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SB482.M6 M643
Minnesota Dept - Resource 2000 : Department of Natu



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Scott John

summary
of report
in 1915

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY
STATE OF MINNESOTA

RESOURCES

482.M6

SB
482
.M6
M643

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RESOURCE 2000
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES BONDING PROPOSAL
1975-77 BIENNIUM

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1975-77

ACQUISITION PROGRAM

for

STATE PARKS & RECREATION AREAS

Objective

ACQUIRE 12,108 ACRES OF STATE PARK AND RECREATION
AREA LAND PRESENTLY IN PRIVATE OWNERSHIP FOR PRE-
SERVATION, REHABILITATION, AND PUBLIC BENEFIT AND
USE.

Total Cost
\$9,000,000

PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM

Minnesota's State Park System was conceived for the purposes clearly expressed in the National Park Act:

"To conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects, and the wildlife therein, and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such a manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

The first state park unit in Minnesota was established in 1889. Over the years, the Legislature has provided for the creation and establishment of numerous state parks, recreation areas, waysides, and monuments. The mission of the state park system is to embrace areas which typify, emphasize, and preserve what remains of the State's original domain wherever this is possible. Essentially, this means designating areas within state parks for concentrated public use, while preserving larger areas as nearly as possible in a state of nature, accessible only by foot trails and waterways. This is intended to provide opportunities for park visitors to study and enjoy the flora, fauna, history, and geological formations of state parks in relative solitude, away from concentrated public use areas.

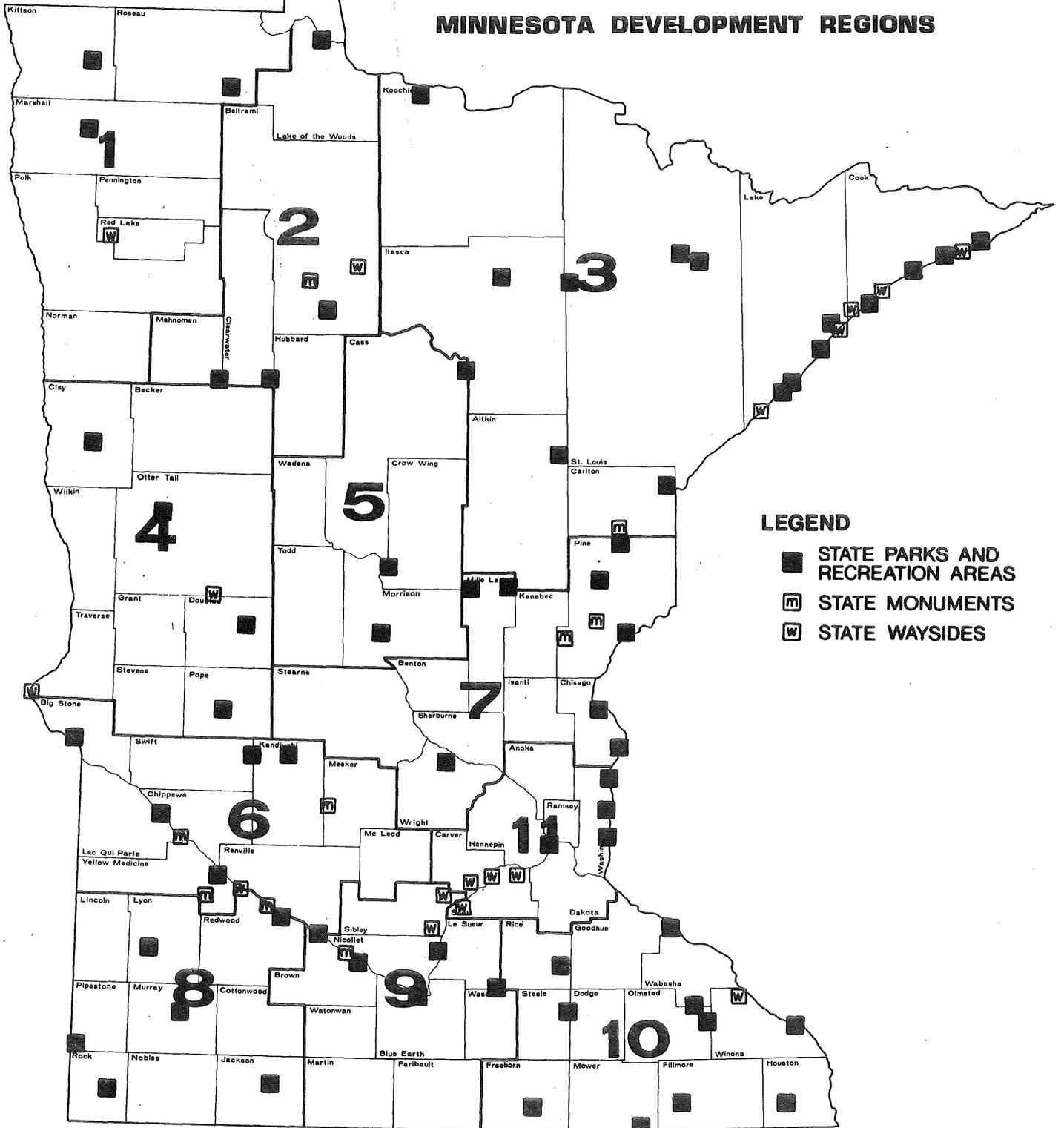
Within the parks and recreation program there are 87 various units to administer. The current breakdown is as follows: 59 state parks, 6 recreation areas, 12 state waysides, 1 memorial state wayside, and 9 state monuments. Of the 87 units, 36 units have completed acquisition programs. The remaining 51 units (47 state parks, 3 recreation areas, 1 state wayside), plus one proposed state park (Tettagouche), contain a total of 36,729 acres of private land.

Of the 36,729 acres, approximately one-third or 12,108 acres will be acquired during the first phase of the bonding program (1975-77 biennium). These private lands are highly marketable and need to be purchased now to minimize the loss of irreplaceable resources necessary to maintain the integrity of park and recreation units as established by state law.

The tracts carrying priority status lie within 30 existing management units and one proposed management unit. These tracts are high priority for reasons of development, management, escalating land costs, encroachment and/or willing sellers.

PARK AND RECREATION UNITS

MINNESOTA DEVELOPMENT REGIONS



- LEGEND**
- STATE PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS
 - Ⓜ STATE MONUMENTS
 - Ⓦ STATE WAYSIDES

STATE PARKS ACQUISITION PRIORITIES, 1975-77

	<u>Parcels</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Cost</u>
<u>REGION 1</u>			
Haves Lake	1	40.00	\$ 2,000
Lake Bronson	42	100.25	74,000
Old Crossing Treatv	-	--	--
Old Mill	-	--	--
	<u>43</u>	<u>140.25</u>	<u>\$ 76,000</u>
<u>REGION 2</u>			
Camp Beltrami	-	--	--
Itasca	-	--	--
Lake Bemidji	-	--	--
Little Elbow Lake	-	--	--
Zippel Bay	-	--	--
	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>REGION 3</u>			
Baptism River	-	--	--
Bear Head Lake	-	--	--
Caribou Falls	-	--	--
Cascade River	-	--	--
Cross River	-	--	--
Devils Track	-	--	--
Flood Bay	-	--	--
Franz Jevna	-	--	--
George Crosby-Manitou	3	188.00	355,500
Gooseberry Falls	1	97.30	70,000
Jav Cooke	7	175.00	38,000
Judge C.R. Magney	-	--	--
Kodonce River	-	--	--

McCarthy Beach	2	277.47	\$ 45,600
Moose Lake	-	--	--
Moose Lake Monument	-	--	--
Ray Berglund	-	--	--
Savanna Portage	7	289.75	51,000
Scenic	-	--	--
Split Rock Lighthouse	2	85.40	215,000
Temperance River	-	--	--
Tettegouche	9	3535.55	1,623,000
Tower Soudan	-	--	--
	31	4648.47	2,398,100

REGION 4

Buffalo River	-	--	--
Glacial Lakes	-	--	--
Inspiration Peak	-	--	--
Lake Carlos	1	19.75	12,000
Maplewood	14	1110.42	229,800
Sam Brown Monument	-	--	--
	14	1130.17	241,800

REGION 5

Charles Lindbergh	-	--	--
Crow Wing	-	--	--
Schoolcraft	-	--	--
	0	0	0

REGION 6

Acton Monument	-	--	--
Big Stone Lake	1	19.40	\$ 5,000
Birch Coulee	-	--	--
Camp Release	-	--	--
Chippewa Mission	-	--	--
Joseph Brown	-	--	--
Lac Qui Parle	1	1.00	1,000
Monson Lake	-	--	--
Schwandt Monument	-	--	--
Sibley	4	147.38	56,000
Upper Sioux Agency	-	--	--
Wood Lake Monument	-	--	--
	<u>6</u>	<u>167.78</u>	<u>62,000</u>

REGION 7

Banning	4	755.52	92,000
Brook Park Monument	-	--	--
Father Hennepin	1	0.30	1,500
Hinckley Monument	-	--	--
Interstate	-	--	--
Lake Maria	1	222.38	151,400
Mille Lacs	3	222.30	30,500
St. Croix	2	42.00	15,500
St. Croix Wild River	<u>28</u>	<u>1467.14</u>	<u>733,200</u>
	39	2709.64	1,024,100

REGION 8

Blue Mounds	2	275.01	\$133,000
Camden	3	173.65	54,800
Lake Shetek	-	--	--
Split Rock Creek	-	--	--
	5	448.66	187,800

REGION 9

Flandrau	-	--	--
Fort Ridgely	-	--	--
Kilen Woods	-	--	--
Milford Monument	-	--	--
Minneopa	2	7.70	74,000
Traverse des Sioux	-	--	--
	2	7.70	74,000

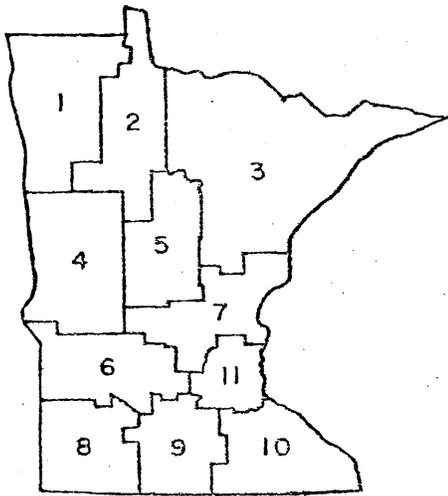
REGION 10

Beaver Creek Valley	-	--	--
Forestville	17	514.51	100,750
Frontenac	-	--	--
Helmer Myre	1	40.00	37,500
James Carley	-	--	--
John Latsch	-	--	--
Lake Louise	-	--	--
Nerstrand Woods	4	71.25	21,500
O.L. Kipp	9	630.53	194,700
Rice Lake	6	225.28	180,200
Sakatah Lake	-	--	--
Whitewater	2	708.14	284,000
	39	2189.71	818,650

REGION 11

Afton	13	556.94	\$ 1,142,000
Fort Snelling	4	108.78	26,000
St. Croix Islands	-	--	--
William O'Brien	-	--	--
	17	665.72	1,168,000
	<u>197</u>	<u>12,108.10</u>	<u>\$6,050,450</u>

Regional Geographic Distribution

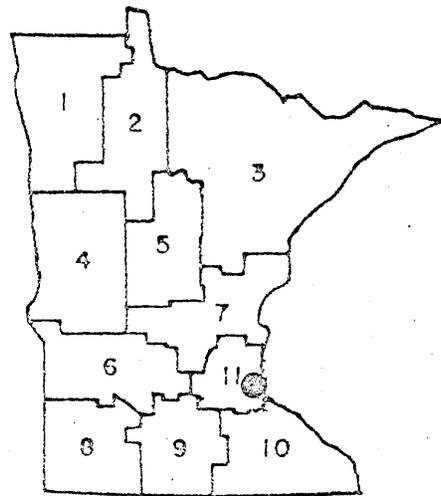


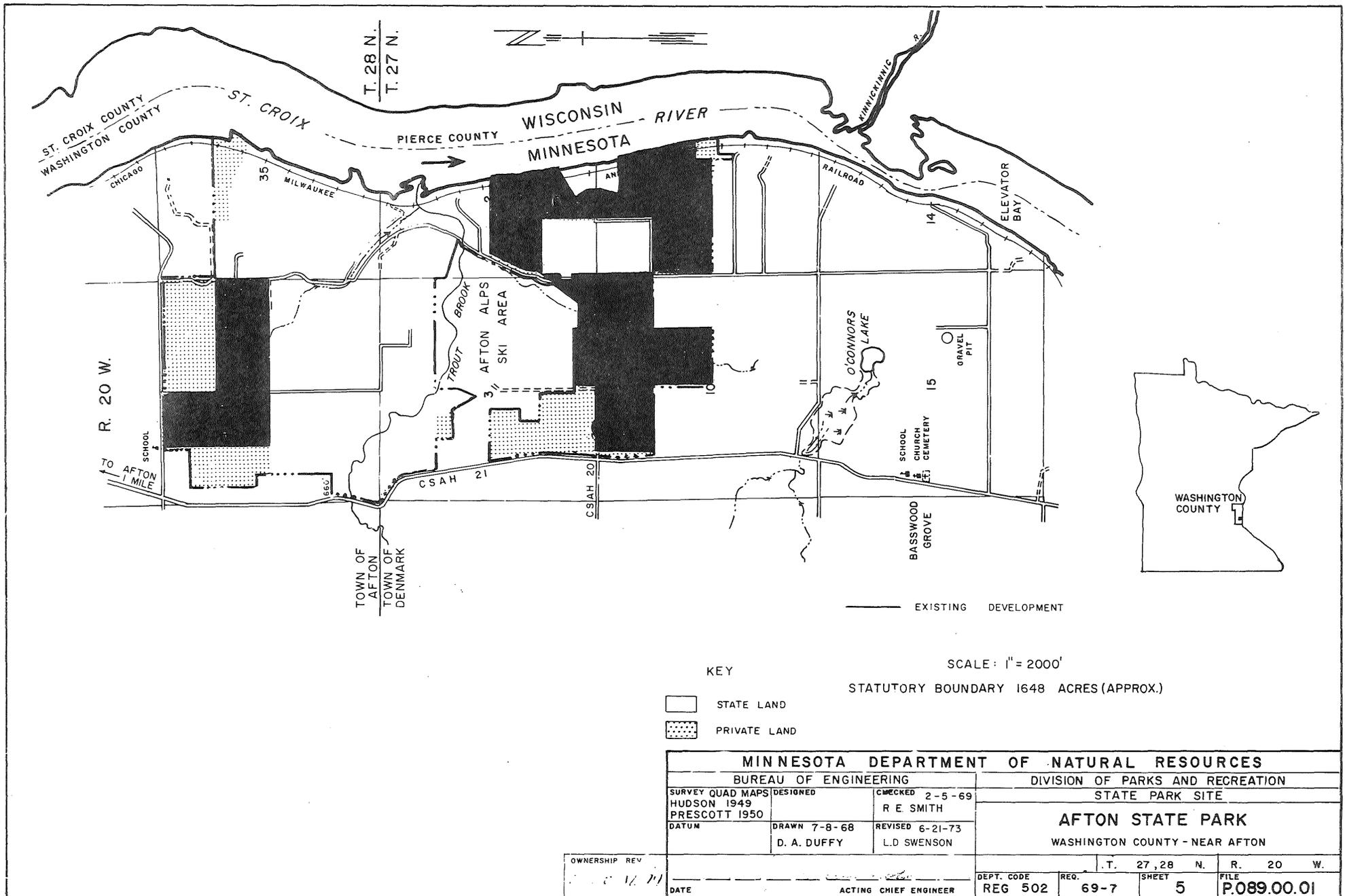
STATE PARKS
AND
RECREATION AREAS

<u>Development Region</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Dollars</u> 1)
1	140.25	\$ 76,000
2	--	--
3	4648.47	2,398,100
4	1130.17	241,800
5	--	--
6	167.78	62,000
7	2709.64	1,024,100
8	448.66	187,800
9	7.70	74,000
10	2189.71	818,650
11	665.72	1,168,000
TOTALS	12,108.10 ac	\$6,050,450

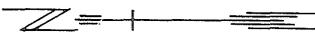
1) These figures represent total raw land costs based on 1974 dollars. The total Parks program of \$9 million includes land inflation and administrative overhead costs.

Afton State Park was established in 1969 and presently contains an authorized acreage of 1675 acres. Of this total 835 acres are under public ownership with the remaining 840 acres in private ownership. It is programed to acquire 557 acres during the 1975-77 biennium.





T. 28 N.
T. 27 N.



ST. CROIX COUNTY
WASHINGTON COUNTY

WISCONSIN RIVER
MINNESOTA

CHICAGO 35 MILWAUKEE

RAILROAD 14 ELEVATOR BAY

R. 20 W.

SCHOOL
TO AFTON
1 MILE

TROUT BROOK
AFTON ALPS
SKI AREA

O'CONNORS LAKE

SCHOOL CHURCH
CEMETERY

BASSWOOD GROVE

GRAVEL PIT

TOWN OF AFTON
TOWN OF DENMARK

CSAH 21 CSIAH 20



EXISTING DEVELOPMENT

KEY

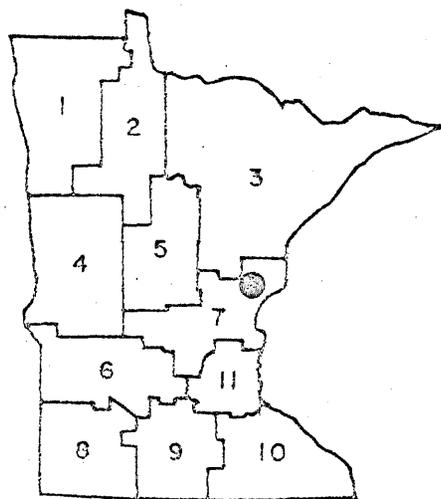
- STATE LAND
- PRIVATE LAND

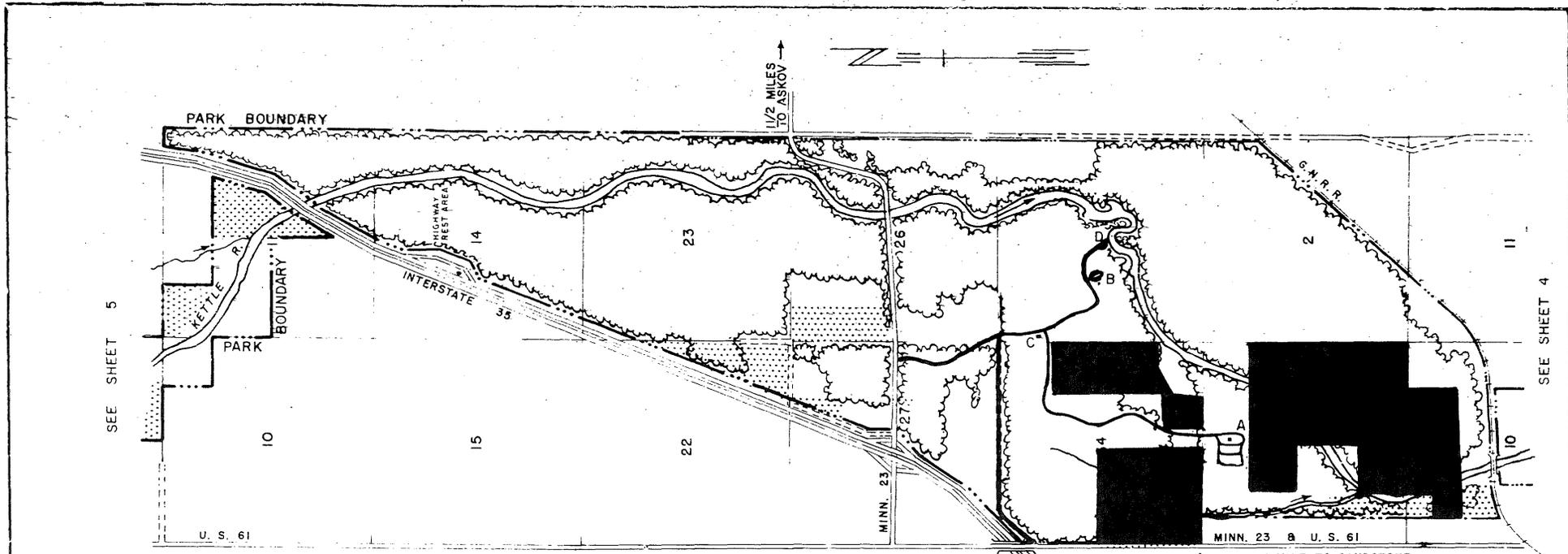
SCALE: 1" = 2000'

STATUTORY BOUNDARY 1648 ACRES (APPROX.)

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES			
BUREAU OF ENGINEERING		DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION	
SURVEY QUAD MAPS DESIGNED HUDSON 1949 PRESCOTT 1950		STATE PARK SITE	
DRAWN 7-8-68 D. A. DUFFY		CHECKED 2-5-69 R E SMITH	
DATE		REVISED 6-21-73 L.D SWENSON	
OWNERSHIP REV		AFTON STATE PARK	
DATE		WASHINGTON COUNTY - NEAR AFTON	
ACTING CHIEF ENGINEER		T. 27, 28 N. R. 20 W.	
DEPT. CODE REG 502		REG. 69-7 SHEET 5 FILE P.089.00.01	

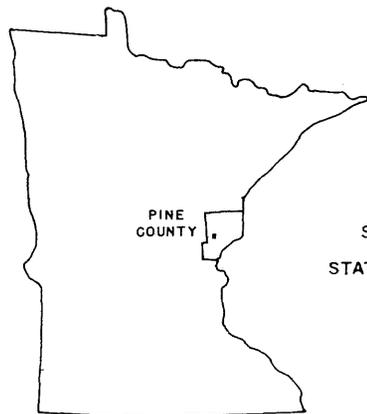
Banning State Park was established in 1963 and presently contains an authorized acreage of 5,877 acres. Of this total 4,371 acres are under public ownership with the remaining 1,506 acres in private ownership. It is programmed to acquire 756 acres during the 1975-77 biennium.





SEE SHEET 5

SEE SHEET 4



SCALE: 2" = 1 MILE (APPROX.)
 STATUTORY BOUNDARY 5877 ACRES

LEGEND

- A. CAMPGROUND
- B. PICNIC AREA
- C. CONTACT STATION
- D. BOAT LAUNCHING

KEY

- STATE LAND
- PRIVATE LAND
- EXISTING DEVELOPMENT

T. 43 N.
 T. 42 N.

1 MILE TO SANDSTONE
 BUSINESS DISTRICT →

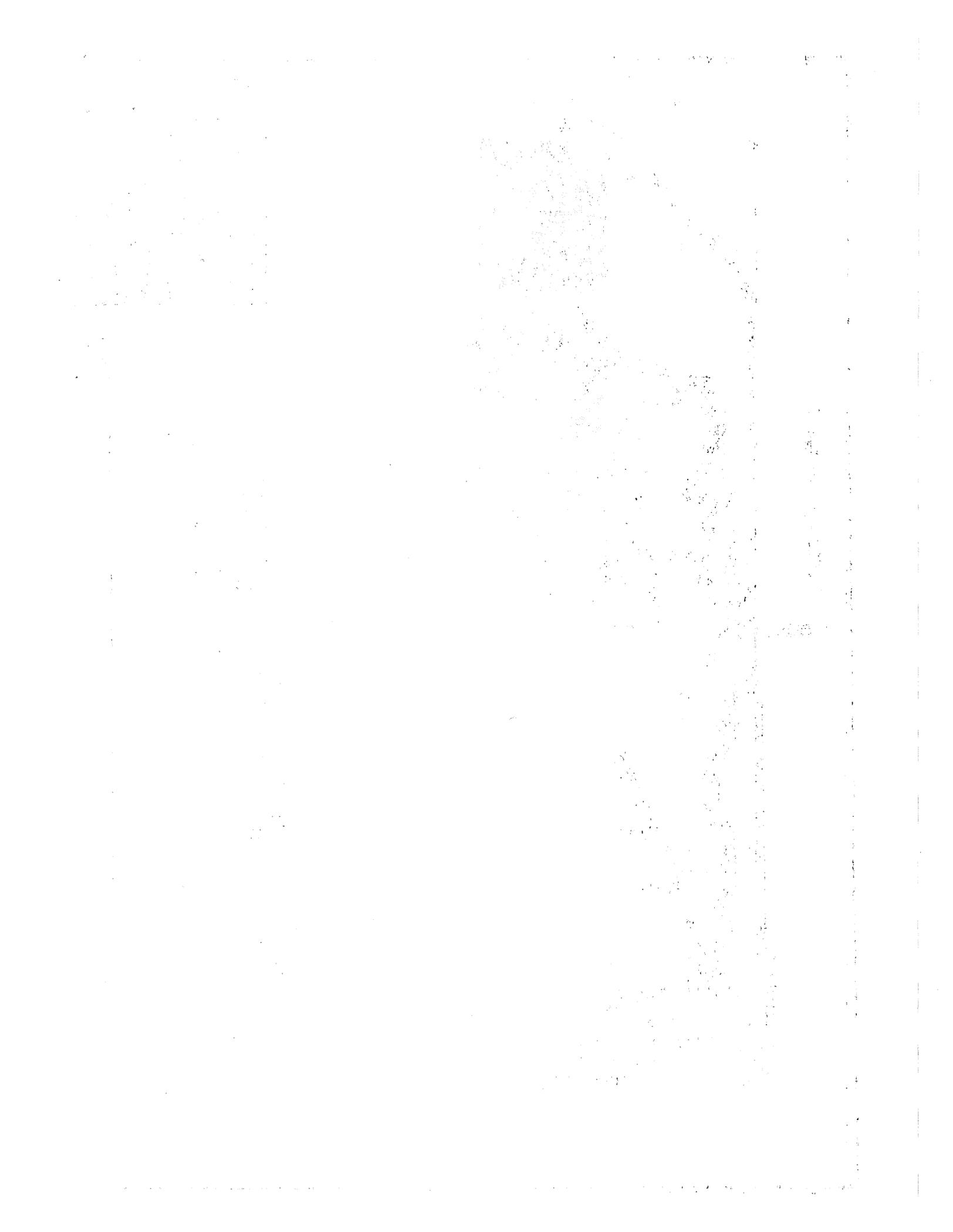
MINNESOTA
 DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
 DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION
 STATE PARK SITE

BANNING STATE PARK

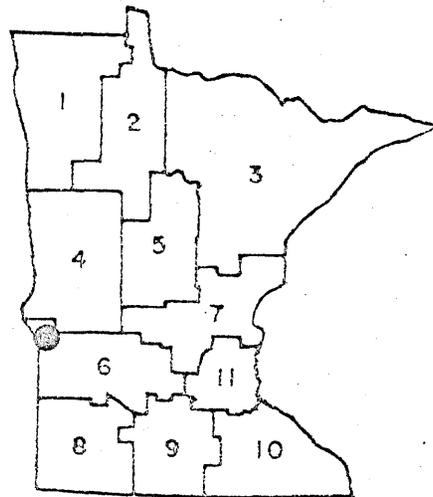
PINE CO. - NEAR SANDSTONE

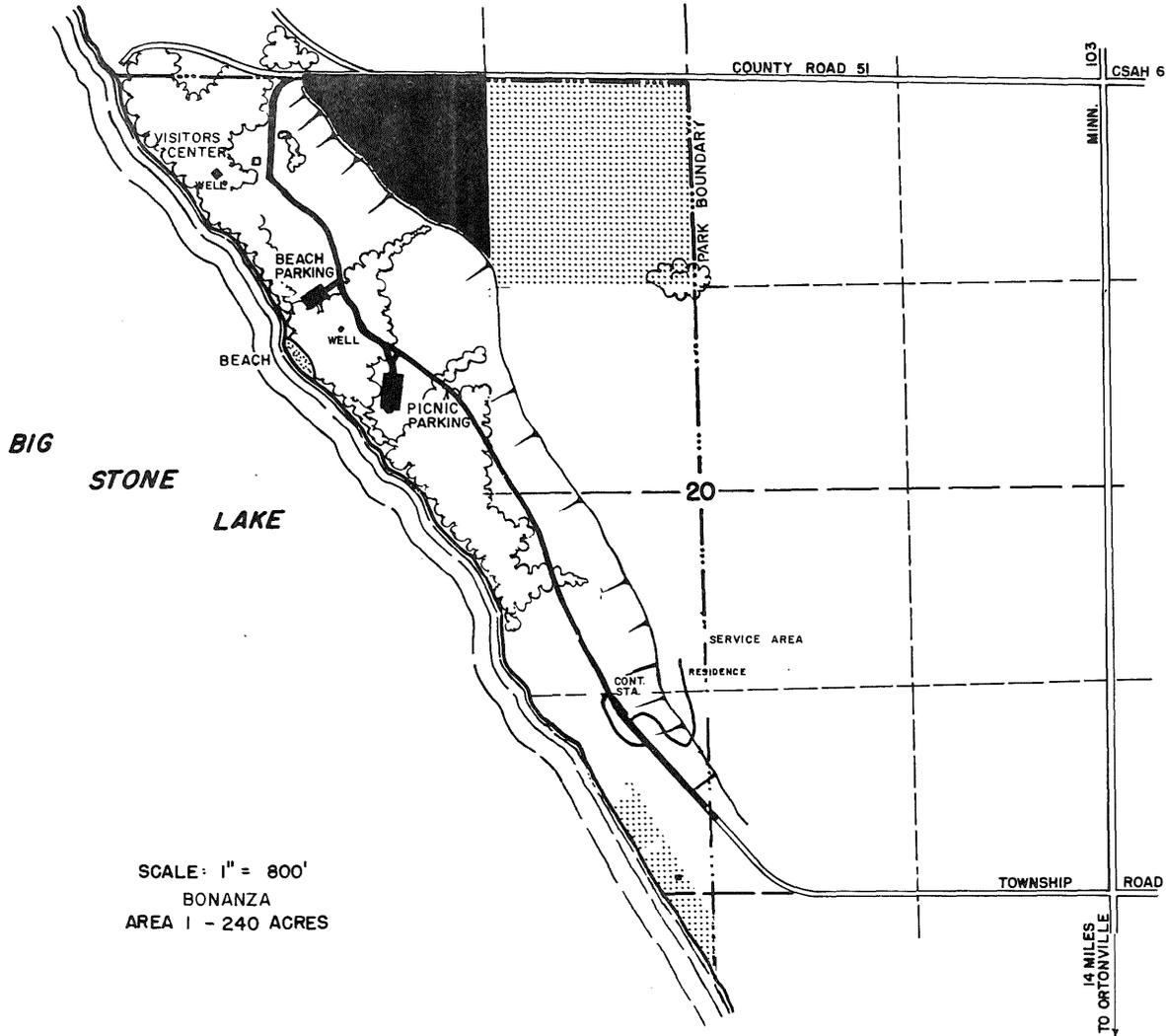
SEC.	T. 42-43 N. R. 20 W.	4 TH P.M.
DRAWN	BUREAU	SURVEY
DAD 10-25-62	OF	
CHECKED	ENGINEERING	
AGC 10-30-62		DATUM
REVISED	<i>[Signature]</i>	
LDS 8-13-73	17-5-73 CHIEF ENGINEER	

OWNERSHIP REV.	REQ.	SHEET	FILE
RES 5-13	63-25	1	P086.00.01



Big Stone Lake State Park was established in 1961 and presently contains an authorized acreage of 1105 acres. Of this total 1015 acres are under public ownership with the remaining 90 acres in private ownership. It is programmed to acquire 19 acres during the 1975-77 biennium.





SCALE: 1" = 800'
 BONANZA
 AREA 1 - 240 ACRES



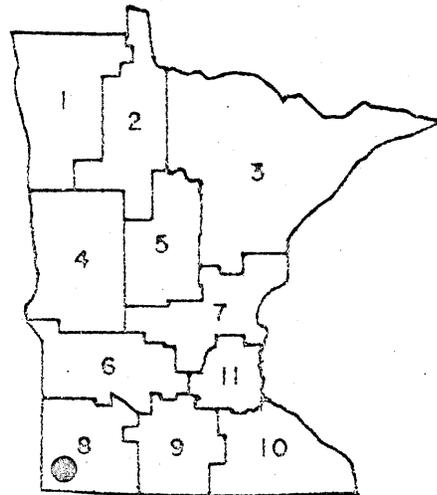
- KEY
- STATE LAND
 - PRIVATE LAND
 - EXISTING DEVELOPMENT

NOTE: THIS IS AREA 1 OF 3 AREAS OF BIG STONE LAKE STATE PARK

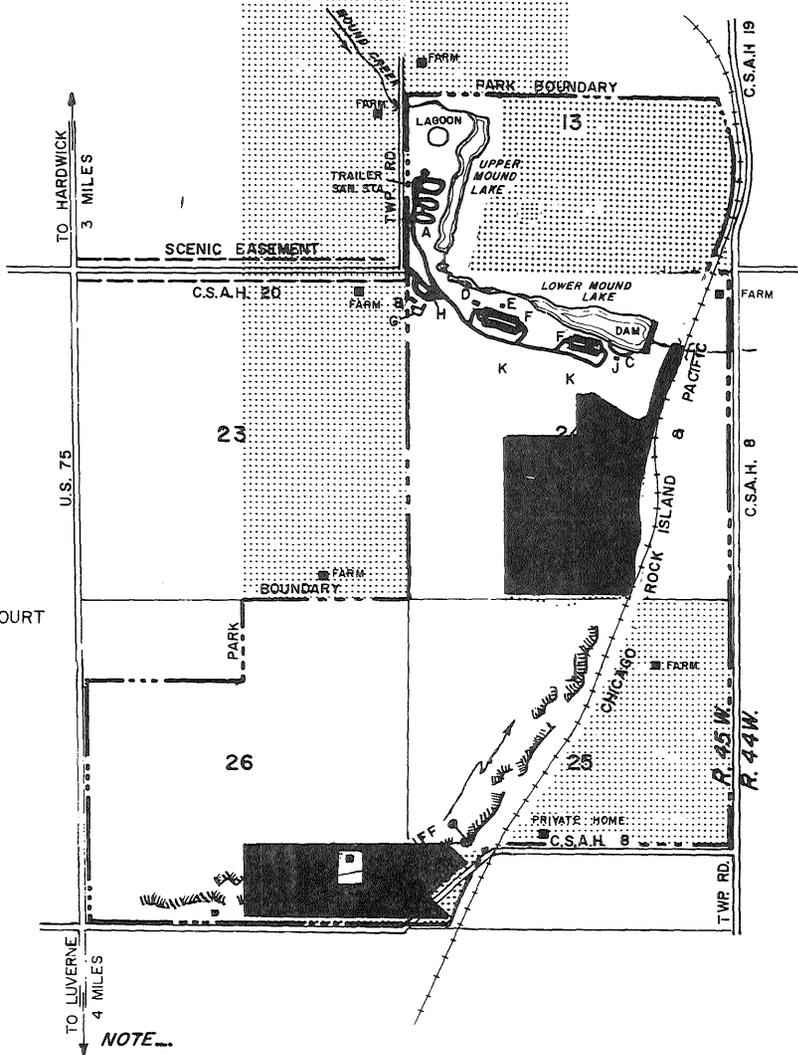
MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION			
STATE PARK SITE			
BIG STONE LAKE STATE PARK BIG STONE CO. - NEAR ORTONVILLE			
SEC. 19-20	T. 123 N.	R. 48 W.	5TH P.M.
DRAWN JHP 12-12-62	BUREAU OF ENGINEERING		SURVEY
CHECKED JD 12-13-62			DATUM
REVISED LDS 8-13-73	 CHIEF ENGINEER		

OWNERSHIP REV.	REQ. 62-2	SHEET 3	FILE P.066.00 01
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Blue Mounds State Park was established in 1937 and presently contains an authorized acreage of 1995 acres. Of this total 1232 acres are under public ownership with the remaining 763 acres in private ownership. It is programmed to acquire 275 acres during the 1975-77 biennium.

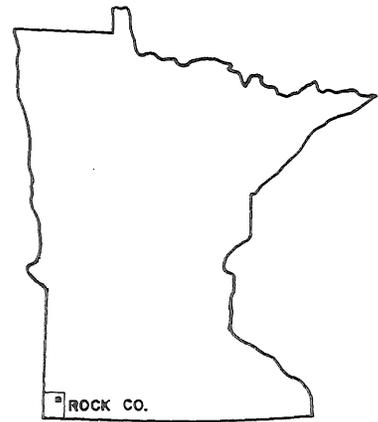


- A. CAMPGROUND
- B. HEADQUARTERS
- C. SWIMMING
- D. SHELTER
- E. LATRINE
- F. PARKING
- G. GARAGE AND SERVICE COURT
- H. CONTACT STATION
- J. BATHHOUSE
- K. BUFFALO GROUNDS



NOTE
 SCENIC EASEMENT WIDTH 300'
 TO BE USED FOR AGRICULTURAL
 PURPOSES ONLY. (SIGNS, COMMERCIAL
 DEVELOPMENTS, ETC. PROHIBITED).

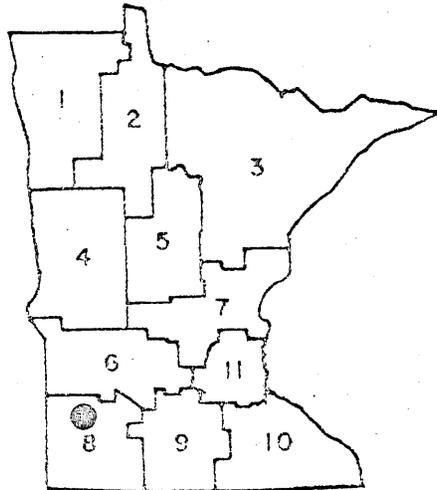
SCALE: 1" = 2000' (APPROX.)
 STATUTORY BOUNDARY 1995 ACRES



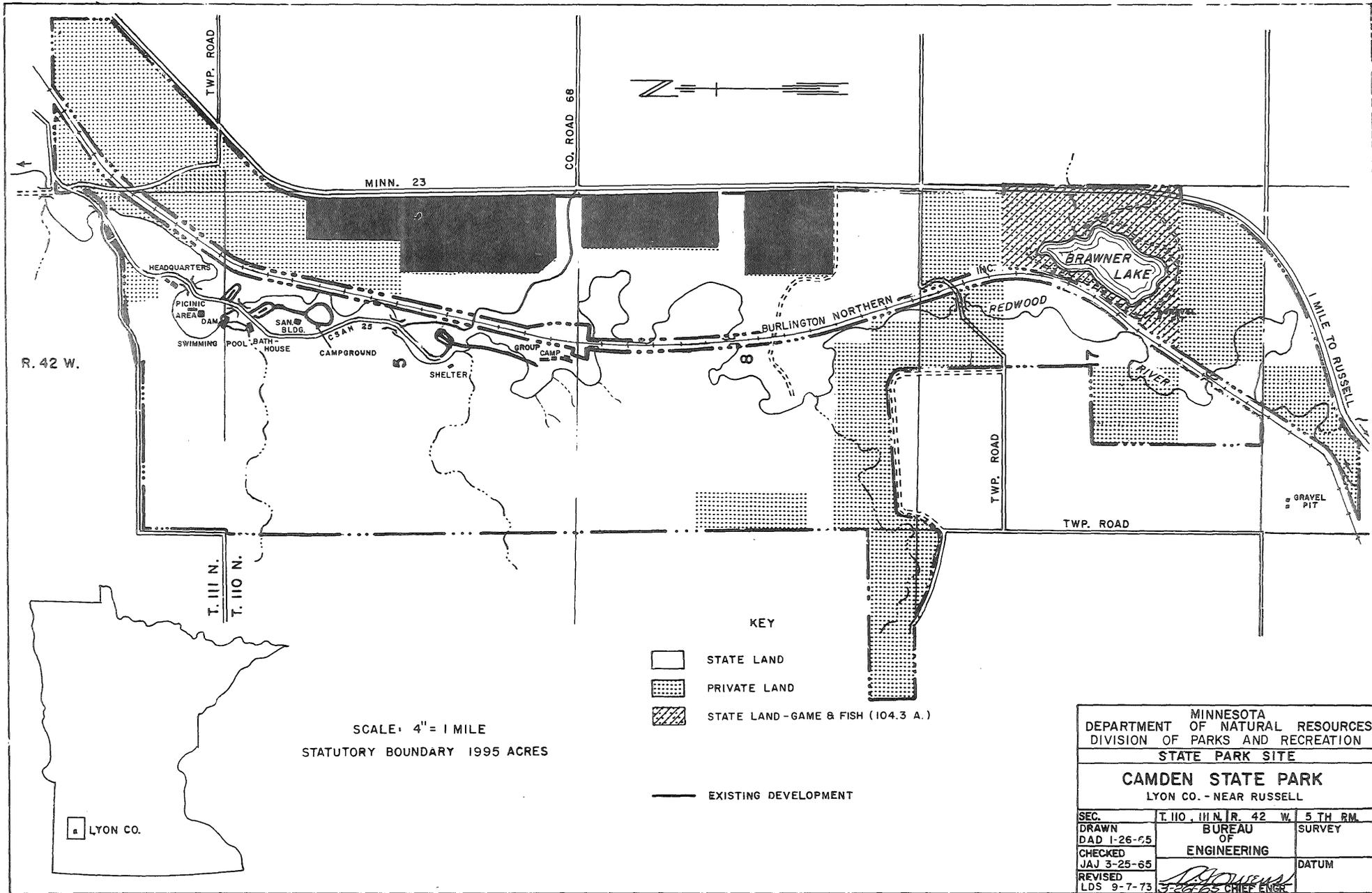
- KEY**
- STATE LAND
 - PRIVATE LAND
 - EXISTING DEVELOPMENT

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION STATE PARK SITE		
BLUE MOUNDS STATE PARK ROCK CO. - NR. LUVERNE		
T. 103 N. R. 45 W. S. 5 TH. P.M.		
DRAWN E.J.L. 11-27-62	BUREAU OF ENGINEERING	SURVEY
CHECKED H.R.P. 11-29-62	 CHIEF ENGINEER	DATUM
REVISED I.L.D.S. 8-13-73		FILE P.034.00.01
OWNERSHIP REV. REC. 118-74	REQ. 56-4	SHEET 10

Camden State Park was established in 1935 and presently contains an authorized acreage of 1995 acres. Of this total 1297 acres are under public ownership with the remaining 698 acres in private ownership. It is programmed to acquire 174 acres during the 1975-77 biennium.







SCALE: 4" = 1 MILE
 STATUTORY BOUNDARY 1995 ACRES

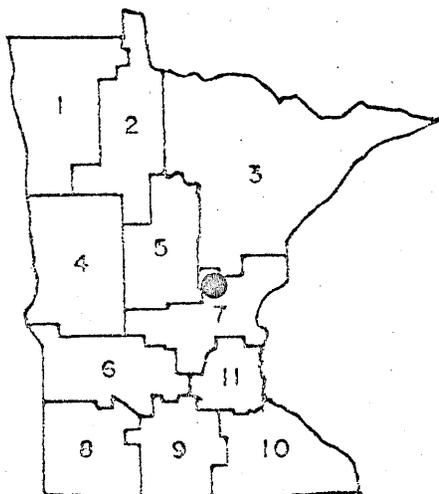
- KEY
- STATE LAND
 - PRIVATE LAND
 - STATE LAND - GAME & FISH (104.3 A.)
 - EXISTING DEVELOPMENT

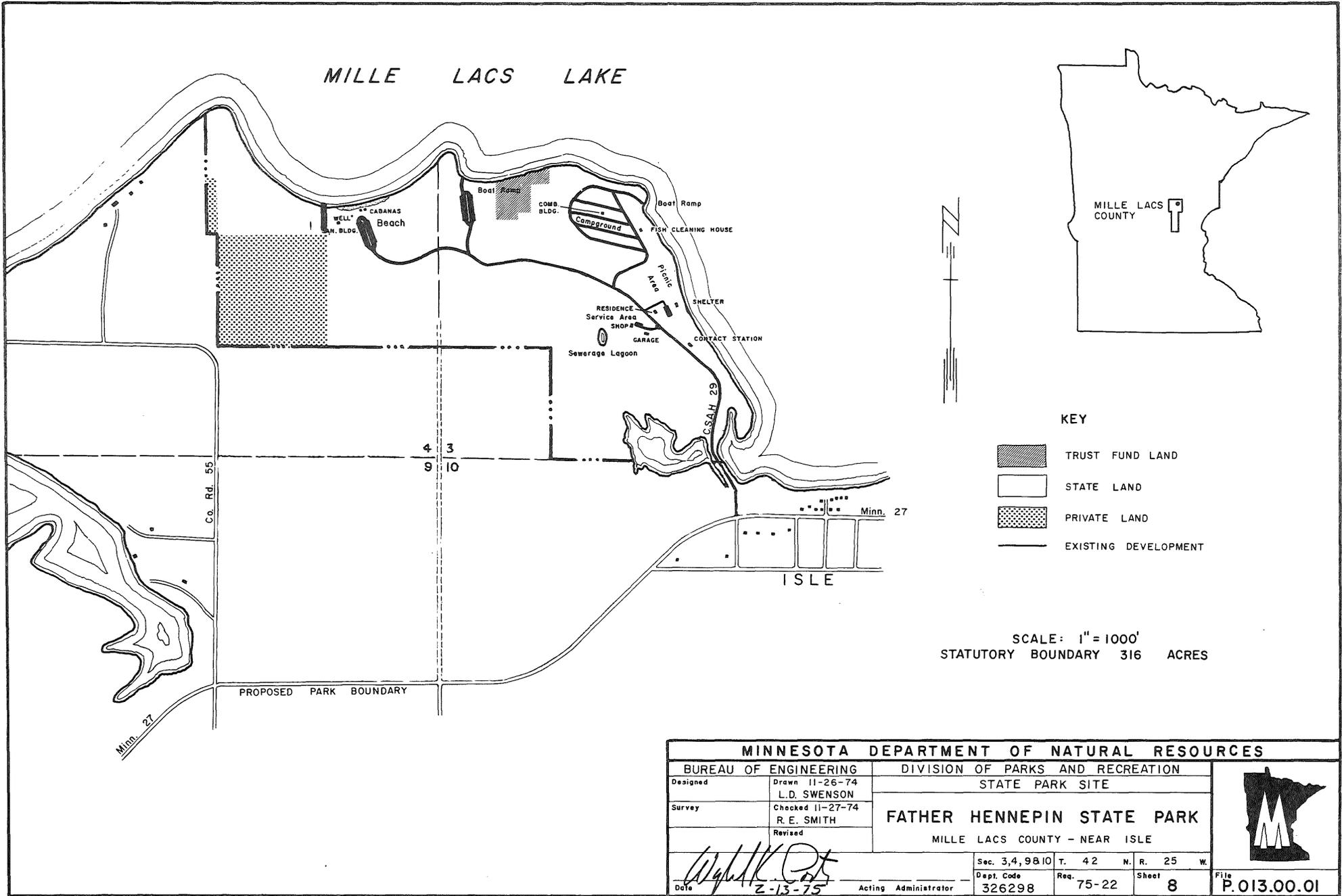
LYON CO.

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION		
STATE PARK SITE		
CAMDEN STATE PARK		
LYON CO. - NEAR RUSSELL		
SEC.	T. 110. N. N. R. 42 W. 5 TH. RM.	
DRAWN DAD 1-26-65	BUREAU OF ENGINEERING	SURVEY
CHECKED JAJ 3-25-65		DATUM
REVISED LDS 9-7-73	<i>[Signature]</i> CHIEF ENGR.	

OWNERSHIP REV. REQ. <i>RC 1-30-74</i>	62-47	SHEET 10	FILE P.008.00.01
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Father Hennepin State Park was established in 1941 and presently contains an authorized acreage of 316 acres. Of this total 273 acres are under public ownership with the remaining 43 acres in private ownership. It is programmed to acquire 0.30 acres during the 1975-77 biennium.



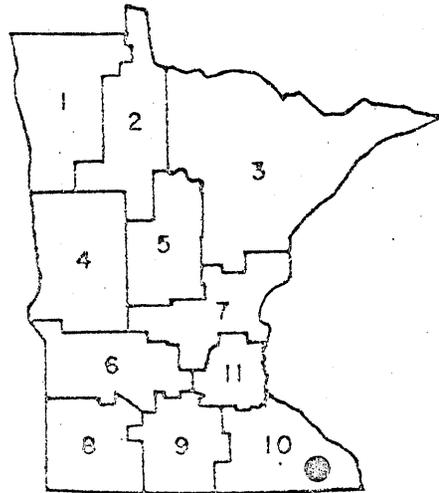


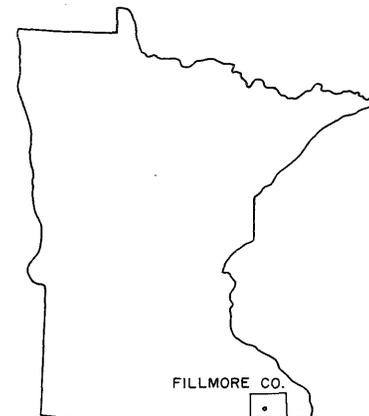
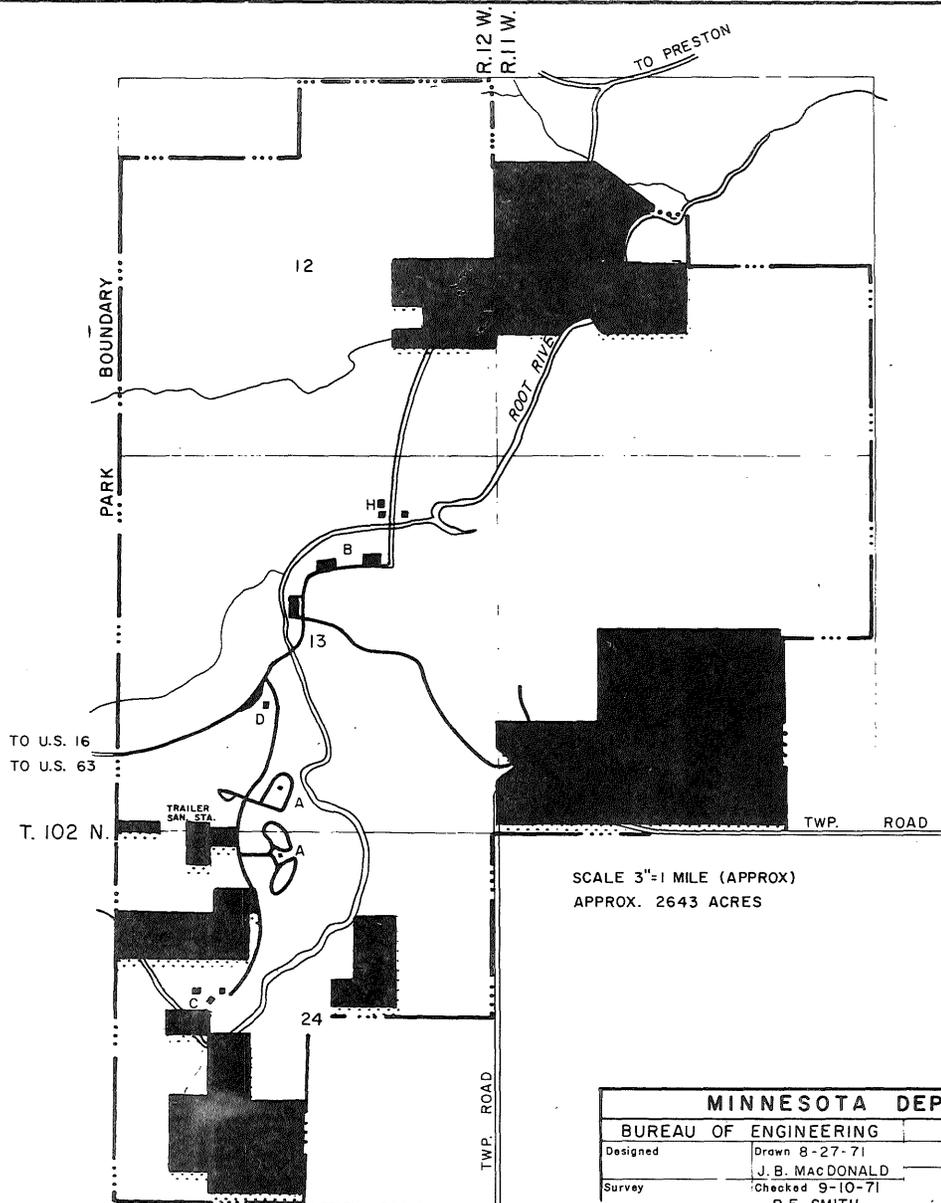
- KEY**
- TRUST FUND LAND
 - STATE LAND
 - PRIVATE LAND
 - EXISTING DEVELOPMENT

SCALE: 1" = 1000'
 STATUTORY BOUNDARY 316 ACRES

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES					
BUREAU OF ENGINEERING		DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION			
Designed	Drawn 11-26-74 L. D. SWENSON	STATE PARK SITE			
Survey	Checked 11-27-74 R. E. SMITH	FATHER HENNEPIN STATE PARK			
Revised		MILLE LACS COUNTY - NEAR ISLE			
Date <i>2-13-75</i>		Sec. 3, 4, 9 & 10	T. 42	N. R. 25	W.
Acting Administrator <i>Walter K. Ost</i>		Dept. Code 326298	Req. 75-22	Sheet 8	File P.013.00.01

Forestville State Park was established in 1963 and presently contains an authorized acreage of 2643 acres. Of this total 2128 acres are under public ownership with the remaining 515 acres in private ownership. It is programmed to acquire 515 acres during the 1975-77 biennium.





A. CAMPGROUNDS
B. PICNIC AREA

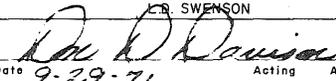
SCALE 3"=1 MILE (APPROX)
APPROX. 2643 ACRES

— EXISTING DEVELOPMENT

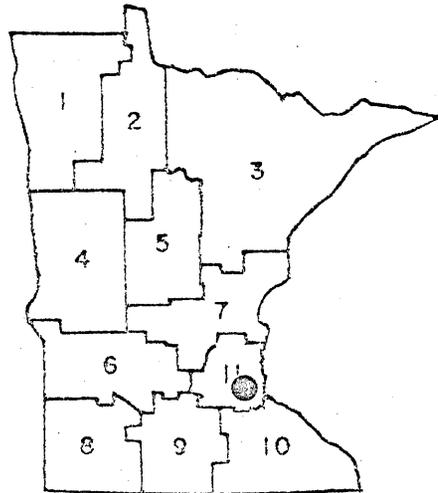
KEY

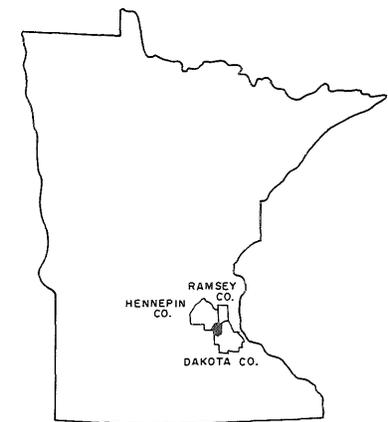
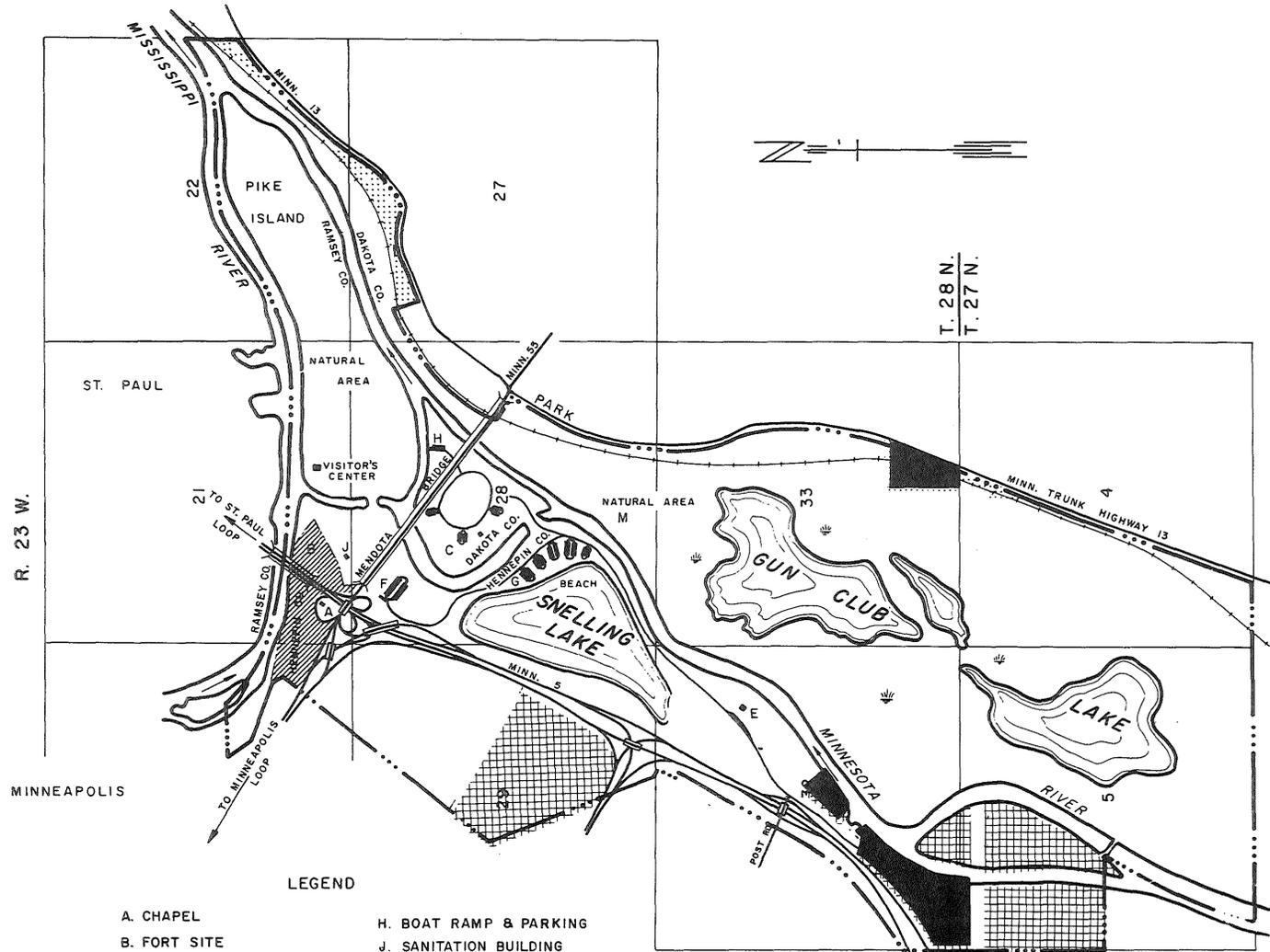
-  STATE LAND
-  PRIVATE LAND

OWN. REV.
RES 8-1-73

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES					
BUREAU OF ENGINEERING		DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION			
Designed	Drawn 8-27-71	STATE PARK SITE			
	J. B. MACDONALD	FORESTVILLE STATE PARK			
Survey	Checked 9-10-71				
	R. E. SMITH	FILLMORE CO. - NR. PRESTON			
Datum	Revised 8-13-73				
	L. B. SWENSON				
 Acting Administrator		Sec.	T. 102	N. R. 11, 12	W.
Date 9-29-71		Dept. Code	Req. 72-2	Sheet 4	File P.087.00.01

Fort Snelling State Park was established in 1961 and presently contains an authorized acreage of 2500 acres. Of this total 2264 acres are under public ownership with the remaining 236 acres in private ownership. It is programed to acquire 109 acres during the 1975-77 biennium.





KEY

- STATE PARK LAND
- FEDERAL LAND
- PRIVATE LAND
- LAND ADMINISTERED BY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
- EXISTING DEVELOPMENT

LEGEND

- A. CHAPEL
- B. FORT SITE
- C. PICNIC AREA
- H. BOAT RAMP & PARKING
- J. SANITATION BUILDING
- M. PIONEER CAMP
- E. PARK OFFICE
- F. PARKING (HISTORIC AREA)
- G. PARKING FOR BEACH

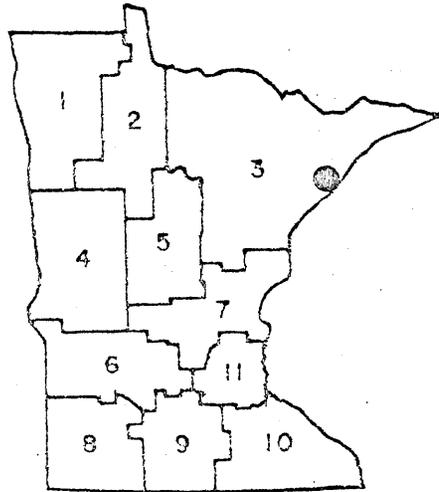
BEGINNING OF MINNESOTA VALLEY TRAIL

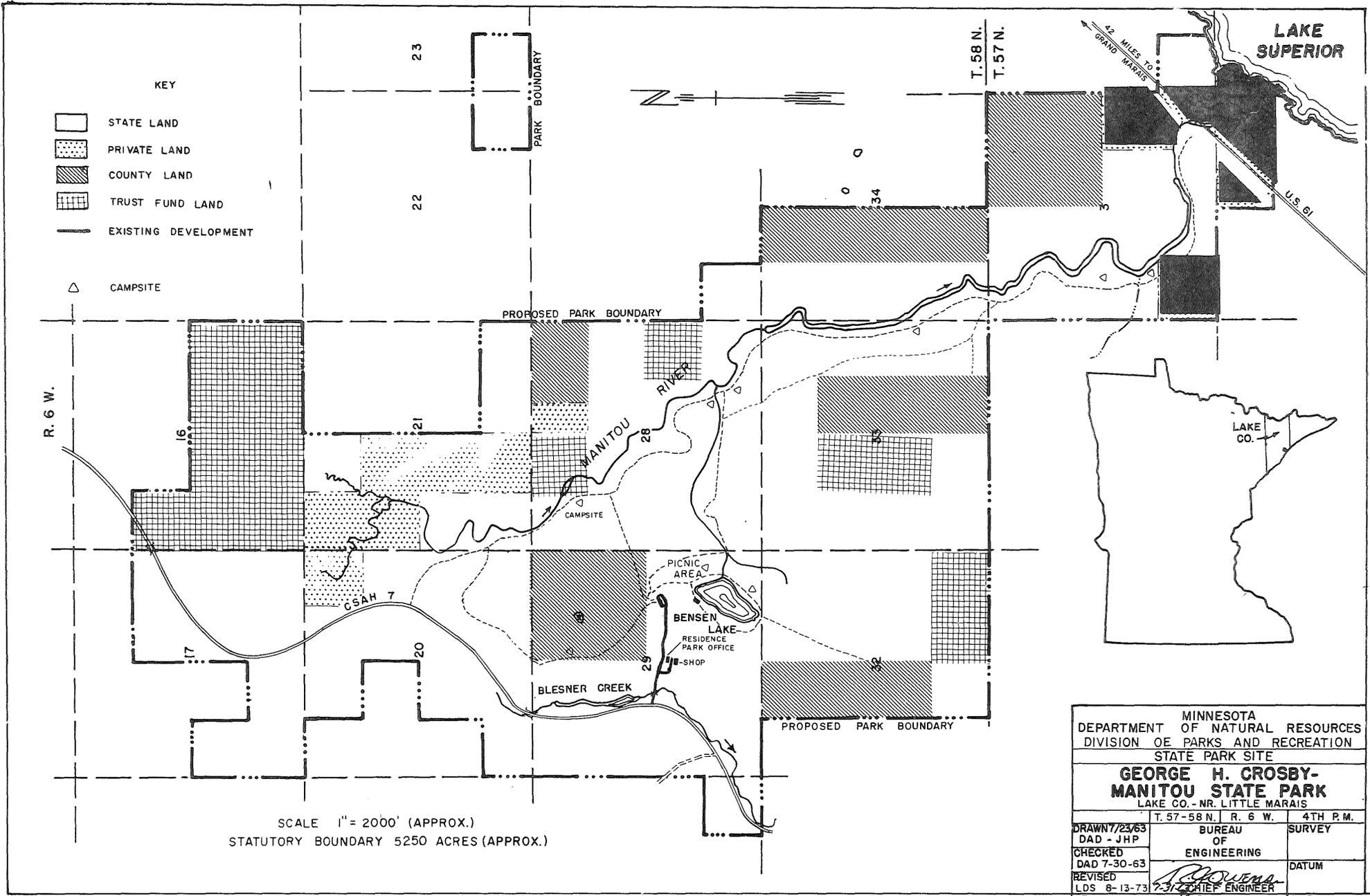
SCALE: 1" = 2000'
STATUTORY BOUNDARY 2,500 ACRES

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES			
BUREAU OF ENGINEERING		DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION	
Designed	Drawn 8-26-71	STATE PARK SITE	
	J. B. MACDONALD	FORT SNELLING STATE PARK	
Survey	Checked 9-10-71		
	R. E. SMITH		
Datum	Revised 9-7-73	DAKOTA, HENNEPIN AND RAMSEY COUNTY	
	L. B. SWENSON		
Date	<i>[Signature]</i>	Acting Administrator	
Sec.	T. 27, 28 N.	R. 23 W.	
Dept. Code	Req.	Sheet	File
REG 502	72-2	25	P.077.00.01

CIVIL ENGINEER REV.
REV 3 3 15

George Crosby-Manitou State Park was established in 1955 and presently contains an authorized acreage of 5160 acres. Of this total 4712 acres are under public ownership with the remaining 448 acres in private ownership. It is programmed to acquire 188 acres during the 1975-77 biennium.

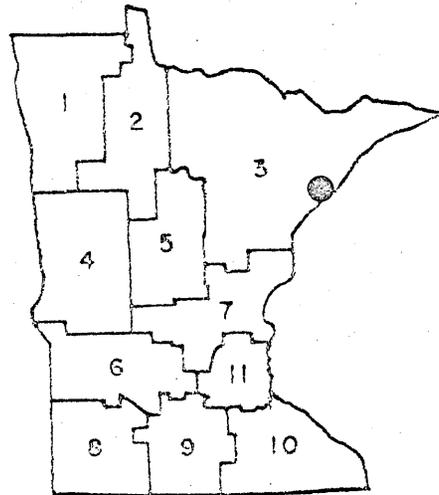


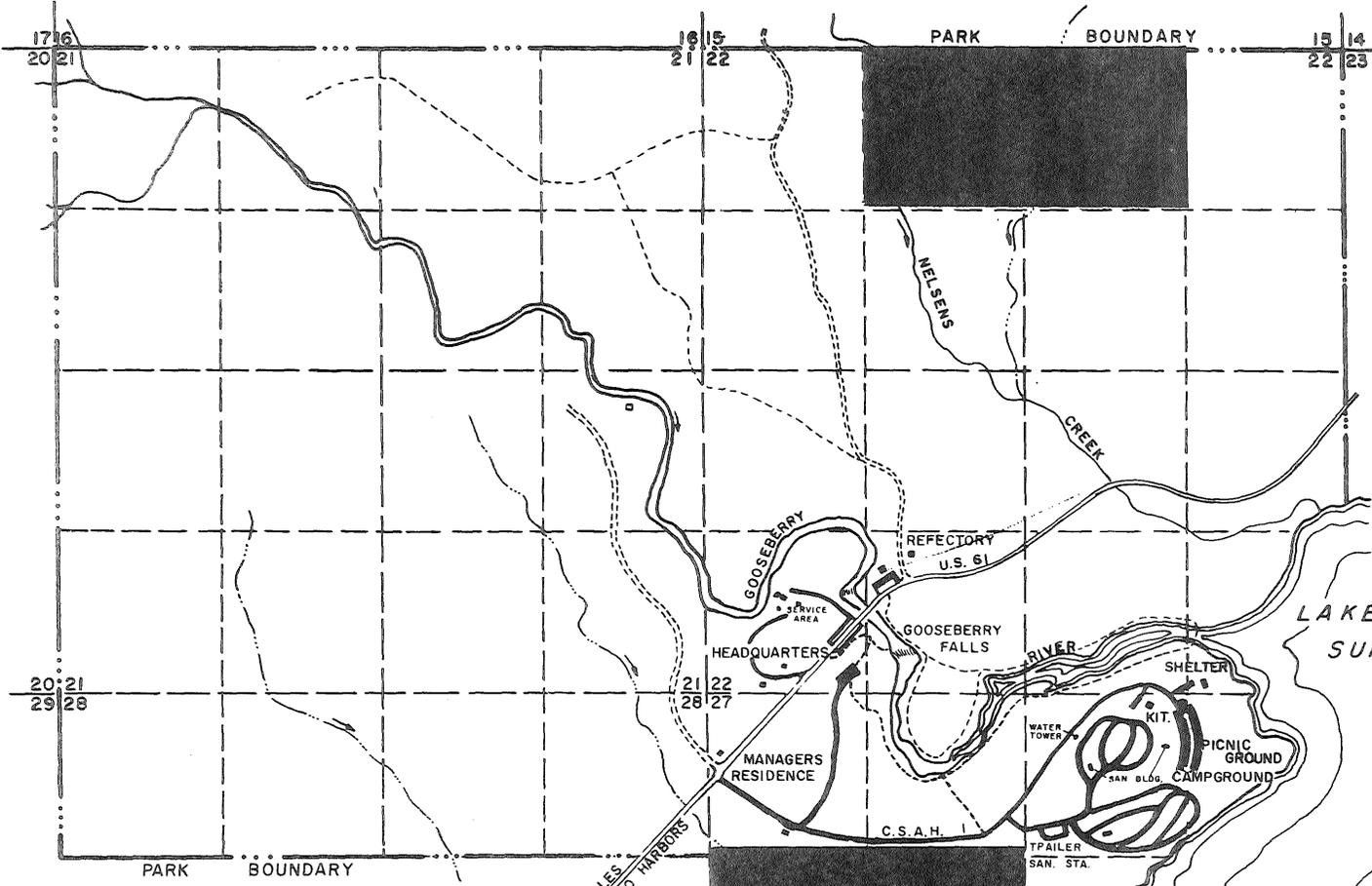


SCALE 1" = 2000' (APPROX.)
 STATUTORY BOUNDARY 5250 ACRES (APPROX.)

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION STATE PARK SITE		
GEORGE H. CROSBY- MANITOU STATE PARK LAKE CO. - NR. LITTLE MARAIS		
T. 57-58 N.	R. 6 W.	4TH P.M.
DRAWN/23/63 DAD - JHP	BUREAU OF ENGINEERING	SURVEY
CHECKED DAD 7-30-63	<i>[Signature]</i> CHIEF ENGINEER	DATUM
REVISED LDS 8-13-73		FILE
REQ.	SHEET 4	P.064 00 01

Gooseberry Falls State Park was established in 1937 and presently contains an authorized acreage of 1662 acres. Of this total 1485 acres are under public ownership with the remaining 177 acres in private ownership. It is programed to acquire 97 acres during the 1975-77 biennium.





- KEY
- STATE LAND
 - PRIVATE LAND
 - EXISTING DEVELOPMENT

12 MILES
TO TWO HARBORS

SCALE: 1" = 1000'
STATUTORY BOUNDARY 1662 ACRES (APPROX.)

MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION
STATE PARK SITE
GOOSEBERRY FALLS STATE PARK
LAKE CO.-NR. TWO HARBORS

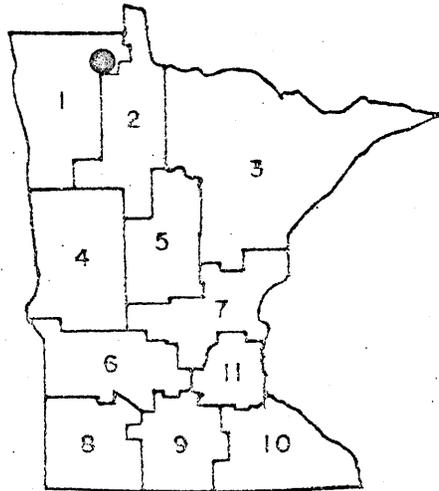
	T. 54 N.	R. 9 W.	4 TH P.M.
DRAWN 3-6-64 WKP-JAJ	BUREAU OF ENGINEERING		SURVEY
CHECKED GLC 3-16-64			DATUM
REVISED LDS 8-20-70	<i>[Signature]</i> CHIEF ENGINEER		

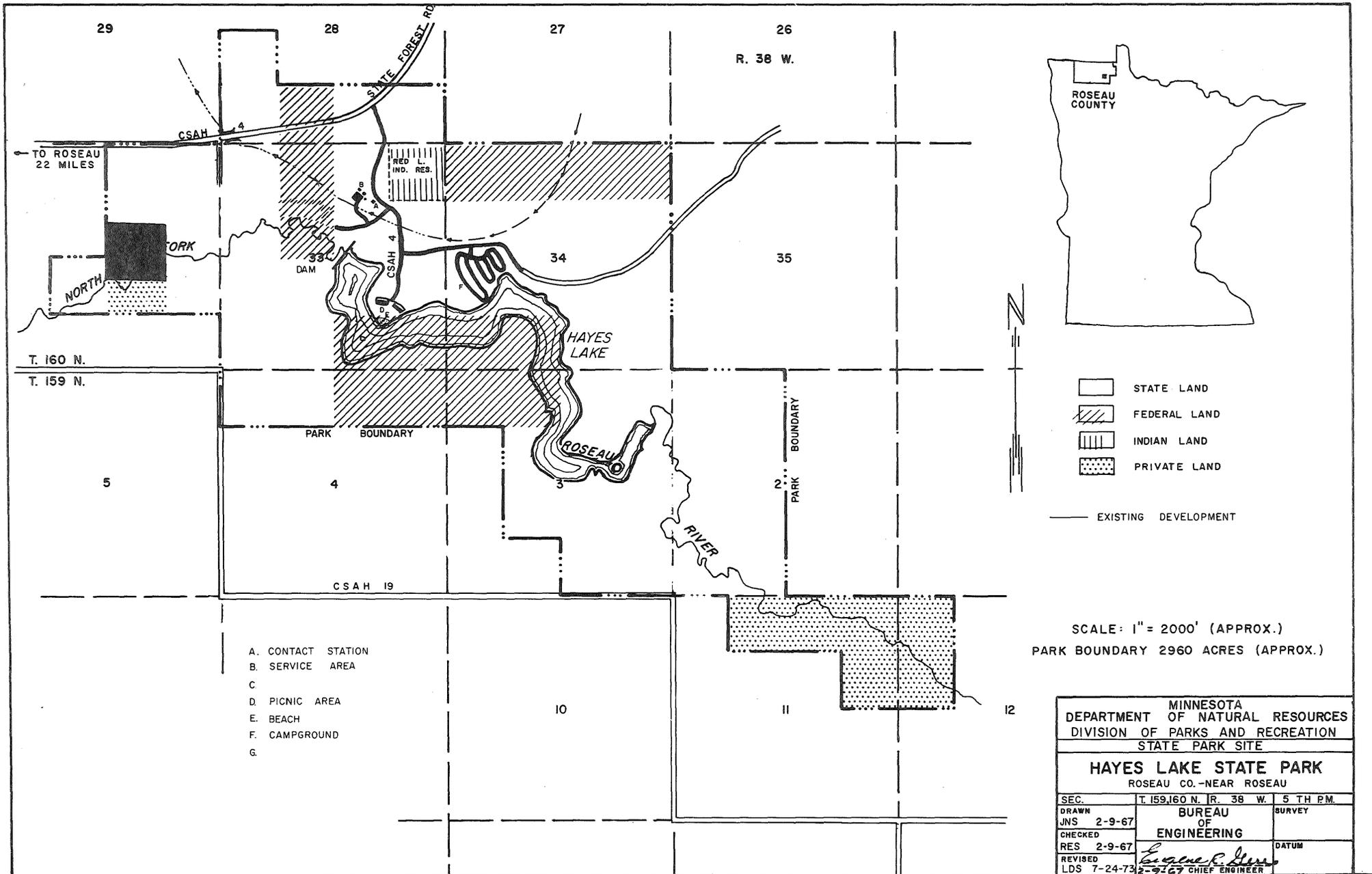
Ownership Revised <i>RES 2-28-75</i>	REQ. 63-40	SHEET 6	FILE P.017.00.01
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11 X 17

33

Hayes Lake State Park was established in 1967 and presently contains an authorized acreage of 2960 acres. Of this total 2680 acres are under public ownership with the remaining 280 acres in private ownership. It is programmed to acquire 40 acres during the 1975-77 biennium.



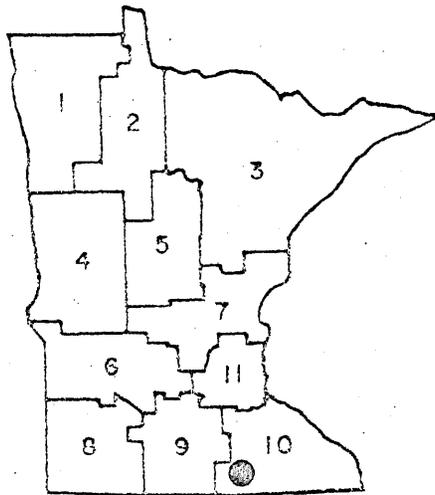


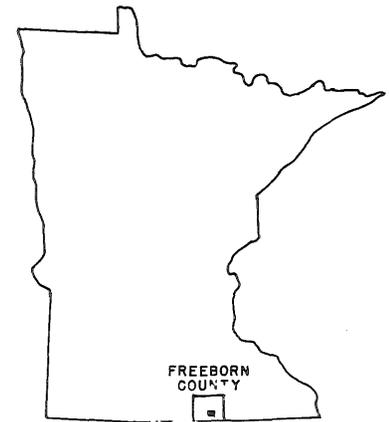
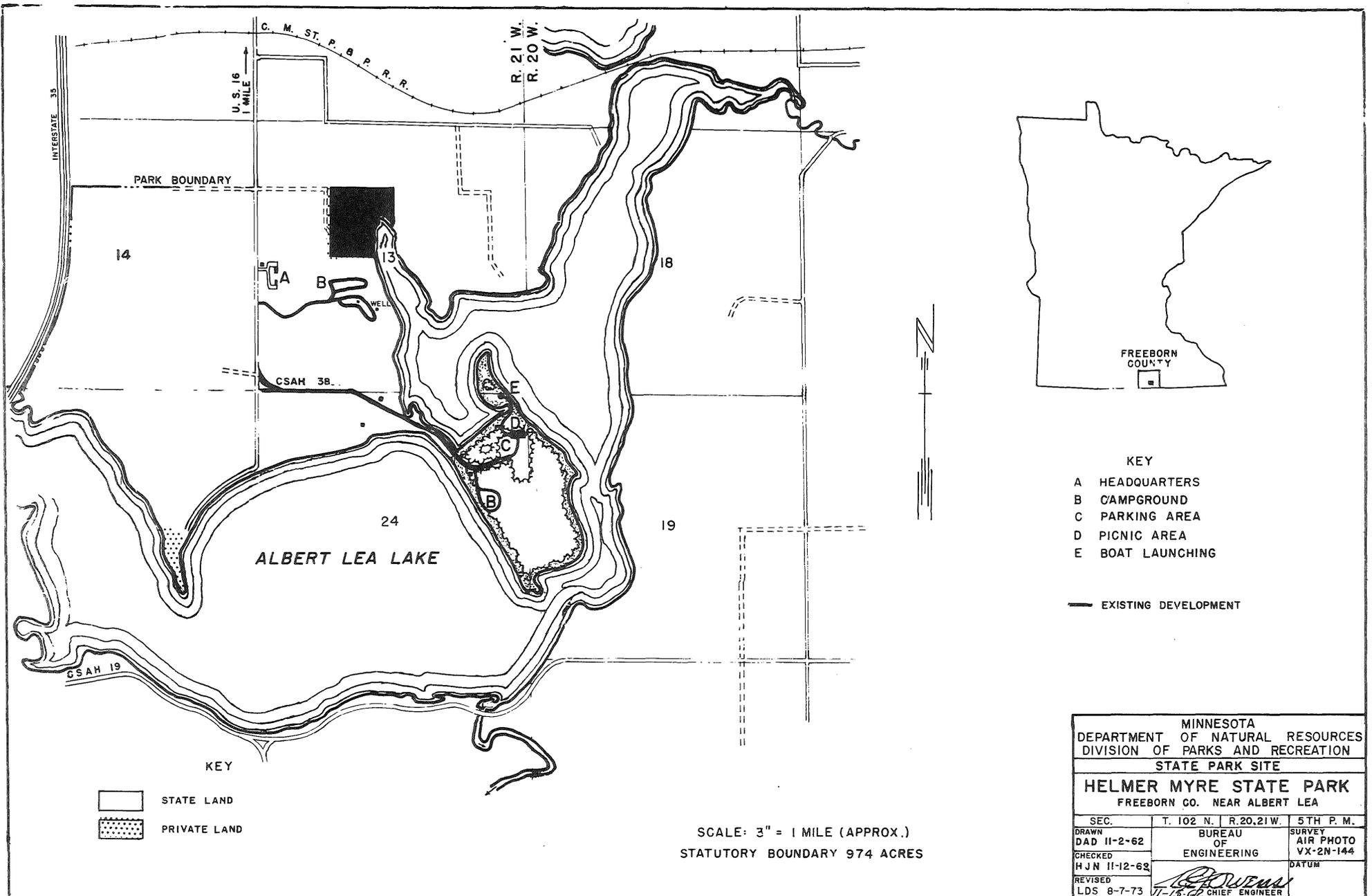
- A. CONTACT STATION
- B. SERVICE AREA
- C.
- D. PICNIC AREA
- E. BEACH
- F. CAMPGROUND
- G.

SCALE: 1" = 2000' (APPROX.)
 PARK BOUNDARY 2960 ACRES (APPROX.)

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION STATE PARK SITE			
HAYES LAKE STATE PARK ROSEAU CO. - NEAR ROSEAU			
SEC.	T. 159, 160 N.	R. 38 W.	5 TH P.M.
DRAWN JNS 2-9-67	BUREAU OF ENGINEERING		SURVEY
CHECKED RES 2-9-67			DATUM
REVISED LDS 7-24-73	<i>Eugene R. Larsen</i> CHIEF ENGINEER		
OWNERSHIP REV.	REQ.	SHEET	FILE
	65-39	16	P.099.00.01

Helmer Myre State Park was established in 1947 and presently contains an authorized acreage of 974 acres. Of this total 919 acres are under public ownership with the remaining 55 acres in private ownership. It is programed to acquire 40 acres during the 1975-77 biennium.





- KEY**
- A HEADQUARTERS
 - B CAMPGROUND
 - C PARKING AREA
 - D PICNIC AREA
 - E BOAT LAUNCHING
- EXISTING DEVELOPMENT

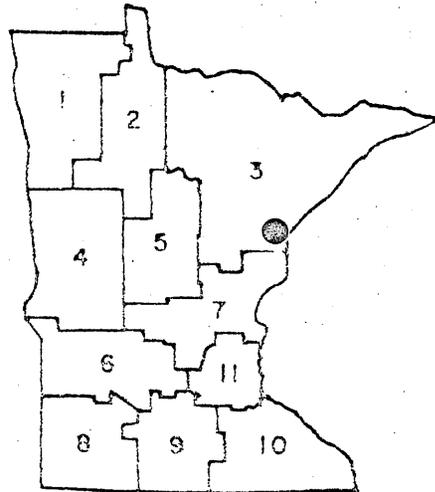
- KEY**
- STATE LAND
 - PRIVATE LAND

SCALE: 3" = 1 MILE (APPROX.)
 STATUTORY BOUNDARY 974 ACRES

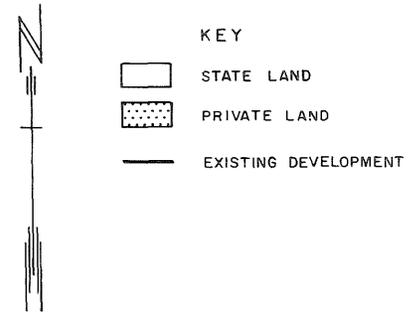
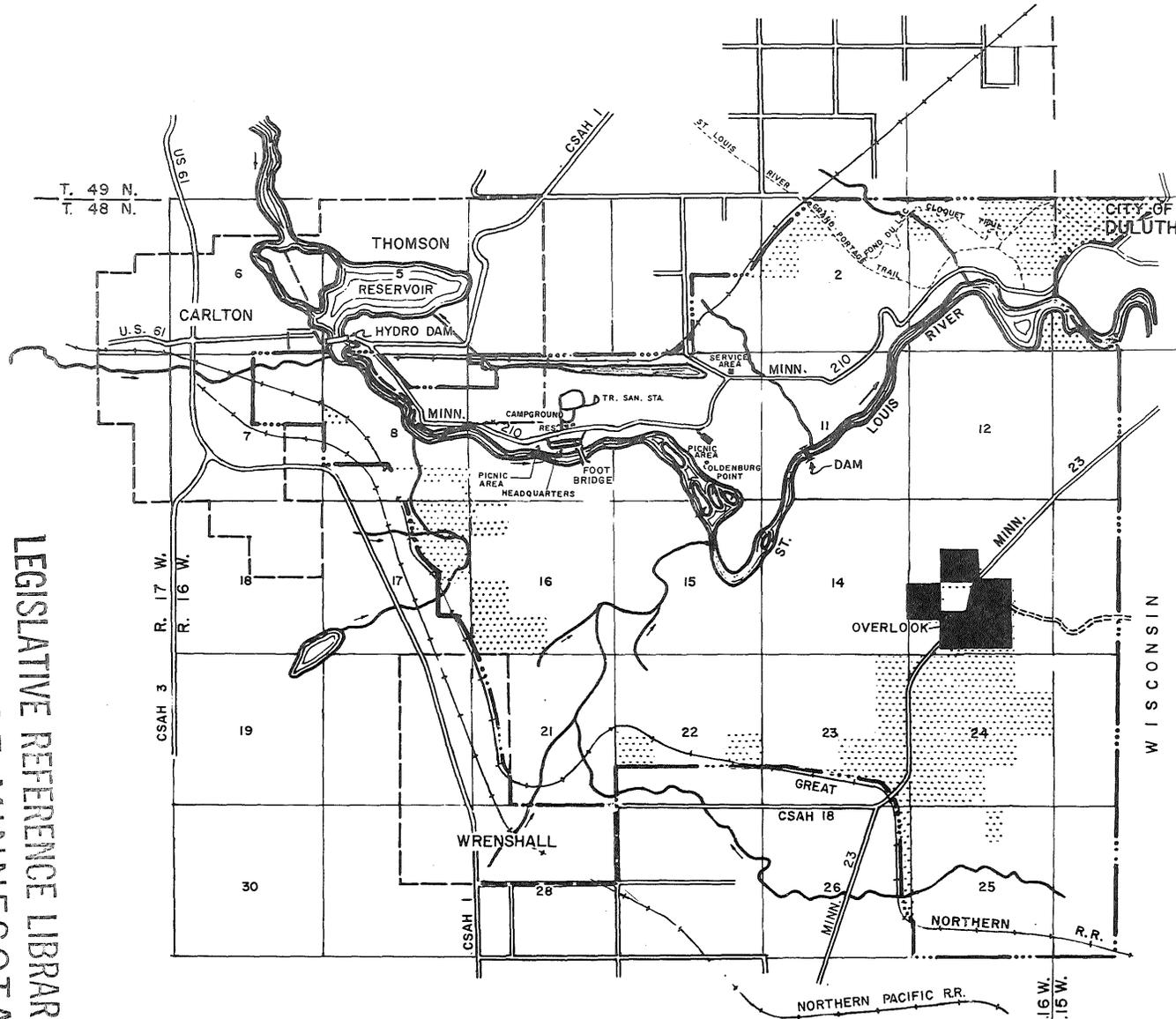
MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION STATE PARK SITE HELMER MYRE STATE PARK FREEBORN CO. NEAR ALBERT LEA			
SEC.	T. 102 N.	R. 20, 21 W.	5TH P. M.
DRAWN DAD 11-2-62	BUREAU OF ENGINEERING		SURVEY AIR PHOTO VX-2N-144
CHECKED H J N 11-12-62			DATUM
REVISED LDS 8-7-73	 T. J. STEVENS CHIEF ENGINEER		

OWNERSHIP REV. REQ.	REG.	SHEET	FILE
KL 4-11 11	54-41	5	P.004 CC.01

Jay Cooke State Park was established in 1915 and presently contains an authorized acreage of 11,323 acres. Of this total 9508 acres are under public ownership with the remaining 1815 acres in private ownership. It is programmed to acquire 175 acres during the 1975-77 biennium.



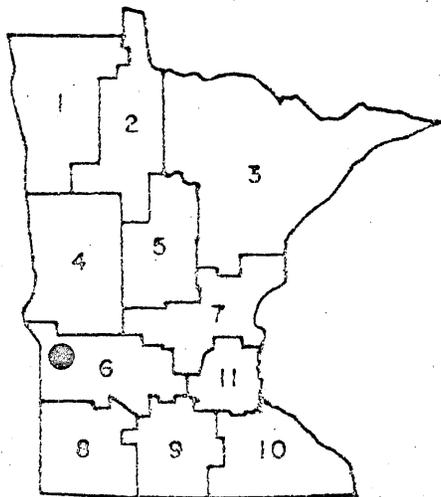
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY
STATE OF MINNESOTA



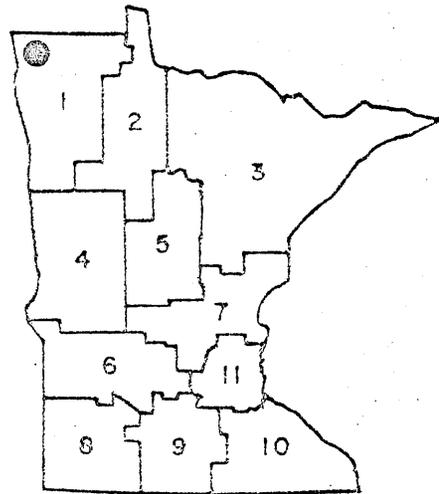
SCALE : 1" = 4000' (APPROX.)
STATUTORY BOUNDARY 11323 ACRES (APPROX.)

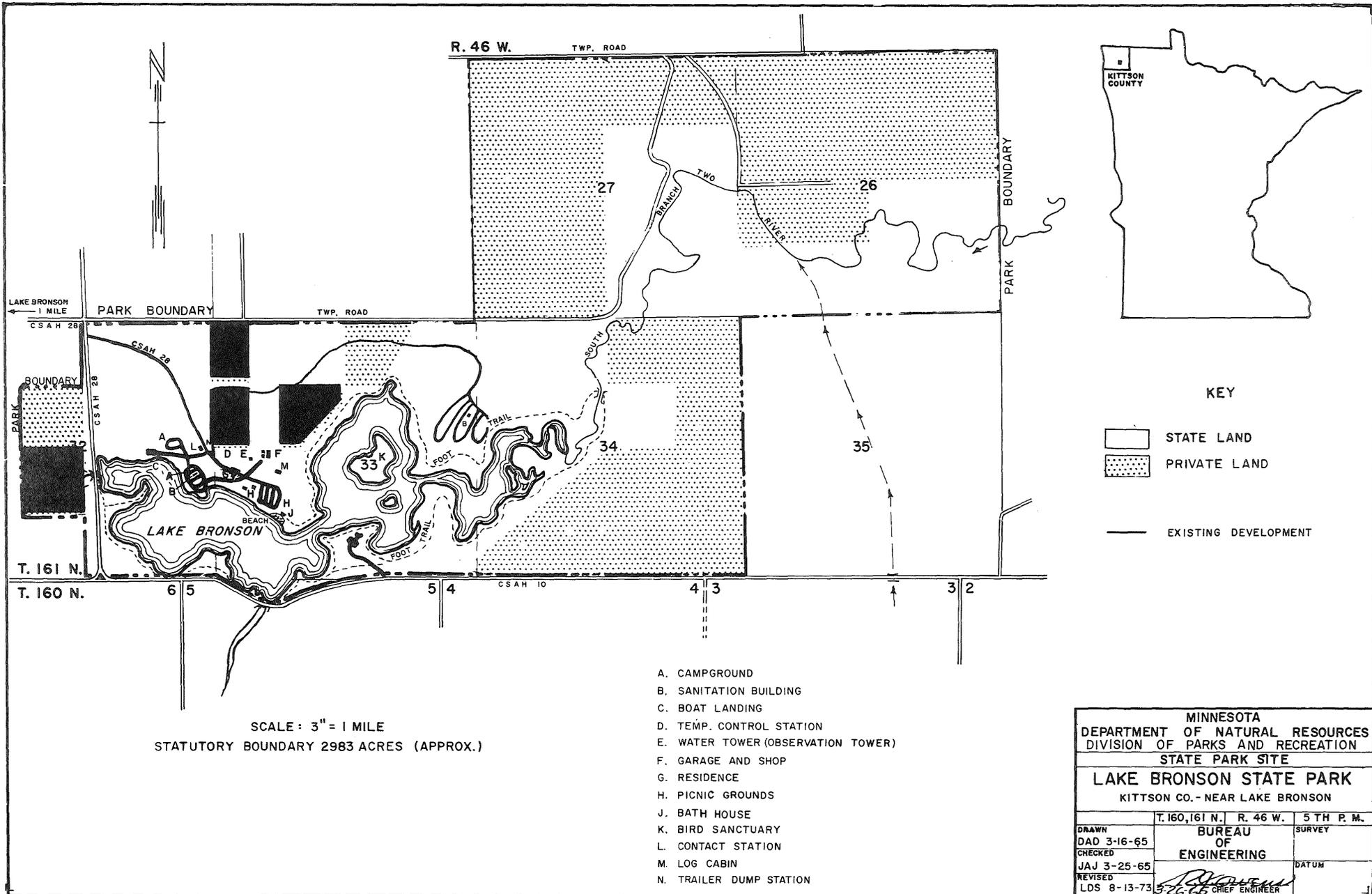
MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION STATE PARK SITE		
JAY COOKE STATE PARK CARLTON CO. - NR. DULUTH		
T. 48 N.	R. 15, 16 W.	4TH P.M.
DRAWN DTC 2-2-64	BUREAU OF ENGINEERING	SURVEY
CHECKED AFR 2-26-64		DATUM
REVISED LDS 9-7-73	<i>[Signature]</i> CHIEF ENGINEER	
REQ. 60-35	SHEET 15	FILE P.022.00.01

Lac Qui Parle Recreation Area was established in 1941 and presently contains an authorized acreage of 530 acres. Of this total 529 acres are under public ownership with the remaining 1 acres in private ownership. It is programmed to acquire 1 acres during the 1975-77 biennium.



Lake Bronson State Park was established in 1937 and presently contains an authorized acreage of 2983 acres. Of this total 1652 acres are under public ownership with the remaining 1329 acres in private ownership. It is programmed to acquire 100 acres during the 1975-77 biennium.





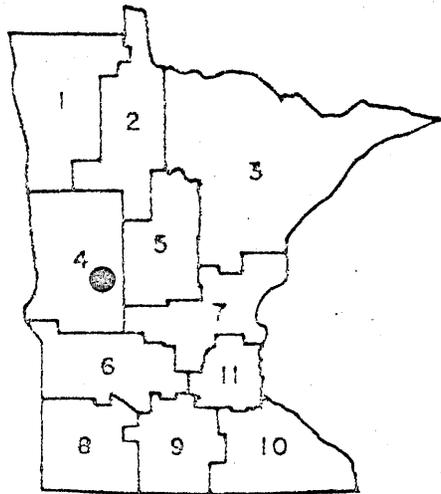
SCALE: 3" = 1 MILE
 STATUTORY BOUNDARY 2983 ACRES (APPROX.)

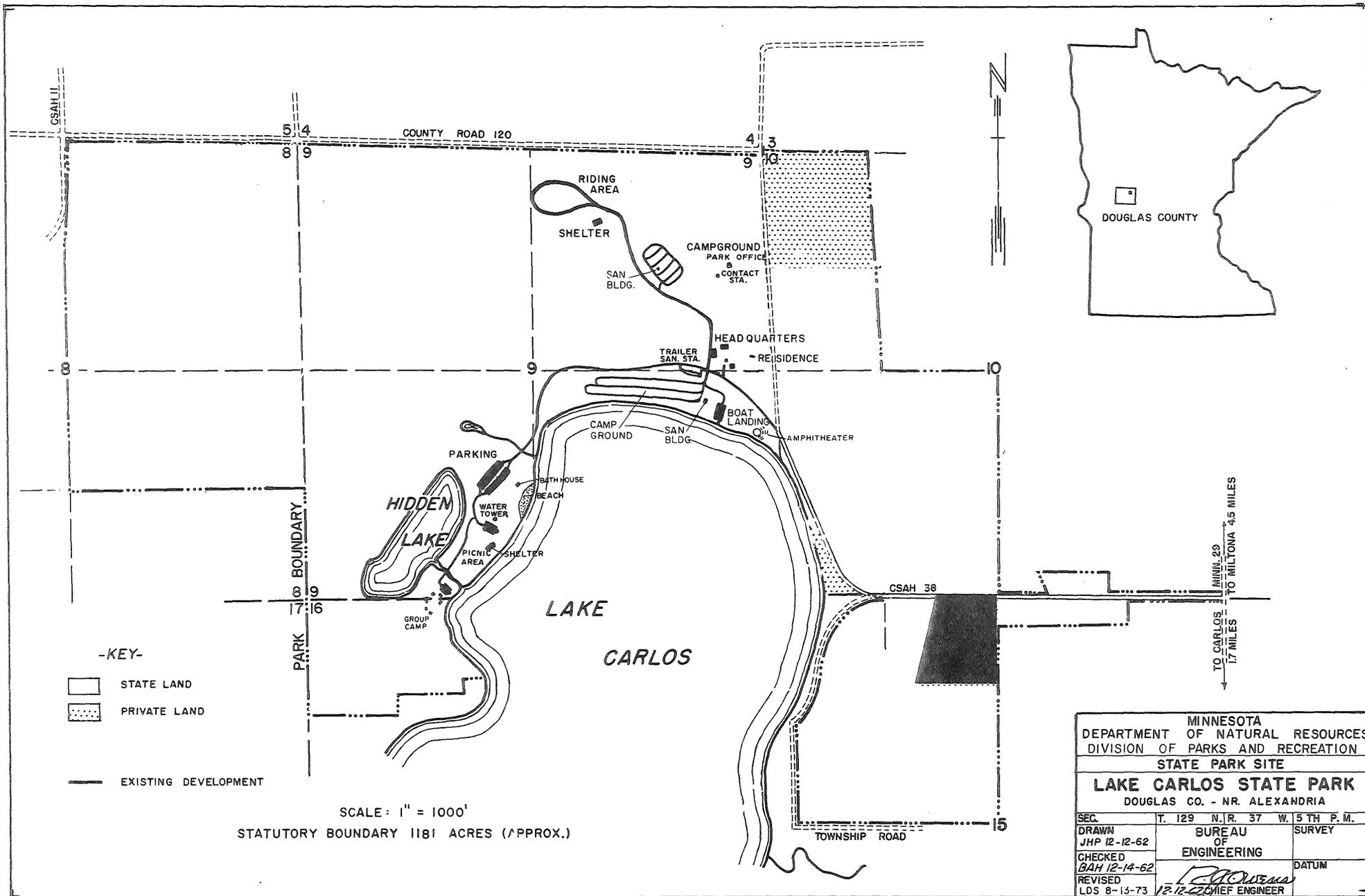
- A. CAMPGROUND
- B. SANITATION BUILDING
- C. BOAT LANDING
- D. TEMP. CONTROL STATION
- E. WATER TOWER (OBSERVATION TOWER)
- F. GARAGE AND SHOP
- G. RESIDENCE
- H. PICNIC GROUNDS
- J. BATH HOUSE
- K. BIRD SANCTUARY
- L. CONTACT STATION
- M. LOG CABIN
- N. TRAILER DUMP STATION

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION STATE PARK SITE LAKE BRONSON STATE PARK KITTSOON CO. - NEAR LAKE BRONSON		
DRAWN DAD 3-16-65	T. 160, 161 N. R. 46 W. 5 TH P. M.	SURVEY
CHECKED JAU 3-25-65	BUREAU OF ENGINEERING	DATUM
REVISED LDS 8-13-73	<i>[Signature]</i> CHIEF ENGINEER	

Ownership Revised RES 2-7 73	REQ. 64-185	SHEET 11	FILE P.028.00.01
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Lake Carlos State Park was established in 1938 and presently contains an authorized acreage of 1181 acres. Of this total 1118 acres are under public ownership with the remaining 63 acres in private ownership. It is programed to acquire 20 acres during the 1975-77 biennium.





-KEY-

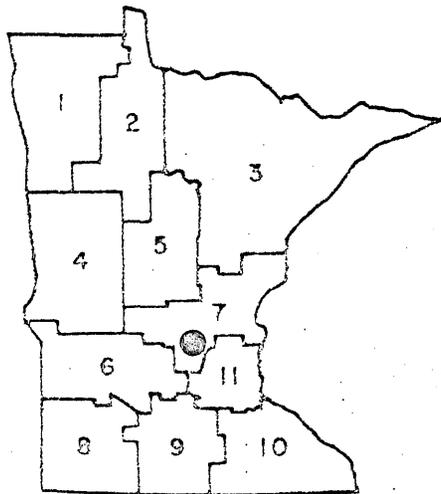
- STATE LAND
- PRIVATE LAND

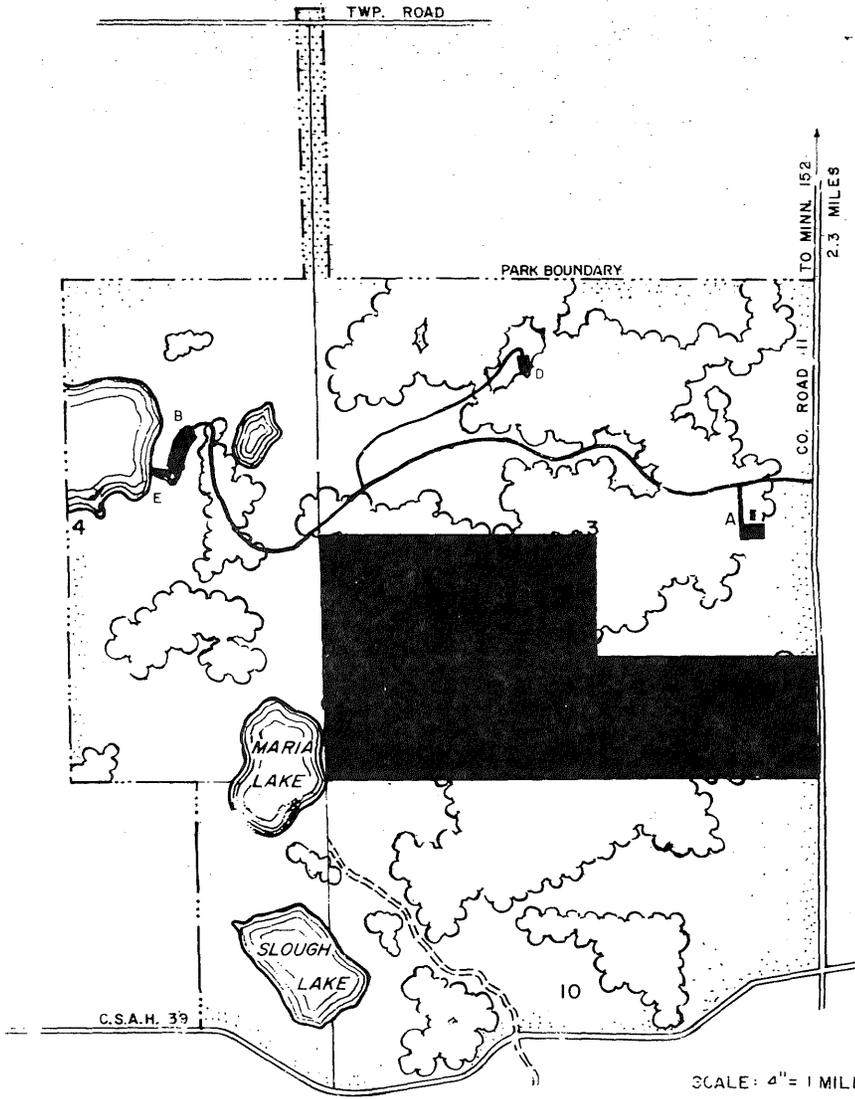
— EXISTING DEVELOPMENT

SCALE: 1" = 1000'
 STATUTORY BOUNDARY 1181 ACRES (APPROX.)

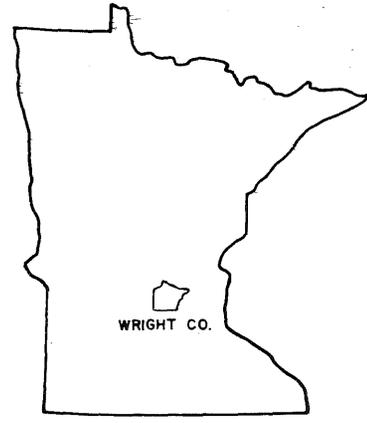
MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION STATE PARK SITE			
LAKE CARLOS STATE PARK DOUGLAS CO. - NR. ALEXANDRIA			
SEC.	T. 129	N. R. 37	W. 5 TH. P. M.
DRAWN JHP 12-12-62	BUREAU OF ENGINEERING		SURVEY
CHECKED BAH 12-14-62			DATUM
REVISED LDS 8-13-73	<i>[Signature]</i> CHIEF ENGINEER		
OWNERSHIP REV.	REQ.	SHEET	FILE
	62 - 3	13	P.029.00.01

Lake Maria State Park was established in 1963 and presently contains an authorized acreage of 1312 acres. Of this total 1090 acres are under public ownership with the remaining 222 acres in private ownership. It is programmed to acquire 222 acres during the 1975-77 biennium.





- LEGEND**
- A. SEASONAL RESIDENCE & STORAGE BLDG.
 - B. PICNIC AREA
 - C. PIONEER GROUP CAMP
 - E. BOAT RAMP & PARKING

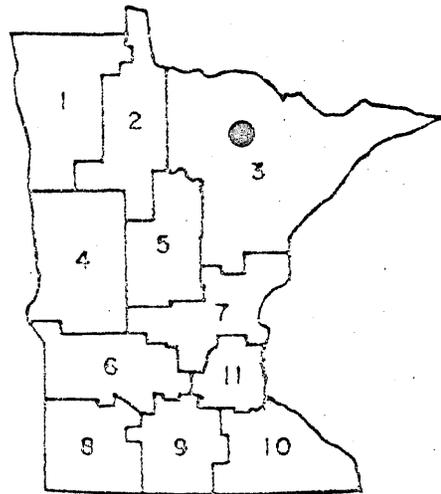


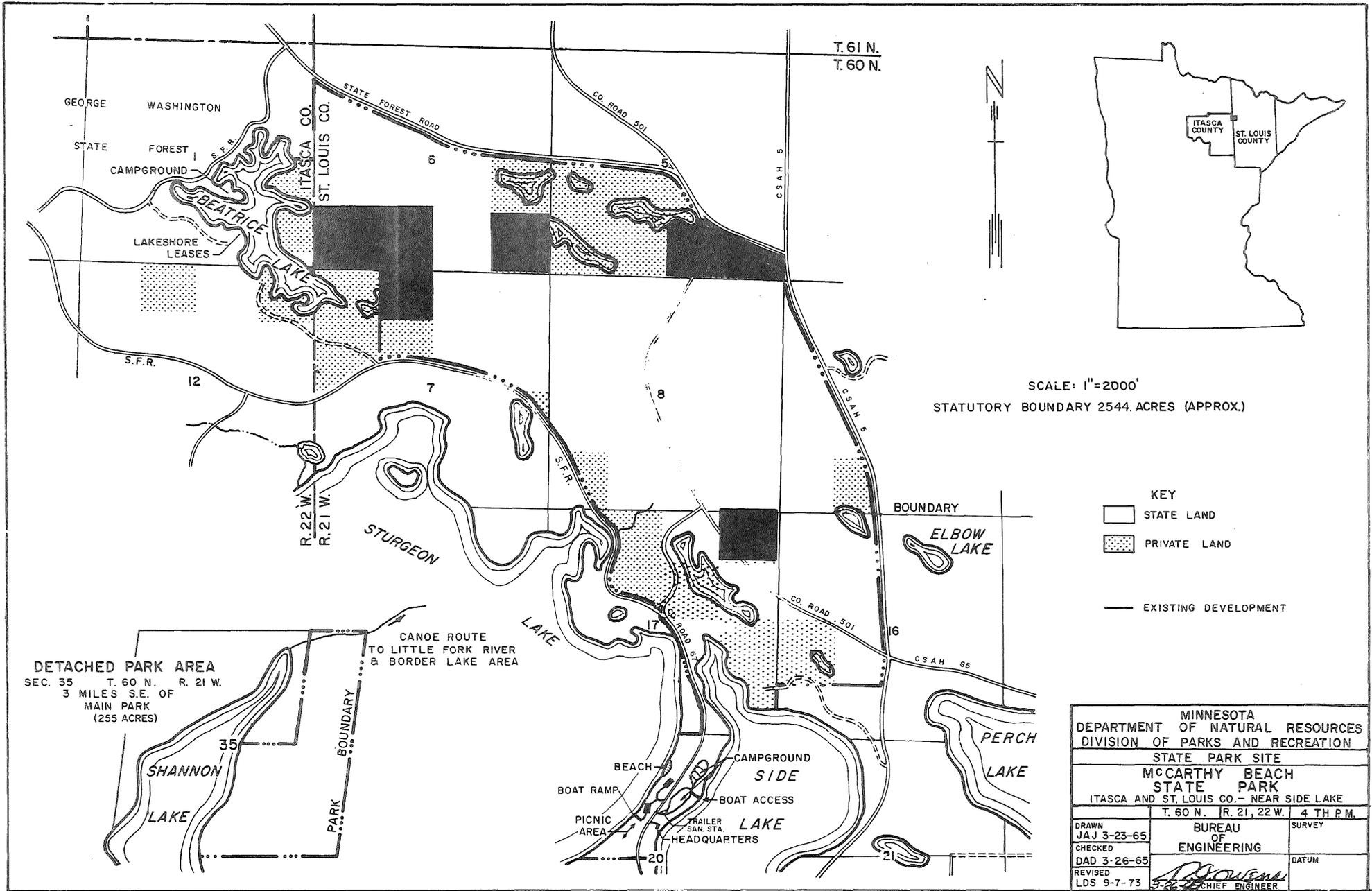
- KEY**
- STATE LAND
 - PRIVATE LAND
 - EXISTING DEVELOPMENT

SCALE: 4" = 1 MILE (APPROX.)
 STATUTORY BOUNDARY 1312 ACRES (APPROX.)

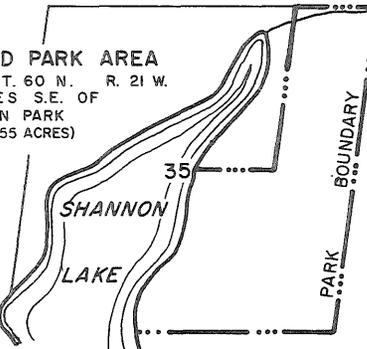
MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION STATE PARK SITE			
LAKE MARIA STATE PARK WRIGHT CO. - NR. MONTICELLO			
T. 121, 122 N.	R. 26 W.	5 TH. P.M.	
DRAWN EJL 8-7-62		BUREAU OF ENGINEERING	
CHECKED DAD 8-15-62		1959 QUAD. (PRELIM.)	
REVISED LDS 8-13-73		DATUM	
REQ.		8-17-62 CHIEF ENGINEER	
63-27	SHEET	FILE	P.091.00.01

McCarthy Beach State Park was established in 1945 and presently contains an authorized acreage of 2544 acres. Of this total 1733 acres are under public ownership with the remaining 811 acres in private ownership. It is programed to acquire 278 acres during the 1975-77 biennium.





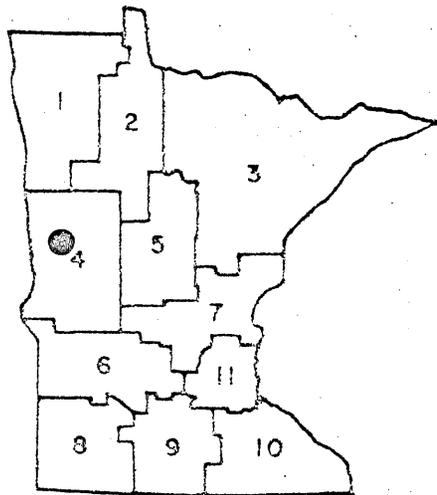
DETACHED PARK AREA
 SEC. 35 T. 60 N. R. 21 W.
 3 MILES S.E. OF
 MAIN PARK
 (255 ACRES)

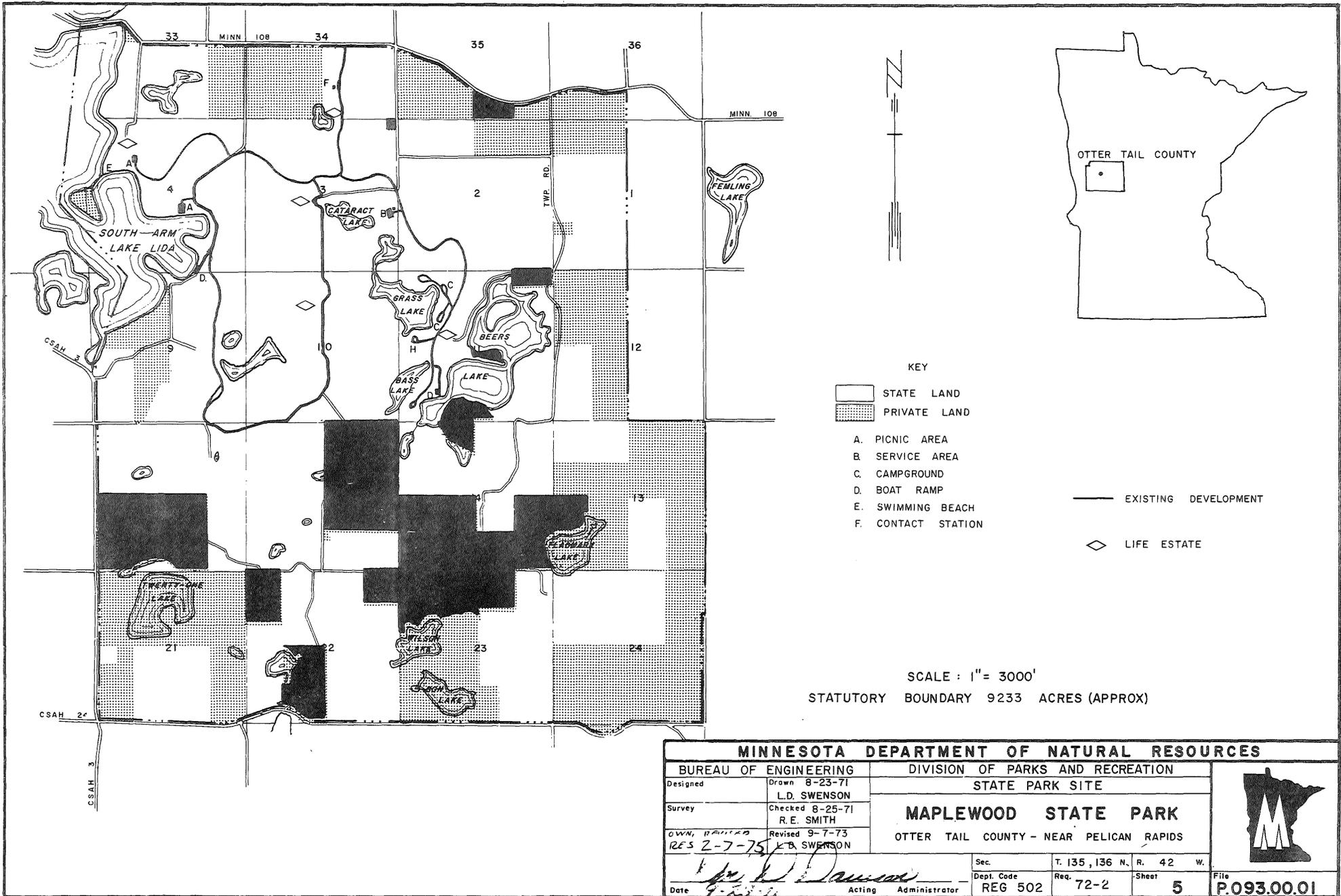


MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION		
STATE PARK SITE MCCARTHY BEACH STATE PARK ITASCA AND ST. LOUIS CO. - NEAR SIDE LAKE		
T. 60 N.	R. 21, 22 W.	4 TH P.M.
DRAWN JAJ 3-23-65	BUREAU OF ENGINEERING	SURVEY
CHECKED DAD 3-26-65		DATUM
REVISED LDS 9-7-73	<i>[Signature]</i> CHIEF ENGINEER	

OWNERSHIP REV. REQ. RES 7-1-74	SHEET 61-8	FILE 9	P.031.00.01
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Maplewood State Park was established in 1963 and presently contains an authorized acreage of 9233 acres. Of this total 5536 acres are under public ownership with the remaining 3697 acres in private ownership. It is programmed to acquire 1110 acres during the 1975-77 biennium.



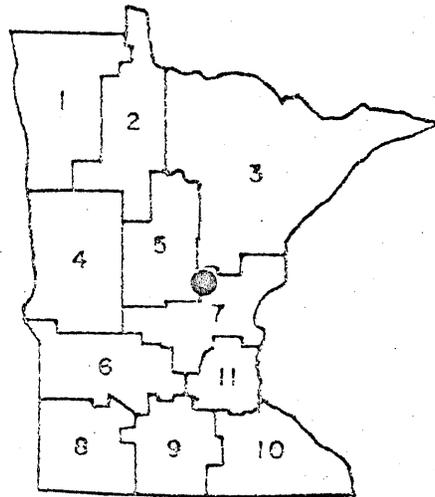


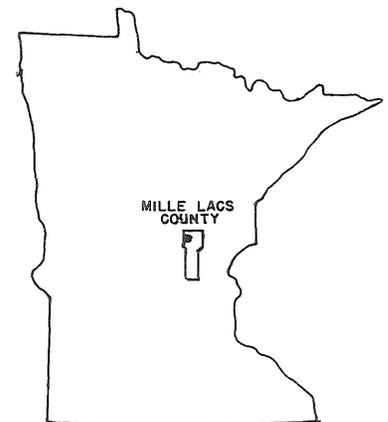
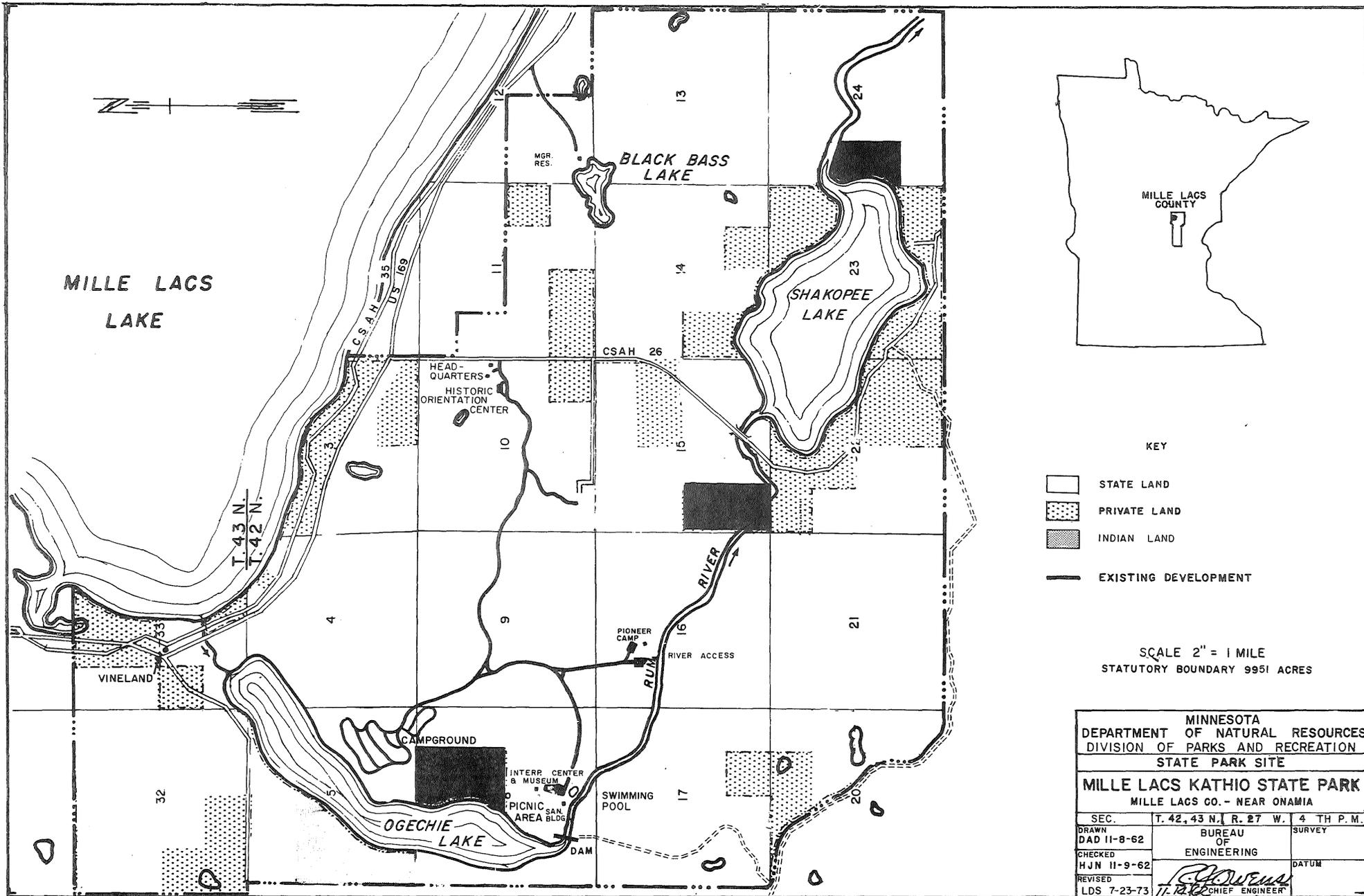
- KEY
- STATE LAND
 - PRIVATE LAND
 - A. PICNIC AREA
 - B. SERVICE AREA
 - C. CAMPGROUND
 - D. BOAT RAMP
 - E. SWIMMING BEACH
 - F. CONTACT STATION
 - EXISTING DEVELOPMENT
 - ◇ LIFE ESTATE

SCALE : 1" = 3000'
 STATUTORY BOUNDARY 9233 ACRES (APPROX)

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES					
BUREAU OF ENGINEERING		DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION			
DESIGNED		STATE PARK SITE			
DRAWN		MAPLEWOOD STATE PARK			
SURVEY		OTTER TAIL COUNTY - NEAR PELICAN RAPIDS			
OWN. BANKED RES 2-7-75		REVISED			
DATE		SEC.		SHEET	
Acting Administrator		T. 135, 136 N. R. 42 W.		5	
REG 502		REQ. 72-2		FILE P.093.00.01	

Mille Lacs Kathio State Park was established in 1957 and presently contains an authorized acreage of 9951 acres. Of this total 8536 acres are under public ownership with the remaining 1415 acres in private ownership. It is programmed to acquire 222 acres during the 1975-77 biennium.





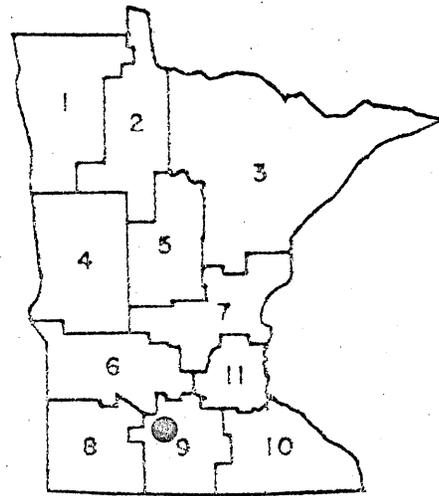
- KEY
- STATE LAND
 - PRIVATE LAND
 - INDIAN LAND
 - EXISTING DEVELOPMENT

SCALE 2" = 1 MILE
STATUTORY BOUNDARY 9951 ACRES

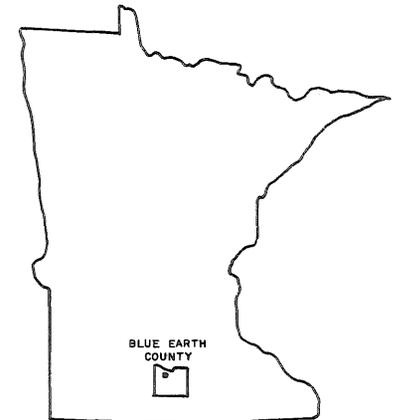
MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION		
STATE PARK SITE		
MILLE LACS KATHIO STATE PARK MILLE LACS CO. - NEAR ONAMIA		
SEC.	T. 42, 43 N. R. 27 W.	4 TH P. M.
DRAWN DAD 11-8-62	BUREAU OF ENGINEERING	SURVEY
CHECKED HJN 11-9-62		DATUM
REVISED LDS 7-23-73	<i>[Signature]</i> CHIEF ENGINEER	

OWNERSHIP REV.	REQ.	SHEET	FILE
RES 7-2-74	59-11	10	PC50.00.01

Minneopa State Park was established in 1905 and presently contains an authorized acreage of 1264 acres. Of this total 1036 acres are under public ownership with the remaining 228 acres in private ownership. It is programmed to acquire 8 acres during the 1975-77 biennium.



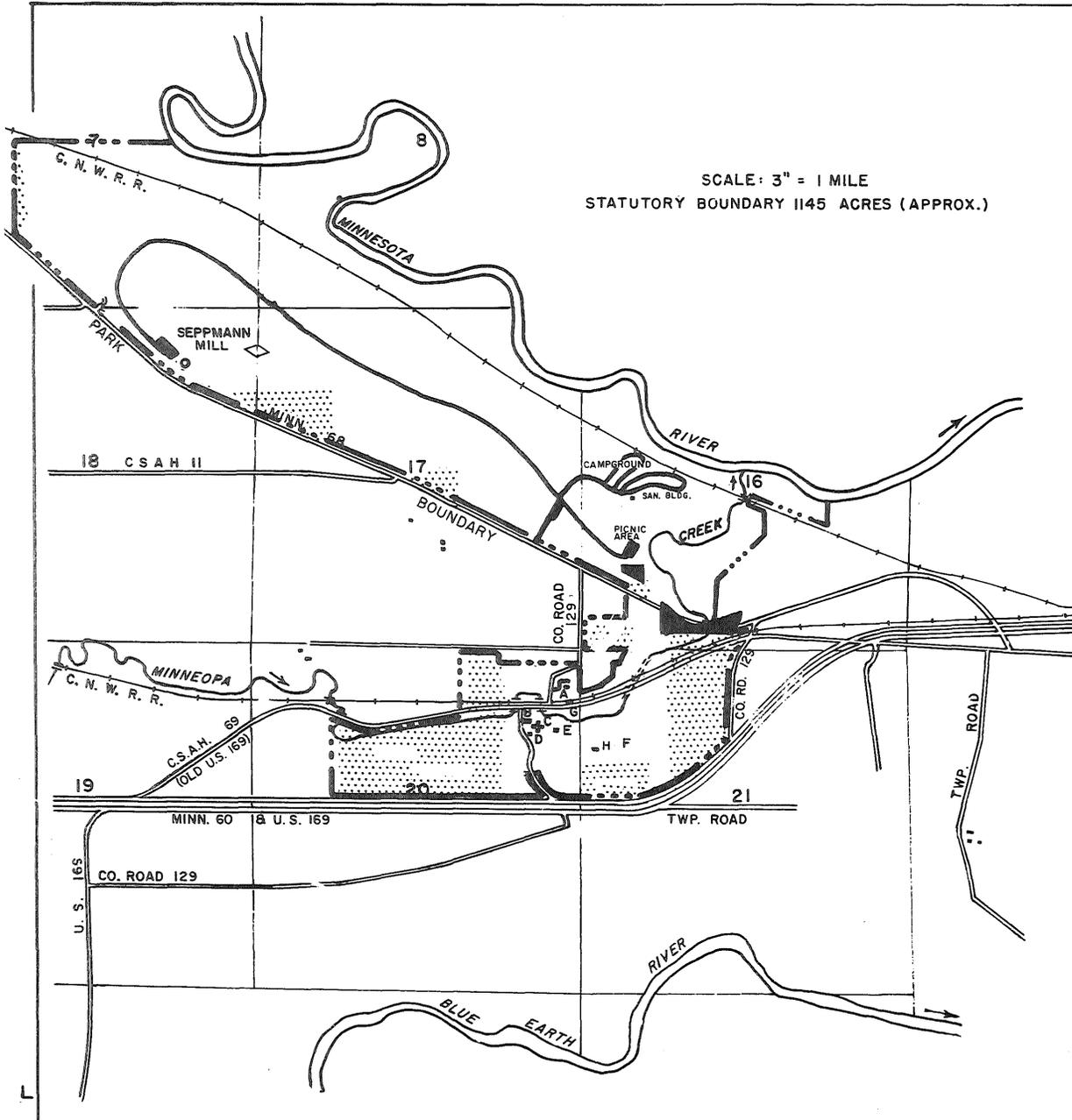
SCALE: 3" = 1 MILE
 STATUTORY BOUNDARY 1145 ACRES (APPROX.)



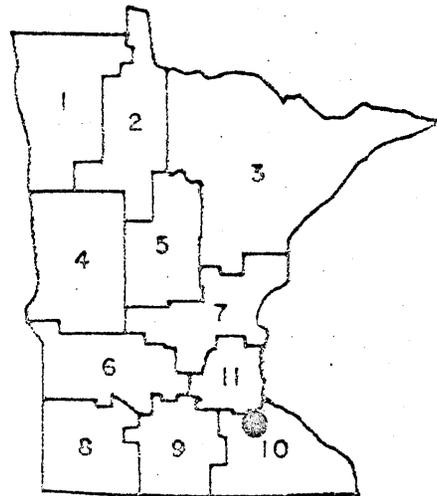
-  STATE LAND
 -  PRIVATE LAND
 -  LIFE ESTATE
 -  EXISTING DEVELOPMENT
- A. HEADQUARTERS AREA
 - B. PARKING AREA
 - C. REFECTORY
 - D. LATRINE
 - E. KITCHEN
 - F. LOWER PICNIC AREA - G. DEPOT
 - H. PICNIC SHELTER

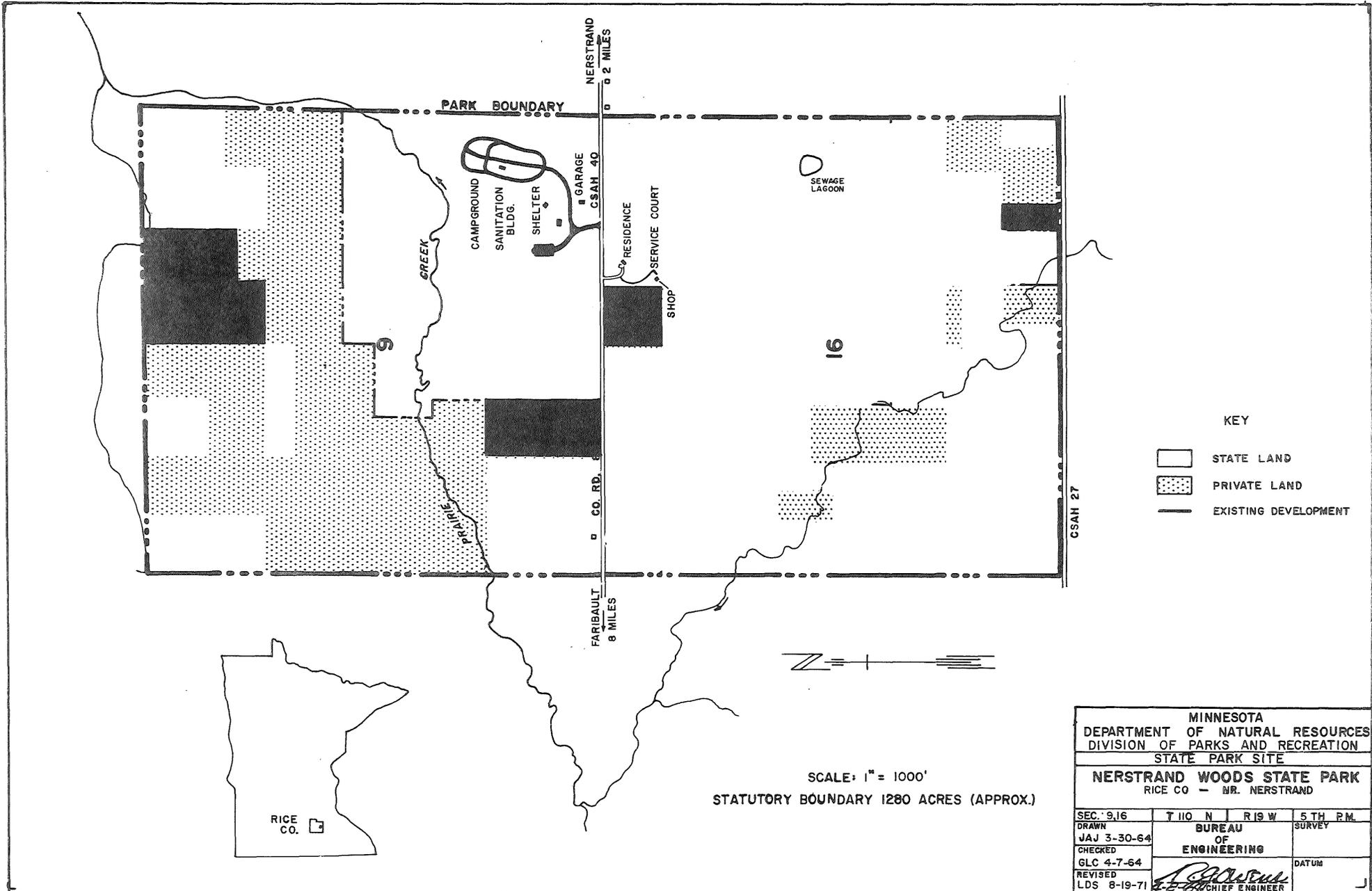
MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION STATE PARK SITE		
MINNEOPA STATE PARK BLUE EARTH CO. - NEAR MANKATO		
T. 108 N. R. 27 W.		5TH P.M.
DRAWN DAD 3-5-65	BUREAU OF ENGINEERING	
CHECKED JAJ 3-26-65	SURVEY DATUM	
REVISED LDS 7-26-73	 CHIEF ENGR.	

OWNERSHIP REV. RES 2-6-74	REQ. 64-190	SHEET 15	FILE P.032.00.01
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Nerstrand Woods State Park was established in 1945 and presently contains an authorized acreage of 1280 acres. Of this total 896 acres are under public ownership with the remaining 384 acres in private ownership. It is programed to acquire 71 acres during the 1975-77 biennium.

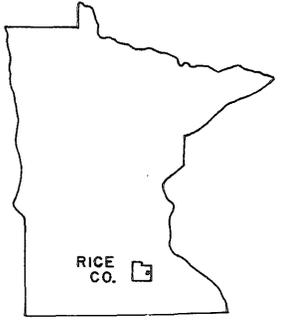




KEY

	STATE LAND
	PRIVATE LAND
	EXISTING DEVELOPMENT

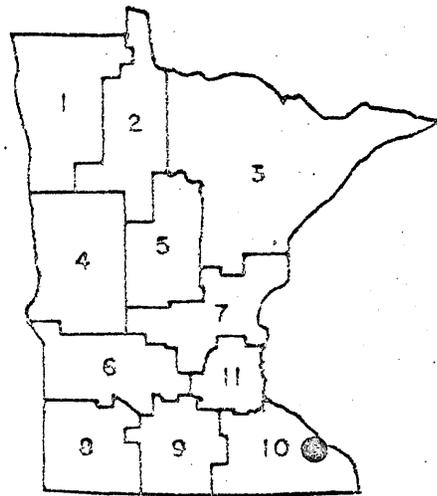
SCALE: 1" = 1000'
 STATUTORY BOUNDARY 1280 ACRES (APPROX.)

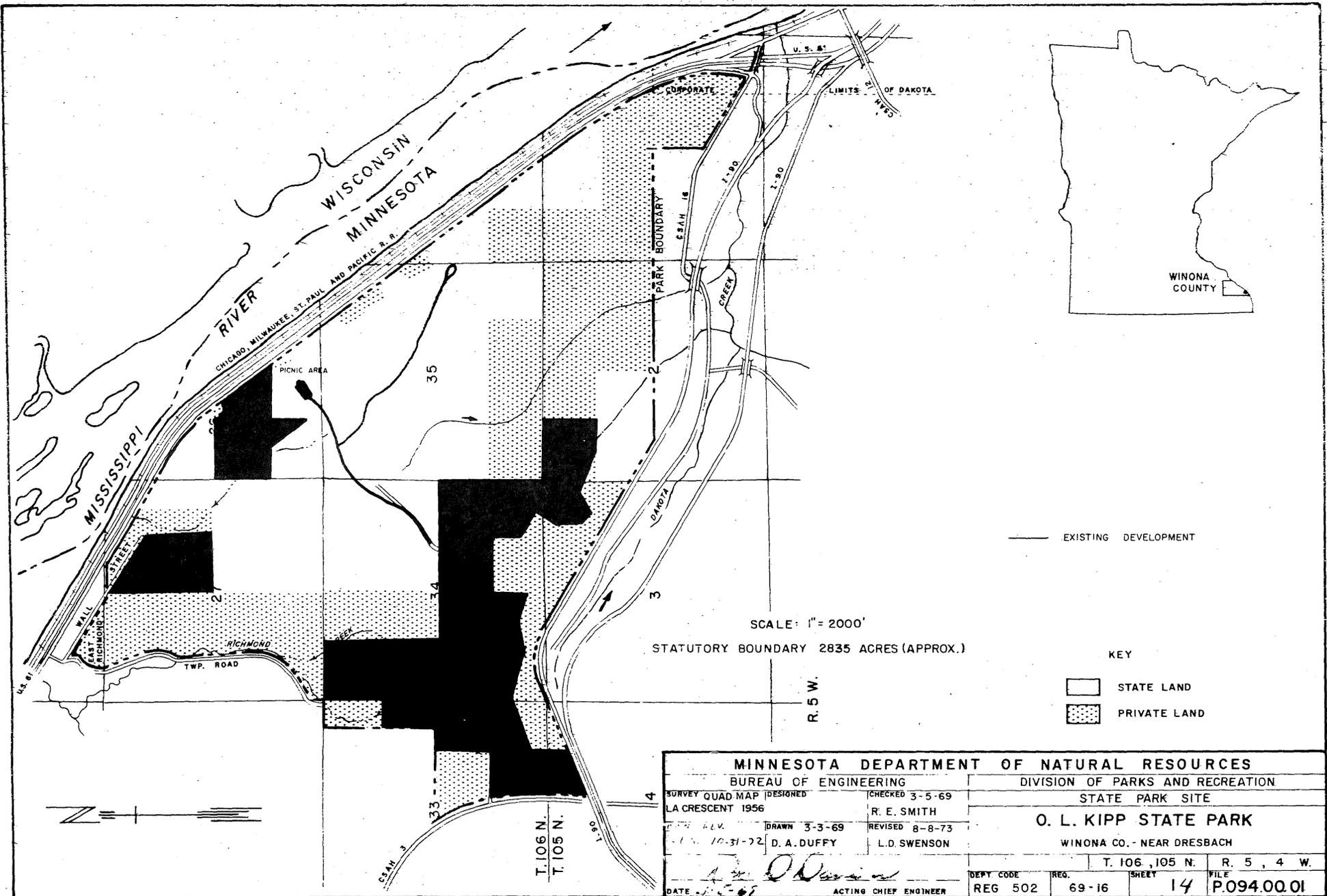


MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION			
STATE PARK SITE			
NERSTRAND WOODS STATE PARK RICE CO - N.R. NERSTRAND			
SEC. 9, 16	T 110 N	R 19 W	5 TH. P.M.
DRAWN JAJ 3-30-64	BUREAU OF ENGINEERING		SURVEY
CHECKED GLC 4-7-64			DATUM
REVISED LDS 8-19-71			

OWNERSHIP REV. RES 7-2-74	REQ. 60-35	SHEET 14	FILE P.035.00.0
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O. L. Kipp State Park was established in 1963 and presently contains an authorized acreage of 2835 acres. Of this total 1214 acres are under public ownership with the remaining 1621 acres in private ownership. It is programmed to acquire 631 acres during the 1975-77 biennium.





SCALE: 1" = 2000'
 STATUTORY BOUNDARY 2835 ACRES (APPROX.)

— EXISTING DEVELOPMENT

KEY

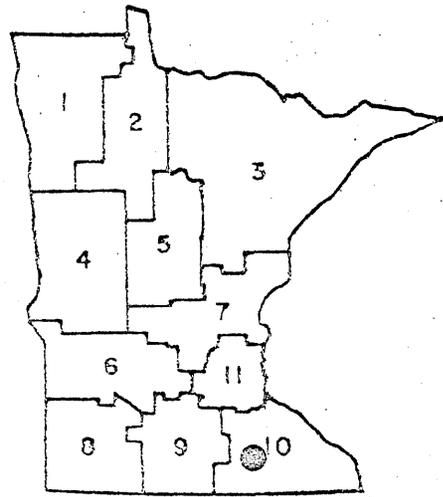
- STATE LAND
- PRIVATE LAND

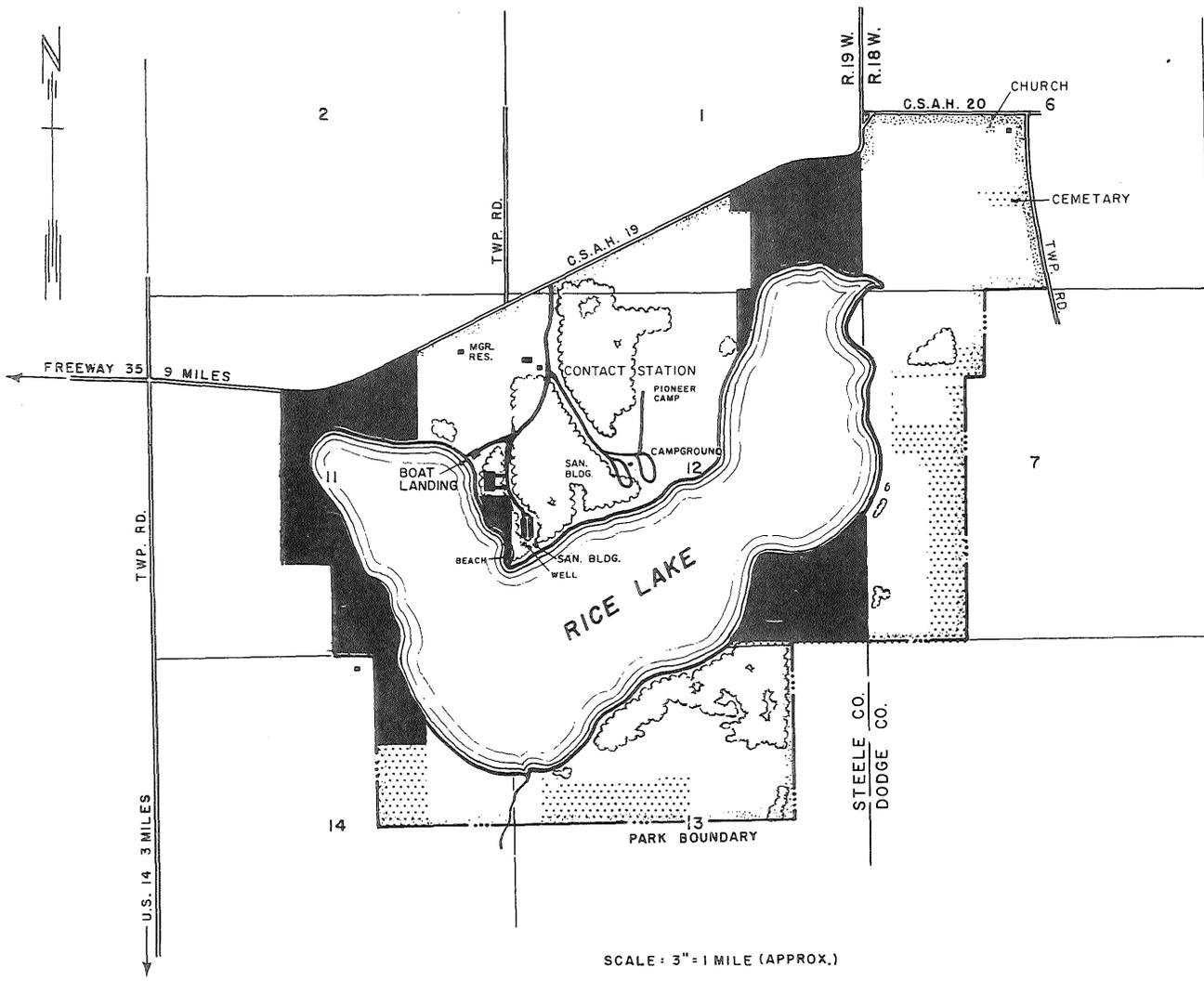
MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES			
BUREAU OF ENGINEERING		DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION	
SURVEY QUAD MAP DESIGNED LA CRESCENT 1956		CHECKED 3-5-69 R. E. SMITH	
DRAWN 3-3-69 D. A. DUFFY		REVISED 8-8-73 L. D. SWENSON	
O. L. KIPP STATE PARK			
WINONA CO. - NEAR DRESSBACH			
T. 106 N., 105 N.		R. 5, 4 W.	
DEPT. CODE REG 502	REG. 69-16	SHEET 14	FILE P.094.00.01

DATE: 10-31-72
 ACTING CHIEF ENGINEER

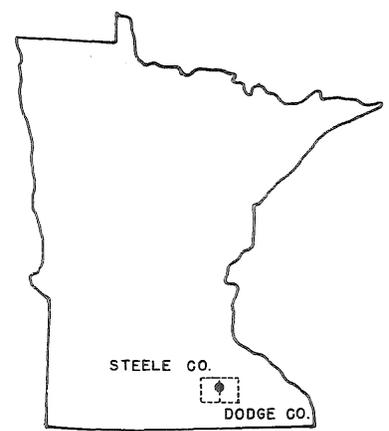


Rice Lake State Park was established in 1963 and presently contains an authorized acreage of 1056 acres. Of this total 693 acres are under public ownership with the remaining 363 acres in private ownership. It is programmed to acquire 225 acres during the 1975-77 biennium.





SCALE: 3" = 1 MILE (APPROX.)



KEY

- STATE LAND
- PRIVATE LAND
- EXISTING DEVELOPMENT

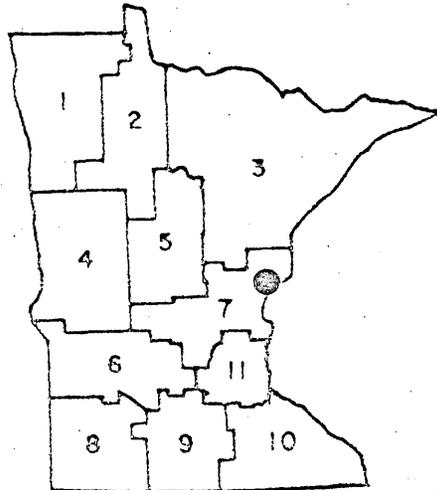
STATUTORY BOUNDARY 1056 ACRES (APPROX.)

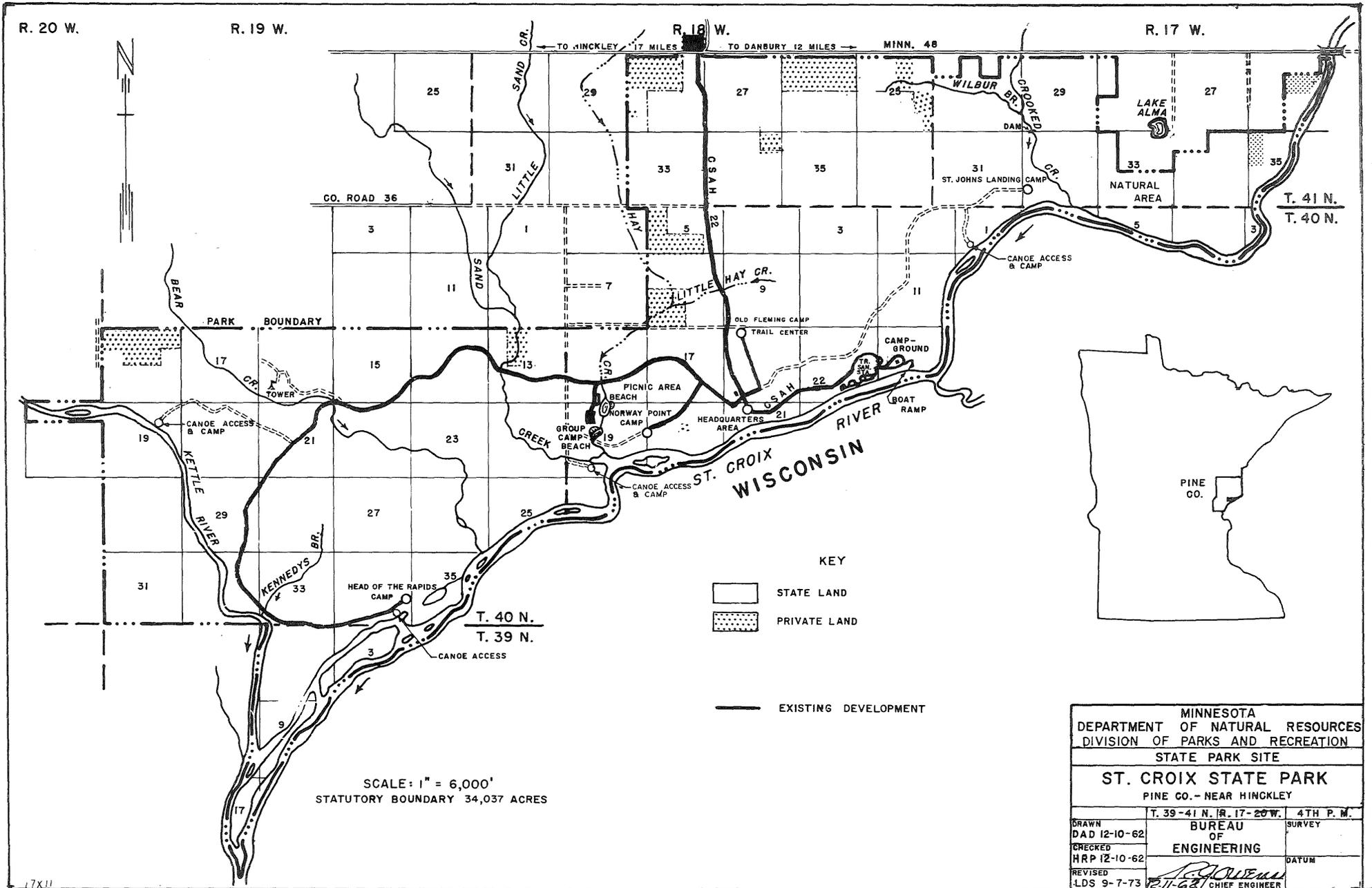
MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION STATE PARK SITE		
RICE LAKE STATE PARK STEELE, DODGE CO'S - NR. OWATONNA		
DESIGNED BAH 4-2-62	BUREAU OF ENGINEERING	SURVEY 1951 AIR PHOTO
DRAWN GLC 4-19-62		DATUM
CHECKED EJL 5-3-62	<i>R. J. WENNA</i> 5-12-62 CHIEF ENGINEER	

17X11

OWNERSHIP REV.	REVISED	REQ.	SHEET	FILE
	LDS 6-21-73	63 - 36	7	P095.00.01

St. Croix State Park was established in 1943 and presently contains an authorized acreage of 34,037 acres. Of this total, 32,426 acres are under public ownership with the remaining 1,601 acres in private ownership. It is programmed to acquire 42 acres during the '75-77 biennium. These private lands qualify for federal funding under the upper St. Croix River project. Application for this funding has been submitted, and if approved, priorities would be modified to include other park acquisitions.





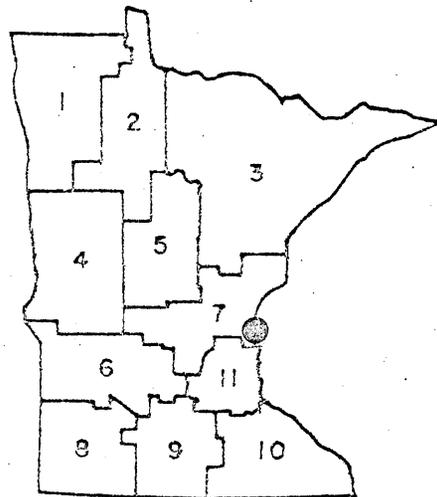
- KEY
- STATE LAND
 - PRIVATE LAND
 - EXISTING DEVELOPMENT

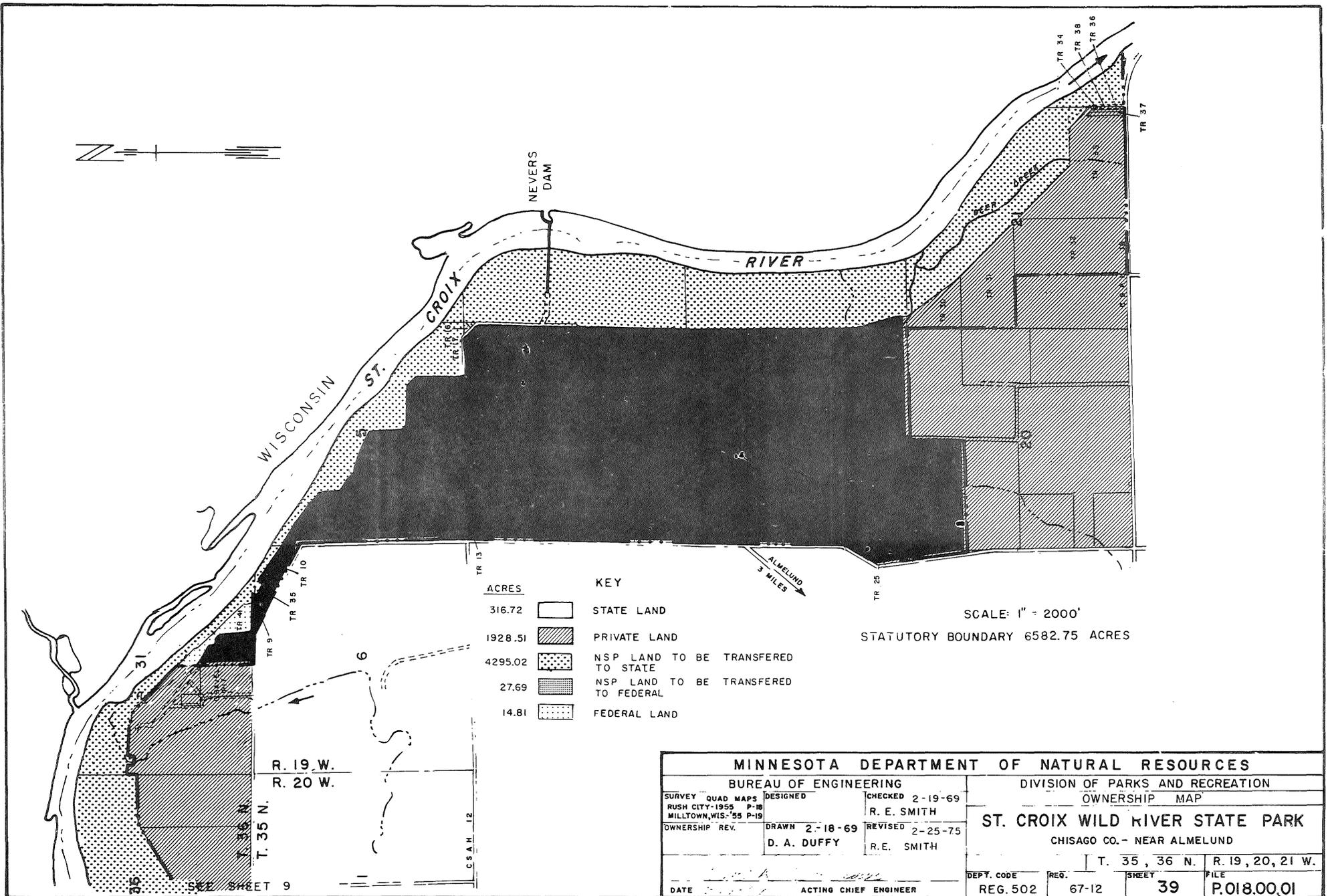
SCALE: 1" = 6,000'
 STATUTORY BOUNDARY 34,037 ACRES

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION		
STATE PARK SITE		
ST. CROIX STATE PARK		
PINE CO. - NEAR HINCKLEY		
DRAWN DAD 12-10-62	BUREAU OF ENGINEERING	T. 39-41 N. R. 17-20 W. 4TH P. M. SURVEY
CHECKED HRP 12-10-62		DATUM
REVISED LDS 9-7-73	<i>[Signature]</i> 2-11-63 CHIEF ENGINEER	
OWNERSHIP REV. RES 2-7-73	REQ. 60-35	SHEET 27
		FILE P.041.00.01

17X11

St. Croix Wild River State Park was established in 1973 and presently contains an authorized acreage of 6,583 acres. Of this total, 332 acres are under public ownership with the remaining 1,956 acres in private ownership. There are 4,295 acres of private land under NSP ownership which will be transferred to the State of Minnesota under the Upper St. Croix River project. It is programed to acquire 1,467 acres during the '75-77 biennium. These private lands qualify for federal funding under the upper St. Croix River project. Application for this funding has been submitted, and if approved, priorities would be modified to include other park acquisitions.





ACRES

316.72	[White Box]	STATE LAND
1928.51	[Diagonal Lines Box]	PRIVATE LAND
4295.02	[Dotted Box]	NSP LAND TO BE TRANSFERRED TO STATE
27.69	[Cross-hatched Box]	NSP LAND TO BE TRANSFERRED TO FEDERAL
14.81	[Stippled Box]	FEDERAL LAND

KEY

[White Box]	STATE LAND
[Diagonal Lines Box]	PRIVATE LAND
[Dotted Box]	NSP LAND TO BE TRANSFERRED TO STATE
[Cross-hatched Box]	NSP LAND TO BE TRANSFERRED TO FEDERAL
[Stippled Box]	FEDERAL LAND

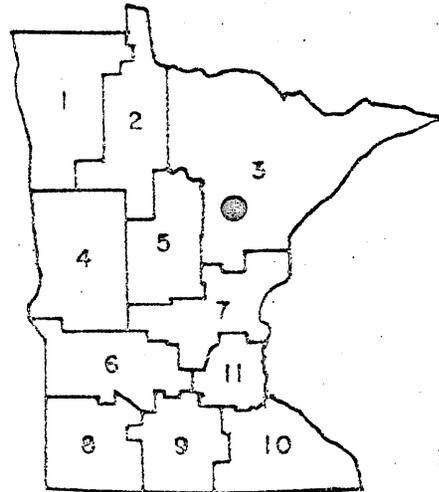
SCALE: 1" = 2000'

STATUTORY BOUNDARY 6582.75 ACRES

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES			
BUREAU OF ENGINEERING		DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION	
DESIGNED		CHECKED 2-19-69	
SURVEY QUAD MAPS RUSH CITY-1955 P-18 MILLTOWN, WIS.-55 P-19		R. E. SMITH	
DRAWN 2-18-69		REVISED 2-25-75	
OWNERSHIP REV. D. A. DUFFY		R. E. SMITH	
ST. CROIX WILD RIVER STATE PARK			
CHISAGO CO. - NEAR ALMELUND			
		T. 35, 36 N. R. 19, 20, 21 W.	
DEPT. CODE REG. 502	REG. 67-12	SHEET 39	FILE P.018.00.01
DATE	ACTING CHIEF ENGINEER		

SEE SHEET 9

Savanna Portage State Park was established in 1961 and presently contains an authorized acreage of 15,758 acres. Of this total 14,415 acres are under public ownership with the remaining 1343 acres in private ownership. It is programed to acquire 290 acres during the 1975-77 biennium.



R. 23 W.

R. 22 W.

R. 21 W.

PARK BOUNDARY

CO. ROAD 837

EAST SAVANNA R.

T. 51 N.
T. 50 N.

AITKIN CO.
ST. LOUIS CO.

SAVANNA PORTAGE TRAIL

WOLF LAKE

GREEN LAKE

SAN BLDG.

RESIDENCE

PRAIRIE R.

CO. ROAD 64

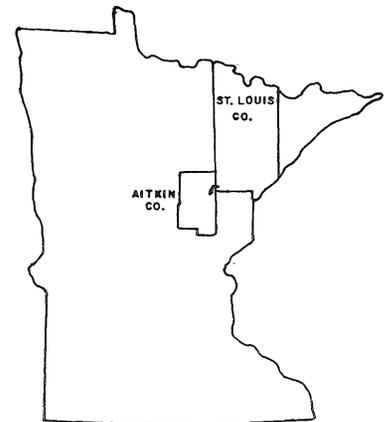
PRAIRIE RIVER

T. 50 N.
T. 49 N.

UNIMAROCK RIVER

CO. ROAD 75

BIG SANDY LAKE



OWNERSHIP KEY

- STATE LAND
- PRIVATE LAND
- LIFE ESTATE

SCHEMATIC KEY

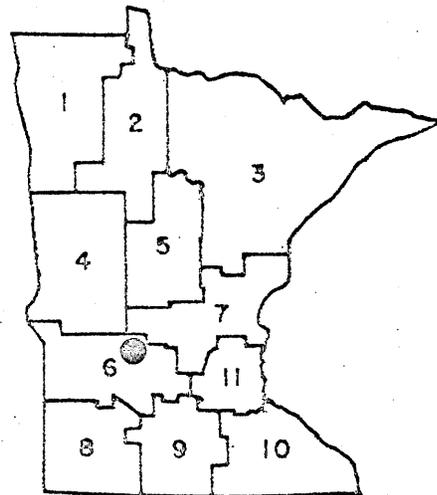
- A. PARK HEADQUARTERS
- B. SAVANNA TRAIL PARKING
- C. PICNIC AREA PARKING
- D. PUBLIC CAMPGROUND
- E. BATHHOUSE
- F. PIONEER GROUP CAMP
- G. BOAT LANDING
- H. WALK IN CAMPGROUND

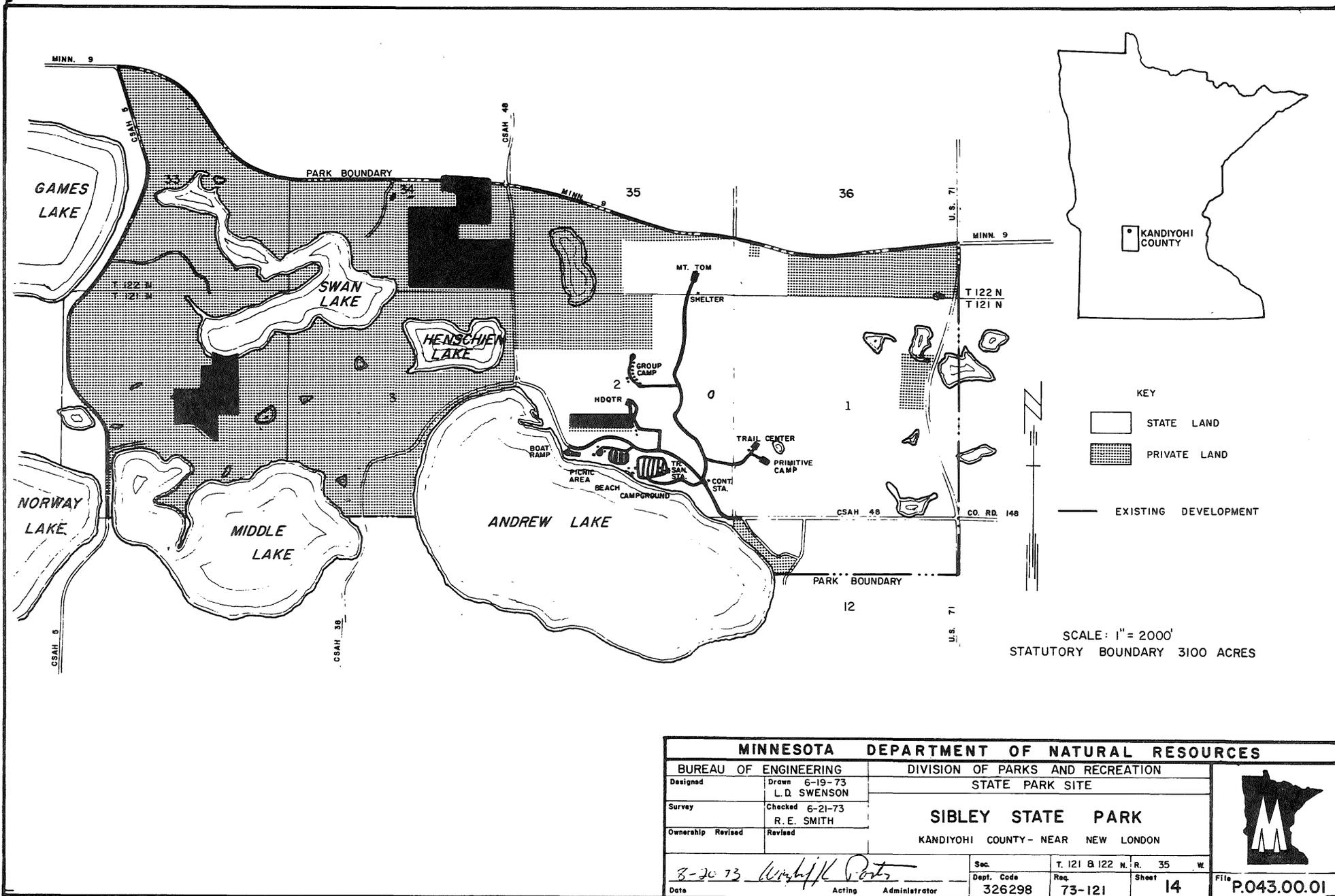
SCALE: 1" = 1 MILE
STATUTORY BOUNDARY 15,758 ACRES

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION		
STATE PARK SITE		
SAVANNA PORTAGE STATE PARK		
AITKIN & ST. LOUIS CO. - NEAR MCGREGOR		
T. 49, 50, 51 N. (R. 21, 22, 23 W.) 4TH P. M.		
DRAWN DAD 12-4-62	BUREAU OF ENGINEERING	SURVEY
CHECKED MWR 12-5-62		DATUM
REVISED LDS 9-7-71	<i>[Signature]</i> CHIEF ENGINEER	

OWNERSHIP REV.	REQ.	SHEET	FILE
	61-6	19	P.068.001

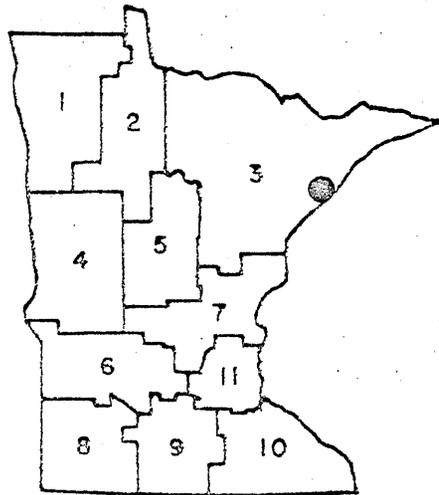
Sibley State Park was established in 1919 and presently contains an authorized acreage of 3100 acres. Of this total 1347 acres are under public ownership with the remaining 1753 acres in private ownership. It is programmed to acquire 147 acres during the 1975-77 biennium.

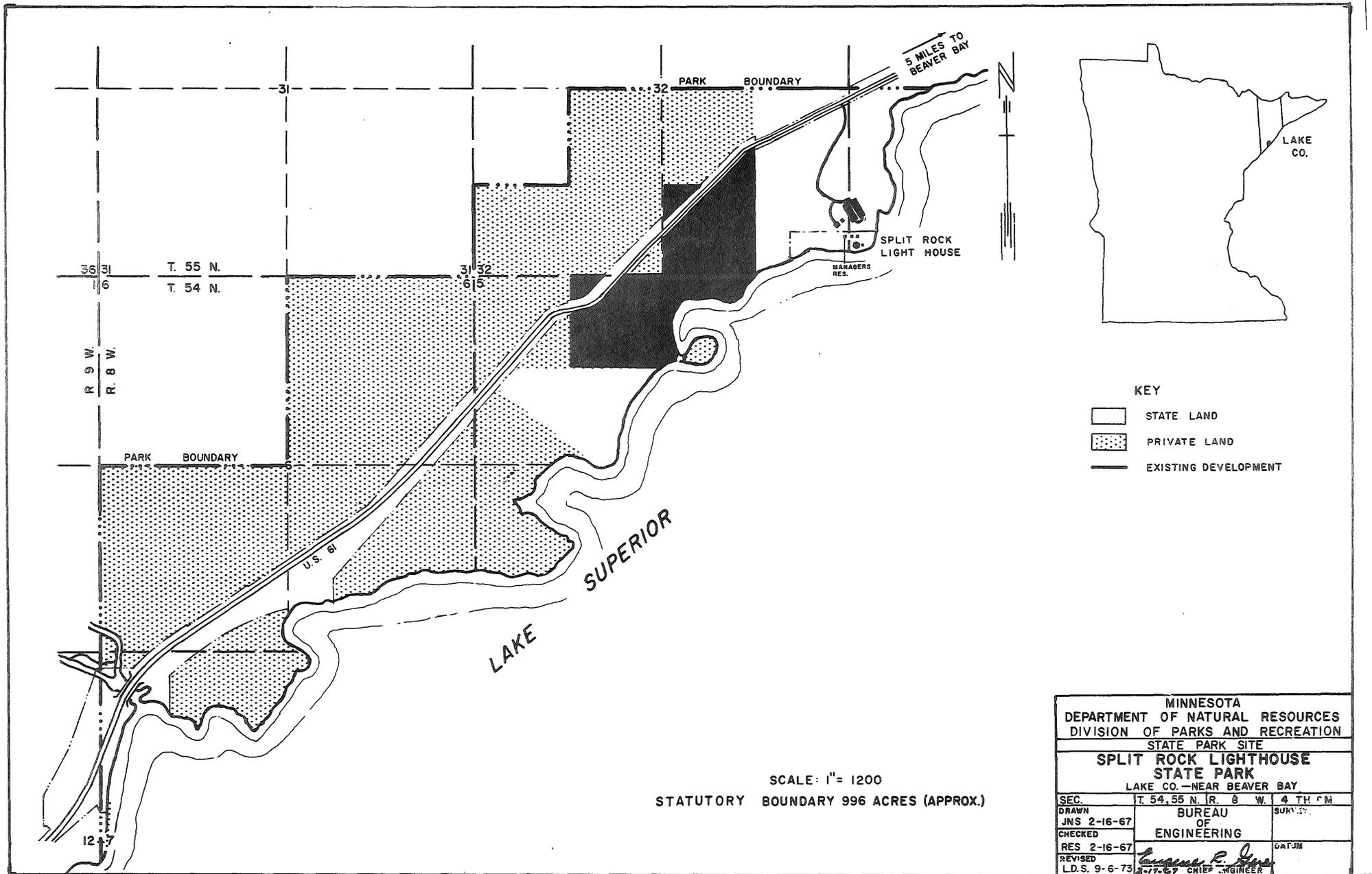




MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES			
BUREAU OF ENGINEERING		DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION	
Designed	Drawn 6-19-73 L. D. SWENSON	STATE PARK SITE	
Survey	Checked 6-21-73 R. E. SMITH	SIBLEY STATE PARK KANDIYOHI COUNTY - NEAR NEW LONDON	
Ownership Revised	Revised		
Date	8-20-73 <i>Wright/K. Porter</i>	Sec. Dept. Code 326298	T. 121 & 122 N. R. 35 Req. 73-121 Sheet 14
	Acting Administrator		File P.043.00.01

Split Rock Lighthouse State Park was established in 1967 and presently contains an authorized acreage of 996 acres. Of this total 664 acres are under public ownership with the remaining 332 acres in private ownership. It is programmed to acquire 85 acres during the 1975-77 biennium.



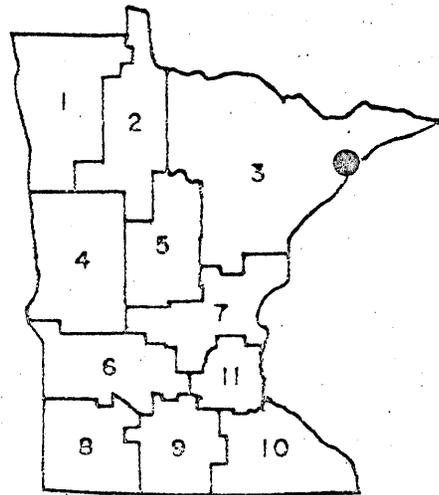


SCALE: 1" = 1200
 STATUTORY BOUNDARY 996 ACRES (APPROX.)

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION STATE PARK SITE		
SPLIT ROCK LIGHTHOUSE STATE PARK LAKE CO. - NEAR BEAVER BAY		
SEC.	T. 54, 55 N. R. 8 W. 4 TH. 1/4	SURVEY
DRAWN JNS 2-16-67	BUREAU OF ENGINEERING	
CHECKED RES 2-16-67		DATUM
REVISED L.D.S. 9-6-73	<i>Lucas R. Jans</i> CHIEF ENGINEER	

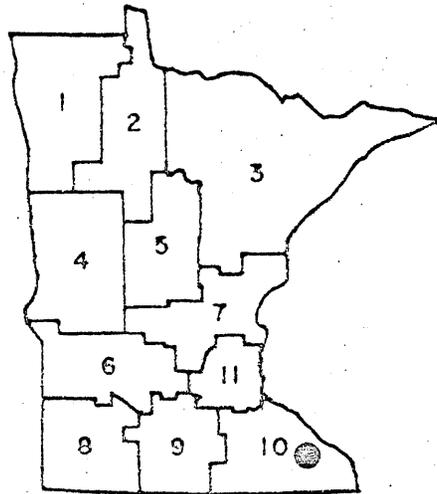
Ownership Revised RES. 8-4-70	REQ. 61-24	SHEET 3	FILE P.083.00.01
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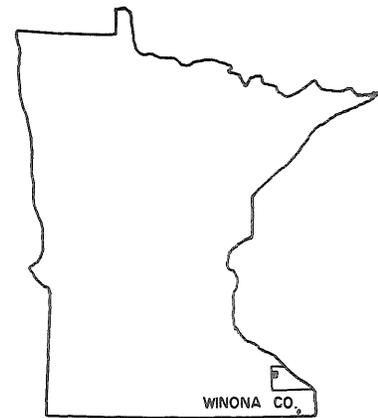
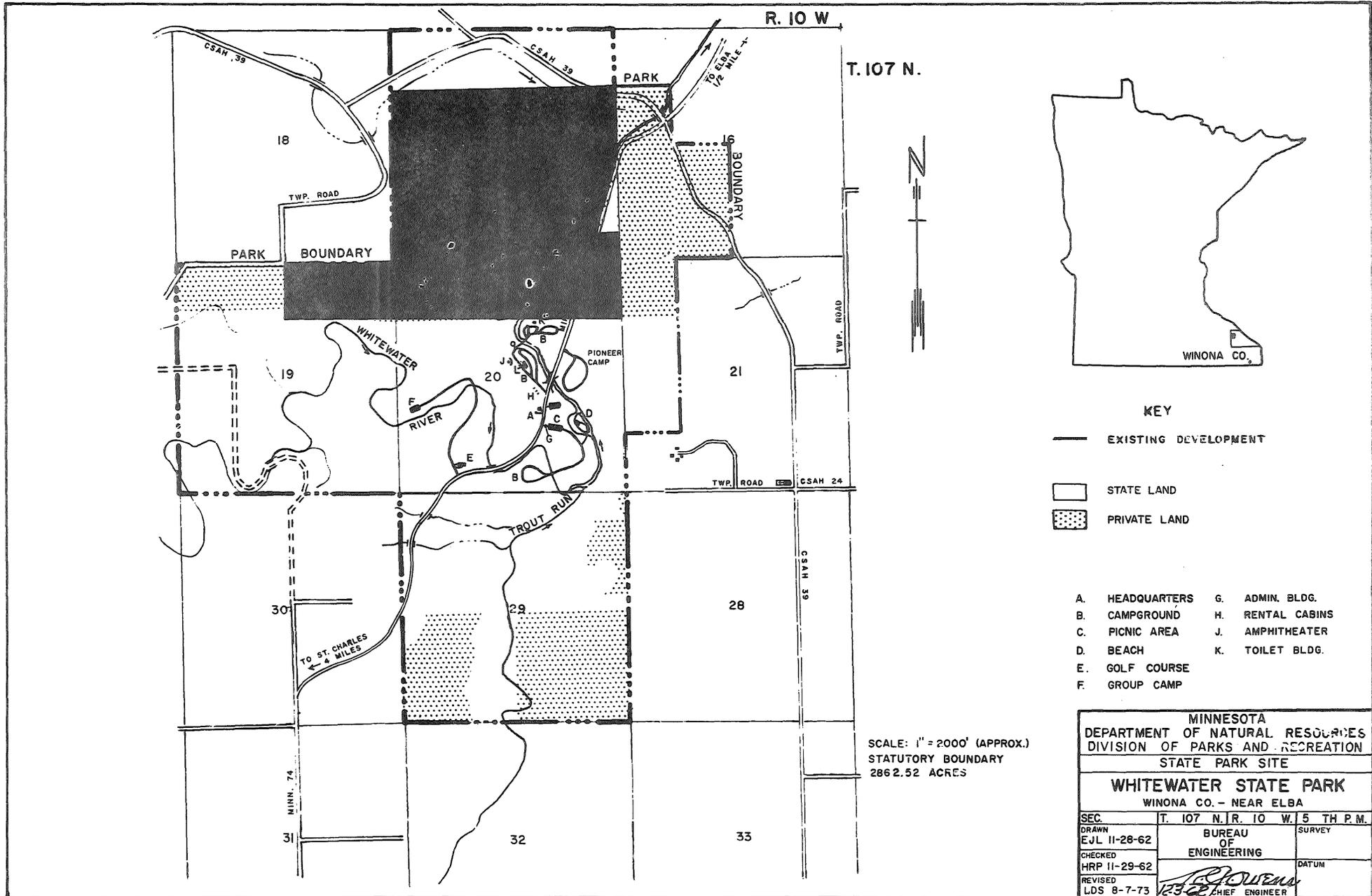
Proposed Tettagouche State Park presently contains a proposed acreage of 9697 acres. Of this total, 5369 acres are under public ownership with the remaining 4328 acres in private ownership. It is programed to acquire 3536 acres during the '75-77 biennium.





Whitewater State Park was established in 1919 and presently contains an authorized acreage of 2863 acres. Of this total 1573 acres are under public ownership with the remaining 1290 acres in private ownership. It is programmed to acquire 708 acres during the 1975-77 biennium.





KEY

- EXISTING DEVELOPMENT
- STATE LAND
- ▨ PRIVATE LAND

- A. HEADQUARTERS
- B. CAMPGROUND
- C. PICNIC AREA
- D. BEACH
- E. GOLF COURSE
- F. GROUP CAMP
- G. ADMIN. BLDG.
- H. RENTAL CABINS
- J. AMPHITHEATER
- K. TOILET BLDG.

SCALE: 1" = 2000' (APPROX.)
 STATUTORY BOUNDARY
 2862.52 ACRES

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION STATE PARK SITE		
WHITEWATER STATE PARK WINONA CO. - NEAR ELBA		
SEC.	T. 107 N. R. 10 W. 15 TH P.M.	
DRAWN EJL II-28-62	BUREAU OF ENGINEERING	
CHECKED HRP II-29-62	DATUM	
REVISED LDS 8-7-73	 CHIEF ENGINEER	
OWNERSHIP REV. REQ.	SHEET	FILE
62 - 29	18	P.048.00.01

1975-77

ACQUISITION PROGRAM

for

WILD & SCENIC RIVERS

Objective

ACQUIRE 1,575 ACRES OF SCENIC EASEMENTS AND FEE TITLE TO LANDS NECESSARY FOR THE PROTECTION OF DESIGNATED WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS.

Total Cost
\$1,000,000

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM

Minnesota's rivers and streams form an intricate network of approximately 25,000 miles criss-crossing the state. While plentiful, these rivers are uniquely different from each other. Minnesota enjoys a diversity of landforms, seasonal climates, and vegetation types and these natural amenities shape the character of each river as it runs over the land. The rivers and streams are vital to outdoor enthusiasts, commerce and industry, and for sustaining life itself by providing drinking water for Minnesota cities and towns. However, each year more recreational and developmental pressures are exerted on our priceless rivers. Thus, it is imperative that our outstanding rivers and streams and their shorelines be carefully managed and protected. This in essence, is the objective and goal of Minnesota's Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

The Minnesota Wild and Scenic Rivers Act was signed into law May 16, 1973. Generally, the purpose of the act is to protect and to preserve Minnesota's outstanding rivers. This may entail shoreland restoration such as planting trees or erosion control work projects. However, emphasis will not be on creating natural areas, but on protecting and preserving areas in their present state. This "status quo" situation will be accomplished through comprehensive management plans for certain designated rivers complete with rules and regulations to govern the use and development of each river.

The need for this legislation became quite apparent in the light of the ever-increasing demand on our rivers by industries, utilities and cities and by people in general. More and more persons are buying shoreland and building homes and cabins. Thus, the natural character of many rivers is being altered, sometimes irretrievably so. Inevitably, some of these developments will be incompatible with the preservation of our rivers and their natural shorelines.

Therefore, in light of these competing uses, the legal framework for a Minnesota Wild and Scenic Rivers system was established with the passage of the Act. Rivers and their adjacent lands that possess outstanding scenic, recreational, natural, historical, scientific, or similar values will be considered for the Minnesota Wild and Scenic Rivers system. If designated these values would then be protected by law. Economic utilization of water will now be shared with recreational, aesthetic, and scientific uses. In many ways, it is a revolutionary concept because it recognizes that man's needs are not only economic.

While the major emphasis of the Minnesota Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers System is the protection of these rivers through the application of local land use control ordinances, there will be a need to acquire fee title and scenic easements along these designated rivers. Acquisition of fee title and scenic easements along designated wild, scenic and recreational rivers is necessary to protect the outstanding natural, scenic, historic, scientific and other value of adjacent lands which cannot be adequately protected through land use controls alone. Land acquisition is essential to the success of the Minnesota Wild and Scenic Rivers Program if the scenic vistas and views are to be maintained in an undisturbed condition. Acquisition of fee title and scenic easements is also needed to retain the essential quality and character of these rivers which caused them to be designated and protected in the public interest.

The proposed acquisition of scenic easements has several advantages, some of which include: protection of the scenic character of river corridors while land remains on the local tax base, scenic easements are cheaper than fee title acquisition, scenic easements can be used to help retain agricultural lands adjacent to rivers, scenic easements "stretch" the conservation dollar by protecting lands by means other than direct purchase, where public use is not essential.

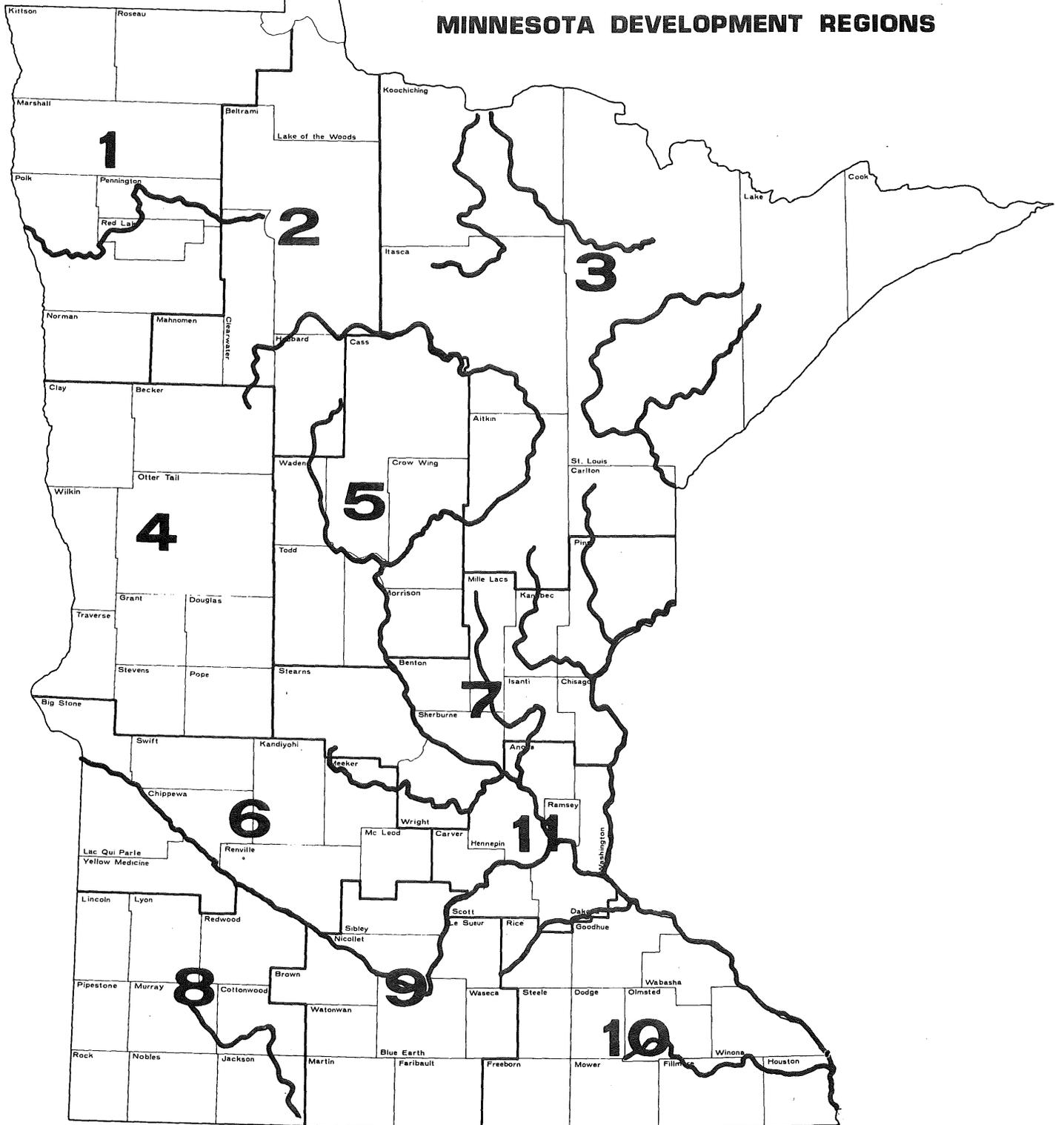
The proposed acquisition of both fee title and scenic easements would qualify for matching federal funds from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Also, the proposed acquisition of land and scenic easements could be used to complement the donations of land by corporations and individual landowners concerned about river protection.

One of the problems unique to the acquisition proposal for designated wild, scenic and recreational rivers in Minnesota is the general lack of experience in the appraisal and negotiation of scenic easements. Also, where scenic easements are acquired only, particular portions of property and not entire tracts, there will probably be a need for more extensive land surveys. Scenic easement acquisition on portions of property will also increase the problems associated with appraisal, tax valuation and negotiation. While the acquisition of scenic easements is generally a less expensive method of accomplishing river protection there are administration and enforcement costs associated with such easements, after such easements have been acquired. These additional costs are not generally incurred with the fee title acquisition of land. All estimates of land acquisition are based on the assumption of willing sellers at the appraised price.

The rivers shown on the state map and the listing of acquisition priorities are the 16 Canoe and Boating Routes recognized by the 1967 legislature. These are the rivers most likely to be studied first for possible inclusion in the Minnesota Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The Kettle, Upper Mississippi, and North Fork of the Crow are the rivers most likely to be included in the Minnesota Wild and Scenic Rivers System in the next biennium. Following is a short write-up and estimated acquisition in acres and dollars for each of these rivers.

RIVER UNITS

MINNESOTA DEVELOPMENT REGIONS



WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACQUISITION PRIORITIES, 1975-77

River	ACRES		Dollars ¹⁾
	Scenic Easement	Fee Title	
Big Fork	--	--	--
Cannon	--	--	--
Cloquet	--	--	--
North Fork Crow	148	40	70,700
Crow Wing	--	--	--
Des Moines	--	--	--
Kettle	471	83	193,414
Little Fork	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--
Mississippi	606	227	335,886
Red Lake	--	--	--
Root	--	--	--
Rum	--	--	--
Snake	--	--	--
St. Louis	--	--	--
St. Croix ²⁾	--	--	--
	<u>1,225</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>600,000</u>

1) These figures represent raw land costs based on 1974 dollars. The total Rivers program of \$1 million includes land inflation and administrative overhead costs.

2) Designated a National Wild and Scenic River. Initial acquisition funds have been derived from other sources.

KETTLE RIVER

The Kettle River and its adjacent lands possess a number of the outstanding values referred to in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. A brief resume of these outstanding values is provided below:

Scenic Values: The scenery and value of the natural landscape is truly outstanding. The shoreline is interspersed with jack pine, red pine, white pine and a variety of hardwoods. Along its course, the landscape varies from a setting in rolling plains to a setting etched and bordered by rock cliffs over 100 feet high. Also, there are many outstanding geological features which can be viewed from the river. One of these is the geological "kettles" from which the river derived its name. Probably nothing better describes the outstanding scenic values than to note that the Kettle River flows through and along two state parks, a state forest, a federal wildlife refuge, a state game refuge and a city park.

Recreational: The Kettle River and its adjacent lands also possess outstanding recreational values. The primary land-based recreational opportunities and values are available in Banning and St. Croix State Parks, Chengwatana State Forest and Robinson Park.

Also, the river itself is an outstanding recreational attraction due to the excellent fishing and the fine variety of canoeing and boating opportunities it offers. Of particular note is the Kettle River Dalles or Banning Rapids. The Banning Rapids and Hell's Gate Area is the most famous stretch of whitewater in Minnesota. It is canoeable only by experts, but has been navigated by whitewater experts from well over 10 states.

Historical: The Kettle River and its adjacent lands were the location of such historical events and features in Minnesota as: the disastrous Hinckley Fire of

1894, the "heyday" of logging; Banning Townsite (Minnesota's only ghost town); the "boom" of sandstone quarrying (many industry remnants still exist); the site for early, unsuccessful copper mining and the existence of archeological sites along the river.

Scientific: The unique geological features and plant and animal communities that exist along the river could provide excellent opportunity for scientific study. In fact, a recommended State Scientific and Natural Area is located along the Kettle River.

Because the Kettle River and its adjacent lands possess all of the outstanding values previously mentioned, it is the opinion of the DNR that the Kettle River (and adjacent lands) is eligible for inclusion within the Minnesota Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Objectives

1. To protect and preserve the outstanding scenic, recreational, natural, historic, scientific and similar values of the Kettle River and adjacent lands for present and future generations.
2. To recommend how to best protect the Kettle River and its adjacent lands in accordance with the Minnesota Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.
3. To define the boundaries of the area to be administered according to the established statewide standards and criteria.
4. To provide the basic analysis and subsequent recommendations for use by state and local governments in making decisions regarding the Kettle River Land Use Districts.

Study Area

The management study area consists of 17,069 acres along the Kettle River, extending a distance of about 57.8 river miles, from just north of the Village

of Kettle River in Carlton County, through Pine County to the confluence of the Kettle River with the St. Croix River. The width of the management area along the river is variable, but in accordance with the provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, it does not exceed 320 acres in extent for any river mile.

It is estimated that 83 acres of fee and 471 acres of scenic easements will be acquired within the Kettle River Land Use District in the next two years at a cost of approximately \$193,000.

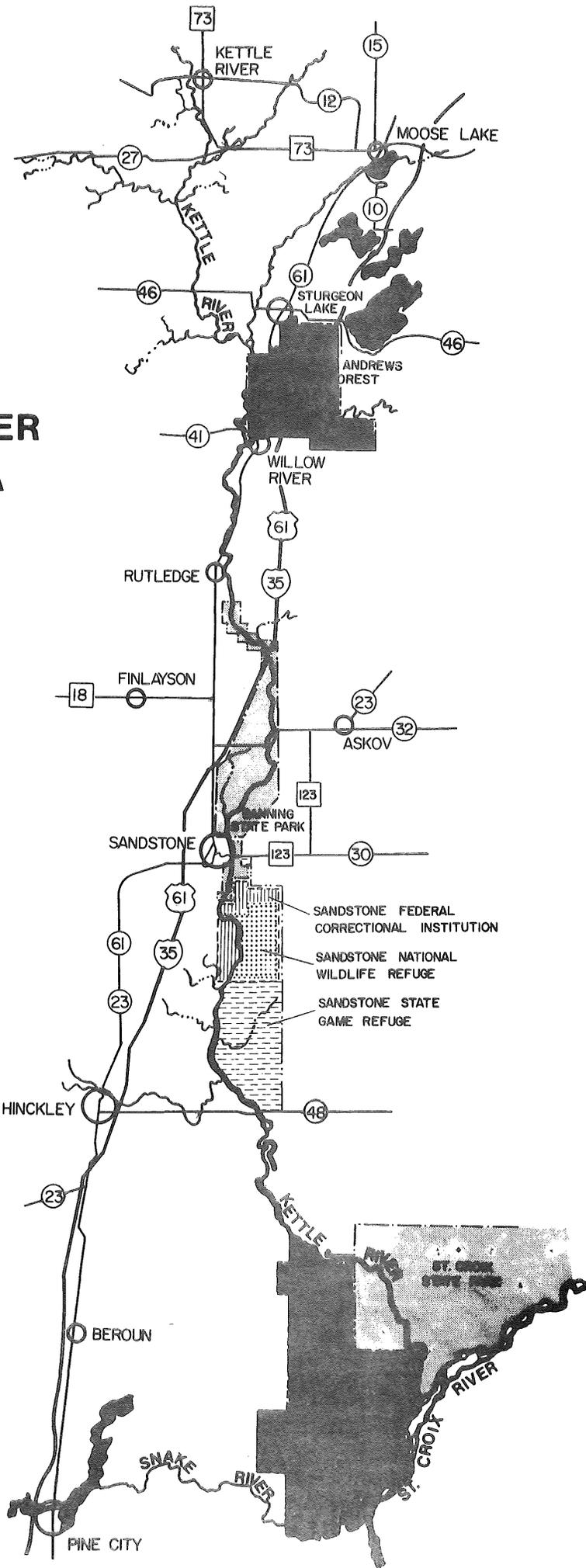
KETTLE RIVER STUDY AREA



NO SCALE

LEGEND

-  STATE HIGHWAY
-  COUNTY STATE AID HIGHWAY
-  INTERSTATE HIGHWAY
-  U. S. HIGHWAY
-  PROPOSED ACQUISITION



MISSISSIPPI RIVER

The Mississippi River from St. Cloud to Anoka possesses a number of outstanding values referred to in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. A brief resume of these amenities is provided below:

Scenic Values: Much of the landscape adjacent to this portion of the Mississippi River is quite scenic. The land is largely undeveloped and, in general, presents a natural character. In some places, the banks rise 50 to 100 feet above the river. Much of the landscape is wooded and either used for pasture or left undisturbed. The river bed itself contains rock rapids and huge, isolated boulders.

Recreational: A number of recreational sites, including city and county parks, are located along this portion of the river. However, there is a lack of large, natural public-use recreational areas such as a state park or state forest. The river itself, however, is an outstanding recreation area. It is excellent for fishing, canoeing, and boating. The river is ideal for family canoe trips because the rapids are mild and the current quite moderate. Some of the finest fishing opportunities in the region are available on the Mississippi River.

Historical: This portion of the Mississippi River has a rich historical background. The river was a water highway for Indians, fur traders, explorers and settlers. Numerous sawmills were built to process the huge white pines which were floated downriver. The famous Red River Ox-Cart Trail paralleled the river. Fur trading posts, Indian villages, ghost towns, ferry crossings, mill sites and other historical sites were located along the river.

Natural: Lands adjacent to the river support a wide variety of plants and wildlife. The river itself harbors an excellent population of game fish. It is significant to note that several rare and endangered wildlife species have been observed within the river corridor including osprey and Northern Bald Eagle. Water quality is quite good.

Because of these outstanding values, this portion of the Mississippi River (and adjacent lands) is eligible for inclusion within the Minnesota Wild, Scenic, and Recreational Rivers System.

Objectives

1. To protect and preserve the outstanding scenic, recreational, natural, historic, scientific and similar values of the proposed portion of the Mississippi River and adjacent lands for present and future generations.
2. To recommend how to best protect the Mississippi River and its adjacent lands in accordance with the Minnesota Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.
3. To define the boundaries of the area to be administered according to the established statewide standards and criteria.
4. To provide the basic analysis, the subsequent recommendations for use by state and local governments in making decisions regarding the Mississippi River Land Use Districts.

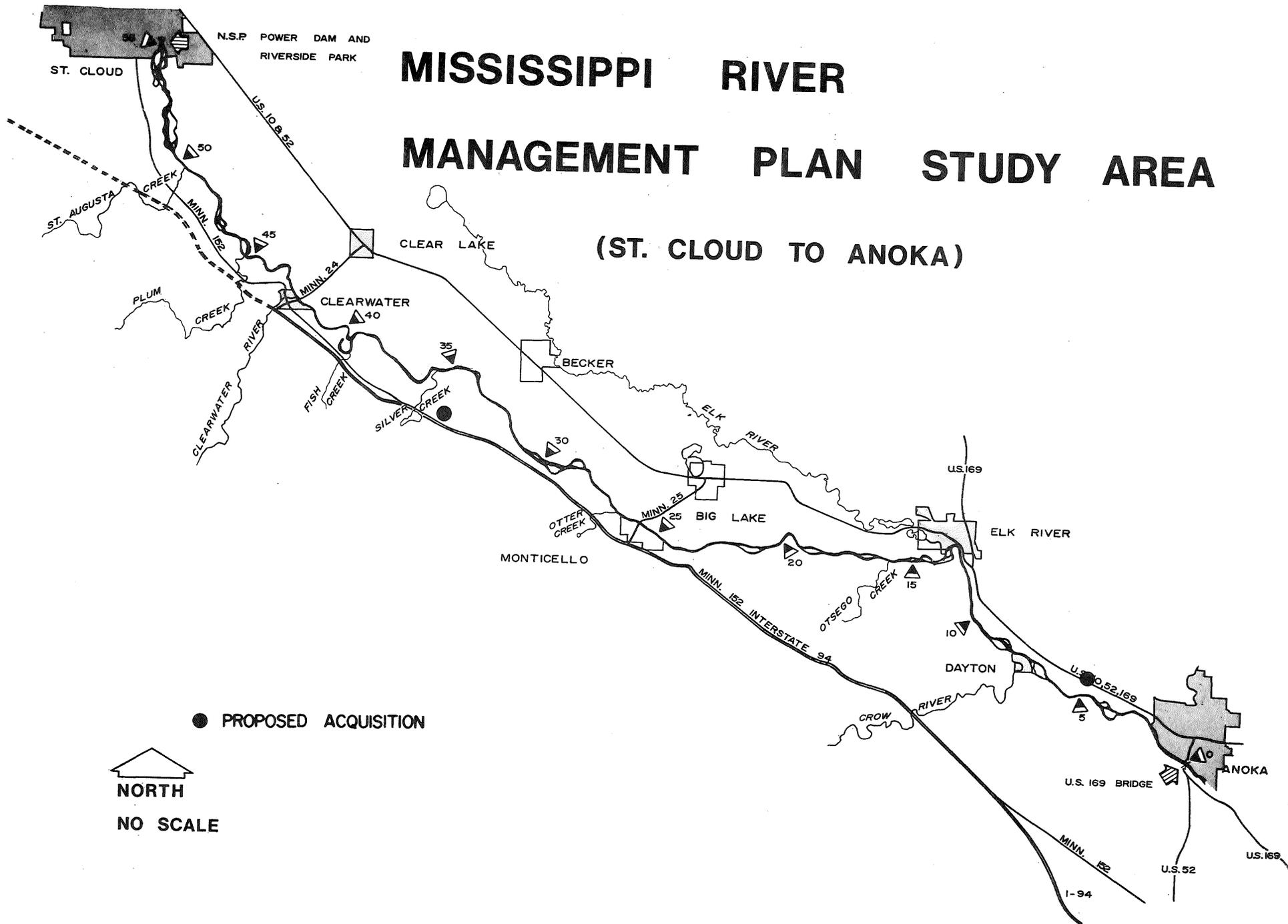
Study Area

The management study area consists of 15,501 acres along the Mississippi River, extending a distance of about 55 miles, from the Northern States Power dam at St. Cloud to the State Highway #52 and State Highway #169 bridge at Anoka. The river flows through, or forms the boundary of, five counties along this route. They are Stearns, Sherburne, Wright, Anoka and Hennepin. Width of the management

area varies, but in accordance with provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, does not exceed 320 acres in extent for any river mile.

It is estimated that 227 acres of fee and 606 acres of scenic easements will be acquired within the Mississippi River Land Use District in the next two years at a cost of approximately \$336,000.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER MANAGEMENT PLAN STUDY AREA (ST. CLOUD TO ANOKA)



● PROPOSED ACQUISITION

▲
NORTH
NO SCALE

CROW RIVER

The North Fork of the Crow River possess many of the values referred to in the Minnesota Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. A brief resume of the river's amenities is provided below.

Scenic Values: Much of the land adjacent to the North Fork of the Crow River, although largely developed for agricultural purposes, is quite scenic. Most of the immediate stream corridor remains wooded while further back farms and unland woods dot the landscape. Banks along the river rise as high as 50 feet above water level in some places. There are a few places along the North Fork of the Crow where the activities of man are causing a degrading effect on the river's scenic qualities. Dumps and sand pits intrude on the river detracting from the rivers appearance as well as causing pollution problems downstream. Unwise agricultural practices also cause erosion and bank sluffing. The purpose of the proposed Recreational designation for the Crow as regard scenic value is to preserve the rivers corridor as it now exists as well as to alleviate the present problems which are intruding on the river.

Recreational: A number of recreational sites are located along the river. These sites are components of the various counties park systems. Excellent fishing opportunities, although not heavily utilized, exist along the river. The river is ideal for family canoe trips because rapids are mild, currents moderate and the river corridor is scenic. It is predicted that recreational use of the Crow River will increase. Factors such as population growth, nearness to the metropolitan area and increased leisure time make this fact almost inevitable. One purpose of the proposed recreational designation of the Crow River is to control the recreation use of the river with proper planning. In this way the

recreationist will be provided with public use areas, and the rights of the property owners will be protected.

Historical: Important archeological sites occur along the river. Numerous mills once existed along the corridor, remnants of which can still be seen today. Indians played an important role at the time of pioneer settlement. The purpose of the Recreation designation as it relates to historical values is to preserve these values for the future.

Natural: The Crow River area sustains a wide variety of plant and animal life. The land adjacent to the river is excellent deer habitat and supports a good herd. Waterfowl is provided for in the marsh lowlands surrounding the river. Upland species often utilize the river in their every day lives. Numerous species of fish are contained in the river. Tree and plant growth along the river's shore and on the uplands provide wildlife habitat as well as scenic vistas. One purpose of designation of the river is to protect the natural amenities of the area, and to insure that these amenities remain intact for future generations.

Because of these outstanding values, the North Fork of the Crow River (and adjacent lands) is eligible for inclusion within the Minnesota Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers System.

Objectives:

1. To protect and preserve the outstanding scenic, recreational, natural, historic, scientific and similar values of the North Fork of the Crow River and adjacent lands for present and future generations.

2. To recommend how to best protect the North Fork of the Crow River and its adjacent lands in accordance with the Minnesota Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

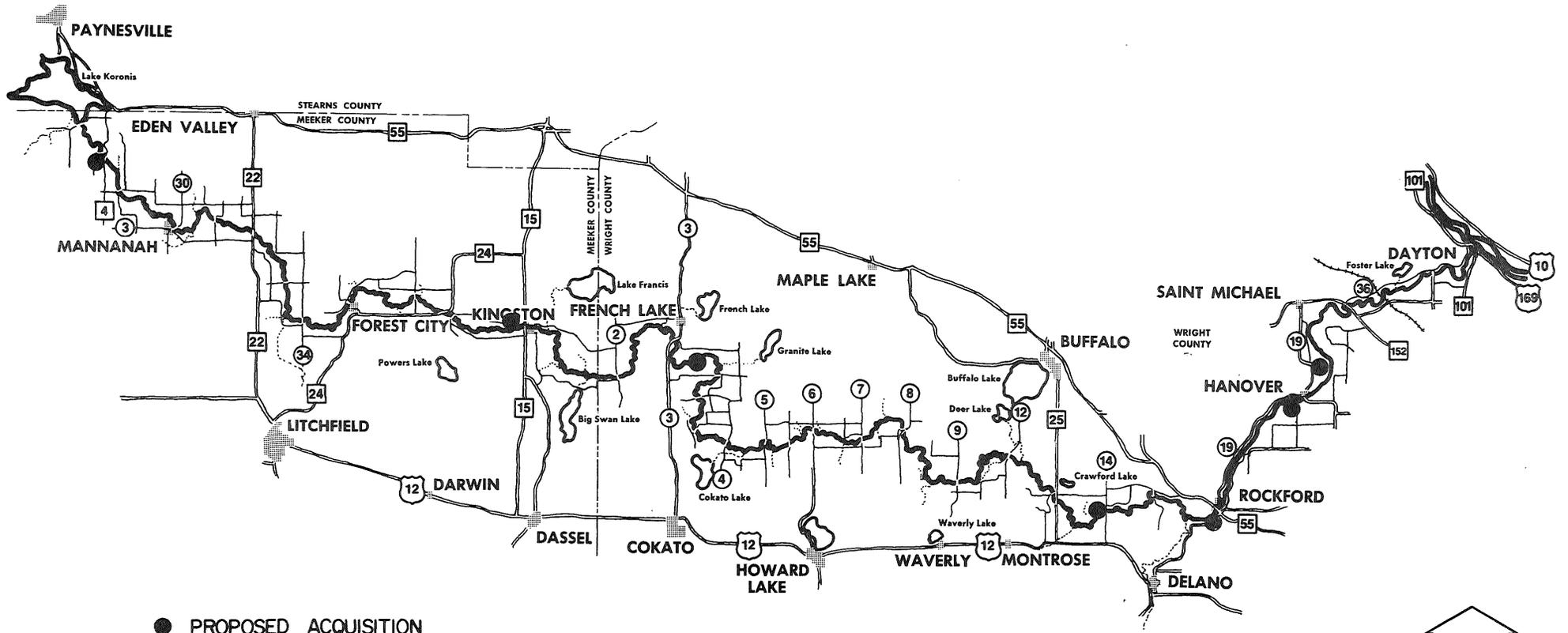
3. To define the boundaries of the area to be administered according to the established statewide standards and criteria.

4. To provide the basic analysis and subsequent recommendations for use by state and local governments in making decisions regarding the North Fork of the Crow River Land Use Districts.

Study Area:

The study area encompasses approximately 120.5 miles of the North Fork of the Crow River. The river flows through Meeker and Wright Counties and forms the boundary line between Wright and Hennepin Counties for some 24 miles before emptying into the Mississippi at Dayton. Within the study area, the North Fork of the Crow flows along park land of the various county park systems. These units of public ownership comprise the only major blocks of lands available for public recreation within the proposed management area. The boundary acreage of the management area varies in extent along any particular river mile, but doesn't exceed 320 acres for any river mile.

It is estimated that 40 acres of fee and 148 acres of scenic easements will be acquired within the North Fork of the Crow River Land Use District in the next two years at a cost of approximately \$71,000.



● PROPOSED ACQUISITION

▲
 NORTH
 NO SCALE

NORTH FORK - CROW RIVER STUDY AREA

LOWER ST. CROIX

In 1968, Congress enacted the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. This act authorized a national system of wild and scenic rivers, provided for inclusion in the system of several rivers, including the St. Croix above Taylors Falls and its major tributary, the Namekagon. The Act also listed 27 other rivers, including the St. Croix from Taylors Falls to its confluence with the Mississippi, which were to be studied to determine whether they were suitable for inclusion in the system.

On October 25, 1972, Public Law 92-560 was passed. This Act amended the Wild and Scenic River Act by designating the Lower St. Croix as a component of the National system. It provided that the Secretary of the Interior administer the upper 27 miles of the Lower St. Croix and designate the remaining 25 miles for inclusion upon application by the Governors of Minnesota and Wisconsin; and that the Secretary of the Interior, jointly with the States, establish detailed boundaries and prepare a plan for necessary developments. In order to comply with these provisions, the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin and the Department of the Interior have jointly prepared a Master Plan and environmental impact statement.

Purpose and Management Objectives

At the present time, there are three major factors endangering the natural character of the Lower St. Croix Valley: increasing development pressure, the possibility of water quality degradation, and increasing recreational use. The major purpose of the Master Plan is to balance the demand for recreational use of the area against the objective of preserving

the natural values of the area. Thus, the overall goal of the plan is to preserve the existing scenic and recreational resources of the Lower St. Croix River through controlled development.

Major management objectives required to attain this goal include coordination and cooperation among the National Park Service, Minnesota, Wisconsin and existing local governments in planning community development, recreational facilities and historical interpretation; in preservation and conservation of the riverway by providing orderly development and limiting new recreational access to avoid exceeding the carrying capacity of the river, and in encouraging the private sector to provide recreational opportunities within and outside the riverway boundaries in such a way that planned development will be compatible with the valley's natural character. Management will be based on the concept that the area can only partially be protected by the Federal and State governments and thus the effort to protect the basin requires the support of all levels of government and of the private sector if it is to succeed.

Project Boundaries

Encompassed within the boundaries of the project are the steep bluffs, shoreline, islands and water of the St. Croix River located within a visual corridor as seen by a river user. Because provisions of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (Public Law 90-542) limit controls of land use within a designated riverway to 320 acres per mile, boundaries of the project would not extend to a depth sufficient to insure complete preservation of this visual corridor by acquisition. Thus, considerable reliance would be placed on local zoning standards to provide land use controls throughout the remainder of the visual corridor.

Present ownership is predominantly private: nearly 81 percent of the river frontage is privately owned. Much is in the form of small riverside lots. The States of Minnesota and Wisconsin currently own 18 miles of frontage with an additional four miles of frontage under the control of six quasi-public youth camps. Ownership of the 59 St. Croix River islands is mixed, with 24 Federally owned, 15 in State ownership, and 20 in private ownership.

The joint National Park Service - Minnesota-Wisconsin Master Plan calls for two distinct management and development sections within the 52 miles riverway. With the exception of State properties, the northern 27 miles from Taylors Falls to the northern city limits of Stillwater, Minnesota would be administered by the National Park Service. This 27 mile Federal segment of the Lower St. Croix would be administered as a district of the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway, which was designated as one of the eight original National Wild and Scenic Rivers by the 1968 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

As a result, 227 miles of the St. Croix Riverway system would be in Federal control. The southern 25 miles of the system included in the Lower St. Croix Riverway would be managed by the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Land Acquisition and Zoning

The purpose of the joint Federal-State management and development Plan would be the preservation of existing scenic and recreational resources of the Lower St. Croix River through controlled development. Control of land use and development within and adjacent to the riverway boundaries would be accomplished by fee and scenic easement acquisition and through local zoning ordinances. Minimum land use regulation standards and criteria promulgated by the states would be determined, with which local zoning ordinances would have to comply.

Federal: Within the 27 mile Federally-administered river corridor, 1880 acres of unlands would be acquired in fee and approximately 3525 acres in scenic easement. The remaining 3430 acres (islands and floodplain) will also be acquired in fee. Existing State parks would be slightly expanded and remain in State ownership. Existing homes would be allowed to remain; scenic easements would be acquired on homesites within the fee and easement acquisition zones to prevent changes in use or physical character of the property.

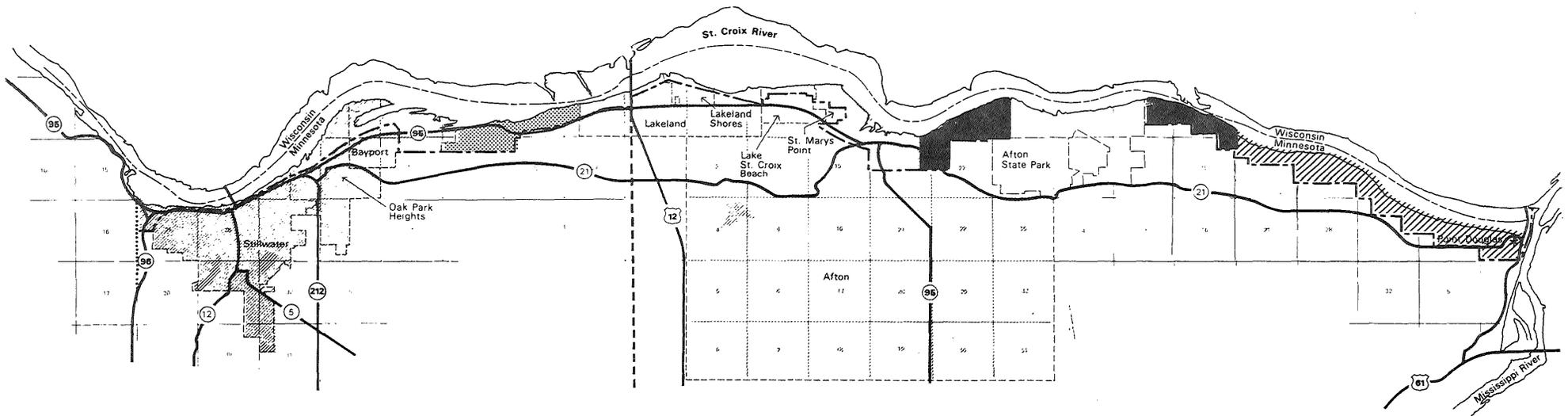
Owners would be permitted to retain three acres of land surrounding the residence and a maximum river frontage of 300 feet.

State: Within the 25 mile riverway segment to be administered by Minnesota and Wisconsin, local zoning would be an important element in development and management of lands and waters within the authorized project boundaries. Land use regulation standards and criteria would be determined by the States with which local zoning ordinances must comply to protect the scenic and recreational resources of the river. Fee acquisition as a land use control would be largely limited to already approved State park projects and to boating wayside sites.

In addition to the fee acquisition of State park lands and boating wayside sites, scenic easement protection of riverway resources in Minnesota would be purchased in certain critical areas (State Management Plan map).

- areas within the riverway boundary immediately north and south of Afton State Park in Minnesota
- the unincorporated land between Bayport and Lakeland, Minnesota
- the remaining unincorporated lands south of Afton State Park to the river's confluence with the Mississippi.

The Legislature has already appropriated \$275,000 for the acquisition of scenic easements on the Lower St. Croix, but there is a possibility that additional funding will be needed for protection of this nationally-recognized wild and scenic river in the next two years.



LOWER ST. CROIX NATIONAL SCENIC RIVERWAY



NO SCALE

Legend

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
|  St. Croix Riverway Boundary |  Remaining Areas - Scenic Easement Protection |  Incorporated Area / First Priority Areas - Scenic Easement Protection |
|  First Priority Areas - Scenic Easement Protection |  Incorporated Areas |  Incorporated Area / Remaining Areas - Scenic Easement Protection |
|  Second Priority Areas - Scenic Easement Protection |  Unincorporated Areas | |

1975-77
ACQUISITION PROGRAM
for
CORRIDOR TRAILS

Objective

ACQUIRE 2040 ACRES (170 miles) FOR YEAR-
ROUND MULTIPLE-USE CORRIDOR TRAILS.

Total Cost
\$1,000,000

CORRIDOR TRAILS LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM

In recent years, increasing demands from snowmobilers, cross-country skiers, bicyclists, horseback riders, backpackers and others has prompted the DNR to propose the establishment of 11 state corridor trails to form the backbone of a statewide system. Where possible, these trails will connect with state parks and state forests to encompass as much public land as possible.

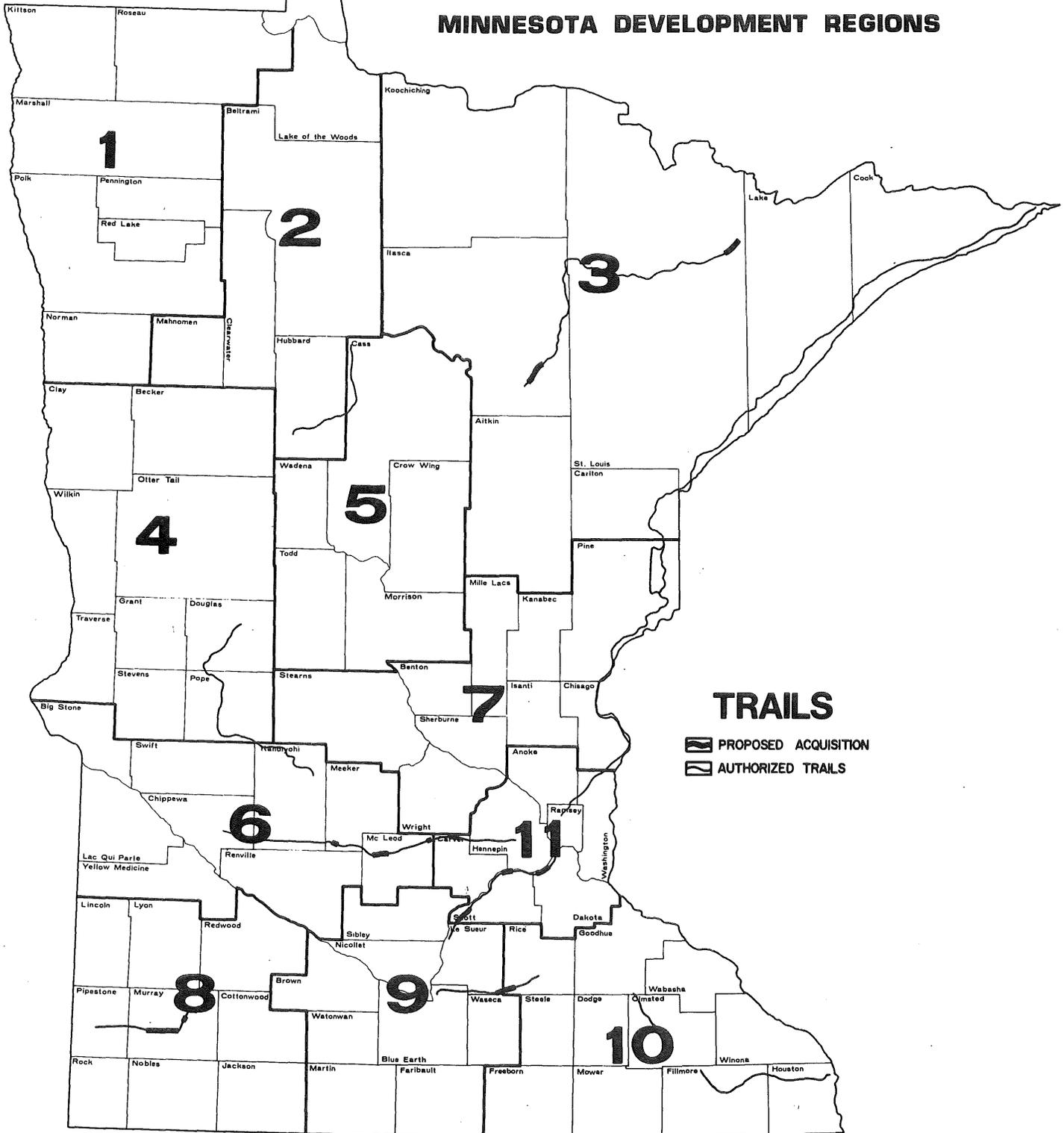
A corridor trail is basically a multiple use trail which consists of two or more parallel treadways. During summer, one treadway caters to hiking and bicycling, while the other is used for horseback riding. During winter, snowmobiling is routed over one treadway while snowshoeing and cross-country skiing occurs on the other. Corridor trails receive the heaviest recreational use. Accordingly, their rights-of-way are significantly wider than other trails to minimize noise and trespass problems with adjacent private landowners.

Population growth, additional leisure time, desire for privacy, and the energy crisis are but a few of the concerns placing additional stress on the Department's trail program. Indicative of this is that today there are some 620,000 snowmobilers, 70,000 cross-country skiers, 1,300,000 bicyclists, 157,000 horseback riders, 100,000 backpackers and an unknown number of youngsters and adults using trails for hiking and other purposes.

Complicating the task of trail development is that each special interest group fervently believes that its particular sport should receive top priority in trail development. To assist in alleviating the problem of insufficient lands for the establishment of various trails, it has become policy to develop multiple use trails whenever possible. Under these conditions, there are problems of compatibility, but cooperative efforts among the various types of users aids in eliminating such conflicts.

The 11 corridor trails encompass 957 miles of potential multi-use trail activities. To date, 415 miles have been acquired. Of the remaining 542 miles of trail to be acquired, 170 miles are programmed for the 1975-77 biennium.

MINNESOTA DEVELOPMENT REGIONS



TRAILS

- PROPOSED ACQUISITION
- AUTHORIZED TRAILS

CORRIDOR TRAILS ACQUISITION PRIORITIES (1975-77)

<u>Trail</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Dollars</u> ¹⁾
Casey Jones	228 (19 miles)	57,600
Douglas	--	--
Glacial Lakes	--	--
Heartland	--	--
Luce Line	120 (10 miles)	100,000
Minnesota Valley	480 (40 miles)	352,400
Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary	--	--
North Shore	--	--
Root River	--	--
Sakatah Singing Hills	132 (11 miles)	104,000
Taconite	1080 (90 miles)	165,000
	2040 ac (170 miles)	<hr/> \$779,000

1) These figures represent total raw land costs based on 1974 dollars. The total Trails program of \$1 million includes land inflation and administrative overhead costs.

Minnesota Valley

Authorized in 1969. The trail originates in Fort Snelling State Park and terminates in the City of LeSueur, a distance of some 74 miles of which 34 miles of corridor right-of-way have acquired to date. DNR recommends acquisition of 40 miles during the next biennium.

Eleven miles are available for hikers, skiing, snowmobiling and horseback riding at the Lawrence Wayside near Belle Plaine. A primitive campground is available and a parking area was constructed on Highway 41 near Chaska.

Sakatah Singing Hills

Authorized in 1971. Of its 42 miles, 31 miles have been acquired. DNR recommends acquisition of 11 miles during the coming biennium.

Work was done on 26 miles of the Trail making it useable this winter for snowmobiling, and hiking in the summer. Besides smoothing the grade, several bridges required decking and railings.

Taconite

Authorized in 1971. The trail originates at Ely and terminates near Blackberry in Itasca County, a distance of some 185 miles, of which 95 miles have been acquired to date. DNR recommends acquisition of 90 miles during the next biennium.

Much of the existing mileage is due to cooperative agreements with the U.S. Forest Service, Counties, mining and lumber companies and others. This winter some 35 miles were groomed for snowmobilers.

Casey Jones

Authorized in 1967. Of its total length of 35 miles, 16 miles have been purchased. DNR recommends acquisition of the remaining 19 miles during the next biennium.

Presently 12½ miles are being used by hikers, skiers and horseback riders between Pipestone and the Pipestone County Line.

Luce Line

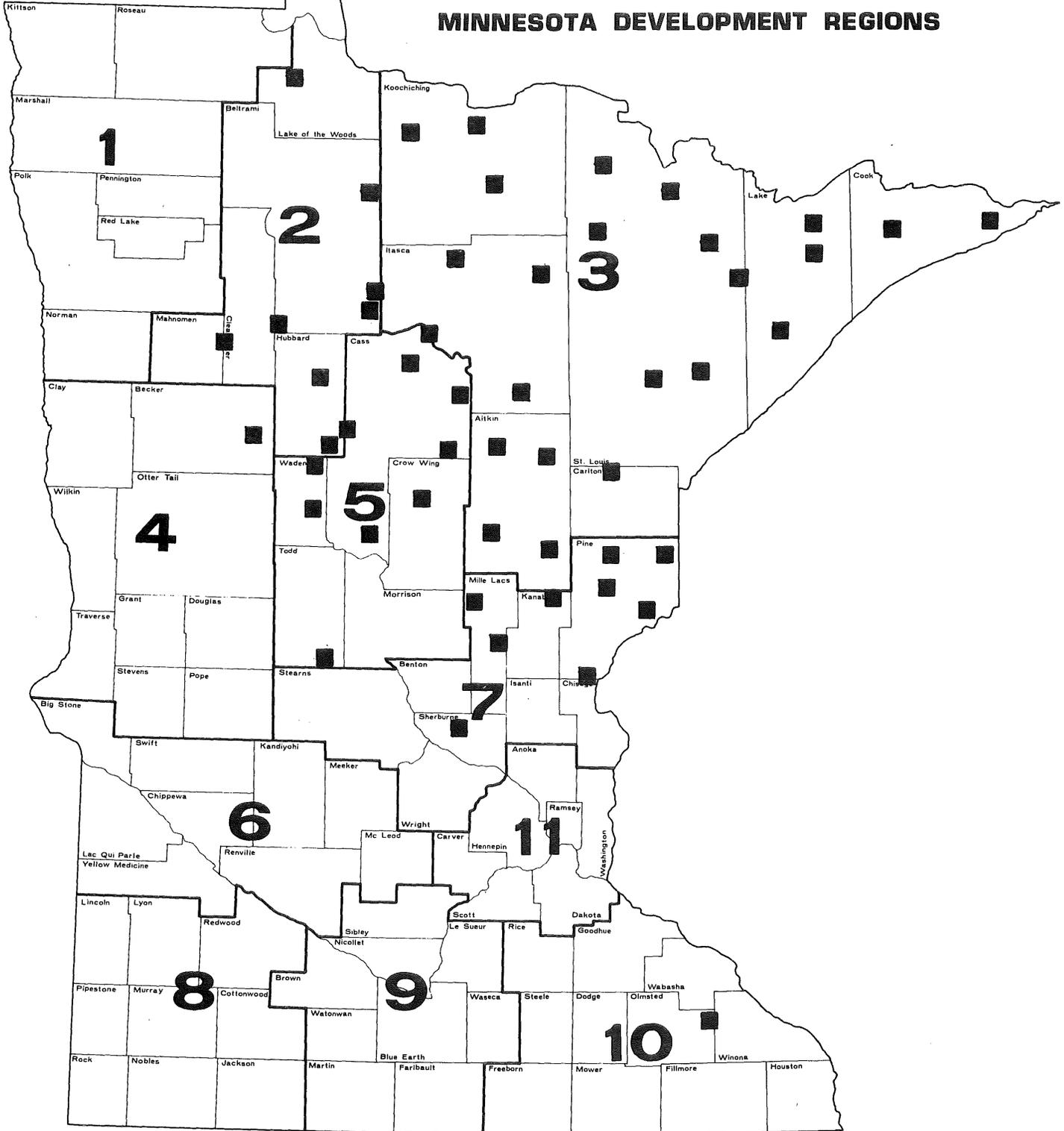
Authorized in 1973. Of its total length of 104 miles, 10 miles have been purchased in Hennepin and Carver Counties. DNR recommends acquisition of 10 miles during the next biennium.

The segment between Stubbs Bay and Watertown was groomed for snowmobilers. Hikers and skiers could also use this portion. In order for this segment to be used, one bridge was decked and railings installed.

Under the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, Section 89.021, Subdivision 1, the state forests are established "for growing, managing, and harvesting timber and other forest crops and for the establishment and development of recreational areas and for the protection of watershed areas and the preservation and development of rare and distinctive species of flora and fauna native to such areas." Today there are approximately 3 million acres of state-owned acreage within 56 state forests in Minnesota.

FORESTRY UNITS

MINNESOTA DEVELOPMENT REGIONS



MEMORIAL HARDWOOD STATE FOREST ACQUISITION PRIORITIES (1975-77)

<u>Acquisition Compartment</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Cost</u> <u>(Raw Land only)</u>
Vermillion River	100	\$ 17,000
Cannon River	600	102,000
Hav Creek-Wells Creek	200	34,000
Lake Pepin	400	68,000
Trout Brook #2	--	--
Hells Coulee	--	--
Kellogg Flats	--	--
Snake Creek	500	85,000
Whitewater River	700	119,000
Lower Zumbro	2,730	461,100
West Indian	--	--
Upper Zumbro	--	--
Rollingstone	600	102,000
Homer-Dresbach	--	--
Pine Creek	--	--
Money Creek	--	--
Lower Root	--	--
Rush-Pine	140	23,800
Wildcat Creek	--	--
Crooked Creek	500	80,000
Winnebago Creek	300	51,000
Middle Branch Root	200	34,000
Upper Root	200	34,000
South Fork Root	200	34,000
South Branch Root	950	161,500
North Branch Root	100	30,000
Middle Branch Zumbro	100	30,000
Dodge	200	60,000

Regional Geographic Distribution

<u>State Forest</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Dollars</u> ¹⁾
Memorial Hardwood	Goodhue (inclu. Dakota)	900	153,000
	Wabasha	4,330	733,100
	Winona	740	125,800
	Houston	800	131,000
	Fillmore	1,550	263,500
	Olmsted	200	60,000
	Dodge	200	60,000
Sand Dunes	Sherburne	1,280	473,600
	State Forest Totals	10,000 ac	\$2,000,000

1) These figures represent total raw land costs based on 1974 dollars. The total Forestry program of \$3 million includes land inflation and administrative overhead costs.

Minnesota Memorial Hardwood State Forest

The Minnesota Memorial Hardwood State Forest was established as a living memorial to Minnesota's pioneers and veterans of all wars on April 20, 1961 by Minnesota Statutes Section 89.021, subdivision 34, (now subdivision 33).

Located in the southeastern corner of Minnesota this forest extends from the town of Hastings for nearly 150 miles along the Mississippi River to the Iowa border. Included are portions of Dakota, Fillmore, Goodhue, Olmstead, and Dodge counties and all of Houston, Wabasha, and Winona counties.

Because of its many unique features such as the rugged terrain, scenic vistas, springfed trout streams, canoe routes through rock canyons and farm lands, trails through magnificent hardwood timber, and its proximity to the Twin City metropolitan area, recreation will be an important aspect of Memorial Hardwood State Forest management.

Following a recommendation from the Minnesota Outdoor Recreation and Resources Commission, the 1965 Minnesota Legislature appropriated \$25,000 to the Department of Conservation for a detailed long-range plan for the development of the Memorial Hardwood Forest.

This report was published in 1966 and has been the guide for acquisition and development in the forest.

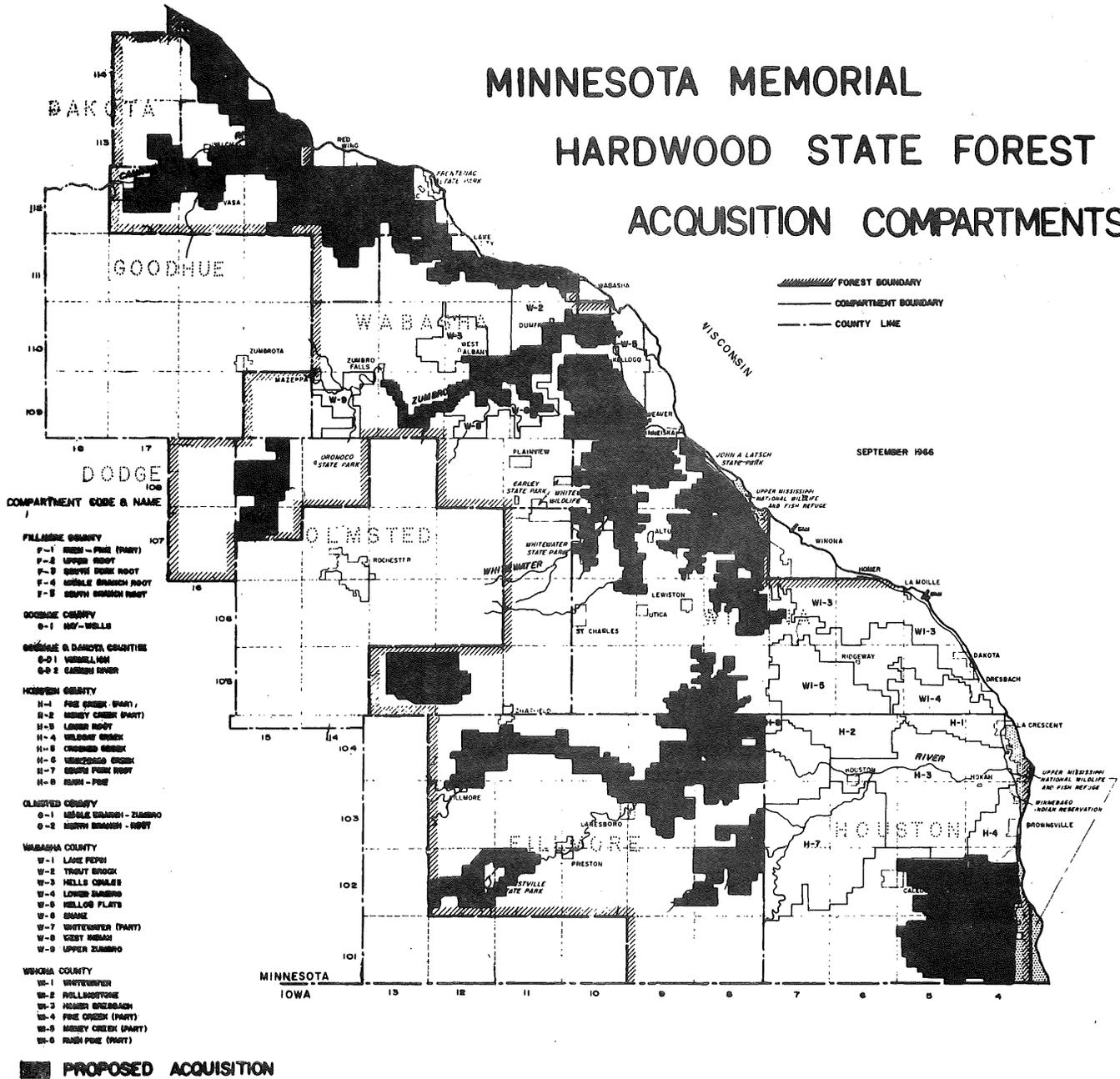
Of the nearly 2 million acres within the boundaries of the forest, approximately 460,000 acres are wooded. In addition at least 140,000 acres of open steep slopes, flooded low lands, and eroded ridgetops are considered better suited to conservation uses than to agriculture. These areas of "conservation" lands lie in fairly concentrated strips adjacent to the Mississippi River and its major tributaries, the Root, Whitewater, Zumbro, and Cannon Rivers. They have been delineated into acquisition compartments which

represent the areas where land acquisition is proposed. The 1966 study report recommended that of this area, 200,000 acres should ultimately be acquired for the forest at the rate of 6,000 to 7,000 acres per year. However, since this report, only about 2,000 acres per year have been acquired.

The 8,720 acres to be acquired in the next biennium in the Minnesota Memorial Hardwood Forest would consolidate state forest management units for more efficient management and utilization, expand outdoor recreation and education opportunities associated with state forest lands, increase timber production, improve the quality and public access of trout streams, provide erosion control for watershed areas, and enhance wildlife habitat.

NOTE: The proposed acquisition on the following map indicates only in what acquisition compartments purchase of land could occur in the 1975-77 biennium. Land acquisition in the individual compartments ranges from 100 to 2,730 acres. The DNR has no intention of buying all the land within any of the compartments, now or in the future.

MINNESOTA MEMORIAL HARDWOOD STATE FOREST ACQUISITION COMPARTMENTS



Sand Dunes State Forest

This forest was established by Minnesota Statutes Section 89.021, Sub-division 45, in 1943. It is located in Sherburne County about 60 miles northwest of the Twin Cities.

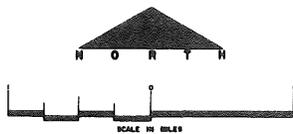
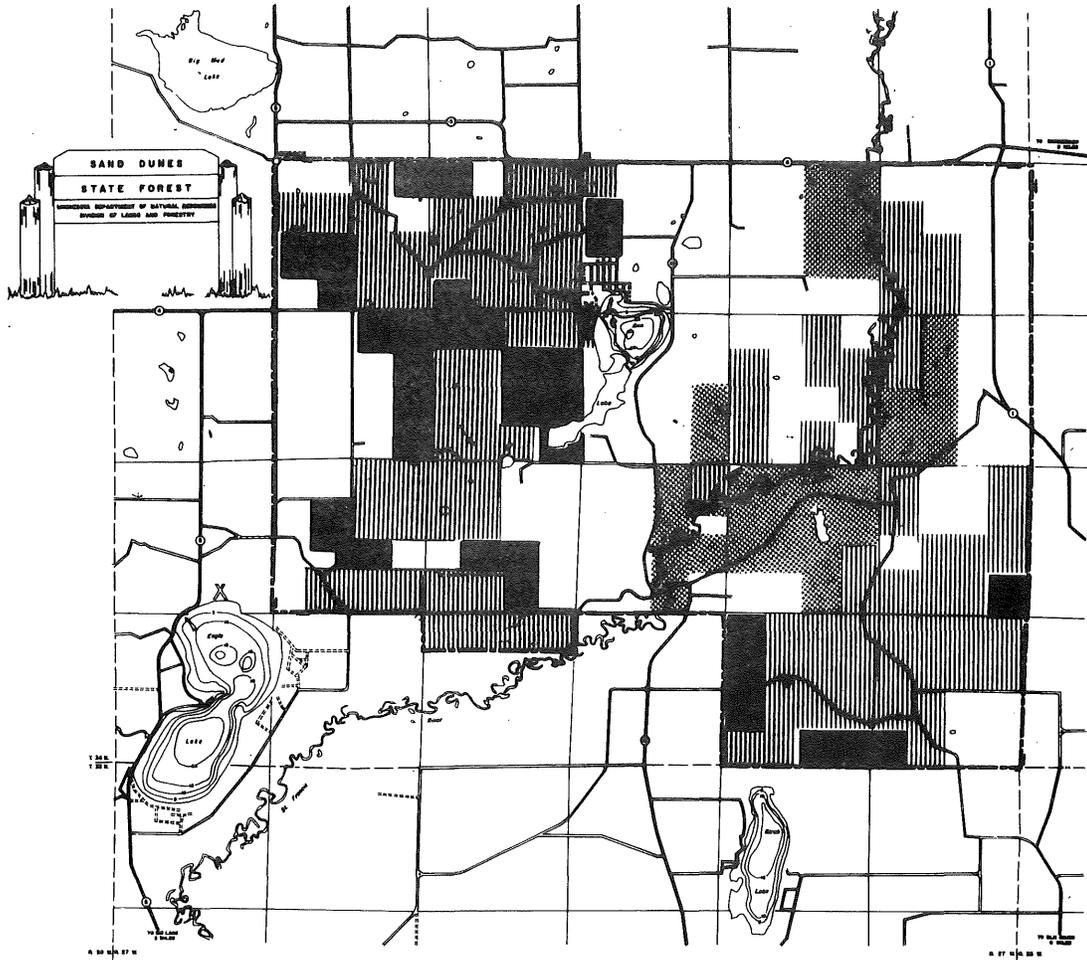
The forest derived its name from the dunes formed by wind-blown sand in the vast open areas during dry windy weather. To stabilize the sand dunes and to prevent further drifting of sand, an aggressive tree planting program was initiated in the early 1940's. Timber is now being harvested from many of these planted areas.

Although all aspects of multiple use are considered in the management of this forest, the primary concern is management for public recreation. Since this forest is so close to the Twin Cities area, the demand for recreational use is heavy.

The present State ownership is scattered, making development for trails and other recreational uses difficult. The existing campground is heavily used and overcrowded during summer months in addition to a significant amount of use for winter camping. The present trails are heavily used year round. Both the campground and trail system should be expanded to avoid overcrowding and over-utilization of the limited area available for recreational activities.

Private land developers are rapidly acquiring land within the forest for residential purposes. Unless immediate action is taken by the State to acquire the remaining private ownership within the boundaries of the forest, much of the land will be lost for public use. Many of the private owners would prefer to sell to the State and thereby be assured that the area will be managed as a forest and not become over-developed through residential use. County officials have also indicated a desire to have the State acquire the remaining private lands within the forest. Initially, about 1280 acres should therefore be acquired to connect the present State ownership, thereby facilitating management for recreation as well as other uses.

SAND DUNES STATE FOREST



LEGEND

UNIMPROVED HIGHWAY	POINT OF INTEREST
ALL WEATHER GRAVEL ROAD	ASSEMBLY AREA
IMPROVED GRAVEL ROAD	CAMPGROUND
NOT IMPROVED DIRT ROAD	PISCIC AREA
COUNTY HIGHWAY	CAMPGROUND AND PISCIC AREA
UNIMPROVED TRAIL - RECREATION -	PUBLIC BOAT LANDING
TRAIL AND WOODLANDS	FIRE LOOKOUT TOWER
UNIMPROVED TRAIL - RECREATION -	
TRAIL	
STATE LAND UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF	
THE FOREST SERVICE AND FORESTRY, BUREAU OF	
FORESTRY, DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES	
FEDERAL LAND UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE	
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	
STATE FOREST BOUNDARY	
UNIMPROVED TRAIL - RECREATION -	
TRAIL	
SECTION LINE	
PROPOSED ACQUISITION	

PRINTED BY BUREAU OF FORESTRY
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

1975-77
ACQUISITION PROGRAM
for
WILDLIFE

Objective

ACQUIRE 26,075 ACRES OF WILDLIFE AREAS FOR
HABITAT PROTECTION AND COMPATIBLE PUBLIC USE.

Total Cost
\$5,000,000

WILDLIFE LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM

Acquisition of wildlife lands by the State of Minnesota began in the early 1930's. Following World War II, drainage of surface waters was greatly accelerated. In more recent times, the problem has been aggravated by marsh filling, primarily by solid waste. To preserve a significant segment of our small surface water areas, the "Save Minnesota's Wetlands" program was started in 1951. During the early 1950's sportsmen, legislators and conservation organizations recognized the urgency of the wetlands program and in 1957 a \$1.00 surcharge (raised to \$2.00 in 1971) was placed on the small game hunting license to accelerate wildlife land acquisition. The Game and Fish Fund, Federal Aid (Pittman-Robertson), Natural Resource Program and gift funds have also been used in addition to license surcharge monies. A total of \$11,018,845 has been spent (as of July 1, 1974) for acquisition of wildlife lands.

The Wildlife Land Acquisition program is designed to:

- Preserve important habitat for wildlife
- Provide public hunting grounds
- Conserve surface water
- Preserve natural beauty and open space

Many people besides hunters use Wildlife Management Areas such as photographers, birdwatchers, students, boy and girl scouts, hikers, naturalists, trappers, and fishermen. These wildlife lands contribute substantially to the economic and social welfare of local communities as well as the entire state.

As a result of the farsightedness of Minnesota conservationists, our state now has one of the best systems of Wildlife Management Areas in the United States. As of July 1, 1974, 812 Wildlife Management Areas totaling 420,117 acres had been acquired in fee. Of these projects, nine (176,438 acres) are major units

and 803 (243,679 acres) are small wildlife projects. In addition 112,221 acres have been included in these projects by legislative transfer and federal licenses. The total Wildlife Management Area acreage is now 532,338.

About half of all the purchased lands were privately owned. The remainder were county tax-forfeited, trust fund, conservation area and U.S. Government lands.

Acquisition has been concentrated in the agricultural areas of the state where drainage, filling, land clearing, herbicides and intensive agricultural practices have been eliminating wildlife habitat and hunting areas.

Acquired wildlife lands make prime waterfowl production, feeding and resting areas. In addition they provide excellent protective cover for pheasants. In the northwestern part of the state they are important to prairie chicken and sharptailed grouse populations. Ruffed grouse are produced on many of the areas. Deer, moose, songbirds, shore birds, furbearers, amphibians and fish (in some areas) find wetlands habitat essential to their survival. Some serve as important fish production areas, primarily for northern pike.

Development of acquired areas to improve wildlife conditions and to provide enjoyment by the public includes: food and cover plantings; improvement of nesting habitat, construction of dikes, dams, potholes and water control structures; fencing (where necessary) and posting boundaries; establishment of refuges; construction of public access; and specific management of ground and timber (where present) cover types. Future development will continue along the present lines and accelerate as funding permits.

Goal

In recent years, the oft-stated and publicized goal of the Minnesota Wildlife Land Acquisition Program is to acquire and to bring under management, approximately one million acres of wildlife lands by the year 2000. Most of the goal should be reached in ten years while lands are still available for acquisition.

The goal was established on the basis of needs of various wildlife species and availability of lands within each county. It is recommended that 455,000 acres be acquired at an estimated cost of \$65,000,000 by 1985.

The Division of Fish and Wildlife will reach the acquisition goal through fee title acquisition, easements and Commissioner's Orders. The taking of easements has not been emphasized because of the experience of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Easement costs are usually over 50 percent of outright purchase price. These easements are for preservation and do not provide for development, management, habitat or public use. In addition the terms of the easement restrictions regarding draining, filling or burning are difficult to enforce.

As of July 1, 1974 the Department of Natural Resources had a backlog of about 188,327 unacquired acres in approved wildlife wetlands projects (including five major units - Whitewater, Mille Lacs, Lac Qui Parle, Talcot Lake and Thief Lake projects) that are critical (high priority) to management and use of these projects. These lands are now being purchased by individuals because of the high recreational value caused by proximity of the state-owned lands.

The Resource 2000 bonding program includes the acquisition of 175,000 acres of high priority wildlife lands over the next six years. Hopefully, this critical program will be implemented so these valuable wildlife habitat can be protected from loss. In the next two years, 26,000 acres of the highest priority wildlife lands will be acquired for \$5 million under the first phase of the bonding program.

General Guidelines For Acquisition Of Wildlife Lands

1. The primary purpose of the project will be to acquire wildlife lands for preservation of wildlife habitat, for the production of wildlife and for recreational purposes.
2. First priority will be given to the acquisition of wildlife wetlands in agricultural regions that are in danger of being drained. All possible Type

III and IV marshes, including those that are now poorly drained and can be restored, will be acquired.

3. Uplands will be acquired for upland game species, primarily for pheasants and prairie grouse, where wetlands are not available. Rabbits, squirrels, deer, ruffed grouse and other wildlife species will also be benefitted. Where needed in the main pheasant range, four small habitat areas per township (five acres or more in size) will be acquired as pheasant wintering areas in the main pheasant range. Wherever possible, the least expensive types of uplands, such as old farmsites, brushy draws and odd areas, will be acquired (along with some cropland) for establishing food plots and corn plantings. These will be acquired only where wetlands and major units do not supply the necessary four areas per township.

4. A limited number of key winter deer yards in the northern part of the state will be acquired or brought under state control.

5. Wildlife lands will have public access. They will be open to public hunting as long as it is compatible with the management of the wildlife species using the areas.

6. In acquiring wildlife lands priority will be given to the acquisition of suitable tax-forfeited, trust fund and conservation lands.

7. Lands will not be acquired for general recreational purposes. However, if plans for management of wildlife lands can be incorporated into broader recreational projects, this will be done.

8. Wildlife lands maintained as such by private landowners will not be acquired. Wildlife development on private lands will be encouraged under the state's private land wildlife habitat improvement program.

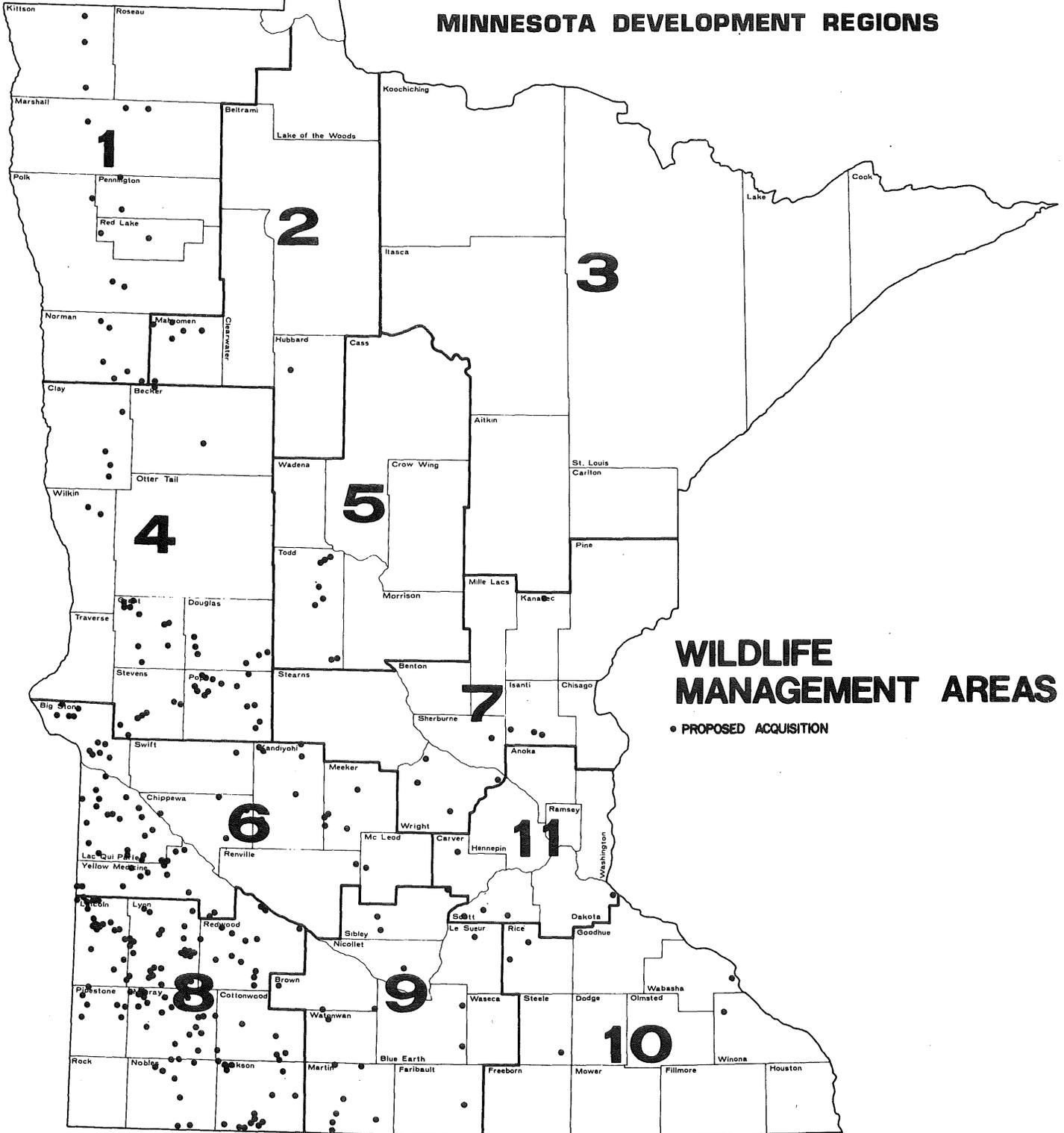
9. The Division of Fish and Wildlife will work closely with state, federal, county, township and private agencies in management planning to maintain and improve wildlife habitat.

Wildlife Land Acquisition Areas Listed By Decreasing Priority

1. Drainable Type III, IV and V marshes (waterfowl brood areas).
2. Approved tracts in major units or existing wildlife management areas where public hunting problems exist or water impoundments are planned.
3. Existing pheasant winter cover areas up to 40 acres in size (groves, tree claims or brush patches - may include land for supplemental cover planting or food plots).
4. Deer wintering areas in danger of loss.
5. Remaining tracts in approved wildlife management areas.
6. Lands of value to prairie chicken and/or sharptails.
7. Supplements to existing projects.
8. Creek and river bottom lands for impoundment sites.

(If numbers 5 - 8 have any of the features of 1 - 4 they would, of course, have a higher priority)

MINNESOTA DEVELOPMENT REGIONS



Wildlife Management Area Acquisition Priorities (1975-77)

REGION 1

<u>COUNTY AND UNIT</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
<u>Kittson</u>	
Beaches	3,000
Caribou	2,000
Deerwood	200
Skull	--
<u>Roseau</u>	
Border	--
<u>Marshall</u>	
Agder	40
East Park	80
Elm	--
Florian	80
Grvqla	--
Rosewood	--
Sem	--
<u>Polk</u>	
Bee	--
Brandsvold	--
Burnham	--
Castor	--
Chicoo	--
Dorr	--
Enerson	--
Godfrey	85
Gully	--
Kaakaik	--
Kroening	--
La Voi	--
Lengby	--
Liberty	--
Mac Meadow	--
Maple Meadows	120
Pembina	100
Polk	--
Sagaiqan	--
Shypoke	--
<u>Pennington</u>	
Higinbotham	--
Pembina	500
Rosewood	80
<u>Red Lake</u>	
Gervais	27
Marcoux	--
Moran	80
Red Lake Falls	--
Pembina	80

<u>COUNTY AND UNIT</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
<u>Norman</u>	
Agassiz #1	40
Agassiz #2	100
Cupido	--
Home	132
Moccasin	100
Rockwell	40
Twin Valley	221

REGION 2

<u>COUNTY AND UNIT</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
<u>Beltrami</u>	
Morph Meadows	--
<u>Clearwater</u>	
Little Pine	--
Old Red Lake Trail and Solberg	--
<u>Mahnomen</u>	
Bejou	120
Budde Meadows	100
Foot	--
Gregory	100
Mahgre	--
Rush	200
Vanose	300
Wanbun	400
<u>Hubbard</u>	
Birch Creek	80
Rockwood	--

REGION 3

<u>COUNTY AND UNIT</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
<u>Itasca</u>	
Bowstring Deer Yd.	--
Prairie Deer Yd.	--
Salter	--
Swan River Deer Yd.	--
Squaw Deer Yd.	--
<u>Aitkin</u>	
Clear	--
Kimberly	--
Little Hill	--
Pliny	--
Portage Brook	--
Rabbit	--
Ripple	--

<u>COUNTY AND UNIT</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
<u>St. Louis</u>	
Canostia	--
Knuchey Creek	--
<u>Carlton</u>	
Kettle River Pool	--

REGION 4

<u>COUNTY AND UNIT</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
<u>Clay</u>	
Barnesville	120
Goose Prairie	120
Hawley	87
Hav Creek	--
Skree	16

<u>Becker</u>	
Coburn	--
Hubbel Pond	160
Moccasin	--
Ogema Springs	--
Riparia	--
Spring Creek	40

<u>Wilkin</u>	
Atherton	80
Monston	--
Rothsay	120

<u>Ottertail</u>	
Amor	--
Erhards	--
Hi-View	--
Inman	--
Oscar	--
Sixteen	--

<u>Grant</u>	
Bergerud	8
Berskow	48
Helsene	31
Isaacson	7
Kube - Swift	74
Macsville	14
Marple	47
Mustinka	88
Shuck	12
Strom - Bordson	6

<u>Douglas</u>	
Balgaard	--
Belle River	--
Chermak	--
Eng	--
Evansville	--
Forada	--
Garfield	58

<u>COUNTY AND UNIT</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
<u>Douglas (cont.)</u>	
Hartfiel	--
Khutz	--
La Grande	--
Mina	--
Moe	52
Osakis	80
Pioneer Trail	--
Red Rock	--
Satterlie	--
Schnepf	5
Spruce Creek	--
Thornberg	--
Urness	80
Viking	80

<u>Stevens</u>	
Alberta	80
Benson	12
Chokio	40
Coleman	40
Mathison	15
Robertson	11
Weiler	40

<u>Pope</u>	
Bangor	40
Farwell	47
Heinks	41
Little Jo	--
Lowery	80
New Prairie	21
Nora	40
Reno	38
Sedan	40
Signalness	--
Skarpness	30
Star	--
Terrace	--
Van Luik	52
Volkman	100
Wade	14
White Bear	22

REGION 5

<u>COUNTY AND UNIT</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
<u>Cass</u>	
Daggett Brook	--
Dry Sand	--
Moose Wallow	--
Mud Goose	--
Willow Deer Yd.	--

<u>Wadena</u>	
Dry Sand	--
Huntersville	--
Strike	--

COUNTY AND UNIT	ACRES
<u>Crow Wing</u>	
Camp Creek	--
Cooks	--
Lerch	--
Russell	--
Sand Creek	--
<u>Todd</u>	
Burleene	--
Center	--
Elgin Woods	--
Grey Eagle	120
Hollister	7
Lawrence	40
Long Prairie	40
Oak Ridge	40
Osakis	8
Philbrook	--
Sheets	21
Staples	60
Turtle Creek	12
Villard	40
West Union	--

<u>Morrison</u>	
Culdrum	--
Ereaux	--
Little Elk	--
Mud	--
Neitermeier	--
Ponple	--
Sponsa	--
Whittiker	--

REGION 6

COUNTY AND UNIT	ACRES
<u>Big Stone</u>	
Allen	32
Dismal Swamp	--
Klages	20
Lindquist	46
Mallard Hole	12
Otrev	100
Reisdorph	56
Skoon	59
Taffe	47
Thomson	16
Victory	62
West Toqua	--

<u>Swift</u>	
Bench	--
Camp Kerk	100
Danvers	--
Haves - Myhre	--
Henry X	--
Monson	--
Persen	--

COUNTY AND UNIT	ACRES
<u>Kandiyohi</u>	
Burbank	23
Eagle	21
Follies	60
Kandi	30
Oleander	80
Priam	--
Reed	52
Sunburg	20
Willmar	--

<u>Meeker</u>	
Dassel	--
Greenleaf	48
Haff - Harden	--
Linden	--
Madsen	198
Minnie - Man	--
Popular	75
Rodewald	80
Wieker	54
Weseman	--

<u>Lac Qui Parle</u>	
Baxter	40
Caerlean	--
Cerro Gordo	20
Church	25
Flinks	45
Florida Creek	200
Han Tho	49
Havdenville	--
Indigo	--
Kemen	--
Kibler	--
Louisberg	--
Madison	60
Madrena	9
Medicine Pipe	13
N.E. Four Corners	9
Ohnah	40
Perry	80
Prospect	12
Providence	13
Pyramid	45
Quilitz	80
Riverside	--
Sioux Indian	6
Sioux Reservation Line	80
Sweetwater	80
Walter	4
Wild Wings	5

<u>Chippewa</u>	
Bergo	--
Cuka	--
Lac Qui Parle	375
Milan	--
Numo	--

COUNTY AND UNIT	ACRES
<u>Chippewa (cont.)</u>	
Sandbro	--
Sena	20
Shakonee	--
Sween	--
Tebben	--
Walrus	--
Wedahl	--
<u>Renville</u>	
Daak	47
Dvbsand	--
Prieve	--
<u>McLeod</u>	
Baker's	--
Deutsch	--
Penn	--
Prieve	50
Ras - Lynn	198
<u>Yellow Medicine</u>	
Aythya	--
Battle	--
Big Rock	--
Bohemian	40
Azure	23
Burton	--
Christopherson	--
Erie	--
Flinks	10
Gabriel Anderson	40
Kaibab	34
Lisbon	--
Lower Antelope Valley	80
Omro	44
Penthole	30
Posen	80
St. Leo	40
Sioux Nation	40
Spellman	80
Stokke	40
Stoney Run	80
Timm's	--
Tyro	40

REGION 7

COUNTY AND UNIT	ACRES
<u>Stearns</u>	
Padua	--
Sauk River	--
Tamarac	--
Tower	--
<u>Benton</u>	
Sartell	--
Wisneski	--

COUNTY AND UNIT	ACRES
<u>Miller Lacs</u>	
Ben Lacs	--
Kunkel	120
<u>Kanabec</u>	
Ann	--
Bean Dam	--
Hay - Snake	80
Rice Creek	--
Tozier Creek	--
<u>Wright</u>	
Albion	49
Corinna	--
Hoglund	--
Knapp	--
Malardi	36
Maple	--
Otsego	40
Suconnix	80
Swartout	--
Woodland	--
<u>Sherburne</u>	
Freemont	48
Stickney	--
<u>Isanti</u>	
Athens	9
Crooked Road	47
Dobe	--
Marget	7

REGION 8

COUNTY AND UNIT	ACRES
<u>Lincoln</u>	
Altona	11
Blue - Wing	40
Bohemian	7
Boone	58
Bosque	54
Chain-O-Sloughs	80
Chen Bay	--
Christine	18
Clare Johnson	35
Collaris	40
Coon Creek	80
Dog Leg	--
Emerald	40
Hendricks	40
Hope	52
Ivanhoe	40
Menando	--
Pantano	--
Pato	100
Platvrhchos	20
Ponoski	40
Pothole	--

COUNTY AND UNIT	ACRES
<u>Lincoln (cont.)</u>	
Richard J. Dorer	100
Rost	54
Shoakatan	27
Sioux Prairie	--
Sokota	40
Ten Sloughs	--
Two Sloughs	10

<u>Lyon</u>	
Amiret	142
Aythya	--
Bosque	21
Brakke	43
Coon Creek	--
Elmer Weltz	40
Furgamme	44
Gabriel Anderson	--
Gadwall	34
Giese	22
Good Medicine	29
Green Valley	80
Greenhead	16
Hope	80
Jacobson	--
Lyons	92
Meadow Creek	68
Prairie	--
Ringneck Ravine	--
Rock	11
Rolling Hills	23
Sehr Wasser	--
Sham	68
Shelburne	80
Sioux Prairie	25
Sodus	40
Sora	--
S.E. Clifton	15
Tory	--

<u>Redwood</u>	
Aardwolf	40
Acclivous	--
Cedar Rock	10
Charlestown	--
Cyto	40
Daub's	60
Eider	100
Faxvog	60
Gales	80
Klabunde	24
Johnsonville	100
Lamberton	24
Luescher - Barnum	7
Mamenga	8
Rohlik	28
Sandy Slough	7
Westline	--
Yak	40

COUNTY AND UNIT	ACRES
<u>Pibestone</u>	
Altona	12
Burke	45
Holland	15
Pit	12
Troy	50
Van Beek	11
Winter	7

<u>Murray</u>	
Avoca	25
Badger	100
Bergman	--
Chandler	--
County Line	16
Current	6
Des Moines	101
Devils Run	36
Dovray	80
Fenmont	13
Great Oasis	21
Haberman	4
Hjermstad	26
Irruption	38
Julia	--
Larson	--
Leeds	8
Lowville	30
Melchior	40
Nelson	13
Phelan	19
Ruthton	40
Sarah - Mason	50
Shetek	74
Tutt	19
Van Eck	--

<u>Cottonwood</u>	
Banks	10
Bennett	19
Cotton - Jack	--
Delft	38
Expandere	--
Highwater Creek	--
Julia	27
Reqhr	--
Talcot Lake	150
Voit	34
Winkler	20

<u>Nobles</u>	
Biqelow	20
Einck	26
Groth	18
Fulda	20
Herlein - Botte	100
Kinbrae	9
Peterson	66

<u>COUNTY AND UNIT</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
Jackson	
Bootleg	60
Cotton - Jack	80
Crosse	22
Illinois	40
Laurs	40
Little Sioux	40
Minnesota	80
Pavelko	18
Pletz - Klima	10
Sangl	41
Sioux Valley	40
Skunk	40
Summer's	37
Winkler	40

REGION 9

<u>COUNTY AND UNIT</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
Sibley	
Alfsboro	27
Faxon	10
Indian	80
Typha	--
Brown	
Bashaw	--
Emerson	62
Mulligan	72
Rosenau - Lambrecht	--
Terri	--
Nicollet	
Jewel	--
Little	100
Ridgley	--
Le Sueur	
Factor	--
Ottawa	--
St. Thomas	--
Sheas	100
Watonwan	
Mulligan	15
Regehr	--
Voss	10
Blue Earth	
Born	33
Lost	16
Rush	--
Waseca	
Britton	--
Lindquist	--
Moonan	--
Senn - Rich	--

<u>COUNTY AND UNIT</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
Martin	
Caron	--
Cevlon	80
Des Belt	29
East Chain	48
Hilgendorf	--
Island	40
Minowa	16
Perch Creek	100
Welcome	--
Willow Creek	50
Faribault	
Felber - Stencil	--
Smith	--
Walnut	80

REGION 10

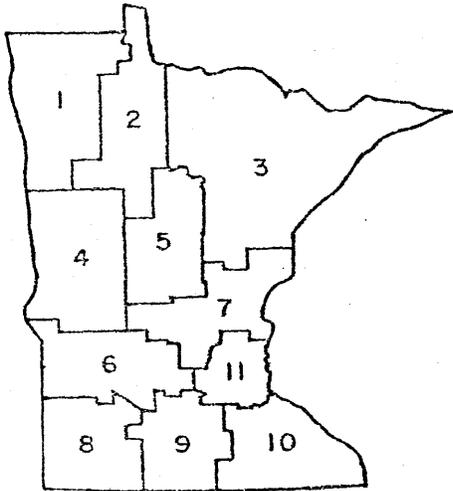
<u>COUNTY AND UNIT</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
Rice	
Boyd	40
Milest	40
Wabasha	
Mc Carthy	120
Zumbro	--
Steele	
Myron Buelow	--
Dodge	
Vorce	45
Winona	
Whitewater	5,000
Freeborn	
Hall's	--
Landaas	--
Mower	
Red Cedar River	--
Zimbrick	--

REGION 11

<u>COUNTY AND UNIT</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
Anoka	
Bethel	--
Washington	
Jackson	--
Carver	
Assumption	--
Waconia	40

<u>COUNTY AND UNIT</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
<u>Scott</u>	
Karnitz	43
Mahoney's	40
St. Patrick's	12
<u>Dakota</u>	
Cattail	--
Chub	--
Gores	100
Greenvale	--

Regional Geographic Distribution



WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS

<u>Development Regions</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Dollars</u> ¹⁾
1	7,105	572,150
2	1,220	152,500
3	-	-
4	2,236	346,400
5	388	48,500
6	3,515	615,125
7	596	64,500
8	4,767	819,525
9	768	134,400
10	5,245	911,875
11	235	36,125
TOTALS	26,075 ac	\$3,701,150

1) These figures represent total raw land costs based on 1974 dollars. The total Wildlife program of \$5 million includes land inflation and administrative overhead costs.

1975-77
ACQUISITION PROGRAM
for
FISHERIES

Objective

ACQUIRE 3,180 ACRES ADJACENT TO MINNESOTA'S LAKES
AND STREAMS TO MAINTAIN AND ENHANCE FISH POPULATIONS.

Total Cost
\$1,000,000

FISHERIES LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM

The proposed acquisition needs for fisheries in the next two years represents about 13 percent of the total needs in terms of acreage and about 18 percent in terms of cost at present value. The Section of Fisheries now has land control on about 26,500 land acres including headquarters and hatchery sites. Included in this total are 177 northern pike spawning sites, 54 roughfish control sites and 174 miles or 17,000 acres along trout streams. Total land costs to date have been \$511,500. The land control is a combination of 1) ownership by fee title, 2) perpetual easement rights and 3) short term easements for the token sum of \$1.00.

The acquisition proposed in this 2-year schedule calls for buying 2,304 acres on 60 trout streams, 704 acres at 44 sites for northern pike propagation and 171 acres at 114 sites for roughfish control by traps and barriers.

The proposed trout stream easement program is statewide except that many of the streams in southeastern Minnesota will be included in the Memorial Hardwood Forest Acquisition Program. Therefore, the needs for fisheries (44 streams) for that part of the state are not listed here. There are about 490 designated trout streams in Minnesota comprising approximately 1,950 miles. Approximately 1,200 miles are in northeastern Minnesota, about 280 in the southeast, about 100 in east-central, about 180 in central and 150 in north and west-central. Another 40 miles are scattered outside these general areas.

Approximately 500,000 man-hours of fishing effort occurs on the trout streams annually. Brown, brook and rainbow trout are the primary species managed and fished for. Brown trout are the most prominent in southeastern Minnesota where increased management effort has shown gains according to fishermen interests and results. The upper reaches of the northeastern streams are highly productive for brook trout. The main portions of these streams supply rainbow (steelhead)

and brown trout fishing where runs from Lake Superior occur. Important work is to improve these streams by modifying impassable falls to allow migration for spawning and to add in-stream structures to improve both productivity and fishability.

The northern pike, in many respects, is the most valuable of Minnesota's game fishes. It accounted for about 30 percent by weight and 10 percent in numbers of all fish caught according to the statewide census of the 1950's. The northern pike is distributed all over Minnesota. It can be caught by inexperienced fishermen, is a strong fighter and will bite when the walleye doesn't. Because of its high exploitation rate and because its spawning areas are restricted to marsh-like surroundings in danger of development by man, it is important that a strong acquisition program be maintained.

It was estimated that there were 73,000 seasonal homes on Minnesota's lakeshores in 1960, an increase of 70 percent over 1950; and by 1975 there would be 181,000 or an increase of 150 percent over 1960 (projection from MORRC Staff Report No. 4, 1965).

An important activity in roughfish control is the installation of fish barriers and traps at strategic locations on watershed streams. Acquisition, usually by small land units of from 0.5 to 1.5 acres is needed for installation and maintenance of these sites. In addition to providing control by denying access to spawning areas and game fish lakes, roughfish barriers provide a permanency to the effectiveness of lake rehabilitation projects.

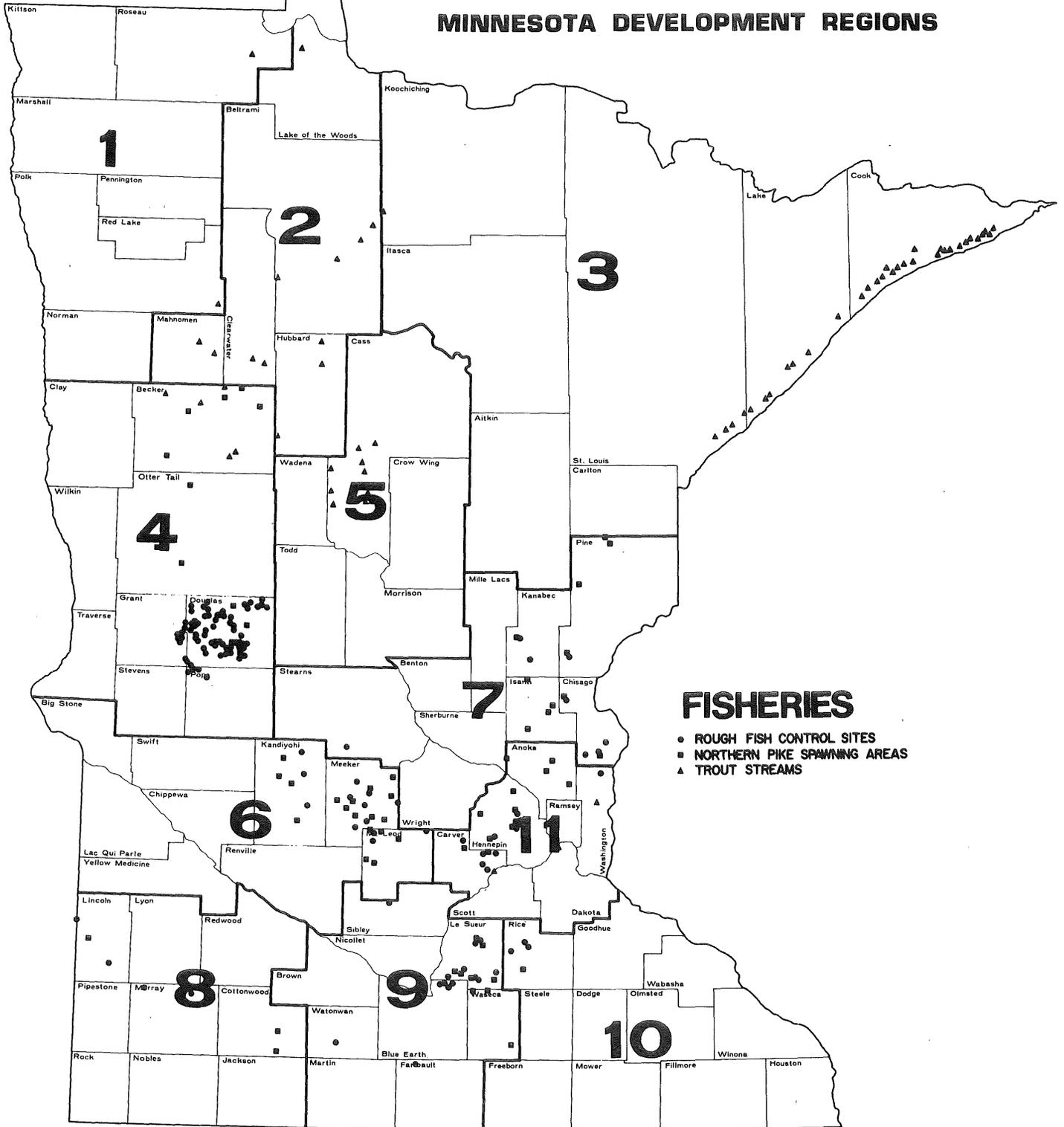
Emphasis on roughfish control has been placed in the west-central and southern areas of the state. These are the areas with habitat most subject to the adverse affects of roughfish.

An intensive control program under an RC&D Program (Resource Conservation Development) is planned for Douglas, Grant and Pope counties. Natural Resource managers and Soil Conservation Service personnel have chosen sites for acquisition

and development of control structures (traps and barriers). The Viking Sportsmen's Club and the local county boards are also participating. An environmental impact assessment has been sent to the Federal S.C.S. office. It is anticipated that approval will be given thus enabling a 50 percent cost participation from federal funds.

In summary, the loss of a few trout streams, northern pike spawning areas and sites for roughfish control structures might be inevitable with man's conflicting interests. The loss of a substantial number, however, by not safeguarding them by acquisition or easement would be a betrayal of the public trust placed in our resource agency.

MINNESOTA DEVELOPMENT REGIONS



FISHERIES

- ROUGH FISH CONTROL SITES
- NORTHERN PIKE SPAWNING AREAS
- ▲ TROUT STREAMS

Fisheries Acquisition Priorities, 1975-77

Trout Streams - Fee Title or Perpetual Easement

Region 2

(1 stream in Econ. Reg. 1)

Mud Creek	- Clearwater County	Meadow Creek	- Beltrami County
Sucker Brook	- " "	O'Brien Creek	- " "
Battle River	- Beltrami County	Bemis Hill Creek	- Roseau County
Clearwater River	- " "	Tomato Creek	- Lake Of The Woods
Hoover Brook	- " "	Cold Creek	- Hubbard County
Straight River	- Hubbard-Becker Co.	Kabekona River	- " "

Region 3

(27 of the following)

Silver Creek	- Lake County	Cutface Creek	- Cook County
Knife River	- St. Louis County	Fall River	- " "
Sucker River	- " "	Devils Track R.	- " "
French River	- " "	Durfee Creek	- " "
Lester River	- " "	Kimball Creek	- " "
Cross River	- Cook County	Kadunce Creek	- " "
Temperance R.	- " "	E.Colvill Creek	- " "
Onion River	- " "	Brule River	- " "
Rollins Creek	- " "	Myhrs Creek	- " "
Poplar River	- " "	Flute Reed River	- " "
Lutsen Creek	- " "	Carlson Creek	- " "
Jonvick Creek	- " "	Farouhar Creek	- " "
Deer Yard Creek	- " "	Split Rock River	- Lake County
Indian Camp Creek	- " "	Manitou River	- " "
Cascade River	- " "	Beaver Creek	- " "

Region 4

(1 stream in Econ. Reg. 1)

Deadhorse Creek	- Becker County	Felton Creek	- Becker County
Elbow Lake Creek	- " "	Bad Boy Creek	- Mahnomen County
Spring Creek	- " "	Schermerhorn Ck.	- " "
Toad River	- " "	Lengby Creek	- Polk County

Region 5

Cory Brook	- Cass County	Popular Creek	- Cass County
Borden Brook	- " "	Round Creek	- " "
Bungo Creek	- " "	Stoney Brook	- " "
Farnham Brook	- " "	Whitteys Creek	- " "
Olson Brook	- " "		

Region 11

Browns Creek	- Washington County
Eagle Creek	- Scott County
Kenalevs Creek	- Dakota County

Fisheries Acquisition Priorities, 1975-77

Northern Pike Spawning Areas and Rescue Sites

Region 4

Maple Lake	- Douglas County	Big McDonald Lk.	- Otter Tail County
Ida Lake	- " "	Bad Medicine Lake	- Becker County
LeHomme Dieu Lk.	- " "	Little Bemidji Lk.	- " "
Andrew Lake	- " "	Eagle Lake	- " "
Pikereel Lake	- Otter Tail County	Ice Cracking Lake	- " "
Wall Lake	- " " "	Ida Lake	- " "

Region 6
(12 of the following)

Dunns Lake	- Meeker County	Hook Lake	- McLeod County
Erie Lake	- " "	Marion Lake	- " "
Francis Lake	- " "	Stahlis Lake	- " "
Jennie Lake	- " "	Swan Lake	- " "
Long Lake	- " "	Andrew Lake	- Kandiyohi County
Minne Belle Lake	- " "	Eagle Lake	- " "
Rinley Lake	- " "	Florida Lake	- " "
Star Lake	- " "	Big Kandiyohi	- " "
Big Swan Lake	- " "		

Region 7
(six of the following)

Kroon Lake	- Chisago County	Skogman Lake	- Isanti County
Goose Lake	- " "	Ann Lake	- Kanabec County
Lorv Lake	- Isanti County	Sand Lake	- Pine County
Long Lake	- " "	Sturgeon Lake	- " "
Fannie Lake	- " "	Elbow Lake	- " "
		Pokeqama Lake	- " "

Region 8

Lake Shaokotan	- Lincoln County
Cottonwood Lake	- Cottonwood County
Hall Lake	- Martin County

Region 9
(five of the following)

Jefferson Lake	- LeSueur County	St. Olaf Lake	- Waseca County
Lake Emily	- " "	Reeds Lake	- " "
Lake Sakatah	- " "	Lake Elysian	- " "
Clear Lake	- " "		
Lake Volney	- " "		
Cannon Lake	- " "		
Steele Lake	- " "		

Northern Pike Spawning and Rescue Sites - continued

Region 11
(6 of the following)

Coon Lake - Anoka County
E. Twin Lake - " "
Ham Lake - " "
Peltier Lake - " "
Lake Waconia - Carver County
Minnewashta - " "

Bass Lake - Hennepin County
Eagle Lake - " "
Fish Lake - " "
Long Lake(2 lakes)- " "
Medicine Lake - " "
Lake Minnetonka - " "

Fisheries Acquisition Priorities, 1975-77

Roughfish Control - Trapping and Barrier Sites

Region 4
(71 of the following)

Cormorant Lake Chain	- Becker County	Round Lake	- Douglas County
Clitherall Lake	- Otter Tail County	Solberg Lake	- " "
Graham Lake	- " "	Quam Lake	- " "
East Battle Lake	- " "	Hubred Lake	- " "
West Battle Lake	- " "	Stowes & Hunt Lakes	- " "
Eagle Lake	- " "	Charlie, Louise Lakes	- " "
South Ten Mile Lake	- " "	Moses Lake	- " "
Rush Lake	- " "	Vermont Lake	- " "
Ida Lake	- Douglas County	Miltona Lake	- " "
Lobster Lake (3 sites)	- " "	Jessie Lake	- " "
Jessie Lake	- " "	Freeborn Lake	- " "
Victoria Lake	- " "	Hegg Lake	- " "
Chippewa Lake (3 sites)	- " "	Wildlife Area	- " "
Kiehne Lake	- " "	Union Lake	- " "
Upper Lakes of Watershed	- " "	Thomson Lake	- " "
Mina Lake	- " "	Torstenson Lake	- " "
Blackwell Lake	- " "	Olson Lake	- " "
Andrew	- " "	Louise Lake	- " "
Marv Lake (4 sites)	- " "	Echo Lake	- " "
Minister Lake	- " "	Grant & Mill Lake	- " "
Long Lake (2 sites)	- " "	Wolf & Mill Lakes	- " "
Little Chippewa Lake	- " "	Red Rock Lake	- " "
Stowes Lake	- " "	Venus Lake	- " "
Oscar Lake (2 sites)	- " "	Minister-Nelson Lakes	- " "
LeHomme Dieu Lake (4)	- " "	Osterberg Lake	- Pope County
Irene Lake	- " "	Reno Watershed,	
Mina Lake	- " "	Chippewa River	- " "
Latoka Lake	- " "	Ericksen Lake	- " "
Pocket Lake	- " "	McIver Lake	- " "
Burgan Lake	- " "		
Spruce Lake	- " "		
Carlos Lake (2 sites)	- " "		
Crooked Lake	- " "		

Region 6

Cambelle Lake	- McLeod County	Lake Mary	- Wright County
Winsted Lake	- " "	Hendricks Lake	- Lincoln County
Stahlis Lake	- " "	Green Lake	- Kandiyohi County
Clear Lake	- Sibley County	Little Kandiyohi Lake	- " "
Crow River, S. Fork	- Meeker County	Otter Lake	- " "
Dunns Lake	- " "	Rice Lake	- Stearns County
Hoff Lake	- " "		
Long Lake	- " "		
Rinley Lake	- " "		
Star Lake	- " "		
Collinwood Lake	- Meeker-Wright Co.		
Lake Emma	- Wright County		

Roughfish Control - Trapping and Barrier Sites - continued

Region 7

Goose Lake	- Chisago County	Ann Lake	- Kanabec County
Comfort Lake	- " "	Fish Lake	- " "
Meander Lake	- " "	Pokegama Lake	- Pine County
Krans Lake	- Isanti County		

Region 8

Lake Benton	- Lincoln County
Long Lake	- Watonwan County
Currant Lake	- Murray County
Fox Lake	- Martin County
Amber Lake	- " "

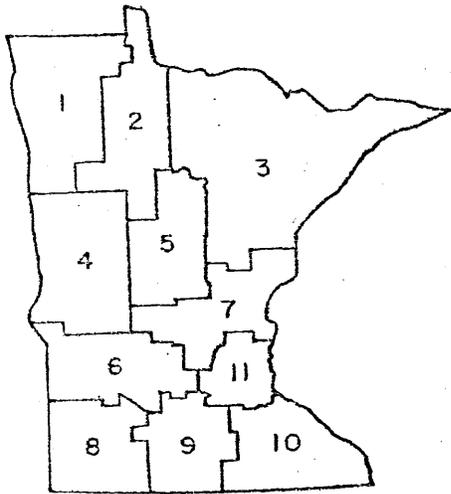
Region 9
(9 of the following)

Madison Lake	- Blue Earth County	Washington Lake	- LeSueur County
Duck Lake	- " " "	Circle Lake	- Rice County
Ballantyne Lake	- " " "	Fox Lake	- " "
Eagle Lake	- " " "	Gen Shields Lk.	- " "
Bass Lake	- Faribault County		
Horseshoe Lake	- LeSueur County		
Greenleaf Lake	- " "		
Steele Lake	- " "		
Fish Lake	- " "		
German Lake	- " "		
Clear Lake	- " "		

Region 11
(4 of the following)

Lotus Lake	- Carver County	Lake Minnetonka	- Hennepin County
Lake Minnewashta	- " "	Bass Lake	- " "
Riley Lake	- " "	Long Lake(2 Lakes)	- " "
Schutz Lake	- " "	Bone Lake	- Washington County
Lake Wasserman	- " "		

Regional Geographic Distribution



FISHERIES SITES

<u>Development Regions</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Dollars</u> ¹⁾
1	-	-
2	768	115,200
3	864	235,800
4	586	117,200
5	288	57,600
6	219	43,800
7	106	21,200
8	55	11,000
9	95	19,000
10	-	-
11	198	79,200
TOTALS	3,179 ac	\$700,000

1) These figures represent total raw land costs based on 1974 dollars. The total fisheries program of \$1 million includes land inflation and administrative overhead costs.

