Petition to Maintain Ordinance Banning Mountain Biking in Sunfish Park

We support the Lake Elmo long-standing policy and current ordinance banning mountain biking in Sunfish Park. We support the original intent of the park for preservation of natural wilderness and passive usages of hiking/walking, cross-country skiing, bird watching, photography, nature studies, picnicking, canoeing, and sailboating.

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We support the above usages to accomplish the preservation of the woods in Sunfish Park.

Signature	Address	Telephone
Edward J. Stevens	10133 - 47th St. N. Lake Elmo	777-5651
Judy Graupner	4477 Kimbro Ave Lake Elmo	770-1622
Jim Graupner	4477 Kimbro Ave. N. Lake Elmo	770-1622
[illegible]	8609 Hidden Bay Trail Lake Elmo	777-5019
Cheryl M Hurst	5110 Kirkwood Av N Lake Elmo	4300798
George Crocker	5093 Keats Av N Lake Elmo	777-3629
Lea Foreshee	5093 Keats Av N Lake Elmo	777-3629
Catherine Arden	5093 Keats Av. N. Lake Elmo	777-1698
John & Yvette Oldendorf	5418 LAKE ELMO Ave N.	351-7506
[illegible]	5412 LK Elmo Ave N.	437-7340
[illegible]	5416 N. Lake Elmo Av.	437-2864
[illegible]	5416 N Lake Elmo Av	439-2864
Verba Weaver	8331 Hidden Bay Trail N.	777-5551
John K Weaver	8331 Hidden Bay Tr N.	777-5551
[illegible]	8320 Hidden Bay TR N	770-0351
Margaret Altstatt	9330 Jane Ct. N.	770-2113
Steven C Forster	9397 Jane CT N	777-2890

Return Petition by April 15 to: Judy Blackford
9765 - 45th Street North
Lake Elmo, MN 55042

Petition to Maintain Ordinance Banning Mountain Biking in Sunfish Park

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We support the above usages to accomplish the preservation of the woods in Sunfish Park.

Signature	Address	Telephone
age 15 Justin [illegible]	8809 36st Lake Elmo	7702268
Glenda L Stege	8808 - 36th St N, Lk Elmo	770-6756
age 19 [illegible] Stege	8808 - 36th St. N. Lk Elmo	770-6756
Richard S. Ehlen	8839 36th St. N. Lake Elmo	770-2238
Sharon [illegible]	3435 Jamaca Lake Elmo	777-3594
Karolyn [illegible]	3440 Jamaca Lake Elmo	777-8178
Les Van [illegible]	3412 Jamaca Ave No	777-9381
Jerry Bartel	3415 Jamaca Ave No. Lake Elmo	777-5696
Sandie Groth	9150 N Jamaca Ct Lake Elmo	7707724
[illegible]	9150 N. Jamaca Ct Lake Elmo	7707724
Sue Reedich	9877 Lake Jane Tr. Lake Elmo, MN	770-5983
[illegible]	8909 Lake Jane Tr MN	777-0997
Richard [illegible]	8896 Lake Jane Tr	777-2933
[illegible]	8766 Lk Jane Tr.	430-6310
[illegible]	8802 Lake Jane Tr	770-3646
Kathleen E. Crowe	8802 Lake Jane Tr. Lake Elmo	7703646
Kathy Mencke	8838 Lake Jane Tr Lake Elmo	770 5258

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9765 - 45th Street North
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We support the above usages to accomplish the preservation of the woods in Sunfish Park.

Signature	Address	Telephone
Marie Downs	3793 Jamaca Ave. N. Lake Elmo	777-6275
Jeff Dows	3793 Jamaca Ave No. Lake Elmo	777-6275
Jan Huppert	3733 Jamaca Ave N. Lake Elmo	777-7079
Mike Rotchie	8938 N 57th St. Lake Elmo	770-2150
Daniel M. Roth	8914 37th St. No. Lake Elmo	777-6091
Nora Amand	8891 37th St N Lake Elmo	779 1938
Glen Williamson	8861 - 37 ST N Lake Elmo	777-3230
Matthew Williamson	8861 37th St. Lake Elmo	777-3230
Linda Williamson	8861 37th St. Lake Elmo	777-3230
[illegible]	8804 37th St. Lake Elmo	777-7015
Gordon Johnson	8804 37th ST. N. LAKE ELMO	777-7015
12 years of age Randy Johnson	" " " " " " "	
Vicki Boche	8801 37th St. N. Lake Elmo	773-8245
Barb Savino	8801 37th St. N. LK. Elmo	773-8245
RAY BOCHE	8801 37TH ST. N. LK. Elmo.	773 8245
Sanjra Winters	8809 36th St N Lk Elmo	770-2265
Bob Winters	8809 36th St Lk Elmo	770-2265

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9765 - 45th Street North
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We support the above usages to accomplish the preservation of the woods in Sunfish Park.

Signature	Address	Telephone
Sarah Rogers (mountain biker)	3490 Kelvin Ave Lake Elmo	7703448
Robert Schultgen	3509 Kelvin Ave Lake Elmo	770-9603
M Janice Hoan Schultgen	" "	"
Joe Chavez	3585 Kelvin Ave. Lake Elmo	777-6858
Joan S. Chavez	" " " "	
Don Fauson	3533 Kelvin Ave Lake Elmo	777-2187
Edna Buchholtz	3597 Kelvin Ave Lake Elmo	770-5197
Wendy Loos	3567 " "	777-1552
Kaye Hilfisch	10722 Stillwater Blvd. Lake Elmo.	777-7551
James M. Blackford	9765 45th St. North LAKE ELMO, MN	770-7856
[illegible]	9428 45th St Lake Elmo	770-1449
James A Friend	9498 JANE RD N. LAKE ELMO	777-3226
Louise Friend	9498 Jane Rd. No. Lake Elmo	777-3226
Jeffrey M Yline	9401 LAKE JANE TR. LAKE ELMO	770-8090
[illegible] II	9385 Lake Jane Tr, Lake Elmo	777-2343
[illegible]	9366 Lake Jane TR LAKE ELMO	770-8206

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9765 - 45th Street North
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Petition to Maintain Ordinance Banning Mountain Biking in Sunfish Park

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Signature	Address	Telephone
Judy Blackford	9765-45th St. N., Lk. Elmo	770-7856
Jenny E. Blackford	9765 45th St N Lake Elmo	770-7856
[illegible] Blackford	9765-45th St. N. Lake Elmo	770-7856
Joan Eder	4515 Julep Ave No Lake Elmo	777-6538
John Berschens	9579-45th St N. L.E.	777-0562
Janet Berschens	" " "	" "
Cathy Oreschnick	9399 Lake Jane Tr No Lake Elmo	770-3553
Otto P. Mayer Sr.	9295 Lake Jane Tol. No. Lake Elmo, Mn. 55045	777-6053
Marianne Mayer	9295 Lake Jane Tr. N.	777-6053
Carl Olinger	9096-45-ST. NO.	777-1247
Charlene Anderson	19002 Stillwater Lane Lake Elmo	777-1907
Judy Taverna	10174 Stillwater Lane	777-8248
Bob Taverna	" "	" "
Pat Hufquist	3440 Kelvin	777-3912
	"	"
	"	"
Betty M. Soetz	3464 Kelvin	773-0588

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Signature	Address	Telephone
Melanie Dittmann	3479 Lake Elmo Av. N. Lake Elmo	770-3634
Charlotte Morris	Lake Elmo land owner 45th St.	1-257-1861
Joseph F. Morris	Lake Elmo land owner "	1-257-1861
[illegible]	11291 30th St. N. Lake Elmo	770-8458
[illegible]	11291 30th ST. N., LAKE ELMO	" "
James L. Burge,	10212 Stillwater LN.	777-6228
Steve Kallberg	10120 Stillwater LN Lake Elmo	770-7034
Linda Kallberg	10120 Stillwater Ln. Lake Elmo	770-7034
Miriam Bergmark	10032 Stillwater Lane Lake Elmo	777-0422
Jeneane Bergmark	10032 Stillwater Lane Lake Elmo	777-0422
Pence Bergmark	10032 Stillwater lane Lake Elmo	777-0422
Jerome Bergmark	" " "	777-0422
Donna Chuska	9492 Stillwater Lake Elmo	777-2052
Louis Freedrich	9434 " " "	777 6680
Florence Freedrich	" " "	777-6680
[illegible]	9402 Stillwater Blvd Lake Elmo	7707108
Vicki Jennell	" " " "	"

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Lake Elmo, MN 55042

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Signature	Address	Telephone
Kevin Wandmacher	8935 Lake Jane Tr. Lake Elmo	770-1956
Steve Ness	8529 N. Lake Jane Tr.	770-1059
Christine Mogren	8509 Lake Jane Trail	777-9299
Rita Quiard	4100 Irvin Cir. No.	777-0883
[illegible]	4061 Irvin Cir. N.	—
age 23 Chad Wylie	4091 Irvin Cir N	770-8359
Blenda B. Bjork	8775 42nd St N	779-6201
Deb Fisher	8980 42nd St N	777-2206
n his 20's mountain biker [illegible]	9404 Lake Jane Tr	777-9707
Diane T. Morgan	11150 20th St. Cir N., Lake Elmo Manning Tr. Still.	430-2427
Elmer J. Dittman	3424 Layton	777-2874
Jeanette E. Behr	3337 Lake Elmo Ave. N.	770-9261
Mary Turnbladh	11890 - 50th. St. No.	439-2145
Kitch Kemp	10240 Stillwater L.N. Lake Elmo MN 55042	777-6985
Albert Linder	3508 Kelvin Ave N	777-7063
Judith Linder	3508 Kelvin Ave No	777-7063
Chris Friederichs	3691 Kelvin Ave N	779-7353

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Signature	Address	Telephone
Susan Dunn	11018 Upper 33rd St. N. Lk Elmo	777-0197
[illegible] R. [illegible]	2507 Knoll Cir Maplewood	777-6318
Judy A. Toft	11350 12th St No Lk Elmo	436-1901
[illegible] Petrellis	9436 Jane Rd N Lk Elmo	777-0291
Phillip Taylor	11227 12th St N, Lake Elmo	4366083
David A. Morgan Chairman of 1st Lake Elmo Park comm.	13780 N. Manning ave	430-2427
Randall H. Helland	2201 Legion Lane No Lake Elmo	770-9702
Sharon M. Simpson	5270 Jamaica Blvd Lake Elmo	770-8418
David O. Weishaupt	2075 Legion Ave N, Lake Elmo	770-0903
Barbara Sherwhin	2965 Lake Elmo Ave Lake Elmo	777-1140
[illegible] Johansen	2765 Lake Elmo Ave N	777-2464
Bruce Dunn	11018 Upper 33 St, Lake Elmo	777-0197
[illegible] Eisch	11674 Stillwater Blvd N Lake Elmo	777-9542
Robert P Eischen	11674 Stillwater Blvd N Lake Elmo	777 9542
Mary Eischen	11674 Stillwater Blvd. N. Lake Elmo	777-9542
Joann Stark	8920 27th St N Lake Elmo, MN	770-8024

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Signature	Address	Telephone
Jean Delander	9148 31st St No L.E.	777-5883
Donald Delander	"	"
Joseph P. Riedl	9046 No 31st	770-5352
[illegible]	9046 31st	770-5160
Ellen Hughes	9038 31st	770-2107
Bill Hughes	9038 31st St N.	770-2107
Karen Sandstrom	9077 31st St. N	777-5046
William Mooser	9095 31st St N.	777-8993
Bobbie Sterbenk	9141 31st St. N.	770-4177
[illegible] Knoblauch	9181-31st N	777-6471
Gloria Knoblauch	9181-31st St N	777-6471
[illegible]	9051 N 31st St.	770-9492
[illegible] Anderson	3373 Lake Elmo Ave N	777-2825
Charlene Friedrich	9373-31st St N. Lake Elmo	777-2201

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Signature	Address	Telephone
[illegible]	9340 STILLWATER BLVD N.	770-8990
Sally Benjamin	9340 Stillwater Blvd No.	770-8990
Larry E Weiss	9302 Stillwater Blvd LE.	770-9340
[illegible]	9250 Stillwater Blvd N LE	777 1702
Sarah Spelty	" "	"
Ramona E. Spelty	" "	"
[illegible]	9250 Lake Jane Trail	7703670

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Lake Elmo, MN 55042

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Signature	Address	Telephone
W R Park	4589 Birch Bark Tr	777-5320
D. B. Caldwell	4633 Birchbark Trail	777-1259
[illegible]	4580 Birchbark Trail	773-5217
Beatty Lyall	4515 " "	777-6910
Mark E. Hendrickson	4508 Birchbark Tr.	773-9528
Grant Nelson	8549 Cherrywood Tr.	770-6919
Denis O Bakke	8509 Cherrywood Tr. No.	777-7217
Mark Fritel	4563 Birchbark Tr. N.	777-6559

Return Petition by April 15 to: Judy Blackford
9765 - 45th Street North
Lake Elmo, MN 55042

Petition to Maintain Ordinance Banning Mountain Biking in Sunfish Park

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Signature	Address	Telephone
Marian Adkins	2227 Lake Elmo Ave N	777-2841
Brian Adkins	11018 UPPER 33rd St.	777-0192
Rosemary Armstrong	8291 15th St N. Lake Elmo	735-5936
Doug Armstrong	8291 15th St. N.	735-5936
Hans Dell	P.O. BOX 1 LAKE ELMO	777-9239
Catherine Markgraf	11007 UPPER 33rd St. No.	7773347
Eugene C Markgraf		

Return Petition by April 15 to: Judy Blackford
9765 - 45th Street North
Lake Elmo, MN 55042

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We support the above usages to accomplish the preservation of the woods in Sunfish Park.

Signature	Address	Telephone
[illegible]	3511 Lake Elmo Avenue	770-6910
[illegible]	14186 OLINDA BLVD N.	430-3719
Sally Wacker	3603 Lavrne Ave. No.	777-9377

Return Petition by April 15 to: Judy Blackford
9765 - 45th Street North
Lake Elmo, MN 55042

Petition to Maintain Ordinance Banning Mountain Biking in Sunfish Park

We support the Lake Elmo long-standing policy and current ordinance banning mountain biking and horses in Sunfish Park. We support the original intent of the park for preservation of natural wilderness and passive usages of hiking/walking, cross-country skiing, bird watching, photography, nature studies, picnicking, canoeing, and sailboating.

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We support the above usages to accomplish the preservation of the woods in Sunfish Park.

Signature	Address	Telephone
Donald Slinger	4620 Lake Elmo Ave No LE	430-0751
Jerelyn Slinger	4620 Lake Elmo Ave N.	430-0751
Jean Madrinich	11240 50th St N	439-6393

Return Petition by April ~~15~~ 1 to: Judy Blackford
9765 - 45th Street North
Lake Elmo, MN 55042

Petition to Maintain Ordinance Banning Mountain Biking in Sunfish Park

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We support the above usages to accomplish the preservation of the woods in Sunfish Park.

Signature	Address	Telephone
Amy Krueger	4452 Lake Elmo Ave. N. Lake Elmo, Mn. 55042	773-8984
Neil & Bela Krueger	4452 Lk. Elmo Ave. No.	439-9186

Return Petition by April 15 to: Judy Blackford
9765 - 45th Street North
Lake Elmo, MN 55042

Charles King 3331 Kraft Cir No Lake Elmo 777-4526
Virginia King 3331 Kraft Cir N. ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
Dale Hendrick 3546 Lake Elmo Ave Lake Elmo
Chris Peterson 3308 Kraft Circle N. Lake Elmo 779-0131
Jim Fridrich 9345 31 St. N. L.E.
Jake Paul 1680 Olene Ave N. W.L.
Thea Springborn 5200 Isle Ave N. L.E.
Leah Beckler
Diane Mix 2650 Northridge Ln W. Lakeland
Mike [illegible] 3265 Kraft Circle Lake Elmo
[illegible] 3265 Kraft Circle Lake Elmo
[illegible] 3284 Kraft Cir Lake Elmo
Mark Jechort 11035 Lake Elmo
Jackie Jechor 11035 Lake Elma
Paul Murphy 11057 33RD ST. N. LAKE ELMO MN,
Jane Jechort 11035 33rd St No Lake Elmo
Jane Murphy 11057-33rd ST. N. LK. Elmo, MN
[illegible] 3291 LAMPERT LAKE ELMO MN
[illegible] 3286 Lampert LAKE Elmo MN
Dawn Beedle 1470 Riviera Lakeland MN
~~[illegible]~~
Jerry Beedle 1470 Riviera Ave Lakeland MN 55043

Petition to Maintain Ordinance Banning Mountain Biking in Sunfish Park

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Signature	Address	Telephone
[illegible]	3308 KRAFT CIR N. CK. Elmo	779-0131
[illegible]	23821 DANUBE ST. STACY	462-5138
Randy [illegible]	24598 Fondant	464-0658
Mark A Reese	637-3rd St Newport Mn	459-4156
Jim Lynn	7067 Griffon Ave	429-6268
Dave [illegible]	325 Sherwood Ct.	780-5345
Mike Sparkl	923 N. 3rd St	972-3944
Larry Mohn	697 Valley View ct. Shoreview	8780
Dorothy Helpert	Route 1 Box 181	867-2761
Millie Peterson	Lakeland Mn	436-8808
Wayne Peterson	" "	" "
Helen Morrissey	16610 - 8th St. Lakeland, M	436-1418
Wendy Weyer	368 N QUENTIN AVE LAKELAND MN 55043	436-8469
Barb Mastrian	1281 Kohlman Ave St Paul, Mn 55109	490-3240
[illegible] Becker	[illegible] Marine, MN	433-3454
Debbie Regis		
Lisa Logone	Doresser, Wi	
[illegible]		

Return Petition by April 15 to: Judy Blackford
9765 - 45th Street North
Lake Elmo, MN 55042

Add PHONE

Peggy Nelson Stillwater
Woodbury
Lora Kasper

Susan Reed Star Prairie Wi
Jody G Kampfer Bayport
Judy Cameron Stillwater
Karen Fresser 461 Burlington Rd - St Paul MN.
Mike [illegible] BALSAM LAKE, WI
W Burgess Lakeland MN
Michael [illegible] Lake Elmo MN
Paul Bergmann Stillwater MN 439-9577
Jeannie, Inckofsai Stillwater, MN 439-9577
Linda [illegible] Stillwater, MN
Marika Roberts St Paul MN 430-0028
Adele Kingsley 3328 Kraft Circle - Lake Elmo
Sue Szajna 2569 Manning Ave N LK Elmo 436-6468
Jayne Buckles 2121 - Oakgreen Ave N. Stillwater
Molly ~~Pe~~ Munkelwitz 315 Locust Hudson, (715) 386-9498
Vern Munkelwitz " " " " "
Neil Hanson & Debbie 1609 Pinewood Lane #1 HUDSON 715-386-1189
Dean Munkel & Sherri Munkelwitz 253 Broadway St. E Albery 715-268-9141
Cory Hanson 1609 Pinewood Ln. #1 Hudson, Wi. 715-386-1189

EXHIBIT B

Letter from Konrad Koosman, Soil Erosion Specialist, Minnesota Soil and Water Conservation District, Specialist who examined this park in the fall of 1993.

WASHINGTON SOIL AND WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

1825 Curve Crest Blvd., Room 101
Stillwater, MN 55082
(612) 439-6361

MINNESOTA
SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

Date: March 15, 1994

To: Judy Blackford

From: Konrad Koosmann, Washington Soil Conservation District

Subject: Erosion Control on trail system in Sunfish Park, City of Lake Elmo

On September 13, 1993 I was requested by Judy Blackford and members of the Lake Elmo Park Board to review the trail system in Sunfish Park. The purpose of the review was to give recommendations on needed erosion control measures on the trails. As we walked the trail system, I observed the following conditions:

1. The trail system is located mostly in a mature hardwood forest
2. The topography is very rolling
3. The soils are very sandy and gravelly
4. Erosion already exists on most of the sloping areas along the trail system, and sedimentation exists at the base of the slopes because of the erosion above.
5. Efforts are being made to divert runoff water by using wood troughs laid diagonally across the existing trails

Judy Blackford has requested that I review and offer my comments, for your consideration, on what the impact may be to the trails if mountain bikes were another use added to the existing trail system. My comments are based on what my observations were as I walked the trails in September of 1993 and also, on the soils map for the area.

I have enclosed the soil map for the Sunfish Park area. I have also included the soils description. These descriptions are written primarily for agricultural uses. However, other uses can be applied where the activity exposes bare soil. When reading the soil descriptions, it is apparent that the soils have a severe erosion hazard potential. Once the soil is disturbed and/or continually disturbed, the existing vegetation is destroyed and it becomes very difficult to re-establish. This is due to the low moisture holding capacity, the high erosion factor of the soil, and the lack of sunshine, because of the shade of existing trees. Without ground cover to protect the soil, erosion from water runoff will occur and may become a serious problem.

The existing trail system is a land use that will require continual management. I have observed that erosion is a concern. This is obvious by the attempts to divert runoff from running down existing trails. However, areas remain where erosion is still uncontrolled. By allowing another use such as mountain bikes and/or other activities that disrupt soil particles, this undoubtedly will cause erosion problems to increase. I do believe that the more uses that are allowed on these bare fragile soils, erosion will increase dramatically.

These are my comments for your consideration. If I can be of further assistance to you, please call me at 439-6361

Konrad Kaufmann

302B—Rosholt sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes. This very gently undulating to undulating soil is well drained. It is on sides and crests of low hills on outwash plains. Individual areas range from 5 to 30 acres and are irregular in shape.

Typically, the surface layer is dark brown sandy loam about 11 inches thick. The subsoil is about 20 inches thick. The upper part is brown sandy loam. The middle part is reddish brown sandy loam. The lower part is reddish brown gravelly loamy coarse sand. The underlying material is yellowish red gravelly sand. In some places the underlying material lacks coarse fragments. The loamy mantle is less than 20 inches thick in places. In some small areas slope is more than 6 percent. In the south and central parts of the survey area the surface layer is thicker and darker colored.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Antigo, Barronett sandy substratum, Brill, and Poskin soils. The Antigo soils are well drained and have silt loam surface and subsurface layers over sand and gravel. The Barronett sandy substratum soils are poorly drained and occupy depressions. The Brill soils are moderately well drained and are in shallow depressions. They have a silt loam surface layer and subsoil over sand and gravel. The Poskin soils are somewhat poorly drained and occur in depressions.

Permeability of the Rosholt soil is moderately rapid in the surface layer and subsoil and is very rapid in the underlying material. Surface runoff is medium. The available water capacity is low. Natural fertility is medium, and the organic matter content is low.

Most areas of this soil are farmed. It has fair potential for crops, pasture, and woodland. It has poor potential for most sanitary facilities and good potential as building sites.

This soil has fair suitability for all crops commonly grown in the survey area. The main limitation is the low available water capacity. Early-maturing crops are well adapted to this soil because they take advantage of early-season moisture. Minimum tillage and return of crop residue to the soil help maintain tilth, increase water available for plants, and increase fertility. Crops grown on this soil respond well to irrigation.

This soil has only fair suitability for permanent pasture or hay because yields are limited by the low available water capacity. It provides good pasture in spring and fall and fair to poor pasture in summer. Proper stocking, pasture rotation, weed control, and timely deferment of grazing help to keep pasture and soil in good condition. Planting pasture and hay may be desirable to improve plant species and potential yield.

This soil has fair suitability for trees. Seedling mortality is slight to moderate. Competing vegetation can be controlled by spraying or girdling or by mechanical means such as plowing, disking, or bulldozing. There is no restriction to time of year or type of equipment that can be used.

This soil is well suited to building site development. This soil is moderately susceptible to frost heaving. Roads, streets, and sidewalks are subject to damage unless carefully designed. Sidewalls in the underlying material have poor stability and may cave in during excavation. This can be prevented with temporary retaining walls.

Septic tank absorption fields function well in this soil, but there is a hazard of contamination of underground water supplies unless special systems are installed. It is generally easy to establish lawns, trees, and shrubs on this soil. Additions of water and fertilizer are needed to keep them growing vigorously. This soil is a fair source of sand and gravel for construction.

This soil is in capability subclass IIs and woodland suitability group 2o.

302C—Rosholt sandy loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes. This gently rolling to hilly soil is well drained. It is on sides and crests of hills on pitted outwash plains. Individual areas range from 5 to 40 acres and are irregular in shape.

Typically, the surface layer is very dark gray sandy loam about 5 inches thick. The subsoil is about 29 inches thick. The upper part is dark brown and very dark grayish brown sandy loam. The lower part is brown loamy sand. The underlying material is brown gravelly sand. In some places the loamy layers are less than 20 inches thick. In some farmed areas the surface layer is eroded and may be lacking. The underlying material lacks coarse fragments in places. In some areas slope is less than 6 percent or more than 15 percent. In the south and central parts of the survey area the surface layer is thicker and darker colored.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Antigo, Barronett sandy substratum, Brill, and Poskin soils. The Antigo soils are well drained and formed in a silty mantle over sand and gravel. The Barronett sandy substratum soils are poorly drained and occupy depressions. The Brill soils, which occur in shallow depressions, are moderately well drained and have a silty surface layer and subsoil. The Poskin soils are somewhat poorly drained and occur in depressions and drainageways.

Permeability of the Rosholt soil is moderately rapid in the surface layer and subsoil and very rapid in the underlying material. Surface runoff is medium to rapid. The available water capacity is low. Natural fertility is medium, and organic matter content is low.

Most areas of this soil are farmed or are in woodland. This soil has fair potential for small grains and grass and legume hay and pasture. It has poor potential for corn and soybeans. It has fair potential for woodland. This soil has poor potential for most sanitary facilities and good potential for building site development.

This soil has fair to poor suitability for crops. Droughtiness and the hazard of erosion are the main limitations. It is best suited to early-maturing crops, such as small grains, which take advantage of early-season moisture. Minimum tillage or a crop rotation that contains forage crops helps to control erosion. Erosion control by con-

tour plowing and stripcropping is often difficult on the irregular slopes of this soil. Crops grown on this soil respond well to irrigation although it may erode the steeper areas.

This soil has fair suitability for pasture or hay. Using it for hay or pasture reduces erosion. Droughtiness reduces growth during the summer months, at which time supplemental pasture may be needed. Proper stocking, rotation grazing, and weed control help to keep the pasture and soil in good condition. Planting pasture and hay may be desirable to improve plant species and potential yield.

This soil has fair suitability for trees (fig. 9). Seedling mortality is generally low but depends mainly on available moisture. Competing vegetation can be controlled by spraying, cutting, or girdling. Erosion can be controlled by mulching during planting or by keeping a protective vegetative cover on the soil. Equipment use is generally not restricted in kind or time of year.

This soil is well suited to building site development. It is moderately susceptible to frost heave. Roads, streets, and sidewalks are subject to frost damage unless carefully designed. Sidewalls in the underlying material have poor stability and may cave in during excavation for foundations or installation of underground utilities. This can be prevented by temporary retaining walls.

Septic tank absorption fields function well in this soil. There is a possibility, however, that they may pollute underground water supplies and nearby lakes and streams unless specially designed. Lawns, trees, and shrubs are generally easy to establish and maintain. This soil is a good source of sand and gravel for construction.

This soil is in capability subclass IIIe and woodland suitability group 2o.

325—Prebish loam. This is a level, slightly concave, very poorly drained soil. It is in shallow depressions on the margins of large depressions occupied by organic soils and on ground moraines. Delineations are 5 to 30 acres and are irregular in shape. This soil is subject to flooding by runoff from adjacent more sloping areas.

Typically, the surface layer is black loam about 17 inches thick. The subsoil is about 31 inches thick. The upper part is gray, mottled loam. The middle part is olive gray, mottled loam. The lower part is variegated dark brown, reddish brown, and dark gray coarse sandy loam. The underlying material is reddish brown sandy loam. In some areas the surface mantle has up to 15 inches of silty material.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Ronneby, Auburndale, and Cathro soils. The Ronneby soils are somewhat poorly drained and occupy positions slightly upslope from Prebish soils. The Auburndale soils are poorly drained. They have a thick silty surface mantle and occupy depressional areas. The Cathro soils

Figure 9.—Christmas trees on Rosholt sandy loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes. Gale soils are on the steep slopes in the background.

302B—Rosholt sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes. This very gently undulating to undulating soil is well drained. It is on sides and crests of low hills on outwash plains. Individual areas range from 5 to 30 acres and are irregular in shape.

Typically, the surface layer is dark brown sandy loam about 11 inches thick. The subsoil is about 20 inches thick. The upper part is brown sandy loam. The middle part is reddish brown sandy loam. The lower part is reddish brown gravelly loamy coarse sand. The underlying material is yellowish red gravelly sand. In some places the underlying material lacks coarse fragments. The loamy mantle is less than 20 inches thick in places. In some small areas slope is more than 6 percent. In the south and central parts of the survey area the surface layer is thicker and darker colored.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Antigo, Barronett sandy substratum, Brill, and Poskin soils. The Antigo soils are well drained and have silt loam surface and subsurface layers over sand and gravel. The Barronett sandy substratum soils are poorly drained and occupy depressions. The Brill soils are moderately well drained and are in shallow depressions. They have a silt loam surface layer and subsoil over sand and gravel. The Poskin soils are somewhat poorly drained and occur in depressions.

Permeability of the Rosholt soil is moderately rapid in the surface layer and subsoil and is very rapid in the underlying material. Surface runoff is medium. The available water capacity is low. Natural fertility is medium, and the organic matter content is low.

Most areas of this soil are farmed. It has fair potential for crops, pasture, and woodland. It has poor potential for most sanitary facilities and good potential as building sites.

This soil has fair suitability for all crops commonly grown in the survey area. The main limitation is the low available water capacity. Early-maturing crops are well adapted to this soil because they take advantage of early-season moisture. Minimum tillage and return of crop residue to the soil help maintain tilth, increase water available for plants, and increase fertility. Crops grown on this soil respond well to irrigation.

This soil has only fair suitability for permanent pasture or hay because yields are limited by the low available water capacity. It provides good pasture in spring and fall and fair to poor pasture in summer. Proper stocking, pasture rotation, weed control, and timely deferment of grazing help to keep pasture and soil in good condition. Planting pasture and hay may be desirable to improve plant species and potential yield.

This soil has fair suitability for trees. Seedling mortality is slight to moderate. Competing vegetation can be controlled by spraying or girdling or by mechanical means such as plowing, disking, or bulldozing. There is no restriction to time of year or type of equipment that can be used.

This soil is well suited to building site development. This soil is moderately susceptible to frost heaving. Roads, streets, and sidewalks are subject to damage unless carefully designed. Sidewalls in the underlying material have poor stability and may cave in during excavation. This can be prevented with temporary retaining walls.

Septic tank absorption fields function well in this soil, but there is a hazard of contamination of underground water supplies unless special systems are installed. It is generally easy to establish lawns, trees, and shrubs on this soil. Additions of water and fertilizer are needed to keep them growing vigorously. This soil is a fair source of sand and gravel for construction.

This soil is in capability subclass IIs and woodland suitability group 2o.

302C—Rosholt sandy loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes. This gently rolling to hilly soil is well drained. It is on sides and crests of hills on pitted outwash plains. Individual areas range from 5 to 40 acres and are irregular in shape.

Typically, the surface layer is very dark gray sandy loam about 5 inches thick. The subsoil is about 29 inches thick. The upper part is dark brown and very dark grayish brown sandy loam. The lower part is brown loamy sand. The underlying material is brown gravelly sand. In some places the loamy layers are less than 20 inches thick. In some farmed areas the surface layer is eroded and may be lacking. The underlying material lacks coarse fragments in places. In some areas slope is less than 6 percent or more than 15 percent. In the south and central parts of the survey area the surface layer is thicker and darker colored.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Antigo, Barronett sandy substratum, Brill, and Poskin soils. The Antigo soils are well drained and formed in a silty mantle over sand and gravel. The Barronett sandy substratum soils are poorly drained and occupy depressions. The Brill soils, which occur in shallow depressions, are moderately well drained and have a silty surface layer and subsoil. The Poskin soils are somewhat poorly drained and occur in depressions and drainageways.

Permeability of the Rosholt soil is moderately rapid in the surface layer and subsoil and very rapid in the underlying material. Surface runoff is medium to rapid. The available water capacity is low. Natural fertility is medium, and organic matter content is low.

Most areas of this soil are farmed or are in woodland. This soil has fair potential for small grains and grass and legume hay and pasture. It has poor potential for corn and soybeans. It has fair potential for woodland. This soil has poor potential for most sanitary facilities and good potential for building site development.

This soil has fair to poor suitability for crops. Droughtiness and the hazard of erosion are the main limitations. It is best suited to early-maturing crops, such as small grains, which take advantage of early-season moisture. Minimum tillage or a crop rotation that contains forage crops helps to control erosion. Erosion control by con-

454D—Mahtomedi loamy sand, 12 to 25 percent slopes. This hilly to steep soil is excessively drained. It formed in gravelly sand glacial outwash on glacial moraines and collapsed outwash plains. Individual areas are irregular in shape and range from 10 to 60 acres.

Typically, the surface layer is very dark loamy sand about 5 inches thick. The subsurface layer, about 3 inches thick, is brown sand. The subsoil is about 22 inches thick. The upper part is dark brown gravelly coarse sand. The lower part is reddish brown gravelly sand. The underlying material is stratified reddish brown and light reddish brown gravelly sand. In some areas the underlying material is less than 10 or more than 35 percent coarse fragments. In small areas the soil has a loamy mantle 12 to 40 inches thick. In other small areas slope is less than 12 percent or more than 25 percent.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Antigo, Demontreville, and Kingsley soils, all of which are well drained. Antigo soils have a thick silty surface layer. Demontreville soils formed in sandy outwash underlain by loamy glacial till. Kingsley soils formed entirely in loamy glacial till.

Permeability is rapid in the Mahtomedi soil. The available water capacity is very low, and surface runoff is rapid and very rapid. Organic-matter content and natural fertility are both low.

Most areas of this soil are in pasture and woodland. This soil has poor potential for cultivated crops but fair potential for pasture and woodland. Potential is poor for sanitary facilities and fair for building site development.

This soil is generally not used for cultivated crops because it has very low available water capacity and low natural fertility and the hazard of erosion is severe. Early-maturing crops, such as small grains, should be planted because they usually make better use of the spring soil moisture than late-maturing crops. A fertilization program is needed to offset the low natural fertility. There is a severe hazard of erosion unless conservation management is used. Minimum tillage, no-till planting, and cover crops help maintain the level of organic matter, conserve moisture, and reduce erosion.

This soil has only fair suitability for pasture and hay crops because plant growth is limited by low available water capacity and low fertility. Fertilization is needed to overcome the low natural fertility. This soil provides fair pasture in the spring and fall, but production is very low during the summer months. Supplemental pasture may be needed at this time. The use of this soil for pasture or hay is effective in controlling erosion. It is important to prevent overgrazing, because this soil erodes easily when overgrazed.

This soil has fair suitability for trees. The hazards of seedling mortality and erosion are moderate. Seedling survival is dependent on available moisture. Furrow planting helps to collect water needed by the planted stock. Mulching at time of planting helps prevent damage to seedlings by soil blowing. Grassed waterways or diversions may be needed to divert water from higher slopes and prevent gully erosion. Plant competition is slight, and equipment limitations are moderate. Care must be taken to keep equipment from tipping on the steeper slopes. Some equipment may have limited use in summer because this soil is loose and sandy.

This soil has only fair suitability for building development. Slope is a severe limitation for most uses. Foundations are relatively easy to excavate, but sidewalls have poor stability and may cave in during excavation or installing of underground utilities. This can be prevented by using temporary retaining walls. Erosion needs to be controlled during construction. Because this soil is noncohesive, it gullies easily. Increased runoff from roofs and streets can cause severe erosion. This soil is poorly suited to septic tank absorption fields because it has steep slopes and there is a hazard of pollution of nearby streams, lakes, and water supplies. Vegetation is difficult to establish and maintain on this soil because of the steep slopes and droughtiness. Once established, it requires frequent watering and fertilization. This soil is a good source of sand for construction purposes.

This soil is in capability subclass VIs and woodland suitability group 3s.

454F—Mahtomedi loamy sand, 25 to 40 percent slopes. This very steep soil is excessively drained. It occupies escarpments, convex ridgetops, and short slopes on hillsides in areas of glacial drift. Individual areas are irregular in shape and range from about 5 to 40 acres.

Typically, the surface layer is very dark gray loamy sand about 3 inches thick. The subsoil, about 20 inches thick, is dark brown loamy sand. The underlying material is brown stratified medium sand and gravelly coarse sand. The soil in some areas is less than 10 percent or more than 35 percent coarse fragments. In small areas slopes are less than 25 percent or more than 40 percent. In other small areas the soil has a loamy mantle 12 to 20 inches thick.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Demontreville and Kingsley soils. The Demontreville soils formed in a sandy mantle underlain by loamy glacial till, and the Kingsley soils formed entirely in loamy glacial till.

This Mahtomedi soil has rapid permeability. Surface runoff is very rapid, and the available water capacity is very low. Organic matter content and natural fertility are low.

This soil is mainly used as woodland. It has fair potential for trees. It has poor potential for cultivated crops, pasture, and small grains. Potential is also poor for sanitary facilities and development of building sites.

Because of the steepness of slope and the hazards of erosion and drought, this soil is not suited to cultivated crops. Because slopes are not only very steep, but commonly very short and irregular, machinery is very difficult and unsafe to operate.

This soil is poorly suited to pasture. Keeping a continuous plant cover reduces erosion, however. If the soil is

pastured, a system of rotation grazing is desirable, and warm-season grasses should be seeded to insure adequate production during dry summer months. Supplemental pastures may be needed at this time. It is essential that overgrazing be prevented, because this soil erodes easily when overgrazed.

This soil has only fair suitability for trees. Seedling mortality is severe because the available water capacity is very low. Furrow planting helps to collect water needed by the planted stock. Plant competition is slight. Equipment limitations are moderate to severe because of the steepness of slope. Care must be taken to keep equipment from tipping. Because the hazard of erosion is moderate to severe, care must be taken to prevent excessive soil loss. Installing grass waterways or diversions to direct water across the slopes and stabilizing existing gullies are methods of controlling erosion.

This soil is poorly suited to sanitary facilities and building site development because of the steepness of the slope. Extensive grading increases erosion and can cause sedimentation in nearby lakes and streams. Care must be taken to control erosion during construction. If this soil is used for building sites, buildings should be designed to fit the site—to preserve the natural landscape and at the same time reduce erosion, sedimentation, and the amount of grading required. This soil has poor suitability for septic tank absorption fields because of the very steep slopes. Downslope seepage of effluent is a hazard, and filter fields are difficult to lay out. In addition, the pollution of ground water supplies is a hazard. This soil is a good source of sand for construction purposes. Lawns, shrubs, and trees are difficult to establish and maintain on this soil because of steepness of slope and droughtiness. When plants are established, they require frequent watering and fertilization.

This soil is in capability subclass VIIs and woodland suitability group 3s.

456—Barronett silt loam. This is a level, poorly drained soil. It occupies slightly concave depressions and broad, low lying flats on terraces and glacial lake plains. Delineations are commonly irregular in shape and range from 5 to 20 acres. Surface runoff from adjacent soils commonly floods this soil for short periods in spring and after heavy rainfalls.

Typically, the surface layer is black silt loam about 7 inches thick. The subsurface is very dark gray silt loam about 5 inches thick. The subsoil is about 27 inches thick. The upper part is dark grayish brown, friable silty clay loam. The lower part is multicolored, friable silt loam. The underlying material is mixed light brownish gray and light yellowish brown, mottled silt loam. In some areas stratified sand and gravel underlie this soil at a depth of 40 to 60 inches.

Included in some mapped delineations are small areas of Grays and Cathro soils. The Grays soils are moderately well drained and occupy small elevated areas. The Cathro soils are very poorly drained and have a thick surface mantle of organic soil material.

The Barronett soil has moderately slow permeability. The available water capacity is very high, and the organic matter content is high. Natural fertility is medium. This soil has a high corrosion potential for uncoated steel. A seasonal high water table is at a depth of less than 1 foot during wet seasons.

Most areas of this soil are used for crops, but some remain in woodland. This soil has fair potential for cultivated crops, hay, and pasture. It has poor potential for woodland. It has poor potential as building sites and for sanitary facilities.

Drainage is needed for cultivated crops. However, in many instances adequate tile outlets are lacking. After drainage the rooting zone is deep. Crop response is good to fertilizer and lime. Working this soil when wet can cause compaction of the surface layer, thereby reducing infiltration of air and water.

If adequately drained, this soil is suitable for pasture and hay. Grazing when the soil is too wet will cause surface compaction and poor tilth. Proper stocking, pasture rotation, timely deferment of grazing, and restricted use during wet periods help to keep pasture and soil in good condition.

This soil is poorly suited to trees. Seedling mortality, equipment limitations, and plant competition are severe concerns to management. The high seasonal water table is the major limiting factor.

This soil has poor potential for building site development and for sanitary facilities because of flooding and wetness. If this soil is used for building, drainage is needed or foundations should be placed above the water table. Unless properly designed, the maintenance and upkeep of parking lots, roads, and utilities can be expensive due to structural damage by frost action. Conventional septic tank absorption fields do not function properly because of the high seasonal water table, flooding, and the moderately slow permeability of this soil. Sod, trees, and shrubs are easy to establish.

This soil is in capability subclass IIw and woodland suitability group 5w.

460B—Baytown silt loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes. This very gently sloping to gently sloping soil is well drained. It occupies plane or convex areas of loess mantled, bedrock controlled uplands. It formed mainly in 20 to 40 inches of silty and loamy sediment over the bedrock. Delineations are irregular in shape and cover 3 to 30 acres.

Typically, the surface soil is very dark gray silt loam about 11 inches thick. The subsurface layer is very dark gray and very dark grayish brown silt loam about 8 inches thick. The subsoil is about 17 inches thick. The upper part is dark brown silt loam. The middle part is dark yellowish brown loam. The lower part is yellowish brown loamy sand. Light gray to yellow, weakly indurated sandstone bedrock is at a depth of 36 inches. Slope in some areas may be more than 6 percent.

Included in some of the mapped delineations are small areas of Ostrander, Waukegan, Lindstrom, and Gale

454D—Mahtomedi loamy sand, 12 to 25 percent slopes. This hilly to steep soil is excessively drained. It formed in gravelly sand glacial outwash on glacial moraines and collapsed outwash plains. Individual areas are irregular in shape and range from 10 to 60 acres.

Typically, the surface layer is very dark loamy sand about 5 inches thick. The subsurface layer, about 3 inches thick, is brown sand. The subsoil is about 22 inches thick. The upper part is dark brown gravelly coarse sand. The lower part is reddish brown gravelly sand. The underlying material is stratified reddish brown and light reddish brown gravelly sand. In some areas the underlying material is less than 10 or more than 35 percent coarse fragments. In small areas the soil has a loamy mantle 12 to 40 inches thick. In other small areas slope is less than 12 percent or more than 25 percent.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Antigo, Demontreville, and Kingsley soils, all of which are well drained. Antigo soils have a thick silty surface layer. Demontreville soils formed in sandy outwash underlain by loamy glacial till. Kingsley soils formed entirely in loamy glacial till.

Permeability is rapid in the Mahtomedi soil. The available water capacity is very low, and surface runoff is rapid and very rapid. Organic-matter content and natural fertility are both low.

Most areas of this soil are in pasture and woodland. This soil has poor potential for cultivated crops but fair potential for pasture and woodland. Potential is poor for sanitary facilities and fair for building site development.

This soil is generally not used for cultivated crops because it has very low available water capacity and low natural fertility and the hazard of erosion is severe. Early-maturing crops, such as small grains, should be planted because they usually make better use of the spring soil moisture than late-maturing crops. A fertilization program is needed to offset the low natural fertility. There is a severe hazard of erosion unless conservation management is used. Minimum tillage, no-till planting, and cover crops help maintain the level of organic matter, conserve moisture, and reduce erosion.

This soil has only fair suitability for pasture and hay crops because plant growth is limited by low available water capacity and low fertility. Fertilization is needed to overcome the low natural fertility. This soil provides fair pasture in the spring and fall, but production is very low during the summer months. Supplemental pasture may be needed at this time. The use of this soil for pasture or hay is effective in controlling erosion. It is important to prevent overgrazing, because this soil erodes easily when overgrazed.

This soil has fair suitability for trees. The hazards of seedling mortality and erosion are moderate. Seedling survival is dependent on available moisture. Furrow planting helps to collect water needed by the planted stock. Mulching at time of planting helps prevent damage to seedlings by soil blowing. Grassed waterways or diversions may be needed to divert water from higher slopes and prevent gully erosion. Plant competition is slight, and equipment limitations are moderate. Care must be taken to keep equipment from tipping on the steeper slopes. Some equipment may have limited use in summer because this soil is loose and sandy.

This soil has only fair suitability for building development. Slope is a severe limitation for most uses. Foundations are relatively easy to excavate, but sidewalls have poor stability and may cave in during excavation or installing of underground utilities. This can be prevented by using temporary retaining walls. Erosion needs to be controlled during construction. Because this soil is noncohesive, it gullies easily. Increased runoff from roofs and streets can cause severe erosion. This soil is poorly suited to septic tank absorption fields because it has steep slopes and there is a hazard of pollution of nearby streams, lakes, and water supplies. Vegetation is difficult to establish and maintain on this soil because of the steep slopes and droughtiness. Once established, it requires frequent watering and fertilization. This soil is a good source of sand for construction purposes.

This soil is in capability subclass VIs and woodland suitability group 3s.

454F—Mahtomedi loamy sand, 25 to 40 percent slopes. This very steep soil is excessively drained. It occupies escarpments, convex ridgetops, and short slopes on hillsides in areas of glacial drift. Individual areas are irregular in shape and range from about 5 to 40 acres.

Typically, the surface layer is very dark gray loamy sand about 3 inches thick. The subsoil, about 20 inches thick, is dark brown loamy sand. The underlying material is brown stratified medium sand and gravelly coarse sand. The soil in some areas is less than 10 percent or more than 35 percent coarse fragments. In small areas slopes are less than 25 percent or more than 40 percent. In other small areas the soil has a loamy mantle 12 to 20 inches thick.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Demontreville and Kingsley soils. The Demontreville soils formed in a sandy mantle underlain by loamy glacial till, and the Kingsley soils formed entirely in loamy glacial till.

This Mahtomedi soil has rapid permeability. Surface runoff is very rapid, and the available water capacity is very low. Organic matter content and natural fertility are low.

This soil is mainly used as woodland. It has fair potential for trees. It has poor potential for cultivated crops, pasture, and small grains. Potential is also poor for sanitary facilities and development of building sites.

Because of the steepness of slope and the hazards of erosion and drought, this soil is not suited to cultivated crops. Because slopes are not only very steep, but commonly very short and irregular, machinery is very difficult and unsafe to operate.

This soil is poorly suited to pasture. Keeping a continuous plant cover reduces erosion, however. If the soil is

This complex is not assigned to any interpretative group.

896C—Mahtomedi-Kingsley complex, 3 to 12 percent slopes. This map unit consists of undulating to gently rolling soils that are excessively drained and well drained. They are on convex ridgetops and side slopes on ground and terminal moraines. These soils are so intricately mixed that it is impractical to separate them in mapping. Mahtomedi soils make up 30 to 65 percent of this complex and Kingsley soils make up 20 to 40 percent. Individual areas are irregular in shape and range from 2 to 30 acres.

Typically, the excessively drained Mahtomedi soils have a surface layer of dark yellowish brown loamy sand about 8 inches thick. The subsoil, about 30 inches thick, is reddish brown coarse sand in the upper part and reddish brown gravelly coarse sand in the lower part. The underlying material is light reddish brown sand. In some areas the underlying material is gravelly or the surface layer is more than 8 inches thick and loamy.

Typically, the well drained Kingsley soils have a grayish brown sandy loam surface layer about 6 inches thick. The subsoil is dark brown and reddish brown sandy loam about 26 inches thick. The underlying material is dark reddish brown sandy loam. In some areas the subsoil is loam.

Included with this unit in mapping are areas of Demontreville, Santiago, Ronneby, and Poskin soils. Santiago soils have a silty surface layer and are underlain by glacial till. Ronneby and Poskin soils are somewhat poorly drained and occur in small depressions. Also included, on the Mississippi River bluffs in southeastern Ramsey County, are well drained loamy soils underlain by bedrock within a depth of 40 inches.

Permeability is rapid in the Mahtomedi soils and moderately slow in the Kingsley soils. The available water capacity is very low in the Mahtomedi soils and moderate in the Kingsley soils. Surface runoff is medium to rapid in both soils. The Mahtomedi soils are low in natural fertility and organic matter content. The Kingsley soils are medium in natural fertility and moderate in organic matter content.

Some areas of these soils are farmed, but most are used for woodland or permanent pasture. Potential is fair for small grains and for pasture, hay, and woodland. It is poor for cultivated crops. This unit has good potential as building sites and fair to poor potential for sanitary facilities.

The erosion hazard is moderate. These soils can be droughty in summer because they have low available water capacity. They are usually better suited to early-maturing crops than to crops which mature in the late summer months. Slopes are generally too short or too irregular to contour stripcrop or terrace. Minimum tillage and returning a maximum amount of crop residue to the soil help control erosion and conserve soil moisture. Fertilization is needed to offset the low natural fertility. Numerous rocks and pebbles on the surface may hinder tillage.

The soils in this complex have only fair suitability for pasture and hay crops. Droughtiness is a problem on the Mahtomedi soil because it has low available water capacity. These soils provide fair pasture in spring and fall, but production is low during hot, dry summer months. Supplemental pasture may be needed in summer. Reseeding pasture and hayland with drought-resistant plant species increases production. Proper stocking, rotation grazing, fertilization, and weed control will help maintain a cover of the more productive plant species.

The soils in this complex have only fair suitability for trees. Seedling mortality depends on available water and can be expected to be high if a dry season follows planting. Furrow planting on the contour or planting in existing vegetation reduces erosion and conserves moisture. Control of competing vegetation is essential for establishing trees. Diversions or grassed waterways may be needed to divert water from higher slopes and to prevent erosion.

These soils are well suited to building site development. In places, slope is a limitation for some uses. Because Mahtomedi soils are noncohesive, gullies can easily develop from the increased runoff from roofs and trees. Erosion needs to be controlled. Excavation is relatively easy, but sidewalls in the Mahtomedi soil have such poor stability that they may cave in. This can be prevented by using temporary retaining walls or by enlarging the trenches. Septic tank absorption fields function well on the Mahtomedi soils. However, there is hazard of pollution of underground water supplies and nearby lakes and streams unless systems are specially designed. Specially designed septic tank absorption systems are needed on the Kingsley soils to overcome the moderately slow permeability. A hazard of sidehill seepage may exist on the steeper slopes. Vegetation is fairly easy to establish and maintain where the surface layer is loam. Soils that have a sandy or gravelly surface layer may need to be topdressed with loamy material to insure survival of the vegetative cover. The Mahtomedi soils are a good source of sand for construction purposes.

These soils are in capability subclass IVs. Mahtomedi part in woodland suitability group 3s and Kingsley part in woodland suitability group 2o.

896D—Mahtomedi-Kingsley complex, 12 to 25 percent slopes. This map unit consists of hilly to steep soils that are excessively drained and well drained. They are on convex ridgetops and side slopes on ground and terminal moraines. These soils are so intricately mixed that it is impractical to separate them in mapping. Mahtomedi soils make up 30 to 65 percent of the complex, and Kingsley soils make up 20 to 50 percent. Individual areas are irregular in shape and range from 2 to 30 acres.

Typically, the excessively drained Mahtomedi soils have a surface layer of very dark gray loamy sand about

5 inches thick and a brown, medium sand subsurface layer about 3 inches thick. The subsoil, about 22 inches thick, is dark brown gravelly coarse sand in the upper part and reddish brown gravelly medium sand in the lower part. The underlying material is reddish brown and light reddish brown stratified gravelly sand. In some areas the underlying material is gravelly or the surface layer is thicker and loamy.

Typically, the well drained Kingsley soils have a surface layer of dark gray sandy loam about 3 inches thick and a grayish brown sandy loam subsurface layer about 12 inches thick. The subsoil is dark brown and reddish brown sandy loam about 26 inches thick, and the underlying material is reddish brown sandy loam. In some areas the subsoil is loam.

Included with this unit in mapping are areas of Demontreville, Santiago, Ronneby, and Poskin soils. Demontreville soils have a sand mantle of glacial outwash underlain by glacial till. Santiago soils have a silty surface layer and are underlain by glacial till. Somewhat poorly drained Ronneby and Poskin soils are in small depressions. Also included, on Mississippi River bluffs in southeastern Ramsey County, are well drained loamy soils underlain by bedrock within a depth of 40 inches.

Permeability is rapid in the Mahtomedi soils and moderately slow in the Kingsley soils. Surface runoff is rapid to very rapid from both soils. The available water capacity is very low in the Mahtomedi soils and moderate in the Kingsley soils. Mahtomedi soils have low natural fertility and low organic-matter content.

Most soils in this complex are used for permanent pasture or woodland. They have poor potential for cultivated crops and have fair potential for woodland and pasture. Potential is fair for building site development and poor for sanitary facilities.

The soils in this complex generally are not suited to crops because of steep slopes, the severe hazard of erosion, and low available water capacity. They are too shallow to sand and gravel and slopes generally are too short and steep for stripcropping or contouring.

Although the use of these soils for pasture or hay crops is effective in controlling erosion, plant growth is low because the available water capacity is low. Proper stocking rates, rotation grazing, weed control, and fertilization will prevent weeds and the less desirable plant species from invading the pasture. Overgrazed pastures can be helped by reseeding with more productive plant species. These soils can erode easily if overgrazed.

This map unit has only fair suitability for trees. Because the hazard of erosion is severe, furrow planting on the contour or planting in existing vegetation is desirable and conserves moisture. Control of competing vegetation is desirable. Grassed waterways and diversions also help prevent erosion.

The soils in this unit are suitable for building site development although they are severely limited by slope. Extensive grading, especially on the steep slopes, increases erosion and can cause sedimentation in nearby lakes and streams. Erosion needs to be controlled during construction. Excavation is relatively easy, however sidewalls constructed in the Mahtomedi soils have such poor stability that they may cave in. This problem can be reduced by using temporary retaining walls or by enlarging the trenches. Because the Mahtomedi soils are noncohesive, gullies develop easily. Increased runoff from roofs and streets can cause severe erosion. This unit has poor suitability for sanitary facilities because slopes are steep and there is a hazard of sideslope seepage. There is a hazard of pollution of ground water supplies if absorption fields are constructed on the Mahtomedi soils. Vegetation may be difficult to establish on the steeper, sandy soils in the unit. They may need a topdressing of loamy material followed by sodding.

This map unit is in capability subclass VIs. Mahtomedi part in woodland suitability group 3s and Kingsley part in woodland suitability group 3r.

896F—Mahtomedi-Kingsley complex, 25 to 40 percent slopes. This map unit consists of very steep soils that are excessively drained and well drained. They are on escarpments along hills, ridges, and valley walls. Individual areas of this complex are irregular in shape and range from about 5 to 50 acres. About 30 to 65 percent of this complex consists of Mahtomedi soils and 20 to 45 percent consists of Kingsley soils. These soils are so intricately mixed that it is impractical to separate them in mapping.

Mahtomedi soils typically have a surface layer of very dark gray loamy sand about 3 inches thick. The subsoil, about 20 inches thick, is dark brown loamy sand. The underlying material is brown stratified medium sand and gravelly coarse sand. In some mapped areas the soil has a loamy mantle, 12 to 40 inches thick, or it is more than 35 percent coarse fragments.

Kingsley soils typically have a surface layer of very dark gray sandy loam about 3 inches thick. The subsurface layer, about 8 inches thick, is dark grayish brown sandy loam. The subsoil, about 24 inches thick, is reddish brown sandy loam. The underlying material is reddish brown sandy loam till. In some areas the subsoil and underlying material are reddish brown loam.

Included with this unit in mapping are areas of Demontreville, Antigo, and Santiago soils. Demontreville soils have a sandy mantle of glacial outwash underlain by loamy glacial till. Antigo soils have a silty mantle over sand and gravel. Santiago soils have a silty mantle over loamy glacial till. Also included, in a few wet depressions, are deep, moderately well drained, silty soils. On the Mississippi River bluffs in southeastern Ramsey County are well drained loamy soils in which bedrock is within 40 inches of the surface.

Permeability is rapid in the Mahtomedi soils and moderately slow in the Kingsley soils. Surface runoff is very rapid in both. Available water capacity is very low in the Mahtomedi soils and moderate in the Kingsley soils. Organic matter content is low in the Mahtomedi soils and

This complex is not assigned to any interpretative group.

896C—Mahtomedi-Kingsley complex, 3 to 12 percent slopes. This map unit consists of undulating to gently rolling soils that are excessively drained and well drained. They are on convex ridgetops and side slopes on ground and terminal moraines. These soils are so intricately mixed that it is impractical to separate them in mapping. Mahtomedi soils make up 30 to 65 percent of this complex and Kingsley soils make up 20 to 40 percent. Individual areas are irregular in shape and range from 2 to 30 acres.

Typically, the excessively drained Mahtomedi soils have a surface layer of dark yellowish brown loamy sand about 8 inches thick. The subsoil, about 30 inches thick, is reddish brown coarse sand in the upper part and reddish brown gravelly coarse sand in the lower part. The underlying material is light reddish brown sand. In some areas the underlying material is gravelly or the surface layer is more than 8 inches thick and loamy.

Typically, the well drained Kingsley soils have a grayish brown sandy loam surface layer about 6 inches thick. The subsoil is dark brown and reddish brown sandy loam about 26 inches thick. The underlying material is dark reddish brown sandy loam. In some areas the subsoil is loam.

Included with this unit in mapping are areas of Demontreville, Santiago, Ronneby, and Poskin soils. Santiago soils have a silty surface layer and are underlain by glacial till. Ronneby and Poskin soils are somewhat poorly drained and occur in small depressions. Also included, on the Mississippi River bluffs in southeastern Ramsey County, are well drained loamy soils underlain by bedrock within a depth of 40 inches.

Permeability is rapid in the Mahtomedi soils and moderately slow in the Kingsley soils. The available water capacity is very low in the Mahtomedi soils and moderate in the Kingsley soils. Surface runoff is medium to rapid in both soils. The Mahtomedi soils are low in natural fertility and organic matter content. The Kingsley soils are medium in natural fertility and moderate in organic matter content.

Some areas of these soils are farmed, but most are used for woodland or permanent pasture. Potential is fair for small grains and for pasture, hay, and woodland. It is poor for cultivated crops. This unit has good potential as building sites and fair to poor potential for sanitary facilities.

The erosion hazard is moderate. These soils can be droughty in summer because they have low available water capacity. They are usually better suited to early-maturing crops than to crops which mature in the late summer months. Slopes are generally too short or too irregular to contour stripcrop or terrace. Minimum tillage and returning a maximum amount of crop residue to the soil help control erosion and conserve soil moisture. Fertilization is needed to offset the low natural fertility. Numerous rocks and pebbles on the surface may hinder tillage.

The soils in this complex have only fair suitability for pasture and hay crops. Droughtiness is a problem on the Mahtomedi soil because it has low available water capacity. These soils provide fair pasture in spring and fall, but production is low during hot, dry summer months. Supplemental pasture may be needed in summer. Reseeding pasture and hayland with drought-resistant plant species increases production. Proper stocking, rotation grazing, fertilization, and weed control will help maintain a cover of the more productive plant species.

The soils in this complex have only fair suitability for trees. Seedling mortality depends on available water and can be expected to be high if a dry season follows planting. Furrow planting on the contour or planting in existing vegetation reduces erosion and conserves moisture. Control of competing vegetation is essential for establishing trees. Diversions or grassed waterways may be needed to divert water from higher slopes and to prevent erosion.

These soils are well suited to building site development. In places, slope is a limitation for some uses. Because Mahtomedi soils are noncohesive, gullies can easily develop from the increased runoff from roofs and trees. Erosion needs to be controlled. Excavation is relatively easy, but sidewalls in the Mahtomedi soil have such poor stability that they may cave in. This can be prevented by using temporary retaining walls or by enlarging the trenches. Septic tank absorption fields function well on the Mahtomedi soils. However, there is hazard of pollution of underground water supplies and nearby lakes and streams unless systems are specially designed. Specially designed septic tank absorption systems are needed on the Kingsley soils to overcome the moderately slow permeability. A hazard of sidehill seepage may exist on the steeper slopes. Vegetation is fairly easy to establish and maintain where the surface layer is loam. Soils that have a sandy or gravelly surface layer may need to be topdressed with loamy material to insure survival of the vegetative cover. The Mahtomedi soils are a good source of sand for construction purposes.

These soils are in capability subclass IVs. Mahtomedi part in woodland suitability group 3s and Kingsley part in woodland suitability group 2o.

896D—Mahtomedi-Kingsley complex, 12 to 25 percent slopes. This map unit consists of hilly to steep soils that are excessively drained and well drained. They are on convex ridgetops and side slopes on ground and terminal moraines. These soils are so intricately mixed that it is impractical to separate them in mapping. Mahtomedi soils make up 30 to 65 percent of the complex, and Kingsley soils make up 20 to 50 percent. Individual areas are irregular in shape and range from 2 to 30 acres.

Typically, the excessively drained Mahtomedi soils have a surface layer of very dark gray loamy sand about

equipment. Erosion is a problem on this soil. Diversions or grassed waterways may be needed to divert water from higher slopes and prevent erosion.

This soil is well suited to building site development although slope is a moderate limitation. It is poorly suited to sanitary facilities due to slope and the rapid permeability in the underlying material. If buildings are designed to fit the site, the natural landscape can be preserved, less grading is required, and erosion and sedimentation are reduced. Erosion control may be needed, both during and immediately following construction. Sidewalls have poor stability and may cave in during excavation. This can be prevented with temporary retaining walls.

Septic tank absorption fields function well in this soil because of the rapidly permeable underlying material, however, they must be specially designed to prevent pollution of ground water supplies. Revegetation of disturbed areas is difficult. Additions of water and fertilizer are usually needed to keep lawns, trees, and shrubs growing vigorously. This soil is a good source of sand for construction.

This soil is in capability subclass IVe and woodland suitability group 3s.

155D—Chetek sandy loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes. This hilly to steep soil is somewhat excessively drained. It is on crests and sides of hills on pitted outwash plains. Delineations are irregular in shape and range from 5 to 40 acres.

Typically, the surface layer is dark grayish brown sandy loam about 6 inches thick. The subsoil is dark yellowish brown sandy loam about 8 inches thick. The underlying material is reddish brown sand and gravel. In some places the underlying material contains less than 15 percent coarse fragments. In places the sandy loam mantle is more than 20 or less than 12 inches thick. In other areas the slope is less than 12 percent or more than 25 percent.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Kingsley and Poskin soils. The Kingsley soils are well drained. They formed entirely in loamy glacial till, whereas the Chetek soil formed in a loamy mantle over sandy outwash. The Poskin soils are somewhat poorly drained and have a thick silty surface mantle underlain by gravelly sand. They occupy depressions.

The Chetek soil has moderately rapid permeability in the sandy loam mantle and rapid permeability in the gravelly sand underlying material. Surface runoff is rapid to very rapid. Natural fertility, available water capacity, and organic matter content are low.

Most areas of this soil are woodland or permanent pasture. Some isolated areas are cropland. This soil has poor potential for crops and fair to poor potential for pasture. It has fair potential for woodland. It has poor potential for sanitary facilities and fair potential as building sites.

This soil generally is not suited to crops because of steep slopes, the severe hazard of erosion, and low available water capacity. It is too shallow to sand and gravel and slopes generally are too short and steep for stripcropping or contouring.

The use of the soil for pasture or hay is effective in controlling erosion, but yields are low due to the low available water capacity. Proper stocking will prevent weeds and the less desirable plant species from invading the pastures. Rotation grazing, fertilization, and weed control are also good management practices. Overgrazed pastures can be helped by reseeding with more productive plant species. This soil erodes easily if overgrazed.

This soil has fair suitability for trees. The hazard of erosion is severe. Furrow planting on the contour or planting in existing vegetation reduces erosion and helps to conserve moisture. Grassed waterways and diversions also help prevent erosion.

This soil is suited to building site development, although slope is a severe limitation. It is poorly suited to most sanitary facilities. Erosion needs to be controlled both during and immediately following construction. If buildings are designed to fit the site, the natural landscape can be preserved, less grading is required, and erosion and sedimentation are reduced. Sidewalls of the underlying material have poor stability and may cave in. This can be prevented with temporary retaining walls.

This soil is poorly suited to septic tank absorption fields because of steep slopes and rapid permeability, which may cause the pollution of ground water. Lawns and gardens need repeated watering and fertilizing to grow vigorously. A loamy topdressing may be desirable before establishing lawns. This soil is a good source of sand for construction. Consideration should be given to this resource before developing the soil for other uses.

This soil is in capability subclass VIe and woodland suitability group 3f.

158B—Zimmerman loamy fine sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes. This level to gently sloping soil is excessively drained. It occupies convex knolls and side slopes on outwash plains and lake plains. Individual areas are irregular in shape and range from 5 to 60 acres.

Typically, the surface layer is dark grayish brown loamy fine sand about 9 inches thick. The subsurface layer is grayish brown loamy fine sand about 6 inches thick. The underlying layers are stratified light yellowish brown to dark brown fine sand and thin, discontinuous bands of dark brown loamy fine sand 1/4 to 1 inch thick. Above a depth of 60 inches these bands typically have an aggregate thickness of less than 6 inches. In some delineations these bands have a thickness of more than 6 inches or there are no bands. Strata of medium and coarse sands are in some small areas. In other areas slope is more than 6 percent.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of moderately well drained Lino Variant soils in lower positions on the landscape. Somewhat poorly drained Lino soils and very poorly drained Isanti soils occur in depressions and drainageways.

EXHIBIT C

Letter from the Department of Natural Resources attesting to the fact that:

a. Sunfish is a high-quality native hardwood forest.
b. A threatened specie of turtle enhabits this area.
c. Intact forests are becoming very rare in central Minnesota.
d. The DNR encourages public agencies to design low-impact walking trails and allow little mechanized travel in areas having such biological diversity.

STATE OF
MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DNR INFORMATION
(612) 296-6157

500 LAFAYETTE ROAD • ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA • 55155-40 07

Celebrate MINNESOTA 1990

21 May 1990

Ms. Judy Blackford
9765 45th St. N
Lake Elmo, MN 55042

Dear Ms. Blackford:

Enclosed is the checklist of endangered species in Minnesota. I spoke with John Almendinger, the plant ecologist who did most of the field work in Washington Co.. Your oak woodland was ranked as medium quality compared to other woodlands of the same type found in Washington County. John did not find any endangered species on the land. Only the very highest quality examples of natural habitats are considered for conservation action by our program. In Washington Co., more than 200 sites were field checked, and only 2 were identified as targets for acquisition. Even in those cases, as I mentioned to you on the phone, acquisition occurs only when there is a willing seller; the Scientific and Natural Areas program does not have the authority to "take" someone's land for less than market value. Persons interested in preserving the rare natural features on their land are often very pleased to sell it to the Scientific and Natural Areas program, because designation as a Scientific and Natural Area (SNA) affords the strongest protection available under Minnesota law.

Regarding the consequences of having state endangered species on your land, as we discussed, it would not necessarily prevent you from doing whatever you want with the land. However, if you knowingly undertake actions that would result in the destruction of any endangered species on your land, the law requires that you get a permit from the DNR before proceeding.

Although there are other examples of oak woodland in Washington Co. that have been judged to be of higher quality that yours, your woods still represents a remnant of an important natural community that was once more widespread in the state. With the accelerated pace of development in all the metro counties, natural areas are being increasingly threatened with fragmentation and destruction. We are always pleased when landowners such as yourself express an interest in maintaining the quality of the natural habitats on their land.

I hope I have provided you with the information you wanted. If you have further questions, please feel free to contact me at 296-8324. 297-~~2256~~ 2276

Sincerely,

Bon Eliason

Bon Eliason
Minnesota Natural Heritage Program

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

Molly Schodeen
772-7910

Tim Wallace
296-5200

Marty Rye

Restoration of big woods

Bonita Eliason

Council call - John Almendinger Plant Ecologist
218-246-2123
246-8233

Dick & Jess
Testimonial

Audobon -

Lynn Belzea
291-6555

296-3344

- Minn Metro Council

ignore recommendations

- bond issue
- ordinance - legal for them to instruct us to

Afton

- Council meetings taking action
  - agenda for issues

original intent of a passive park allowing park

- we still support our ordinance
potential damage to the park
bond issue

DNR Larry Westerberg Forestry

- 25 registered environmental assessment worksheet

pre EIS Environmental impact statement

2.

STATE OF
MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

500 LAFAYETTE ROAD • ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA • 55155-40

DNR INFORMATION
(612) 296-6157

March 18, 1994

Judith Blackford
9765 45th St. No.
Lake Elmo, Minnesota

Re: Rare features information in T29N R21W sections 10 and 15 from the Natural Heritage Information System

Dear Ms. Blackford:

Enclosed is the information you requested on the oak forest in T29N R21W section 10. An explanation of the fields on the print-out and a map of the area are attached. As you can see from the eorank (element occurrence rank) of B, this is a fairly high quality native forest. Fortunately, I was able to copy John Almendinger's field notes which contain a list of the plant species present on the site. The animals found during the Minnesota County Biological Survey were the northern short-tailed shrew, white-footed mouse, masked shrew and southern red-backed vole, all common species.

I included, in addition to the forest record, two records of rare species that occur in the vicinity. Of particular interest are the Blanding's turtles that were found north of the forest; this probably indicates that the species inhabitats wetlands in the larger area. Blanding's turtles are a threatened species in Minnesota and are in particular danger in the metro area due to rapid development. I included a page from Minnesota's Endangered Flora and Fauna which indicates that both wetland and upland areas are important in the life cycle of this rare turtle.

Large intact forests are becoming very rare in the central part of Minnesota. Even areas protected in state, county and municipal parks and open ares are subject to pressures from recreational development. Roads, trails, parking areas and buildings all contribute to the degredation of native species. The Natural Heritage and Nongame Wildlife Research Program encourages both private individuals and public agencies to develop protection strategies that will enhance Minnesota's natural flora and fauna. Designing low-impact walking trails and allowing as little mechanized travel as possible in an area being protected for its natural characteristics will help in preserving important biological diversity.

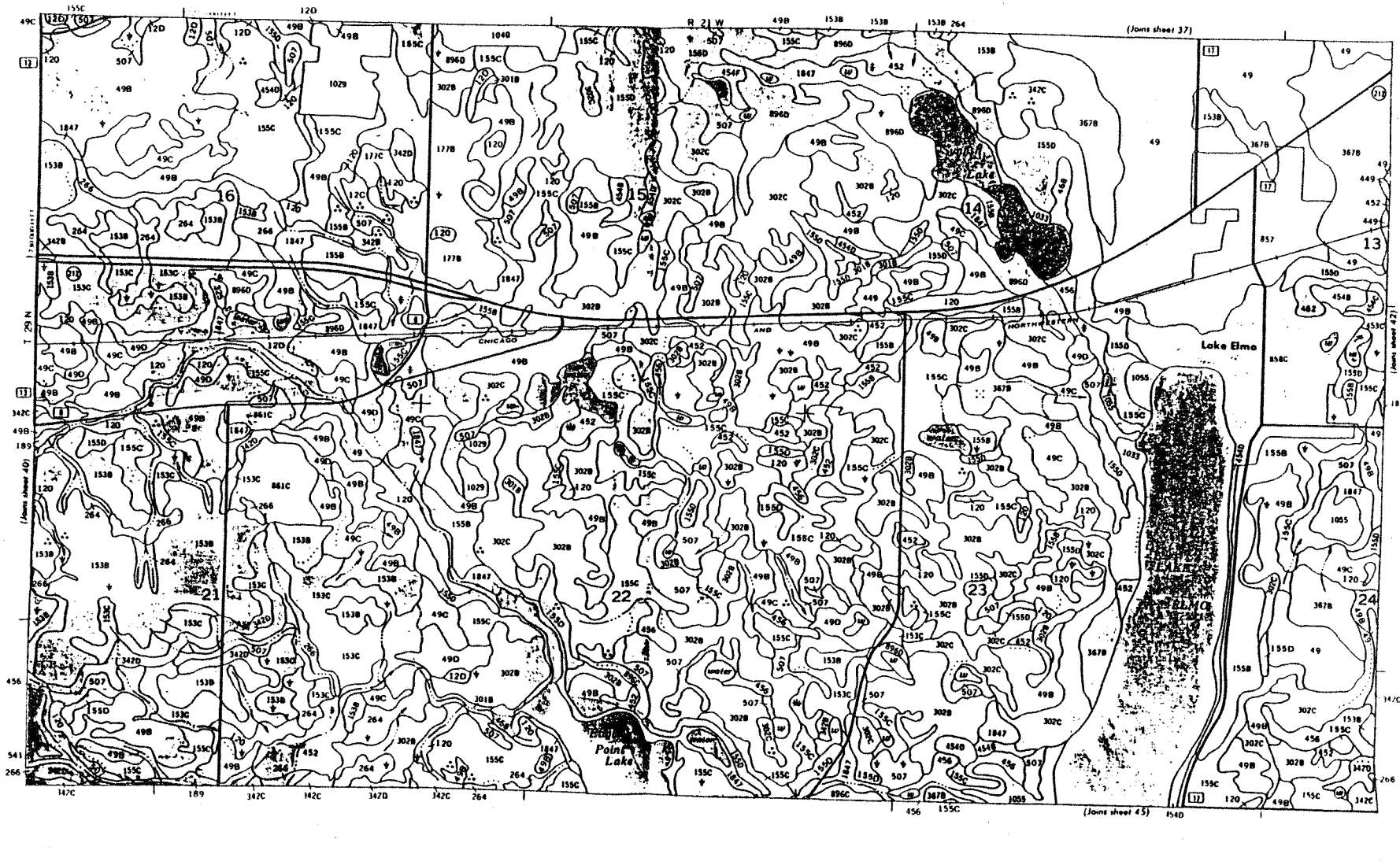
I enclosed additional information on our programs and on the Minnesota County Biological Survey, plus a key to Minnesota's native vegetation that I hope might be helpful in your presentation. With so few undisturbed natural areas left, especially in the rapidly expanding seven county metro area, I hope this oak forest can be preserved.

If you have any questions or need additional brochures, please call me at 296-8319.

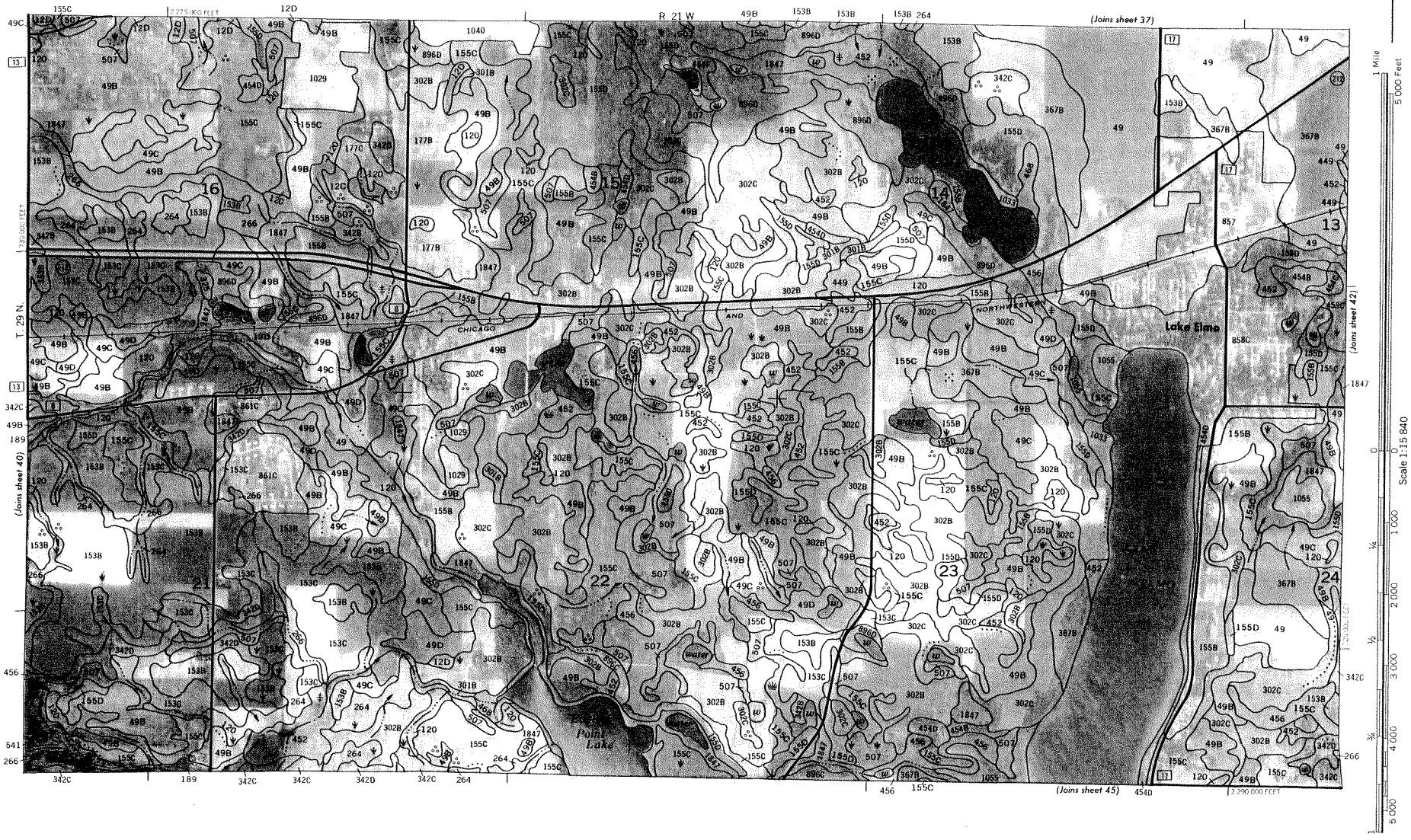
Sincerely,

Mary Miller

Mary Miller
Natural Heritage and
Nongame Wildlife Research Program



WASHINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA NO. 41
This map is compiled on 1974 aerial photography by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service and cooperating agencies. Coordinate grid ticks and land division corners, if shown, are approximately positioned.



WASHINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA NO. 41

This map is compiled on 1974 aerial photography by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service and cooperating agencies. Coordinate grid ticks and land division corners, if shown, are approximately positioned.

HIGH QUALITY NATURAL COMMUNITY IN T29N R21W SECTIONS 10 AND 15
INCLUDING TWO SPECIAL CONCERN SPECIES OCCURRING NEARBY
MnDNR, Natural Heritage and Nongame Research Program

Copyright 1994 State of Minnesota DNR

Element: BUTEO LINEATUS (RED-SHOULDERED HAWK) #23
State Status: SPECIAL CONCERN
EO Size: EO Rank: Current Status: Intended Status:
Site: EAST OAKDALE 9
Ownership: Owner unknown
Managed Area(s): not managed or no record
Source: ELIASON,B.(CO BIOL SURVEY 1988) AND OLIPHANT,J.

Location: WASHINGTON COUNTY, MN
Legal : T029N R21W SESENW09
Quad Map: WHITE BEAR LAKE EAST (R18C)
Latitude: 45 0′ 53" Long: 92 56′ 3"
Precision: within 0.25 mile, confirmed

DNR Region: 6
Wildlife Area: 601
Forestry District: 602
Last Obs.: 26 June 1988

Voucher: Verification: verified

POSITIVE NESTING. 1 NEST WITH 2 YOUNG OBSERVED BY ELIASON DURING SYSTEMATIC SUR-VEY UTILIZING PLAYBACK. IDENTIFICATION BASED ON OLIPHANT'S OBSERVATIONS OF ADULTS AS THEY DID NOT RESPOND TO ELIASON'S PLAYBACK BELOW NEST. NEST 6-8 M HIGH IN RED OAK IN MIXED OAK WOODS BETWEEN 3 LAKES, DEMONTREVILLE, JANE AND OLSON. AREA IS RESIDENTIAL, NEST LOCATED WITHIN 20 M OF A HOUSE, DIRECTLY ON A PAVED STREET. 1 YOUNG IN NEST, OTHER IN ADJACENT TREE. TAIL NEARLY FULL GROWN.

Element: EMYDOIDEA BLANDINGII (BLANDING'S TURTLE) #512
State Status: THREATENED Federal Status: CANDIDATE, CATEGORY 2
EO Size: EO Rank: Current Status: Intended Status:
Site: EAST OAKDALE 4
Ownership: Owner unknown
Managed Area(s): not managed or no record
Source: SCHNIEDER,J.

Location: WASHINGTON COUNTY, MN
Legal : T029N R21W NE04
Quad Map: WHITE BEAR LAKE EAST (R18C)
Latitude: 45 2′ 5" Long: 92 55′ 42"
Precision: within 0.25 mile, confirmed

DNR Region: 6
Wildlife Area: 601
Forestry District: 602
Last Obs.: 15 May 1990

Voucher: Verification: sight rec.

FOR THE PAST 4 YEARS TURTLES HAVE BEEN SEEN AT THE JUNCTION OF HYW. 36 AND DEMONTREVILLE TRAIL. HE HAS PUT TURTLES IN HIS 4 ACRE POND.

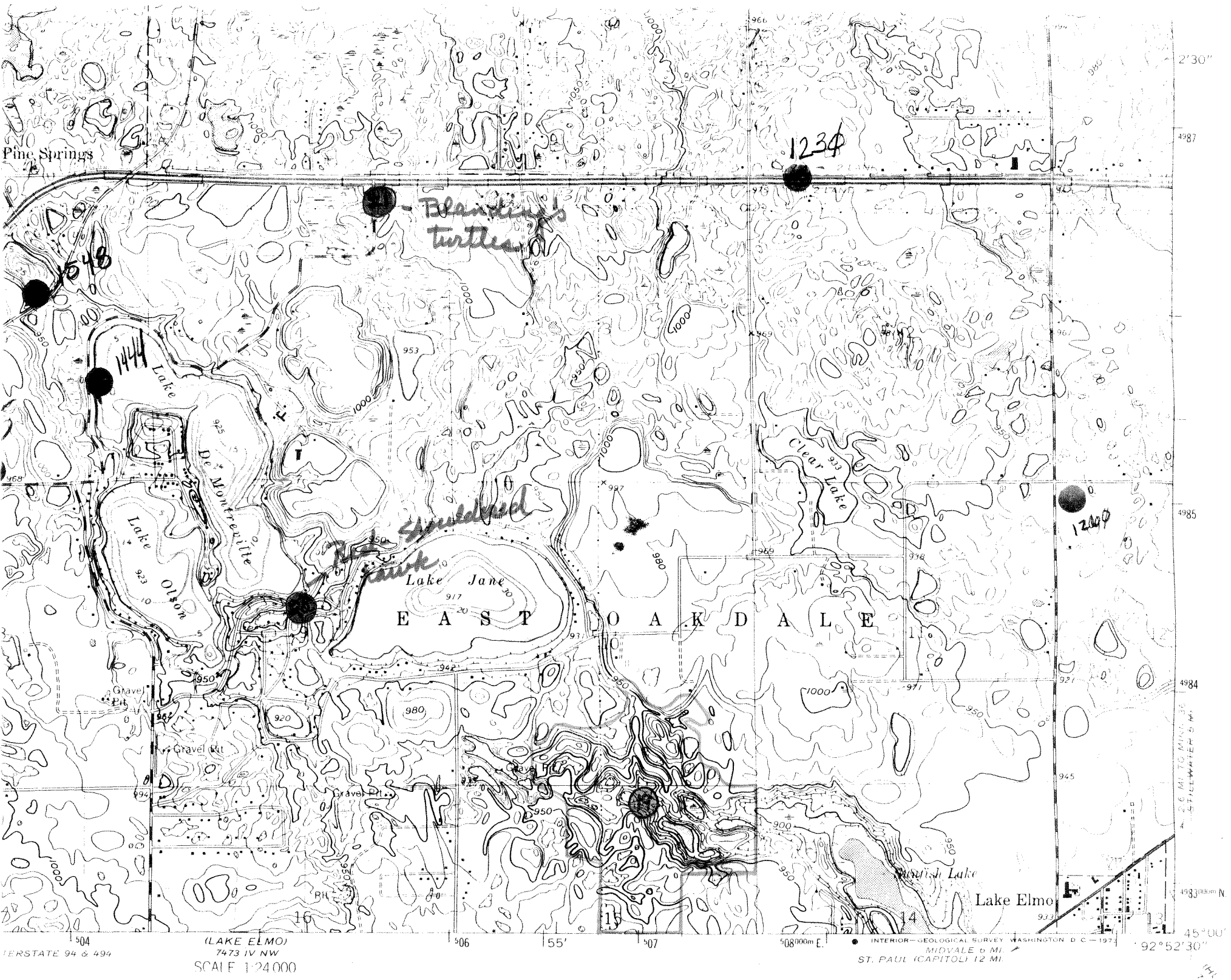
Element: OAK FOREST (CENTRAL) DRY SUBTYPE #10
State NC Status: THREATENED
EO Size: 230 acres appro EO Rank: B Current Status: 0 Intended Status: 1
Site: EAST OAKDALE 15 (230 acres approx.) CBS Site #: 108
Ownership: Owner unknown
Managed Area(s): not managed or no record
Source: ALMENDINGER,J.C.(CO BIOL SURVEY 1987); SCANLAN,M. (SURVEY OF NATURAL AREAS 1971

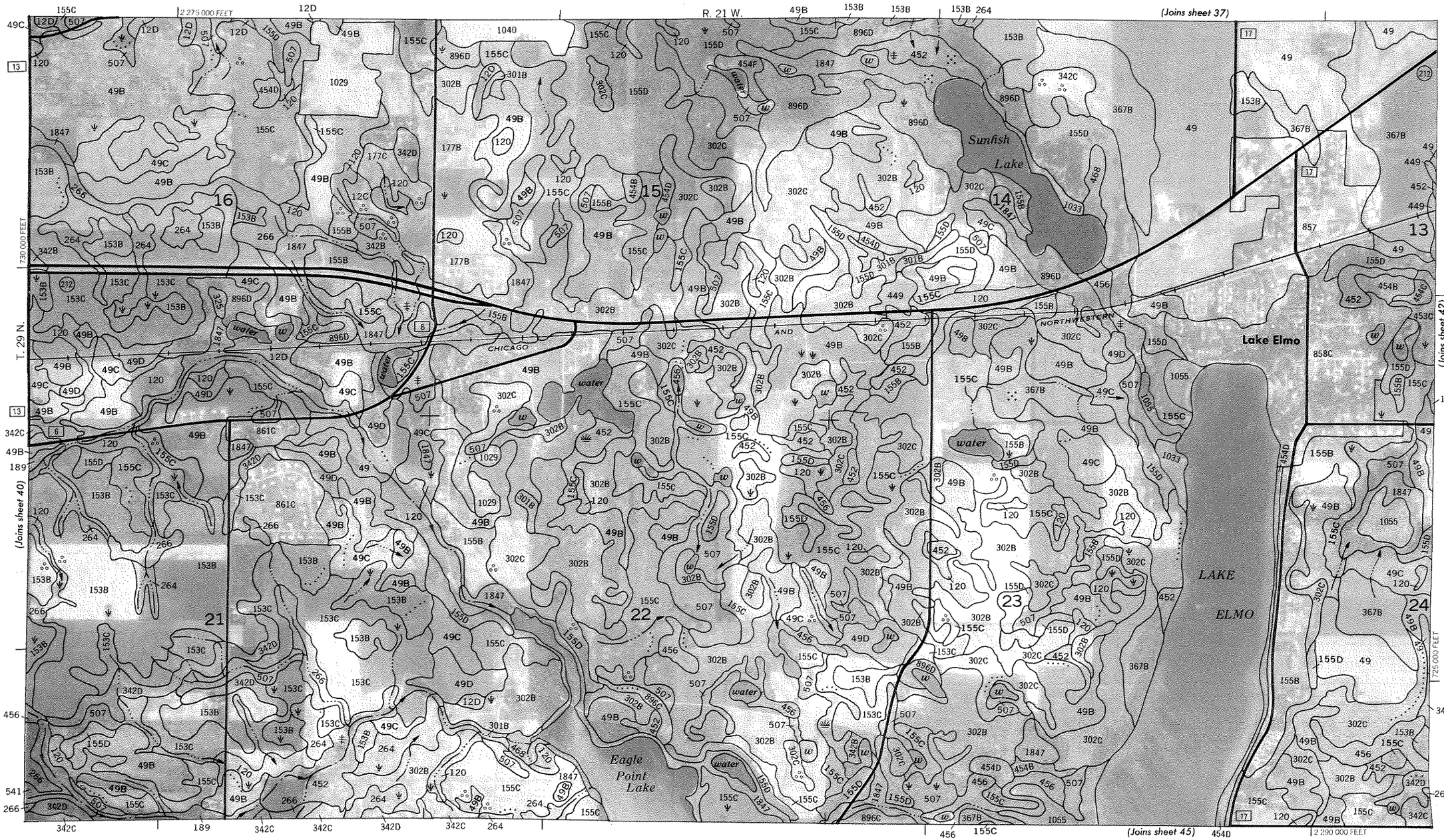
Location: WASHINGTON COUNTY, MN
Legal : T029N R21W NE15SE10
Quad Map: WHITE BEAR LAKE EAST (R18C)
Latitude: 45 0′ 23" Long: 92 54′ 38"
Precision: approx. boundaries have been determined

DNR Region: 6
Wildlife Area: 601
Forestry District: 602
Last Obs.: 09 July 1987

Voucher: RELEVE 1987 Verification: verified

MIXED OAK FOREST OCCURS ON A RETICULUM OF GRAVELLY RIDGES SURROUNDING NUMEROUS DEPRESSIONS OF LOWLAND FOREST, WETLANDS, AND LAKES. CANOPY DOM. BY QUERCUS RUBRA AND Q. ALBA, WITH SOME BETULA PAPYRIFERA. UNDERSTORY DOM. BY WOODY SPECIES, THE FORB COMPONENT CHARACTERIZED BY COMMON NATIVE SPECIES. EUROPEAN HONEYSUCKLE AND BUCKTHORN PRESENT, BUT NOT ABUNDANT. SITE PROBABLY GRAZED, OLDER OAKS OPEN-GROWN LOWLANDS RUINED BY DIVERSION OF FLOODWATER FROM LAKE JANE. NUMEROUS TRAILS.


Pine Springs
1234
Blanding's turtles
648
1444
Lake De Montreville
Lake Olson
Lake Jane
EAST OAKDALE
Clear Lake
1200
Gravel Pit
Lake Elmo
2'30"
4987
4985
4984
4983
45°00'
92°52'30"
504
506
55'
507
508000m E.
16
15
14
(LAKE ELMO)
7473 IV NW
SCALE 1:24000
INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WASHINGTON D.C.—1972
MIDVALE 6 MI.
ST. PAUL (CAPITOL) 12 MI.
TERSTATE 94 & 494



WASHINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA NO. 41

This map is compiled on 1974 aerial photography by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service and cooperating agencies. Coordinate grid ticks and land division corners, if shown, are approximately positioned.

Natural Heritage Database Print-outs: An Explanation of Selected Fields

The Natural Heritage database is maintained by the Natural Heritage Program and the Nongame Wildlife Program, units within the Section of Wildlife, Department of Natural Resources. It is the most complete source of data on Minnesota's rare, endangered, or otherwise significant plant and animal species, plant communities, and other natural features, and is used in fostering better understanding and protection of these rare features. The information in the database is drawn from many parts of Minnesota, and is constantly being updated, but it is not based on a comprehensive survey of the state. Therefore, there are currently many significant natural features present in the state which are not represented by the database. We are in the process of addressing this problem via the Minnesota County Biological Survey, a county-by-county inventory of rare natural features, which is now underway.

Please note that the print-outs are copyrighted and cannot be reproduced without permission.

Index

The Natural Heritage database maintains records of rare features, or "elements" in Minnesota. The records contain many fields which can be organized into variously formatted printouts. Each line in an abbreviated print-out, or index, represents one occurrence of a rare natural feature such as an endangered plant or animal, a rare plant community, or a significant geological feature. Your index is organized by township, range and section and includes the following fields:

TWP, RNG, SECTION: Township, range and section numbers. In most cases, print-outs will list records to the nearest section to protect rare features that are vulnerable to exploitation. If the data manager determines that there is a need for more detailed location information, more specific section information will be included. In that case, you will note that records have varying degrees of precision; some are listed only to the nearest section or sections, others are listed to the nearest 40 acres (e.g., SWNW32 means the SW1/4 of the NW1/4 of section 32). "0" is used as a place holder when a 1/2 section is specified (e.g., 0N03=north 1/2 of section 3). When a community overlaps section boundaries, both sections will be listed in the section field without punctuation (e.g., NE19NW20=NE1/4 of section 19 and NW1/4 of section 20).

FED STATUS: Status of species under the Federal Endangered Species Law. Codes are LE=endangered, LT=threatened, C2=species which are candidates for listing, but about which there is not enough data to support listing proposals at this time, 3C=species that were once considered for listing, but which have proven more abundant than previously believed and are not subject to any identifiable threat at this time.

MN STATUS: Minnesota legal status of plant and animal species under the state endangered species law. Codes for status are as follows: END=endangered, THR=threatened, SPC=special concern. Additional species

are tracked that have no legal status, but are rare, and may become listed if they decline further; codes for these are PEN=proposed endangered, PTH=proposed threatened, PSC=proposed special concern, and NON=rare, but no legal status. This field is blank for natural communities and colonial waterbird nesting sites, which have no legal status in Minnesota, but are tracked by the database.

NC STATUS: Although natural communities or habitats have no legal status in Minnesota, the Natural Heritage program has evaluated and ranked them according to their relative rarity and endangerment in the state. Codes are the same as for MN STATUS, with the addition of UND=undetermined; this indicates that there is insufficient information about a community type at this time to allow an assessment of its status.

ELEMENT AND OCCURRENCE NUMBER: For plant and animal species this is the scientific name with the common name in parentheses; for all other features it is the feature name. The occurrence number, in combination with the element name, uniquely identifies each record and may be used to retrieve additional information from the full-record printout.

MANAGED AREA: If the element occurs within the boundaries of an area managed by a public agency or a conservation organization such as The Nature Conservancy, the name of the area is recorded. If this field is blank, the element probably occurs on private land.

Full Record Printout (compressed version)

Some users of Natural Heritage database information are interested in more detailed information about the individual occurrences of rare features than is provided by the index. The full record printout (compressed version) is designed to include additional fields from the database that are likely to be most relevant to users.

In the full record printout, the first line of each record contains the element name ("ename"), the common name for plants and animals, and the occurrence number. The records are arranged by class (geologic processes; natural communities; other elements such as waterbird colonies, bat hibernacula, prairie chicken booming grounds; animals; plants), then alphabetically by element name, and finally by occurrence number. Again, the ename and the occurrence number are the cross reference with the index. Other fields are defined below.

Region: References the 6 DNR regions in the state.

State Status: Minnesota legal status of plant and animal species under the state endangered species law. Status categories include Endangered, Threatened, Special Concern and No Legal Status (rare but not listed in the state). This field is blank for natural communities and colonial waterbird nesting sites, which have no legal status in Minnesota, but are tracked by the database.

Federal Status: This field appears only for plant or animal species that have legal status under the federal Endangered Species Law - Endangered, Threatened, Category 2 (a candidate species), Category 3 (more abundant than previously thought).

State NC Status: Natural community status; although natural communities or habitats have no legal status in Minnesota, the Natural Heritage program has evaluated and ranked them according to their relative rarity and endangerment in the state. ("Undetermined" indicates that there is insufficient information about a community type at this time to allow an assessment of its status.)

Legal: Again, this field contains the township, range and section numbers. Records have varying degrees of precision; some are listed only to the nearest section or sections, others are listed to the nearest 40 acres (e.g., SWNW32 means the SW1/4 of the NW1/4 of section 32). "0" is used as a place holder when a 1/2 section is specified (e.g., 0N03=north 1/2 of section 3). When a community overlaps section boundaries, both sections will be listed in the section field without punctuation (e.g., NE19NW20=NE1/4 of section 19 and NW1/4 of section 20). Often only the section number will be listed to protect exact locations.

Wildlife Area: The Section of Wildlife administrative number.

EO Size: The size in acres (often estimated) of natural communities.

EO Rank: An evaluation of the quality and condition of natural communities from A (highest) to D (lowest).

Current Status: Present protection status of a site from 0 (owner is not aware of record) to 9 (dedication as a Scientific and Natural Area).

Intended Status: Desired protection status. If a complete list of protection status codes is needed, please contact the Natural Heritage Program.

Quad Map: The U.S. Geologic topographic maps maintained by the Heritage Program.

Forestry District: The Division of Forestry's district number.

Site: The sitename allows the database to group occurrences that are located near each other. Usually this name refers to a county biological survey site; in other instances it is the name of a managed area, sometimes it is a more generic name that encompasses several managed areas and/or private land (e.g., sitename Felton Prairie pulls together occurrences on Felton Prairie SNA, Felton WMA and private lands), occasionally it is a colloquial name (Katinanta Bog); often it is a township name and section number.

CBS Site #: A number assigned to each county biological survey site. In each county, the numbering system begins with the number 1.

Latitude/longitude: The lat-long references the dots which are placed manually on the quad map files. There are various levels of precision in the original information, but this is not reflected in the lat-long data. For some of the data, particularly historical records, it was not possible to determine exactly where the original observation was made. Examples of this type of locational information would be "Fort Snelling", or "the south shore of Lake Owasso". During the manual mapping process for the least precise observations, the dot is placed in the center of the 7.5 minute quad map, and the lat-long coordinates are determined for the center of the dot. In cases where the occurrence is known within a quarter mile, the lat-long reflects the nearly exact location of the record.

Last Observation: The date of the most recent information about this record.

Ownership: Indicates whether the site is privately owned; for publicly owned land the agency with management responsibility is listed here.

Precision: This field indicates how precise the locational information is. There are six levels of precision: 1) occurrence is known within 1/4 mile radius (most precise level), 2) occurrence is known within 1/2 mile radius (usually within a section), 3) occurrence is known within one mile radius, 4) occurrence is known to exist within the quad map or general region, 5) occurrence is unmappable (often known only to the county level), 6) occurrence no longer exists at former location.

Managed Area(s): These are lands owned or managed by either a public agency or a private conservation organization such as The Nature Conservancy.

Source: The collector or observer of the feature.

Voucher: The museum or herbarium where specimens are maintained and the accession number assigned by the repository. In the case of bald eagles, this is the breeding area number.

Verification: This, in general, reflects the reliability of information. In the case of old plant collections, the date of the collection determines whether the record is verified or unverified; collections before 1970 are unverified. The highest level of reliability is "verified" which usually indicates a collection was made or, as in the case of bird records, nesting was observed.

Remarks at end of records: The last 1-3 lines of each record contain more detailed notes about the occurrence, such as the number of individuals, descriptive information about habitat, associated species, etc.

Data Security

The locations of some rare features must be treated as sensitive information because widespread knowledge of these locations could result in harm to the rare features. The most sensitive information is the locations of species of wildflowers, including orchids, endangered species such as the Dwarf trout lily, and economically valuable plants such as Ginseng, because these are vulnerable to exploitation by collectors. Bald eagle nesting sites are also considered to be sensitive to disturbance by curious on-lookers. For this reason, information from the Natural Heritage database should not be reproduced or published without permission from the Natural Heritage Program. We are concerned that any publication for public distribution not identify the precise locations of the vulnerable plant species referred to above. One way to handle this would be to list only the sections in which the sensitive species occur. If this is not acceptable for your purposes, please call and discuss this issue with the Environmental Review Specialist for the Heritage and Nongame Wildlife Programs at 612/297-2276.

Another issue is the disturbance or eradication of a rare feature by development projects. If a threat to any of the features on your printout comes to your attention, please call the Environmental Review Specialist for the Heritage and Nongame Wildlife Programs.

Data Requests.

The Heritage Database is updated continuously. Of particular significance is the body of new records being generated by the County Biological Survey. For this reason, it is important to forward data requests

to the Natural Heritage or Nongame Wildlife Programs. In addition, printouts can be organized by the Heritage staff to meet the particular needs of requesters. Requests for Heritage data should be forwarded to Mary Miller at 612/296-8319 or Bonita Eliason at 612/297-2276.

7. All fractions must be written using three spaces. (1/2)

FIELD BY FIELD INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING AN EOR

Note: The number in parentheses after the field name indicates the number of spaces or bytes in the field.

1. Map Margin #

Enter the map margin number from the quad map. This is usually the next consecutive number on the margin of the map (or on the back). If a record has been deleted from the database and erased from the margin, that number may be used.

2. EName (60)

Enter the element name exactly as it appears on either the element list or in the log book. Varieties and subspecies should also be entered as they appear on the element list, including the same punctuation.

3. Occurrence Number (4)

This number, assigned sequentially by the mapper from the Element occurrence log, identifies an occurrence of an Element. Before assigning a number, first ensure that the record is not a duplicate or a previous collection. Updates should use the original EO number unless further information indicates that EO's should be split or merged. (See special section on merging EO's, duplicate and previous collections in Appendix B)

4. Element Occurrence (EO) rank (2)

This rank represents a comparative evaluation summarizing several

factors, these being quality (representativeness of the occurrence especially as compared to EO specifications and including maturity, size, numbers, etc.); condition (how much has the site and the EO itself been damaged or altered from its optimal condition and character), viability (the long-term prospects for continued existence of this occurrence) and defensibility (the extent to which the occurrence can be protected from extrinsic human factors that might otherwise degrade or destroy it). EO RANK should be assigned based on recent field work by knowledgeable individuals.

Codes: A = Excellent
B = Good
C = Marginal
D = Poor
X = Destroyed
blank = Unknown

Intermediate ranks are acceptable (AB, BC, etc.)

5. Element Occurrence (EO) Acres (5)

Record as nearly as possible the number of acres represented by the element occurrence. The accuracy of this acreage estimate is indicated in the "estimated" field which follows. Do not use fractions or decimals. Use 1 for acreages less than one acre.

6. EO Estimated? (1)

Indicate by entering "Y" or "N" the accuracy of the acreage estimate for the EO.

If the estimate of acreage is within ± 15% accuracy, enter N (no); if

MINNESOTA COUNTY BIOLOGICAL SURVEY
SITE EVALUATION SHORT FORM

COUNTY: WASHINGTON
SITE NO: 108
QUAD CODE: R18C

SITE NAME: LAKE ELMO

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: N Sec 15 + S Sec 10 T30N R21W

MANAGED AREA: _____ OTHER STATUS: _____

EXISTING SITE INFORMATION

Y (Y/N) NHP Documentation - Sources/Dates: Site # WH 11 Cushing + Scanlon

____ (Y/N) Survey Needed - Site Description/Problems:

no-002

AIR PHOTO INTERPRETATION

Photo type and date: CIR 10/20/85 Interpreter: JC Almendinger Date: MAY '87

N (Y/N) Eliminate Reasons:

____ (Y/N) Further Survey Notes:

AERIAL SURVEY

Date: 3/4/88 Surveyors: JCA + CKC

____ (Y/N) Eliminate Reasons: Test Site
- Mesic hardwoods in NW corner; hilly - birch, aspen, mix tree size

N (Y/N) Further Survey Notes: South side is best woods - only 2 houses
Brush + windfall
MO-B - rather open w/ Ribes + Rubus west of lakes - best tree size is south

GROUND SURVEY

Date: Surveyors:

Owner (Name, Address, Phone):

Site Evaluation/Description:

____ (Y/N) Documentation (If yes, see site log, If no, site eliminated)

Action class:

5/87

SITE SURVEY SUMMARY

Site Name: LAKE ELMO 15 Site No. PNA#103

Quad Name and Code: R18C White Bear Lake East Date: 7/9/87 Surveyor: J.C. Almendinger

Legal Description: N & SW of NE of 15 & T29N, R21W and SE of SW & SW of SE of 10 Date: _____ Surveyor: _____

State: MN County: WASHINGTON Date: _____ Surveyor: _____

Photos: 3 of general habitat Date: _____ Surveyor: _____

Source of Lead: WASH. COUNTY BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

Acreage of area surveyed: 230 acres

Current site use: City of Lake Elmo, primitive park (snowmobile + X-country skiing + hiking)

Tract ownership/managed area name (names, address, phone numbers):

City of Lake Elmo

Wash. Co. (landfill)

Joseph Morris

INDEX

List all Elements found at site:

Element Name	Element Rank	EO Rank	Element Acres	Collection Number	Special Form (NC,SA,SP)	Date of Releve
Mixed Oak Forest	5354	B	230			7/9/87

Site description/discussion

Describe the site to convey a mental image of its features. Discuss and entitle in order, the following categories: 1) Landform and Topography, 2) Soils/Aquatic features, 3) Vegetation, 4) Disturbance-natural, or unnatural (livestock grazing, logging, mining, buildings, cultivation, exotics), 5) Surrounding land use (e.g., buildings, agriculture, recreational), 6) Threats to site and management implications.

LAKE ELMO IS (PNA #108) occurs on pitted moraine deposited during the St. Croix phase of the Wisc. glaciation (Twin Cities Formation). The site is characterized by a reticulum of sandy/gravelly loam ridges and pits, some of which hold water and others don't. The ridges and their steep (10-25°) slopes are occupied by a forest of oak that is mixed with paper birch on the lower slopes of water-filled depressions. Lowland flora (e.g. Cottonwood or Ash) are rare — largely because the lake have no broad terraces. This is due in part to the diversion of water from Lake Jane into the site, and in part due to the steep sides of the ridges. Dry depressions are occupied by oak + elm and have little brush or herb cover (quite scenic). The ridges and upper slopes are dominated by Red, White, & Bur Oak, which are distributed uniformly and in roughly equal proportions (see Relevé MO-002). Exotic shrubs (Lonicera tatarica + Rhamnus cathartica) are present — but not in the overwhelming abundance that typifies most grazed woodlots in Wash. Co. Zanthoxylum americanum, Ribes missouriense, several species of Rubus are common (25->50% cover) and probably indicate some grazing in the past. It does, however, appear that the site has never been logged. The only cut stumps on the site are along the X-country ski trails, which are numerous + intertwined (it's hard to walk 250 meters without crossing a trail).

The site contains scattered old-growth trees (>30" dia) that are open-grown — most lower branches are 5 m. above ground (photos). The old-growth trees are mixed with smaller-diameter (15") forest-grown trees. I would guess this site to have grown up from an oak-scrub/savanna community. The ground flora is depauperate + composed of common, but mostly native species. Cushing + Scanlon (1971) ranked this as "probably" the best oak woods in Wash. Co. I'm withholding judgement until I've seen more oak woods + have analyzed their releves.

Base map(s): Attach a copy of the portion of the topographic map showing the site. Aerial photos or more detailed maps can be used. Code as follows:

—— Natural Community boundaries
—— Natural Area boundaries (Primary site boundary)
—— Tract (ownership) boundaries
• Special plant or animal element occurrences
x Releve' location

.NESOTA NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM
partment of Natural Resources
ox 7, 500 Lafayette Road
Saint Paul, MN 55146
(612) 296-3344

FORM CREATED -- October 1986

SITE INFORMATION FOR MINNESOTA VEGETATION DATABASE

GENERAL INFORMATION

DNR Releve Number: ____ Surveyor's Releve Number: 10-002
Surveyor's I.D. Code: JCA (John C Almendinger)
Date: 02 Month: JUL Year: 1987 (e.g. 16 JUL 1986)
Site Name Code: ____ (PNA #108 LAKE ELMO (CITY PARK))
DNR Ownership Code: __ ( )
Natural Community Code: MO (MIXED OAK FOREST)
Natural Community Section or Subtype: __ ( )
Element Occurrence Ranking: B
In Acres give the Element Occurrence size: 0230 and Site size: 00250

LOCATION INFORMATION

State Code: MN County Code: 82 (WASHINGTON)
Quadrangle Codes DNR: R18C Universal: _____ WHITE BEAR LAKE EAST
Township (e.g. 141N): 029N Range (e.g. 32W): 21W Prin. Meridian: 4
Section (e.g. SW of NE of section 31): 1N of NE of section 15
Latitude: __ degrees, __ minutes, __ seconds (SE)
Longitude: __ degrees, __ minutes, __ seconds

RELEVE INFORMATION

Releve size (sq. m): 400 Elev (feet): 0940 Slope (e.g. 15SW): 10SE
From the Minnesota Soil Atlas give the Soil Landscape Unit: LLWL and
the Geomorphic Unit: 045 (TWIN CITIES FORMATION)

Remark: Relevé typical of old-growth oak forest on upper slopes and hill crest. Large (30") open-grown oaks mixed with smaller (15") forest-grown trees of equal height. Soils sandy loam (Chetek). No cut stumps. (200 Char)

OTHER DATA COLLECTED (Y or N Reference to Other Datasets)

Soils: N Forestry: N Water-Chemistry: N Plant Elements: N Publication: N

The above form is identical to the data-entry screen used for the Minnesota Natural Heritage Program's releve data-base. All plant ecologists collecting releves in Minnesota are encouraged to use and contribute to this data base. Dictionaries of the various codes and general instructions for collecting releves can be obtained by contacting the Heritage staff. If the codes are unknown, write the variable value within the following parentheses.

NOTES OR OTHER DATA COLLECTED

Relevé typical of old-growth oak forest on upper slopes & crest of hills.
Very large (25-30") oak trees (open grown) mixed with 15-20" trees (forest grown) of = ht
Paper birch an associate throughout site.
Brush varying in density — mostly tall & patchy — never continuous
No stumps except along X-country ski trails. Site probably natural or highly grazed

RELEVE DATA SHEET
VEGETATION

Surveyor's Releve Number: MO-002 Surveyor's Name: John C Almendinger
MN County: WASHINGTON Township, Range, Section: SW¼NW¼NE¼ 15, T29N, R21W
Date: 7/9/87 Releve Size (sq. m): 400 m² Site name: DNA # 108 City of Lake Elmo, Park

Enter additional site information on the reverse side of this sheet.

SPECIES NAME OR CODE	**	C.S	REMARKS
		.	
D 6-7 i		.	
Quercus alba (3 trees)	0	4.1	OG
Betula papyrifera (double stem)	0	r.1	
Quercus rubra	0	r.1	~~OG~~
Prunus serotina	0	r.1	
D 4-5 i		.	
Quercus macrocarpa	0	2.1	
~~Ulmus americana~~		.	
Acer negundo	0	+.1	
Prunus serotina	0	2.2	
Ulmus rubra	0	+.1	
Rhamnus cathartica	0	+.1	
Amelanchier sp. (tree)	0	r.1	OP
Acer rubrum	0	+.2	
D 1-3 P		.	
Corylus americana	0	1.2	
Rubus strigosus	0	2.2	FR
Rubus hispidus complex	0	+.1	
Parthenocissus quinquefolia	0	2.3	
Sambucus pubens	0	+.2	
Acer negundo	0	+.1	
Ribes sp. missouriense	4	2.1	FR #1
Ribes sp. cynosbati	4	+.1	
Vitis riparia	0	+.1	
Rhamnus cathartica	0	+.1	
Prunus serotina	0	+.1	
Quercus macrocarpa	0	+.1	
Sorbus americana	0	r.1	
Diervilla lonicera	0	+.2	
Cornus sp. racemosa	4	r.1	
Amelanchier sp.	5	r.1	
Rubus pubescens	0	+.2	
Prunus virginiana	0	r.1	
Zanthoxylum americanum	0	r.1	
Quercus rubra	0	r.1	OP
		.	
		.	
		.	
		.	
C 1-3 b		.	
Parthenocissus quinquefolia	0	+.1	
Vitis riparia	0	+.1	
		.	

SPECIES NAME OR CODE	**	C.S	REMARK
H 1-2 i		.	
Phryma leptostachya	0	1.1	FL
Amphicarpa bracteata	0	+.2	
Circaea quadrisulcata	0	2.1	FR
Aralia nudicaulis	0	2.2	
Lactuca sp.	0	r.1	BU
Geum canadense	0	+.1	
Osmorhiza claytoni	0	2.1	
Uvularia sessilifolia	0	+.1	
Maianthemum canadense	0	+.1	PF
Desmodium glutinosum	0	2.1	FL
Geranium maculatum	0	1.1	
Urtica gracilis	0	+.2	
Osmunda claytonie	0	+.1	
Dryopteris intermedia (spinulosa)	0	r.1	
Athyrium filix femina	0	r.1	
Thalictrum dioicum	0	+.1	
Streptopus roseus	0	+.2	
Osmorhiza longistylis	0	r.1	
Botrychium virginianum	0	r.1	
Agrimonia	0	r.1	#2
		.	
		.	
		.	
		.	
		.	
G 1 A		.	
Carex pensylvanica	0	+.2	
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** = code for reliability of identification
C.S = cover value . sociability value

EXHIBIT D

John Almendinger, is the DNR plant ecologist who logged flora and fauna species in Sunfish Park in 1990. He remember this park well and is an excellent resource as to the quality of this woods.

He is stationed at Deer River, Minnesota, is in the field most of the time, but offered to speak to any Council Member. Please leave a message for him at 1-218-246-2123.

EXHIBIT E

Letter to Joe Moris, a Lake Elmo landowner, who was also approached along with Lehart Friedrich when the City was seeking to purchase his contiguous woods for the park. The letter is from the Lake Elmo City attorney, presenting the City's intent to acquire these woods to preserve their virgin forest in its natural state.

Exhibit A

LAWSON, KELLY, RANUM & RALEIGH
LAWYERS
104 NORTH MAIN STREET
STILLWATER, MINNESOTA 55082
(612) 439-4143

11329 STILLWATER BLVD. NORTH
LAKE ELMO, MINNESOTA 55042
(612) 777-6960

RODERICK A. LAWSON
ROBERT W. KELLY
ALBERT E. RANUM
DONALD T. RALEIGH

OF COUNSEL:
CHESTER S. WILSON

FORMERLY
WILSON & THOREEN 1912-1935
WILSON, THOREEN & LINDBLOOM 1935-1936
REUBEN D. THOREEN 1936-1947
THOREEN, THOREEN & LAWSON 1948-1967

November 26, 1973

Mr. Donald Moris
9759 North 45th Street
Lake Elmo, MN 55042

Re: Lake Elmo Park Plans

Dear Don:

As I agreed in our telephone conversation, I am sending you with this letter a map of the proposed park which would include part of your father's land. The part of your father's land which the Village would like to include in this park is described as follows:

> The West One-Half of the Southwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Section Ten and all that part of the East One-Half of the Southwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of said Section Ten lying Southwesterly of a line drawn from the center of said Southwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter to the Southeast corner of said Southwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter, Township Twenty-nine North, Range Twenty-one West.

As I indicated in our telephone conversation, the Village would like to acquire the lands indicated on the attached diagram for park purposes.

As I understand it, the Village wants to acquire these particular lands because of the virgin forests located thereon and with the intention of preserving the forests in their natural state. It may be that this desire on the part of the Village will coincide with your intentions for the land. As we discussed, perhaps the best way to reconcile the Village interests with your interests would be some form of agreement giving the Village the right of first refusal to purchase the property at a price equal to any price you might be willing to sell it for to a private party. Of course, the Village would prefer to get an option and secure the land, if possible.

Exhibit A

Please consider this with your family and let me know what your thinking may be; at that point, perhaps we can get together with one or more members of the Park Committee so that they can describe their plans to you.

If you have any questions, please call at any time.

Yours truly,

Donald T. Raleigh, for
LAWSON, KELLY, RANUM & RALEIGH
Village Attorneys

DTR:bc
Enc.

Exh. 6.f-15

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY SURVEY OF NATURAL AREAS

The Minnesota Chapter of The Nature Conservancy, in cooperation with the Minnesota Academy of Science, is conducting a survey of Minnesota to identify and inventory natural areas that deserve protection for scientific, educational, and aesthetic reasons. A natural area is a piece of the landscape, from a few to many acres in size, that has been little disturbed by man. The area may contain biological or geological features that make it unique, or it may be a fine example of a landscape or ecosystem type that was once more widespread. As a result of increased pressures from urban, industrial, and agricultural expansion, these areas are rapdily disappearing in many parts of our state.

The Nature Conservancy is a national non-profit organization dedicated to the preservation of natural areas for present and future generations. The Minnesota Chapter has preserved, as of March, 1971, eighteen tracts totalling over fifteen hundred acres. These natural areas are widely scattered over the state and include virgin prairies, woods, wetlands, a heron rookery, a lotus bed, glacial lake dunes, and an island. Some of the areas were gifts, and the remainder were paid for by memberships, by contributions from individuals and foundations, and by memorials. In addition, the Chapter cooperates with national, state, and local government and with institutions and other organizations whose aim is to preserve natural and scientific areas.

The survey of potential natural areas in Minnesota is being supported by local private donors. The purpose is to make a detailed, county-by-county search for natural areas and to describe the vegetation, wildlife, soils, topography, and other natural features of each potential area located. We can then rationally assign priorities for protection to specific areas with the assurance that we are not overlooking better or rarer sites elsewhere.

The survey is being directed by Edward J. Cushing, associate professor in botany at the University of Minnesota. He is assisted by Michael J. Scanlan, Rudolph C. Darling, and Michael Kanner, all graduate students in botany or ecology at the University of Minnesota. Field work is now underway and will continue until winter.

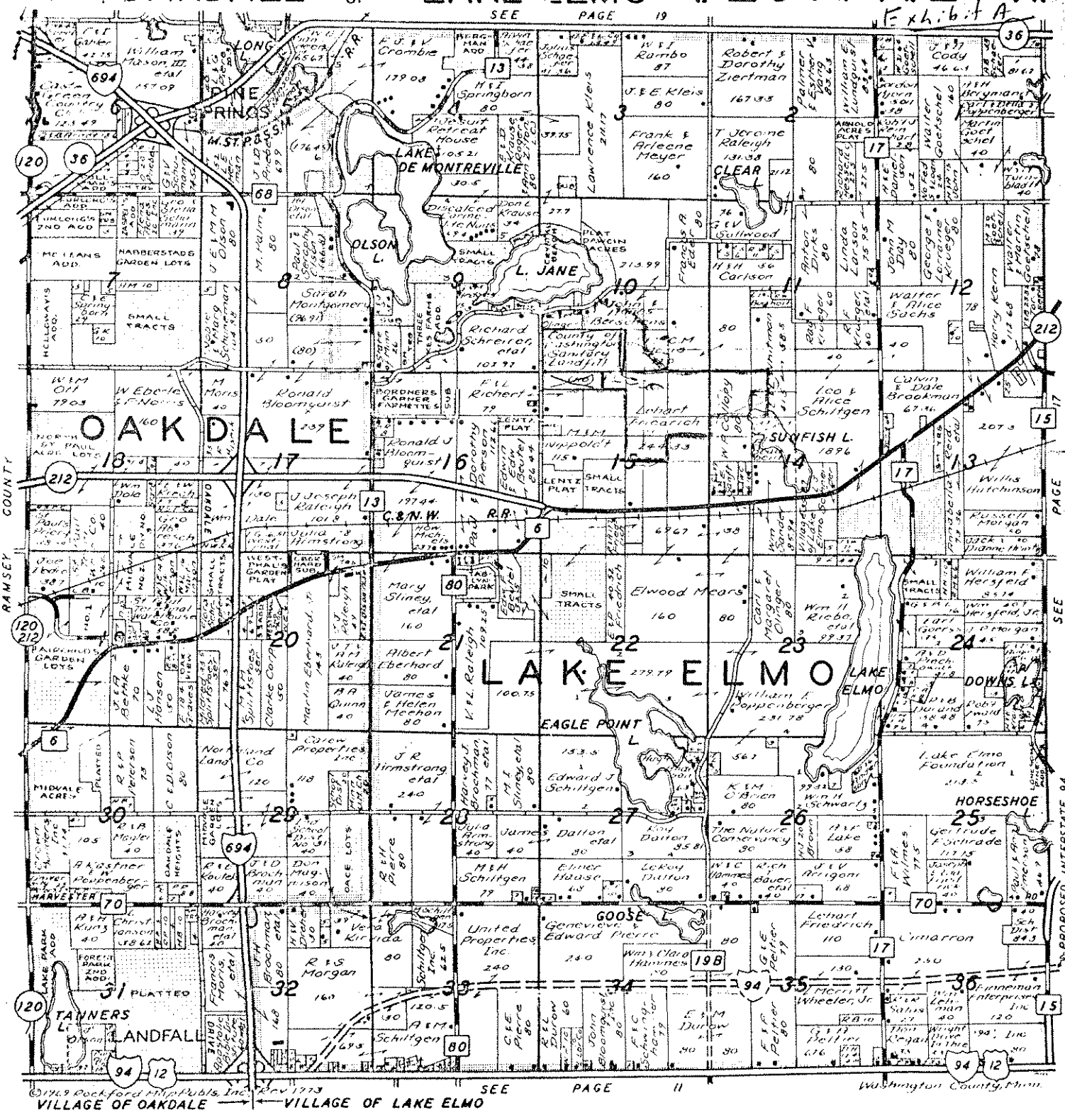
For our initial efforts, we have chosen several counties that cover a variety of landscape types in the southern half of the state and from which we have little prior information. These are: Blue Earth, Douglas, Freeborn, Lyon, Meeker, Nobles, Olmsted, Swift, Traverse, and Wright counties, together with the seven-county Twin Cities area. We will be covering these counties section by section. At the same time, we are seeking to enlarge our present file of potential natural areas throughout the state, largely by contacting interested persons in many regions. Suggestio of potential areas, and of persons who would be willing to help, are welcome; please send them to:

Survey of Natural Areas Project
c/o Minnesota Academy of Science
3100 - 38th Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55406

4/71

VILLAGE OF OAKDALE – VILLAGE OF LAKE ELMO T. 29 N.–R. 21 W.

Exhibit A



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LAKE ELMO MINNESOTA

Exhibit B

Minnesota Chapter THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

SURVEY OF NATURAL AREAS PROJECT c/o MINNESOTA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

3100 38TH AVENUE SOUTH ■ MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55406 ■ TELEPHONE: (612) 721-3391

EDWARD J. CUSHING
Director

July 20, 1971

Dear Mr. Morris:

Enclosed is the species list that I promised you after visiting your woods last July 9, 1971. This is as complete a list as I could come up with in the short time I had. However, most of the plants should be on the list.

In writing my report on the area I have included the note that Lake Elmo is interested in it. If it becomes evident in the future that they intend to turn your woods into a park regardless of your desires, I suggest that you immediately contact the Nature Conservancy. I am sure that they would be willing to help you in any way possible.

Thank you for your time and good will and I hope that the list is of some use.

Sincerely yours,

Michael J. Scanlan

Michael J. Scanlan

MJS:jd

enclosure

Exhibit B

Trees, Shrubs and Seedlings:

Quercus ellipsoidalis	Northern pin oak
Betula papyrifera	Paper birch
Quercus macrocarpa	Bur oak
Quercus alba	White oak
Acer rubrum	Red maple
Prunus serotina	Black cherry
Amelanchier humilis	Juneberry
Ulmus americana	American elm
Parthenocissus inserta	Virginia creeper
Rhamnus catharticus	Buckthorn
Corylus americana	Hazelnut
Cornus stolonifera	Red-osier dogwood
Ribes missouriense	Gooseberry
Acer negundo	Boxelder
Rubus occidentalis	Blackberry
Lonicera tatarica	Tatarian honeysuckle
Prunus virginiana	Chokecherry
Zanthoxylum americanum	Prickly ash
Sambucus pubens	Red-berried elder (elderberry)
Quercus borealis	Red oak
Juglans nigra	Black walnut
Vitis riparia	Frost grape
Diervilla lonicera	Bush honeysuckle

Herbs:

Desmodium glutinosum	Pointed-leaved tick-trefoil
Geranium maculatum	Cranesbill, wild geranium
Circaea quadrisulcata	Enchanter's nightshade
Osmorhiza claytoni	Sweet cicely
Athyrium felix-femina	Lady fern
Uvularia sessilifolia	Sessile-leaved bellwort
Agrimonia gryposepala	Agrimoni
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken fern
Aralia nudicaulis	Wild sasparilla
Aralia racemosa	Spikenard
Fragaria virginiana	Strawberry
Amphicarpa bracteata	Hog-peanut
Osmunda claytoniana	Interrupted fern
Apocynum androsaemifolium	Dogbane
Galium boreale	Northern bedstraw
Polygonatum biflorum	Solomon's seal
Heuchera Richardsonii	Alumroot
Smilacina racemosa	False Solomon's seal
Sanicula marilandica	Snakeroot
Solidago sp.	Goldenrod

Exhibit B

Herbs (continued):

Uvularia grandiflora	Large-flowered bellwort
Geum canadense	White avens
Dryopteris spinulosa	Marsh fern
Thalictrum dioicum	Early meadow rue
Urtica procera	Nettle
Maianthemum canadense	Wild Lilly-of-the-valley
Pyrola elliptica	Pyrola
Viola papilionacea	Common blue violet

Exhibit B

MORIS WOODS WH-11

Mixed Hardwoods Forest

Donald Moris

BP-5

This is a predominantly hill's oak woods but paper birch, bur oak, and red maple are quite common. The understory is very rich in forb, shrub, and fern species.

The soil is Edith sand. The topography is rolling and there are small, permanent swampy areas in spots. There was no evidence of disturbance in the woods except for the occas ional occurrence of european buckthorn and prickly ash. Don Moris reports that there has been no logging in the woods at least in the last 20 years. The northeastern 4 acres of land had pigs pastured in it about 20 years ago and in the woods proper some horse grazing occurred previous to that.

This is probably the best upland forest in the county. It is unique for the presence of northern plant species that are uncommon on the uplands this far south. Red maple, wild lilly-of-the-valley, bracken, and pyrola are

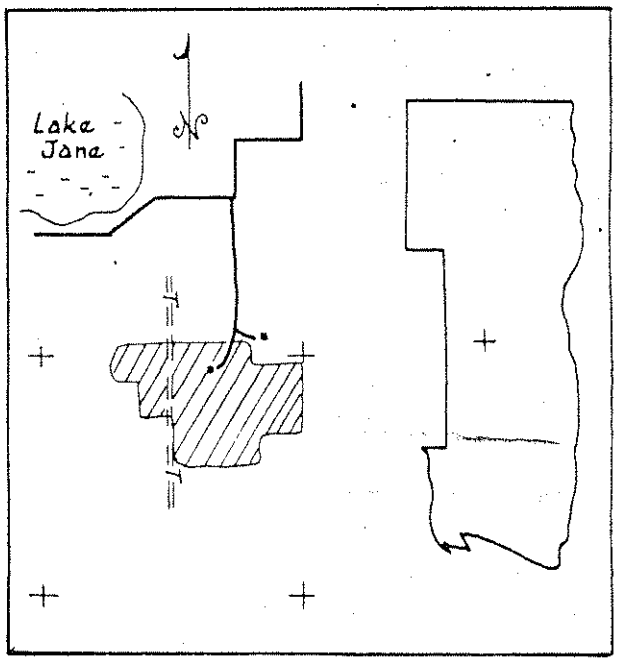


Fig. ## Section 15 & County Location.

Common or Important Plant Species

Trees:
Quercus ellipsoidalis
Q. macrocarpa
Betula papyrifera
Acer rubrum
Prunus serotina

Shrubs & Herbs:
Amelanchier sp.
Corylus americana
Cornus stolonifera
Ribes missouriense
Parthenocissus inserta
Juglans nigra
Diervilla lonicera
Desmosium glutinosum
Geranium maculatum
Circaea quadrisulcata
Uvularia sessilifolia
Maianthemum canadense
Pyrola elliptica
Athyrium felix-femina
Osmorhiza Claytoni
Pteridium aquilinum
Aralia nudicaulis
A. racemosa
Polygonatum biflorum
Heuchera Richardsonii
Uvularia grandiflora
Pyrola elliptica

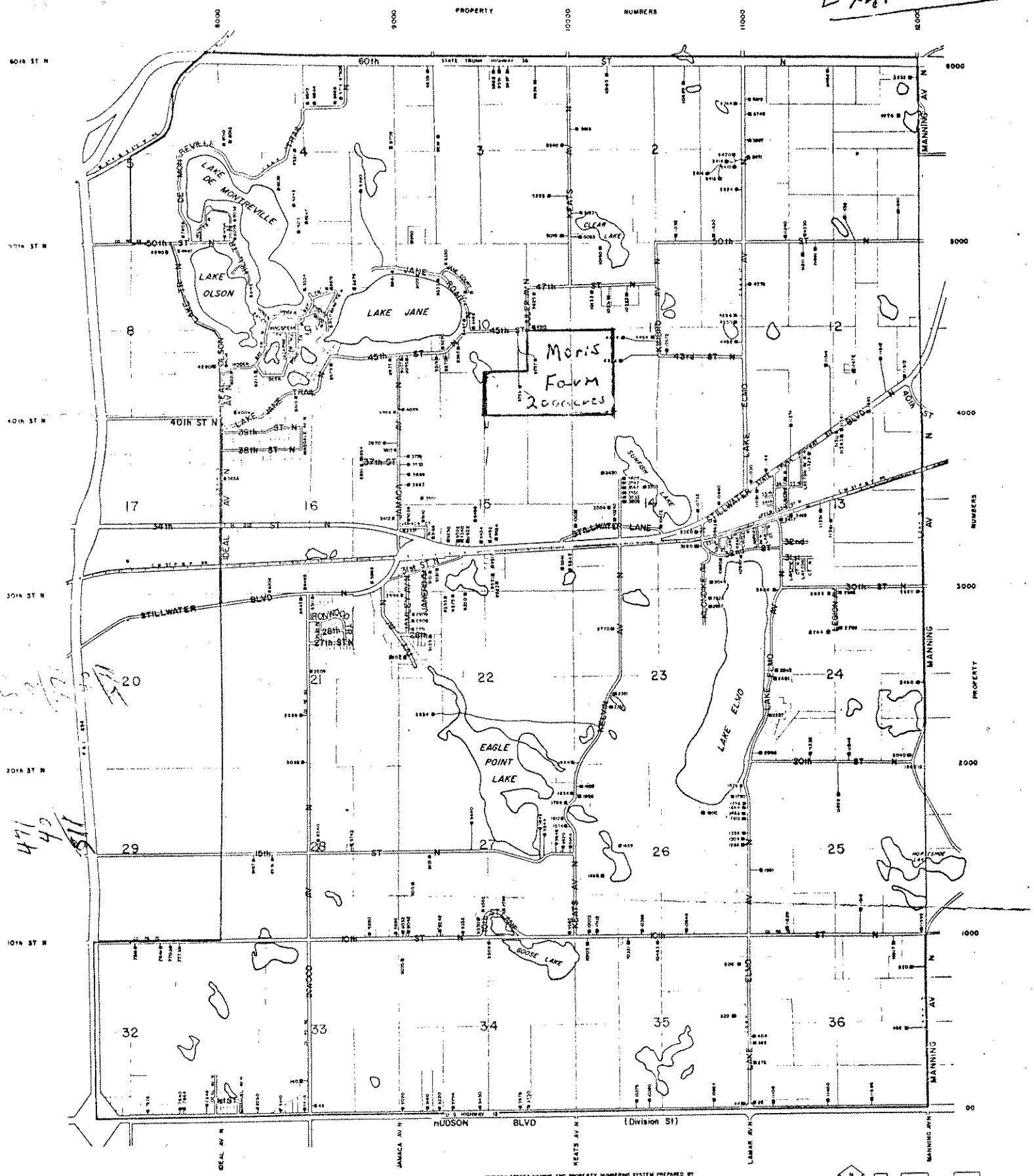
Exhibit

some of these species. The area in also unique because of the unusually high diversity of the fauna and, especially, the flora. Deer, Fox, and red-headed woodpeckers are common and pileated woodpeckers are reported to be common occupants of the woods.

The Moris family has protected the site for some time and would like to continue to do so. However, the Lake Elmo Park board would like to acquire it for a park. This should not be allowed. The topography is too irregular to permit much traffic without causing serious erosion. The area would be excellent for observational research or for moderate educational use but the diversity and naturalness of the woldlife and vegetation is the greatest asset of this site and should be protected.

field check and releve' 9 July 71, M. Scanlan

Exhibit C



LAKE ELMO

UNIFORM STREET NAMING AND PROPERTY NUMBERING SYSTEM PREPARED BY THE WASHINGTON COUNTY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE JANUARY 1972

B4321 B - INDICATES OCCUPIES BUILDING AND ITS PROPERTY NUMBER (BECAUSE OF SPACE LIMITATIONS ALL ARE NOT SHOWN)

EXHIBIT F

Letters from community residents

May 4, 1992

9765 - 45th St N
Lake Elmo, MN 55042

City of Lake Elmo
Randy Thoreson, Chairman, Parks Commission
David Johnson, Mayor, City Council

Subj: Mountain Biking at Sunfish Park

Dear Chairman Thoreson and Mayor Johnson:

I am a resident of Lake Elmo and a frequent user of Sunfish Park. I walk the park in the summer and cross-country ski it in the winter. Since my family owns land which abuts Sunfish on its entire north side and my private home is within that woods, I am very familiar with the usage of this park.

Because I believe in opening the park to as many usages as possible, our first priority is to keep the park in the best possible shape. The bikers come in the wet springtime before the ground is firm and the vegetation has a chance to take hold. They rut the park trails loosening the soils for springtime rains which cause heavy erosion. The rest of the season the trails become a powdered mess and further erode at each rainfall. The reason for this is the terrain. This is a very ridgy wooded park. The bikers frequently show little consideration for the safety of walkers in that they careen down the trails over the many blind ridges. My son who is physically challenged walks these trails with a walker and cannot move out of the way quickly enough if an out-of-control biker comes flying over the hills. I have had to jump out of the way for bikers barely missing collision. We are in control when we walk. The burden of care does not rest on us. There is a liability issue for the City. The ruts that are being created are costing taxpayers money. Erosion strategies have been implemented consisting of diagonally placed wooden runnoff channels. These are usually leaf-filled and hence do not do the job. The main deterrent to successful erosion control is the continous damage done by the mountain bikers. Immediate action is necessary to stop this damage.

Sunfish is a beautiful, wooded, natural park which deserves respectful treatment. It is a real gift to our community.

Please add this issue to the City Council agenda for May 19th. Before any vote is made in favor of continuing mountain biking at Sunfish Park I request that each voting member be required to walk the trails in the park so that an informed decision can be made. I also encourage you to empower your appointed Park Commission representatives by heeding their recommendations.

Respectfully,

Judith (Moris) Blackford
770-7856

I, too, am a resident of Lake Elmo and am concerned about these issues.

Judith Moris
9759-45th St N.
Lake Elmo, MN 55042

Copy To: Mike Bouthilet, Park Supervisor

March 29, 1994

Doug Kuehl
365 Elan Ct
Woodbury, MN

Mayor Wyn John
8883 Jane Road N.
Lake Elmo, MN.

Dear Mayor,

I am writing to encourage the Lake Elmo City Council to continue the ban on mountain biking in Sunfish Park. I am a mountain biker, leisure hiker, cross country skier, and bird watcher. With the exception of mountain biking, I frequently enjoy all of these activities at Sunfish Park. If you lift the ban on mountain biking, I am afraid the park will become a single use park, and that use will be mountain biking.

As a mountain biker, I have seen the kind of damage that occurs as the result of the sport. It's not long before the hilly trails turn to sand, dirt, or mud and become filled with ruts, roots, rocks. For a mountain biker, these are part of the challenge of technical riding. In fact, these conditions, and worse, are often included or created for races. Unfortunately these conditions prevent enjoyable hiking, walking, and skiing.

I also believe mountain biking will put an end to the passive activities such as bird watching, nature study, and the quiet walk. I can speak from experience. I was a long time user of Battle Creek Park in Maplewood for these quiet activities. That was until they built the bike path. Heavy use by bikers, joggers, roller bladers, and exercise walkers limits the possibility of the peaceful and quiet experience. Opening Sunfish Park to mountain biking will result in the same, if not worse, situation because of the growing popularity of mountain biking and the limited access to preferred mountain bike terrain.

Access is limited because park officials recognize the problems caused by mountain biking. The sport is banned in other area multi-purpose parks with the same terrain as Sunfish Park. The parks include Pine Point, Ravine, and Lebanon regional parks and Afton and O'Brian state parks. There is a designated mountain bike and skate skiing area in Lebanon regional park. However, other uses are banned because of the conflict.

As a mountain biker, I want to have a place to mountain bike. However, I would not want to sacrifice all that Sunfish Park has to offer for the single activity of mountain biking.

Sincerely,

Doug Kuehl

Judy Blackford
FYI
Doug Kuehl

April 5, 1994

Mayor and Council Members
City of Lake Elmo
3800 Laverne Ave. N.
Lake Elmo, MN 55042

Dear Honorable Mayor and Council Members:

It has been brought to my attention that a controversy has developed in the use of Sun Fish Lake Park. Although I no longer reside in Lake Elmo and I question how much clout I have with the council, I would like to review some historical data that may be of significance in helping you reach a decision.

Sun Fish Lake Park, was acquired with money obtained by passing a bond issue that had been voted on by the citizens of Lake Elmo. The plan, before and after the vote, was to keep the park as natural as possible (I believe the city has been successful in doing this).We wanted to minimize changes to the park yet make it accessible to as many citizens of Lake Elmo as we could. We concluded, at that time, and I'm sure it is still a valid conclusion, that trails for hiking, skiing, snow shoeing and picnic areas would be the best way to do this. We decided that no mechanical devices would be allowed in the park because their activity would diminish the usefulness for other citizens. At one point we did allow snowmobilers to use the trail underneath the high line at the west end of the park but they immediately began to encroach upon the ski trails reducing their usefulness for skiing. Dirt bikes also began to use these trails and then began to tear up the hiking trails and harass walkers.

The trails were not designed for any mechanically assisted use, we were concerned that if used that way, there would be erosion. We were also concerned that the hooves of horses might disturb the fragile trail surface so that erosion might occur. Opening the park to mountain bikers was never the intention of the park commission because of the potential damage it could do to the trails and diminish its usefulness and safety for other activities.

Lake Elmo, for a city of its size, has one of the most attractive park systems of any city in the state. I am really proud of the opportunity I had to participate with past park commissions and councils in the acquisition and development of this system. Sun Fish Lake, in particular, is a beautiful park available to all the citizens of Lake Elmo. Allowing a special interest, with devices that diminish the park's safety, naturalness, and quietness would be a mistake. In the process of making a decision on special uses for the park, I hope that you will consider some of the early planning and thoughts for the park, and thank you very much for considering the above points.

Sincerely,

Dave

Dave Morgan
Former Chair of the Lake Elmo Park Commission

Statement From:	Dr. Ed Gustavson, Past President Cindy Gustavson, Past Conservation Chair Sierra Club of the St. Croix Valley
Presented to:	Commissioner Blackford
Subject:	Mountain Biking at Sunfish Park
Date:	Friday, September 18, 1992

These statements were offered by the Gustavson's to be presented at the September 21, Parks Commission meeting concerning the possibility of reopening Sunfish to mountain bikers.

- Both Dr. Gustavson and Cindy Gustavson of the Sierra Club have walked this park frequently and recently.

- "Sunfish Park is an incredible jewel."

- "It is a wonderful resource to the community."

- "Nothing should jeopardize this park."

- "Mountain bikers have their place."

- "Unless it is totally determined that mountain bikes will not hurt Sunfish Park, they should not be allowed in Sunfish Park."

- "The park should be examined very carefully by professionals (ecologists, geologists, wildlife biologists, etc.) to see what the impact would be to the bio-systems. Will mountain biking damage this eco-system?

- "Is it a tough enough environment or too sensitive?"

Where the Gustavson's live (in the city on level ground) there are designated separate walking and asphalted bike paths. They don't share paths for safety reasons.

Dr. Gustavson said he had seen the erosion caused by the mountain bikes previously, and had been meaning to call one of the council members who he knows personally to call the mountain biking problem to his attention. He indicated he would now do so.

I would like to remind everyone that mountain biking increases the chances of accidents (both to walkers and hikers) in the park. That increases the likelihood of potential lawsuits. I'm not sure what our attorney will tell us regarding the likelihood of an injured party winning a suit, but, regardless, fighting lawsuits takes City dollars whether we win or lose--city dollars from all of our citizens.

More important than the dollar issue is the ecological issue.

'We need the tonic of wildness.' - H. Thoreau

revolving door

Judy Blackford,
Lake Elmo Parks Commissioner

Sunfish Park and mountain biking are once again back on the Lake Elmo Parks Commission agenda. This May 1992 an ordinance prohibiting mountain biking was passed by a 3-1 vote of the Lake Elmo City Council after the parks commission made recommendations attesting to the extensive erosion damage, the safety concerns to walkers and potential liability to the City of Lake Elmo and its taxpayers.

The city council, in an attempt at fairness to the bikers, requested the parks commission set up a committee to work with the bikers on this issue. The erosion damage in Sunfish is extensive and has been worsened by the recent rainfalls. The mountain bikers presented a proposal to the parks commission committee proposing a reopening of Sunfish to biking this September, 1992.

Essentially, we have a special-interest group that is limiting the enjoyment of other groups. The speeds necessary for mountain bikers to scale the steep terrain in this woods create an "accident waiting to happen" situation. Walkers are the park users whose usage is being limited if not entirely prohibited because of the mountain bikers and the damage done to Sunfish Park.

"We need the tonic of wildness..." —Thoreau. Thoreau was not just being poetic. A woods reminds us of our wildness. We are human beings with a need for the wild. Our fast-paced lifestyles are not natural, which is why the wild appeals to us so deeply. We instinctively go to it to find an order, beauty, harmony and peace that are not reliant on man. But yet it is reliant on man. For only man has the power, the choice, to respect and preserve the wild or diminish and eventually destroy it, either by inaction in responding to its needs or by knowingly harming it.

Sunfish Park is a slice of wild. This is your slice of wild. This is a beautiful, wooded park that has been abused by mountain biking. What kind of park do you want Sunfish to be — now, 10 years from now? Will it be a relatively undisturbed, wild sanctuary — a gift we had the wisdom, foresight and active participation in setting aside for ourselves and our children?

Or will Sunfish Park be a playground for vehicles? We currently prohibit motorized vehicles in Sunfish Park. If we allow high-speed mountain

Door/page 7

revolving door

(Continued from page 4)

bikes into this park, we are opening the door for future special-interest vehicular groups. Who will be the next group wanting use of Sunfish Park — ATC'S, motorcycle clubs and snowmobilers? And why shouldn't they ask?

Everybody likes to bike, cycle, snowmobile where they can see a deer or two. What message are we giving? Do we value this park as a treasure or just another piece of land to be used and abused?

Until we decide what kind of park we wish Sunfish to be, these questions will continue. Unless you, a Lake Elmo/Valley resident speak for preserving the wild, my hands as a Lake Elmo Parks Commission member are tied. I can recommend. But it is the voice of the people that reaches the city council. The Lake Elmo City Council ultimately decides if the parks commission's recommendations pass, and they listen to you.

If the wild is important to you, please support your beliefs with actions. Your support now will have a long-term impact. Call two friends and notify them of the meeting. Ask them to call two friends. I believe we should act now to preserve the park so that later we do not have to look back in regret to discover we erred.

Your choice for the future of Sunfish Park will be presented on August 17, tentative time 7 p.m., to the Lake Elmo Parks Commission. The city council will not be present at this meeting. This is the initial meeting where the parks commission reaches a conclusion as to their recommendations to the council.

This is an important meeting to attend. We will have to fight for this slice of wild. Is this issue important to you? If so, please mark your calendar now to attend. Be an active force in deciding the future of your wild. Over 280 bikers have signed a petition to keep this park open to mountain biking.

Be forewarned.

letters

(Continued from page 4)

bike if we close our wonderful city park to them? To feel responsible for finding a solution to their situation, one first has to believe that biking is ever compatible to a woods and this type of wooded terrain in particular. I don't believe a wooded environment and biking are compatible.

Sunfish Park is a beautiful wooded sanctuary. It is a place of peace.

One can regularly expect sightings of white-tailed deer, red fox, racoons, chipmunks and other forest creatures. Many times, because I walk quietly and respectfully in their native home, the deer allow me the priviledge of communing with them before we both continue our days.

The wood's birds are many, and the chorus of their voices joyfully sounds through the early morning. I regularly hear barred owls, the distinctive pealing laughter of the pileated woodpeckers, rose-breasted grossbeaks, baltimore orioles, cardinals, jays and flickers. In the spring I occassionally have sightings of scarlet tanagers, wood ducks and indigo buntings. We have been lucky to hear the whipporwills's call at dusk.

The wildflowers and vegetation each add their beauty to the woods. There are wild columbine, wild geranium, anemone, violet, bellwort, jack-in-the-pulpit, wild bergamot, spiderwort, solomons seal, many varied species of ferns, and the beautiful maple groves and other trees: cherry, birch, poplar, oak, elm and more.

Because I value the woods as a place of peace for animals and humans, I believe biking is not compatible to a woods. To bike this ridgy woods with its many blind corners and immediately following hills, bikers build up speed not knowing what awaits them around the next curve in their effort to scale the approaching hills. The vegetation is thick in the summer. My friend and I have had to jump out of their way many times as we try to enjoy a walk in the woods. We walk in a flight mode, knowing at any time a biker may round a corner. This is hardly conducive to enjoying the peace of a woods.

If our hearts are beating after a biker passes, how much faster and harder the hearts of the wild creatures? Who speaks for them? The bikes reach speeds of motorized cycles. We have put through roads and freeways. The woods should be a sanctuary free from vehicluar traffic. Who speaks for the plant life eroded away? The yellow bellworts and violets that used to flank the walking paths have been pushed further into the woods, as the loose, rich wood's soil they formerly grew on became hard and compacted by the bike traffic and the soil on the hills was eroded away.

When my pleasures cause harm, then I re-evaluate what pleases me and at what cost. I ask the 280 bikers that feel this wood is essential to their well-being to ask themselves if mountain biking is a need or a want. If they answer that it is a want, then I want them to know the woods and its inhabitants suffer for their pleasure.

After the meeting voting the ordinance in by our city council, signs prohibiting biking were placed. These signs have been subsequently torn down, and biking is continuing in the park, however, it is on a reduced level. Bikers are continuing to bike after rainfalls hastening the erosion process. The grass is trying to make a comeback in some areas, however, the densely packed soil maynot grow vegetation for several years after several seasons of fallen leaves help to build back the soil. Erosion may not remedy itself now that it has begun.

In the article, there was talk by the bikers to monitor the park now to determine the "true" cause of erosion. Biking has now been banned. Any monitoring now will, of course, make the bikers look better. I have walked this park for the past 10 years. As far as their argument that horses possibly created the erosion, I know this to be untrue. I have followed the history of biking in Sunfish Park as I walked it and saw for myself the high quantity of bike traffic and the resultant damage. I see horse prints maybe twice a month at the most, and the horseback riders have only come within the past two to three years.

As I write of these issues, I recall the Native Americans, their reverence and respect for the wild, their wise usage of the earth's treasures and resources, and I understand more their deep grief over the loss of their woods, and hope we have lerned from past mistakes.

This woods is a beauty. We can enjoy nature, study nature, be one with nature, but in so doing we must walk softly on the earth to preserve our wild.

Over 280 bikers from outside Lake Elmo are vocal enough to ask for our park - our wild. I hope you, too, as residents of Lake Elmo will speak for your land.

Judith (Moris) Blackford
Lake Elmo

Keep bikes out of Sunfish Park

To the editor:

In the May 27th article on the ordinance banning mountain biking in Sunfish Park, bikers spoke about their biking enjoyment. Approximately 280 cyclists living outside Lake Elmo signed a petition to keep Sunfish Park open to Mountain Biking. Over 280 cyclists is an extreme number for any park to absorb without harm to the park.

The point was made by the biking club: Where do they go to

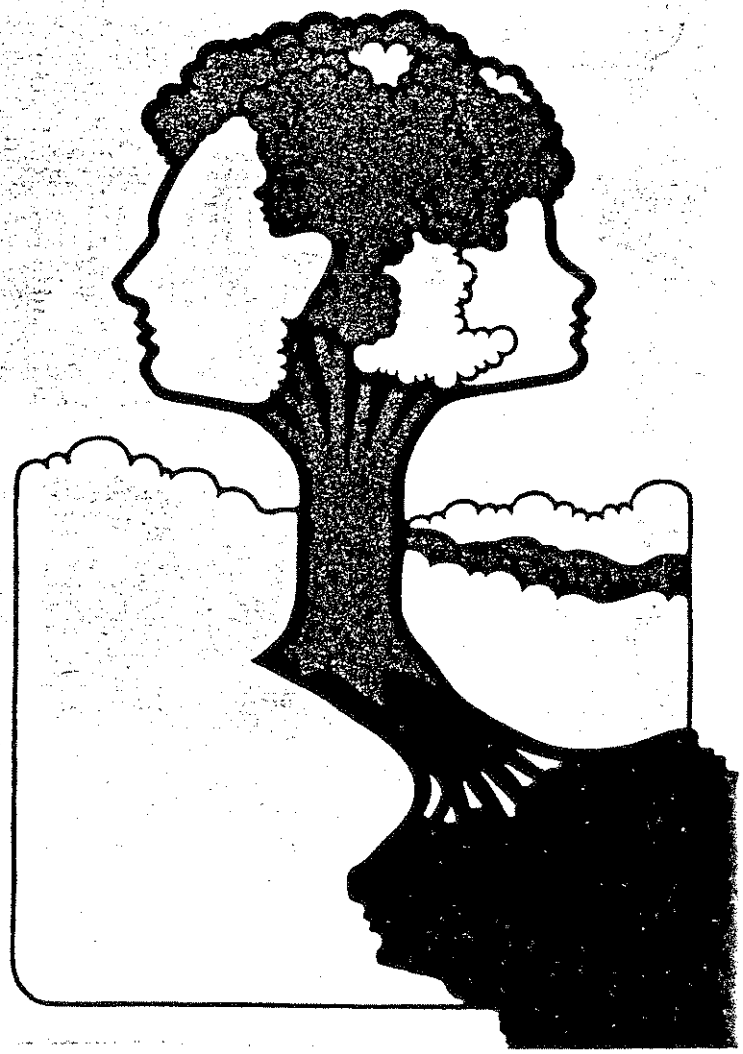
Letters/page 5

EXHIBIT G

Excerpts from the $725,000 bond referendum handout distributed to taxpayers in 1974 when seeking dollars from them to support the City's intended usage

LAKE ELMO PARKS

...it depends on you.



Make no little plans; they have no magic to stir men's blood and probably themselves will not be realized.
Make big plans; aim high in hope and work, remembering that a noble, logical diagram once recorded will never die, but long after we are gone will be a living thing, asserting itself with ever growing insistency.
Remembering that our sons and grandsons are going to do things that would stagger us.
Let your watchword be order and your beacon beauty.

Daniel Hudson Burnham 1846-1912

To the Citizens of Lake Elmo

On Tuesday, June 11, 1974, you are requested to go to the voting polls and respond to the Park Bond Referendum explained in this booklet.

Your Village Council, its Planning Commission and the Park Advisory Board have all concluded that a very important part of our planning for the future development of Lake Elmo is dependent on our reserving a portion of the undeveloped land in the village for present and future park use. Added impetus has been given to this program by the fact that some of the most desirable future park sites are currently being threatened by early development. If we don't decide to reserve these areas at this time, they may be lost forever as park sites.

The bond issue, we are convinced, is the only fair way of financing the acquisition of significant areas of land for park purposes because it spreads the cost over a number of years so that the persons benefited both now and in the future will share that cost.

Land costs have been rising steadily in Lake Elmo, and these acquisitions at this time have the added advantage therefore of determining forever the cost of the acres acquired — at today's prices.

As you will see from the charts which follow, the cost of this program is expected to be just under $30.00 per year on a $30,000 home. This amount will likely reduce with additional development. We think this is a nominal price to pay for the benefits which this park acquisition and development program offer. On behalf of the community and ourselves, we express our appreciation to the Park Advisory Board for the many hours of hard work they have devoted to this program, and we urge everyone to express their support for the program at the polls on June 11th.

Maynard Eder

MAYNARD EDER
Mayor

Lloyd Shervheim

LLOYD SHERVHEIM
Councilman

Robert B. Abercrombie

R. BRUCE ABERCROMBIE
Councilman

Francis J. Pott

FRANCIS J. POTT
Councilman

Calvin J. Brookman

CALVIN J. BROOKMAN
Councilman

William E. Lundquist

WILLIAM A. LUNDQUIST
Chairman,
Planning and Zoning Commission

Park Bond Budget

ACQUISITION	ACRES	TOTAL COST
Demontreville Park	30	
Reid Park	30	
Sunfish Lake Park	214	
Tablyn Park	9	
	283	$ 600,000
DEVELOPMENT		$ 75,000
BOND EXPENSE		$ 50,000
TOTAL	283 Acres	$ 725,000

Sunfish Lake

WOODED AREA

- *Preservation of Natural Wilderness*
- *Hiking Trails*
- *Nature Areas*
- *Cross Country Skiing*

OPEN AREA

- *Picnic Area*
- *Pavilion*
- *Playground*
- *Bicycle Trails*
- *Skating Rink (outside)*

LAKE AREA

- *Picnicking*
- *Canoeing*
- *Sailboating*

Demontreville Park

30 ACRES

WOODED AREA

- Preservation
- Hiking Trails
- Wild Life Habitat
- Picnicking

OPEN AREA

- Ball Fields
- Skating Rink (outside)

LAKE AREA

- Wild Life Habitat
- Canoeing
- Fishing

From the Park Committee

Within our city boundaries lies some of the most beautiful wooded areas of Washington County. It is our hope we can save some small part of this naturalness for all of the people of Lake Elmo for now and for the future. We constantly see and hear of the problems of urbanization, development and overcrowding. But never have we witnessed problems caused by too much park lands or open space. The number of acres we have proposed is small when compared to what will be taken by roads and other development. The cost is so low, and in the long run, the return on your investment will be high by keeping this city an exceptional place to live.

Don Dau
DON DAU

Mike Johnson
MIKE JOHNSON

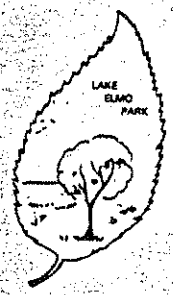
Ruthmary Logue
RUTHMARY LOGUE

David Morgan
DAVID MORGAN

Jess H. Mottaz
JESS MOTTAZ

Ed Nielsen
ED NIELSEN

Diane Trudeau
DIANE TRUDEAU



...it depends on you.

This booklet has been prepared solely for the purpose of informing the citizens of Lake Elmo about the Park Bond Referendum to be voted on June 11, 1974. Further clarification can be found by contacting the Village Council, the Park Committee or by attending the "General Informational Meeting."

June 1974

Attachment C—Water Tower/Maintenance Facility Stoppage

City of Lake Elmo

651/777-5510

3800 Laverne Avenue North / Lake Elmo, MN 55042

NOTICE OF AGENDA ITEM

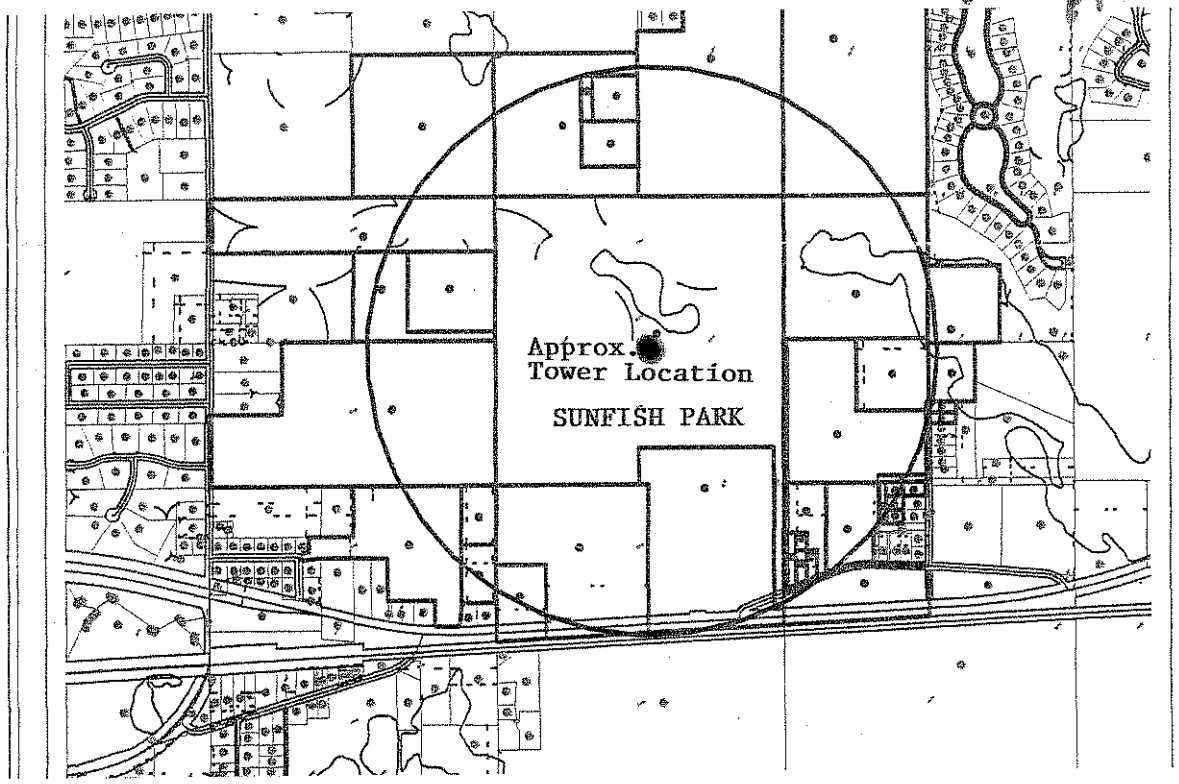
THE LAKE ELMO CITY COUNCIL WILL DISCUSS THE DESIGN FOR A WATER TOWER LOCATED ON THE SUNFISH PARK SITE AT THE CITY COUNCIL MEETING ON

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 2005
7:00 P.M.

LAKE ELMO CITY HALL
3800 LAVERNE AVENUE NORTH
LAKE ELMO, MN 55042

Your input is welcome.

Sunfish Hamlet



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CITY OF LAKE ELMO

City of Lake Elmo

651/777-5510

3800 Laverne Avenue North / Lake Elmo, MN 55042

February 25, 2005

Re: Conditional Use Permit and Variance
Public Works/Park Facility and Water Storage Facility

Dear Property Owner:

The City of Lake Elmo has applied to the Planning Commission for a conditional use permit in order to construct a Public Works/Parks Facility and Water Storage Facility on a site in the Public Facilities Zone. The city also requests a variance from the architectural standards for siding materials for the building they hope to construct.

The property is located at 10000 Stillwater Lane and commonly known as Sunfish Lake Park.

The Planning Commission will hear testimony concerning this conditional use permit and variance application at a Public Hearing at its **Monday, March 14, 2004** meeting, which begins at **7:00 p.m.**, in the Council Chambers of City Hall, 3800 Laverne Avenue North, Lake Elmo.

Please contact me should you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

Charles E. Dillerud
City Planner

Attachments: Hearing Notice(s)
Location Map

printed on recycled paper

CITY OF LAKE ELMO

City of Lake Elmo 651/777-5510

3800 Laverne Avenue North / Lake Elmo, MN 55042

Public Works 2005

City of Lake Elmo
Washington County, Minnesota

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

The Lake Elmo Planning Commission will hold a Public Hearing on Monday, March 14, 2005, at 7:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers of City Hall, 3800 Laverne Avenue North, Lake Elmo, Minnesota, to consider a request by the City of Lake Elmo for a Conditional Use Permit to construct a Public Works Facility and Water Storage Facility on a site in the Public Facilities Zone. The property is located at 10000 Stillwater Lane of and is generally described as:

Sunfish Lake Park
Property I.D. Numbers 15.029.21.11.0001

All persons who wish to be heard regarding this Conditional Use Permit request will be given an opportunity at the Public Hearing. Written comments will be accepted up until the time of the Public Hearing.

Charles E. Dillerud
City Planner

Published in the Friday, March 4, 2005, *Lake Elmo Leader.*

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City of Lake Elmo

651/777-5510

3800 Laverne Avenue North / Lake Elmo, MN 55042

Variance – Public Works 2005

City of Lake Elmo
Washington County, Minnesota

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

The Lake Elmo Planning Commission will hold a Public Hearing on Monday, March 14, 2005, at 7:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers of City Hall, 3800 Laverne Avenue North, Lake Elmo, Minnesota, to consider a request by the City of Lake Elmo for a Variance to **Section 300.07 Subd. 4. M. 5. a. 1.,** to allow standing seam metal as a primary exterior surfacing material where other materials are required. The property is located at 10000 Stillwater Lane of and is generally described as:

Sunfish Lake Park
Property I.D. Numbers 15.029.21.11.0001

All persons who wish to be heard regarding this Variance request will be given an opportunity at the Public Hearing. Written comments will be accepted up until the time of the Public Hearing.

Charles E. Dillerud
City Planner

Published in the Friday, March 4, 2005, *Lake Elmo Leader.*

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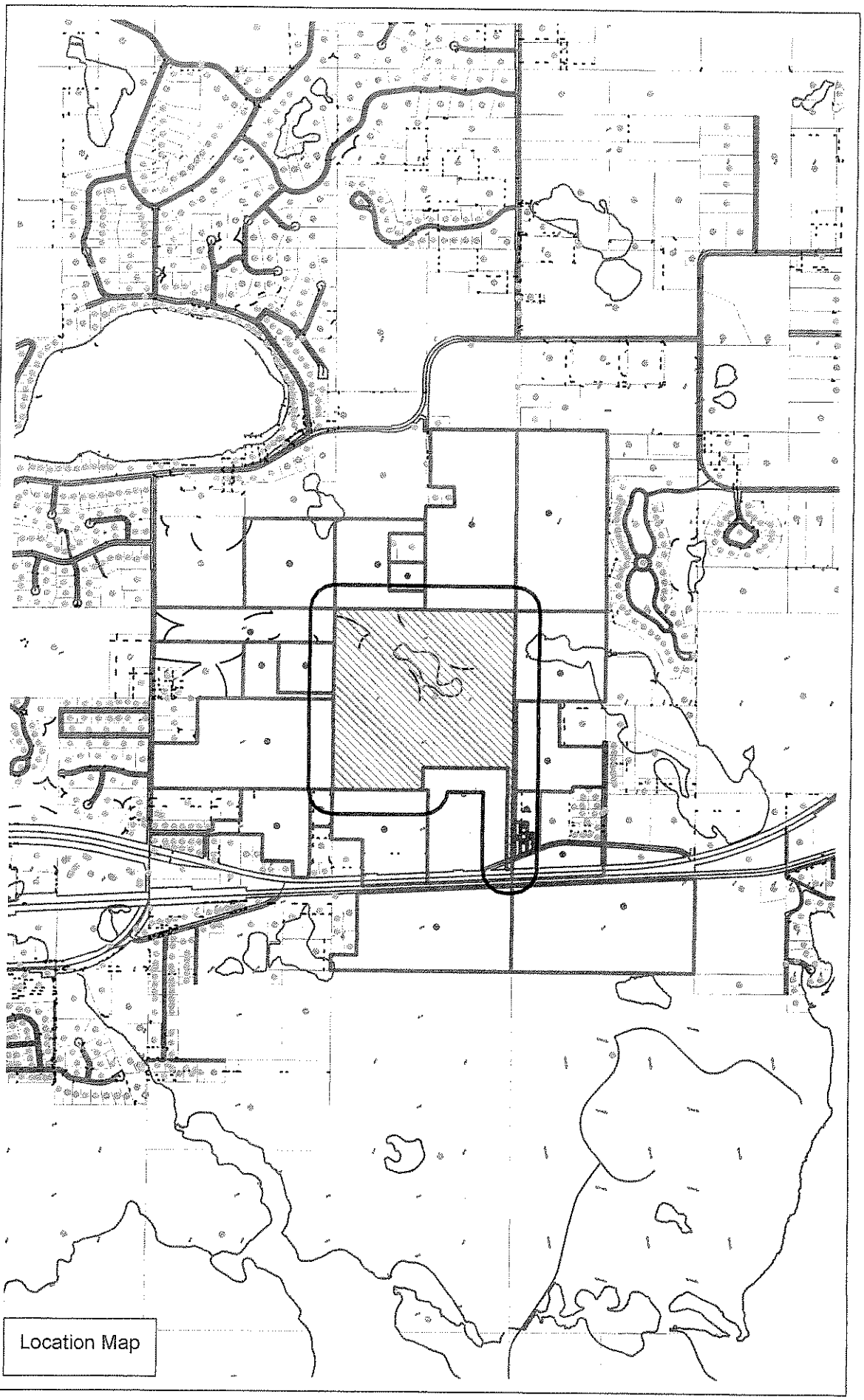

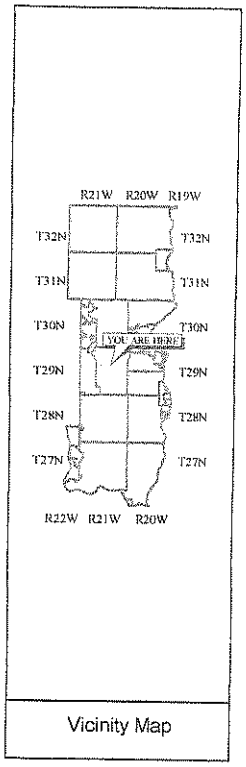

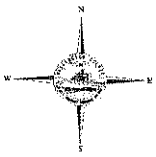

0 2066
Scale in Feet

This drawing is the result of a compilation and reproduction of land records as they appear in various Washington County offices. The drawing should be used for reference purposes only. Washington County is not responsible for any inaccuracies.

Source: Washington County Surveyor's Office. Phone (651) 430-6675

Parcel data based on AS400 information

My name is Judith Blackford. I am a neighbor, a former Parks Commissioner, and a concerned Lake Elmo citizen about Sunfish Park, our 280-acre, wooded, wild place, called the jewel of Lake Elmo parks.

Are you aware that, our City Council has chosen Sunfish Park to place an over 100' high water tower and the main City maintenance facility? The council selected this site without soliciting any input from citizenry or our City Parks Commission as to appropriateness. This land was virtually given to the city for only $2,000 per acre by area farmers when realtors were offering much more because these landowners wished their City to have these beautiful lands in perpetuity for parkland—for future generations—a bond referendum stated such, written letters to the landowners by City attorneys stated such, and citizenry paid for this land because of such promises.

The design for the water tower and maintenance facility were displayed at a recent meeting. Bids may have already been received for construction. The **Planning Commission is meeting on Monday, March 14, at 7:00 p.m. in Council Chambers** to address City requests regarding this issue. **This is a critical meeting!**

A former mayor and a parks commissioner at the time of the original bond referendum, and a former council member are pursuing efforts to stop this inappropriate land usage. They have offered alternate sites. Concerned neighbors are also banding together with this group.

This may be our last chance! We have a good chance of stopping this if enough citizens show up! This issue gets to the core of what Lake Elmo stands for, which is preserving natural areas, open spaces, park land, and the rural character of Lake Elmo against advancing, inappropriate development.

MAYOR
CALVIN BROOKMAN
COUNCILMEN
ROBERT WATSON
ROBERT B. ABERCROMBIE
LLOYD SHERVHEIM
LEHART FRIEDRICH
CLERK
DONALD MEHSIKOMER
TREASURER
WILLIAM PARK

Village of Lake Elmo

Washington County
Lake Elmo, Minnesota
55042

January 29, 1974

TO: Park File

COPIES TO: Lake Elmo Park Advisory Board
Lake Elmo Mayor and Village Council
Lehart Friedrich
Attorney Don Raliegh

FROM: Lloyd Shervheim

SUBJECT: January 28, 1974 Negotiation for Option to Purchase Certain Property From Lehart and Florence Friedrich for Park Purposes

Park Advisory Board member Ed Nielsen and I met with Lehart and Florence Friedrich at 7 p.m. on Monday, January 28, 1974 to discuss the basis on which the Friedrichs might be willing to make some of their land in the Village of Lake Elmo available to the Village under an option to purchase for park purposes.

The proposed purchase is predicated on the assumption that the Village feels strongly enough about acquiring this property to be willing to give written expression to a present intention to take the land by condemnation if there is not a willing sale. This seems to me to be something the Village should be willing to do since Mr. Friedrich has received verbal offers for the purchase of his farm land, including the portion which we desire for park purposes, which exceed in price the amount which we ended up agreeing to recommend as a fair purchase price.

The land which was the subject of this discussion is the North 1/2 of the Northeast quarter of Section 15 and the South 1/2 of the Northeast quarter of Section 15 less the South 1/4 thereof, all on the farm now occupied by the Friedrichs in the Village of Lake Elmo, together with a 33 foot strip of land extending southward from the southerly portion of such property along the easterly edge of said Section 15 to State Highway 212.

The aggregate purchase price which we agreed to recommend for such property is $282,000.00. The price to be paid for this option to purchase is $1,750.00 payable upon the execution of the option agreement, which shall contain the following provisions:

1. The Village shall have a right for a six month

period commencing on the date the option agreement is executed to elect to purchase said land for the price stated, and thereafter, without penalty, shall have three additional months within which to close its purchase of said property and complete cash settlement therefor.

2. If the purchase transaction is not closed by January 1, 1975, the Village shall become obligated to pay the taxes due thereon during 1975, and if said purchase is not closed and the purchase price delivered to the Friedrichs 12 months after the date the option agreement is executed, the Village shall incur a penalty of $1,000.00 per month thereafter until the final closing date on said purchase.

3. The Village shall be obligated, with Mr. Friedrich's personal help, to move the existing line fence to the southerly line of the property being acquired, and the Village shall pay for a survey of said property to establish the proper southerly boundary of the property being acquired.

4. The option agreement shall provide that it may be amended at any time by mutual agreement among the parties, and shall also provide that if the first bond issue attempt fails to win approval in a referendum, and if the Village elects diligently to pursue the effort of presenting a second bond proposal, for approval, then the Village may proceed to seek such second approval with the aforementioned penalties or with such reduced penalties as the Friedrichs shall agree upon.

5. If the purchase of said property and the approval of the bond issue contemplated herein all are obtained and proceed according to schedule, the option money provided for in the option agreement shall be applied to reduce the purchase price of said property.

6. If the Village does not elect to exercise its option to purchase said property within the six months after the execution of the option agreement as provided, then the option money paid shall be forfeit to the Friedrichs.

7. If, following an election within said six months by the Village to purchase said property, it is subsequently determined by the Village Council that pursuing approval of a bond issue shall be abandoned, then except for forfeiture of the option

money, the Village may avoid the penalties otherwise provided herein for failure to close within the time specified by giving the Friedrichs 60 days written notice of such abandonment of an intent to perform hereunder.

An alternative to purchase in addition to the land described generally above the South 1/4 of the Southwest 1/4 of the Northeast 1/4 of said Section 15 (ten additional acres) at a price of $2,000.00 per acre or $20,000.00 additional was discussed, and while the Friedrichs would seem to have a slight preference for retaining that ten acres along with the ten acres immediately to the east of it, they would be agreeable to further discussions for including that ten acres in the purchase. This would make the entire purchase price $302,000.00 instead of $282,000.00.

Mr. Neilsen will present this recommended proposal to enter into an option agreement to the Park Advisory Board for its reaction and, upon its approval, I will present it on February 5, 1974 to the Lake Elmo Village Council with my request that the Council:

1. Instruct the Village Attorney to prepare the letter to the Friedrichs advising them that having formally determined that the subject land is desired for park purposes by the Village, it is the present intention of the Council to proceed with condemnation at the appropriate time if a negotiated purchase cannot be achieved.

2. Authorize the Village Attorney, thereafter at a time satisfactory to the Friedrichs, to draft and the Mayor and the Clerk to execute an option to purchase the above described property on substantially the terms herein above outlined.

Lloyd Shervheim
Councilman

LS:b

MAYOR
CALVIN BROOKMAN
COUNCILMEN
ROBERT WATSON
ROBERT B. ABERCROMBIE
LLOYD SHERVHEIM
LEHART FRIEDRICH
CLERK
DONALD MEHSIKOMER
TREASURER
WILLIAM PARK

Village of Lake Elmo
Washington County
Lake Elmo, Minnesota
55042

February 15, 1974

TO: Park File

COPIES TO: Lake Elmo Park Advisory Board
Lake Elmo Mayor and Village Council
Everett E. Beaubien
Attorney Don Raliegh

FROM: Lloyd Shervheim

SUBJECT: February 14, 1974 Negotiation for Option to Purchase Certain Property from Everett E. and Evelyn V. Beaubien for Park Purposes.

Park Advisory Board member Ed Nielsen and I met with Everett E. and Evelyn V. Beaubien at 7:30 p.m. on Thursday, February 14, 1974 to discuss the basis on which the Beaubiens might be willing to make some of their land in the Village of Lake Elmo available to the Village under an option to purchase for park purposes.

The subject of our discussion was primarily a 40 acre tract of land lying to the east of the Friedrich property which the Village already has under option and a smaller tract on the easterly shore of Sunfish Lake, as follows:

Tract 1. - The 40 acres comprising the Northwest 1/4 of the Northwest 1/4 of Section 15 in the Village of Lake Elmo, and

Tract 2. - That portion of the Southeast 1/4 of the Northwest 1/4 of Section 15 lying to the east of Sunfish Lake.

The Beaubiens hold an unrecorded deed to the property, which is dated several months ago, and are therefore the fee owners of the property discussed. We found them sharing our concern for preserving the naturalness of the terrain, for reforesting, and expressing a desire to limit the use of Sunfish Lake to non-motorized craft such as canoes and small sailboats if these acquisitions for park purposes provide public access to Sunfish Lake.