



THE BLUE MOUNDS AREA PROJECT

Promoting Ecological Restoration and Stewardship of Native Habitats

Summer 2001 Vol. 4 No. 3

Opportunities Aboard

Message From The Board

Carroll Schaal, President

Hello from the Blue Mounds Area Project. We hope you are enjoying your summer and have weathered the wet and dry periods without serious harm. It's been a season of extremes that I'm sure has challenged many restoration and management projects. The end of the summer field season is a good time for evaluation-what grew or didn't grow, which management actions worked best, etc. As the temperatures cool, it's time to begin planning for next year. To this end the BMAP is starting to line up a series of programs and events for the coming months, some of which you will find out about within this newsletter. Others are still in the planning stages and as always we are interested in your input on the types of information and programs you desire.

You can reach us through the internet, phone, or mail or come to one of our monthly meetings (see meeting schedule on page 2) and perhaps volunteer to be on a committee. One of the main themes resulting from our long range planning exercises (reported in the last newsletter) was to focus more on direct hands-on assistance to landowners undertaking restoration and management projects and align our education programming to support or complement those efforts. We need to hear from you in order to accomplish these goals!

In other matters, some Directors have notified the Board that they plan to step down in the coming year. Our newly adopted bylaws require that we establish a nominating committee, including three participants from the general membership, to recommend a slate of candidates for directors and officers prior to the Annual Meeting which will be held sometime in early spring. Before the end of the year I will be appointing this committee and will be looking for volunteers as well as those interested in serving as a Director.

Our current Board has worked hard and served faithfully, many for more than four years. Now is the time for the infusion of some new "blood" and ideas as we graduate from an informal organization into a more structured, lawful 501c3 not for profit corporation. **I am appealing to the membership to step up and become involved in the governance and operation of YOUR organization. Opportunities abound for us to truly make a difference in protecting and restoring our native landscape.** Skills at all levels-financial, fundraising, writing, policy development, whatever you have to offer-are needed. Can you help? If so, please feel free to contact me at home in the evenings at 608-437-6247.

Speaking of opportunities, there is a very BIG development on the horizon that you will soon be hearing a lot more about. It comes with the somewhat denigrating acronym "CREP." Also known as son of CRP, it stands for Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program and is the latest evolution of the USDA

conservation set aside programs. CREP has many of the same features of CRP, which many of you are familiar with, but also includes additional provisions that make it one of the boldest conservation programs ever. Beyond targeting highly erodible land, CREP accepts riparian lands (lands adjacent to streams and waterways) for added water quality and habitat protection benefits AND includes an option for *permanent* conservation easements. In addition to limited annual payments and cost-sharing for restoration work, landowners willing to permanently retire qualifying active crop or pasture land are eligible to receive a one time payment that may be close to the fair market value of the land!

If that's not enough, the implementation plan for Wisconsin targets up to \$16 million in state and federal funding for a special "grassland project area" centered in southern Iowa, southwest Dane, and northern Lafayette counties. Within this area there are expanded criteria for eligible acreage (more land is eligible for enrollment than in other areas of the state) and provides for additional sign up bonus payments.

While there are other conservation programs available to landowners, CREP is unprecedented in its scale and scope. To make sure this opportunity is fully utilized, the BMAP is partnering with other groups such as The Nature Conservancy, Trout Unlimited, Pheasants Forever, US Fish and Wildlife Service, DNR, NRCS, and others such as the Perry Lutheran Church to get the word out and assist in enrollments. This coalition will also be working to bring other programs, funding and technical resources to bear and build on CREP.

The details for implementing CREP are just now being worked out. However, sign ups will likely begin very soon! To find out more about CREP, contact your county NRCS office or attend one of the upcoming informational meetings being cosponsored by the coalition:

- Thursday, September 6th at the Perry Lutheran Church in Daleyville
- Friday, September 14th tentatively at Folklore Village.

At press time the exact location and times for these meetings were not set so you'll need to watch for announcements in the local paper, contact the BMAP, or check our website. Also, meeting details and more information on the grass land project and the coalition can be found on the Perry Lutheran Church's website-www.perrylutheran.org (follow the "Our Community" link).

In the coming months you will hear more about CREP, the grass land project, and the development of this coalition. This convergence of organizations and programs has great potential for dedicated landscape scale ecosystem management for our area for years to come. So stay tuned and stay in touch as we plan and prepare for this great opportunity! *

Upcoming BMAP Talks

Voles, Moles, Mice and Shrews: The Hidden Mammals of Wisconsin

October 9th, Tuesday, 7:30-8:30 pm

**Amcore Bank, Main St. and First St., Downtown Mt. Horeb
Professor Scott Craven, UW-Madison, Dept. of Wildlife Ecology**

We rarely see or hear much about the most abundant group of mammals in Wisconsin—the voles, mice, and shrews. Yet they are an extremely interesting and important component of our native ecosystems.

Please join us when Dr. Craven identifies and describes the ecology of some of the more than two dozen species of small mammals and their vital role in the ecology of our native habitats. You'll also learn how to observe or even live trap (and release) these interesting animals.

Dr. Craven is a professor of Wildlife Ecology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and chair of the department. He is well known for his monthly wildlife programs on Wisconsin Public Radio. *

Transportation and the Environment

October 30th, Tuesday, 7:30-8:15

**Amcore Bank, Main St. and First St., Downtown Mt. Horeb
Christopher Ziemann**

In each of the last several years, our state government has spent nearly a billion dollars on behalf of a program that destroys wetlands, pollutes water and air, destroys natural habitat, and promotes urban and rural sprawl—our state highway system.

Transportation and the Environment, a presentation by the Center on Wisconsin Strategy (COWS), focuses on the impacts our highway and automobile-dominated mobility system has on our environment. Christopher will discuss and compare the different modes of surface transportation currently in use and the environmental problems they cause, from pollution to habitat loss to sprawl. He'll also provide less damaging alternatives to these problems that will still get us where we need to go.

Christopher Ziemann (cziemann@cow.s.org) is Transportation Outreach Coordinator at COWS. COWS is a UW-Madison based research and policy center dedicated to improving economic performance and living standards in Wisconsin. COWS conducts research on regional trends, generates ideas for improvement, works with business, labor, and community leaders to implement experiments in reform. *

New Publication: Checklist of the Vascular Plants of Wisconsin

According to the introduction, this publication was produced to “fulfill the acute need by state biologists, wildlife managers, educators, and other for a current, comprehensive, and authoritative listing of vascular plant diversity for the entire state.” The 258 page publication provides a complete listing of “all known native and introduced vascular plants that occur or once occurred and reproduce in Wisconsin outside of cultivation.” In short, a worthwhile document for anyone interested in preserving, protecting, restoring, or better understanding any of the 2,640 vascular plants we share space with in Wisconsin.

Authored by Mark A. Wetter, Theodore S. Cochrane, Merel R. Black, Hugh H. Iltis, and Paul E. Berry. For a free copy contact the Bureau of Integrated Science Services Research Center, 1350 Femrite Drive, Monona WI 53716, phone 608-221-6320. Ask for Technical Bulletin No. 192. *

Woodland School Offers Classes

Owning land is one of the most challenging and rewarding undertakings that many of us will pursue. Fortunately, you don't have to do it alone. The Woodland School was formed in 1998 by a group of resource management professionals. It is currently coordinated by the Aldo Leopold Foundation. The School's objective is to offer private landowners training in multi-resource land stewardship, conservation management, and ecological restoration.

Classes scheduled for summer and fall of 2001 include:

- ◆ Your Land Your Vision: A Guide to Land Management, Aug. 25
- ◆ Prairie and Savanna Restoration-Starting Right, Sept. 15
- ◆ Wetland Restoration: Getting Down and Dirty, Sept. 21-22
- ◆ Timber Stand Improvement: A Hands-on Introduction, Oct. 13
- ◆ Chain Saw Safety: Making the Right Cut, Nov. 9

Additional classes are scheduled for Spring and Summer 2002. Class costs are partially offset by a WDNR Forest Stewardship grant and range from \$20 to \$130, but most are less than \$40. BMAP is a co-sponsor. For more information or to request a catalog: The Woodland School, PO Box 77, Baraboo, WI 53913, phone (608) 355-0279, send an email to rob@aldoleopold.org, or visit www.thewoodlandschool.org. *

~ Board Meeting Schedule ~

Your voice is important; this is your organization and we value your input. Please attend a board meeting.

Note: We now meet on the *second* Tuesday of each month.

Sept. 11, 7 PM, Evangelical Lutheran Church, Mt. Horeb

Oct. 9, 7 PM, Evangelical Lutheran Church, Mt. Horeb

Nov. 13, 6:30 PM, Evangelical Lutheran Church, Mt. Horeb.

The church is located at 315 E. Main Street in downtown Mt. Horeb. Enter through the back door and go up the half flight of stairs on the left. The front door is handicap accessible.

Historical Background of the Blue Mounds Region

Bob Wernerehl

When developing a good stewardship plan for a property in southern Wisconsin, one that fully considers native biodiversity, it is necessary to know what was here prior to settlement of the area by European immigrants. In general, what was here then still works best today, as these are the plants and animals best adapted to our specific climate and soils. Biotic communities change slowly, over hundreds and sometimes even thousands of years. More rapid change generally leads to a significant reduction in plant and animal species, a process that may be called “bio-simplification.” This can be caused by volcanoes or glaciers, but more often the causes are of human origin.

In thinking about native ecosystems in southern Wisconsin the Native American inhabitants and their influence for the past 11,000 years should always be kept in mind. So often our thinking of North America’s Pre-Columbian landscape is colored by romantic notions of vast wilderness and a forest primeval inhabited by scant populations of nomadic tribes who lived in Eden-like, idyllic harmony with nature with little effect on the landscape. For much of North America and especially southern Wisconsin this was not at all the case. Pre-Columbian southern Wisconsin was filled with settlements of Native Americans who altered their environment primarily with fire and hunting, and to a small extent by cultivation of crops in river bottoms. Their common and frequent use of fire created a very open landscape that is hard to imagine when looking at the dense forests and thick brush covering much of the hills of western Dane and Iowa counties today. In addition, their highly effective hunting abilities greatly limited large animal populations, causing bison to be rare in southern Wisconsin, elk scarce, and deer relatively uncommon, at least by today’s standards.

After thousands of years this human influence resulted in the floristically rich, aesthetically appealing and highly diverse landscape of prairie, savanna, open oak woodland, bottomland forest, and pine relics that the first European explorers and settlers found upon their arrival to the area. Those that left written records nearly always described this landscape as striking and appealing. We will explore their descriptions in the next two sections. Please note that in all quotations the original spelling, capitalization, and punctuation are unaltered from their source.

Southwestern Wisconsin in the 18th Century

Eighteenth century accounts of Southern Wisconsin include two that describe a large, well-established village of Sauk Indians at what we now call Sauk City. As described in the account of 1766 by the Englishman Jonathan Carver, who was traveling down the Wisconsin River, the village was: “. . . the largest and best village I ever saw. It contains 90 lodges, each large enough for several families. . . . The streets are regular and spacious so that it appears more like a civilized town than the abode of savages. In their plantations, which lie adjacent to their lodges and which are neatly laid out, they grow great quantities of Indian corn, beans, melons &c. so that this place is esteemed the best market for traders to furnish themselves with provisions of any within 800 miles of it.”

Such a large settlement would have had hunting parties over all of southwest Wisconsin. Carver reported their warriors traveling to Illinois and Missouri. As Native Americans frequently used fire to improve hunting and make travel easier, fire frequency would have been high during the time of this settlement (Bonnicksen 2000, Gartner 1997). Carver stayed at the Sauk village for a day and traveled, apparently, to the top of Blue Mounds or Brigham Park. He wrote a classic description of the almost treeless prairie in southwestern Wisconsin: “*Whilst I staid here, I took a view of some mountains that lie about fifteen miles to the southward and abound in lead ore. I ascended one of the highest of these and had an extensive view of the country. For many miles nothing was to be seen but lesser mountains which appeared at a distance like haycocks, they being free from trees. Only a few groves of hickory and stunted oaks covered some of the vallies.*”

What Carver saw the next day is telling: “*On the 10th of October we proceeded down the river and the next day reached the first town of the Ottagaumies. This town contained about fifty houses but we found most of them deserted on account of an epidemical disorder that had lately raged among them and carried off more than one half of the inhabitants.*”

Six years later a fur trader, Peter Pond, traveled the same route and reiterated Carver’s impression of Sauk City. He also stopped at the next village down river. It was still being hit by diseases. He wrote: “*As I approached this village, I saw a number of long, painted poles on which hung painted dogs, belts of wampum beads, silver bracelets and other articles. They told me they had just suffered a sweeping sickness that had killed a great number, and they were offering the articles as sacrifices to appease the spirit who was angry with them. . . .*” (Seno 1989)

The Europeans brought both war and disease, decimating a once flourishing native population. Estimates of Native American populations in Wisconsin range as high as 70,000, prior to European contact (Gartner 1997). The French fought many battles with the Fox Indians in the upper Midwest in the 18th century. These include at least five in Wisconsin: 1716 at Lake Butte des Morts, 1728 at Green Bay, 1729 on the Fox river, 1731 on the Wisconsin River, and 1733 at Green Bay. But it was probably disease that caused the greatest reduction of the numbers of native inhabitants. The nearby Hurons of southern Ontario saw their population cut in half by disease between 1634 and 1640 (Calloway 1997). As trade routes of Wisconsin tribes included southern Ontario, disease would have easily spread into Wisconsin at this time. Indeed, the widely traveled geologist and naturalist David Dale Owen in 1852, after seeing southwestern Wisconsin commented: “*The whole combination suggests the idea, not of an aboriginal wilderness inhabited by savage tribes, but of a country under a high state of cultivation and suddenly deserted by its inhabitants.*”

Perhaps it was because of disease that the Sauk village broke up around the start of the 19th century and moved to Rock Island in the Mississippi. This drastic reduction of population of Native Americans in the 17th and 18th centuries most likely led to decreasing fire frequency in the region and affected the accounts of early settlers and land surveyors in the 1830s. What they saw was a land already influenced to some extent by less frequent fire set by fewer and fewer Native Americans. The displacement of

the Indian tribes was almost total following the Black Hawk War of 1832, the major battles of which took place in Wisconsin. The removal of the Sauk, Fox, and other tribes at the end of the war opened the door for very rapid settlement by Euro-Americans who quickly and entirely transformed the land.

Southwestern Wisconsin in the early 19th Century

Early 19th century accounts that describe the landscape around Blue Mounds are few and far between. We are lucky to have some skilled observers who did describe the region. Juliette Kinzie, the wife of the Indian Agent at Fort Winnebago (Portage), traveled with a party to Madison, then to Blue Mounds in early March of 1831. In her text, the land is described as almost entirely open prairie. When they left Madison she wrote: “Our road, after leaving the lake, lay over a ‘rolling prairie’ now bare and desolate enough. . . . Sometimes the elevations were covered with a thicket or copse, in which our dogs would generally rouse up one or more deer.”

The land south of Blue Mounds, through which they next traveled, was described as “A rolling prairie, unvaried by forest or stream—hillock rising after hillock, at every ascent of which we vainly hoped to see a distant fringe of timber.”

Englishmen George W. Featherstonhaugh was hired in 1834 by the U.S. Government as its first geologist. In 1837 he described the land as he traveled from Madison to Blue Mounds giving a very clear picture of the dominant prairie and oak savanna in the region and the scattered nature of oak forest: “We got into one of the most exquisitely beautiful regions I have ever seen in any part of the world. The prairie that had hitherto been distinguished by a regular rolling surface, here changed its character, and took the form of ridges somewhat elevated, which frequently resolved themselves into masses of gracefully-rounded hills, separated by gentle depressions, that occasionally became deepened valleys. In whatever direction our eyes were turned, the most pleasing irregularities of surface presented themselves. But that which crowned the perfection of the view, and imparted an indescribable charm to the whole scene, from the knoll where we stood to the most distant point, was the inimitable grace with which the picturesque clumps of trees, that sometimes enlarges themselves into woods, embellished this rural landscape from the hand of Nature. . . . America will justly boast of this unrivaled spectacle when it becomes known, for certainly it is formed of elements that no magic could enable all Europe to bring together upon so great a scale.”

One common criticism of historical accounts is that they were written in order to sell books and thus cast an overly positive light on the landscape. This was probably not the case for Featherstonhaugh as he was being paid for his accounts, regardless of any eventual sale of material. In fact, he was often caustic. Shortly before he made the above description he had just written a very sour account of his stay at Rosaline Peck’s Inn in Madison, the only building there at the time!

William Rudolph Smith, a gentleman traveler from Philadelphia, spent an entire summer in Grant, Iowa, Lafayette, and Dane Counties in 1837. He described this same area of land as he traveled from Blue Mounds to Madison: “From the Blue mounds the road passes through alternate prairie and wood, crossing one of the head waters of the Sugar river, until within eight miles of the Four lakes, where the traveller leaves the

Military road, which trends to the north-east, immediately after emerging from a considerable tract of oak openings, and again entering the prairie.” (Pg. 55)

He described the open character of the oak openings in the region: “The prairies may be passed over in any direction in a wheel carriage with ease and safety: the groves surrounding, and interlacing, and sprinkling, and dotting the vast ocean of open field, can be threaded as easily with a carriage, as if you were driving through a plantation of fruit of forest trees, set or growing irregularly. The undergrowth is generally of small bushes readily passed over . . . the strawberry literally covers the prairies and the groves.” (Pg. 16)

About the overall lack of forest he states: “. . . there is a want of timber . . . generally speaking, in the rich prairies the groves of timber are small and scattered, not affording sufficient wood for more than one or two large farms, for many miles in extent.”

In the next newsletter a continuation of this article will discuss changes in the landscape since the 1830s.

Sources and References

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Smith, William Rudolph, 1838. *Observations of the Wisconsin Territory*. E.L. Carey & A. Hart, Philadelphia. Reprinted by Arno Press, 1975, New York. *

Don’t forget to visit your website:
www.bluemounds.org

Book Review

America's Ancient Forests: From the Ice Age to the Age of Discovery

Thomas M. Bonnicksen, John Wiley & Sons, 2000, 594 p. \$75
Reviewed by Bob Wernerehl

The author, a professor of forest science at Texas A&M University, was formerly on the faculty at UW-Madison. He is a frequent speaker at regional and national conferences and testifies before Congress on forestry matters.

One of the pleasant surprises about this book is that it explores prairies, barrens, savannas, and wetlands, as well as forests. For those of us in the Midwest who enjoy all of these landscapes, this is a great bonus. Bonnicksen gives us the needed background—from the tremendous changes of the ice age and the plant migrations that followed, to the landscape impacts of Native Americans—to understand how the upper Midwest landscape came to be what it was prior to European settlement.

The background on Native American land use is particularly thorough. You can't help but acquire a new impression of how important and ubiquitous their influence was on the overall distribution of prairie, forest, and large game animals.

Bonnicksen makes extensive use of direct quotes from accounts by many of the first explorers to support his insights. These range from the Spanish explorers in the first half of the 16th century, to the English who settled the coast of Virginia and New England in the early 17th century. He also includes many quotes from the French explorers and missionaries who traveled through Wisconsin in the second half of the 17th century describing prairie and savanna landscapes.

The chapter entitled "Fire Masters" describing the Native Americans' use of fire is excellent. I have never seen a more detailed description of the many and varied reasons why the early inhabitants of this continent used fire, and used it frequently.

What I really like about this book is the thorough documentation with footnotes, in the style of historians and geographers, rather than interrupting the text with citations. The chapter "Fire Masters" alone had 317 footnotes, all of which are referenced in the Notes and Citations section, with complete citations in the extensive bibliography which covers 75 pages!

This is a great reference work as well as a good read. It is expensive, so try and get your local library to purchase a copy. I did-it's now at the Mount Horeb library! If you read this book, you likely will see the landscape in an entirely new light. *

Upcoming USRWA Events

The Upper Sugar River Watershed Association (USRWA) is a nonprofit conservation organization that serves as a "forum for the preservation and enhancement of the watershed resources."

Aug. 18 Sign painting party giving old watershed signs a fresh look, bring step ladders and brushes, paint provided. Cookout afterwards. Meet at the Montrose Town Hall at 10 a.m.

Aug. 18-19 In-stream work, clearing debris, making way for special gates. Meet at the Montrose Town Hall at 10 a.m. Cookout afterwards.

Sept. 8, 7:30 am. Watershed Bus Tour.

Sept. 10, 7:30 pm. USRWA Meeting at Montrose Town Hall.

Contact Marcia Hartwig at 608-224-3746 or by email at hartwig@co.dane.wi.us for more information. *

Have You Met ICRPR ?

Do you know there are 274 acres of land with prairie restorations, a pond complete with fish, and hiking trails a few minutes west of Dodgeville that you're welcome to visit any time you'd like? Or that the pond has a handicap accessible pier? Or that the land is open for hunting? Or that there is an interpretive nature trail? Or that you can cross-country ski or snowshoe on the hiking trails during the winter? If not, then you need to know about Iowa County Recreation and Prairie Restoration (ICRPR).

Formed during 1998, ICRPR is a not-for-profit organization "dedicated to restoring prairie lands, conserving natural resources, and to providing habitat for birds, animals, fish, and other wildlife within Iowa County." ICRPR also seeks to "provide opportunities for outdoor recreation and environmental education, especially within the prairie ecosystem and especially for children."

The site they lease and manage is on the Iowa County Farm which is located alongside County Highway CH and County Farm Road near Bloomfield Manor, about a half mile south of Highway 18, four miles west of Dodgeville. Look for the ICRPR signs and the prairie flowers.

For more information, a complimentary newsletter with maps and a list of current and future projects, or to become a member contact: ICRPR, 1409 State Road 23, Dodgeville, WI 53533, phone 608-935-2341, or email daveladd@walnuthollow.com. *

Calendar of Events

2001 Midwestern Plant Conservation Conference September 13-14

Chicago Botanic Garden, Glencoe, Illinois

The first day of the conference will be a symposium entitled, "Ecology and Management of Oak Woodlands." For more information call 847-935-8378 or email khavens@chicagobotanic.org.

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See page 2 for details.

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**Amcore Bank, Main St. and First St., Downtown Mt. Horeb
Christopher Ziemann**

See page 2 for details.

**Want to list an event? Mail it to Michael Anderson,
2505 Richardson St., Fitchburg, WI, 53711 or email it to
biologic@chorus.net.**

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Our Mission:

The Blue Mounds Area Project is a community-based organization that seeks to inspire, inform and empower private landowners in the Southwestern Wisconsin region to enjoy, protect and restore native biodiversity and ecosystem health.

Our Objectives:

- 1) Promote understanding, appreciation and conservation of native woodlands, prairies, wetlands and savannas and their special species in an economically viable manner, through community outreach programs and private contacts.
- 2) Act as a clearing house for information from people and organizations involved in preserving native biodiversity including information about plant, animal and habitat identification, management, restoration, seed sources, native plant nurseries and invasive, non-native species.
- 3) Encourage cooperative, volunteer restoration and management activities.
- 4) Identify public and private land use changes that may affect ecosystem health and promote community-based stewardship of the unique natural heritage of the Blue Mounds and the Southwestern region of Wisconsin.

BMAP Board of Directors	Board Members	Staff Ecologist
President–Carroll Schaal	Michael Anderson	Bob Wernerehl
Vice President–Vacant	Wendell Burkholder	
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	Jim Zerwick	

The Blue Mounds Area Project is sponsored by Community Conservation, Inc.

The Blue Mounds Area Project Newsletter is published quarterly. Send your comments, suggestions, submissions, and advertisements to the Editor: Michael Anderson, Blue Mounds Area Project, PO Box 332, Mount Horeb, WI 53572 or by email to biologic@chorus.net.

Blue Mounds Area Project Membership Form

NAME(S): _____

ADDRESS: _____ **CITY:** _____

STATE: _____ **ZIP:** _____ **E-MAIL ADDRESS:** _____

MEMBERSHIP STATUS:

Renewal. New member. I cannot join at this time, please keep me on your mailing list.

MEMBERSHIP LEVEL:

General (individual or family) \$25.00 / Year _____

Student/limited income (individual or family) \$15.00 / Year _____

Other contribution to further the BMAP mission _____

TOTAL _____

All contributions are tax-deductible to the fullest extent of the law

SITE VISIT REQUEST:

Check if you would like to receive a site visit from the BMAP ecologist (we will contact you for additional information and to arrange the visit).

MAKE CHECK PAYABLE AND RETURN TO:
BLUE MOUNDS AREA PROJECT, PO BOX 332, MT. HOREB, WI 53572

"A remnant of each of the plants and animals originally native to your farm is visible evidence that it grows historical perspective as well as butter fat or cheese. He who knows what his land was is a safe custodian of its future."

One of the ingredients suggested by Aldo Leopold in his "Recipes For Rural Conservation" essay (*Wildlife Conservation of the Farm, 1941*).

The Blue Mounds Area Project
PO Box 332
Mount Horeb, WI 53572



TIME TO RENEW??

Please check the address label for your membership expiration date.
If you're receiving a complimentary copy, please consider joining.