LOCAL ROADS IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (LRIP)

Statutory Authority: s. 86.31, Wis. Stats Admin. Rule: Chapter TRANS 206

Objective: The Local Roads Improvement Program (LRIP) was established in 1991 to assist local units of government in improving seriously deteriorating county highways, municipal streets in cities and villages and town roads. The program is governed by s. 86.31, Wis. Stats., and ch. Trans 206.

Description: LRIP is a reimbursement program, which may pay to a maximum of 50% of total eligible project costs, with the balance of the eligible costs funded by the local unit of government. All applicable projects are locally let and reimbursed by WisDOT upon project completion.

One of the components that provide funding for road improvements for Towns is through the Town Road Improvement Program (TRI) and funding levels are based 100% on mileage.

In addition to entitlements a Town has a discretionary component for Towns to request funding for high-cost projects totaling $100,000 or more in eligible costs qualify for the Town Road Improvement Discretionary Program (TRID).

Eligibility: Work only on existing Town Roads under the authority of the local unit of government are eligible for funding. Maintenance, new roads or improvements to alleys, or parking lots are not reimbursable through the program, pursuant to ch. Trans 206.

All improvements must have a projected design life of at least ten years. As a result, the same project location cannot be submitted more than once within a 10-year period.

Eligible Projects include the following categories (consistent with FDM 3-5-2): Reconstruction, Pavement Replacement, Reconditioning, Resurfacing and Structure.

Ineligible Costs: Some costs are typically ineligible, but may be allowed under certain conditions.

There may be additional exceptions to eligible and ineligible improvements. Refer to the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on the LRIP webpage or contact the LRIP Program Manager.

General Requirements: LRIP projects must be advertised for bids and let to contract. Towns may not use their own work forces or equipment on the LRIP project. The total eligible project cost must equal at least twice the approved LRIP limit to be fully reimbursed. An engineering certification is required when the total eligible costs are greater than $65,000.

Project Selection: LRIP is managed by the WisDOT Bureau of Transit, Local Roads, Railroads and Harbors (BTLRRH), but is administered by local units of government. Each County Highway Commissioner (CHC) serves as regional program coordinator and county advisor. They also act as administrative contacts between the state and local LRIP recipients in each County.

Funding: LRIP is a biennial program that provides funding based on annual appropriation limits. Programmed funds are available to local communities for three biennia (six years). Any unused funds within a biennium are carried over and added to the new statewide funding level for the biennium.

For more information visit the LRIP homepage located at: http://Wisconsindot.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/highway/lrip.aspx

AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL, and CULTURAL RESOURCES ELEMENT

APPENDIX E-1

City of Dodgeville
Village of Ridgeway
Town of Dodgeville
Town of Ridgeway

Community Vision Plan

Iowa County

A Summary of Public Input
December 2002

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On Wednesday December 11 the City of Dodgeville, Village of Ridgeway and the Towns of Dodgeville and Ridgeway participated in a community-visioning program called: ***"Community Vision: Looking to the Future."*** This visioning exercise took place at the Stonefield Apartment meeting room in Dodgeville, Wisconsin. Paul Ohlrogge of the UW-Extension Office, Amy Knox of Regional Planning and Mary Jenkins of Regional Planning facilitated this program.

Communities today face any number of pressing concerns, including requests for rezoning, demands for affordable housing or the loss of a major employer. Unfortunately, decisions about these issues are frequently made in the absence of a real vision of how the residents want their communities to look in the future.

Planning for a community's future can be a difficult, time consuming and costly job. Residents are often more concerned about daily tasks rather than think about a vision. Residents want good schools, decent jobs, safe and clean environments and safe neighborhoods in which to live. Without a vision, however, communities limit their ability to make decisions about these issues – somewhat like driving across the country without a roadmap.

Who should determine a community's future, other than its residents? Should it be a consultant hired to develop a plan, a state or federal agency making decisions on highways or wetlands preservation, or a private developer constructing a shopping mall or a residential subdivision? All these could have a large impact on a community without input from a broad range of residents. Residents need to participate in and actively envision the future of their communities – or other groups and individuals will determine it for them.

The community-visioning program lasted approximately three hours with good healthy discussions on what folks of these four municipalities envisioned their future to be. The program was broken down into three sections. The first section concentrating on: "Our Current Condition". The second portion focused on: "Challenges and Opportunities." The third portion focused on: "The Future."

What follows is a summary of information gathered during the visioning session on a series of questions posed to the group of citizens in attendance. This information, along with other information gathered from a recent written countywide survey, will be used to assist the Regional Planning Commission in drafting a comprehensive plan for the participating jurisdictions. This visioning session will help guide the future of the participating towns and villages Plan Commissions in their efforts to work towards comprehensive planning.

Section 1: Our Current Condition

The following four questions were asked to the group regarding our current condition:

1. What do you like about living in this area of Iowa County?
2. What are some of the community values?
3. What is unique about your community that is not found anywhere else?

What do you like about living in this area of Iowa County?

• The rural character	• Limited traffic
• Privacy	• Variable scenery
• Caring elected officials	• People are caring
• Life supporting services	• Opportunity to be involved
• American Players Theatre is close by	• Good schools
• Active Chamber of Commerce	• Lands' End
• Churches	• Community is receptive to new ideas
• Folklore Village	• Cheese and wine makers
• Clean air	• Agriculture
• Reasonable taxes	• Diversity
• Good health care	• Employment opportunities
• Lesser degree of noise as compared to other places	• Your voice counts
• Reasonable distance to major cities	• Natural resources and wildlife
• Safe communities	• Down-to-earth
• Opportunity for growth	• Viable downtown
• Strong community of artists	• Good snowplow services
• History	• Governor Dodge State park
• Library	• Community Service Organizations
• Local media (Television, Paper and Radio)	• Local Parks
• Bike Trail	• Golf Courses
• Micro Brew Pub	• Quality of roads and highways
• Low Crime rate	• Major tourism area near by
• Festival and parades	• Blues Festival
• Sunsets	• Global Views store

What are some of the community values?

- Good work ethic
- History and preservation
- Natural resources
- Helping those in need
- Work, family and community – a balance
- Heritage
- Progressive education
- Honest people
- Agriculture and land stewardship
- Respectful people
- Pride in the community
- Involvement in the community
- Willingness to contribute to charity
- Good neighbors
- Appreciation for wild spaces/wildlife
- Opportunities for our children
- Care for the elderly
- Education
- Families
- Open and responsive government

What is unique about your community that is not found anywhere else?

- Lands' End
- Historic Courthouse in Dodgeville
- Well marked rural roads
- Unglaciated topography
- Pleasant ridge store and restaurant
- Military ridge
- Non-polluting businesses
- Folklore Village
- Governor Dodge History is here
- American Players Theater in the area
- House on the Rock
- Taliesen and Frank Lloyd Wright History
- The Ridgeway Ghost
- Good water
- Trees and prairies
- Windmills and the Montfort wind-farm
- Slag furnace in city of Dodgeville
- Natural springs
- Amazing vistas
- Abundant wildlife
- Limited traffic
- Blue Mounds State park
- 1964 State Champion Basket-Ball Team
- Good hunting and Fishing areas
- Gov. Dodge State Park
- Family Farms
- Trout streams
- Oak savanna's
- CWD
- Mine shafts under the city
- New four lane highway
- A lot of smoke free restaurants

Section 2. Challenges and Opportunities:

The second portion of the Visioning Program focused on the Challenges and Opportunities facing the City of Dodgeville, Village of Ridgeway and the Towns of Dodgeville and Ridgeway. The following questions were used to facilitate discussion on the upcoming challenges:

1. What are some of the challenges and concerns facing your community?
2. What some opportunities for your communities in the future?
3. What type of development or redevelopment should occur in this area?
4. What type of development should not occur?

What are some of the challenges or concerns facing your community?

• Smart growth and the work to go into it	• Urban development – sprawl like Mt. Horeb and Verona is scary
• Siting of houses in rural areas	• CWD
• Lack of high paying jobs	• Sate and local budget deficits
• Maintaining quality of schools	• Maintaining quality of our drinking water
• Recreation opportunities for all ages	• Terrorism
• Keeping drugs out	• Use of alcohol is high
• Keeping talented people here in our communities (Brain Drain)	• Maintaining family farms
• Balancing private property rights with public views	• Housing for all income levels
• Unplanned growth	• Youth activities or the lack of them
• Maintaining high quality health care	• Planning for an aging population
• Keeping local services in supply for the demand	• A challenge to find a way to be more welcoming to minorities
• Cost of government services	• New grocery store
• Attracting retail businesses	• Balancing living in the country with urban sprawl
• Tax base to support services	• Getting communities to work together
• Financial institutions lose local decision making ability	• Positive youth development opportunities
• Agriculture economy	• Pedestrian safety
• Too much reliance on one major employer	• Economic development for the area
• Polarization with folks who have moved here verses those who were raised here	• Service group membership
• Police and Fire protection as community grows	• Education and acceptance of smart growth
• Current financial state of the school district	• High number of senior citizens living in poverty
• Providing water at a low cost	• Hard to get younger and talented people involved in local decision making and broader community involvement
• Understanding the difficulty of maintaining a good healthy forest land	• Zoning and Planning complimentary towns and county
• Providing for the performing arts	• An auditorium
• Maintaining strong E.M.T. services and membership in them	• Annexation to certain towns

What are some opportunities for your communities in the future?

Inter – Community collaboration	Develop more of Eco-Tourism
Sell and promote the many wonders of this area to those who are not from here	Control urban development and sprawl
Provide means of affordable housing to keep people here	Increase public participation
Opportunity to learn from other groups, municipalities that have done comprehensive planning already	One time opportunity to preserve rural character
Opportunity to learn that growth can be positive when done "smart"	Capitalize on geographic location in a managed way
Opportunity to minimize land use conflicts in the future	Get young people involved in the planning process
Preserve the Unglaciated area	Opportunity to be easier to understand zoning etc

What type of development or redevelopment should occur in this area?	***What type of development should not occur?***
1. Development that takes conservation and agriculture in mind 2. Design review criteria to keep community character 3. More restaurants 4. Transition (a new way) from agriculture conservation to rural residential 5. Look at 15 acre minimum rural lot size 6. Look at clustering for rural housing explore the idea 7. Siting of rural housing to preserve the landscape 8. Development should be close to the city for businesses and housing 9. Industrial, commercial, and retail development 10. Low impact industry (type we have now) 11. Infrastructure in place for the development close to town 12. Some size limitations on mega-farms (needs to be thought about) 13. Consideration for larger farms and their impact on the local area	1. Corporate farms – mega farms 2. Casinos 3. Prisons 4. Heavy industry or smokestacks 5. Strip- malls 6. Big electrical transmission lines 7. No mega slaughter houses

Section 3. The Future

The final segment of the visioning process was to look ahead at a preferred vision of the future. Visioning is ***a process*** by which a community envisions the future it wants, and plans how to achieve it. Through public involvement, communities identify their purpose, core values and vision of the future. The following questions were asked to encourage discussion on the community's vision for the future.

1. What words do you want your grandchildren to use to describe your community?
2. What do you want to preserve?
3. What do you want your community to look like in 2022?

What words do you want your grandchildren to use to describe your community?

• Cool	• Neat	• Progressive
• Safe	• Tolerant	• Fun
• Comfortable	• Retreat like	• Beautiful
• Clean	• Quiet	• Home
• Open-minded	• Friendly	• Healthy
• Smoke free	• Prosperous	• Environmentally conscious
• Interesting	• Well thought out	• Good planning
• Opportunistic	• Collaboration	• Resourceful
• Opportunity for them to make decisions here	• Quaint	• Scenic
• Close knit	• Smoke free indoor air	• A place I want to live in

What do you want to preserve?

- Historic courthouse
- Darkness
- Quietness
- Vibrant schools
- Parks
- Hospitals
- Safe communities
- Downtown
- Agriculture land
- Natural resources
- Talking about conservation

What do you want your community to look like in 2022?	
Clean	Diversified human resources
Downtown vibrant	No need for a humane society
Have an auditorium in Dodgeville	Wide open spaces
Well kept farms	Mass transit system
Indoor pool and Ice Arena	Smoke free work place ordinance
Appreciation for the site scapes	Unpolluted environment
Ice cream dipper gone	Have community get togethers to share ideas
Park district	Leashless Dog Park
Communication system in step with the times and technology available	No CWD
Inter-fill development – use what is available first	Regional sewer system
More Bike lanes	Affordable access to health care
Farms with traditional Barns preserved	Regional higher educational facility in the area
Controlled traffic	Theatre Arts Center
Growth of housing, business, commercial so our children have a place to come back to after college	Future opportunities for our children are here
Would like retail development, a strip mall or a Wal-Mart	Preserve the Downtown
Book Store	Ethnic restaurants
No super Wal-Marts	Technology for the internet - broadband
Technology so we do not use as much salt on the roads	Mexican restaurant

Dry Cliff (**Exposed Cliff** of Curtis' community classification)
With dry vertical bedrock exposures, thin-soiled, very dry communities occur on many different rock types, which are thus quite varied in species composition. Scattered pines, oaks, or shrubs often occur. However, the most characteristic plants are often the ferns such as common polypody (*Polypodium vulgare*) and rusty woodsia (*Woodsia ilvensis*). The following herbs are also common, such as: columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*), harebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*), pale corydalis (*Corydalis sempervirens*), juneberry (*Amelanchier spp.*), bush-honeysuckle (*Diervilla lonicera*), and rock spikemoss (*Selaginella rupestris*), and fringe bindweed (*Polygonum cilinode*).

Dry Prairie
This grassland community occurs on dry, often loess-derived soils, usually on steep south- or west-facing slopes or at the summits of river bluffs with sandstone or dolomite near the surface. Short to medium-sized prairie grasses such as little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), side-oats grama (*Bouteloua curtipendula*), hairy grama (*B. hirsuta*), and prairie dropseed (*Sporobolus heterolepis*), are the dominants in this community, along with the larger big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*). Common shrubs and forbs include lead plant (*Amorpha canescens*), silky aster (*Aster sericeus*), flowering spurge (*Euphorbia corollata*), purple prairie-clover (*Petalostemum purpureum*), cylindrical blazing-star (*Liatris cylindracea*), and gray goldenrod (*Solidago nemoralis*).

Dry-Mesic Prairie
This grassland community occurs on slightly less droughty xeric sites than Dry Prairie and has many of the same dominant grasses, but taller species such as big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*) and Indian-grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*) dominate and are commoner than little bluestem (*A. scoparius*). Needle grass (*Stipa spartea*) may is also be present. The forb-herb component is more diverse than in Dry Prairies, including many species that occur in both Dry and Mesic Prairies.

Emergent Aquatic
These open, marsh, lake, riverine and estuarine communities with permanent standing water are dominated by robust emergent macrophytes, in pure stands of single species or in various mixtures. Dominants include are often species of cattails (*Typha* spp.), bulrushes (particularly *Scirpus acutus*, *S. fluviatilis*, and *S. validus*), bur-reeds (*Sparganium spp.*), giant reed (*Phragmites australis*), pickerel-weed (*Pontederia cordata*), water-plantains (*Alisma spp.*), arrowheads (*Sagittaria spp.*), and the larger species of spikerush such as (*Eleocharis smallii*).

Floodplain Forest
(Replaces in part the **Southern Wet** and **Southern Wet-Mesic Forests** of Curtis)
This is a lowland hardwood forest community that occurs along large rivers, usually stream order 3 or higher, that flood periodically. The best development occurs along large southern rivers in southern Wisconsin, but this community is also found in the northern Wisconsin. Canopy dominants may include silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), river birch (*Betula nigra*), green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), swamp white oak (*Quercus bicolor*), and cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*). Buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*) is a locally dominant shrub and may form dense thickets on the margins of oxbow lakes, sloughs, and ponds within the forest. Nettles (*Laportea canadensis* and *Urtica dioica*), sedges, ostrich fern (*Matteuccia struthiopteris*), and gray-headed coneflower (*Rudbeckia laciniata*) are important understory herbs, and lianas such as Virginia creepers (*Parthenocissus spp.*), grapes (*Vitis spp.*), Canada moonseed (*Menispermum canadense*), and poison-ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), are often common. Among the striking and characteristic herbs of this community are green-headed coneflower (*Rudbeckia laciniata*), cardinal flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*), green dragon (*Arisaema dracontium*), and false dragonhead (*Physostegia virginiana*).

Forested Seep
These are shaded seepage areas with active spring discharges in (usually) hardwood forests that may host a number of uncommon to rare species. The oversotry dominant is frequently black ash (Fraxinus nigra), but yellow birch (Betula allegheniensis), American elm (Ulmus americanan), and many other tree species maybe present including conifers such as hemlock (Tsuga Canadensis) or white pine (Pinus strobes). Undersotry species include skunk cabbage (Symplocarpus foetidus), water-pennywort (Hydrocotyle americanan), marsh blue violet (Viola cucullata), swamp saxifrage (Saxifraga pennsylvanica), golden saxifrage (Chyososplenium americanum), golden ragwort (Sececio aureus), silvery spleenwort (Athyrium thelypterioides), and the rare

sedeges (Carex scabrata and C. prasina). Most documented occurrences are in the Driftless area, or locally along major rivers flanked by steep bluffs.

phemeral Pond

These ponds are depressions with pockets of impeded drainage (usually in forest landscapes), which hold water for a period of time following snowmelt but typically dry out by mid-summer. Common aquatic plants of these habitats include yellow water crowfoot (*Ranunculus flabellaris*), mermaid weed (*Proserpinaca palustris*), Canada bluejoint grass (*Calamagrostis canadensis*), floating manna grass (*Glyceria septentrionalis*), spotted cowbane (*Cicuta maculata*), smartweeds (*Polygonum spp.*), orange jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*), and sedges. Ephemeral ponds provide critical breeding habitat for certain invertebrates, as well as for many amphibians such as frogs and salamanders.

Shrub-Carr

This primarily Southern wetland community is usually dominated by tall shrubs such as red-osier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*), but meadow-sweet (*Spiraea alba*), and various willows (*Salix discolor*, *S. bebbiana*, and *S. gracilis*) are frequently also important. Canada grass bluejoint grass (*Calamagrostis canadensis*) is often very common. Other herbs Associates are similar to those found in Alder Thickets and tussock-type Sedge Meadows. This type is common and widespread in southern Wisconsin but also occurs in the north.

Southern Sedge Meadow

Widespread in southern Wisconsin, this open wetland community is most typically a tussock marsh dominated by tussock sedge (*Carex stricta*) and Canada bluejoint grass (*Calamagrostis canadensis*). Common associates are water-horehound (*Lycopus uniflorus*), panicled aster (*Aster simplex*), blue flag (*Iris virginica*), Canada goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*), spotted joe-pye-weed (*Eupatorium maculatum*), broad-leaved common cattail (*Typha latifolia*), and swamp milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*). Reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) may be dominant in grazed and/or ditched stands. Ditched stands can succeed quickly to Shrub-Carr.

Wet-Mesic Prairie

This herbaceous grassland community is dominated by tall grasses including big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*), Canada bluejoint grass (*Calamagrostis canadensis*), cordgrass (*Spartina pectinata*), and Canada wild-rye (*Elymus canadensis*). The forb component is diverse and includes azure aster (*Aster oolentangiensis*), shooting-star (*Dodecatheon meadia*), sawtooth sunflower (*Helianthus grosseseratus*), prairie blazing-star (*Liatris pycnostachya*), prairie phlox (*Phlox pilosa*), prairie coneflower (*Ratibida pinnata*), prairie docks (*Silphium integrifolium* and *S. terebinthinaceum*), late and stiff goldenrods (*Solidago gigantea* and *S. rigida*), and culver's-root (*Veronicastrum virginicum*).

Hemlock Relict

These are isolated hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) stands occurring in deep, moist ravines or on cool, north- or east-facing slopes in southwestern Wisconsin. Associated trees include white pine (*Pinus strobus*) and yellow birch (*Betula allegheniensis*). The groundlayer includes herbaceous species with northern affinities such as shining clubmoss (*Lycopodium lucidulum*), bluebead lily (*Clintonia borealis*), Canada mayflower (*Maianthemum canadense*), woodferns(*Dryopteris spp.*), and mountain maple (*Acer spicatum*). Cambrian sandstone cliffs are usually nearby and often prominent.

Mesic Prairie

This grassland community occurs on rich, moist, well-drained sites. The dominant plant is the tall grass, big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*). The grasses little bluestem (*Andropogon scoparius*), indian grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*), porcupine grass (*Stipa spartea*), prairie dropseed (*Sporobolus heterolepis*), tall switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*), and switch grass (*Bouteloua curtipendula*) are also frequent. The forb layer is diverse in the number, size, and physiognomy of the species. Common taxa include the prairie docks (*Silphium spp.*), lead plant (*Amorpha canescens*), heath and smooth asters (*Aster ericoides* and *A. laevis*), sand coreopsis (*Coreopsis palmata*), prairie sunflower (*Helianthus laetiflorus*), rattlesnake-master (*Eryngium yuccifolium*), flowering spurge (*Euphorbia corollata*), beebalm (*Monarda fistulosa*), prairie coneflower (*Ratibida pinnata*), and spiderwort (*Tradescantia ohioensis*).

oist Cliff (**Shaded Cliff** of the Curtis community classification)

his "micro-community" occurs on shaded (by trees or the cliff itself because of aspect), moist to seeping mossy, vertical exposures of various rock types, most commonly sandstone and dolomite. Common species

are columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*), the fragile ferns (*Cystopteris bulbifera* and *C. fragilis*), wood ferns (*Dryopteris spp.*), polypody (*Polypodium vulgare*), rattlesnake root (*Prenanthes alba*), and wild sarsaparilla (*Aralia nudicaulis*). The rare flora of these cliffs vary markedly in different parts of the state; Driftless Area cliffs might have northern monkshood (*Aconitum noveboracense*), those on Lake Superior, butterwort (*Pinguicula vulgaris*), or those in Door County, green spleenwort (*Asplenium viride*).

Oak Opening
As defined by Curtis, this is an oak-dominated savanna community in which there is a less than 50% tree canopy. Historically, oak openings occurred on wet-mesic to dry sites. The few extant remnants are mostly on drier sites; the mesic and wet-mesic openings are almost totally destroyed by conversion to agricultural or residential uses, and by the encroachment of other woody plants due to fire suppression. Bur, white, and black oaks (*Quercus macrocarpa*, *Q. alba* and *Q. velutina*) are dominant in mature stands as large, open-grown trees with distinctive limb architecture. Shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*) is sometimes present. American hazelnut (*Corylus americana*) is a common shrub, and while the herb layer is similar to those found in oak forests and dry prairies, with many of the same grasses and forbs present, there are some plants and animals that reach their optimal abundance in the "openings".

Pine Barrens
This savanna community is characterized by scattered small jack pines (*Pinus banksiana*), or less commonly, red pines (*P. resinosa*), often sometimes mixed with scrubby Hill's and bur oaks (*Quercus ellipsoidalis* and *Q. macrocarpa*), interspersed with openings in which shrubs (such as hazelnuts (*Corylus spp.*) and prairie willow (*Salix humilis*)) and herbs dominate. The flora often contains species characteristic of "heaths" such as blueberries (*Vaccinium angustifolium* and *V. myrtilloides*), bearberry (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*), American hazelnut (*Corylus americana*), sweet fern (*Comptonia peregrina*), and sand fire cherry (*Prunus pensylvanica*). Also present are dry sand prairie species such as June grass (*Koeleria macrantha*), little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), silky and sky-blue asters (*Aster sericeus* and *A. azureus*), lupine (*Lupinus perennis*), blazing stars (*Liatris aspera* and *L. cylindracea*), and western sunflower (*Helianthus occidentalis*). Pines may be infrequent, even absent, in some stands in northern Wisconsin and elsewhere because of past logging, altered fire regimes, and an absence of seed source.

Pine Relicts
These isolated stands of white pine (*Pinus strobus*) and red pine (*P. resinosa*) or, less commonly, jack pine (*P.banksiana*), which occur on sandstone outcrops or in thin soils over sandstone in the Driftless Area of southwestern Wisconsin, have historically been referred to as relicts. The understories often contain species with northern affinities such as blueberries (*Vaccinium spp.*), huckleberry (*Gaylussacia baccata*), wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*), pipsissewa (*Chimaphila umbellata*), and partridge berry (*Mitchella repens*), sometimes mixed with herbs typically found in southern Wisconsin's oak forests and prairies.

Sand Barrens
Sand Barrens are herbaceous upland communities that are best developed on unstable or semi-stabilized alluvial sands along major rivers such the Mississippi and Wisconsin Rivers. They are partly or perhaps wholly anthropogenic in origin, occurring on sites historically disturbed by plowing or very heavy past grazing. Unvegetated "blow-outs" are characteristic features. Barrens, Dry Prairie and Sand Prairie species such as false-heather (*Hudsonia tomentosa*), bearberry (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*), sedges (*Cyperus filiculmis* and *C. schweinitzii*), sand cress (*Arabis lyrata*), three-awn grasses (*Aristida spp.*), rock spikemoss (*Selaginella rupestris*), and the earthstar fungi (*Geaster spp.*) are present in this community. Many exotics are present, and as well as rare disturbance dependent species such as fame flower (*Talinum rugospermum*) occur in some stands.

Sand Prairie (or Dry Sand Prairie)
This dry grassland community is composed of little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), junegrass (*Koeleria macrantha*), panic grass (*Panicum spp.*), and crab grass (*Digitaria cognata*). Common herbaceous species are western ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachya*), the sedges (*Carex muhlenbergii* and *C. pensylvanica*), poverty-oat grass (*Danthonia spicata*), flowering spurge (*Euphorbia corollata*), frostweed (*Helianthemum canadense*), common bush-clover (*Lespedeza capitata*), false-heather (*Hudsonia tomentosa*), long-bearded hawkweed (*Hieracium longipilum*), stiff goldenrod (*Solidago rigida*), horsebalm (*Monarda punctata*), and spiderwort (*Tradescantia ohioensis*). It is often the remnant of an Oak Barrens. At least some stands are Barrens remnants now lacking appreciable woody cover, though extensive stands may have occurred historically on broad level terraces along the Mississippi, Wisconsin, Black, and Chippewa Rivers.

Southern Dry-Mesic Forest

Red oak (*Quercus rubra*) is a common dominant tree of this upland forest community type. White oak (*Q. ba*), basswood (*Tilia americana*), sugar and red maples (*Acer saccharum* and *A. rubrum*), and white ash (*Fraxinus americana*) are also important. The herbaceous understory flora is diverse and includes many species listed under Southern Dry Forest, plus jack-in-the-pulpit (*Arisaema triphyllum*), enchanter's-nightshade (*Circaea lutetiana*), large-flowered bellwort (*Uvularia grandiflora*), interrupted fern (*Osmunda claytoniana*), Lady Fern (*Athyrium Filix-femina*), tick trefoils (*Desmodium glutinosum* and *D. nudiflorum*), and hog peanut (*Amphicarpa bracteata*). To the detriment of the oaks, mesophytic tree species are becoming increasingly important under current management practices and fire suppression policies.

Southern Mesic Forest

This upland forest community occurs on rich, well-drained soils. The dominant tree species is sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), but basswood (*Tilia americana*) and (near Lake Michigan) beech (*Fagus grandifolia*) may be co-dominant. Many other trees are found in these forests, including those of the walnut family (*Juglandaceae*). The understory is typically open (sometimes brushy with species of gooseberry ((*Ribes spp.*) if there is a past history of grazing) and supports fine spring ephemeral displays. Characteristic herbs are spring beauty (*Claytonia virginica*), trout-lilies (*Erythronium spp.*), trilliums (*Trillium spp.*), violets (*Viola spp.*), bloodroot (*Sanguinaria canadensis*), blue cohosh (*Caulophyllum thalictroides*), mayapple (*Podophyllum peltatum*), and Virginia waterleaf (*Hydrophyllum virginianum*).

AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL, and CULTURAL RESOURCES ELEMENT

APPENDIX E-2

Group	Common	Status	Date Listed
FISH	SLENDER MADTOM	END	1976
FISH	REDSIDE DACE	SC/N	1972
FISH	WEED SHINER	SC/N	1972
FROG	BLANCHARD'S CRICKET FROG	END	1983
PLANT	THREE-FLOWER MELIC GRASS	SC	1959
PLANT	AMERICAN FEVER-FEW	THR	1992
PLANT	GLADE MALLOW	SC	1998
PLANT	WILD HYACINTH	END	1995
PLANT	POMME-DE-PRAIRIE	SC	1991
PLANT	YELLOW GENTIAN	THR	1947
PLANT	AMERICAN GROMWELL	SC	1976
PLANT	ROCK STITCHWORT	SC	1995
PLANT	MARBLESEED	SC	1995
PLANT	ONE-FLOWERED BROOMRAPE	SC	1947
PLANT	SCHWEINITZ'S SEDGE	END	1965
COMMUNITY	DRY PRAIRIE	NA	1976
COMMUNITY	SOUTHERN SEDGE MEADOW	NA	1976
COMMUNITY	DRY CLIFF	NA	1976
COMMUNITY	PINE RELICT	NA	1976
COMMUNITY	SOUTHERN DRY-MESIC FOREST	NA	1976

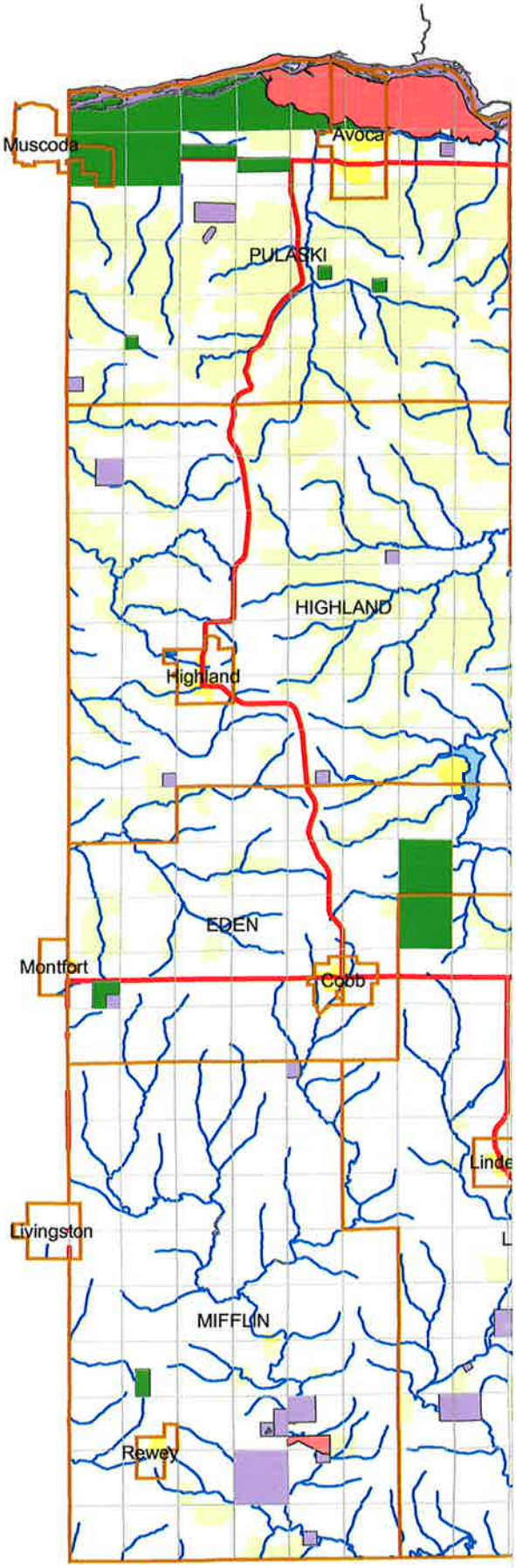
Federal Status Definitions

LE = listed endangered
LT = listed threatened
LE-LT = listed endangered in part of its range, threatened in another part
XN = nonessential experimental population in part of its range
LT,PD = listed threatened, proposed for de-listing
C = candidate for future listing

Wisconsin Status Definitions

END = endangered
THR = threatened
SC = special concern
SC/P = fully protected
SC/N = no laws regulating use, possession, or harvesting
SC/H = take regulated by establishment of open closed seasons
SC/FL = federally protected as endangered or threatened, but not so designated by WDNR
SC/M = fully protected by federal and state laws under Migratory Bird Act

MAP E.7-b



Legend

- Military Ridge Prairie Heritage Area
- State Natural Areas
- T & E Plants
- T & E Natural Communities
- Forest
- Urban Developed
- Rivers

SOUTHWESTERN WISCONSIN
REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
719 Pioneer Tower
1 University Plaza
Platteville, WI 53818

June 7, 2004
IA CO Threat-Endang Spec-E-7-b

1 inch equals 3.05 miles