

GREEN LAKE COUNTY
PARKS AND RECREATION PLAN

REVISED BY:

PARKS COMMISSION
GREEN LAKE COUNTY

December 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction.....	3
Definitions.....	10
Park Standards.....	11
County Plan:	
Goals & Objectives	12
Natural and Cultural Resources.....	14
Existing Recreation Areas.....	17
Recreation Inventory	19
Recreation Action Program	25

MAPS

Green Lake County Map (Map 1).....	5
Major Lakes and Streams in Green Lake County, WI (Map 2)	6
Watersheds in Green Lake County, WI (Map 3)	7
Preservation, Geological and Ecological Areas Map (Map 4).....	15
County Parks Map (Map 5).....	18
Boat Landings and Locks Map (Map 6).....	23
Quasi Public Recreation Area (Map 7).....	24

TABLES

Population Projection for Green Lake County, WI (Table 1).....	8
Resource Areas (Table 2).....	16

APPENDIX

Appendix 1 Five Year Action Plan.....	28
--	-----------

INTRODUCTION

Green Lake County is a rural county with an abundance of natural areas. The county recognized in 1969 when it prepared its first outdoor recreation plan, that although it didn't have the tensions and stressors of a big-city life, the benefits from planning for public recreation and open space areas were still important.

Public recreation areas in rural counties can increase a sense of community and shared experience just as in urban areas. The diversity of recreational desires in sparsely populated areas is just as great as in denser urban areas. An outdoor recreation plan for rural counties, then, becomes critical in determining how a county with a smaller population, fewer financial resources and greater distance barriers to recreational areas can best accommodate the recreational needs of its residents. Decisions have to be made determining the scale, number, and location of facilities.

This plan will inventory what is available for outdoor recreational activities within Green Lake County, and from this information, to project and recommend what is still needed. It is a review and update of the plan done in 2009 and 2014.

Outdoor recreational facilities and resources provide a wide range of activities, including hunting, fishing, hiking, cycling, athletic events, camping, boating, swimming, picnicking, and ice fishing. With more leisure time and more people, the interest and needs of outdoor recreation become increasingly important. The primary purpose would be to recommend and eventually implement a program of acquisition and development that will fulfill the needs of the present, as well as the future. It is necessary to consider the needs of the tourist and the local citizens.

Duplication of facilities provided by state, municipal, and school systems should be avoided. A coordinated county-wide recreation plan is needed. Recommendations must be flexible enough to permit variation and to fit local conditions and opportunities.

The primary purpose of this plan is to recommend a sound program of land acquisition and park development that will fulfill local demands and needs. Within this recommended broad framework, the county and local municipalities can continue to proceed in an orderly manner in this parks and recreation program, knowing that all recommendations are flexible enough to permit variations accorded by local opportunities and conditions.

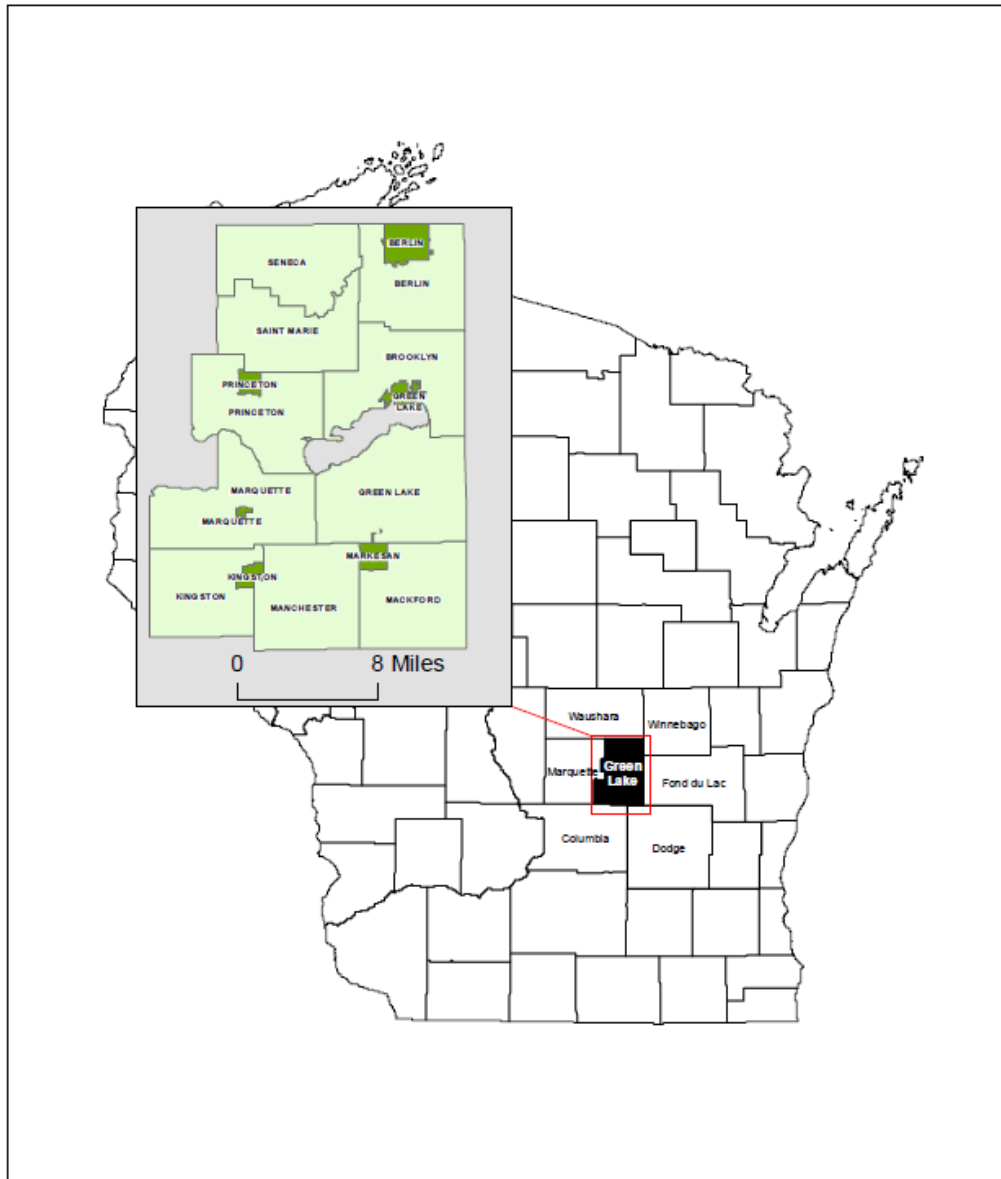
The plan is devoted to an inventory of outdoors recreation opportunities, available land, present and future needs, and recommendations to meet those needs. This plan shall be updated every five years and shall be submitted to the County Board for final approval. The plan addresses the needs of county parks from 2020-2025.

Specialized and other privately owned facilities are not included in this report, however they are listed as private enterprises.

Golf courses, greenways, historic sites, conservancy areas, and floodplains are examples of specialized recreation areas. Most of these have limited active recreation value, are either undeveloped for recreation, or are not always available for use by the public. These areas are not considered in the evaluations made for this section of the plan except in those instances where a potential for park development is identified. However, it must be realized that specialized areas are an important adjunct to a community and its park program.

GREEN LAKE COUNTY

Green Lake County was established in 1858, and is located in the central part of Wisconsin. It is bordered by Waushara County to the North, Winnebago and Fond du Lac Counties to the East, Dodge and Columbia Counties to the South and Marquette County to the West. The Wisconsin Counties, Map 1, displays the location of Green Lake County within the state. The County has a land area of 226,739 acres, or approximately 349 square miles. Surface waters cover 17,120 acres, or about 8 percent of the county. Total land occupied by farms is 154,595 acres of which 119,913 acres are under crop production.

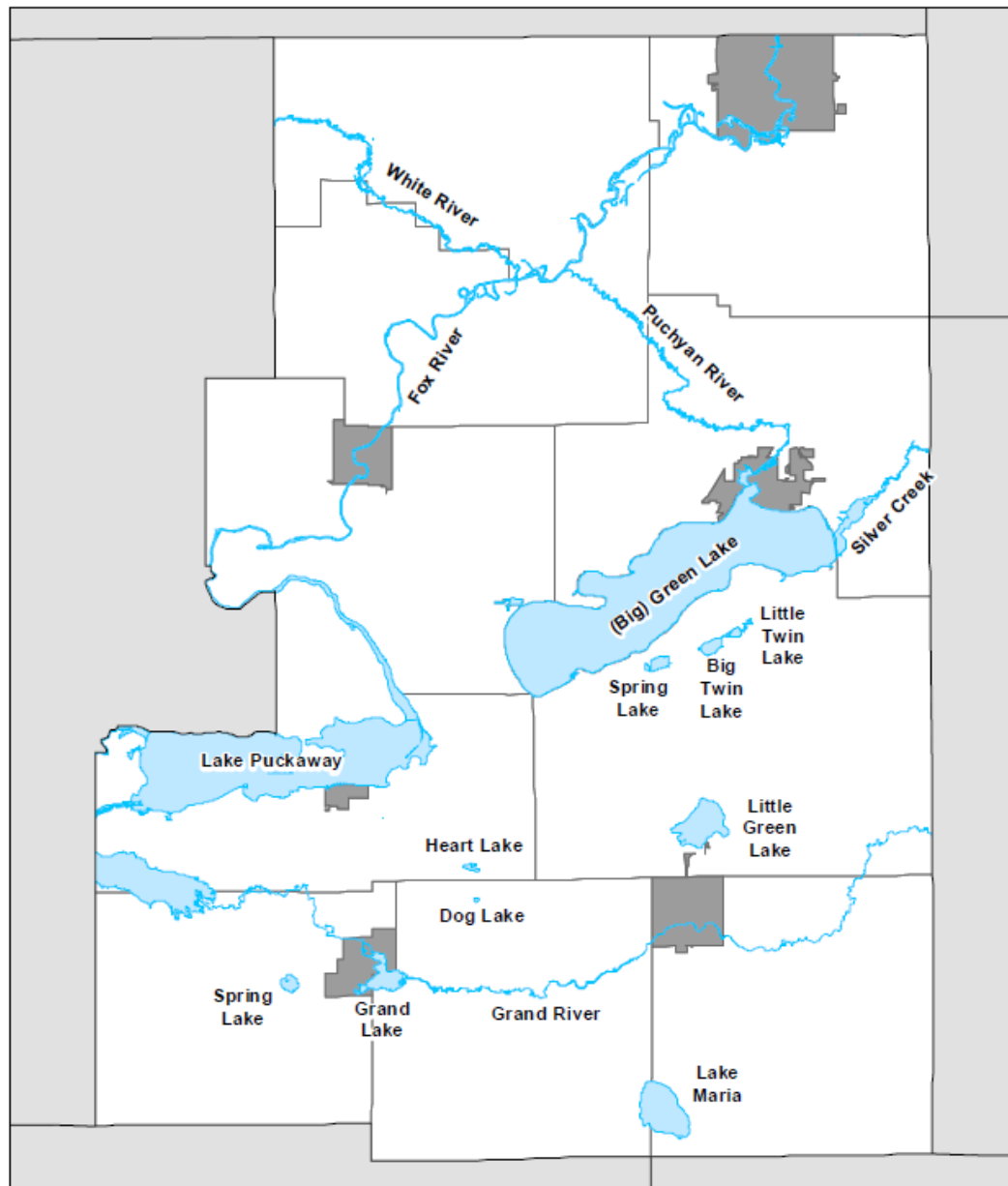


0 50 Miles



Map 1: Green Lake County within the State of Wisconsin

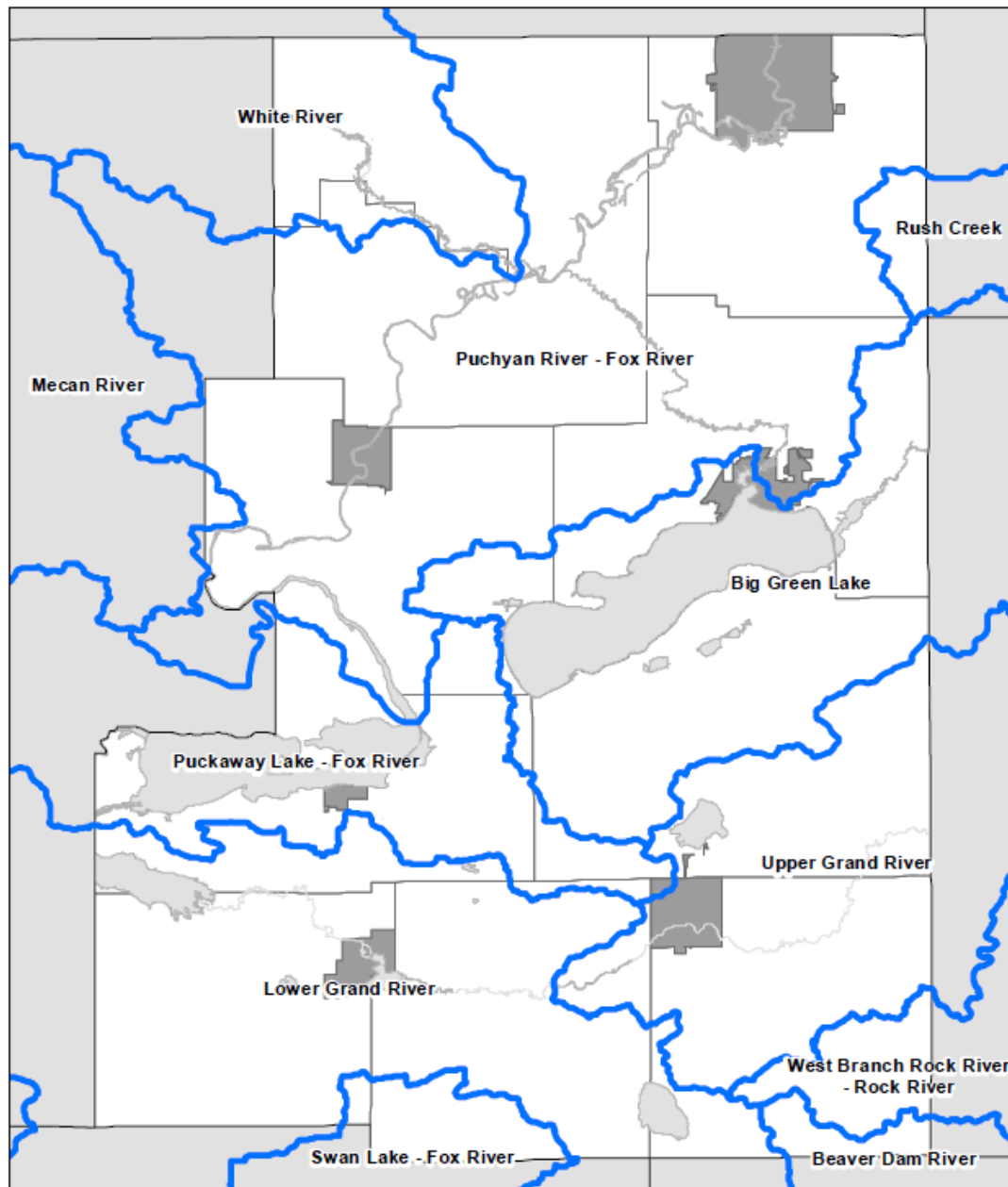
There are 36 lakes located in Green Lake County, 12 of which are named and 24 are unnamed. There are also 217.9 miles of streams and rivers. The primary rivers in the county are the White, the Puckyan, the Grand and the Fox (Map 2). All of the lands within Green Lake County drain to the Fox River, except for the extreme south-east corner of the county which drains into the Rock River (Map 3).



0 3 Miles



Map 2: Major Lakes and Streams in Green Lake County, WI



0 3 Miles



Map 3: Watersheds in Green Lake County, WI

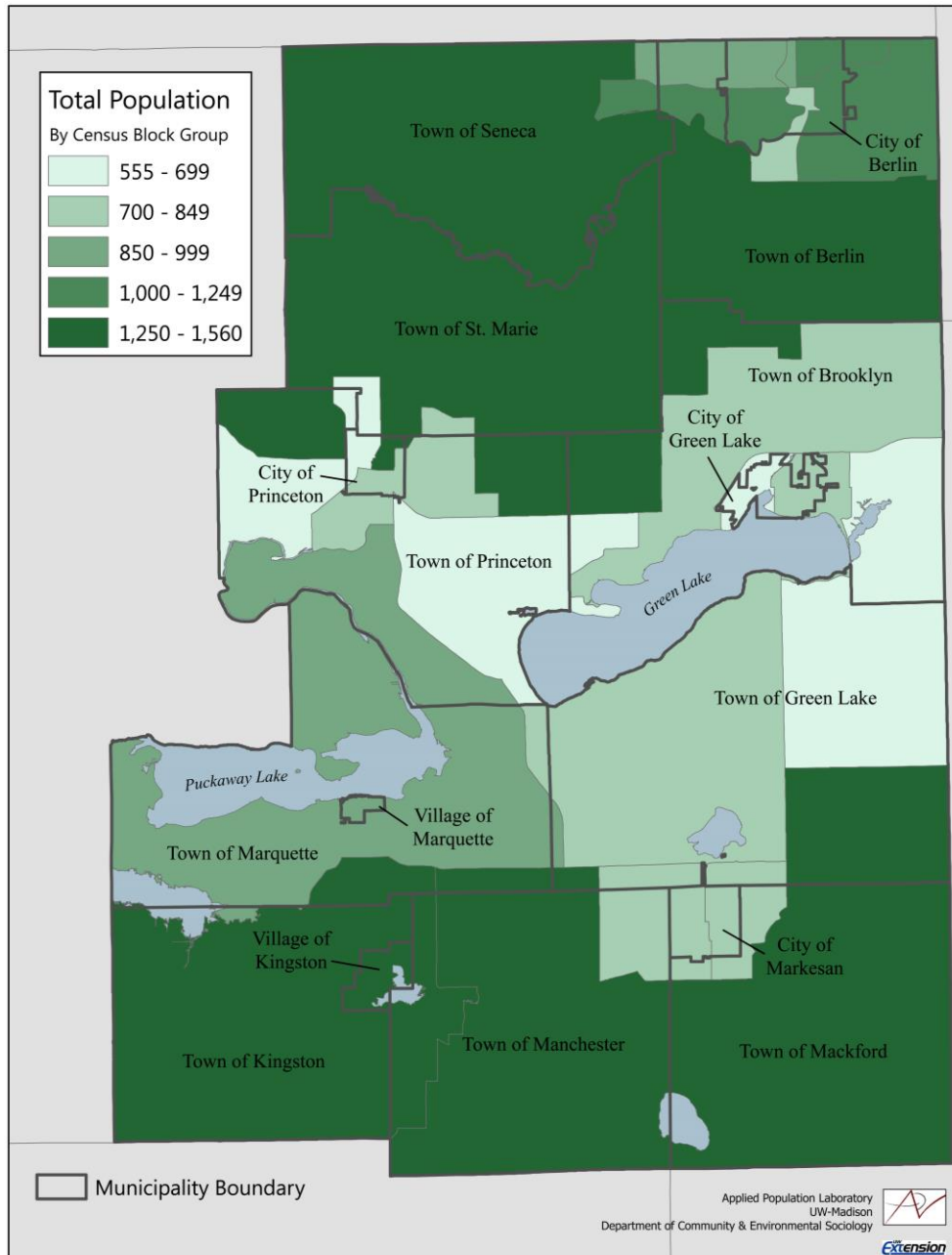
Green Lake is the largest lake in the county, occupying approximately 7920 acres, and is ranked as the seventh largest lake in the state (excluding man-made reservoirs). Being 236 feet deep, Green Lake is also Wisconsin's deepest inland lake. Lake Puckaway is the second largest lake in the county and ninth largest in the state. It covers approximately 5,013 acres.

Surface features of the county are largely the result of glaciation: ground moraine, with low hills and kettles interspaced with old glacial lakebeds and drainage ways. Bedrock escarpments and sand dunes give some diversity to this pattern. Elevations range from approximately 740 to 1080 feet above sea level.

Green Lake County contains four fourth class cities and two villages – Berlin, Markesan, Princeton and Green Lake, and Marquette and Kingston, respectively. Also ten townships – Berlin, Brooklyn, Green Lake, Kingston, Mackford, Manchester, Marquette, Princeton, Seneca and St. Marie. Table 1: displays historic and projected population estimates for Green Lake County. The 2010 Census reported that 19,051 persons were residing in the County.

Table 1: Population Projection for Green Lake County, WI

	1980	2010	2020
Population	18,370	19,051	19,201
White	98.6%	94.4%	92.8%
Hispanic/Latino	1.1%	3.9%	5.4%
Asian	0.1%	0.4%	0.8%
African American	0.1%	0.2%	0.8%
Multiracial	N/A	0.5%	0.3%
American Indian	0.1%	0.2%	N/A
Women	50.4%	50.1%	49.5%
Men	49.6%	49.9%	50.5%



Map X. Population of Green Lake County, WI by census block group

DEFINITIONS

Specialized Recreation Areas

Golf courses, historic sites, conservancy areas, linear trails, multi-use trails (non-motorized), and floodplains are examples of specialized recreation open space areas. Most of these have limited active recreation value, are not developed for multi-purpose recreation, or are not always available for use by the public. Although such areas are not considered in acreage evaluations made for Green Lake County, it must be recognized that specialized areas are an important adjunct to a community and its parks program. As future evaluations of recreation opportunities are undertaken, it may become necessary to include consideration of specialized recreation areas.

County Park

A County park is defined here as having good environmental quality and is greater in area than a community park with good accessibility by car, serving large portions of the county. These parks are usually within a half-hour drive of residents or 15 miles. It may provide a year around access for diversified multi-use recreation with a considerable amount of undeveloped land for people of all ages. It may also be developed in conjunction with some unique environmental, historical, etc. features of the county.

Regional Park

A Regional Park is defined here as having unique environmental quality with good regional accessibility to surrounding counties, cities, and village residents. It usually provides year - round recreation of a passive nature with emphasis on the natural state for people of all ages.

PARK STANDARDS

<u>Type of Recreational Land</u>	<u>Acres per 1,000 Population</u>	
Regional Outdoor Recreation	100 Acres	
State		80 Acres
County		15 Acres
Private		5 Acres
Local Outdoor Recreation	10 Acres	
Total Outdoor Recreation		110 Acres/1,000 Population

Regional Outdoor Recreation is broken into three levels of responsibility – the State, County and Private.

The Role of the State

The State's role is to provide 80 acres or 80 percent of the regional outdoor recreation. This quantity is divided into two types of open space.

1. State parks and recreation areas.
2. State forest, wildlife areas, scientific preservation areas, etc.

The Role of the County

It is recommended that the counties provide 15 acres or 15 percent of the regional outdoor recreation. When land is provided by towns, basically rural in population, that land should be considered part of the county's portion to meet the standard. The County's lands are composed of two general types also:

1. County Parks
2. County forests, wildlife, or preservation areas

Although rural towns may help to meet county standards, the majority of that requirement is the role of the county.

The Role of the Private Sector

It is recommended that the private sector is capable of supplying five acres per 1,000 population or five percent of regional outdoor recreation. This will not only help to satisfy the requirement of regional outdoor recreation, but will also be beneficial for economical gains. The private sector's portion is composed of golf courses, campgrounds, marinas, beaches, or conservation oriented areas.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The function of all plans is to set measureable goals and objectives. Therefore, it is imperative that a community formulate goals (ends) which it hopes to attain. This section's purpose is to make explicit the goals and objectives of Green Lake County's Outdoor Recreation Plan.

Goals may be defined as general statements of desirable ends, while objectives are measurable statements of desirable ends. Objectives are usually specific, but at all times they are in harmony with stated goals. As desires and needs change, so too must goals and objectives. Goals and objectives should be subjected to a continuous refinement process.

#1. Outdoor Recreation

Goal: To provide a planned system of Parks and Recreation Areas that contains a diversity of recreation activities and to maintain existing areas and park apparatus.

Objectives:

- To acquire and develop recreation lands necessary to meet the demand for recreational facilities for both permanent and seasonal Green Lake residents.
- To maximize the use of all public recreation lands within the county.
- To preserve or obtain public access to lakes, rivers, and streams and maximize their use for recreation.
- To provide shelter houses and convenience structures to support outdoor recreational activities.
- To maintain and beautify established parks through continued inspection and policing as necessary.
- To increase local recognition and pride, signs of uniform size and material should be installed at all parks and major thoroughfares leading to the parks.
- To maintain community support by providing affordable recreation programs.
- To provide facilities accessible to the elderly and handicapped.
- Multi-use trails

#2. Unique Natural and Cultural Resources

Goal: To preserve scarce and valuable resources important to the ecological, sociological and economic life of the county.

Objectives:

- To encourage the preservation and enhancement of natural features of the county from encroachment by man-made development including intensive recreational development, commercial recreation and second homes.
- To conserve vegetation and trees needed to prevent erosion and floods and to protect air and water quality.
- To conserve lands with soils and terrain highly suitable for agricultural activity.
- To preserve wetlands necessary for continued fisheries and wildlife habitat and for groundwater recharge purposes.
- To conserve ecological areas with sensitive plant life or irreplaceable high quality plant and animal communities.
- To preserve unique or unusual geological features.
- To protect historic buildings, landmarks and archaeological sites significant to the heritage of Green Lake County.

NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Green Lake County has a large inventory of natural and cultural resources. Some of these resources can be enjoyed without further development, while others will require improvements to achieve their full recreational potential. While these resources offer the major recreational opportunities in the county, their development must be carefully controlled so as not to destroy the very qualities that make them so unique in the first place.

Natural Resources

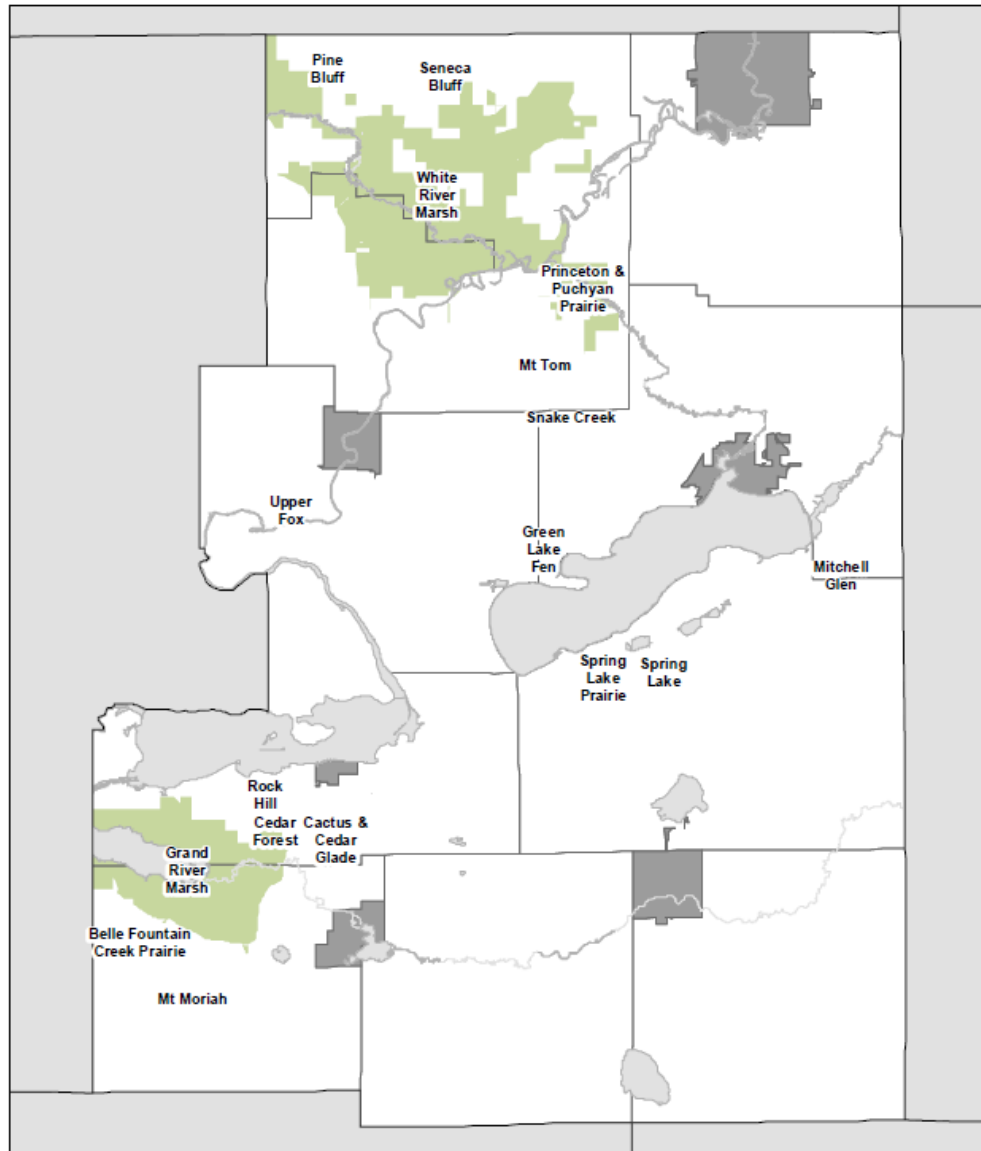
Important natural areas in Green Lake County have been identified by state and local officials and are further discussed in the Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan for East Central Wisconsin. Areas that have the highest environmental quality, good accessibility, and are potentially threatened by development pressures are generally viewed as the highest priority recreational and open space resources of the county.

Of the natural areas in the county, those areas having unique environmental characteristics, which the public should allow to remain as preservation areas are:

- The upper Fox River located southwest of Princeton has been identified as a regionally significant preservation area. This area, composed mostly of private ownership, should be kept in as natural a state as possible.
- The Snake Creek Corridor northwest of Green Lake has been identified as a regionally significant corridor. Methods such as conservancy zoning or floodplain zoning should be used by Green Lake County to ensure the preservation of the Snake Creek Corridor.
- The Mitchell Glen area located southeast of Green Lake has long been recognized as a natural resource preservation area. If investigation for acquisition as a public preservation area is not feasible, the private sector, which retains ownership, should be encouraged to protect the area from adverse development.

Cultural and Ecological Sites

Appreciation of the unique geological, historical, ecological, and archaeological heritage of the county is a significant educational aspect of public outdoor recreation. Most locations are still unprotected and in private ownership. Many risk deterioration or destruction because of new development. Others have not been investigated since they were initially inventoried in the early part of the century and may already have been destroyed or built over. The geological, historical and ecological sites identified should be maintained in their existing condition due to their attractive unique characteristics. In Green Lake County these sites are composed of public hunting and fishing areas, geological areas, ecological areas, and historical structures or sites displayed in Map 4 and listed on Table 2.



0 3 Miles



Map 4: Ecological sites in Green Lake County, WI

Table 2: Ecological sites in Green Lake County, WI

Wildlife Areas (WA)

White River Marsh Wildlife Area (10,593.55 Acres)

Grand River Marsh Wildlife Area (5,671.25 Acres)

Preservation Areas

SC = Snake Creek Corridor

MC = Mitchell's Glen

UF = Upper Fox, Southwest of Princeton

Geological and Ecological Areas

1. Mount Tom – 4 miles northwest of the City of Green Lake
2. Mitchell Glen – 2 miles southeast of the City of Green Lake
3. Monadnock Outcropping – southwest of Marquette
4. Princeton Prairie – 4 miles northeast of Princeton
5. Mount Moriah – 1 mile north of Dalton
6. Green Lake Fen – 4 miles southwest of Green Lake
7. Pine Knob – 8 miles west of Berlin
8. Marquette Cedar Forest – 1 mile southwest of Marquette
9. Spring Lake – 5 miles north of Markesan
10. Seneca Bluff – 4 miles west of Berlin
11. Cactus and Cedar Glade – 1 mile south of Marquette
12. Fountain Creek Prairie – 3 miles west of Kingston
13. Spring Lake Prairie – $\frac{3}{4}$ miles southwest of Spring Lake

EXISTING RECREATION AREAS

Existing public recreational areas in the County total over 16,500 acres, or nearly 8 percent of the total area of the County. These areas can be divided into five major categories related to their use and ownership: conservation areas; water surface areas; county parks; community parks; and water-access areas, the largest portion of which is state owned public hunting and fishing lands (16,264.80 acres). The second largest portion is county owned recreation lands (314 acres of which 84 acres are developed). These facilities, in addition to private campgrounds, golf courses, and forest crop land, play a dominant role in supplying opportunities for outdoor recreation.

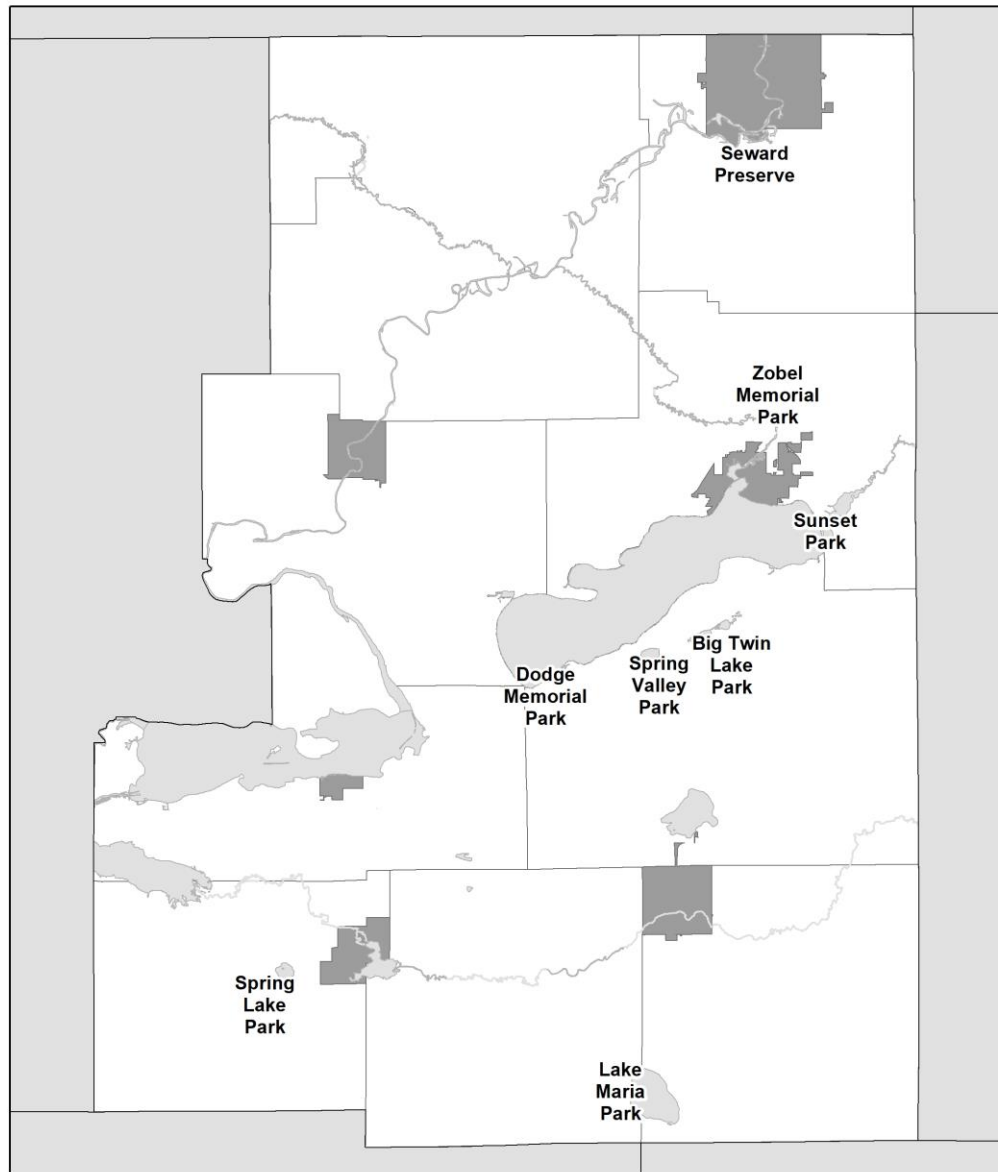
Conservation Areas

Two larger conservation areas, under development by the State Department of Natural Resources, cover over 16,000 acres in the County. The White River Marsh is located in the northwest part of the County; a major portion of the Grand River Marsh is located in the southwest part of the County. The objective of both projects is the propagation of waterfowl and their harvest through controlled hunting. A smaller state wildlife area (73 Acres) is also located at Heart Lake. In recent years, Operation Migration as established their whooping crane breeding and training operations within White River Marsh . The bird once faced extinction.

County Parks

The County maintains eight multi-purpose park areas providing a variety of recreation facilities and in addition, the County maintains several water-access sites. The largest of the parks is Dodge Memorial Park, on the south shore of the lake, which provides approximately 14 acres developed for intensive recreation and additional large undeveloped land and water acreage (approximately 230 acres). Spring Lake Park, located west of Kingston, is much smaller in size (totaling only four acres), but does provide beach and picnic facilities in addition to boating access. Zobel Park, containing 40 acres north of Green Lake, provides picnicking, hiking, sightseeing and nature related activities. Sunset Park on the east end of Big Green Lake is a relatively narrow park bordering County A. The park offers semi-improved boat landings, shore land fishing opportunity, restrooms and a covered picnicking shelter. The County Parks on Map 5 shows the location of each of the parks. Other parks include, Big Twin Park, and Lake Maria Park, Spring Valley, and Seward Preserve.

**Map 5
County Parks**



0 3 Miles



Map 5: County Parks for Green Lake County, WI

RECREATION INVENTORY

State Wildlife Areas

(State of Wisconsin, Department of Natural Resources)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Size (in acres)</u>	<u>Activities and Facilities</u>
1. Grand River Marsh Wildlife Area (Town Marquette/Town Kingston)	5,671	Fishing (7 miles/minor river, boat launch), hunting, canoeing, scenic overlooks; public parking
2. White River Marsh Wildlife Area (Town Seneca/Town St. Marie)	10,594	Fishing (9 miles/minor river); hunting, canoeing, snowmobiling trail; public parking
3. Heart Lake Wildlife Area	73	Fishing, Hunting

County Parks and Lake Access

<u>Name</u>	<u>Size (in acres)</u>	<u>Activities and Facilities</u>
1. Dodge Memorial Park	244 (14 developed)	Boating, fishing, water-skiing (access to Green Lake – 7,325 acres 5 boat launches); picnicking; shelter; restrooms; playground equipment; improved parking lot (125 vehicles); well; swimming; ice fishing
2. Zobel Park	40	Picnicking (grills & tables); 2 restrooms; parking spaces for 125; benches; shelter; sledding hill; walking trails; xx-skiing; disc golf
3. Spring Valley Park (Town Green Lake)	4	Boating; fishing (access to Spring Lake – 75 acres, one boat launch & pier); 2 place grill station; improved parking lot (30 vehicles)

4. Spring Lake Park (Kingston)	4.5	Boating; fishing (access to Spring Lake 70 acres, 1 boat launch); swimming (300 ft. beach); picnicking (tables & grills); 2 restrooms; improved parking lot (40 vehicles)
-----------------------------------	-----	---

County Parks and Lake Accesses

<u>Name</u>	<u>Size (in Acres)</u>	<u>Activities and Facilities</u>
5. Big Twin Access	4	Boating; fishing (access to Big Twin Lake – 74 acres, 1 boat launch & pier); picnicking (2 grills); 1 restroom; improved parking lot (30 vehicles)
6. Sunset Park	2	Boating; fishing; (access to Green Lake – 7,325 acres, 4 boat launches); picnicking; 2 restrooms; improved parking lot (75 vehicles)
7. Wayside Lake Maria Access	4	Fishing (access to Lake Maria – 63 acres, 1 boat launch); picnicking; 2 restrooms, improved parking lot (30 vehicles)
8. Seward Preserve	90	Nature conservatory

Township Public Accesses (Improved)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Size (in acres)</u>	<u>Activities and Facilities</u>
1. Horner's Landing (Town of Green Lake)	.05	Boating; fishing; (access to Green Lake – 7,325 acres, 1 boat launch; 30 parking spaces)
2. Fox River (Town of St. Marie)	5	Boating; fishing; access to Fox River; 1 boat launch; improved parking lot (30 vehicles)

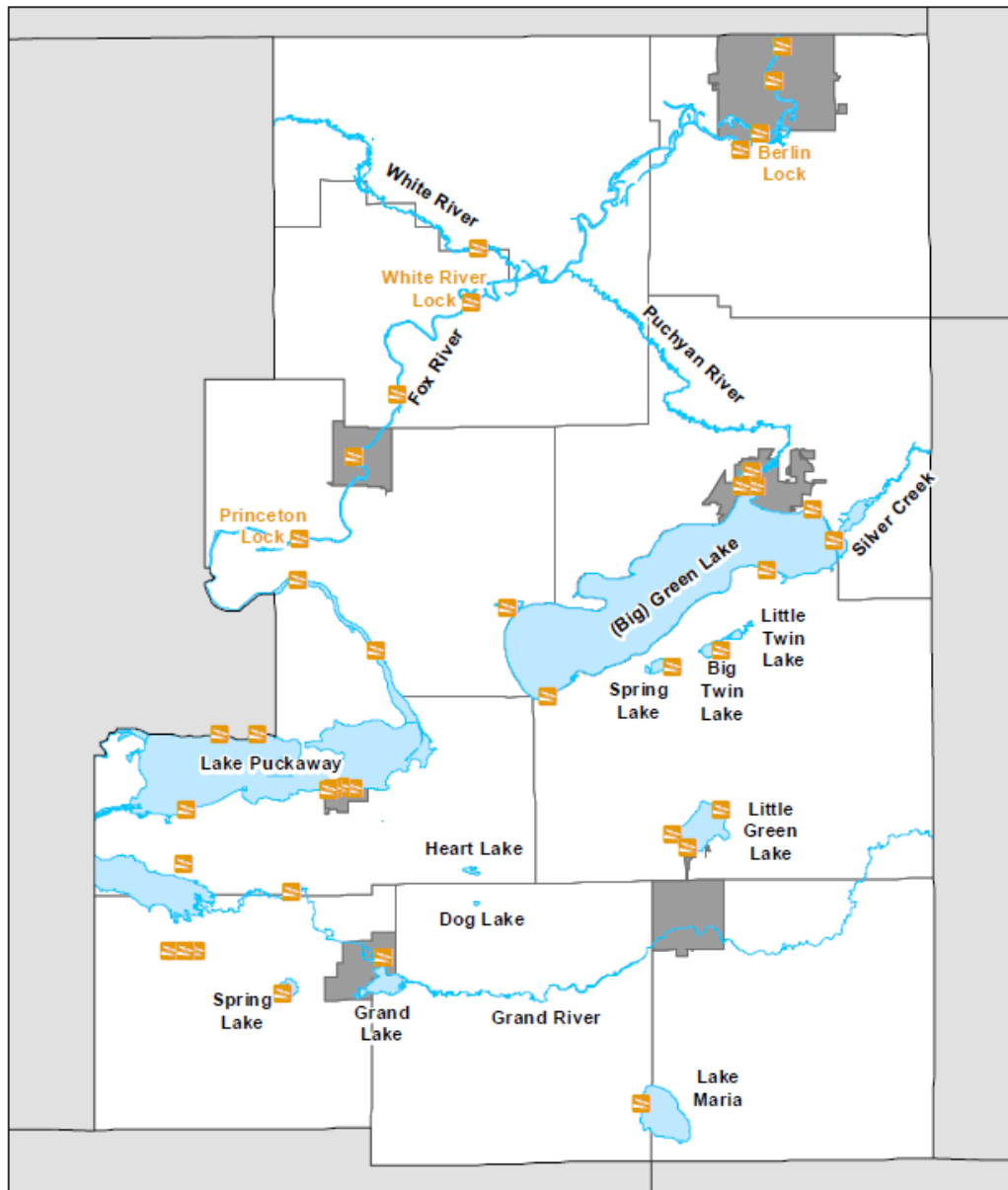
Fox River Locks

<u>Name</u>	<u>Size (in acres)</u>	<u>Activities and Facilities</u>
1. Berlin Lock	62.1	Boat launching ramps; parking; restrooms
2. Princeton Lock	26.25	Boat launching ramps; parking; restrooms
3. White River Lock	34.5	Boat launching ramps; parking; restrooms

Quasi-Public Recreation Areas

<u>Name</u>	<u>Size (in acres)</u>	<u>Activities and Facilities</u>
1. Green Lake Conference Center (Town Brooklyn)	1,100	Boating; fishing; (access to Green Lake – 7,325 acres, 1 boat launch); bicycling and hiking trails (20 miles); snowmobiling trails (12 miles); swimming (50 ft. beach); camping (119 sites, restrooms); golfing (36 hole course); clubhouse, driving range); picnicking (4 acres – 120 tables, 25 grills, shelters, restrooms); tennis; basketball; disc golf; shuffleboard courts, skating rink; ball fields; tobogganing and sledding hills; skiing (250 acres slopes, 22 miles cross country); 500 plus parking places, restaurant.
2. Mascoutin Country Club (Town of Berlin)	160	Golfing (27-hole course, clubhouse, driving range); 125 parking spaces, restaurant.
3. Grand Valley Campground (Town of Kingston)	108	Camping; (200sites, restrooms, showers);; fishing (5 acre private lake); swimming (pool and pond); playground equipment; 19-hole mini-golf; ball fields; 2 recreation halls; 210 parking spaces, access to public hunting grounds next door.
4. Tuscumbia Country Club (City of Green Lake)	67	Golfing (18 hole course, 9-hole Par-3 course, clubhouse, driving range); 100 parking spaces; restaurant.

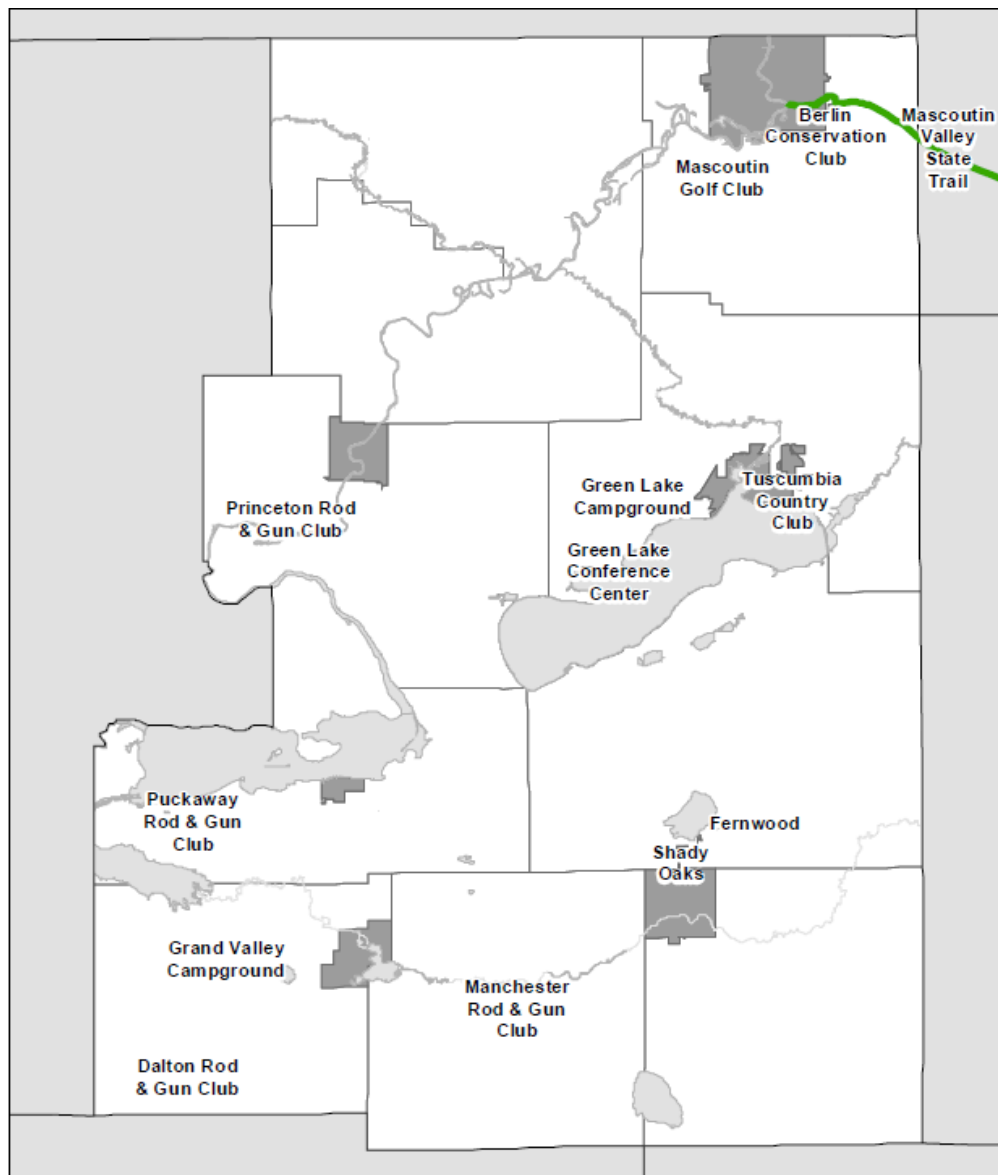
<u>Name</u>	<u>Size (in acres)</u>	<u>Activities and Facilities</u>
5. Green Lake Campground (Town of Brooklyn)	65	Camping (350spaces, restrooms); swimming (1/4 acres private lake & 4 pools); picnicking (150 tables, 130 grills); playground equipment; ballfields; 150 parking spaces.
6. Shady Oaks Campground (Town of Green Lake)	30	Camping (165 spaces, restrooms)
7. Fernwood Trailer Camp (Town of Green Lake)	10	Camping (32 sites, restrooms)
8. Berlin Conservation Club (Town of Berlin)	110 10	Camp Refuge Skeet, trap, rifle, pistol and archery ranges.
9. Dalton Rod & Gun Club (Town of Kingston)	28.4	Trap, rifle and pistol ranges.
10. Manchester Rod & Gun Club (Town of Manchester)	17.8	Trap and skeet ranges.
11. Princeton Rod & Gun Club (Town of Princeton)	29.39	Trap, rifle, pistol and archery ranges.
12. Puckaway Rod & Gun Club (Town of Marquette)	10	Trap, rifle, pistol and archery ranges.
13. Mascoutin Multi-Use Trail	12 miles total (2.5 miles in GLC)	Walking, biking, bird-watching, snowmobiling.



0 3 Miles



Map 6: Boat Landings and Launches in Green Lake County, WI



0 3 Miles



Map7: Quasi-Public Recreation Areas in Green Lake County, WI

Public Access Areas

In addition to the multi-purpose parks, there are a number of public areas devoted to providing boating access. Green Lake, Puckaway, and the Fox River have the largest number of such access points. Most are under the jurisdiction of township units of government. See Map 6, Boat Landings and Locks for their locations.

Recreation Action Program

As previously noted in this plan, Green Lake County has had a relatively constant population over time. In 2010, Green Lake County had a population of 19,051; the County population is projected be 19,201 by 2020. It's estimated that the already substantial seasonal population has increased in the county from 30,000 in 2000 to 34,000 by the year 2010, placing further pressure on county recreational facilities.

Present Demand

Extensive acreage devoted to recreation in Green Lake County is satisfactory to meet residential population demands. However, it fell below recommended standards in 2000 when you consider summer residents and tourists. One can only suggest that if the county is able to reasonably acquire additional parkland or one of the recommended preservation areas, that it be seriously considered.

Standard: 15 Acres per 1,000 population					
Year	Res. Pop. Proj.	Existing Rec. Acres	Surplus /Deficiency	Inc. Proj. Summer Max. Population	Surplus /Deficiency
2000	19,105	314	+28	30,000	-136
2010	19,051	314	+24	34,000	-196
2020	19,201	314		34,000	

Surpluses were available for activities such as camping, boating, fishing, canoeing and golfing. Private facilities are a major resource to meet many of these needs, particularly those such as golf, and camping. Fulfilling demand generated by seasonal residents and tourism depends to a great extent on development of private facilities.

Future Demand

According to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, 20 percent of recreation demand in Green Lake County is generated by the resident population of the County; while 80 percent comes from tourism and seasonal development generated by proximity to Chicago, Milwaukee and the lower Fox River Valley. This demand tends to be concentrated in certain activities such as pleasure driving, boating, swimming, fishing, picnicking, sightseeing, and in the future is expected to increase the demands for hunting, fishing, camping, nature study, and biking hiking and multi-use trails.

5 Year Plan - Specific Recommendations (See Appendix I)

General Recommendations for Existing Facilities

- Additional picnic facilities (tables, benches, and grills) should be added to all county parks and accesses.
- Additional development facilities that may be considered are, dependent on available resources: improved boat landings, shelters, restroom facilities, parking lot improvements, landscaping and safety lighting.
- Town owned public lake accesses should be considered for improvements to the access roads and boat launch areas. This might entail new gravel and blacktopping. Units of government might in addition to the above consider the addition of picnic tables, grills and restroom facilities at these accesses, if feasible.

Areas that are identified as valuable county resources should be preserved.

- Areas, corridors and sites that contain unique environmental qualities offer great potential for satisfying many outdoor recreational needs simultaneously. The preservation of these areas will be of major significance in controlling scattered development patterns, preserving wetlands and other environmentally sensitive areas for wildlife habitat and passive recreation, preserving recognized scientific areas, and serving as learning resource centers. These areas were identified in the prior section on Natural and Cultural Resources.
- For the recommended preservation areas, the county should consider maintaining all these areas in their natural state. In maintaining and, in some cases, improving these natural resources, the county should consider establishing these policies:
 - Require an evaluation of the impacts of future recreational development or other development on the natural resources of the county prior to the approval of such development.
 - For all major development projects, evaluate water quality impacts on the Upper Fox River and its tributaries to insure that such development is compatible with the maintenance of water quality standards.
- In future land acquisition activities, the county may consider one of these sites or encourage the private sector to preserve these areas through enforcement of the aforementioned policies.

Continued maintenance of all county parks and public water accesses with periodic replacement or upgrading of equipment and access facilities is desirable.

- Existing facilities are serviceable and attractive and well located for residents of the county.

Provide a public snowmobile trail system through implementation of a Green Lake County Snowmobile Trail Plan.

- A snowmobile trail plan that will meet county needs and at the same time link up with a region wide system should be continued and maintained. Note: the snowmobile clubs have the plan.

OTHER RECREATION FACILITIES

In addition to the state and county lands, which together account for the largest proportion of parkland in Green Lake County, two other types of facilities supplement the recreation needs in the county.

Municipal Parks

Each urban community within the County should continue to provide active recreation facilities for its residents. These facilities for active recreation supplement the state and county park and wildlife areas which are generally designed for passive or nature study recreation, or certain activities such as hunting or boating which draw from a wider area. Existing facilities are serviceable, generally attractive, and well located for the residents of the individual community. Continued maintenance of these parks along with periodic replacement of equipment and access facilities is desirable.

As stated earlier, there is currently a deficit of available recreational area due to the increased number of summer residents and tourists. Often these persons congregate in the municipal parks and recreation areas. This being the case it is recommended that if a municipality has the opportunity to purchase new or expand/improve existing recreational areas the county would hope they do so. These actions will allow more people to enjoy Green Lake County and will help to alleviate the deficiency in available recreational land.

Quasi-Public Recreation Facilities

Since the private recreation areas in Green Lake County presently provide the only facilities for activities such as camping, skiing and golfing, continued maintenance and development of private facilities will be essential if the County is to meet recreation needs generated by tourism and seasonal residents. In particular, the County should continue to encourage the development of high quality private campgrounds to meet future needs for this activity.

APPENDIX I

Green Lake County
Five-Year Plan

Park and Recreation Action Plan 2020-2025

Dodge Memorial Park

Continue to improve and add new playground equipment
Replace boat launch area restroom
Add new water fountain water bottle filler station in pavilion
Update-Replace privacy partitions – men’s and women’s restrooms in pavilion
Install new epoxy floor coating – men’s and women’s restrooms

Sunset Park

Update – Replace – privacy partitions – men’s and women’s restroom
Create a small safe access area for swimming
Add 2 small units of playground equipment

Twin Lake

Add small post frame shelter

Spring Valley (Town of Green Lake)

Pave launch and parking area
Add small post frame shelter

Spring Lake (Town of Kingston)

Add 1 unit of playground equipment
Resurface parking and launch area

Lake Maria

Replace restroom
Resurface parking and launch area
Add trees

Zobel Park

Add restroom lower park area
Add small post frame shelter lower park area
Replace restroom upper park area

Mascoutin Valley State Trail

Update all signage

Multi-Use Recreational Trails (non-motorized/motorized)

Continue to improve existing trail system

Investigate areas for additional multi use trails

In coordination with Highway Department/Townships, investigate areas along state roads, county roads, town roads, possibilities for multi-use trails when feasible

COUNTY WIDE

Investigate acquisition of land for new parks and nature areas when feasible