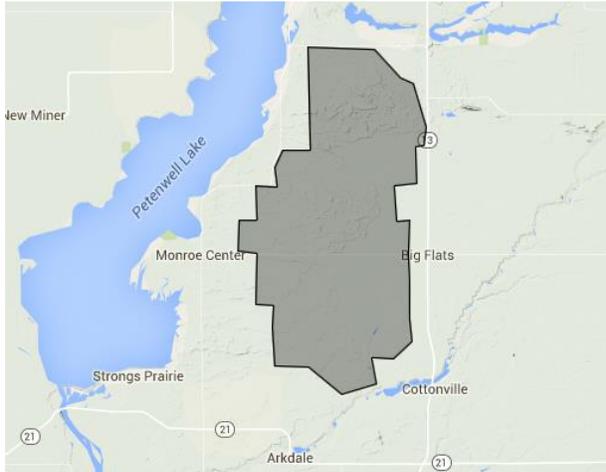


Pine-Oak Barrens Projects:

Bentley Hills, Adams County: A combined project with public ownership and forest legacy easement provides habitat for two federally-endangered species, Kirtland's Warbler and Karner Blue butterfly. A start has been made, however a much larger area is needed to manage enough habitat over time to accommodate the habitat needs of the animals and provide timber revenue.

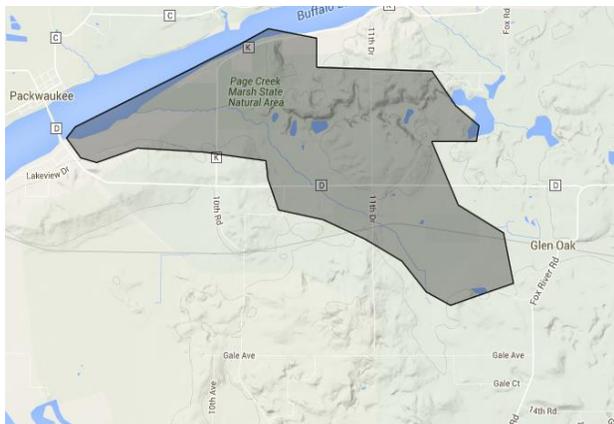


- Wisconsin Responsibility – High
- Irreplaceable Features – Moderate
- Diversity of Natural Features – Moderate
- Rare Species – Moderately High
- Species of Conservation Concern – Moderately High
- Vulnerability to a Warming Climate – Moderate
- Conservation Status – Some

This site has medium-term conservation opportunities.

Mid-sized Pine-Oak Barrens Projects: The next sites have known quality pine-oak barrens. These sites are smaller in extent; however they lie in more developed parts of the state and provide the best opportunities for smaller projects to protect this globally important natural feature.

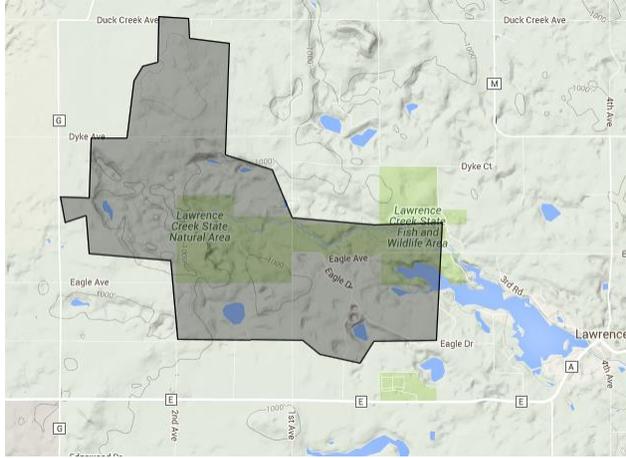
Page Creek Marsh, Marquette County:



- Wisconsin Responsibility – Moderately High
- Irreplaceable Features – Moderate
- Diversity of Natural Features – Moderate
- Rare Species – Some
- Species of Conservation Concern – Some
- Vulnerability to a Warming Climate – Moderate
- Conservation Status – Some

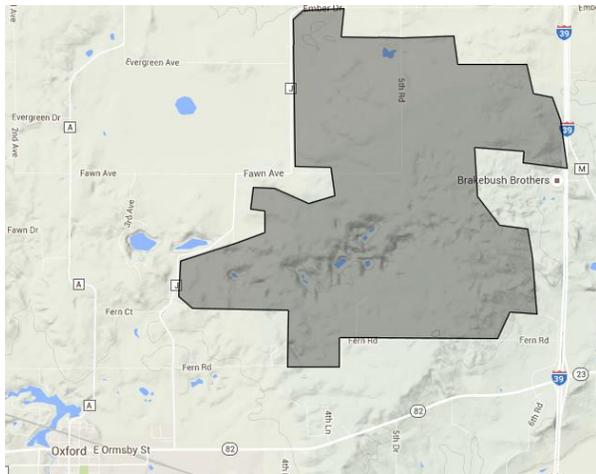
This site has medium-term conservation opportunities.

Lawrence Creek, Adams and Marquette Counties: Originating in ground moraine Lawrence Creek is internationally famous for research on brook trout ecology, life history, and management. In addition, the springs are surrounded by overgrown, but high quality oak barrens and woodland.



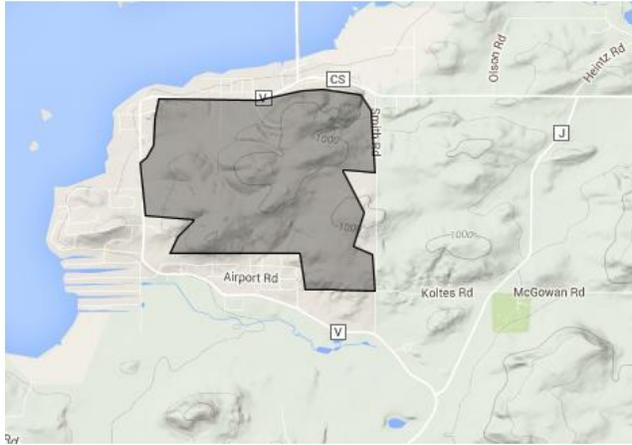
- Wisconsin Responsibility – Moderately High
 - Irreplaceable Features – Moderate
 - Diversity of Natural Features – Moderate
 - Rare Species – Some
 - Species of Conservation Concern – Some
 - Vulnerability to a Warming Climate – Moderate
 - Conservation Status – Some
- This site has medium-term conservation opportunities.

Oxford Savanna, Marquette County: Formed on rugged glacial outwash deposits, the Oxford Savanna survived most attempts at converting the land to row crops. The sites primary use today is for deer hunting. Management for barrens and oak woodland would greatly increase the nutrients available to deer and promote a higher quality product.



- Wisconsin Responsibility – Moderately High
 - Irreplaceable Features – Moderate
 - Diversity of Natural Features – Moderate
 - Rare Species – Some
 - Species of Conservation Concern – Some
 - Vulnerability to a Warming Climate – Moderate
 - Conservation Status – Unknown
- This site has medium-term conservation opportunities.

Decorah Sand Barrens, Columbia County: This small opportunity area has many barrens species and a remnant population of western slender glass lizard.



- Wisconsin Responsibility – Moderately High
- Irreplaceable Features – Moderate
- Diversity of Natural Features – Moderate
- Rare Species – Some
- Species of Conservation Concern – Some
- Vulnerability to a Warming Climate – Moderate
- Conservation Status – Unknown

This site has medium-term conservation opportunities.

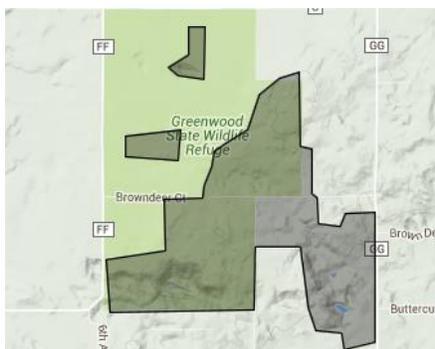
Coloma Barrens, Waushara County: Formed on rugged glacial outwash deposits, the Oxford Savanna survived most attempts at converting the land to row crops. Investigations by lepidopterists indicate this site is one of the most diverse in the state.



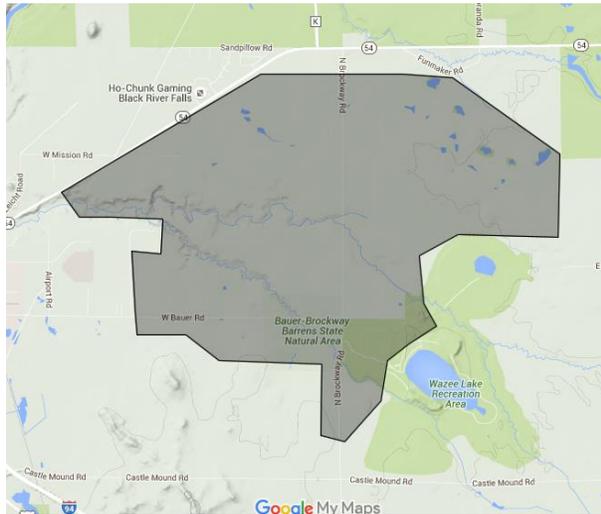
- Wisconsin Responsibility – Moderately High
- Irreplaceable Features – Moderate
- Diversity of Natural Features – Moderate
- Rare Species – Some
- Species of Conservation Concern – Some
- Vulnerability to a Warming Climate – Moderate
- Conservation Status – Unknown

This site has medium-term conservation opportunities.

Greenwood Sand Prairie & Barrens, Waushara County; high quality sand prairie and easily restorable oak barrens are present.



Bauer Brockway Barrens, Jackson County: this site has a small, but incredibly diverse barrens fauna. Most of the area is protected, but a larger area could be managed for the barrens community.



- Wisconsin Responsibility – Moderately High
- Irreplaceable Features – Moderate
- Diversity of Natural Features – Moderate
- Rare Species – Several
- Species of Conservation Concern – Several
- Vulnerability to a Warming Climate – Moderate
- Conservation Status – Nearly All

This site is a conservation stronghold.

Existing Protected Areas with Consideration of Management for Pine-Oak Barrens Characteristics:

These sites are almost entirely in public ownership with a few parcels left to complete protection. However, some areas are not fully managed for a broad range of barrens attributes.

- Spread Eagles Barrens, Florence County: This large landscape project still has 1000 acres or so in private hands. The restoration is a long slow process. In 20 years, it should need only prescribed fire to maintain.
- Crex Meadows, Burnett County: This large landscape project still has 2000 acres or so in private hands. The restoration is a long slow process. In 20 years, it should need only prescribed fire to maintain.
- Namekagon Barrens, Burnett & Douglas Counties: Early stage open barrens in the southern part can be complemented by Douglas County recognized and managing the 5-mile barrens in the northern part for older barrens attributes.
- Gov. Knowles State Forest, Burnett County: Several small areas are managed for barrens attributes.
- Fish Lake Wildlife Area, Burnett County: Most of the uplands are managed for barrens.
- Brule River State Forest, Douglas County: The Mott's Ravine area is managed for barrens attributes.
- Forest Legacy Lands, Douglas County: Private industrial forest land just east of the Brule River State Forest is open to public access and can have some portions managed for values other than timber production. A block around Deer Print Lake and ravine in the area near Smith, Shoberg and Cheney Lakes should be managed for barrens and/or jack pine.

- Bayfield County Forest: Bayfield County is using a timber management technique of managing large patches in a timed pattern to provide different stages of barrens development.
- Burnett County Forest: Burnett County prefers to manage its land for the more lucrative red pine. However, opportunities exist north of the Namekagon River and near Fenton Lake to manage for jack pine and northern pin oak, which would complement the Namekagon Barrens project.
- Polk County Forest: Opportunities exist in the town of Sterling to manage for jack pine and northern pin oak, which would complement the barrens management on the Gov. Knowles State Forest.
- Quincy Bluff SNA, Adams County: The core area is most protected. Less than 1000 acres would complete protection of the core. A few thousand additional acres are peripheral that through protect and recognition can complement the core attributes.
- Observatory Hill SNA, Marquette County: The highest point in Marquette County is Observatory Hill, an isolated outcropping of porphyritic rhyolite rising 300 feet above the surrounding landscape. The slopes are covered with an oak woodland community dominated by red and white oak.
- Rocky Run Oak Savanna SNA, Columbia County: Rocky Run Savanna occupies widely differing topography on a south-facing slope above Rocky Run Creek. The eastern portion is gently rolling, while the west is very steep and dissected containing two sheer-walled box canyons cut through the Cambrian sandstone. As the topography varies so does the bur, white, and black oak savanna canopy structure. A few acres still need protection.
- Emmons Creek Savanna, Waupaca and Portage Counties: Located on sandy glacial outwash, Emmons Creek Barrens supports a semi-open oak savanna with scattered open-grown bur and white oaks. The dense patches of wild lupine, which dominates the ground layer, provides favorable habitat for the federally endangered Karner blue butterfly. A few acres still need protection.
- Eau Claire County Forest: The county forest has several patches of diverse barrens communities with variable composition and structure. The gently rolling to flat sandy uplands support a barrens which varies from open woodlands with jack pine and oak to open savanna and brush prairie. A few hundred acres are still needed to complete protection.
- Necedah National Wildlife Refuge: Extensive barrens restoration work has occurred. To the west a few places on the Meadow Valley Wildlife Area have also been restored to barrens.
- Cranberry Creek SNA: Barrens restoration is secondary to protection of ancient mounds.