

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|------------------|
| <u>INTRODUCTION</u> | <u>2</u> |
| <u>MANAGEMENT ISSUES</u> | <u>2</u> |
| <u>MEMORANDUM TO NATURAL RESOURCES COMMISSION ESTABLISHING THE SLWA</u> | <u>3</u> |
| <u>FORESTS AND WILDLIFE</u> | <u>5</u> |
| <u>FISHERIES</u> | <u>12</u> |
| <u>ROADS, TRAILS, AND MAN-MADE STRUCTURES</u> | <u>14</u> |
| <u>MINERAL RIGHTS AND HYDROCARBON DEVELOPMENT</u> | <u>15</u> |
| <u>LAND ACQUISITION AND BOUNDARIES</u> | <u>18</u> |
| <u>SUMMARY</u> | <u>18</u> |

FIGURES AND APPENDICES

| | |
|--|------------------|
| <u>Figure 1: Compartment Map of SLWA</u> | <u>6</u> |
| <u>Figure 2: Relative Abundance of Cover Types in the SLWA</u> | <u>7</u> |
| <u>Figure 3: Wildlife Documented at SLWA</u> | <u>8</u> |
| <u>Figure 4: State Forest Lands by Cover Type of the SLWA</u> | <u>10</u> |
| <u>Figure 5: Fish Species of the Elk River Watershed</u> | <u>12</u> |
| <u>Figure 6: Mineral Rights Ownership of the SLWA</u> | <u>17</u> |
| <u>Appendix A: Index of Properties within the SLWA Boundary</u> | <u>19</u> |
| <u>Appendix B: Director's Orders pertaining to the SLWA</u> | <u>37</u> |
| <u>Appendix C: Access Easement to the Former Davis Property</u> | <u>41</u> |

INTRODUCTION

The establishment of the Skegemog Lake Wildlife Area (SLWA) was the culmination of a major grassroots campaign launched by local residents in 1972 under the name of the Skegemog Lake Wildlife Area Project, with help from the Michigan chapter of the Nature Conservancy. The SLWA is located in the northwest corner of Kalkaska County and Southeast corner of Antrim County, immediately southwest of Rapid City, Michigan. The Wildlife Area is comprised of approximately 3300 acres of northern peatland, conifer and hardwood swamp, upland forest, and open grassland and includes over seven miles of shoreline on Skegemog Lake and the Torch River. Its size, relative inaccessibility in a region of rapid development and urbanization, and high quality natural plant and animal communities provide a wealth of opportunities for non-motorized outdoor recreation. Lands with these qualities are increasingly rare and important, making the SLWA an invaluable resource for preserving the natural heritage of Northern Michigan.

This updated management plan is based on the “Skegemog Lake Wildlife Area Statement of Organization,” adopted in 1978 and updated in 1984 by the SLWA Project members and on the Resources Management Plan for the Pere Marquette State Forest District 6 (now called the Traverse City Forest Management Unit) of the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR). The intent of this plan is to integrate the management goals of the MDNR with the original Statement of Organization into a singular, cohesive plan for the continued management of the SLWA.

The following plan describes the current management regimes for the resources and facilities of the SLWA. Recommendations for future management are based on attaining the desired future condition of the SLWA as described in this plan. Final Authority for all management activities rests with the MDNR, however, periodic review and revision of this management plan is expected to ensure that the SLWA is being managed to the satisfaction of the Grand Traverse Regional Land Conservancy and the MDNR. In the event that the MDNR and the Grand Traverse Regional Land Conservancy are unable to reconcile their respective management objectives for SLWA, either entity may terminate this agreement at its discretion.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

Forest, Mineral and Fire Management, Wildlife, and Fisheries Divisions of the MDNR jointly administer the SLWA, and have formed an active partnership with the Grand Traverse Regional Land Conservancy (GTRLC) to ensure proper stewardship of the resources and facilities of the SLWA. The division of duties regarding the working relationship between the MDNR and the GTRLC are as follows;

Stewardship activities will be conducted jointly by the MDNR and the GTRLC.

The MDNR will be responsible for activities associated with forestry, fisheries, and wildlife management.

The GTRLC will be responsible for activities related to developing and maintaining existing and new recreational infrastructure to include: bridges, kiosks, trails and other recreational infrastructure.

Funding for stewardship activities will be secured by GTRLC with the cooperation of the MDNR

All required state and federal permits will be obtained prior to the start of any regulated activity by the GTRLC, MDNR

Memorandum to the Natural Resources Commission

Re: Skegemog Lake Wildlife Area Dedication, Kalkaska County

The area surrounding much of the eastern portion of Skegemog Lake in Kalkaska County is relatively undisturbed with a high value for wildlife. The marshy and boggy nature of the lake shoreline is used extensively by nesting waterfowl, and is the major molting and nesting area for the mute swan population in the Grand Traverse region. The shoreline area is also an important fish spawning and nursery area for those sport fishes indigenous to Elk, Skegemog, and Torch Lakes. The conifer swamp cover inland from the shoreline is a major winter deeryard for deer from over a 125-square mile area. The shallow waters of the lake area are used extensively in the spring and fall by numbers of migration waterfowl.

For some time local citizens have been suggesting to both the Forest Management Division and the Wildlife Division that the area should be kept in its present condition by dedicating it as a wildlife area. Because of the wildlife values inherent in the area, it is the consensus of both the citizens and the Department representatives that it be dedicated as a wildlife area--an integral part of the Kalkaska Forest Area of the Pere Marquette State Forest.

At the present time there are some 1,250 acres of state-owned lands within the proposed boundaries of the wildlife area. Additional lands within the proposed boundaries of the wildlife area. Additional acquisitions have been approved utilizing the Land Heritage Fund. Of those lands to be purchased by the State, two parcels are presently being held by the Nature Conservancy.

Recently a group of interested citizens formed the "Skegemog Lake Wildlife Area Committee." Representatives of this group have met with members of the Department and the Nature Conservancy to discuss future management and uses of the area. The following recommendations were enthusiastically and unanimously supported.

Recommendations:

1. To establish a project area in Clearwater Township (T28N R8W), Kalkaska County to be known as the Skegemog Lake Wildlife Area, to be an administrative unit of the Kalkaska Forest Area of the Pere Marquette State Forest. The wildlife area project boundary shall include the following described lands and/or waters:

T28N, R8W
Sec. 17, 20, and 29 entire

Sec. 19 fractional NE1/4
Sec. 18 that fractional portion lying easterly of the thread of the Torch River
Sec. 21 S3/4 of W1/2
Sec. 28 W1/2
Sec. 30 SE1/4
Sec. 32 N1/2, W1/2 of SW1/4
Sec. 33 NW1/4

2. That all state-owned lands and waters within the dedicated wildlife area be managed cooperatively by the Wildlife, Fisheries, and Forest Management Divisions, and that management plans and programs will include the following:
- a) The area will not be intensively developed but will remain in a natural appearing state. No intensive day-use facilities such as campground, boat launching site, picnic areas, etc. will be constructed.
 - b) Use or operation of any motorized vehicle, including all off-road vehicles--tracked or air cushion--will not be permitted on the area except on designated parking areas. Parking areas, if they are needed, will be confined to the periphery of the project area. Use of appropriate Department vehicles for any necessary work on the area will be permitted.
 - c) Hunting, fishing, and other general recreational uses such as bird watching, berry picking, mushroom picking, ecological research and/or nature study, etc. shall be permitted.
 - d) Alteration of the vegetation shall be permitted only as a tool for proper wildlife habitat management. This does not preclude commercial tree harvest as a tool for wildlife cover enhancement. Aesthetic values shall be deemed important in any such program.
 - e) Any oil and/or mineral leases issued by the State for any lands under its administration for which the State owns the subsurface mineral rights to be issued as a non-development lease, except that development leases may be issued in the case of a declared national emergency.

DAVID JENKINS
Wildlife Division

HENRY WEBSTER
Forest Management Division

JOHN SCOTT
Fisheries Division

I have analyzed and discussed these recommendations with Deputy Directors, Bureau Chiefs, and staff and we concur.

HOWARD A. TANNER
Director

FORESTS AND WILDLIFE

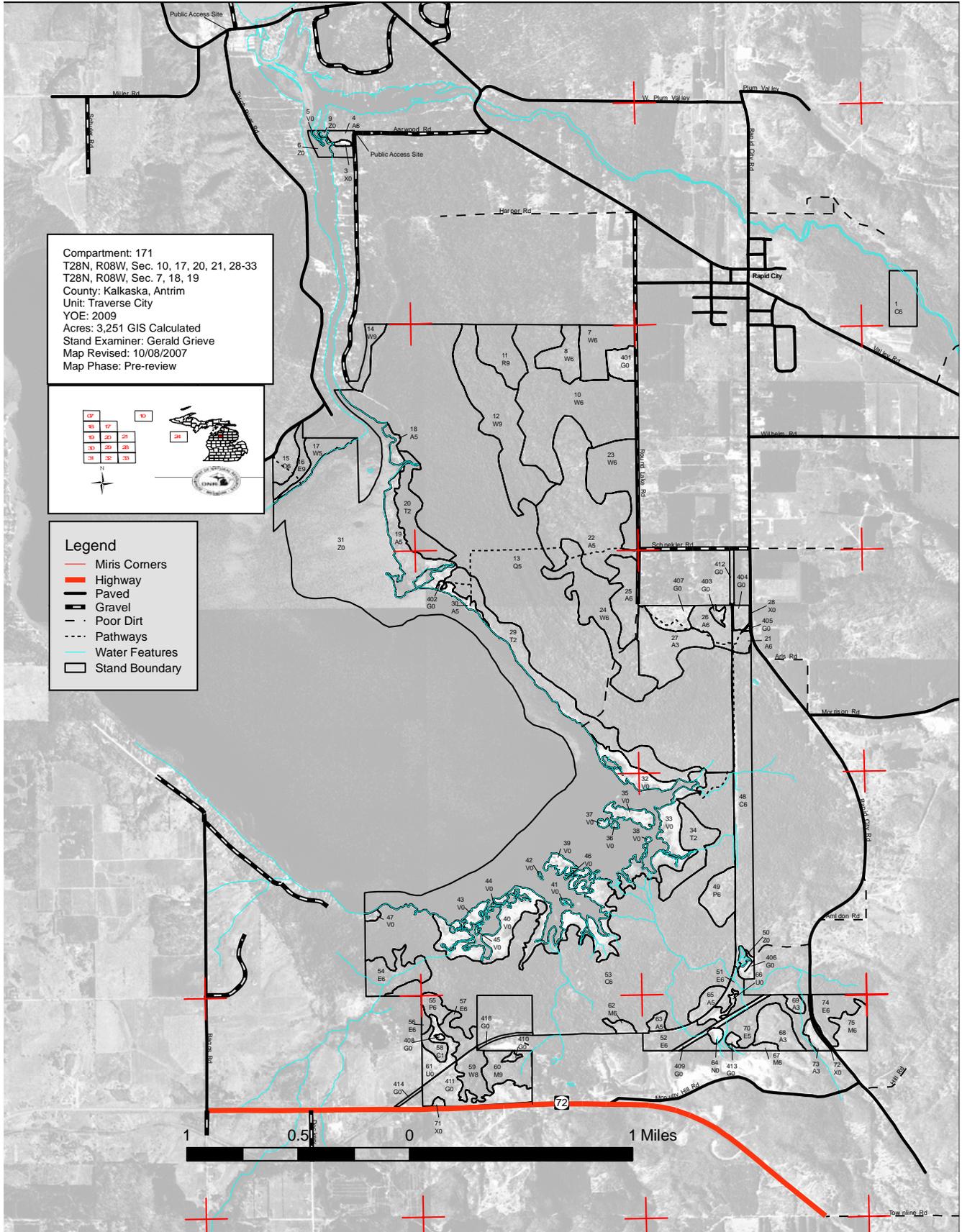
Current Program

The management of the forest and wildlife resources of the SLWA is done in accordance with the guidelines established in this plan approved by the DNR and through the Compartment Review process for Compartment #171 which resides in the SLWA. In the future guidance will be provided by the State Forest Management Plan and the NLP Ecoregional Plan which are both currently being developed.

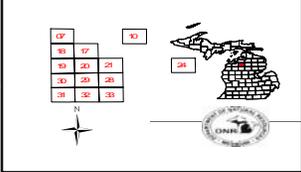
The primary management objective in the SLWA is to protect the floating bog/sedge mat, the surrounding coniferous swamp and white pine stands adjacent to the bog. As stated in the Resource Management Plan, timber cutting in the SLWA may be done for wildlife purposes only. Acceptable silvicultural practices will be employed in all cuttings. Current recommendations are for a 50-year rotation on cutting and irregularly shaped cuts of 20 acres to ensure regeneration of existing aspen stands. Stand treatments are prescribed by multi-disciplinary teams of Michigan DNR personnel, based on inventories conducted at 10 year intervals. Compartment #171 *was last reviewed in 1997 for possible management activities in 1999*. At that time, no activities were prescribed. Following the normal planning cycle, this compartment will not be reviewed again until 2007 for possible entry in 2009. Thus, no timber harvesting or other vegetation management is anticipated for the next ten years. An aspen clear-cut in *stand #27* has been the only treatment conducted in the SLWA since its designation in 1979; this 39-acre stand was cut in 1991.

The SLWA is home to several state and federally threatened bird species, including bald eagle, common loon, merlin, and caspian tern as well as two herpetiles of special concern, the wood turtle and spotted turtle. A complete listing of all of the wildlife species currently known to inhabit or seasonally visit the SLWA can be found in Figure 3. As a state-owned property, recreational wildlife and vegetation harvest from the SLWA including hunting, trapping, and mushroom and berry picking is allowed under the constraints of all applicable state laws.

Figure 1. Compartment Map of SLWA



Compartment: 171
 T28N, R08W, Sec. 10, 17, 20, 21, 28-33
 T28N, R08W, Sec. 7, 18, 19
 County: Kalkaska, Antrim
 Unit: Traverse City
 YOE: 2009
 Acres: 3,251 GIS Calculated
 Stand Examiner: Gerald Grieve
 Map Revised: 10/08/2007
 Map Phase: Pre-review



- Legend**
- Miris Corners
 - Highway
 - Paved
 - Gravel
 - Poor Dirt
 - Pathways
 - Water Features
 - Stand Boundary

Figure 2. Relative abundance of cover types in the SLWA.

| Stand Description** | % of Total Cover | Area in Acres |
|---------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| A2, A5 | 10.7 | 353 |
| A3 | 3.4 | 112 |
| A3, A4 | 0.8 | 26 |
| A6 | 1 | 33 |
| Total Aspen | 15.9 | 524 |
| C6 | 17.6 | 581 |
| Total Cedar | 17.6 | 581 |
| E5 | 0.5 | 16.5 |
| E6 | 5.1 | 168 |
| E9 | 0.4 | 13.2 |
| Total Hardwood Swamp | 6 | 197.7 |
| G | 5.1 | 168 |
| Total Grassland | 5.1 | 168 |
| L | 0.2 | 7 |
| Total Lowland Brush | 0.2 | 7 |
| M6 | 2.5 | 83 |
| Total Northern Hardwoods | 2.5 | 83 |
| O6 | 0.2 | 7 |
| Total Oak | 0.2 | 7 |
| Q5 | 23.9 | 789 |
| Total Mixed Conifer Swamp | 23.9 | 789 |
| T2 | 4.9 | 162 |
| Total Tamarack | 4.9 | 162 |
| U | 0.2 | 7 |
| Total Upland Brush | 0.2 | 7 |
| V | 10.2 | 337 |
| Total Northern Peatland | 10.2 | 337 |
| W4 | 0.5 | 17 |
| W6 | 6.8 | 224 |
| W9 | 6.1 | 201 |
| Total White Pine | 13.4 | 442 |
| Totals | 100.1 | 3304.7 |

** 0 - Nonstocked (less than 17%)

- 1 - Seedling-Sapling Poor (17-39) stocking
- 2 - Seedling-Sapling Med. (40-69%) stocking
- 3 - Seedling-Sapling Well (70%+) stocking
- 4 - Poletimber Poor (10-39 sq. ft. BA)
- 5 - Poletimber Med.(40-69 sq. ft., BA)
- 6 - Poletimber Well (70+ sq. ft., BA)
- 7 - Sawtimber Poor (10-39 sq. ft., BA)
- 8 - Sawtimber Med. (40-69 sq. ft., BA)
- 9 - Sawtimber Well (70+ sq. ft., BA)

BA = Basal Area

Figure 3 Wildlife species currently found in the SLWA

BIRDS

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| American Goldfinch | <i>Spinus tristis</i> | American Robin | <i>Turdus migratorius</i> |
| American Woodcock | <i>Philohela minor</i> | Bald Eagle | <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> |
| Barred Owl | <i>Strix varia</i> | Belted Kingfisher | <i>Megaceryle alcyon</i> |
| Black-and-White Warbler | <i>Mniotilta varia</i> | Black Capped Chickadee | <i>Parus atricapillus</i> |
| Black-throated Green Warbler | <i>Dendroica virens</i> | Blue Jay | <i>Cyanocitta cristata</i> |
| Bobolink | <i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i> | Broad-winged Hawk | <i>Buteo platypterus</i> |
| Brown Creeper | <i>Certhia familiaris</i> | Canada Goose | <i>Branta canadensis</i> |
| Canada Warbler | <i>Wilsonia canadensis</i> | Cedar Waxwing | <i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i> |
| Chipping Sparrow | <i>Spizella passerina</i> | Common Crow | <i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i> |
| Common Flicker | <i>Colaptes auratus</i> | Common Grackle | <i>Quiscalus quiscula</i> |
| Common Loon | <i>Gavia immer</i> | Common Merganser | <i>Mergus merganser</i> |
| Common Snipe | <i>Capella gallinago</i> | Common Yellow-throat | <i>Geothlypis trichas</i> |
| Downy Woodpecker | <i>Dendrocopus pubescens</i> | Eastern Kingbird | <i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i> |
| Field Sparrow | <i>Spizella pusilla</i> | Gray Catbird | <i>Dumetella carolinensis</i> |
| Great Blue Heron | <i>Ardea herodias</i> | Great-crested Flycatcher | <i>Myiarchus crinitus</i> |
| Hairy Woodpecker | <i>Dendrocopus villosus</i> | Indigo Bunting | <i>Passerina cyanea</i> |
| Least Flycatcher | <i>Empidonax minimus</i> | Mallard | <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> |
| Mourning Dove | <i>Zenaidura macroura</i> | Mute Swan | <i>Cygnus olor</i> |
| Nashville Warbler | <i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i> | Northern Oriole | <i>Icterus galbula</i> |
| Northern Waterthrush | <i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i> | Olive-sided Flycatcher | <i>Nuttallornis borealis</i> |
| Osprey | <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> | Ovenbird | <i>Selurus aurocapillus</i> |
| Pileated Woodpecker | <i>Dryocopus pileatus</i> | Red-winged Blackbird | <i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i> |
| Ring-billed Gull | <i>Larus delawarensis</i> | Rose-breasted Grosbeak | <i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i> |
| Ruby-throated Hummingbird | <i>Archilochus colubris</i> | Ruffed Grouse | <i>Bonasa umbellus</i> |
| Sandhill Crane | <i>Grus canadensis</i> | Saw-whet Owl | <i>Aegolius acadicus</i> |
| Song Sparrow | <i>Melospiza melodia</i> | Swamp Sparrow | <i>Melospiza georgiana</i> |
| Tree Swallow | <i>Iridoprocne bicolor</i> | Virginia Rail | <i>Rallus limicola</i> |
| White-breasted Nuthatch | <i>Sitta carolinensis</i> | White-throated Sparrow | <i>Zonotrichia albicoll</i> |
| Wild Turkey | <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> | Winter Wren | <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> |
| Wood Duck | <i>Aix sponsa</i> | Yellow-rumped Warbler | <i>Dendroica coronata</i> |

MAMMALS

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Beaver | <i>Castor canadensis</i> | Black Bear | <i>Ursus americanus</i> |
| Eastern Chipmunk | <i>Tamias striatus</i> | Eastern Fox Squirrel | <i>Sciurus niger</i> |
| Eastern Grey Squirrel | <i>Sciurus carolinensis</i> | Meadow Vole | <i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i> |
| Mink | <i>Mustela vison</i> | Raccoon | <i>Procyon lotor</i> |
| Red Fox | <i>Vulpes fulva</i> | Red Squirrel | <i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i> |
| River Otter | <i>Lutra canadensis</i> | Porcupine | <i>Erethizon dorsatum</i> |
| Striped Skunk | <i>Mephitis mephitis</i> | Whitail Deer | <i>Odocoileus virginianu</i> |
| Coyote | <i>Canis latrans</i> | | |

TURTLES

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Blanding's Turtle | <i>Emydoidea blandingii</i> | Midland Painted Turtle | <i>Chrysemys picta marginata</i> |
| Snapping Turtle | <i>Chelydra serpentina serpentina</i> | Spotted Turtle | <i>Clemmys guttata</i> |
| Wood Turtle | <i>Clemmys insculpta</i> | | |

LIZARDS

| | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| Five-lined Skink | <i>Eumeces fasciatus</i> |
|------------------|--------------------------|

Figure 3 continued

SNAKES

| | | | |
|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|---|
| Blue Racer | <i>Coluber constrictor foxi</i> | Eastern Garter Snake | <i>Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis</i> |
| Eastern Hog-nosed Snake | <i>Heterodon platirhinos</i> | Eastern Massasauga | <i>Sistrurus catenatus catenatus</i> |
| Eastern Milk Snake | <i>Lampropeltis triangulum triangulum</i> | Northern Red-bellied Snake | <i>Storeria occipitomaculata occipitomaculata</i> |
| Northern Ribbon Snake | <i>Thamnophis sauritus septentrionalis</i> | Northern Brown Snake | <i>Storeria dekayi dekayi</i> |
| Northern Ring-necked Snake | <i>Diadophis punctatus edwardsi</i> | Northern Water Snake | <i>Nerodia sipedon</i> |
| Smooth Green Snake | <i>Ophedrys vernalis</i> | | |

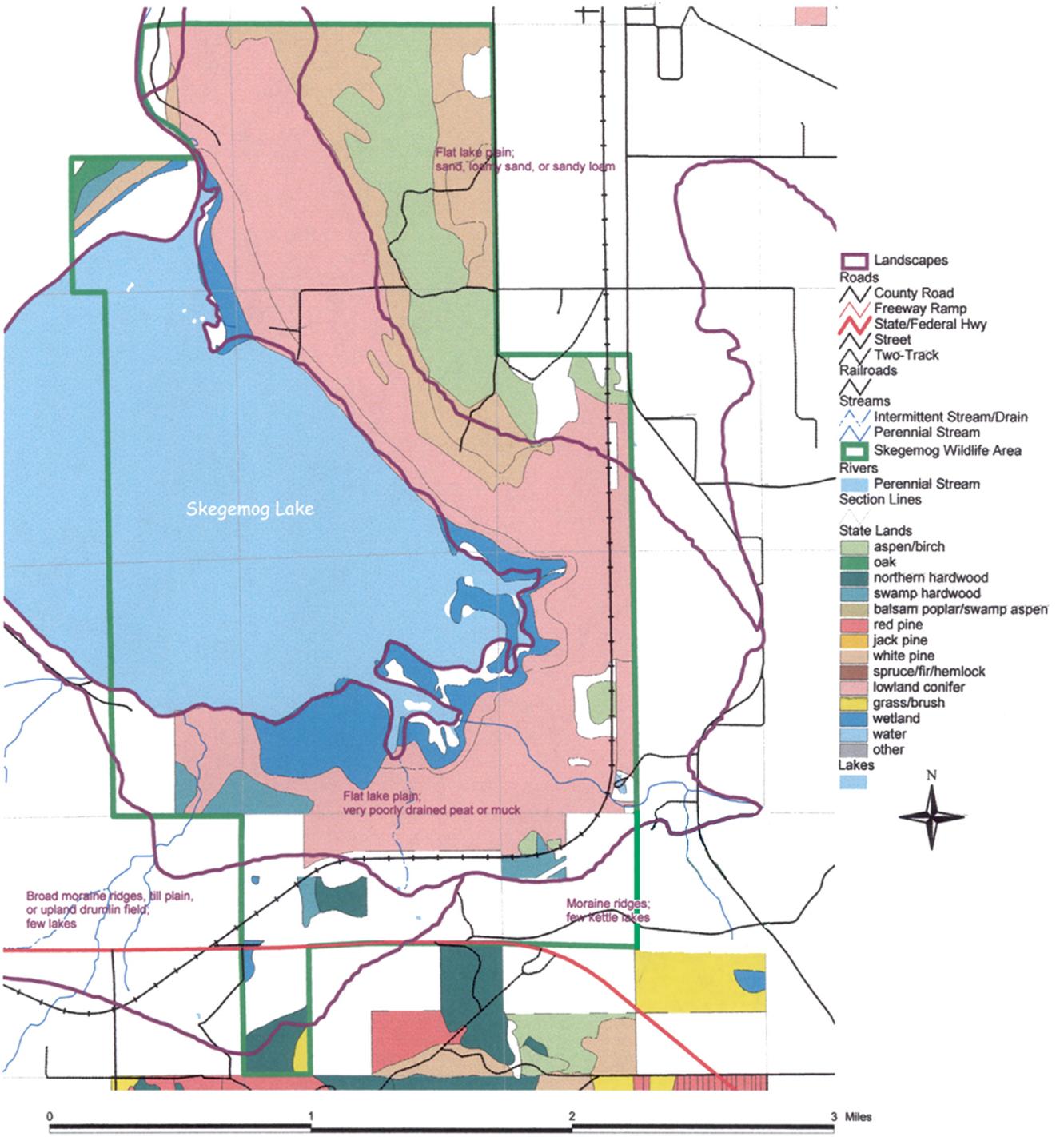
SALAMANDERS

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Mudpuppy | <i>Necturus maculosus maculosus</i> | Four-toed Salamander | <i>Hemidactylum scutatum</i> |
| Red-backed Salamander | <i>Plethodon cinereus</i> | | |

FROGS AND TOADS

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Bullfrog | <i>Rana catesbeiana</i> | Eastern American Toad | <i>Bufo americanus americanus</i> |
| Gray Treefrog | <i>Hyla versicolor</i> | Green Frog | <i>Rana clamitans melanot</i> |
| Northern Leopard Frog | <i>Rana pipiens</i> | Northern Spring Peeper | <i>Pseudacris crucifer crucifer</i> |
| Pickeral Frog | <i>Rana palustris</i> | Wood Frog | <i>Rana sylvatica</i> |

Figure 4
 State Forest Lands by Cover Type
 Skegemog Lake Wildlife Area



Recommended Program

The naturalistic designation for the SLWA should be maintained, and management of any stands will be for the purpose of reaching the desired future condition (dfc) of the vegetation in the SLWA. The dfc for the SLWA is to recreate pre-European settlement vegetative conditions as much as possible, given the anthropogenic changes to the immediate landscape, including the elevated lake levels caused by the Elk River dam, and the disruption of groundwater flows due to the railroad grade and fill at the Northshore Pathway. In order to reach this condition, continuation of timber management in its current state should be discontinued. In cases where harvest does occur, all access roads must be rehabilitated where conditions warrant, and blocked-off immediately upon completion of the operation. Instead of intensive management of aspen stands, timber management activities will be primarily limited to the recommendations below by landscape type. Special management exceptions may be allowed for management activities that have been reliably shown to benefit one or more of the specified threatened or endangered plant or animal species known to inhabit the SLWA. This may potentially include the re-introduction of extirpated native species to the SLWA.

The bulk of the SLWA falls into two major forest landscapes, plus the lake itself. The most prominent forest landscape includes the bog adjacent to the lake and the adjoining lowland conifer forest. This is a flat lake plain landform with very poorly drained peat or muck soils. The second most prominent landform includes the mixed aspen – white pine forests to the northeast of the lake. This is also a flat lake plain, but has sand or loamy sand soils, is situated at a higher elevation than the lowland conifer forest, and is therefore a much drier habitat. Smaller parcels of the SLWA fall into moraine landforms to the south dominated by mixed northern hardwoods. Figure 3b shows the forest cover types on state lands as well as the approximate boundaries of the various landscapes.

Flat Lake Plain Landform, Very Poorly Drained Peat Or Muck

The bog and lowland conifer forests here consist of open sedge and brush vegetation transitioning into cedar/balsam fir/tamarack forest and adjoining white pine forest. These habitats may harbor such species as common yellowthroat, southern bog lemming, sedge wren, winter wren, sandhill crane, ring-necked duck, bobcat, snowshoe hare, Lincoln's sparrow, four-toed salamander, massasauga rattlesnake and spotted turtle. The large expanse of cedar swamp is important locally as wintering habitat for white-tailed deer.

Predominant natural changes in this landscape include natural succession, periodic flooding from beaver activities and occasional blowdown from windstorms. These types of natural disturbances will occur without hands-on management, so the natural habitat dynamics will continue. No deliberate vegetation management is prescribed for this landscape.

Flat Lake Plain Landform, Sand or Loamy Sand

The mixed white pine – aspen – oak forests predominate the uplands to the northeast of Skegemog Lake. Much of the pine here appears to have been planted in the 1950s and 1960s. Associated wildlife species may include Cooper's hawk, barred owl, wood duck, red-breasted nuthatch, northern parula warbler, northern flying squirrel, black bear, porcupine, red squirrel, red-backed salamander, and northern ringneck snake. Many cavity nesters will take advantage of older, large-diameter trees with some decay. Oaks provide mast for numerous acorn eaters. Small wetland pockets within this forest harbor Blanding's turtles.

Changes within such forests are driven naturally by forest succession, periodic fire, and blowdown. Porcupine activity and tree damaging insects and diseases may cause small-scale disturbances. In the absence of stand replacement fires, these forests will succeed naturally to white pine and red maple dominated tree cover in a variety of sizes and ages, with pockets of more sun-loving species such as aspen and red oak in small canopy gaps. Wildlife adapted to such older, mixed age forests will benefit. Early-successional species such as golden-winged and chestnut-sided warblers will find only minimal habitat under these conditions.

Forest management in these upland forests should be designed to replicate the inherent natural disturbances. Small timber cuts of 1-5 acres in aspen forest will provide young forest habitat patches. Cavity trees, dead snags, and down logs should be provided during such management activities. White pine dominated stands can be moved toward greater age, species, and size class diversity with selective harvest or felling of single trees or small groups of 2-5 trees. The somewhat even-aged stands of pine established after the turn of the century logging era could thus become more natural in character and appearance. The result should be an uneven-aged forest including eventually some very large white pine trees. Such trees may eventually provide nesting structure for eagles, osprey, or great blue herons.

Overall, the anticipated management includes only minimal deliberate disturbance to maintain some young forest patches and to diversify mature upland mixed forests. Wildlife adapted to mature upland mixed forest, lowland conifer forest and bog will find suitable habitat in abundance here. Species requiring younger forest cover will find minimal habitat here, but should find ample habitat on other managed lands surrounding the SLWA.

Subject to MDNR approval, additional signage/information may be posted at access points stating regulations applicable to public usage of the SLWA, to help reduce the amount of illegal wildflower harvest and construction of illegal hunting blinds that are currently problematic. Future postings for any reason will also be subject to MDNR approval.

Assessment data for RMU 219, Compartment #171 will be made available to the Grand Traverse Regional Land Conservancy prior to any management decisions.

FISHERIES

Current Program

The extent of the management activities in the SLWA by the Fisheries Division of the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR), is a periodic monitoring and sampling program to assess fish health, population data, and species composition. Protection of the population of great lakes muskellunge in Skegemog Lake is of special concern to the MDNR. However, no stocking programs are currently in place for waters within the SLWA, and no other treatments are prescribed. Figure 4 contains a listing of the fish species found in the Elk River Chain of Lakes, which includes Skegemog Lake and the many small cold-water streams that drain the wetlands of the SLWA. Additionally, largemouth bass and bluegills inhabit the spring-fed ponds in the southeast corner (Davis Property) of the SLWA. Standard Michigan sportfishing rules and regulations apply to all waters within the SLWA.

Recommended Program

The MDNR Fisheries Division will continue its management program for the waters of the SLWA. This program consists of periodic monitoring and sampling of fish populations at an interval of approximately 10 years. No changes are expected in this management regime. No special fishing regulations or stocking programs are expected for the SLWA in the foreseeable future. Habitat protection is the primary fisheries goal for the SLWA. Protection of the swamp/lake interface as spawning, rearing, and foraging habitat for the fish of Skegemog Lake and the coldwater streams and associated wetlands and riparian areas are of particular concern. Fishing pressure is light due to limited opportunities for sportfishing in the SLWA. The ponds on the southeast side of the SLWA will be left as is, with no special regulations or management activities. Due to concerns about adverse impacts to riparian and wetland areas, programs to increase fishing opportunities will be neither encouraged nor supported by the Regional Conservancy.

Figure 5: Fish Species currently or formerly thought to be present in the Elk River Watershed

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Common Name | Scientific Name |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Lake Sturgeon | <i>Acipenser fulvescens</i> | Black Bullhead | <i>Ictalurus melas</i> |
| Bowfin | <i>Amia calva</i> | Brown Bullhead | <i>Ictalurus nebulosus</i> |
| Brook Silverside | <i>Labidesthes sicculus</i> | Channel Catfish | <i>Ictalurus punctatus</i> |
| Common White Sucker | <i>Catostomus commersonni</i> | Yellow Bullhead | <i>Ictalurus natalis</i> |
| | | Longnose Gar | <i>Lepisosteus osseus</i> |
| Black Crappie | <i>Pomoxis nigromaculatus</i> | Burbot | <i>Lota lota</i> |
| Bluegill | <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> | American Smelt | <i>Osmerus mordax</i> |
| Largemouth Bass | <i>Micropterus salmoides</i> | Iowa Darter | <i>Etheostoma exile</i> |
| Longear Sunfish | <i>Lepomis megalotis</i> | Johnny Darter | <i>Etheostoma nigrum</i> |
| Pumpkinseed | <i>Lepomis gibbosus</i> | Logperch | <i>Percina caprodes</i> |
| Rock Bass | <i>Ambloplites rupestris</i> | Walleye | <i>Stizostedion vitreum</i> |
| Smallmouth Bass | <i>Micropterus Dolomieu</i> | Yellow Perch | <i>Perca flavescens</i> |
| Deepwater Sculpin | <i>Myoxocephalus thompsoni</i> | Troutperch | <i>percopsis omiscomaycus</i> |
| Mottled Sculpin | <i>Cottus bairdii</i> | American Brook Lamprey | <i>Lampetra appendix</i> |
| Slimy Sculpin | <i>Cottus cognatus</i> | Chestnut Lamprey | <i>Ichthyomozon castaneus</i> |
| Blackchin Shiner | <i>Notropis heterodon</i> | Northern Brook Lamprey | <i>Ichthyomozon fossor</i> |
| Blacknose Shiner | <i>Notropis heterolepis</i> | Silver Lamprey | <i>Ichthyomyzon unicuspis</i> |
| Bluntnose Minnow | <i>Pimephales notatus</i> | Atlantic Salmon | <i>Salmo salar</i> |
| Common Shiner | <i>Notropis cornutus</i> | Brook Trout | <i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i> |
| Creek Chub | <i>Semotilus atromaculatus</i> | Brown Trout | <i>Salmo trutta</i> |
| Emerald Shiner | <i>Notropis atherinoides</i> | Grayling | <i>Thymallus arcticus</i> |
| Golden Shiner | <i>Notemigonus crysoleucas</i> | Kokanee Salmon | <i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i> |
| Longnose Dace | <i>Rhinichthys cataractae</i> | Lake Herring (Cisco) | <i>Coregonus artedii</i> |
| Rosyface Shiner | <i>Notropis rubellus</i> | | |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Sand Shiner | Notropis stramineus | Lake Trout | Salvelinus namaycush |
| Great Lakes Muskellunge | Esox maquinogy maquinogy | Lake Whitefish Rainbow Trout | Coregonus clupeaformis Oncorhynchus mykiss |
| Northern Pike | Esox lucius | Splake | Salvelinus fontinalis .x S. namaycush |
| Banded Killifish | Fundulus diaphanus | Central Mudminnow | Umbra limi |
| Brook Stickleback | Culaea inconstans | | |
| Ninespine Stickleback | Pungitius pungitius | | |

ROADS, TRAILS, and MAN-MADE STRUCTURES

Current Program

There are approximately 5 miles of road within the boundaries of the SLWA. This total includes portions of Round Lake and Schneider Roads, as well as several miles of abandoned two-track road and a maintained access road into the ponds area at the (former) Davis property. Public access to the ponds area (the former Davis property) is ensured by a legal easement Liber 94, page 627 in the Kalkaska County Register of Deeds (Appendix D). Attempts to discourage or halt public access by adjacent landowners and private citizens are a recurring problem.

The current trail system consists of four non-motorized pathways totaling approximately 5.5 miles. The River Pathway and the Swamp Pathway both terminate at wooden viewing platforms on the shore of Skegemog Lake. All of the trailheads have small parking areas. A fifth pathway of approximately 1/2 mile connects the Swamp Pathway and the Northshore Pathway.

By Natural Resources Commission directives the following special regulations have been authorized for the SLWA:

- no motorized vehicles are allowed within the SLWA, except at designated parking areas, and MDNR vehicles for appropriate work purposes. This ban includes all off-road vehicles, both tracked and air-cushioned.
- Camping and open fires are also prohibited in all lands within the SLWA by an MDNR Director's Order.

Signs indicating the prohibition of these uses are posted at access points (both official and unofficial) throughout the SLWA. Two vacant, dilapidated residential buildings and several illegal, permanent hunting blinds are located within the SLWA.

Recommended Program

The SLWA is to remain a non-development area. No camping or picnic areas, boat launches, or restroom facilities may be constructed within the SLWA, nor shall motorized vehicles be allowed, except as stated in the preceding paragraph. To promote compliance with the non-motorized status of

the SLWA, gates have been placed at the ends of Round Lake and Schneider Roads, and the parking lot for the Northshore Pathway has been relocated from its former position within the SLWA, to the intersection of Round Lake and Schneider Roads. More gates may be placed as deemed necessary, and with MDNR approval, at other locations to prevent illegal use of the SLWA by motorized vehicles.

Construction of additional trails in the SLWA shall be permitted provided that a written trail proposal is submitted to and approved by authorized MDNR officials. Trail and parking lot maintenance, including the cutting and removal of vegetation will be permitted with consent of the Grand Traverse Regional Land Conservancy and the MDNR. Proper permits will be secured for all maintenance activities when and where necessary. Boardwalks and viewing platforms will be maintained to ensure their safe use and to provide access to the lakeshore areas. Planting of native vegetation may be allowed along the Northshore and railroad Pathways, and removal of exotic plants species anywhere within the SLWA may be allowed, pending approval of a written plan submitted to the MDNR and Grand Traverse Regional Land Conservancy.

The MDNR is obligated to remove the two abandoned residences at the (former) Davis property pending the availability of funds for demolition and removal. Illegal hunting blinds may not be removed without the written consent of the MDNR. In addition, persons or groups removing these blinds will ensure immediate and proper disposal of all materials, and incur all costs of the removal operation. Because the SLWA, including all existing buildings, is state-owned, and because maintenance/management of these buildings fall outside the realm of expected stewardship duties, the Regional Conservancy shall be exempted from any liability arising from the buildings.

MINERAL RIGHTS and HYDROCARBON DEVELOPMENT

Current Program

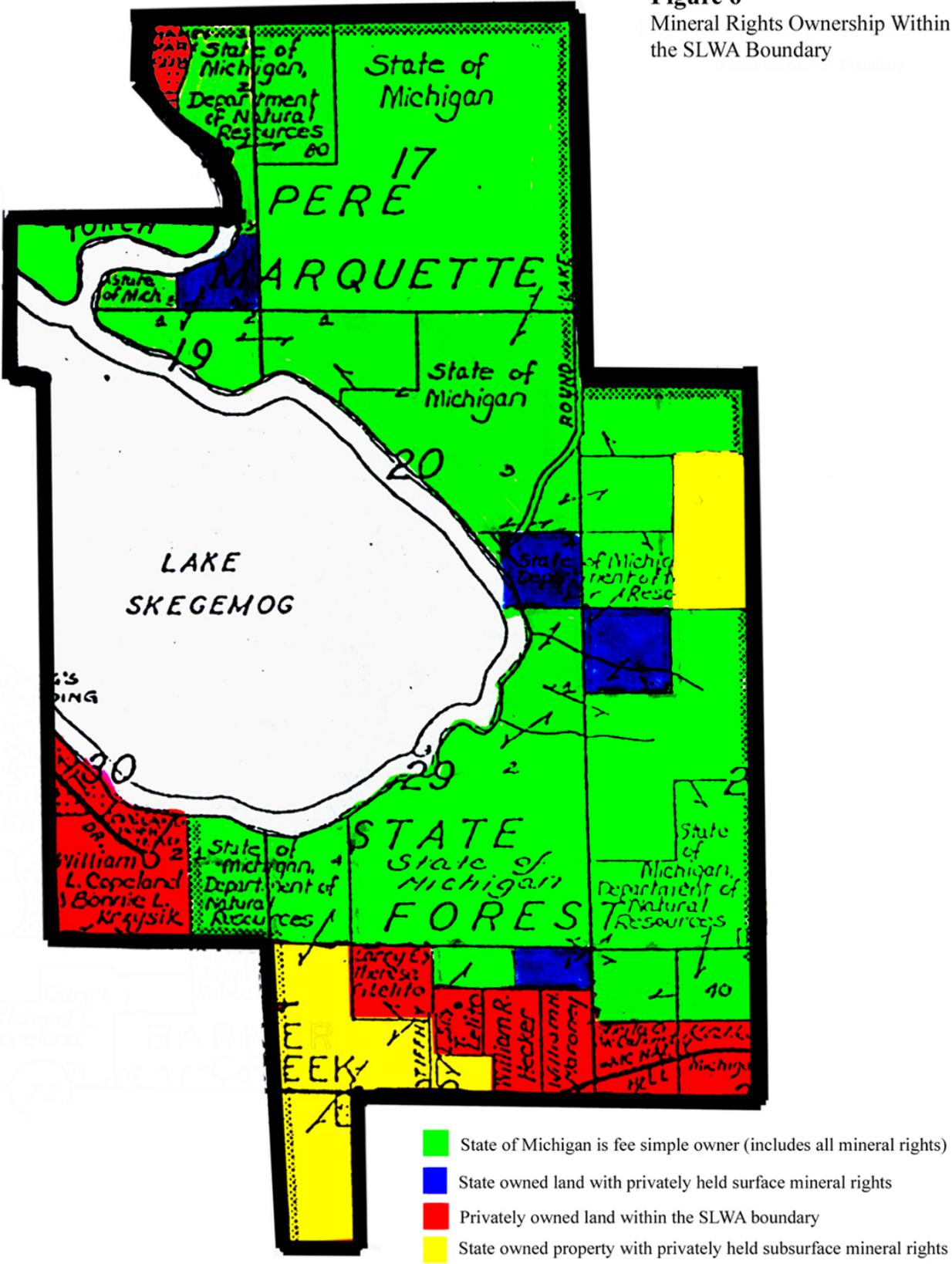
The State of Michigan is the fee simple owner of the majority of the land within the SLWA boundaries. On all of these parcels, surface mineral extraction is prohibited, and all subsurface leases are issued as non-development. However, all or partial mineral rights have been retained by former owners of parcels that are now State-owned. The Nature Conservancy has retained all mineral rights for the entire length of the railroad grade through the SLWA, as well as two 40 acre parcels (NESW Sec. 21 and NENW Sec. 30). Helen Raye has retained the mineral rights on 160 acres of land in the southcentral portion of the SLWA, along with a lifetime lease of a house trailer on State-owned land. The trailer and all of the mineral rights will revert to the State of Michigan upon her death. Marion B. Kampe and Helen Horton have owned the mineral rights for the SESW sec. 21 since 1973, the mineral rights for this parcel revert to the state in 2013 if no exploration or development occurs. Surface mineral rights are held privately on four parcels (SESE Sec. 18, SESE sec. 20, NWNW sec. 28, and N1/2 of NENE of sec. 32. Two of the parcels with privately-held surface mineral rights are landlocked, with no access roads, severely limiting the possibility of exploitation, however the SESE sec. 18 and SESE sec. 20 both have possible access points, and may be exploited. The parcel in section 18 borders the Torch River and the parcel in section 20 may be accessed by Round Lake Road. Although the portion of Round Lake Road has been abandoned (and therefore reverts to State ownership), it is still passable. Legal extraction of any surface minerals on these parcels will require a Kalkaska County Soil Erosion Control Permit, as well as applicable permits from the Michigan Departments of Natural Resources and Environmental Quality.

Two privately owned parcels within the boundary of the SLWA have seen considerable surface mineral extraction. The property owned by Kankaska County in the SENW, SWNE, and SENE quadrants of section 33, T28N, R8W is an active gravel/sand mine. The adjacent 40-acre Saunders property has also experienced recent sand and gravel extraction, although no extraction is occurring presently.

Recommended Program

The State will continue to issue only non-development leases for subsurface minerals and prohibit any exploitation of surface minerals such as peat, sand, or gravel. Privately-held subsurface rights within the SLWA are currently held by the Nature Conservancy, Helen Raye, and Marion B. Kampe/Helen Horton. None of these owners is considered a threat to pursue development of these mineral resources. Surface mineral extraction does not fit with the naturalistic designation given to the SLWA by the DNR due to the destruction of wildlife habitat, and the ruination of the aesthetic values inherent to the SLWA. It is therefore recommended that the State not grant any access easements to any parcel for the purposes of mineral extraction. The Regional Conservancy via the Skegemog Stewardship Committee may attempt to obtain the privately held surface mineral rights within the SLWA. State reimbursement via Trust Fund money or other means will be pursued for such endeavors. Mineral rights revert to the property owner after 40 years of non-development. Further research on the mineral rights owners and the date of sale/donation of each parcel of land is needed to determine the feasibility of purchasing mineral rights on State-owned parcels. All reasonable efforts should be made for fee simple ownership of any new additions to the SLWA.

Figure 6
 Mineral Rights Ownership Within
 the SLWA Boundary



LAND ACQUISITION and BOUNDARIES

It is the intention of the Grand Traverse Regional Land Conservancy to obtain privately held lands within the SLWA that contribute to the natural resources of the SLWA through gift or purchase, to transfer to the state of Michigan at fair-market value, including all mineral rights when possible. Money for such transactions is to come from the Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund. The Conservancy and the Stewardship Committee are not interested in purchasing the small, developed parcels of land within the SLWA boundaries. Appendix B includes a prioritized list of properties desired for acquisition, properties not intended for acquisition, a list of state-owned parcels, and a set of maps showing the locations of all private and public property within the boundaries of the SLWA.

Boundary adjustment or relocation is not a priority of the Regional Conservancy or of the DNR. That portion of the SLWA in Section 32 of Clearwater Township, Kalkaska County lying south of state highway M-72 may potentially be excluded from the SLWA in the future at the discretion of the State of Michigan. In such a case it will remain a portion of the Pere Marquette Forest, but not subject to the provisions set forth in this document. Said parcel may be used to acquire desired SLWA inholdings via a land-swap.

SUMMARY

Present and future management of the Skegemog Lake Wildlife Area is to remain as true as possible to the original organizational statements of the Skegemog Lake Wildlife Area Project. Protection of the area as a diverse, contiguous block of relatively undisturbed land for the benefit of Northern Michigan plants and animals is the primary concern. Low-impact, non-motorized recreation will be provided for in a format compatible with the natural values of the property. Expansion of recreational opportunities will be limited. Continued expansion of the SLWA, via acquisition of inholdings within the established boundaries and increased protection from outside encroachment and mineral development will remain a goal of both the Regional Conservancy and MDNR. This Plan will be updated every ten years in concert with the MDNR compartment reviews of the area.

Joint management responsibilities of the SLWA by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources and the Grand Traverse Regional Land Conservancy will require a thorough understanding by both parties of what is required and expected of each group. The Regional Conservancy is fully responsible for all stewardship activities within the SLWA. This will include maintenance of trails (including boardwalks and viewing platforms), parking areas, all signs and information, fund-raising, and land acquisition. The MDNR assumes responsibility and liability for all other management activities and responsibilities for the SLWA. Full details of this arrangement will be set forth in a written agreement that will be an addendum to this document upon its completion. Cooperation and open communication between both parties will be paramount to the effective management of the Area.

Appendix A

Index of all properties within the boundaries of the Skegemog Lake Wildlife Area

Properties within the boundary of the Skegemog Lake Wildlife Area owned by others as of June 15, 1999 and desired for acquisition. Assessed value shown for some properties for 1993, 1996, 1999

| | | Priority |
|------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 40-04-028-007-00 | Edward & Kathleen Dewar, 9714 Deal Rd, Williamsburg, MI 49690 15,400 [99] | #3 Davis inholding |
| 40-04-028-008-00 | Thelma J. Maas, 1217 S. Union, Traverse City, MI 49684 18,300 [99] | #3 Davis inholding |
| 40-04-030-007-00 | William L. Copeland & Bonnie L. Krzysik, 6894 Baggs Rd, Williamsburh, MI 49690 5500 [93] 5600 [96] 7300 [99] | #1 Waterfront |
| 40-04-030-008-00 | William L. Copeland & Bonnie Krzysik 11000 [93] 5600 [96] 9800 [99] | #1 Wetlands |
| 40-04-032-001-00 | William H. Maroney, 6078 McNulty Hill Rd, Williamsburg, MI 49690 20,100 [93] 22,500 [96] 24,800 [99] | As available good steward |
| 40-04-032-002-00 | William R. Hecker, 7518 Base Lake, Dexter, MI 48103 7700 [93] 8000 [96] 23,700 [99] | As available good steward |
| 40-04-032-003-00 | Larry & Theresa Lelito, 4747 Tiffney Rd, Williamsburg, MI 49690 24,200 [93] 28,300 [96] 45,100 [99] | As available good steward |
| 40-04-032-004-00 | Larry & Theresa Lelito 3400 [93] 3400 [96] 11,000 [99] | As available good steward |
| 40-04-032-005-00 | Larry & Theresa Lelito 12,900 [93] 15,200 [96] 34,600 [99] | As available good steward |
| 40-04-032-006-00 | Larry & Theresa Lelito 22,400 [93] 27,100 [96] 41,300 [99] | As available good steward |
| 40-04-032-006-10 | Larry & Theresa Lelito 1700 [93] 1700 [96] 8400 [99] | As available good steward |
| 40-04-032-007-00 | Larry & Theresa Lelito 19,000 [93] 26,160 [96] 7780 [99] | As available good steward |
| 40-04-033-002-00 | Kalkaska County | #4 Gravel pit |
| 40-04-033-002-10 | Michigan Heritage & research, PO Box 915, Kalkaska, MI 49646 | #4 Upland |
| 40-04-033-004-00 | Dr. Mark Saunders, 853 Miller Park Rd, Elk Rapids, MI 49629 15,300 [96] 85,100 [99] | #2 View, Bottomland |

Developed properties not desired

Kalkaska County

Section 40-04-018

Chaney Park Subdivision. East side of Torch River, south end of Aarwood Trail

| | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 40-04-200-001-00 | Harger |
| 40-04-200-002-00 | Hogerhide |
| 40-04-200-003-00 | Urbin |
| 40-04-200-004-00 | Elkins |
| 40-04-200-005-00 | Ostin |
| 40-04-200-006-00 | Droulliard |
| 40-04-200-007-00 | Hall |
| 40-04-200-008-00 | Jerko |
| 40-04-200-009-00 | Chilson |
| 40-04-200-010-00 | Koos |
| 40-04-200-010-10 | outlot for Chaney Park |
| 40-04-200-011-00 | Kern |
| 40-04-200-012-00 | Goddard |
| 40-04-200-013-00 | Hall |
| 40-04-200-014-00 | Mann |
| 40-04-200-015-00 | Mann |
| 40-04-200-016-00 | Mann |
| 40-04-200-017-00 | Nitz |
| 40-04-200-018-00 | Urbin |
| 40-04-200-019-00 | Herta |
| 40-04-200-020-00 | Ginter |

Adjoining lots to the south

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| 40-04-018-003-00 | Hunt |
| 40-04-018-004-00 | Becker |

Section 40-04-030

Copeland Homestead Subdivision. East end of Hoiles Drive.

| | |
|------------------|----------|
| 40-04-250-004-00 | Moore |
| 40-04-250-005-00 | Grether |
| 40-04-250-006-00 | Dubuc |
| 40-04-250-007-00 | Hutton |
| 40-04-250-008-00 | Thompson |
| 40-04-250-009-00 | Sekelski |
| 40-04-250-010-00 | Laboda |
| 40-04-250-011-00 | Larson |
| 40-04-250-012-00 | Kranz |

Properties owned by DNR

Kankaska County, Clearwater Township

40-04-017-001-00
40-04-017-002-00
40-04-017-003-00

40-04-018-001-00
40-04-018-005-00

40-04-019-001-00

40-04-020-001-00
40-04-020-002-00
40-04-020-003-00
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40-04-020-005-00
40-04-020-006-00

40-04-021-008-00
40-04-021-009-00
40-04-021-010-10
40-04-021-011-00
40-04-021-012-00
40-04-021-012-10

Railroad bed

40-04-028-003-00
40-04-028-004-00
40-04-028-005-00
40-04-028-006-00
40-04-028-006-10
40-04-028-006-15
40-04-028-006-20
40-04-028-010-00

Railroad bed

40-04-029-001-00
40-04-029-002-00
40-04-029-004-00

40-04-030-006-00

40-04-031-012-10

Railroad bed

40-04-032-001-10

Railroad bed

40-04-032-001-20
40-04-032-008-00
40-04-032-009-00
40-04-032-009-10
40-04-032-010-00
40-04-032-011-00
40-04-032-013-00

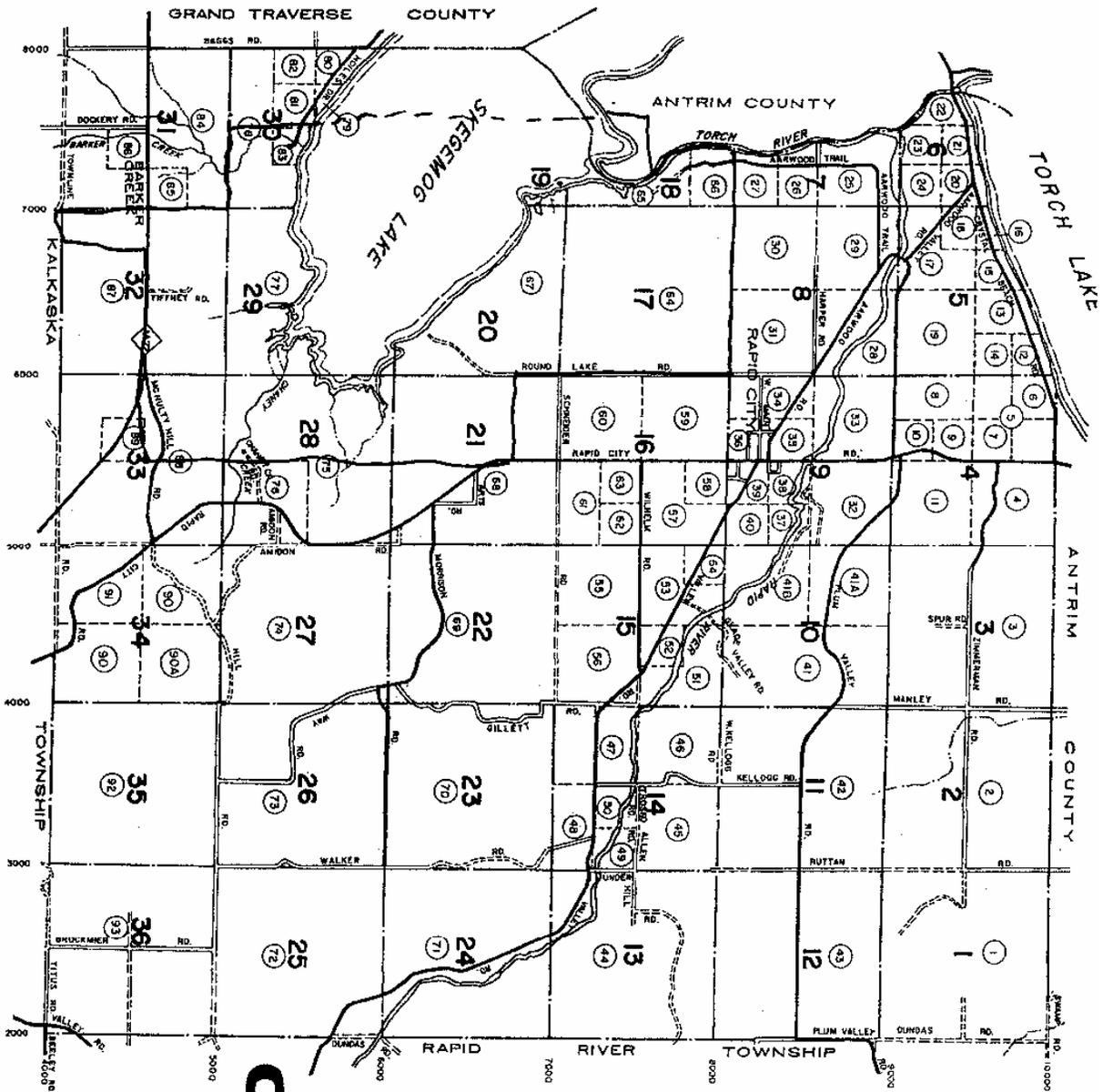
Helena Ray life tenancy

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40-04-033-001-10
40-04-033-003-00

Railroad bed

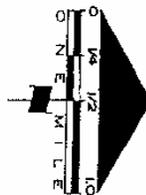
Antrim County, Milton Township

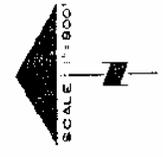
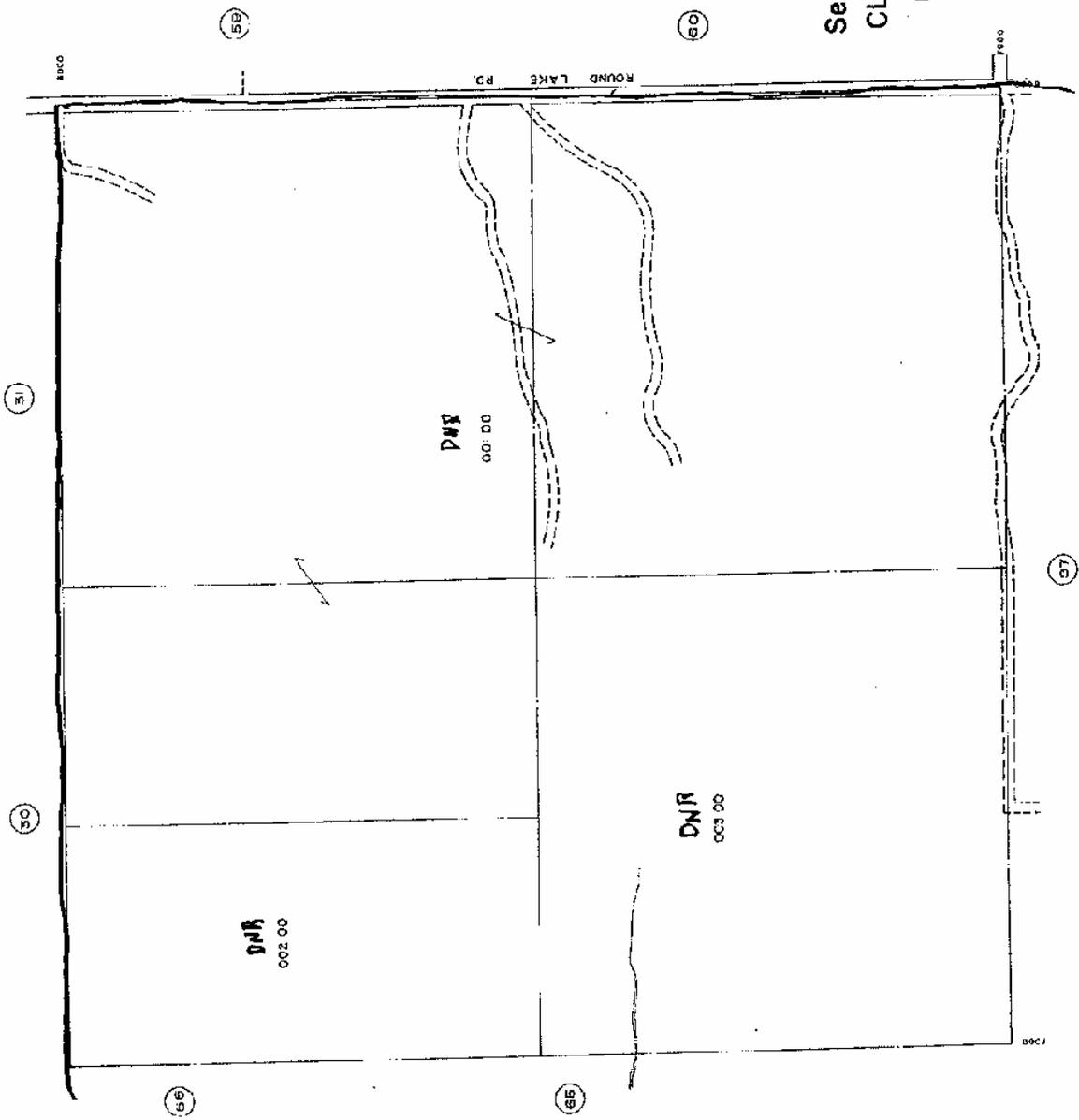
05-12-018-001-30



**CLEARWATER
TOWNSHIP
KALKASKA COUNTY
MICHIGAN**

INDEX

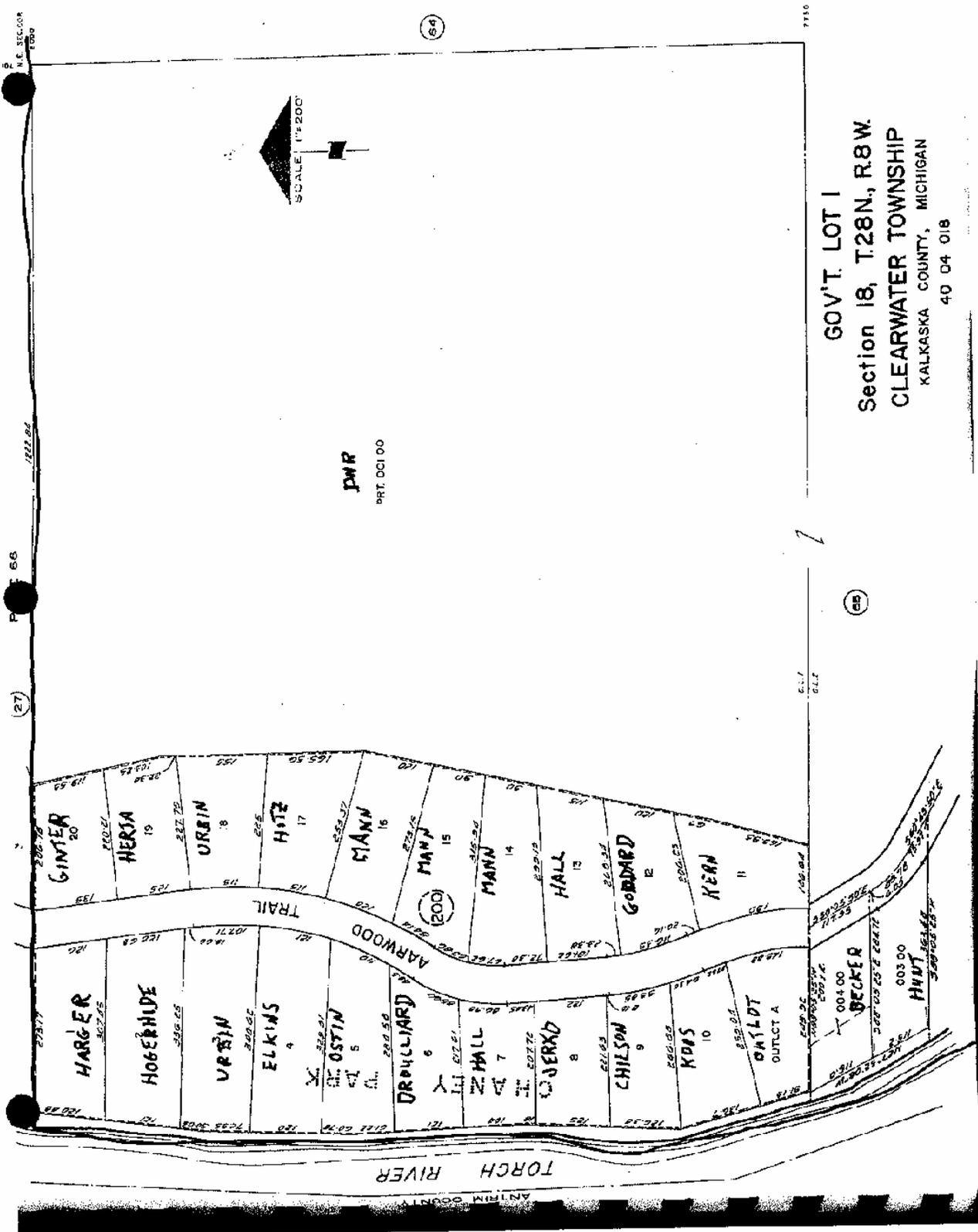




Section 17, T.28N., R.8 W.
 CLEARWATER TOWNSHIP

KALASKA COUNTY, MICHIGAN

40 04 017

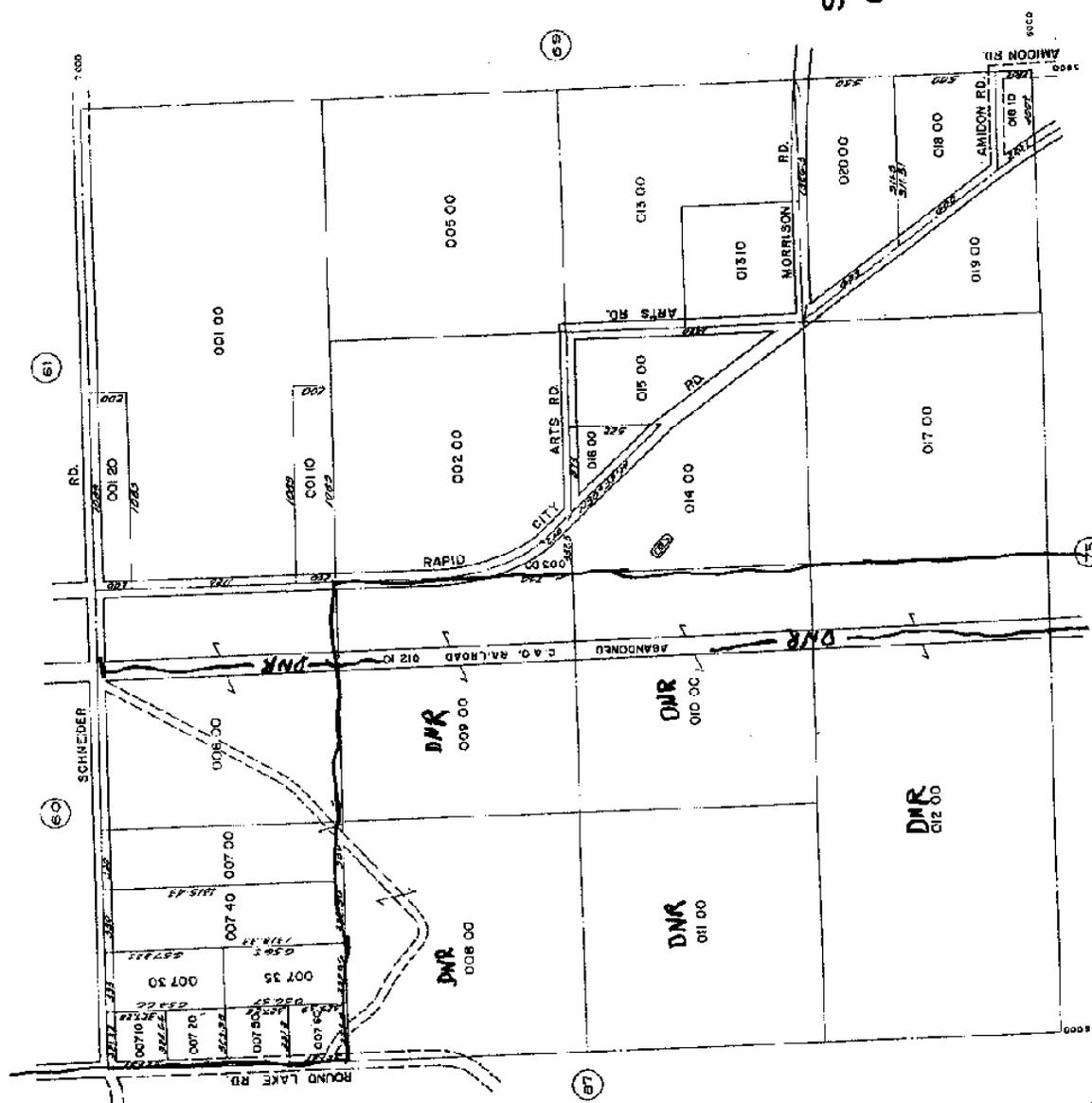


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 KALKASKA COUNTY, MICHIGAN
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PWR
 PRT. DCI 00

TORCH RIVER

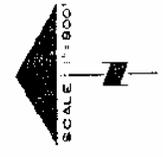
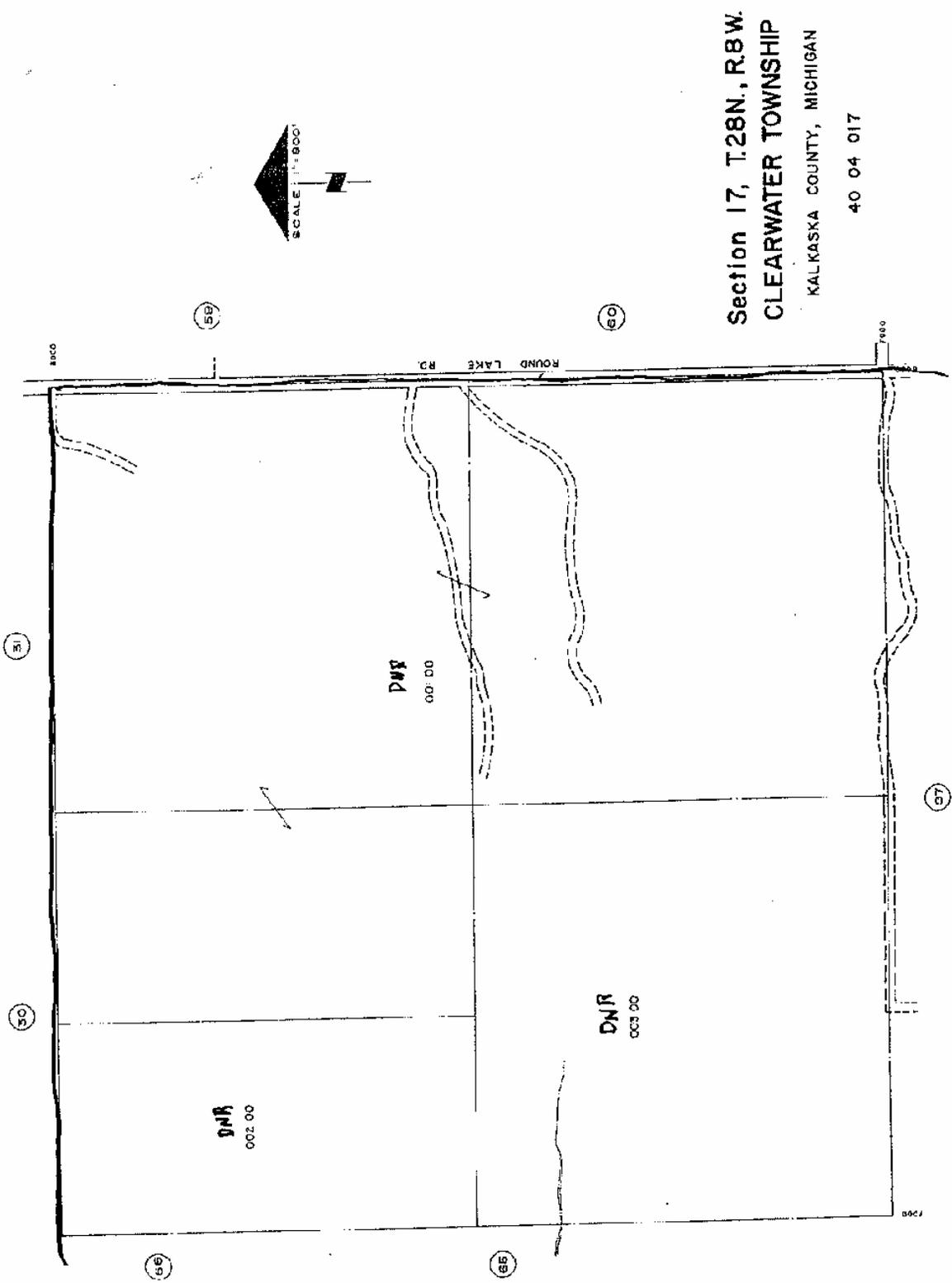
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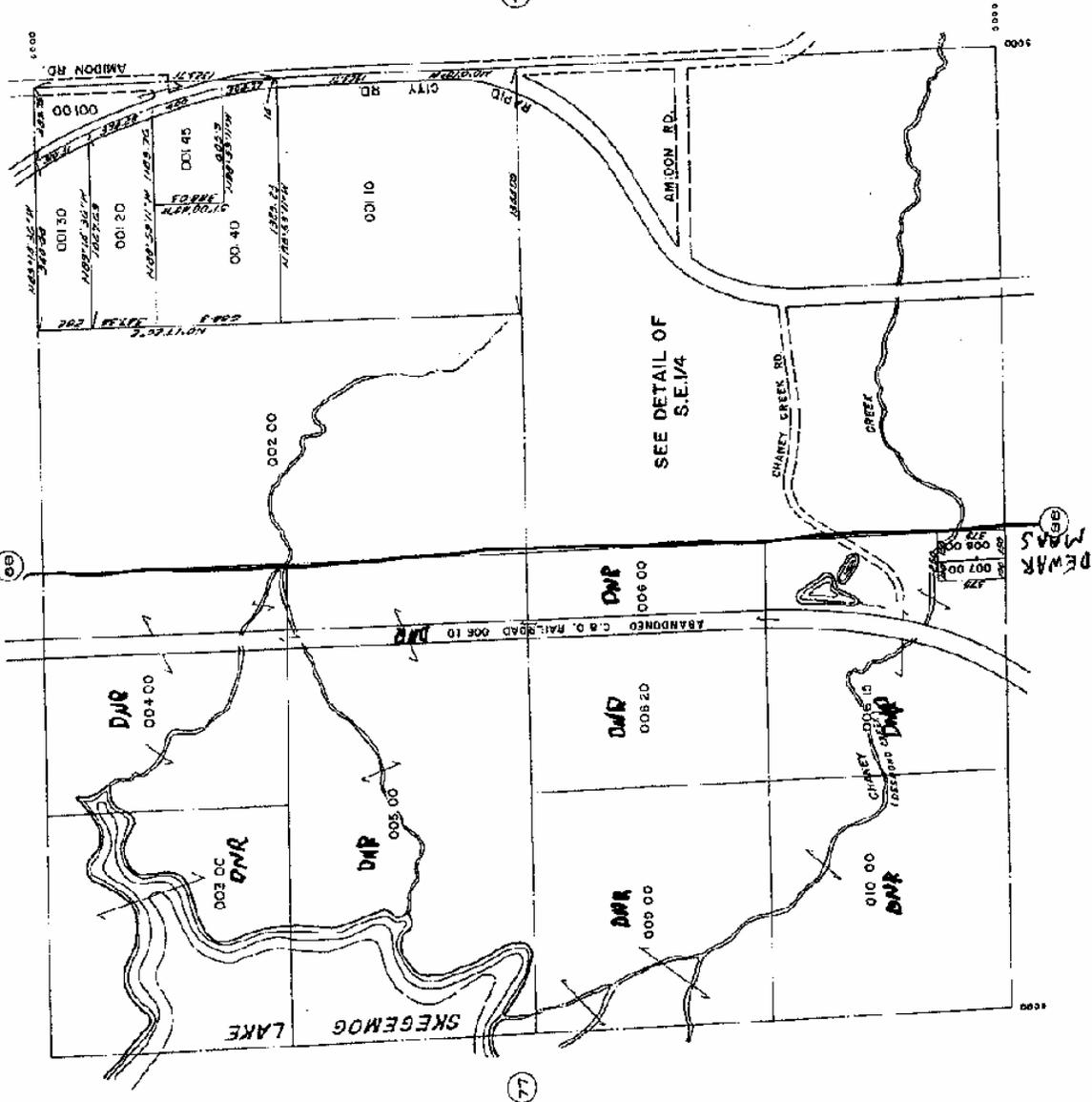
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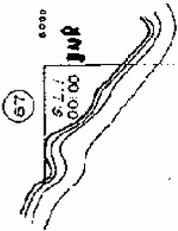
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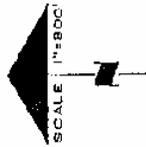
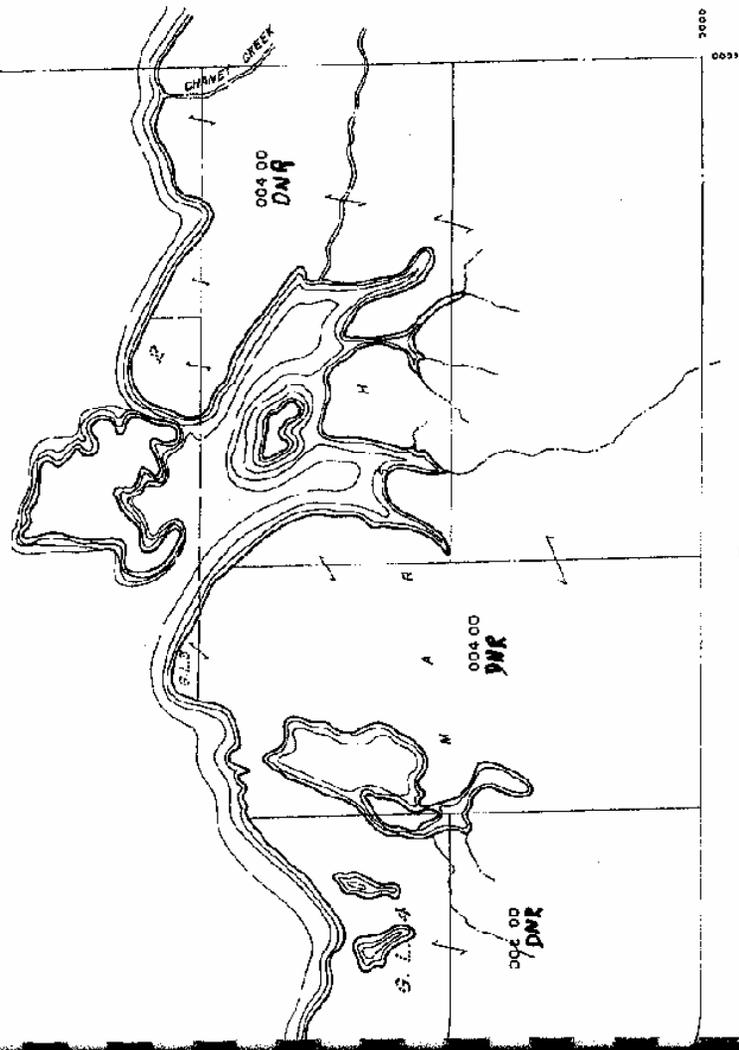


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 KALKASKA COUNTY, MICHIGAN

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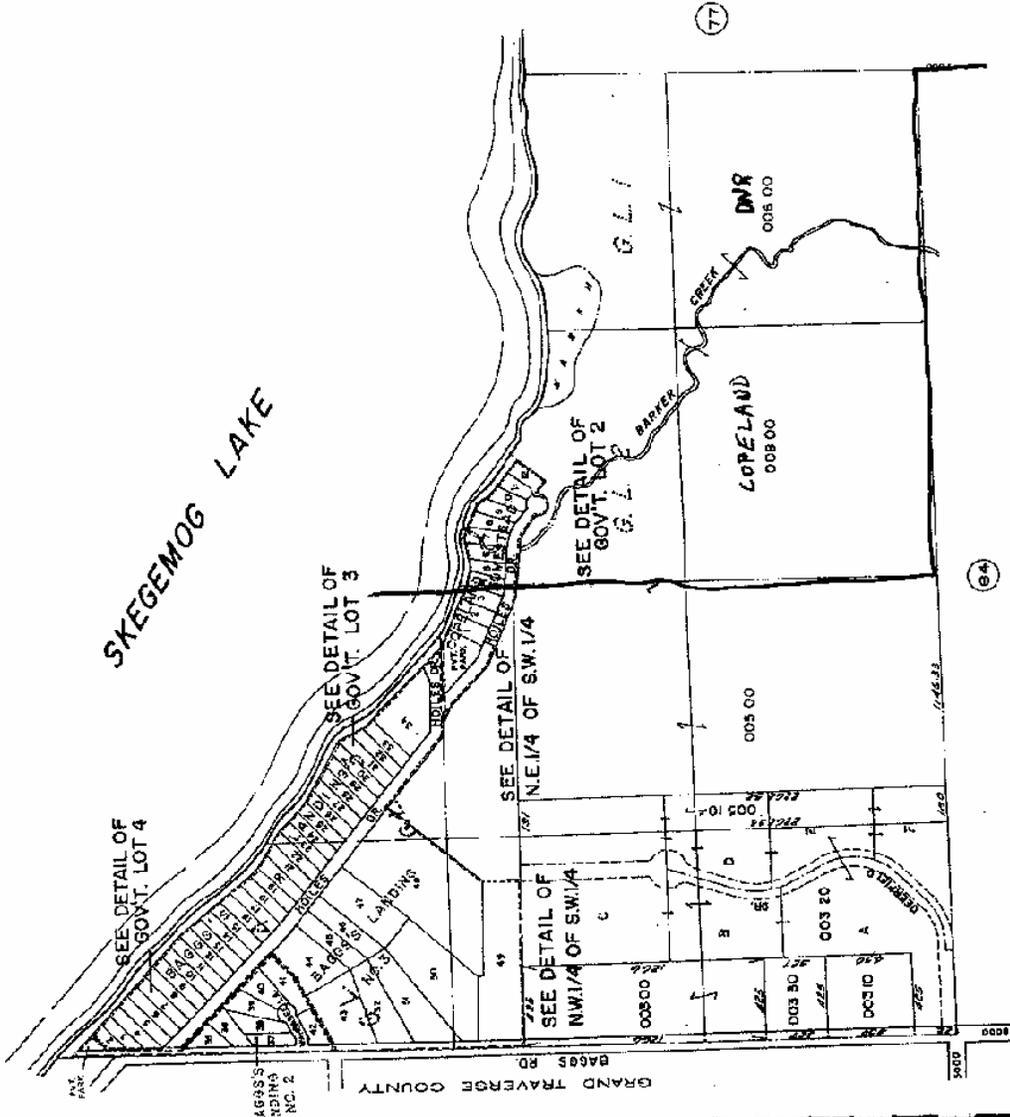


SKEGEMOG LAKE



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 CLEARWATER TOWNSHIP
 KALKASKA COUNTY, MICHIGAN

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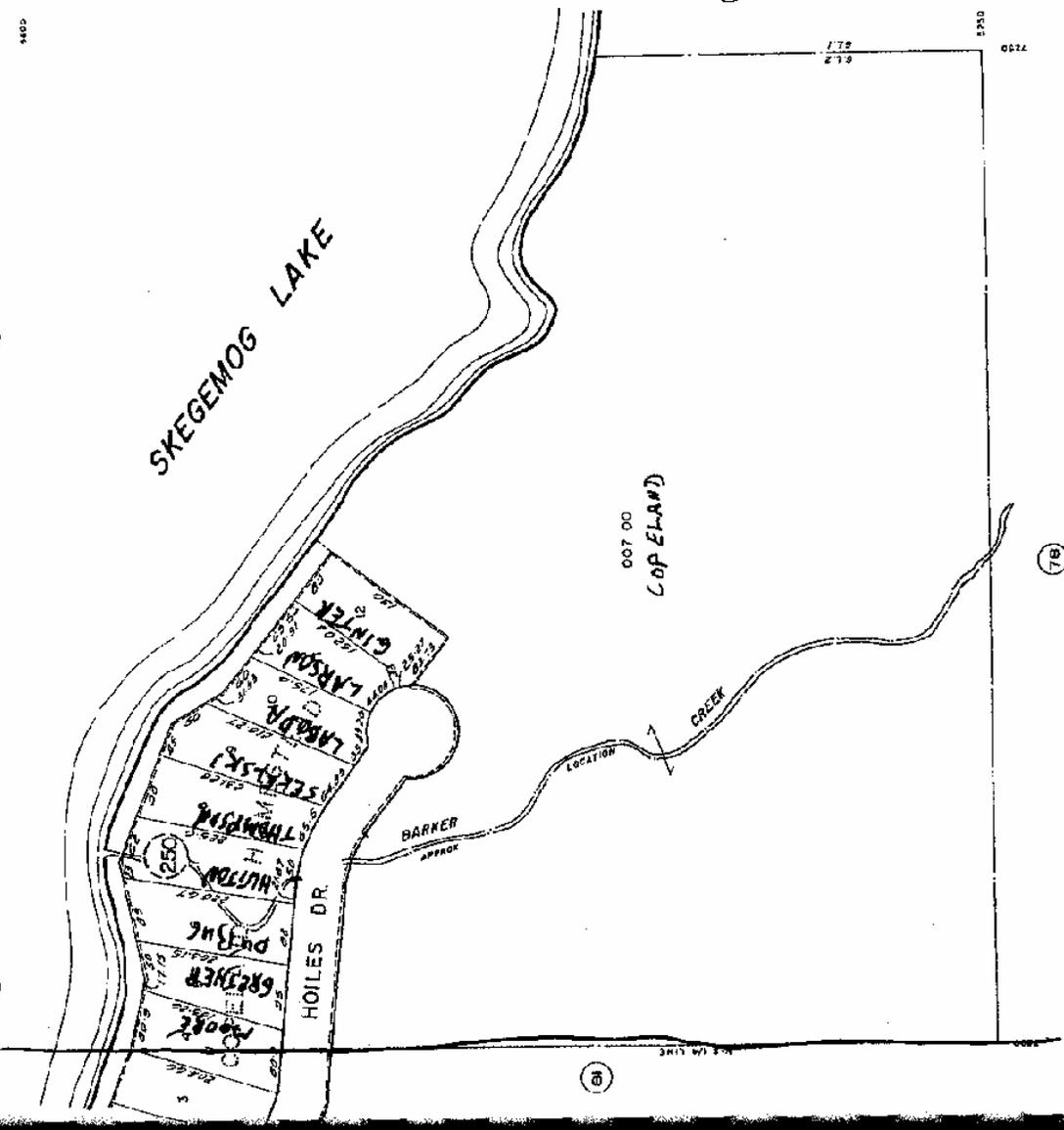
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 CLEARWATER TOWNSHIP
 KALKASKA COUNTY, MICHIGAN

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1400

1400

SKEGEMOG LAKE



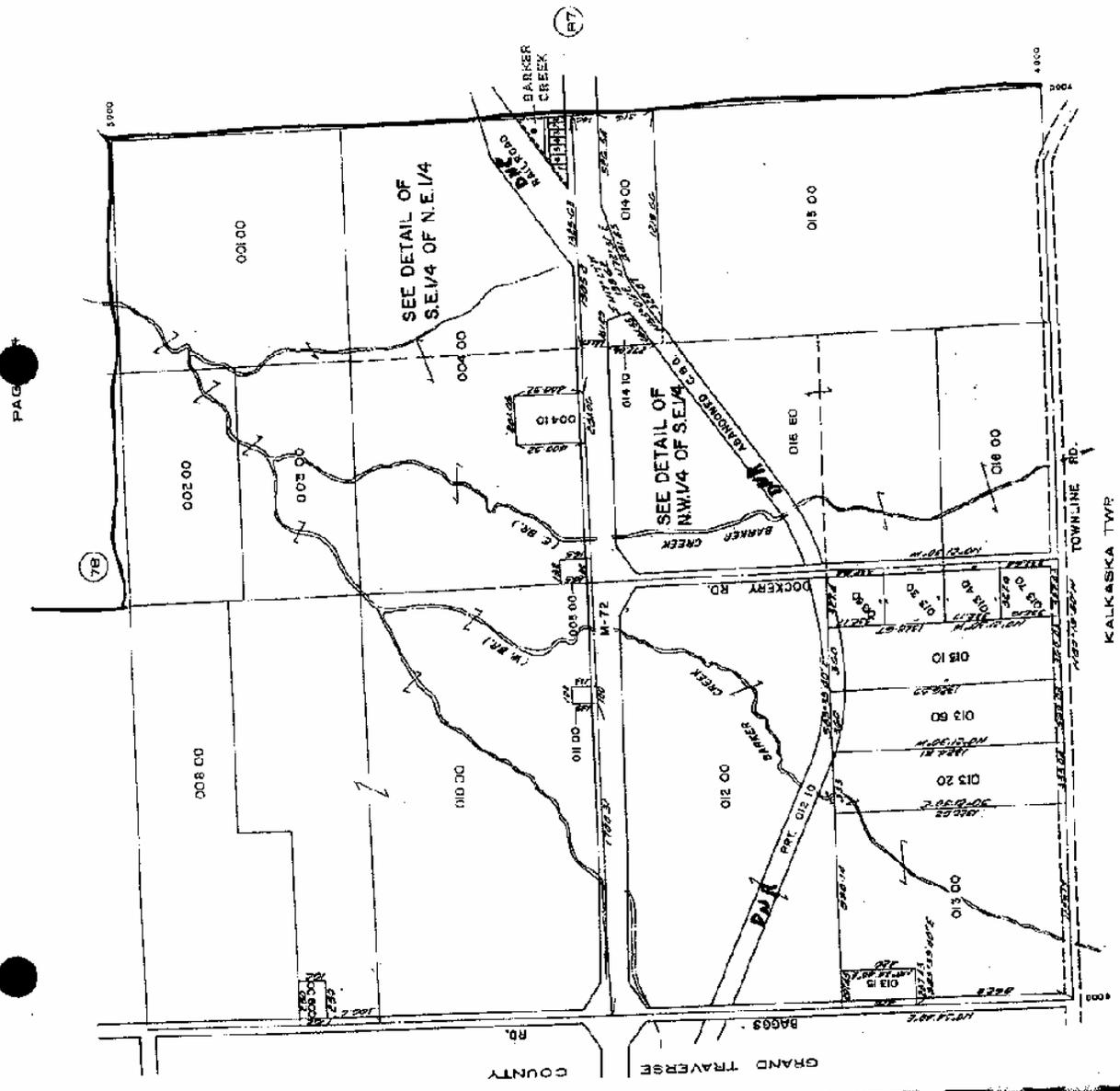
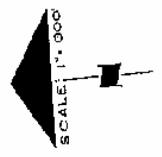
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 KALKASKA COUNTY, MICHIGAN

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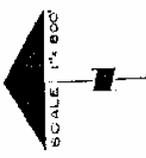
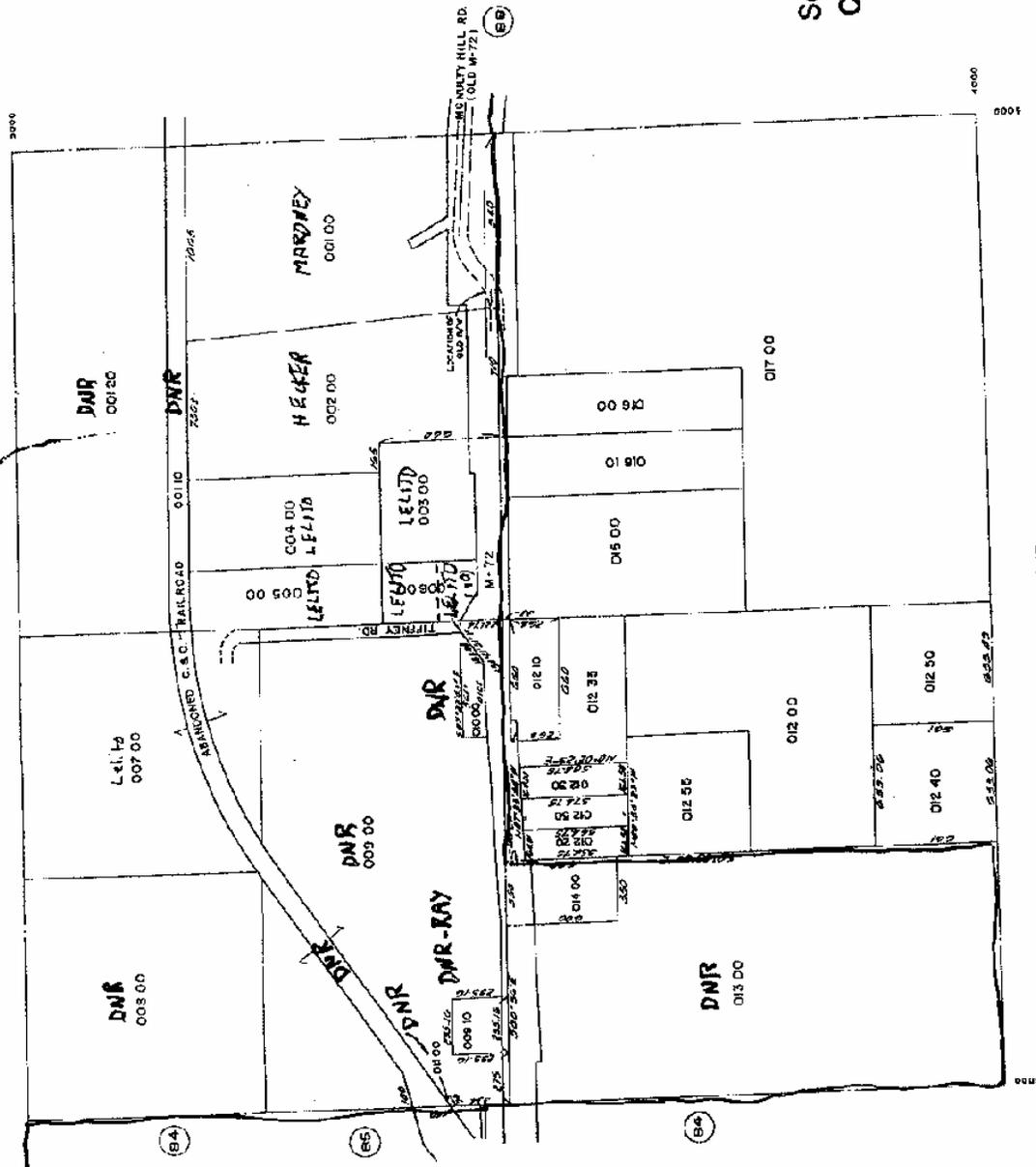
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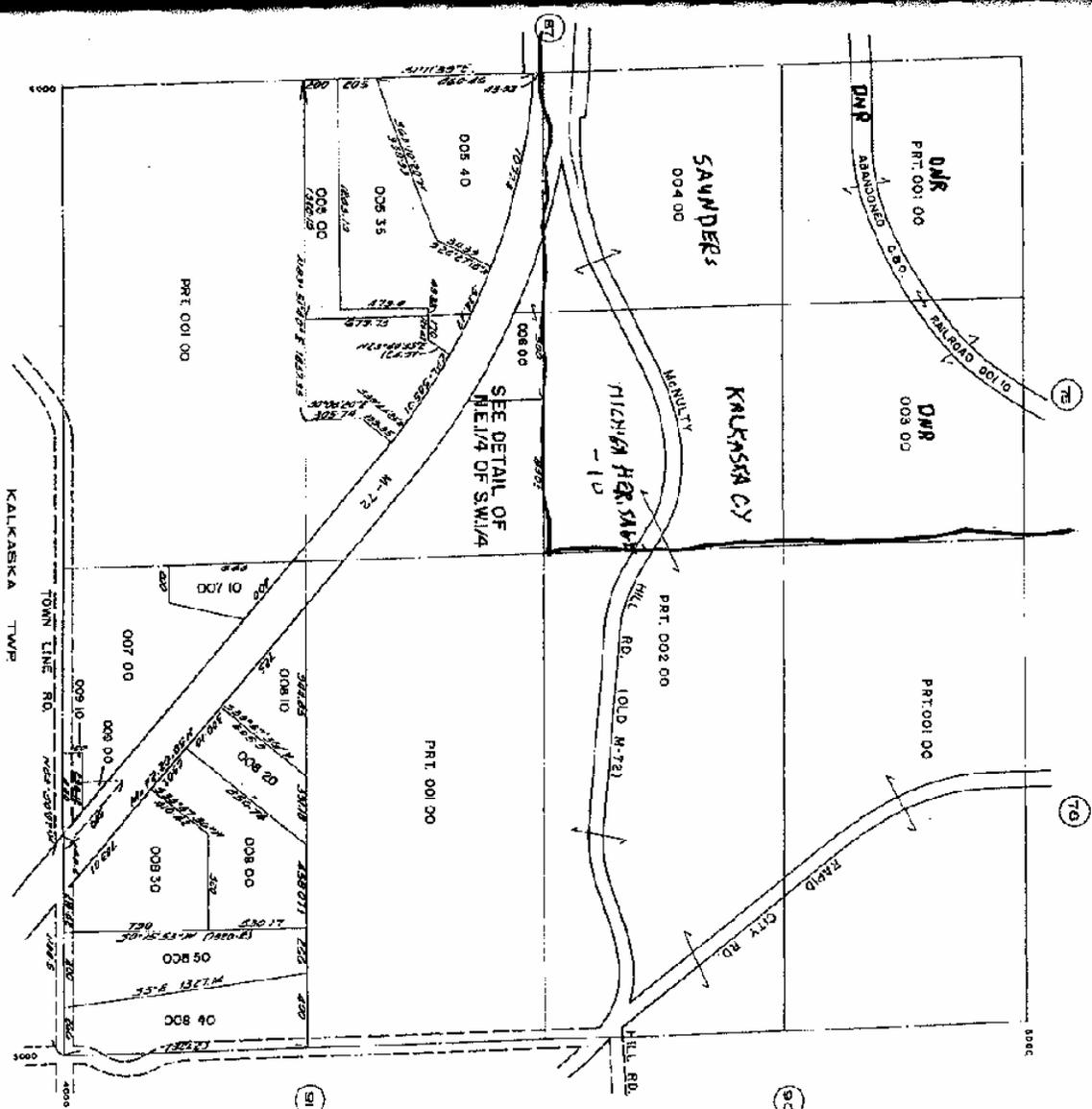
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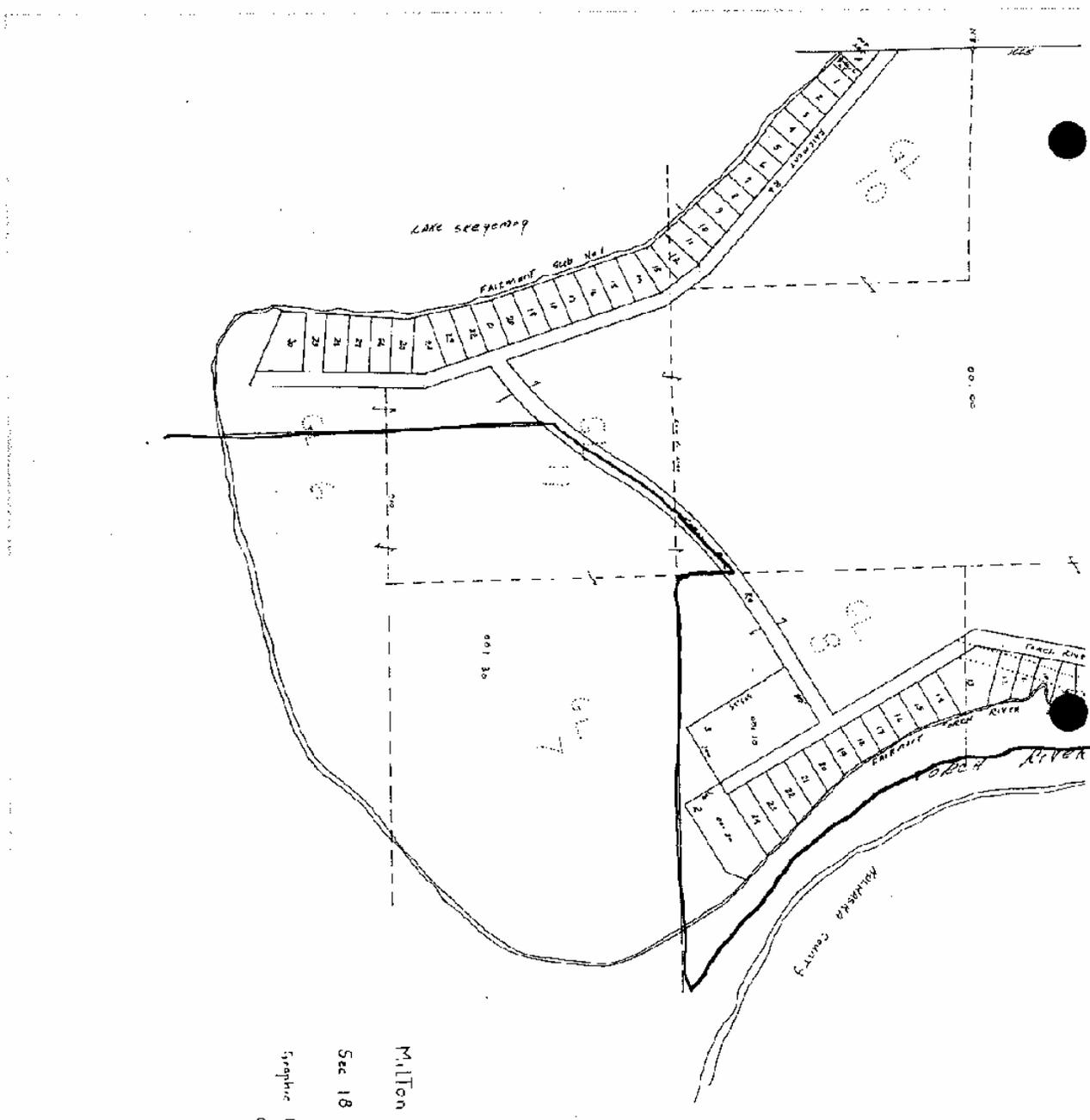
KALKASKA COUNTY, MICHIGAN

40 04 032



Section 33, T28N, R8W
 CLEARWATER TOWNSHIP
 KALKASKA COUNTY, MICHIGAN
 40 04 035





Million Twp
 Sec 18 T28N R3W
 Graphic Drawing by:
 G. Chapman
 1/14/92

Appendix B

**MDNR Director's Orders
Affecting the SLWA**

DIRECTOR'S ORDER

NO. DFO-618.90

KALKASKA

JUN 01 1990

DNR - FMD

ORDER TO REGULATE USE OF WHEELED MOTORIZED VEHICLES
ON CERTAIN MICHIGAN STATE FORESTS LANDS IN REGION II,
APPROXIMATELY THE NORTH ONE-HALF OF MICHIGAN'S LOWER PENINSULA

In accordance with Rule 1 of the Rules for State Lands Other Than State Parks and Recreation Areas, being Rule R299.331(1) of the Michigan Administrative Code, promulgated by the Natural Resources Commission under the authority of sections 2 and 3a of Act 17 of the Public Acts of 1921, as amended, and by section 9 of chapter I and sections 252 and 253 of chapter II, Act 380 of the Public Acts of 1965, as amended, being sections 299.2, 299.3a, 16.109, 16.352, and 16.353 of the Michigan Compiled Laws, I HEREBY ORDER:

That on the following described State-owned lands as posted it shall be unlawful for a person to operate a wheeled motorized vehicle except on designated ORV trails and designated State forest roads.

1. Alcona County
T25N, R8E, within Section 30 and 31 and
Iosco County
T24N, R8E, within Sections 6, 7, and 18:

- the power line right-of-way along the approximate west section lines of these above descriptions lying between the north section line of Section 30, T25N, R8E, and the south section line of Section 18, T24N, R8E.
2. Charlevoix County
T33N, R4W, Section 36, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$.
3. Clare County
T18N, R6W, - the A.N.R. pipeline right-of-way in the following sections:
Section 33, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Section 34, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Section 35, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.
4. Iosco County
T24N, R8E, within Sections 11, 14, 23, and 26 - the power line right-of-way lying between the northeast corner of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 11 and Bissonette Road in Section 26.
5. Kalkaska County
T28N, R8W
Section 17;
Section 18 (including portion in Antrim County);
Section 19 (including portion in Antrim County);
Section 20, E $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;

 DNR

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

BOX 30028, LANSING, MICHIGAN 48909
DAVID F. HALES, Director

R 1026

Section 21, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, railroad grade
in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Section 28, W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Section 29;
Section 30, E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Section 32, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ except the S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Section 33 N $\frac{1}{2}$.

T27N, R7W

Section 9, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$. ✓

T28N, R6W

Section 12, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ except
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

T27N, R5W - the Great Lakes pipeline right-of-way in the following
sections:
Sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, 36-W $\frac{1}{2}$.

T28N, R5W - the Great Lakes pipeline right-of-way in the following
sections:
Sections 24, 25, 36.

6. Lake County

T20N, R12W, Section 11, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

7. Missaukee County

T21N, R8W

Section 7, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Section 8, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Section 17, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.

T24N, R8W

Section 8, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Section 7, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

8. Ogemaw County

T23N, R1E, Section 28, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - area known as "Preacher's Hill."

T23N, R2E, Section 3, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Section 4, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - area along Rose City Road.

T23N, R2E, Section 27, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Section 28, SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

9. Roscommon County

T22N, R1W, Section 23, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - area along M-55 and
Emery Road.

MDNR Director's Order Prohibiting Camping in the Skegemog Lake Wildlife Area

4.24 Certain state-owned lands, Kalkaska and Antrim counties, motorized vehicles, camping, prohibited conduct.

Order 4.24. (1) A person shall not operate a motorized vehicle upon any of the following described state-owned lands:

(a) The Skegemog lake WA and the state-owned railroad right-of-way in sections 17-21, and 28-33, T28N R8W.

(b) The N $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 4, T28N R7W.

(c) Those portions of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10, T25N R5W, as posted.

(2) A person shall not camp on state-owned lands in:

(a) The NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 31, T27N R5W.

(b) Those portions of sections 17-21, 28-30, 32 and 33, T28N R8W, which are a part of the Skegemog lake WA.

(3) A person shall not operate a wheeled motorized vehicle, except for otherwise lawful operation upon a designated trail, designated route or designated area, within the following state-owned lands, Kalkaska and Antrim counties:

(a) The N $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9, T27N R7W.

(b) The S $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, except the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, of section 12, T28N R6W.

(c) The Great Lakes pipeline right-of-way in sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 36, T27N R5W.

(d) The Great Lakes pipeline right-of-way in sections 24, 25 and 36, T28N R5W.

History: Iss. Sept. 17, 1993; Am. 5, 1995, Post Apr. 1, 1995; Am. 10, 1996, Post Apr. 1, 1996.

Appendix C

Deed of Access to Former Davis Property

STATE OF MICHIGAN }
COUNTY OF KALKASKA }

LIBER 94 PAGE 627

RECORDED 10th DAY OF
Sept. A.D. 1964 AT 9:15
O'CLOCK P.M.

Marshall J. McCall

EASEMENT

The undersigned, first parties, as Tenants in ~~Common~~ consideration of \$1.00 and other considerations, receipt of which is acknowledged hereby, extend to C. E. Davis, second party, an easement of ingress and egress for road purposes 20 foot in width and running East and West located on the ~~eight~~ ^{sixth} line dividing the Northwest quarter of the Southwest quarter and the Southwest quarter of the Southwest quarter, Section 28, Town 28 North, Range 8 West, Kalkaska County, Michigan, it being understood that said roadway easement extends from the present public highway from Traverse City to Rapid City across the property of second parties as described in deed dated December 1, 1955, and recorded in Liber 75, pages 532-533, Register of Deeds Office to property of second party, This agreement shall bind the heirs, representatives and assigns of all parties hereto.

WITNESSES:

[Signature]
K. E. Thompson

[Signature]
Helen B. Getty

[Signature]
Clarence E. Davis

Clarence E. Davis
Second Party

[Signature]
Clarence Ehrenberger

[Signature]
Leo Davis

[Signature]
Helen A. Davis

[Signature]
Robert McCall

Helen A. Davis
First Parties

STATE OF MICHIGAN }
COUNTY OF GRAND TRAVERSE) ss.

On this 20th day of April, 1964, before me, the subscriber, in and for said County, personally appeared CLARENCE E. DAVIS to me known to be the same person described in and who executed the within instrument, who acknowledged the same to be his free act and deed.

[Signature]
Helen B. Getty, Notary Public
Grand Traverse County, Michigan

My comm. expires: March 8, 1968.

STATE OF Michigan }
COUNTY OF Cleveland) ss.

On this 26th day of May, 1964, before me, the subscriber, in and for said County, personally appeared LEO DAVIS and Helen A. Davis husband and wife, to me known to be the same persons described in, and who executed the within instrument, who acknowledged the same to be their free act and deed.

[Signature]
Rose Franklin, Notary Public
Cleveland County,

My comm. expires: August 6, 1965

Prepared in the Law Office of:
K. E. Thompson, Attorney at Law
302 Masonic Building, 111 S. Union Street
Traverse City, Michigan.