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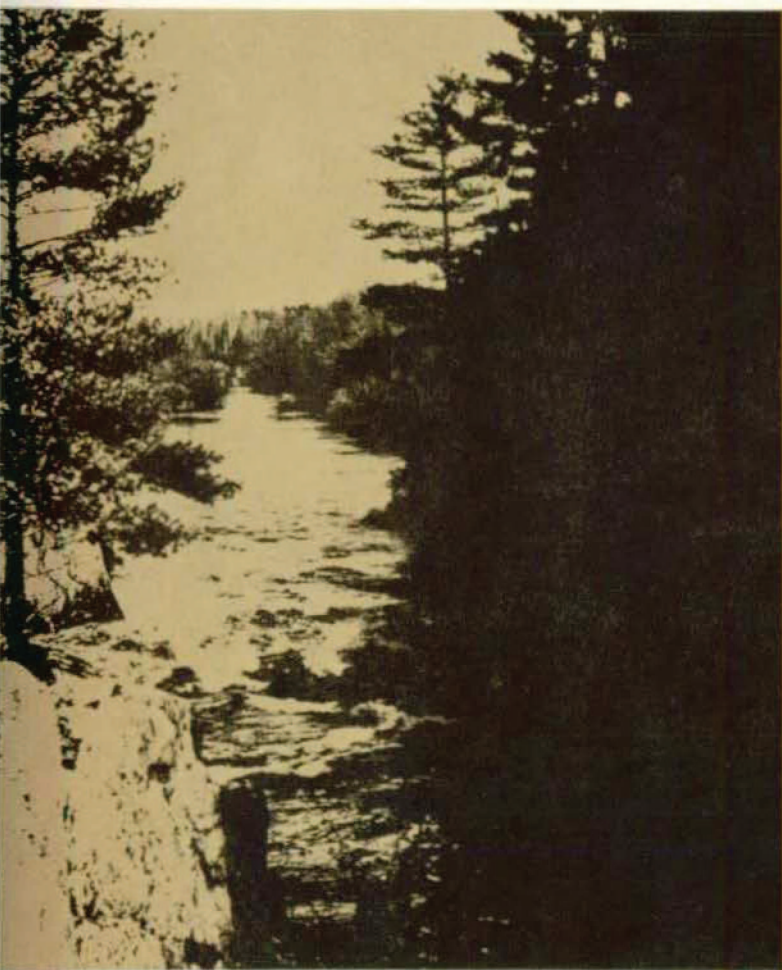
**WOLF
NATIONAL SCENIC
RIVERWAY**

WISCONSIN / 1971



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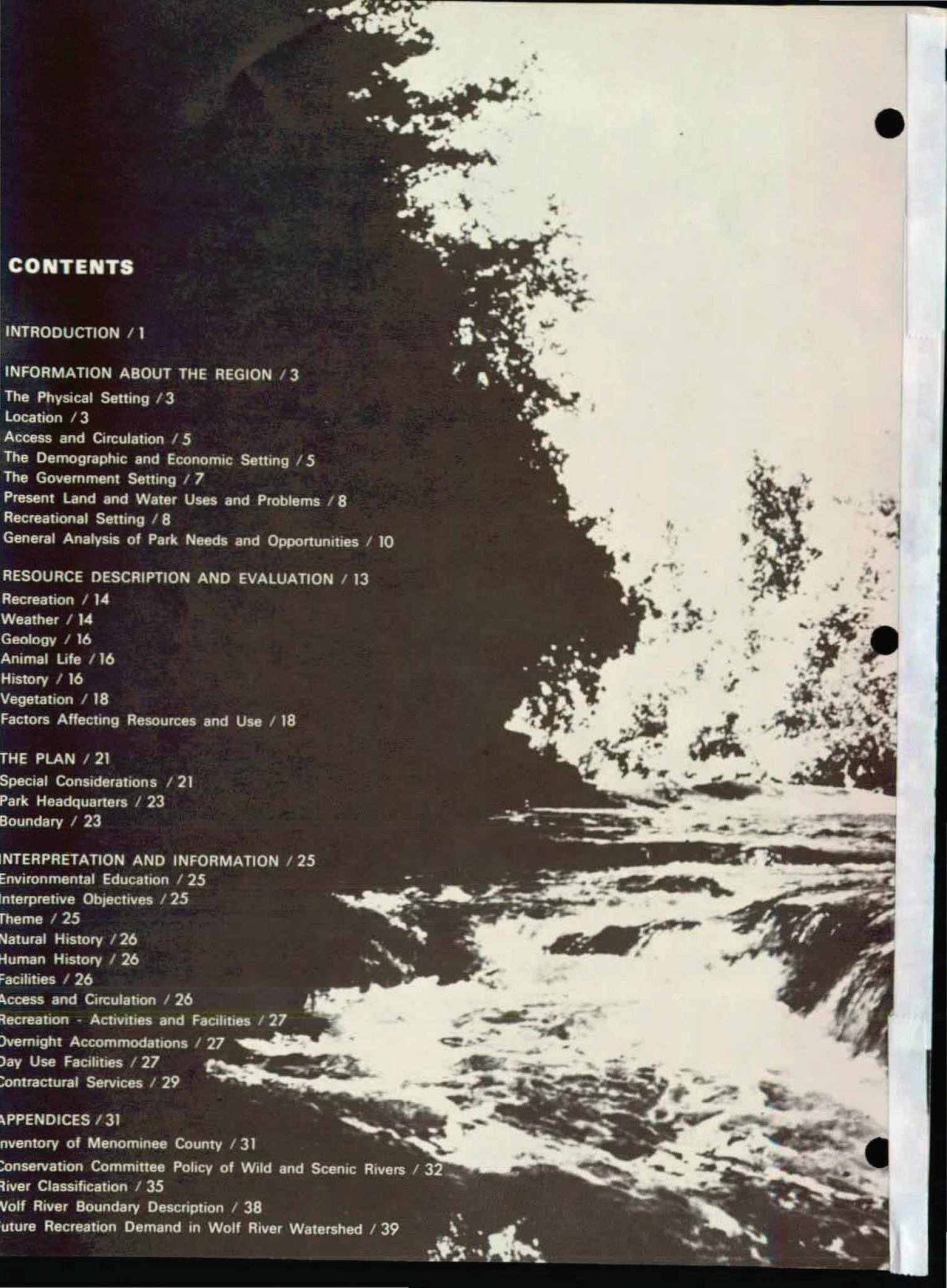
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**WOLF
NATIONAL SCENIC
RIVERWAY**



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recommended by

JOHN W. BRIGHT

Chief, Office of Environmental Planning & Design

approved by

GEORGE PALMER

Acting Director, Northeast Region, February 19, 1970

INTRODUCTION

In 1962, the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission endorsed efforts to preserve certain rivers because of unique natural values they provide. Also in 1962, the President approved for application a policy statement concerning the use and development of water and related land resources which provides, among other things, that in particular instances wild areas of rivers should be maintained and used for recreational purposes.

In 1963, the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture initiated a broad scale study of the need to preserve a nationwide system of scenic or wild rivers. As part of this study, the Lake Central Regional Task Group conducted an investigation and issued a draft study report on the Wolf River in Wisconsin. The study team in its report found that the stretch of the Wolf River, from the confluence of the Hunting River near Lily, Wis., to Keshena, Wis., met the five criteria for a river to be included within a Wild Rivers System. The team further recommended a Federal-State cost sharing arrangement for furtherance of a Wild Rivers Program on the Wolf River, in accordance with the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. The 48-mile study stretch of the Wolf River lies within two counties: Langlade upstream and Menominee below. Chapter 623 of the Wisconsin Laws of 1965 was enacted to preserve the scenic, wildlife and recreation resources of the Wolf River in Menominee County and to discourage cottage development along its shores. On August 21, 1966, resolution was adopted by Menominee Enterprises, Inc., in which they agreed to preserve the Wolf River within 200 feet of the shoreline from the northern boundary of Menominee County to Keshena Falls. Chapter 623 provided for annual payments to the Company and to

other leases along the Wolf in the sum of \$150,000 per year for three years, beginning July 1, 1967 and ending June 30, 1969.

In August 1966, the Wisconsin Conservation Department submitted a Project Proposal Acquisition for 8,824 acres of land along the Wolf River in Langlade County to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. The total cost of the project was \$831,171.45 of which half was to be provided by the Federal Government. The matching funds were provided by the Secretary of the Interior from his contingency funds. Acquisition will be by fee title and permanent easement.

Senate Bill 381, has passed the Wisconsin Legislature extending the preservation of the Wolf in Menominee County for an additional three years and increasing the payments to \$250,000 per year.

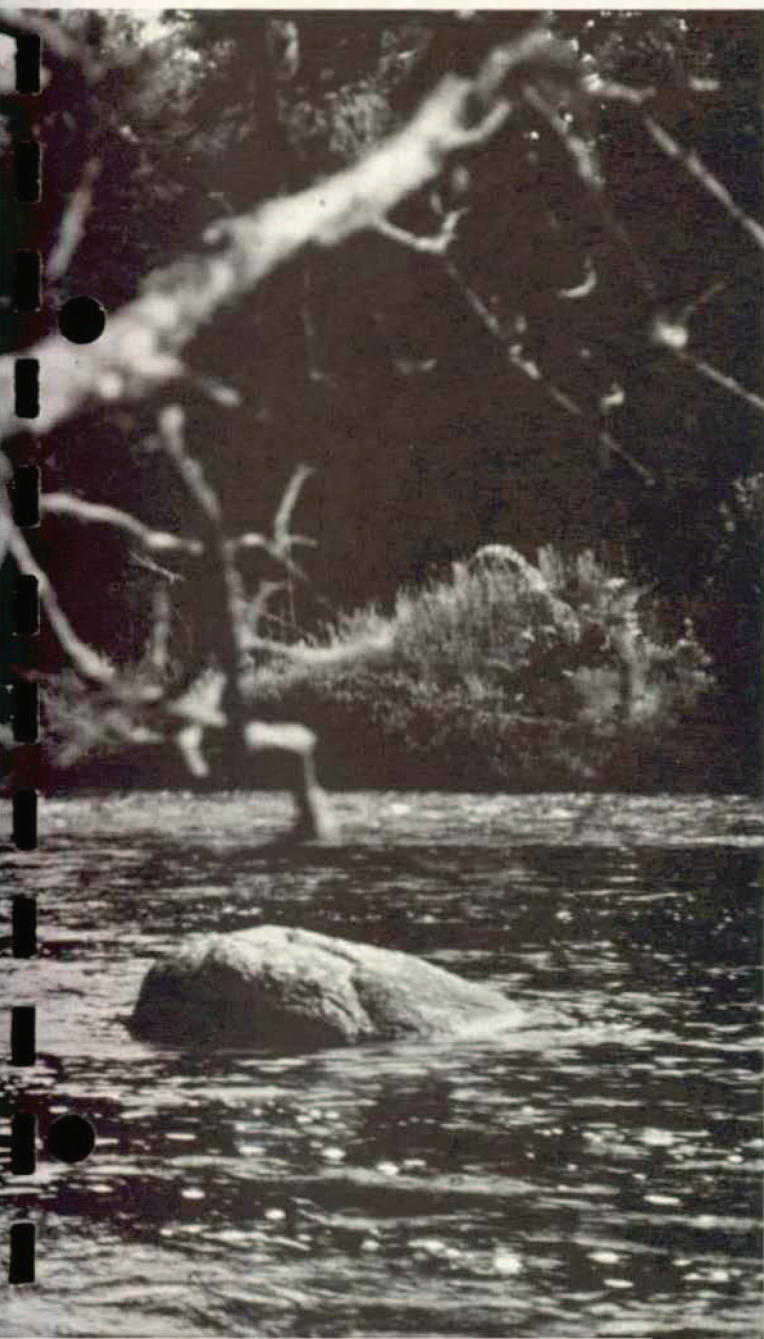
The National Wild and Scenic Rivers Bill (Public Law 90-542) of the 90th Congress was passed on October 2, 1968, and signed by the President. This Act provided that the segment of the Wolf River in Langlade County was to be permanently administered by the State as a wild, scenic or recreational river. The Governor is required to make application to the Secretary of the Interior for the Langlade section to be part of the National Scenic River System. Additionally, the Wolf River from Langlade-Menominee County line downstream to Keshena Falls was designated as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

Reflecting the wishes of the legislation, the National Park Service has prepared this master plan, which deals with the Wolf River in Menominee County from the Langlade-Menominee boundary south to Keshena Falls. Additionally, it discusses the progress made in Langlade County in land acquisition and planning by the State of Wisconsin.

INFORMATION



ABOUT THE REGION



THE PHYSICAL SETTING

The Wolf River Basin, in northeast Wisconsin, drains about 3,750 square miles of forests, farms, swampland, and lakes. The northern part of the basin is mostly rugged, steeply sloping land, and the southern part is relatively flat and therefore more subject to flooding. This difference in topography explains why the Wolf in its northern reaches is a fast-moving whitewater river and in its southern parts is sluggish, sprawling, and marshy. (See map following this page)

LOCATION

Pine Lake, about 25 miles south of the Michigan line in west-central Forest County, gives rise to the Wolf River. This river flows 223 miles to the south, through Langlade, Menominee, Shawano, Outagamie, New London, Waupaca and Winnebago Counties. It joins the Fox River ten miles upstream, west of Lake Winnebago near Oshkosh. The Fox then flows to Green Bay, and the Fox-Wolf thus connects with the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway System.

The main tributaries of the Wolf flow into it from the northwest. They are the West Branch, the Red, Embarrass, Little Wolf, and Waupaca Rivers. The Shioc, a rather small tributary, enters from the northeast. The Embarrass is particularly important, for it joins the Wolf at New London and helps create rather large floods in and near that city.

The Wolf and its tributaries drain 3,750 square miles covering part or all of 10 counties—the six noted above and Oneida, Marathon, Portage, and Waushara. This is more than half the drainage area of the Fox-Wolf system, which is 6,520 square miles. Together the Fox and Wolf drain more than half as much area as does the Wisconsin River, which drains 11,715 square miles.



WOLF NATIONAL SCENIC RIVERWAY / Wisconsin

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ACCESS AND CIRCULATION

There is a fairly well defined Federal, State and local highway system throughout the lower Wolf River Basin; however, in the upper portions of the watershed access is limited to State Highway 55, the Hiawatha Pioneer Trail, which closely follows the river in a north-south direction for approximately 46 miles in both Menominee and Langlade Counties.

Other north-south highways which parallel this road are Federal 45 on the west and State 32 on the east permitting access to the river by three east-west highways, State 47, 64 and 52 which cross Highway 55 in Langlade and Menominee Counties. State Highway 29 joins 55 at Shawano, south of Menominee County and provides access from Green Bay on the east and Wausaw on the west.

Federal Highway 41 from Chicago, Milwaukee, Oshkosh, and Appleton permit access to the upper watershed from the southeast.

THE DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC SETTING

Population Data

The 1960 U.S. Census, a 1954 Wisconsin State Crop Reporting Service survey, and preliminary U.S. Census figures for all counties and for some cities are the chief sources for the following data.

Compared with the rest of Wisconsin, the basin has been relatively sparsely populated. In 1960, the basin held 3.2% of Wisconsin's population in an area about 6.7% the size of the State. It is predominately a rural area: in its 91 towns, there are only eight small cities and 29 villages.

From 1950 to 1960, the ten basin counties increased in population from 424,305, to about 463,430, or about 9%. In 1950, the basin itself held one-fourth the population of the ten basin counties.

However, it is clear that this ratio is no longer accurate. The population of the three counties in the heart of the basin has decreased: Langlade by 10.1%, Shawano by 3.1%, and Waupaca by .2%. The seven basin cities for which 1960 census figures are available (excluding Weyauwega) have increased a little more than 1%. Cities outside the basin but within the basin counties—Neenah, Menasha, Appleton and Oshkosh—have increased 26.1%. It appears that, within the ten basin counties, fewer people live in the basin itself and more live in the urban areas outside the basin than in 1950. It is, therefore, most likely that the population of the basin has decreased since 1950. This trend is in keeping with the statewide and nationwide decrease of population in rural areas.

Occupational Data

Of the total basin population, 50,165 or 49.8% were engaged in farming in 1950. Estimates indicate a decrease in the farm population since then. However, in spite of a decrease in farm population, there seems to be a surplus farm population in the ten basin counties (an area greater than just the drainage area). Youngsters coming of age on farms are numerically more than replacing their elders, and many must leave to seek employment elsewhere. For example, in Outagamie County 164 farm boys will come of age to farm during the 1950-60 decade for every 100 men who leave farming, according to estimates made in 1957 by the Department of Rural Sociology by the University of Wisconsin. The average farm population replacement ratio for the State as a whole is 127 to 100.

Other Economic Data

The full value of assessed property in the Wolf Basin compares rather poorly with the value of property of cities along the Fox River. For example, the 1957-8 full value of all assessed property in the basin was only 59% of the combined full value of only Appleton, Neenah, Menasha, and Oshkosh. The increase of value of all assessed property in the basin from 1947 to 1957-8 was 54.8% and of the Fox cities 117%. Much of the increase is, of course, simply an inflationary increase and not a real one. The full value of all assessed property in all of the Wolf Basin cities increased by 91.4%, but that of the four Fox Basin cities increased by 117%. Within the basin itself, farming areas increased in value by 35.7% and villages by 79%.

Bank resources are another measure of the economy of the basin. The total footings (i.e., assets and liabilities) of all national and commercial State banks in the Wolf Basin are \$86,515,469, or about 1.8% of the total footing of all Wisconsin banks, and 42% of the total footings of the Fox Basin cities of Appleton, Neenah, Menasha, and Oshkosh.

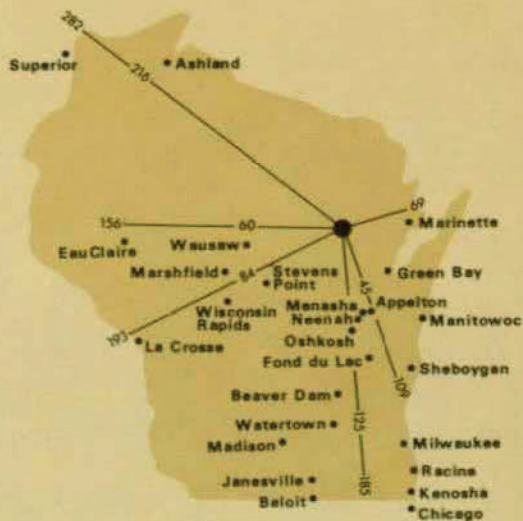
Several informed people have suggested that potential development of the basin not for agriculture, but for vacationers, may represent the most fruitful way of increasing the area's economic base. It was noted above that in 1959, relatively few people in the basin were engaged in service industries and present investment for recreational facilities seems slight. The American Automobile Association's Great Lakes Tour Book lists only eight approved motels or hotels in the basin and these have a total of only 92 units and rooms.

DISTANCE OF MAJOR CITIES FROM KESHENA

ON MICROFILM

Cities and Population

Appleton	48,411	Marinette	13,329
Ashland	10,132	Marshfield	14,153
Beloit	32,848	Menasha	14,647
Beaver Dam	13,118	Milwaukee	741,324
Chicago (Metro Area)	5,129,725	Neenah	18,057
Eau Claire	37,987	Oshkosh	45,110
Fond du Lac	32,719	Racine	89,144
Green Bay	62,888	Sheboygan	45,747
Janesville	35,164	Stevens Point	17,837
Kenosha	67,899	Superior	33,563
La Crosse	47,575	Watertown	13,943
Madison	126,706	Wausau	31,943
Manitowoc	32,275	Wisconsin Rapids	15,042



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THE GOVERNMENT SETTING

The key governmental agencies and their principal roles are as follows:

Federal Agencies

■ The Corps of Engineers operates Menasha Dam, which controls lake levels in the Winnebago Pool (i.e., Lakes Winnebago, Butte des Morts, Winnebconne, Poygan, Partridge, Cincoe, and Partridge Crop and connecting streams). The Corps also dredges a 47-mile-long, 4-foot-deep channel for navigation from the mouth of the Wolf to New London.

■ The Coast Guard claims jurisdiction to enforce Great Lakes Pilot and Navigation Rules on the lakes of the Winnebago Pool and on the Wolf as far north as New London.

■ The United States Department of Agriculture carries out the Soil Bank program and gives technical assistance in soil conservation programs.

■ The United States Fish and Wildlife Service advises State and local groups about measures to encourage fish and wildlife and to maintain fair distribution among the States.

■ The Federal Power Commission can give or withhold consent to applicants for permits to develop hydroelectric power.



State Agencies

■ The Public Service Commission administers the dam, lake level, and stream irrigation permit systems.

■ The Conservation Commission represents the interests of conservation in Public Service Commission hearings and carries out various programs, among them, the protection of fish and wildlife, the purchase of wetlands, the purchase and lease of public hunting lands, and the enforcement of hunting and fishing laws.

■ The Board of Health is responsible for maintaining pure water supplies, for administering the high capacity well law, and, with the State Committee on Water Pollution, for protecting streams and lakes from pollution.

■ The Department of Resource Development is responsible for preparing long-range plans for the wise use of Wisconsin's natural and industrial resources.

Local Agencies

■ Soil Conservation Districts cooperate with the State Soil Conservation Committee in carrying out soil conservation measures.

■ Ten counties, ninety-one unincorporated civil towns, twenty-nine villages, and eight cities are the local units of government.

■ There is no governmental unit of a regional character to view the problems of the region and to plan and develop solutions. The powers for land use planning and zoning are distributed among the many local units in the basin.

PRESENT LAND AND WATER USES AND PROBLEMS

About 66% of the land is in farms. Dairy products, potatoes, corn, oats, and garden vegetables are the main crops. Some farm land, mostly in Langlade and Waupaca Counties is irrigated from streams, wells, and pits. The chief irrigated crops are potatoes and garden vegetables. About 57,189 acres are in the Soil Bank; 12,404 of them are in flood plain towns.

Hydroelectric power is produced in small quantity in the basin. It amounts to about one-tenth of the hydroelectric power in the Wolf-Fox Basin and one one-hundredth of all Wisconsin hydroelectric power.

Parts of the basin are popular recreational areas, particularly the area from New London south, the forests, and Menominee County. The American Automobile Association lists only seven motels and one resort. No one has ever studied the quantity or quality of recreational accommodations in the basin. Recreational boating rather than commercial boating is important, as is fishing for sturgeon, pike, white bass, pan fish, and trout. Family camping and hunting for wildfowl are also popular recreation activities.

The forests of the basin provide resources for recreation and also for industry. Logging in the 19th century stripped large parts of the basin, but second-growth timber has replaced much of the virgin forest. Menominee County has a 174,000 acre stand of sustained-yield forest used for logging and recreation. About 23,830 acres of Nicolet National Forest, a popular camping region are in the basin. Langlade County owns 46,000 acres of forest land, part of which is in the basin. In the northern part of the basin, 80,000 acres of

industrial forests provide timber for lumber, paper, and other wood products.

Some of these uses of land and water are competitive, and together with floods they present important problems. Flooding is a problem principally in the southern part of the basin, where the land is flat and people have built on the flood plain. Most of the land flooded is either unused or is farm land. The only city with a flood problem is New London. The Corps in 1949 estimated an average annual damage of \$3,000 to New London and about \$78,000 to agricultural lands and crops.

No watershed districts have been set up under Public Law 566, but prospects exist for such activity.

RECREATIONAL SETTING

Upper Wolf

There are no State parks in the Upper Wolf River area. Four sites within the drainage area and one in Oconto River watershed have been investigated as possible State park areas. All five areas are located in Menominee County and the possibility of acquisition by the State for park purposes is dim.

Two recreation areas operated by the U.S. Forest Service are located in the Upper Wolf River watershed. In addition, there are nine U.S. Forest Service recreation areas in the southern most district of the Nicolet National Forest in Langlade and Oconto Counties adjacent to the State administered section of the river. The 11 areas include a total of 347 existing and proposed campsites, and 30 picnic areas. Elsewhere in the forest are 407 existing campsites, 73 picnic sites, together with swimming beaches, hiking, snowmobile and horse trails.

There are two county parks in the Upper Wolf River watershed which are maintained by Langlade County and include 59 campsites.

Wausaw, with the population of 30,414, is the nearest city to the Upper Wolf River watershed. It is 56 miles from the village of Lily, the approximate center of the drainage area. There are no other larger population centers and relatively few small towns in the drainage or adjacent area.

The following chart covering seven counties in the watershed show the existing major recreation facilities:

Lower Wolf

In contrast to the watershed of the Upper region, the drainage area of the Lower Wolf contains nu-

merous small towns and villages and a fairly extensive net of State, county and town roads. One of the larger lakes in the State, Shawano Lake, is located in the northeast corner.

There are no State parks in the lower drainage area of the Wolf River. One area on the Waupaca Chain O'Lakes was investigated by the State and determined to be too small.

There are six county parks in the Lower Wolf River watershed totaling 118 acres.

Within the lower watershed there are no major centers of population. However, there are several comparatively large cities immediately adjacent to the lower basin which may have a significant affect upon the demand for recreational facilities to be located within the basin.

EXISTING FACILITIES IN WOLF RIVER WATERSHED... FROM WISCONSIN OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

COUNTIES...	FOREST	LANGLADE	MENOMINEE	SHAWANO	WAUPACA	OUTAGAMIE	WINNEBAGO
CAMPSITES							
Public	234	54	*	235	58	*	20
Private	102	35	70	25	300		
CAMPGROUNDS							
Public	12	4	0	2	2	0	1
Private	8	3	4	1	5	1	0
GOLF							
9 Hole-Public	1	1		1	2	1	
18 Hole-Private						1	3
ACCESS							
% Lakes	57	72	0	58	43	50	100
% Water Acreage	53	93	0	91	78	94	

* Campgrounds Unknown Capacities

The projected recreation demand will be further explored in a later section.

GENERAL ANALYSIS OF PARK NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Not only can the Wolf River drainage basin be separated into two distinct units on the basis of topography, character of the river and land use, but also on the basis of demand for outdoor recreation which each unit could be expected to receive and suitability of each unit to satisfy demands.

In the upper Wolf River watershed the River is relatively cool and fairly rapid. The area is fairly well forested with large blocks under forest management. A number of lakes exist, especially in the headwaters. The landscape is more scenic than the lower Wolf River Basin.

The upper drainage area is better suited to meet future demands for non-urban parks and similar recreation areas. Several tracts in Menominee County could be developed into pleasant recreation areas. These areas are reasonably close to Green Bay and, if developed, would receive heavy use. The development of 2,500 private summer homesites by Menominee Enterprises in the lake region east of Keshena in Menominee County will create a new demand for additional recreation development in other parts of the county other than that provided at the newly created lake. (See General Development Plan)

The large blocks of well-managed forests will continue to provide quality outdoor recreation. In the future it may be possible to develop additional county parks on lakes in the headwaters area. However, it is not expected that the demand for parks and other recreational areas in the extreme upper Wolf River watershed will be great. There is no

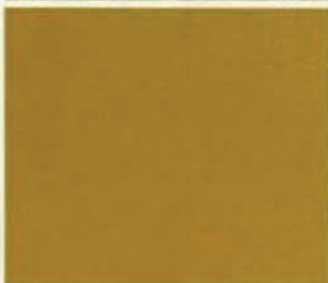
population concentration in the immediate vicinity. Moreover, there are many areas which are already developed and in use and which are about the same distance from population centers as the upper Wolf watershed.

The lower Wolf River drainage basin, on the other hand, is less suited to high quality parks and recreation areas because its general topography, character of the river and tributaries, and the lack of large blocks of forested areas. There are, however, small, isolated tracts which could be developed into additional county parks.

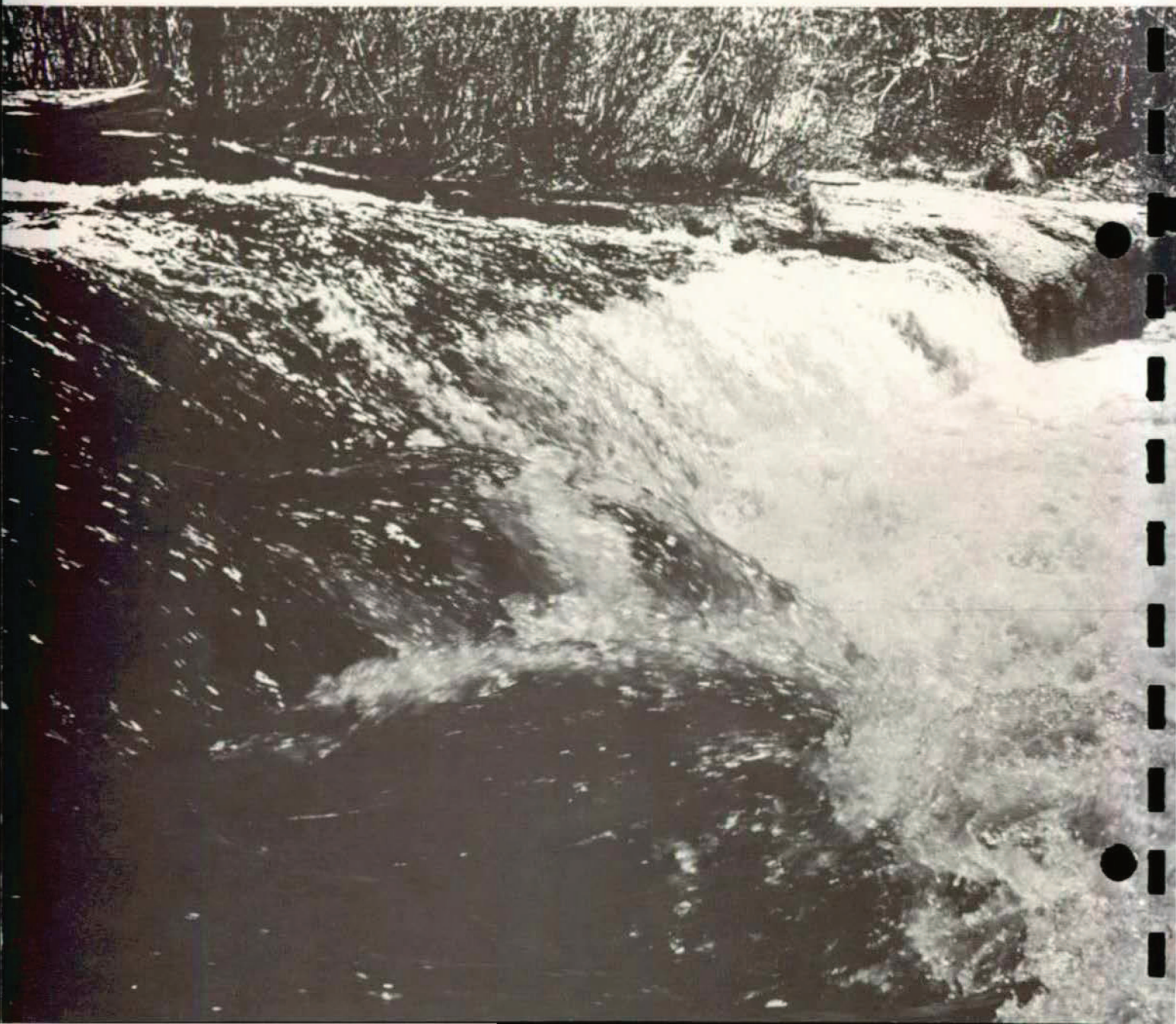
The demand for outdoor recreation will be greater in the lower basin than in the upper. The cities on the west are generally too far from the principal attraction, the Wolf River. These cities also are in the Wisconsin River watershed which provides many opportunities for outdoor recreation. They have numerous county parks, and are readily accessible to the lakes area of the Minocqua-Eagle River region. However, the creation of a national area in Menominee County will draw people from greater distances.

In contrast, the cities to the east and south are fairly close to the lower Wolf River watershed which does not have many county parks. Unfortunately, high land costs will make difficult the purchase and development of large-scale county park systems.

The Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Plan of 1966 for outdoor recreational facilities in Wisconsin is the basis for the estimate of recreational use for the watershed and, particularly for Menominee County. It forms the basis for the development and use of the Wolf River in Menominee County. A brief analysis of the plan for the basin is included in the Appendix.

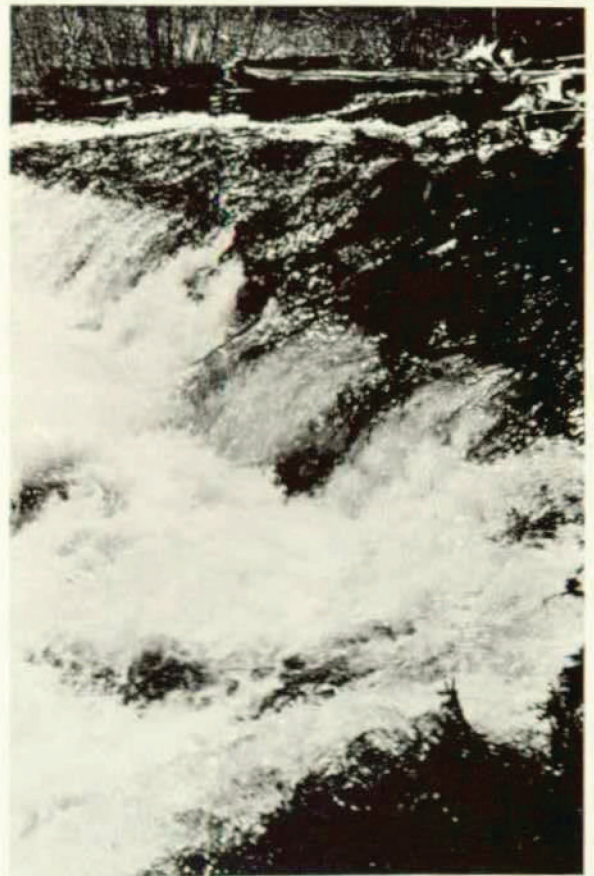


RESOURCE DESCRIPTION



AND EVALUATION

From its source in Forest County the Wolf River tumbles, riffles, cascades and meanders for 220 miles through eight counties to its terminus in Lake Poygan, Winnebago County. In the headwater lake region and for the first 30 miles, the river wanders through marshes and depressions and over gentle riffles. Then the Wolf River becomes a stream with a purpose as it picks up speed in its 700-foot descent to Keshena Falls in Menominee County. This central section of the river through Langlade and Menominee Counties is considered to be



the State's most scenic riverway. Here the whitewater stream flows within high rocky walls in foaming cascades, rippling rapids and low waterfalls. For canoeists the stream is exciting, rugged and, for the inexperienced, portions are dangerous. The mixed deciduous-coniferous forests along the riverway add to the attractiveness of the region's natural resources. Below Keshena Falls the river again slows down considerably dropping only 200 feet in the remaining half of its journey. Here it meanders through agricultural land and the bottomland lakes and marshes so rich in fish and wildlife.

All of the Wolf's feeder streams have their origin in springs, spring seeps and naturally exposed aquifers in the glacial sands and gravels. The fact that nearly every tributary in the system sustains a trout population confirms the quality of the water. Almost all branches of the Wolf have moderate to high gradients.

RECREATION

The Wolf River basin has long been recognized as a great outdoor recreational area. Variety of scenery and vegetation, abundance of waterways and amount of relatively undeveloped land give the region all the essential ingredients for appeal to the entire spectrum of outdoor recreational activities—hunting, fishing, boating, swimming, camping, hiking, nature study, and enjoyment of the scenery and landscape.

The 72 miles of riverway in Langlade and Menominee Counties offer exciting opportunities for canoeing, rubber raft floating, and other boating because of the relatively high gradient of the stream. The numerous riffles, rapids and waterfalls make it

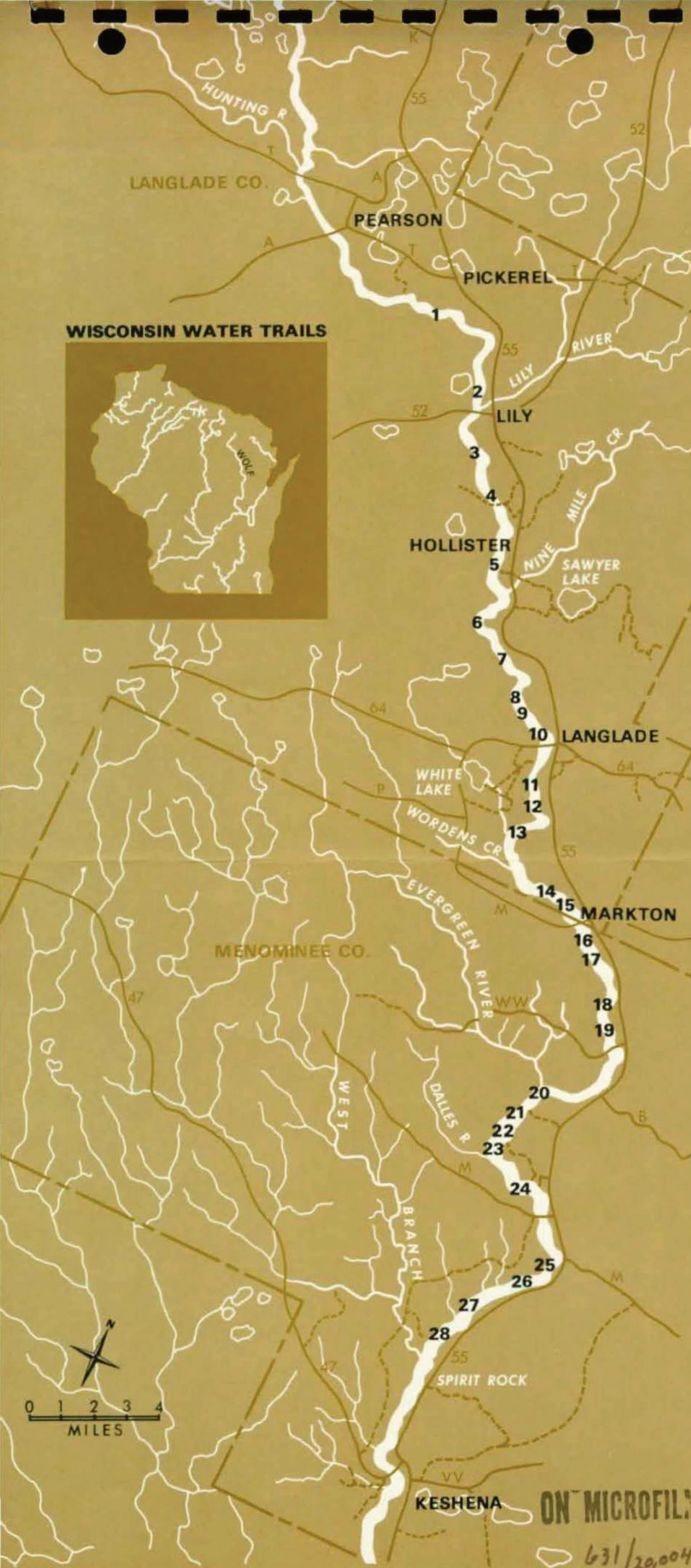
especially attractive and exciting, but, at the same time, dangerous, especially for inexperienced boaters. There are several portages required around waterfalls and, depending on the season and the amount of water in the stream, long rocky stretches may have to be bypassed. The streambank forests, glimpses of wildlife and the general wilderness character of the landscape are usually ample rewards for the trip. For these reasons boat-popularity has increased tremendously in recent years.

The region's fish and wildlife resources are part of the recreational heritage which have given the Wolf River its outstanding reputation. Even before the turn of the century this was a destination for anglers from several midwestern States. These resources are important, not only to the avid sportsman, but also to a growing number of people who enjoy pleasure driving or hiking in areas where animals may be seen in their natural habitat. The excellent trout fishing attests to the clean and unpolluted condition of the water.

WEATHER

The area is located on the upper edge of the humid, continental climatic zone. Precipitation averages 30 inches, with an average snow cover of 47 inches. Rain is common from May through September, each month averaging about three inches. Temperatures range from a record high of 109 to a record low of minus 35. The average summer maximum is about 80 degrees, and this season is described as "comfortable." Snow remains on the ground from late October through April, averaging 110 days a year. An average of 126 days are frost free, from mid-May to mid-September.

WISCONSIN WATER TRAILS



1 Strauss Rapids, located at the Military Park on Highway 55 north of Lily, is an easy, short, boulder-bed-type rapids.

2 Overton Rips is a maze of small boulders in a widening of the river's channel. An easy run when there is enough water, but in low water it is necessary to walk the canoe through.

3 Big Slough Gundy Rapids is about a mile and a half below the Lily log dam where the river makes a sharp narrow bend to the left. It's a short fast rapids which requires care, but is not overly difficult.

4 Little Slough Gundy Rapids is another narrow turn to the left, but is more difficult than Big Slough Gundy Rapids. Scout it carefully, especially during low water, as the maze of large boulders makes a tricky run.

5 Burnt Point can also be reached by an access road from Hollister. Several large summer homes on the left bank signal that you are nearing this boulder-bed-type rapids of average difficulty.

6 Oxbow is another short rapids of average difficulty. Watch for it when the river takes a sharp bend to the left and the channel is narrow and lined by high hills.

7 Beginning with **Nine Mile Rapids**, each succeeding stretch of white water becomes a little more difficult. This is a fairly long, boulder-bed-type rapids. In low water the many boulders make finding chutes wide enough to let a canoe through is difficult.

8 Cedar Rapids is quite similar to **Nine Mile Rapids** but requires slightly more skill.

9 Sherry Rapids. A small summer cabin with a little footbridge out to an island signals the approach to this rapids. This one is quite similar to **Nine Mile** and **Cedar** but is somewhat faster and has a narrower channel.

10 At Lazlere Rapids the approach is signaled by a very large island in mid-channel. It's the most difficult white water above Langlade. A steep gradient and a long stretch of large boulders make this one a real challenge.

11 Crowle Rapids is preceded by some small rips with several small islands in the center of the stream and then the river takes a steep pitch over numerous large boulders. Generally, all the rapids below Langlade are more powerful and faster than those above.

12 Horserace Rapids. Imagine white horses charging down a slope and you'll know why many of the old lumberjacks called this the fastest rapids on the Wolf. Prepare for it immediately after **Crowle Rapids** as it is just a short way downstream. In all respects it is quite similar to **Crowle Rapids**.

13 Twenty Day Rapids is a long shallow rapids where numerous boulders form an almost impenetrable maze during prolonged dry spells. During normal water levels it is not nearly as fast as the previous two rapids.

14 Garfield Rapids is more than a mile and a half of fabulously fast and exciting white water. Easily recognized by the presence of two suspension bridges at the Gardner Dam Boy Scout Camp, the rapids begin under the first bridge and it is suggested you pause here to scout the rapids. The pitch under the second bridge is perhaps the fastest, but the rapids continue for a long way after and are demanding if not outright exhausting.

15 Before Hanson Rapids are several short stretches of rapids so it is difficult to know when you are in it. Watch for a very sharp bend to the right. This rapids is very fast and it is different from those encountered up to this point in that it consists of sloping ledges rather than a boulder bed.

16 At Gilmore's Mistake Rapids the river roars down a sloping rock ledge through a channel scarcely fifteen feet wide. This is an exhilarating and demanding stretch of white water, easily identified from above by a red granite ledge on the left bank.

17 Burnt Shanty Rips is a shallow stretch of white water and sometimes difficult to navigate during low water flow. Not nearly as fast as the other rapids in this section of the river.

18 Shotgun Rapids is a difficult and demanding mile-and-a-quarter run of rapids combining a very steep gradient and a maze of boulders.

19 At Pissmire Falls two sloping rock ledges are interrupted by several hundred feet of rapids. The head of the falls is identified by a sharp bend to the left with a granite ledge forming the left bank. A standing wave at the bottom makes the second pitch even trickier than the first.

20 Sullivan Falls must be portaged. Watch for it after passing the mouth of Evergreen River, which enters on the right bank, and passing the Run-around, where the Wolf forms a second channel to the right. The falls is preceded by a short stretch of rapids. Take out at the head of the rapids.

21 Scout Ducknest Falls, perhaps the trickiest stretch of canoeable water on the Wolf. Do not attempt it in an open canoe. A sloping rock ledge with standing waves, a stretch of boulder-bed rapids, and another chute down a sloping rock ledge with standing waves several feet high are all very difficult. But after passing through all this, the canoeist finds his way almost completely blocked by a large mass of boulders with only several inches of water flowing over it. Immediately after passing through the last series of standing waves, and while still in a very swift current, one must make a sharp right angle turn and maneuver slightly upstream and around the rock pile through a side chute. Wow!

22 Tea Kettle Falls is another series of sloping rock ledges. Paddle hard over the first ledge in order to pass through a standing wave at the bottom and then prepare for the second pitch, which is trickier than the first, with cross currents and standing waves. During high water there are navigable chutes on the extreme left and right banks. During low flow, only the right chute is passable. Both are difficult and should be planned carefully and carried out with precision.

23 At the Dalles, the dark precipitous ledges looming over the narrow channel clearly identifies this series of falls and rapids, considered by many to be the Wolf's toughest run. The falls at the head of the Dalles is the most difficult part and should be scouted and not run in open canoes. There is just one small ledge immediately below the falls on the left bank where a swimmer could climb out if a spill occurred here. Otherwise he would have to swim through the entire gorge. Attempt the Dalles only if you are sure of your ability.

24 Portage Big Smokey Falls. The footbridge visible from upstream easily identify it.

25 Turtle Rapids is a small boulder-bed-type rapids which can be handled easily by the practiced beginner. A camping area is located on the left bank.

26 White Rapids consists of a sloping ledge and is short. Beginning canoeists definitely should not try it, but the portage around it is short.

27 You will know Big Eddy Falls by several large grassy islands which precede this series of falls. The first pitch over about a twelve-foot, sloping ledge can be a thrilling white water experience. Paddle hard over the ledge and keep the bow pointed straight downstream. Take out immediately below the first pitch and portage the second drop. Only a highly skilled white water canoeist should attempt the first pitch.

28 Soman Rapids is a short, boulder-bed rapids that can be enjoyed by the practiced beginner. A large summer home on the left bank will identify it from above.

the WOLF'S FALLS, RAPIDS, and RIPS

GEOLOGY

The central section of the Wolf flows over the southern extension of the Precambrian Canadian Shield, a bedrock composed of granite, gneiss, gabbro and metamorphosed sedimentary rocks. The hard impervious granite outcroppings form rapids, waterfalls, and the rocky walls of the river gorges, as well as other natural attractions.

During the Ice Age great glaciers moved slowly through the region following the structure of existing rocks, gouging weaker rocks and overriding and polishing resistant ridges. Much of the bedrock in the river basin is covered with an uneven layer of unsorted glacial till. This deposit was derived both from local bedrock and from material transported by the glacier from Canada and upper Michigan. All four glacial stages were active in the area, but there is little evidence other than a few kettles and the ground moraine left by the most recent glacier.

The Wolf's water volume varies seasonally and annually. Maximum flow occurs in the spring or early summer followed by a steady decline into the fall. In some years, fall brings a second period of high water, but on the average the decline continues to the winter low. There is a moderate response to drought indicating an adequate ground-water source upstream and along the tributaries.

The water quality is high with above average hardness and dissolved organic materials. The latter often causes the river's water to appear brown.

ANIMAL LIFE

As a result of the nearly undisturbed forest cover, the county has an unusually natural distribution and quantity of native wildlife. In fact, it could

be said that the area represents one of the few "vignettes of primitive America" left in the mid-western United States. Two factors combine to bring this about: intelligent forest management and absence of excessive deer populations. The former condition should prevail indefinitely, but deer may pose a problem in the near future.

The hilly topography of the upper Wolf River basin furnishes good year-round habitat for ruffed grouse, snowshoe hare, cottontail rabbit and white-tail deer. Gray squirrels are common. Other mammals found in limited number include black bear, coyote and red fox. Observations indicate that there are higher populations of bobcats in Menominee County than elsewhere in the State. This is probably due to the generally forested condition of the county. These valuable predators help provide a natural check on populations of smaller animals.

Numerous marshes and lakes provide good waterfowl areas although the marshes are less fertile than those in the lower part of the basin. In view of the increased emphasis on "development" it is more important than ever to preserve natural feeding, resting and nesting areas for migratory birds. The basin is a waterfowl subflyway in the Mississippi Flyway. Teal and mallards are among the summer resident nesting birds.

The water areas also attract muskrat, mink, otter and beaver. The latter, which provided valuable pelts and were so important during the fur trading era, are now considered a nuisance to man's present whims in the region and are enduring a "regulatory management control" program. Spruce-cedar shelves on the Lily, Nine Mile and Evergreen tributary rivers provide excellent beaver habitat.

Fishing now reigns supreme in the area. Above Keshena Falls for a distance of 60 miles, brown

trout are most common. Rainbow and brook trout are also taken early and late in the season. In the warmwater fishery of the headwaters there are wall-eye, largemouth bass, northern pike, perch, bull-head, crappie, bluegill, sucker, eelpout, garfish and muskellunge.

HISTORY

Among the first European explorers in the Wolf River basin was Jean Nicolet who came to the Green Bay area in 1634. Fur traders and missionaries traveling the Fox-Winnebago waterway also explored the Wolf River. French domination of the region ended in 1761. This was followed by British control until 1815.

The first permanent American settlement was established at the outlet of Shawano Lake in 1843. Here a sawmill was constructed near the Indian village of Shawano. This point in upper Wolf River history was important to the economic expansion of the Fox-Winnebago region. Steamboats and other river navigation on the lower Wolf from 1849 to 1854 were instrumental in spearheading settlement and the extensive logging operations on the central and upper Wolf River basin.

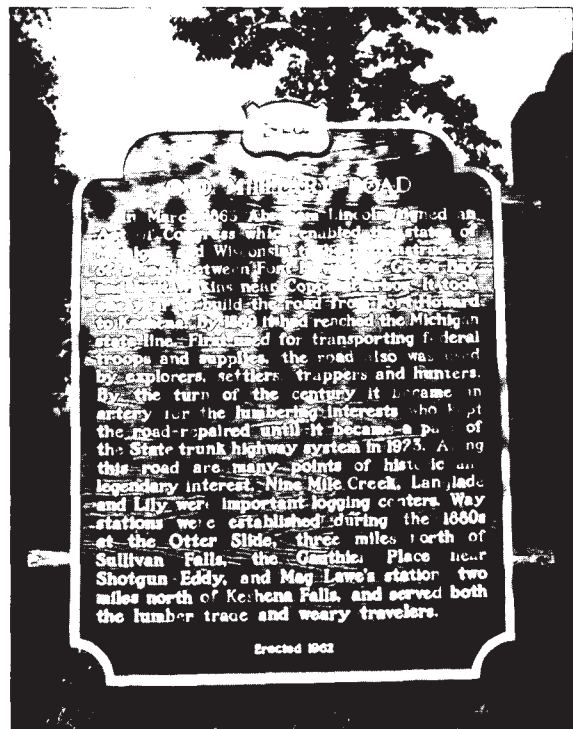
In 1863 President Lincoln signed an Act of Congress enabling the construction of a road between old Fort Howard (now Green Bay) and Fort Wilkins (near Houghton, Michigan). This "Old Military Road" was used for troop movements during the Civil War and is now followed by State Highway 55 (now named the Hiawatha Pioneer Trail) along the Wolf River in Menominee and Langlade Counties.

The entire river was utilized for the transportation of saw logs. At Lake Poygan the logs were collected into rafts before continuing on the way

to the lumber mills at Oshkosh. Small impounding structures and rafting dams were constructed at 15 different sites on the main stream to flush logs over shallow stretches of the river. Remnants of some of these structures are still evident.

Railroad and wagon road penetration into the upper watershed by 1870 and 1880 aided in the development at White Lake, Langlade, Lily, Pearson, and many other sites on the main stream and tributaries. The economy of the upper basin transformed directly from pioneer land clearing and lumbering to dairy farming. However, this section has not prospered at the same rate and to the same extent as the larger area of the lower basin.

This lack of "development" might be considered a blessing from the natural resource point of view.



Many of the original natural endowments have been left relatively unspoiled although some have been considerably altered.

The least disturbed section of the river is in Menominee County which was created in April 1961, when the Bureau of Indian Affairs terminated its trust jurisdiction over the Menominee Indian Reservation. Thus the Menominees were the first of the Indian tribes in the United States to be given possession of their land. The tribe once claimed all of the land from the mouth of Green Bay to the mouth of the Milwaukee River and, on the west, from the height of land between the Bay and Lake Superior to the headwaters of the Menominee and Fox Rivers.

The name Menominee comes from the Indian word "manowanewuk" meaning "good seed" or "good grain eater," referring to the wild rice that was a staple of the Menominee diet. The Menominees belong to the Algonkian language family although their closest tribal relations were probably with the Siouan speaking Winnebagos. Much of their culture, including the use of dugout canoes, was related to that of the Winnebagos. Generally at peace with the white man, since the early periods of history, they farmed, hunted, fished, collected wild rice and gathered nuts, roots and berries. Of all these activities, hunting was probably least important. Corn, squash, beans and tobacco were cultivated in garden patches near their permanent villages. When forced to move in 1852, from the fertile lowlands along the lower Wolf River to the reservation lands designated for them, the Menominees became, of necessity, a people of the forest. Some land was cleared for cultivation, but much of the reservation was left in a forested condition and their way of life became more closely associated with the forest resources.

Permission was first given in 1875 to cut and sell logs to millers outside the reservation. In 1905 lumber mills were authorized on tribal lands. Logs are now hauled to the town of Neopit for processing within the county. Cutting practices follow a sustained yield management plan.

Menominee Enterprises, Incorporated was established in 1961 to manage productive economic affairs in the county. Income is primarily from forest products and secondarily from recreational resources. Menominee Trails, Incorporated was organized to offer visitor services including guided automobile and walking tours to the most scenic areas of the county. Thus many of the natural attractions are protected for visitor enjoyment.

Relatively little is known of the prehistory of the area, but some archeologists feel the Wolf was a major route for dissemination of Great Lakes native copper hundreds of years before contact. An archeological dig was done at "Lake Watohsa" by Dr. G.R. Peske of the University of Wisconsin revealing a prehistoric Siouan culture. Other evidence indicates that other "tribes" lived in the area, but that the Menominees have been here for several centuries.

The history of the Menominees, their resistance to breaking up their tribal land, their management of the natural resources of the county, and their recent enterprises will all be of interest to visitors. This is especially true since Wisconsin has more Indians than any other Eastern State and that the Menominees were the first Indian tribe to be given possession of their lands as a tribal unit. The tribe now boasts that Menominee is the only "all Indian county in the United States."

VEGETATION

Almost all of the original forest of the Wolf River Basin has been logged off but a remarkable recovery has taken place in the present woodland area. Northern hardwoods, including maples, birches and aspen, are predominant. Old growth hardwoods and pine have disappeared from most Wisconsin streams and have been replaced by second growth hardwoods. The only remaining choice pine is found in Menominee County, 93 percent of which is classified as forest land. This, the largest block of old growth timber in the Lake States has never been totally cleared and some trees exceed 300 years in age.

Man has been responsible in a great many areas for disturbance of and in some cases destruction of natural ecosystems. In Menominee County a harmony with nature has been maintained which is unusual for the State as well as for the north-central region of the country. The Menominee Indians have demonstrated that people can live in forest land in such a way that the ecosystem largely supports them, if it is treated properly.

Menominee County is thus a unique island of diverse, relatively undisturbed forest surrounded by an expanse of second growth aspen, red maple, white birch and other pioneer species. Ten forest types are found with the aspen-pine and hemlock-hardwood types predominating.

The latter is considered climax for the area, the subclimaxes being maintained by fire and logging. Along the Wolf River there are specimens of mature red and white pine as well as mixed hardwoods. In swampy areas there are patches of black spruce and arbor vitae to add a variety to the types of vegetation. Fall colors are magnificent.

A great variety of wildflowers may be seen from April through September. Among the most attractive are the trillium, jack-in-the-pulpits, pink lady-slippers, white Dutchman's-breeches and golden colored trout lilies. Even the primitive lichens and velvety mosses provide more than ordinary passing glances as visitors walk over the exposed granite bedrock. The various types of habitats thus produce an unusual number of plants for the professional botanist as well as for the amateur naturalist.

FACTORS AFFECTING RESOURCES AND USE

LEGAL FACTORS

Provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

- 1 Sec. 2.(b) - The rivers in their entirety or by sections must be classified as Wild, Scenic or Recreational.
- 2 Sec. 3.(a) - The portions of the St. Croix and Wolf Rivers which are designated as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System are described.



3 Sec. 3.(b) - On October 1, 1969 (the anniversary of the Act), the following was published in the Federal Register:

- The boundaries which shall include not more than an average of 320 acres per mile.
- The identification of the classification of the two rivers or segments of them.
- Development plans.

These provisions become effective 90 days after they have been sent to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House.

4 Sec. 6.(a) - No more than an average of 100 acres per mile may be acquired in fee.

5 Sec. 6.(a) - If 50% or more of the acreage within the boundaries are in public ownership, the United States cannot acquire fee title to any lands by condemnation.

6 Sec. 6.(c) - No lands may be acquired by condemnation in any incorporated town which has in force a zoning ordinance which conforms with standards issued by the Secretary. The objective of the Secretary's standards shall be to:

- Prohibit new commercial or industrial uses which are inconsistent with the purposes of the Act.
- Protect the river banks by acreage, frontage and setback requirements.

7 Sec. 6.(d) - Lands may be acquired by exchange for Federally-owned lands in the same State.

8 Sec. 6.(c) - Federal agencies are authorized to transfer administrative jurisdiction over lands within the authorized boundaries to the Secretary of the Interior.

9 Sec. 6.(g) - An owner may use his property for noncommercial residential purposes for up to 25 years or for the balance of his life or his spouse's life as long as his use of the property is consistent with the purpose of the Act.

10 Sec. 7.(a) - The Federal Power Commission shall not issue any license which directly would affect the river. No other United States agency shall aid any water resources project having a direct and ad-

verse affect on the rivers as determined by the Secretary.

11 Sec. 9.(a) - All prospective mining, and other activities or claims not perfected prior to inclusion of the rivers in the System will be subject to the Secretary's regulations which consider water quality and scenery.

12 Sec. 9.(a) - Issuance of patent to lands within System shall convey mineral and reasonable surface rights only and operations must be consistent with Secretary's regulations which consider water quality and scenery.

13 Sec. 10.(a) - The rivers shall be administered to protect and enhance the values which caused them to be included in the System without limiting other uses which do not substantially interfere with public use and enjoyment of these values. Plans may establish varying degrees of intensity for protection and development.

14 Sec. 10.(e) - The Secretary may enter into agreements with State or political subdivisions for their participation in the administration of the river especially where State or county owned lands are included or adjacent.

15 Sec. 13.(a) - Hunting and fishing shall be permitted. The Secretary may designate "no hunting" zones and periods when no hunting is permitted for public safety in consultation with State officials.

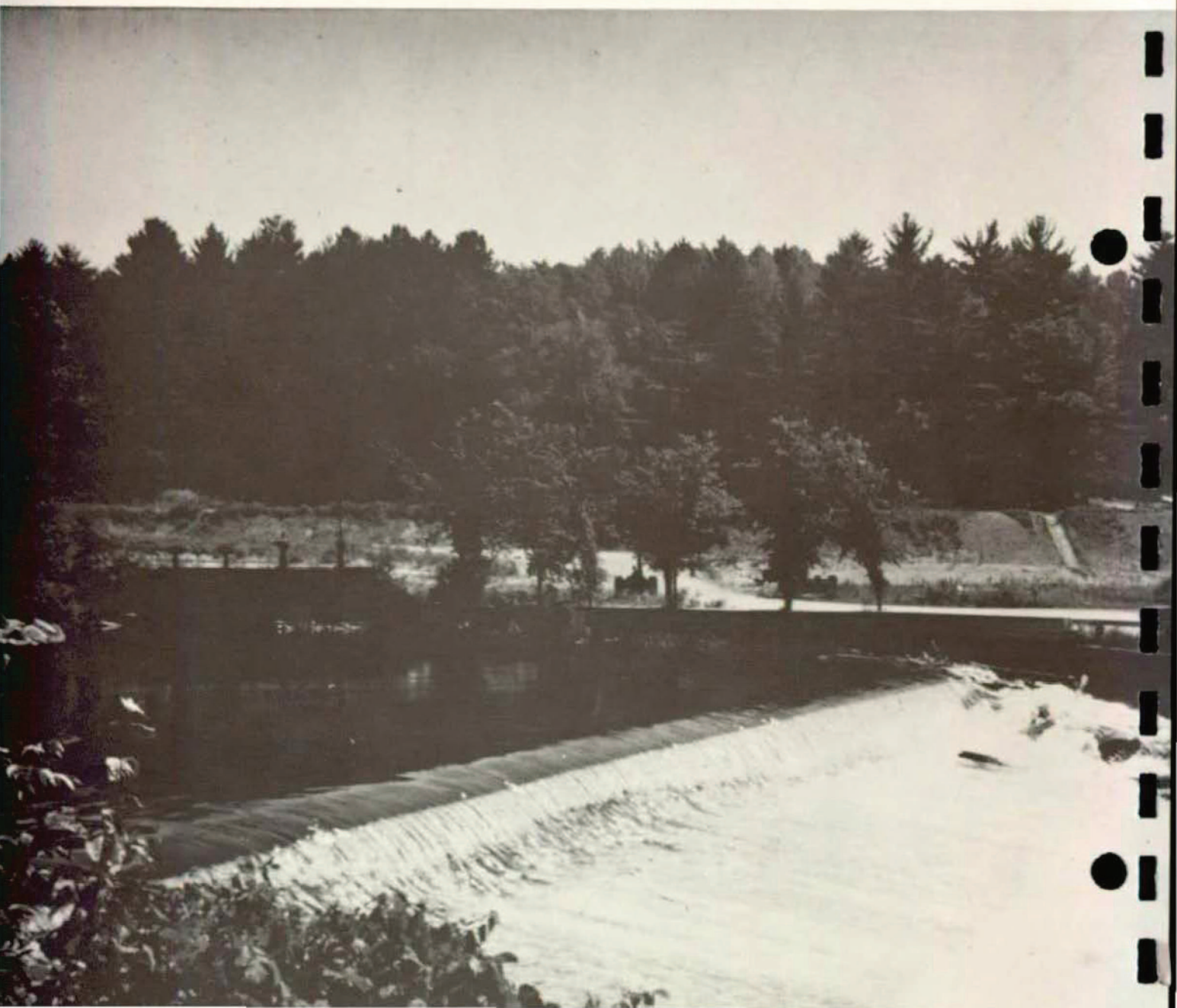
16 Sec. 13.(b) - The United States shall compensate an owner for any water right taken.

17 Sec. 13.(f) - States retain existing rights to beds of navigable streams.

18 Sec. 13.(g) - The Secretary may grant easements over, under, across, or through the rivers provided they relate to the purposes of the Act.

19 Sec. 15.(b) - Modification of the rivers by impoundments, diversions, straightening and rip-rapping are prohibited.

20 Sec. 15.(c) - "Scenic easements" cannot restrict any regular use exercised prior to acquisition of the easement without the owners consent.



THE PLAN

SPECIAL CONSIDERATION

Before any consideration can be given to formulating a land and water use management plan for the Wolf River in Menominee County there are a number of factors associated with the river and the county that must be recognized. First, of course, is the fact that the county was, until recently, an Indian Reservation, and that the present leaders of the Menominees are striving desperately to organize and provide an economic structure upon which the new independence may be based. This must be done if the county is to remain a county and not revert back to a reservation.

For a number of years the forests of the county have provided some income for the residents and since 1961, through cooperation with the Wisconsin Conservation Department, a Forest Management Plan has been in operation. Revisions in the plan were made in 1968 which will control sustained yield forest management through 1982.

Coupled with the forest management plan and an important income producing operation is the sawmill at Neopit which converts harvested logs into lumber and other wood products. The need for saw logs in order that the mill may continue to operate at a profit is the major limiting factor when a change in land use from forestry to any other use is considered. As will be described later there have been some changes, but they have been of limited acreage and should not be increased by any great amount.

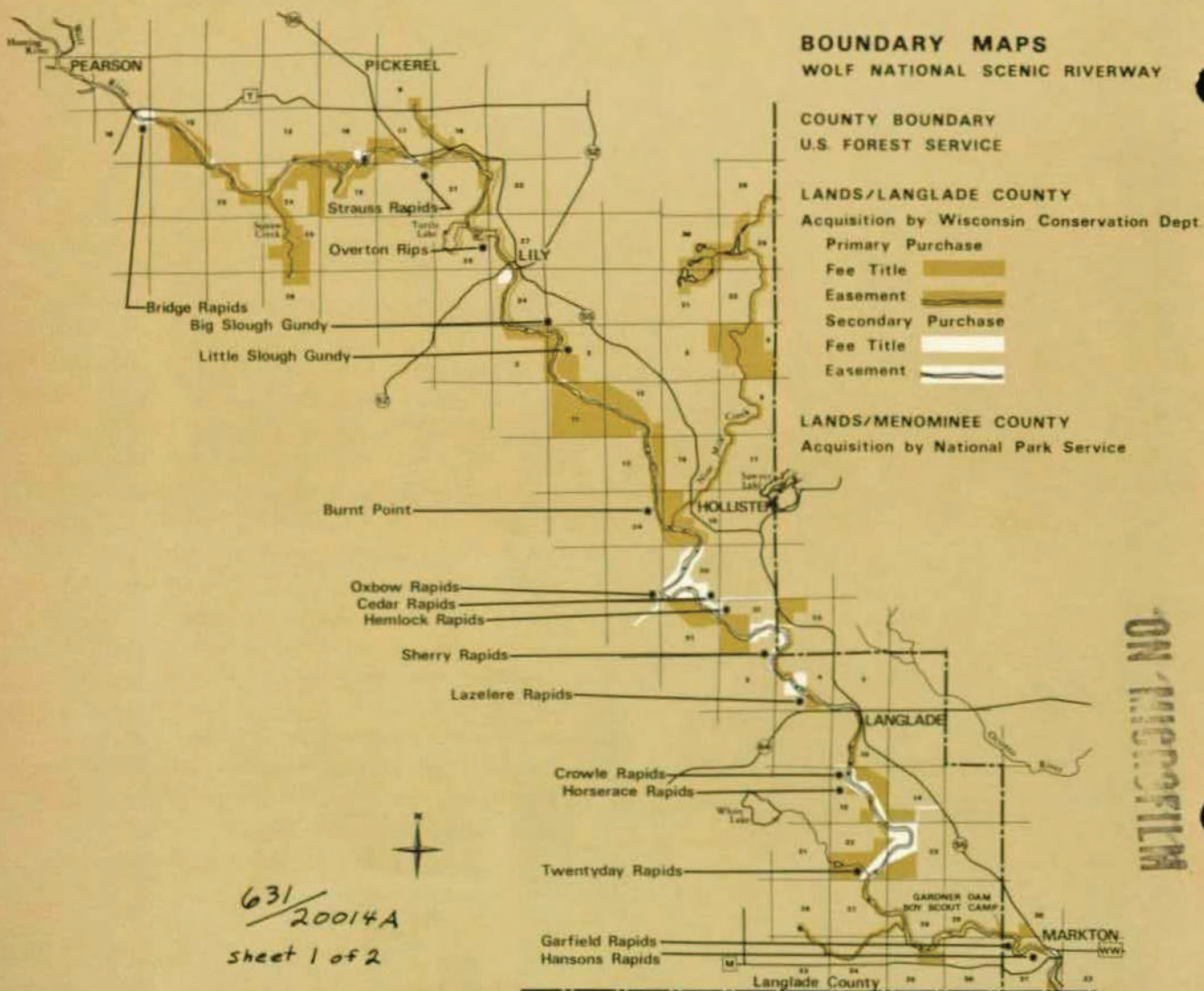
One such change has occurred to the east of Keshena on 5,170 acres of land where 2,500 vacation and retirement homes will be built on the shore of a 270-acre lake. This development will increase the resident population of the county and, of course, increase the tax base.



Another development which is designed to create a favorable impact on the economy of the county is the proposed Visitor Destination Center in Keshena. Here on 70 acres of riverfront land will be provided multiseasonal facilities and recreation opportunities. Also included in the complex is a shopping center, a 100-room motel, restaurant and office space for businesses and professions. The Visitor Destination Center will provide new job opportunities for county residents resulting in

increased payrolls. There would be an increase in the property tax base and tax revenues. The recreational complex will add impetus to further development, both privately and publicly, within the area, the county and the surrounding vicinity. As noted in the General Development Plan, park headquarters would be located in this complex.

To the north, in Langlade County, the Wolf River has been designated a scenic river by the State of



Wisconsin and land acquisition is now in progress.

Although the Master Plan has not been written, informal discussions with Department of Conservation officials indicate that management principles and development plans contemplated will coincide to a marked degree with those presented in this plan.

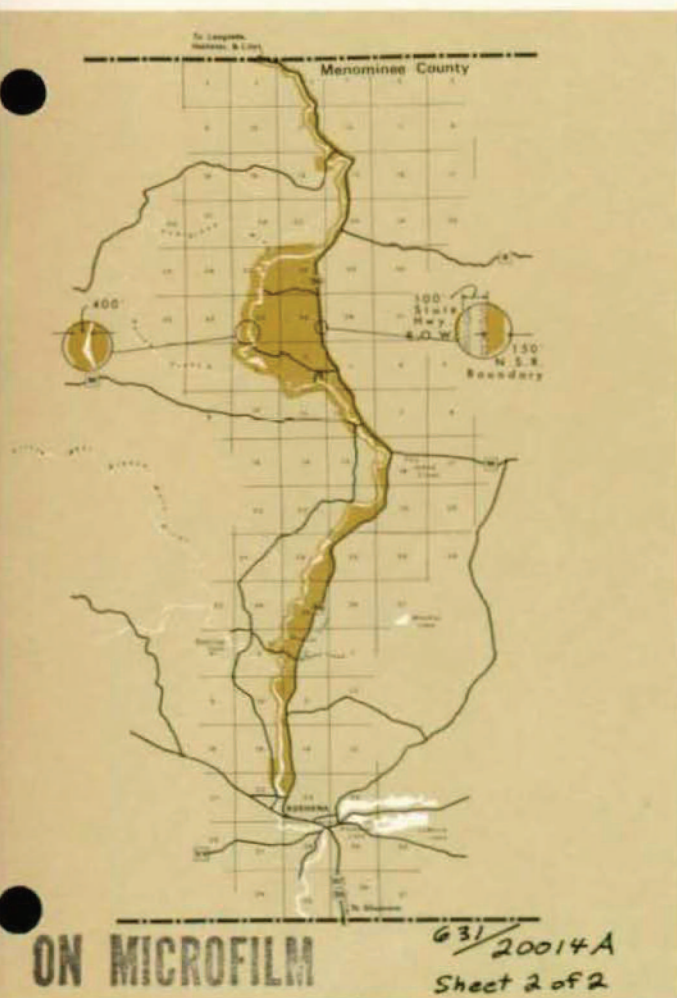
See Appendix for Wisconsin Conservation Commission Policy on Wild and Scenic Rivers.

PARK HEADQUARTERS

Park headquarters will be located in the Visitor Destination Center under construction at Keshena. An early determination regarding overall requirements will need to be made to assure that there is sufficient floor space, and that the location and orientation of the building to be rented is advantageous to the administration of the scenic river. This will require active cooperation and coordination with Menominee County, Menominee Enterprises Inc., and the Northeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission.

BOUNDARY

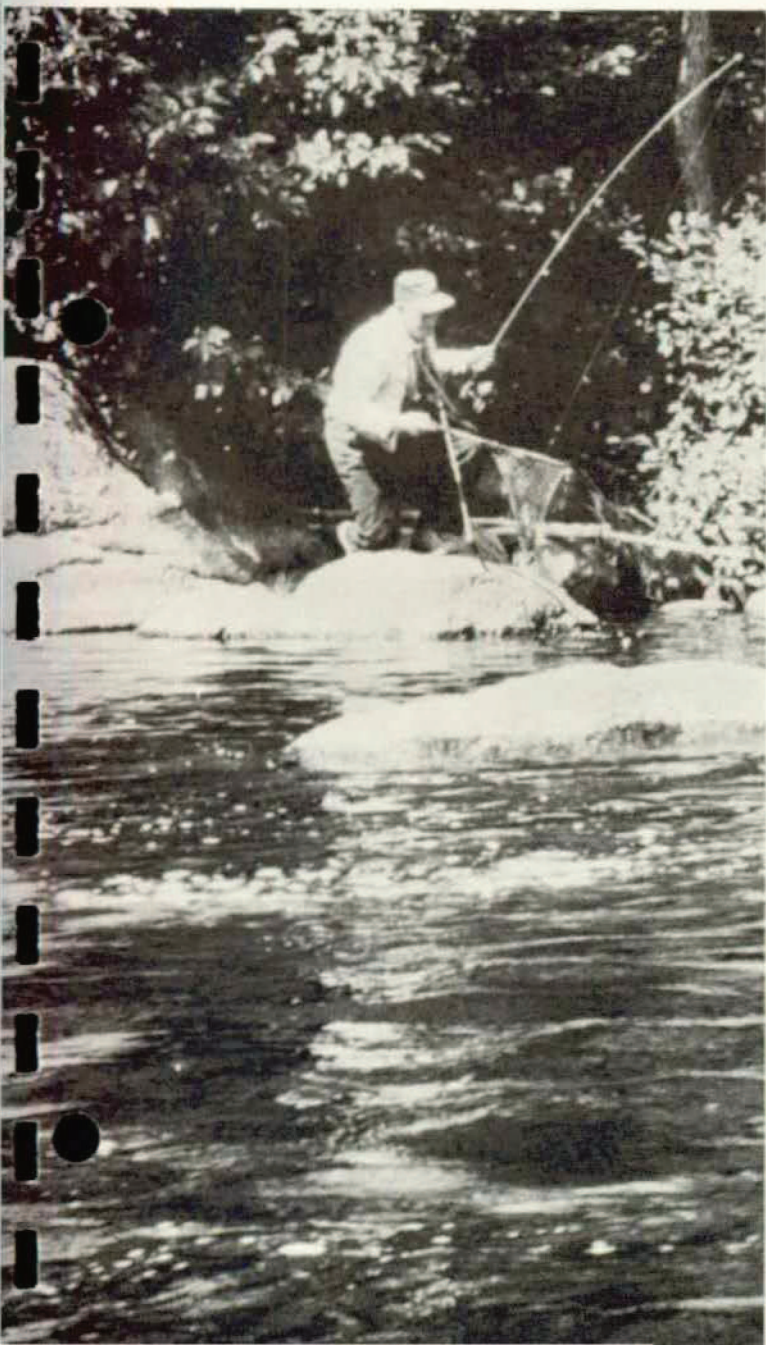
The Wolf River in Menominee County is approximately 24 miles in length. Public Law 90-542 permits a total of 7,600 acres (or 320 acres per mile) to be acquired in both fee and scenic easement. The total land acreage of the Wolf National Scenic Riverway within the boundary shown on the following page is 5,516 acres. Of this, approximately 2,100 acres needed for development, are to be acquired in fee. The remainder of the land within the boundary will be held in fee by the Menominee Enterprises. However, on this land the Federal Government will acquire two types of scenic easements. The first type of easement will affect land adjacent to the river to a depth of approximately 100 feet on both sides. In this area the rights to be acquired will permit ingress and egress from the river, allows for the construction of hiking or portage trails, but will prohibit the removal of all timber except for the construction of trails and the removal of dead, dying or fallen trees. On the remaining scenic easement no further development will be permitted, however, the removal of high priority timber will be permitted by the landowners.



INTERPRETATION



AND INFORMATION



ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

This program will encourage use of the river's resources for promotion of environmental awareness through research, interpretation for park visitors, field classroom sessions, and special educational programs for teachers, instructors and group leaders. The conservation effort of the Menominee Indians provides an excellent local example of environmental awareness on a very practical level.

INTERPRETIVE OBJECTIVES

To provide interpretive experiences which will allow visitors to learn about, and participate as fully as possible in, the several recreational opportunities offered by the river. These will be designed to encourage the highest recreational use compatible with resource preservation.

To interpret the natural features in the area so as to create interest in them (and to answer questions about them) with the ultimate objective of enabling visitors to relate what is learned here to the outside world and especially to their own environment back home.

To interpret the history, culture, and present day activities of the Menominee Indians, with emphasis on their role in conservation of the natural resources of the area.

THEME

Recreation: The calm sections of the Wolf provide excellent opportunities for introducing visitors to the excitement and rewards of river running.

There are whitewater stretches ranging from "easy" through "difficult" to "impossible." Interpretive programs will offer canoeing and rafting demonstrations and classes, information on equipment and skills needed, and guided canoe and raft tours in

conjunction with Menominee Trails, Inc. River fishing, with its special skills and equipment will be interpreted, with sessions on fly-tying, casting, etc.

Further recreational opportunities will be exploited through other interpretive and informational programs. These include scenic driving, hiking, snowmobiling, and suggestions on visits to surrounding features of recreational interest.

NATURAL HISTORY

The major story to be related is that of the relatively primitive woodland with its nearly natural plant and animal components. This is the account of an uniquely preserved ecological whole. The 10 major plant communities with their related animal populators will be described. Within this theme exists real opportunities to relate the need for environmental awareness, using the management practices of the Menominees as a base for discussion.

Of equal importance is the story of the river itself, its geology, ecology-conservation uses, moods and seasons. Ecological relations, the special communities of the falls and rips, and the story of the river's fish populations are major points for emphasis.

HUMAN HISTORY

Here the story of the Menominee Indians provides the base. Of prime interest is their successful fight to keep the tribal land and its resources free from exploitation. Their culture, crafts, and present day activities, including lumbering, also will be interpreted. Minor subthemes to be treated include prehistory, European exploration and settlement, logging (especially the rafting of logs

down the Wolf) and local non-Indian history including the story of the "Old Military Road" (now Highway 55, the Hiawatha Pioneer Trail).

FACILITIES

Visitor Destination Center at Keshena: Here, at park headquarters will be an information-orientation facility, a small museum and an audiovisual room. Nearby, a nature awareness center will provide environmental awareness interpretation and will introduce the visitor to the natural history of the area. Here also is a campfire circle (serving the motel and campground, a short nature trail, and fishing, boating and crafts demonstration areas.

Interpretive developments and operations at the Visitor Destination Center will be established in close cooperation with Menominee Trails, Inc. (See Menominee County Visitor Destination Center Map)

North Entrance Information Facility: In cooperation with the Wisconsin Conservation Department and the U.S. Forest Service, a single facility is suggested to be built in the vicinity of the Langlade-Menominee county line. This facility would provide information for visitors entering the National Park Service area from the north and invite those proceeding north to visit the Nicolet National Forest or the north section of the National Scenic River administered by the State. A seasonally manned facility to dispense information for visitors entering the park from the north will be developed in cooperation with Nicolet National Forest.

ACCESS AND CIRCULATION

Park tour roads are not required for visitor use and none are proposed. State Highway 55 which par-

allels the river for its entire length in Menominee County and is included inside the proposed boundary will continue as a State highway, subject to special treatment through the use of cooperative agreements to provide rest stops, interpretive stops, access to the several development areas along the river, and other elements designed to increase visitor enjoyment and understanding of the area.

County and local roads, some of which will need to be upgraded provide sufficient cross-county circulation and bridge crossing of the river. Here again, cooperative agreements will be used to maintain the quality of roads needed for visitors to the river.

Access roads to developed areas and circulation roads within them are the only park roads proposed in this plan. Many of these roads will follow existing alignments.

RECREATION ACTIVITIES AND FACILITIES

The Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Plan, 1966, estimates that by the year 2000, on a typical summer Sunday, 16,000 people will be attracted to Menominee County by its natural, historical, and recreational resources. The Wolf River will be the goal of many of these visitors who will be interested in such activities as camping, picnicking, canoeing, rubber rafting, fishing, hiking, nature study, or pleasure driving. Less than one-half of the estimated total or about 6,500 visitors can be accommodated within the scenic river area if developments as proposed by this plan are provided. It must be assumed that as visitation increases county officials and the leaders of Menominee Enterprises, Inc. will make plans and provide additional facilities which will be needed. In some respects

the plan for the Wolf Scenic River and the developments which are provided can be expected to demonstrate to the people of Menominee County how they might provide additional facilities and services for visitors in a manner advantageous to themselves.

OVERNIGHT ACCOMMODATIONS

One of the critical shortages in the country is the almost total lack of places where visitors may stay overnight. A motel unit of 100 rooms, and a small camping area are proposed for the Visitor Destination Center at Keshena and a small private campground is located on La Motte Lake, but many more units of all types will be needed.

There are at least five locations in Menominee County suitable for development as public campgrounds for family and group camping. However, the only one in which officials of Menominee Enterprises, Inc. informally expressed any interest is shown on the General Development Plan in the bend of the Wolf River between Sullivan Falls and Smokey Falls. Here an area for organized groups totaling 50 people and 250 sites for family camping is to be provided.

DAY USE FACILITIES

Picnic areas, totaling 140 sites are to be provided at Wolf Rapids, The Dalles, Smokey Falls, and West Branch. These locations will tend to distribute this type of visitors use impact along the length of the river.

Twenty-five miles of hiking and five miles of interpretive trails are proposed, some sections of which will parallel particularly scenic areas of the river with others leading to outstanding points of interest. In addition, 16 portages around rips



GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN **WOLF NATIONAL SCENIC RIVERWAY** MENOMINEE COUNTY, WISCONSIN

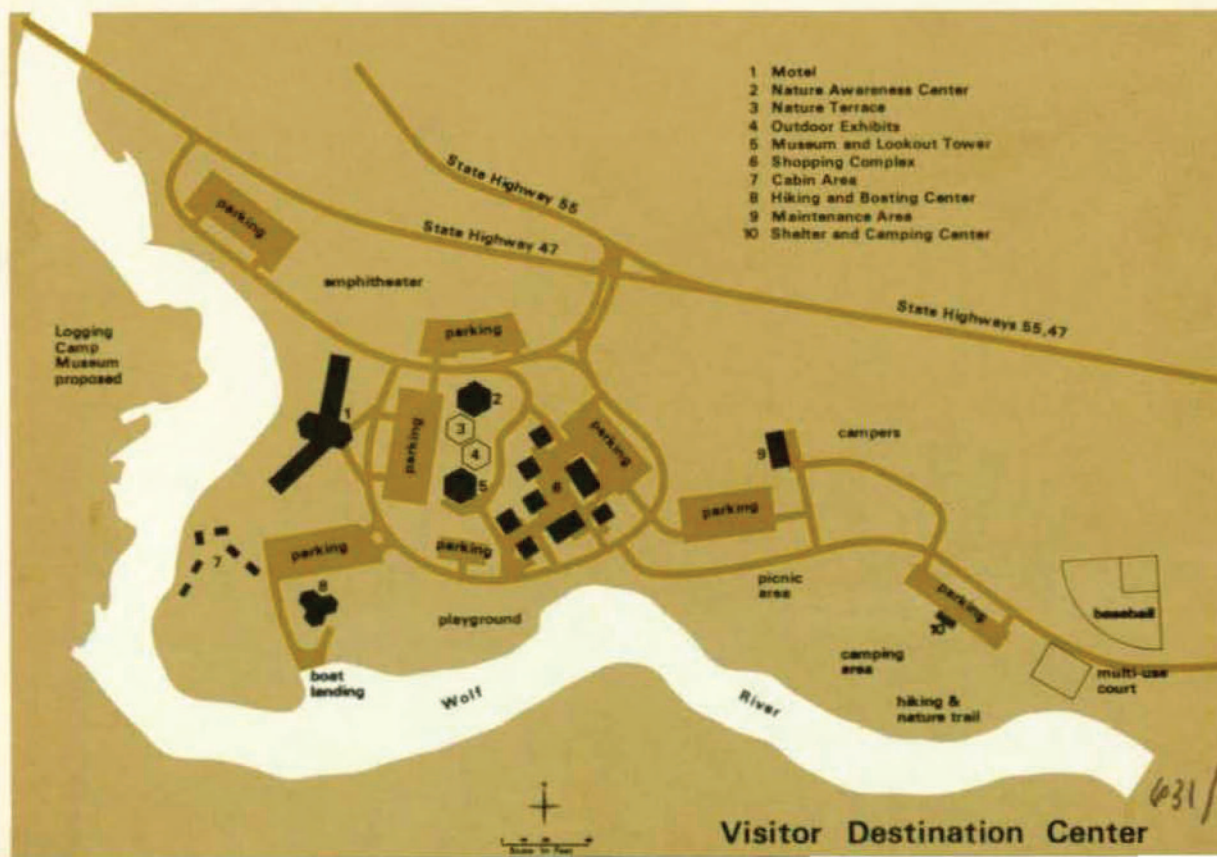
and rapids will need to be provided. These total four miles in length and in some cases will be tied in with or will be a part of the hiking or interpretive trails.

Parking areas will be provided as needed at the several developed areas and along Route 55.

CONTRACTURAL SERVICES

There are a number of ways in which development and management plans for the Wolf National Scenic Riverway can create a favorable economic impact upon Menominee County through the use of contracts or some other type of mutually beneficial agreements. This plan recommends such arrangements by which the services listed below could be provided by the county or individuals to the National Park Service or to visitors.

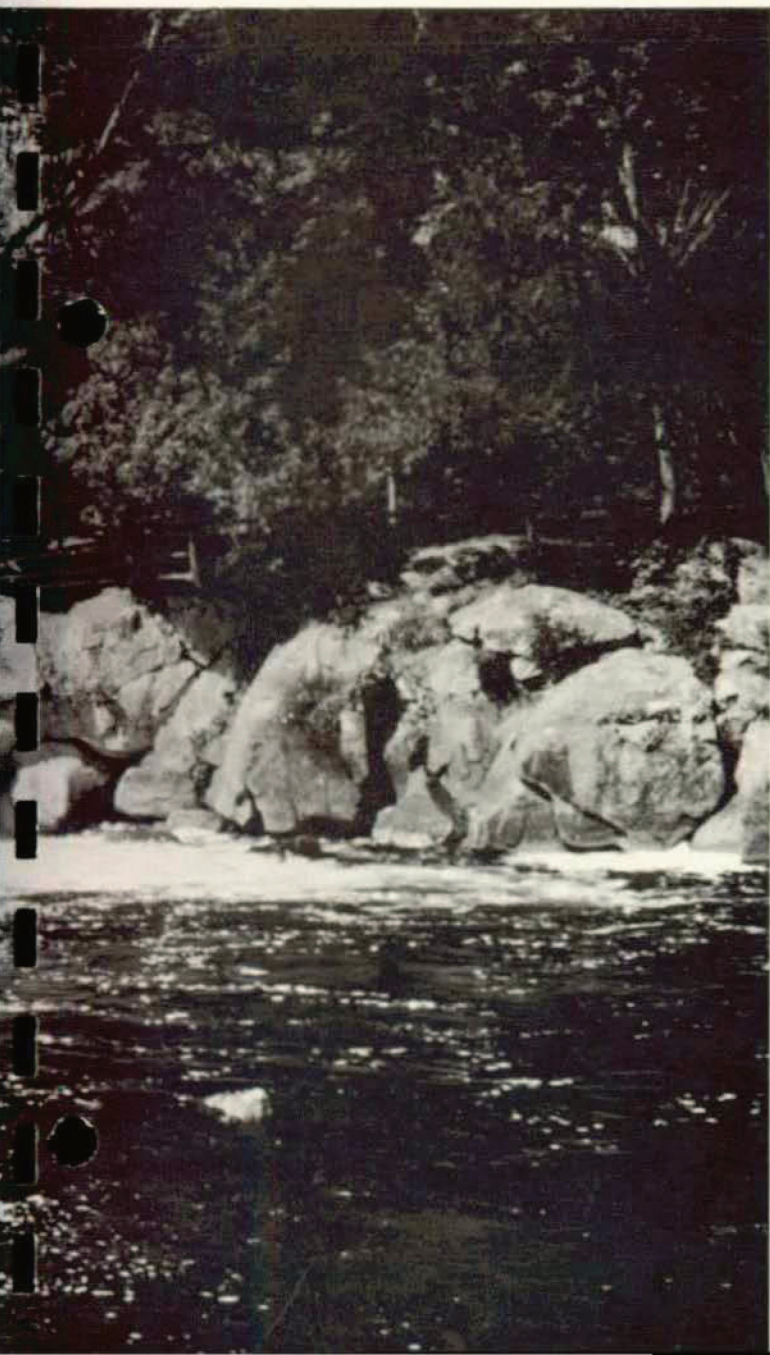
- Roads and trail construction, maintenance and clean-up.
- Campground and picnic area maintenance and sanitation.
- Guide service for visitor boating and fishing.
- Recreational equipment sales and rental.
- Emergency services such as fire protection, ambulance, first aid, search and rescue.
- Operation of camp store.
- Timber management, general consultation, hazardous and high priority tree removal, clean-up of storm damage.
- Interpretive programs, Indian crafts and cultures, history and natural history.
- Law enforcement.
- Administration space for National Park Service headquarters.
- Information service, museum, and nature center.
- Fish and wildlife management.



ON MICROFILM



APPENDICES



INVENTORY OF MENOMINEE COUNTY

Menominee County is Wisconsin's newest county and home of her oldest residence. Established by a State legislative act in 1959, Menominee County began to function on May 1, 1961, with the cessation of Federal supervision of the Menominee Reservation. The Menominees have their own government, their own corporations: the Menominee Enterprises; and the Menominee Trails. Menominee Enterprises, in which all members of the tribe are stockholders, hold in trust and administer the county's lands and timber resources. The sawmill at the Neopit endeavor provides most of the jobs and income in the county. Menominee Enterprises is also developing the recreation potential of the county.

The Forestedge development which comprises 11,000 acres of lakes and recreational lands, will open a new homesite area. The "West Lake Development" will provide for 2,500 homesites on a newly created 270-acre lake having a shoreline of 43 miles. To protect this investment, all homes must conform to minimum standards for size, placement, and appearance on one-half area lots.

The Menominee Trails was founded to offer auto and walking tours through different sections of the lush green forested county. The purpose of "The Trails" is to provide programs and funds to enhance the social, cultural, and economic opportunities of the Menominee people.

Taught by professors from the universities, many Indians were instructed in the basics of biology, botany, forestry, wildlife, ecology, geology, history and anthropology. The Menominee trail guides added Indianlore and legends. The result is a series of guided tours that add greatly to the visitors' understanding and enjoyment of the area.

The total acreage of the Menominee County is 234,000. Approximately 218,000 acres are classified as forest lands (see Zoning Map). This acreage is entered by the Menominee Enterprises under Section 70.335 of Wisconsin's Statutes, the sustained yield tax law. This area, roughly 300 square miles comprises 93 percent of the county. The remaining area is made up of meandering water, private lands sold to the Menominee for farms and homesites, public roads, schools, cemeteries, churches, a railroad, nonsustained yield lands of Menominee Enterprises, and the new West Lake Development.

CONSERVATION COMMISSION POLICY ON WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

Adopted by the Wisconsin Conservation
Commission November 3, 1967

PREAMBLE

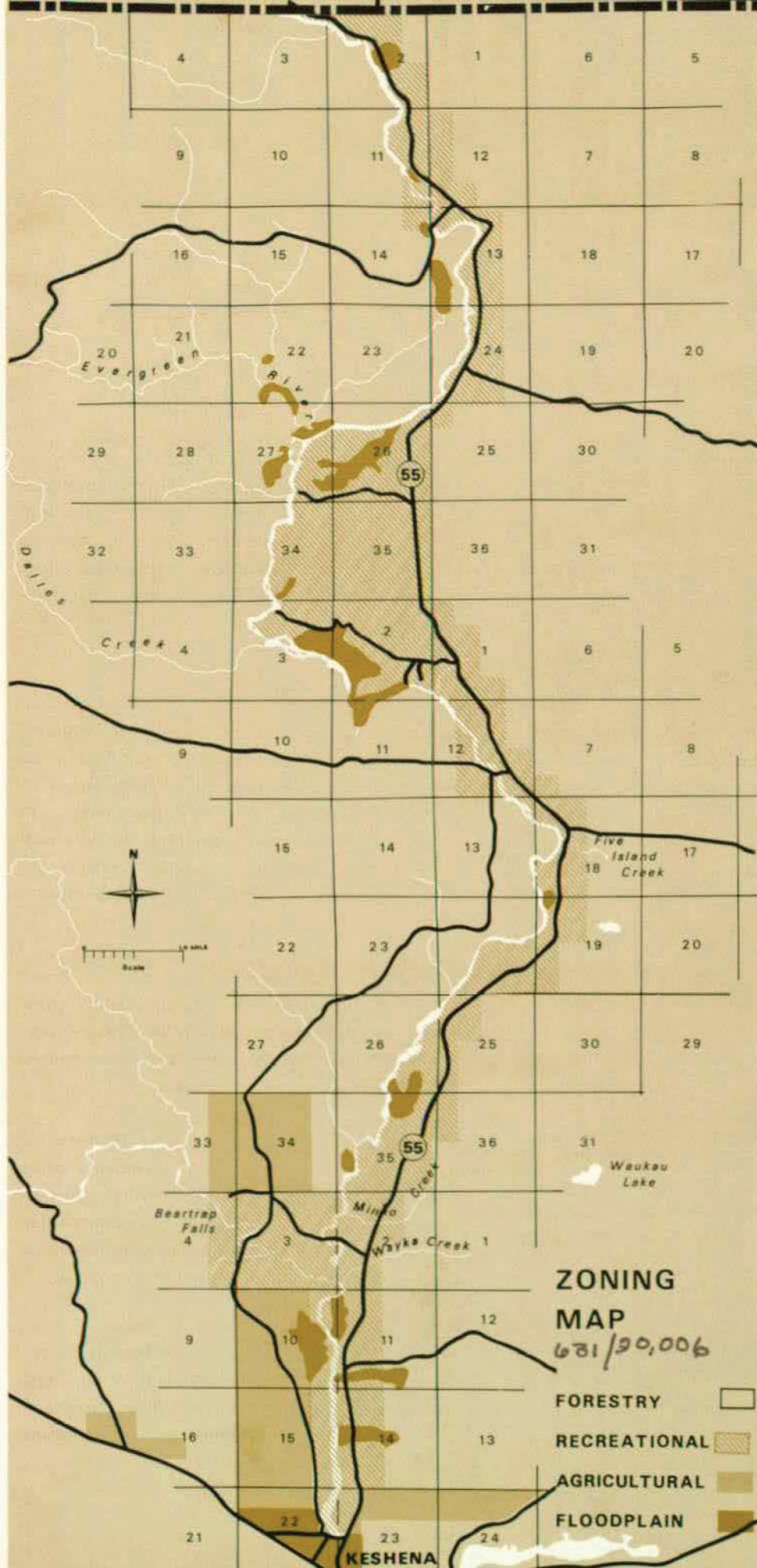
The Legislature established "a system of wild rivers" through enactment of Chapter 363, Laws of 1965, which provided guidelines for the program and included such designation for the Pine, Pike and Popple Rivers in Northeastern Wisconsin "in order to afford the people...an opportunity to enjoy natural streams" and because "it is in the interest of this State to preserve some rivers in a free-flowing condition and to protect them from development...." The Conservation Commission was assigned the responsibility of leadership in connection with this wild rivers program through development of policy guidelines, consultation with other public agencies, planning committees, collaboration with county and town boards, development of the rivers.

The Conservation Act of 1927 established a broad and flexible program for the protection of specific natural resources such as fish, flowers, forests and streams and "other outdoor resources in the

State of Wisconsin". In carrying out this charge, the Conservation Commission already has promulgated policies in relation to watershed management, the preservation of springs and wetlands, and the protection, development and use of water. Ideal goals of the Department's action program long have included the principle of preserving esthetic qualities of all waters, with special attention to "white water" streams and designation for protection of those with exceptional fishing, unusual scenic beauty and rare reaches of fast water. These policies and goals hereby are reaffirmed and supplemented by the following basic principles for the establishment of a wild and scenic rivers system in Wisconsin:

■ **Goals** - The goals for rivers (and their tributary streams) in this program are "special management to assure their preservation, protection and enhancement of their natural beauty, unique recreational and other inherent values...." It is the purpose of this policy to interpret and provide guidelines for meeting the legislative intent. In past years Wisconsin has approached wild rivers preservation through statutes, judicial decisions, commission action, and administrative rules. Special efforts must be continued in regard to such rivers as the Brule, Chippewa, Flambeau, Namekagon, Pine, Pike, Popple, Potato, St. Croix, White, Wisconsin and Wolf. Sections of these and other qualified rivers, some of which may be part of a Federal wild and scenic rivers program, should be included in the State's wild and scenic rivers system.

■ **Definitions** - This policy statement applies only to the first two zones of a "Wild Rivers Program" outline of zones and criteria recently prepared by the Conservation Division, namely the "Primitive Zone" and the "Scenic and Esthetic Management Zone." In order to be consistent with the



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proposed National Wild Rivers System, the first of these zones is considered equivalent to their "wild river area" and the latter to their "scenic river area" and their definitions are adopted from the proposed "Wild and Scenic Rivers Act." Under these definitions:

A Wild River Area "...is a stream or section of a stream, tributary, or river...and the related adjacent lands...located in a sparsely populated, natural and rugged environment where the river is free-flowing and unpolluted, or where the river should be restored to such condition, in order to promote sound water conservation, and promote the public use and enjoyment of the scenic, fish, wildlife, and outdoor recreation values."

A Scenic River Area "...is a stream or section of a stream, tributary, or river...and the related adjacent lands...that is unpolluted and should be left in its pastoral or scenic attractiveness, or that should be restored to such condition, in order to protect, develop, and make accessible its significant national outdoor recreational resources for public use and enjoyment."

POLICY

It is the policy of the Conservation Commission on wild and scenic rivers to preserve, acquire, manage, reclaim, and make accessible for the benefit of all people, selected parts of Wisconsin's diminishing resource of free-flowing and scenically beautiful rivers. To fulfill this purpose, the legislative enactment for "a system of wild rivers" is supported and following policy guidelines for a management program are established:

- Accelerated and thorough surveys shall be conducted to provide data to assist in zoning,

designating reaches for special protection and evaluating the riverways of the State.

- Wherever rivers zoned as primitive or scenic pass through State property under the jurisdiction of the Conservation Division, definite plans shall be developed and implemented for protection and management of the shorelines to preserve natural conditions at least 400 feet on either side of the river or to the visual horizon from the water, whichever is the greater.

Goal for the *primitive zone* shall be a true natural wilderness devoid of all man-made efforts, developments or improvements of any type, in the water or within the zoned shore area except for statutory requirements of an emergency nature. The *scenic zone* shall have significant scenic values which require protection for public benefits; and limitations are as defined in the Department's "Wild Rivers Program" outline.

- Cooperative agreements for wild and scenic river protection shall be encouraged with Federal and other State agencies, county and town governments and landowners wherever such waters traverse or border property owned by them.

- Adequate zoning controls will be promoted on all waterways and especially on riverways designated as wild or scenic areas. Where desirable conservancy zoning for these is not accomplished, other action such as the acquisition of easements or fee title will be used on defined priority projects.

- All desirable action should be taken to stabilize the wild and scenic river watersheds to prevent siltation, pollution or littering of any type and to restore the character of these designated streams to natural conditions as far as possible for aquatic life and wilderness scenic beauty.

■ All artificial developments in wild river areas should be removed wherever necessary, and no new ones permitted in order to preserve the quality of the water and the ecological community within range of human sight so that the character of wilderness environment will be protected to the highest degree. Management of scenic river areas should be only such as would enhance their beauty wherever possible.

■ Uses of these wild and scenic riverways must be consistent with the limits imposed by their specific biological, esthetic and physical characteristics. Overuse and destructive uses should be avoided and use of undesirable types of watercraft should be discouraged.

■ These policy guidelines shall not change the Conservation Commission's present responsibilities in all other waters of the State or preclude designation of additional zoning categories for special management even though less wild or less beautiful than the primitive and scenic zones.

As appraisal and zoning of waterways will continue many years into the future, the Conservation Commission will recommend to the Legislature specific additional reaches of wild and scenic riverways for inclusion in the State's "system of wild rivers" at such times as considered desirable.

RIVER CLASSIFICATION

GENERAL

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act requires that the rivers in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System be classified, designated and administered as Wild, Scenic or Recreational. A river in the System may be classified in its entirety in one of these classes or it may be divided into two or more

sections representing two or even all three classes of rivers. Each section should be of sufficient length to enable a traveler on the river to obtain a meaningful experience. A sequence of short sections of different classes of rivers should be avoided because they would be confusing to users and difficult to administer. A good length for a section of the Wild and Scenic classes is the distance which can be comfortably traveled in a half day.

WILD RIVER AREAS

Rivers and sections of rivers in the Wild Rivers classification are free of impoundments or water management structures. Access by motor vehicle and use of motorboats are prohibited except as necessary to meet the requirements for public safety and administration.

To a viewer either in a boat on the river or standing on the river banks, such an area should appear to be in a natural condition. Accordingly, to the extent possible, structures and installations should not be visible from the river or its shoreline.

Despite some obvious similarities, "wilderness" involved in the Wild River classification is not synonymous with the "wilderness" involved in the National Wilderness System. Minor improvements to facilitate public recreation in a primitive setting and minor structures for such purposes as improvement of fish and game habitat; protection from fire, insects, or disease; and rehabilitation or stabilization of damaged resources may be permitted provided the area remains natural appearing and the structures harmonize with the environment. Such things as trail bridges, an occasional fence, natural appearing water transmission ditches or measurement devices, and similar unobtrusive facilities may be permitted if they do not alter significantly the natural character of the area.

The administrative policies applicable to a particular area in the Wild River classification depend upon the Management Category assigned to it in the Management Statement.

SCENIC RIVER AREAS

Rivers and sections of rivers in the Scenic Rivers classification are free of impoundments and appear from the water or shorelines to be largely undeveloped. Public roads and other provisions for motorized access may exist or be developed along the river at intervals usually not closer than two hours travel distance.

To protect the scenic and recreational values of the river and its shoreline from the sight and sound of vehicular traffic, no roads or trails for motor vehicles should be located parallel to and in close proximity with the river.

Motorboats usually are prohibited in Scenic Rivers; however, they may be permitted within certain segments where their use already is well established or where their use may be considered necessary for enjoyment of scenic values. Where motorboats are permitted, regulations may be issued to control the type and size of the engines.

Simple campgrounds and boat launching facilities may be provided at deadend roads and where roads cross the river. To the extent possible, these should be screened from the river. Simple comfort and convenience facilities, such as fireplace grills, shelters, and toilets, may be provided along the shorelines to enhance the recreational experience and to protect popular sites.

Structures or installations essential for administration of the area or for resource use should be located and designed to protect scenic values to prevent undue interference with recreational use. These may include such items as water measuring

devices, water diversions, water transmission ditches and livestock fences. Occasional unobtrusive recreational residence in a relative natural setting or occasional farms will not preclude Scenic River classification.

Administrative policies for recreation areas of the National Park System will apply to Scenic Rivers.

RECREATION RIVER AREAS

Rivers and sections of rivers in the Recreation River classification may be readily accessible by public roads, railroads, or other forms of transportation. Public roads or railroads may run along its shorelines. The rivers may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past and light development may occur occasionally along their shorelines. They may flow through lands used for agricultural purposes including farming and livestock grazing.

Conventional campgrounds and picnic areas may be located close to the river. Motorboats are permitted and marinas may be provided for boat access, servicing and docking.

Other resource uses and activities within the Recreation River must not degrade the quality of the environment or the setting in which the recreational activities occur.

Administrative policies for recreation areas of the National Park System will apply to recreational river areas.

Based upon the above criteria the Wolf River, from the Langlade-Menominee County line south 23.5 miles to a point on the north line of Section 22-23 T28N, R15E, is classified as Scenic River Area. From the north line of Section 22-23 to Keshena Falls, approximately 1/2 mile, is classified as Recreational River Area.

To Langlade
Hollister & Lily

Langlade County

SCENIC
RIVER
AREA
23.5 MILES

RECREATIONAL
RIVER
AREA
.5 MILES



RIVER CLASSIFICATION 631/20,002 A
WOLF NATIONAL SCENIC RIVERWAY
MENOMINEE COUNTY

ON MICROFILM

WOLF RIVER BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

4th Principal Meridian

Beginning at a point 150 feet east of the east right-of-way line of State Highway 55, intersecting Langlade and Menominee County lines, Wisconsin;

■ Thence, in a southerly direction from said Point of Beginning along a line that is 150 feet east of said east right-of-way line of said State Highway 55, through sections 3, 2, 11, 12, 13, 24, 25, 26, and 35 in T. 30 N., R. 15 E., Menominee County;

■ Thence, continuing southerly along said line that is 150 feet east of said east right-of-way line through sections 2, 1, and 12 in T. 29 N., R. 15 E., said county;

■ Thence, continuing southerly along said line through sections 7, 18, and 19 in T. 29 N., R. 16 E.;

■ Thence, continuing southerly along said line through sections 24, 25, 36 and 35 in T. 29 N., R. 15 E.;

■ Thence, continuing southerly along said line through sections 2, 11, 14, and 23 in T. 28 N., R. 15 E., to a point on the projected line of the northerly right-of-way of County Road C at its intersection with said east line of said State Highway 55;

■ Thence, westerly along said north right-of-way line projected of County Road C to a point on the west right-of-way line of State Highway 55 and the north line of County Road C;

■ Thence, continuing westerly along said north line of said County road C, to a point on the westerly line of an unnamed road intersecting said County Road C, said unnamed road lying northerly and parallel to Wolf River;

■ Thence, northerly along said westerly right-of-way line of said unnamed road to a point on the east-west center line of section 15, T. 28 N., R. 15 E., Menominee County;

■ Thence, easterly along said east-west center line to a point 200 feet west of the west bank of

Wolf River, said bank exists on this date;

■ Thence, northerly along a line parallel to, and 200 feet west of the west bank of said Wolf River, through sections 15, 10, 11, 2, and 3 to a point on the east-west center line of said section 3;

■ Thence, westerly along said east-west center line to the southwest corner of the SE1/4NE1/4 of said section 3;

■ Thence, northerly along the west line of said SE1/4NE1/4 to the northwest corner thereof;

■ Thence, easterly along the north line of said SE1/4NE1/4 to a point 200 feet west of the west bank of Wolf River;

■ Thence, northerly along a line parallel to and 200 feet west of said west bank of the Wolf River through sections 3 and 2, T. 28 N., R. 15 E.;

■ Thence, continuing northerly along said parallel line through sections 35, 26, 25, and 24, T. 29 N., R. 15 E.;

■ Thence, continuing northerly along said parallel line through sections 19 and 18, T. 29 N., R. 16 E.;

■ Thence, continuing northerly and westerly along said parallel line through section 13, T. 29 N., R. 15 E.;

■ Thence, continuing easterly, northerly, and westerly along said parallel line through section 18, T. 29 N., R. 16 E.;

■ Thence, continuing westerly along said parallel line through section 13, T. 29 N., R. 15 E., to a point on the south line of section 12 said township and range;

■ Thence, westerly along said south line of said section 12 to a point 400 feet west of the west bank of Wolf River;

■ Thence, northerly along a line parallel to, and 400 feet west of the west bank of said Wolf River through sections 12, 11, 2, and 3, T. 29 N., R. 15 E.;

■ Thence, continuing northerly along said parallel line through sections 34, 27, and 26, T. 30 N., R. 15 E., to a point on the north line of section 26;

■ Thence, easterly along said north line of said

section 26 and section 25 to a point 200 feet west of the west bank of Wolf River;

■ Thence, northerly along a line parallel to, and 200 feet west of the west bank of Wolf River through sections 24 and 13 said township and range to a point on the east line of the SW1/4NW1/4 of said section 13;

■ Thence, southerly along said east line of said SW1/4NW1/4 to the southeast corner thereof;

■ Thence, westerly along the south line of said SW1/4NW1/4 and south line of SE1/4NE1/4 of section 14, said township and range to the southwest corner of SE1/4NE1/4;

■ Thence, northerly along said west line of said SE1/4NE1/4 to the northwest corner thereof;

■ Thence, easterly along the west line of said SE1/4NE1/4 and the north line of the SW1/4NW1/4 of section 13, said township and range, to a point, 200 feet west of the west bank of Wolf River;

■ Thence, northerly along a line parallel to and 200 feet west of the west bank of said Wolf River through sections 13, 14, 12, 11, 2, and 3, T. 30 N., R. 15 E., to a point on the Langlade and Menominee County lines;

■ Thence, easterly along said county line across Wolf River and State Highway 55 to the Point of Beginning, said point being 150 feet east of the east right-of-way line of State Highway 55.

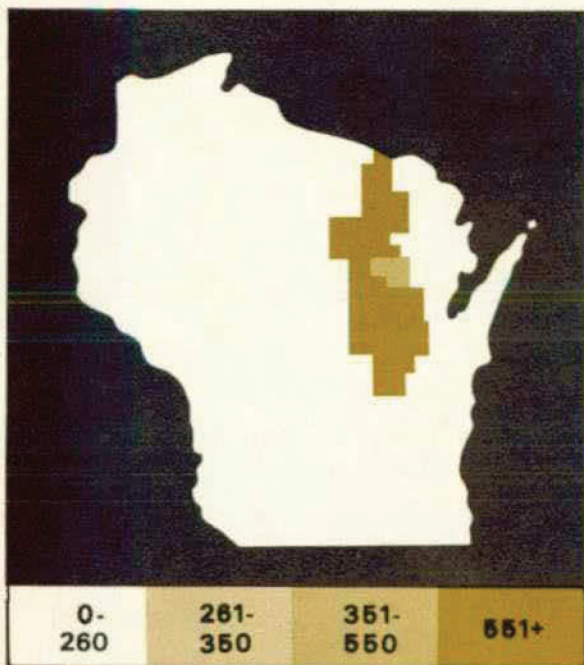


FUTURE RECREATIONAL DEMAND IN THE WOLF RIVER WATERSHED

The Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Plan of 1966, for outdoor recreational facilities, was based on an estimate of future needs for such facilities. Many factors will affect the demand for recreation facilities in the future. However, population growth is the dominate factor. For this reason the method used to project future recreation demand concentrated on population growth, although the following were also considered:

- Projection of county populations and nonresident visitors by age group.
- Application of the appropriate participation rates.
- Conversion of these data to average summer or seasonal Sunday figures.
- Determination of the relative quality and quantity of land and water resources in each county.
- Distribution of the participants to the various counties, taking into consideration the disadvantages of distance and the relative attractiveness of the resources in each of the counties.

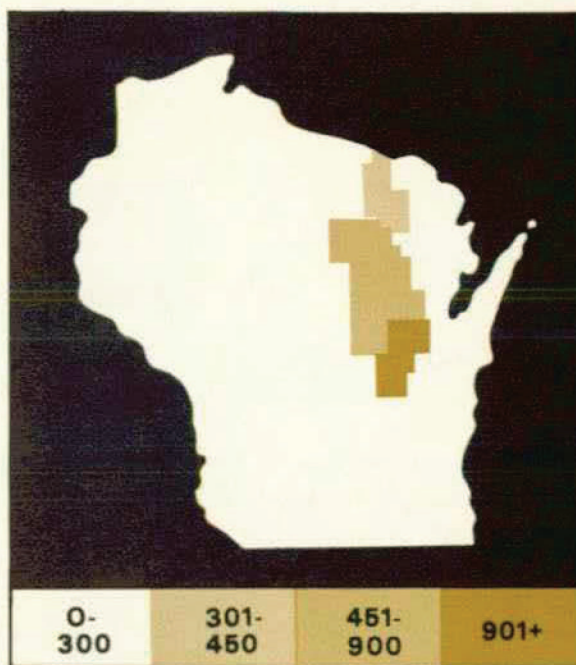
The following information is a summary of the Outdoor Recreation Plan for Wisconsin and deals with only those counties which are included within the Wolf River Watershed. Only the major recreational activities pertinent to this region were selected, together with their projected demand for the year 2000 as envisioned by the State planners.



HIKING

Hiking refers to walking that occupies a large share of one day, or is continued for a period of several days. While such activity does not require extensive facilities, it does require (for most hikers) a reasonably well-marked trail, with occasional primitive facilities for camping. Northern Wisconsin has a great potential for the development of such trails; unfortunately, this is not where most of the demand is concentrated.

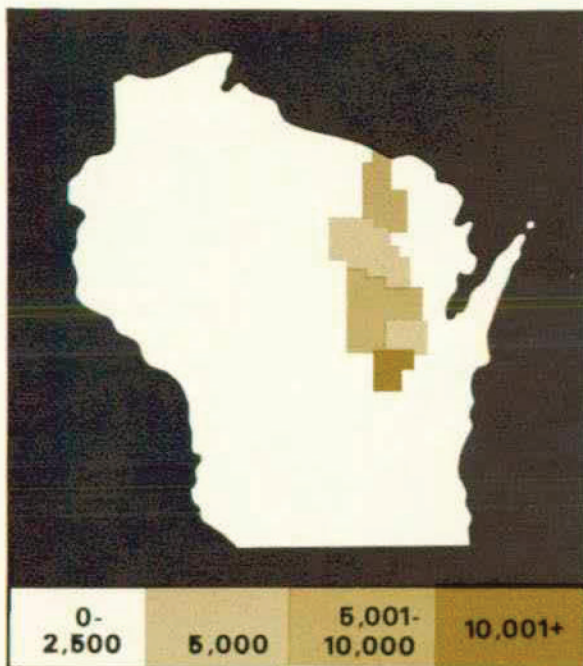
By the year 2000, in the Wolf River Basin, all but one county is expected to experience hiking demands in excess of the 550 figure. This does not mean that the hiking demand in all counties would be uniform. Elsewhere in the State, four counties are expected to have demands exceeding 5,000 visitors. Another eight counties in the southeast should top the 2,000 mark on an average summer Sunday.



NATURE WALKING

In contrast to the hiker, the nature walker does not spend all day walking, never camps out on the trail overnight, and may often be accompanied by small children. The trail, to satisfy this demand, need not be long, compared with hiking trails, but should be reasonably well marked and developed, and walkers should be able to walk without fear of trespass.

In 1960 the demand for this activity was well met by existing facilities. If lands needed for other purposes are acquired as recommended there should be adequate space for this activity in 2000. By the year 2000, only two counties in this basin are expected to have over 900 visits for nature walking. The need for the preservation of open space suitable for walking will obviously be many times more pressing in the metropolitan areas in the year 2000 than it is today.

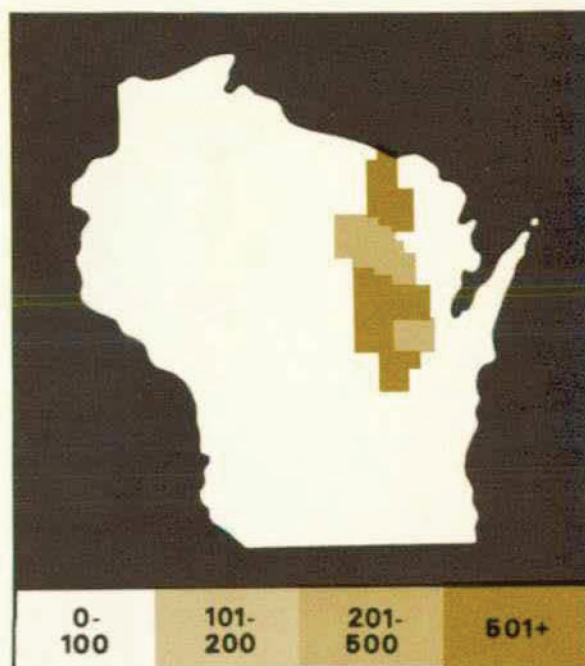


BOATING

The rapidly increasing popularity of boating as a leisure-time activity has placed a heavy load on Wisconsin lakes. Although Wisconsin can claim only 2.2 percent of the U.S. population, its residents own 3.8 percent of the Nation's outboard motors.

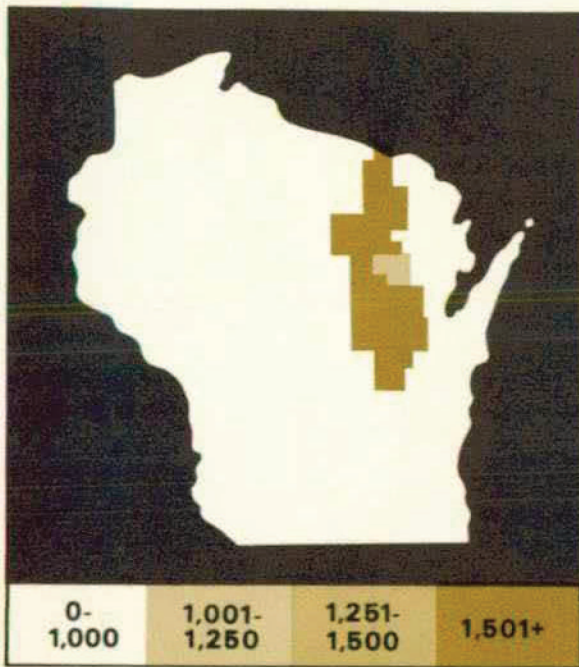
Northern Wisconsin has an abundance of outstanding lakes and streams. A state-wide check by the Conservation Department in 1961, showed that of 23,000 boaters actually on the water, 41 percent were nonresidents. However, motor boating on the Wolf River is practical only in the lower four counties of this watershed.

In the year 2000, boating demand per average summer Sunday should show a considerable increase over 1960.



CANOEING

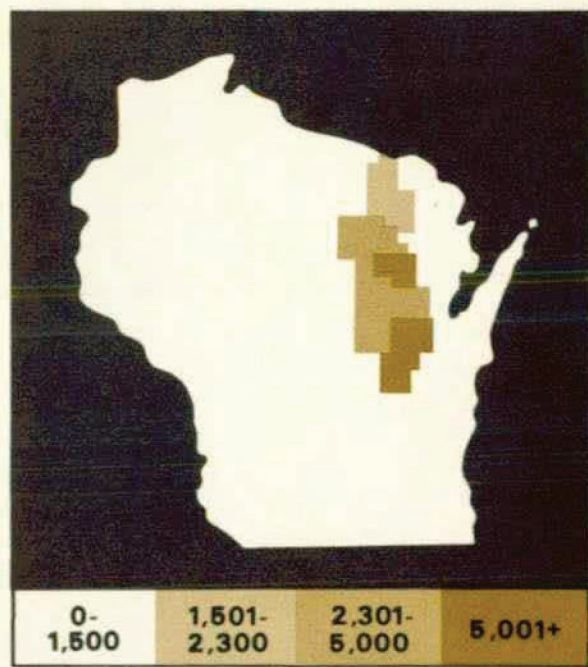
Canoe trips, as distinguished from casual canoeing, is of longer duration along a stream or river and/or connecting lakes, and is carefully planned beforehand. The following information concerns only those making canoe trips. It is estimated that about 250,000 canoeing visits are made yearly in the State. Converting this to an average summer Sunday basis, there were probably 6,800 visits in 1960, 3,500 of which were made by nonresidents. Here the ratio of resident to nonresident visitor is almost equal; by the year 2000 the nonresident participation will likely be double that of the resident participation. None of the basin counties should experience a demand of less than 100 canoeists, three counties can expect between 200 and 500, and four should have over 500 canoeists on an average summer Sunday. The State total (of average summer Sunday visits) could amount to over 53,000, of which 36,000 will be made by nonresidents.



CAMPING

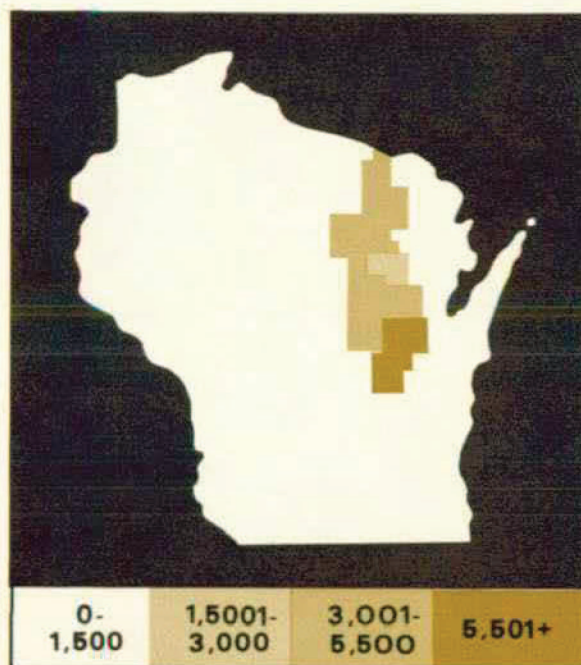
Despite the tremendous upsurge in camping visits in recent years at State campgrounds, (590,000 in 1958, 930,000 in 1962) the per capita camping in Wisconsin is still far behind that of many midwest States, and most other regions in the U.S. Recent increases have awakened an interest in the development of private campgrounds, as well as the provision of more public sites. Nonresident campers should be 65 percent of the total by 1980. These changes reflect the more rapid rate of population increase expected in adjoining States and the greater ease with which nonresidents will be able to reach Wisconsin as the Interstate Highway System is completed. In the year 2000, the average summer Sunday demand should increase more than fivefold over the 1960 demand. As the map indicates, the demand might increase to where six of the seven counties should experience the pressure of over 1,500 campers per county. Only one county, Memonimee, can expect less than 1,000 campers on an average summer Sunday.

The projections are based on the assumption that needed additional facilities will have been provided in each county. Without these facilities the demands will be shifted to counties with the most facilities, all facilities will be overcrowded, or part of the demand will not materialize.



PICNICKING

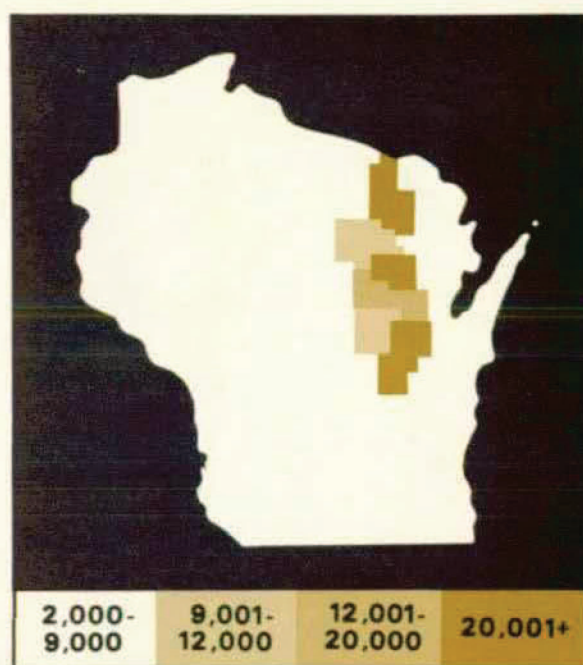
Picnicking in Wisconsin is one of the most popular outdoor recreational activities with a broad appeal to all age groups. In 1960, picnicking visits in the State probably totaled about 14 million for the year and 190,000 on an average summer Sunday. Because most people seek picnic facilities within a few miles of their homes, nonresident participation rate is not as high for this activity as it is in most other outdoor activities. By the year 2000, nearly 400,000 picnickers are expected in the State on an average Sunday. By the year 2000, the demand will double the 1960 figure, and the greatest demand will be concentrated in the southeast.



FISHING

Sport fishing is the second most popular use of the surface water resources of Wisconsin. Roughly 18.6 million fishing visits were made by slightly more than one million anglers in Wisconsin in 1960. While fishing is most heavily concentrated in the southeastern part of the State, game fish are more predominate in the northern waters.

In the year 2000, six of the counties in the basin should have over 3,000 fishermen on an average Sunday. Only one county might expect less than 1,500 fishing visits.



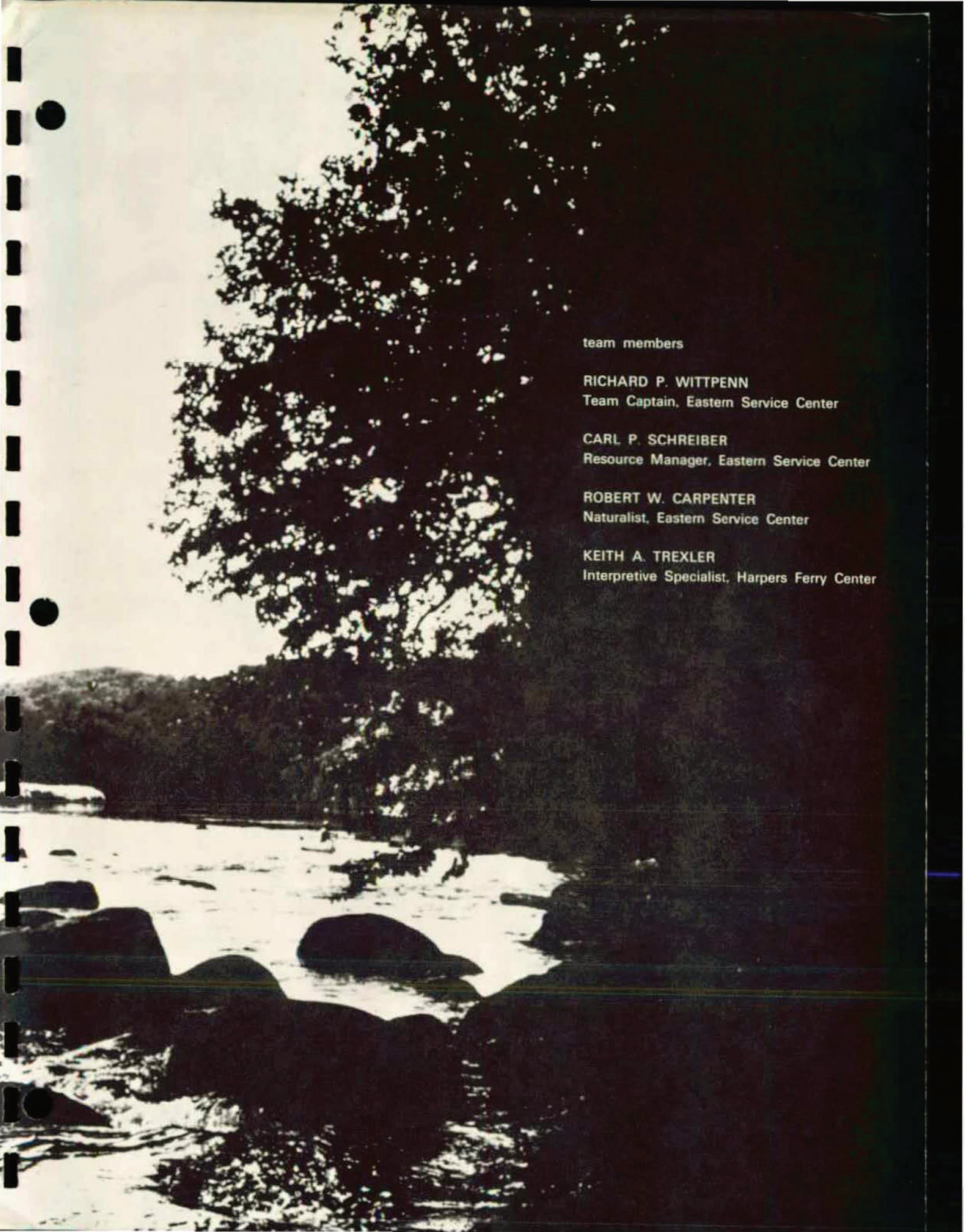
PLEASURE DRIVING

Pleasure driving (driving without a specific destination in mind) and sightseeing (visiting specific places) are by far the most popular forms of outdoor recreational activity. Pleasure driving, without a special objective or location being sought, has no time limitation. Sightseeing is deliberately planned for, and what is seen in between is less important to the success of the trip. Sightseeing involves advanced planning, and is one of the objectives of a general vacation trip.

The Heritage Trail, part of which traverses four of the seven northern counties of the Wolf River Basin, provides a system of marked points of cultural interest to the sightseer.

Annual visits for pleasure driving totaled 82 million in 1960, over half of which took place in the southeast area. By 1980, Statewide annual visits could total 145 million, and by 2000 could reach 244 million, if the big highway systems are capable of handling the increase and if the scenic resources are preserved. The annual average Sunday visits could approach 2 million by the year 2000 for the entire State. The greatest concentration will be in the southeastern one-third of the State. However, nonresidents are expected to outnumber residents in Forest County, which is the northernmost county.





team members

RICHARD P. WITTPENN
Team Captain, Eastern Service Center

CARL P. SCHREIBER
Resource Manager, Eastern Service Center

ROBERT W. CARPENTER
Naturalist, Eastern Service Center

KEITH A. TREXLER
Interpretive Specialist, Harpers Ferry Center