

February 16, 2000

To: Professor Stan Temple, Chair  
Arboretum Committee

From: Professor Robert O. Ray, Chair  
Campus Natural Areas Planning Task Force

RE: Final Report

I am pleased to present the Final Report and Recommendation from the Campus Natural Areas (CNA) Planning Task Force for acceptance and approval by the Arboretum Committee. The report and recommendations are in response to the charge in your letter dated December 29, 1999 (attached). In that letter, you asked us to develop a statement for the mission and vision of the CNA which would include an appropriate organizational structure, necessary policies and procedures along with identification of human and fiscal resources required to meet the goals and directions established. The Planning Task Force has taken this charge with great seriousness of effort and worked diligently to produce a document that addresses the management concerns of the CNA for both present and future generations.

The report was generated by diligent, dedicated and sincere efforts of the Task Force members who met most every month since January of last year. Considerable energy was spent collecting information on the history and use of the Campus Natural Areas and in examining documents related to both their creation and management. We also held a public meeting in the Spring semester to inform the public of our activities and processes to obtain input from their widely varied perspectives. At the end of the Spring semester we asked a small group of our members to accept the task of drafting a document which addressing the charge to the task force and based upon our deliberations. Paul Zedler agreed to chair the group that included Tom Brock, Ann Burgess, and John Harrington. Their thoughtful efforts produced a forceful and carefully crafted document, which the entire Task Force reviewed, modified and approved for advancement to the Arboretum Committee. We are pleased to present this document for acceptance, approval and adoption by the Arboretum Committee. By its very nature the report recommends a change in thinking and practice which is challenging but necessary if the Campus Natural Areas are to receive the attention they need and deserve to attain the vision set forth in the document.

After the Task Force approved the attached document, we held another public meeting in when we shared our progress and ideas. It was a very interesting meeting where the public comments were reassuring to members of the Task Force. Most noted in the public commentary was an evident need for strong leadership and management of the CNA. Those participants who had read the Klein-Bader plan were quite concerned about a number of its statements. Those elements of that report which attracted the most interest were the perceived call for wholesale and immediate restoration of the area to pre-settlement times, significant clearing of wooded areas, lack of a resource inventory, and a bias toward the botanic community without due regard to other "community" members. A further concern clearly centered on the management of human behaviors in the CNA. This included everything from rouge users and uses, to bicyclists, unauthorized classes and field trips, rope swings, human waste, dogs, unauthorized vehicles, and a myriad of other very legitimate concerns which all point to a need for greater coordination of effort and allocation of resources.

The Purposes and Principles document provides a strong vision for the Campus Natural Areas. The report outlines the best scenario possible for proper management of the areas. While the report recommendations present a challenge, it is the most appropriate course of action to take if management of the CNA is to improve beyond its present state. It is imperative that a plan for strong action be adopted as a strategy to address the many issues facing this most unique and easily endangered natural resource base.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the

**Planning Task Force:**

Robert O. Ray Chair

Thomas Brock

Anne Burgess

Robert Goodman

John Harrington

Henry Hart

Signe Holtz

Amy McDaniel

William Morgan

Paul Zedler

With grateful acknowledgement of and gratitude to

**Task Force Advisors:**

Robert Hendricks, Facilitator

Greg Armstrong

John Harrod

Gary Beck

Mark Leach

Cathie Brunner

# University of Wisconsin-Madison



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## School of Natural Resources

## College of Agricultural and Life Sciences

December 29, 1998

To: Members of the Campus Natural Areas Planning Task Force:

Robert Ray, Chair  
Robert Goodman  
William Morgan  
Tom Brock

Signe Holtz  
Henry Hart  
Amy McDaniel  
John Harrington

Paul Zedler  
Anne Burgess  
Bob Hendricks, Facilitator

From: Stanley A. Temple, Professor and Chair Arboretum Committee

For many years the Campus Natural Areas has existed without a clear understanding for mission, vision or purpose. Consequently, management and use of the areas has been relatively haphazard and inconsistent. Most activities and problems have been addressed case by case and by multiple campus authorities.

There is currently a need to re-evaluate and define the Campus Natural Areas' mission and purpose for a more unified definition and direction for most appropriate uses by the University Community. I would like for you to take the leadership in developing such a statement. As part of your product, it would be useful to have your deliberations produce not only a mission and vision but a set of recommendations for management which might include: 1) an organizational structure and function of the CNA and its oversight by faculty; 2) policies and procedures to meet the education, research and service obligations of the areas consistent with responsibilities of the University; 3) human and fiscal resources needed to fulfill the mission and vision you define; and 4) where appropriate recommended actions to meet the goals and directions you establish.

At its December meeting, the Arboretum Committee reviewed and approved the proposed timeline and process which was submitted by the subcommittee under the direction of Bob Hendricks. The Committee's understanding is that you wish to complete this planning process by next December, and we look forward to receiving periodic updates as well as the final report.

Should you feel that the Arboretum Committee or I might be helpful to you at any point, I invite you to call upon me. Thank you for agreeing to this important, challenging but very much needed exercise.

C.c.

Greg Armstrong  
John Harrod  
Gary Beck  
Mark Leach  
Cathie Bruner  
Virginia Hinshaw

**Final Report of the  
Campus Natural Areas Planning Task Force  
Purpose and Principles of Organization and Operation**

## **Prologue**

The committee considered carefully a number of alternative organizational structures for the administration of the Campus Natural Areas. Three distinct models are presented below. Model I, which we prefer, recommends that the Campus Natural Areas be governed by a new committee separate from the Arboretum Committee. Model II, which we do not recommend, has the Campus Natural Areas being governed by a reorganized Arboretum Committee (called the Arboretum and Campus Natural Areas Committee). The recommendations are based on the previous work of the Planning Task Force and extensive discussions with faculty, students, and administrators across the campus.

Although the recommended model has the Campus Natural Areas and the Arboretum administered by separate committees, we envision a great deal of cooperation and mutual support between the two organizations. We recognize how important the Arboretum has been in providing the intellectual force and drive that has established the Campus Natural Areas on a firm footing. Further, the Arboretum, through the development of the Kline/Bader management plan, has been instrumental in presenting a clear vision of what the Campus Natural Areas can be.

Why do we recommend a model in which the Campus Natural Areas are administered separately from the Arboretum? Our analysis has shown us the depth and breadth of interest in the Campus Natural Areas by the university community, particularly as it applies to classroom instruction and research. Our analysis has also shown that the management of the Campus Natural Areas must be very closely linked with the physical management of the campus as a whole. In part this is due to its proximity to the main campus and to the daily instructional activities that the Campus Natural Areas encompasses. Further, the Campus Natural Areas requires significant governance and policy development that will allow quick response to faculty and student requests and the flexibility to adapt, especially during its first decade. We feel that the line of responsibility for the Campus Natural Areas must rest with campus faculty members working closely with the Physical Plant administration.

We believe that given the many issues faced by the Arboretum Committee and the limited resources available to it, requiring it also to deal with the Campus Natural Areas would be burdensome. Although there is some overlap between the two entities, to a major extent the constituencies are different. Imposing the Campus Natural Areas management on the Arboretum Committee would dilute the responsibilities of this committee and could be detrimental to the Arboretum. Because of the infrequency with which the Arboretum Committee meets, and its extensive agenda, it is unreasonable to expect the Arboretum Committee to spend the time required on Campus Natural Areas matters. We need individuals on campus attuned to the instructional and research needs of the faculty. Model I (our preferred model) is designed to ensure this.

Note that the attached document deals only with the general principles and the administrative structure of the Campus Natural Areas. Other areas (such as rules guiding

the use of the Campus Natural Areas) remain to be considered, but these matters are best addressed after the organizational structure of the Campus Natural Areas has been established.

Prepared by the Report Writing Subcommittee:

Paul Zedler, Chair

Tom Brock

Ann Burgess

John Harrington

# FINAL REPORT OF THE PLANNING TASK FORCE

## **The Campus Natural Areas of the University of Wisconsin – Madison Purposes and Principles of Organization and Operation**

1/10/2000

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**Appendix 1.** Description and history of the Campus Natural Areas

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### **1. 0 Purpose**

The Campus Natural Areas provide a place in which the campus community can experience the aesthetic and intellectual benefits of nature. Belief in the importance of these benefits is rooted in strong traditions at the University of Wisconsin. From the earliest days, teaching and research have increased our understanding of nature and promoted our harmonious coexistence with it. The Campus Natural Areas are as

essential an element of the university as its lecture halls, laboratories, and playing fields. Appropriate human use is central to the purpose, but the use must not degrade the natural qualities which imbue the Campus Natural Areas with special value. The Campus Natural Areas are to be protected and passed on in good condition to future generations.

## **2.0 The resource – history and features**

The Campus Natural Areas comprise a set of areas that differ because of their inherent features (e.g. topography, soils) and the types and intensities of past and present human use. The Campus Natural Areas share natural (or at least uncultivated) vegetative cover and many of the animals characteristic of such habitats. Primarily for historical reasons, sub-areas of the Campus Natural Areas have distinct identities and names. Although it is expected that these historical designations will be respected, the Campus Natural Areas should be managed as a single entity.

The histories of the areas and their current attributes are described in Appendix 1.

## **3.0 General principles of operation, administration, management and use**

### ***3.1 Management and infrastructure needs of the Campus Natural Areas***

The maintenance of natural plant and animal communities is the primary management objective for most of the Campus Natural Areas. For both practical and aesthetic reasons the goal is to have self-sustaining ecosystems exemplifying natural processes. But because of the dynamic nature of ecosystems and the changing intensity and types of use, the Campus Natural Areas require continuous monitoring and active management. Accumulated problems such as erosion, unauthorized trails, and exotic plant invasions need correction. Control of animal populations may also be necessary. In addition, more substantial modifications to restore communities displaced or threatened by successional processes are considered compatible with the objective of maintaining natural vegetation.

The Campus Natural Areas are an enclave in an urban area and receive a large number of visits. To achieve the purposes of the Campus Natural Areas it is necessary to regulate use and to encourage proper behavior through education, signage, publicity, and personal contacts. Because these non-confrontational approaches will not be successful with all users, appropriately sensitive police enforcement of rules and regulations is also necessary.

An important objective of the Campus Natural Areas is to use necessary restoration and management activities as opportunities for teaching and research and the involvement of students and volunteers. The study of interactions of humans with nature is also encouraged.

Some facilities and constructions and other intrusions are necessary for the Campus Natural Areas to be accessible, safe, and capable of supporting allowed uses. Because of the central purpose of the Campus Natural Areas as natural areas, however, any construction is to be done in a sensitive manner and should be as inobtrusive as possible. As with ecosystem management, the need for the construction and maintenance of structures will as much as possible be taken as teaching and learning opportunities in which faculty, students, and interested citizens can be involved.

A summary of the current management and restoration plans, the "Kline-Bader Plan" approved by the Arboretum Committee in 1996, is given in Appendix 2. The

complete text of this plan, along with this document, and other information relevant to Campus Natural Areas are to be available electronically on the Campus Natural Areas webpage.

### ***3.2 Guidelines for permitted and proscribed uses.***

To achieve the purpose of the Campus Natural Areas, informal use and ready access by members of the campus and the general public must be allowed. Provision must also be made for formal research projects and university class use. The activities permitted must be compatible with the overall purpose discussed above.

1. Free access is important, and therefore passive observation from designated trails and roads will be encouraged and will not require special permission. Access points to the Campus Natural Areas will be clearly marked, and maps showing access points, public trails and roads will be made available through various university and community information resources.

2. The general public are allowed to use designated roads, trails, and paths without special permission but in sensitive areas are cautioned not to disturb the vegetation and wildlife by walking off the paths. Hours of use may be restricted for reasons of public safety.

3. Research and educational projects (including classes, independent study, service learning, and formal and informal volunteer assistance) are encouraged, but require permission and coordination to avoid conflicts and damage to the resources.

4. Students and faculty whose research, teaching, or class participation require it are allowed to leave the trails for purposes of observation and data collection. Collecting of specimens, disturbance to the soil, or other disruptive activities require special permission, as explained in the specific rules and regulations.

5. Use by large groups (>50 persons) is allowed but only by special permission on a case-by-case basis and only in portions of the Campus Natural Areas that can tolerate high use. Preference is given to campus-affiliated organizations whose purpose includes thoughtful relation to natural landscapes.

6. Motorized vehicles, except for emergency and other official purposes, are disruptive to the natural character and serenity of the Campus Natural Areas and are not permitted. Non-motorized wheeled modes of transport are permitted only on designated trails and may not be used off-trail.

7. The Campus Natural Areas will adhere to all regulations with respect to access by persons with disabilities in accordance with university policy and state and federal law.

8. Activities that are disruptive to the serenity and ecological integrity of the Campus Natural Areas are not permitted even if conducted in places designated for free access by the public. This does not preclude disruptions that are essential to the management of the Campus Natural Areas or to authorized research or educational projects.

9. Because a major part of the appeal of natural areas is a sense of freedom from the constraints of urbanized life, all of the above rules will be enforced with moderation and due regard for the need to balance protection of nature against the intrusive presence of sanctimonious admonition and police power.



## **4.0 Administrative structure and oversight**

### ***4.1 General principles***

1. Because it is essential to all of the other many human uses, the highest priority in managing the Campus Natural Areas is the protection of their natural qualities. Next is teaching and research. These areas represent a unique opportunity for faculty to involve students in planning and carrying out research, design, and management activities.

2. The norm of shared governance is assumed and before implementation any management or oversight responsibilities shall be reviewed for compliance with University policies and procedures governing committee structure and function.

3. The leadership governing the Campus Natural Areas should be by persons with a background in teaching and research.

4. Experience has shown that active oversight by persons interested in the welfare of the Campus Natural Areas is essential if they are to be protected against intrusion and inadvertent damage.

5. The wide variety of uses and the need for consistent implementation of policies requires that there be permanent staff to oversee day-to-day operations of the Campus Natural Areas and serve as a focal point for activities.

6. Because of the need for management, it is also essential that qualified staff are provided the financial, human, and physical resources necessary to accomplish it.

7. Campus building and transportation developments potentially impact the Campus Natural Areas. The persons overseeing the Campus Natural Areas must be integrated into the University administration and committee structure in a manner that prevents actions affecting the Campus Natural Areas being proposed without their knowledge or taken without the possibility of review.

## **Model I Campus Natural Areas Committee**

### ***4.2 Campus Natural Areas Committee***

The Campus Natural Areas' policies and management are the responsibility of the Campus Natural Areas Committee, which has the following membership:

- 1) a chair selected from the active full-time faculty who has special responsibilities outside the committee as explained below. This person should have experience in ecology or natural resources and should be strongly integrated with teaching and research.
- 2) a current faculty member
- 3-4) two members from the faculty-at-large
- 5) a faculty or academic staff member who uses the Campus Natural Areas for teaching or research
- 6) a student member
- 7) the Director of the Arboretum or his/her designee
- 8) the Director of Physical Plant or his/her designee
- 9) the Field Manager (described below) (non voting)

Members of the Campus Natural Areas Committee are appointed by the Dean of the Graduate School in consultation with the Campus Natural Areas Planning Task Force for the initial set of members and in consultation with the Campus Natural Areas

Committee for future members. The chair is appointed for a three year term and can be reappointed. Committee members serve three year (staggered) terms and can be reappointed.

Because of the unique nature of the Campus Natural Areas as an amenity valued by many persons in the general public, an effort will also be made to encourage the attendance at committee meetings of interested citizens, especially when issues known to be of concern to such persons are to be discussed.

#### ***4.3 Campus Natural Areas Committee responsibilities***

1. to review and authorize research and teaching projects in the Campus Natural Areas
2. to review and authorize grant proposals that involve the Campus Natural Areas *before* they are submitted to the granting agency
3. to adjudicate disputes about conflicting uses or interpretation of policies
4. to develop and implement a plan for obtaining the funds necessary to carry out approved activities, including both university funds and privately-raised funds and to oversee the expenditure of these funds.
5. to propose and periodically review Campus Natural Areas use and management policies and activities
6. to inform users of Campus Natural Areas about policies and plans
7. to prepare a report every two years summarizing activities in the previous two years, laying out plans for the next two years, and proposing changes, if any, to Campus Natural Areas policies or administrative structure. A copy of the report is given to the Dean of the Graduate School.

#### ***4.4. Chair of the Campus Natural Areas Committee***

The chair of the Campus Natural Areas Committee has responsibility for carrying out the policies of the Committee and the authority to act on a day-to-day basis. He/she supervises the Campus Natural Areas Field Manager (jointly with Physical Plant) and other staff assigned to the Campus Natural Areas. He/she also serves as the liaison between the Campus Natural Areas, the Arboretum, and the university administration, especially the Dean of the Graduate School.

The chair of the Campus Natural Areas Committee receives compensation for these extra responsibilities and appropriate administrative support. (This to be negotiated with the appropriate administrators.)

#### ***4.5. Campus Natural Areas Field Manager***

The Campus Natural Areas Field Manager holds an academic staff position funded jointly by the Graduate School and Physical Plant (e.g., 60% Graduate School, 40% Physical Plant). The Campus Natural Areas Field Manager has experience and academic degrees that qualify him/her to propose, evaluate, and direct management plans; oversee field crews; conduct ecological restorations; recruit and oversee volunteers; and prepare reports and informational materials. He/she must also have good interpersonal skills and an ability to work with diverse groups. One very important responsibility of the Campus Natural Areas Field Manager is to maintain communication between the groups and individuals using the Campus Natural Areas.

While the Campus Natural Areas Committee chair serves as the day-to-day supervisor of the Campus Natural Areas Field Manager, the intent is for the Field Manager to have considerable scope in carrying out his/her duties but to consult with the CNA chair, especially on sensitive issues or instances where policy is not clear.

Personnel issues are handled by the Campus Natural Areas Committee chair with the advice of the director of Physical Plant.

The Campus Natural Areas Field Manager keeps records of research and teaching in the Campus Natural Areas and prepares an annual report and submits it to the Campus Natural Areas Committee by March 1 covering activities of the previous year.

#### ***4.6 Cooperation between Campus Natural Areas, Arboretum, Physical Plant***

The Arboretum and Physical Plant are important partners in managing the Campus Natural Areas and assist with tasks and responsibilities that require personnel and equipment beyond the capacity of the core Campus Natural Areas staff. A formal Memorandum of Understanding will be prepared outlining the responsibilities and the relationship of the three organizations to each other. The concept is for Physical Plant to have responsibility for the non-natural areas (e.g., roads, mowed lawns, major trails, parking lots, bridges, buildings, fencing, gates, signage, etc.) and for the Arboretum to provide assistance in the management of the natural, uncultivated portion of the landscapes (e.g., conducting burns, controlling exotic plants, helping with restorations, etc.). The Campus Natural Areas Committee along with the Arboretum Committee will have the responsibility for seeing that the Arboretum and Physical Plant receive any supplementary funds that are necessary to insure that the primary operations of the two organizations are not compromised by their involvement in the Campus Natural Areas.

### **Model II: Campus Natural Areas governed by (reorganized) Arboretum Committee.**

#### ***4.2 Arboretum and Campus Natural Areas Committee***

The Campus Natural Areas' policies and management are the responsibility of the Arboretum Committee. To reflect this, the Arboretum Committee will officially be renamed the "Arboretum and Campus Natural Areas Committee." The membership of the reorganized committee will be balanced in reflecting the interests of the two regions. The active oversight of the Arboretum and of the Campus Natural Areas is delegated by the Arboretum and Campus Natural Areas Committee to two standing subcommittees, the Arboretum Subcommittee and the Campus Natural Areas Subcommittee.

#### ***4.3 Campus Natural Areas Subcommittee membership***

The Campus Natural Areas subcommittee has the following membership:

- 1) a chair selected from the active full-time faculty who has special responsibilities outside the committee as explained below. This person should have experience in ecology or natural resources and should be strongly integrated with teaching and research.
- 2) a current faculty member
- 3-4) two members from the faculty-at-large
- 5) a faculty or academic staff member who uses the Campus Natural Areas for teaching or research

- 6) a student member
- 7) the Director of the Arboretum or his/her designee (non voting)
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5. to propose and periodically review Campus Natural Areas use and management policies and activities
7. to inform users about Campus Natural Areas policies and plans
8. to prepare a report every two years for the Arboretum and Campus Natural Areas Committee summarizing activities in the previous two years, laying out plans for the next two years, and proposing changes, if any, to Campus Natural Areas policies or administrative structure.

#### ***4.5. Chair of Campus Natural Areas Subcommittee***

The chair of the Campus Natural Areas Subcommittee has responsibility for carrying out the policies of the Subcommittee and the authority to act on a day-to-day basis. He/she supervises the CNA Field Manager (jointly with Physical Plant) and other staff assigned to the Campus Natural Areas. He/she also serves as the liaison between the Campus Natural Areas, the Arboretum, and the university administration, especially the Dean of the Graduate School.

The chair of the Campus Natural Areas Subcommittee receives compensation for these extra responsibilities (to be negotiated with the Graduate School).

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#### **Planning Task Force Members**

Robert O. Ray Chair  
Thomas Brock  
Anne Burgess  
Robert Goodman  
John Harrington  
Henry Hart  
Signe Holtz  
Amy McDaniel  
William Morgan  
Paul Zedler

#### **Task Force Advisors**

Robert Hendricks, Facilitator  
Greg Armstrong

John Harrod  
Gary Beck  
Mark Leach  
Cathie Bruner

## Appendix I. Brief History of the Campus Natural Areas

### Introduction

The University of Wisconsin-Madison properties that are now called the Campus Natural Areas have had a long and complex history (see a summary later in this appendix). For many years these properties were not managed at all, or were managed haphazardly by various campus entities. Beginning in the 1960s, a faculty effort was made to bring these areas under the management of the Arboretum Committee. A "Wooded Areas Committee" began to agitate for protection of Picnic Point and Eagle Heights, the two most extensive properties. Faculty concern had arisen primarily because of the encroachment into Muir Woods by construction in 1962 of the Social Science Building.

After extensive and complex negotiations between the Arboretum Committee, the Graduate Biological Division, and the Campus Planning Committee, an agreement was reached to give jurisdictional responsibility for the Campus Natural Areas to the Arboretum Committee. The Campus Planning Committee took action on March 3, 1967. The approved document was explicit about the subdivision of the campus lands and their responsibilities. Maps were attached. Properties listed as prime sites for teaching and research included Eagle Heights Woods, Second Point Woods, North Shore Woods, University Bay, and Picnic Point Marsh. These areas were officially designated as part of the University of Wisconsin-Madison Arboretum. A second group of areas was recognized to be of significant biological value because of frequent instructional use and for their esthetic values. These included Muir Woods, Picnic Point (excepting the marsh area), the Lake Mendota shoreline between Limnology and University Bay (now called the Howard Temin Lakeshore Path), the marsh and wetland area west of University Bay (now called the Class of 1918 Marsh), and an area between Elizabeth Waters Hall and the Kronshage housing units. These latter areas were to be maintained by the Division of Physical Plant, who was however charged with recognizing the interests of biologists in these areas.

Since 1967, there has been only one addition to the Campus Natural Areas, the Jackson property on Second Point, now called Frautschi Point. In the agreement transferring this property from the UW Foundation to the university, it was stated that this property should be managed like Picnic Point (that is, under the responsibility of the Division of Physical Plant).

(The above summary is based on a document provided by Greg Armstrong.)

### History of individual components of the Campus Natural Areas

The small wooded area called **Muir Woods** is a remnant of a woods that once occupied all of Bascom Hill. It is named for John Muir, the famous naturalist and author, who was a student at the university in the 1860s. At one time a ski jump existed at the east end of the woods and the Carillon tower was erected at the west end in the 1930s. When the Social Science Building was built on part of **Muir Woods** in 1962, faculty in the

biological sciences realized that the university might eventually develop the whole woods and established a Wooded Areas Committee (see Introduction, above).

The **Howard Temin Lakeshore Path** connects the Memorial Union with Picnic Point. It began its existence as a drive for horses and bicycles in the 19th century and has remained as a natural corridor for travel to the west campus area ever since. This path was dedicated in 1998 to Howard Temin, the late professor of virology and oncology, a beloved campus figure whose outstanding research was recognized by the Nobel Prize. In the 1950s, the UW Board of Visitors proposed a motor road for this corridor, a proposal that was successfully combated by strong faculty and student opposition.

Most of the Campus Natural Areas comprise primarily natural or semi-natural tracts of land in the west campus area. Until early in the 20th century, the west boundary of the University of Wisconsin-Madison was at Willow Creek. In 1892-94 the Madison Park and Pleasure Drive Association built a bridge across Willow Creek and a causeway (now part of the Temin Path) across the marsh at the edge of University Bay. This "Pleasure Drive" provided access from the University to two large farms, the Picnic Point Farm of Breese Stevens and the Eagle Heights farm of George Raymer. Lake Mendota Drive was constructed at this time.

Beginning in 1909, the university began to acquire the wetlands between University Bay Drive and University Bay for research on wetland farming. In 1910, the University acquired the George Raymer farm, thus extending its boundaries to what would later become the corporate limits of the Village of Shorewood Hills. Although most of the Raymer farm was used for agricultural research, the area that we now call the **Eagle Heights Natural Area**, and wooded areas north of Lake Mendota Drive (now called **Wally Bauman Woods** and **North Shore Woods**) remained in their natural state. After World War II, University Houses faculty housing and the Eagle Heights Married Student Apartments were created from the agricultural areas, with only minor encroachment on the wooded areas.

Beginning about World War I, the UW established the **Tent Colony** on the part of the old Raymer property north of Lake Mendota Drive. This served as a summer residence for students, and operated until about 1960. The west boundary of the Tent Colony is where the parking area stands today. Near the parking area was a natural area called the "daisy field", which was part of a small park, including a small beach and cove, that had been given to the Park and Pleasure Drive Association by George Raymer early in the 20th century.

West of the Tent Colony, the Women's Athletic Association had built a recreational unit (later called Blackhawk Lodge). This lodge eventually came under the sponsorship of the Memorial Union but fell into disuse by the late 1930s. The land on which this lodge stood was given by the university in trade as part of the acquisition of **Picnic Point** (see below).

The **Picnic Point Farm** owned by the Breese Stevens family consisted of all of the land between Lake Mendota Drive and University Bay. Most of this farm was sold in 1925 to



Edward Young, a wealthy lumberman. Young and his family lived on **Picnic Point** and developed a series of roads and trails, some of which still exist. The gate and stone wall at the entrance to **Picnic Point** were built by Young. In 1935 a disastrous fire occurred in the Young home, and the Youngs moved away from Picnic Point. In the late 1930s, the Youngs sold the Picnic Point Farm to the UW. As part of the **Picnic Point** sale, Young acquired in trade the university land north of Lake Mendota Drive that was west of the Tent Colony. This included what is now the **Eagle Heights Natural Area** and **Wally Bauman Woods**. In 1951, after Young died, UW benefactor Tom Brittingham, Jr. purchased the **Eagle Heights Natural Area** and gave it back to the university. The property north of Lake Mendota Drive remained private.

In the late 1950s the Young family sold their remaining holdings north of Lake Mendota Drive to developers. A large apartment building was built on a small part of the land adjacent to Shorewood Hills, and condominiums were planned for the remaining land. Due to action of naturalist James Zimmerman and the Dane County Natural Heritage Foundation, further development was blocked and most of the remaining land was purchased in 1984 and donated to the university. It was named the **Wally Bauman Woods** in memory of a Dane County Supervisor who had been a strong advocate of natural areas.

After 1984, the only piece of private land along Lake Mendota was a 16-acre parcel from the original Picnic Point farm at Second Point. This property was now owned by Dr. Reginald Jackson Jr. (a descendant of Breese Stevens). After Jackson's death in 1987, the property came under joint ownership of Northwestern University Medical School and the State Medical Society of Wisconsin. Although some consideration was given to selling the property to developers, zoning problems and the difficulty of providing water and sewage made this option financially unattractive. After extensive and complicated negotiations between the medical society, the university, and the UW Foundation, an agreement was reached in 1989 for the purchase of the property, with the funds contributed by the Frautschi family. The name of the point was officially changed from Second Point to **Frautschi Point** on June 15, 1989.

The **Class of 1918 Marsh** was originally part of UW wetland research for the College of Agriculture. By the early 1960s, the UW had abandoned this work and the land between Willow Drive and University Bay Drive was fallow. Some of this land became Parking Lot 60, some the Intramural playing fields, and the remaining land remained wetland. The Class of 1918 donated money for the salvage of this land. The original plan was to construct a small Japanese-style garden with mostly exotic plants, but UW student activists initiated a campaign to create a much larger natural wetland. James Zimmerman played major role in this effort. The **Class of 1918 Marsh** was opened in 1972.

## Appendix 2

### Overview of the 1996 UW-Madison Campus Natural Areas Management Plan

Virginia Kline  
Brian Bader

What follows is a brief summary. The complete plan can be found on the Campus Natural Areas web site at

<http://www.ies.wisc.edu/cna/Sites.htm> (for site descriptions)

<http://www.ies.wisc.edu/cna/Mgmt.htm> (for management plans).

Note this plan represents a vision. "Restored Prairie/Savanna Landscapes," for example, suggests what these areas could be, not what they are at present.

**Goals:** The goals of the Management Plan for the Campus Natural Areas are to maintain and/or restore diverse, high quality biological communities that occurred naturally in southern Wisconsin, to ensure the long-term well-being of the natural areas, and to facilitate and enhance appropriate, environmentally sensitive human use.

**Management Responsibilities:** According to the 1992 Campus Physical Development Plan Summary, the responsibility for managing the Campus Natural Areas is shared by the Arboretum Committee and Physical Plant. Those areas deemed to be of "high value for research and teaching" are to be maintained by the Arboretum. All plantings require prior approval by the Arboretum Committee.

**Management Areas:** The 15 areas that make up the campus natural areas network are divided into four groups: natural woods, (potential) restored prairie landscapes, wooded corridors, and natural wetlands. The plan makes general management recommendations for each of the four groups and then discusses specific features and problems to be addressed for each site within each group. Off-road bicycle use has severely damaged some areas and is prohibited in all areas. Bicycles are restricted to Lakeshore Path, Willow Drive, and Bill's Woods bike trail, and, for a trial period, the main trail on Picnic Point and the trail circling the Class of 1918 Marsh.

**Natural Woods:** Eagle Heights Woods, Wally Bauman Woods, North Shore Woods, Second Point Woods, Caretaker's Woods, Bill's Woods, Muir Woods

All are oak woods that represent the type of woods that grew up naturally in southern Wisconsin after cessation of presettlement fires. Their present condition varies, depending upon the amount of human disturbance they have experienced. Most suffer from erosion (exacerbated by bicycles) and invasion by honeysuckle, buckthorn, and garlic mustard, which suppress the native shrubs and groundlayer species. Management recommendations are to control erosion, remove the non-native species, close unofficial trails (particularly those that cause severe erosion problems) and improve the official trail system in order to encourage users to stay on the trails.

**Restored Prairie/Savanna Landscapes:** Frautschi Point, Picnic Point, Picnic Point Base Orchard and Field, area surrounding Class of 1918 Marsh

A portion of each area in this group is suitable for restoration of prairie and/or savanna, and all will eventually be part of a diverse landscape of prairie, savanna, woods, and wetland reminiscent of the presettlement landscape. General recommendations are to reduce weed competition by careful site preparation (multiple cultivations, prescribed burning, and/or use of herbicides), selection of local ecotypes of species appropriate for each site, mowing the weeds that come up (before they produce seed), hand weeding of undesirable species, and prescribed burning as soon as there is enough fuel to carry the fire. The recommendations for some of these areas involve removing invading pioneer trees (e.g., aspen and box elder), non-native shrubs (e.g., honeysuckle and buckthorn), and non-native planted trees; opening up views of the lake; closing steep trails and improving others to control erosion. The Eagle Heights garden plots will be continued.

**Wooded Corridors:** Lakeshore Path Corridor (now called the Howard Temin Lakeshore Path), Willow Drive Corridor

The corridors are narrow strips of woods along major shoreline paths. The paths are heavily used by pedestrians and bicyclists. Side trails made by people cutting through are causing erosion. Management recommendations are to remove honeysuckle, buckthorn, and some of the box elder, open up views of the lake, make clear access points to the lake and close unofficial access points, seek an alternative location for boat storage.

**Natural Wetlands:** Picnic Point Marsh, University Bay (Note that the Class of 1918 Marsh is a restored wetland and is described in the Restored Prairie/Savanna Landscapes section.)

These were present naturally before acquisition by the University. Current uses include teaching and bird watching. They are currently in good condition but should be monitored for the invasion of troublesome exotic species. Reed canary grass is becoming a problem in University Bay.