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PINE-POPPLE WILD RIVERS

Master Plan

Concept Element



TASK FORCE

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Natural Resources Board

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APPENDIX

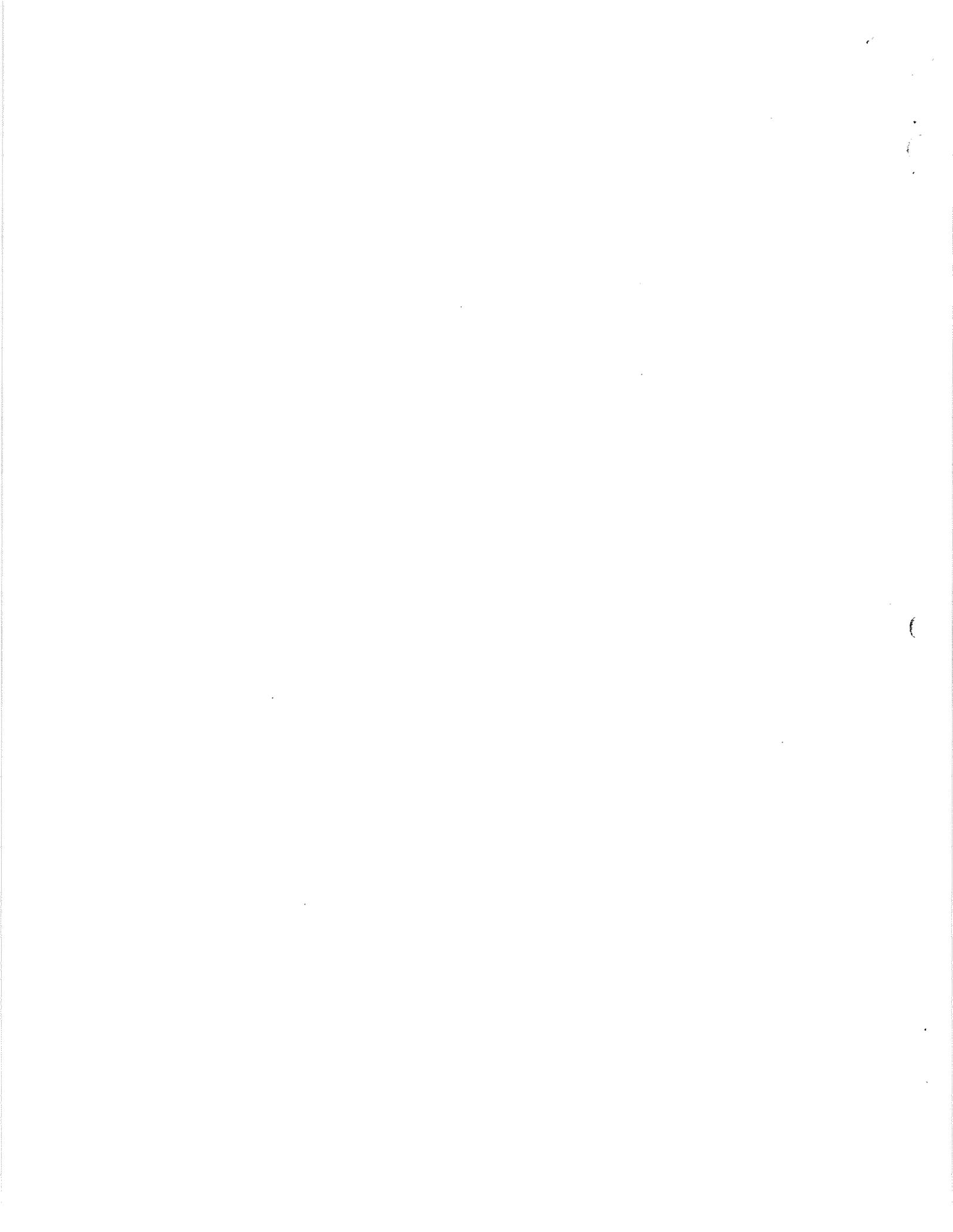
1. Chapter 30.26 Wisconsin Statutes
2. NR 302, Wisconsin Administrative Code
3. Memorandum of Understanding - U.S. Forest Service and Wisconsin DNR
4. Cooperative Agreement - Wisconsin Electric and DNR
5. Silvicultural Practices - Universal Oil Products Company
6. Summary Statement - Pine-Popple Wild River Committee
7. Florence County Wild River Zoning Ordinance
8. Forest County Shoreland Zoning Ordinance
9. Silvicultural and Forest Aesthetics Handbook
10. Natural Resources Board Policy - Damage by Furbearers NR 1.16(4)
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12. Acquisition Project and Maps
13. Proposed Amendment to Section 30.26, Wis. Statutes
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15. Nicolet National Forest Map
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I. Background Information

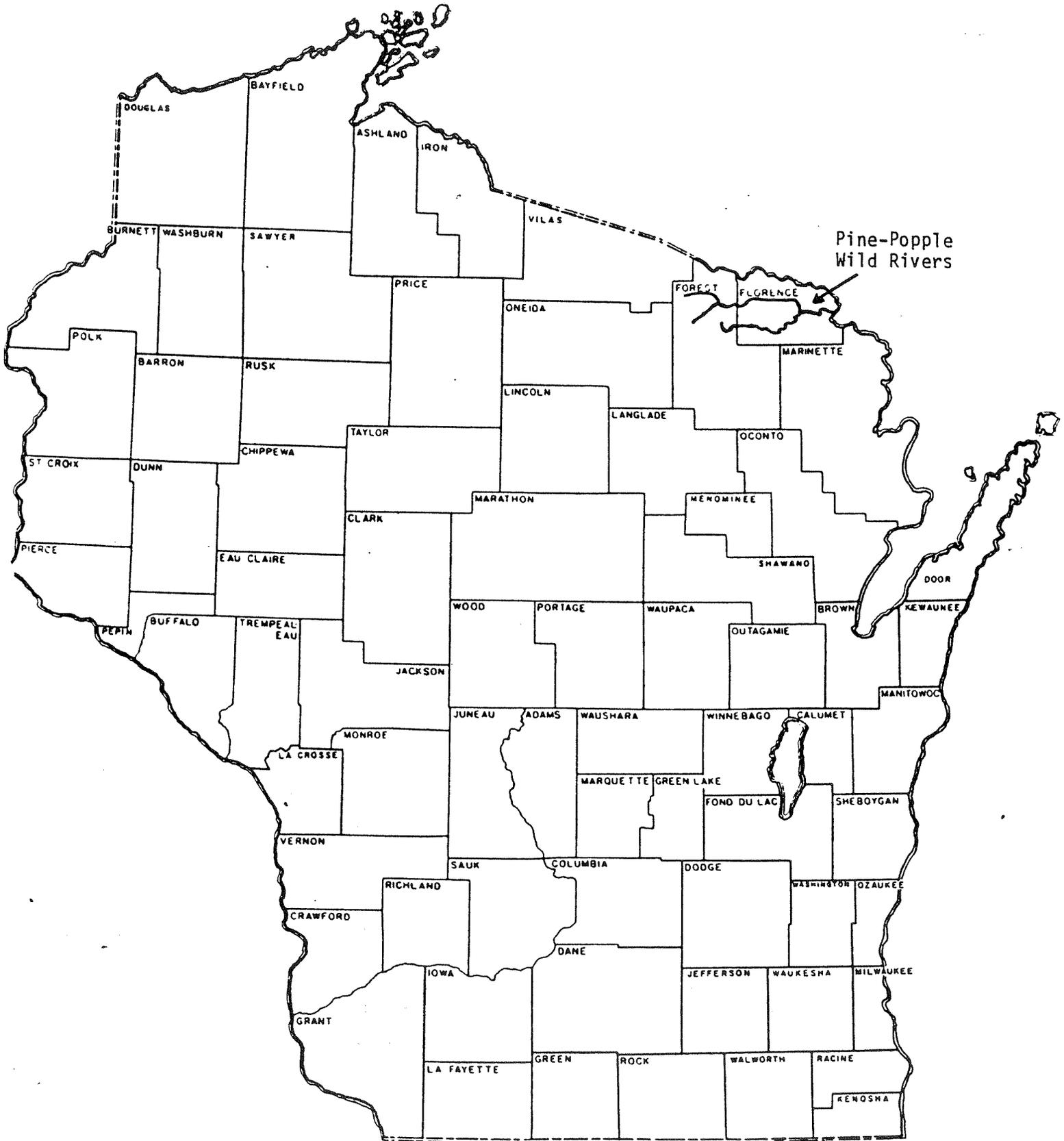
A. Introduction

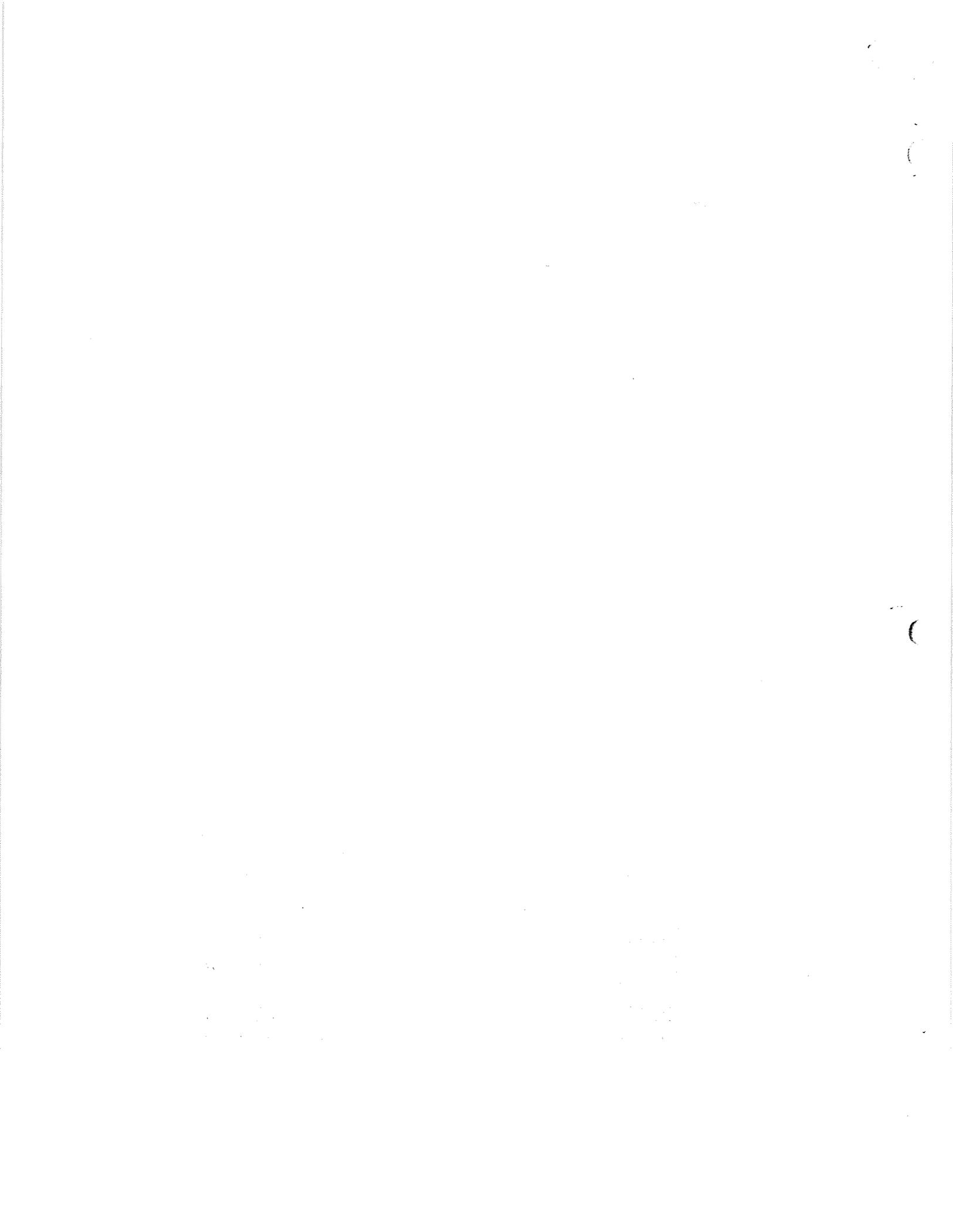
It would be difficult to overstate the complexity of preparing an acceptable management plan for the Pine-Popple Wild Rivers. There are overlapping governmental jurisdictions - federal, state, and local. Private ownership varies from large industrial forests and mining interests to small recreation cottage sites. Strong interests in the general public sector include preservationists, scientists, commercial and private recreationists.

The following master plan seeks to implement the legislative intent of allowing the people of this state an opportunity to enjoy natural streams - free flowing and undeveloped. The cooperation and good will of the property owners, the governmental agencies, and the general public are necessary to achieve the desired results.



LOCATION MAP





B. History of Wild River Creation

The Wisconsin system of state wild rivers was established by the 1965 Legislature with enactment of Section 30.26 Wisconsin Statutes (Appendix 1).

The statement of legislative intent says in part: "In order to afford the people of this state an opportunity to enjoy natural streams, to attract out-of-state visitors and assure the well-being of our tourist industry, it is in the interest of this state to preserve some rivers in a free flowing condition and to protect them from development." The legislation further states, "... the Pine River and its tributary Popple River in Florence and Forest counties are designated as wild rivers and shall receive special management to assure their preservation, protection, and enhancement of their natural beauty, unique recreational and other inherent values..."

Designation of the Pine and Popple rivers was recognition by the Legislature of the relatively wild condition of the watersheds in existence at the time. It was also recognition that protection would be easier and less expensive if action was not delayed.

A number of circumstances combined to keep the Pine and Popple rivers relatively undeveloped: Passage in 1927 of the original forest tax and fire protection laws, induced the Goodman Lumber Company to begin to practice sustained-yield forest management. Their extensive holdings along both rivers and their management practices in the primarily old growth hardwoods have played a big part in the wild character of the area. Universal Oil Products Company, successor to the Goodman Lumber Company, still follows the same policies and management practices on these lands today.

Establishment of the Nicolet National Forest in the early 1930's provided management and fire protection for thousands of acres along the rivers. Some of these lands had become tax delinquent after being cut-over and burned-over. Natural regeneration and plantings, in addition to other management techniques and protection, allowed this vast acreage to regrow into the productive, beautiful area it is today.

The establishment of the Florence County Forest in 1935 had a similar effect on lands in eastern Florence County. Early zoning laws confining permanent settlements to proven agricultural and residential locations discouraged indiscriminate development.

In 1916 predecessors of Wisconsin Electric Power Company began to acquire lands for development of generating plants at the Kingsford, Pine, and LaSalle sites. Except for the dam sites at Kingsford and Pine, this substantial acreage remains undeveloped to this day. In 1969 the company entered into a cooperative agreement with DNR, agreeing "to retain those company lands adjacent to water courses and impoundments in a primitive wilderness-like condition" (Appendix 4).

Climate, terrain, and distance from major population centers also play a part in the relatively undeveloped nature of the Pine and Popple Rivers.

This master plan seeks to protect and enhance the wild character of these rivers with as little disturbance as possible to established public and private policies and procedures.

C. Current Management Activities

Timber production and forest based recreation are the most important aspects of land use in the Pine and Popple River Watersheds. Multiple use management by the U.S. Forest Service, public access to Forest Crop Law lands of large industrial forest owners, and the Florence County Forest dominate the land use pattern.

The United States Forest Service - Nicolet National Forest, is by far the major landholder - controlling 43% of the frontage along both rivers. This ownership, combined with county and state lands, puts 60% of the Popple River frontage and 53% of Pine River frontage in public ownership. Another important factor is the large industrial forest, corporation, and power company holdings. Small private holdings account for less than 20% of the frontage on the two rivers.

Management criteria for state-owned or controlled lands as well as guiding issuance of Chapter 30 and 31 permits are in Chapter NR 302, Wisconsin Administrative Code (Appendix 2), which was adopted by the Natural Resources Board on October 26, 1978.

There is a 1970 Memorandum of Understanding between the U.S. Forest Service, Nicolet National Forest, and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources concerning wild river management on the Pine River within the national forest boundary (Appendix 3).

Florence County in March 1975, adopted a special wild river amendment to their shoreland zoning ordinance. This ordinance establishes a 150-foot building setback, a minimum 500 foot lot width, and minimum vegetative manipulation criteria along designated wild rivers (Appendix 7).
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During the summer of 1977, a University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point masters degree candidate conducted a survey of property owners along the three designated wild rivers. Property owners' opinions were sought in identifying problems and preferred management strategies. Her findings have been incorporated into this plan.

II. Goal and Objectives

- A. Goal: To restore and perpetuate, through special management, a wild and natural condition on the Pine and Popple Rivers and their adjacent shorelands in Florence and Forest Counties for the benefit of present and future generations.
- B. Objectives:
- (1) Carry out restoration activities of soil and vegetation necessary to restore the natural appearance of river areas previously modified by man, without the introduction of materials foreign to the immediate surroundings, implementing a natural evolutionary process.
 - (2) Develop a revision of the Memorandum of Understanding with the U.S. Forest Service for the common purpose of managing the Pine and Popple Wild Rivers within the Nicolet National Forest boundary.
 - (3) Develop a mutually acceptable program for the special management of the rivers by collaborating with other state agencies and local units of government, and through the cooperation of private landowners.
 - (4) Provide walk-in access only. Vehicle parking lots are to be well screened from the river and will be installed only when necessary to insure resource protection.
 - (5) Provide additional primitive camping facilities outside of the 150 protective zone only when careful review indicates existing U.S. Forest Service and Wisconsin Electric Power Company campsites are inadequate to protect the resource.
 - (6) Manage the forest resource where practicable, primarily for aesthetics, on state lands outside of the 150-foot wide protection zone on both sides of the rivers.

III. Management Policies

Chapter 30.26, Wisconsin Statutes, directs the department to develop a practical management policy; to consult, collaborate, and cooperate with other units of government and private landowners; and to administer the management program (Appendix 1).

To place the above assignment in some perspective, please refer to the wild rivers map along with the following discussion. Both rivers begin in Forest County and flow eastward to their respective mouths in Florence County. A major portion of both rivers is within the Nicolet National Forest.

The traditional authorities of local, state, and federal government are not altered by the state wild river legislation. Local zoning, local services and taxing authority still reside with the town and county government. Management of Nicolet National Forest lands, including land purchase within the boundary, is still the responsibility of the Forest Service.

The establishment of a state acquisition project east of the national forest is in keeping with this separation of responsibility and authority and is authorized in sections 23.09, 23.11, 23.30, and 30.26, Wisconsin Statutes.

The Natural Resources Board approved Chapter NR 302 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code on October 26, 1978. This followed hearings at Florence and Madison for public input. The Administrative Code has the force of law: It and this master plan, when adopted, shall be the "practical management policy" and "management program" called for in the wild river law.

The Memorandum of Understanding between the U.S. Forest Service and DNR concerning management of the Pine River within the Nicolet National Forest (Appendix 3), by administrative decision, applies to the Popple River also. A key element of the plan is the timber management guide "...designed to improve long-term aesthetics; and at the same time retain the natural appearance."

DNR currently has an acquisition project with a goal of 3,991.81 acres. 4,159.49 acres are state-owned as of June 30, 1980. In 1974 Wisconsin was awarded a LANCON grant of \$750,000 on a 50-50 cost-sharing basis for acquisition along the Pine, Popple and Pike Wild Rivers.

Since 1975, DNR and Florence County have cooperated in a litter cleanup and general patrol of the Pine and Popple Rivers in Florence County. Florence County hires and supervises a patrol person, and DNR reimburses the County in the amount of \$600.00.

The Pine River Dam and Generating Plant, owned and operated by Wisconsin Electric Power Company, has been in operation since 1922. Their current Federal Power Commission license is in effect through December 31, 1993. The structure and 127-acre flowage, the two water access sites and the campgrounds are long established and well accepted. The shorelands are undeveloped and wild appearing. The company and DNR signed a mutual agreement covering these lands in 1969 (Appendix 4). These operating procedures and public uses are expected to continue.

The special wild river zoning ordinance in Florence County will require permits or variances for potential department projects prior to installation (Appendix 7).

As a result of discussions in 1976, between Florence County, U.S. Forest Service, and Wisconsin DNR officials, a committee of interested government officials and representatives of affected major landowners was formed. The purpose of this committee was to discuss all aspects of the Pine-Popple Wild River and to make recommendations to Wisconsin DNR for inclusion in the proposed master plan (See Appendix 6 for a summary of the positions taken by this committee).

IV. Resource Capability

The discussion of items A through G below applies to lands and waters the entire length of the Pine and Popple Rivers. Discussion of items H through J applies to the State of Wisconsin, Pine-Popple Wild River Project, specifically:

A. Soils and Geology

The bedrock in the Pine-Popple River basin is a continuation of the Canadian Shield, the ancient basement complex of the North American Continent. These rocks are Precambrian and include igneous and metamorphic types. With the exception of the eastern one fourth of the area, little is known about the distribution of rock types because of a covering mantle of drift.

The bedrock surface slopes from west to east about 10 feet per mile, which conforms to the general eastward slope of the Wisconsin Arch. This surface is irregular and large hills and preglacial valleys are evident in the eastern part of the basin. The bedrock units in the western two-thirds of the basin are more resistant to erosion than in the east end.

Outwash and ice contact deposits of sand and gravel occur throughout the basin. The outwash is not uniform in grain size and contains layers of less permeable material. Ice-contact deposits occur in close association with end moraine. Swamp deposits are scattered throughout the basin and consist largely of peat and muck. These deposits are generally less than 10 feet thick and commonly overlie outwash deposits. The largest wetlands are drainage meadows in the western and southern parts of the basin. Numerous small wetlands occupy kettles and the margins of lakes and streams.

Till occurs as ground moraine and end moraine in the basin. Ground moraine, consisting predominantly of sandy clay till, is abundant in the western part of the area. Sand and gravel are generally absent from the northeast-trending moraines in the west. Drumlins are scattered on the till, many underlying local outwash deposits. In the eastern part of the basin a broad and discontinuous belt of sandy clay till overlies bedrock. Ice-contact deposits consisting of coarse sand and gravel are commonly associated with the till. The till is as much as 150 feet thick.

The major soil types are well drained silt loams over stony loam till or gravelly outwash and silt loams over sand and gravel. At the western end, they tend to be sands and sandy loams over sand and gravel. At the eastern end there are similar soils with some peat.

B. Wildlife Species Present

Major species are ruffed grouse, deer, bear, and beaver, the typical game complex of northern lake states forested land. Their numbers vary from year to year, and there are range shifts as some populations move locally throughout the year. The ecologic impact of some, bear and ruffed grouse for instance, is slight. That of deer and beaver have a significant impact on the area. The latter must be regarded as environmental factors in any consideration of the project's future.

All of these respond well to management, and it is technically possible to maintain optimum numbers on the area. Such management includes maintaining primary forest successions, and as its corollary, restricting the forest's progression toward final successional stages. This is the most important aspect of management, and in its absence the area will phase out as ruffed grouse and deer range.

There is a fair population of beaver on the area, and they could present a potential problem. Unrestricted population growth could have a drastic effect on the project. Trapping can hold their number to acceptable levels; and is encouraged.

Bear and otter, as a normal component of lake states forests, inhabit the area. Their densities are low and ecologic impact limited.

Other significant mammals found include:

shrews	coyotes
snowshoe hares	red fox
cottontail rabbits	gray fox
woodchucks	raccoons
gray squirrels	fishers
fox squirrels	weasels
red squirrels	mink
deer mice	badgers
meadow mice	skunk
porcupines	otter

There have been several surveys of amphibians and reptiles of Forest, Florence and Marinette Counties. Following is a list of those said to inhabit the Pine-Popple watershed, although specimens have not necessarily been found there as a result of the surveys:

mudpuppies
salamanders
common American toad
9 species of frogs
5 species of turtles
9 species of snakes

A list of 169 bird species are considered to inhabit the area either as residents or on migration. These include:

common loon	warblers
herons	hummingbirds
red-tailed hawk	all common duck species
rough-legged hawk	nighthawk
bald eagle	belted kingfisher
marsh hawk	woodpeckers
osprey	flycatchers
sparrow hawk	eastern kingbird
woodcock	swallows
terns	wrens

C. Water Resources

The Pine and Popple Rivers have a combined watershed area of approximately 600 square miles. Located in Florence and northern Forest counties, the watershed is sparsely populated and largely undeveloped. There are over 400 miles of stream draining the watershed, ranging in size from small spring seeps to the main branches, which are up to 200 feet in width. These rivers originate in the Northern Highland Lake District, which accounts for the abundance of lakes in the watershed, ranging in size from 1,292 acres (Butternut Lake) down to many small spring ponds of less than an acre.

The Pine River is 89 miles in length, when both its north and south branches are included. There are 44 tributary streams entering its course as it proceeds to the Menominee River. There are also 28 lakes tributary to the Pine. It maintains an average flow of 420 cubic feet per second, although a maximum flow of 4,380 c.f.s. was recorded on April 9, 1929 (Geological Survey Records). The low gradient in the headwaters of the Pine makes for a meandering slow moving stream. This quickly changes in the lower portion of the river as the gradient picks up and the Pine tumbles over the exposed bedrock of the region. The water quality is similar to other waters in this part of the state. It is infertile,

slightly stained and relatively free of any nutrient runoff or pollutants. Mason and Wegner (1970) found no evidence of high nitrogen or phosphorus levels. They also found that dissolved oxygen levels were adequate for fish and aquatic life in all stretches of the Pine. However, Mason, as well as Burdick (pers. comm.) felt that water temperatures were marginal at best for coldwater fish species. Water temperatures on the main river as high as 80°F were encountered. Weather conditions greatly influence the river's temperature, which points to a lack of groundwater input.

The Popple River is the main tributary to the Pine and possesses most of the same characteristics. It is over 62 miles in length and has an average width of 60 feet. There are 30 tributary streams and 10 lakes draining into the main Popple. An infertile stream, its light brown color can be attributed to swamp drainage, which also accounts for its slight acidity. No sources of pollution have been found in this watershed. The Popple has a slightly higher gradient than the Pine, especially in its lower reaches where many white water features can be found. Like the Pine there is a great fluctuation in water levels. Geological survey records over the past ten years show a low flow of 15 c.f.s. and a maximum of 1120 c.f.s. Mason and Wegner (1970) found dissolved oxygen levels to be higher in the lower reaches of the Popple than in its upper reaches or south branch; however, levels were always adequate to support fish and aquatic life. Water temperatures were quite similar throughout the stream's length and did not reach the summer maximums that the Pine did, but these temperatures were still marginal for good trout water (Mason and Wegner (1970)).

D. Fish Populations

Fish populations in the Pine and Popple River systems have been surveyed by Andrews (unpublished files), Burdick (unpublished files) and Mason and Wegner (1970). Becker (1972) has compiled a list of fishes known to be present in the basin. He found 34 species of fish in the Pine River drainage and 29 species in the Popple. All of these species are common inhabitants of other waters in northeastern Wisconsin and none would be considered rare or endangered.

The primary gamefish in both rivers are the brook and brown trout, although warmwater fish predominate below LaSalle Falls on the Pine. All surveys to date have shown that these waters are marginal at best for trout. Productivity is severely limited by the waters' low fertility, high summer temperatures and cold winter temperatures. The large number of beaver dams on both the main stems and tributaries adds to the deterioration of trout habitat. The Pine and Popple are presently being stocked with 10,000 holdover brown trout and 5,000 holdover brook trout per year. Mason and Wegner (1970) found that 69% of the trout taken in the Pine River were stocked fish.

The warm water fish populations in the lower Pine will essentially stay the same as they are now. This section of the river has not been stocked since 1967, when muskellunge were planted into the Pine River Flowage. No further stocking is planned.

Both Florence and Forest counties offer many fine opportunities for angling outside of the wild rivers area. There are well over 200 miles of Class I trout water within the two counties. In addition, the many lakes in the area offer trout, walleye, muskellunge, northern pike, bass and panfishing.

E. Historical and Archaeological Features

Little is known of prehistoric archaeological features. Generally, nuclear areas of Indian settlement are restricted to large bodies of water and generally remote from the northern forested area.

The Pine watershed was a tension zone between the Menominees and Chippewas. In recent historic times, Potawatomies in their folk wandering settled in the area. Anything related to earlier cultures than these is conjectural and extrapolated from areas to the south and east.

Salzer (1972) refers to his finds as "frustratingly meager." The same could, of course, be said for any northern forested area remote from large bodies of water.

He lists six sites. Two of these (the Franknecht and End of Road) are within the project. It is a reasonable assumption that then, as now, the area was sparsely settled and did not support a large number of people. However, as these sites have not been thoroughly evaluated, they will be protected until more thorough studies can be made.

F. Land Use

Current land uses are timber production, forest based recreation and education. These uses are the natural outgrowth of the land, climate and low density population. The area is being explored for possible valuable mineral deposits. In the absence of a valuable mineral discovery, land use is not expected to change to any great extent.

G. Current Recreational and Educational Use

Current use statistics on the Pine and Popple Wild Rivers have been derived from a combination of aerial survey counts, registrations at nearby public and private campgrounds, highway traffic counts and estimates by local resource management personnel. No completely accurate method exists to determine use. The length and remoteness of the Pine and Popple Wild Rivers do not lend themselves to easy scrutiny.

There are currently 20 main road crossings which provide the main source of access to the Pine and Popple Rivers. These road crossings are identified on the project map and are described in Appendix 11. There are an undetermined number of private roads and woods trails which also provide access to the rivers.

The following use estimates have been made for the Wild Rivers:

Canoeists	700 persons/season
Fishers	6,000 persons/season
Hunters	200 persons/season
Winter Users	300 persons/season
Sightseers (LaSalle Falls)	600 persons/season
Miscellaneous*	2,000 persons/season

*Photography, hiking, picnicking, berry picking, nature observation, orienteering, education, etc.

In addition other use pressures occur in the vicinity of the riverway. It is estimated that at least 1,560 persons stop at the state highway waysides on State Highways 101 and 139 each year. These people indirectly benefit from the riverway as it runs adjacent to the waysides.

Two U.S. Forest Service campgrounds presently exist adjacent to the Pine and Popple Rivers accounting for about 750 users per year. It is estimated that only a small number of these campers actually canoe on the Pine or Popple. The majority of these campers enjoy the scenery associated with the riverway, but do not directly use it.

It is estimated that approximately 1,300 campers and 300-day users visit the two recreational developments owned and operated by the Wisconsin Electric Power Company on the Pine River Flowage.

Anticipated growth rates of recreational activities on the river might be anticipated by reviewing past use.

The Rhinelander Office of the Department of Transportation indicated highway usage in the area of the riverway has increased at the rate of about 1.7% per year for the past 20 years.

The Wisconsin Electric Power Company's recreational areas on the Pine River Flowage indicate an average decline in use of about 10%/year from 1972 through 1976.

The three Florence County campgrounds in the vicinity of the riverway have had an average increase in use of 6% per year over the past 10 years.

It is anticipated that recreational use associated with the riverway will remain relatively stable in the future. Some slight growth may be anticipated. River use, itself, depends directly on water level and weather.

The permanent population of Florence County was 3,298 persons in 1970, a decrease of 7.1% from 1950. The population of Forest County was 7,691 in 1970, a decrease of 18.59% from 1950. While the use of outdoor recreational facilities and areas will fluctuate with the permanent, resident population, it will likely constitute a smaller percentage of total demand. What is important is the anticipated growth of urban areas and the impact this is likely to have on the total state-wide distribution for recreational demand. In short,

northern Wisconsin with its more sparsely populated counties, will be increasingly affected by demand for outdoor recreational facilities generated outside of its own area.

H. Vegetative Cover

The State of Wisconsin, Pine-Popple Wild Rivers Project, east of the Nicolet National Forest, encompasses approximately 12,116 acres (all ownerships) (See Appendix 12). 10,034 acres are classed as commercial forest lands. Noncommercial forest acreage is 1,042. One thousand and forty acres are water. See Table 1.

A wide variety of vegetative species can be found on the project. On poorly-drained soils, swamp hardwoods, swamp conifers and lowland brush are the predominant cover types. Northern hardwoods, aspen, fir-spruce, pine species and upland brush are the major forest types on moderate to well-drained soils.

Two major forest types, aspen and northern hardwoods, constitute 67% of the commercial forest acreage. Swamp hardwoods and swamp conifers make up 12%.

Stands of fir-spruce, jack pine, red pine, white pine and hemlock occupy the remaining acreage.

Lowland and upland brush account for 78% of the non-commercial forest acreage. Alder and dogwood are the major lowland brush species. Major upland brush species are hazel and Juneberry.

Forest stand size classes on the project are as follows: seedling and sapling, 8%; pole-timber, 74%; small saw-timber, 13%; large saw-timber, 5% (See Table 2).

Table 1

Summary of Forest Cover Type Acreages - All Ownerships

Wisconsin Pine-Popple Wild River Project

A. Commercial Forest Acres		B. Non-Commercial Forest Acres	
Northern Hardwoods	2,700 acres	Upland Brush	626 acres
Aspen	2,400 "	Lowland Brush	196 "
Aspen-Northern Hwds.	1,640 "	Grass	88 "
Swamp Hardwoods	598 "	Muskeg	76 "
Aspen - Fir-Spruce	588 "	Right of Way	56
Hemlock - Hardwoods	464 "	Total:	1,042 Acres
Aspen - Jack Pine -	354 "		
Red Pine			
Fir - Spruce	348 "		
Swamp Hardwoods -	344 "		
Aspen-Fir-Spruce			
Swamp Conifers	268 "		
White Pine	180 "	C. Water - 1,040 Acres	
Jack Pine	116 "		
Red Pine	34 "		
Total:	10,034 Acres		

Table 2

Summary of Forest Cover Type Size Classes

A. Hardwoods		B. Conifers	
Reproduction	627 Acres		184 Acres
Poles	6,481 "		972 "
Small Saw Timber	1,042 "		294 "
Large Saw Timber	434		0
	8,584 Acres		1,450 Acres

Studies have not been made of other woody and herbaceous vegetation in the area. The species present are assumed to be those commonly found on the soil and forest cover type found in this watershed. If endangered species are discovered, measures will be taken to protect them.

I. Ownership Within State Project Boundary (6/30/80) (Appendix 12).

1. Public

a. State of Wisconsin (DNR)	4,159.49 Acres	34%
b. Florence County	<u>1,283.50</u> Acres	11%

Total Public = 5,442.99 Acres 45%

2. Private

a. Corporata

Universal Oil Products Co.	3,264.05 Acres	27%
Wis. Elec. Power Co.	884.57 Acres	7%
United State Steel Co.	<u>685.65</u> Acres	6%

b. Small Private 1,838.90 Acres 15%

Total Private 6,673.17 Acres 55%

Grand Total 12,116.16 Acres

J. Land Use Potential

A 150-foot strip on either side of the rivers is classified as "Wild River Area", where no vegetative control will be provided on lands owned or under the control of the Department.

The lands behind the "Wild River Area" are classified as "Scenic Areas" where management will be carried out according to guidelines for the Class D - scenic management zone in the silvicultural and aesthetic handbook.

V. Resource Management Problems

Following is a discussion of present and anticipated significant resource protection and development problems.

- A. Developments. The Wild Rivers Law and Administrative Code, Chapter NR 302, emphasize that man-made developments are not compatible on a wild river. The legislation also indicates the department is to work with all interests concerned in "...implementing land use practices to accomplish the objectives...". The department was not authorized to dictate development restrictions on private lands. There is clearly potential for developments to occur along the wild rivers that would be adverse to the purpose of the Law.

There will be a monetary cost in restricting development rights. Purchase of scenic easements, development rights, or fee title is expensive. Zoning restrictions bring a demand for reduced valuations and possible tax loss for local government.

The Pine and Popple Rivers were used in the logging days for driving logs. Many dams were built along these rivers to facilitate this task. After the logging era most of these dams were abandoned and faced gradual deterioration. To the best knowledge available there were seven such dams on the Pine and two on the Popple.

Although all of these dams have been taken out, with the exception of the Pine River dam, their affects can still be felt on the rivers.

- B. Vegetative Management. On lands owned or controlled by the Department there can be no vegetative control within 150 feet from the river bank except for erosion control and restoration activities, according to section 302.03, Wisconsin Administrative Code (see Appendix 2). "Outside timber cutting in accord with the guidelines established in the Department's Silvicultural and Forest Aesthetics Handbook shall be practiced." The U.S. Forest Service, the Florence County Zoning Ordinance, and the major landowners endorse a policy of cutting practices modified to enhance aesthetics to the extent possible under the County Forest Law, the Forest Crop Law and the Woodland Tax Law, as they apply.

Logging has been, and will continue to be very important in the local economy for the landowner and woods and mill workers and for wildlife habitat. Removal of a substantial acreage of land from timber production is unnecessary to achieve the wild river objectives. Further, forestry techniques exist (Silvicultural and Forest Aesthetics Handbook-2431.5) which allow for timber harvest while protecting and enhancing the aesthetics of the area (Appendix 9).

The condition of the Universal-Oil Product Company lands which have been under the Forest Crop program for almost 50 years gives ample evidence of the compatibility of good forestry practices and the Wild River objectives.

- C. **Public Use and Access.** The most popular outdoor recreational activities in order of preference are fishing, boating, hiking, camping, picnicking, canoeing and snowmobiling. Present levels of use are causing no significant resource degradation, and moderate increases in use can be tolerated.

As public ownership increases over the years, pressures may build to increase or improve access and other user facilities. Needs should be carefully analyzed before taking any action that could lead to deterioration of the resource. Growth in use levels should be carefully monitored, and appropriate actions taken to protect the resource.

- D. **Private Inholdings.** 58% of the land within the state project boundary is in private ownership. Any increase in the acreage goal will meet resistance from landowners if they perceive a threat to their continued ownership. County and town officials will likely resist because of perceived loss of tax base and tax revenue.
- E. **Fish Management.** Fishing accounts for about 1/3 of the activity on the Pine and Popple Rivers. It is the single most popular activity.
- If fishing in these waters is to be continued as it is today, the trout stocking program will have to be maintained. While habitat improvement would be the best management approach for the trout fishery, it is not permitted management on a wild river.
- F. **Wildlife Management.** No problems are anticipated in wildlife management as long as normal hunting, trapping, and damage procedures are applied. This would mean the provisions of NR 1.16(4) would apply (Appendix 10). Successional changes could cause a loss of habitat for game species.
- G. **Mining.** Discovery of a valuable mineral deposit along the wild rivers would be the most serious threat to the wild river concept. Strict enforcement of all environmental protection laws would be absolutely necessary.
- H. **Statutory Changes**
1. In 1977 M. H. Rosner of the Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin-Madison, completed a study of Wisconsin's system of payment-in-lieu of taxes to local governments. He found the system so complicated virtually no one understands it. Some people, therefore, oppose public ownership largely for this reason. His study suggests a more straight forward system such as Michigan's to hopefully reduce this "unnecessary" opposition to public ownership of lands.
 2. If the Pine and Popple become "popular" canoeing, tubing or rafting streams, it may be necessary to consider limiting the number of users at a given time. Legal authority to do this would be helpful prior to serious degradation of the resource. There are plenty of state and national examples to make this potential problem self-evident.

- I. **Law Enforcement.** Because of long distances, poor access, and few enforcement personnel, protection of the wild rivers will be difficult. Cooperative sharing of information and assistance between management agencies and landowners will be essential. Education and voluntary compliance with the law will also be required.

VI. Long-Range Resources, Recreational and Educational Needs and Justification

A. Resource Protection Needs

1. **Protect the Wild Rivers from Development.** A coordinated program is needed to control future developments along the wild rivers, as well as remove, minimize, or restore past development sites.

This proposed action is a clear legislative mandate. In the absence of specific authority to accomplish the mandate, however, the Department must use all available means for its accomplishment. Education, zoning, monetary inducements such as scenic easements, cooperative agreements and fee acquisition will all play a part.

2. **Stream improvement practices** are needed in some of the former man-made impoundment sites. Depending upon the stream gradient at a particular site, stream velocities have been slowed, the channels are silted in and much of the bank cover is gone. It would take a very long time for nature to heal areas such as these.

3. Vegetative Management. Modify existing, standard timber management practices to place the main emphasis on aesthetics in the river area, within the forestry laws as they apply to county and private lands entered under these laws.

The major landowners appear willing to agree to modify their management practices. They are not willing to adopt a no-cut policy because of the negative effect on employment, productivity and the concept of a well managed forest.

B. Recreational Needs

An advisory committee of interested local government officials and representatives of affected adjacent landowners was formed to give recommendations to DNR. The major conclusion of the group was to maintain the use level and activities similar to what exists today. The existing use levels show little visual evidence of resource damage. The designation of a river with Wild River status indicates a desire to keep development and use to a minimum to retain a wild, natural setting. If use is not maintained at the present level, resource deterioration and more intensive management will result (Appendix 5).

Information relating to long-range recreational needs has been extracted from the 1977 State of Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Plan for Planning Region 10 which includes Florence, Forest, Langlade, Oneida, Vilas and Lincoln Counties.

1. Fishing

Current use by anglers of the area is estimated at 6,000 persons per year. The population in the immediate Florence-Forest County area is the lowest in the state. However, these are well known streams and people do travel long distances to fish them. In a creel census taken during the opening weekend of the 1967 trout season, less than 15% of the anglers interviewed were from the local area (within 50 miles).

These streams usually produce the winning trout entries in local big fish contests with the resultant publicity. As stated previously, the majority of the caught fish are stocked.

Some form of management program - stocking or habitat improvement, would be necessary to sustain this activity on the Pine and Popple.

2. Hunting

Deer, bear and grouse hunters and fur trappers are all active along the rivers. There are no facts to indicate their activity is any more or less intensive than anywhere else in the area.

The existing regulations are adequate to both control populations, and assure that an over-harvest does not occur. The wildlife is typical of that of northern forests and excepting periodic increases in populations of ruffed grouse and snowshoe hare are normally at low density. Hunting pressure on ranges such as this tend to be self regulating, i.e., hunting pressure is related to wildlife numbers.

There is no apparent need to change these relationships.

3. Canoeing

Planning Region 10 offers both the expert and the novice numerous canoeing opportunities and alternatives. Included among these are portions of the Brule, Eagle, Manitowish, Pelican, Tomahawk, Trout, Wisconsin, Wolf, Pine and Popple Rivers. Many other rivers, streams and lakes also offer canoeing opportunities. The level of canoeing participation in Planning Region 10 is highest in the state, accounting for 27% of the state's canoeing participation. Nonresidents of Region 10 generate 70% of the region's canoeing participation and residents 30%. Since Planning Region 10 contains more surface water per square mile than any other region, it is not surprising that canoeing is very popular. Canoeing use on the Pine and Popple is presently not heavy. On an annual basis an estimated 700 persons now canoe and 6,000 fishers visit the Pine and Popple River system, with the most extensive use in the spring. Access should be limited to 20 sites containing not more than 100 parking spaces in total. Walk-in access only should be the long range goal.

4. Developed Camping

Planning Region 10 contains 4,912 developed campsites. About 67% of these are privately owned, the state maintains 20%, the federal government 9%, county governments 3% and municipalities 1%.

9. Hiking Trails

A deficit of 111 miles of long distance hiking trails now exists in Planning Region 10. No long distance hiking trails are planned on the project site. Due to the project's long linear nature the only hiking trail possibility would be to immediately parallel the river with a trail. This is not desirable as additional user pressure would be concentrated adjacent to the wild river, thus creating a greater possibility of user conflicts and resource degradation.

It is expected that some informal trails will be developed by fishers and sightseers along the river banks. If erosion becomes a problem, consideration will have to be given to correcting the erosion problems by closing of the trail to protect the resource. The U.S. Forest Service may develop hiking trails which would cross the rivers, within the National Forest.

10. Cross-Country Ski Trails

Circular trail development is difficult due to the linear shape of the project boundary. The ideal cross-country ski trail is a loop trail with one-way traffic and varied topography, with one-third up, one-third down, and one-third level. Many other opportunities exist with the planning region for cross-country ski trail development on other public lands.

11. Sightseeing and Nature Observation

These non-consumptive activities can be accommodated along the rivers with no development required. Opportunities for sightseeing are available with the existing public road system and nature observation can be conducted on foot or from the rivers as an additional benefit of canoeing.

VII. Analysis of Alternatives¹

A. Developments

The Wild Rivers Law and Wis. Adm. Code, NR 302, are clear on the need for protecting the rivers and their adjacent shorelines from new developments.

As previously stated combined federal, state, and county ownership accounts for 60% of the frontage on the Popple River and 53% of the frontage on the Pine. Public ownership should provide the maximum protection from development.

The Pine and Popple Rivers receive additional protection in Florence County because of the special wild river zoning ordinance. Some key provisions include: 150 feet building set back from the water, buildings to be 75% screened by vegetation, and minimum lot width of 500'. These provisions apply to new not existing developments.

This special ordinance is highly commendable.

B. Acquisition

Acquisition within the boundaries of the Nicolet National Forest - "The Forest Service goal will be to purchase fee title to as much of the land within the Water Influence Zone as possible. If fee title cannot be obtained, attempts will be made to obtain scenic easements" (Appendix 3).

Within the state project boundary, at least three options should receive serious consideration:

1. Complete acquisition up to the current acreage goal of 3,991.81 acres (4,159.49 acres acquired as of June 30, 1980). This option would be the least expensive since the goal is already completed. Major considerations for this option to be valid include: vigorous enforcement of the Florence County Wild River Zoning Ordinance, continued sustained yield forest management by Universal Oil Products Company (See Appendix 5) and continued voluntary compliance with the agreement between Wisconsin Electric Company and DNR.
2. Raise the acreage goal somewhere between the current goal and the total acreage within the boundary. The ownership pattern within the state project may suggest a new acreage goal based on concern for acquiring a particular type of ownership.
3. Acquire fee title, scenic easements, or other protective land use agreements on all private lands within the state project boundary. Public ownership or control would provide the maximum protection. It would also be the most expensive. Estimated cost of approximately 7,000 acres is \$3,000,000.00, based on 1977 land values. Also, develop new memoranda of understanding with the U.S. Forest Service and County Forestry Committee.

The most recent estimates indicate that demand for developed camping facilities is about 30% greater than available supply. It is expected that the major part of the deficiency will be made up by increases in private campgrounds. No new, developed campgrounds accessible by motor vehicle should be developed within 1/4 mile of the rivers. It is felt developed campgrounds would attract additional use, not necessarily directly associated with the riverway, and create a greater possibility of user conflicts and resource degradation.

5. Primitive Camping

The existing demand for primitive camping in Region 10 is almost six times greater than the supply of primitive campsites. Much of the excess demand for primitive camping is absorbed on federal and county forest lands where camping is not restricted to designated sites. The demand for undesignated primitive camping has not been heavy along the Pine and Popple Rivers. Most camping is now handled at the 2 existing U.S. Forest Service campgrounds adjacent to the rivers including Windsor Dam, and Chipmunk Rapids, or at the 2 Pine River Flowage campgrounds owned by Wisconsin-Electric Power Company. These campgrounds will be retained.

A limited number of primitive campsites, accessible by watercraft only, may be constructed outside the 150' zone to accommodate demand generated from watercraft users on the Pine and Popple. Camping on the riverway will be restricted to designated sites on public land, well screened by vegetation. Proposals for primitive campsites will be coordinated with other public and private landowners along the riverway. One such potential site is on state-owned land near the confluence of the Pine and Popple Rivers.

6. Picnicking

Some deficiencies for picnicking exist in Planning Region 10, however, much of the need could be met by providing more picnic tables at existing areas since the number of picnic tables per acre of developed picnic area is low.

No picnic areas are being planned along the riverway. Some demand will exist for shore lunches by fishers and watercraft travelers on the river. Some of these people will stop at designated access points to eat lunch, others may stop at designated primitive campsites or existing highway waysides, and some may stop at undesignated areas. River users will be encouraged to stop at designated access points or existing highway waysides. The existing waysides at Highway 101 on the Popple River and Highway 139 on the Pine River will accommodate sightseers as well as waterway travellers who may stop for a picnic. Sanitary facilities and drinking water may be needed at the existing highway waysides if use increases and sanitary problems arise.

7. Snowmobile Trails

According to the Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Plan, Region 10 now has sufficient snowmobiling opportunities to meet both the present and anticipated demand. Presently some 418 snowmobiles are registered in Florence County and 977 in Forest County. The long linear shape of the property does not lend itself to loop trail development. Trail crossings will be restricted to road crossings so that duplicate bridges do not have to be constructed for snowmobile trail crossings. According to Wisconsin Administrative Code, NR 302.03(2), "there shall be no development, other than that necessary to accommodate the users of the wild river areas, beyond the protection zone and up to at least 1/4 of a mile from either side of the wild rivers."

8. Pleasure Walking Trails

A deficit of 484 miles of pleasure walking trails exists in Planning Region 10. The existing 3/4-mile trail into LaSalle Falls and Pine Rapids Scenic Area should be maintained. No other pleasure walking trails are proposed on the project area. Since the Pine and Popple are designated as Wild Rivers it is in keeping with this concept to limit the number of intrusions, access points and collector trails to the river. While the riverway is scenic and attractive to the development of pleasure walking trails, many other opportunities for walking trails exist on public land in the area. The lack of access or controlled access is essential to perpetuate the natural atmosphere of the wild river system.

Implementation of the third option could occur over a relatively long period of time. Factors include purchase only from willing sellers, limited acquisition funds, the Florence County Zoning Ordinance, and continued compatible practices by large corporate owners.

C. Restoration

Existing and past developments present another problem. Because of the relatively low level of existing man-caused developments, no crash program of removal or restoration seems necessary. Long range efforts should be geared to removal of existing developments as they wear out, and to restoration of the site to a more natural condition. The Pine Dam and flowage as well as major road crossings are grandfathered into the administrative code.

Zoning restrictions which limit remodeling and rebuilding would be helpful. The practice of removing purchased improvements and site restoration should be continued.

The nine formerly impounded (log driving) sites present a particularly vexing problem for consideration. In the case of these impounded areas, it would be beneficial to restore the stream to a more natural looking condition. Such work would improve the aesthetics as well as the fish habitat conditions. Only natural material and only devices that in no way impede navigation should be allowed.

Nothing would need to be done to these formerly impounded areas. However, it would take a long time for the damage that has been done by the dams to heal over. The areas would remain as an example of the influence man has had on these wild rivers.

Areas other than these former logging impoundments are also in need of improvement from strictly a fisheries standpoint. However, any development in other areas would be an intrusion by man and be against the wild river concept.

Areas such as former beaver flowages have also degraded the quality of the stream from a fisheries standpoint. However, these areas are natural and for this reason should not be improved.

D. Vegetative Management

Most people agree that maximum timber production practices are not compatible with the wild river concept. A much more limited number seem to feel a complete ban on any vegetative management is necessary. Existing regulations cover a wide spectrum of permitted practices.

Private lands along the rivers in Forest County are subject to the standard shoreland regulations (See Appendix 8).

Those lands entered under the Forest Crop or Woodland Tax Laws must be managed according to the provisions of those laws.

Private lands within 500 feet of the rivers in Florence County are subject to the following ordinance: "Forestry practices that attain, preserve and continue a minimum of ninety square feet basal area vegetative growing stock" (Appendix 7).

County forest lands must be managed according to the regulations in Section 28.11, Wisconsin Statutes, the County Forest Law.

Vegetative management on federal lands along the rivers in the Nicolet National Forest is "...designed to improve long term aesthetics; and at the same time retain the natural appearance". They permit harvest of mature timber and insect and disease damaged timber; they perform cultural practices which favor long lived species (See Appendix 3).

On state-owned lands along the rivers, NR 302 states: "Except as provided in sub.(a) and (b) provide no vegetative control within 150 feet from the bank on either side of a wild river. Outside timber cutting in accord with the guideline established in the department's Silvicultural and Forest Aesthetics Handbook shall be practiced." As discussed in the Resource Needs Section, the emphasis of vegetative management should be on improving long-range aesthetics.

The Pine-Popple Wild Rivers Committee, made up of interested government officials and representatives of affected major landowners, adopted the following vegetative management recommendations. "All visible timber types in depths sufficient for economic utilization will be managed for minimal visual impact and ultimate succession to long rotation species through selective cutting (See Appendix 4).

This is a voluntary agreement made in the spirit of the legislation and, if accepted and implemented, would go a long way to achieve the vegetative management objective.

E. Access and Use

There are presently 20 well defined access points to the wild rivers. These vary from a rough woods road leading to the river (Goodman Grade) to the direct vehicle access sites at the Forest Service and Wisconsin Electric Power Company campsites. The majority are simply road crossings of the rivers (Appendix 11).

To meet the objective of walk-in access only, some changes from the existing situation will be required. An immediate removal of the direct access at the above listed locations would be disruptive, expensive, and probably unnecessary. The present level of access has existed for a number of years, while use has remained fairly constant.

As properties pass into public ownership, or as normal maintenance occurs in future years, roads can be blocked and rerouted at less cost.

Two aspects of providing access should be closely adhered to in the future. One deals with safety. Adequate space a safe distance from traffic should be allowed for loading and unloading watercraft and other gear. Secondly, any parking space should be well screened from the river by vegetation or terrain.

A program to increase facilities at existing access sites or to increase the number of sites would likely lead to increased use and degradation of the resource.

F. Fishing

There are several alternatives to the management of the fish populations in these wild rivers:

1. All stocking could be discontinued and no habitat improvement work done. Fishing success would be greatly decreased, along with a corresponding drop in fishing pressure. There are many other trout streams in the Florence and Forest County area which support much better trout populations and could handle the increased fishing pressure.
2. Mason and Wegner (1970) suggested stocking only brown trout into the main stems of the Pine and Popple Rivers. These fish are more tolerant of high summer water temperatures, are harder to catch than brook trout and would therefore present more of a "quality" fishery. They are, however, not endemic to this area.
3. Brook trout stocking could be continued at its present level or increased. These fish are easy to catch, however, they do not carry over from one year to the next. They tend to create a "put and take" fishery which leads to increased angling pressure.
4. A habitat improvement program, with construction of instream devices and removal of beaver dams, could be initiated on these waters. This would reverse the trend of destruction of trout habitat and could eliminate the need for stocking in some stretches. Habitat improvement would also be very costly in this area because of the difficult access. NR 302.04 prohibits structures or deposits except under specific circumstances.

G. Wildlife

Any special regulations to exclude hunting or trapping along the wild rivers would be almost impossible to enforce. Because of the long, narrow shape of the project, such regulations would have little influence on the wildlife populations. They could easily move in and out of the corridor.

Habitat improvement activities such as small openings creation, pothole blasting, or food patches could be utilized to increase opportunities for viewing wildlife along the rivers. Such activities are clearly man-caused manipulations of the habitat, however.

While beaver are a part of the ecology of the rivers, they do have the potential to cause a great deal of habitat alteration. For this reason it would seem best to try to minimize the impact of beaver along the rivers through normal trapping season.

H. Primitive Camping

The basic position of all types of ownership along the rivers is that camping be allowed only with permission of the owner at designated sites. By designating sites the owner hopes to maintain a good measure of control - number of users, impact on the site, littering and waste disposal.

A program of strict enforcement of camping only at designated sites would help protect the resource. Campers would be encouraged to use sites already provided along the river. They would also have to consider using public or private sites located away from the river.

If legitimate use develops, a primitive site could be developed on state-owned land near the confluence of the Pine and Popple Rivers.

I. Pleasure Walking Trails

The LaSalle Falls-Pine Rapids area is one of the most scenic on the whole river system. A walking trail into and along this area has existed for a number of years. The trail is on state-owned land and should be retained.

Some camping occurs along this trail and should be discouraged as in item H above.

J. Other Uses

Informal recreational and educational uses of the river corridor such as hiking, picnicking, cross-country skiing, and berry picking can be tolerated and even encouraged. However, such activities should not be formalized by installation of trails and signs. The wild rivers should be enjoyed as they are.

VIII. Recommended Action

A. Developments

Protect the Pine-Popple Wild Rivers from past, present, and future man-made developments.

1. Develop an informational program to make people aware of the special designation of the rivers and need for protection. Members of the general property owners and all levels of government need to be informed and encouraged to cooperate. This includes preparation of an informational brochure. Estimated cost of \$800.00.
2. Encourage Forest County to strengthen its shoreland zoning ordinance to give added protection to the Pine and Popple Rivers.
3. By fee simple purchase, scenic easement, or other land use agreement secure public control of all private lands within the Pine-Popple Wild Rivers boundary (See Appendix 12). Such acquisition to be accomplished through patient negotiations with willing sellers as funds are made available.

The boundary contains 12,116.16 acres; Florence County owns 1,283.5 acres. The state acquisition goal should be raised from its present 3,991.81 acres to 8,332.66 acres, which excludes Florence County Forest Lands and areas of low priority. The present or old acreage goal is based on the original Fisheries projects, which were established merely to provide access to the rivers. To achieve proper protection of the Wild Rivers corridor, the new acreage goal is proposed.
4. Through an educational program, help people to understand the system of payment-in-lieu of taxes to local governments.
5. Remove developments and restore affected in-stream areas and shorelands to their original condition as circumstances and finances permit. Estimated annual cost, \$500.00.

B. Vegetative Management

1. On state-owned lands administer Wis. Adm. Code 302, to provide no vegetative control within 150 feet from the bank on either side. Outside that zone, manage in accord with the Silvicultural and Forest Aesthetics Handbook.
2. On all other types of ownership encourage the landowner to practice management techniques which will consider aesthetics and allow modified timber harvest. Examples of such techniques can be found in the Silvicultural and Forest Aesthetics Handbook.
3. Insure the possibility of new, continued, or re-entry of lands bordering the wild rivers under the Private Forest Crop or Woodland Tax laws.

C. Access

Provide access to the rivers at the 20 locations identified on the master plan map. Move toward the concept of walk-in access only as future maintenance and acquisition permit (See Appendix 11). Vehicle parking areas shall be well screened from the river.

D. Camping

Permit camping only at designated sites along the rivers. The existing Forest Service and Wisconsin Electric Power Company sites appear adequate for the near future. Additional camping needs should be directed to existing and potential public and private sites located away from the rivers.

If use increases to the point of serious resource degradation, a primitive campsite could be developed on state-owned land near the confluence of the Pine and Popple Rivers.

E. Hiking

Maintain the existing three-fourths mile trail into LaSalle Falls and Pine Rapids (Appendix 11 and master plan map).

F. Fish Management

No special fishing seasons or regulations are recommended. Standard fish stocking practices should be continued. Chemical treatment projects of undesirable fish populations will not be conducted. No habitat improvements should be undertaken, except those occurring incidentally to restoration activities in A.5 above.

G. Wildlife Management

Wildlife populations will be subject to general hunting and trapping seasons. No habitat improvements should be undertaken. Protection of habitat for endangered species will be instituted if and when they are found to inhabit the project area.

H. Develop a revision of the Memorandum of Understanding with the U.S. Forest Service for management of the Pine and Popple Wild Rivers within the Nicolet National Forest.

I. Authorize the formation of a Pine-Popple Wild River Management Committee made up of government officials, property owners, and public interest group representatives. Such a group, meeting on an annual or semi-annual basis, could review problems and make recommendations to appropriate management, regulatory, and legislative bodies.

J. The Forester-Ranger at Florence has been appointed project superintendent.

Land acquisition transactions are handled by the area land agent.

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NR 302

(4) "Protection zone" is that area of land within 400 feet of the waters or to the visual horizon from the water whichever is greater on either side of the wild river.

History: Cr. Register, March, 1979, No. 279, eff. 4-1-79.

NR 302.03 Management of lands adjacent to wild rivers. (23.09, 23.11, 26.11, 26.30, 27.01, 28.01, 28.04, 28.07, 28.11, 29.09, 30.26, 77.01 through 77.16, 144.025, 144.39, 227.014) (1) On lands owned or under control of the department by lease, easement or agreement, the department may:

(a) Carry out erosion control measures necessary to protect the lands within the protection zone from erosion caused by human disturbance using natural materials not foreign to the immediate surroundings.

(b) Carry out restoration activities necessary to restore the natural appearance of river areas previously modified by man, without introduction of materials foreign to the immediate surroundings, implementing a natural evolutionary process.

(c) Carry out forest fire suppression activities.

(d) Develop limited walk-in access areas to allow or accommodate the launching of water craft.

(e) Except as provided in pars. (a) and (b) provide no vegetative control within 150 feet from the bank on either side of a wild river. Outside timber cutting in accord with the guidelines established in the department's silvicultural and forest aesthetics handbook shall be practiced.

(f) Erect signs or markers on the perimeter of the protection zone necessary for guidance and regulation of recreational use or users.

(g) Control insect outbreaks that endanger land or vegetation outside of the protection zone.

(h) Locate primitive campsites well screened by vegetation or topography from the wild rivers. Such campsites shall not provide public vehicular access.

(i) Except as otherwise provided in this section, conduct no grading on the banks of the wild rivers.

(2) On those lands owned or under control of the department by lease, easement or agreement there shall be no development, including campgrounds adjacent to shorelines in any protection zones; and there shall be no development, other than that necessary to accommodate the users of the wild river areas, beyond the protection zone and up to at least 1/4 of a mile from either side of the wild rivers.

(3) Pursuant to and to the extent possible under s. 28.11, Stats., the comprehensive county forest land use plan shall designate management practices to assure the preservation, protection and enhancement of the natural beauty, unique recreational and other inherent values in and along wild rivers.

(4) (a) *Forest croplands.* Pursuant to and to the extent possible under ch. 77, Stats., department supervision or management advice

shall recognize the presence of wild rivers running through such entered lands and protect wild rivers values.

(b) *Woodland tax law lands.* Pursuant to and to the extent possible under s. 77.16, Stats., the management plan shall recognize the presence of wild rivers running through such entered lands and protect wild river values.

(5) The department shall prepare a memorandum of understanding in cooperation with the United States forest service regarding its management of lands and waters in the wild rivers area. This memorandum of understanding shall take into consideration the guidance by s. 30.26, Stats., public law 88-577, and public law 90-542 and the guidelines established by this chapter.

(6) The department shall provide information and land use recommendations regarding development on, or adjacent to wild rivers whenever requested by private citizens or groups, as well as industry, and shall seek to provide such information, without request, when such proposed development in those areas come to the department's attention.

History: Cr. Register, March, 1979, No. 279, eff. 4-1-79.

NR 302.04 Wild rivers alteration. (30.26, ch.31, 227.014) (1) DAMS. To preserve the free flowing state of wild rivers, no man-made dams or other man-made structures which impound water shall be permitted on such rivers with the exception of those projects, licensed by the federal energy regulatory commission, in existence prior to November 18, 1965.

(2) BULKHEAD LINES, STRUCTURES OR DEPOSITS. (30.11, 30.12, 30.26, 227.014) Except as otherwise provided in section NR 302.03, to protect and preserve the public rights including maintenance of natural condition, beauty, and rights incident to navigation no permits or approvals for bulkhead lines or other structures or deposits as defined in ss. 30.11 and 30.12, Stats., shall be permitted.

(3) CHANNEL CHANGES, ENLARGEMENTS, DREDGING AND GRADING. (30.19, 30.195, 30.20, 30.26, 227.014) Except as otherwise provided in section NR 302.03 or the removal of man-made or constructed objects and structures, no dredging of materials from the bed of any wild river shall be permitted, nor shall channels be connected to a wild river, nor shall any pond or enlargement be permitted within 400 feet of the ordinary high watermark of any wild river. Further, no channel changes pursuant to s. 30.195, Stats., shall be permitted, nor any grading or other removal of topsoil on the bank of a wild river.

(4) SHORE PROTECTION. (30.12, 30.26, 144.025, 144.39, 227.014) Shoreline protection measures defined in s. 30.12 (2) (d), Stats., may be permitted if:

(a) Natural materials not foreign to the immediate surroundings are used; and

(b) Are necessary only to restore man-induced erosion areas to a more natural state.

APPENDIX 1

30.26 Wild Rivers

- (1) LEGISLATIVE INTENT. In order to afford the people of this state an opportunity to enjoy natural streams, to attract out-of-state visitors and assure the well-being of our tourist industry, it is in the interest of this state to preserve some rivers in a free flowing condition and to protect them from development; and for this purpose a system of wild rivers is established, but no river shall be designated as wild without legislative act.
- (2) DESIGNATION. The Pike River in Marinette County, and the Pine River and its tributary Popple River in Florence and Forest Counties are designated as wild rivers and shall receive special management to assure their preservation, protection and enhancement of their natural beauty, unique recreational and other inherent values in accordance with guidelines outlined in this section.
- (3) DUTIES OF DEPARTMENT. The department in connection with wild rivers shall:
 - (a) Provide active leadership in the development of a practical management policy.
 - (b) Consult other state agencies and planning committees.
 - (c) Collaborate with county and town boards and local development committees or boards in producing a mutually acceptable program for the preservation, protection and enhancement of the rivers.
 - (d) Administer the management program.
 - (e) Seek the cooperation of the U.S. Forest Service, timber companies, county foresters and private landowners in implementing land use practices to accomplish the objectives of the management policy.
 - (f) Act as coordinator under this subsection.

Appendix 2

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES 1001
NR 302

Chapter NR 302

MANAGEMENT OF WISCONSIN'S WILD RIVERS

NR 302.01	Purpose	NR 302.06	Utility corridors
NR 302.02	Definitions	NR 302.07	Municipal and department of transportation public highway bridges
NR 302.03	Management of lands adjacent to wild rivers	NR 302.08	Severability
NR 302.04	Wild rivers alteration		
NR 302.05	Department cooperation		

(Sections 23.09, 23.11, 30.26 and 144.026, and chapters 30 and 31, Stats.)

NR 302.01 Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to establish a management program designed to protect legislatively designated wild rivers from development so as to afford the people of this state an opportunity to enjoy those rivers in their natural and free-flowing condition and to assure the well-being of Wisconsin's tourist industry by attracting out-of-state visitors, which the legislature has deemed to be in the public interest.

History: Cr. Register, March, 1979, No. 279, eff. 4-1-79.

NR 302.02 Definitions. (30.26, 227.014) (1) "Wild rivers" for the purpose of this chapter are those rivers designated by the legislature in s. 30.26, Stats., namely:

(a) The Pike river in Marinette county from its mouth in section 3, township 34 north, range 21 east, upstream to the headwater branches; one branch beginning at the outlet of Coleman lake in section 17, township 36 north, range 18 east, and the other branch beginning at the outlet of North pond in section 20, township 37 north, range 18 east.

(b) The Pine river in Florence and Forest counties from its mouth in section 23, township 39 north, range 19 east, upstream to the headwater branches; one branch beginning at the outlet of Butternut lake in section 27, township 40 north, range 12 east, and the other branch beginning in section 11, township 38 north, range 12 east.

(c) The Popple river in Florence and Forest counties from its mouth in section 23, township 39 north, range 17 east, upstream to the headwater branches; one branch beginning in section 10, township 38 north, range 13 east, one branch beginning in section 23, township 38 north, range 13 east, and one branch beginning in section 24, township 38 north, range 14 east.

(2) "Free flowing condition" means waters which do not contain dams or other artificial development or structures which serve to materially impede the flows of the stream.

(3) "Natural condition" means free from development or alteration, except as specifically authorized by this chapter.

Register, November, 1979, No. 286
Environmental Protection

(5) **BRIDGES.** (30.12, 30.26, 31.23, 227.014) To preserve the natural condition and beauty and other incidents of navigation in the wild rivers, no bridges, except as provided in section NR 302.07, shall be permitted unless they comply with the following requirements:

(a) Reasonable access to a residential dwelling is not available without use of a bridge crossing and the applicant proves a need as defined in par. (b).

(b) Bridges shall be designed to accommodate foot traffic only unless an applicant proves a need, other than convenience, for vehicle passage over the bridge. Provided, the obtaining of property rights or ownership, or development of property to which access is sought, subsequent to the effective date of these rules does not prove need for vehicle passage over a bridge.

(c) Bridges shall be clear span and provide a minimum clearance of 5 feet between the ordinary high watermark and the stringer or lowest portion of the bridge, unless the department determines a lesser clearance is appropriate due to aesthetic conditions will not infringe on public rights in navigation on the wild river in the area of the proposed bridge placement.

(d) Bridges shall be constructed in a manner that results in the least impact on the natural condition and beauty of the river, taking into consideration materials necessary for the traffic and weight the bridge is to support.

(6) **PIERS.** (30.13, 30.26, 227.014) To protect and preserve public rights in the maintenance of the natural condition and beauty, no piers shall be constructed in the wild rivers.

(7) **NATURAL OBSTRUCTIONS.** (23.09, 23.11, 30.03, 30.16, 30.26, 227.014) In order to maintain the wild character of a river, natural obstructions shall not be removed by the department.

History: Cr. Register, March, 1979, No. 279, eff. 4-1-79.

NR 302.05 Department cooperation. (23.09, 28.07, 30.26, 227.014)

(1) The department shall consult with state, federal and local governmental bodies and their planning agencies in the development of a program for the preservation, protection and enhancement of the wild rivers.

History: Cr. Register, March, 1979, No. 279, eff. 4-1-79.

NR 302.06 Utility corridors. (23.09, 23.11, 27.01, 28.04, 28.07, 30.26, 227.014) (1) On other than department owned or controlled land, the department shall, to the best of its ability coordinate with all interested governmental units and other interested persons in the location of proposed utility corridors crossing or affecting wild rivers so as to avoid crossing those rivers and reduce or minimize the impact of such utility corridors on them.

(2) On department owned or controlled land, the department shall exercise its authority in a manner consistent with s. 30.26, Stats.

History: Cr. Register, March, 1979, No. 279, eff. 4-1-79.

Register, November, 1979, No. 286
Environmental Protection

NR 302.07 Municipal and department of transportation public highway bridges. (23.16, 39.26, 227.014) (1) The provisions of this chapter do not apply to the replacement, reconstruction, maintenance or repair of department of transportation public highway bridges falling within the provisions of s. 30.12 (4) and the replacement and reconstruction of municipal public highway bridges falling within the provisions of s. 30.122, Stats.

(2) Consistent with the legislative direction in ss. 30.12 (4), 30.122 and 84.01 (23), Stats., the department shall actively consult with the department of transportation in the development of standards for the design and replacement of state, county, town, village and city bridges, arches or culverts to prevent undue impairment of public rights in the wild rivers. It shall further act under cooperative agreements with the department of transportation so that adverse affects of bridge replacement, reconstruction, maintenance and repair on the wild rivers and lands adjacent thereto are minimized to the fullest extent practicable under legislative mandates. In the development and implementation of such standards for wild rivers, necessary new structures should cross the stream in the same location as the old crossing or adjacent to it when practical, consonant to highway safety and a practical alternative site with lesser impacts on the wild river is not available.

History: Cr. Register, March, 1979, No. 279, eff. 4-1-79.

NR 302.08 Severability. Should any section or portion of this chapter be declared invalid or unconstitutional for any reason, the remainder of the chapter shall not be affected thereby.

History: Cr. Register, March, 1979, No. 279, eff. 4-1-79.

Appendix 3

Memorandum of Understanding Between
The United States Forest Service
And
The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

January 4, 1971

Mr. John W. Chaffin
Forest Supervisor
Nicolet National Forest
Rhineland, Wisconsin 54501

Dear John:

The proposed Memorandum of Understanding concerning the Pine River in Forest and Florence counties between the United States Forest Service and the Department of Natural Resources has been signed. Attached is your signed copy. We are pleased to reach this agreement with you and to work jointly toward the chosen objectives is much appreciated.

In line with your desires, we are having recommendations incorporated in the state recreational plan concerning the state school lands which lie within the Nicolet National Forest boundary. Our chief planner, Mr. Arthur Doll, has been alerted to this problem.

As a general working arrangement for pursuance of the wild rivers concept, it will no doubt be most expedient to annually schedule a meeting between representatives of the Nicolet National Forest and our agency. Then plans and developments can be shaped for the year ahead. It is good to see that this type of arrangement is shaping up.

Very truly yours,

L. P. Voigt
Secretary

Attach.

CWT:jo

cc: C. N. Lloyd
A. R. Ensign - Rhineland
Arthur Doll

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
Nicolet N.F., Rhinelander, Wisconsin 54501

DEC 15 1970

2610

December 14, 1970

Mr. L. P. Voigt, Secretary
Department of Natural Resources
Box 450
Madison, Wisconsin 53701



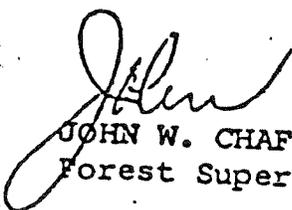
L
Dear Les:

I have signed the attached agreement which I believe pretty well meets both of our objectives for the Pine River. We included the statement, "Exchange management plans and mutually review future revisions of the Pine River Management Plans," as you suggested.

Since we both use slightly different names for the zones on our maps, I prefer to leave out, "Recognizes the concept as pictured in the attached map . . ." I suggest this to eliminate possible confusion.

If this is agreeable, please return one signed copy of the agreement. We enjoyed working with your staff on this project.

Sincerely,


JOHN W. CHAFFIN
Forest Supervisor

Enclosures

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
NICOLET SUPPLEMENT NO. 7

United States Forest Service
Nicolet National Forest

Department of Natural Resources
State of Wisconsin

THIS AGREEMENT made this 31st day of December, 1970 is in accordance with and supplements the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding dated January 7, 1964, by the Forest Service and January 24, 1964, for the State of Wisconsin, and the respective authorities cited therein for the management of outdoor resources.

WHEREAS, it is the mutual desire of the Department and the Forest Service to work in harmony for common purpose of maintaining and managing the Pine River as a wild river and;

WHEREAS, it is the mutual desire of both agencies to develop a separate wild river plan which includes that portion of the Pine River from Jones Dam (S. Fork) and Windsor Dam (N. Fork) downstream to the eastern boundary of the Nicolet National Forest.

THEREFORE, it is agreed that each agency:

Recognizes the concept and objectives in each plan to be consistent with the other (copies of each plan attached).

Will cooperate in the attainment of management objectives on that part of the Pine River within the National Forest Boundary.

Exchange management plans and mutually review future revisions of the Pine River management plan.

This agreement may be cancelled by written notice at any time by either party.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Forest Service
Nicolet

REPLY TO: 2360

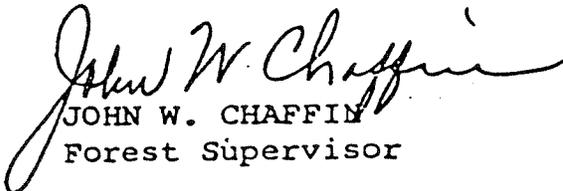
July 30, 1971

SUBJECT: Wild River Plan
Pine River, Nicolet N.F. 1969

TO:

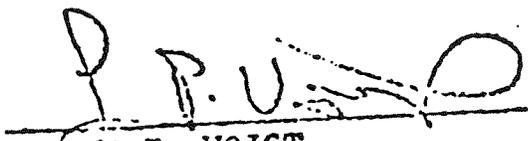
Enclosed is an appendix to the Wild River Plan for the Pine River. This appendix will serve as a guide for our land managers in making management decisions along the Pine River. Suggested treatments and alternatives are outlined for each of the major timber types. The treatments are designed to improve long-term aesthetics; and at the same time retain the natural appearance. The suggested treatments should have almost no impact on the soil and water resource.

As in any profession, the forester or land manager needs a kit of tools. This appendix will give the manager some Wild River tools for his kit.


JOHN W. CHAFFIN
Forest Supervisor

Enclosure

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this agreement as of the day and year first above written.



LESTER P. VOIGT
Secretary
Dept. of Natural Resources



JOHN W. CHAFFIN
Forest Supervisor
Nicolet National Forest

WILD RIVER PLAN FOR PINE RIVER
Nicolet National Forest
MANAGEMENT

AREA TO WHICH MODIFIED CUTTING ALONG THE PINE RIVER APPLIES:

This applies to "that area that can be seen from the River when the leaves are off the trees, or a minimum of 400 feet in any case (Page 3, III)." In some cases, a muskeg or non-productive swamp is 1/8 of a mile wider next to the river. Here the "seen area" would generally be the edge of the adjoining timber type.

The seen area should be mapped in the field at the time of the compartment examination, if possible, on the aerial photo; then, transferred to MU and work maps.

Modified cutting as it should apply is described below for each of the major timber types found along the Pine River.

NORTHERN HARDWOOD TYPES:

This type will have nearly normal all age management. However, long lived conifer clumps of such species as Pine and Hemlock will be cut only for salvage of high risk trees. In the remaining stand, a residual basal area of 90 square feet should follow each intermediate cutting.

UPLAND SPRUCE FIR:

If there is a manageable component of White Spruce, the rotation will be increased to 120 years. Intermediate cuts will be made to remove aspen and balsam fir component at age 40 to 50 years. This will leave a stand of White Spruce with interspersed openings which will regenerate naturally to aspen, balsam fir and some Spruce. Between ages 80 to 100 years, intermediate cuts can be made in the Spruce component. By age 120 years, the stand should be completely regenerated.

Remaining 120 year Old Spruce should be cut unless they have good vigor and quality. These occasional "spires" in the overstory contribute to the aesthetics of the stand.

When the spruce component of upland spruce fir stands is low or non-existent, the stand should be regenerated by making partial cuts down to 60 ft. B.A. starting as soon as stems are merchantable. By the time 2 or 3 of these partial cuts are made at 10-year intervals, the stand would be completely regenerated in three age classes. If the stand is too old for this procedure, patch clearcut in 1/5 acre irregular patches and plant Spruce.

ASPEN TYPE:

If there is a manageable component of another species which is longer lived, we need only to follow the recommendations in the Region 9 management guide for the species. Recommendations in the guide can be modified to grow the longer lived species to a pathological rather than an economic rotation. For example, Pine can be grown to ages of 150 to 200 years; yet the economic rotation is about 120 years.

If the aspen is a pure type, without a manageable component of another species, there are two alternatives.

1. Starting as soon as the stand has merchantable trees; thin to about 70 sq. ft. basal area. Inter plant and under plant White Spruce and tolerant hardwoods, such as Sugar Maple. Thin at 10-year intervals to 70 sq. ft. B.A. until the original aspen is replaced with aspen sprouts and longer lived Spruce and hardwoods. When the aspen sprouts are about 40 years old, they can be harvested, thus converting the stand to Spruce hardwoods and a small aspen component.

2. Some pure stands should be converted to at least partial conifer cover by planting. This can best be done by underplanting Spruce or interplanting small openings to pine when the aspen is 30 to 35 years old. Then, when the aspen is 40 to 50 years old, it can be removed. Some sprouting will result from the cutting and a mixed stand of conifer and aspen results.

Sparsely stocked aspen stands can also be underplanted and interplanted with Pine and Spruce 10 years before the aspen is to be harvested.

JACK PINE TYPE:

Rotation can be extended to 70 - 80 years. Intermediate cuts at age 50 and 60 years can be made to leave 50 to 60 sq. ft. basal area. Some natural regeneration will then be present before age 80. Longer lived Red Pine can also be interplanted at 60 years. Since Jack Pine outgrows Red Pine in early years, the Red Pine needs this initial headstart on the naturally regenerated Jack Pine.

WHITE AND RED PINE TYPE:

Follow the regular management guide prescription for this type up to 120 years. Thereafter, carry the stand through to its pathological rotation of 150 to 200 years. For the predicted last 30 years of the pathological rotation, reduce basal to about 70 square feet. Under this shelter wood condition, natural regeneration should be well established before the old stand is removed.

SWAMP CONIFERS:

As prescribed in the management guide for this type, regenerate this type by a series of clear cut strips. One third of the area to be clear cut about every 10 years over a period of 30 years. First clear cut strips should be made at age 80 to 100 years. No clear-cut strips will be set up within sight of person canoeing the river. Do not orient strips perpendicular to the river. Application of this subject to approval of Forest Supervisor on individual basis.

PAPER BIRCH:

On medium and poor sites, paper birch stands can be carried to 50 years at the most. Paper birch cannot be successfully regenerated naturally.

Regeneration is mainly by stump sprouts and deer and rodent savor these sprouts. Therefore, at age 30 and 40, these stands should be partially cut to about 60 sq. ft. basal area and underplanted to Spruce. Then at age 50 cut the remainder of the birch to release the Spruce. With luck, a mixed stand of birch sprouts and Spruce will result.

Pure Paper Birch stand on good sites should be managed on a rotation of 80 to 100 years. Intermediate cuttings should be made at 10 - 15 years intervals, reducing basal area to not less than 90 sq. ft.

If there is any northern hardwood component at all, this type of cutting will eventually convert the stand to northern hardwood with a paper birch component.

Refer to pages 27 and 28 of NEFES Research Paper NE-130. This is a silvicultural guide for Paper Birch. Pages 27 and 28 describe a management program for Aesthetic and other purposes.

PREPARED BY

Robert K. Train
Robert K. Train

APPROVED BY

John W. Chaffin
John W. Chaffin

WILD RIVER PLAN

PINE RIVER



NICOLET NATIONAL FOREST

Forest Service — U.S. Department of Agriculture

Eastern Region

1969

INTRODUCTION

Listen -- you can hear the muffled thundering of the Pine as its pure water pearls its way over and around the time-worn boulders. See how it flows in a seemingly tireless downhill run to Lake Michigan. Wild and free flowing, past forest and swamp, meadow and marsh that relatively few men have touched. This is the place. A place where a touch of freedom is in the air. This is the Pine River and its landscape -- A Wild River.

A "wild river" is free flowing and unique in its beauty. It passes through a remote landscape that is essentially free of man and his works. Its water flows year-long, and is free of unsightly pollution. Fish are plentiful and the landscape abounds with many kinds of wild-life.

I. LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Pine River in Northeastern Wisconsin fits this description. The State of Wisconsin also recognizes this, and has proclaimed the Pine is one of three "Wild Rivers" in the State. Flowing eastward from the heart of the Nicolet National Forest through Forest and Florence Counties, no impoundments impede the flow until long after it leaves the National Forest. The origin of the main stem of the Pine is about 10 miles east of Three Lakes, Wisconsin.

On its 40-mile journey through the Nicolet, the Pine gains strength and momentum from its many tributaries. These creeks include North Branch, Kimball, McDonald, Sawyer, Jones, Coldwater, and many unnamed brooks. The character of the Pine varies from tranquil meandering to short stretches of roaring white water.

Adding to the unique character of the Pine River is the wild beauty of its landscape. Within the boundaries of the Nicolet, the landscape varies from steep hills that rise directly from the waters' edge to large expanses of fairly level terrain.

Vigorous, young forest trees dominate much of the landscape. Aspen, birch, maple, spruce, pine, balsam, and several others combine to present a new face with each changing season. Large, open expanses of lowland brush and swamp, and some farmland break the continuity of the Forest.

Within the boundary of the Nicolet National Forest, 65 percent of the land adjacent to the Pine River is in National Forest ownership (see Table I in Appendix). The remainder is owned by private industry and private individuals.

Currently, the management of these lands is not subject to legal control by county ordinance. To maintain the status of the Pine as a "Wild River," the land adjacent to the River must be properly managed. Trout fishermen will enjoy the challenge of the Pine River for Brown and Brook trout. The River's greatest promise is for lunker Brown trout.

The wetlands adjacent to the Pine River provide good habitat for waterfowl. Black Ducks, Mallards, and Woodducks head a long list of game birds found in the area.

The landscape of the Pine is home to a wide variety of wildlife species. A sharp-eyed visitor will have a good chance to see White-tailed deer, black bear, beaver, porcupine, ruffed grouse, the Great Blue Heron, and numerous songbirds. A very special opportunity exists on the landscape of the Pine - to see our rare and respected National Emblem that is known throughout the world - the American Eagle.

The Pine River and its landscape were selected for management as a "Wild River" because of its unique beauty. Few streams in Wisconsin, or the entire United States, are so relatively undeveloped. This is largely because of the Nicolet National Forest. For over thirty years, much of the landscape adjoining the Pine has been managed by the Forest Service under the principle of Multiple Use. The results of this management are evident on the Pine River and its landscape today. The area has recovered from the past damage of forest fires and abuse, and shows that there can be active forest land management and still protection for aesthetic qualities for generations to come.

The American public has demonstrated its desire for certain areas to be protected and used primarily for solitude and outdoor recreation. More and more people enjoy being outdoors, just to be away from the harried life they normally lead. The Pine River will provide such an area.

II. OBJECTIVE

The objective of this plan is to state the policies and management decisions that will guide Forest Service management of the Pine River and its landscape within the boundary of the Nicolet National Forest.

The aim of the policies and decisions that follow is:

- A. To maintain and improve the fundamental character and unique value of the Pine River and its landscape
- B. To protect this area from over-development, misuse or abuse, and, thus, to afford generations a hundred years from now the experience of using and observing a free-flowing river with clear, cold, unpolluted water - its landscape seemingly undisturbed by man, its cover intact and man-made developments hidden from view.

III. AREA DEFINED

The policies and decisions contained in this plan apply to the Water Influence Zone of the main stem of the Pine River and its North Branch up to the Pine River Campground and Windsor Dam Campground within the boundaries of the Nicolet National Forest (see map). The Water Influence Zone, as noted above, starts and includes an area on both sides of the River. This area is defined as that area that can be seen from the River when the leaves are off the trees, or a minimum of 400 feet in any case. This zone delineates the land areas where the presence of the Pine River is the predominating factor and a major influence on the management of this zone. The water influence zone contains the land area that is most suitable for recreation use. It is also the area from which users of this "Wild River" will derive that certain feeling of freedom that they are seeking.

The National Forest land in the remainder of the Pine River's watershed and its tributaries is adequately protected by existing Multiple Use policies. The bulk of the Pine River watershed is contained in the General Forest Zone. This Zone serves as the principal catchment basin for underground water storage and as a regulator of stream flow. The area provides the bulk of the wildlife habitat, is used extensively for hunting, and timber production is of prime importance. In short, it is a Zone of balanced management.

IV. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT WITHIN THE WATER INFLUENCE ZONE

A. Outdoor Recreation

1. Every effort will be made to maintain enjoyable, visual conditions within this Zone by perpetuating, restoring, or improving vegetative cover to reflect a pleasing Forest environment. Within this Zone, the goal will be to present a vegetative condition that appears undisturbed by man.

2. Canoe launching sites are presently located at the three existing camping sites - Windsor Dam, Pine River; Chipmunk Rapids. One additional launching site is needed at State Highway 55 (see map in Appendix).
3. Portages will be constructed around dangerous rapids. They will normally be located adjacent to the stream and will be constructed of native material.
4. Canoeable stretches of the Pine will be maintained to allow relatively free passage. Maintenance will include the removal of fallen trees which block the movement of canoes, and selective moving of key boulders.
5. Use of existing campgrounds by canoeists will be encouraged. Camping will not be restricted to existing campgrounds. Care will be taken to see that campers do not pollute the wild river area with waste and refuse. If necessary, rustic sanitation and camping facilities will be provided to protect the resource. Drinking water, except at existing campgrounds, will not be provided.
6. Signing within the water influence zone will be kept to an absolute minimum that is necessary for public information and safety. No signs will be placed so as to be visible from the River, except at canoe launching sites.

B. Fish and Wildlife

1. The wildlife and fish habitat in this zone will be managed to increase the likelihood of observing wild animals. The Pine River and its landscape will be managed to improve trout fishing, hunting, and trapping of various fur bearers. This work will be conducted within the limitations of water quality maintenance and promoting aesthetic visual conditions.
2. Ruffed grouse, and especially deer observations, will be greatly increased by enlarging and improving existing wildlife openings along the River. The wildlife openings will vary in size. They will be irregular in shape, and will blend into the surrounding countryside. Every effort will be made to ensure that the completed management work appears natural and pleasing to the observer.

3. Waterfowl potholes will be blasted in suitable marsh areas in and adjacent to the Water Influence Zone. These will provide breeding and courtship areas for waterfowl. Potholes will be spaced approximately one per acre and located in such a way that they will not be observable from the River. The potholes will greatly increase the observation of ducks by the canoeing recreationist and provide more shooting opportunities for the hunter. The potholes will also increase the use of the area near the Pine River by mink, otter, racoon, muskrat, and several of the large shore birds, such as the Great Blue Heron.
4. Trappers will be encouraged to trap beaver in problem areas. Only after careful study will beaver dams be removed.
5. Natural-appearing structures to improve fish habitat may be used.

C. Timber

1. All timber cutting and cultural work will be designed for the primary purpose of improving the present and future aesthetic value of this zone.
2. Timber cutting and cultural work will be on a single or group selection basis. Groups will not exceed an area greater than 1/5 acre in size. Regeneration cutting will not be done without the approval of the Forest Supervisor.
3. Timber Management will favor long-life species adaptable to the site.
4. Timber harvesting and other cultural activities will be confined to the period of October 15 to spring breakup.
5. Slash disposal will be conducted currently, and will be completed prior to April 15 annually. Complete removal of slash will be required within the first 100 feet of the seen area paralleling the River, and within 100 feet of camping sites. Beyond the first 100 feet, all logging slash within this zone will be lopped to lie within two feet of the ground

6. Only those roads absolutely necessary to the harvest of timber products will be allowed in this zone. In no case will logging roads be allowed within 400 feet of the River, and in no case will the road be visible from the stream.
7. All skidding trails within the zone will be approved in advance by the district ranger.
8. The Forest Supervisor may approve a "no-cut" area anywhere within this zone if needed to protect the "Wild River" character of the Pine.
9. Any planting within the zone will be done by hand, with the objective of improving watershed, aesthetics, and timber production in that order of priority.

D. Watershed

1. The maintenance or improvement of water quality will be emphasized in all management effort. Within this objective, management activities will be adjusted to maintain the character of the Pine as a "Wild River."
2. No dams will be allowed along the main stem of the Pine River.
3. Stabilization of eroding stream banks and existing road ditches and back slopes will be top priority work within the zone.
4. Conifers and shrubs can be planted along the Pine to stabilize the banks of the River. Such plantings will also shade and cool the water which will benefit trout habitat.
5. Other government and private landowners along the Pine River will be encouraged to improve watershed conditions on their land where needed.
6. The use of persistent chlorinated hydrocarbons will not be permitted on National Forest lands within the drainage area of the River.

E. Landownership Adjustment

1. The Forest Service goal will be to purchase fee title to as much of the land within the Water Influence Zone as possible. If fee title cannot be obtained, attempts will be made to obtain scenic easements.
2. The Forest Service will encourage Forest and Florence Counties to assure protection on private lands through enactment of county zoning ordinances.

F. Land Uses

1. The long-term objective of land use management in this Water Influence Zone will be to obliterate all vestiges of utility clearing.
2. Special Use Permits will not be issued for uses such as agriculture, dumps, road access, or pasture within this zone.
3. Cleared rights-of-way for public utility purposes will be offset where they cross the River to reduce the site distance along the cleared strip to not more than 100 feet. Variable width clearing will be used to maintain a more natural appearance.
4. Joint use of utility strips will be required where use of the same land for pipelines, underground cables, powerlines, and roads would be compatible.
5. Power and other utility lines will be placed underground wherever practicable.
6. Public utilities paralleling the River will be placed outside this zone.
7. Resident occupancy of summer homes, or other structural developments for personal use will not be considered a compatible use of National Forest land within this zone.
8. Existing occupancy of National Forest land, not in accord with these requirements, will be terminated as soon as legally possible.
9. Commercial development in this zone will not be approved.

10. To the extent legally permissible, mineral development will be prohibited within this zone. Where such limitation is not possible, program surface rehabilitation closely behind production activities.

G. Transportation

1. Currently, there are 10 permanent road crossings and one railroad over the Pine River within the boundaries of the Nicolet National Forest. No further crossings will be made.
2. New system roads will be built at least 1500 feet away from the River and will not parallel it.
3. Special trails for fishermen or other access will not be constructed.
4. Nicolet hiking trails will parallel the River in some areas. The hiking trail will be constructed and maintained with minimum disturbance to soil and vegetation.

H. Forest Fire Protection

1. Fire protection will be in accordance with Ranger District Manning and Action Plans.
2. Fire Prevention signs and posters will be prominently displayed at all canoe launching sites.

COOPERATION

The key to the successful management of the Pine as a "Wild River" is cooperation. Government agencies, private individuals, private industry and conservation groups all have a special stake in the management of this valuable resource. Progressive private industries have proven their ability to manage similar areas throughout the U.S.A.

The varied ownership of the Pine River Landscape, and the numerous uses made of this land, place the responsibility for good management on all citizens. Support of adequate county zoning ordinances in Florence and Forest Counties is one very desirable way to redeem a portion of this responsibility.

Management of fish and wildlife populations will require the best cooperative efforts of the State of Wisconsin Fish and Game Division and the U.S. Forest Service.

Close and complete cooperation is a must. Without it, the full potential of the Pine and its landscape will not be realized.

SUMMARY

The present and future strength and well being of Northeastern Wisconsin is directly related to the quality of its abundant forest and water resources. Free flowing, unpolluted river are a very important part of the total resource picture. The headwaters of many of these fine rivers are located within the boundaries of the Nicolet National Forest.

The ever-increasing demand for the use of land and water is varied and complex. The U.S. Forest Service practices Multiple Use land management in its efforts to meet these demands, while at the same time protecting the resources. Some key areas need special management and protection to maintain their wild appearance. The people of the United States have demonstrated their desire and need for wild areas.

The Pine River has been properly designated as a "wild river." The unique qualities of the Pine and its landscape require intensive land use planning to maintain and improve its wild character.

This plan has defined the policies and decisions that will govern U.S. Forest Service management of the National Forest portion of the Pine River and its landscape. It is based on the premise that scenic values can be maintained and improved through active land management.

The full potential of the Pine and its landscape as a "wild river" cannot be realized without the full cooperation of all private individuals, private industry, and government agencies involved. All have proven ability to do the job.

A good, cooperative effort will assure that the Pine River will continue to be: Free to flow - Free of pollution and Free to enjoy.

Prepared by: Charles J. Anderson 4-11-69
Recreation Staff Officer Date

Approved by: John W. Chaffin 4-12-69
Forest Supervisor Date

APPENDIX 4

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

This agreement made and entered into this 9th day of May, 19 69, by and between WISCONSIN MICHIGAN POWER COMPANY, having its principal office in Appleton, Wisconsin, hereinafter called the Company and the STATE OF WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, hereinafter called the Department.

WHEREAS, one of the functions and purposes of the Department is to promote public recreation programs and sound natural resource management, and

WHEREAS, the Company desires to both continue and expand its support of and active participation in the promotion of said programs and management utilizing the lands and waters contained within the Company's developed hydroelectric projects in Wisconsin.

NOW THEREFORE, the Company and Department do hereby join together to achieve said programs and, subject to paragraphs 10 and 11 below, do mutually agree as follows:

1. Except for those lands required for plant or other operating facilities, the Company shall, during its continued ownership thereof, continue to retain those Company lands adjacent to water courses and impoundments in a primitive wilderness-like condition.
2. The Company shall initiate sound forest management and timber resource utilization practices on its lands, modifying such practices where practical to give full recognition to desirable wildlife and aesthetic management practices and the provision of Number 1 above.
3. The Company shall continue to permit wide public use of its holdings for recreational purposes consistent with adequate protection for the public, the resources, the Company facilities and plant operations.
4. The Company shall continue the operation and maintenance of the present system of water access sites.

5. To aid the public in the full enjoyment of the resources, the Company shall employ the standard marking system recommended by the Department to identify canoe portage routes around each of its hydroelectric plants, and shall construct and maintain basic facilities necessary to facilitate the use of such routes, consistent with the topography and physical features at each location and with proper plant operations.
6. In recognition of the growing need for public recreational opportunities, the Company may, upon mutual agreement with the Department, lease, exchange, give or sell to qualified local or state agencies such additional lands or rights in lands as may be reasonably required to accommodate an orderly scheme of recreational development by local or state agencies, consistent with provisions for adequate protection for the public, and, in the judgment of the Company, the Company's facilities and operations, together with reasonable assurance of continued sound management and production by the Company.
7. The Department shall provide technical assistance in planning public recreational projects or programs on Company property and in periodic evaluations of the Company's forest management plans.
8. The Department shall continue to work with local units of government in providing technical assistance and, where appropriate, funds for development of access sites or other public recreation facilities on water bodies created by Company structures where compatible with Company operations.
9. In the event additional public recreation facilities become necessary and desirable, the Department shall, upon mutual agreement with the Company, acquire and develop intensive-use recreation sites, including the possible

lease, easement or purchase of lands from the Company, and shall encourage and assist Wisconsin counties to acquire and develop available lands.

10. Nothing contained herein shall preclude the Company from the use or disposal of any of its hydroelectric projects, including the lands associated therewith, or other lands, in such a manner as may, in the judgment of its management, be in its best interest.

11. The Department recognizes that where federally licensed project lands are involved, requisite approval of the Federal Power Commission must be obtained prior to the execution of any lease, easement or transfer of Company lands.

12. This agreement is subject to termination by either party upon one year's written notice to the other.

This agreement shall serve to further cooperative efforts in the planning and managing of lands of the Menominee River watershed in Wisconsin for sound resource management and public recreation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the WISCONSIN MICHIGAN POWER COMPANY and the STATE OF WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES have caused these presents to be executed on their behalf on the day and year first above written.

John G. Quale
John G. Quale,
President
Wisconsin Michigan Power Company

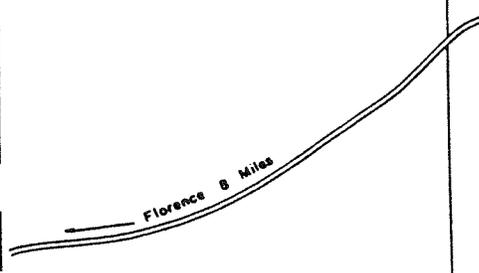
J. K. Babbitt
J. K. Babbitt,
Vice-President and General Manager
Wisconsin Michigan Power Company

L. P. Voigt
L. P. Voigt, Secretary
State of Wisconsin Department of Natural
Resources

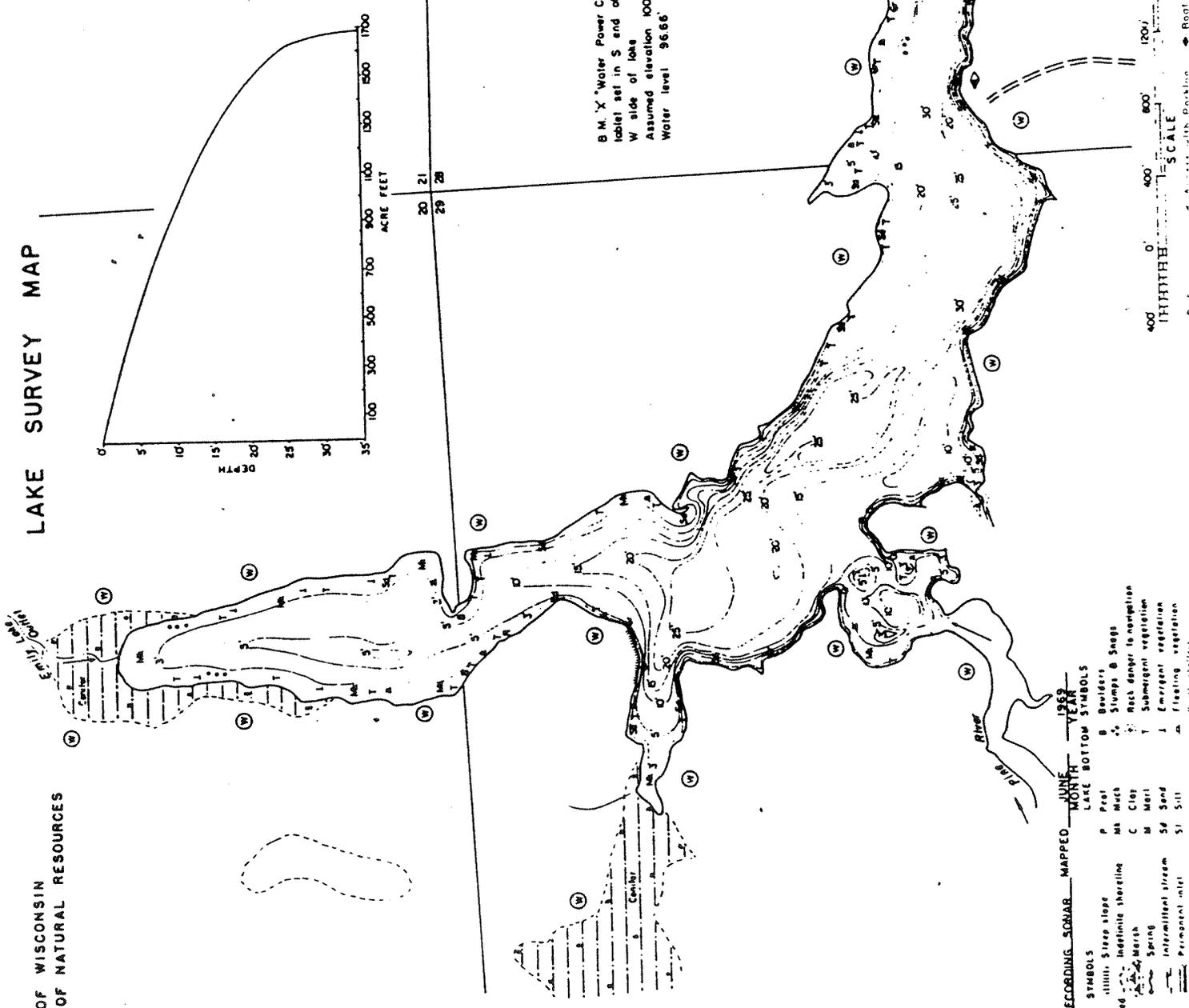
PINE RIVER FLOWAGE FLORENCE COUNTY
 SEC. 20, 28, 29 T. 39 N. R. 18 E.

LAKE SURVEY MAP

STATE OF WISCONSIN
 DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES



B.M. 'X' Water Power Commission Bronze
 label set in S end of dam on outlet at
 W side of lake
 Assumed elevation 100.00'
 Water level 96.66'



WATER AREA	127.4	ACRES
UNDER 3 FT.	13	%
OVER 20 FT.	31	%
MAX. DEPTH	35	FEET
TOTAL ALK.	68	PPM
VOLUME	1687.8	ACRE FT

SPECIES OF FISH	
Brook Trout	✓
Whitefish	✓
Walleye	✓
Smallmouth Bass	✓
Rock Bass	✓
Bluegill	✓
Golden Shiner	✓
White Crayfish	✓
Water Penny	✓
Dragonfly	✓
Beetle	✓
Water Bug	✓
Water Snake	✓
Water Mole	✓
Water Frog	✓
Water Toad	✓
Water Turtle	✓
Water Snake	✓
Water Mole	✓
Water Frog	✓
Water Toad	✓
Water Turtle	✓

Scale	1:10000

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APPENDIX 5

UOP Inc.

World Headquarters
Ten UOP Plaza—Algonquin & Mt. Prospect Roads
Des Plaines, Illinois 60016
Telephone 312-391-2000

June 30, 1978

Mr. Charles E. Higgs
Area Supervisor
State of Wisconsin
Department of Natural Resources
Industrial Parkway
Box 16
Marinette, WI 54143

Dear Mr. Higgs:

Your letter of December 15, addressed to Mr. Clark Lebo, has been referred to our World Headquarters for a reply.

We understand that the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources is interested in protecting and preserving the Pine and Popple Rivers that have been designated as part of the Wild Rivers Program. Since our company owns some of the land that is located along these rivers, we are advising you of our current policy with respect to lands situated along these rivers.

UOP and its predecessor companies have been engaged in forestry management on these timber holdings for well in excess of fifty years. We are currently committed to long term forestry and it is important to us to maintain our land and timber base as large as possible to fulfill our existing business commitments. In so doing, the economy of the area has come to depend upon a permanent timber base as a source of jobs and income for employees living in the area.

Fortunately, the single tree selection silvicultural method which we employ is very compatible with the long-term objectives of maintaining an aesthetic quality to the forest. UOP's current policy is to continue to single tree silvicultural system, except for salvage or improvement cutting.

If in the future our cutting practice policy is changed, we agree to notify the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources at least 180 days in advance of such action.

Please be assured that UOP's interest in maintaining these lands adjacent to the rivers is compatible with the Wild Rivers concept.

Very truly yours,

UOP Inc.

By: 
James T. Schaefer

JTS/sl

APPENDIX 6

Summary: Pine-Popple Wild River Committee - June 13, 1977

- A. Formation: As a result of discussions in 1976, between Florence County, U.S. Forest Service, and Wisconsin DNR officials, a committee of interested government officials and representatives of affected major landowners was formed. The purpose of this committee was to discuss all aspects of the Pine-Popple Wild River and to make recommendations to Wisconsin DNR for inclusion in the proposed master plan.
- B. Meetings: The committee met six times beginning on December 15, 1976, and concluding June 8, 1977. All meetings were held at the Florence County Courthouse.
- C. Groups and representatives:
- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Florence County | - Nixon, Kelly, Pipp, Majewski,
Peterson, Churchill |
| Forest County | - Brooks |
| Marinette County | - Dumke, Leslie |
| Universal Oil Products Co. | - Lebo |
| Louisiana-Pacific Corp. | - Noblet, Stolze |
| Wis.-Michigan Power Co. | - Olender |
| Pine River Lumber Co. | - R. Connor |
| U.S. Steel Corp. | - Kronberg |
| Connor Forest Industries | - Verich |
| U.S. Forest Service | - Footer, Matthews |
| Wisconsin DNR | - Gyllander, Vande Hei, Higgs |
- D. Major conclusions and agreements:
1. Conclusions and agreements of this committee are advisory only. Because of the nature of their formation they should have a strong leadership affect on participants as well as the general public.
 2. Natural Resources Board, Wild Rivers Policy, dictates management activities on state-owned lands only. It serves as a suggested guide for all other ownerships.
 3. Vegetative management: All visible timber types in-depths sufficient for economic utilization will be managed for minimal visual impact and ultimate succession to long rotation species through selective cutting.
 4. Wildlife management: Management and habitat improvement activities which are of minimal visual impact to river travelers are acceptable. General hunting and trapping regulations shall apply.
 5. Fisheries management: Normal stocking procedures and general fishing regulations shall apply. Habitat improvement activities which are of minimal visual impact to river travelers and meet permit requirements are acceptable.
 6. Shoreland use: (a) Camping on private land will be only with the permission of the owner. (b) Camping on public land will be only at sites designated by the management agency.
 7. Water management: The objective shall be to attain water quality consistent with federal and state statutory water quality standards.

On suitable sites, coniferous species will be encouraged in order to assist in attaining lower summer water temperatures.
 8. Public float use: The present level of private use is not damaging to the resources. Use levels will be monitored and recommendations made to protect the resource as necessary.

Commercial float use will be discouraged by county ordinances and licensing.
 9. Water access: The long-range goal is walk-in access only. Existing direct vehicle access to water will be phased out by landowner as circumstances permit.
 10. Vehicle parking lots are to be well screened from the water. Parking facilities would be minimum required for resource protection and human safety.

11. Camping: Any new campgrounds - primitive in nature, would be developed only to protect the resource, accessible only by foot to the public with a management service road allowable. Existing Forest Service and Wisconsin-Michigan campsites to remain.
12. Snowmobile trails: To cross the river corridor at right angles at major road crossings.
13. Portages around major rapids and obstructions to be underdeveloped, except at Pine River Flowage dam.
14. Land exchange between a willing seller and a willing buyer and land ownership by any individual or organization that will achieve the purpose of the wild river legislation is acceptable.
15. Agreed this group should continue to meet about three times a year - January, June and October, to monitor the program, review management proposals and offer suggestions.

APPENDIX 7

Florence County Wild River Zoning Ordinance.

SECTION 7A. O-W WILD RIVERS ZONE.

7A.01 PURPOSE: This zone provides for the orderly and progressive re-establishment of free flowing, relatively unpolluted, primarily primitive, generally inaccessible and aesthetically attractive Wild Rivers in congruence with Wisconsin Statute 30.26.

7A.02 ZONE AREA: This Zone embraces all land within five hundred (500) feet of the water area.

7A.03 SEASONAL RESIDENCE LOT SIZE REGULATIONS: Minimum Area: 5 acres. Minimum Width: 500 feet.

7A.04 HEIGHT REGULATIONS: No structure shall exceed 25 feet in height.

7A.05 YARD AND SETBACK REGULATIONS: Minimum front yard -- 150 feet; Minimum side yard -- 150 feet; Minimum rear yard -- 150 feet; Minimum water setback -- 150 feet.

7A.06 PERMITTED USES: (1) Forestry practices that retain, preserve, and continue a minimum of ninety square feet basal area vegetative growing stock. (2) Wildlife habitat improvement in advance by authorized Department of Natural Resources personnel. (3) Regulated hunting grounds and wildlife preserves. (4) Seasonal residence if rustic in design, unobstrusive in body and trim coloration, non-electrified and, at least 75% screened by vegetation as seen from the water during the summer months.

7A.07 Conditioned Uses, Bridges & Roads necessary for public highway purposes.

Access roads necessary during the conduct of any permitted use.

Overnight camping facilities necessary to maintain sanitary and safe conditions along the river.

Control of serious stream bank erosion.

Adopted by Florence County Board - March 21, 1975.

APPENDIX 8

Forest County Zoning Ordinance

Tree Cutting:

- (a) Tree cutting shall be carried out in a manner that will maintain or tend to improve water quality. Soil conservation and timber harvesting practices shall be used which are effective in preventing pollutants from entering navigable waters.
- (b) Slash materials shall be disposed of in accordance with Section 26.12(6)(7) of the Wisconsin Statutes.
- (c) Tree cutting in a strip paralleling the shoreline and extending thirty-five (35) feet inland from all points along the normal highwater mark of the shoreline or channel bank shall be limited in accordance with these provisions.
- (d) No more than 30 percent of the length of this strip (as measured along the normal highwater mark or channel) shall be clear-cut to the depth of the strip.
- (e) Provided further that cutting of this 30 percent shall not create a clear-cut opening in this strip greater than thirty (30) feet wide (measured along the normal highwater mark or channel bank).
- (f) In the remaining 70 percent length of this strip, cutting shall leave sufficient trees and other vegetative cover to:
 - (1) Screen uses on the landward side of the strip as seen from the water;
 - (2) Maintain shore or channel bank stabilization;
 - (3) Retard the flow of pollutants from shorelands, and
 - (4) Protect aesthetic values.
- (g) Any paths, roads or passages within the strip shall be so constructed or surfaced as to be effective in controlling erosion, and within the clear-cut area sufficient vegetative cover shall be maintained to comply with the provisions of (f) (2), (3) and (4).
- (h) Tree cutting in excess of that permitted under (d) and (e) shall be a conditional use.

APPENDIX 9

Silvicultural and Forest Aesthetics Handbook 2431.5

Excerpt

Class D-Special Forest Use Zone

- A. Criteria - designated special use areas.
- B. Objective - manage these areas as outlined in property management plan.
- C. Examples - Natural, Scientific, Wild River, and Wilderness areas (Emphasis added).

Stand Treatment Methods in Aesthetic Zones

Wherever possible aesthetic management should be integrated into commercial logging operations. However, it is anticipated that due to the variety of conditions and the special attention demanded in the treatments that separate small sale contracts or permits will be needed to accomplish the management objective. The development of small-scale jobbers who are interested in and properly equipped to handle aesthetic zone cuttings would be the ideal. Whichever method is used, certain principles of stand treatment should be followed.

The following stand treatment methods are intended to:

- (1) Maintain aesthetic zones in a healthy, forested, and aesthetically pleasing condition.
- (2) Reduce damage to residual trees.
- (3) Reduce visible evidence of logging.
- (4) Reduce soil erosion.

Logging Control

- A. All logging with the exception of pure conifer stands should be done when residual hardwoods are leafless to reduce falling damage and to eliminate persistent foliage in tops.
- B. All tops should be treated so that all slash is within 18 inches of the ground. This may require disposal effort by the sale contractor or by force account.
- C. No tops will be left in ditches, on shoulders or in streams or lakes.
- D. Landings for forest products should not be permitted in the aesthetic zone. No debarking equipment should be allowed to operate within sight of the travelled thoroughfare.
- E. Logging road entrances to public roads should be constructed in a manner that will not detract from scenic values. Entrances should be at an angle instead of perpendicular and curve so as to screen the road. Excessive bulldozing effort should not be permitted.
- F. All skid trails should be well-spaced and on the contour and lead back away from the aesthetic zone. Skidding to public roadsides should be discouraged.
- G. Skidding equipment must be of a type approved for use in aesthetic zones. Excessively large equipment which will cause damage should not be allowed. Skidding must be done in a careful manner to protect residual trees.

Sale Design

- A. Personnel establishing timber sales in or adjacent to aesthetic zones must have a sensitivity for scenic values. Orientation and training must be given in techniques to be used to preserve and enhance these values.
- B. Distances specified in the prescriptions are intended to be guidelines. Zone boundaries should be established so as to blend with the environment, i.e., topography, stand conditions, sight distances, etc. Management should blend.

- C. Strip clear-cuttings should be curved to avoid "tunnel-like" appearances.
- D. Paint marks should face away from the road.
- E. Plastic ribbons and painted boundaries should be used discretely. Excessive painting of survey corner witness trees is unnecessary.
- F. Patches of overstocked timber should be retained for variety and cultural interest where possible.
- G. Uniform spacing in plantations and thinnings should be modified to develop a natural stand appearance.
- H. Document outstanding attractions with routed wooden signs to identify what has or is happening.
- I. Vistas should be created to provide views of water or areas of high scenic interest.

Noncommercial Cuttings

Treatments of a noncommercial nature should be made in a manner which will enhance aesthetic values. This means that slash, cut trees, brush, etc., should be within 18 inches of the ground. Stump heights should be low. Saplings should not be severed high above the ground. Salvage for firewood is encouraged where such removal will not have detrimental impact on scenic values.

Herbicide treatment should be avoided in aesthetic zones. Stump treatment to prevent sprouting may be desirable at times. However, mechanical treatment methods are recommended.

Pruning

All pruning should be done according to standard acceptable practices. However, pruning to variable heights should be considered to prevent an artificial appearance to the stand.

Plantings

Tree and shrub plantings can be used to screen unsightly dumps, borrow pits, gravel pits, power and gas line R.O.W.'s, etc. Underplantings and interplantings can often be used to develop long-range solutions to aesthetic problems. Plantings should be adapted to the site and performed according to good forestry practices.

APPENDIX 10

NR 1.16 DAMAGE

- (a) All of these species are capable of causing economic damage. Section 29.596, Wisconsin Statutes, provides a procedure for dealing with wild animals causing damage to private property. Desired population levels of furbearers and hunted carnivores will be maintained primarily by the use of general public hunting and trapping seasons. Control of damage through the issuance of permits to the complainant shall be the next step employed to control problem animals. Direct control by the department shall be employed only where other control methods are not feasible or effective.
- (b) In addition to the above, beaver activities can harm trout habitat and lowland forest stands but at the same time can benefit the habitat of other wildlife species. Beaver reduction and management programs shall be based on the following guidelines:
 1. In all areas containing class I trout waters or productive lowland coniferous stands, a program to keep beaver populations at low levels that do not adversely affect these resources shall be conducted;
 2. On reaches of other trout streams, where it is clearly demonstrated that beaver activity is deleterious to water quality or trout habitat, beaver populations shall be kept at sufficiently low levels to protect these resources;
 3. In all other areas, beaver shall be managed to produce populations that will provide sustained annual harvest.

APPENDIX 11

PINE-POPPLE WILD RIVER

Recreational Developments Present and Proposed

- Number 1 Access - Wisconsin-Michigan Power Company Pine River Access South of Elwood Lake
Facilities: Parking for six cars
Pit toilet
Two grills
Ramp access to water, parking within 20 feet of water, currently used by motor boats.
- Number 2 Access - County Trunk Highway "N" and Pine River - Private Land
Facilities: Parking for four cars - within 24 feet of the river.
- Number 3 Access and Camping - Wisconsin-Michigan Power Company Pine River Flowage - North Side
Facilities: Parking for ten cars
Pit toilet
Two grills
Camping - unregulated - high use swimming area
- Number 4 Access and Camping - Wisconsin-Michigan Power Company Pine River Flowage - South Side
Facilities: Parking for six cars
Pit toilet
Three grills
Camping - unregulated - high use
- Number 5 Access - State Highway 101 and Pine River
Facilities: Undeveloped at present road shoulder parking to unload and launch watercraft.
- Number 6 Access - Goodman Grade and Pine River
Facilities: Undeveloped at present
Old bridge remains
River fording use
- Number 7 Access and Camping - Nicolet National Forest - Chipmunk Rapids Campground on Pine River
Facilities: Parking for eight cars
Pit toilet
Well
Six campsites
- Number 8 Access - National Forest Road 2450 and Pine River
Facilities: Parking for 1 car along road
- Number 9 Access - Wayside State Highway 139 and Pine River
Facilities: Road shoulder unload and launch watercraft
Wayside - 390 feet from water, parking for four cars
Grill and picnic table
- Number 10 Access - National Forest Road 2169 and Pine River
Facilities: Wide shoulders south of bridge
1-2 car parking
- Number 11 Access - State Highway 55 and Pine River - Private Land
Facilities: Evidence of camping and watercraft use
- Number 12 Access and Camping - Nicolet National Forest - Windsor Dam Campground on Pine River
Facilities: Parking for four cars
Pit toilets
Well
Eight campsites

- Number 13 Access - National Forest Road 2174 and Pine River
Facilities: Drive-in access and parking for four cars
- Number 14 Access - Nicolet National Forest - Pine River
and F.R. 2182
Facilities: Parking for 10 cars - drive-in access
Unregulated camping
- Number 15 Access - National Forest Road 2167 and Popple River
Facilities: Road shoulder parking to launch watercraft
- Number 16 Access - State Highway 139 and Popple River
Facilities: Road shoulder parking to launch watercraft
- Number 17 Access - National Forest Road 2398 and Popple River
Facilities: Road shoulder parking for launching and fishermen
- Number 18 Access - National Forest Road 2159 and Popple River
Facilities: Parking for six cars
- Number 19 Access - National Forest Road 2159 and Popple River (Iron Bridge) Fence sportsmen maintain
small access site on Goodman land. Heavy local fishing use.
Facilities: Parking for six cars - within 30 feet of water
Pit toilet
Two grills
Two picnic tables
- Number 20 Access - Wayside Highway 101 and Popple River
Facilities: Parking for ten cars
Two grills
Three picnic tables
- Number 21 Access - Hiking Trail - To LaSalle Falls and Pine Rapids
Facilities: Parking for four cars
Approximately three-fourths mile hiking trail.

APPENDIX 12

Wisconsin Pine-Popple Wild River Project

A. Current Acquisition Projects

1. Popple River Fishery Area Acreage Goal	1,482.81	Acres
2. Pine Popple Rivers Fishery Area Acreage Goal	<u>2,509.00</u>	Acres
Combined Acreage Goal	* 3,991.81	Acres

B. Total Acreage Within Project Boundary	12,116.16	Acres
Florence County Forest Within Boundary	1,283.50	Acres
Private No Acquisition Areas	<u>2,500.00</u>	Acres

C. Proposed New Acreage Goal for Pine-Popple Wild River	** 8,332.66	Acres
---	-------------	-------

Also see following maps for project boundary and public ownership.

* Original acreage goal was a narrow corridor along the rivers, basically for fishing access.

The present recommendations are predicated on the basis of purchasing by legal description rather than metes and bounds. This will provide for a true wild river concept as directed by the NRB and defined in Administrative Code 302.

** Present proposed acreage goal excludes areas (3,783.50 acres) that are not proposed for acquisition for various reasons.

APPENDIX 13

Proposed Amendment to Section 30.26, Wisconsin Statutes

30.26(4) Zoning Guidelines. The Department shall adopt, by rule, guidelines and specific standards for local zoning ordinances which apply to designated wild rivers. The guidelines shall designate the boundaries of the areas to which they apply. In drafting such guidelines and standards, the department shall consult with appropriate officials of counties, cities, villages and towns lying within the affected area. The standards specified in the guidelines shall include, but not be limited to: a) the prohibition of new residential, commercial and industrial uses, and the issuance of building permits therefor, where such uses are inconsistent with the purposes of this section, and b) the establishment of acreage, frontage and setback requirements where compliance with such requirements will result in residential, commercial or industrial uses which are consistent with the purposes of this section.

(5) IMPLEMENTATION. Counties, cities, villages and towns lying, in whole or in part, within the areas affected by the guidelines adopted under sub. (4) are empowered to and shall adopt zoning ordinances complying with the guidelines and standards adopted under sub. (4) within 30 days after their effective date. If any county, city, village or town does not adopt an ordinance within the time limit prescribed, or if the department determines that an adopted ordinance does not satisfy the requirements of the guidelines and standards, the department shall immediately adopt such an ordinance. An ordinance adopted by the department shall be of the same effect as if adopted by the county, city, village or town, and the local authorities shall administer and enforce the ordinance in the same manner as if the county, city, village or town had adopted it. No zoning ordinance so adopted may be modified nor may any variance therefrom be granted by the county, city, village or town without the written consent of the department, except nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a county, city, village or town from adopting an ordinance more restrictive than that adopted by the department.

APPENDIX 14

REFERENCES

- Becker, George C. 1972. Annotated List of the Fishes of the Pine-Popple Basin. Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters Vol. 60: 309-329.
- Kushman, Karen G., 1977. A survey of River Corridor Owner's Perception of Land Use and Management Problems Along Wisconsin's Pine, Popple, and Pike State Wild Rivers. Master of Science Degree thesis University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point.
- Mason, John W. and Gerald D. Wegner, 1970. Wild Rivers Fish Populations (Pine, Popple and Pike Rivers). Research Report 58, Department of Natural Resources, Madison. 42p.
- Oakes, Edward. 1973. The Pine-Popple River Basin, Hydrology of a Wild River Area, Northeastern Wisconsin, Geological Survey Water Supply Paper No. 2006.
- Rosner, Monroe H., 1977. Payments in Lieu of Property Taxes on State-Owned Lands: A Comparison of DNR Payments in Wisconsin and Michigan. Agricultural Economics Staff Paper Series #136, University of Wisconsin - Madison.
- Salzer, Robert J. 1972. An Archaeological Survey of the Pine, Pike and Popple Rivers. Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters Vol. 60: 265-274.
- Threinen, C. W. et al. 1969. Wild Rivers Management Plans - The Pine River. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Madison. 59p.

Date: August 31, 1989 File Ref: 2400
To: James T. Addis AD/5
From: Michael E. Folgert *M.E.F.*
Subject: Pine-Popple Wild River Master Plan Addendum

I'm requesting your approval of the attached summary which outlines our vegetative management policy for state owned properties along the Pine-Popple Wild River System.

Although not a new policy, this does clarify our management intent for each of the three management areas on all state lands. It will become an addendum to the concept element of the Master Plan which was approved by the Natural Resources board on 1-29-81. This, along with the implementation element, which was approved on 12-2-88, and the Silvicultural and Aesthetics handbook will guide all timber sale activity on department properties. When the Master Plan is re-written in several years, these guidelines will be incorporated into the revision itself rather than as an addendum.

A public meeting was held at Florence on 7-28-89 to review this summary and solicit comments. Recommendations made by various resource agencies or groups were incorporated in this final draft. A summary of this meeting is also attached.

Upon your approval, I will include this Vegetative Management Summary as an appendix to the Master Plan and we will again proceed with timber sale activity as planned.

APPROVALS:

Michael D. Lanquist 9-8-89
District Forestry Supervisor
Mike Lanquist

Charles E. Higgs 9-11-89
District Director
C. E. Higgs

J. M. Frank 9-19-89
Bureau of Forestry
J. M. Frank

James T. Addis 9-19-89
Division Administrator
James Addis

2400

File Ref:

October 6, 1989

Date:

Pine-Popple Wild River Master Plan Holders

To:

Michael E. Folger, ^{WMA} Area Forestry Supervisor

From:

Master Plan Addendum

Subject:

Please include the attached, recently approved vegetative management policy as an addendum to your copy of the Pine-Popple Wild River Master plan. This addendum clarifies our intent for each of the three management areas and will guide our timber management practices on all state-owned lands. The Master Plan will be subject to the 10 year review process in the near future at which time these guidelines will be further discussed and incorporated into the Plan itself. You will be notified of this review process and are encouraged to participate.

MEF:kss

Comments on Pine-Popple Master Plan

I. Public Information Meeting, Florence, WI - July 29, 1980

Attendees

Ed Wanger	U.S. Forest Service
Terry Eggum	U.S. Forest Service
Walter J. Kurtz	Sheboygan Falls, WI
Horace O. Nixon	Florence County Supervisor
Jack Halada	Lanny Lake, WI

Nixon - How does the existence of the dam on the river conform to NR 302.02?

Ans. - The dam is grandfathered in.

Halada - County zoning prohibiting subdivision of his property has substantially reduced its value.

Nixon - Do we or should we have an active program with specific guidelines for private landowners on the river? Should we be actively pursuing aesthetic management in conformance with wild river program?

Ans. - Our foresters will encourage this within the project area and an aesthetic management handout is to be prepared.

Nixon - The Florence County Board may recommend adoption of the master plan contingent on the fact that it contains a recommendation to seek legislation to simplify the manner in which the state makes payment to local government in lieu of taxes.

Ans. - This is a matter for the Natural Resources Board to decide. We cannot say whether the final version of the plan will contain this recommendation or not.

II. Written Comments Received

A. Office of Endangered and Nongame Species

The entire subject of endangered, threatened and nongame species is not mentioned.....Recommendations should be for a biological inventory of all wild animal and wild plant species. This information is invaluable in both planning and evaluating any fish, wildlife or forestry management efforts.

Ans. - A list of nongame species from a previous survey has been added along with comments regarding endangered species. Since no habitat work is recommended in the plan, any threatened or endangered species of fish or wildlife are automatically protected.

B. Bureau of Wildlife Management

1. A very thorough plan
2. Objective section is poor
3. A fundamental citizen participation program is badly needed.

C. Wild Resources Advisory Council

1. The geological geomorphic impact on the character of the two wild rivers needs to be presented in an appreciable light.

Ans. - This section was changed to be more understandable.

2. The WRAC was shocked by complete void of nongame species.

Ans. - Lists of nongame species were added.

3. The WRAC suggests that education be added following recreation on page 11.

Ans. - Done

D. Bureau of Fish Management

1. Very poor maps.

Ans. - Better maps are now attached.

2. Need figures showing ownership breakdown, current development, cover type, etc.

Ans. - They are in the plan.

E. Bureau of Research

1. I have discussed the vegetation aspects with Germain and we concur that if the preservation of the natural quality of the river system is to be achieved, the approach of "no" manipulation is the way to go.

Ans. - NR 302.03(e) says that outside the 150 ft. protection zone, timber cutting in accord with guidelines established in silvicultural and forest aesthetics handbook shall be practiced.

2. Page 8, item B, deals solely with game species and their response to management and/or impact on system. What about nongame and endangered species.

Ans. - This has been corrected.

3. Don't disagree on decision to leave out habitat improvement.

Ans. - OK

4. Eminent domain reference not clear. Although legislation did not authorize exercise of eminent domain, did it in fact preclude it?

Ans. - No. But its use is not anticipated.

5. It is conceivable that restoration of the channel to original widths through the areas formerly impounded by the logging dams could lower summer water temperatures. This would not improve natural reproduction of trout but it might improve conditions for stocked trout and enhance carry-over.

Ans. - No stream channel work is contemplated.

F. State Historical Society of Wisconsin

1. There may be historic archeological sites and historic structures. A statement pertaining to the identification and management of such resources should be a part of the plan.

2. It would be incorrect to conclude that the archeological sites located within the Pine and Popple Rivers area are both limited in number and importance.

3. The master plan states that the six sites discovered in the Wild Rivers area are "all minor and seemingly without historic significance". This statement is totally unfounded.

Ans. - This section of the plan was rewritten to reflect that there may be significant sites in the project.

G. U.S. Forest Service Regional Office

1. On page 3, fifth paragraph, please change the second sentence to read "some of these lands had become tax delinquent after being cut-over and burned-over".

Ans. - Done

2. Historical and Archeological Features. We question the first sentence and the assumption. An accurate statement would be "Little is known of prehistoric archaeological features".

Ans. - Changes made on this section.

3. There are only two national forest campgrounds adjacent to the rivers - Chipmunk Rapids and Windsor Dam. The Pine River site is no longer a campground.

Ans. - Appropriate changes were made in the plan to reflect this information.



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