

THE LANDSCAPE RESOURCES OF WISCONSIN

Philip H. Lewis, Jr.

Department of Resource Development

The landscape resources of Wisconsin can be divided into those physical resources possessing intrinsic values and those possessing extrinsic values: *intrinsic* values being those found in the natural landscape and the *extrinsic* values those that have been created by man-made changes, adaptations, and additions to the natural landscape resource.

When working, living, and playing, people value in the landscape what they can *see*, *feel*, and *reflect* upon as well as what they can *do* in natural and man-modified landscapes. One set of values (largely natural) recreates the mind, another supported by well designed facilities recreates or serves the body.

The modern-day "rush" to ensure food, shelter, transportation, and play for as many people as possible, has over-emphasized providing extrinsic values only (and often badly designed ones) at the expense of intrinsic values. Both the intrinsic and well designed extrinsic resources are important to the full enjoyment of the Wisconsin landscape.

The great task is one of achieving "balanced development" between these intrinsic and extrinsic values. For instance we know that in our recreation landscapes, where picnic tables are plentiful, where trails and barbecue ovens are abundant, that these facilities would provide considerably less enjoyment without grassy banks, steep bluffs, sandy spits, overhanging trees, and shielding from traffic and other types of civilization's encroachments.

The task in the urban, metropolitan townscape is one of re-introducing at great cost the intrinsic values that once existed. The task in the rural regional landscape is one of identifying, preserving, and protecting the most outstanding intrinsic values, and seeing that introduced man-made values are developed in harmony with these resources. Both of these tasks depend upon a *greater awareness* of the landscape resources by *everyone*.

Under the Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Act (penny-a-pack cigarette tax), an opportunity has been provided to observe and record the many values in the Wisconsin landscape that make it an outstanding recreation state. In the first year of this planning program the following intrinsic and extrinsic values have been identified (see Table 14), are being observed, and plotted on county and state-wide mapping.

Once these intrinsic and extrinsic values have been identified, "professional" judgment can render a quality interpretation of the individual resource, excellent, good, substandard, etc.

The soil scientist can identify the many soils that will provide good crops as well as those that can be expected to withstand heavy recreational traffic. The wildlife expert can identify quality wetlands for wildlife habitat. The architectural historian can identify man-made structures with historical quality. The forester can identify

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The rocks that form this canyon at the Wisconsin Dells are an intrinsic resource of the natural landscape. Their natural beauty, however, would remain unknown to the tourist were it not for the fenced boardwalk—an extrinsic, man-made resource—to make the canyon safely accessible and yet in such a manner—that the intrinsic resource is protected against over use.



Table 14: LANDSCAPE RESOURCES FOR RECREATION**Water Resources***Natural (Intrinsic) Resources*

1. Waterfalls
2. Rapids, Whitewater
3. Bathing Beaches
4. Agate Beaches
5. Natural Springs, Artesian Flows
6. Canoe Routes
7. Wild Rice Areas
8. Exceptional Islands
9. Fish Habitat
10. Chasms
11. Trout
12. Muskellunge
13. Walleye
14. Bass
15. Northern Pike
16. Sturgeon
17. Catfish
18. Panfish

Man-Made (Extrinsic) Resources

19. Swimming Facilities
20. Boating Facilities, Ramps
21. Fuel, Repair and Supplies
22. Marinas
23. Boating Areas
24. Outfitting Posts
25. Harbors of Refuge
26. Campsites
27. Canals
28. Dams, Fishways, Drainage Ways
29. Locks
30. Lighthouses
31. Fish Hatcheries
32. Mill Ponds
33. Reservoirs
34. Shelters for Ice Skating Areas

Wetland Resources

- | | |
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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 35. Exceptional Wetlands 36. Wildlife Observation 37. Wildlife Hunting | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 38. Observation Platforms 39. Wetland Projects, Levees, Ditching and Dyking 40. Wildlife Preserves 41. Hunting Preserves |
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Topographic Resources*Unique Geological Formations*

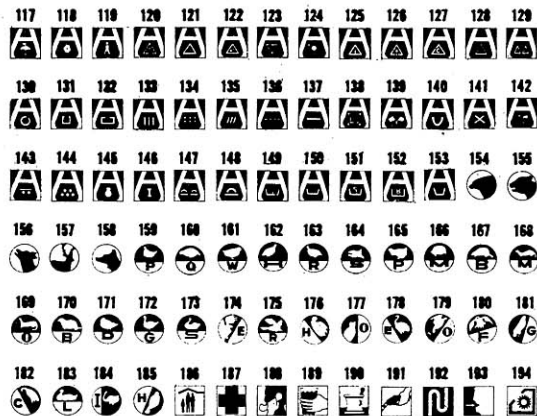
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|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 42. Caves 43. Balanced Rocks 44. Castle Rocks 45. Exceptional Glacial Remains 46. Natural Bridges 47. Stones and Fossil Collection Areas 48. Mineral Ore Outcroppings 49. Outstanding Soil Conservation Projects— also farm conservation | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 50. Ski Lifts 51. Ski Rope Tows 52. Ski Slope Structures 53. Snow Play Areas, Sledding, etc. 54. Ski Trails 55. Ski-(Cross Country) 56. Riding 57. Hiking 58. Nature Trails 59. Trail Shelters 60. Picnic Areas 61. Golf Courses 62. Youth Camps 63. Nature Camps 64. Day Camps |
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Vegetation Resources

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 65. Virgin Stands (Timber) 66. Rare Remnants 67. Outstanding Reforestation Projects 68. Wildflowers 69. Prairies 70. Specimens (Trees, etc.) 71. Unusual Crops 72. Orchards | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 73. Fire Towers 74. Fire Trails and Breaks 75. State Forests (Existing Potential) 76. County Forests (Existing Potential) 77. County Parks (Existing Potential) 78. State Parks (Existing Potential) 79. State Recreation Areas (Existing Potential) |
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(table continues on p. 134)

RESOURCE SYMBOLS



These are the uniform resource symbols which will be used by the Department of Resource Development in maps showing the recreational resource values of various parts of our state.

The meaning of each symbol is shown in Table 14.

Table 14: LANDSCAPE RESOURCES FOR RECREATION, con'td.

Man-Made Resources

Historical and Cultural Resources

80. Blacksmith Shops
81. Bridges (Covered, etc.)
82. Trading Posts
83. Old Mills
84. Taverns, Saloons
85. Old Mines
86. Opera Houses
87. Historical Homes
88. Old Forts
89. Barracks
90. Lumber Camps
91. Battlefields
92. Historical Markers
93. Museums
94. Restaurants (Unusual-Native Dishes)
95. Native Handicrafts (Draftmen's Shop)
96. Local Festivals, Celebrations
97. Outstanding Farmers Markets
98. Modern Mines
99. Power Plants
100. Modern Mills
101. Interesting Industries Open for Visits
102. Commercial Fishing
103. Berry Picking
104. Ghost Towns
105. Rifle Shooting Ranges
106. Archery Ranges
107. Sugar Bush
108. Songbirds
109. Aesthetic Areas
110. Art Museums
111. Outstanding Buildings
112. Theaters
113. Existing Public Lands
114. Existing Private Lands
115. Proposed Public Lands
116. Proposed Private Lands

Archeological Resources

117. Effigy Mound
118. Sugar Bush
119. Petroglyph
120. Quartzite
121. Pipestone
122. Steatite
123. Quarry Flint
124. Copper
125. Lead
126. Quartz
127. Chorite
128. Campsite
129. Village Site
130. Circular Enclosure
131. Square Enclosure
132. Rectangular Enclosure
133. Wild Rice
134. Cornfield
135. Garden Bed
136. Trail
137. Ford
138. Fort
139. Battlefield
140. Cache Pits
141. Workshop
142. Historic Village Sites
143. Provision Cache
144. Shell Heap
145. Ceramic Artifacts
146. Conical Mound
147. Mound Group
148. Mound—Round—Oval
149. Historic Cemetery
150. Prehistoric Cemetery
151. Stone Grave
152. Burial Ground
153. Grave

Big Game

154. Bear
155. Bobcat
156. Wolf
157. Deer
158. Red and Grey Fox

Small Game

159. Pheasant
160. Quail
161. Woodcock
162. Hungarian Partridge
163. Ruffed Grouse
164. Sharp-tailed Grouse
165. Prairie Chicken
166. Muskrat
167. Beaver
168. Mink
169. Otter
170. Badger

Wildlife

171. Ducks
172. Geese
173. Swans

*Water Fowl**Birds*

174. Eagles
175. Red-tailed Hawks
176. Herons
177. Great Horned Owls
178. Egrets
179. Ospreys
180. Falcons
181. Goshawks
182. Cranes
183. Loons
184. Ibis
185. Hawks

Tourist Service Facilities

186. Accommodations
187. Hospital
188. Telephone
189. Water
190. Pharmacies
191. Gas Stations
192. Toilet Facilities
193. Restaurant
194. Washer-Dryer

quality patterns of timber, the anthropologist quality patterns of prehistoric culture. The botanist and ecologist can identify unique ecological communities with values for present and future generations, and the landscape architect can identify landscape patterns with unique perceptual qualities . . . and so on until we have exhausted the number of professions studying the physical qualities of the landscape.

To each of these many experienced professionals, there are compelling reasons to preserve the values known to them for the present and future beauty and utility of the Wisconsin landowners.

The years of research within each profession to develop a better understanding and use of their particular resource should not go unheeded. An effort to understand each other's responsibilities should

Map 7: ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS



be encouraged in our age of narrowing specialities. It has been the past and present taxpayers' willingness to provide the classrooms, the research laboratories and the extensional activities, that has provided us with the opportunity to evaluate quality within these many classified resources.

Further opportunities have now been made in Wisconsin to pool this vast accumulation of resource information. The Outdoor Recreation Act has as a primary goal more than merely rediscovering the many landscape resources in terms of parks, play, recreation and fun; but also an inventory being conducted by the Recreation Division of the state's Department of Resource Development, is concerned with identifying, preserving and developing wisely state-wide and county-wide landscape patterns that provide a source of strength, spiritual health and wisdom for the individual.

You will find environmental corridors along ridges and shorelines . . .





. . . you will also find them along rivers, flood plains and wetlands.


The state and county values, being inventoried (with the assistance of our state agencies, universities, and local clubs and organizations), are far more than a combination vacation land-and-supply room; they are the resources that offer exceptional patterns containing a heritage of experiences and inner development beyond price.

At the end of the first year of perceptual inventory, it is apparent that the extensive landscape resources of water, wetlands, and significant topography created by wind, water, and glacial action through the ages have etched predominantly linear patterns on the face of the Wisconsin landscape. The flat rolling farm lands and extensive forest patterns between these corridors have their share of beauty, but it is the bluffs, ridges, roaring and quiet waters, mellow wetlands and sandy soils combining in elongated patterns that tie the landscape together in regional and state-wide corridors of outstanding landscape quality.

In the first phase of our program we have chosen to call these patterns "environmental corridors." By mapping these corridor values we hope to make the people of Wisconsin aware of the following points:

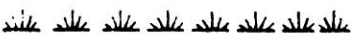
1. Resource values in vast quantities still remain in the Wisconsin landscape with a *linear distribution*.
2. Within these linear environmental corridors lie 4 major surfaces:

a. *Water*




All navigable water in Wisconsin belongs to the public. Kept clean, water offers vast acreages of resource quality and open space within the corridor pattern.

b. *Wetlands*




Wetlands serving as headwater marshes, wildlife habitat and sources of natural springs should, when possible, be protected as a valuable surface within the corridor pattern.

c. *Flood Plains*



The flood plains of Wisconsin offer exceptional recreational opportunities as well as natural channels for surface water drainage. Subject to flooding these "surface" patterns offer little opportunity for safe man-made development and should be protected from such encroachments.

d. *Sandy Soils*



Sandy soils are often found adjacent to water "surface" and offer outstanding areas for swimming if protected from cabin and urban related development.

3. "Surfaces" of water, wetlands, flood plains, and sandy soils are in most cases enclosed by varying degrees of slope.

Slope

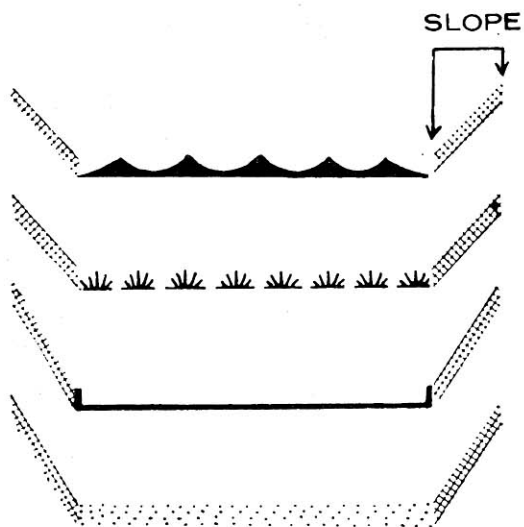
Most "surfaces" are bracketed by slope and since slope is subject to various degrees of erosion it should be protected and stabilized to prevent silting and pollution of the "surface" resources below.

4. "Rims" of slope offer the very best opportunity to observe and contemplate the "surface" resources.

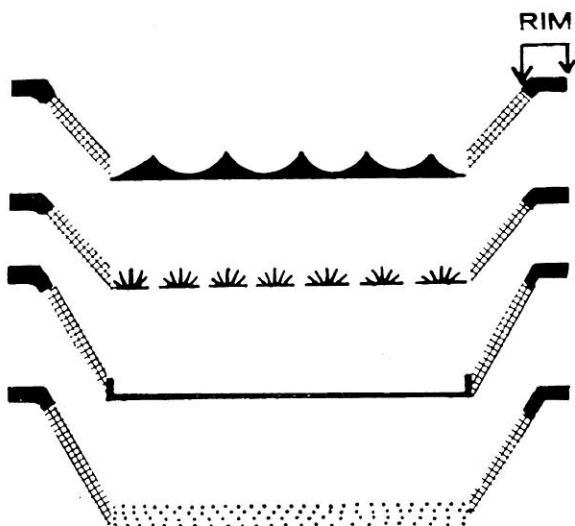
Rims

To assure as many Wisconsin citizens an opportunity to traverse the Wisconsin rims along bridal, hiking, bicycle trails or parkways, certain controls over rim development should be considered.

Slope



Rims



5. "Surfaces", "slopes" and "rims" of Wisconsin combine to form our environmental corridors.

Additional Resource Values

State-wide field checks in Wisconsin and Illinois also indicate that these additional values lie for the most part within these corridor patterns.

6. Adjacent lands paralleling the environmental corridor can be termed corridor fringe areas.

Corridor Fringe Area

By protecting the corridors and encouraging *new patterns* of development within the fringe areas, the tax base of the counties could be increased and assured over a longer period of time. It is the corridor quality that attracts development in the first place. Loss to single rows of cabins and other unplanned physical development offers an alternative of quality obliteration or extensive and expensive rehabilitation by future generations.

7. An alternative to quality obliteration and expensive rehabilitation is protection of corridor qualities through better design guidelines, use of present and possible forms of legislation, and volunteered participation by individuals and organizations in corridor protection programs.

a. *Better Guidelines*

The Division of Design and Recreation in the Department of Resource Development is concentrating on various design standards that could be utilized in corridor fringe areas.

b. *Legislation*

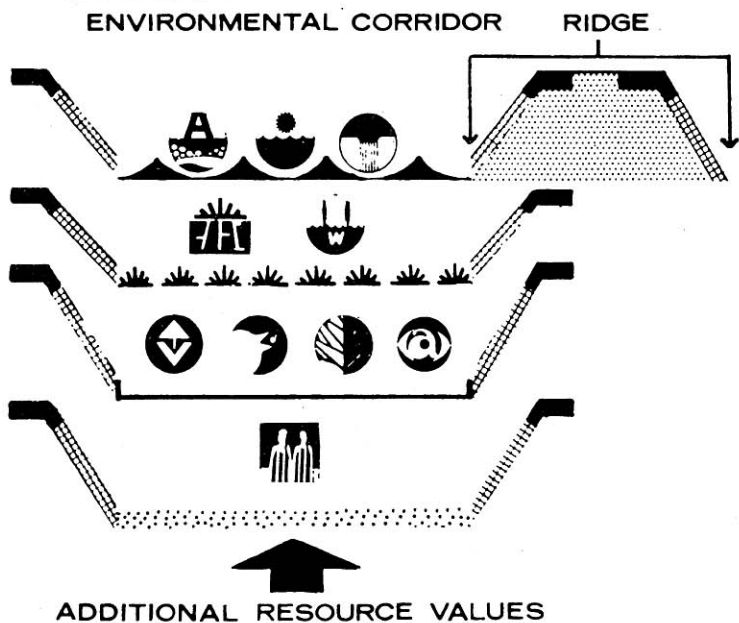
The second phase of the state planning program in the Department of Resource Development is an implementation phase in which existing and potential forms of needed legislation can be evaluated.

c. *Volunteered Participation*

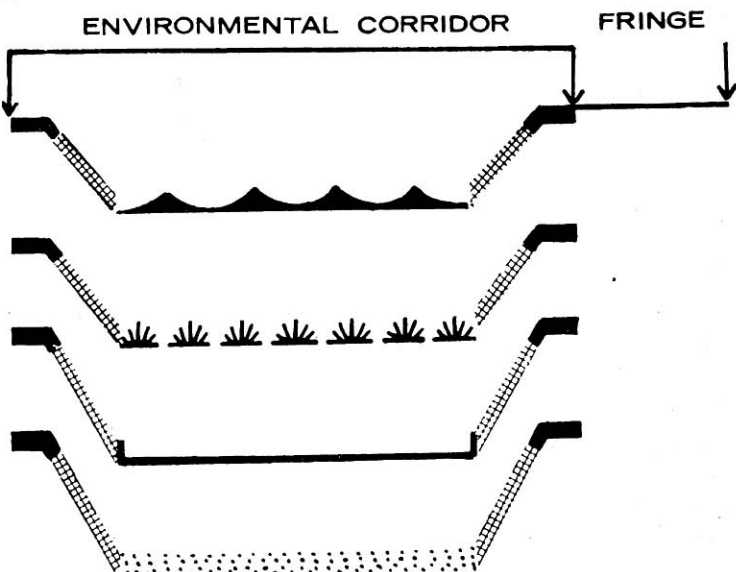
More than 100 clubs, agencies and organizations now contribute to conserving, protecting and developing wisely our various landscape resource values. By demonstrating that the values held by all lie within a common corridor pattern we hope that an integrated effort by all can be encouraged.

8. Developed wisely by all levels of government, the farmer and the urbanite, these corridors can serve as a county and state-wide landscape foil to an ever advancing urban landscape of brick, steel, glass and asphalt, mellowing the conformity and

Environmental Corridor—Additional Resource Values



Environmental Corridor—Corridor Fringe Area



boredom that need not become synonymous with the Wisconsin landscape resource. Enjoyment of our natural and cultural heritage means something to the present generation, through whetted perception, careful planning and sound environmental design our heritage and its extensive corridor variety can continue to be enjoyed by future generations.

Be it a river for fishing, or a forest for hunting, or simply a sunny spot for camping—there are untold recreational resources in Wisconsin's out-of-doors.

