

Chapter III

INVENTORY OF AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL, AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION

The conservation and wise use of agricultural and natural resources and the preservation of cultural resources are fundamental to maintaining the quality of the environment, achieving strong and stable physical and economic development, and preserving community identity. This chapter presents basic inventory information regarding existing agricultural, natural, and cultural resources in the Racine County planning area and its communities that should be considered in the preparation of the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Agricultural Soil Capability

The U.S. Natural Resources and Conservation Service (NRCS) has classified soils into capability groupings that indicate their general suitability for most kinds of farming. The groupings are based upon composition and limitations of the soils, the risk of damage when they are used, and the way they respond to treatment. Under the NRCS system, there are eight capability classes ranging from Class I, which have few limitations, to Class VIII, which have severe limitations due to soils and land forms so rough, shallow, or otherwise limited that they do not produce economically worthwhile yields of crops, forage, or wood products.¹ In general, Class I soils are more arable and suitable for cropland; Class II soils have some limitations that reduce the choice of plants that can be grown, or require moderate conservation practices to reduce the risk of damage when used; Class III and IV soils have severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants, require special conservation practices, or both. The soils

¹*It should be noted that the NRCS has also developed a land evaluation system for farming that considers soil-based factors, including a soil productivity factor, the capability class, and others. The land evaluation rating may be combined with site assessment factors that are not related to soil characteristics, through a land evaluation and site assessment system ("LESA" system) that integrates soil-based and non-soil-based factors for evaluating farmland. Site assessment factors may include the level of on-farm investment, compatibility with adjacent uses, proximity to urban development, distance to public utilities, and others. It is envisioned that, given the long history of reliance upon the capability class system in planning and zoning in Racine County and the widespread familiarity with that system, the capability class system would be used for purposes of rating farmland under the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan.*

in the remaining classes have progressively greater natural limitations not suitable for cropland, but can be used for pasture, grazing, woodland, wildlife, recreation, and esthetic purposes. Generally, lands with Class I and II soils are considered “National Prime Farmlands” and lands with Class III soils are considered “Farmlands of Statewide Significance.”

The location and amount of Class I, II, and III soils were critical in identifying farmland preservation areas under the Racine County Farmland Preservation Plan, adopted by the County in 1982. Under that plan, prime farmlands were identified as consisting of farm units meeting the following criteria: 1) individual farm units of at least 35 acres in size; 2) individual farm units with at least 50 percent of soils classified as Class I, II, or III; and 3) the individual farm units must occur within a farming area of at least 100 acres.

Areas of the Racine County planning area covered by Class I, II, and III soils are shown on Map III-1. As shown on that map, the majority of the County is covered by soils which are well suited for agricultural use (mainly Class II soils).

Existing Farmland

The Regional Planning Commission’s land use inventory indicates that agricultural land encompassed about 125,100 acres (195.5 square miles), or 57 percent of the Racine County planning area, in 2000. This figure includes cultivated land, pasture land, land used for horticulture and nurseries, and land occupied by farm buildings; it excludes wetland and woodland areas on existing farm units. Existing (2000) agricultural lands in the Racine County planning area are shown on Map III-2. The area devoted to agricultural land is indicated for cities, villages, and towns in the Racine County planning area in Table III-1.

Farms and Farm Production

Farms and farm production are valuable indicators in determining the economic impact of agricultural operations in Racine County. As part of the Federal Census of Agriculture, farms are defined as operations from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold, or normally would be sold, during the year. Further, a farm includes land owned and operated by the farmer as well as lands rented from others. As reported in the most recent Census of Agriculture, there was a total of 631 farms in Racine County in 2002. As indicated in Table III-2, of the total of 631 farms in Racine County, 336 encompassed less than 50 acres; 162 encompassed 50 to 179 acres; 77 encompassed 180 to 499 acres; and 56 encompassed more than 500 acres. As indicated in Table III-2 and shown in Figure III-1, Racine County has nearly double the amount (53 percent) of farms with less than 50 acres compared to the State of Wisconsin (28 percent).

The Census of Agriculture reported that the total value of agricultural products sold in Racine County stood at \$73.2 million in 2002. This represents the total market value before taxes and production expenses of all agricultural products sold from farms. As indicated in Table III-3, of the total of 631 reported farms in the County, 356 farms reported agricultural sales of less than \$10,000; 83 reported \$10,000 to \$24,999; 51 reported \$25,000 to \$49,999; 42 reported \$50,000 to \$99,999; and 99 reported \$100,000 or more.

As indicated in Table III-4, of the total agricultural sales of \$73.2 million for Racine County in 2002, the top commodity sales was crop-related (\$16.7 million), or 23 percent, followed by vegetables (\$11 million) or 15 percent, nursery and greenhouse (\$8.7 million), or 12 percent, hogs and pigs (\$0.4 million), or 0.5 percent, and horses and ponies (\$0.1 million), or 0.1 percent. It is apparent from the foregoing statistical trends that Racine County agriculture is diverse and traditional crops such as corn, vegetables, and nurseries and greenhouses are important for the County’s farm economy.

Long-term trends in acres harvested for selected crops are presented for Racine County in Table III-5. The acreage of corn harvested for grain has fluctuated over the past three decades, and stood at 38,500 acres in 2005. The acreage of corn harvested for silage has slowly decreased since 1985, from 8,000 acres to 3,300 acres in 2005. The acreage of soybeans harvested reached the low 40,000s by 2000, and then dropped to 34,000 in 2005. The acreage in wheat has fluctuated over the past three decades, and stood at 7,500 in 2005. The acreage in hay (dry) dramatically decreased from 15,000 acres in 1975 to 6,000 in 2005. Similarly, the acreage in oats has significantly declined from 6,800 acres in 1975 to 500 in 2005.

Long-term trends in the number of different agricultural products grown in Racine County by the total number of farms involved in producing each product are presented in Table III-6. As indicated in that table, while the total number has decreased over the 1987-2002 time period, the total number of farms increased from 554 in 1997 to 631 in 2002. Generally, all categories show a steady reduction in farms producing a variety of agricultural products from 1987 to 2002, with the exception of hay-alfalfa farms, which increased between 1997 and 2002, from 234 to 260.

Farmland in State and Federal Preservation Programs

A number of government programs have been created to help protect farmland and other rural land. These include the Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program and the Federal Conservation Reserve, Conservation Reserve Enhancement, and Wetland Reserve programs. The utilization of these programs in Racine County is described below.

Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program

The Wisconsin Farmland Preservation program was enacted in 1977 to encourage the preservation of farmland through a combination of planning and zoning provisions with tax incentives. Under the program, owners of farmland may receive an income tax credit if their land has been placed in a State-certified exclusive agricultural zoning district or is covered by a farmland preservation agreement, and if certain other program eligibility requirements are met. In this respect, the farmland involved must consist of at least 35 contiguous acres and must have produced gross farm profits of at least \$6,000 in the preceding year or at least \$18,000 in the preceding three years. Participating farmers are required to comply with soil and water conservation standards. Prior to 2001, exclusive agricultural zoning had to specify a minimum parcel size for a residence or farm of 35 acres in the Racine County A-1 Zoning Overlay District; this requirement has been replaced by a provision that an exclusive agricultural zoning district simply specify a minimum lot size. It should be recognized that if the property owner who is under the A-1 exclusive agricultural zoning intends to develop or change zoning to allow development on the preservation lands, a payment penalty is assessed to the landowner by the State Department of Revenue.

The Racine County farmland preservation plan and exclusive agricultural zoning were certified by the State in 1982, enabling many farmland owners in Racine County to participate in the Farmland Preservation program. Farmland Preservation program credits claimed in 2005 by owners of farmland who reside in Racine County are presented in Table III-7. That table reflects the city, village, or town in Racine County where the claimant resides, which may not be where the farm is located. As indicated in Table III-7, a total of 39 owners of farmland residing in Racine County claimed a Farmland Preservation Program tax credit in 2005, with an average credit amount of \$648.

In addition to the Farmland Preservation program, landowners can also claim an income tax credit under the Wisconsin Farmland Tax Relief Credit program. The acreage and production requirements of this separate program are the same as for the Wisconsin Farmland Preservation program, indicated above; however, this is solely a tax relief program which the credit is not affected by the claimant's household income. In addition, there are no land use planning requirements or compliance with county soil and water conservation standards. A total of 398 owners of farmland residing in Racine County claimed an income tax credit under the Wisconsin Farmland Tax Relief Credit program in 2005, with an average credit amount of \$269.

Federal Conservation Reserve, Conservation Reserve Enhancement, and Wetland Reserve Programs

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) administers several programs that contribute to water quality, reduce erosion, and provide wildlife habitat in agricultural areas. The USDA Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) encourages farmers to voluntarily convert highly erodible cropland and other environmentally sensitive land to permanent vegetative cover. Farmers receive an annual rent payment for a period of 10 years or more; cost-share assistance is available to establish vegetative cover. The CRP is administered by the Consolidated Farm Service Agency (CFSA). The USDA Conservation Reserve Enhancement program (CREP) is an off-shoot of the CRP. The USDA uses CRP funding to cover a portion of the program's cost; non-Federal sources provide the balance of funding. In Racine County, the non-Federal funding is provided by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Usage of the Conservation Reserve and Conservation Reserve Enhancement programs in

Racine County is indicated in Table III-8. A total of 2,570 acres and about 240 acres were enrolled in the Conservation Reserve and Conservation Reserve Enhancement programs in Racine County in 2006, respectively.

The USDA Wetland Reserve program provides financial incentives to landowners to restore and enhance wetlands, retiring marginal agricultural land. Under this program landowners receive financial assistance for wetland restoration projects; they may be reimbursed for granting a conservation easement, depending upon the program option they chose. As indicated in Table III-8, a total of 27 acres were enrolled in the Wetland Reserve program in Racine County in 2006.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Physiography and Topography

Glaciation has largely determined the physiography and topography, as well as the soils of Racine County. Of the four major stages of glaciation, the last and most influential in terms of present physiography and topography was the Wisconsin Stage, which is believed to have ended in this area about 11,000 years ago. As presented on Map III-3, Racine County varies from gently rolling glacial plains, or ground moraines, in the eastern half to steeper hills in the western half. Ground moraines are typically comprised of dense basal till, which frequently contains a combination of silt and clay. The eastern edge of Racine County also contains the lake terrace, which runs parallel to and contiguous with the shoreline of Lake Michigan. In the western area of Racine County, the western side of the Fox River is comprised of sand and gravel outwash deposits. Glacial outwash deposits are common along the major rivers and streams of Racine County. Outwash is alluvial in origin and was deposited by glacial meltwaters. A few places in the County also contain lacustrine deposits, which include the sediments of glacial lakebeds.

The topographic elevations in the Racine County planning area are depicted on Map III-4. Elevations range from 580 feet above sea level (NGVD29) at the Lake Michigan shoreline to approximately 950 feet in the far western portion of the County. It is also important to recognize that the amount of slope or relief of the land is a main factor in soil erosion. As indicated on Map III-5, land surface slopes, based on soils classification interpretations, within the Racine County planning area range from 0 percent to over 20 percent. As shown on Map III-5, most of the steeply slope lands, slopes of at least 12 percent or greater, are located in the western portion of the County.

Geology

The bedrock formations that underlie the unconsolidated surficial deposits in Racine County primarily consist of Silurian Age dolomite. Eastern Racine County has prominent areas in which the Racine formation, one of five Silurian formations, of dolomite reef strata are exposed either through natural outcroppings along the Root River and Lake Michigan or in old quarries. This reef strata has a rich diversity of fossil marine organisms. Southwestern Racine County provides good examples of glacial topography extending from Walworth County. Specifically, kettle and kame glacial formations can be found in this area. The advances of glacial ice sheets resulted in a wide range of glacial deposits over the bedrock. As indicated on Map III-6, the most substantial glacial deposits, represented as depth to bedrock, are 100 to 300 feet thick, and located in the central portion of the County. Areas where bedrock ranges from zero to less than 100 feet are generally found in the eastern and western portions of the County.

A total of six sites of geological importance were identified in Racine County as part of the regional natural areas inventory completed by the Regional Planning Commission in 1994 (see Map III-7 and Table III-9). The geologic sites were identified on the basis of scientific importance, significance in industrial history, natural aesthetics, ecological qualities, educational value, and public access potential. As described in Table III-9, the six sites include one site of statewide significance, one site of regional or county significance, and four sites of local significance.

Lake Michigan Shoreline Erosion Protection

Shoreline erosion conditions are important considerations in planning for the protection and sound development and redevelopment of lands located along Lake Michigan. These conditions can change over time because they are related to changes in climate, water level, the geometry of the near shore areas, the extent and condition of

shore protection measures, the type and extent of vegetation, and the type of land uses in shoreline areas. In 2005, Dr. Scudder Mackey of Habitat Solutions completed a study of shoreline erosion and bluff stability conditions along Lake Michigan for its entire length in Racine County. The findings for shoreline protection and non-protection areas are depicted in Map III-8. Of approximately 14.8 miles of Lake Michigan shoreline along Racine County, about 73 percent is designated as protected. That protection is provided by approximately 220 shoreland protection structures consisting of groins, revetments, and seawalls or bulkheads.

Mineral Resources

Mineral resources have significant commercial value and are an important economic source of construction materials. Similar to the entire region, Racine County only contains nonmetallic mineral resources in the form of crushed stone (gravel), building stone, sand, gravel, peat, and clay. Nonmetallic mines (quarries and pits) in Southeastern Wisconsin provide sand, gravel, and crushed limestone or dolomite for structural concrete and road building; clay for lining landfills; peat for gardening and horticulture; and stone for use in buildings, landscaping and monuments. Nonmetallic mineral resources should be taken into careful consideration whenever land is being considered for development. Mineral resources, like other natural resources, occur where nature put them, which is not always convenient or desirable. Wise management of nonmetallic mineral resources is important to ensure an adequate supply of aggregate at a reasonable cost for new construction and for the maintenance of existing infrastructure in the future.

Existing Nonmetallic Mining Sites

Map III-9 shows nonmetallic mining sites in the Racine County planning area as of 2006. Table III-10 includes a list of the sites by civil division and indicates the mine operator/owner, the materials mined, and the number of acres of the site. As shown on Map III-9 and in Table III-10, there were 19 mining sites encompassing about 2,600 acres in the County in 2006. Most of the sites, 15 out of 19, are mined for sand and gravel. The exceptions are the mines operated by J. W. Peters & Sons, Inc. (Warrenville Corp. and Ketterhagen Site) in the Town of Burlington and Vulcan Construction Materials in the Village of Caledonia, which are sources of building stone and crushed stone, and the clay mine located in the Town of Yorkville. All of the sites identified had permits in 2006 in accordance with the County's Nonmetallic Mining Reclamation Ordinance (part of Chapter 12.5 of the County Code of Ordinances) which is intended to ensure the effective reclamation of nonmetallic mining sites in Racine County in compliance with Chapter 135 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code* and Chapter 295 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. As shown on Map III-9, 17 of the 19 sites are located in the western portion of the County, which reflects the abundance of stone, sand and gravel resources in that area.

Potential Sources of Nonmetallic Mineral Resources

Racine County has significant potential for commercially workable sources for both building stone and crushed stone (limestone/dolomite) from the bedrock and sand and gravel from the overlying glacial deposits.

Map III-10 shows the location of potential sources of sand and gravel, as well as clay and peat in the Racine County planning area. As shown on Map III-10, the highest potential for sand and gravel production is in glacial outwash deposits, most of which are located in the western quarter of the County. The glacial till deposits which cover much of the County generally consist of fine clay and silt material, but may contain local deposits of sand and gravel. These areas are considered to have medium to low potential for sand and gravel. In a number of areas the outwash sand and gravel is overlain by lake deposits, which are too fine to be a source of aggregate, but may contain clay deposits useful for landfill liners and caps and other construction uses. Also shown on Map III-10 are scattered areas of peat deposits which may have economical value. The beach sediments along Lake Michigan are generally thin deposits of sand and sandy gravel, not considered to be a significant aggregate resource.

Map III-11 shows the location of potential sources of crushed or building stone in the Racine County planning area. This includes areas where the underlying bedrock is within 100 feet of the surface. Areas within 50 feet of the surface have the best potential for production of crushed or building stone. As shown on Map III-11, such areas are located in eastern Racine County including the area of the existing Vulcan mining operation in the Village of Caledonia, and in the Burlington and Waterford areas in western Racine County. The areas with

bedrock from 50 to 100 feet deep should be considered as potential future resources. It is not yet economical to quarry at these depths, but in the future, as sources nearer the surface are exhausted, these areas may present a practical source of stone and crushed stone.

Water Resources

Surface Water and Surface Drainage

Surface water resources, consisting of streams and lakes and their associated wetlands, floodplains, and shorelands, form a particularly important element of the natural resource base. Surface water resources provide recreational opportunities, influence the physical development of the County, and enhance its aesthetic quality. Watersheds, subwatersheds, and the subcontinental divide within the County are shown on Map III-12, in 2000.

The Racine County planning area is traversed by a subcontinental divide that not only exerts a major physical influence on the overall drainage pattern of the County, but also carries with it legal constraints that, in effect, prohibit the diversion of any substantial quantities of Lake Michigan water across the divide.² On a macro level, the subcontinental divide separates the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River drainage basin from the Mississippi River drainage basin.

As shown on Map III-12, there are five major drainage systems within Racine County, and several minor drainage systems, based upon the direction of surface water flow. The Root River and Pike River and their tributaries are part of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River drainage system; together these watersheds encompass 145.5 square miles or 42 percent of the County planning area. The Fox River (Illinois) drainage system covers the western portions of the County which drains to the southwest, and ultimately discharges into the Mississippi River system. In addition, a small portion of the south-central area of the County comprises headwaters of the Des Plaines River watershed and drains to the Mississippi River system; together these watersheds encompass 178 square miles or 52 percent of the County planning area. A fifth watershed encompasses those areas adjacent to Lake Michigan which drain directly into the Lake through intermittent streams; this watershed encompasses 20.1 square miles or 6 percent of the County planning area.

Lakes and Streams

Major streams are defined as those which maintain, at a minimum, a small continuous flow throughout the year except under unusual drought conditions. There are approximately 101 miles of such streams in Racine County, located within the Fox River, Root River, Pike River, and Des Plaines River watersheds. The Fox River watershed includes the Fox River, White River, Eagle Creek, Honey Creek, Hoosier Creek, Wind Lake Drainage Canal, Goose Lake Drainage Canal, and Spring Brook. The Root River watershed includes the Root River, East and West Branch Root River Canal, Husher Creek, and Hoods Creek. The Pike River watershed includes the Pike River and Pike Creek. The Des Plaines River watershed includes the Des Plaines River and Kilbourn Road Ditch.

There are 10 major lakes, or lakes of at least 50 acres in size, in Racine County. All of the major lakes lie within the Fox River watershed. The major lakes include Bohner, Browns, Buena, Eagle, Echo, Kee Nong Go Mong, Long, Tichigan, Waubeesee, and Wind Lakes. In addition to these major lakes, there are numerous smaller named and unnamed lakes and ponds in the County. As shown on Table III-11, approximately 5,200 acres or just over 2 percent of the County was identified as surface water in the 2000 regional land use inventory.

²*Areas east of the divide can utilize Lake Michigan as a source of water supply, with the spent water typically returned to the lake via the sanitary sewerage system. Areas west of the divide must utilize the groundwater reservoir as the supply source. A recent accord—the Great Lake Charter Annex—signed by the governors of the eight States bordering the Great Lakes and the premiers of the Canadian provinces of Ontario and Quebec would ban most diversions of Great Lakes water outside the drainage basin, but make limited exceptions for communities and counties that straddle the watershed boundary. The accord must be approved by each State Legislature and the U.S. Congress before taking effect. If approved, each state and province would develop regulations to carry out the accord.*

In order to maintain, protect, and improve the quality of a lake and its watershed, Public Inland Lake Protection and Rehabilitation Districts have been formed under Chapter 33 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*.³ Similar to sanitary districts, lake districts are established by orders or resolutions adopted by town, village, county boards, or city councils upon petition of the landowners within the district. Lake management districts are governmental bodies, and as such they have strictly defined boundaries. Lake districts, however, are special purpose governmental bodies with elected leaders as well as an adopted annual budget, but limited powers outside of their lake management function. In addition to lake districts, lake associations are voluntary organizations that often participate in lake management projects. They possess no authority over their membership or others using the lake, and both membership and dues are voluntary. Some lake associations may be incorporated and many are registered charitable organizations able to engage in fund-raising activities, in addition to their informational programming and advocacy roles. All of these organizations depend on the cooperation of general purpose units of government to address many of the jurisdictional issues that affect the use of the lakes. In Racine County, the eight public inland lake management districts and town sanitary districts having lake district powers are:

- Bohners Lake Sanitary District #1;
- Browns Lake Sanitary District;
- Eagle Lake Management District;
- Honey Lake Protection & Rehabilitation District;
- Long Lake Protection District;
- Waterford Waterways' Management District;
- Waubeesee Lake Protection District;
- Wind Lake Management District.

Of the eight districts, a lake management plan for Wind Lake was completed in 1991⁴ to enhance the water quality conditions, biological communities, and recreational opportunities of the Lake. This plan is currently being refined and updated. In addition, a management plan is being prepared for the Waterford Impoundment.⁵

Floodplains

Floodplains are the wide, gently sloping areas contiguous with, and typically lying on both sides of, a river or stream channel. The flow of a river onto its floodplain is a normal phenomenon and, in the absence of flood control works, can be expected to occur periodically. For planning and regulatory purposes, floodplains are defined as those areas subject to inundation by the 100-year recurrence interval flood event. This event has a 1 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. In addition, floodplains often contain important natural resources, such as high-value woodlands, wetlands, and wildlife habitat. Therefore, floodplains are generally not well suited for urban development because of the flood hazard, the presence of high water tables, and/or the presence of wet soils.

Floodplains identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) under the Federal Flood Insurance Program are shown for the Racine County planning area on Map III-13, in 2006. In total, floodplains shown on Map III-13 encompass 41.8 square miles, or about 12 percent of the County in 2006. The area of floodplains for cities, villages, and towns in the County is presented in Table III-11.

³University of Wisconsin-Extension Publication No. G3818, *People of the Lakes: A Guide for Wisconsin Lake Organizations: Lake Associations & Lake Districts*, 11th Edition, 2006.

⁴SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 198 (2nd Edition), A Management Plan for Wind Lake, Racine County, Wisconsin, December 1991.

⁵SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 283, A Lake Management Plan for the Waterford Impoundment, Racine County, Wisconsin, Volume One, Inventory Findings, Volume Two, Alternatives and Recommended Plan.

FEMA has scheduled a Map Modernization Program for Racine County which will result in updated floodplain maps for both incorporated and unincorporated areas. Preliminary maps are expected to be available in early 2007 and final maps in 2009.

Wetlands

Wetlands are important resources for the ecological health and diversity of the County. Wetlands form the transition between surface and groundwater resources and land resources. Wetlands are areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency, and with a duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstance do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally occur in depressions and near the bottom of slopes, particularly along lakeshores and stream banks, and on large land areas that are poorly drained. Wetlands may, however, under certain conditions, occur on slopes and even on hilltops. In effect, they provide essential breeding, nesting, sanctuary, and feeding grounds, as well as offer escape cover for many forms of fish and wildlife. In addition, wetlands perform an important set of natural functions which include: water quality protection; stabilization of lake levels and streamflows; reduction in stormwater runoff by providing areas for floodwater impoundment and storage; and protection of shorelines from erosion.

The location and extent of wetlands in the Racine County planning area are shown on Map III-13. These wetlands are based upon the Wisconsin Wetlands Inventory completed in the Region in 1982, updated to the year 2000 as part of the regional land use inventory. The wetland acreage for cities, villages, and towns in the County is presented in Table III-11. In total, the County's wetlands encompassed about 15,900 acres (24.8 square miles), or about 7 percent of the County area, in 2000. As a practical matter, these wetlands are classified predominantly as potholes, fresh meadows, shallow marshes, deep marshes, shrub swamps, timber swamps, and bogs. The three largest wetland complexes, Tichigan Wildlife Area, Honey Creek Wildlife Area, and Karcher Marsh Wildlife Area, are designated as State of Wisconsin wildlife areas and managed by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

It should be noted that wetlands are constantly changing in response to changes in drainage patterns and climatic conditions. While wetland inventory maps provide a sound basis for areawide planning, they should be viewed as providing a point of departure to be supplemented with detailed field investigations for regulatory purposes.

In addition, efforts are underway in 2007 to restore farmlands and floodplains to more natural conditions, as well as plans to create new floodplains and wetlands in Racine County. In the Town of Dover, approximately 45 acres of wetlands are being restored while 22 acres of adjacent land is being restored to native grasses; this restoration project is part of the CREP effort as identified in Table III-8. In the Village of Mt. Pleasant, approximately 5.5 miles of the Pike River, from Spring Street (CTH C) south to the Kenosha-Racine County line (CTH KR) is being reconstructed to widen and, in some instances, lower the floodplain, replacing the current river channel with a more natural meandering channel. The project would also include the creation of new wetlands and floodplain storage areas or undeveloped lands adjacent to the Pike River corridor. Of the existing 5.5 river miles, approximately 2.1 miles have been reconstructed in the northern most areas of the Upper Pike River. In the Town of Norway, approximately 209 acres of land adjacent to Wind Lake is scheduled to be restored to wetlands in 2008 as part of the Wetland Reserve Program.

Groundwater Resources

Groundwater resources constitute another key element of the natural resource base. Groundwater not only sustains lake levels and wetlands and provides the base flows of streams, but also comprises a major source of water supply for domestic, municipal, and industrial water users.

There are three major aquifers within Racine County, which contain the usable groundwaters of the County and the remainder of southeastern Wisconsin. The surficial sand and gravel aquifer and the Niagara dolomite aquifer are often treated as a single aquifer commonly referred to as the "shallow" aquifer due to its proximity and intimate hydraulic interconnection to the land surface. The third, accordingly, is commonly identified as the "deep" aquifer since it underlies the shallow aquifer. The sand and gravel aquifer consists of unconsolidated sand

and gravel deposits in glacial drift and alluvium. These deposits occur over the majority of the County, either at the land surface or buried beneath less permeable drift such as glacial till. This aquifer interacts extensively with the surface water system of the County. The Niagara dolomite aquifer in Racine County consists of Silurian Age dolomite, which overlies the Maquoketa shale stratum throughout the entire County. The Maquoketa shale separates the Niagara and sandstone aquifers. The shale layer has very low permeability, which restricts the vertical movement of water and largely confines water within the sandstone aquifer. The sandstone aquifer includes all sedimentary bedrock below the Maquoketa shale stratum. The bottom of the sandstone aquifer is the surface of the impermeable Precambrian rocks. This aquifer is continuous throughout the County and is a part of the larger regional aquifer that is used as a source of water supply for major concentrations of urban development throughout southeastern Wisconsin and northeastern Illinois. This aquifer is relatively unimportant in terms of its influence on the surface water resources of the County since it does not intersect the surface drainage.

Recharge of the aquifers underlying Racine County is derived largely by precipitation. The groundwater in the shallow aquifer typically originates from precipitation that has fallen within a radius of about 20 miles or less from where it is found. The deep aquifer is recharged by downward leakage through the Maquoketa shale and other semi-confining units or by infiltration of precipitation beyond the western limits of the semi-confining units.

Like surface water, groundwater is susceptible to depletion in quantity and to deterioration in quality as a result of contamination and over-usage. The depth to the shallow water table in the Racine County planning area is illustrated on Map III-14. Since the eastern half of the County is largely covered by glacial till soils with a high clay content, contamination is not as much of a concern compared to the western part of the county. The vulnerability of groundwater to contamination is a combination of several factors, including soil type, subsurface material characteristics, and depth to groundwater levels. As shown on Map III-14, the western half of the County contains a large area with a depth of less than 25 feet to groundwater. It is apparent that the shallowness to groundwater, in combination with the stratified sand and gravel characteristics of glacial outwash soils, make the Fox River basin the most sensitive to contamination. Thus, land use planning must appropriately consider the potential impacts of urban and rural development on this important resource. Land use planning must also take into account, as appropriate, natural conditions which may limit the use of groundwater as a source of water supply, including the relatively high levels of naturally occurring radium in groundwater in the deep sandstone aquifer, found in certain areas of the Region.

It should be noted that the Regional Planning Commission, working with the U.S. Geological Survey, Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, recently completed two major groundwater studies for the Region that are important resources for regional and local planning. These studies include a regional groundwater inventory and analysis and the development of a regional groundwater aquifer simulation model. The Commission is currently preparing a regional water supply system plan, including the identification of important groundwater recharge areas, utilizing the results of the inventory and analysis work and the aquifer model. In addition, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources in conjunction with local water utilities has undertaken an effort to identify areas of contribution to municipal wells that can be used for well protection planning.

Woodlands

Woodlands in Racine County have both economic and ecological values, and with proper management can serve a variety of uses that provide multiple benefits. In this respect, they contribute to clean air and water, help control surface water runoff, and help maintain a diversity of plant and animal life. In addition, woodlands contribute immeasurably to the natural beauty of the County.

Woodlands are identified by the Regional Planning Commission as upland areas having 17 or more deciduous trees per acre, each tree measuring at least four inches in diameter at breast height (4.5 feet above the ground), and having a canopy of 50 percent or greater. Coniferous tree plantations and reforestation projects are also classified as woodlands. Lowland wooded areas, such as tamarack swamps, are classified as wetlands. Existing woodlands in the Racine County planning area, as identified in the Commission's year 2000 land use inventory, are shown on Map III-15. As shown on Map III-15, woodlands are found in scattered locations throughout the County. As also

illustrated in Map III-15, woodlands encompassed about 12,700 acres (19.8 square miles), or nearly 6 percent of the County, in 2000. The woodland acreage for cities, villages, and towns in the County is presented in Table III-12.

A number of landowners in Racine County participate in the Managed Forest Law Program (MFL), a State incentive program intended to encourage sustained yield forestry on private woodlands. Under this program, lands enrolled in the “closed” category are not available to the public while the “open” lands are accessible for such recreation activities as hunting, fishing, and cross-country skiing. Enrollment is by contract between the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and the landowner; the landowner can choose a 25- or 50-year contract; landowners make payments in lieu of property taxes amounting to less than what the property tax would be; and must consist of at least 10 acres of contiguous forest land located in the same municipality. Landowners must agree to follow a forest management plan. The MFL Program was created in 1985, replacing similar programs—the Wisconsin Forest Crop Law program and Wisconsin Woodland Tax Law program. Some contracts under the Forest Crop Law program remain in effect in Wisconsin; all Woodland Tax Law program contracts have expired. As presented in Map III-15, a total of 1,256 “closed” acres and 23 “open” acres were enrolled in the MFL Program in Racine County in 2005 (see Table III-12).

Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Sites

A comprehensive inventory of “natural areas” and “critical species habitat sites” in the Southeastern Wisconsin Region was completed by the Regional Planning Commission in 1994. The inventory identified the most significant remaining natural areas—essentially, remnants of the pre-European settlement landscape—as well as other areas vital to the maintenance of endangered, threatened, and rare plant and animal species in the Region.

Natural Areas

Natural areas are tracts of land or water so little modified by human activity, or sufficiently recovered from the effects of such activity, that they contain intact native plant and animal communities believed to be representative of the landscape before European settlement. Natural areas are classified into one of three categories: natural areas of statewide or greater significance (NA-1), natural areas of countywide or regional significance (NA-2), and natural areas of local significance (NA-3). Classification of an area into one of these three categories is based upon consideration of the diversity of plant and animal species and community types present; the structure and integrity of the native plant or animal community; the extent of disturbance from human activity; the commonness of the plant or animal community; the uniqueness of the natural features; the size of the site; and the educational value.

As illustrated in Map III-16, and indicated in Table III-13, a total of 59 known natural areas were identified in Racine County as part of the 1994 inventory. In combination, these sites encompassed about 5,600 acres (8.8 square miles) or 2.6 percent of the total area of the County.

Critical Species Habitat Sites and Aquatic Sites

Critical species habitat sites consist of areas, exclusive of identified natural areas, which are important for their ability to support State-designated endangered, threatened, or rare plant or animal species. Such areas constitute “critical” habitat considered to be important to the survival of a species or group of species of special concern. As shown on Map III-17, and described in Table III-14, a total of 34 critical species habitat sites were identified in Racine County as part of the 1994 inventory. Together, these critical species habitat sites encompassed about 1,212 acres (1.9 square miles), or 0.6 percent of the County.

The regional natural areas plan also identified 28 aquatic sites supporting rare fish, herptile, or mussel species in the County, including 50.2 linear miles of rivers and streams and about 3,500 acres (5.4 square miles) of lake waters. These aquatic habitat sites are also shown on Map III-17. A description of each is presented in Table III-15.

Wisconsin Legacy Places

In 2006, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources completed an inventory intended to identify the places believed to be most critical to meet the State’s conservation and recreation needs over the next 50 years. The

resulting report provides background information for use by landowners, nonprofit conservation groups, local governments, State and Federal agencies, and other interests in decision-making about land protection and management in the vicinity of the identified legacy places. A total of 229 such legacy places were identified statewide. The study is documented in a report entitled *Wisconsin Land Legacy Report*, dated 2006.

The inventory identified four legacy places in Racine County. As identified in the report, the following four legacy sites are part of the Southeast Glacial Plains and Southern Lake Michigan Coastal Landscape areas located wholly or partially within Racine County: Big Muskego Lake, Bong Grassland, Illinois Fox River, and Root River. In addition to the statewide legacy sites, the study also identified “other areas of interest” including Burlington Hills Woods, Caledonia Wetlands, Honey Creek, Southeast Prairie Pothole Area, Tabor Woods, Wind Lake Swamp, and Eagle Lake Wetlands.

Environmental Corridors and Isolated Natural Resource Areas

One of the most important tasks completed under the regional planning program for Southeastern Wisconsin has been the identification and delineation of those areas of the Region in which concentrations of the best remaining elements of the natural resource base occur. It is recognized that preservation of such areas is vital to both the maintenance of the overall environmental quality of the Region and to the continued provision of amenities required to maintain a high quality of life for the resident population.

Under the regional planning program, seven elements of the natural resource base have been considered essential to the interacting relationships and maintenance of the ecological balance, natural beauty, and overall quality of life in the Region: 1) lakes, rivers, and streams, and their associated shorelands and floodlands; 2) wetlands; 3) woodlands; 4) prairies; 5) wildlife habitat areas; 6) wet, poorly drained, and organic soils; and 7) rugged terrain and high-relief topography. In addition, there are certain other features which, although not part of the natural resource base per se, are closely related to, or centered upon, that base and are a determining factor in identifying and delineating areas with recreational, aesthetic, ecological, and cultural value. These five additional elements are: 1) existing park and open space sites; 2) potential park and open space sites; 3) historic sites; 4) scenic areas and vistas; and 5) natural areas and critical species habitat sites.

The delineation of these 12 natural resource and natural resource-related elements on maps, characterized as environmental corridors by the Regional Planning Commission, results in an essentially linear pattern of relatively narrow, elongated areas of the Region.⁶ Primary environmental corridors include a variety of the aforementioned important natural resource and resource-related elements and are at least 400 acres in size, two miles in length, and 200 feet in width. Secondary environmental corridors generally connect with the primary environmental corridors and are at least 100 acres in size and one mile in length. In addition, smaller concentrations of natural resource base elements that are separated physically from the environmental corridors by intensive urban or agricultural land uses have also been identified. These areas, which are at least five acres in size, are referred to as isolated natural resource areas.

The preservation of environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas in essentially natural, open uses yields many benefits, including maintenance of groundwater recharge areas; maintenance of surface and groundwater quality; attenuation of flood flows and stages; maintenance of base flows of streams and watercourses; reduction of soil erosion; abatement of air and noise pollution; provision of wildlife habitat; protection of plant and animal diversity; protection of rare and endangered species; maintenance of scenic beauty; and provision of opportunities for recreational, educational, and scientific pursuits. Conversely, since these areas are generally poorly suited for urban development, their preservation can help avoid serious and costly developmental problems.

⁶A detailed description of the process of delineating environmental corridors in Southeastern Wisconsin is presented in the March 1981 issue (Volume 4, No. 2) of the SEWRPC Technical Record.

Because of the many interacting relationships existing between living organisms and their environment, the destruction or deterioration of one important element of the total environment may lead to a chain reaction of deterioration and destruction of other elements. The drainage of wetlands, for example, may destroy fish spawning areas, wildlife habitat, groundwater recharge areas, and natural filtration and floodwater storage areas of interconnecting stream systems. The resulting deterioration of surface-water quality may, in turn, lead to a deterioration of the quality of the groundwater which serves as a source of domestic, municipal, and industrial water supply, and upon which low flows of rivers and streams may depend. Similarly, destruction of ground cover may result in soil erosion, stream siltation, more rapid runoff, and increased flooding, as well as the destruction of wildlife habitat. Although the effect of any one of these environmental changes may not in and of itself be overwhelming, the combined effects may eventually lead to a serious deterioration of the underlying and sustaining natural resource base and of the overall quality of the environment for life. In addition to such environmental impacts, the intrusion of intensive urban land uses into such areas may result in the creation of serious and costly developmental problems, such as failing foundations for pavements and structures, wet basements, excessive operation of sump pumps, excessive clear-water infiltration into sanitary sewerage systems, and poor drainage.

Primary Environmental Corridors

As shown on Map III-18, the primary environmental corridors in the Racine County planning area are primarily located along major stream valleys, around major lakes, and along the Lake Michigan shoreline. These primary environmental corridors contain almost all of the best remaining woodlands, wetlands, and wildlife habitat areas in the County planning area, and represent a composite of the best remaining elements of the natural resource base. Primary environmental corridors encompassed about 22,700 acres (35.5 square miles), or about 10.4 percent of the County planning area, in 2000. The area of primary environmental corridors for cities, villages, and towns in the County is presented in Table III-16.

Secondary Environmental Corridors

As further shown on Map III-18, secondary environmental corridors are generally located along the small perennial and intermittent streams within the County planning area. Secondary environmental corridors also contain a variety of resource elements, often remnant resources from primary environmental corridors which have been developed for intensive urban or agricultural purposes. Secondary environmental corridors facilitate surface-water drainage, maintain pockets of natural resource features, and provide corridors for the movement of wildlife, as well as for the movement and dispersal of seeds for a variety of plant species. In 2000, secondary environmental corridors encompassed about 6,940 acres (12.0 square miles), or about 3.2 percent of the County planning area.

Isolated Natural Resource Areas

In addition to the primary and secondary environmental corridors, other smaller pockets of wetlands, woodlands, surface water, or wildlife habitat exist within the Region. These pockets are isolated from the environmental corridors by urban development or agricultural use, and although separated from the environmental corridor network, these isolated natural resource areas have significant value. They may provide the only available wildlife habitat in an area, usually provide good locations for local parks, and lend unique aesthetic character and natural diversity to an area. Widely scattered throughout the County (see Map III-18), isolated natural resource areas encompassed about 7,660 acres (12.9 square miles), or about 3.5 percent of the County planning area, in 2000.

Park and Open Space Sites

A comprehensive inventory of park and open space sites was conducted for Racine County and the rest of the Southeastern Wisconsin Region as part of the initial regional park and open space planning effort in 1973. The inventory of park and open space sites in Racine County was subsequently updated as part of the first-edition Racine County park and open space plan completed in 1988 and the second-edition Racine County park and open space plan completed in 2001. As part of the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process, this inventory was updated to 2007. The inventory includes all park and open space sites owned by the State, Racine County, and local units of government, as well as privately owned recreation and open space sites.

Park and Open Space Sites Owned by Racine County

As indicated on Table III-17 and Map III-19, Racine County owned 32 park and open space sites in 2007. These range from eight major parks⁷ encompassing 1,325 acres; 22 other park and outdoor recreation sites encompassing 674 acres; and two parkways, encompassing 721 acres. Combined, these sites encompassed 2,720 acres in 2007.

Park and Open Space Sites Owned by the State of Wisconsin

As indicated on Table III-18 and Map III-19, in 2007 there were 19 State-owned park and open space sites in Racine County, encompassing 3,406 acres. Of these 19 sites, 13 sites encompassing 3,240 acres were owned by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), 4 sites encompassing 25 acres were owned by The Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT), and two sites encompassing 141 acres were owned by the University of Wisconsin. In addition to WDNR owned lands, Map III-19 displays project boundaries approved by the Wisconsin Natural Resources Board for State forests, parks, and wildlife habitat areas. Lands within the approved project boundaries have been identified by the Board as appropriate additions to adjacent WDNR forests, natural areas, or wildlife areas and are intended to be acquired by the Department on a “willing seller-willing buyer” basis, for recreational or open space purposes as funding permits. WDNR project areas include the Honey Creek Wildlife Area, Tichigan Wildlife Area, and Karcher Marsh Wildlife Area.

Park and Open Space Sites Owned by Local Units of Government

There was a total of 229 park and open space sites owned by cities, villages, towns, and school districts in Racine County in 2007. Those sites, listed on Table III-19 and shown on Map III-20, encompassed a total of about 2,970 acres. Cities, villages, and towns owned 174 park and open space sites encompassing about 2,200 acres while public school districts owned 55 sites encompassing about 770 acres. The acreage attributed to school district sites includes only the portion of the site used for recreational or open space purposes.

Privately-owned Recreation and Open Space Sites

In addition to the publicly owned sites described above, there was a total of 108 privately owned outdoor recreation and open space sites, encompassing a total of about 2,630 acres, in Racine County (see Table III-20 and Map III-21). This includes privately owned golf courses, hunting clubs, boat access sites, campgrounds, resorts, and sites held for open space preservation purposes by private nonprofit conservation organizations such as The Caledonia Conservancy and Kenosha/Racine Land Trusts.

Lands Under Protective Easements

Certain privately owned open space sites are protected under permanent conservation easements. These easements are typically voluntary contracts between a private landowner and a land trust or government agency that limit, or in some cases, prohibit, future development of the parcel. Conservation easements do not require public access to the property, although public access is generally required if Wisconsin stewardship funds or other WDNR grant funds are used to acquire the property. As indicated in Table III-21 and Map III-22, there were eight conservation easements encompassing a total of 73 acres in 2007.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

The cultural resources element provides the County and each of its distinct communities with a sense of heritage, identity, and civic pride. The term cultural resource encompasses historic buildings, structures and sites, archaeological sites and museums. Resources such as historic and archaeological sites can also provide educational and economic opportunities in the enhancement, protection, and development of communities. Historic sites in Racine County have been identified by various units and agencies of government and historical societies, as described below.

⁷Major parks are defined as large, publicly owned outdoor recreation sites containing significant natural resource amenities which provide opportunities for such resource-oriented activities as camping, golfing, picnicking, and swimming. Major parks include both Type I, or regional parks, which are those having an area of 250 acres or more, and Type II, which are those having an area of generally 100 to 250 acres.

National and State Registers of Historic Places or Districts

The National Register of Historic Places is the Nation's official list of significant historic resources and is maintained by the National Park Service. In most cases, historic places or districts listed on the National Register are also listed on the State Register. Since the State Register was created in 1991, all properties nominated for the National Register must first go through the State Register review process. Upon approval by the State review board, a site is listed on the State Register of Historic Places and recommended to the National Park Service for review and listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The only exceptions to this detailed process are Federally-owned properties, which may be nominated for the National Register directly by the National Park Service. The National Register of Historic Places includes 47 listings in Racine County (Table III-22 and Map III-23). This includes over 40 historic buildings or structures and seven historic districts. Of the National Register Places in Racine County, all but one district, Racine Rubber Company Homes Historic District, is listed on the State Register of Historic Places.

Local Historical Markers

The Division of Historic Preservation at the Wisconsin Historical Society administers the Wisconsin Historical Markers Program. Historical markers identify and honor people, events, and sites that have significance at the national, state, or local level. There are 12 historical markers scattered throughout Racine County (see Table III-23 and Map III-24). Sites may qualify as a potential marker if they are associated with the State's history, architecture, culture, archaeology, ethnic associations, geology, natural history, or legends.

Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory

The Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory, which is also maintained by the Wisconsin Historical Society, is a more extensive inventory of buildings, structures, and objects that are historically significant to the State of Wisconsin. While the inventory does include sites listed in the State and National Registers, it is not limited to sites that have a special status or designation. A total of 2,889 properties in Racine County are currently included in the Architecture and History Inventory database. The inventory is accessible through the Wisconsin Historical Society's website at <http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/ahi/>.

Local Landmarks and Historic Preservation Commissions

Under Wisconsin law, cities, villages, and towns are authorized to create landmarks commissions to designate historic landmarks and establish historic districts. As of 2006, four municipalities in Racine County had such commissions and/or committees: the Cities of Burlington (2000) and Racine (1973) historic preservation commissions and Villages of Caledonia (2001) and Rochester (1995) historic preservation committees.

Archaeological Sites

Preservation of archaeological resources is also important in sustaining the sense of cultural heritage and identity in Racine County. Like historical places and districts, significant prehistoric and historic archaeological sites increase the understanding and awareness of the past and provide for economic opportunities through tourism if properly identified and preserved. The Office of the State Archaeologist, Historic Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society maintains a database on the location and nature of known archaeological sites in Wisconsin, the State Archaeological Site Inventory. This inventory has been compiled from a variety of sources. The information available for the listed sites varies considerably, and the Historical Society has not been able to verify all of the information. It is important to note that the listed sites include only those sites that have been reported to the Wisconsin Historical Society. As of 2006, there were 335 known prehistoric and historic archaeological sites located in Racine County listed in the State Archaeological Site Inventory.

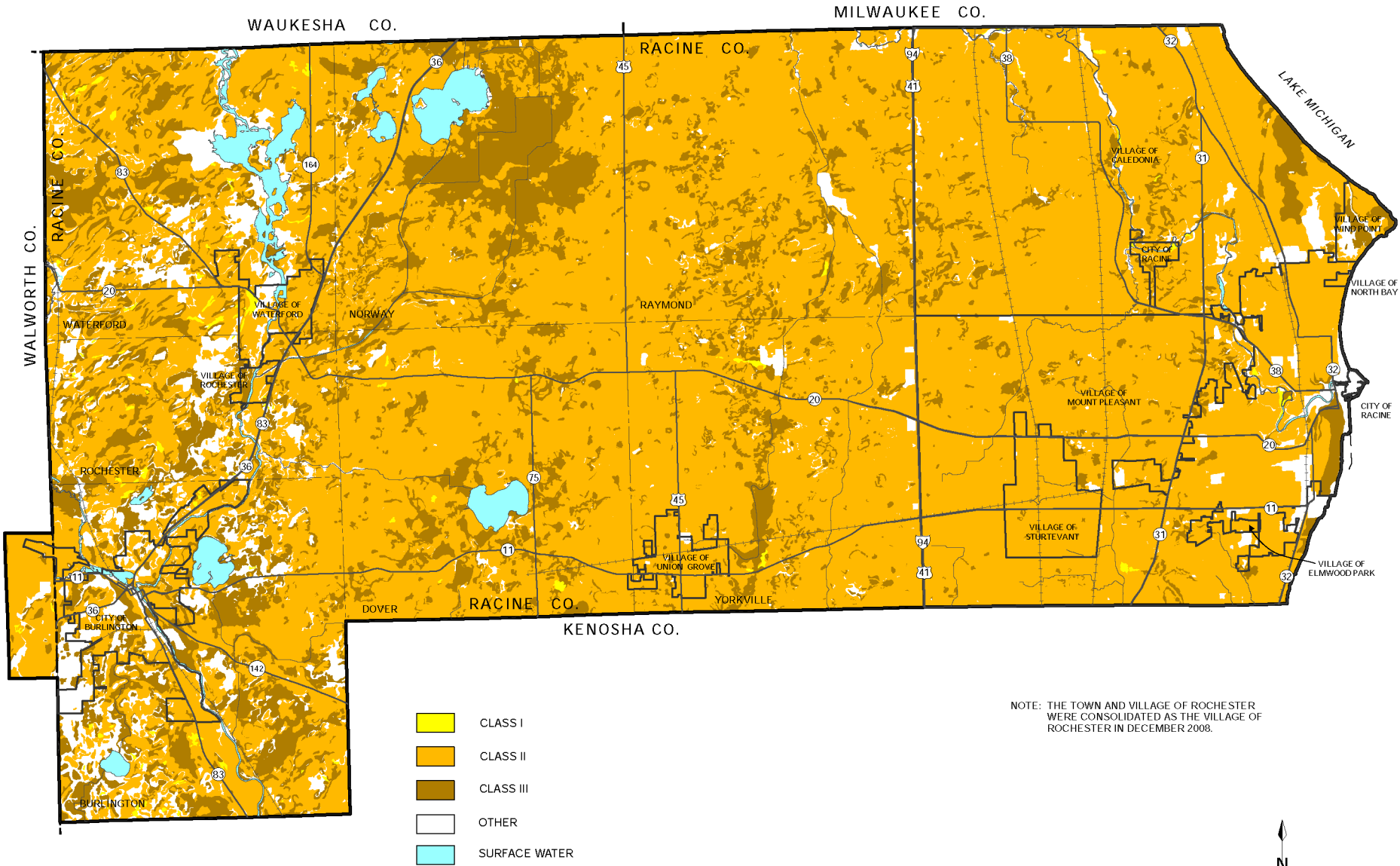
Local Historical Societies and Museums

There are six local historical societies in Racine County. As shown in Table III-24, these include the Burlington Historical Society, the Caledonia Historical Society, Friends of Wind Point Lighthouse, the Norway Historical Society and Museum, the Racine County Historical Society and Museum, and the Rochester Area Historical Society.

The historical societies in the Cities of Burlington and Racine maintain items of historical or archaeological significance as well as historical records. The Burlington Historical Society is the home of the first historical society in Racine County and is organized entirely by volunteers. In addition to genealogical information dating back to 1835 events and 1860s Civil War articles in Burlington, artifacts have been preserved from the world famous Burlington Liars Club. Otherwise known as the Racine Heritage Museum, the Racine Historical Society is home to the early 20th century Racine Public Library, which is also on the National Register of Historic Places. The Racine Heritage Museum contains extensive databases such as Census files dating back to the 1830s, thousands of photographs including a collection of images from the J.I. Case Company, and Racine Journal Times clippings mostly from the 1950s to the 1990s.

Map III-1

AGRICULTURAL SOIL CAPABILITY IN THE RACINE COUNTY PLANNING AREA



Source: USDA - Natural Resources Conservation Service and SEWRPC.

Table III-1

AGRICULTURAL LAND IN THE RACINE COUNTY PLANNING AREA BY CIVIL DIVISION: 2000

Civil Division	Agricultural Land (Acres)	Percent of Civil Division Area
Cities		
Burlington.....	732	16.0
Racine.....	25	0.2
Villages		
Caledonia.....	15,727	53.9
Elmwood Park.....	0	0.0
Mt. Pleasant.....	12,043	55.5
North Bay.....	0	0.0
Rochester ^a	49	14.3
Sturtevant.....	1,131	42.0
Union Grove.....	371	28.9
Waterford.....	352	21.8
Wind Point.....	11	1.3
Towns		
Burlington.....	11,381	51.0
Dover.....	17,501	75.6
Norway.....	14,267	62.5
Raymond.....	16,876	73.8
Rochester ^a	5,707	52.0
Waterford.....	12,127	56.3
Yorkville.....	16,888	77.1
Total^b	125,188	57.4

^aThe Town and Village of Rochester were consolidated as the Village of Rochester in December 2008.

^bTotal does not include the portions of the Towns of Lyons and Spring Prairie located in the planning area.

Source: SEWRPC.

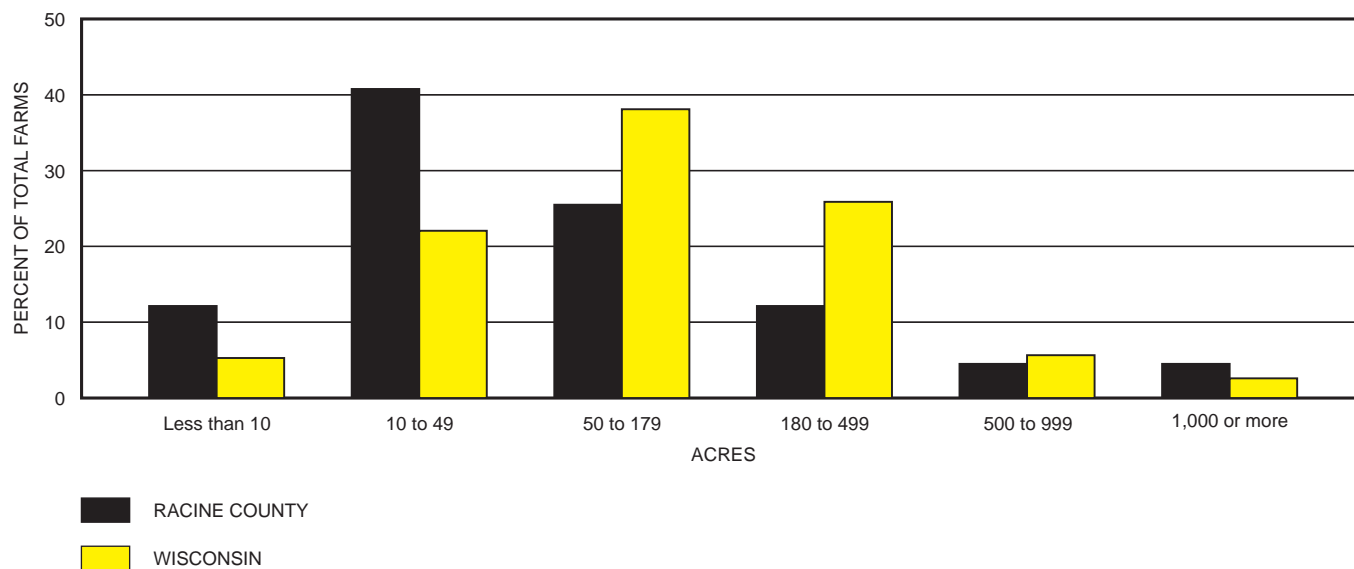
Table III-2

FARM SIZE IN RACINE COUNTY, THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION, AND WISCONSIN: 2002

Size (acres)	Racine County		Southeastern Wisconsin Region		Wisconsin	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than 10 acres.....	77	12.2	515	12.0	4,141	5.4
10 to 49 acres	259	41.1	1,520	35.3	17,152	22.2
50 to 179 acres	162	25.7	1,278	29.7	29,458	38.2
180 to 499 acres	77	12.2	664	15.4	20,021	25.9
500 to 999 acres	28	4.4	183	4.3	4,465	5.8
1,000 acres or more.....	28	4.4	142	3.3	1,894	2.5
Total	631	100.0	4,302	100.0	77,131	100.0

Source: USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (2002 Census of Agriculture) and SEWRPC.

Figure III-1

FARM SIZE IN RACINE COUNTY AND WISCONSIN: 2002

Source: USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (2002 Census of Agriculture) and SEWRPC.

Table III-3

**FARMS BY VALUE OF SALES FOR RACINE COUNTY,
THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION, AND WISCONSIN: 2002**

Value of Sales	Racine County		Southeastern Wisconsin Region		Wisconsin	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than \$2,500	258	40.9	1,725	40.1	30,491	39.5
\$2,500 to \$4,999	47	7.4	313	7.3	5,389	7.0
\$5,000 to \$9,999	51	8.1	332	7.7	5,788	7.5
\$10,000 to \$24,999	83	13.1	529	12.3	8,362	10.8
\$25,000 to \$49,999	51	8.1	303	7.0	5,929	7.7
\$50,000 to \$99,999	42	6.7	325	7.6	7,242	9.4
\$100,000 or more	99	15.7	775	18.0	13,930	18.1
Total	631	100.0	4,302	100.0	77,131	100.0

Source: USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (2002 Census of Agriculture) and SEWRPC.

Table III-4

TOP AGRICULTURAL SECTORS IN RACINE COUNTY AND WISCONSIN: 2002

Sector	Racine County		Wisconsin	
	Sales (in thousands)	Percent of Total Agricultural Revenues	Sales (in thousands)	Percent of Total Agricultural Revenues
Grains (Crops)	16,739	22.9	893,272	15.9
Vegetables	10,951	15.0	341,615	6.1
Nursery and Greenhouse	8,672	11.8	197,439	3.5
Hogs and Pigs	351	0.5	79,836	1.4
Horses and Ponies	109	0.1	14,986	0.3
Other ^a	36,342	49.7	4,096,127	72.8
Total	73,164	100.0	5,623,275	100.0

^aIncludes other crops, animals, and animal products sales in Racine County where information was withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual farms.

Source: USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (2002 Census of Agriculture) and SEWRPC.

Table III-5

TRENDS IN SELECTED CROPS IN RACINE COUNTY: 1975-2005

Year	Acres Harvested					
	Corn for Grain	Corn for Silage	Soybeans	Wheat	Hay (dry)	Oats
1975	30,400	7,800	22,300	9,100	15,000	6,800
1980	41,700	5,500	35,800	9,000	12,700	3,000
1985	41,000	8,000	26,000	8,700	13,000	2,200
1990	40,000	5,000	29,800	9,800	10,300	2,200
1995	42,600	3,600	40,800	6,500	8,400	1,300
2000	37,100	3,400	42,300	7,100	7,500	800
2005	38,500	3,300	34,000	7,500	6,600	500

Source: USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (2002 Census of Agriculture) and SEWRPC.

Table III-6

TRENDS IN SELECTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS BY FARM IN RACINE COUNTY: 1987-2002

Agricultural Product ^a	1987	1992	1997	2002
Farms - corn for grain	358	291	225	213
Farms - corn for silage	119	117	78	62
Farms - soybeans	250	256	213	199
Farms - hay-alfalfa (forage)	343	297	234	260
Farms - oats	152	111	62	59
Farms - wheat	N/A	N/A	N/A	111
Total Farms	710	607	554	631

^aThe total number of selected agricultural products by farm per year is greater than total farms because many farms produce more than one agricultural product.

Source: USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service and SEWRPC.

Table III-7

WISCONSIN FARMLAND PRESERVATION
PROGRAM – INCOME TAX CLAIMS
BY LANDOWNERS WHO RESIDE IN
RACINE COUNTY: 2005

Civil Division ^a	Farmland Preservation Credit		
	Number of Claims	Credit Average (Dollars)	Acres
Cities			
Burlington ^b	5	578	259
Racine	--	--	--
Villages			
Caledonia	2	-- ^d	-- ^d
Elmwood Park	1	-- ^d	-- ^d
Mt. Pleasant	1	-- ^d	-- ^d
North Bay	--	--	--
Rochester ^c	--	--	--
Sturtevant	1	-- ^d	-- ^d
Union Grove	--	--	--
Waterford	2	-- ^d	-- ^d
Wind Point	--	--	--
Towns			
Burlington	11	291	1,938
Dover	--	--	--
Norway	2	-- ^d	-- ^d
Raymond	1	-- ^d	-- ^d
Rochester ^c	--	--	--
Waterford	8	1,285	1,314
Yorkville	5	1,031	2,017
Total ^b	39	648	7,273

^aCivil division indicates the city, village, or town in which the claimant resides, which may not be where the farm is located.

^bRacine County portion only.

^cThe Town and Village of Rochester were consolidated as the Village of Rochester in December 2008.

^dSuppressed where fewer than five claimants, but is included in the total.

Source: USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service and SEWRPC.

Table III-8

LANDS ENROLLED IN THE USDA CONSERVATION
RESERVE PROGRAM, CONSERVATION RESERVE
ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM, AND WETLAND RESERVE
PROGRAM IN THE RACINE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006

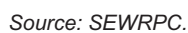
Civil Division	Conservation Reserve Program (Acres)	Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (Acres)	Wetland Reserve Program (Acres)
Cities			
Burlington	--	--	--
Racine	--	--	--
Villages			
Caledonia	444.4	--	--
Elmwood Park	--	--	--
Mt. Pleasant	9.7	--	--
North Bay	--	--	--
Rochester ^a	--	--	--
Sturtevant	--	--	--
Union Grove	--	--	--
Waterford	--	--	--
Wind Point	--	--	--
Towns			
Burlington	301.8	47.4	--
Dover	90.1	93.5	--
Norway	145.8	52.7	--
Raymond	741.7	8.4	27.4
Rochester ^a	193.8	--	--
Waterford	361.9	11.7	--
Yorkville	280.8	27.5	--
Total ^b	2,570.0	241.2	27.4

^aThe Town and Village of Rochester were consolidated as the Village of Rochester in December 2008.

^bTotal does not include the portions of the Towns of Lyons and Spring Prairie located in the planning area.

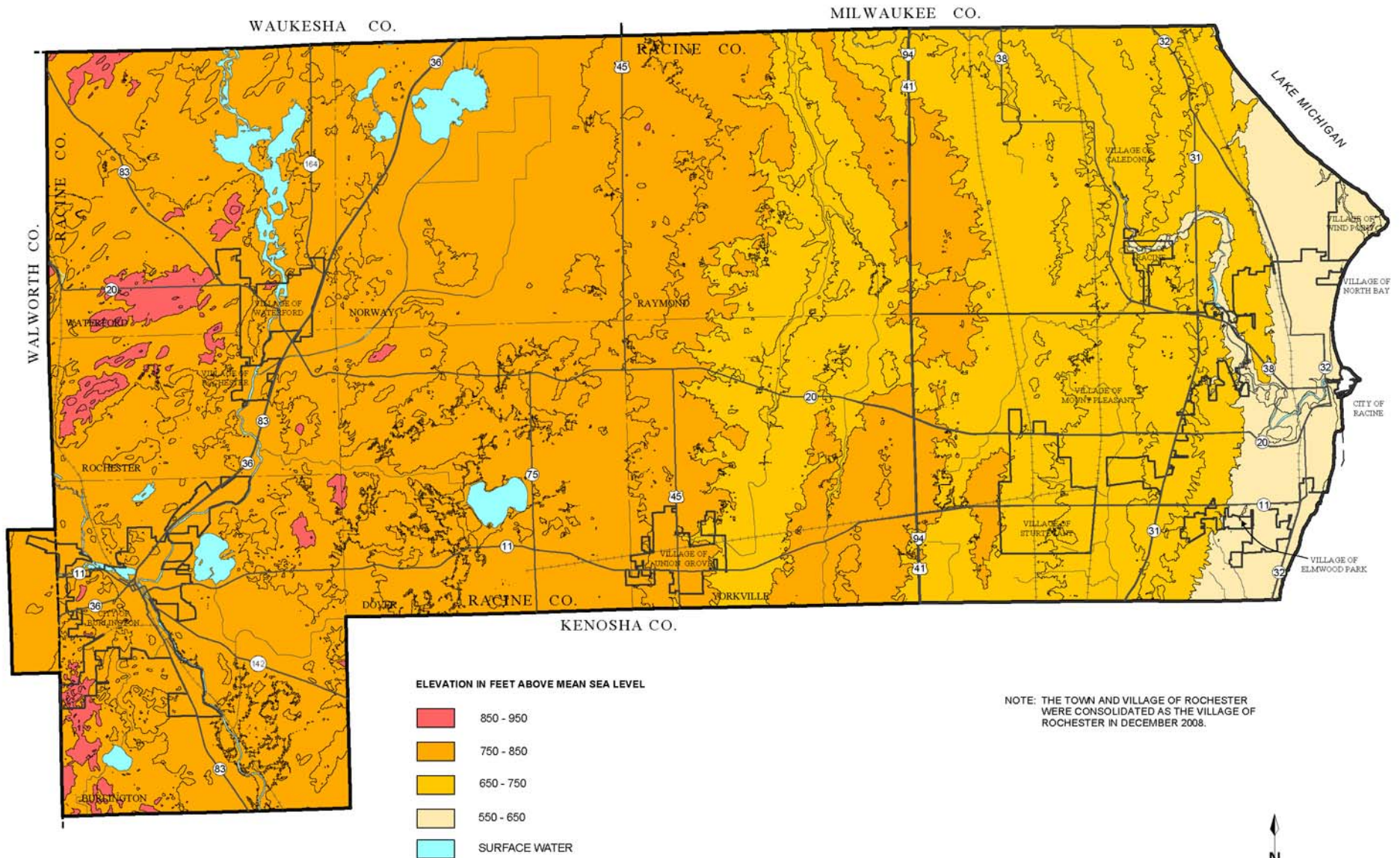
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture and SEWRPC.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF RACINE COUNTY AND THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION



Map III-4

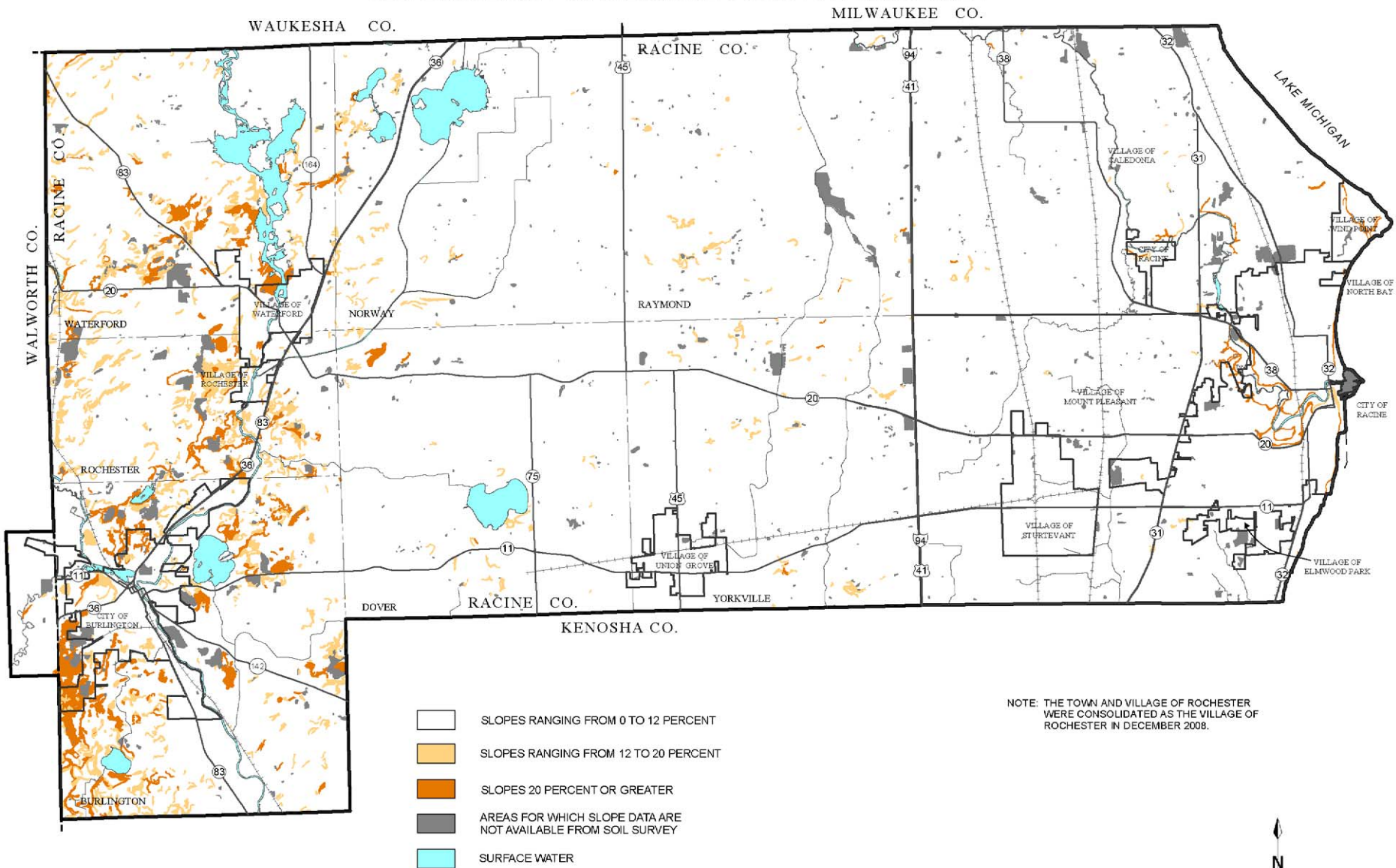
GENERALIZED TOPOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS IN THE RACINE COUNTY PLANNING AREA



Source: U.S. Geological Survey and SEWRPC.

Map III-5

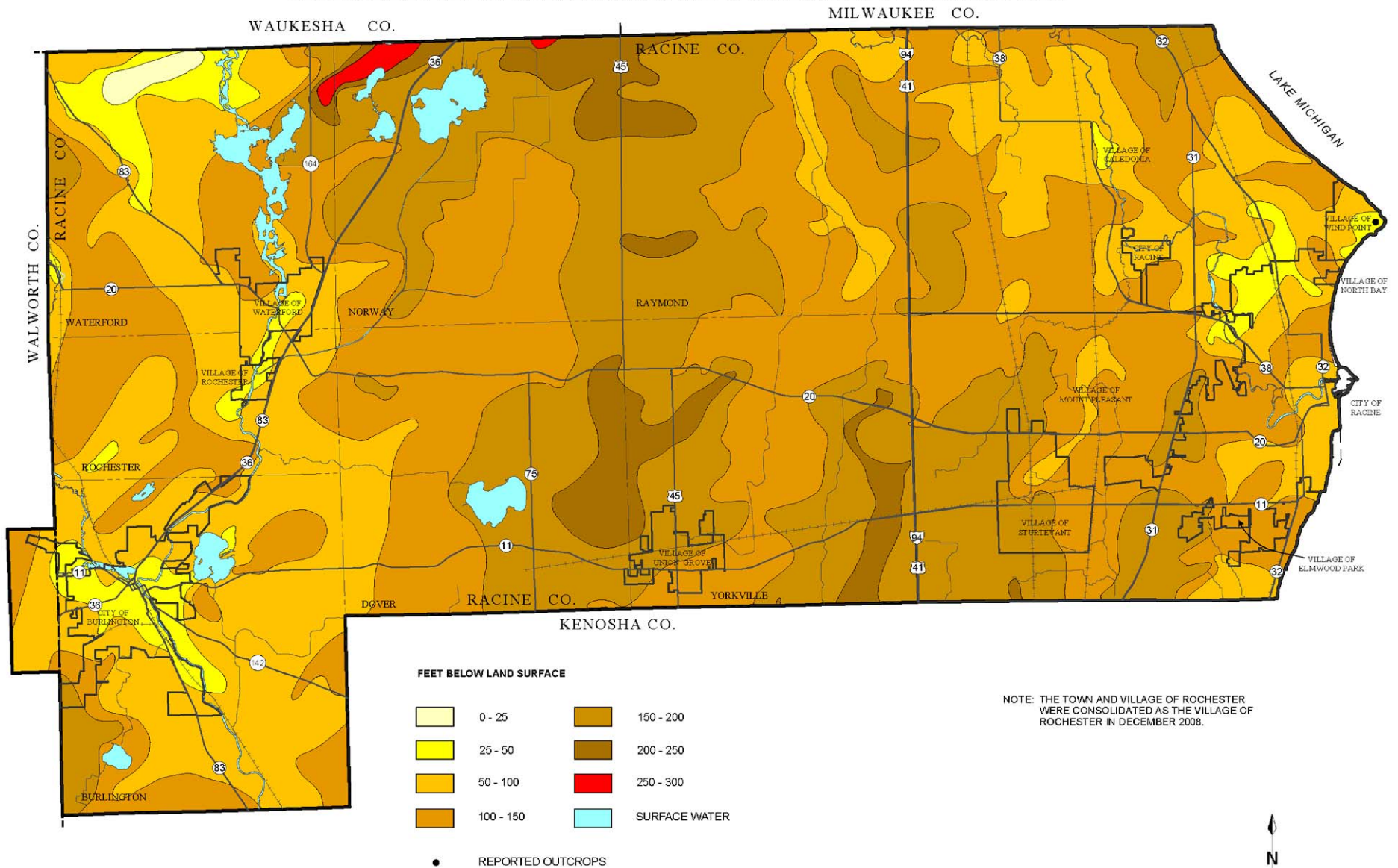
SLOPE ANALYSIS FOR THE RACINE COUNTY PLANNING AREA



Source: USDA - Natural Resources Conservation Service and SEWRPC.

Map III-6

GENERALIZED DEPTH TO BEDROCK IN THE RACINE COUNTY PLANNING AREA

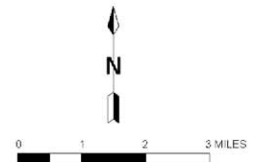


FEET BELOW LAND SURFACE

0 - 25	150 - 200
25 - 50	200 - 250
50 - 100	250 - 300
100 - 150	SURFACE WATER

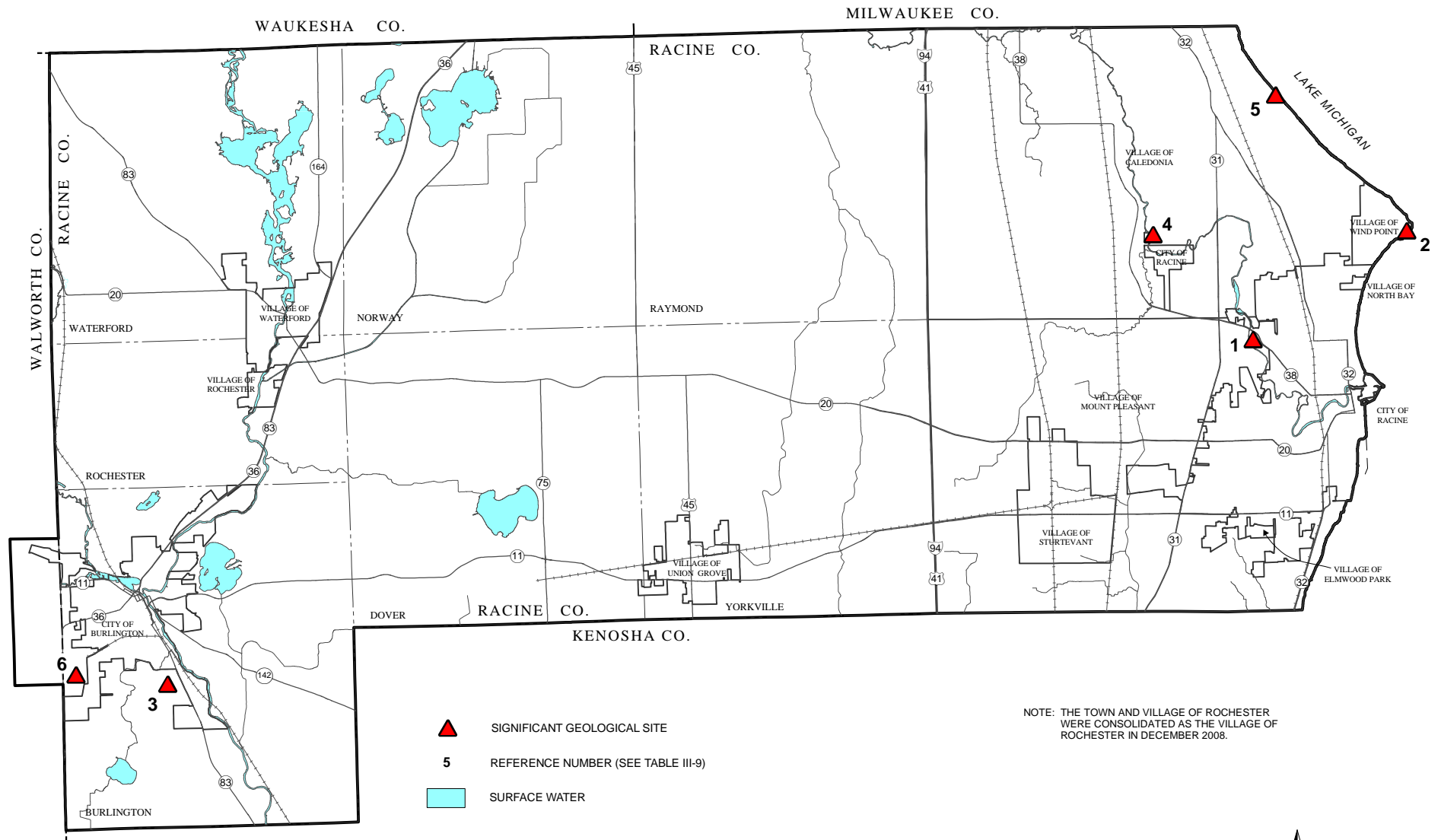
REPORTED OUTCROPS

Source: University of Wisconsin - Extension, Wisconsin Geological and Natural Survey, and SEWRPC.



Map III-7

SIGNIFICANT GEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE RACINE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 1994



Source: SEWRPC.

Table III-9

SIGNIFICANT GEOLOGIC SITES IN THE RACINE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 1994

Number on Map III-7	Site Name	Classification Code ^a	Site Area (acres)	Location	Ownership	Description
1	Horlickville Bluffs and Quarries	GA-1	30	T3N, R23E Section 6 Town of Mt. Pleasant ^b	Racine County	Natural bluffs and old quarries along the Root River, with exposures of richly fossiliferous Racine Dolomite reef strata. Site has produced the largest known diversity of fossil marine organisms from any Silurian reef in the world. Considered for designation as a National Historic Landmark in the History of Science
2	Wind Point	GA-2	5	T4N, R23E Section 27 Village of Wind Point	Village of Wind Point, City of Racine	Low natural outcrops, exposing highly fossiliferous Racine Dolomite reef rock, extending several hundred feet along Lake Michigan shore
3	Burlington Crevasse Filling	GA-3	35	T2N, R19E Section 4, 9 Town of Burlington	Private	Good example of crevasse fill
4	Root River Outcrops	GA-3	20	T3N, R22E Section 26 Town of Caledonia ^c	Racine County	Low outcrops of Racine Dolomite along Root River; one of few places in Racine County where rock is exposed
5	Cliffside Park Clay Banks	GA-3	20	T4N, R23E Section 7, 8 Town of Caledonia ^c	Racine County and Town of Caledonia ^c	Clay banks along Lake Michigan shoreline
6	Lyons Glacial Deposits	GA-3	1,200 ^d	T2N, R18E Sections 12-15, 21-29 Town of Lyons, T2N, R19E Sections 6, 7, 18 Town of Burlington, T3N, R19E Sections 31 Town of Burlington	Private	Outstanding examples of kettle and kame topography

^aGA-1 identifies Geological Area sites of statewide or greater significance.

GA-2 identifies Geological Area sites of countywide or regional significance.

GA-3 identifies Geological Area sites of local significance.

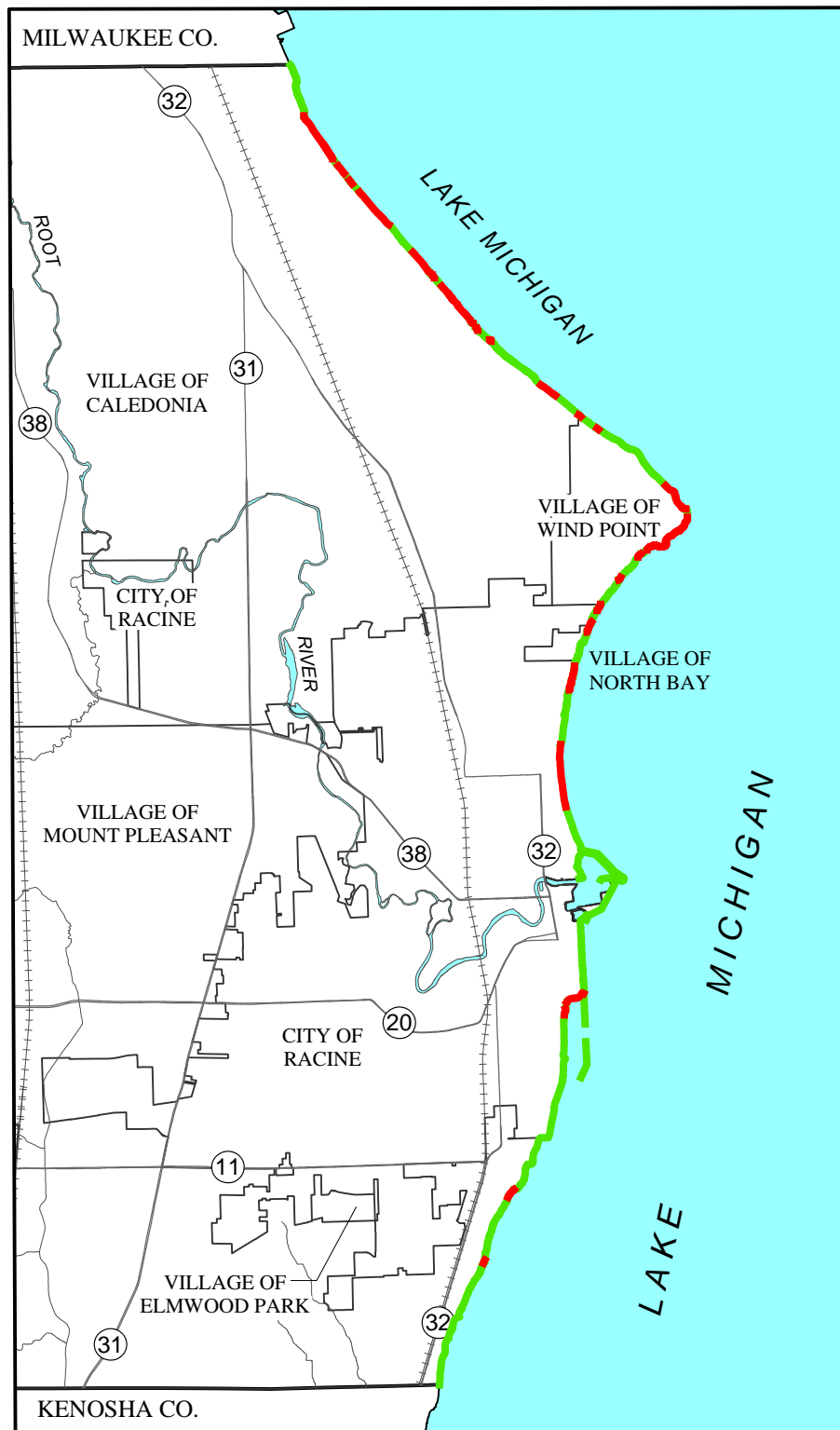
^bMt. Pleasant was incorporated as a Village in 2003.

^cCaledonia was incorporated as a Village in 2005.

^dIncludes only those lands of the Lyons Glacial Deposits located within Racine County.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, and SEWRPC.

LAKE MICHIGAN SHORELINE / EROSION PROTECTION IN RACINE COUNTY: 2005



- PROTECTED SHORELINE
- UNPROTECTED SHORELINE

Source: S.D. Mackey, Habitat Solutions, and SEWRPC.

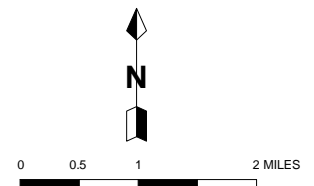


Table III-10

NONMETALLIC MINING SITES IN THE RACINE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006

Number on Map III-9	Location	Operator/Owner	Material Mined	Site Area (acres)
1	City of Burlington	J.W. Peters & Sons (Cerami/Nine-T Bar)	Sand/ Gravel	330
--		Subtotal: 1 Site		330
--	City of Racine	--	--	--
2	Village of Caledonia	Vulcan Construction Materials	Stone/Crushed Stone	192
--		Subtotal: 1 Site		192
--	Village of Elmwood Park	--	--	--
--	Village of Mt. Pleasant	--	--	--
--	Village of North Bay	--	--	--
--	Village of Rochester ^a	--	--	--
--	Village of Sturtevant	--	--	--
--	Village of Union Grove	--	--	--
--	Village of Waterford	--	--	--
--	Village of Wind Point	--	--	--
3	Town of Burlington	B.R. Amon & Sons, Inc. (Spring Valley Pit)	Sand/Gravel	108
4		B.R. Amon & Sons, Inc. (Baumeister Pit)	Sand/Gravel	129
5		J.W. Peters & Sons (Ketterhagen Site)	Stone/Crushed Stone	43
6		J.W. Peters & Sons (Warrenville Corp.)	Stone/Crushed Stone	108
7		Trenton Ventures (Epping)	Sand/Gravel	155
8		Wanasek Corp.	Sand/Gravel	79
--		Subtotal: 6 Sites		622
--	Town of Dover	--	--	--
--	Town of Norway	--	--	--
--	Town of Raymond	--	--	--
9 ^b	Town of Rochester ^a	Illinois Mining (Park View Sand & Gravel Pit)	Sand/Gravel	178
10		Oakes & Jung, LLC	Sand/Gravel	64
11		Payne & Dolan (Buss-Kramer Pit)	Sand/Gravel	44
12 ^b		Payne & Dolan (Honey Creek Pit)	Sand/Gravel	550
13		Racine County Public Works (Frost Pit)	Sand/Gravel	30
14		Racine County Public Works (Krueger Pit) ^c	Sand/Gravel	60
--		Subtotal: 6 Sites		926
15	Town of Waterford	Himebauch Farms Pit	Sand/Gravel	40
16		Payne & Dolan (Prager Pit)	Sand/Gravel	153
17		Super Mix of Wisconsin (North Site)	Sand/Gravel	160
18		Super Mix of Wisconsin (South Site)	Sand/Gravel	120
--		Subtotal: 4 Sites		473
19	Town of Yorkville	OBCO, LLC (Terrence J. O'Brien)	Clay	45
--		Subtotal: 1 Site		45
--	--	Total: 19 Sites	--	2,588

^aThe Town and Village of Rochester were consolidated as the Village of Rochester in December 2008.

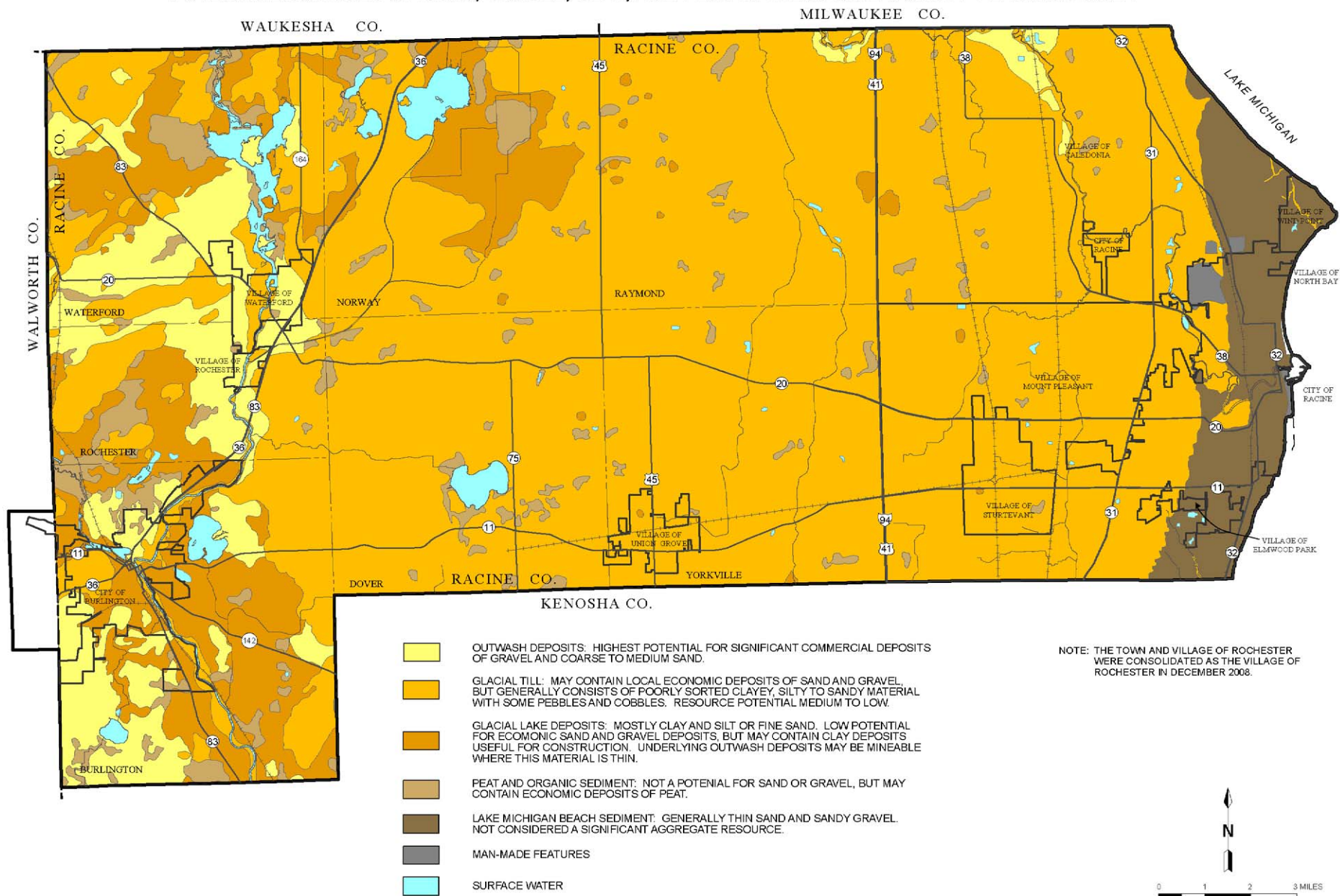
^bIncludes portion of site located in the Town of Waterford.

^cIn 2007, Racine County sold a 21 acre portion of this site to Reesmans' Excavating.

Source: Racine County and SEWRPC.

Map III-10

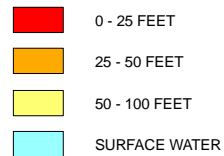
POTENTIAL SOURCES OF SAND, GRAVEL, CLAY, AND PEAT IN THE RACINE COUNTY PLANNING AREA



Source: Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey and SEWRPC.

WAUKESHA CO.

MILWAUKEE CO.



WAUKESHA CO.

MILWAUKEE CO.

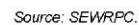


Table III-11

SURFACE WATERS, WETLANDS, AND FLOODPLAINS IN THE RACINE COUNTY PLANNING AREA BY CIVIL DIVISION

Civil Division	Surface Waters		Wetlands (2000)		Floodplains (2006)	
	Acres	Percent of Civil Division Area	Acres	Percent of Civil Division Area	Acres	Percent of Civil Division Area
Cities						
Burlington	151	3.3	329	7.2	735	16.1
Racine	116	1.2	115	1.1	367	3.7
Villages						
Caledonia	280	1.0	1,745	6.0	1,565	5.4
Elmwood Park	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mt. Pleasant	142	0.7	461	2.1	1,587	7.3
North Bay	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rochester ^a	26	7.6	24	7.0	49	14.3
Sturtevant	3	0.1	48	1.8	99	3.7
Union Grove	0	0.0	14	1.1	39	3.0
Waterford	71	4.4	86	5.3	124	7.7
Wind Point	22	2.7	19	2.3	50	6.1
Towns						
Burlington	879	3.9	3,214	14.4	5,131	23.0
Dover	572	2.5	1,333	5.8	2,089	9.0
Norway	1,254	5.5	2,283	10.0	7,672	33.6
Raymond	118	0.5	1,241	5.4	1,732	7.6
Rochester ^a	129	1.2	1,488	13.6	688	6.3
Waterford	1,311	6.1	2,964	13.8	3,148	14.6
Yorkville	127	0.6	520	2.4	1,708	7.8
Total^b	5,202	2.4	15,884	7.3	26,783	12.3

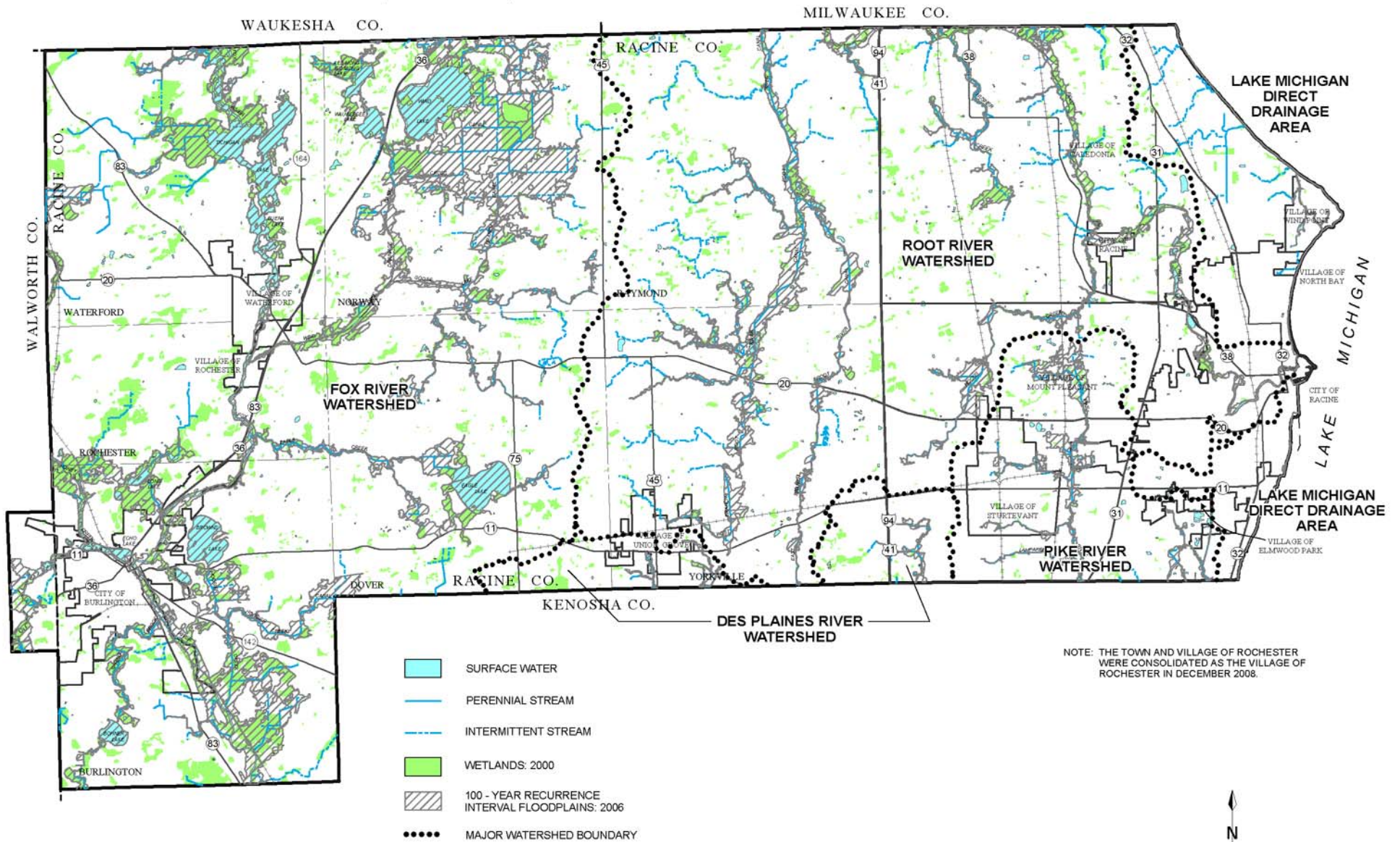
^aThe Town and Village of Rochester were consolidated as the Village of Rochester in December 2008.

^bTotal does not include the portions of the Towns of Lyons and Spring Prairie located in the planning area.

Source: SEWRPC.

Map III-13

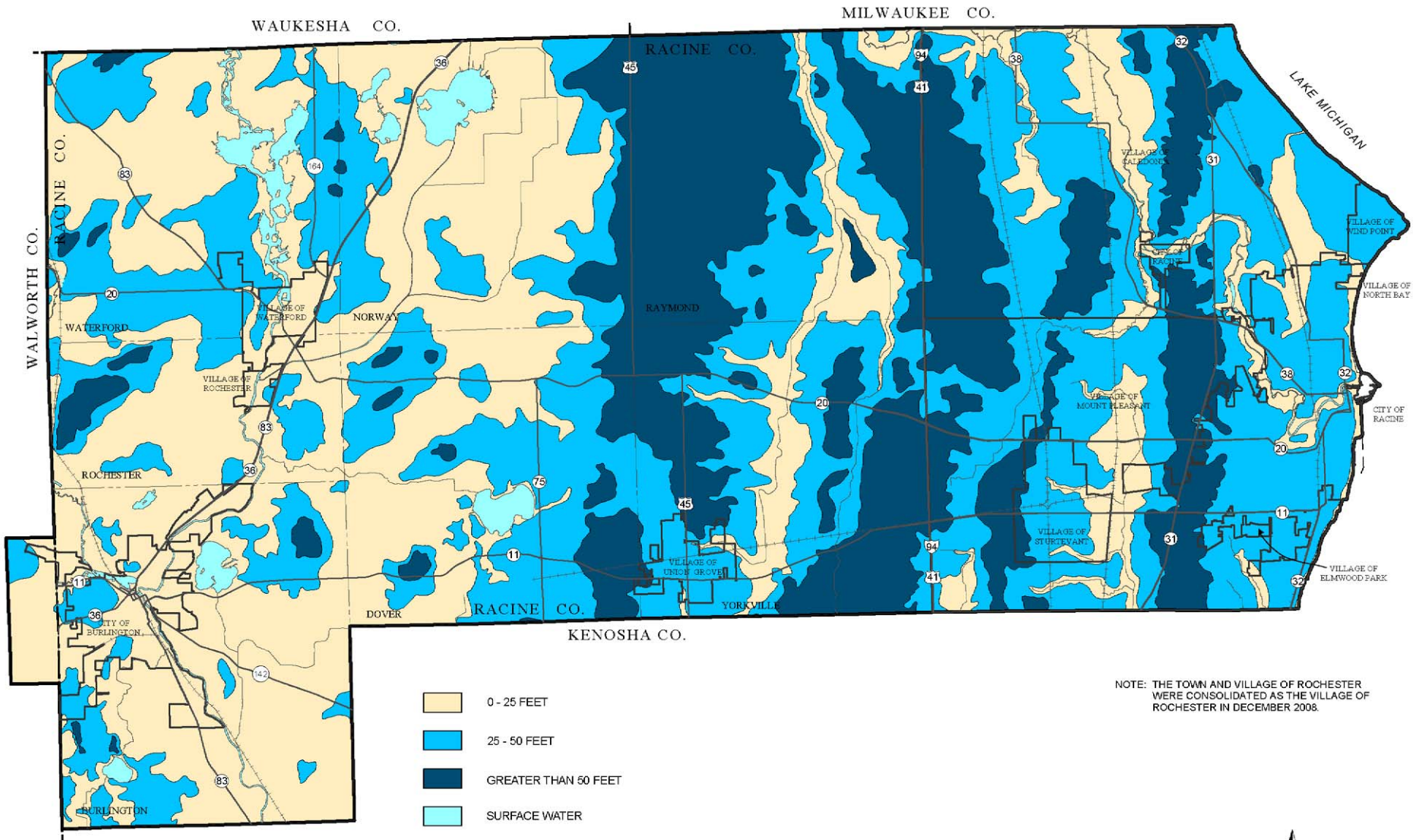
SURFACE WATERS, WETLANDS, AND FLOODPLAINS IN THE RACINE COUNTY PLANNING AREA



Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency and SEWRPC.

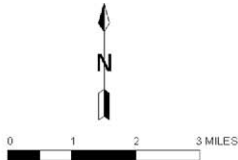
Map III-14

DEPTH TO SHALLOW WATER TABLE IN THE RACINE COUNTY PLANNING AREA



NOTE: THE TOWN AND VILLAGE OF ROCHESTER WERE CONSOLIDATED AS THE VILLAGE OF ROCHESTER IN DECEMBER 2008.

Source: Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey and SEWRPC.



Map III-15

WOODLANDS AND MANAGED FOREST LANDS IN THE RACINE COUNTY PLANNING AREA

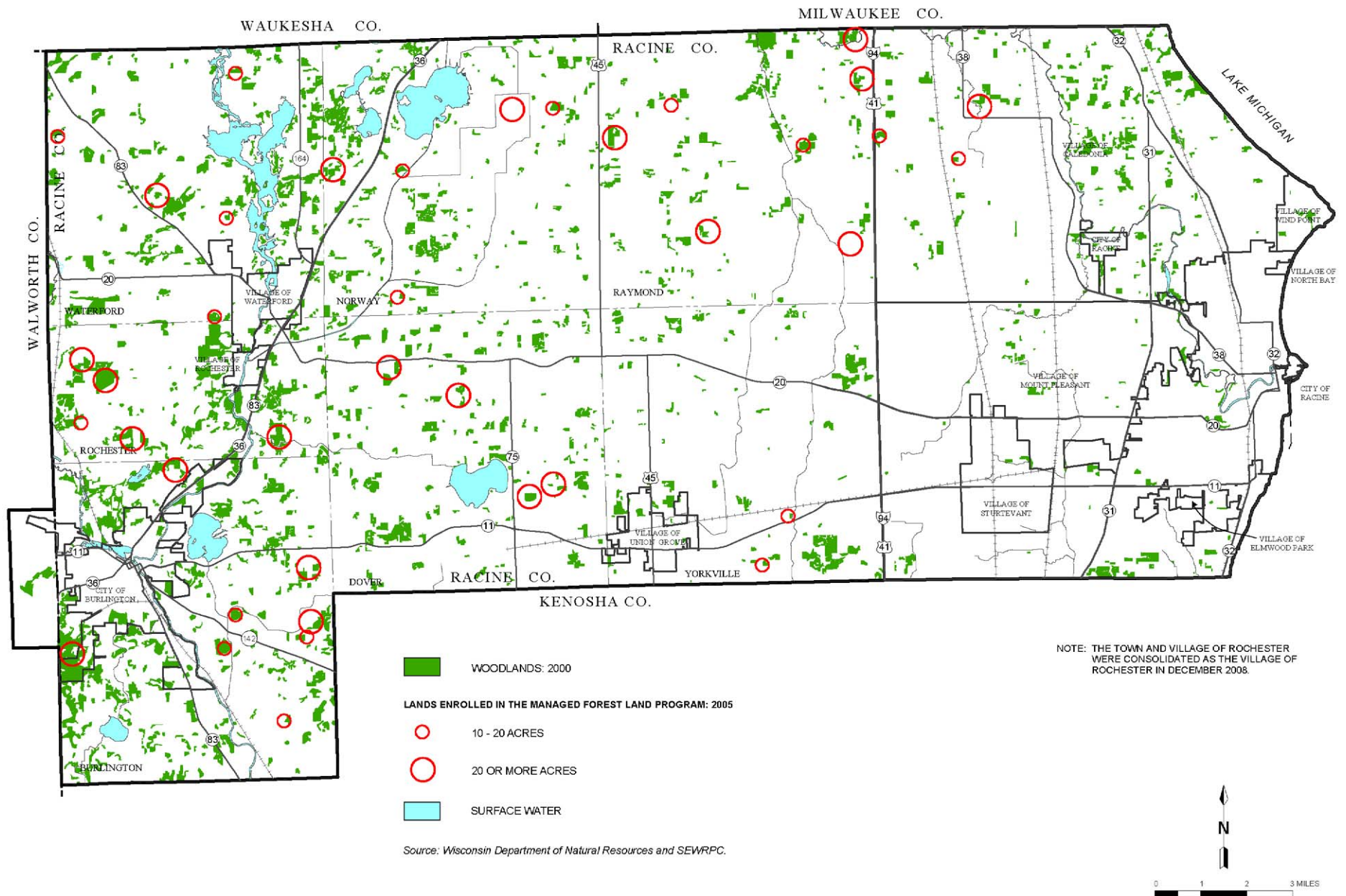


Table III-12

WOODLANDS AND MANAGED FOREST LAW LANDS IN THE RACINE COUNTY PLANNING AREA BY CIVIL DIVISION

Civil Division	Woodlands: 2000		Acres Enrolled in the Managed Forest Law Program: 2005
	Woodlands (Acres)	Percent of Civil Division Area	
Cities			
Burlington	452	9.9	--
Racine	140	1.4	--
Villages			
Caledonia	1,218	4.2	85
Elmwood Park	0	0.0	--
Mt. Pleasant.....	372	1.7	--
North Bay.....	0	0.0	--
Rochester ^a	9	2.6	--
Sturtevant	15	0.6	--
Union Grove	31	2.4	--
Waterford.....	46	2.8	--
Wind Point	32	3.9	--
Towns			
Burlington	2,632	11.8	217
Dover	1,288	5.6	114
Norway	1,301	5.7	118
Raymond	1,024	4.5	260
Rochester ^a	1,518	13.8	383
Waterford.....	1,814	8.4	80
Yorkville	785	3.6	22
Total^b	12,677	5.8	1,279^c

^aThe Town and Village of Rochester were consolidated as the Village of Rochester in December 2008.

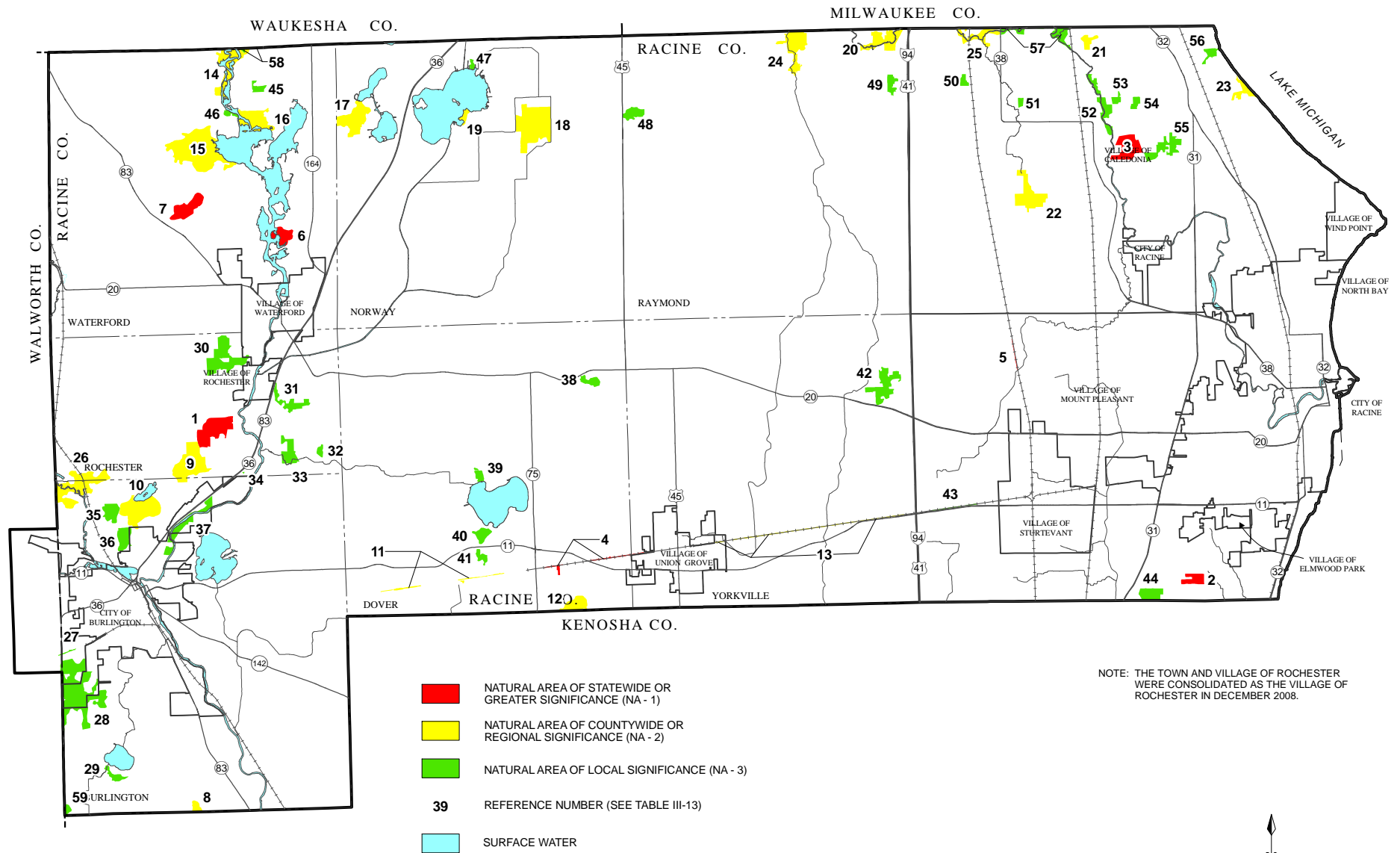
^bTotal does not include the portions of the Towns of Lyons and Spring Prairie located in the planning area.

^cOf the 1,279 acres enrolled in the Managed Forest Law Program, 98 percent are not open to public access, and only 23 acres (located in the Town of Raymond), or 2 percent, are open to public access.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

Map III-16

NATURAL AREAS IN THE RACINE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 1994



Source: SEWRPC.

NOTE: THE TOWN AND VILLAGE OF ROCHESTER WERE CONSOLIDATED AS THE VILLAGE OF ROCHESTER IN DECEMBER 2008.

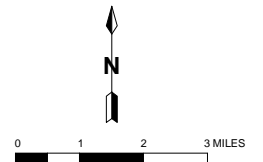


Table III-13

KNOWN NATURAL AREAS IN THE RACINE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 1994

Number on Map III-16	Area Name	Classification Code ^a	Location	Ownership	Size (acres)	Description and Comments
1	Cherry Lake Sedge Meadow State Natural Area	NA-1 (SNA, RSH)	T3N, R19E Sections 10, 15 Town of Rochester	Department of Natural Resources and private	190	High-quality lowland complex of fen, wet prairie, sedge meadow, shrub-carr, shallow lake, and tamarack relict within a matrix of disturbed upland oak woods. A good combination of alkaline- and acid-loving plants is present. The irregular openings of water provide good nesting and escape cover for waterfowl, especially mallards, wood ducks, and blue-winged teals. The western border is a one-mile-long esker
2	Sanders Park Hardwoods State Natural Area	NA-1 (SNA, RSH)	T3N, R22E Section 36 Town of Mt. Pleasant	Racine County	56	Good-quality southern dry-mesic forest on two low ridges separated by a lowland swale. Good size-class distribution of tree species, including a number of large walnuts. The ground flora is rich and diverse, including several large patches of golden seal (<i>Hydrastis canadensis</i>), a State-designated special concern species
3	Renak-Polak Maple-Beech Woods State Natural Area	NA-1 (SNA, RSH)	T4N, R22E Section 14 Town of Caledonia	University of Wisconsin-Parkside and private	138	Outstanding, mostly old-growth, low-lying southern mesic forest on east side of Root River. Wet-mesic hardwoods, shrub-carr, and shallow marsh lie along an intermittent stream which crosses the tract. Noted for spectacular displays of spring wildflowers. Probably the best such woods remaining in the Region
4	Kansasville Railroad Prairie	NA-1 (RSH)	T3N, R20E Sections 25, 26, 35, 36 Town of Dover T3N, R21E Section 30 Town of Yorkville	Private	14	Discontinuous remnants of mesic prairie located along railway right-of-way between Union Grove and Kansasville. Small sections are of very high quality, representing the best remaining examples of the once-extensive mesic prairie of central Racine and Kenosha Counties. Also included is a large old field which has been plowed but in which native prairie species have either persisted or are invading from the adjacent railway right-of-way. This latter area could be important for prairie reestablishment
5	Franksville Railroad Prairie	NA-1 (RSH)	T3N, R22E Sections 4, 9 Town of Mt. Pleasant	Private	4	A very rich and diverse remnant of mesic and wet-mesic prairie, located on west side of railway right-of-way. Contains some of the best such remnants in the Region. Regionally uncommon species include wild quinine (<i>Parthenium integrifolium</i>), prairie Indian plantain (<i>Cacalia tuberosa</i>), and marsh blazing-star (<i>Liatris spicata</i>)
6	Elm Island Bog-Island Oak Woods	NA-1 (RSH)	T4N, R19E Sections 23, 24, 25, 26 Town of Waterford	Racine County and private	68	Two distinct plant communities of good quality are present, an upland wooded island dominated by red and white oaks without signs of past grazing or logging is bordered on the east by a sphagnum-tamarack bog with a number of characteristic bog species present
7	Tichigan Fen	NA-1 (RSH)	T4N, R19E Sections 21, 22 Town of Waterford	Department of Natural Resources and private	118	A fine example of springs and calcareous fen, with a number of uncommon species present. The site includes the lesser-quality upland woods to the south that protects the water sources of the springs
--	Subtotal	NA-1	7 sites	--	588	--

Table III-13 (continued)

Number on Map III-16	Area Name	Classification Code ^a	Location	Ownership	Size (acres)	Description and Comments
8	Karcher Springs State Natural Area	NA-2 (SNA, RSH)	T2N, R19E Section 21 Town of Burlington	Department of Natural Resources	23	Spring heads originating on east side of a wooded esker supply water for a clear, fast, cold, marl-bottomed stream. Along banks is found calcareous fen, habitat for a number of uncommon species
9	Brock Lake Fen	NA-2 (RSH)	T3N, R19E Sections 15, 16, 21 Town of Rochester	Department of Natural Resources and private	231	High-quality wetland complex of fen, shallow marsh, sedge meadow, and small, undeveloped lake. The rich native species complement includes a number of uncommon ones, such as beaked spike-rush (<i>Eleocharis rostellata</i>), Ohio goldenrod (<i>Solidago ohioensis</i>), common bog arrow-grass (<i>Triglochin maritimum</i>), and marsh blazing-star (<i>Liatris spicata</i>). An integral part of a long northeast-southwest lowland corridor
10	Leda Lake Fen-Meadow	NA-2 (RSH)	T3N, R19E Sections 20, 21, 29 Town of Burlington	Department of Natural Resources and private	221	Good-quality wetland complex of small, shallow, undeveloped lake, floating sedge mat, fen, sedge meadow, shrub-carr, and shallow cattail-bulrush marsh. Part of Cherry Lake-Brock Lake-Leda Lake environmental corridor
11	Rosewood Railroad Prairie	NA-2 (RSH)	T3N, R20E Sections 31-34 Town of Dover	Private	18	Discontinuous remnants of mesic prairie extending for three miles along deactivated railway right-of-way between Kansasville and Rosewood. Moderate quality overall, with small portions in better condition. Good diversity of native species, including a number of uncommon ones
12	Schroeder Road Marsh	NA-2	T3N, R20E Sections 35, 36 Town of Dover T2N, R20E Sections 1, 2 Town of Brighton	Private	77 (plus 111 in Kenosha County)	Large wetland area of shallow cattail marsh and sedge meadow that extends into Kenosha County. Perimeter has been disturbed but interior is intact
13	Union Grove Railroad Prairie	NA-2 (RSH)	T3N, R21E Sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 Town of Yorkville	Private	32	Discontinuous remnants of mesic prairie along railway right-of-way, extending east from Union Grove to IH 94. Some small patches are of very good quality, containing such uncommon species as wild quinine (<i>Parthenium integrifolium</i>) and prairie Indian plantain (<i>Cacalia tuberosa</i>), both designated as threatened in Wisconsin
14	Norris Marsh and Slough	NA-2	T4N, R19E Sections 2, 3, 10 Town of Waterford T5N, R19E Sections 34, 35 Town of Vernon	Private	180 (plus 32 in Waukesha County)	Good-quality deep and shallow marsh along the Fox River
15	Tichigan Marsh	NA-2	T4N, R19E Sections 9, 10, 15, 16 Town of Waterford	Department of Natural Resources and private	447	Large, good-quality deep and shallow marsh with small patches of sedge meadow, bordering Tichigan Lake. Department of Natural Resources has excavated a series of ponds for wildlife
16	Tichigan Wetlands and Low Woods	NA-2	T4N, R19E Sections 10, 11 Town of Waterford	Department of Natural Resources and private	170	Wetland-upland complex consisting of good-quality deep and shallow marsh and sedge meadow bordered on north by older dry, dry-mesic, and wet-mesic woods, and regenerating woods and old field

Table III-13 (continued)

Number on Map III-16	Area Name	Classification Code ^a	Location	Ownership	Size (acres)	Description and Comments
17	Waubeesee Oak Woods and Tamarack Relict	NA-2 (RSH)	T4N, R20E Section 7 Town of Norway	Racine County and private	169	Relatively large and mostly intact oak woods on rough glacial topography, with intervening wetlands in depressions, some of which contain relict tamaracks. This is one of the few woods of such size remaining in this rapidly developing part of the Region. Contains cerulean warbler (<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>) and the acadian flycatcher (<i>Empidonax virescens</i>), both designated as state-threatened bird species.
18	Wind Lake Tamarack Swamp	NA-2	T4N, R20E Sections 10, 11, 14, 15 Town of Norway	Department of Natural Resources and private	334	Large block of former tamarack swamp that is converting to lowland hardwoods due to hydrologic changes resulting from artificial drainage of surrounding agricultural land. This woods remains a refugium for many species with more northerly affinities, such as starflower, goldthread, winterberry, dwarf raspberry, yellow birch, bunchberry, and blueberry
19	Wind Lake Shrub-Fen	NA-2 (RSH)	T4N, R20E Section 9 Town of Norway	Private	21	Good-quality wetland complex of fen and shrub-carr on south end of Wind Lake. Contains a good population of Ohio goldenrod (<i>Solidago ohioensis</i>)
20	County Line Riverine Woods	NA-2 (RSH)	T4N, R21E Section 1 Town of Raymond	Racine County and private	141	Good-quality riverine lowland hardwood forest along the Root River. Smaller upland to northwest contains mesic hardwoods with a rich ground flora. An integral part of the Root River environmental corridor
21	Hunts Woods	NA-2 (RSH)	T4N, R22E Section 3 Town of Caledonia	Racine County and private	34	A small but undisturbed remnant of southern mesic hardwoods, dominated by mature beeches and sugar maples. The woods to the south and east are younger, while to the north are lowland hardwoods. The relatively rich ground flora includes the State designated endangered blue-stemmed goldenrod (<i>Solidago caesia</i>)
22	Caledonia Wildlife Area	NA-2	T4N, R22E Section 21 Town of Caledonia	Town of Caledonia and private	166	An open wetland with seasonal ponds that attract a large number of migrating birds such as whistling swans, snow geese, golden plovers, and willets. The pond is one of the few secure stopover areas in the Region, and is a very good observation area
23	Cliffside Park Woods and Clay Banks	NA-2 (RSH)	T4N, R23E Sections 7, 8 Town of Caledonia	Racine County	55	Second-growth mesic woods, ravine, and steep clay banks along Lake Michigan harbor a rich and diverse flora, including such uncommon species as buffaloberry, yellowish gentian, stiff gentian, balsam poplar, and blue-stemmed goldenrod
24	Root River Canal Woods	NA-2 (RSH)	T4N, R21E Section 3 Town of Raymond T5N, R21E Section 34 City of Franklin	Private and Milwaukee County	158 (plus 121 in Milwaukee County)	A mixture of good-quality dry-mesic and lowland hardwood forest along the Root River Canal. One of the largest intact forested tracts in this part of the Region. Extends north into Milwaukee County.
25	Root River Wet-Mesic Woods-East	NA-2 (RSH)	T4N, R22E Section 5 Town of Caledonia T5N, R22E Section 32 City of Oak Creek	Racine County and Milwaukee County	2 (plus 50 in Milwaukee County)	Wet-mesic and mesic woods bordering a gravel-bottom stream that is a tributary to the Root River. Contains a rich, diverse flora, including several rare species.

Table III-13 (continued)

Number on Map III-16	Area Name	Classification Code ^a	Location	Ownership	Size (acres)	Description and Comments
26	Honey Lake Marsh and Sedge Meadows	NA-2	T3N, R19E Sections 17-20 Town of Burlington T3N, R18E Sections, 13, 24 Town of Spring Prairie	Department of Natural Resources, The Nature Conservancy, and other private	250 (plus 141 in Walworth County)	Large, relatively undisturbed wetland complex, primarily consisting of good-quality sedge meadow and deep and shallow marsh, but also with smaller areas containing springs and calcareous fens. Nesting site for sandhill cranes.
--	Subtotal	NA-2	19 sites	--	2,729	--
27	Burlington Railroad Prairie	NA-3 (RSH)	T2N, R19E Section 6 Town of Burlington T2N, R18E Section 1 Town of Lyons	Private	4 (plus 1 in Walworth County)	One-quarter-mile stretch of mesic, dry-mesic, and dry prairie remnants bordering railway right-of-way
28	Burlington Hills Woods	NA-3 (RSH)	T2N, R19E Sections 5, 6, 7, 18 Town of Burlington T2N, R18E Sections 1, 12, 13 Town of Lyons	Private	557 (plus 80 in Walworth County)	Rough morainal ridges occupied by mature and second-growth oak woods, with small, scattered patches of dry hill prairie and disturbed openings. Largest remaining upland woods in Racine County; important for forest-interior-breeding birds. Currently threatened by sand and gravel mine expansion
29	Bohner Lake Lowlands	NA-3	T2N, R19E Sections 19, 20 Town of Burlington	Private	33	Moderate-quality combination of shallow marsh, sedge meadow, and shrub-carr
30	Wadewitz Woods	NA-3 (RSH)	T3N, R19E Sections 2, 3 Town of Rochester	Racine County and private	204	Large upland complex of disturbed oak woods and former oak openings, cedar glades, dry-mesic woods, small dry hill prairies, and older woods
31	Rowntree Road Woods	NA-3	T3N, R19E Sections 11, 12 Town of Rochester	Private	74	A typical xeric oak woods, with several wet areas containing lowland hardwoods. An active blue heron rookery is present
32	English Settlement Prairie	NA-3	T3N, R19E Section 13 Town of Rochester	Private	16	Moderate-quality wet-mesic prairie with a history of disturbance, including plowing and grazing
33	Eagle Creek Woods	NA-3	T3N, R19E Sections 13, 14 Town of Rochester	Private	84	Typical xeric oak woods, relatively large but with a history of grazing and selective cutting
34	Fox River Prairie	NA-3	T3N, R19E Sections 14, 15 Town of Rochester	Private	2	Prairie remnants along former railway right-of-way, now county bicycle trail. Area consists of two separate patches, a hill to the south contains a small, depauperate dry prairie, while to the north a low area contains a larger and better-quality mesic and wet-mesic prairie
35	Honey Lake Leatherleaf Bog	NA-3	T3N, R19E Sections 19, 20 Town of Burlington	Private	69	A large monotypic leatherleaf bog relict, rare in the southern part of the Region
36	Wehmhoff Park Upland Woods and Wetlands	NA-3	T3N, R19E Section 29 Town of Burlington	Town of Burlington and private	73	Moderate-quality sedge meadow-shallow marsh wetlands, located within an upland matrix of disturbed oak woods and dry hill prairie on hilly glacial terrain
37	Fox River Riverine Forest	NA-3	T3N, R19E Section 21, 22, 28 Town of Burlington	Racine County and private	131	Lowland and upland woods bordering the Fox River
38	Dover Wildlife Area Wetlands	NA-3 (RSH)	T3N, R20E Section 12 Town of Dover	Department of Natural Resources and private	39	Wetland complex maintained by Department of Natural Resources as wildlife refuge, consisting of shallow open water, shallow marsh, shrub-carr, and small wet-mesic prairie
39	Church Road Lowlands	NA-3	T3N, R20E Sections 16, 21 Town of Dover	Department of Natural Resources and private	25	Sedge meadow and shallow marsh on north shore of Eagle Lake

Table III-13 (continued)

Number on Map III-16	Area Name	Classification Code ^a	Location	Ownership	Size (acres)	Description and Comments
40	Eagle Lake Wetlands	NA-3	T3N, R20E Sections 27, 28 Town of Dover	Department of Natural Resources and private	46	Shallow marsh and shrub-carr on south shore of Eagle Lake. Disturbed by past ditching attempts
41	Vandenboom Road Marsh	NA-3	T3N, R20E Section 28 Town of Dover	Private	27	Shallow, cattail-dominated marsh
42	Ives Grove Woods	NA-3	T3N, R21E Section 12 Town of Yorkville	Racine County and private	164	Relatively large upland wooded island, consisting of dry-mesic woods to south and xeric woods to north. Much of south woods is part of Racine County park. The ground flora is rich and diverse. A small stream bisects the two woods
43	Sylvania Railroad Prairie	NA-3 (RSH)	T3N, R22E Sections 20, 30 Town of Mt. Pleasant	Private	7	Mesic prairie remnant extending one mile east of IH 94 along railway right-of-way. Moderate quality, with a good population of wild quinine (<u>Parthenium integrifolium</u>), a State-designated threatened species
44	Campbell Woods	NA-3 (RSH)	T3N, R22E Sections 35, 36 Town of Mt. Pleasant	Private	72	Dry to dry-mesic hardwood forest of moderate quality on flat to somewhat rolling topography, with several small temporary ponds and intermittent streams, and a wetland complex to the east. The latter area includes hop-like sedge (<u>Carex lupuliformis</u>), a State-designated endangered species. This is one of the larger, relatively intact woods in this part of Racine County
45	Van Valin Woods	NA-3	T4N, R19E Section 2 Town of Waterford	Private	30	Moderate-quality dry-mesic woods dominated by white oak, shagbark hickory, white ash, and sugar maple. Threatened by encroaching residential development
46	Tichigan Wet Prairie	NA-3 (RSH)	T4N, R19E Section 10 Town of Waterford	Department of Natural Resources	15	Moderate- to good-quality combination of wet prairie, sedge meadow, and shallow marsh, with some calciphiles, such as Ohio goldenrod (<u>Solidago ohioensis</u>), present. Site is burned periodically to control shrubs
47	Wind Lake Wet Meadow	NA-3 (RSH)	T4N, R20E Section 4 Town of Norway	Private	12	A moderate-quality wetland complex of wet meadow, fen, shallow marsh, and sedge meadow on north shore of Wind Lake. Contains marsh blazing-star (<u>Liatris spicata</u>), a State-designated special concern species
48	Six Mile Road Swamp	NA-3	T4N, R21E Section 7 Town of Raymond	Private	55	Lowland hardwood forest of moderate quality, with a few northern relicts, such as tamarack (mostly dead), winterberry, paper birch, dwarf raspberry, and sphagnum. Dry-mesic upland woods border on the south
49	Kimmel Woods	NA-3 (RSH)	T4N, R21E Section 12 Town of Raymond	Private	40	Moderate-quality southern dry-mesic woods and lowland hardwoods bordering a small stream. Good, representative ground flora
50	Seven Mile Road Woods	NA-3 (RSH)	T4N, R22E Section 8 Town of Caledonia	Private	20	Second-growth maple-ash-oak woods of about 60 years of age that has been subjected to past selective cutting. Contains a rich and diverse ground flora. Low areas contain ephemeral ponds
51	Zirbes Woods	NA-3 (RSH)	T4N, R22E Section 9 Town of Caledonia	Private	13	A small but relatively undisturbed mesic woods dominated by basswood, white ash, red oak, and sugar maple, with a rich ground flora. Future high-grading is indicated by a number of the larger oaks which were marked

Table III-13 (continued)

Number on Map III-16	Area Name	Classification Code ^a	Location	Ownership	Size (acres)	Description and Comments
52	Caledonia Low Woods	NA-3 (RSH)	T4N, R22E Sections 10, 11, 14 Town of Caledonia	Racine County and private	107	Moderate-quality lowland hardwoods bordering the Root River. Adjoining upland woods contains three State-designated special concern species: American gromwell (<u>Lithospermum latifolium</u>), red trillium (<u>Trillium recurvatum</u>), and black haw (<u>Viburnum prunifolium</u>)
53	Foley Road Woods-West	NA-3 (RSH)	T4N, R22E Section 11 Town of Caledonia	Private	19	Medium-age mesic and wet-mesic woods with a large population of black haw (<u>Viburnum prunifolium</u>)
54	Foley Road Woods- East	NA-3 (RSH)	T4N, R22E Section 11 Town of Caledonia	Private	24	Moderate-quality mesic woods with a rich ground flora; reportedly contains the State-designated endangered blue-stemmed goldenrod (<u>Solidago caesia</u>)
55	Tabor Woods	NA-3 (RSH)	T4N, R22E Sections 13, 14 Town of Caledonia	Private	107	Relatively large but irregularly shaped mesic, dry-mesic, and wet-mesic woods that have suffered various degrees of disturbance. Portions of the woods are dominated by beech. Threatened by increasing residential development in the area
56	Power Plant Riverine Woods	NA-3 (RSH)	T4N, R 23E Section 6 Town of Caledonia	Private	32	Mesic woods bordering a steep ravine that leads to Lake Michigan. Although the woods has suffered from disturbance, it contains a rich flora, including a large population of the State-designated endangered blue-stemmed goldenrod (<u>Solidago caesia</u>). The exposed ravine slopes and Lake Michigan clay banks contain a number of unusual species.
57	Root River Riverine Forest	NA-3 (RSH)	T4N, R22E Sections 3-6 Town of Caledonia T5N, R22E Section 32 City of Oak Creek	Racine County, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin Department of Transportation and private	184 (plus 40 in Milwaukee County)	A significant portion of the Root River corridor. Extends into Milwaukee County.
58	Norris Oak Woods and Wetland	NA-3	T4N, R19E Section 1 Town of Waterford T5N, R19E Section 26, 35 Town of Vernon	Private	6 (plus 358 in Waukesha County)	Two separate disturbed oak woods and adjacent open lowlands bordering the Fox River.
59	Tri-County Tamarack Swamp	NA-3	T2N, R19E Section 19 Town of Burlington T2N, R 18E Sections 24, 25 Town of Lyons	Private	15 (plus 25 in Walworth County)	Medium-aged tamarack swamp surrounded by dense shrub carr. Extends into Walworth County.
--	Subtotal	NA-3	33 sites	--	2,306	--
	Total	All Natural Areas	59 sites	--	5,623	--

NOTE: Caledonia and Mt. Pleasant were incorporated as Villages in 2005 and 2003, respectively. The Town and Village of Rochester were consolidated as the Village of Rochester in December 2008.

^aNA-1 identifies Natural Area sites of statewide or greater significance.

NA-2 identifies Natural Area sites of countywide or regional significance.

NA-3 identifies Natural Area sites of local significance.

SNA, or State Natural Area, identifies those sites officially designated as State Natural Areas by the State of Wisconsin Natural Areas Preservation Council.

RSH, or Rare Species Habitat, identifies those sites which support rare, threatened, or endangered animal or plant species officially designated by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

Table III-14

CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITES LOCATED OUTSIDE NATURAL AREAS IN THE RACINE COUNTY PLANNING AREA

Number on Map III-17	Site Name and Classification Code ^a	Location	Site Area (acres)	Ownership	Species of Concern ^b
1	Washington Park Woods (P)	T3N, R23E, Section 17	12	City of Racine	<u>Solidago caesia</u> (E)
2	Pritchard Park Woods (P)	T3N, R22E, Section 24	9	Racine County	<u>Trillium recurvatum</u> (R)
3	Wind Point (P)	T4N, R23E, Section 27	4	City of Racine	<u>Cakile edentula</u> (R)
4	Burlington Crevasse Filling (P)	T2N, R19E, Section 4	23	Private	<u>Besseyia bullii</u> (T)
5	Margis Wildlife Area (P, B)	T2N, R19E, Section 17	34	Racine County	Gentiana procera (R) Great egret (T) Hooded merganser (U) Great blue heron (U) Blanding's Turtle (T)
6	Ranger Mac Fen (P)	T2N, R19E, Section 17	28	University of Wisconsin-Parkside	<u>Solidago ohioensis</u> (R) <u>Gentiana procera</u> (R)
7	Karcher Sedge-Carr (P)	T2N, R19E, Sections 21, 22	235	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources	<u>Cacalia tuberosa</u> (T)
8	River Meadow Woods (P)	T4N, R22E, Section 23	13	Private	<u>Trillium recurvatum</u> (R)
9	Forked Aster Site (P)	T4N, R22E, Section 23	18	Private	<u>Aster furcatus</u> (T)
10	Caledonia Sanitary Sewer Right-of-Way (P)	T4N, R22E, Section 25	75	Private	<u>Solidago caesia</u> (E) <u>Ptelea trifoliata</u> (R) <u>Scutellaria ovata</u> (R)
11	Caledonia Site South (P)	T4N, R22E, Section 25	- - ^c	Private	<u>Ptelea trifoliata</u> (R)
12	Root River Bluff (P)	T4N, R22E, Section 26	42	Private	<u>Ptelea trifoliata</u> (R)
13	Hoods Creek Swamp (P)	T4N, R22E, Section 26	20	Private	<u>Trillium recurvatum</u> (R)
14	Breakers Woods (P)	T4N, R23E, Section 16	5	Private	<u>Solidago caesia</u> (E)
15	Dominican Ravine (P)	T4N, R23E, Section 21	16	Private	<u>Solidago caesia</u> (E)
16	North Bay Ravine and Beach (P)	T4N, R23E, Section 33	4	Private	<u>Cakile edentula</u> (R)
17	Four Mile Road Woods (P)	T4N, R23E, Sections 19, 30	30	Private	<u>Trillium recurvatum</u> (R)
18	Caledonia Low Woods (P)	T4N, R23E, Section 30	29	Private	<u>Ptelea trifoliata</u> (R) <u>Trillium recurvatum</u> (R)
19	River Bend Upland Woods (P)	T4N, R23E, Section 31	13	Racine County	<u>Solidago caesia</u> (E)
20	Root River Strip Woods (P)	T4N, R23E, Section 31	10	Private	<u>Ptelea trifoliata</u> (R)
21	Cliffside Park Old Field (B)	T4N, R23E, Sections 7, 8	5	Racine County	Bobolink (R) Upland sandpiper (R) Grasshopper sparrow (R)
22	Erwin Wetlands (P)	T4N, R20E, Section 3	2	Private	<u>Solidago ohioensis</u> (R)
23	Patzke Fen (P)	T4N, R20E, Section 3	50	Private	<u>Solidago ohioensis</u> (R) Cooper's hawk (U) Wood thrush (U)
24	Krieser Fen (P)	T4N, R20E, Section 10	2	Private	<u>Solidago ohioensis</u> (R)
25	Landon Wetland (P)	T4N, R20E, Section 10	11	Private	<u>Solidago ohioensis</u> (R)
26	Wind Lake (B)	T4N, R20E	55	Private	Black tern (R) (colony)
27	Waubesee Lake (P)	T4N, R20E	14	Private	Black tern (R) (colony)
28	Case Eagle Park Dry Prairie ^d (P)	T3N, R19E, Section 10	16	Racine County	<u>Besseyia bullii</u> (T)
29	Case Eagle Park Woods ^d (B)	T3N, R19E, Section 11	58	Racine County	Acadian flycatcher (T) Cooper's hawk (U) Ovenbird (U) American woodcock (U) Blue-gray gnatcatcher (U) Wood thrush (U) Chestnut-sided warbler (U)
30	Sherwood Property (P)	T4N, R22E, Section 2	3	Private	<u>Carex lupuliformis</u> (E)
31	Waxdale Railroad Prairie (P)	T3N, R22E, Sections 15, 22	2	Private	<u>Parthenium integrifolium</u> (T) <u>Thalictrum revolutum</u> (R)
32	Maple Road Gravel Pit (P)	T4N, R19E, Section 28	106	Private	<u>Besseyia bullii</u> (T) <u>Penstemon hirsutus</u> (R)

Table III-14 (continued)

Number on Map III-17	Site Name and Classification Code ^a	Location	Site Area (acres)	Ownership	Species of Concern ^b
33	Ives Grove Prairie Remnant (P)	T3N, R21E, Section 13	1	Private	<u>Parthenium integrifolium</u> (T)
34	Bong State Recreation Area	T2N, R19E, Sections 12, 13	267	Department of Natural Resources	Forster's tern (E) Piping plover (E) Yellow-throated warbler (E) Loggerhead shrike (E) Great egret (T) Black tern (R) (colony) Henslow's sparrow (R) Northern harrier (R) Grasshopper sparrow (R) Bobolink (R) Upland sandpiper (R) Northern goshawk (R) American black duck (R) Short-eared owl (R) American bittern (R) Swainson's thrush (R) Lark sparrow (R) Sedge wren (R) Blackburnian warbler (R) Yellow-bellied flycatcher (R) Merlin (R) Common moorhen (R) Least bittern (R) Common merganser (R) Black-crowned night heron (R) Wilson's phalarope (R) Prothonotary warbler (R) Louisiana waterthrush (R) Dickcissel (R)

^a"P" identifies a critical plant species habitat site; "B" identifies a critical bird species habitat site

^b"R" refers to species designated as rare or special concern; "T" refers to species designated as threatened; "E" refers to species designated as endangered; "U" refers to species designated as uncommon.

^cThe Caledonia Site South Critical Species Habitat site is located entirely within the Caledonia Sanitary Sewer Right-of-Way Critical Species Habitat site.

^dCase Eagle Park Dry Prairie and Case Eagle Park Woods are listed as Ela Park Dry Prairie and Ela Park Woods respectively in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 42, A Regional Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Protection and Management Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin, September 1997.

Source: SEWRPC.

Map III-17

CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITES AND CRITICAL AQUATIC HABITAT AREAS IN THE RACINE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 1994

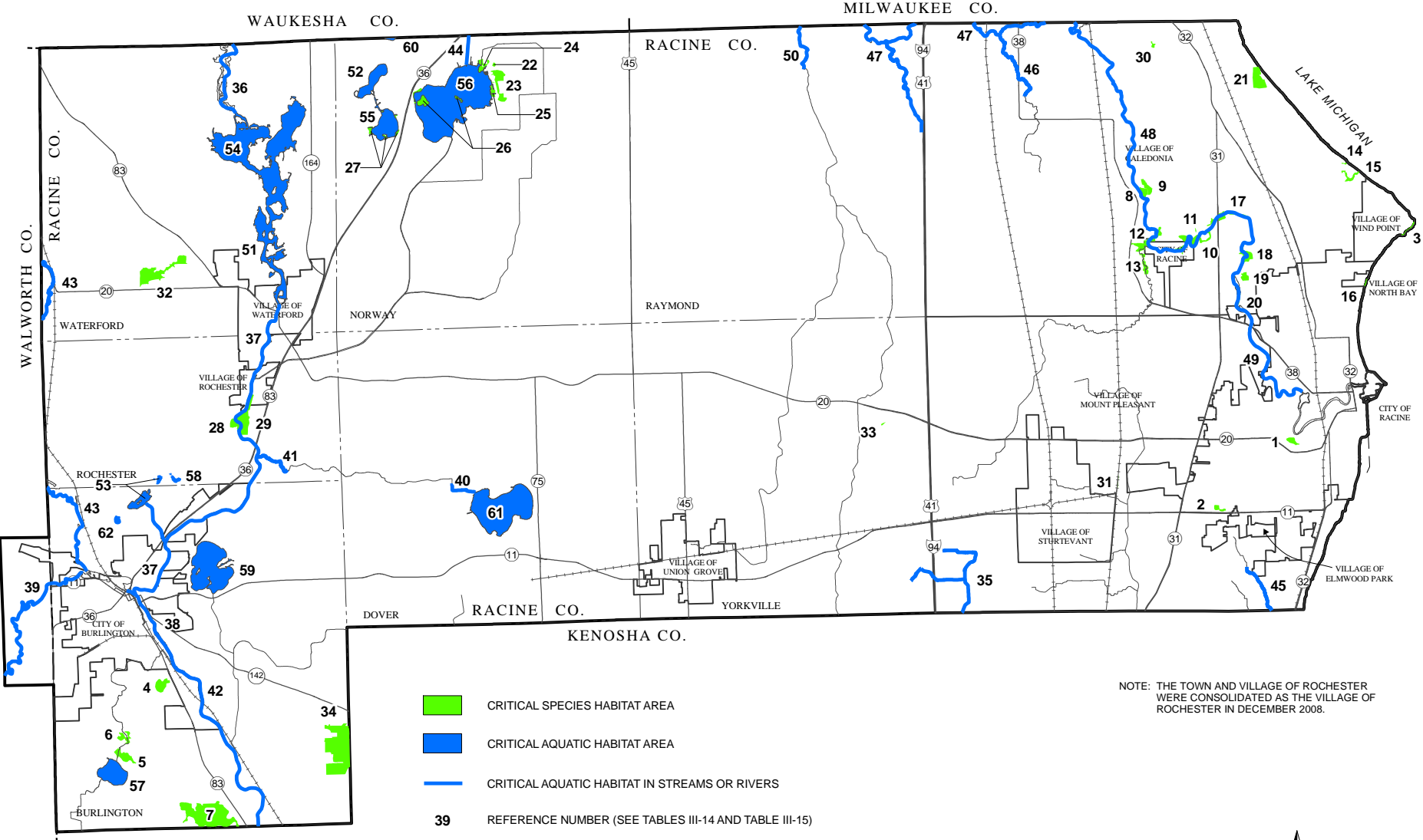


Table III-15

CRITICAL AQUATIC HABITAT AREAS IN THE RACINE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 1994

Streams				
Number on Map III-17	Stream	Size (stream miles)	Rank ^a	Description ^b and Comments
35	Kilbourn Road Ditch	2.0 miles	AQ-3 (RSH)	Sedimentation and other water quality problems exist, but this reach is an important reservoir for the pirate perch, a "special concern" fish species
36	Fox River downstream from IH 43 to Waterford Impoundment	1.8 miles ^c	AQ-3 (RSH)	Good water quality; important reservoir for critical fish, herptile, and mussel species
37	Fox River downstream from Waterford Impoundment to Echo Lake inflow	10.6 miles	AQ-2 (RSH)	Critical fish, herptile, and mussel species habitat
38	Fox River downstream from Echo Lake inflow to Spring Brook inflow	1.3 miles	AQ-2 (RSH)	Good population of the river redhorse, a threatened fish species
39	White River	1.0 miles	AQ-2 (RSH)	Critical fish species and a good assemblage of mussel species
40	Eagle Creek downstream from Eagle Lake	0.6 miles	AQ-3 (RSH)	Bisects suitable habitat for Blanding's turtle, a threatened herptile species
41	Eagle Creek upstream from Fox River	1.1 miles	AQ-3	Bisects an identified Natural Area, Eagle Creek Woods
42	Fox River downstream from Spring Brook inflow to CTH JB	4.7 miles	AQ-3	Link between upstream and downstream critical Aquatic Areas
43	Honey Creek-lower reaches	2.7 miles ^c	AQ-3 (RSH)	Critical fish species present
44	Muskego Canal	1.2 miles	AQ-3 (RSH)	Critical fish species present
45	Pike River downstream from Pike Creek (includes Sorenson Creek)	1.1 miles	AQ-3 (RSH)	Bisects identified Natural Area; critical fish species present
46	Husher Creek	1.9 miles	AQ-3	Bisects an identified Natural Area, Root River Riverine Forest
47	Root River downstream from County Line Road to Nicholson Road	3.5 miles ^c	AQ-3 (RSH)	Bisects identified Natural Areas
48	Root River downstream from Nicholson Road to STH 38	12.5 miles	AQ-3 (RSH)	Critical herptile species habitat
49	Root River downstream from STH 38 to Spring Street	3.0 miles	AQ-3 (RSH)	Critical herptile species habitat
50	Root River Canal	1.2 miles ^c	AQ-3	Bisects an identified Natural Area, Root River Canal Woods
Total (16 stream reaches)		50.2 miles	--	--

Table III-15 (continued)

Lakes				
Number on Map III-17	Lake	Size (acreage)	Rank ^a	Description ^b and Comments
51	Buena Lake	241 acres	AQ-2	Part of the Fox River Impoundment in Waterford; good fish population and diversity
52	Kee Nong Go Mong Lake (Long Lake) (Town of Norway, Racine County)	88 acres	AQ-2 (RSH)	A drainage lake with critical fish species present; shoreline and adjoining wetlands important for waterfowl and other wildlife
53	Long Lake (Towns of Burlington and Rochester, Racine County)	102 acres	AQ-2 (RSH)	A shallow drainage lake which is a component of the valuable environmental corridor in western Racine County; prime waterfowl habitat
54	Tichigan Lake	892 acres	AQ-2 (RSH)	Part of the Fox River Impoundment in Waterford; critical fish and herptile species present; adjacent identified Natural Areas; high-value waterfowl habitat
55	Waubeesee Lake	129 acres	AQ-2 (RSH)	A deep drainage lake with critical fish species present; adjacent wetlands good for wildlife
56	Wind Lake	936 acres	AQ-2 (RSH)	A drainage lake with critical fish and herptile species present
57	Bohner Lake	135 acres	AQ-3	A drainage lake with good water quality
58	Brock Lake	11 acres	AQ-3 (RSH)	A drainage lake with an undeveloped shoreline; is a component of a high-quality environmental corridor in western Racine County
59	Browns Lake	396 acres	AQ-3	A drained lake; headwaters of a tributary to the Fox River
60	Lake Denoon	8 acres	AQ-3 (RSH)	A deep seepage lake with critical fish species present; marsh west of lake is of value to wildlife
61	Eagle Lake	520 acres	AQ-3 (RSH)	A shallow drainage lake with adjacent marshlands important for waterfowl and herptile species habitat and fishspawning habitat
62	Leda Lake	13 acres	AQ-3 (RSH)	A drained lake with an undeveloped shoreline; component of high-quality environmental corridor in western Racine County
Total (12 Lakes)		3,471 acres	--	--

^aAQ-1 identifies Aquatic Area sites of statewide or greater significance.

AQ-2 identifies Aquatic Area sites of countywide or regional significance.

AQ-3 identifies Aquatic Area sites of local significance.

RSH, or Rare Species Habitat, identifies those aquatic areas which support rare, endangered, threatened, or "special concern" species officially designated by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

^b"Drainage lakes" are lakes that have both an inlet and an outlet and whose main water source is stream drainage. "Seepage lakes" are lakes which have no inlet or outlet and whose main source of water is direct precipitation and runoff supplemented by groundwater. "Drained lakes" are lakes which have no inlet but do have an outlet and which are not groundwater-fed; their primary source of water is from precipitation and runoff from the immediate drainage area.

^cLake or stream is located partially within Racine county. Number refers to acreage or stream miles located within the County.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

Map III-18

ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS IN THE RACINE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2000

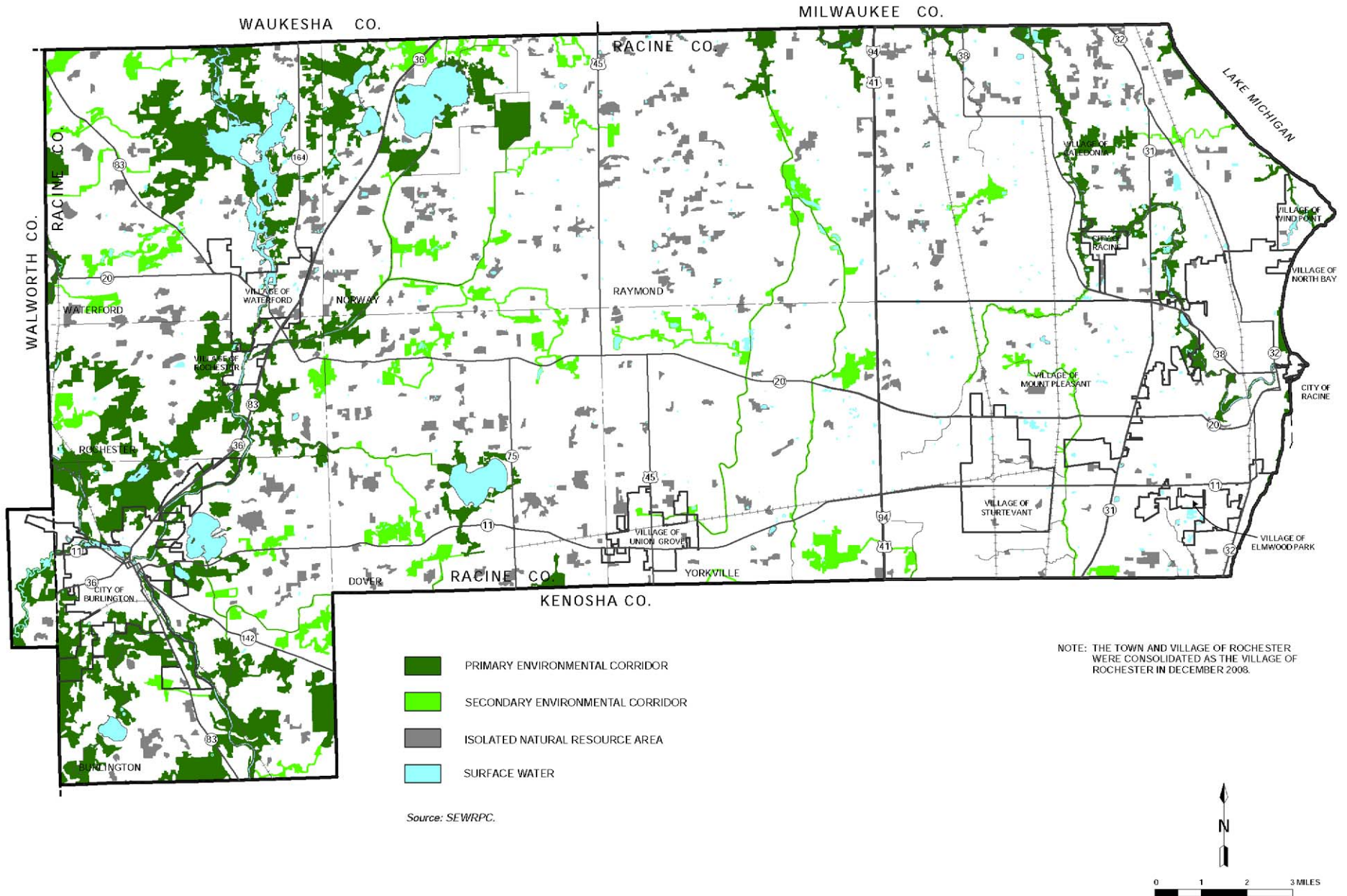


Table III-16

**ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE
AREAS IN THE RACINE COUNTY PLANNING AREA BY CIVIL DIVISION: 2000**

Civil Division	Primary Environmental Corridor		Secondary Environmental Corridor		Isolated Natural Resource Area	
	Acres	Percent of Civil Division Area	Acres	Percent of Civil Division Area	Acres	Percent of Civil Division Area
Cities						
Burlington.....	1,077	24.0	29	0.6	18	0.4
Racine	498	5.0	16	0.2	106	1.1
Villages						
Caledonia.....	1,718	5.9	243	0.8	1,297	4.4
Elmwood Park.....	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mt. Pleasant.....	158	0.7	485	2.2	460	2.1
North Bay.....	2	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rochester ^a	60	17.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sturtevant	0	0.0	0	0.0	47	1.7
Union Grove.....	0	0.0	31	2.4	19	1.5
Waterford	143	8.9	0	0.0	75	4.6
Wind Point	103	12.5	0	0.0	37	4.5
Towns						
Burlington.....	6,316	28.3	715	3.2	717	3.2
Dover	1,268	5.5	1,100	4.8	1,168	5.0
Norway.....	3,102	13.6	1,189	5.2	937	4.1
Raymond	529	2.3	618	2.7	1,142	5.0
Rochester ^a	2,958	27.0	295	2.7	283	2.6
Waterford	4,771	22.1	1,081	5.0	798	3.7
Yorkville	0	0.0	1,139	5.2	555	2.5
Total^b	22,703	10.4	6,941	3.2	7,659	3.5

^aThe Town and Village of Rochester were consolidated as the Village of Rochester in December 2008.

^bTotal does not include the portions of the Towns of Lyons and Spring Prairie located in the planning area.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table III-17

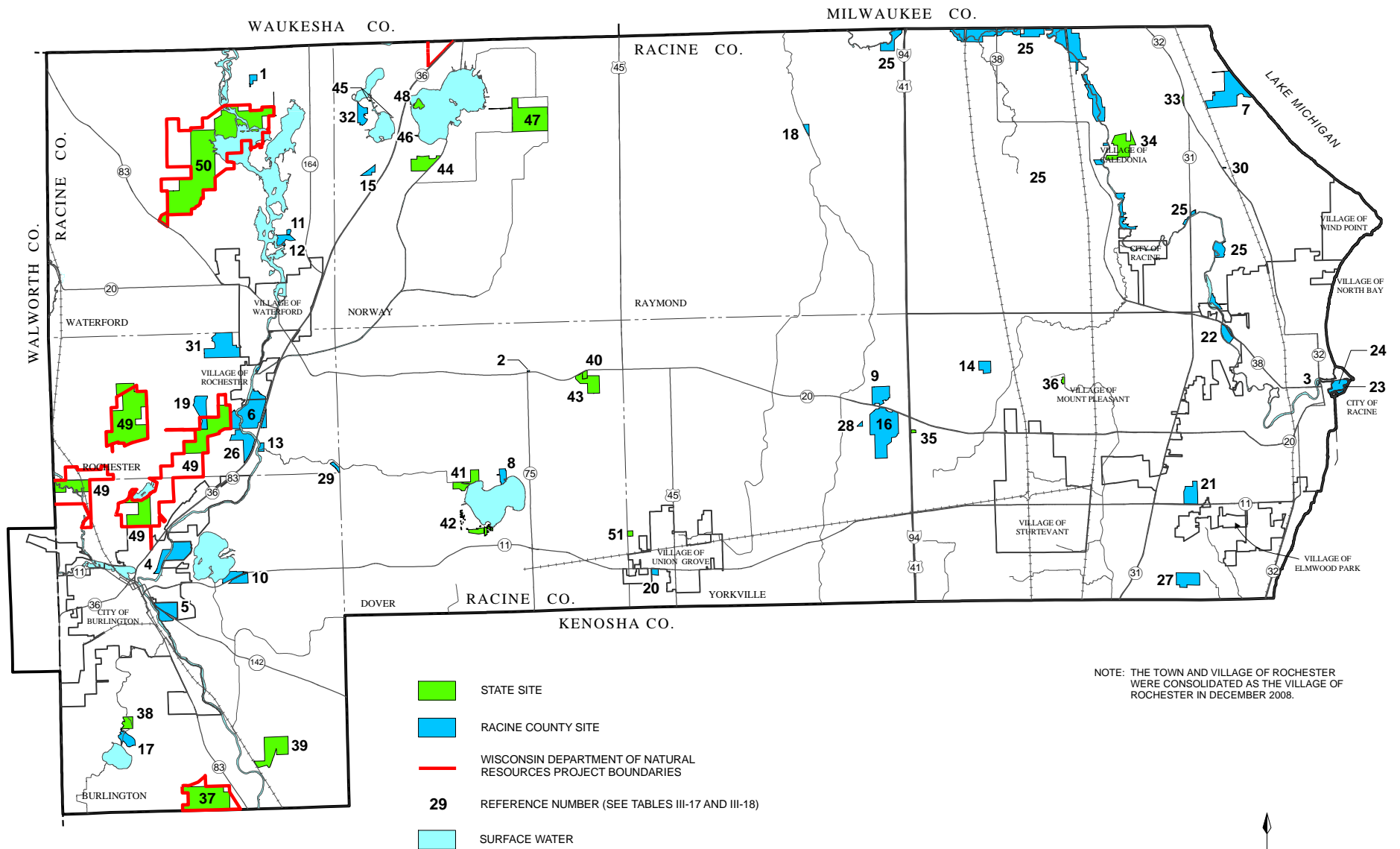
EXISTING COUNTY-OWNED PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE RACINE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2007

Number on Map III-19	Site Name	Acreage	Number on Map III-19	Site Name	Acreage
1	American Eagle Manor Outlot	17	17	John Margis Jr. Wildlife Area	45
2	Beaumont Park	1	18	Koerber Property	11
3	Belle Harbor Marina	4	19	Kuecker Property	85
4	Browns Lake Golf Course	140	20	Old Settler's Park	12
5	Bushnell Park	95	21	Pritchard Park	73
6	Case Eagle Park	245	22	Quarry Lake Park	39
7	Cliffside Park	223	23	Racine Harbor Park	17
8	Eagle Lake Park	25	24	Reef Point Marina	45
9	Evans Park	64	25	Root River Parkway	704
10	Fischer Memorial Park	65	26	Saller Woods	90
11	Fowler's Bay North	6	27	Sanders Park	84
12	Fowler's Bay Outlot 1	35	28	Skewes Memorial Park	4
13	Fox River Parkway	17	29	Stenhouse Memorial Park	10
14	Haban Park	37	30	Tabor Sokol Memorial Park	1
15	Heg Park	18	31	W.R. Wadewitz Nature Camp	176
16	Ives Grove Golf Links	289	32	Whispering Hills Outlot	43
			--	Total: 32 Sites	2,720

Source: SEWRPC.

Map III-19

EXISTING COUNTY AND STATE PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE RACINE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2007



Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

Table III-18

**EXISTING STATE-OWNED PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN
THE RACINE COUNTY PLANNING AREA BY CIVIL DIVISION: 2007**

Number on Map III-19	Civil Division	Site Name	Acreage
33	Village of Caledonia	32nd Division Memorial Marker & Wayside	3
34		Renak-Polak Maple Beech Woods	108
--		Subtotal: 2 Sites	111
35	Village of Mt. Pleasant	DOT Site	4
36		Scattered Wetland	5
--		Subtotal: 2 Sites	9
37	Town of Burlington	Karcher Marsh Wildlife Area	279
38		Ranger Mac Fen	33
39		Scattered Wetland	157
--		Subtotal: 3 Sites	469
40	Town of Dover	DOT Site	10
41		Eagle Lake Fishery Area (North)	60
42		Eagle Lake Fishery Area (South)	37
43		Scattered Wetland	81
--		Subtotal: 4 Sites	188
44	Town of Norway	Scattered Wetland	85
45		Statewide Public Access	1
46		Statewide Public Access	1
47		State Wetland	260
48		Wind Lake Fishery Area	20
--		Subtotal: 5 Sites	367
49	Town of Rochester ^a	Honey Creek Wildlife Area	1,050
--		Subtotal: 1 Site	1,050
50	Town of Waterford	Tichigan Wildlife Area	1,204
--		Subtotal: 1 Site	1,204
51	Town of Yorkville	DOT Site	8
--		Subtotal: 1 Site	8
--	--	Total: 19 Sites	3,406

^aThe Town and Village of Rochester were consolidated as the Village of Rochester in December 2008.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table III-19

**PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES OWNED BY LOCAL UNITS
OF GOVERNMENT IN THE RACINE COUNTY PLANNING AREA**

Number on Map III-20	Civil Division	Site Name	Ownership ^a	Acreage
1	City of Burlington	Bear Meadows Park I	04	4
2		Bear Meadows Park II	04	2
3		Beaumont Ball Field/Congress Street Diamond	04	7
4		Beverly Jo Park	04	1
5		Burlington High School (New Site)	08	39
8		Cooper School	08	1
9		Devor Park	04	6
7		Dr. Edward G. Dyer Elementary School	08	7
10		Echo Lake Veterans Memorial Park	04	9
11		Festival Park	04	5
12		Glen Hintz Sports Complex	04	35
13		Grove St. Park	04	1
14		Highridge Park	04	1
6		Karcher Middle School	08	12
15		Maryland Park	04	15
16		McCanna Park	04	32
17		McCanna Park II	04	1
18		McCanna Wetland Preserve	04	7
19		Meinhardt Park	04	1
20		Nestle Park	04	1
223		Riverfront Park	04	1
21		Riverside Park	04	13
22		St Mary's Park	04	19
25		St. Mary's Park - South	04	8
23		Steinhoff Park	04	2
24		Sunset Park	04	2
26		Wagner Park	04	1
27		Waller School	08	5
28		Water Tower Park	04	1
29		Wehmhoff Square	04	1
30		Wehmhoff-Jucker Benson Park	04	3
31		Westedge Park	04	2
--		Subtotal: 32 Sites		245
32	City of Racine	Bi-Centennial Gardens	04	1
33		Brose Park	04	5
34		Builders Park	04	1
35		Carlson Park	04	5
36		Carre Hoagle Park	04	2
37		Case-Harmon Park	04	5
38		Cedar Bend Park	04	2
39		Cheska Park	04	8
40		City Hall	04	1
41		City Land	04	1
42		Clayton Park	04	6
43		Colbert Park	04	1
44		Colonial Park	04	74
45		Crosswalk Park	04	1
46		De Koven Woods	04	7

Table III-19 (continued)

Number on Map III-20	Civil Division	Site Name	Ownership ^a	Acreage
47	City of Racine (continued)	Dodge Park	04	5
48		Douglas Park	04	5
49		Dr. Hamilton Park	04	1
50		Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Park	04	2
51		Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Plaza	04	1
52		Dr. Pierce Park	04	1
53		Erskine Park	04	8
54		Festival Park	04	3
55		Fine Arts School	08	1
56		Franklin Park	04	4
57		Fratt School	08	1
58		Fuller Park	04	1
59		Gaslight Pointe	04	1
60		Giese School	08	7
61		Gilmore School	08	9
62		Goodland School	08	5
63		Grand Park	04	1
64		Greencrest Park	04	5
65		Hagerer Park	04	1
66		Hantschel Park	04	8
67		Harris Plaza	04	1
68		Harvey Park	04	2
69		Highland Park	04	1
70		Horlick Athletic Field	04	9
71		Horlick High School And Wadewitz School	08	21
72		Humble Park	04	17
73		Island Park	04	22
74		Janes School	08	1
75		Jay-Eye-See Park	04	1
76		Jefferson School	08	1
77		Jerstad Agerholm School	08	9
78		Johnson Park and Golf Course	04	335
79		Johnson Park Dog Run	04	27
80		Johnson School	08	10
81		John Thompson Park	04	1
82		Jonas Park	04	1
83		Jones Park	04	1
84		Jones School	08	2
85		Knapp School	08	4
86		Lakeview Park	04	5
87		Lee Park	04	3
88		Lincoln Park	04	24
89		Lockwood Park	04	38
90		Maple Grove Park	04	6
91		Marino Park	04	3
92		Marquette Park	04	1
93		Mary Ellen Helgren Johnson Preserve	04	4
94		Mat Matson Park	04	2
95		McKinley School	08	2
96		Mitchell School	08	3

Table III-19 (continued)

Number on Map III-20	Civil Division	Site Name	Ownership ^a	Acreage
97	City of Racine (continued)	Monument Square	04	1
98		North Beach	04	38
99		Oak Park	04	6
100		Olsen Prairie	04	18
101		Park Place	04	1
102		Parker Park	04	1
103		Pedar Back Park	04	1
104		Pershing Park	04	30
105		Pierce Woods Park	04	7
106		Pugh Recreation Area	04	1
107		Racine Zoological Gardens	04	25
108		Randolph Park	04	1
109		Red Apple School	08	1
110		Reservoir Park	04	22
111		Riverside Park	04	17
112		Robert G. Heck Airport Park	04	2
113		Rooney Recreation Area	04	1
114		Roosevelt Park	04	13
115		Sam Azarian Outlook	04	1
116		Samuel Myers Park	04	7
117		Simonson Park	04	4
118		Solbraa Park	04	3
119		Springvale East Park	04	1
120		Springvale West Park	04	1
121		Starbuck Middle School	08	13
122		State Hamilton Park	04	1
123		Theodore Roosevelt School	08	2
124		Walden III Alternative School	08	2
125		Wallis Park	04	1
126		Washington Park Bowl	08	11
127		Washington Park Community Center	04	3
128		Washington Park Golf Course	04	75
129		Washington Park High School	08	7
130		Wellington Park	04	1
131		West Park	04	3
132		Winslow School	08	1
133		Wustum Museum	04	10
--		Subtotal: 102 Sites		1,080
134	Village of Caledonia	5 1/2 Mile Park - Marsh	06	21
135		Caddy Vista School	08	7
136		Caledonia Town Land	06	21
137		Caledonia/Mt. Pleasant Memorial Park	06	53
138		Chapla Park	06	9
139		County Line Park	06	17
140		Crawford Park	06	20
141		Eastside Community Center	06	1
142		Gorney Park	06	40
143		Linwood Park	06	18
144		Nicholson Wildlife Refuge	06	127
145		North Park School	08	4

Table III-19 (continued)

Number on Map III-20	Civil Division	Site Name	Ownership ^a	Acreage
146	Village of Caledonia (continued)	Olympia Brown Elementary School	08	8
147		Open Space Site	08	29
148		Village Owned Land	06	22
149		Village Owned Land	06	7
150		W. Allen Gifford School	08	12
151		Woodland Park	06	4
--		Subtotal: 18 Sites		420
152	Village of Elmwood Park	Village Hall Playground	05	3
--		Subtotal: 1 Site		3
153	Village of Mt. Pleasant	Bud Orth Memorial Park	06	4
154		Cozy Acres Park	06	26
155		Dirske Park	06	1
156		Drozdz Park	06	6
157		J.I. Case High School	08	43
158		Lake Park	06	3
159		Lathrop Manor Subdivision Unnamed Park	06	3
160		Regency Hills Park	06	6
161		Sheridan Woods Park	06	2
162		Smolenski Park	06	72
163		Stewart McBride Park	06	40
164		Timmer Lane Park	06	8
165		Village Owned Land	06	75
166		Wayside Park	06	5
167		Westridge Elementary School	08	11
--		Subtotal: 15 Sites		305
168	Village of North Bay	North Bay Village Park	05	2
--		Subtotal: 1 Site		2
169	Village of Rochester ^b	Pioneer Memorial Park	05	1
170		Rochester Commons Park	05	5
--		Subtotal: 2 Sites		6
172	Village of Sturtevant	Firemen's Park	05	15
173		Frederick Schulte School	08	10
224		Kirkorian Nature Preserve	05	21
174		North Park	05	2
171		South Park	05	4
175		Sturtevant School	08	1
--		Subtotal: 6 Sites		53
176	Village of Union Grove	18th Avenue Park	05	1
177		American Legion Memorial Park	05	11
178		Buften Park	05	1
179		Groves Subdivision Park	05	4
180		Indian Trail Park	05	1
181		Joseph Leider Memorial Park	05	10
182		Lauer Wildlife Preserve	05	14
230		Lincoln's Woods Park	05	10
183		Union Grove Grade School	08	4
184		Union Grove High School	08	17
185		Union Grove Middle School	08	29
186		Village Square	05	1
187		Well #3 Park	05	1
--		Subtotal: 13 Sites		104

Table III-19 (continued)

Number on Map III-20	Civil Division	Site Name	Ownership ^a	Acreage
225	Village of Waterford	Cornerstone Crossing Conservancy Park	05	14
188		Evergreen Elementary School / Fox River Middle School	08	12
189		Huening Park	05	1
226		River Bend Park	05	1
190		Safety Building Park	05	1
191		Ten Club Park	05	1
227		Trailside Elementary School	08	12
192		Village Hall Park	05	2
193		Waterford Union High School	08	11
194		Whitford Park	05	13
228		Woodfield Elementary School	08	14
--		Subtotal: 11 Sites		82
196	Village of Wind Point	Shoop Park Golf Course	04	54
197		The Village Green	05	6
198		Wind Point Lighthouse	05	5
199		Wind Point School	08	7
--		Subtotal: 4 Sites		72
200	Town of Burlington	Burlington School Forest	08	160
201		Lagoon Park	06	2
202		Town Land	06	40
203		Wehmhoff Woodland Preserve	06	80
204		Wilmot High School Forest	08	160
205		Winkler School	08	2
--		Subtotal: 6 Sites		444
206	Town of Dover	Dover Center	08	1
207		Kansasville School	08	2
208		Mohican Park	06	1
209		Tomahawk Park	06	2
210		Town Land	06	3
211		Veterans Memorial Wayside Park	06	1
--		Subtotal: 6 Sites		10
212	Town of Norway	Drought School	08	3
213		Lakeview School	08	5
214		Meyer Park	06	31
--		Subtotal: 3 Sites		39
215	Town of Raymond	North Cape School	08	12
216		Raymond Center School	08	11
217		Raymond Town Park	06	10
--		Subtotal: 3 Sites		33
229	Town of Rochester ^b	Wetland Conservation Area	06	26
--		Subtotal: 1 Site		26
218	Town of Waterford	Caldwell Fire Station No. 2	06	13
219		Undeveloped Park Site	06	30
220		Washington School	08	1
--		Subtotal: 3 Sites		44
221	Town of Yorkville	Raymond District School	08	1
222		Yorkville School	08	5
--		Subtotal: 2 Sites		6
--	--	Total: 229 Sites	--	2,974

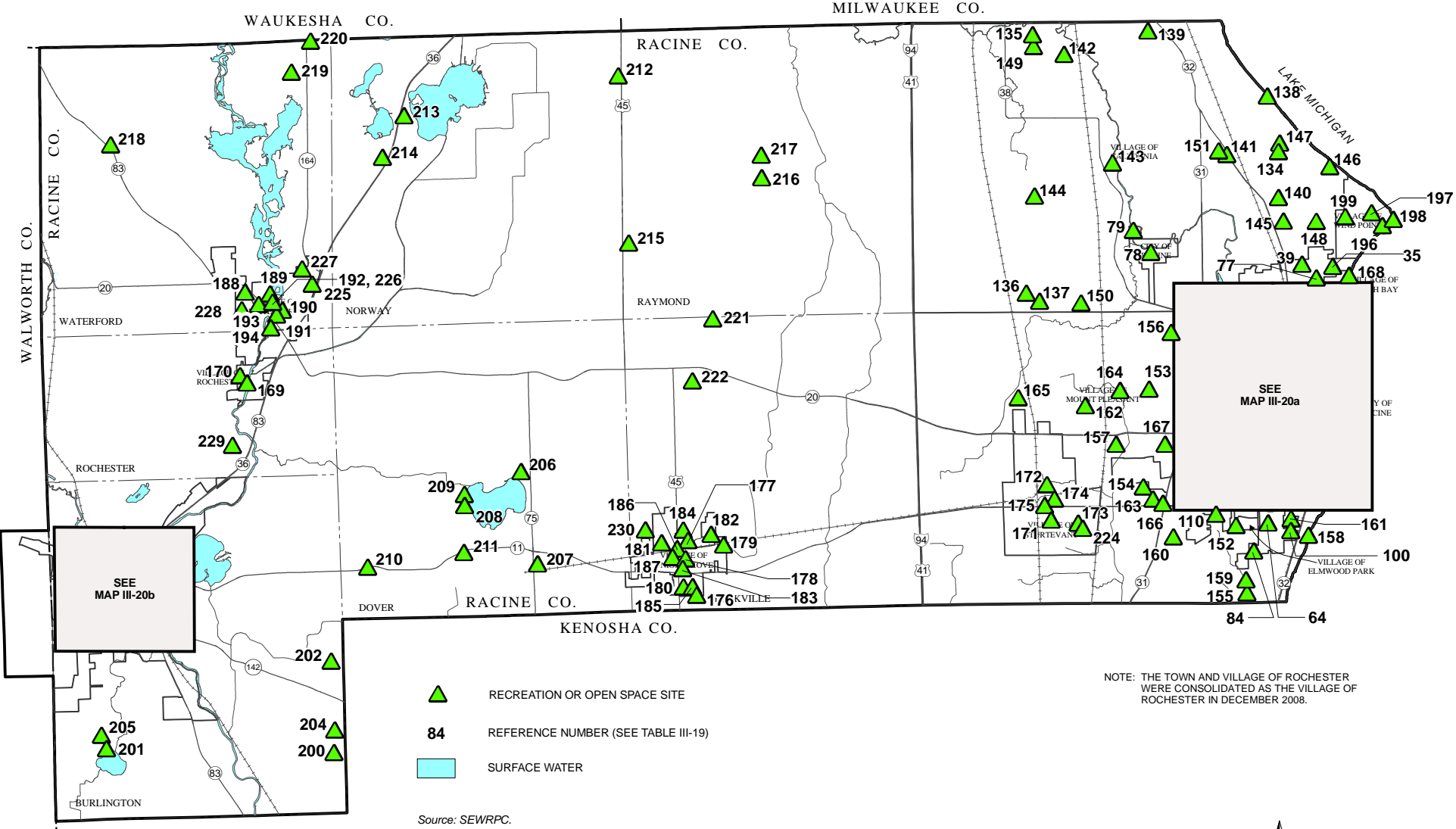
^aOwnership Codes are as follows: 04 – City; 05 – Village; 06 – Town; 08 - School District.

^bThe Town and Village of Rochester were consolidated as the Village of Rochester in December 2008.

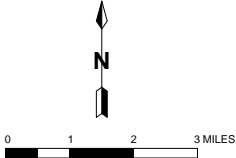
Source: SEWRPC.

Map III-20

PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES OWNED BY LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT IN THE RACINE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2007

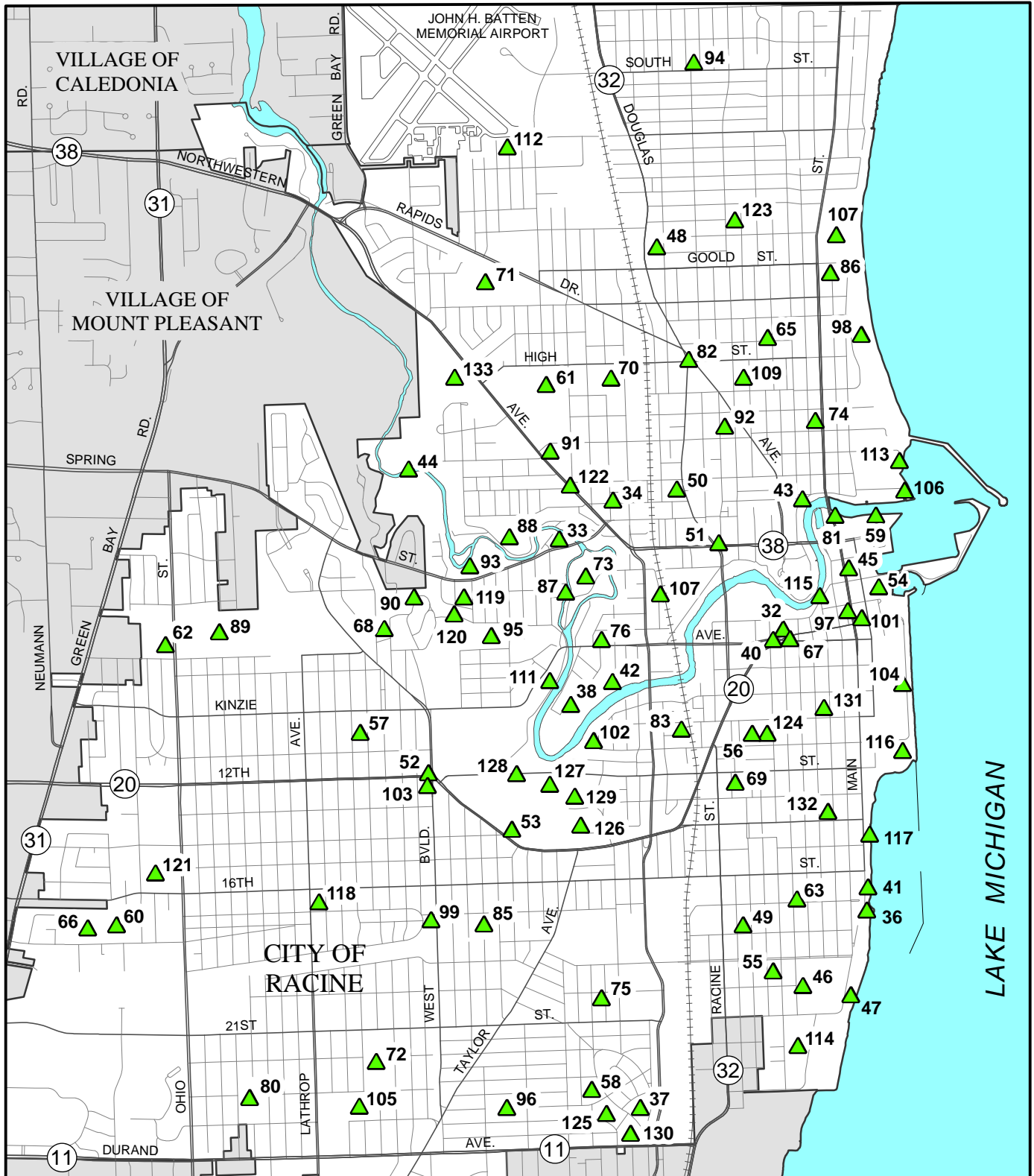




NOTE: THE TOWN AND VILLAGE OF ROCHESTER WERE CONSOLIDATED AS THE VILLAGE OF ROCHESTER IN DECEMBER 2008.



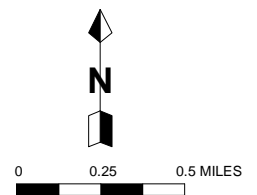
Map III-20a

**PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES OWNED BY LOCAL UNITS
OF GOVERNMENT IN THE RACINE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2007**

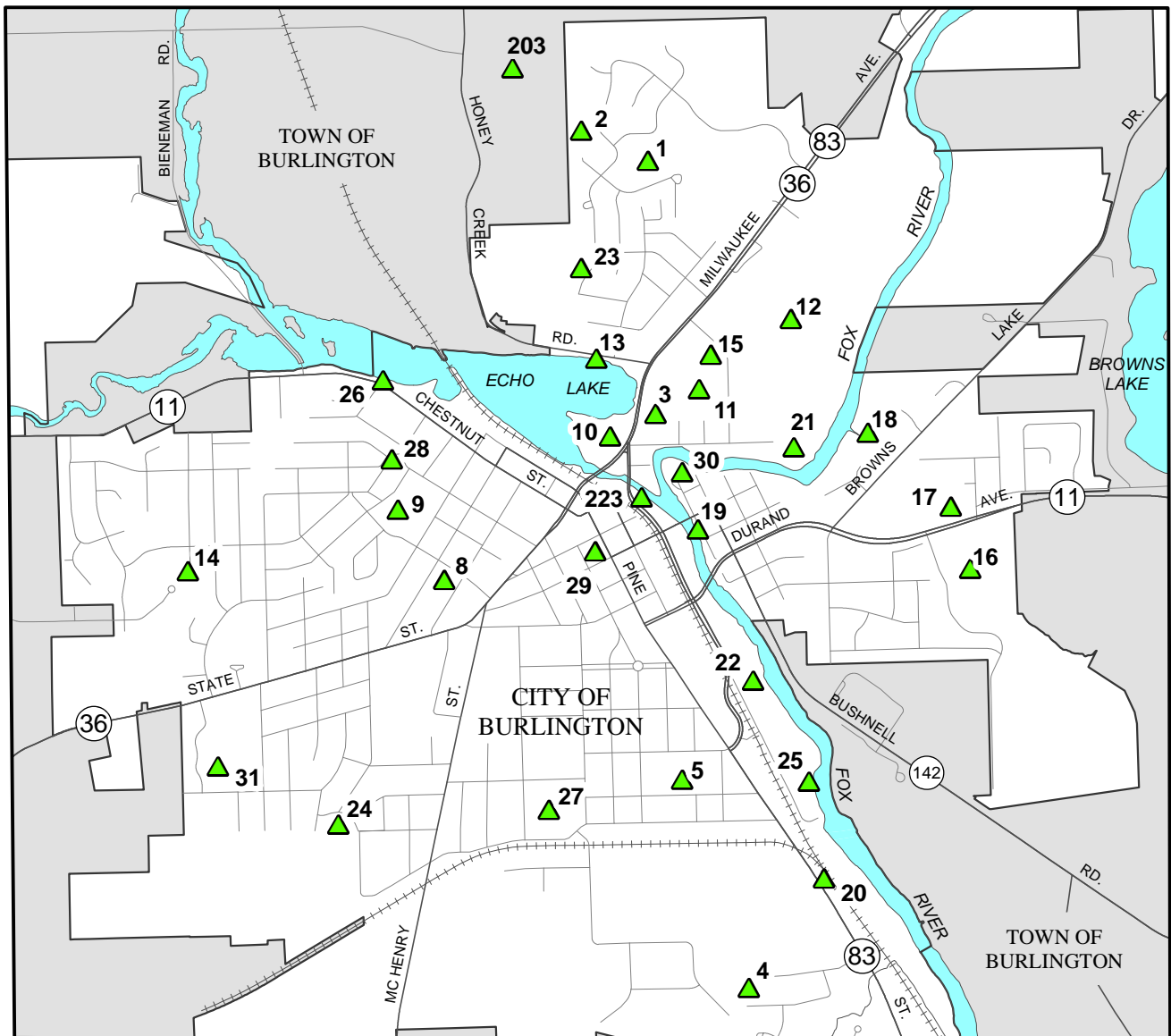


-  RECREATION OR OPEN SPACE SITE
- 32** REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE III-19)
-  SURFACE WATER

Source: SEWRPC.



**PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES OWNED BY LOCAL UNITS
OF GOVERNMENT IN THE RACINE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2007**



RECREATION OR OPEN SPACE SITE

26

REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE III- 19)



SURFACE WATER

Source: SEWRPC.



0 0.25 0.5 MILES

Table III-20

PRIVATE OUTDOOR RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE RACINE COUNTY PLANNING AREA

Number on Map III-21	Civil Division	Site Name	Ownership ^a	Acreage
1	City of Burlington	Lincoln Street Field	10	6
2		St. Charles School	10	1
3		St. John's Lutheran School	10	4
4		St. Mary's Catholic School	10	3
--		Subtotal: 4 Sites		14
5	City of Racine	Azarian Marina	12	1
6		Bray Center	10	1
7		Fifth Street Yacht Club	12	4
8		Harbor Lite Yacht Club	12	1
9		Lincoln Lutheran High School	12	2
10		Mauer's Marina	12	1
11		Our Saviors	10	1
12		Palmer Johnson	12	2
13		Pugh Marina	12	7
14		Racine Christian School	10	1
15		Racine Yacht Club	12	3
16		Sacred Heart	12	4
17		St Catherine's High School	10	3
18		St John's Lutheran School	10	1
19		St. Edward School	10	1
20		St. John Nepomuk School	10	1
21		St. Lucy's School	10	2
22		St. Richard School	10	1
23		Wisconsin Lutheran School	10	1
--		Subtotal: 19 Sites		56
24	Village of Caledonia	Armstrong Park	12	142
25		Caledonia Conservancy Property-Aboagye Acquisition	13	7
26		Caledonia Conservancy Property-Christensen Tabor Woods	13	14
27		Caledonia Conservancy Property-David I Gordon Memorial Tabor Woods	13	12
28		Caledonia Conservancy Property-Ehrlich Right of Way	13	1
29		Caledonia Conservancy Property-Estes Family Right of Way	13	1
30		Caledonia Conservancy Property-Halberstadt Right of Way	13	1
31		Caledonia Conservancy Property-New Marshall Right of Way	13	2
32		Caledonia Conservancy Property-Rohner Right of Way	13	16
33		Caledonia Conservancy Property-Schumann Right of Way	13	6
34		Caledonia Conservancy Property-Trout Ponds Prairie	13	28
35		Crestview Home Owners Park	10	7
36		Field House Pub & Eatery	12	3
37		Greater Racine Kennel Club	11	20
38		Husher Pub	11	2
39		Orrin C. Stearns Park	12	3
40		Prince of Peace Lutheran Church	10	3
41		Private Ball Field	11	8
42		Racine Tennis Club	11	10
43		River Bend Nature Center	13	75
44		Serbian Soccer Club of Milwaukee	10	46
45		Soccer Complex of Racine	10	59
46		South Hills Country Club	11	163

Table III-20 (continued)

Number on Map III-21	Civil Division	Site Name	Ownership ^a	Acreage
47	Village of Caledonia (continued)	St. Louis Catholic Parish School	10	9
48		St. Rita's School	10	8
49		Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church School	10	4
50		Wisconsin Electric Power Gun Club	12	84
51		Witt's End	11	1
52		Yogi Bear Jellystone Park	11	73
--		Subtotal: 29 Sites		808
53	Village of Elmwood Park	Concordia Lutheran School	10	1
--		Subtotal: 1 Site		1
54	Village of Mt. Pleasant	Case Eagle Gun Club	12	2
55		Meadow Brook Country Club	12	157
56		Racine Country Club	12	187
57		RCOC Park	10	4
--		Subtotal: 4 Sites		350
--	Village of North Bay	--	--	--
--	Village of Rochester ^b	--	--	--
58	Village of Sturtevant	St. Sebastian School	10	6
--		Subtotal: 1 Site		6
59	Village of Union Grove	Martin's Pond	10	2
60		Shepherds Home And School	10	7
61		St. Bellarmine Catholic Church	12	1
62		Union Grove Baptist Church	10	8
--		Subtotal: 4 Sites		18
63	Village of Waterford	Jim's Marina	11	1
106		Kettle Glen Conservancy Park and Trail	12	13
107		St. Peter's Rainbow School	10	2
64		St. Thomas Aquinas School	10	1
108		Waterford Landing on the Fox Conservancy and Trail	12	33
--		Subtotal: 5 Sites		50
65	Village of Wind Point	Samuel C. Johnson Trust	12	27
109		Sandyhurst Point Lots	12	1
66		Subdivision Recreation Center	12	12
67		The Prairie School	12	22
--		Subtotal: 4 Sites		62
110	Town of Burlington	Buck Trail Archery Club	12	35
68		Camp Maclean YMCA	10	157
69		Cedar Park	12	2
70		Cedar Park Playground	12	3
71		Country Ski Club	12	20
72		Fairfield Subdivision Beach	12	1
73		Halls Point Park	12	1
74		Herb Leach Park	12	3
75		Julius Aukes Park	12	1
76		Louis Fago Park	12	1
77		Petrie's Resort	11	1
78		Sun Ray Hills Camp	12	163
--		Subtotal: 12 Sites		388
79	Town of Dover	Bat And Brew Food And Spirits	12	5
80		Holy Redeemer College	10	73
81		Pan-Yak Park	12	29
--		Subtotal: 3 Sites		107

Table III-20 (continued)

Number on Map III-21	Civil Division	Site Name	Ownership ^a	Acreage
82	Town of Norway	Hidden Valley	10	4
83		Neighborhood Park	12	1
84		Norway Lutheran Church Athletic Field	12	6
87		Sportsman's Resort	11	2
88		Triglav Slovenian Park	12	14
89		VFW Field	10	5
--		Subtotal: 6 Sites		32
90	Town of Raymond	North Shore Winchester Shooting	11	52
91		Raymond Heights Country Club	11	71
92		West Allis Bowmen's Club	10	59
--		Subtotal: 3 Sites		182
--	Town of Rochester ^b	--	--	--
93	Town of Waterford	Fox River Lodge	11	7
94		Green Meadows Farms	11	80
95		Ice Herman's Resort	11	1
96		Missy's	11	1
97		Nann's Southeast Shore	11	1
98		Pettit Park	12	1
99		Rivermoor Golf Course	11	108
100		Subdivision Park	12	3
101		The Pit Stop	11	4
102		Wind Lake Shooting Preserve	12	58
--		Subtotal: 10 Sites		264
103	Town of Yorkville	Racine County Fairgrounds	10	87
104		Racine Instinctive Bowmen Club	12	189
105		Wisconsin Sportsmen's Assoc Recreation Area	10	23
--		Subtotal: 3 Sites		299
--	--	Total: 108 Sites	--	2,635

^aOwnership Codes are as follows: 10 – Organizational; 11 – Commercial; 12 – Private; 13 – Non-Profit/Conservation Organization.

^bThe Town and Village of Rochester were consolidated as the Village of Rochester in December 2008.

Source: SEWRPC.

Map III-21

PRIVATE OUTDOOR RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE RACINE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2007

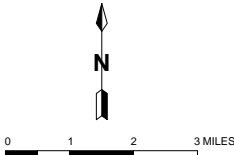
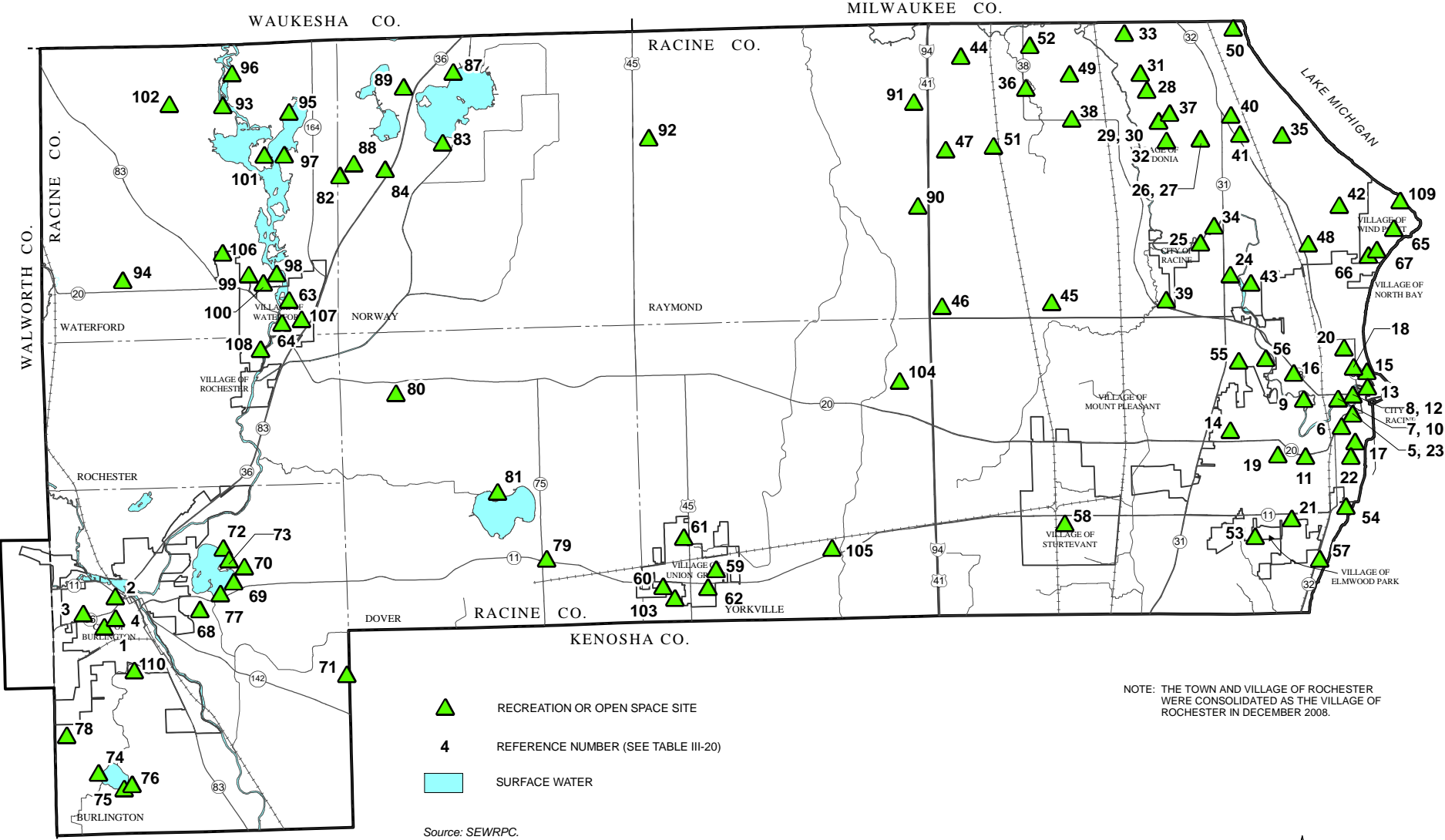


Table III-21

**PERMANENT CONSERVATION EASEMENTS ON PRIVATELY
HELD LAND IN THE RACINE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006**

Number on Map III-22	Civil Division	Site Name	Acreage
1	City Racine	WDNR Easement	1
--		Subtotal: 1 Site	1
8	Village of Wind Point	Kenosha/Racine Land Trust-Urhausen Property	14
		Subtotal: 1 Site	14
2	Town of Burlington	WDNR Easement	1
3		WDNR Easement	4
--		Subtotal: 2 Sites	5
4	Town of Dover	WDNR Easement	1
--		Subtotal: 1 Site	1
5	Town of Rochester ^a	WDNR Easement	31
6		WDNR Easement	1
7		WDNR Easement	20
--		Subtotal: 3 Sites	52
--	--	Total ^b : 8 Sites	73

^aThe Town and Village of Rochester were consolidated as the Village of Rochester in December 2008.

^bTotal does not include the portions of the Towns of Lyons and Spring Prairie in the planning area.

Source: SEWRPC.

Map III-22

PERMANENT CONSERVATION EASEMENTS ON PRIVATELY HELD LAND IN THE RACINE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006

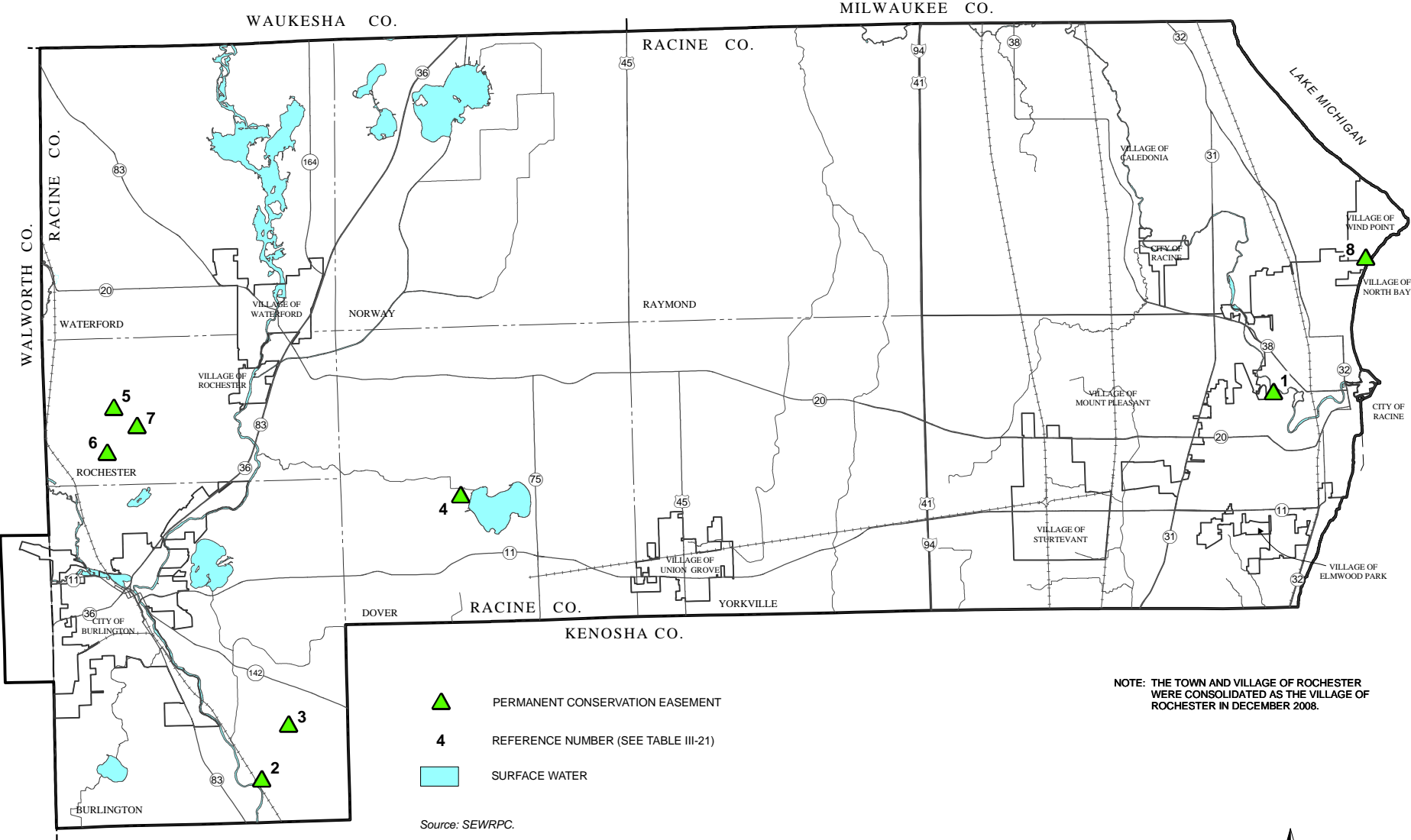


Table III-22

**NATIONAL AND STATE REGISTERS OF HISTORIC SITES
AND DISTRICTS IN THE RACINE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006**

Number on Map III-23	Name	Location	Year Listed
1	First Presbyterian Church	City of Racine	1973
2	Eli R. Cooley House	City of Racine	1973
3	John Collins House	Village of Caledonia	1974
4	Thomas P. Hardy House	City of Racine	1974
5	S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc. Adm. Bldg. and Research Tower	City of Racine	1974
6	Franklyn Hazelo House	Town of Rochester	1974
7	Herbert F. Johnson House (Wingspread)	Village of Wind Point	1975
8	Racine Harbor Lighthouse and Life Saving Station	City of Racine	1975
9	Chauncey Hall House	City of Racine	1976
10	Racine College	City of Racine	1976
11	McClurg Building	City of Racine	1977
12	Southside Historic District	City of Racine	1977
13	Shoop Building	City of Racine	1978
14	Hansen House	City of Racine	1979
15	George Murray House	City of Racine	1979
16	No. 4 Engine House	City of Racine	1979
17	St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church	City of Racine	1979
18	St. Luke's Episcopal Church/Chapel/Guildhall & Rectory	City of Racine	1979
19	Whitman-Belden House	Village of Rochester	1980
20	Memorial Hall	City of Racine	1980
21	Norwegian Buildings at Heg Park	Town of Norway	1980
22	Racine County Courthouse	City of Racine	1980
23	Chauncey Hall Building	City of Racine	1980
24	Racine Depot	City of Racine	1980
25	Kaiser's	City of Racine	1980
26	Badger Building	City of Racine	1980
27	Racine Public Library	City of Racine	1981
28	Karel Jonas House	City of Racine	1982
29	Rickeman Grocery Building	City of Racine	1982
30	Uptown (Majestic Theater)	City of Racine	1982
31	YMCA Building	City of Racine	1982
32	Beardsley-Elam Farmhouse	Town of Waterford	1982
33	United Laymen Bible Student Tabernacle	City of Racine	1983
34	Wind Point Light Station	Village of Wind Point	1984
35	Racine Elks Club	City of Racine	1984
36	Racine Post Office	City of Racine	1985
37	Peter Johnson House	City of Racine	1986
38	Old Main Street Historic District	City of Racine	1987
39	Historic 6 th Street Business District	City of Racine	1988

Table III-22 (continued)

Number on Map III-23	Name	Location	Year Listed
40	Southern Wisconsin Home Historic District	Town of Dover	1991
41	Northside Historic District of Cream Brick Workers' Cottages	City of Racine	1994
42	Wilmanor Apartments	City of Racine	1994
43	Lincoln School	City of Racine	1994
44	Burlington Downtown Historic District	City of Burlington	2000
45	The Thomas Driver and Sons Manufacturing Company	City of Racine	2004
46	Mitchell Lewis Building	City of Racine	2005
47	Racine Rubber Company Homes Historic District	City of Racine	2006
--	Total ^a : 47 Sites	--	--

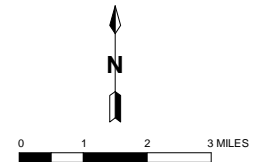
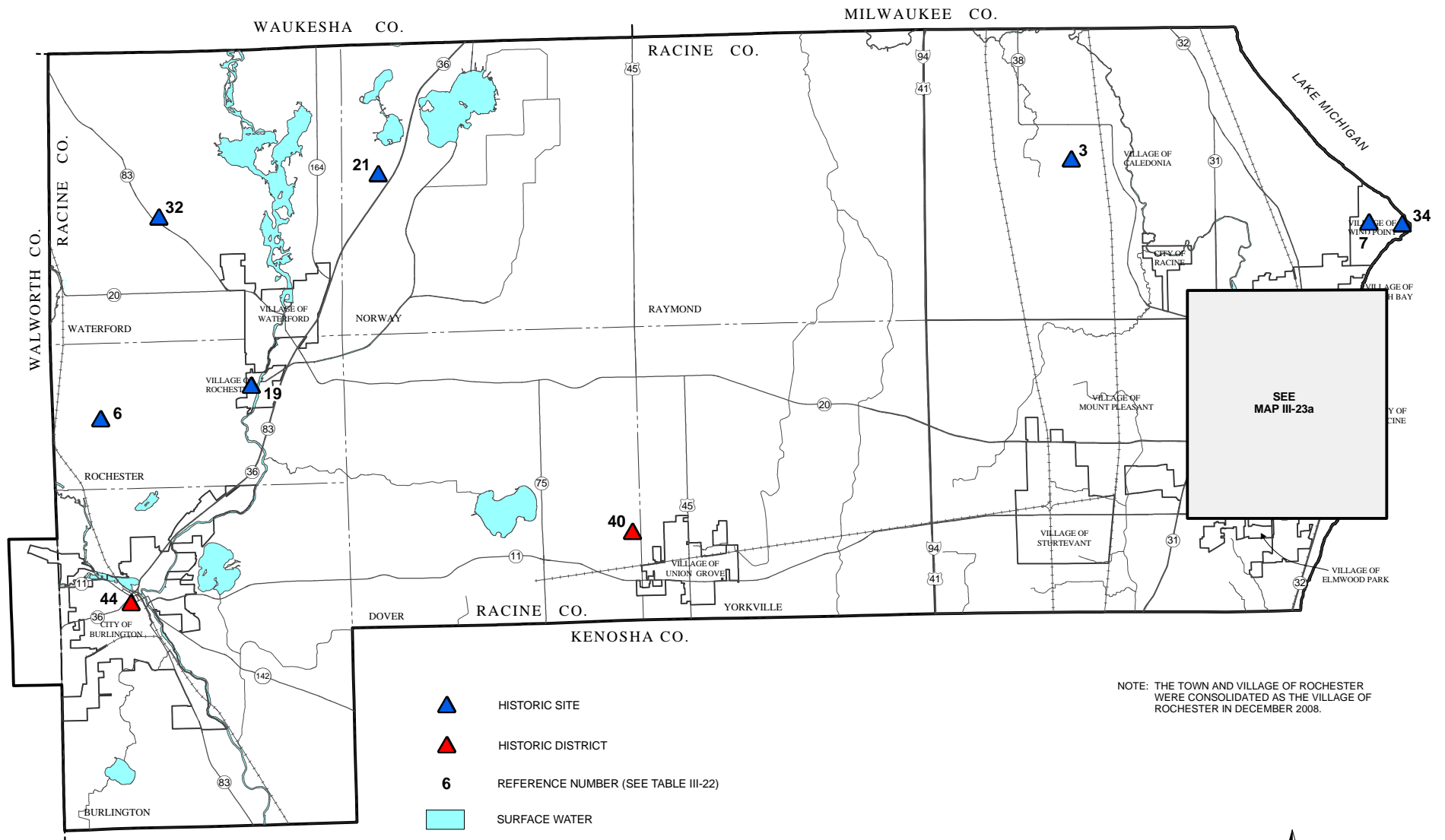
NOTE: The Town and Village of Rochester were consolidated as the Village of Rochester in December 2008.

^aTotal does not include the portions of the Towns of Lyons and Spring Prairie in the planning area.

Source: Wisconsin Historical Society and SEWRPC.

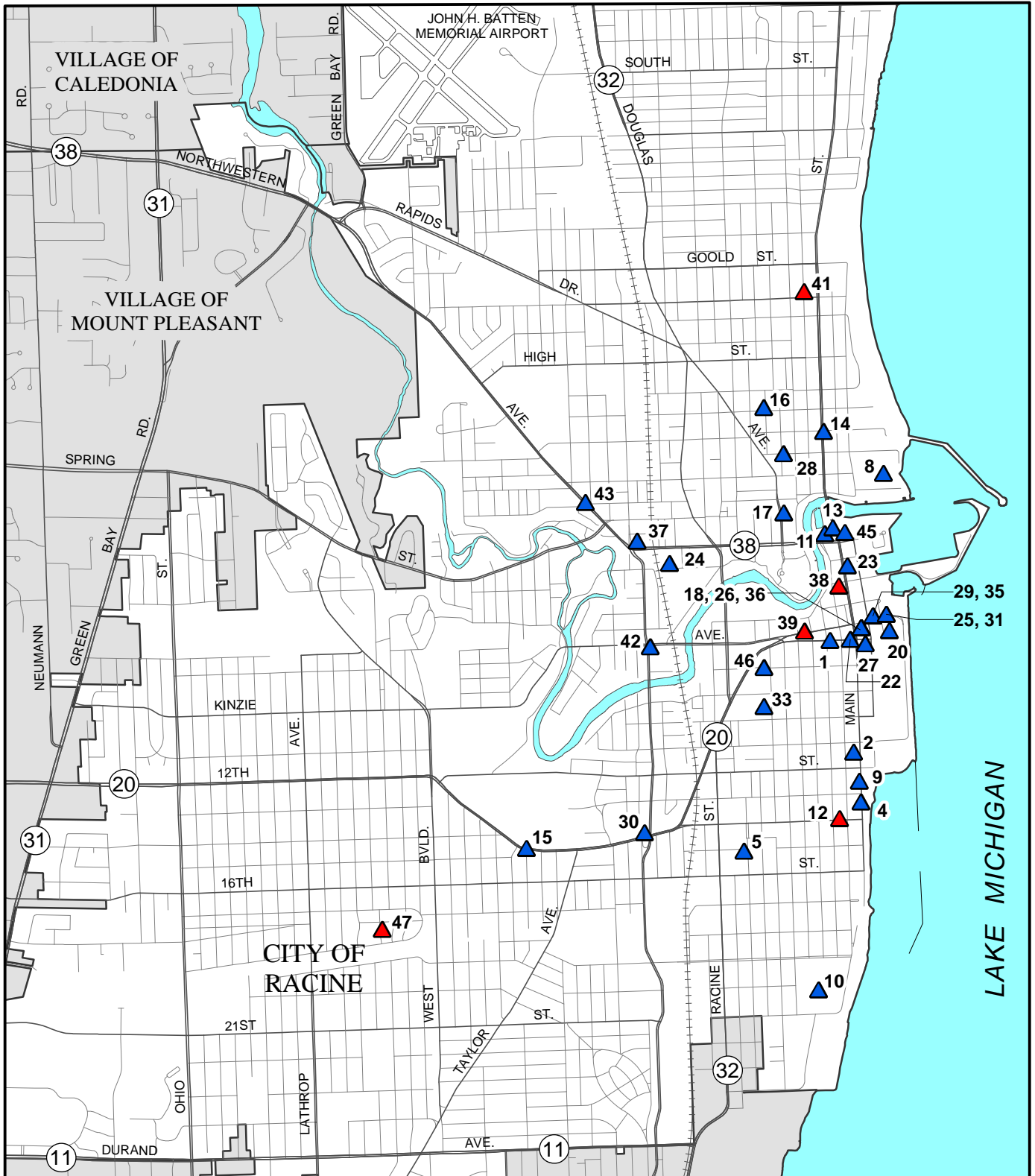
Map III-23




NATIONAL AND STATE REGISTERS OF HISTORIC SITES AND DISTRICTS IN THE RACINE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006



Map III-23a

NATIONAL AND STATE REGISTERS OF HISTORIC SITES AND
DISTRICTS IN THE RACINE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006



-  HISTORIC SITE
-  HISTORIC DISTRICT
- 33** REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE III-22)
-  SURFACE WATER

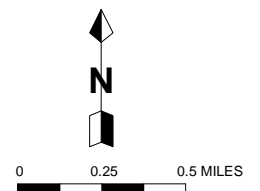


Table III-23

HISTORICAL MARKERS IN THE RACINE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2006

Number on Map III-24	Name ^a	Location
1	Bohemian Schoolhouse	Five Mile Road and Highway 31, Village of Caledonia
2	Karel Jonas Monument	Douglas Avenue and High Street, City of Racine
3	Lincoln Monument	Intersection of State and Kane Streets, City of Burlington
4	Mormons in Early Wisconsin	Weimhoff-Jucker Park, City of Burlington
5	Northside Historic District of Cream Brick Cottages	2131 North Main Street, Zoological Gardens, City of Racine
6	Old Muskego	Heg Park Road, Town of Norway
7	Racine County Heritage Museum	701 South Main Street, City of Racine
8	Soldiers of the American Revolution	Graceland and Mound Cemeteries, 1147 West Boulevard, City of Racine
9	Southside Historic District	Simonsen Park, Main and 14 th Streets, City of Racine
10	The Spark	Hwy 11, western limits of City of Racine in Pritchard Park
11	Whitman School	410 Beloit Street, City of Burlington
12	Wind Point Lighthouse	4725 Lighthouse Drive, Village Park, Village of Wind Point

^aDoes not include the portions of the Towns of Lyons and Spring Prairie in the planning area.

Source: State Historical Society of Wisconsin and SEWRPC.

WAUKESHA CO.

MILWAUKEE CO.

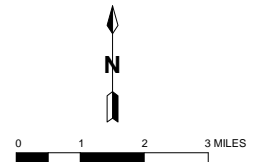


Table III-24

LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES AND MUSEUMS IN THE RACINE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2007

Name ^a	Location
Burlington Historical Society and Museum	232 North Perkins Boulevard, City of Burlington
Caledonia Historical Society	6922 Nicholson Road, Village of Caledonia
Friends of Wind Point Lighthouse	5227 Wind Point Road, Village of Wind Point
Log Cabin Museum	Echo Lake Veterans Park, Highway 36, City of Burlington
Norway Historical Society and Museum	Heg Park, Town of Norway
Old Engine House No. 3 Museum	700 6 th Street, City of Racine
Racine County Historical Society and Heritage Museum	701 South Main Street, City of Racine
Rochester Area Historical Society	208 West Spring Street, Village of Rochester

^aDoes not include the portions of the Towns of Lyons and Spring Prairie in the planning area.

Source: State Historical Society of Wisconsin and SEWRPC.