

900.14 HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FOREST AREA — POTENTIAL STATE NATURAL AREA MAPS
AND AREA DESCRIPTIONS

7. TEALEY CREEK

Location

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Fireside lakes
 Town-Range-Section: T32-R7W, sections 5-8
 T32-R8W, section 12
 Approximate Size: 528 ac.

Description of Site

This site occupies a low terrace along the lower end of Tealey Creek, just above its confluence with Mud Creek where it drains off hilly end moraine and through gently rolling ground moraine - outwash deposits. The site includes a large, high quality cedar-black ash swamp varying from wet to wet-mesic. White cedar dominates the canopy. The dbh of canopy trees ranges from 6-10," but there are 13.5-18" diameter trees in the best areas and reproduction is occurring. Balsam fir and red maple are local associates. The swamp has a diverse structure including frequent blowdowns, tip-ups, fallen trees, snags and hummock-hollow microtopography. The herb layer is very diverse, and at least 2 rare plant species are present, w/ multiple colonies of each.

Further downstream, Tealey Creek flows through a good quality southern sedge meadow dominated by tussock sedge (*Carex stricta*) which has been impacted by beaver activity. This area is typical of the stream bottom sedge meadows in the area

The southernmost portion of the site contains three small lakes surrounded by open bog, a swamp with good quality black ash hardwood swamp, and high quality Northern Wet Mesic Forest of white cedar. Rare invertebrates were found in good numbers near this portion of the site.

Significance of Site

This site contains good to high quality natural communities with good size and context. White cedar is rare in this area and this white cedar swamp represents the largest and best quality example of this community in the county forest. The white cedar swamp is of special interest due to its scarcity in the area, and the presence rare plant species.

Management Considerations

Primary considerations include maintaining water quality and minimizing disturbances to the wetlands, including maintaining the hydrologic integrity of the site. A suitable buffer should be maintained when timber operations are conducted on the adjacent uplands.

Special management considerations should be given to populations of rare animals and plants that occur within the site. One example is showy lady's-slipper, a species that is sensitive to hydrologic and microclimatic changes. Buffer zones and practices that minimize potential impacts could be established around known populations.

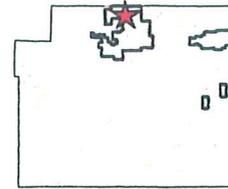
7. Tealey Creek Element Occurrences

Scientific Name	Common Name	Date	State Rank	Global Rank	State Status
Animals					
<i>Boloria eunomia</i>	Bog Fritillary	2003	S3	G5	SC/N

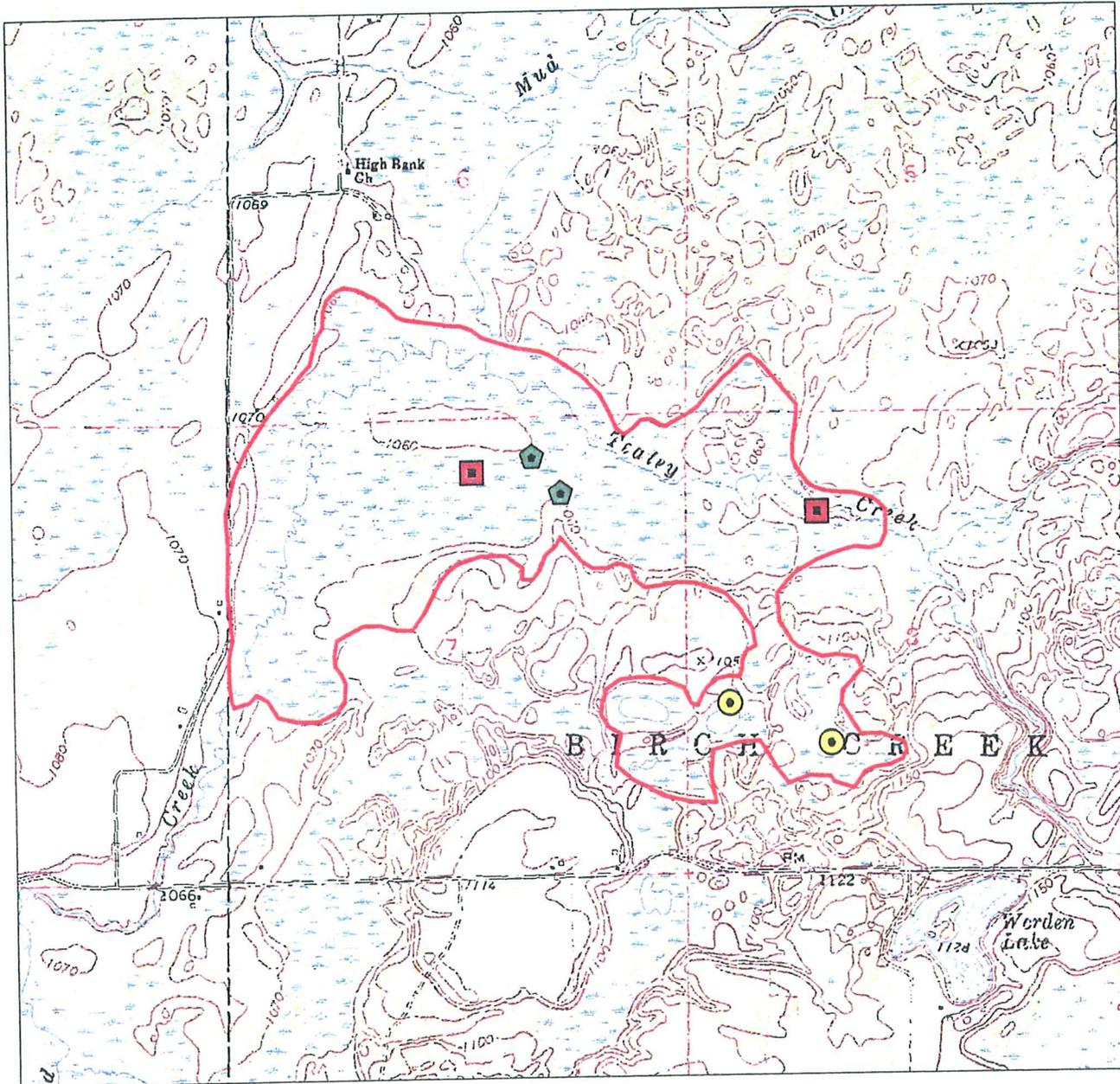
Scientific Name	Common Name	Date	State Rank	Global Rank	State Status
<i>Nannothemis bella</i>	Elfin Skimmer	2003	S3	G4	SC/N
Plants					
<i>Cyripedium parviflorum</i> var. <i>makasin</i>	Northern Yellow Lady's-slipper	2002	S3	G5T4Q	SC
<i>Cyripedium reginae</i>	Showy Lady's-slipper	2002	S3	G4	SC
Communities					
Northern wet-mesic forest	Northern Wet-mesic Forest	2002	S3S4	G3?	NA

Chippewa County Forest Biotic Inventory

7. Tealey Creek



Site Location



1:23000

Legend Disclaimer:
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Surveys were conducted between 2002-2004 for natural communities, aquatic features, and priority taxa. The surveys were not comprehensive for all taxa potentially present.

DNR lands include lands under ownership of or management by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources as of 2003.

- Animal Occurrence(s)
- Plant Occurrence(s)
- Community Occurrence(s)
- Primary Site Boundary
- Chippewa County Lands
- DNR-managed Lands



9. BASS LAKES COMPLEX

Location

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Bob Lake
 Town-Range-Section: T31-R7W, section 6
 T31-R8W, sections 1, 2, and 12
 T32-R8W, section 36
 Approximate Size: 706 ac.

Description of Site

The Bass Lakes Complex is bounded by the Ice Age Trail and is bisected by several County Forest trails. This site is mostly forested, very uneven end moraine topography with number of ice-walled lake features and many small, narrow, steep sided, 50 to 80 foot high ridges interspersed with depressions. The topographic complexity of this site results in a diverse mosaic of natural communities including Northern Dry-mesic and Mesic Forests, Hardwood and Tamarack Swamps, White Pine-red Maple Swamps, Northern Sedge Meadows, Poor Fens, seepage springs, several streams, and a cluster of undeveloped lakes. The Bass Lakes Complex has a number of named lakes including the Bass lakes, Deer Lake, Pickerel Lake, and several unnamed lakes. A number of rare plants have been documented in the uplands, wetlands, and lakes of this site.

The site includes a relatively small area located just north of Pickerel Lake of very good quality mature second growth forest dominated by red oak and sugar maple with a good spring ephemeral population. There is also a good quality white pine-red maple swamp, an uncommon community type in the study area, located within the site.

The only documented population of the Threatened shore sedge was found in the Bass Lakes Complex, and there also occurrences of blunt-lobe grape-fern and several rare aquatic plants like purple bladderwort and Farwell's water-milfoil. Biologists also noted populations or individuals of butternut and ginseng in the site.

Significance of Site

Bass Lakes Complex is a rich and diverse site with great topographic variation, a wide array of different types of natural communities, including good quality examples of Northern Mesic Forest and the unusual White Pine-red Maple Swamp, and seven rare plant species including the only known population of the state threatened shore sedge in the study area.

Management Considerations

Older forest is currently under-represented on the property and throughout this landscape, and there are several stands here that would make excellent candidates for representation of later forest successional stages and maybe also as "benchmarks" for one or several of the forest communities present. This site could serve as a core area of lands that would feature older, intact, nearly connected forest. Numerous sensitive and rare species would benefit from this management emphasis. Timber sales on this site could be designed to maintain large blocks of forest that would retain core areas of older forest, protect sensitive drainages, and focus on types that are native to the landscape.

Management decisions should account for the rich invertebrate and plant species diversity found in the Bass Lakes Complex. Suitable buffers should be established for timber sales in the surrounding uplands. Practices that protect the hydrology and water quality are also important considerations. Special attention

should be paid so that invasive species like Eurasian water milfoil, purple loosestrife, and reed canary grass are not introduced to this cluster of good quality lakes.

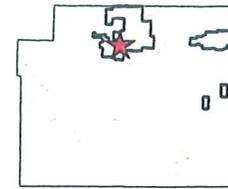
Special management considerations should be given to populations of rare plants that occur within the site but that are outside the boundaries of good quality natural community. Buffer zones and practices that minimize potential impacts could be established around known populations.

8. Bass Lakes Complex Element Occurrences

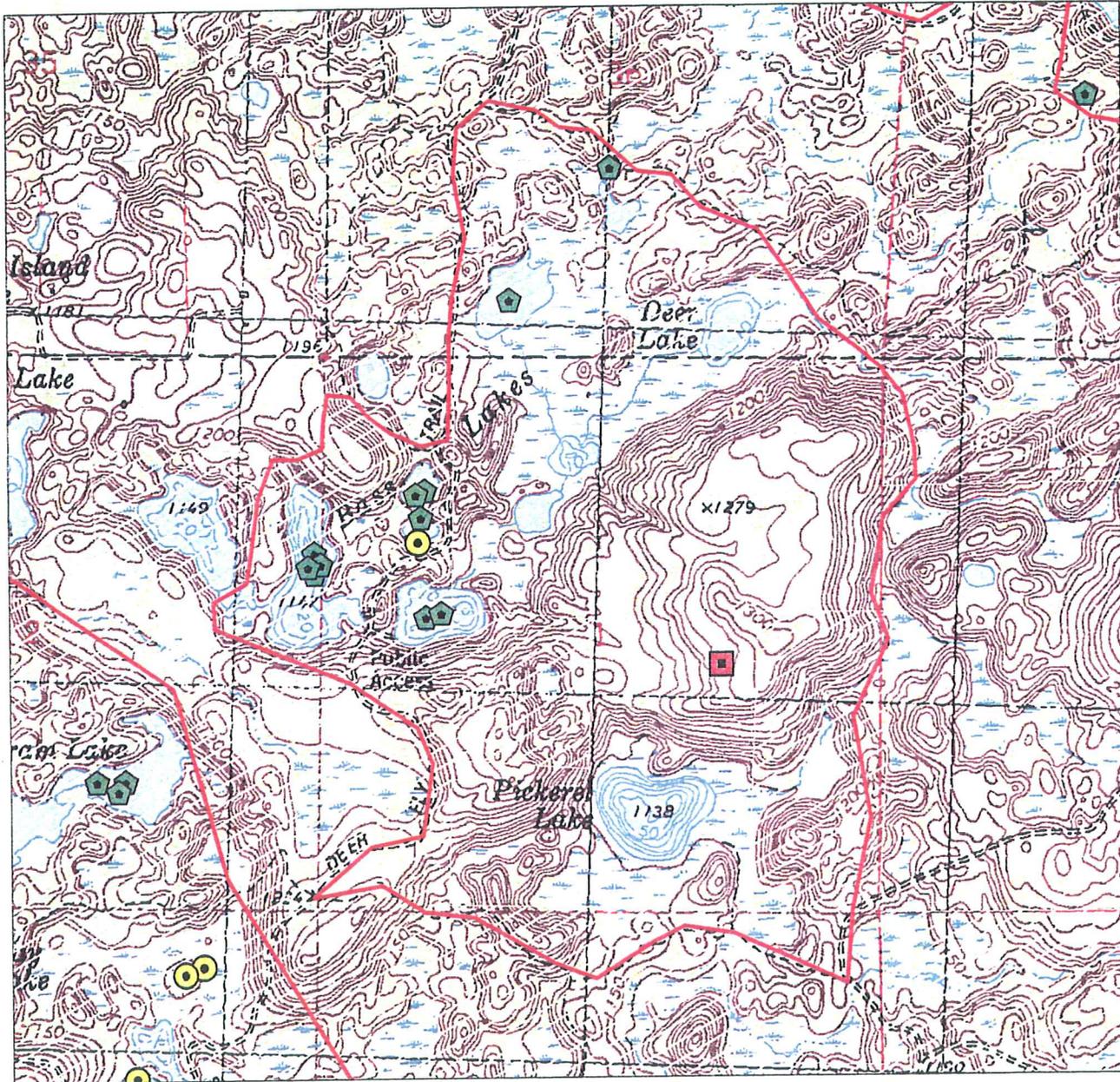
Scientific Name	Common Name	Date	State Rank	Global Rank	State Status
Animal					
<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	Bullfrog	2003	S3	G5	SC/H
Plants					
<i>Carex lenticularis</i>	Shore Sedge	2002	S2	G5	THR
<i>Ceratophyllum echinatum</i>	Prickly Hornwort	2002	S2	G4?	SC
<i>Myriophyllum farwellii</i>	Farwell's Water-milfoil	2002	S3	G5	SC
<i>Potamogeton vaseyi</i>	Vasey's Pondweed	2002	S2	G4	SC
<i>Utricularia geminiscapa</i>	Hidden-fruited Bladderwort	2003	S3	G4G5	SC
<i>Utricularia purpurea</i>	Purple Bladderwort	2002	S3	G5	SC
Communities					
Northern mesic forest	Northern Mesic Forest	2002	S4	G4	NA

Chippewa County Forest Biotic Inventory

9. Bass Lakes Complex



Site Location



1:18000

Legend Disclaimer:
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- Animal Occurrence(s)
- Plant Occurrence(s)
- Community Occurrence(s)
- Primary Site Boundary
- Chippewa County Lands
- DNR-managed Lands



ENDANGERED
RESOURCES



10. SPENCE LAKE COMPLEX

Location

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Fireside Lakes
 Town-Range-Section: T32-R8W, sections 1-3, 10-12, and 14
 T33-R8W, sections 35-36
 Approximate Size: 1,373 ac.

Description of Site

The Spence Lake complex straddles the interface of the Pikes Peak End Moraine and the Chippewa - Flambeau Plains outwash plain and ground moraine. The end moraine landscape is mostly forested, very uneven topography with numerous depressions supporting lakes, ponds, wetlands, and streams. The western portion of the site is on a 110-foot high ridge known locally as Middle Ridge. This ridge is uneven on top with small depressions forming Ephemeral Ponds, small lakes, and hanging wetlands that drain into the lowland to the east in ravines incised in the steep sloped eastern edge of the ridge. Northern mesic forest covers most of this ridge.

Just to the east is gently rolling topography and is predominantly wetland with the exception of a low ridge of Northern Mesic Forest. Spence Lake is at the north end of this area and drains to the south through hardwood swamp and northern wet mesic forest into Foster Creek, a tributary of Mud Creek. Spence Lake is a small, acidic bog lake. The southern end of this area has been impacted by beaver activity. Spence Lake is situated near the head of a narrow drainage that supports tamarack, black spruce swamp and muskeg on its northern end around the lake, black ash and red maple swamp with some tamarack, black spruce, and white cedar along the central portion, and tussock sedge meadow on the southern end. The large wetlands east of the low ridge support red maple, black ash swamp, and sedge meadow in areas subject to flooding, and Alder Thicket, tamarack, Black Spruce Swamp, Open Bog and Muskeg in non-flooded areas.

Significance of Site

The Spence Lake complex contains a large tract of Northern Mesic Forest, extensive open and forested wetlands, including Poor Fen, Northern Sedge Meadow, Black Spruce Swamp, and Northern Wet-mesic Forest, a large stream, and two small acidic lakes.

The State Threatened Red-shouldered Hawk was found here, and Several Special Concern plants and animals were documented in this complex. The plants are either lake species or can be found in forested wetlands. The two rare butterflies occupy bog habitat.

Management Considerations

Older forest is currently under-represented on the property and throughout this landscape, and there are several stands here that would make excellent candidates for representation of later forest successional stages and maybe also as "benchmarks" for one or several of the forest communities present. This site could serve as a core area of lands that would feature older, intact, nearly connected forest. Numerous sensitive species would benefit from this management emphasis. Timber sales on this site could be designed to maintain large blocks of forest that would retain core areas of older forest, protect sensitive drainages, and focus on types that are native to the landscape.

Primary considerations include maintaining water quality and minimizing disturbances to the wetlands, including maintaining the hydrologic integrity of the site. A suitable buffer should be maintained when timber operations are conducted on the adjacent uplands.

Special management considerations should be given to populations of rare plants and animals that occur within the Spence Lake site. Buffer zones and practices that minimize potential impacts could be established around known populations, as well as critical breeding microhabitats.

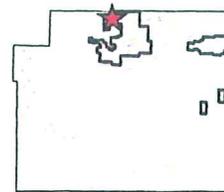
The site should be monitored periodically for invasive species, especially garlic mustard on the uplands and reed canary grass in the wetlands. Small populations of invasive species should be eradicated as quickly as possible to minimize the risk of spreading.

10. Spence Lake Element Occurrences

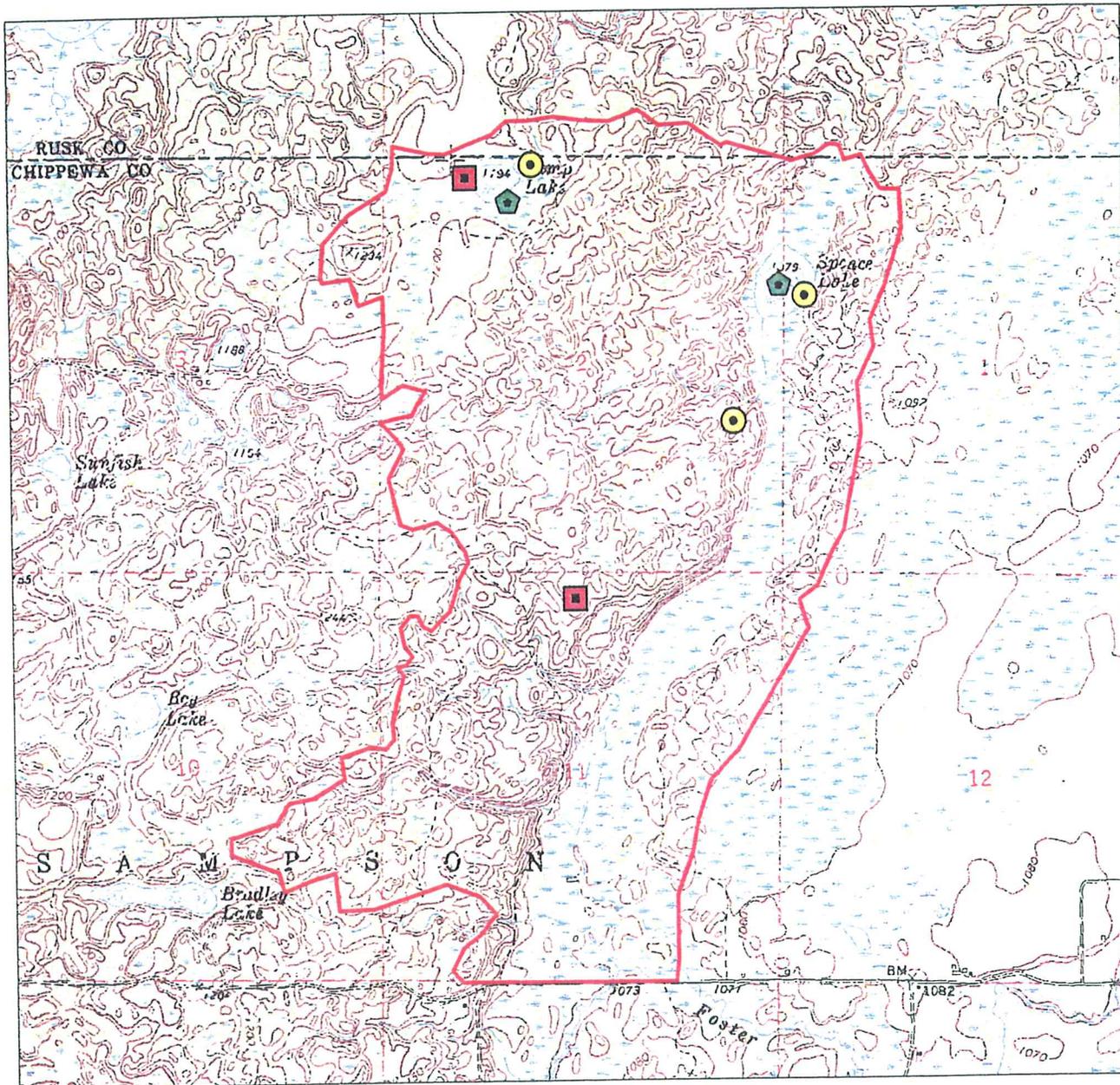
Scientific Name	Common Name	Date	State Rank	Global Rank	State Status
Animals					
<i>Boloria eunomia</i>	Bog Fritillary	2003	S3	G5	SC/N
<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Red-shouldered Hawk	2003	S3S4B	G5	THR
<i>Nannothemis bella</i>	Elfin Skimmer	2002	S3	G4	SC/N
Plants					
<i>Ceratophyllum echinatum</i>	Prickly Hornwort	2003	S2	G4?	SC
<i>Utricularia purpurea</i>	Purple Bladderwort	2002	S3	G5	SC
Communities					
Northern mesic forest	Northern Mesic Forest	2002	S4	G4	NA
Poor fen	Poor Fen	2002	S3	G3G4	NA

Chippewa County Forest Biotic Inventory

10. Spence Lake



Site Location



1:26000

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- Animal Occurrence(s)
- Plant Occurrence(s)
- Community Occurrence(s)
- Primary Site Boundary
- Chippewa County Lands
- DNR-managed Lands



8. DOROTHY LAKES COMPLEX

Location

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Bob Lake
 Town-Range-Section: T32-R7W, sections 29-32
 T32-R8W, sections 25 and 36
 Approximate Size: 992

Description of Site

This site is bisected by Deer Fly Trail and several County Forest trails. This site is mostly forested, very uneven end moraine topography with number of ice-walled lake features and many small, narrow, steep sided, 50 to 80 foot high ridges interspersed with depressions. The topographic complexity of this site results in a diverse mosaic of natural communities including Northern Dry-mesic and Mesic Forests, Hardwood and Tamarack Swamps, Northern Sedge Meadows, Poor Fens, seepage springs, several streams, and a cluster of undeveloped lakes. The Dorothy Lake Complex has a number of named lakes including a Bass Lake and Dorothy Lake. A number of rare plants have been documented in the uplands, wetlands, and lakes of this site.

Significance of Site

The Dorothy Lake complex is a rich and diverse site. While parts of the complex have been logged to various extents, it contains many important elements, including one of the county forest's best example of Northern Dry-mesic Forest, a small, moderate quality Northern Mesic Forest, two good quality Hardwood Swamps, and a cluster of undeveloped lakes that include two hard water lakes. It also has several ice-walled lake features that have mostly second growth forest. The site also contains two populations of the state threatened bog bluegrass, two rare upland plant species, and four species of rare aquatic plants. Dorothy Lake is highly ecologically significant and contains diverse invertebrate habitats. Fifty-five taxa of macroinvertebrates were found here, including 19 new county records. Three rare plants were also found in Dorothy Lake.

Management Considerations

Older forest is currently under-represented on the property and throughout this landscape. This site could serve as a core area of lands that would feature older, intact, nearly connected forest. Numerous sensitive and rare species would benefit from this management emphasis. Timber sales on this site could be designed to maintain large blocks of forest that would retain core areas of older forest, protect sensitive drainages, and focus on types that are native to the landscape.

Management decisions should account for the rich invertebrate and plant species diversity found in Dorothy Lake. Suitable buffers should be established for timber sales in the surrounding uplands. Practices that protect the hydrology and water quality are also important considerations. Special attention should be paid so that invasive species like Eurasian water milfoil, purple loosestrife, and reed canary grass are not introduced to Dorothy Lake.

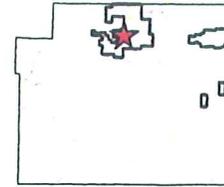
Special management considerations should be given to populations of rare plants that occur within the site. One example is bog bluegrass, a species that is sensitive to hydrologic and microclimatic changes. Buffer zones and practices that minimize potential impacts could be established around known populations.

8. Dorothy Lakes Complex Element Occurrences

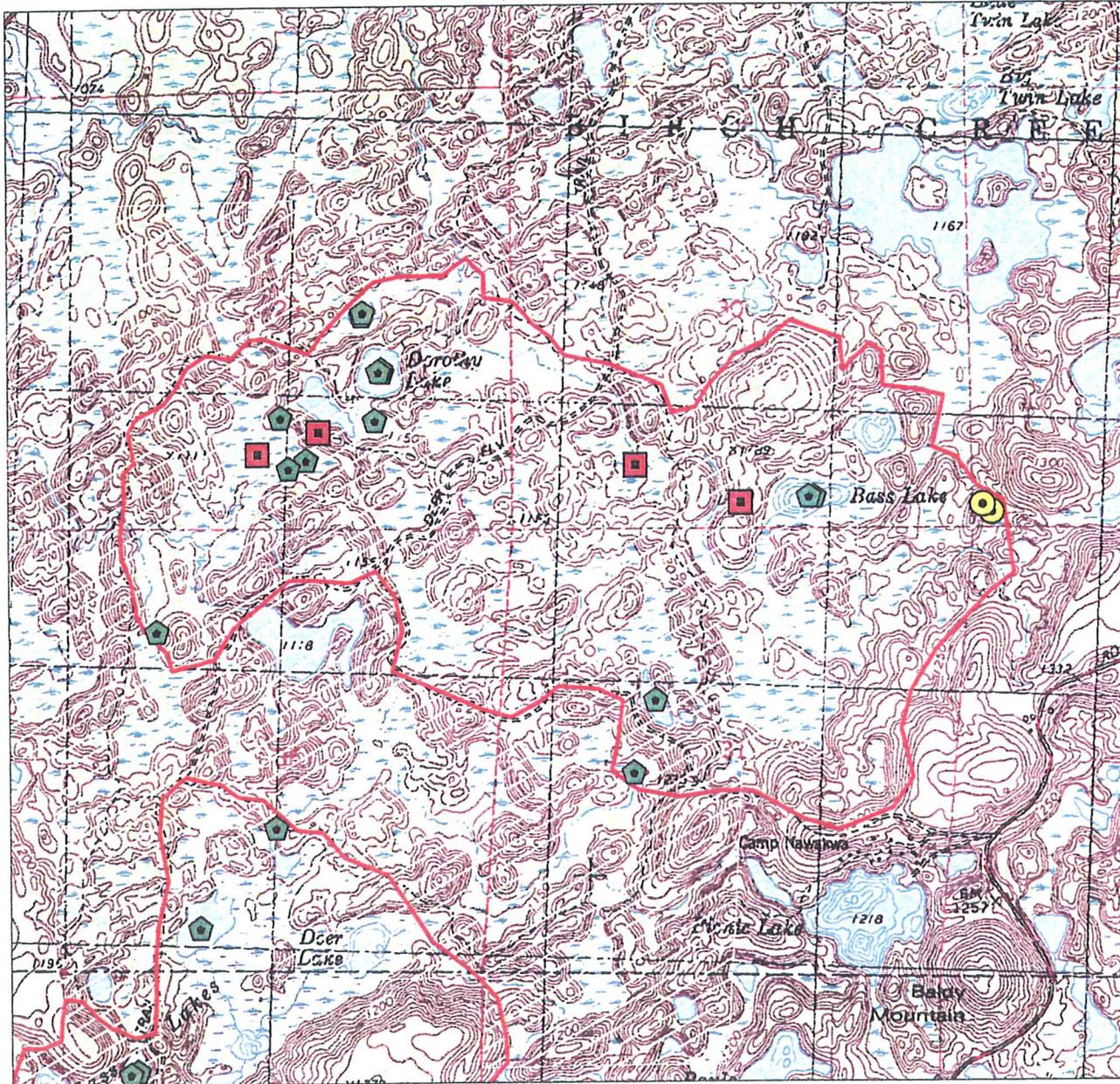
Scientific Name	Common Name	Date	State Rank	Global Rank	State Status
Animals					
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	1992	S3B	G4	SC/FL
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	1979	S3S4B	G5	THR
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	1990	S3S4B	G5	THR
Plants					
<i>Botrychium oneidense</i>	Blunt-lobe Grape-fern	2003	S2	G4Q	SC
<i>Ceratophyllum echinatum</i>	Prickly Hornwort	2003	S2	G4?	SC
<i>Cypripedium reginae</i>	Showy Lady's-slipper	2002	S3	G4	SC
<i>Malaxis monophyllos</i> var. <i>brachypoda</i>	White Adder's-mouth	2002	S3	G4Q	SC
<i>Myriophyllum farwellii</i>	Farwell's Water-milfoil	2003	S3	G5	SC
<i>Poa paludigena</i>	Bog Bluegrass	2003	S3	G3	THR
<i>Potamogeton diversifolius</i>	Water-thread Pondweed	2002	S2	G5	SC
<i>Utricularia geminiscapa</i>	Hidden-fruited Bladderwort	2003	S3	G4G5	SC
Communities					
Hardwood swamp	Hardwood Swamp	2002	S3	G4	NA
Northern dry-mesic forest	Northern Dry-mesic Forest	2002	S3	G4	NA
Northern mesic forest	Northern Mesic Forest	2002	S4	G4	NA

Chippewa County Forest Biotic Inventory

8. Dorothy Lakes Complex



Site Location



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-  Animal Occurrence(s)
-  Plant Occurrence(s)
-  Community Occurrence(s)
-  Primary Site Boundary
-  Chippewa County Lands
-  DNR-managed Lands



ENDANGERED
RESOURCES



12. TOWN LINE LAKE COMPLEX

Location

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Bob Lake, Marsh-Miller Lake
 Town-Range-Section: T31-R8W, sections 4-5
 T32-R8W, sections 27-34
 Approximate Size: 2,111 ac.

Description of Site

Much of the Town Line Lake Complex lies within the Ice Age National Scientific Reserve on the Pikes Peak end moraine; part is owned by Chippewa County Forest and part by the WDNR. The end moraine landscape is mostly forested, very uneven topography with numerous depressions supporting lakes, ponds, wetlands, and streams. The western part of the complex tends to be somewhat more gently rolling than the eastern part. Especially noticeable in the eastern part of the complex are numerous 30 to 60 foot high, steep sided ridges and hills supporting second growth southern dry-mesic forest of red oak, white oak, and red maple. In addition to mesic and dry-mesic forest, this complex supports good quality Northern Sedge Meadow, Open Bog, Tamarack Swamp, and Northern Wet Forest in small depressions and around several of the lakes in the area.

This inventory identified the State Threatened Red-shouldered Hawk populations of seven Special Concern invertebrate species and six Special Concern plant species.

Significance of Site

This is a topographically diverse complex and has important geologic as well biological features. The Southern Dry-mesic Forest on the Reserve varies in quality depending on the intensity of timber management, and there are good quality areas of dry-mesic forest, especially on property owned by the DNR. There is good quality Northern Sedge Meadow, Open Bog, Tamarack Swamp, and Northern Wet Forest in small depressions and around several of the lakes in the area. Many of the lakes in the complex have good water quality and support several rare plants and animals. Rare wetland animals have been documented in the Town Line Lake complex. This site supports the State Threatened Red-shouldered Hawk.

Management Considerations

Older forest is currently under-represented on the property and throughout this landscape, and there are several stands here that would make excellent candidates for representation of later forest successional stages and maybe also as "benchmarks" for one or several of the forest communities present. This site could serve as a core area of lands that would feature older, intact, nearly connected forest. Numerous sensitive species would benefit from this management emphasis. Timber sales on this site could be designed to maintain large blocks of forest that would retain core areas of older forest, protect sensitive drainages, and focus on types that are native to the landscape.

Water quality is an important management consideration at this site in the many wetlands and lakes. As with all areas, if timber harvests are done in the Reserve, best management practices should be fully followed.

Special management considerations should be given to populations of rare plants and animals that occur within the Spence Lake site. Buffer zones and practices that minimize potential impacts could be established around known populations, as well as critical breeding microhabitats.

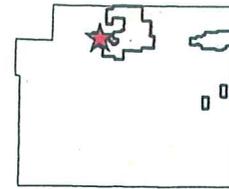
The site should be monitored periodically for invasive species, especially garlic mustard on the uplands and reed canary grass in the wetlands. Special attention should be paid to timber sale areas and ATV trails as seeds or other propagules can easily and widely be spread by machinery. Small populations of invasive species should be eradicated as quickly as possible to minimize the risk of spreading.

12. Town Line Lake Element Occurrences

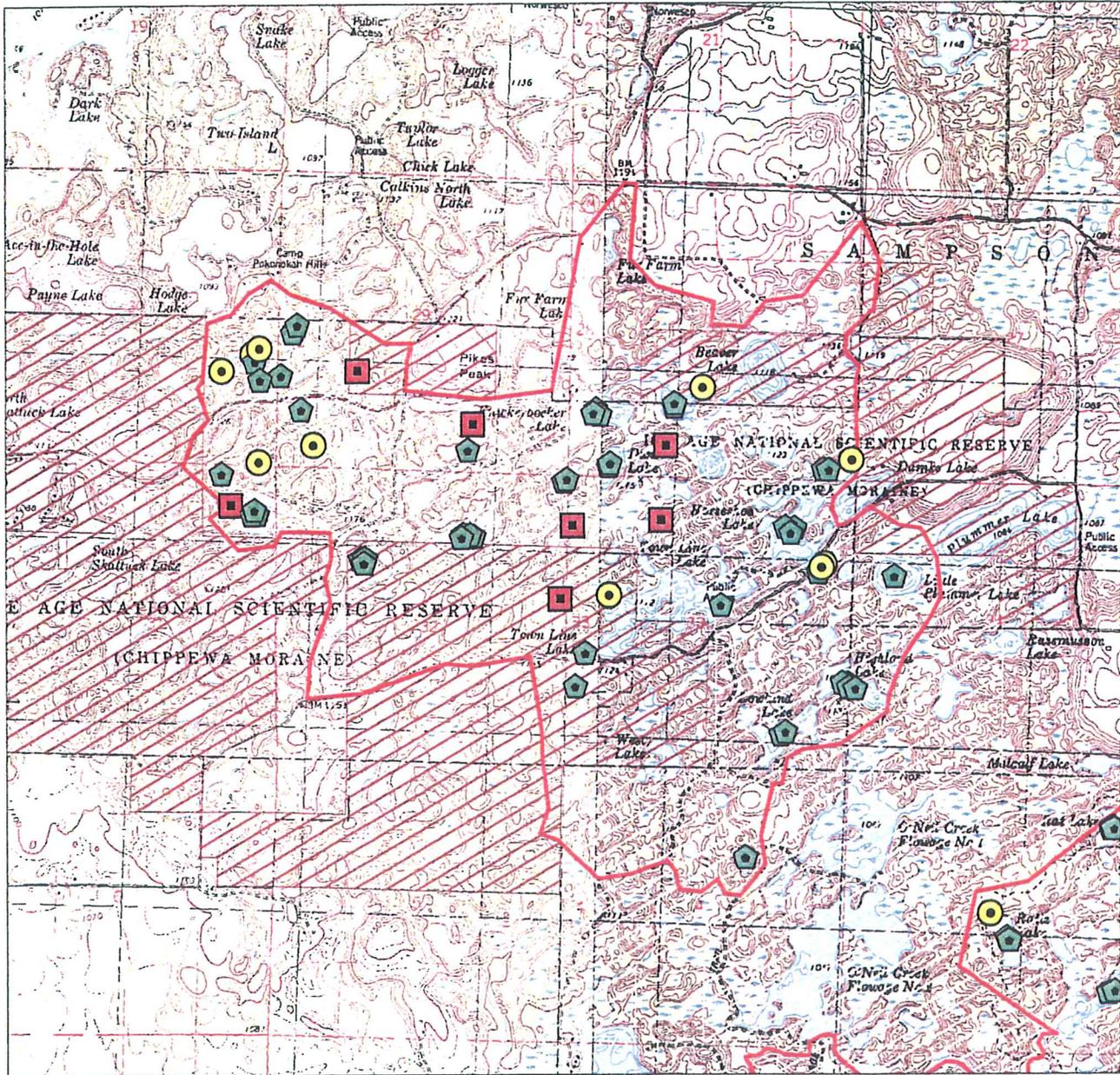
Scientific Name	Common Name	Date	State Rank	Global Rank	State Status
Animals					
<i>Agabates acuductus</i>	A Water Scavenger Beetle	2002	S2S3	GNR	SC/N
<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Red-shouldered Hawk	2003	S3S4B	G5	THR
<i>Copelatus glyphicus</i>	A Predaceous Diving Beetle	2002	S3?	GNR	SC/N
<i>Crangonyx richmondensis</i>	A Side-swimmer	2002	SU	GNR	SC/N
<i>Lestes eurinus</i>	Amber-winged Spreadwing	2002	S3	G4	SC/N
<i>Lynceus brachyurus</i>	Holarctic Clam Shrimp	2002	S1S3	G5	SC/N
<i>Nannothemis bella</i>	Elfin Skimmer	2003	S3	G4	SC/N
<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	Bullfrog	2003	S3	G5	SC/H
Plants					
<i>Ceratophyllum echinatum</i>	Prickly Hornwort	2003	S2	G4?	SC
<i>Myriophyllum farwellii</i>	Farwell's Water-milfoil	2003	S3	G5	SC
<i>Potamogeton diversifolius</i>	Water-thread Pondweed	2002	S2	G5	SC
<i>Scirpus torreyi</i>	Torrey's Bulrush	2002	S2	G5?	SC
<i>Utricularia geminiscapa</i>	Hidden-fruited Bladderwort	2003	S3	G4G5	SC
<i>Utricularia purpurea</i>	Purple Bladderwort	2002	S3	G5	SC
Communities					
Emergent marsh	Emergent Marsh	1976	S4	G4	NA
Northern sedge meadow	Northern Sedge Meadow	1976	S3	G4	NA
Southern dry-mesic forest	Southern Dry-mesic Forest	2003	S3	G4	NA

Chippewa County Forest Biotic Inventory

12. Town Line Lake Complex



Site Location



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- Animal Occurrence(s)
- Plant Occurrence(s)
- Community Occurrence(s)
- Primary Site Boundary
- Chippewa County Lands
- DNR-managed Lands



5. FIRTH LAKE

Location

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Cornell
 Town-Range-Section: T31-R7W, sections 2 and 3
 T32-R7W, sections 27, 34, and 35
 Approximate Size: 800 ac.

Description of Site

Firth Lake is a large, complex, and biologically important site. The namesake Firth Lake is in the southeast corner. The Ice Age trail passes along the southern edge of the site, and a boardwalk crosses the outlet stream. There is also a beaver dam at the south end of Firth Lake.

The eastern end of the site around Firth Lake is on the Maple Hill End Moraine in a landscape of gently rolling, fairly level topography with forests and the cleared areas are in agricultural usage, low density residential development, and recreational usage. Much of the site is on the Pikes Peak End Moraine and is a landscape that consists of very uneven, hilly topography that is mostly forested. There is very low-density residential and recreational development and a few scattered areas in agricultural production. Most of the roads on the Pikes Peak End Moraine are gravel, dirt, or unimproved.

The uplands are mostly wooded with mesic or dry-mesic forest communities. Most of the forested lands are managed for timber production, and many of the stands are relatively young. There are good to excellent quality areas of Northern Mesic Forest in the site, one just north of Firth Lake and the other in the north central part of Section 34. Canopy trees in each area are dominated by sugar maple and also basswood and red oak are also present. The herb layer in each area is diverse and includes several rich site indicator species. Forested seeps can be found on the slopes, and the site also encompasses Hardwood Swamp, sedge meadow, streams, and Ephemeral Ponds.

The eastern side of Firth Lake is dominated by a good quality Emergent Marsh. The marsh is dominated by various sedge species and cattails. The shrub coverage is variable and consists largely of alders with some willows.

The site includes a significant population of the State Threatened bog bluegrass as well as documented occurrences of putty-root orchid, four-toed salamanders, and Blanding's turtles.

Significance of Site

The site represents one of the largest tracts of good quality intact natural landscape remaining in the Chippewa County Forest. The area is significant because it contains several good quality natural communities, including extensive good quality mesic forest with an especially rich herb layer, a few stands of mature white and red pine, good quality hardwood swamp, sedge meadows and Emergent Marsh, Ephemeral Ponds, kettle wetlands, and numerous forested seeps and stream drainages which are at the headwaters Bob Creek.

Management Considerations

Older forest is currently under-represented on the property and throughout this landscape, and there are several stands here that would make excellent candidates for representation of later forest successional stages and maybe also as "benchmarks" for one or several of the forest communities present. This site could serve as a core area of lands that would feature older, intact, nearly connected forest. Timber sales

on this site could be designed to maintain large blocks of forest that would retain core areas of older forest, protect sensitive drainages, and focus on types that are native to the landscape.

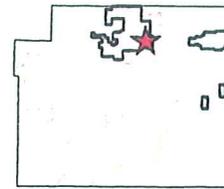
Special management considerations should be given to populations of rare plants and animals that occur within the Firth Lake site. One example is bog bluegrass, a species that is sensitive to hydrologic and microclimatic changes. Buffer zones and practices that minimize potential impacts could be established around known populations, as well as critical breeding habitat like ephemeral pools.

5. Firth Lake Element Occurrences

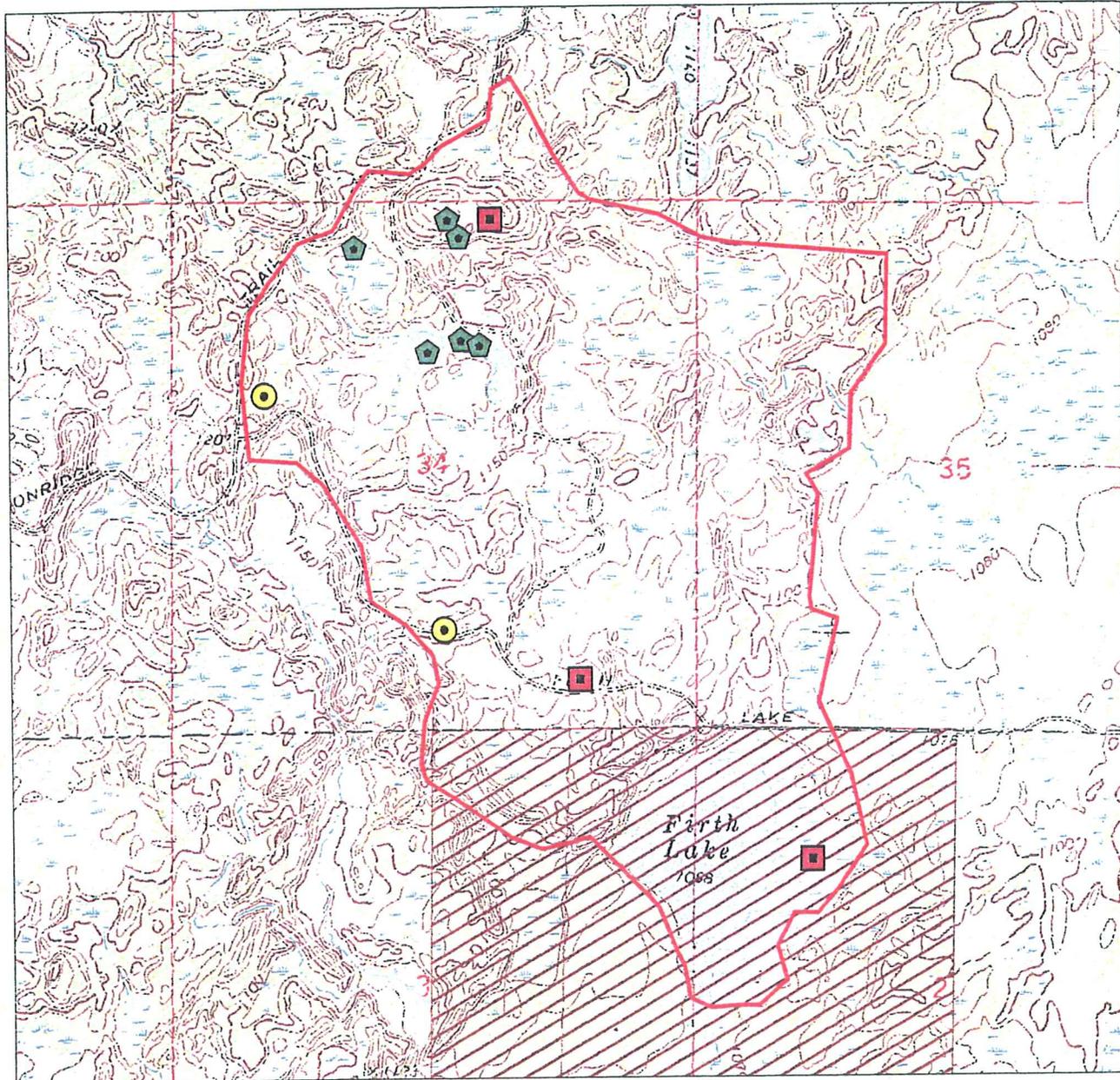
Scientific Name	Common Name	Date	State Rank	Global Rank	State Status
Animals					
<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>	Blanding's Turtle	2003	S3	G4	THR
<i>Hemidactylium scutatum</i>	Four-toed Salamander	2003	S3	G5	SC/H
Plants					
<i>Aplectrum hyemale</i>	Putty Root	2002	S2S3	G5	SC
<i>Ceratophyllum echinatum</i>	Prickly Hornwort	2002	S2	G4?	SC
<i>Phegopteris hexagonoptera</i>	Broad Beech Fern	2002	S2	G5	SC
<i>Poa paludigena</i>	Bog Bluegrass	2003	S3	G3	THR
<i>Potamogeton vaseyi</i>	Vasey's Pondweed	2002	S2	G4	SC
<i>Utricularia geminiscapa</i>	Hidden-fruited Bladderwort	2002	S3	G4G5	SC
Communities					
Emergent marsh	Emergent Marsh	2002	S4	G4	NA
Northern mesic forest	Northern Mesic Forest	2002	S4	G4	NA

Chippewa County Forest Biotic Inventory

5. Firth Lake



Site Location



Legend Disclaimer:
 Element Occurrence (EO) locations were generated using September 2005 NHI data records. Each symbol may represent more than one EO, and symbols may overlap each other. The absence of evidence does not indicate evidence of absence.

The survey site is approximate and is only intended to be used generally.

Surveys were conducted between 2002-2004 for natural communities, aquatic features, and priority taxa. The surveys were not comprehensive for all taxa potentially present.

DNR lands include lands under ownership of or management by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources as of 2003.

1:20000

-  Animal Occurrence(s)
-  Plant Occurrence(s)
-  Community Occurrence(s)
-  Primary Site Boundary
-  Chippewa County Lands
-  DNR-managed Lands

