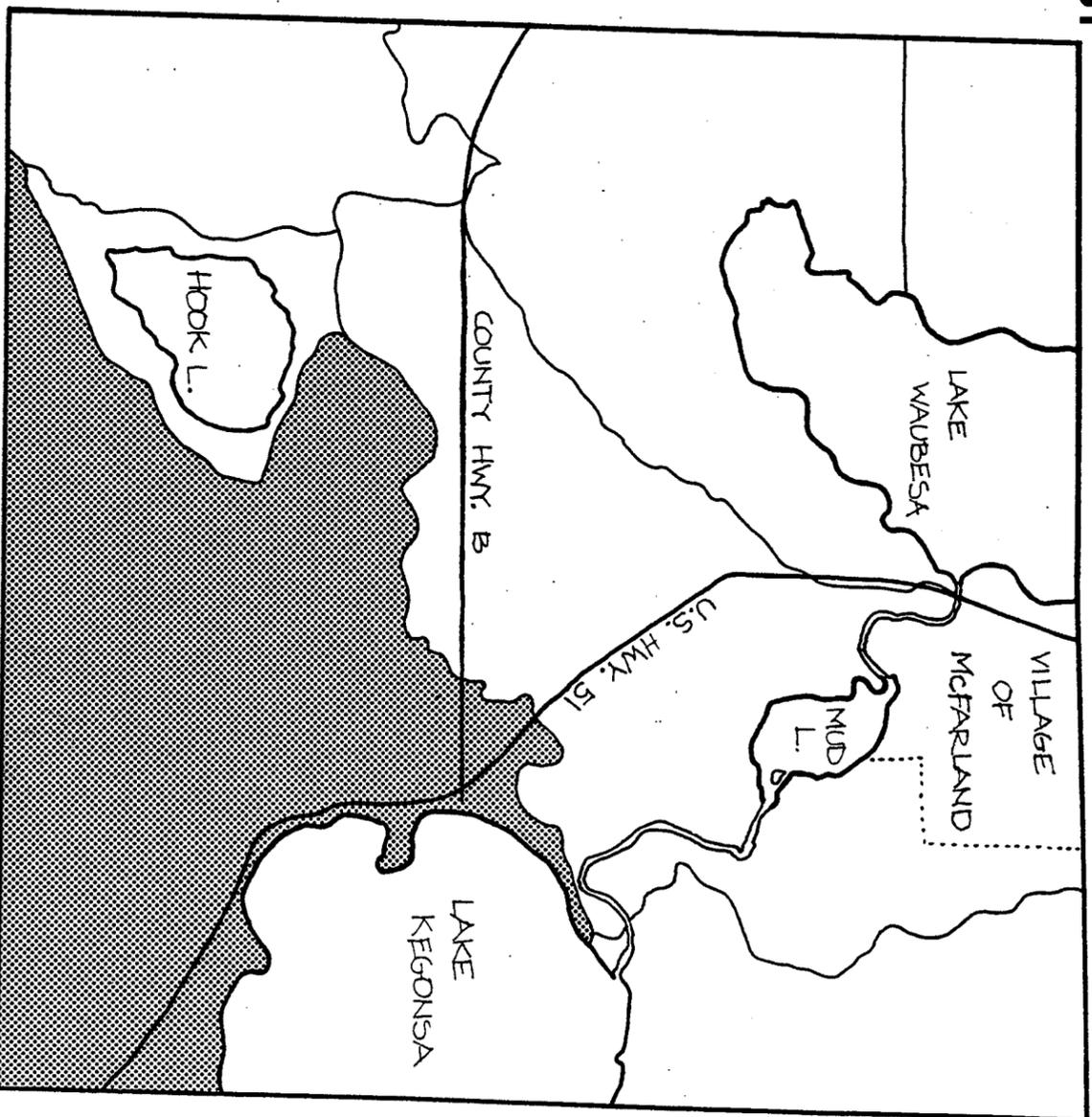




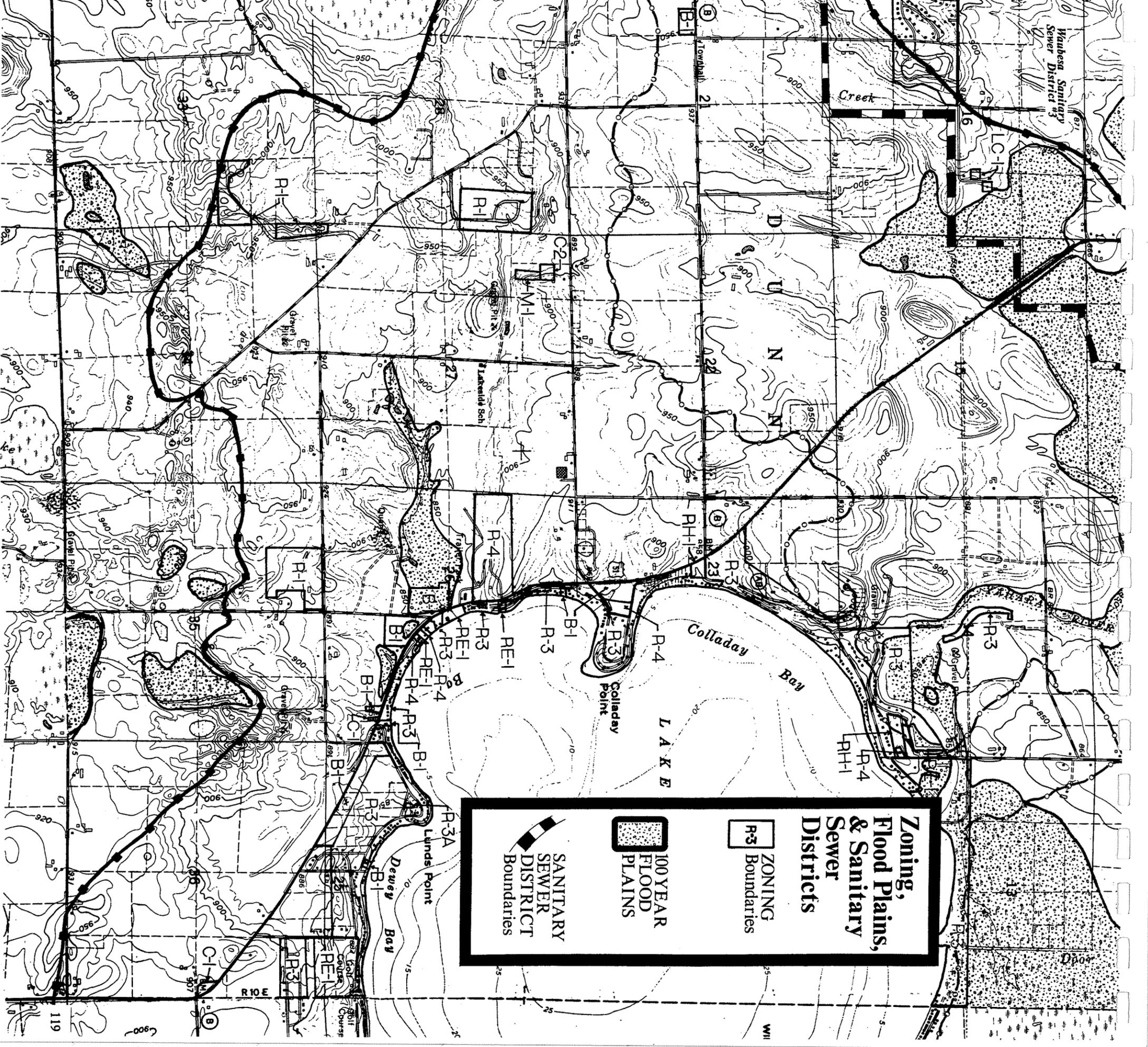
**E. SOUTHEAST**



This study area includes most of the dense tier of development along the Lake Kegonsa shore. Although a sanitary sewer district exists in this area, its exact boundaries have not been determined as of this writing. The boundaries will generally conform to areas of existing development, in contrast to the expanded district boundaries in the Lake Waubesa area. The sewer system has not yet been constructed along Lake Kegonsa. Significant increases

in development along Lake Kegonsa would result in difficult service provision problems for the town due to the linear nature of the development pattern. This is especially true for such services as police and fire protection.

The 100-year flood plain areas include the wetland to the south of the mobile home park and several low and marshy areas near the southern border of the town.



**Zoning,  
Flood Plains,  
& Sanitary  
Districts**

 SANITARY SEWER DISTRICT Boundaries	 100 YEAR FLOOD PLAINS	 ZONING Boundaries
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Maubesa Sanitary  
Sewer District #3

Creek

UNION

Colladay Bay

LAKELAND

Colladay Point

Lands Point

Dewey Bay

R10E

This study area contains a relatively high proportion of rented agricultural land. In addition to the development along Lake Kegonsa, several small lot development areas are found here, including three subdivisions and an 80 acre set of "farmettes" located along the southern border of the town. The University of Wisconsin owns 240 acres of land in sections 22 and 27.



### Land Ownership Patterns

- 1 LAND OWNED AND TILLABLE LAND WORKED BY RESIDENT FARMER
- 2 LAND OWNED AND TILLABLE LAND WORKED BY NON-RESIDENT FARMER
- 3 LAND OWNED BY TOWN RESIDENT, BUT TILLABLE LAND LEASED TO FARM OPERATOR, SEED CORN COMPANY, OR CANNING COMPANY.
- 4 LAND OWNED BY NON-RESIDENT OF TOWN. TILLABLE LAND LEASED.
- 5 PUBLIC LAND, RECREATION LAND, OR OWNED BY A NON-PROFIT GROUP.
- 6 LARGE LOT RESIDENTIAL LAND, PARCELS GREATER THAN FIVE ACRES.
- 7 SMALL LOT RESIDENTIAL LAND, PARCELS SMALLER THAN FIVE ACRES.
- 8 NON-FARM, NON-RESIDENTAL PARCELS OWNED BY TOWN RESIDENT.
- 9 NON-FARM, NON-RESIDENTAL PARCELS OWNED BY NON-TOWN RESIDENT.

With the exception of the lower part of Green Creek, the wetlands in this study are all relatively small marshes not connected to other surface water systems. These wetland areas serve wildlife habitat, runoff filtering, aquifer discharge and other functions, but little is known about their specific physical characteristics. The town's most intact prairie remnant is also in this study area.

Of all the town study areas, this one contains the largest number of woodlots. The following is a brief description of the woodlots surveyed in Study Area E:

E1—Rating, excellent; Size, 11 acres

This woodlot contains typical dry hardwood and lowland community species, a dense honeysuckle invasion, and a mixed age stand of trees. The woodlot is primarily a young stand, with no evident physical disturbances. Slopes are moderate, ridgetops and hills with vistas are present.

E2—Rating, good; Size, 11 acres

This woodlot contains typical dry hardwood species with a predominance of shagbark hickory, and a moderate honeysuckle invasion. The age of the stand is mixed. This is a third growth stand following past logging operations. Rock outcroppings are present.

E3—Rating, fair; Size, 10 acres

This woodlot contains dry hardwood species, a dense honeysuckle invasion, and a mixed age stand of trees. Very few old oaks are present. Minimal signs of physical damage are apparent and a hill with a vista is present.

E4—Rating, good; Size, 53 acres

This woodlot contains typical dry hardwood species, a dense honeysuckle invasion and a mixed age stand of trees. Slopes are moderate and hills with vista are present. Density of vegetation is sparse in areas, indicating some prior disturbances to the community.

E5—Rating, excellent; Size, 55 acres

This woodlot contains typical dry hardwood species and a mixed age stand of trees. Grazing has not occurred since 1958, almost no signs of physical disturbances are present and a diverse, near-natural condition prevails. Slopes are moderately steep.

E6—Rating, good; Size, 5 acres

This woodlot contains dry hardwood species, but few oaks. The age of the trees is mixed, and the honeysuckle invasion is moderate. Storm damage is apparent, as fallen limbs and trees are present. Slopes are gently rolling, however, some ravines are present.

E7—Rating, good; Size, 5 acres

This woodlot contains dry hardwood species and has a mixed age stand of trees. Gentle to moderate slopes are located here, with ridgetops and hills with vistas.

E8—Rating, good; Size, 8 acres

This woodlot contains dry hardwood species with some aspen on its edges. The honeysuckle invasion is moderate and the age of the stand is mixed. The density of tree growth is rather thin, and some storm damage is apparent.

E9—Rating, fair; Size, 4 acres

This is an open oak stand. Half of the woodlot has moderately steep slopes.

E10—Rating, good; Size, 7 acres

This woodlot contains dry hardwood species and is composed of even age (old) trees. The density of trees is sparse. The woodlot is bordered on three sides by a wetland.

E11—Rating, excellent; Size, 6 acres

This woodlot contains typical dry hardwood species and has a mixed age stand of trees. Few physical disturbances are apparent, it has generally good health and moderately steep slopes. A wetland is located along its northern margin.

E12, 13, 14—Rating, excellent; Size, 63, 7, 5 acres respectively

These woodlots are described together because of their proximity and similar condition. They contain typical dry hardwood species, a sparse invasion of honeysuckle and a mixed age stand of trees. Grazing damage is apparent in some areas. A gravel pit is located in the middle of this area. This group of woodlots surround a wetland, have ridge tops and hills with vistas, ravines and slopes which are moderate to steep. Springs are also found here. The majority of this area has been left in a natural condition due to the steepness of the slopes in the area.

E15—Rating, fair; Size, 10 acres

This is a highly disturbed woodland community, with box elder dominating and honeysuckle making a moderate invasion. Vegetative growth is sparse. A wetland is adjacent to the southern edge of the woodlot.

E16—Rating, fair; Size, 11 acres

This woodlot contains dry hardwood species and has a sparse honeysuckle invasion. Grazing damage is evident. Only very young or old trees are present and the shrub layer is sparse. A hill with a vista is present. Slopes are gentle to steep.

E17—Rating, good; Size, 30 acres

This woodlot contains typical dry hardwood species and has a sparse to medium honeysuckle invasion. Vegetation growth is sparse in areas, but the woodlot is rejuvenating after grazing ended ten years ago. Age of trees is either very old or young. A stream and wetland lie next to the north edge of the woodlot. Springs are found here and a hill with a vista is present. Slopes are gentle to steep.

E18—Rating, excellent; Size, 39 acres

This woodlot contains typical dry hardwood and lowland species, a dense honeysuckle invasion and a mixed age stand of trees. Some damage is present from storms and oak wilt. A small wetland in the northwest corner, a hill with a vista, ridge tops, and ravines add to the natural quality of the woodland. Slopes are gentle to moderate.

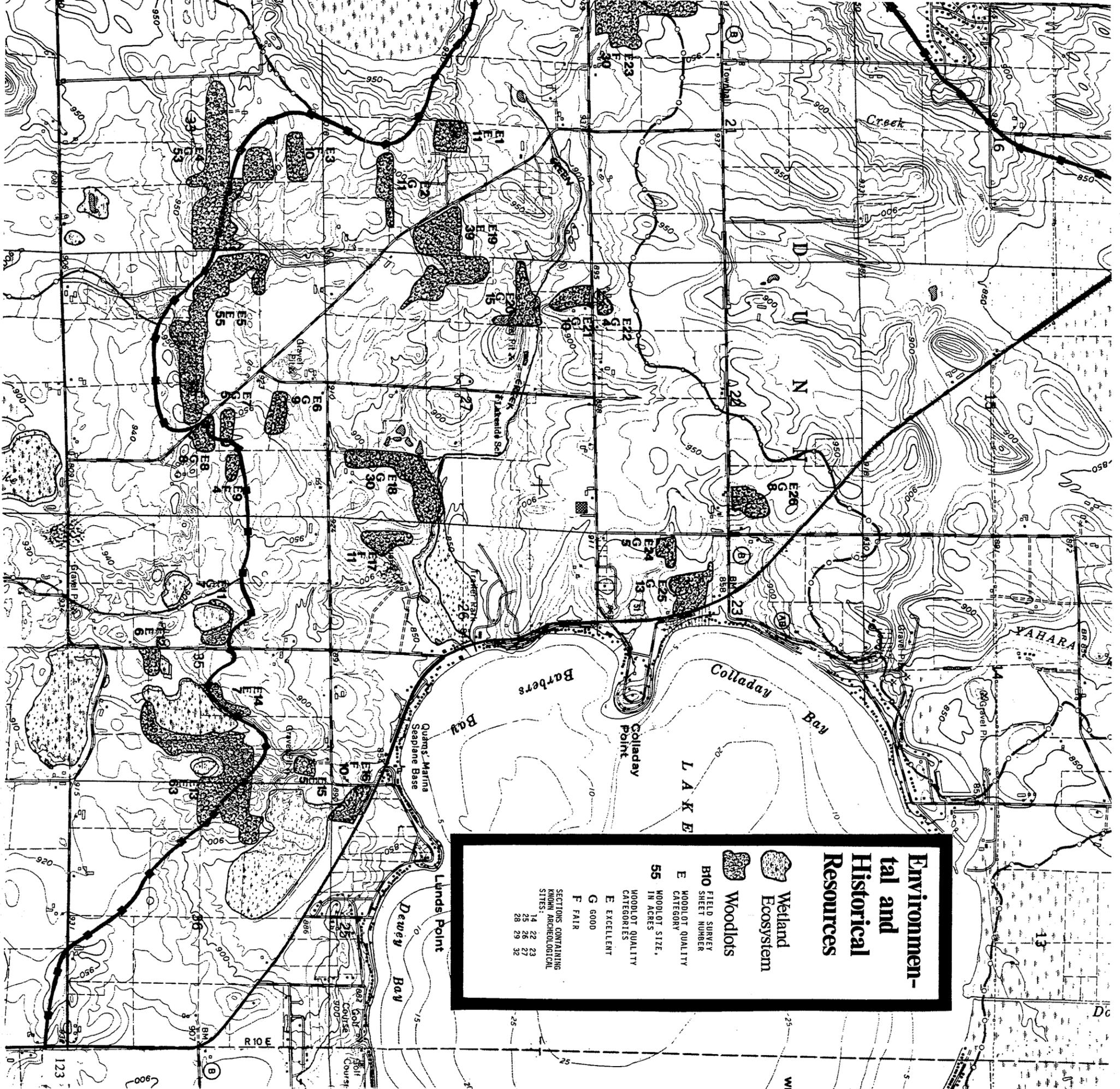
E19—Rating, good; Size, 15 acres

This woodlot contains typical dry hardwood and lowland species and a mixed age stand of trees. Physical disturbances from storms and grazing are minimal. Green Creek flows through the northern section of the woodlot, and a hill with a vista is present.

E20—Rating, good; Size, 10 acres

This woodlot contains dry hardwood species, a medium honeysuckle invasion, and a mixed age stand of trees. This woodlot is unique in that it contains many silver maple. A drainage stream flows through the woods. Slopes are gentle to steep. An auto salvage yard disturbs the quality of the woodlot adjacent to it.

*Text continued on page 124...*



**Environmental and Historical Resources**

 Wetland Ecosystem  
 Woodlots

**B10** FIELD SURVEY SHEET NUMBER  
**E** WOODLOT QUALITY CATEGORY  
**55** WOODLOT SIZE, IN ACRES  
**WOODLOT QUALITY CATEGORIES**  
**G** GOOD  
**F** FAIR

**SECTIONS CONTAINING KNOWN ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES:**  
 14 22 23  
 25 26 27 32



... Text continued from page 122

E21—Rating, good; Size, 4 acres

This woodlot contains dry hardwood species including maples. The age of the stand is mixed, but the stand is primarily young with a few old oak and maple. Slopes are moderately steep.

E22—Rating, fair; Size, 30 acres

This woodlot contains dry hardwood species, and is an even aged stand. Only old trees are present. Grazing by hogs and cattle has severely disturbed the quality of the woodlot, as evidenced by the lack of a shrub layer.

E23 and 24—Rating, good; Size, 5 and 13 acres respectively

These woodlots contain typical dry hardwood species. The ages of the stands are mixed. Slopes are gentle and generally they are in good condition.

E25—Rating, good; Size, 8 acres

This woodlot contains typical dry hardwood species, a dense honeysuckle invasion and a mixed age stand of trees. Storm damage is apparent and several dead trees are present. However, the woodlot generally is in good condition.

E26—Rating, good; Size, 8 acres

This woodlot contains dry hardwood species, a mixed age stand of trees and a minimal hon-

ey-suckle invasion. The woodlot is generally in good health; however, some storm damage is evident. A good regeneration of trees is occurring.

Almost all of the known archaeological sites in this study area are found near the shore of Lake Kegonsa. In the 1925 survey conducted by W. G. McLachlan, four village sites and eight groups of Indian mounds were located in this area. In 1925 McLachlan stated that, "Each decade witnesses the destruction not only of single mounds, but the obliteration of whole groups. Scarcely a person is living who saw them when undisturbed." Since then more mounds and mound groups have been lost. Hopefully town residents will work to prevent the further loss of these irreplaceable resources.

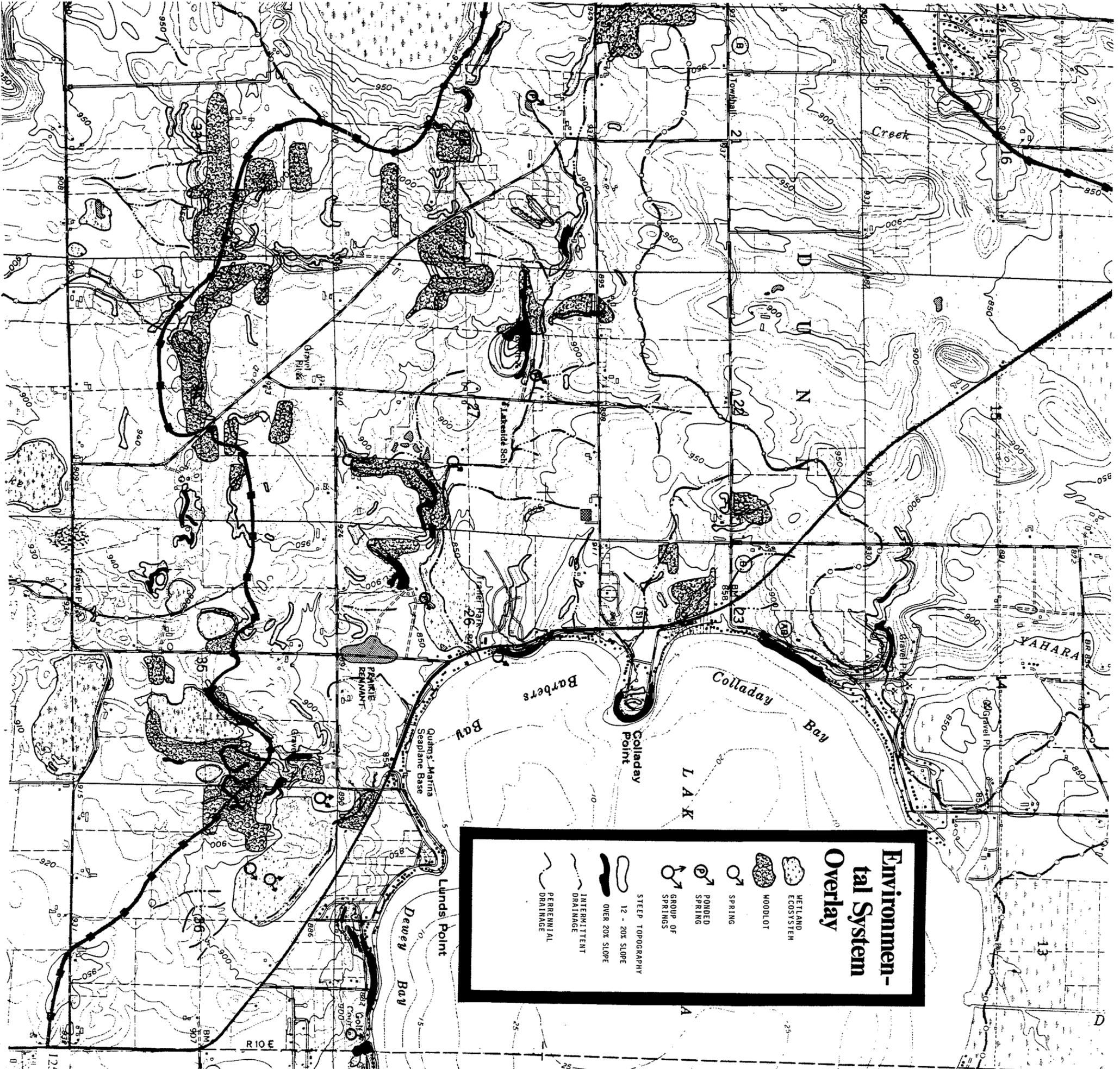
This map clearly shows the upper, middle and lower areas within the overall study area. The upper area consists of discontinuous woodlots, steep slopes and drainage channels that empty into Lake Kegonsa. The middle area has Green Creek at its center, linking a system of woodlots, steep slopes, drainage channels, springs and wetlands. The lower area consists of a line of woodlots, steep slopes, kettle-hole marshes and springs, all linked by a ridge formed by the glacial moraine.

The irregular steep topography patterns in the lower part of this area are characteristic of glacial moraine topography. The topography and drainage pattern in the middle and upper parts is more well-defined.

Runoff in the upper part of the area runs directly into Lake Kegonsa. The drainage channel that runs into the lake directly south of Colladay Point has been a problem to the town and to the residents of that area. This problem should serve as an example of the need for adequate stormwater management planning in the future.

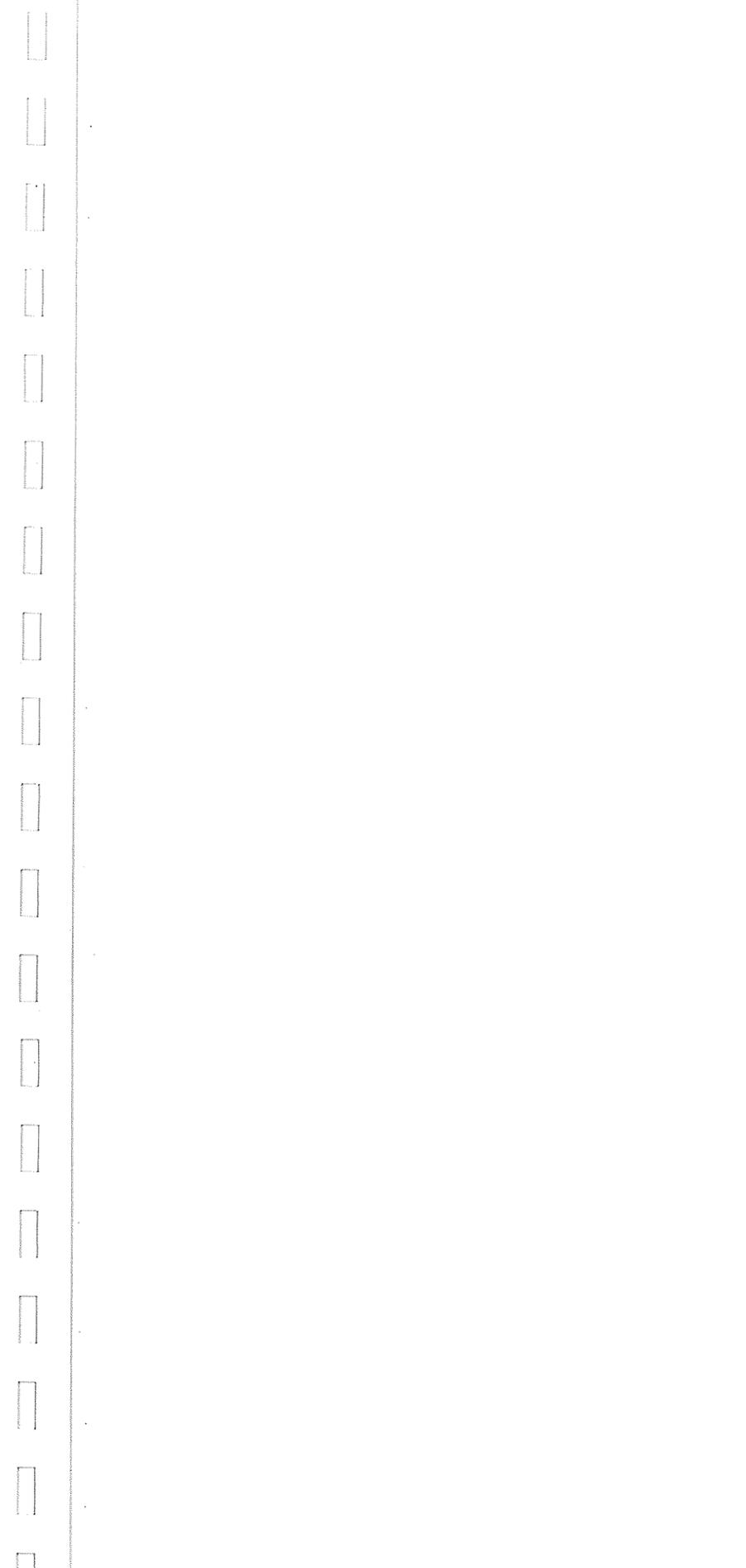
Proper uplands land use management is important to the maintenance of the western shoreline of Lake Kegonsa. The water depth lines in Lake Kegonsa show that it is a shallow lake. Sedimentation occurring over a number of years at drainage discharge points could result in some shoreland areas filling in.

The middle part of this study area consists of the Green Creek drainage basin. This creek is fed by several springs along its course. Several more springs and seepages are found south of Lake Kegonsa and Highway 51. The spring water moves from there into the lake, providing a source of clean water. The higher elevations in the lower part of this study area serve as an aquifer recharge area.



**Environmental System Overlay**

-  WETLAND ECOSYSTEM
-  HOODLOT
-  SPRING
-  PONDED SPRING
-  GROUP OF SPRINGS
-  STEEP TOPOGRAPHY
-  12 - 20% SLOPE
-  INTERMITTENT DRAINAGE
-  PERENNIAL DRAINAGE



**Major Highlights**

Although this area does not contain any large wetland systems, the combination of woodlots, steep slopes, small wetlands, ridgelines and a small creek provide many useful functions. Green Creek provides beauty to the rural agricultural scene, while serving as a wildlife corridor and other habitat functions. At the mouth of the creek a small wetland area provides an important runoff filtration function. This is especially important because the trailer park, a large impervious surface, lies upslope from the creek, and because many agricultural fields in this drainage area are cropped with inadequate conservation measures.

The lower west side of this study area contains two of the highest hilltops in the town. They are part of a scenic ridge that runs along the glacial moraine area found here. Much of this ridge area is wooded and so provides an important wildlife corridor for movement from the Hook Lake area to the east. After Hook Lake, this ridge is one of the most distinctive glacial moraine features in the town and serves as a symbol of the town's Ice Age heritage. Housing development has encroached on this corridor from both the north and south. Even when developments such as this do not directly affect the resource, loose pets, noise, lights and other activities can reduce the utility of the area as wildlife habitat.

The southwest corner of the town contains a diverse band of woodlands and small kettle-hole marshes. This area provides not only good scenic qualities, but also provides good wildlife habitat. The existence of numerous springs and seepages show that this area serves an aquifer recharge function. In the distant future, this area could serve as a community separation buffer between the town and the City of Stoughton.

**Functions found in Study Area**

P=function present			
P <sub>+</sub> =function very important			
R=function present, but rehabilitation needed			
(P)=future potential for function in area			
1. Natural Systems Preservation			
Feeding Habitat	P <sub>+</sub>		
Nesting/Resting/Breeding Burrow Habitat		P <sub>+</sub>	
Wintering/Migratory Habitat (Waterfowl)			
Movement Corridors		P <sub>+</sub>	
Plant and Animal Diversity	P		
Scientific Research	(P)		
2. Aesthetic Quality Preservation			
High Visual Quality From Roadides	P <sub>+</sub>		
High Visual Quality Within Marsh and Stream Areas		P	
Long Distance Views and Vistas	P <sub>+</sub>		
Acoustic Isolation	P		
3. Surface Water Quality Protection			
Nutrient and Sediment Control	P		
4. Non-Structural Flood Control			
Protection of 100-Year Floodplain	P		
5. Maintenance of Groundwater System			
Aquifer Recharge (Quality and Quantity)			P <sub>+</sub>
Aquifer Discharge (Quality and Quantity)			P
6. Provision of Recreation Opportunities			
Fishing (in or adjacent to study area)			P <sub>+</sub>
Hunting and Trapping			P
Water Recreation (in or adjacent to study area)			P <sub>+</sub>
Picnic & Play Grounds			(P)
Corridors for Walking, Hiking, Skiing, Etc.			(P)
Wild Food Gathering			P
7. Education and Spiritual Enrichment			
Formal and Individual Education			P
Spiritual Enrichment			P
8. Historic and Cultural Sites and Settings			
Archeological Sites and Settings			P <sub>+</sub>
Settlement and Cultural Sites and Settings			P
9. Community Separation			P
10. Property Value Enhancement			P



