Chippewa Valley Trail (9)

MASTER PLANNING - Approval of master plan for the Chippewa Valley State Trail system, including an acreage goal increase of 297 acres to 1,464 acres.

FOR: SEPTEMBER BOARD MEETING

TO BE PRESENTED BY: Bill Mooreman

SUMMARY: The master plan proposes to establish a 70-mile long Chippewa Valley State Trail system by combining four existing state rail-trail corridors, namely, the Old Abe Recreation Trail, Urban State Park Trail, Chippewa River State Recreational Trail, and Red Cedar State Park Trail. The Department proposes to acquire an additional 235 acres for the Old Abe Trail to protect and preserve the Chippewa River shoreline and avoid possible future conflicts from occurring on the land between the trail and the river. The plan also incorporates 62 acres of Department-owned land located along the Red Cedar Trail. These are lands that had reverted to private landowners when the rail was abandoned, and a few other scattered tracts, such as access sites. In total, the changes will increase the project acreage goal for the 76-mile Chippewa Valley Trail system from 1,167 acres to 1,464 acres. The estimated acquisition costs for the Old Abe Trail expansion is $82,250 with property taxes estimated at under $100 per year.

The Chippewa Valley State Trail System will be a cooperative effort between the Department and its partners for development and operations. Primary trail developments include deck bridges, trail surfacing, parking and rest area development. One major development project is replacement of a bridge across the Chippewa River (estimated cost of $450,000). Total Department development costs are estimated at $76,000. Local government’s development costs are estimated at $575,000. The Department will assume operational costs for the Red Cedar and Chippewa Valley Trails at an estimated $65,000 annually. Operational costs for the Urban and Old Abe Trail segments will be borne by the local partners at an estimated $65,000, although this amount could vary depending on the level of service and development they provide.

Public review of the master plan indicated an overwhelming interest for this 70-mile long trail. The only controversy dealt with horse trails, and hunting along the Old Abe Trail. To resolve these issues, additional horse trails are being planned on other state properties in the area, and hunting will be allowed on a portion of the trail (from Jim Falls to Cornell).

RECOMMENDATION:

Approve the Chippewa Valley State Trail System Master Plan, and a new acreage goal of 1464 acres.

LIST OF ATTACHED MATERIALS:

- Fiscal Estimate Required: Yes Attached
- Environmental Assessment or Impact Statement Required: Yes Attached
- Background Memo: Yes Attached

APPROVED:

[Signature]

Bureau Director, Dave Weizenkranz
Date: 9/25/96

[Signature]

Administrator, Stan Druckenmiller
Date: 8/28/96

[Signature]

Secretary, George A. Meyer

[Signatures of related personnel]

Approved by NRB: 9/25/96
DATE: August 20, 1996

TO: Natural Resources Board Members

FROM: George E. Meyer

SUBJECT: Chippewa Valley State Trail System Master Plan

The Department of Natural Resources proposes to establish the 70-mile long Chippewa Valley State Trail System by combining four existing state rail-to-trail corridors: the Old Abe State Recreation Trail, Urban State Park Trail, Chippewa River Recreation Trail, and the Red Cedar State Park Trail. These trails are located in west central Wisconsin in Eau Claire, Chippewa and Dunn Counties. All four trail segments were individually authorized by the Natural Resources Board over the past 20 years. While all the trails are part of the Chippewa Valley State Trail System, each trail will retain its individual identity to allow for citizen, government, tourism, commercial interests, and friends groups to promote "their trail."

The plan proposes to increase the current 375 acre goal of the Red Cedar Trail by 62 acres, for a new goal of 437 acres. These lands are already owned by the Department, and were acquired after portions of the railroad corridor reverted to private ownership when the railroad abandoned the corridor. Acquisition of these revolutionary gaps occurred over a 10-year period following completion of the original master plan. There were also some small tracts acquired, including landlocked parcels, lowland river frontage, and upland sites used for an interpretive site and points of access for maintenance. The new acreage goal corresponds to the Department's ownership.

The plan also calls for a 235 acre boundary change and acreage goal increase to the Old Abe Trail (from 320 acres to 555 acres). This will allow the Department to purchase the land located between the trail and that portion of the Chippewa River known as the Old Abe Flowsage, from just north of Jim Falls to near Cobban. This acquisition will protect and preserve the Chippewa River shoreline and avoid possible future conflicts from development occurring between the trail and the river.

In total, the changes will increase the project acreage goal for the 70-mile Chippewa Valley Trail System from 1,167 acres to 1,466 acres. The estimated acquisition costs for the Old Abe Trail expansion is $82,250 with property taxes estimated at under $1000 per year.

The Chippewa Valley State Trail System will be a cooperative effort between the Department of Natural Resources and its partners for development and operations. These partners will include the cities of Cornell, Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire, and Menomonie as well as the communities, townships, and counties transected by the trail. The Department's role is to acquire most of the abandoned rail corridor for the Chippewa Valley Trail System and to develop and operate the Red Cedar and Chippewa River Trails. Local governments are expected to develop and maintain their trail segments.
Primary trail developments include decking bridges, trail surfacing, parking and rest area development. A major development project is replacement of a bridge trestle (estimated cost of $450,000). Total Department development costs are estimated at $876,000. Local government's estimated development costs are estimated at $75,000, although they will undoubtedly apply to the Department for community assistance grants and other funding sources.

The Department will assume operational costs for the Red Cedar and Chippewa River Trails at an estimated $65,000 annually. Operational costs for the Urban and Old Abe Trail segments will be borne by the local partners at an estimated $65,000, although this amount could vary depending on the level of service and development they provide.

The plan was developed over a four-year period with input from an ad hoc committee comprised of local government officials, community planners, user groups, a multi-disciplinary Department Master Planning Task Force and individual community members. Open house public meetings were held to identify issues, uses and solicit public opinion. Individuals and organized groups attended the meetings to offer suggestions for the plan.

When a draft plan was completed, the Department placed copies of the plan for public review in all the communities along the entire system. In addition, the Department public noticed and sponsored a listening session for comments on the proposed plan. Fifty-four people attended the listening session. Also, written comments include about 100 letters in support of the draft master plan, 17 letters for multi-use including horse trails, and a petition signed by over 800 residents from neighboring communities specifically expressing interest in developing the Old Abe Trail as a bike trail to be consistent with other segments of the Chippewa Valley State Trail System.

The only significant controversies for the plan involves horse trails and hunting along the Old Abe Trail. Nine of the fifty-four people attending the listening session were local horseback riders that feel the entire Old Abe Trail should be open for horseback riding. As written, the plan proposes 6 miles of new horse trails parallel to the existing trail. This segment of the corridor is not in a wetland and will support the parallel trail concept. North of Jim Falls to Cornell there are numerous wetlands which would not support the horse trails. To resolve this issue, Department staff met frequently with horse trail enthusiasts, and additional horse trails are being planned on other Department properties in the area.

In addition, representatives from local sportsmen's clubs and the Conservation Congress expressed strong support for hunting on the Old Abe Trail. We believe hunting and trapping should be provided on that portion of the trail between Jim Falls and Cornell, and this is shown in the final draft of the plan.
# Master Planning Task Force

## OLD ABE AND URBAN TRAILS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Dunn</td>
<td>Wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dean Gulickson</td>
<td>Warden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tom Harris</td>
<td>Warden</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bill Krohnalski</td>
<td>Real Estate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joe Kurz</td>
<td>Fisheries</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brian Marinelio</td>
<td>Forestry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mike Ries*</td>
<td>Landscape Architect/Planner</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jean Rygiel</td>
<td>Trails Coordinator</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jack Tritt</td>
<td>Solid Waste</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jake VansterVoort</td>
<td>Community Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dave Weitz</td>
<td>Information Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dennis Kulhanek</td>
<td>Parks Planner</td>
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## CHIPPEWA RIVER TRAIL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Cole</td>
<td>Wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jim Janowak</td>
<td>Trail Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark Brenn</td>
<td>Warden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jay Jordan</td>
<td>Forestry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mike Ries*</td>
<td>Landscape Architect/Planner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jean Rygiel</td>
<td>Trails Coordinator</td>
</tr>
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</table>

## RED CEDAR TRAIL

<table>
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<tr>
<td>John Cole</td>
<td>Wildlife</td>
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<td>Jim Holzer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mike Ries*</td>
<td>Landscape Architect/Planner</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jean Rygiel</td>
<td>Trails Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rob Strand</td>
<td>Environmental Impact Coordinator</td>
</tr>
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* Task Force Team Leader
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The Department proposes to establish the 70-mile-long Chippewa Valley State Trail System by combining four existing state rail-trail corridors, namely, the Old Abe State Recreation Trail, Urban State Park Trail, Chippewa River State Recreation Trail, and Red Cedar State Park Trail (Figure 1). All four state trail segments (hereafter referred to as Trail) were individually authorized for acquisition by the Natural Resources Board (NRB) over the past 20 years.

Specifically, the Old Abe Trail, which runs from Cornell to Chippewa Falls, was authorized in 1990. This nearly 20-mile-long corridor has an acreage goal of 320 acres. A proposed addition of 235 acres would result in a new acreage goal of 555 acres. The Urban Trail corridor, which runs 15 miles from the northeast corner of Chippewa Falls to the southwest corner of Eau Claire, was authorized by the Board in May 1994 with a project acreage goal of 122 acres. The Chippewa River Trail, which proceeds from the southwest corner of Eau Claire westerly to the Red Cedar junction, is approximately 20 miles long and has an acreage goal of 350 acres. It was authorized in May 1985 with the initial master plan being approved in July 1990. The Red Cedar Trail is approximately 15 miles long, has a goal of 375 acres, and runs from the Red Cedar junction north to Menomonie. The NRB authorized this trail project in December 1973, and the master plan was approved in 1976. Portions of the railroad corridor reverted to private ownership when the railroad abandoned the corridor. Acquisition of these reversionary gaps occurred over a 10-year period following completion of the Master Plan. There were also some small tracts acquired, including landlocked, lowland river frontage, and upland sites used for an interpretive site and points of access for maintenance. These totaled 62 acres, and it is proposed to increase the acreage goal by this amount so the acreage goal corresponds to the Department's ownership. The new goal would be 437 acres. The proposed total project acreage goal for the 70-mile-long Chippewa Valley State Trail System is 1,464 acres.

The master plan will consolidate, integrate, and promote better coordination of the planning, development, budgeting, operations, and management of these four trails by addressing common issues as one regionally significant state trail system. Each trail will, however, retain its individual name/identity, thus allowing historical recognition and operations (i.e., Red Cedar Trail and Chippewa River Trail), local partnerships taking the lead role in development, operations, and maintenance (i.e., Urban Trail), or a combination of partnership lead role and geographic identifier (i.e., Old Abe Trail). Individualized trail segment names also allow for citizen, government, tourism, and commercial interests, as well as friends groups and users, to more closely identify with and promote "their trail."

The Chippewa Valley State Trail System will be a cooperative effort among the Department of Natural Resources and its partners, including the cities of Cornell, Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire, and Menomonie, as well as other communities, towns, and counties transected by the trail route. The DNR's role is to acquire most of the abandoned rail corridor for the Chippewa Valley Trail System and to develop and operate the Red Cedar and Chippewa River Trails. Local governments are expected to develop and maintain their trail segments including the Urban and Old Abe Trails. Local units of government have signed resolutions in support of the trail system and are in various stages of trail planning, construction, operations, and maintenance.
The Old Abe Trail and portions of the Urban Trail have been, or will be, purchased by the Department and will be developed, managed, and operated by local units of government or other partners in cooperation with the Department. Those portions of the trail that have been acquired by the Department before formulation and adoption of cooperative agreements will be held in an undeveloped condition until agreements are reached. Some segments of the overall trail system will be purchased directly by local units of government. For instance, the City of Eau Claire purchased and is operating a 2.5-mile section of the Urban Trail within its corporate limits and has acquired 1.9 miles of additional right-of-way. In the near future, they are expected to acquire an additional six miles of right-of-way from the Department of Transportation (DOT) which currently holds title to the abandoned Wisconsin Central Railroad rail line located between Eau Claire’s Seymour Road and Peterson Road in the Town of Hallie. The City of Eau Claire will also develop a two-plus-mile length of the Urban Trail from Birch Street to Eddy Lane in the near future.

All lands have been purchased for the Red Cedar and Chippewa River Trails. For the Old Abe Trail, the Department proposes to increase the acreage goal by 235 acres (for a new goal of 955 acres). This will allow the Department to purchase the land located between the trail and that portion of the Chippewa River known as the Old Abe Flowage from just north of Jim Falls to near Cobban to protect and preserve the Chippewa River shoreline and avoid possible future conflicts from development occurring between the trail and the river. Up to 10.9 miles of rail corridor remain to be acquired to complete the Urban Trail. The estimated DNR acquisition costs could range from $532,000 for acquiring the entire 10.9 miles of rail corridor down to $219,000 for acquiring 4.4 miles of corridor. The latter is the most likely scenario because the cities of Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire may purchase part of the Urban Trail themselves.

The Department of Natural Resources has been responsible for the development of the Red Cedar and Chippewa River Trails. To date, over $1 million has been spent on these two trails connecting Menomonie to Eau Claire. Primary trail developments include decked bridges, trail surfacing, parking and rest area development. Generally, development costs are estimated to range from $10,000-25,000 per mile. Future development costs for the DNR are estimated at $876,000. Local government’s estimated development costs are $575,000, although they will undoubtedly apply to the Department for community assistance grants and other funding sources.

Operational costs associated with the Red Cedar and Chippewa River Trails are assigned to the Department of Natural Resources. Operational costs for the Urban and Old Abe Trail segments will be borne by the local partners. Based on past experience, operations costs range on average from $1,500 to $2,000 per mile per year. Therefore, DNR operation costs are estimated at $65,000. Local government’s trail operations and maintenance costs could be higher or lower than $65,000 based on the level of service and development they provide.
Extensive public involvement has been solicited and obtained in preparation of this master plan. DNR staff have met numerous times with local officials and concerned citizens and have held public comment forums. The feedback indicates there is strong local support for the regional trail concept. Because of the many units of government involved, the complexity of this trail associated with use, development, and operations, and the fact that the Chippewa Valley State Trail system is composed of four state trails, the Department is taking the lead in preparing this master plan with the cooperation and assistance of those involved.

This state trail system will help to promote tourism and economic development in the cities, villages, and counties in the region. It will also provide a significant resource for local commuting and recreation.

Beginning with the Elroy-Sparta Trail in 1965, the Natural Resources Board created the State Trail Program to help meet a statutory mission for a balanced system of state park areas. Wisconsin is a national leader in converting abandoned railroads into recreational trails. Today there are 62 "rails-to-trails" in Wisconsin. Increasingly, we are providing these trails through partnerships with local units of government and other entities.
II. GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

GOAL
To provide 70 continuous miles of designated state trail, alone and with partners, promoting activities that are in harmony with the resources and purposes of the property and which protect and conserve those resources for present and future generations.

OBJECTIVES
1. Provide necessary trail improvements to accommodate 145,000 bicyclists.
2. Provide necessary improvements to accommodate 80,000 hikers. This includes walking, jogging, and in-line skating.
3. Provide winter use opportunities for 21,000 snowmobilers.
4. Provide winter use opportunities for 7,500 cross-country skiers.
5. Provide a secondary trail within the corridor to accommodate 1,000 horseback riding participant days.
6. Permit 4,500 participant days for small game hunting, trapping, and deer hunting.

Additional Benefits
1. Provide a connecting link to the metropolitan bike/pedestrian ways within Menomonie, Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, and Cornell.
2. Provide for activities such as berry picking, bird watching, general nature study, and fishing in streams, rivers, and other waterways that adjoin the trail.
3. Provide a connecting link to state trails, parks, wildlife areas, county and municipal recreation facilities, and bike routes as appropriate.

The Chippewa Valley State Trail System will have multiple uses: primary activities associated with hiking and biking, wintertime uses including snowmobiling and cross country skiing. Secondary uses include horseback riding, hunting and trapping, as well as other compatible non-motorized uses. An estimated 260,000 people will use the 70-mile long trail annually (see Table 1).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Participants per Year per Trail Segment</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Red Cedar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biking</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hiking (including pleasure walking, jogging, in-line skating, pedestrian activities)</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowmobiling</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cross-country skiing</td>
<td>4,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Horsetack Riding</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trapping &amp; Hunting</td>
<td>1,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
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Total estimated annual users: 259,000
III. PROPOSED MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLANS

A. Land Acquisition and Ownership Goal

Four trails, including the Red Cedar, Chippewa River, Urban, and Old Abe, make up the 70-mile-long Chippewa Valley Sate Trail System. The proposed total project acreage goal is 1464 acres. A review of the individual trail segments shows the following:

1. Old Abe Trail - The Old Abe Trail, which runs from Cornell to Chippewa Falls, presently has an acreage goal of 330 acres (Figure 2). The trail is about 20 miles long. It is proposed to enlarge this trail by 235 acres to a new goal of 555 acres. The additional acreage is being acquired to protect river frontage lands located from Jim Falls to Cobban between the trail right-of-way and that portion of the Chippewa River known as the Old Abe flowage. This land will be purchased to prevent development of rural residential sites along the scenic Chippewa River and for auxiliary trail uses such as fishing, picnicking, and scenic viewing. Acquisition will also protect and preserve habitat along the Old Abe flowage. The estimated acquisition costs are $82,250 with property taxes estimated at under $1000 per year.

The Department assumed responsibility for two privately held leases upon acquiring the 20-mile-long Old Abe Trail corridor. One lease is for industrial use and the second is for commercial agricultural uses. Each of these leases will be evaluated and acted upon on an individual basis. In one instance, a land exchange will take place; in the other, the Department may sell the leased land or continue the lease as appropriate.

A land-use plan has been prepared for the Chippewa County-owned farmland located on the northeast side of Chippewa Falls in preparation for sale of that real estate. Since the rail-trail corridor traverses approximately one mile of that property, the Department will work with the county to review alternatives and determine the best alignment for roving the trail through that parcel. These discussions are continuing.

2. Urban Trail - The Natural Resources Board authorized the Urban Trail in May 1994 (Figure 3). It also approved formation of partnerships for the development, operation, and maintenance of the Urban Trail. This trail is about 15 miles long, encompassing 122 acres. The trail runs from Chippewa Falls to Eau Claire. The majority of this proposed trail is located on former railroad right-of-way that is currently owned by the Department of Transportation and the Wisconsin Central Railroad.
The Wisconsin Central Railroad has prepared a "Super Trail Plan" promoting the exchange of trackage rights for that portion of track between Peterson Road and the rail line in Chippewa Falls. That track would be exchanged with the Union Pacific, formerly Chicago-Northwestern. Either one of those lines would provide a trail corridor (upon abandonment) which is in keeping with the Urban Trail Feasibility Study approved by the Natural Resources Board in May 1994. However, the existing Wisconsin Central rail line provides the best linkage potential for connecting to existing and proposed local recreation facilities and, therefore, is the most desirable route. The "Super Trail Plan" also addresses the potential future Wild River Trail which runs from Ambridge to Chippewa Falls. This trail would link the Chippewa Valley Trail System to the northwest region of the state.

The Department does not anticipate actually acquiring all portions of the Urban Trail, as the cities of Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire plan to purchase those segments of the right-of-way within their jurisdiction. The Department will likely purchase only 4.4 miles of trail. The Department does, however, have authority to acquire all 10.9 miles necessary to complete the 15-mile link as a "failsafe" measure. The estimated remaining acquisition costs range from $219,000 (4.4 miles) - $532,000 (all 10.9 miles of trail).

3. **Chippewa River Trail** - Acquisition of the Chippewa River Trail was authorized by the Natural Resources Board in May 1985 (Figure 4). The 20-mile-long corridor extends from the southwest city limits of Eau Claire near Short Street, to the Red Cedar junction at the southern end of the Red Cedar Trail near the confluence of the Chippewa and Red Cedar Rivers. Seventeen miles are owned in fee title. The Department has obtained an easement on the remaining three miles of the corridor which transects Northern States Power Company lands within the Dunn County Energy Park near the Red Cedar junction. The trail has an acreage goal of 350 acres, and all the railroad lands have been acquired.

In addition to the land acquisition in fee and easement, the Department has obtained a deed for the Chippewa River bridge located within the City of Eau Claire near Clairemont Avenue. Presently, the state is responsible for developing, operating, and maintaining that section of city-owned trail corridor from the Chippewa River bridge south to Short Street. The details of this city-state agreement are included in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Department of Transportation, Department of Natural Resources, and the City of Eau Claire (see appendix A for the MOU).

Northern States Power Company (NSP) holds a perpetual easement on the entire trail corridor from Red Cedar junction to Eau Claire. NSP has rights to place utilities (overhead and underground) within the trail right-of-way. The Department is subject to the provisions contained in that agreement (see Appendix A).
4. Red Cedar Trail - Acquisition of the Red Cedar Trail (436.93 acres) was completed in the early 1980's. Since then, the nearly 15-mile-long trail has been operational from the Red Cedar Junction north to the Red Cedar depot on Highway 29 (Figure 4). The City of Menomonie and the Department have entered into a use agreement whereby the trail north of Highway 29 has been developed and operated by the City of Menomonie. This trail section provides a major connector route to Menomonie's trail system.

Portions of the railroad corridor reverted to private ownership when the railroad abandoned the corridor. Acquisition of these reversionary gaps occurred over a 10-year period following completion of the Master Plan. There were also some small tracts acquired, including landlocked, lowland river frontage, and upland sites used for an interpretive site and points of access for maintenance. These totaled 62 acres, and it is proposed to increase the acreage goal by this amount so the acreage goal corresponds to the Department's ownership. The new goal would be 437 acres.

B. Designation and Use

It is recommended that the Chippewa Valley State Trail System be designated as a state recreation area in some areas and a state park in others. The reason for the separate designations is that small game hunting and trapping can occur in recreation areas, but is normally not allowed in state parks. Primary recreational activities would include hiking, biking, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing, and in one section horseback riding. Hunting and trapping will also be allowed in designated locations. Specifically, the section of the Red Cedar Trail south of County Trunk Highway Y through the Dunnville Wildlife Area, the portion of the Chippewa River Trail from its junction with the Red Cedar Trail to the Village of Caryville and the section of Old Abe Trail from Jim Falls north to Cornell are state recreation area trails and are open for small game and deer-gun hunting and trapping. If the provision for hunting and trapping generates conflicts with any other use activity, the recreation area designation allows specific geographic and time zones to be established to regulate use as described in section 23.091 of the Wisconsin State Statutes. Hunting will not be allowed in areas within the Chippewa River Trail east from Caryville to Eau Claire, the Red Cedar State Park Trail north of County Highway Y, nor within the Urban State Park Trail or from Chippewa Falls north to Jim Falls on the Old Abe Trail sections of the Chippewa Valley State Trail System.

C. Development

Overall development of the Chippewa Valley State Trail System will include clearing and raising of trestles, as well as surfacing the trail tread with a 10-foot-wide layer of either finely crushed limestone, asphalt slurry seal and stone, hotmix blacktop, or comparable surfacing material. Parking lots, rest areas, and other associated facilities will be developed by the DNR or in cooperation with local partners (Figure 1).
Specifically, city park facilities in Cornell will be used in conjunction with the Old Abe Trail (Figure 2). Camping and day-use facilities are available at Brunet Island State Park. Proceeding south along the Old Abe Trail, development and use of joint parking and rest area facilities will be pursued with the Village of Jim Falls and the Town of Anson. Some parking and rest area facilities may be needed by the Water's Edge (near CTH O) and Highway 178 near Chippewa Falls. Such facilities would be developed on Department lands at available and maintained by the operating entity. Facilities for camping and day-use are available at Lake Wissota State Park, located within two miles of the Old Abe Trail. Some form of trail linkage will be developed. Department personnel have asked the Chippewa County Highway Commissioners to consider including bike lanes on any future County Trunk Highway O renovations between the Old Abe Trail and Lake Wissota State Park. An off-road trail segment will be surfaced within Lake Wissota State Park to link the Old Abe Trail to park facilities associated with the day-use/beach areas and the campground.

As the trail enters Chippewa Falls, the local city parks, especially these facilities in Irvine Park, will be used in conjunction with the Urban Trail (Figure 3). South of Chippewa Falls, a Department of Transportation (DOT) wayside and a township park are available for trail visitors as these facilities are relatively close in proximity to the Urban Trail. A major trail head for the entire Chippewa Valley Trail System is under consideration by the City of Eau Claire. Two sites are presently being evaluated; one is at a park adjacent to the Chippewa River in the downtown business district and the other is on Short Street. Proceeding west/southwest through the city, park facilities and commercial establishments can be utilized by those on the Urban Trail.

To the south and west of Eau Claire along the Chippewa River Trail (Figure 4), a DOT wayside on Highway 83 provides water, parking, picnicking, and restroom facilities. The Department of Natural Resources will initially develop a 50-stall parking lot/rest area facility with future expansion providing up to 100 vehicle parking in the Village of Carlyville which is about 10 miles west of Eau Claire. West of Carlyville, a small parking lot will also be developed by the DNR, possibly in conjunction with a Duna County boat launch site near Meridian. From there the trail proceeds west and finally turns north onto the Red Cedar Trail (Figure 4). Rustic camping, including 20 mowed sites each with a fire ring and picnic table and one vault toilet, well, and information board, could be provided near the Red Cedar junction for about $50,000. However, it is the Department's intent to work with the private sector and have private business develop a campground to meet the needs of visitors to this segment of the regional trail system. If the private sector does not meet this need, then and only then would the DNR consider providing trail user camping facilities. A boat launch with parking lot is located just west of the County Trunk Highway Y bridge on Dunnville Wildlife Area lands. A toilet and drinking water will be added to the area. Further north, the Department has constructed a rest area with parking lot, restroom, and drinking water in the Village of Dunnville. A small wayside with parking at Irvington will be built by the DNR. Finally, a trailhead facility is located at the Red Cedar depot within the City of Menomonie along Highway 29. From here the city trail system begins utilizing part of the Red Cedar Trail corridor which eventually links to other city trails.
As can be seen by this brief description, partnerships and joint use and development of facilities has been and will continue to be a major factor in developing the Chippewa Valley State Trail System.

Areas proposed for major development will be reviewed for the presence of endangered and/or threatened wild animal and plant species. If any endangered/threatened species or rare habitats are found to occur in these areas, the Department will consider and implement appropriate protection and preservation measures. Prior to any major ground disturbing activities within the trail right-of-way, the Department will consult with the State Historical Society to determine whether archaeological and/or historical testing is warranted.

Total development cost to date for constructing facilities on the Red Cedar and Chippewa River Trails is over $1 million. No state park and trail development funds have been expended for the Old Abe or Urban sections of the Chippewa Valley State Trail System. See Table 2 for a summary of DNR Future Trail Development and Cost Estimates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 2</th>
<th>Future DNR Trail Development Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Old Abe Trail</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Replace Chippewa River Trestle</td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Urban Trail</strong></td>
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<td>No direct costs</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Chippewa R. Trail</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Caryville and Merideon rest areas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caryville future parking lot expansion as needed</td>
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<td>Fencing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rustic camping (if needed)</td>
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<td><strong>Red Cedar Trail</strong></td>
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<td>Irvington rest area</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL ALL TRAILS</td>
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</tr>
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1. **Old Abe Trail** - Presently, the Old Abe Trail has a partnership with the Chippewa County. The County obtained DNR snowmobile grant program funds and arranged to have the Chippewa County Conservation Corps deck and rail the trestles in 1994. The Chippewa Valley Snowmobile Association, in cooperation with the County, has also completed other trail maintenance and development projects so that the corridor could be opened to snowmobiling starting in the winter of 1994. Further good relations with partners are anticipated in developing and operating the Old Abe Trail in accordance with the overall mission of the Chippewa Valley State Trail System.

2. **Urban Trail** - It is expected that the Urban Trail will be developed by the cities of Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire, and the Town of Hallie. To date, the City of Eau Claire has spent over $1 million to acquire land and develop their rail-to-trail system. The trail has urban amenities including: asphalt surfacing, lighting, shelters, rest areas, and extensive landscaping. The city will soon expend an additional $200,000 of Intermodal Surface Transportation Enhancement Act (ISTEA) grant funds to expand the trail by two miles. Future funding will be obtained by the city for trail expansion and trailhead facilities.

   The City of Chippewa Falls recently finished their Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan (1995). They identified routes through the city utilizing on-street and off-street corridors to connect the Old Abe and Urban Trail segments. Cost estimates for implementing this plan have been prepared and funds for construction will be pursued by the City of Chippewa Falls.

   The two to four-mile segment of trail that runs through the Town of Hallie will have to be a joint venture between the Department and Hallie. Trail development funding will be sought by the township for the two to four miles of trail within their jurisdiction. Once the trail is developed, it is anticipated the Town of Hallie will operate it.

   The expense for completing development on Old Abe and Urban Trail sections of the Chippewa Valley Trail is unknown, as the type and number of amenities to be provided by each of the partners has not yet been determined. Local units of government have a variety of funding sources available to them for trail projects through programs such as DNR stewardship acquisition and development of local parks grants and the Department of Transportation.

3. **Chippewa River Trail** - The trail was officially opened for use from the City of Eau Claire to the Red Cedar Junction (south end of Red Cedar Trail) in June 1996. The Department has expended about $750,000 to develop this 20-mile trail to date. Additional funds will be spent to construct parking lots and rest areas at Cryeville and Meriedean.

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4. **Red Cedar Trail** - Most of the major developments including decking and railing trestles, surfacing, rest area, and trail head facilities, have been completed on the Red Cedar Trail. The trail has been open to the public since the mid-1980's and is receiving 40,000+ users per year. The depot in Menomonie (operated by the Menomonie Chamber of Commerce) has been remodeled and serves as a trailhead and tourist information center.

D. **Management and Operations**

The Urban and Old Abe Trail segments of the Chippewa Valley State Trail System will be managed by local units of government, either directly on the portions they own, or under the provisions of a cooperative agreement for the portions owned by the Department. Local managing agency ordinances and laws will be enforced on the trail. Provisions of Code 45 could also be adopted by local governments through their own local ordinances.

A portion of Old Abe Trail from Jim Falls south to County Trunk Highway O (near the Chippewa River) will be open to horse riding. The riding surface will be on a separate tread located off the main trail. This horse riding trail will either be developed by the operating agency with a user fee charged or by the horse interests through an agreement whereby they develop and maintain the trail to Department standards as an in-kind payment in lieu of a user fee.

The Department has a number of other partners working closely with them on this regional trail system. Besides the many governmental units that surround the trail corridor, there are also close working relationships with friends groups, service clubs, and others who support the trail concept. We anticipate additional revenue for the trail coming from monies raised by these friends groups. Civic groups have been involved with "Adopt-a-Trail," clean up, and other projects to beautify and provide amenities along the trail. Similarly, efforts have been coordinated with adjacent businesses and the Department of Transportation to provide highway underpasses and trail alignments that increase safety for those utilizing the trail system.

The Chippewa River Trail and Red Cedar Trail are operated and maintained by the Department of Natural Resources. Currently, personnel, equipment, and operation funds from the Red Cedar Trail budget are being used to run these two trails. They are managed by the Chippewa River Trail Work Unit. Primary maintenance and law enforcement is the responsibility of the property superintendent and the work unit leader.

Additional staff needed to manage these two trails when they become fully operational will include one Park Ranger II and one seven-month seasonal Park Ranger II.
Approximately $65,000 per year will be needed by the DNR to operate and maintain the Chippewa River and Red Cedar Trail portions of the Chippewa Valley State Trail System. This includes Limited Term Employee salaries, maintenance, vehicles, travel, services, and supplies. It does not include major trail surface repair costs or erosion control which will need to be covered through major facility maintenance funding. Once the trail becomes operational, a user fee will be charged as applicable. Sale outlets for the bicyclist’s trail pass will be located in communities along or near the trail. Snowmobile registration fees will be used as appropriate to fund winter use and maintenance costs on those portions open to snowmobiling.

There will be no direct operational cost to the Department for the Urban and Old Abe sections of the Chippewa Valley State Trail System. The local units of government and managing agencies will be the operators and managers of the trail. Based on experience for other Western District trails, annual operations costs to local governments are estimated at approximately $1,500 to $2,000 per mile, for a total of $65,000.

Besides actively managing the Red Cedar and Chippewa River Trails, the DNR also oversees a coordinated effort of work done by partners on the Old Abe Trail and is involved in joint planning ventures on the Urban Trail. Regardless of future responsibilities for trail management and operation, Department staff will continue to communicate with other trail and outdoor recreation providers about statewide and regional trail system needs and priorities. Regular meetings will be held with the local trail planners and local government and friends groups to share information on facilities planning, development, and operations. The Department will continue its role of acquiring corridors, but jointly developing, operating, and maintaining new state trails through a mutual agreement among the Department, counties, municipalities, and other trail providers. It will also communicate and promote these trail systems in conjunction with the Department of Tourism, local operating units, and other interests for the economic development and recreation they provide. For example, the Department is currently working with the Menomonie Chamber of Commerce, which is operating the Red Cedar depot as a tourist information center during the summer months, to promote the trail and surrounding area. We are also actively working with the Chamber of Commerce Convention and Visitor’s Bureau and friends groups in the cities of Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls to promote the local and regional trail concept.

The trail system will be routinely inspected by Department staff in conjunction with our partners. Standard maintenance procedures will insure that the trail tread, signage, and other related facilities are kept uniform and in good condition.
E. Vegetation

Various methods, including cutting, mowing, and limited use of herbicides, will be used to manage the trail corridor's vegetation. Most of the tree and shrub growth will go unmanaged; however, some selective cutting will be necessary to provide vistas of the surrounding landscape and to keep the corridor from becoming an enclosed green tunnel. A narrow strip of vegetation on either side of the surfaced trail tread will be mowed to control woody vegetation and maintain turf.

Remnant prairies will be maintained and enhanced as the trail's grassland and prairie areas provide wildlife habitat and visual appeal. Controlled burning and/or cutting will be used to control woody vegetation and to maintain the prairie species. The Department will also plant native tree and shrub species within the trail right-of-way where necessary for shade, screening, and general landscape beautification. The extent to which these actions are carried out will depend on available personnel and funding, as well as the use of volunteers and contributions.

A detailed biological inventory for the entire trail network has not been completed. However, a review of the Natural Heritage Inventory has been conducted. A list of flora that generally can be found within the region surrounding the trail or that have been specifically identified within the trail corridor can be found in Appendix B of this report.

F. Wildlife

A variety of wildlife management techniques will be used throughout the trail corridor as personnel, funding, volunteers, and contributions allow. For instance, artificial nesting boxes could be erected and maintained within the trail corridor near wetlands, streams, and rivers for use by woodducks, hooded mergansers, screech owls, great crested fly catchers, and other birds. Bluebird houses will also be erected along more open areas such as in the stretches of grassland. Most of the snags at the edges of the trail corridor, which are leaning away from the trail, will be maintained for a variety of species including woodpeckers, raccoons, raptors, flying squirrels, and chickadees. Snags that must be cut down for safety reasons will be moved to the edge of the trail to provide habitat for reptiles and amphibians. Wind breaks or other shrub areas will be planted to serviceberry, nannyberry, highbush cranberry, mixed crab, and/or grey dogwood. These shrubs are heavily used by a variety of wildlife species for food and cover.

Dams built by beaver which plug culverts and creeks or drainageways running under the trail will be removed. This will reduce and/or eliminate flooding of adjacent farm fields and trail washouts. Beaver culverts will be inserted in the dams as needed to allow passage of water. If this is not successful, other beaver management efforts including trapping may have to be initiated.
Substantial hunting pressure exists in the Dunnville Wildlife Area for ducks, pheasants, squirrels, rabbits, raccoon, fox, and whitetail deer. Of lesser importance is the hunting of geese. Small and large game hunting pressure is also quite high between the Red Cedar junction and Caryville (Figure 4). Fur trapping in the wildlife area centers on muskrats, mink, and occasionally beaver. The Dunnville Wildlife Area, which surrounds the southern two miles of the Red Cedar Trail, is used for hunting, and nature study. Most of the 3,649-acre wildlife area is presently in state ownership and located east of the trail right-of-way. Small and large game gun hunting and trapping also occur on the Old Abe Trail.

G. Fisheries

There are many streams located near or crossed by the Chippewa Valley State Trail System. While not part of the trail system, the streams provide recreation for some trail users. The primary species of interest to anglers in the Chippewa River are walleye, muskellunge, smallmouth bass, channel catfish, flathead catfish, and black crappie. There is a special six-week angling season for lake sturgeon from early September to mid-October. Fish populations in the Chippewa River are affected by the operation of the six hydropower dams on the lower Chippewa River. The primary concerns with hydropower are flowage water level fluctuations, downstream flow fluctuations, downstream fish movement through the dams or powerhouses, and the inability of fish to move upstream through the dams. These issues and more are currently being dealt with through the federal relicensing of the hydropower facilities.

The greatest threat to small streams which cross the entire trail system is from nonpoint source pollution. Cropland erosion, livestock grazing, and urban runoff degrade the habitat and water quality of small stream tributaries along the Chippewa River. Trout streams suffer greatly, since trout and other associated coldwater fish species are intolerant of severe changes to their environment. In the Duncan Creek and Loves Creek watersheds, lands adjacent to the streams in the watershed are being purchased in fee, and easements by the DNR and local units of government provide a stream bank buffer from nonpoint source elements.

In the Red Cedar River, the American eel, blue sucker, and paddlefish are classified as special concern species in Wisconsin, meaning that they are being monitored to insure continuing viable populations. The upper reaches of Gilbert and Irving Creeks have been stocked with brook and/or brown trout in the past. There has been no stocking within two miles of the Red Cedar Trail. Popular fishing spots in the locale include the Red Cedar River at the mouth of Gilbert, Irving, and Varney creeks, and also at the Highway D bridge at Irvington. Catfish, walleye, and smallmouth bass are the species most sought after by anglers.
H. Education and Interpretation

Development along the trail corridor will include interpretive signs and displays to explain the cultural, historical, and natural features found within and adjacent to the trail corridor. Major points of interest are be found in the cities of Cornell, Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire, and Menomonie. Many of the historical and cultural interests relate to the logging industry. For instance, the stacker in Cornell’s Mill Yard Park is a one-of-a-kind derek that was used for log processing during the lumbering era. The City of Cornell is restoring the stacker and will include historical displays covering the logging era. The estimated DNR costs are $2,000.

I. Public Involvement in the Planning Process

Historically, master planning for segments of the Chippewa Valley State Trail System began in August 1975 with the first public meeting regarding the Red Cedar State Trail. Subsequent meetings were held prior to the project being approved by the Natural Resources Board in 1976. Following that, the Department formed a partnership with the City of Menomonie to open a tourist information center in the Red Cedar depot facility and has also formed a Friends group. Most recently, Department trail and planning personnel met with public officials and citizens at an open house listening session to gather trail concerns. These actions have kept the Red Cedar Trail in the public’s eye through the present time.

The Chippewa River Trail was first conceived in the early 1980’s. Public involvement for that master planning effort began in 1985 and continued until the draft master plan was approved by the Natural Resources Board in July 1990. There was and is great support for this trail as it links Menomonie to Eau Claire.

Considerable public involvement has been solicited and obtained in preparation of the feasibility studies and preliminary master plan for the Urban and Old Abe sections of the Chippewa Valley State Trail System. DNR staff have met numerous times with all involved local officials and have held public comment forums. The reading has been one of very strong local support. For these reasons, as well as the numerous complex issues associated with this trail system, the need for consistency of use, and the number of units of government involved, the Department has taken the lead in preparing the master plan.
J. Interagency Cooperation

There are currently six DOT-sponsored highway/bridge improvement projects which have significant impact on the Chippewa Valley State Trail System.

- In Cornell, the Department is working with the Department of Transportation, City of Cornell, Chippewa County, and other interests to raise the trail trestle thus providing greater vehicular clearance on Highway 64. This will eliminate the need to detour heavy truck traffic through Cornell’s central business district.

- The City of Chippewa Falls will construct an east crossing of the Chippewa River to connect the city’s southeastern and northeastern sections. The Department is working with DOT and the city to not only identify feasible linkage routes, but also to provide sufficient space on the bridge and within the road corridor to provide a trail connector.

- Just south of Chippewa Falls, over the Urban Trail section of the Chippewa Valley State Trail System, is the proposed Highway 29 realignment. DOT, DNR, and other interests are working together to ensure that an off-grade crossing is provided for the trail.

- Near the Village of Dunnville, Dunn County is proposing to replace the County Trunk Highway Y bridge over the Red Cedar River. Department personnel are working with the county to ensure that bicycle/pedestrian and snowmobile interests are addressed in the bridge plan.

- The Department is nearing completion of a trail underpass for the Highway 25 bridge located in the Village of Downsville. This will increase user safety on the Red Cedar Trail.

- The Department is working with the City of Eau Claire, DOT, and American Materials on the Short Street bridge project. This project will include an underpass associated with rerouting the city portion of the Chippewa River Trail. The development will result in eliminating an on-grade road crossing and conflicts and safety concerns for trail users as they pass through the American Materials aggregate operation.
K. Access and Use by Persons with Disabilities

All trail facilities including drinking fountains, rest rooms, parking, telephones, etc., will be accessible to people with disabilities. The trail, because of its nearly level grade, will be very accessible to and usable by those who use wheelchairs and other mobility aids. The use of motorized conveyances (other than wheelchairs) for people with severe mobility impairments will be evaluated on an individual basis. Nature interpretation labels and/or brochures will have large print to insure readability by those with visual impairments. The Department’s Design Standards and federal Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) will be followed in facility construction and trail programs and services.
IV. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A. Location

The Chippewa Valley State Trail system is a 70-mile off-road rail-to-trail corridor situated on a northeast to southwest axis in west central Wisconsin within Chippewa, Dunn, and Eau Claire counties (see Figure 1).

Beginning at the entrance to Brunet Island State Park in Cornell, the trail proceeds in a southwesterly direction through Cobber, Jim Falls, Chippewa Falls, and the Town of Hallie to Eau Claire. It then proceeds in a west/southwesterly direction through the communities of Caryville and Meridian to a point known as the Red Cedar junction (a point near the confluence of the Red Cedar and Chippewa Rivers). At this junction, the trail turns north and runs upstream along the Red Cedar River as it passes through the communities of Dunnville, Downs ville, and Irvington, before reaching its terminus in the City of Menomonie.

Total population within a 1-1/2 hour drive of the trail exceeds 2 million people. Immediately adjacent to the trail are the cities of Cornell, Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire, and Menomonie. The Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, Menomonie area has well over 150,000 residents.

Major access to the trail is provided by Interstate 94. Other major highways in the region from north to south include: Highways 64 and 27 running through Cornell, Highway 29 running east/west through Chippewa Falls, Highway 53 from Interstate 94 to Chippewa Falls, Highways 12 and 85 south of Eau Claire, and Highways 29 and 25 near the Red Cedar segment of the trail. Secondary access is provided by a variety of more lightly traveled county and township roads.

Potential linkage with the Chippewa Valley State Trail System is provided by urban pedestrian bikeways in the cities of Menomonie, Eau Claire, Altoona, and Chippewa Falls. Good linkage potential also exists for connector routes to Lake Winnebago State Park and Brunet Island State Park. Connector routes utilizing local roads may be evaluated and, if found feasible, link the trail to the Tom Lavin Wildlife Management Area near Jim Falls and to the Dunnville Wildlife Management Area on the south end of the Red Cedar Trail.

A marked bike route on Highway 85 and local roads could connect Durand to the trail at the Red Cedar Junction. Pepin County and the City of Durand are extremely interested in linking their community to the trail system for recreation, tourism, and economic development. Other long-term trail opportunities to link this system to the other major state trail systems are being studied at this time as part of a Wisconsin State Trails Action Plan.
B. History of the Area

All of the railroad lines that make up the Chippewa Valley State Trail System were constructed in the mid to late 1800's. The purpose of the railroad was to connect various communities such as Menomonie, Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, and Cornell, with the Chippewa and Mississippi rivers that were used for shipping lumber. As the lumber market diminished, the use of the railroad grade was directed more towards general freight hauling. When this activity diminished, the railroad petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for abandonment.

The State Historical Society, as well as local county historical societies, indicate that due to the devastating effect of constructing the railroad in the mid 1880's, and the fact that most of the entire length of the trail is subject to flooding at one time or another, it seems unlikely that there would be much historic or prehistoric material found within the rail right-of-way.

C. Chronology of Property's Establishment and Development

The Chippewa Valley State Trail System is composed of four segments. Each has its own individual history and background. Beginning with the Red Cedar Trail, the Department acquired the grade in the early 1970's and began development in the early 1980's. The trail has been open and in use since the mid-1980's. The Chippewa River Trail segment is under development at the present time. It was acquired in the mid-1980's, master planned in the early 90's, and had the initial ten miles of trail open for the public use in 1994. Development from Caryville to Red Cedar junction was completed in June 1996 and opened shortly after. This completes the first two segments of the Chippewa Valley Trail System and provides a 35-mile-long off-grade trail connecting the cities of Menomonie and Eau Claire. Each of these communities will extend that state trail system by linking it to their individual community bike/pedestrian system.

The Old Abe Trail was acquired by the Department in the early 1990, and during subsequent years the Department has been working in cooperation with various partners to plan and open segments of the trail for a variety of uses. At the present time, Chippewa County, in conjunction with the Chippewa Valley Snowmobile Association, is operating the trail in winter from the Chippewa River just north of Chippewa Falls to the City of Cornell. They have used snowmobile funds to deck and rail the trestles and complete initial trail preparation for wintertime use.

The Urban Trail segment of the system was approved by the Natural Resources Board in May 1994. The cities of Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls both have prepared Bicycle Pedestrian Plans which identify routes for the Urban Trail segment of the Chippewa Valley State Trail System. Eau Claire has developed 2.5 miles of the trail to date, and will develop another two miles in the next year or so. The City of Chippewa Falls completed their Bicycle Pedestrian Plan in 1995. It will have a major impact on the alignment and development of the Urban Trail segment of the Chippewa Valley State Trail System through their community.
D. Past and Present Management Activities

Presently, the Red Cedar Trail is an active segment of the Chippewa Valley State Trail System. Similarly, twenty miles of Chippewa River Trail from Eau Claire to Red Cedar Junction were open to the public in June 1996.

The Old Abe Trail was closed to the public upon its acquisition in the early 1990's. Since that time, Chippewa County, in partnership with the Chippewa Valley Snowmobile Club and County WCC crew, constructed decking and railing, as well as initial trail clearing so that snowmobiles could be used beginning with the 1994-95 use season. The trail is officially closed to other uses at this time.

Currently, the Urban Trail is in transition, with portions of it being open in the City of Eau Claire, portions of it being owned by DOT in an undeveloped state in Eau Claire and the Town of Hallie, and portions of it in the City of Chippewa Falls being planned.
V. RESOURCE CAPABILITIES AND INVENTORY

A. Soils, Geology, and Hydrology

Due to the length and location of the Chippewa Valley State Trail System, the physical features vary noticeably. To begin with, the Wisconsin Glacier, the most recent glacier to reach Chippewa County, did not completely cover the county. Upon retreating, it deposited drift or till in large quantities in the form of terminal moraines across the northeast portion of the county and, more notably, from the northwest corner southeast to Jim Falls and then east to the county line. The terminal moraine is distinct in having a typically hilly appearance, a large number of kettle holes, bogs, irregularly shaped lakes, and large swamps. The geological formation which underlies this area is Pre-Cambrian (Igneous) crystalline rocks in the northeast part, beginning near Long Lake and extending south of Chippewa Falls and eastward to the county line. The bed of the Chippewa River upstream from Chippewa Falls has exposed portions of this bedrock. Soils in the Chippewa River valley adjacent to the trail are alluvial in origin, and are generally sandy, sandy loams, or silt loams. The railroad grade, however, is covered by a ballast of crushed rock and sand, as well as cinders and other mineral materials.

Unlike Chippewa County and the Old Abe Trail, the Red Cedar Trail in Dunn County is located at the northern edge of the 13,300-square-mile "driftless" area of the state that escaped the Wisconsin stages of glaciation. This area is unique because it was completely surrounded, yet untouched by the Wisconsin Glacier. The area is characterized by an eroded landscape featuring pronounced cuestased rock formations, prominent hilltops, numerous rock outcrops, and broad sandy river valleys.

The central section of the trail system, primarily in Eau Claire County, lies within the western upland region of Wisconsin and is on the northern edge of the driftless area. The oldest underlying rock formation is Pre-Cambrian granite, overlaid by younger sedimentary formations formed in a marine environment. These include Pre-Cambrian sandstones and Prairie de Chien dolomite.

Eau Claire and Chippewa counties are in the transitional area between the glaciated area to the north and unglaciated area to the south. The topography of the area around the Urban Trail and Chippewa River Trail is generally level and quite flat. However, hills and ridges can be seen in the distance. The Chippewa and Eau Claire Rivers and their tributaries have extensive floodplains flanked by post-glacial terraces. Most of the Urban and Chippewa River Trails are located on these terraces.
There are scattered wetlands located within or adjacent to the entire trail system corridor. The majority of these wetlands are associated with the Jim Falls/Cornell area, and the Dunnville Wildlife Management Area. There are also small marsh areas on either side of the trail system scattered throughout its length. These wetlands range from floodplain forests and northern wet forests to riparian marshes and ponds.

Groundwater supplies are recharged in the spring by melting snow and rainfall when evaporation and transpiration is low. Groundwater aquifers can also be replenished by water seepage from lakes, ponds, and streams. Groundwater depth along the corridor just west of Eau Claire appears to be directly affected by the level of the Chippewa River. It can be assumed this would also be the case in other areas along the trail because of the light sandy soil conditions which exist.

The climate of this area is continental, with a large annual temperature range. Average annual precipitation is 30 inches, coming mostly during the May to September growing season.

### B. Aquatic Resources

The Chippewa and Red Cedar Rivers are the major rivers associated with the trail system. The Chippewa River flows through the center of Chippewa County in a southwesterly direction. Six flowages were created by hydropower dams on the Chippewa River in Chippewa and Eau Claire counties. They include Holcombe Flowage, Cornell Flowage, Old Abe Lake, Lake Wissota, Chippewa Falls Flowage, and Dells Pond. Below the Dells Dam in Eau Claire, the Chippewa River flows freely for approximately 60 miles to the Mississippi River.

Tributary streams to the Chippewa River which transect the Old Abe Trail include Clark Creek, French Creek, Leman Creek, Cobban Creek, and Cushing Creek. The streams which cross the Old Abe Trail have fish populations consisting primarily of forage species. No streams transect the Urban Trail, however, the trail corridor lies just east of Lake Hallie. Chippewa River tributaries which are crossed by the Chippewa River Trail include Lowes Creek, Taylor Creek, and West Creek in Eau Claire County, and Coon Creek, Rock Creek, Cranberry Creek, and Fall Creek in Dunn County. The trail also lies within sight distance of Cooley Lake, an old outflow lake of the Chippewa River in Eau Claire County.

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The Chippewa River and its associated flowages contain a variety of fish species. They include muskellunge, northern pike, walleye, smallmouth bass, largemouth bass, lake sturgeon, channel catfish, flathead catfish, black crappie, yellow perch, bluegill, which sucker, carp, silver redhorse, golden redhorse, shorthead redhorse, quillback carpsucker, highfin carpsucker, emerald shiner, trout, perch, and several less numerous species. Lake sturgeon is on the state’s watch status list. The greater redhorse, which is on the state’s threatened species list, has been found in Lake Wissota. Below the Dells Dam, additional fish species are found which are not found upstream of the Dells Dam. These are generally species which also are found in the Mississippi River. They include shoenvose sturgeon, sauger, white bass, mooneye and buffalo. Paddlefish, river redhorse, blue sucker and greater redhorse are found below the Dells Dam, and are included on the state’s threatened species list. The crystal darter, a state endangered species, also is found below the Dells Dam.

In Eau Claire County, Lower Creek, which flows under the Chippewa River Trail, is a class II trout stream. It is stocked annually with brown trout about two weeks prior to opening day of fishing season. In Dunn County, Coon Creek is a class III trout stream, and Fall Creek is classified as class II. Fingerling brook trout are stocked annually in the upstream portion of Fall Creek. Cooley Lake is a winerkill lake. No surveys have been conducted in the lake to determine its fish population status.

The Red Cedar River is a gently winding river which originates about 55 miles north of Menomonie in Washburn County. The river is clearly visible along much of the Red Cedar Trail segment. Near the confluence of the Red Cedar and Chippewa Rivers (Red Cedar Junction), the trail crosses over the Chippewa River on a 890-foot-long trestle. This structure affords an excellent view of both the river valleys and Dunville Wildlife Management Area.

The Red Cedar Trail segment of the Chippewa Valley State Trail System also passes over or near Gilbert Creek, Irving Creek, Red Cedar River, and seven unnamed streams. Major fish species found in the river include northern pike, sauger, walleye, white bass, yellow perch, shoenvose sturgeon, smallmouth bass, crappie, bluegill, etc. The initial research done in the 1970’s indicated that the American eel, blue sucker, and paddlefish were found. These fish are a species of special concern in Wisconsin.

Boat access sites are located all along the river system from Cornell to Menomonie. These are located at Cornell, Jen Falls, Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire, Caryville, Dunville, Downsville, Meridean, and Menomonie. There also are very good fishing access sites located at various points along the trail.
C. Vegetative and Wildlife Resources

The 70-mile-long trail corridor goes through a mix of rural and arable lands. The cover type within the corridor is typically a mix of grassland, brush, and scattered trees along its entire length. Most of the corridor is 100 feet wide. The railroad right-of-way supports a relatively large variety of species, including elm, ash, river birch, and silver maple which are common in the lower lying areas. White oak, aspen, boxelder, and cottonwood are also abundant. Sumac and dogwood are typical shrubs, and canary grass, big bluestem, Virginia creeper, poison ivy, dewberry and other vines are common in the more open portions. In the drier upland stretches, oak, cherry, maple, elm, and aspen can be found. Many sections contain dense shrub growth of sumac, dogwood, hazelnut, and crab.

Wildlife commonly found along the railroad corridor include cottontail rabbit, red and grey fox, skunk, raccoon, woodchuck, pheasants, and various songbirds and raptors. Whitetail deer are found wherever there are suitable wooded areas adjacent to the grade. Endangered, threatened, or special concern species observed near the corridor include the bald eagle, osprey, Blanding’s turtle, wood turtle, red shouldered hawk, Cooper’s hawk, Dickcissel, and great egret. There are many other wildlife species that live within or near the trail corridor. If funds or volunteer labor become available, an in-depth survey of mammals and birds on the property may be undertaken. A list of species that are common to the region is included in Appendix C.

D. Historical and Archaeological Features

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Chippewa Valley Museum, Dunn, Eau Claire, and Chippewa Historical Societies, and UW-Eau Claire archaeologists were consulted regarding historical and archaeological concerns. Their comments indicate that the trail development poses no threat to historical or archaeological sites. However, there are a number of historical sites within the cities of Menomonie, Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, and Cornell which may be of interest to trail users. There are other sites near the trail between Eau Claire and the trail’s Red Cedar junction. The local historical society would like to see available to visitors for historic appreciation. No impacts on archaeological sites are anticipated since the trail will be developed on the old railroad bed. If any historical and/or archaeological discoveries are made during developments, The State Historical Society of Wisconsin will be contacted to ensure protection of artifacts.
E. Proposed Land Use Classification

There are 786 acres of land within the Red Cedar and Chippewa River Trails. Of these, approximately 30 acres are located within the central 14-foot-wide trail tread, rest areas, and parking lots. These lands are classified for intensive Recreation Development (IRD). They will be managed with primary emphasis placed on user enjoyment, health, and safety. Lands within the trail corridor, but outside of the intensive zone, are classified as Extensive Recreation Area (ERA). There are 696 acres of land in this classification. Management in this zone will be limited and include such things as vegetation manipulation for habitat, aesthetics, and interpretation.

The Urban and Old Abe Trails encompass 574 acres of which approximately 60 acres are located within the central trail tread. These lands could be classified Intensive Recreation Development (IRD). However, as local governments or other partners will develop and operate these two trails, they will specify acreages devoted to either Intensive Recreation Development (IRD) or Extensive Recreation Area (ERA).

F. Adjacent Land Use

Land within and adjacent to the corridor includes upland brush, lowland brush, grass, remnant prairie, marsh, open water, and woodland. In addition, the trail passes through lands devoted to sand and gravel mining, agriculture fields, woodlots, and urban area (including commercial, industrial, residential, and business developments). The city of Cornell, Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire, and Menomonie provide shopping and service centers. Additionally, Cornell, Jim Falls, Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire, and Menomonie have a variety of manufacturing plants adjacent to the grade. The City of Eau Claire provides regional commercial, educational, medical, and convention center services and facilities for west central Wisconsin. Lake Menomin, Lake Wissota, Old Abe Lake, Cornell flowage, and Holcombe Flowage provide major water-based recreation for the region.

G. Management and Development Problems

A portion of the Chippewa Valley State Trail System lies within flood fringe and in some areas the floodway of the Chippewa and Red Cedar rivers. This causes concern as there is a possibility for erosion due to flooding of the surfacing materials, stream bank washout and restrictions on locating facilities such as toilets, wells, and other site amenities for trail users. In some areas, bank riprap projects will need to be undertaken. In other areas, resurfacing of washouts will need to be included in the major maintenance projects funded through trail operations. These sites are primarily located on the Chippewa River Trail and Red Cedar Trail. Currently, the Department is working with the Natural Resource Conservation Service (formerly Soil Conservation Service - SCS), Department engineers, other experts, and adjacent landowners to determine how best to guard against or repair erosion after major flooding occurrences.
Similarly, there is flooding of the Chippewa River Trail associated with Cranberry Creek near the Village of Meridean. As mentioned earlier, there is very little opportunity to stop or prevent the flooding, and therefore the Department will need to operate and maintain the trail by correcting flood damage as it occurs. In the past, the Natural Resource Conservation Service (formerly SCSS), Resource Conservation and Development Council (RC&D), and others, as well as the Department, studied alternatives to determine if there was a feasible course of action to control or eliminate the flooding. No practical course of action was found to be cost effective. Therefore, continuing flooding problems will occur and they will need to be addressed as they happen.

There is quite a bit of encroachment (i.e., storage of business and farm machinery, materials, vehicles, animal pens, sheds, etc.) along the trail in both the rural and urban areas. Each one of these encroachment cases will be taken care of on an individual basis. Corrective actions will include the DNR granting of leases, easements, or removing the encroachments by the DNR.

The Chicago-Northwestern Transportation Company (CNW) retained rights to remove the 800-foot-long trestle over the Chippewa River just north of Chippewa Falls. The CNW chose to exercise that right in the summer of 1994. Rerouting the trail on the County Trunk S highway bridge is not desirable due to a number of factors, including the width of the bridge, volume, and speed of the highway traffic, and width of the road right-of-way north of the bridge where the trail would pass by a number of businesses, parking lots, and private drives. Approximately $450,000 will need to be spent to replace the 800-foot trestle with one that would also be decked and railed. ISTEA and other grant monies could be pursued to replace the trestle.

The next concern relates to use of the trail corridor by NSP and cable television for utility right-of-ways. In the past, NSP has requested, and been permitted, to realign their high voltage line within the Eau Claire Urban Trail corridor. For this, NSP has paid the Department of Transportation $20,000 to be used for landscaping that portion of the trail corridor. It is anticipated that the City of Eau Claire will take over that portion of trail and therefore the $20,000 will be transferred to the city. Similarly, when a cable television company put in an underground fiber optic line, they caused some damage to vegetation and they have given the Department of Transportation $7,000 for damages and restoration costs. This money would also go to the operating partner for site restoration.

II. Recreational Needs and Justification

The following reasons support and serve to help generate the Department's interest in the Chippewa Valley State Trail System.
1. This trail system is a vital resource for the Chippewa Valley region. The cities of Menomonie, Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, and Cornell are very interested in seeing the trail extended through their cities for economic development, tourism, expanding recreational opportunities, and to tie into their city’s bicycle/pedestrian systems. This, city officials feel, will benefit local and statewide interests by using a cooperative approach to trail development and operations.

2. The 1991-96 Wisconsin State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCorp) listed hiking, walking, and running as high priorities and bicycling, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, and nature study as medium priorities for the DNR’s Western District, which includes this trail system.

3. The Eau Claire County Outdoor Recreation Plan indicated a need for additional bicycling, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, and hiking/walking trails. The Eau Claire County plan also specified a need to safeguard resources and provide amenities for the people with disabilities. The plan further expressed a need to coordinate county efforts with other public agencies, private businesses and service clubs in providing recreational facilities.

4. The Bicycle Transportation Plan for the Chippewa Falls - Eau Claire Metropolitan Planning Organization, for 1995-2020, indicated a high priority need for this regional trail to serve as the backbone for other bike/pedestrian ways within the metropolitan planning area encompassing Eau Claire, Altoona, and Chippewa Falls.

5. The City of Eau Claire is eager to integrate the proposed Urban Trail with other public and private facilities nearby. City officials stress the opportunity to utilize corridors such as this rail right-of-way to link the city-wide trail system with various activity centers and parks. They also consider bicycling an integral component of their transportation system. The city is promoting its trails as a non-motorized transportation system connecting various recreational facilities, neighborhoods, places of employment, and activity centers.

6. The City of Eau Claire has already acquired, developed, and is operating a 2.5-mile portion of this trail. Further, the City plans on developing an additional two miles of trail within this corridor in 1997. The City will continue to develop the trail as monies become available. Eau Claire has expressed an interest in developing all of the trail corridor within their corporate limits. Therefore, the Department intends to pass on its second right of refusal to acquire the section of rail line that is presently owned by the Department of Transportation located between Seymour Road and Peterson Road in the Town of Hallie. Joint trail planning and development efforts are ongoing at this time.
The Town of Hallie has shown interest in the trail and has submitted a resolution of support. The town council, planning department, and parks & recreation department are discussing possible future operations and maintenance for the proposed trail in partnership with the Department of Natural Resources.

The Chippewa County Recreation Plan for 1991-96 indicated a high priority need for cross-country skiing and a medium priority for hiking, biking, backpacking, walking, and jogging.

The City of Chippewa Falls has completed a Bike and Pedestrian Plan (1993) which will lead them into the 21st Century. Officials, too, feel the Chippewa Valley State Trail will serve as a backbone for their city-wide pedestrian/bike network. The plan identifies corridors linking the Urban Trail through the City of Chippewa Falls to the Old Abe Trail which begins on the northeast corner of the city.

The Chippewa County Farm Land Use Plan is also looking favorably at accommodating trail users by identifying a greenway corridor for the proposed east river crossing and for linking the Urban and Old Abe Trails. This is being done in conjunction with the Department while addressing the future use of the Chippewa County farmland.

A regional ad hoc committee made up of the West Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, officials from Chippewa County, the City of Chippewa Falls, University Extension, Chippewa County Farms, Department of Transportation, Department of Natural Resource, and the cities of Eau Claire, Cornell, Menomonie, and Town of Hallie, as well as other interest groups and friends groups, support and promote the Chippewa Valley State Trail System.

The Chippewa Falls-Eau Claire Metropolitan Planning Organization and West Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission have adopted resolutions supporting the Urban Trail corridor and the Chippewa Valley State Trail system between Menomonie and Cornell.

The City of Menomonie, its tourism group, and Chamber of Commerce promote the Red Cedar Trail as a portion of the Chippewa Valley State Trail System, as does the friends group which is very active with the Red Cedar Trail.

Use of the Red Cedar Trail segment topped 40,000 in 1994. This type of use on a 14-mile segment of trail speaks for itself regarding trail user enthusiasm.

Local users have circulated and signed petitions, as well as testified at past Chippewa River Trail and Old Abe Trail master plan meetings, in favor of this regional trail network.
16. The Chippewa Valley State Trail System joins to the future potential Wild Rivers State Trail and thereby links western and northern Wisconsin.

17. The Chippewa Valley Trail system intersects the Ice Age Trail in Cornell.

It is quite evident from the preceding that there is very strong support for the Chippewa Valley State Trail System. Individual entities are working together to create this regional trail network, which not only accommodates the recreational user, but also promotes regional tourism and economic development.
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED PLAN

An Environmental Impact Statement and assessments have been written and approved for all four sections of the Chippewa Valley State Trail System. The Red Cedar Trail Environmental Impact Statement was approved January 1976. The Chippewa River Trail segment Environmental Assessment was approved December 1984. The Old Abe section of trail had its Environmental Assessment approved May 1990, and the Urban section was approved May 1994. All of these environmental reviews have had public review periods and have been certified as being in compliance with Wisconsin Environmental Policy Act (WEPA). No substantial changes, except the proposed boundary expansion of the Old Abe Trail, have occurred in the scope of the individual projects warranting an update or revision of the environmental assessments and statement. A copy of each can be reviewed in the DNR's central office or Western District office.

An addendum to the environmental assessment for the 235-acre addition to the Old Abe Trail is attached to this document and was available for review and comment during the master plan review period. The assessment was approved July 9, 1996.

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VII. OTHER ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED IN THE PLANNING PROCESS AND THEIR IMPACTS

A. No change - Status Quo

Under this alternative, the Department would continue to operate the Red Cedar and Chippewa River Trails and retain ownership of the Old Abe Trail. The Department of Transportation would remain the owners of the Urban section and would not convert it to public recreation trail. Adjacent encroaching land uses would continue and could increase. In all probability, DOT would sell the land to interested parties and the corridor would be lost for recreational trail purposes.

B. State Trail Owned, Developed, Maintained, and Operated by the Department of Natural Resources

The Department could own the entire Chippewa Valley Trail corridor and independently develop, maintain, and operate it as a state trail. It would be directly responsible for the development, operations, and maintenance of the Red Cedar, Chippewa River, Urban, and Old Abe segments. This would secure retention of the resource. However, because of the fiscal constraints and the philosophy that most of the benefits of linear trails occur locally, it is the Department's policy to develop and operate rail-trails through partnership arrangements with local units of government.

C. Cooperative State Trail Project

Under this alternative, the Urban and Old Abe corridors would be preserved, developed, and operated through a cooperative venture with the Department, county, municipal and private sector partners. The section within the City of Eau Claire would be developed and managed by the city, as would the sections within Chippewa Falls. Any extension of the Red Cedar Trail segment in Menomonie would be the responsibility of the city. The state would continue to develop, operate, and maintain the Red Cedar and Chippewa River trails until such time as a partnership could be developed. Portions of the regional trail that have been acquired by the Department before successful drafting of cooperative agreements will be held in an undeveloped condition until agreements are reached.
D. Final Recommendation

It is recommended that the Department of Natural Resources continue to maintain and operate the Red Cedar and Chippewa River Trail segments of the Chippewa Valley State Trail System. The Department of Natural Resources will also acquire the portion of rail corridor between Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls as necessary to complete that linkage, and will maintain ownership of the Old Abe Trail from the northeast corner of Chippewa Falls to Cornell. The Department will enter into cooperative agreement with partners including the cities of Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, and Town of Hallie, as well as Chippewa County and other entities for the development, maintenance, and operation of the trail on sections within their jurisdiction. If, in the future, other entities can be identified to take over the operations and maintenance of the Chippewa River and Red Cedar Trails, the Department may enter into negotiations with them for such a transfer of responsibility.
Section VIII - Compliance with Wisconsin Environmental Policy Act

Environmental Analysis and Decision on the Need for an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Form 1600-R Rev. 6-90

NOTE TO REVIEWERS: This document is a DNR environmental analysis that evaluates probable environmental effects and decides on the need for an EIS. The attached analysis includes a description of the proposal and the affected environment. The DNR has reviewed the attachments and, upon certification, accepts responsibility for their scope and content to fulfill requirements in a NR 150.22 WD Admin. Code. Your comments should address completeness, accuracy or the EIS decision. For your comments to be considered, they must be received by the contact person below before 4:30 p.m. (disc)

Applicant: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources - Western District
Address: 1300 U. Clairemont Avenue, Eau Claire, WI 54701
Title of Proposal: Acquisition Development of Land between Jim Falls and Cobban, adjacent to the Old Abe Trail, supplemental acquisition.
Location: County Chippewa City/Town/Village Township - Anson and Arthur Township 30 North, Range 14 West of two Section(s) 29, 20, 16, 10, 3

Project Summary - DNR Review Information Based on:
List documents, plans, studies or memos referred to and provide a brief overview.

The proposed acquisition involves 235 acres of land located along Chippewa river in Anson and Arthur Townships in central Chippewa County approximately 10 miles northeast of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. Specifically, the area extends north and west from US 71 at Jim Falls hydro plant, upstream to the first railroad trestle south of the Chippewa River bridge at Cobban. See attached map. All lands between the east shore of the Chippewa River and the western boundary of the Old Abe Trail right-of-way are considered. The acquisition of these lands is being pursued to protect the lands from shoreline development, provide additional public recreation land along the river, and to alleviate trail management concerns associated with private crossings that would be necessary to access the affected parcels. This document is an addendum to the original Old Abe Trail environmental assessment.

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Six landowners have title to the area being considered. Presently these lands are used for private recreational/forestry purposes. These lands are landlocked by the Old Abe Trail, with no town road access. Several agricultural/woodland access points are located along the segment of trail, primarily for private hunting or wood harvesting purposes.

There are no improvements or structures presently existing on the lands. The Department has no plans for development of the properties other than siting an occasional picnic spot, scenic view area, etc.

Comprehensive township zoning exists in Anson Township. Lands along the river are zoned Residential B, which would allow for single or multi-family housing developments. Lands in Arthur Township are not under any comprehensive zoning laws. County shoreland zoning would apply throughout with the main restriction of a 75-foot setback on any development from the ordinary high water mark of the Chippewa River. Of the approximately 235 acres, 150 plus or minus acres, have Department of Transportation scenic easements. These easements restrict the landowners' use of these lands to protect the scenic qualities as viewed from Highway 178 located on the west shore of the Chippewa River (Old Abe Flowage). The six easements, with the considered area vary slightly in content, however, the owner still retains the right to develop a single-family residence with a minimum lot width of 200 feet. These easements are in perpetuity. Costs were estimated by reviewing similar riverfront land sales within the last three years. Indicated market values range from $263 to $406 per acre for undeveloped, remote river sales. A selected cost per acre from this range is $350 per acre. Thus, 235 acres at $350 per acre would result in an estimated market value of $82,250. Severance damages may result in additional cost. Individual parcels would be appraised for market value, and the land would be acquired from willing sellers only.

DNR EVALUATION OF PROJECT SIGNIFICANCE (complete each item)

1. Environmental Effects and Their Significance

Discuss the short-term and long-term environmental effects of the proposed project, including secondary effects, particularly to geographically scarce resources such as historic or cultural resources, scenic and recreational resources, prime agricultural lands, threatened or endangered species or ecologically sensitive areas, and the significance of these effects. (The reversibility of an action affects the extent or degree of impact.)

No major physical alterations of the property are planned, thus, there should be no adverse environmental impacts. Minor manipulation may involve siting of picnic tables, view and vista openings, and minor trails leading to overview sites. These activities should not involve any adverse environmental effects.

The project would prevent residential development along approximately four miles of currently undeveloped river/flowage shoreline. Acquisition would also prevent development or manipulation of associated riparian wetlands and woodlands. Acquisition will provide additional public access opportunities along the Old Abe Flowage.

Acquisition by Department would preserve scenic qualities of the entire 235 acres as viewed from the Old Abe Trail, as well as State Trunk Highway 178.

The proposed acquisition area has been reviewed by the DNR Bureau of Endangered Resources. No endangered/threatened resource elements are known to occur within the
proposed acquisition area. Three species of state special concern do occur in the Chippewa River near the project. They are the Rapids Clubtail - a rare dragonfly, the green-faced clubtail - another rare dragonfly, and the Lake Sturgeon - a rare fish. These species may benefit from the proposed project as plus or minus miles of choice river flowage would be preserved.

According to the State Historical Society (SHS), there are no historic or archaeological resources located in the project area. There are no agricultural lands located within the acquisition area, thus, there would be no impact to prime agricultural lands. A possible secondary benefit is the retention and preservation of the transportation corridor if it would be needed in the future.

2. Significance of Cumulative Effects.

Discuss the significance of reasonably anticipated cumulative effects on the environment (and energy usage, if applicable). Consider cumulative effects from repeated projects of the same type. Would the cumulative effects be more severe or substantially change the quality of the environment? Include other activities planned or proposed in the area that would compound effects on the environment.

There are no adverse cumulative effects anticipated. This acquisition would fit nicely with other public recreation resources along the Old Abe Flowage and in the general area such as Brunet Island State Park, Anson Township Park, Northern States Power facilities on the Old Abe Flowage, Lake Wissota State Park, and Tom Ledin Wildlife Area, as well as the remainder of the trail system. The cumulative benefit of these facilities combined is to provide a wide variety of public open space and recreation opportunities in central Chippewa County.

3. Significance of Risk

a. Explain the significance of any unknowns which create substantial uncertainty in predicting effects on the quality of the environment. What additional studies or analysis would eliminate or reduce these unknowns?

Since the property would become public land, it is possible that incompatible public uses could develop (for example, camping which would degrade the property and user experience). To address such potential, these uses would be prohibited on the property.

b. Explain the environmental significance of reasonably anticipated operating problems such as malfunctions, spills, fires or other hazards (particularly those relating to health or safety). Consider reasonable detection and emergency response, and discuss the potential for these hazards.

Does not apply.

4. Significance of Precedent

Would a decision on this proposal influence future decisions or foreclose options that may additionally affect the quality of the environment? Describe any conflicts the proposal has with plans or policy of local, state or federal agencies. Explain the significance of each.
The decision to proceed with Department acquisition of the parcels would preclude current options for private residential development. However, protecting those parcels from private development will benefit the viability of the trail system and the riparian ecosystem of the river. Department acquisition of the properties in the general area is not a precedent-setting action. Acquisition is currently taking place on the nearby Tom Levin Wildlife Area. The Department acquired the trail corridor in 1990, and this additional acquisition would be consistent with the Chippewa Valley Trail System Master Plan.
5. Significance of Controversy Over Environmental Effects

Discuss the effects on the quality of the environment, including socio-economic effects, that are (or are likely to be) highly controversial, and summarize the controversy.

The primary potential for controversy is associated with the converting of private lands to public open space. This proposal, if full acquisition is achieved, would eliminate 235 acres of potentially developable land along the Old Abe Fl owage. There is also a common perception that public lands will be taken off the tax rolls. In this case, protection of the lands from development will benefit the trail and river, and a lot of less tax dollars will be paid annually to the local government units.

ALTERNATIVES

Briefly describe the impacts of no action and of alternatives that would decrease or eliminate adverse environmental effects. (Refer to any appropriate alternatives from the applicant or anyone else.)

No action: Don’t acquire, leaves as is. This is not desired by the Department as it would promote development and associated access could begin to segment the trail and create safety problems. Such development may also lead to adverse aesthetic impacts.

Modify boundaries: No other modified acquisition boundaries have been examined. The proposed acquisition area consists of an obvious, somewhat linear area which is essentially locked by the trail and river.

SUMMARY OF ISSUE IDENTIFICATION ACTIVITIES

List agencies, citizen groups and individuals contacted regarding the project (include DNR personnel and title) and summarize public contacts, completed or proposed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Comment Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>October 18, 1995</td>
<td>Brian Marinello - Chippewa County DNR Forester</td>
<td>Cover type and management prescription</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 6, 1995</td>
<td>Bill Kroehnalski - Western District Real Estate Agent</td>
<td>Comments on acquisition proposal and area conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 16, 1995</td>
<td>Rich Dexter - State Historical Society</td>
<td>No historic or archaeological sites within the acquisition area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 24, 1995</td>
<td>Law Enforcement Wardens Dean Gullickson and Tom Harris and Mark Brann</td>
<td>Discussed hunting issues and practices on the subject property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 18, 1995</td>
<td>Master Planning Task Force members</td>
<td>Discussed review of draft Master Plan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
October, 1995
Property Manager Jean Rygiel, Mike Warden, District Parks Supervisor, Bob Nicholson, District Property Management Supervisor

Discussed the pros and cons of acquiring subject property.

November 6, 1995
Bill Krochmaliski - Western District Real Estate Agent

Contact with Chippewa County Zoning to determine applicable zoning for the subject parcel.

January 1996
Property owners by Jean Rygiel, Trail Manager

Notification of potential Department interest in their lands.

☐ On-site inspection or past experience with site by evaluator.
The evaluator has been familiar with the subject grade and potential acquisition site since the mid 1980's.

Project Name: Supplemental acquisition for Old Abe Trail

County: Chippewa

RK/Chiptrail.sz
Complete either A or B below.

A. EIS Process Not Required

Analysis of the expected impacts of this proposal is of sufficient scope and detail to conclude that this is not a major action which would significantly affect the quality of the human environment. In my opinion therefore, an environmental impact statement is not required prior to final action by the Department on this project.

B. Major Action Requiring the Full EIS Process

The proposal is of such magnitude and complexity with such considerable and important impacts on the quality of the human environment that it constitutes a major action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.

Signature of Evaluator: Michael J. Reis
Date Signed: 7/9/96

Number of responses to news release or other notice received: 49
If you believe that you have a right to challenge this decision, you should know that Wisconsin statutes and administrative rules establish time periods within which requests to review Department decisions must be filed.

For judicial review of a decision pursuant to sections 227.52 and 227.53, Stats., you have 30 days after the decision is mailed, or otherwise served by the Department, to file your petition with the appropriate circuit court and serve the petition on the Department. Such a petition for judicial review shall name the Department of Natural Resources as the respondent.

To request a contested case hearing pursuant to section 227.42, Stats., you have 30 days after the decision is mailed, or otherwise served by the Department, to serve a petition for hearing on the Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources. The filing of a request for a contested case hearing is not a prerequisite for judicial review and does not extend the 30-day period for filing a petition for judicial review.

Note: Not all Department decisions respecting environmental impact, such as those involving solid waste or hazardous waste facilities under sections 144.43 to 144.47 and 144.60 to 144.74, Stats., are subject to the contested case hearing provisions of section 227.42, Stats.

This notice is provided pursuant to section 227.48(2), Stats.
IX. APPENDICES
Memorandum of Understanding
among
Northern States Power Company (Wisconsin)
and
State of Wisconsin Department of Transportation
and
State of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

1. Introduction.
The purpose of this memorandum is to set forth the agreements and understandings which have been reached among Northern States Power Company (Wisconsin) (NSP), the State of Wisconsin Department of Transportation (DOT) and the State of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) regarding the disposition of approximately 28 miles of abandoned rail property ("property") in Pepin, Dunn, and Eau Claire Counties. The DOT acquired the property from the Milwaukee Road by condemnation in 1980 and has now determined that it may be conveyed to the DNR for recreational purposes on terms which are not inconsistent with the potential use of the property for transportation purposes. The DOT has notified state agencies and local governmental units that it intends to dispose of the property. NSP and the DNR have an interest in acquiring portions of the property. NSP desires to establish rail access to its power plant site in Dunn County (formerly known as the "Tyrone" site) in order to preserve that site for possible future installation of a power plant. The DNR desires to establish a trail from the outskirts of the City of Eau Claire to the point where the existing DNR Red Cedar Trail intersects the property in Dunn County. NSP, the DOT, and the DNR agree to work together to achieve their mutual goals as set forth below.
II. Description of the Property to be Conveyed.

The property begins at railroad mile post 18 in Pepin County and runs approximately 28 miles into Eau Claire County. The exact legal description of the property will be agreed upon prior to the conveyance. The property does not include that segment, approximately 4 miles in length, in the City of Eau Claire.

III. Consideration.

The amount to be paid for the property will consist of the sum of $136,975, the investment which the DOT has previously made in the 28 miles of property and the additional amount which the DOT may be required to pay the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, Debtor in Reorganization ("Debtor"), as a result of the pending proceeding in Federal Court in Chicago on the valuation of the property. This additional amount shall be defined as fifty-eight percent (58%) of any future payment by the DOT to the Debtor for the approximately 32 miles of rail line between Durand and Eau Claire. The consideration to be paid for the property will be provided by NSP in the form of a donation to the DNR.

IV. Obligations of the DOT.

1. Within 90 days after the execution of this memorandum the DOT, the DNR and NSP shall hold a closing (the initial closing) at which the DOT shall convey to the DNR the fee title to the property, to the extent that the DOT owes the fee interest.

2. Within thirty (30) days after the initial closing, the DOT will commence the process to acquire the fee interest, by condemnation if necessary.
to all parcels which are part of the property and on which railroad operating rights exist only by easement.

3. Within thirty (30) days after the DOT has completed the acquisition of fee interests, the DOT, the DNR, and NSP shall hold a closing (second closing) at which the DOT shall convey to the DNR the fee interests acquired after the initial closing.

V. Obligations of the DNR.

1. After the execution of this memorandum, the DNR shall commence the process necessary for it to accept the conveyances from the DOT.

2. At the initial closing, the DNR shall convey the following segment of the property (the NSP segment) to NSP:

   Beginning at railroad milepost 18 in Pepin County and running approximately 11.1 miles in a north-easterly direction to the north line of the SE$rac{1}{4}$ of the NW$rac{1}{4}$, Section 22, Township 26 N, Range 12 W, Dunn County, Wisconsin.

   This conveyance shall include all rail property acquired from the DOT within the NSP segment.

3. At the second closing, the DNR shall convey to NSP all fee additional fee interests located within the NSP segment subsequently received from the DOT as part of the second conveyance.

4. As part of its conveyance to NSP at the initial closing, the DNR shall grant NSP at no cost transmission line easements which will enable NSP to continue its existing use or to expand its use of the segment of the property to which the DNR retains ownership (the DNR segment). Under these easements...
ments NSP shall have the right to construct, operate and maintain its existing transmission lines and to install such additional transmission facilities as it may deem necessary including, but not limited to, additional electric circuits, higher voltage conductors and all necessary supporting facilities. However, the additional transmission facilities shall not interfere with or obstruct the operation or use of the trail. NSP and the DNR shall cooperate to determine the design and location of the additional facilities. NSP shall reimburse the DNR for or repair any damage to the DNR segment caused by NSP during the construction or maintenance of NSP’s facilities. It is understood between the DNR and NSP that the DNR may not receive the fee interest from the DOT for the entire DNR segment at the initial closing. Accordingly, it is agreed that at the second closing the DNR shall grant NSP such additional easements as may be necessary to provide NSP with the foregoing easement rights over the entire DNR segment.

5. If NSP decides that it needs rail access to the Dunn County site from the north, the DNR shall convey to NSP that part of the DNR segment which NSP needs for such rail access. The DNR conveyance to NSP shall include a reversionary interest for the DNR. If NSP desires to exercise this right to obtain rail access from the north, it must do so by January 1, 1988, after which date this right shall be extinguished. It is understood and agreed that if NSP desires to extend the January 1, 1988 deadline, it may do so upon reaching an agreement with the DNR as to the consideration necessary for such extension.
VI. MSP's Obligations.

1. MSP shall provide the consideration as described in III above for the initial conveyance from the DOT to the DNR. This consideration shall be submitted to the DNR or its nominee at the time of the initial closing. At the time of the second closing, MSP shall pay to the DOT an amount, not to exceed $106,325, which will reimburse the DOT for the following costs:
   a. Cost of monumenting the R/W;
   b. Cost of Abstracting;
   c. Cost of producing R/W plat;
   d. Cost of manpower to acquire R/W;
   e. Cost to acquire reversionary rights and extinguish existing leases. When the valuation of property has been completed by the Federal District Court in Chicago, or at the time of any settlement of this valuation litigation by the DOT and the Debtor, the DOT shall notify the DNR and MSP. The DOT shall inform the DNR and MSP of any change in the value of the property. MSP shall make a donation to the DNR in the amount of the difference between any changed value of the property and $136,975. The DNR shall immediately pay this amount to the DOT.

2. MSP will permit the DNR to use that part of the MSP segment which is located northeasterly of the junction of the Red Cedar Trail and the MSP segment for trail purposes if the DNR installs a trail on the DNR segment.

3. If the DNR conveys part or all of the DNR segment to MSP after the DNR has installed a trail on or made any expenditures for the development of the DNR segment, MSP will compensate the DNR for the costs incurred in
installing that portion of the trail which will have to be removed in order to enable NSP to use the DNR segment for rail transportation. The amount of the compensation will be the depreciated cost of the materials of which the trail was constructed.

4. If the DNR conveys part or all of the DNR segment to NSP, NSP will convey to the DNR that portion of the NSP segment which it does not need for access to the Dunn County site, and give the DNR the right of first refusal on the terms and conditions under which it would sell the rail property which it owns from railroad milepost 3.9 in Buffalo County to railroad milepost 18.0 in Buffalo County, Wisconsin.

VII. General.

1. No party shall be obligated to remove or salvage any trackage prior to conveyance to another party. However, each party reserves the right to remove or salvage any trackage if it so desires prior to conveyance to another party.

2. The DNR shall be free to use and develop the property conveyed to the DNR as soon as it desires after the conveyance by the DOT to the DNR.

3. All conveyances shall be made by quit claim deed.

4. NSP shall be responsible for the payment of all taxes and/or the removal of all mortgages or liens on the NSP segment prior to any conveyance of that segment by NSP to the DNR.

5. This Memorandum of Understanding is subject to all applicable laws and regulations and to the approval of the Natural Resources Board and the Governor of Wisconsin.
6. NSP, the DOT and the DNR shall hold two closings to accomplish the conveyances provided for in this memorandum. Each closing shall be held at a mutually agreeable time, date, and location, except as provided in IV.1. and IV.3.

7. It is understood and agreed between the DNR and NSP that the exclusive consideration from the DNR to NSP under the terms of this memorandum is that set forth herein. It is further understood and agreed between the DNR and NSP that the execution and implementation of this memorandum shall in no way bind, restrict, or commit the DNR with respect to any permit or other regulatory authorization which NSP shall be required to obtain from the DNR or any other regulatory body for the construction of an electric generating plant at the Dunn County site.

8. This Memorandum of Understanding may be revised by mutual written agreement of NSP, the DNR, and the DOT.

9. Any notice, proposed amendment, or mutual written agreement shall be served upon NSP by mailing the document to Mr. John Moore, 100 North Barstow Street, P. O. Box 8, Eau Claire, WI 54702, upon DNR by mailing the document to Mr. Richard W. Henneger, P. O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707-7921, and upon DOT by mailing the document to Mr. James S. Thiel, P. O. Box 7910, Madison, WI 53707-7910, or to such other addressee as any party may give notice to the others pursuant to this paragraph.
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, MSP, the DOT and the DNR have caused this Memorandum to be executed in their respective names by their respective duly authorized representatives on the date shown below.

NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY
By E. M. Theisen, President

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
By Lowell B. Jackson, Secretary

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
By Carroll D. Beaman, Secretary

Dated: April 29, 1985
1. For and in consideration of the sum of One Dollar ($1.00) and other valuable consideration, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, the STATE OF WISCONSIN, DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, hereinafter referred to as "DNR", does hereby warrant and convey unto NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY, a Wisconsin Corporation, hereinafter referred to as NSP its successors and assigns, a perpetual easement to enter upon the hereinafter described property of the DNR to survey, construct, operate, maintain, use, rebuild, add, or remove electric power or communications lines, cables, or circuits consisting of poles, towers, structures, crossarms, guy, braces, anchors, wires, cables, conduits, counterpoises, fixtures, and other devices used or useful in the operation, maintenance, and use of said lines or cables together with the right to locate, relocate, construct, or reconstruct same at various voltages and dimensions at any time hereafter as NSP shall deem useful or necessary, across, over, under, or through the following described lands situated in Dunn and Eau Claire Counties, Wisconsin; to wit:

The property described in Exhibit A attached hereto and made a part hereof.

2. NSP is further granted the right, privilege, and authority to construct, operate, and maintain its pipes for the transmission of natural gas including necessary associated piping over, across, and upon and in the following described real estate in the County of Eau Claire, Wisconsin to wit:

The property described in Exhibit B attached hereto being a part of the property described in Exhibit A.

3. DNR expressly reserves the right to use said property in any manner that is not inconsistent with the rights granted herein. However, the DNR shall provide NSP thirty (30) days written notice prior to commencing construction of any structures upon said property. All structures constructed by the DNR shall comply with the then existing Wisconsin State Electrical Code, Volume 1 (Chapter PSC 114, Wis. Adm. Code). In constructing such structures, DNR shall provide NSP with continued access to its transmission facilities.

4. The grant of easement herein contained shall also include the right of NSP to have reasonable access upon said property and shall include the right to enter upon the property to remove and dispose of trees (including the branches of trees overhanging the property) or objects which in the opinion of NSP will interfere with its facilities.

5. NSP agrees that any additional transmission facilities which may be installed on said strip shall be constructed in such a manner as to not interfere with or obstruct the operation or use of any trail system previously installed upon said strip by the DNR.
6. NSP further agrees to cooperate with the DNR in determining the design and location of any additional electric or communication transmission facilities or any natural gas facilities.

7. NSP agrees to reimburse the DNR for or repair any damage to DNR's property caused by NSP during any construction or maintenance of its electric or gas facilities.

8. NSP assumes and agrees to protect, indemnify and save harmless the DNR, agents, officers and employees from and against any and all claims, demands, suits, liability and expense by reason of loss or damage to any property or injury or death to my person, arising directly or indirectly:
   a. Out of the construction, installation, maintenance, operation, replacement and removal of the transmission facilities;
   b. Out of any defect in the sewer or water line or failure thereof; and
   c. Out of any negligent act or omission of the Grantee, agents or employees.

9. The rights herein granted are subject to existing rights of way for highways, roads, railroads, pipelines, canals, laterals, ditches, or other electric transmission lines and telegraph and telephone lines heretofore granted across any part of the lands affected by this instrument.

10. It is mutually understood and agreed that this instrument covers all the agreements and stipulations between the parties and that no representation or statements, verbal or written, have been made modifying, adding to or changing the terms hereof.

11. This agreement shall be binding upon the parties hereto, their heirs, personal representatives, successors and assigns.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the DNR and NSP have caused this instrument to be duly executed, acknowledged and delivered this 14th day of August, 1985.

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

By: C. D. Betley, Secretary
STATE OF WISCONSIN } 
COUNTY OF DANE } ss.

Personally came before me this 14th day of August, 1985, 
C. D. Bedard, Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources, 
to me known to be the person who executed the foregoing instrument, and to 
me known to be such Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources, and 
acknowledged that he/she executed the foregoing instrument as such officer 
as the deed of the Department of Natural Resources, by its authority.

Richard Lemmer 
Notary Public, State of Wisconsin 
My Commission expires is permanent

HIGHER STATES POWER COMPANY 

By A. G. Schuster 
Vice President-Power Supply 
And D. P. Jolstad, Secretary 

STATE OF WISCONSIN } 
COUNTY OF EAU CLAIRE } ss.

Personally came before me this 15th day of August, 1985, the 
above-named A. G. Schuster and D. P. Jolstad, known to me to be the Vice 
President-Power Supply and Secretary, respectively, of Northern States 
Power Company, a Wisconsin corporation, and executed the foregoing instrument, 
stating to me that they were doing so in their official capacities pursuant 
to existing authorization.

John P. Moore 
Notary Public 
Eau Claire County, Wisconsin 
My Commission is permanent.

This instrument was drafted by 
John P. Moore, Jr. 
P. O. Box 8 
Eau Claire, Wisconsin 54702
This species list is for grasslands which comprise approximately 50% of the trail right of way from Eau Claire to the Red Cedar confluence. Those listed here crossed at least one of eighty randomly placed (May thru October 1989) fifty-foot transects. Many more species will likely be found.

- Kristine M. Johnson, Field Botanist

Aceraceae

Acer negundo  box elder

Amaranthaceae

Amaranthus albus  tumbleweed
Amaranthus retroflexus*  pigweed

Anacardiaceae

Rhus glabra  smooth sumac
Rhus radicans*  poison ivy
Rhus typhina  staghorn sumac

Apocynaceae

Apocynum cannabinum  dogbane

Asclepiadaceae

Asclepias syriaca*  common milkweed
Asclepias tuberosa  butterfly weed

Boraginaceae

Lithospermum caroliniense  puccoon
Lithospermum canescens  hairy puccoon

Brassicaceae

Arabis lyrata  rock cress
Barbarea vulgaris*  yellow rocket
Berteroa incana*  shepards-purse
Capsella bursa-pastoris  peppergrass
Thlaspi arvense  penny cress

Campanulaceae

Campanula rotundifolia  harebell
Triodanis perfoliata  Venus'looking glass
Caprifoliaceae
Lonicera tatarica*  elderberry
Sambucus canadensis
Caryophyllaceae
Arenaria stricta  sandwort
Lychnis alba*  campion
Saponaria officinalis*  bouncing bet
Silene antirrhina  catchfly
Silene Cucubalis  bladderwort
Stellaria graminea  chickweed
Celastraceae
Celastrus scandens  bittersweet
Chenopodiaceae
Chenopodium album*  lambs-quarter
Salsola kali*  russian thistle
Cistaceae
Helianthemum canadense  frostweed
Hudsonia tomentosa  false heather
Comeliniaceae
Tradescantia ohiensis  spiderwort
Compositae
Achillea millefolium*  yarrow
Ambrosia artemisiafolia*  common ragweed
Ambrosia psilostachya  perennial ragweed
Ambrosia trifida*  giant ragweed
Anaphalis margaritacea  pearly everlasting
Antennaria neglecta  pussytoes
Arctium minus*  burdock
Artemisia campestris  wormwood
Artemisia caudata
Artemisia ludoviciana  prairie sage
Aster azureus  purple prairie aster
Aster ericoides  white prairie aster
Centauraea maculosa  knapweed
Cirsium vulgare  bull thistle
Coreopsis palmata  daisy fleabane
Conyza canadensis  daisy fleabane
Erigeron annuus*  daisy fleabane
Erigeron philadelphicus  boneset
Eupatorium rugosum  boneset
Helianthus annuus
Helianthus giganteus
Helianthus helianthoides
Helianthus laetiflorus
Helianthus occidentalis
Heliopsis helianthoides
Hieracium aurantiacum*
Hieracium canadense*
Hieracium longipilum
Grindelia squarrosa
Krigia biflora
Lactuca canadensis
Lactuca Serriola
Liatris aspera
Liatris pycnostachya
Matricaria matricarioides*
Ratibida pinnata
Rudbeckia hirta
Solidago altissima
Solidago canadensis
Solidago gigantea
Solidago graminifolia
Solidago missouriensis
Solidago nemoralis
Solidago rigida
Tanacetum vulgare
Taraxacum officinale*
Tragopogon dubius

Convolvulaceae
Convolvulus sepius
Convolvulus arvensis

Cupressaceae
Juniperus virginiana

Cyperaceae
Carex haydenii
Cyperus filiculae
Cyperus schweinitzii

Equisetaceae
Equisetum arvense
Equisetum hyemale

Euphorbiaceae
Pephorbia corollata

Fagaceae

sunflower
prairie sunflower
sunflower
oxeye daisy
hawkweed
yellow hawkweed
orange hawkweed
rosin-weed
dwarf dandelion
wild lettuce
prickly lettuce
blazing star
blazing star
pineapple weed
coneflower
black-eyed susan
goldenrod
goldenrod
goldenrod
goldenrod
goldenrod
goldenrod
prairie goldenrod
tansy
dandelion
goats-beard

morning glory
hegde-bindweed
red cedar

sedge

common horsetail
scouring rush
flowering spurge

65
Fraxinus pennsylvanica  green oak
Quercus ellipsoidea  hill's oak
Quercus borealis  northern red oak
Quercus macrocarpa  but-oak

Gentianaceae

Gentiana andrewsii  bottle gentian

Gramineae

Agropyron repens*  quackgrass
Andropogon gerardi  big bluestem
Andropogon scoparius  little bluestem
Aristida basitama  triple-awn grass
Avena sativa  cultivated oats
Bouteloua curtipendula  side-oats grama
Bouteloua hirsuta  grama grass
Bromus inermis*  smooth brome grass
Bromus kalmii  brome grass
Bromus tectorum*  brome grass
Cenchrus longispinus*  sandburr
Dactylis glomerata*  orchard grass
Digitaria sanguinalis*  crabgrass
Elymus canadensis  wild rye
Eragrostis spectabilis  purple lovegrass
Festuca octoflora  fescue
Hordeum jubatum  squirrel tail
Koeleria cristata June grass
Leptoloma cognatum  fall witch grass
Panicum boreale  panic grass
Panicum capillare  witchgrass
Panicum depauperatum  panic grass
Panicum dichotomiflorum*  panic grass
Panicum ojigamnthes  switchgrass
Panicum virgatum  reed canary grass
Phleum pratense*  timothy
Poa annua*  annual bluegrass
Poa pratensis*  Canada bluegrass
Secale cereale*  rye
Setaria lutescens*  foxtail
Setaria viridis*  green foxtail
Sorghastrum nutans  Indian grass
Spartina pectinacea  prairie cord grass
Stipa spartea  porcupine grass

Hypericaceae

Hypericum pyramidium  great St. John's wort

Iridaceae
Sisyrinchium campestre  blue-eyed grass
Lamiaceae
Hedeoma hispida  mock pennyroyal
Leonurus cardiaca*  motherwort
Monarda punctata  dotted horsemint
Monarda fistulosa  bergamot mint
Nepeta cataria  catnip
Teucrium canadense  wood-sage
Leguminosae
Amorpha canescens  lead plant
Baptisia leucantha  wild indigo
Baptisia leucophaea  wild indigo
Lathyrus palustris  wild pea
Lathyrus venosus  wild pea
Lespedeza capitata  prairie bush clover
Lotus corniculatus  bird’s-foot trefoil
Medicago sativa*  alfalfa
Mellilotus alba*  white sweet clover
Mellilotas officinalis*  yellow sweet clover
Petalostemum candidum  white prairie clover
Petalostemum pubescens  purple prairie clover
Trifolium arvense*  rabbitfoot clover
Trifolium repens*  white clover
Vicia americana  vetch
Vicia villosa*  vetch
Liliaceae
Asparagus officinalis*  asparagus
Hemerocallis fulva*  day lily
Lilium michiganense  Michigan lily
Polygonatum biflorum  solomon's seal
Malvaceae
Malva neglecta*  common mallow

Hraceae
Humulus Lupulus  wild hops
Nyctaginaceae
Oxybaphus hirsutus  umbrella-wort
Mirabilis nyctaginea  wild four-o'clock
Onagraceae
Genothera biennis
Oenothera fruticosa  
*Oenothera parviflora*  
Oenothera perennis  
evening primrose

Oxalidaceae

Oxalis montana

Pinaceae

Pinus banksiana  
Pinus resinosa  
Pinus strobus  
*Jack pine*  
*Red pine*  
*White pine*

Plantaginaceae

Plantago major*  
Plantago parishii  
Plantago rugelli*  
*Plantain*  
*Plantain*  
*Plantain*

Polemoniaceae

Phlox pilosa  
*Prairie phlox*

Polygalaceae

Polygala polygama  
*Milkwort*

Polygonaceae

Polygonum aviculare*  
Polygonum convolvulus*  
Rumex acetosella*  
Rumex crispus*  
*Knotweed*  
*Bindweed*  
*Red/sheep sorrel*  
*Sourdock*

Ranunculaceae

Anemone canadense  
Anemone cylindrica  
Anemone patens  
Thalictrum dasycarpum  
*Prairie anemone*  
*Pasque flower*  
*Meadow rue*

Rhamnaceae

Rhamnus cathartica*  
*Buckthorn*

Rosaceae

Ameianchier spp.  
Crataegus spp.  
Fragaria vesca  
Fragaria virginiana  
Geum alleppicum  
Geum triflorum  
*Serviceberries*  
*Thornapples*  
*Wild strawberry*  
*Wild strawberry*  
*Prairie smoke*
Potentilla arguta
Potentilla argentea
Potentilla norvegica
Potentilla recta
Potentilla simplex
Prunus spp.
Rosa carolina
Rosa suffulta
Rubus allegheniensis
Rubus flagellaris
Rubus occidentals

Rubiaceae
Galium boreale

salicaceae

Populus tremuloides
trembling aspen

Saxifragaceae
Heuchera richardsonii

Scrophulariaceae
Linaria canadensis
Linaria vulgaris
Penstemon gracilis
Penstemon bradburri
Scrophularia lanceolata
Verbasum thapsus

Solanaceae
Physalis heterophylla
ground cherry
Physalis virginiana
ground cherry

Ulmacae
Ulmus pumila
Ulmus rubra

Urticaceae

Laportea canadensis
Urtica procera (dioica)

Verbenaceae
Verbena stricta

Vioaceae

prairie cinquefoil
silvery cinquefoil
cinquefoil
old field cinquefoil
cherries, plums
wild rose
blackberry
dewberry
black raspberry

northern bedstraw

bitter and eggs
beard tongue
beard tongue
mullein

Siberian elm
slippery elm

common nettle

vervain
Viola adunca  sand violet
Viola pedata  birch-foot violet
Viola pedatifida  prairie-violet
Viola sagittata

Vitaceae
Parthenocissus quinquefolia  Virginia Creeper
Vitis riparia  riverbank grape

* Non-native species
Preliminary Vascular Plant Species List

This preliminary vascular plant species list was prepared on the basis of a one day investigation on September 10, 1975, of portions of the proposed Red Cedar State Park Trail, Dunn County. Species were included as field identified, and no vouchering was attempted. Compilation of a complete checklist requires numerous inspections of the same area at different seasons in order to see how ephemerals before they disintegrate and to check particular plants in diagnostic conditions, etc. Thus, this list should be taken as preliminary in scope.

Entries in this list are organized alphabetically by genus and species, with family names and commonly used vernacular names also given. Nonnative species are marked with an asterisk (*).


- Acaliypha rhomboides (Euphorbiaceae) - Three seeded mercury
- Acer negundo (Aceraceae) - Box elder
- Acer saccharum (Aceraceae) - Silver maple
- Acer saccharum (Aceraceae) - Sugar maple
- Acer spicatum (Aceraceae) - Mountain maple
- Ailanthus altissima (Ulmaceae) - Tree of heaven
- Ailanthus pedata (Polypodiaceae) - Maidenfern fern
- Ailanthus sclrophulariifolia (Labiatae) - Purple giant hyssop
- Aiptomenia repens (Poaceae) - Quack grass
- Agrimonia mildly (Poaceae) - Redtop
- Alnus rugosa (Betulaceae) - Alder
- Anaphalis retroflexa (Asteraceae) - Marghr
- Ambrosia artemisiifolia (Asteraceae) - Common ragweed
- Ambrosia trifida (Asteraceae) - Giant ragweed
- Amorpha canescens (Leguminosae) - Lead plant
- Andropogon gerardi (Poaceae) - Big blue-stem
- Andropogon scoparius (Poaceae) - Little blue-stem
- Ampelodesma cylindrica (Ranunculaceae) - Thistleweed
- Angelica atropurpurea (Umbelliferae) - Great angelica
- Antennaria neolactea (Asteraceae) - Cat's foot
- Apios americana (Leguminosae) - Groundnut
- Apocynum androsaemifolium (Apocynaceae) - Spreading dogbane
- Aquilegia canadensis (Ranunculaceae) - Wild columbine
- Arabis glabra (Brassicaceae) - Tower mustard
- Arabis lyrata (Brassicaceae) - Sand crocus
- Arabis nudicaulis (Aizoaceae) - Wild sarsaparilla
- Arabis racemosa (Aizoaceae) - Spikenard
- Arisaema triphyllum (Araceae) - Jack-in-the-pulpit
- Aristolochia tomentosa (Aristolochiaceae) - Threeawn grass
- Artemisia caudata (Asteraceae) - Beech wormwood
- Artemisia ludoviciana (Asteraceae) - White sage
- Artemisia tridentata (Asteraceae) - Saw-tooth sagebrush
- Asarum canadense (Aristolochiaceae) - Wild ginger
- Asclepias syriaca (Asclepiadaceae) - Common milkweed
- Aster aureus (Asteraceae) - Shy-blue aster
- Aster lateriflorus (Asteraceae) - Side-flowering aster
- Aster macrophyllus (Asteraceae) - Big-leaved aster
- Aster praealtusoides (Asteraceae) - Crooked aster
- Aster punctatus (Asteraceae) - Swamp aster
- Aster santivensis (Asteraceae) - Arrow-leaved aster
- Aster simplex (Asteraceae) - Pan-leafed aster
- Aster umbellatus (Asteraceae) - Flat-top aster
- Athyrium filix-femina (Polycodiaceae) - Lady fern
- Athyrium neglectum (Polycodiaceae) - Hare fern
- Atropa belladonna (Brassicaceae) - Brach
- Aubrieta incana (Brassicaceae) - Baby aubrieta
- Betula alnifolia (Salicaceae) - Yellow birch
- Betula nigra (Betulaceae) - River birch
- Betula papyrifera (Betulaceae) - Paper birch
- Bidens cernua (Asteraceae) - Blue starhead
- Bidens frondosa (Asteraceae) - Swamp marigold
- Bignonia capreolata (Flacourtia) - Fragrant bean
- Cirsium arvense (Poaceae) - Common thistle
- Cleome spinosa (Poaceae) - Thistle
- Cleome spinosa (Poaceae) - Cleome spinosa
Carex spp. (Cyperaceae) - sedge (many species in this genus occur along the trail and river corridor, but the late inspection date makes identification difficult)

Cerastium tomentosum (Caryophyllaceae) - White clover
Centaurea cyanus (Asteraceae) - Bachelor's button
Celtis occidentalis (Ulmaceae) - Hackberry
Chamaecyparis thyoides (Cupressaceae) - White fir
Chenopodium album (Chenopodiaceae) - Lamb's quarters
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum (Asteraceae) - Shasta daisy
Circium pyriacum (Saxifragaceae) - False saxifrage
Cirsium discolor (Asteraceae) - Purple thistle
Cirsium vulgare (Asteraceae) - Bull thistle
Clematis virginiana (Ranunculaceae) - Virgin's bower
Convolvulus arvensis (Convolvulaceae) - Horse clover
Cornus alternifolia (Cornaceae) - Alternate-leaved dogwood
Cornus crus-galli (Cornaceae) - Red-osier dogwood
Corylus americana (Betulaceae) - American hazel
Crataegus sp. (Rosaceae) - Canker cherry
Cryptogamia canadensis (Umbelliferae) - Honeywort
Cyperus filicinus (Cyperaceae) - Nut-grass
Cyperus esculentus (Cyperaceae) - Nut-grass
Cystopteris bulbifera (Polypodiaceae) - Bulbfern
Cystopteris fragilis (Polypodiaceae) - Fragile fern
Dactyliosperma spinulosa (Ericaceae) - Poverty oat grass
Daucus carota (Umbelliferae) - Queen Anne's lace
Desmodium canadense (Leguminosae) - Showy tick trefoil
Desmodium ovatum (Leguminosae) - Pointed tick trefoil
Diervilla lonicera (Caprifoliaceae) - Bush honeysuckle
Digitaria sanguinalis (Poaceae) - Crabgrass
Dioscorea villosa (Dioscoreaceae) - Wild yam
Dirca palustris (Thymelaeaceae) - Leatherwood
Dryopteris filix-mas (Polypodiaceae) - Male fern
Echinocystis lobata (Cucurbitaceae) - Wild cucumber
Elm (Ulmus) - Various species
Elymus canadensis (Poaceae) - Canada wild rye
Elymus virginicus (Poaceae) - Virginia wild rye
Equisetum arvense (Equisetaceae) - Horsetail
Equisetum hyemale (Equisetaceae) - Scouring-rush
Eragrostis spp. (Poaceae) - Love grass
Erigeron annuus (Asteraceae) - Annual fleabane
Erigeron canadensis (Asteraceae) - Hawkweed
Eupatorium maculatum (Asteraceae) - Spotted Joe-Pye weed
Eupatorium perfoliatum (Asteraceae) - Common boneset
Eupatorium rugosum (Asteraceae) - White snakeroot
Euphorbia corollata (Euphorbiaceae) - Spurge
Euphorbia maculata (Euphorbiaceae) - Spurge
Euphorbia sp. (Euphorbiaceae) - Spurge
Fragaria virginiana (Rosaceae) - Strawberry
Frontinus simplex var. subintegerrima (Olacaceae) - Green ash
Galium asprellum (Rubiaceae) - Rough bedstraw
Galium concinnum (Rubiaceae) - Shining bedstraw
Genista angustifolia (Leguminosae) - Bottle gentian
Geranium endymion (Geraniaceae) - Zephyr geranium
Geranium nodosum (Geraniaceae) - Creeping Charlie
Glyceria striata (Poaceae) - Fowl romale grass
Glycyrrhiza glabra (Leguminosae) - Old-field balsam
Hamamelis virginiana (Hamamelidaceae) - Witch hazel
Hedecoma hispida (Labiateae) - Rough pennyroyal
Heliumium autumnale (Asteraceae) - Sneezeweed
Helenium grosseserratum (Asteraceae) - Sawtooth sunflower
Hellianthus occidentalis (Asteraceae) - Western sunflower
Helianthus c.f. strumulos (Asteraceae) - Pale-leaved sunflower
Helianthus tuberosus (Asteraceae) - Jerusalem artichoke
Heliopsis helianthoides (Asteraceae) - False sunflower
Hepaticz americana (Ranunculaceae) - Round-leaved hepatica
Hieracium cf. canadense (Asteraceae) - Canada hawkweed
Hypercium perforatum (Hypericaceae) - Common St. John's-wort
Hyssop patula (Poaceae) - Bottlebrush grass
Impatients capensis (Balsaminaceae) - Orange jewelweed
Impatiens pallida (Balsaminaceae) - Yellow jewelweed
Juglans cinerea (Juglandaceae) - Butternut
Juglans nigra (Juglandaceae) - Black walnut
Juncus tenuis (Juncaceae) - Roadside rush
Juncus spp. (Juncaceae) - a Rush
Juniperus virginiana (Pinaceae) - Red cedar
Lactuca sp. (Asteraceae) - a wild lettuce
Laureola canadensis (Liliaceae) - Wood nettle
Lathyrus sp. (Leguminosae) - a vetching
Lechea intermedia (Cistaceae) - a pinehed
Leersia oryzoides (Poaceae) - Rice-cut grass
Leersia virginica (Poaceae) - white grass
Lenna minor (Lamnaceae) - Small buckwheat
Leonurus cardiaca (Labiatae) - Motherwort
Lepidium sp. (Brassicaceae) - Peppergrass
Lespedeza capitata (Leguminosae) - Round-headed
bush clover
Liatris aspera (Asteraceae) - Rough blazing star
Lilium michiganense (Liliaceae) - Turn's cup lily
Lindera obtusiloba (Saxifragaceae) - Butter-and-eggs
Lodderia dubia (Scrophulariaceae) - False pipewort
Lobelia cardinalis (Lorelaciaceae) - Cardinal flower
Lobelia infausta (Lorelaciaceae) - Indian tobacco
Lobelia siphilitica (Lorelaciaceae) - Great blue lobelia
Lycis alba (Caryophyllaceae) - White campion
Lyopus uniflorus (Labiateae) - Northern bugle weed
Maihuenium canadense (Liliaceae) - Canada mayflower
Matteuccia struthiopteris (Polypodiaceae) - Ostrich fern
Medicago lupulina (Leguminosae) - Black medick
Melilotus albus (Leguminosae) - White sweet clover
Melilotus officinalis (Leguminosae) - Yellow sweet clover
Menispermum canadense (Liliaceae) - Moonseed
Mirabilis neglecta (Rutaceae) - Wild four o'clock
Mitella diphylla (Saxifragaceae) - Bishops cap
Mulle guttata (Aizoaceae) - Carpet weed
Monarda fistulosa (Labiateae) - Wild bergamot
Muhlenbergia schreberi (Poaceae) - Needlegrass
Myosoton aquaticum (Caryophyllaceae) - Water chickweed
Onaxis biennis (Oxalidaceae) - Common evening primrose
Oniclea sensibilis (Polypodiaceae) - Sensitive fern
Osmunda claytoniana (Ornundaceae) - interrupted fern
Otosiphon flavus (Oleaceae) - Hair sweet clover
Ostrya virginiana (Betulaceae) - Ironwood
Oxalis stricta (Oxalidaceae) - Common wood sorrel
Panicum capillare (Poaceae) - Old witch grass
Panicum virgatum (Poaceae) - Switch grass
Panicum sp. (Poaceae) - a panic grass
Parthenocissus integrus (Vitaceae) - Hickey creeper
Parthenocissus quinquefolia (Vitaceae) - Virginia creeper
Pedicularis lanceolata (Scrophulariaceae) - Swiss betony
Petasites aureus (Asteraceae) - Purple prairie clover
Phalaris arundinacea (Poaceae) - Needle cord grass
Physalis hystrophylla (Solanaceae) - Clanny ground cherry
Pinus palustris (Pinaceae) - Loblolly pine
Pinus rigida (Pinaceae) - Red pine
Pinus strobus (Pinaceae) - White pine
Plantago lanceolata (Plantaginaceae) - Cow's plantain
Radix sylvatica (Liliaceae) - Brown bloodroot
Polanisia dracunculus (Capparidaceae) - Clammy weed
Polygonum canaliculatum (Liliaceae) - Smooth Solomon’s seal
*Polygonum aviculare (Polygonaceae) - Common knotweed
Polygonum convolvulus (Polygonaceae) - Black bindweed
Polygonum pensylvanicum (Polygonaceae) - Pennsylvania knotweed
Polygonum sagittatum (Polygonaceae) - Arrow-leaved tear-thumb
Polygonum tenue (Polygonaceae) - Slender knipweed
Populus deltoides (Salicaceae) - Cottonwood
Populus grandidentata (Salicaceae) - Large-toothed aspen
Populus tremuloides (Salicaceae) - Quaking aspen
*Potentilla argentea (Rosaceae) - Silvery cinquefoil
Potentilla arbutifolia (Rosaceae) - Prairie cinquefoil
Potentilla norvegica (Rosaceae) - Rough cinquefoil
*Potentilla recta (Rosaceae) - Sulfur cinquefoil
Potentilla simplex (Rosaceae) - Common cinquefoil
Prenanthes alba (Asteraceae) - White lettuce
Prunella vulgaris (Labiatae) - Carpenter’s weed
Prunus americana (Rosaceae) - Wild plum
Prunus serotina (Rosaceae) - Wild black cherry
Prunus virginiana (Rosaceae) - Choke cherry
Pteridium aquilinum (Polypodiaceae) - Bracken fern
Quercus alba (Fagaceae) - White oak
Quercus macrocarpa (Fagaceae) - Bur oak
Quercus rubra (Fagaceae) - Red oak
Quercus velutina (Fagaceae) - Black oak
Ranunculus abortivus (Ranunculaceae) - Small-flowered buttercup
Ranunculus septentrionalis (Ranunculaceae) - Swamp buttercup
*Rhamnus frangula (Rhamnaceae) - Glossy buckthorn
Rhus glabra (Anacardiaceae) - Smooth sumac
Rhus radicans (Anacardiaceae) - Poison ivy
Ribes americanum (Saxifragaceae) - Wild black currant
Ribes cereum (Saxifragaceae) - Prickly wild gooseberry
Ribes missouriense (Saxifragaceae) - Wild gooseberry
Rododendron speciosum (Rosaceae) - a wild rose
Rubus allegheniensis (Rosaceae) - Common blackberry
Rubus idaeus var. strigosus (Rosaceae) - Red raspberry
Rubus occidentalis (Rosaceae) - Black raspberry
Rubus occidentalis (Rosaceae) - Black raspberry
Salsola kali (Chenopodiaceae) - Russian thistle
Sambucus canadensis (Caprifoliaceae) - Elderberry
Sambucus pubens (Caprifoliaceae) - Redberried elder
Sanguinaria canadensis (Papaveraceae) - Bloodroot
Sapindus gregaria (Umbelliferae) - Clustered black snakeroot
*Saponaria officinalis (Caryophyllaceae) - Soapwort
Scirpus cyperinus (Cyperaceae) - Goat grass
Scirpus sp. (Cyperaceae) - a bulrush
Scrophularia sp. (Scrophulariaceae) - a figwort
*Setaria faberi (Poaceae) - Giant foxtail
*Setaria glauca (Poaceae) - Yellow foxtail
*Setaria viridis (Poaceae) - Green foxtail
*Silene cernua (Caryophyllaceae) - Glaucous campion
Silphium perfoliatum (Asteraceae) - tub plant
Smilacina racemosa (Liliaceae) - False hellebore
Smyrnium olusatrum (Liliaceae) - Common celandine flower
Solana umaricanum (Solanaeae) - Black nightshade
Solidago altissima (Asteraceae) - Tall goldenrod
Solidago flexuosa (Asteraceae) - Broad-leaved goldenrod
Solidago gigantea (Asteraceae) - late goldenrod
Solidago nemoralis (Asteraceae) - Old-field goldenrod
Solidago rugosa (Asteraceae) - Stiff goldenrod
Solidago speciosa (Asteraceae) - Showy goldenrod
Solidago ulmifolia (Asteraceae) - Elm-leaved goldenrod
Sonchus oleraceus (Asteraceae) - Indian grass

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Spartania eurycaurum (Sparganiaceae) - Common bur-reed
Spartina pectinata (Poaceae) - Slough grass
Spiraea alba (Rosaceae) - Meadowweet
Sporobolus cryptandrus (Poaceae) - Sand dropseed
Stackys palustris (Labiatae) - Woundwort
*Taraxacum officinale (Asteraceae) - Common dandelion
Thalictrum dasycarpum (Ranunculaceae) - Meadow rue
Thalictrum dioicum (Ranunculaceae) - Early meadow rue
Tilia americana (Tiliaceae) - Basswood
Tovara virginiana (Polygonaceae) - Woodland knotweed
Trudescantia ohiensis (Compositae) - Common spiderwort
*Trifolium pratense (Leguminosae) - Red clover
Typha latifolia (Typhaceae) - Common cattail
Ulmus americana (Ulmaceae) - American elm
Ulmus rubra (Ulmaceae) - Slippery elm
Urtica procera (Urticaceae) - Tall nettle
Vaccinium angustifolium (Ericaceae) - Blueberry
*Verbascum thapsus (Scrophulariaceae) - Common mullein
Verbena hastata (Verbenaceae) - Blue vervain
Verbena urticifolia (Verbenaceae) - White vervain
Veronicastrum virginicum (Scrophulariaceae) - Culver's root
Viola riparia (Vitaceae) - Riverbank grape
Vitis riparia (Vitaceae) - Riverbank grape
*Zanthoxylum americanum (Rutaceae) - Prickly ash
*Zea mays (Poaceae) - corn
1. Wildlife Species List

Game species found along or near the trail corridor include:

- White-tailed deer
- Ruffed grouse
- Gray squirrel
- Fox squirrel
- Cotton tail rabbit
- Common merganser
- Blue-winged teal
- Tundra swan
- Bobwhite quail
- Common goldeneye
- Gadwall
- Gray fox
- Red fox
- Coyote
- Muskrat
- Mink
- Raccoon
- Hooded merganser
- Ring neck duck
- Lesser scaup
- Ring necked pheasant
- Bufflehead
- Black duck
- Black bear
- Woodcock
- Common snipe
- Mallard
- Wood duck
- Red-breasted merganser
- Canada goose
- Green-winged teal
- American coot
- Pintail
- Wigeon

Endangered, threatened or changing status species observed or likely to occur on or near the corridor include:

- Bald eagle
- Osprey
- Blanding’s turtle
- Red shouldered hawk
- Loggerhead shrike
- Cooper’s hawk
- Red shouldered hawk
- Disk sial hawk
- Loggerhead shrike
- Great egret
- Cooper’s hawk

Nongame wildlife species are organized by groups with an example or two listed afterwards.

Waterbirds
- Herring gull
- Woodpeckers
- Yellow-billed sapsucker
- Pileated woodpecker

Wading Birds
- Great blue heron
- Passerine Birds
- Eastern phoebe
- Common crow
- Black-capped chickadee
- Warblers
- Blackbirds
- Sparrows

Shorebirds
- Killdeer
- Sora rail
- Raptors
- Broad-winged hawk
- Great horned owl
- Turkey vulture
- Mustelids
- Striped skunk
- Badger

Nonpasserine Land Birds
- Mourning dove
- Ruby-throated hummingbird
- Belted kingfisher
- Opossum
- Moles
- Shrews

Bats

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bats</th>
<th>Reptiles</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>snapping turtle</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>eastern milk snake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rodents</td>
<td>Amphibians</td>
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<td>woodchuck</td>
<td>spring peeper</td>
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<tr>
<td>flying squirrel</td>
<td>leopard frog</td>
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<tr>
<td>meadow vole</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>deer mouse</td>
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</table>
These species are:

- Pied-billed Grebe - T
- Green Heron - SN
- black-crowned Night Heron - T
- Canada Goose - T
- Black Duck - T
- Pintail - T
- Blue-winged Teal - SN
- Shoveler - T
- Ring-necked Duck - T
- Goldeneye - T
- Hooded Merganser - SN
- Goshawk - T
- Cooper's Hawk - SY
- Rough-legged Hawk - WV
- Marsh Hawk - SY
- Sparrow Hawk - SN
- Ring-necked Pheasant - YR
- Coot - SN
- Woodcock - SN
- Spotted Sandpiper - SV
- Lesser Yellowlegs - T
- Herring Gull - T
- Common Tern - T
- Mourning Dove - YR
- Great Horned Owl - YR
- Common Nighthawk - SY
- Great Blue Heron - SY
- Common Egret - T
- American Bittern - SN
- Mallard - SN
- Gadwall - T
- Green-winged Teal - T
- Widgeon - T
- Wood Duck - SN
- Lesser Scaup - T
- Bufflehead - T
- Common merganser - T
- Sharp-shinned Hawk - SY
- Red-tailed Hawk - SN
- Bald Eagle - YR
- Osprey - T
- Ruffed Grouse - YR
- Song - SY
- Killdeer - SN
- Sibley - T
- Solitary Sandpiper - SV
- Pectoral Sandpiper - T
- Black Tern - SY
- Rock Dove - YR
- Black-billed Magpie - SN
- Barred Owl - YR
- Chimney Swift - SN
- Kingfisher - SN
- Pilated Woodpecker - YR
- Yellow-bellied Sapsucker - SY
- Downy Woodpecker - YR
- Eastern Bluebird - SN
- Wood Peewee - SN
- Bank Swallow - SN

Barn Swallow - SN
Purple Martin - SN
Crow - YR
White-breasted Nuthatch - YR
Catbird - SN
Robin - SN
Golden-crowned Kinglet - T
Cedar Waxwing - SN
Steller - SN
Red-eyed Vireo - SN
Parula Warbler - SN
Myrtle Warbler - T
Ovenbird - SN
Bobolink - SN
Red-winged Blackbird - SN
Brewer's Blackbird - SN
Brown-headed Cowbird - SN
Rose-breasted Grosbeak - YR
Purplish Finch - YR
American Goldfinch - SN
Vesper Sparrow - SN
Tree Swallow - SN
Field Sparrow - SN
Fox Sparrow - T
Snow Bunting - WV
Redpoll - MV
Flicker - SN
Red-headed Woodpecker - SN
Hairy Woodpecker - YR
Eastern Kingbird - SN
Least Flycatcher - SN
Tree Swallow - SY
 Rough-winged Swallow - SY
Cliff Swallow - SN
Blue Jay - YR
Black-capped Chickadee - YR
House Wren - SN
Brown Thrasher - SN
Eastern Bluebird - SN
Ruby-crowned Kinglet - T
Northern Shrike - WV
Yellow-throated Vireo - SN
Pewee - SN
Black-throated Blue Warbler - SN
Pine Warbler - T
House Sparrow - YR
Eastern Meadowlark - SN
Baltimore Oriole - SN
Common Grackle - SN
Cardinal - YR
Indigo Bunting - SN
Pine Siskin - YR
Towhee - SN
 Slate-colored Junco - YR
Chipping Sparrow - SY
Sage Sparrow - SY
White-throated Sparrow - T
Horned Lark - KY
Masked Shrew
Little Brown Myotis (Bat)
Woodchuck
Eastern Chipmunk
Fox Squirrel
Pocket Gopher
Deer Mouse
Meadow Vole
Norway Rat
Red Fox
Least Weasel
Otter
Short-tailed Shrew
Cottontail Rabbit
Thirteen-lined Ground Squirrel
Gray Squirrel
Red Squirrel
Beaver
White-footed Deer Mouse
Musk Rat
House Mouse
Raccoon
Striped Skunk
White-tailed Deer

APPENDIX C - Fish

Northern pike
Sauger
Walleye
White bass
Yellow perch
Shorelodge sturgeon
Smeltmouth bass
Rock bass
Black crappie
Bluegill
American eel
Fistefish
Largemouth gar
Shortnose gar
Gizzard shad
Moxene
Stone scoller
Bowfin
Freshwater drum
Scenicat
Channel catfish
Flathead catfish
Black bullhead
Mottled sculpin
Carp
American brook lamprey
Cheesnut lamprey
Silver lamprey
Fathead minnow
Pig nose minnow
Sucker mouth minnow
Bignose shiner
Common shiner
Emerald shiner
Mimic shiner
River shiner
Rosyface shiner
Sand shiner
Spotted shiner
Blacknose dace
Longnose dace
Pearl dace
Brook stickleback
Burbot
Bighorn buffalo
Smallmouth buffalo
Trout perch
Pirate perch
Blagmouth minnow
Bullhead minnow
Leprechaun
Crystal darter
Farfall darter
Johnny darter
River darter
Western sand darter
Creek chub
Honeycomb chub
Quillback
River carp sucker
Golden reed horse
Shorthead reed horse
Silver reed horse
Blue sucker
Northern hog sucker
Spotted sucker
White sucker

APPENDIX C - MAMMALS

Northern pike
Sauger
Walleye
White bass
Yellow perch
Shorelodge sturgeon
Smeltmouth bass
Rock bass
Black crappie
Bluegill
American eel
Fistefish
Largemouth gar
Shortnose gar
Gizzard shad
Moxene
Stone scoller
Bowfin
Freshwater drum
Scenicat
Channel catfish
Flathead catfish
Black bullhead
Mottled sculpin
Carp
American brook lamprey
Cheesnut lamprey
Silver lamprey
Fathead minnow
Pig nose minnow
Sucker mouth minnow
Bignose shiner
Common shiner
Emerald shiner
Mimic shiner
River shiner
Rosyface shiner
Sand shiner
Spotted shiner
Blacknose dace
Longnose dace
Pearl dace
Brook stickleback
Burbot
Bighorn buffalo
Smallmouth buffalo
Trout perch
Pirate perch
Blagmouth minnow
Bullhead minnow
Leprechaun
Crystal darter
Farfall darter
Johnny darter
River darter
Western sand darter
Creek chub
Honeycomb chub
Quillback
River carp sucker
Golden reed horse
Shorthead reed horse
Silver reed horse
Blue sucker
Northern hog sucker
Spotted sucker
White sucker

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Appendix D

23.091 Recreational areas. (1) DESIGNATION. The department may acquire, develop, operate and maintain new recreational areas. State lands and waters may be designated as new recreational areas that are environmentally adaptable to multiple recreational uses, or are so leased to provide regional or urban recreational opportunities or for preservation.

(2) MASTER PLANS. The department may designate a recreational area only when a master plan for use and management of the area is prepared, public hearings on the plan are held in the county where the largest portion of land in the project is located, the procedures prescribed in s. 17.22 are complied with, and the plan is approved by the natural resources board.

(3) USE ZONES. The department may establish use zones within state recreational areas providing for the full range of recreational uses, including hunting and fishing. It may promulgate rules to control uses within zones and may limit the number of persons using any zone. Such use zones shall be consistent with the activities identified in the master plan formulated under sub. (2).

Power: 1971 c. 30, s. 280 s. 221 s. 342 (1) 1977 c. 26.