

Management Plans for Conservancy Parks

Prepared for:

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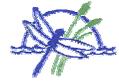
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Management Plan for Conservancy Parks Village of McFarland



Introduction

Background

Management plans for the Conservancy Parks within the Village of McFarland focus on identifying the existing ecological site conditions and prioritizing management activities and recommendations for future work. JFNew conducted interviews with city staff to obtain important background information including pertinent base maps and in early August 2007, conducted brief site assessments at each park (Figure 1).

Based on the site assessment, the general ecological communities present within each of the parks is described. This is not an exhaustive species inventory of each community, rather, the characteristic species' present and other site factors are used to describe the ecological community and its general condition. Restoration recommendations and prioritization of restoration activities for each park are listed.

Threats to Conservancy Parks

In general, the Conservancy Parks within the Village of McFarland are in various state of ecological degradation. There are unique species and quality areas present in certain areas, however, most areas have suffered from invasive species infestation, lack of management, and stormwater impacts and the quality ecological communities that likely once existed are not present anymore.

Invasive species outcompete native species and are typically found in areas where some disturbance has occurred. Common areas where invasive species can be found include along trails or roadways, along property boundaries and along the path of stormwater drainage. Invasive species can get a foothold in areas that are not properly managed, through processes that mimic natural competition. These management techniques include burning, mowing and selective removal of woody species. Stormwater drainage often brings with it seed of invasive species but also high nutrient content which only encourages more growth and expansion of invasive species. In addition, concentrated stormwater can cause significant erosion in areas that are not intended for concentrated runoff. That runoff ends up in receiving water bodies, frequently lakes and rivers, and contributes to degradation further downslope. It is important that any long term management program includes a more thorough assessment of inputs into the Conservancy Parks that directly and indirectly receive stormwater. This might include a review of the sub-watersheds that contribute to the park – including an assessment of land use, soil types, slope, pervious and impervious surfaces.

Each of the Conservancy Parks has opportunities for restoration; however, with limited funds, city personnel, and the desire to provide the biggest potential result from the amount of effort to showcase restoration success, there are certain parks that are worthwhile prioritizing. That is not to say that the other parks do not deserve restoration efforts if opportunities arise; for example if a local community group is interested in a particular park, these management recommendations will help guide their way.

Parks to Prioritize

Those Conservancy Parks that have the greatest restoration potential due to size, ease of access, potential neighborhood involvement and potential to provide the greatest improvement in ecological health are Grandview Conservancy, John Urso and Marsh Woods / Legion Memorial Park. Due to their adjacency, Marsh Woods and Legion Memorial Park should be managed together.

Grandview Conservancy Park



Existing Conditions

Grandview Conservancy Park is an approximately 25 acre park that consists of lowland woods, marsh, wet meadow and oak woods (Figure 2). The park is bisected by Creamery Road, and completely surrounded by residential lots, except to the south, where a hunt club exists. Dividing the southern unit of Grandview Conservancy is a mowed stormwater corridor, with a varied width swale running through it. This corridor serves as a walking path for local pedestrians. The boundaries of the park adjacent to residential areas have been impacted by invasive (primarily ornamental) species, grass clippings and miscellaneous debris. Management activities have occurred in portions of the southern unit, primarily shrub removal and burning within the wet meadow.

Northern Unit

A small wooded island along the road consists predominantly of black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), with black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), black willow (*Salix nigra*) and green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*). Cattails and reed canary grass dominate the marsh, though scattered wool grass (*Scirpus cyperinus*) and soft stemmed bulrush (*Scirpus validus*) are present. Dogwood (*Cornus* spp.), willow (*Salix* spp.), elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*) and highbush cranberry (*Viburnum opulus*) shrubs are scattered around the fringe of the marsh as the topography transitions upslope to the oak woods. Remnant bur oak and shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*) trees 24" and greater are scattered throughout the oak woods; smaller individuals are also present. Subdominant species include box elder (*Acer negundo*), red oak (*Quercus rubra*), black cherry (*Prunus virginica*) and white oak (*Quercus alba*). Understory herbaceous layer includes late flowering boneset (*Eupatorium rugosum*), enchanter's nightshade (*Circaea lutetiana*), black snakeroot (*Sanicula gregaria*) and garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*), particularly along the northern park and residence boundary.

Southern Unit

The unit is wetter toward the south and east edge of the site. A stormwater swale carries water from the northern unit to the southern unit underneath Creamery Road. The swale empties into the degraded cattail (*Typha* spp.) marsh in the southwest corner of the site. Reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) is a codominant within the marsh. Native species present include jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*), swamp milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*), rice cut grass (*Leersia oryzoides*), beggar's ticks (*Bidens cernuua*), New England aster (*Aster novae-angliae*), spotted Joe Pye Weed (*Eupatorium maculatum*), blue flag iris (*Iris virginica*) and water smartweed (*Polygonum amphibium*). Lowland forest communities that border the path are dominated by early successional trees including box elder (*Acer negundo*), silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) and invasive shrubs including common buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*), multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*) and shrub honeysuckle (*Lonicera* spp.). Grey dogwood (*Cornus racemosa*), highbush cranberry (*Viburnum opulus*), elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*), willow (*Salix* spp.) and riverbank grape (*Vitis riparia*) are found scattered toward the south end of the lowland forest and within the wet meadow. Herbaceous layer within the lowland forest is lacking, but includes scattered sedges (*Carex* spp.), Virginia wild rye (*Elymus virginicus*) poison ivy (*Rhus radicans*) and garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*) particularly along the western boundary with residences. In general, towards the south, fewer trees make way for scattered shrubs and a greater abundance of wet meadow species. Past management activities including woody species removal and burning are evident in the wet meadow where a greater diversity of wet prairie species are present south and east of the paths. While reed canary grass and tall goldenrod (*Solidago altissima*) are by far the most prevalent throughout the wet meadow, there are desirable wet prairie species present. These include big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*), obedient plant (*Physostegia virginiana*), bergamot (*Monarda fistulosa*), boneset (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*), swamp aster (*Aster puniceus*), prairie cordgrass (*Spartina pectinata*), saw tooth sunflower (*Helianthus grosseserratus*), and swamp milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*). Small bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*) individuals are scattered south of the path.

Priorities for Restoration

Restoration priorities for Grandview Conservancy are:

Invasive Species Removal

- removal of invasive shrubs including honeysuckle, buckthorn and multiflora rose using cut stump and foliar treatment
- removal of garlic mustard using mechanical and approved chemical
- removal of wild parsnip (along road right-of-way), reed canary grass and tall goldenrod using a combination of burning and chemical treatment
- removal of cattail within marsh using a combination of burning and chemical treatment

Removal of overstocked woody species

- reduction of shrub invasion into wet prairie via mechanical and chemical removal and burning
- thinning of overstocked lowland forest and oak woods including elm, box elder, black locust, black cherry

Treatment of stormwater

- investigate potential of pretreatment of stormwater before entering marsh to the north using forebay and bioinfiltration options
- integrate multiple treatment options throughout the stormwater swale using alternative bioengineering techniques (i.e. vegetated swale or other treatment using native species)

Education of adjacent landowners

- establish park boundaries
- pamphlets illustrating most offensive native species and establish neighborhood workgroups to target these
- request clippings and rubbish be disposed of in appropriate manner
- eliminate foot trails traffic from residences

John Urso Community Park

Existing Conditions

John Urso Community Park is an approximately 39 acre park that consists of old field, wet meadow, lowland forest, scrub shrub, pond, marsh and oak woods (Figure 3). To the north is Elvehjem Road, to the west is an old apple orchard. Active farm land is present to the east and Dane County Parks owns farmland to the south. An old gravel parking area in the northeast corner of the site off Elvehjem Road is currently torn up and not accessible. There are no trails present throughout the site but bird boxes are present in the old field and around the man-made pond.

Old field is present along the northeast and eastern boundary of the site. Dominant species within the old field include smooth brome (*Bromus inermis*), fescue (*Festuca sp.*), Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*), Queen Anne's Lace (*Daucus carota*), reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), wild parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*), tall goldenrod (*Solidago altissima*), common milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*) with scattered box elder (*Acer negundo*), grey dogwood (*Cornus racemosa*), red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), willow shrubs (*Salix spp.*), wild grape (*Vitis riparia*).

A manmade pond in the eastern portion of the site is surrounded by shrubby species including willows (*Salix spp.*), dogwood (*Cornus spp.*) and scattered box elder and cottonwood (*Populus tremuloides*) trees. Emergent species are present around the pond including bulrush (*Scirpus spp.*). On the day of inspection, a great blue heron was hunting in the emergent fringe of the pond. Green heron and wood duck were present in the wooded areas around the pond. The wet meadow swale southwest of the pond is primarily reed canary grass. Though higher quality wet prairie species are present in areas including blue joint grass (*Calamagrostis canadensis*), spotted Joe Pye Weed (*Eupatorium maculatum*), wool grass (*Scirpus cyperinus*), sensitive fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*), sedges (*Carex spp.*) and ditch stonecrop (*Penthorum sedoides*). Pioneer trees and shrubs are invading the wet meadow along the periphery.

Degraded lowland forest surrounds the wet meadow and includes silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*) and box elder, predominantly. Lowland forest grades into oak woods; the boundary is roughly located on the attached figure. The oak woods rise gradually from east to west, with the highest corner of the site in the southwest. Remnant quality, open-grown bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*), white oak (*Quercus alba*) and shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*) greater than 24" in diameter are scattered throughout the oak woods. Subcanopy species include smaller diameter individuals of these species in addition to black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), choke cherry (*Prunus virginiana*), mulberry (*Morus spp.*), grey dogwood, box elder and American elm (*Ulmus americana*). Toward the west boundary of the property, a few sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) are present. Invasive shrub honeysuckle (*Lonicera spp.*), common buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*) and multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*) are present throughout the oak woods. Herbaceous understory species include black snakeroot (*Sanicularia sp.*), smartweed (*Polygonum virginianum*), enchanter's nightshade (*Circaea lutetiana*), sedges (*Carex spp.*), wild geranium (*Geranium maculatum*), bottlebrush grass (*Hystrix patula*), fowl manna grass (*Glyceria sp.*), Jack in the pulpit (*Arisaema triphyllum*), Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*), black raspberry (*Rubus occidentalis*). Garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*) is invading from the periphery and dominates the southern and southwestern portion of the oak woods. Remnant debris from the orchard, west of the property, is scattered along the property boundary.

The degraded marsh is dominated by cattails (*Typha spp.*) and reed canary grass with willow, silver maple, aspen and grey dogwood scattered around the fringe. Islands of willow trees and shrubs are scattered north of the marsh throughout the wet meadow.

A manmade ditch runs east – west to bisect the northern quarter of the site. An average of 1-2' wide and deep, this ditch supports emergent species, and carries existing stormwater from the north during and after heavy rain events. Stormwater enters the site from the northwest through a culvert under Elvehjem Road.

Priorities for Restoration

Restoration priorities for John Urso Community Park are:

Invasive Species Removal

- removal of invasive shrubs including honeysuckle, buckthorn and mulitflora rose using cut stump and foliar treatment
- removal of garlic mustard using mechanical and approved chemical
- removal of wild parsnip, reed canary grass and pasture grasses (fescue, bluegrass and brome) using a combination of burning and chemical treatment
- removal of cattail within marsh using a combination of burning and chemical treatment

Removal of overstocked woody species

- reduction of shrub invasion into wet prairie via mechanical and chemical removal and burning
- thinning of overstocked lowland forest and oak woods including elm, box elder and black cherry

Treatment of stormwater

- investigate potential to provide treatment of stormwater that enters the site from the north using forebay and bioinfiltration options

Removal of debris from orchard along western property boundary

Marsh Woods and Legion Memorial Conservancy Park

Existing Conditions

Marsh Woods Park is an approximately 19 acre park that consists of old field, wet meadow, lowland forest, scrub shrub, marsh and oak woods. Adjacent to the west is Legion Memorial Park, approximately 16 acres, with approximately 7 acres as a conservancy park consisting of wet meadow, scrub shrub and marsh (Figure 4). To the north are residential homes and to the south is Lower Mud Lake. There are mowed trails present throughout the wet meadow and old field, with a narrow woodchip path spur into the oak woods.

Old field is present to the north and east. Though these areas were apparently managed through prescribed fire in the past, non-native species currently dominate. Dominant species within the old field include invasive pasture grasses such as smooth brome (*Bromus inermis*), Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*), quack grass (*Agropyron repens*) and reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*). Invasive spotted knapweed (*Centaurea maculosa*) is spreading in the northeastern portion of the site, along with wild parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*) and Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*). Other species present in the old field include Queen Anne's Lace (*Daucus carota*), tall goldenrod (*Solidago altissima*), common milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*), bergamot (*Monarda fistulosa*), and blackberry (*Rubus spp.*). Scattered throughout the old field is autumn olive (*Elaeagnus umbellata*), honeysuckle (*Lonicera spp.*), grey dogwood (*Cornus racemosa*), Chinese elm (*Ulmus pumila*), box elder (*Acer negundo*), honeysuckle (*Lonicera spp.*), wild grape (*Vitis riparia*), green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) and aspen (*Populus tremuloides*).

Oak woods dominate toward the knoll to the southeast, and the woods gradually slope south to the shore of Lower Mud Lake. Remnant quality, open-grown bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*) and shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*) greater than 24" in diameter are scattered throughout this area. Less dominant trees include hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), common buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*), and box elder. Shrubs and woody vines include bush honeysuckle (*Lonicera spp.*), black cherry, grey dogwood (*Cornus racemosa*), raspberry (*Rubus occidentalis*) wild grape and Virginia creeper. Understory species include figwort (*Scrophularia marilandica*), mayapple (*Podophyllum peltatum*), white avens (*Geum canadense*), enchanter's nightshade (*Circaea lutetiana*), poison ivy (*Rhus radicans*). Large populations of Pennsylvania sedge (*Carex pensylvanica*), and the state threatened yellow giant hyssop (*Agastache neptoides*) are also present.

Degraded lowland forest (sometimes grading into scrub shrub) lies between the oak woods and the shore of Lower Mud Lake. Here, common buckthorn shrubs dominate, with red osier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*), grey dogwood clones, box elder (*Acer negundo*), willow shrubs (*Salix spp.*), wild grape, and trembling aspen also present. A fringe of marsh, varying in width, lies along the river. Cattails (*Typha spp.*), jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*), tall nettle (*Urtica dioica*), reed canary grass, sedges (*Carex spp.*), river bulrush (*Scirpus fluviatilis*), boneset (*Eupatorium serotinum*), woolgrass (*Scirpus cyperinus*), wild mint (*Mentha arvensis*), rice cut grass (*Leersia oryzoides*) and self heal (*Prunella vulgaris*) are present.

The site drops down and grades into wet meadow and scrub shrub to the west and south. Shrubs have grown more dense and numerous in this wet meadow. Dense shrub thickets border Lower Mud Lake including bush honeysuckle, willow shrubs, grey dogwood, autumn olive and wild grape. Herbaceous species within the wet meadow include sedges, swamp aster (*Aster puniceus*), red osier dogwood, giant goldenrod (*Solidago gigantea*) and obedient plant (*Physostegia virginiana*).

The degraded marsh is dominated by cattails and reed canary grass with scattered willow, silver maple, aspen and grey dogwood scattered around the fringe.

The northern edge along the residential area includes scattered trees and shrubs of cottonwood, black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), black willow, box elder, grey dogwood, shrub willow and shrub honeysuckle. A clone of common reed (*Phragmites australis*) is present along the northern boundary of Legion Memorial Park along the road.

Priorities for Restoration

Restoration priorities for Marsh Woods and Legion Memorial Park are:

Invasive Species Removal

- removal of invasive shrubs including honeysuckle, buckthorn, autumn olive and Chinese elm using cut stump and foliar treatment
- removal of wild parsnip, spotted knapweed, Canada thistle, common reed, reed canary grass and pasture grasses (fescue, bluegrass and brome) using a combination of burning and chemical treatment
- removal of cattail within marsh using a combination of burning and chemical treatment

Removal of overstocked woody species

- reduction of shrub invasion into wet prairie via mechanical and chemical removal and burning
- thinning of overstocked lowland forest and oak woods including elm, box elder, black cherry

McDaniel Conservancy Park

Existing Conditions

McDaniel Park is approximately 9 acres, with approximately 7 acres as a conservancy park consisting of oak woods and lowland forest (Figure 5). The entrance to the conservancy comes from the active use area to the south, a drainage ditch separates the conservancy area from the active use area. Lake Waubesa borders to the west, an active railroad runs along the east boundary.

The southern portion of the conservancy area is slightly higher and supports more bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*), some of remnant quality, 18” – 24” in diameter. Other trees present include bitternut hickory (*Carya cordiformis*), black cherry (*Prunus virginiana*), basswood (*Tilia americana*) and American Elm (*Ulmus americana*). Understory species include common buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*), shrub honeysuckle (*Lonicera spp.*), gooseberry (*Ribes spp.*), and dogwoods (*Cornus spp.*). Dominants in the understory include snakeroot (*Eupatorium rugosum*), elm leaved goldenrod (*Solidago ulmifolia*), wild geranium (*Geranium maculatum*), Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*), stickseed (*Hackelia virginiana*), avens (*Geum canadense*), Canada anemone (*Anemone canadensis*), ostrich fern (*Matteucia struthiopteris*), interrupted fern (*Osmunda claytonia*), wild ginger (*Asarum canadense*), Virginia waterleaf (*Hydrophyllum virginianum*) and wild grape (*Vitis riparia*).

The park slopes to the north into degraded lowland forest where silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), and cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*) dominate, some greater than 36” in diameter. Other trees include box elder (*Acer negundo*), green ash (*Fraxinus pensylvanica*), with scattered red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) and black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*). Smaller diameter individuals of these species, in addition to highbush cranberry (*Viburnum opulus*), grey dogwood (*Cornus racemosa*) and red osier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*) are present in the understory. In the understory, reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), sedges, jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*), meadow rue (*Thalictrum spp.*), wild golden glow (*Rudbeckia laciniata*), and rice cut grass (*Leersia oryzoides*) are present.

Priorities for Restoration

Restoration priorities for McDaniel Conservancy Park are:

Invasive Species Removal

- removal of invasive shrubs including honeysuckle and buckthorn using cut stump and foliar treatment
- removal of reed canary grass using a combination of burning and chemical treatment

Removal of overstocked woody species

- thinning of overstocked lowland forest and oak woods including elm, box elder, black cherry

Siggelkow Road Conservancy Park

Existing Conditions

Siggelkow Road Conservancy Park is approximately 5.5 acres of mixed conservancy park and active use park (Figure 6). The east side provides access to the park, which is mowed with planted maples and conifers along the perimeter. Access from the south and west is blocked by residential construction. The north side is restricted by Siggelkow Road and steep road cuts. The west side of the park is dominated by oak woods, rising up to a drumlin that runs north to south across the entire oak woods.

The oak woods support large remnant oaks including white oak (*Quercus alba*), black oak (*Quercus velutina*), and less frequently, bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*). Remnant oaks range in size from 24"-36" in diameter. Other trees present include bitternut hickory (*Carya cordiformis*), black cherry (*Prunus virginiana*), basswood (*Tilia americana*), green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), box elder (*Acer negundo*) and American Elm (*Ulmus americana*). Subcanopy species include common buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*), shrub honeysuckle (*Lonicera spp.*), grey dogwood (*Cornus racemosa*) and young black cherry. Dominants in the understory include wild geranium (*Geranium maculatum*), Virginia creeper (*Parthinocissus quinquefolia*), stickseed (*Hackalia virginiana*), avens (*Geum canadense*), wild grape (*Vitis riparia*), poison ivy (*Rhus radicans*), Jack in the pulpit (*Arisaema triphyllum*) and garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*).

The steep north slope of the woods, cut by Siggelkow Road is dominated by crown vetch (*Coronilla varia*), staghorn sumac (*Rhus typhina*) and shrub honeysuckle.

Two linear mounds are present on the top of the drumlin. One large linear mound is oriented roughly NNE to SSW, approximately 60 meters in length, three to four meters in width, and three-quarters meter high. Some trees and shrubs are growing out of this mound. The north end of this mound is within 20 meters of the Siggelkow Road cut. The second mound is location in the southwest corner park. The second mound is oriented NNE to SSW, approximately 20 meters in length, three to four meters in width, and three-quarters meter high.

Priorities for Restoration

Restoration priorities for Siggelkow Road Conservancy Park are:

Invasive Species Removal

- removal of invasive shrubs including honeysuckle and buckthorn using cut stump and foliar treatment
- removal of reed canary grass and crown vetch using a combination of burning and chemical treatment
- removal of garlic mustard using mechanical and approved chemical treatment

Removal of overstocked woody species

- thinning of overstocked oak woods including elm, box elder, black cherry, dogwood, staghorn sumac

Slope restoration on Siggelkow Road

- Native plant introduction and appropriate erosion control fabric to stabilize slope

Taylor Road Conservancy Area

Existing Conditions

Taylor Road Conservancy Area is an approximately 6 acre conservancy area that includes a portion of a glacial drumlin hillside (Figure 7). The Conservancy Area is bounded by residential development on all sides. Access to Taylor Road Conservancy Area is possible from a new concrete path located on the west side but is also possible on the east side in an opening between residential developments. Taylor Road Area can be broken into three vegetative areas, none of which support native plant communities. These three vegetative areas are crown vetch (*Coronilla varia*) dominated slope to the north, red pine (*Pinus resinosa*) plantation to the west and steep shrub slope to the east.

The steep north slope of the Conservancy Area, cut by residential apartments to the north is dominated by crown vetch with scattered reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*).

The west side of the Conservancy Area is dominated by a red pine plantation with a dense understory of shrub honeysuckle (*Lonicera spp.*), box elder (*Acer negundo*) and cherry (*Prunus spp.*). More open areas within the pines support smooth brome (*Bromus spp.*).

The east side of the Conservancy Area is also a steep slope to the east. Dominant species in this area are box elder, shrub honeysuckle and staghorn sumac (*Rhus radicans*).

Herbaceous species present throughout Taylor Road Conservancy Area are a mixture of invasive and non-native species including bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*), smooth brome (*Bromus inermis*), quack grass (*Agropyron repens*), sweet clover (*Melilotus spp.*), leafy spurge (*Euphorbia spp.*), spotted knapweed (*Centaurea maculosa*), goldenrod (*Solidago spp.*), Queen Anne's Lace (*Daucus carota*) and Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*).

One linear mound is present along the western border of the area (west side of the pine plantation). It is oriented roughly N to S, approximately 20 meters in length, three to four meters in width, and three-quarters meter high. Because of its close proximity to the boundary of the property, there is concern that it could be impacted by future earthmoving activities associated with the residential development to the west.

Priorities for Restoration

This Conservancy Area does not currently support remnant native plant communities, therefore, recommendations include efforts to restore sustainable native plant communities, that may or may not have been present here.

Restoration priorities for Taylor Road Conservancy Area are:

Invasive Species Removal

- removal of invasive shrub honeysuckle, staghorn sumac, box elder, cherry and any other invasive shrubs using cut stump and foliar treatment
- removal of crown vetch, reed canary grass and other invasive herbaceous species via chemical and mechanical treatment

Slope restoration on north and east slope

- Native plant introduction and appropriate erosion control fabric to stabilize slope

Thrun Marsh Park

Existing Conditions

Thrun Marsh is an approximately 6 acre park that consists of oak woods, lowland forest and marsh. Adjacent to the north is the Indian Mound School Forest (Figure 8). To the south is a residential row of houses, to the east is the active recreation area for the school and to the west is Conrad Jaeger Park adjacent to the Yahara River. A small foot trail runs along the north side of the conservancy park. Management, primarily removal of buckthorn and shrub honeysuckle have occurred throughout the oak woods and lowland forest.

Oak woods dominate the higher portions of the park to the northwest and northeast and grade into the Indiana Mound School Forest to the north. These woods gradually slope down to the marsh. Active clearing efforts have occurred in the understory of the oak woods. Bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*), white oak (*Quercus alba*) and shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*) are the dominant species throughout this area. Less dominant trees and shrubs include black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), mulberry (*Morus alba*) and box elder (*Acer negundo*). Shrubs and woody vines include bush honeysuckle (*Lonicera spp.*), common buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*), high bush cranberry (*Viburnum opulus*), gooseberry (*Ribes spp.*), wild grape (*Vitis riparia*), poison ivy (*Rhus radicans*) and raspberry (*Rubus sp.*). Understory species include avens (*Geum canadense*), enchanter's nightshade (*Circaea lutetiana*), woodland soloman's seal (*Smilacina racemosa*), bergamot (*Monarda fistulosa*), Elm leaved goldenrod (*Solidago ulmifolia*), Virginia stickseed (*Hackelia virginiana*), white snakeroot (*Eupatorium rugosum*), wood violet (*Viola spp.*) and bedstraw (*Galium spp.*).

An outlet carries stormwater drainage into the conservancy park from the east through the oak woods and lowland forest, crossing trails and causing erosion. In addition, an outlet carries stormwater into the northwest shore of the marsh.

Degraded lowland forest lies between the oak woods and the marsh. Trees present include weeping willow (*Salix babylonica*), silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), box elder and green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*). Common buckthorn, red osier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*), elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*) and box elder (*Acer negundo*) are present in the shrub layer. Herbaceous species include reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*), blue lobelia (*Lobelia siphilitica*), giant goldenrod (*Solidago gigantea*), giant ragweed (*Ambrosia trifida*), clovers (*Trifolium spp.*), bluegrass (*Poa spp.*) and Creeping Charlie (*Glechoma hederacea*).

A marsh dominated by cattails, supports a narrow fringe of higher quality native species around the edge. Cattails (*Typha spp.*), jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*), reed canary grass, sedges (*Carex spp.*), dark green bulrush (*Scirpus atrovirens*), blue joint grass (*Calamagrostis canadensis*), arrowhead (*Sagittaria latifolia*) and burreed (*Sparganium eurycarpum*) are present.

Priorities for Restoration

Restoration priorities for Thrun Marsh Park are:

Invasive Species Removal

- Continued removal of invasive shrubs including honeysuckle and buckthorn, using foliar treatment
- removal of reed canary grass and other herbaceous invasives using a combination of burning and chemical treatment
- removal of cattail within marsh using a combination of burning and chemical treatment

Removal of overstocked woody species

- thinning of overstocked lowland forest and oak woods including box elder, mulberry, black cherry, silver maple and green ash

Treatment of stormwater

- investigate potential of pretreatment of stormwater before entering marsh to the north and east using forebay and bioinfiltration options
- investigate potential to provide treatment of stormwater along the drainages on site

Woodland Commons Park

Existing Conditions

Woodland Commons Park is an approximately 5 acre park that consists of various quality oak woods on a glacial drumlin (Figure 9). The park is surrounded by residential and commercial land on all sides. Commercial land exists to the west and south, residential primarily to the north and east. New construction has cut into the drumlin to the west and a recent retaining wall has been constructed. Access is limited to a narrow area along Lexington Road along the northeast side.

Oak woods support a variety of remnant trees 18” to 24” in diameter. Bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*), white oak (*Quercus alba*) and shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*) are the dominant species throughout this area. Less dominant trees and shrubs include black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), black oak (*Quercus velutina*), American elm (*Ulmus americana*), box elder (*Acer negundo*) and green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*). Shrubs and woody vines include bush honeysuckle (*Lonicera spp.*), common buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*), high bush cranberry (*Viburnum opulus*), gooseberry (*Ribes spp.*), grey dogwood (*Cornus racemosa*), smooth sumac (*Rhus glabra*), wild grape (*Vitis riparia*), poison ivy (*Rhus radicans*), Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*) and raspberry (*Rubus sp.*). Understory species include avens (*Geum canadense*), Pennsylvania sedge (*Carex pennsylvanica*), woodland solomon’s seal (*Smilacina racemosa*), thimbleweed (*Anemone cylindrica*), wild geranium (*Geranium maculatum*), brome grass (*Bromus spp.*), bergamot (*Monarda fistulosa*), Elm leaved goldenrod (*Solidago ulmifolia*), Virginia stickseed (*Hackelia virginiana*), white snakeroot (*Eupatorium rugosum*), and bedstraw (*Galium spp.*).

A large clone of prickly ash (*Xanthoxylum americanum*) is present in the southeastern edge of the oak woods. In addition to prickly ash, herbaceous species present in this area include Queen Anne’s Lace (*Daucus carota*), tall goldenrod (*Solidago altissima*), bergamot, brome grass and quack grass (*Agropyron repens*).

Three to four mounds are located on the top of the drumlin. These areas have been flagged in the field previously. Underbrush is thick, making it difficult to ascertain size and configuration; several linear mounds and possibly one effigy are visible. One linear mound is being impacted by a foot path that cuts across it causing erosion. A rough camping area is present near the mounds and includes a fire pit.

Priorities for Restoration

Restoration priorities for Woodland Commons Park are:

Invasive Species Removal

- Continued removal of invasive shrubs including honeysuckle, buckthorn and prickly ash using cut stump and foliar treatment
- removal of brome grass and other herbaceous invasives using a combination of burning and chemical treatment

Removal of overstocked woody species

- thinning of overstocked oak woods including box elder, elm, black cherry and green ash

Yahara River Park

Existing Conditions

Yahara River Park is an approximately 1.5 acre park with an adjoining detention basin to the north. The park consists primarily of lowland forest and wet meadow (Figure 10). Active management, via invasive shrub removal has occurred in the past. Adjacent to the north is residential, and to the west and east is a continuation of the degraded lowland forest. The Yahara River borders to the south. A small gravel trail runs south along the western property boundary, from the residential road to the river.

Degraded lowland forest is dominated by cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), trembling aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), willows (*Salix spp.*), box elder (*Acer negundo*) and green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*). Common buckthorn, shrub honeysuckle (*Lonicera spp.*), red osier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*), elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*), staghorn sumac (*Rhus typhina*), box elder (*Acer negundo*), mulberry (*Morus alba*), autumn olive (*Elaeagnus umbellata*) and willows are present in the shrub layer. Reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) dominates the understory.

A degraded wet meadow borders the Yahara River and is dominated by cattails (*Typha spp.*) and reed canary grass. Scattered elderberry, willow and mulberry are present along with dark green bulrush (*Scirpus atrovirens*), jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*) and sedges (*Carex spp.*).

A vegetated swale for stormwater treatment running from the detention basin to the north is vegetated with reed canary grass along with desirable native species. Water from the detention basin must pass through a spillway before it enters the swale, then into the Yahara River Park. A 18” culvert enters Yahara River Park in the northwest, near the gravel entrance, which takes stormwater from the residential area to the north.

Priorities for Restoration

Restoration priorities for Yahara River Park are:

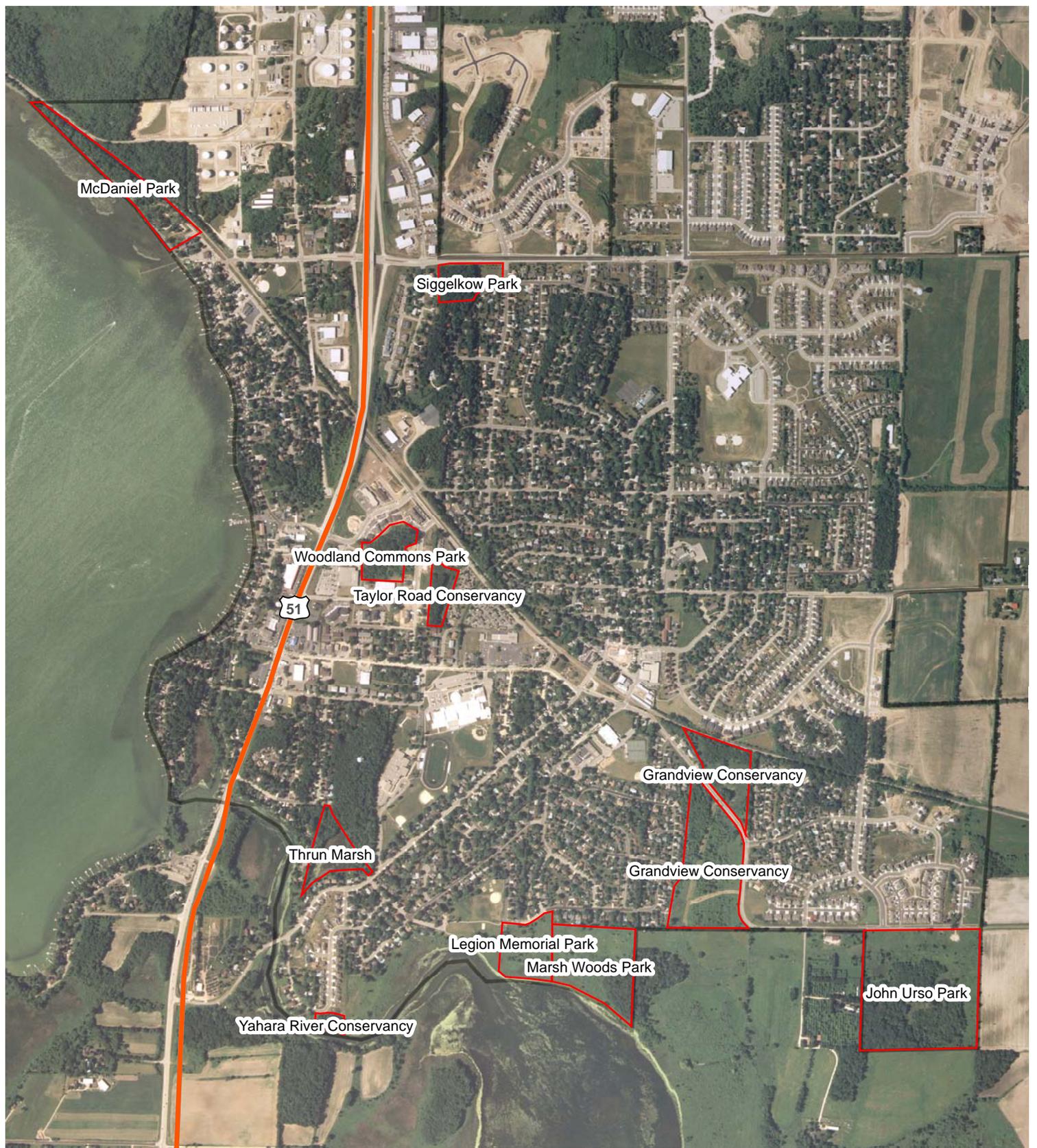
Invasive Species Removal

- Continued removal of invasive shrubs including honeysuckle, buckthorn autumn olive using cut stump and foliar treatment
- removal of reed canary grass and other herbaceous invasives using a combination of mechanical and chemical treatment
- removal of cattail using a combination of mechanical and chemical treatment

Stormwater Treatment

- investigate potential of retrofitting treatment of stormwater through vegetated bioinfiltration swale

Figures



Source: USDA-FSA, 2006



1 inch equals 1,500 feet

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**Figure 1. Village of McFarland
Conservancy Parks**

**Village of McFarland
Dane County, Wisconsin**



Source: USDA-FSA, 2006

Legend

- Park_Boundary
- Oak Woods
- Old Field
- Red Pine Plantation
- Active Use Park
- Scrub Shrub
- Crown Vetch
- Marsh
- Detention Basin
- Wet Meadow
- Lowland Forest
- Wooded Rise



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Figure 2. Grandview Conservancy Area

**Village of McFarland
Dane County, Wisconsin**

1 inch equals 300 feet



Source: USDA-FSA, 2006

Legend	
Park Boundary	Old Field
Plant Community	Pond
Community Type	Red Pine Plantation
Active Use Park	Scrub Shrub
Crown Vetch	Shrub
Dentention Basin	Srub Shrub
Lowland Forest	Wet Meadow
Marsh	Wooded Rise
Oak Woods	



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Figure 3. John Urso Community Park

**Village of McFarland
Dane County, Wisconsin**

1 inch equals 220 feet



Source: USDA-FSA, 2006

Legend

- Park Boundary
- Oak Woods
- Old Field
- Active Use Park
- Scrub Shrub
- Crown Vetch
- Typha Marsh
- Dentention Basin
- Wet Meadow
- Lowland Forest
- Wooded Rise



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Figure 4. Legion Memorial Park and Marsh Woods Park

**Village of McFarland
Dane County, Wisconsin**

1 inch equals 220 feet



Source: USDA-FSA, 2006

Legend

- Park_Boundary
- Oak Woods
- Plant Community**
- Old Field
- Community Type**
- Red Pine Plantation
- Active Use Park
- Scrub Shrub
- Crown Vetch
- Typha Marsh
- Dentention Basin
- Wet Meadow
- Lowland Forest
- Wooded Rise



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Figure 5. McDaniel Park

**Village of McFarland
Dane County, Wisconsin**

1 inch equals 424 feet



Source: USDA-FSA,2006

- Legend**
- Park Boundary
 - Approximate Mound Location
- Plant Community**
- Active Use Park
 - Crown Vetch
 - Dentention Basin
 - Lowland Forest

- Oak Woods
- Old Field
- Red Pine Plantation
- Scrub Shrub
- Typha Marsh
- Wet Meadow
- Wooded Rise



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Figure 6. Siggelkow Road Park

**Village of McFarland
Dane County, Wisconsin**

1 inch equals 125 feet



Source: USDA-FSA, 2006

Legend

- Park Boundary
- Approximate Mound Location
- Plant Community**
- Community type**
- Active Use Park
- Crown Vetch
- Dentention Basin
- Lowland Forest
- Marsh
- Oak Woods
- Old Field
- Red Pine Plantation
- Scrub Shrub
- Shrub
- Wet Meadow
- Wooded Rise



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Figure 7. Taylor Road Conservancy Area

**Village of McFarland
Dane County, Wisconsin**

1 inch equals 110 feet



Source: USDA-FSA, 2006

Legend

- Park Boundary
- Oak Woods
- Old Field
- Red Pine Plantation
- Scrub Shrub
- Crown Vetch
- Typha Marsh
- Wet Meadow
- Dentention Basin
- Lowland Forest
- Wooded Rise



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Figure 8. Thrun Marsh Park
Village of McFarland
Dane County, Wisconsin

1 inch equals 213 feet



Source: USDA-FSA, 2006

Legend

- Park Boundary
- Approximate Mound Location
- Plant Community**
- Community Type**
- Active Use Park
- Crown Vetch
- Dentention Basin
- Lowland Forest
- Marsh
- Oak Woods
- Old Field
- Red Pine Plantation
- Scrub Shrub
- Shrub
- Wet Meadow
- Wooded Rise



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Figure 9. Woodland Commons Park

**Village of McFarland
Dane County, Wisconsin**

1 inch equals 125 feet



Source: USDA-FSA, 2006

Legend

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| Park Boundary | Oak Woods |
| Plant Community | Old Field |
| Community Type | Red Pine Plantation |
| Active Use Park | Scrub Shrub |
| Crown Vetch | Typha Marsh |
| Dentention Basin | Wet Meadow |
| Lowland Forest | Wooded Rise |



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Figure 10. Yahara River Park

**Village of McFarland
Dane County, Wisconsin**

1 inch equals 100 feet

Appendix A - Invasive Species References

www.ipaw.org

www.plants.usda.gov

www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov

www.dnr.wi.gov/invasives

www.nature.org

Appendix B - Funding Opportunities

Wisconsin Grants						
Grant	Grant Source	Primary Goal	\$ Available/Grant	Match Requirements	Typical Due Date	Contact Info
Madison Community Foundation	Local	Natural resources will be preserved and restored. Citizens will be involved in stewardship of natural resources.	Varies	Varies	January 16/July 15	http://www.madisoncommunityfoundation.org/
Bring Back the Natives	NFWF	On-the-ground efforts to restore native aquatic species to their historic range. Projects should involve partnerships between communities, agencies, private landowners, and organizations that seek to rehabilitate streamside and watershed habitats. Projects should focus on habitat needs of species such as fish, invertebrates, and amphibians that originally inhabited the waterways across the country. Special emphasis is placed on certain species and projects that will keep sensitive or declining species off of the Endangered Species List, or for listed species that have a chance for recovery and de-listing within five to ten years.	\$60K average	Required But Unknown	December 1	http://www.nfwf.org/progr_ams/bbn.cfm
Five Star Matching Grant Program	NFWF	The Five-Star Restoration Program provides modest financial assistance on a competitive basis to support community-based wetland, riparian, and coastal habitat restoration projects that build diverse partnerships and foster local natural resource stewardship through education, outreach and training activities.	\$13K average	Required But Unknown	March 9	http://www.nfwf.org/progr_ams/5star-rfp.cfm
Great Lakes Watershed Restoration Program	NFWF	To be eligible for consideration, projects must be located within U.S. portions of the Great Lakes watershed. Canadian projects may also be eligible if the project has implications for the entire basin or directly affects trust species such as migratory birds. In addition, where applicable, projects should be coordinated with local and regional watershed management plans that address the water quality and living resource needs in the Great Lakes. Finally, projects must also directly address at least one of the priority areas identified by the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration's Habitat/Species Strategy Team.	\$30-100K	1:1 non-fed	November 15	http://www.nfwf.org/progr_ams/greatlakes/index.cfm
Native Plant Conservation Initiative	NFWF	Eligible applicants include 501(c) non-profit organizations and local, state, or federal government agencies. For-profit businesses, individuals, and USDA staff are not eligible to apply directly to this program, but are encouraged to work with eligible applicants to develop and submit proposals. A project must directly address plant conservation priorities established by one or more of the federal agencies who provide funding for the grant program. In general, there is a strong preference for "on-the-ground" projects that involve local communities and citizen volunteers in restoration or protection of native plant communities. Projects that include a pollinator conservation component are also encouraged.	\$5-40K	1:1 non-fed	February	http://www.nfwf.org/progr_ams/npci.cfm
NRCS Conservation On Private Lands	NFWF/NRCS	The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (Foundation) is working to expand and strengthen our partnership with the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) to support innovative and effective conservation and stewardship of our country's private lands. The goal of the partnership is to support high quality projects that engage private landowners, primarily farmers and ranchers, in the conservation and enhancement of fish and wildlife and natural resources on their lands. A new focus added for this year's program is on grassland nesting birds, particularly sage grouse, and their associated habitats.	\$10-150K	2:1 non-fed	April 1	http://www.nfwf.org/progr_ams/nrcsnacd.cfm
Private Stewardship Grant Program	USFWS	The Private Stewardship Program provides grants and other assistance on a competitive basis to individuals and groups engaged in local, private, and voluntary conservation efforts that benefit federally listed, proposed, or candidate species, or other at-risk species. Diverse panels of representatives from State and Federal Government, conservation organizations, agriculture and development interests, and the science community assess applications and make recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior, who awards the grants.	Varies	10% non-fed	February 14	http://www.fws.gov/enda/gereed/grants/private_stewardship/index.html
Pulling Together Initiative	NFWF	The Pulling Together Initiative (PTI) provides support on a competitive basis for the formation of local Weed Management Area (WMA) partnerships. These partnerships engage federal resource agencies, state and local governments, private landowners, and other interested parties in developing long-term weed management projects within the scope of an integrated pest management strategy.	\$10-150K	1:1 non-fed	October 27	http://www.nfwf.org/progr_ams/pti.cfm
Upper Mississippi Watershed Fund	NFWF	The Upper Mississippi River Watershed Fund (UMRWF) is a partnership between the USDA Forest Service and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. This partnership will provide grants that benefit the stewardship of the forests and the restoration of watersheds in the Upper Mississippi River drainage.	\$10-75K	2:1 non-fed	April 1 and September 1	http://www.nfwf.org/progr_ams/upper_miss.cfm
River Protection Management Grants	WDNR	Counties, cities, towns, villages, tribes, other local governmental units as defined in s. 66.0301 (1) (a), Wis. Stats., qualified river management organizations, and qualified nonprofit conservation organizations are eligible to apply for funding to protect and restore rivers and their ecosystems.	\$50k	25%	May 1	http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/caer/cfa/Grants/Rivers/riverprotection.html
River Protection Planning Grants	WDNR	Counties, cities, towns, villages, tribes, other local governmental units as defined in s. 66.0301 (1)(a) Wis. Stats., qualified river management organizations, and qualified nonprofit conservation organizations are eligible to apply for funding to: -Collect, assess and disseminate information on riverine ecosystems. -Assist in developing organizations to help manage rivers. -Assist the public in understanding riverine ecosystems. -Create management plans for the long term protection and improvement of riverine ecosystems Nonprofit organizations must be a qualified organization.	\$10K	25%	May 1	http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/caer/cfa/Grants/Rivers/riverprotection.html
Local Transportation Enhancement (TE) Program	WDOT	Increase multi-modal transportation alternatives and enhance communities and the environment for a wide variety of projects such as bicycle or pedestrian facilities, landscaping or streetscaping and the preservation of historic transportation structures	\$6.2 million available from years 2005-2007 and \$12.5 million available from years 2008-2009	80 percent reimbursal--must apply for a minimum of \$100k on Construction projects or a	4/14/2007 (but pre-proposal activity required through MPO)	http://www.dot.state.wi.us/localgov/aid/te.htm
Local Water Quality Management Planning	WDOT	Local, county, and regional planning agencies, commissions and departments and other local government units and tribes with water quality management planning responsibilities can receive funding to assist with the development and implementation of area-wide water quality management planning activities.	Varies	0% required	11/30/2006	http://dnr.wi.gov/org/caer/cfa/Grants/localwater.html
Aquatic Invasive Species Control Grant	WDNR	Involve multiple water bodies; Prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species through education and planning; Control pioneer infestations of aquatic invasive species Control established infestations of aquatic invasive species and restoring native aquatic species communities (Local units of government shall receive first priority for awarding initial \$500,000 of cost sharing.)	\$75k	50 percent	Feb 1 and Aug 1	http://dnr.wi.gov/org/caer/cfa/grants/Lakes/invasive_species.html
Knowles Nelson Stewardship Program Friends Group	WDNR	provide outdoor recreational opportunities, protect sensitive lands, and conserve and restore wildlife habitat.	\$20k	1 to 1	Nov 15	http://dnr.wi.gov/org/caer/cfa/lr/stewardship/stewardship.html
Lake Management Grant - LARGE	WDNR	Counties, towns, cities, villages, tribes, qualified non-profit conservation organizations, qualified lake associations, school districts (in partnership with another eligible party), public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts, town sanitary districts, and other local governmental units as defined in Ch. 66.0301 (1) (a) that are established for the purpose of lake management, are eligible to apply for funding to collect and analyze information needed to protect and restore lakes and their watersheds.	\$10K	25%	Feb 1 and Aug 1	http://dnr.wi.gov/org/caer/cfa/Grants/Lakes/Largelake.html
Lake Management Grant - SMALL	WDNR	Counties, towns, cities, villages, tribes, qualified non-profit conservation organizations, qualified lake associations, school districts (partnered with another eligible party), and public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts, town sanitary districts, and other local governmental units as defined in Wis. Stats. Ch. 66.0301 (1) (a) that are established for the purpose of lake management, are eligible to apply for funding to collect and analyze information needed to protect and restore lakes and their watersheds.	\$3K	25%	Feb 1 and Aug 1	http://dnr.wi.gov/org/caer/cfa/Grants/Lakes/smalllake.html
Landowner Incentive Program	WDNR	Private landowners, individuals or groups (e.g., land conservancies or trusts, watershed councils, community organizations, or conservation organizations) proposing projects that will take place on privately (non-government) owned land may apply. Eligible projects under LIP include, but are not limited to, conducting prescribed burns, restoring native vegetation, and removing invasive and woody species to benefit at-risk species. Projects must also occur in one of the priority areas.	\$25K	25%	May 1	http://dnr.wi.gov/org/land/er/wlip/
Local Water Quality Management Planning Aids	WDNR	Local, county, and regional planning agencies, commissions and departments and other local government units and tribes with water quality management planning responsibilities can receive funding to assist with the development and implementation of area-wide water quality management planning activities.	Varies	None	Nov 30	http://dnr.wi.gov/org/caer/cfa/grants/localwater.html
Nonpoint Targeted Runoff Management Program (TRM)	WDNR	Installing BMPs to limit or end nonpoint source water pollution. Eligible projects include Barnyard and feedlot protection practices; Design as part of construction; Detention ponds; Livestock waste management practices; Stream bank protection projects; Wetland construction.	\$150k	70 percent reimbursal	Apr 16	http://dnr.wi.gov/org/caer/cfa/EF/NPS/nonpoint.html
Recreation Trails Program	WDNR	Development, maintenance and restoration of recreation trails	Varies	50%	May 1	http://dnr.wi.gov/org/caer/cfa/LR/SECTION/recreation.html
Small and Abandoned Dam Removal	WDNR	Counties, cities, villages, towns, tribes, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts, and private dam owners can apply for grant funds to remove small or abandoned dams. Small dams are those with a hydraulic height of less than 15 feet and an impoundment of 100 surface acres or less at normal pool. Abandoned dams are those declared abandoned using the process under s. 30121(4), Wis. Stats.	\$50K	50%	Not defined	http://dnr.wi.gov/org/caer/cfa/Grants/DamRemoval.html
State Wildlife Grants	WDNR	Counties, cities, villages, towns, tribes, and non-profits can apply for restoration and management of ecological communities and wildlife habitat identified as priorities under the WDNR Wildlife Action Plan.	Unknown	50%	March 13	
Urban Forestry Program	WDNR	Communities interested in developing urban forestry programs can receive financial assistance. Eligible applicants include towns, cities, villages, counties, tribal governments, and nonprofit organizations that reside or perform projects in Wisconsin. Awards range from a minimum of \$1,000 to a maximum of \$25,000. 50 percent cost sharing of eligible project costs for approved practices is required.	\$25K	50%	Oct 1	http://dnr.wi.gov/org/caer/cfa/Grants/urbanforestry.html
Urban Nonpoint Source and Storm Water Grants	WDNR	Governmental units and tribes are eligible for grants to improve urban water quality by limiting or ending sources of urban nonpoint source (run-off) pollution. Funded projects are site-specific and targeted to address high-priority problems in urban project areas.	BMP Stormwater Planning-\$85k BMP Construction Grants-\$200k	30%	Apr 15	http://www.dnr.wi.gov/org/caer/cfa/EF/NPS/urbannp.html