term forest management and public outdoor recreational use of the Property.

B. Silvicultural Management
The attached Silvicultural Management Plan (Appendix A) details the Forest Management Guidance including who provides final approval of timber harvests, and Management Prescriptions for the forested area on the Property.

C. Public Use
The attached Public Use Plan (Appendix B) identifies public use for the Property and location of trails (Exhibit B).

D. Length of Agreement
This is a permanent agreement.

E. Liaisons
Any notice required or permitted under this Agreement shall be provided to the following liaisons. Changes in the liaison must be provided through written communication.

Landowners: Richard J. Baudhuin
4217 Haberli Road
Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235
920-743-2581

Buyer: Door County Land Trust
Dan Burke, Executive Director
PO Box 65
Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235
920-746-1359
dburke@doorcountylandtrust.org

DNR: State of Wisconsin, Department of Natural Resources
c/o Laurie Osterndorf
Endangered Resources Bureau Director
PO Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707-7921
608-266-5244
Laurie.Osterndorf@wisconsin.gov
ARTICLE 2. PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE AND TERMINATION

This Agreement shall go into effect upon the date that a Warranty Deed conveying fee simple ownership of the Property to the Buyer is recorded with the Door County Register of Deeds. This Agreement may be terminated upon mutual agreement of the Landowners and the Buyer, if the Buyer is the owner of record at the time of the proposed termination, or between the Landowners and DNR, if the DNR is the owner of record at the time of the proposed termination. Any such request for termination shall be made in writing by the party proposing to terminate the agreement and shall be effective upon the signature of the respective parties.

ARTICLE 3. ENTIRE AGREEMENT AND AMENDMENT

This Agreement and all attachments to it comprise the entire Agreement.

ARTICLE 4. SEVERABILITY

If any provision of this Agreement shall be adjudged to be unlawful or contrary to public policy, then that provision shall be deemed null and void and severable from the remaining provisions, and shall in no way affect the validity of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 5. GOVERNING LAW

This Agreement shall be governed, construed, and enforced by and in accordance to the laws of the State of Wisconsin.

ARTICLE 6. WAIVER

Failure or delay on the part of any party to exercise any right, power, privilege or remedy hereunder shall not constitute a waiver thereof. A waiver of any default shall not operate as a waiver of any other default or of the same type of default on a future occasion.

ARTICLE 7. EXAMINATION OF RECORDS AND ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS

The DNR agrees that the Landowners will have access to and the right to examine, audit, excerpt, transcribe and copy, on the DNR’s premises, any directly pertinent records and computer files of the DNR involving transactions relating to this Agreement, except for sensitive data from the Natural Heritage Inventory and other records that are exempt from the state public records law. The Landowners shall be permitted to have a representative present during any meetings that may be related to interpretation of this Agreement or the long term public use and management of the Property. The DNR shall be required to give the Landowners reasonable notice of any such meetings.
BAUDHUIN FAMILY

By: Richard J. Baudhuin Date: 8/10/11

By: Joan A. Baudhuin Date: 8/10/11

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

By: Matt Mooney Date: 7/28/11

Cathy Stepp, Secretary

DOOR COUNTY LAND TRUST

By: Dan Burke, Executive Director Date: 8/10/11
APPENDIX A
Silvicultural Management for the 483-acre Property

Forest Types

A large area of the property is dominated by lowland white cedar poletimber and small sawtimber that is growing on poorly drained organic soils, mainly Markey and Cathro mucks. Age borings of cedar taken in the area in 1994 reveal cedar with origins in the mid to late 1800's. There has been little forest management in this area. Three small patch clearcuts were conducted in 2003 west of Schwartz Lake for purposes of a cedar regeneration trial.

The eastern portion of the property grades to numerous upland soil types varying from loam, sandy loam and sand. Most of these soils are shallow to bedrock. The majority of this area is a stand of mixed white cedar, white pine and hemlock in poletimber and scattered sawtimber size classes. Balsam fir is the predominant understory species along with scattered white pine seedlings/saplings. A harvest occurred in this stand in the mid 1990's focusing on removal of short lived species (primarily birch, aspen and balsam fir) and favoring the longer lived species currently present.

The upland area also contains sapling stands of balsam fir, white cedar, white pine, white birch and balsam poplar. These are a result of wind events in the late 1990's causing blowdown and follow up salvage harvesting. Within the upland forest types are very small amounts of tamarack, white spruce and sugar maple.

Forest Management Guidance

DNR staff from State Natural Areas, Forestry and the Regional Ecologist will collaborate in stand evaluations, development of specific thinning/harvest prescriptions and monitoring implementation. Final approval of establishing any timber harvest for the 483 acre Property would come from three DNR staff, that being the local Forester, Wildlife Manager (who is also the property manager), and the Chief of the Ecosystem and Diversity Conservation Section in the Bureau of Endangered Resources.

Cedar Regeneration Trial – June 2011

Dick Baudhuin, Chris Pizak (DNR Forester), and Bill Ruff (DNR Forester) revisited and remeasured the plots in June 2012.

They found that one of the three cuts has coverage of 38% buckthorn and 36% alder. The second has <5% buckthorn and a 38% alder and the third has virtually no alder or buckthorn but a lot of sedge and a small Phragmites patch. The influx of buckthorn was an eye opener. This stand's location was about as remote as you can get in Door County. A lot of the buckthorn was over their heads, some producing seed and younger plants becoming established. Why there was a marked difference in buckthorn occurrence in the three cuts within close proximity was unexplainable.
All but 1 of the 12 plots (each cut had 4) were adequately stocked with seedlings but the density and composition has changed significantly (see below). About the only larger unbrowsed cedar found were those a deer physically could not get at. A lot of the regeneration present was not in the "free to grow" category and has a ways to go to reach true establishment.

One positive of the trial was within this wetland site there was no blowdown.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Trees/acre Summer 03</th>
<th>Trees/acre Summer 11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cedar</td>
<td>3417</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fir</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spruce</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3851</td>
<td>1367</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Management Prescriptions**

The following forest management prescriptions are designed to achieve the goals of the Landowner and the long-term goals of the DNR. Exceptional environmental circumstances such as insects, diseases, fire and weather may require alterations and would be addressed as needed.

Within the lowland cedar type, intermediate thinnings to promote growth and vigor of the residual white cedar would not be an objective due to likelihood of blowdown which is already evident in this stand. This area will need periodic evaluation for regeneration opportunities. It has been a historical wintering area for deer and supports far higher deer numbers now than when the stand was originally established. In the event that deer numbers in the area are brought down significantly and new research is brought forth that supports successful regeneration of white cedar, regeneration harvesting in areas where appropriate should be implemented using silvicultural techniques deemed appropriate.

The upland stand of mixed sapling species should be evaluated in 2036 to determine the status, health and vigor of the shorter-lived trees (balsam fir, birch, balsam poplar, and aspen). If determined to be mature and/or are showing signs of dieback or decline, a harvest would be implemented. The harvest would target removal of merchantable short-lived species in an effort to promote stand conversion to cedar, white pine and other long lived species. There will likely be a combination of both short and long lived trees that regenerate after cutting. The stand would be evaluated on 20 year intervals for subsequent management needs. With time and a number of cutting cycles, the stand composition would shift to long-lived species that can be subsequently managed via intermediate thinnings until maturity. These thinnings would have a target residual density of 100-120 square feet of basal area per acre and follow a standard order of removal to favor crop trees (trees to be favored to maturity).
That standard order of removal is as follows:

1. High risk trees (will be dead before the next thinning)
2. Release crop trees (reduce competing trees)
3. Cull trees (trees of no commercial value)
4. Low vigor (trees that are slower growing, weakened, or lower quality)
5. Unwanted species
6. Improve spacing

The existing upland stand of white cedar, white pine and hemlock poletimber and sawtimber would be evaluated on the same time schedule as the upland sapling stand following the same recommendations. Due to stand age and tree size, the intermediate thinning of long-lived species will be reached earlier in this stand.

When both upland stands have reached maturity levels where regeneration harvesting is deemed necessary, it will be implemented based on the appropriate silvicultural methods at that time.

Care would be exercised in any stand treatment to avoid damage to desirable reproduction and residual overstory trees.

Measures to retain/create snags, course woody debris, vertical structure, large trees and other attributes associated with old forests can be incorporated as opportunities arise.

Invasive species, such as buckthorn, that could impact the forested areas should be addressed.
APPENDIX B
Public Use for the 483-acre Property

In the event that the DNR is the owner of record then public outdoor recreational use of the Property will be governed by Wisconsin Administrative Code NR 1.61 and the DNR’s ability to regulate and manage public use of the Property will be governed by Wisconsin Administrative Code NR 45.

If the owner of record is the Buyer then the Property will be made available for the public for bird watching, cross-country skiing, fishing, hiking, hunting and trapping in accordance to state statutes and regulations.

Definitions

Lightly developed trail. A lightly developed trail shall be a trail with a maximum sustained cleared width normally not exceeding 16 feet, a moderately wide tread width for the designated uses, a rough-graded base to remove stumps and large rocks, and a surface of primitive or native materials, except where other materials are required due to environmental conditions or where the trail also serves as a lightly developed road where other types of surfacing materials are used.

Existing Trails

There will be a lightly developed trail system, as defined above and shown on the attached Exhibit B, located on an existing logging road and on existing access trails to Arbter and Schwartz Lakes. The trail will start where the southeast part of the Property meets Glidden Drive. The main trail runs northwest and lies just east of the main cedar swamp. The trail turns to the north and rejoins Glidden Drive. A trail segment leading to Arbter Lake crosses private land and that trail segment can be maintained, provided that a written agreement is obtained from those adjoining private landowners to allow public use and trail maintenance.

A parking lot with educational signage and kiosks may be developed near both ends of this trail. The lightly developed trail will be open year round unless conditions exist that lead to excessive damage to the trail. Recreational snowmobiling will be allowed on the lightly developed trail system concurrent with those times that the other Door County public snowmobile trails are open. Adequate and appropriate signage should be installed and maintained, pursuant to applicable State law.
Maintenance

Other than removal of downed timber and to sign trails, trail maintenance will be completed only in winter. A “Friends Group” may be established to assist and take the lead on trail maintenance and to assist with such stewardship activities as invasive species removal. Said friends group and their activities shall be approved by the DNR. If the friends group cannot maintain the trails, the DNR will maintain the trails in conjunction with timber sales. Between timber sales, the DNR will do maintenance as time and funding is available.

Snowmobiles can be used on the lightly developed trail, as shown on Exhibit B, for trail maintenance and only when sufficient snow cover is present to protect the ground vegetation. It is intent that the trails are maintained at their current width and are not expanded.