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A MANAGEMENT PLAN for the

CROW WING RIVER

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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DRAFT MARCH, 1976



This document researched and written by
Rivers Section, Division of Parks and Recreation:

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SUMMARY

This management plan prepared by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) recommends that the section of the Crow Wing River in Wadena County be included in the Minnesota Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers System.

The management plan also recommends specific management techniques to be used to preserve the Crow Wing River and its adjacent lands.

The Minnesota Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (Minnesota Statutes 104.31-104.40, 1974, Chapter 271) authorizes the commissioner of natural resources to include rivers or segments of rivers in a Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers System to "preserve and protect" their "outstanding scenic, recreational, natural, historical, scientific and similar values."

The appendix to this management plan includes an analysis of the natural environment, social characteristics and existing recreational features of the proposed management area. This analysis supports the

DNR's recommendation that the Crow Wing River in Wadena County be included in the Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers System. The section of the appendix entitled Management Techniques describes the various methods the DNR may use to preserve the river and its adjacent lands.

The management plan reads as though it already were in effect. At this time, however, it is simply a proposal.

The management plan may be amended depending on the outcome of public informational meetings, and "findings of fact" arising from a public hearing to be conducted in Wadena the county seat. If revisions are made, only the Management Plan section of this report—not the appendix—will be reprinted. If the Crow Wing River is included in the Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers System, the management plan will be filed as a public legal document and will be available from the Documents Section, 140 Centennial Building, St. Paul, MN 55155. (Minnesota Regulations NR 78-81, the statewide standards and criteria developed from the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, also are available from the Documents Section.)

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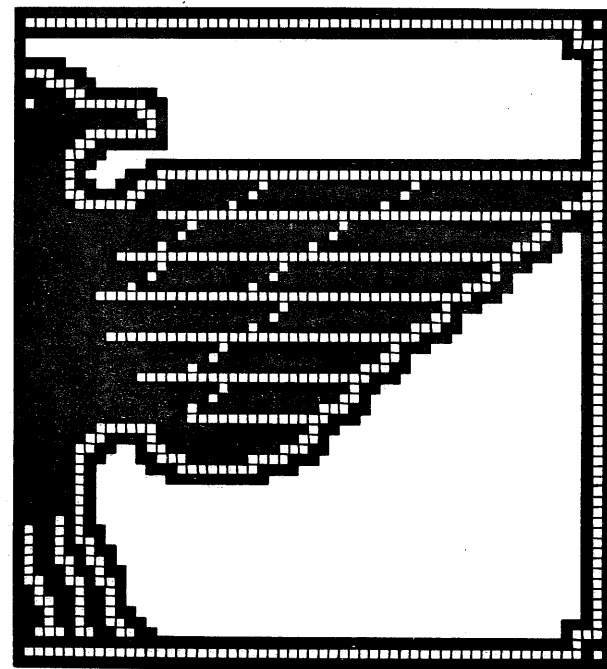
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THE MANAGEMENT PLAN



STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Regulations

CHAPTER TWENTY- EIGHT: NR 2800

DESIGNATION, CLASSIFICATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE CROW WING RIVER IN WADENA COUNTY

NR 2800 DESIGNATION

(a) THE RIVER

That portion of the Crow Wing River from the Hubbard-Wadena county line to the County State Aid Highway 30 bridge at the Wadena-Cass county line is designated a component of the Minnesota Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

(b) AUTHORITY

This designation is made by the commissioner of natural resources pursuant to the authority of the Minnesota Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, Minnesota Statutes 1974, Sections 104.31 to 104.40.

(c) SHORELAND INCLUDED

The designation and these regulations apply to the river and the adjacent lands indicated on the Land Management Maps and the Land Use District Descriptions. The land use district boundaries were delineated in accordance with Minnesota Regulations NR 78 (g) (2) (bb).

(d) SEVERABILITY

The provisions of these regulations shall be severable and the invalidity of any paragraph, subparagraph or subdivision thereof shall not make void any other paragraph, subparagraph, subdivision or any other part.

NR 2810 CLASSIFICATION

That portion of the Crow Wing River and adjacent lands from the Hubbard-Wadena county line to the County State Aid Highway 15 (Mary Brown) bridge is classified as Wild.

That portion of the Crow Wing River and adjacent lands from the County State Aid Highway 15 (Mary Brown) bridge to the County State Aid Highway 30 bridge at the Wadena-Cass county line is classified as Scenic.

These classifications are made in accordance with the provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 104.33 subdivision 2; and Minnesota Regulations NR 78 (f).

NR 2820 ZONING

(1) Wadena County shall enact or amend such ordinances and maps as necessary to:

(aa) Establish Wild and Scenic river land use districts as applicable according to Minnesota Regulations NR 2810 to include the lands identified by the Land Management Maps and the Land Use District Descriptions.

(bb) Conform to the provisions of Minnesota Regulations NR 78-81 except that existing governmental campground areas may be developed subject to management plan specifications.

(2) The maximum building height restriction contained in Minnesota Regulations NR 79 (c) (3) (dd) shall not apply to buildings used primarily for agricultural purposes.

(3) The municipality of Nimrod shall enact or amend such ordinances and maps as necessary to:

(aa) Establish a Scenic river land use district in accordance with Minnesota Regulations NR 2810 to include the lands identified by the Land Management Maps and the Land Use District Descriptions.

(bb) Conform to the Natural Environment use, dimensional and sanitary provisions of Minnesota Regulations NR 83, and the provisions of Minnesota Regulations NR 79 (e)-(j), 80-81.

(4) The zoning provisions specified above shall not be changed by annexations, or incorporations occurring after the date of designation.

(5) All ordinances and regulations which are more protective than those required to be adopted by this management plan shall be continued.

NR 2830 LAND ACQUISITION

(1) The lands or interests in land recommended to be acquired in this plan will be acquired when funds are available for such purchases from willing sellers, as provided for in Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 104.37.

(aa) Fee title acquisition is recommended to connect existing blocks of public lands within the Wild river land use district as identified on the Land Management Maps (Plates 1 and 2) and in the Fee Title Descriptions.

(bb) Scenic easement acquisition is recommended in those areas having outstanding scenic or natural characteristics as identified on the Land Management Maps (Plates 2 - 6) and the Scenic Easement Descriptions.

(cc) Because fee title acquisition or scenic easement acquisition is from willing sellers at the appraised market value, some lands recommended for scenic easement acquisition may be purchased in fee title. Some lands recommended for fee title acquisition may be purchased in scenic easement. This change from the recommended acquisition would be based on the mutual agreement by and between the state of Minnesota and the landowner(s).

(2) Other forms of acquisition, such as use easements or leases, may be used to acquire interests on lands within the Wild and Scenic river land use districts.

(3) Land exchange will be expedited, whenever feasible, to acquire lands within the land use district. These exchanges will be expedited in the manner prescribed by state law. However, land exchanges will not be recommended if such exchanges would adversely affect this or any other Department of Natural Resources management program.

(4) Additional lands or interests in land may be purchased within the Wild and Scenic river land use districts in order to further the policies established in Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 104.32 and this management plan.

NR 2840 RECREATION MANAGEMENT

(1) Recreation management in the Wild and Scenic river land use districts shall conform to the policies and provisions of Minnesota Regulations NR 80.

(2) As provided for in Minnesota Regulations NR 79 (b) (2) and the management plan, the development of existing public recreational facilities within the Wild and Scenic river land use districts shall conform to the design specification guidelines as shown on the Site Typical to the greatest extent practicable.

(3) As provided for in Minnesota Regulations NR 79 (b) (2) and the management plan, the development of private open space recreational facilities within the Scenic river land use district shall conform to the design specification guidelines as shown on the Site Typical.

(4) No Department of Natural Resources public river-oriented camping facilities will be provided in close proximity to private river-oriented

camping facilities which are designed to serve the same needs.

(5) Snowmobile use in the Wild and Scenic river land use districts will be allowed:

(aa) On private lands only with permission from the appropriate landowner.

(bb) On trails specifically designated for snowmobile use.

(6) The recreational use of the Crow Wing Wild and Scenic River and adjacent public lands will be regulated where necessary to insure that the use does not adversely affect the values for which the river qualified for designation.

(7) The commissioner of natural resources adopts the Land Management Maps for the protection, recreational use and management of public lands or interests in land, for the Crow Wing Wild and Scenic river land use districts.

(8) The Division of Parks and Recreation shall allocate funds for the maintenance of Department of Natural Resources recreational facilities within the Crow Wing Wild and Scenic River land use districts from the department's river development and maintenance account.

(9) The department's Enforcement Division shall enter into discussions with the local units of government concerning the delineation of responsibilities for enforcement of applicable Wild and Scenic river regulations.

NR 2850 INTERAGENCY RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) Federal-State Relations

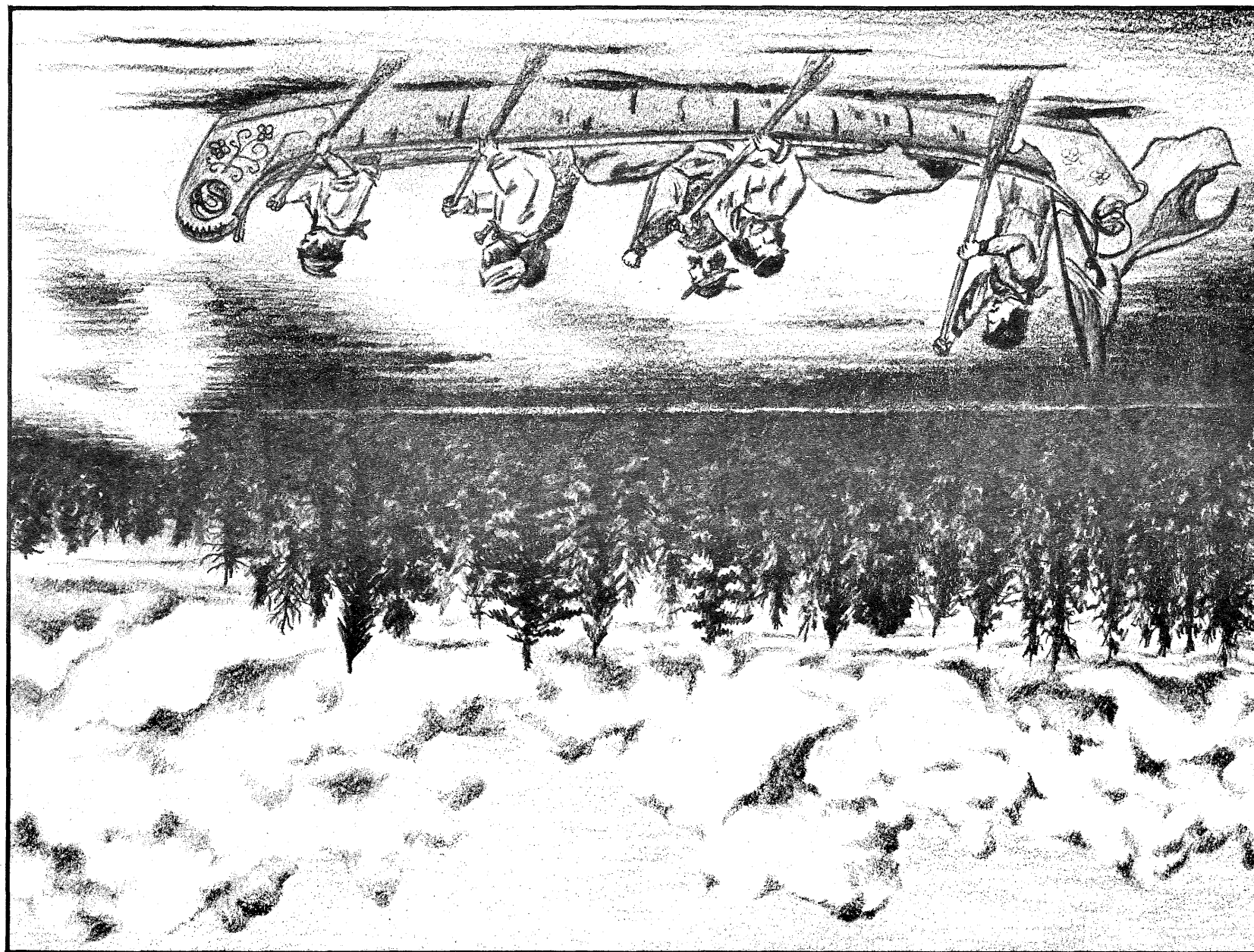
(aa) It is recommended that the state of Minnesota, through the appropriate application process, apply for those islands presently administered by the Bureau of Land Management to be transferred to the Department of Natural Resources under the authority granted the commissioner of natural resources in Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 104.35.

(2) Other Governmental Units

(aa) It is recommended that the Minnesota





Pollution Control Agency be appropriated sufficient funds to conduct ongoing analysis and monitoring of water quality information, and to allow for appropriate measures to insure that water quality regulations and standards are maintained for the Crow Wing River.






(bb) To help insure that the outstanding heritage of the Crow Wing River will be protected for future generations, it is recommended that the Minnesota Historical Society conduct an inventory of all historical and archeological sites within the proposed Wild and Scenic river land use districts and recommend appropriate methods for preservation of those sites having outstanding historical significance.



LAND MANAGEMENT MAPS

LEGEND

	FEDERAL HIGHWAY
	STATE HIGHWAY
	C.S.A.H.
	COUNTY ROAD

	PARK
	STATE FOREST
	STATE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA
	OTHER PUBLIC LAND
	RESIDENCE

WADENA
T 138 N
T 139 N
HUBBARD

COUNTY

COUNTY

HUNTERS-

STATE

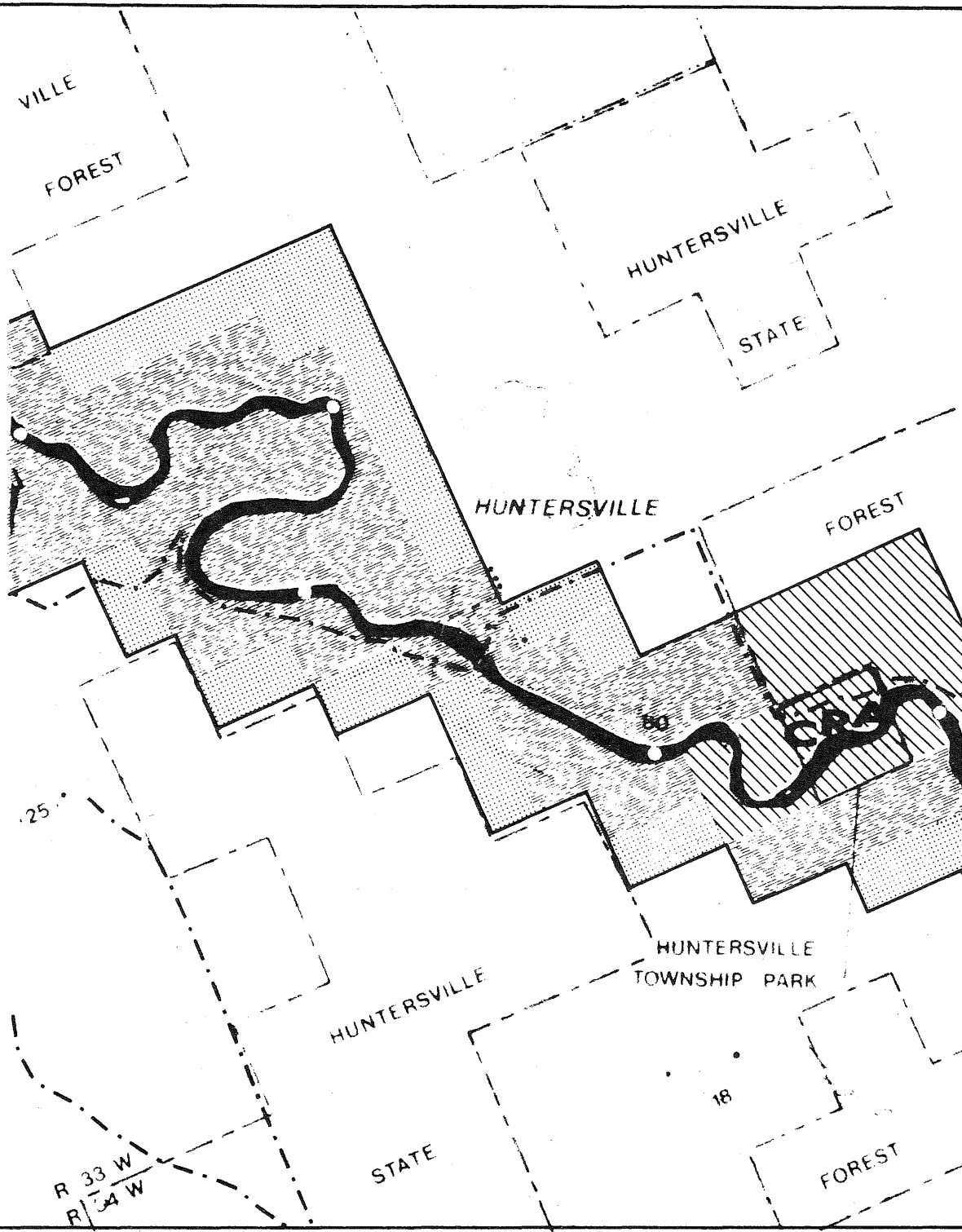
TREE FARM
LANDING

HUNTERSVILLE
STATE FOREST






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HUNTERSVILLE

STATE
FOREST



LAND MANAGEMENT

-  LAND USE DISTRICT
-  PUBLIC OWNERSHIP
-  SCENIC EASEMENT
-  FEE TITLE
-  ZONING

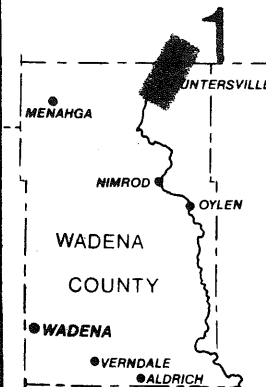
-  FACILITY
-  ACCESS
-  CAMPSITE
-  REST AREA
-  MULTI-USE TRAIL
-  COUNTY SNOW-MOBILE TRAIL
-  HISTORIC SITE
-  RAPIDS



NORTH

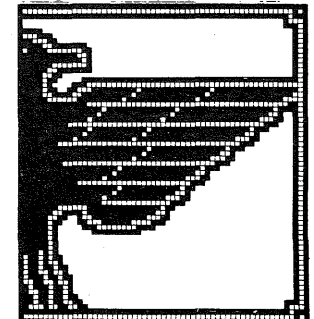
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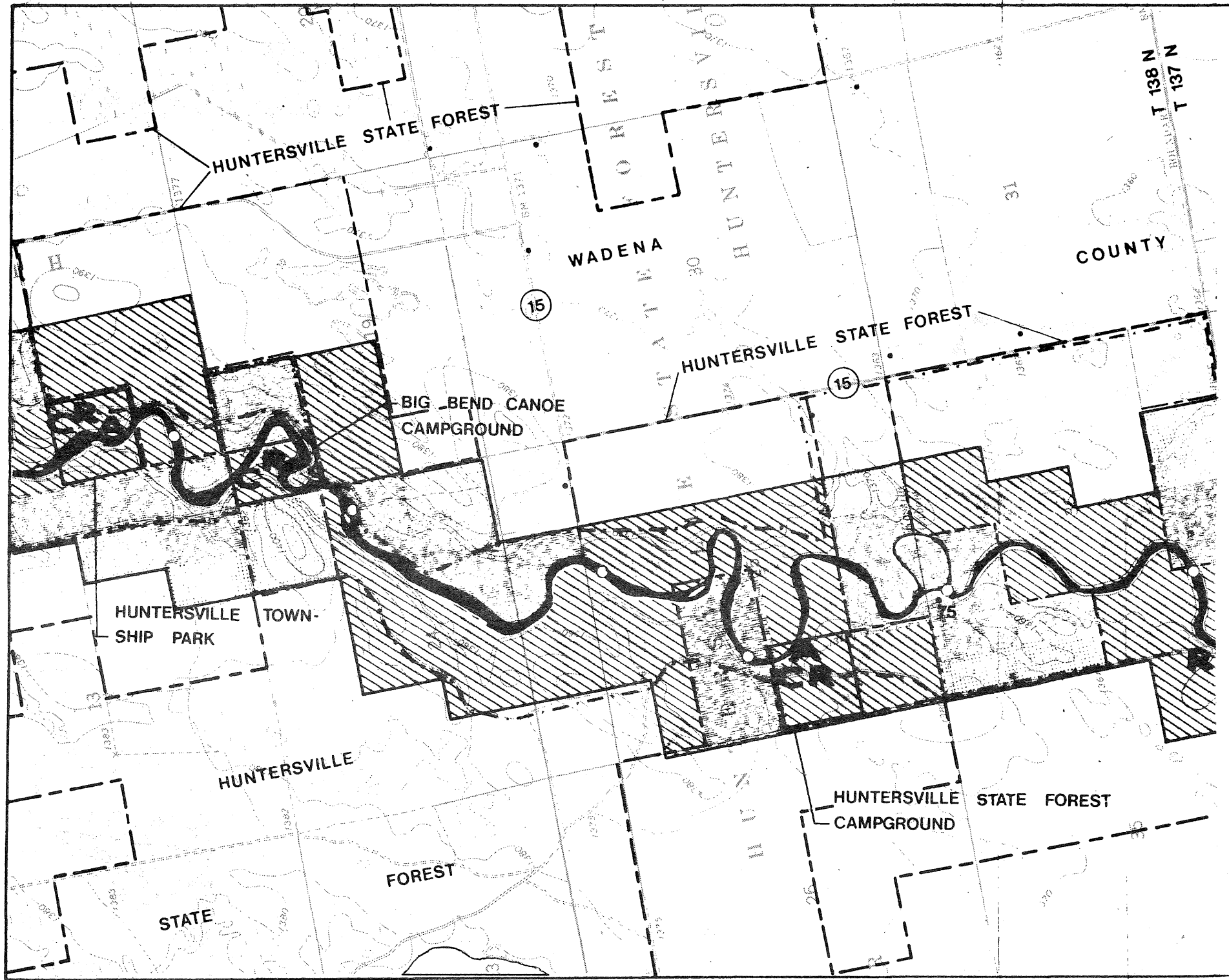
PLATE



A MANAGEMENT PLAN
for the

CROW WING RIVER





HUNTERSVILLE STATE FOREST

WADENA

HUNTERSVILLE STATE FOREST

BIG BEND CANOE
CAMPGROUND

HUNTERSVILLE TOWN-
SHIP PARK

HUNTERSVILLE

FOREST

STATE

HUNTERSVILLE STATE FOREST
CAMPGROUND

COUNTY

T 138 N
T 137 N

15

15

25

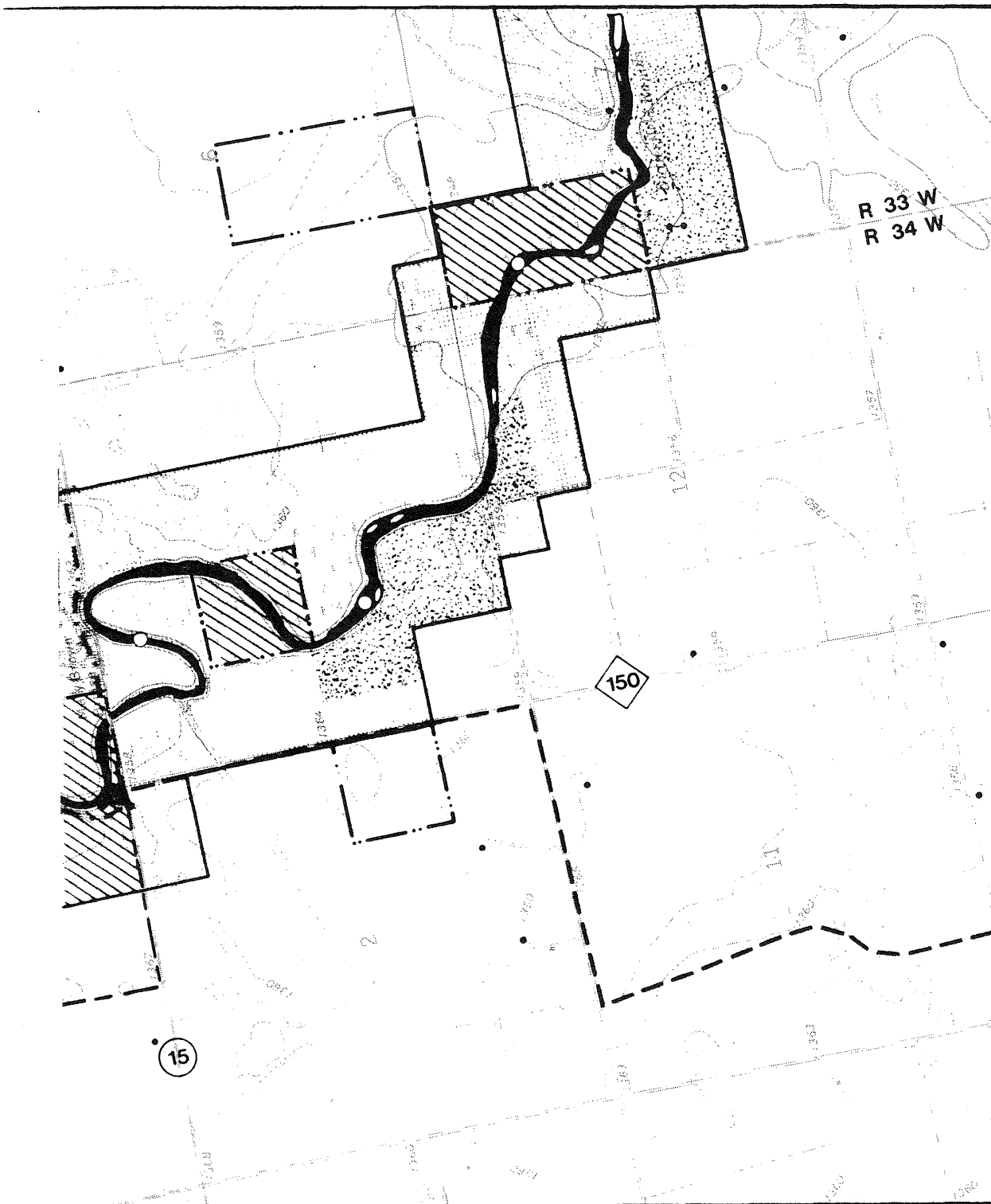
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




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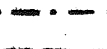



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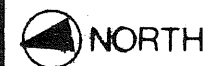
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LAND MANAGEMENT

-  LAND USE DISTRICT
-  PUBLIC OWNERSHIP
-  SCENIC EASEMENT
-  FEE TITLE
-  ZONING

-  FACILITY
-  ACCESS
-  CAMPSITE
-  REST AREA
-  MULTI-USE TRAIL
-  COUNTY SNOW-MOBILE TRAIL
-  HISTORIC SITE
-  RAPIDS

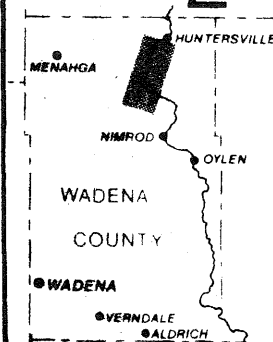


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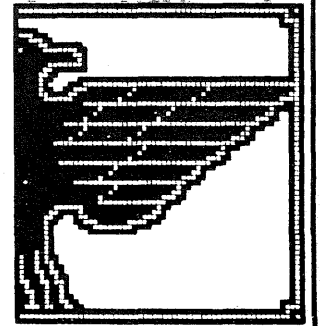
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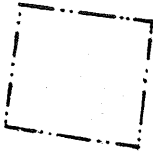
PLATE

2



A MANAGEMENT PLAN
for the
CROW WING RIVER





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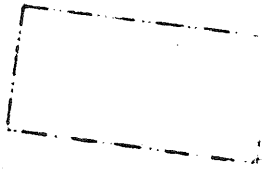
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ANDERSON'S CROSSING
CAMPGROUND

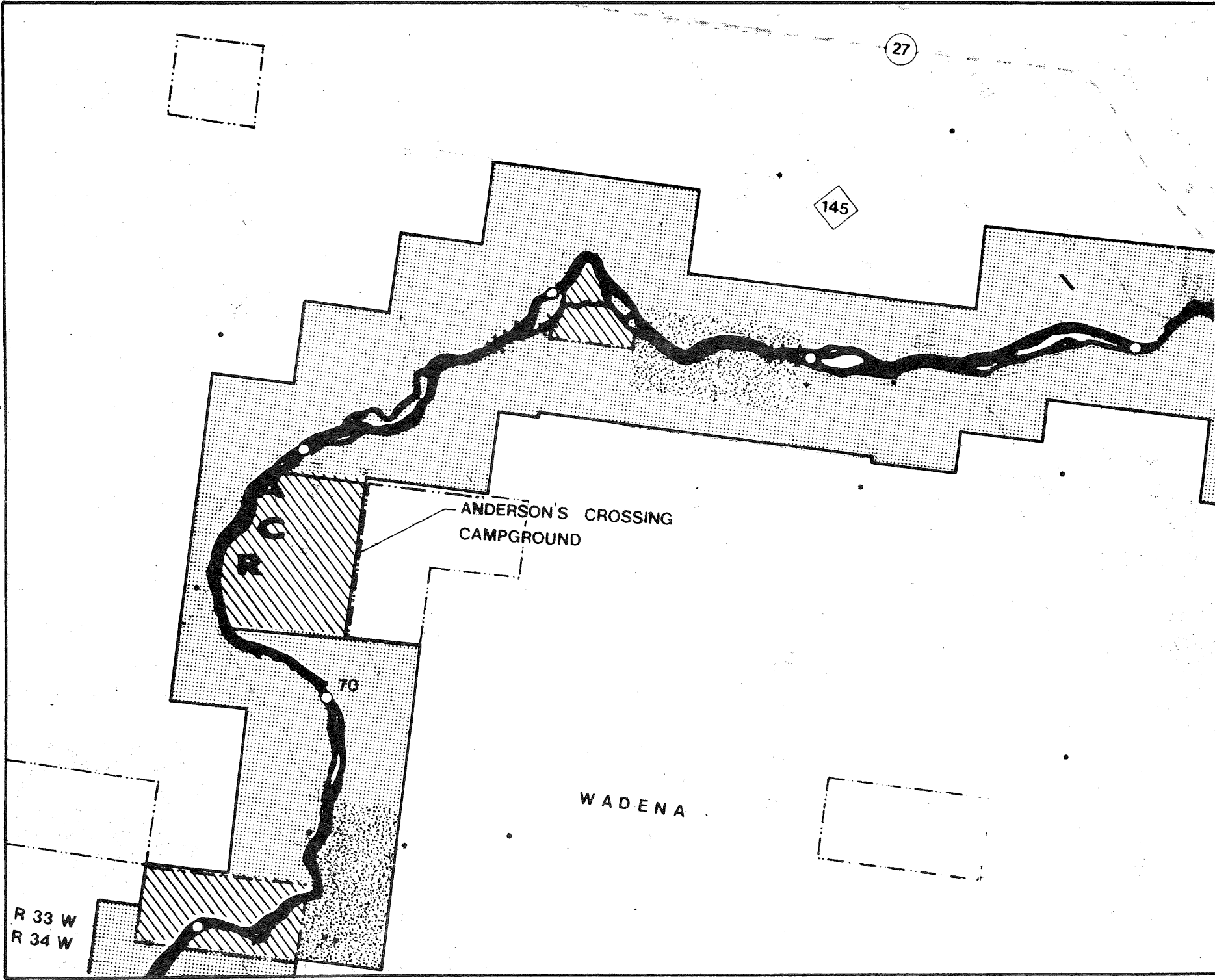
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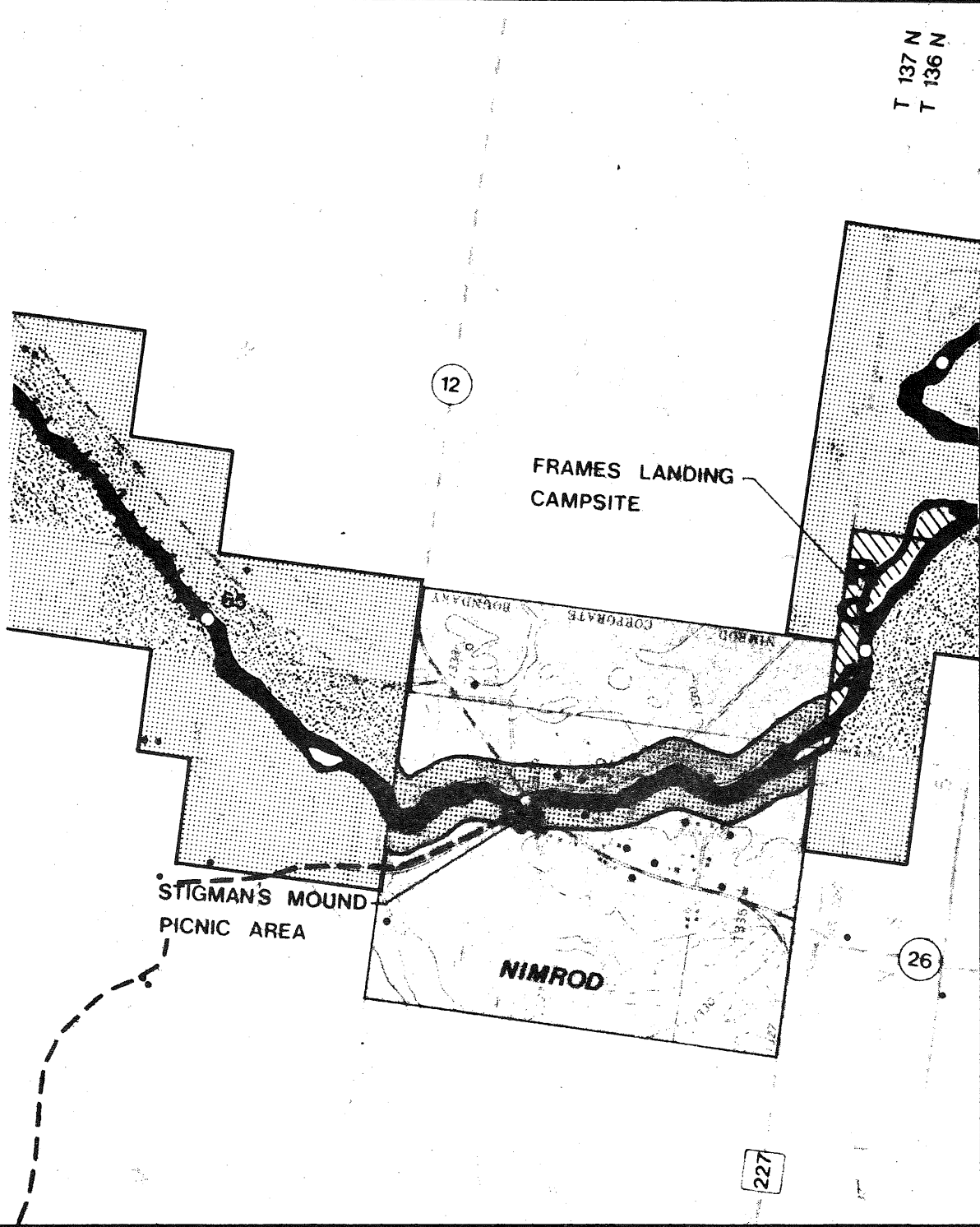
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WADENA
















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R 34 W





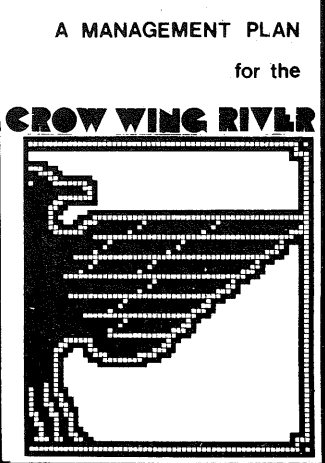
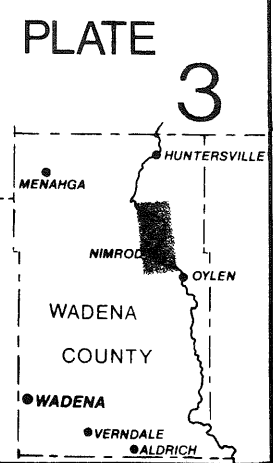
LAND MANAGEMENT

-  LAND USE DISTRICT
-  PUBLIC OWNERSHIP
-  SCENIC EASEMENT
-  FEE TITLE
-  ZONING

-  FACILITY
-  ACCESS
-  CAMPSITE
-  REST AREA
-  MULTI-USE TRAIL
-  COUNTY SNOW-MOBILE TRAIL
-  HISTORIC SITE
-  RAPIDS



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T 137 N
T 136 N

INDIAN MOUNDS

FRAME'S LANDING
CAMPSITE

138

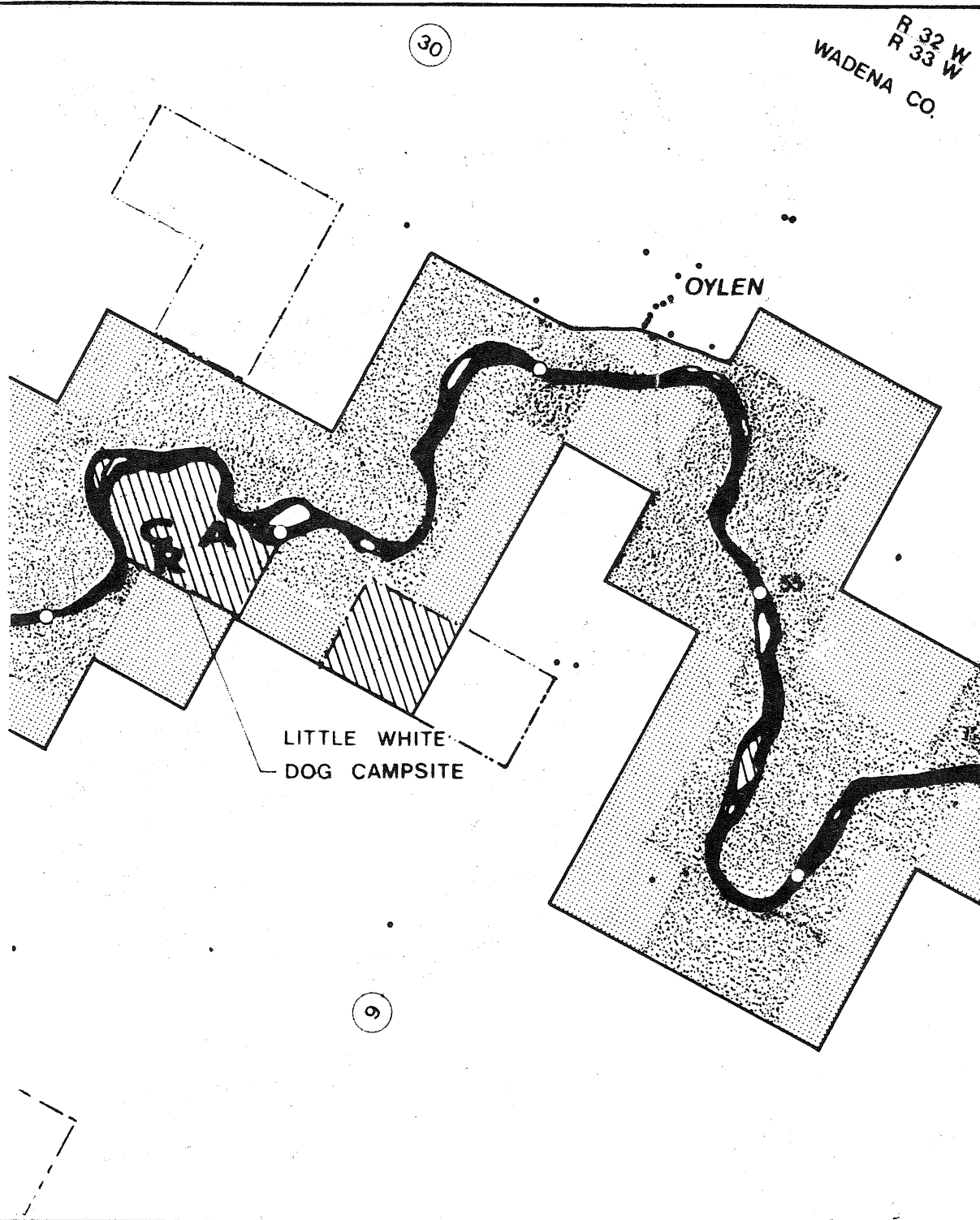
NIMROD

LYONS

STRIKE LAKE STATE
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT
AREA

STATE

FOREST



LAND MANAGEMENT

	LAND USE DISTRICT
	PUBLIC OWNERSHIP
	SCENIC EASEMENT
	FEE TITLE
	ZONING

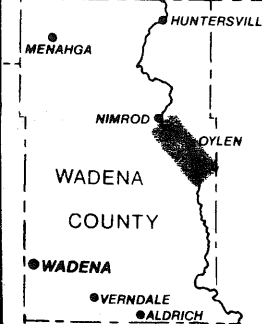
	FACILITY
	ACCESS
	CAMPSITE
	REST AREA
	MULTI-USE TRAIL
	COUNTY SNOW-MOBILE TRAIL
	HISTORIC SITE
	RAPIDS



SCALE: 1" = 2000'

PLATE

4



A MANAGEMENT PLAN
for the
CROW WING RIVER



CASS
WADENA COUNTY
COUNTY

R 32 W
R 33 W

LYONS
STATE
FOREST

T 136 N
T 135 N

DRY SAND LAKE STATE
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT
AREA

30

ACR

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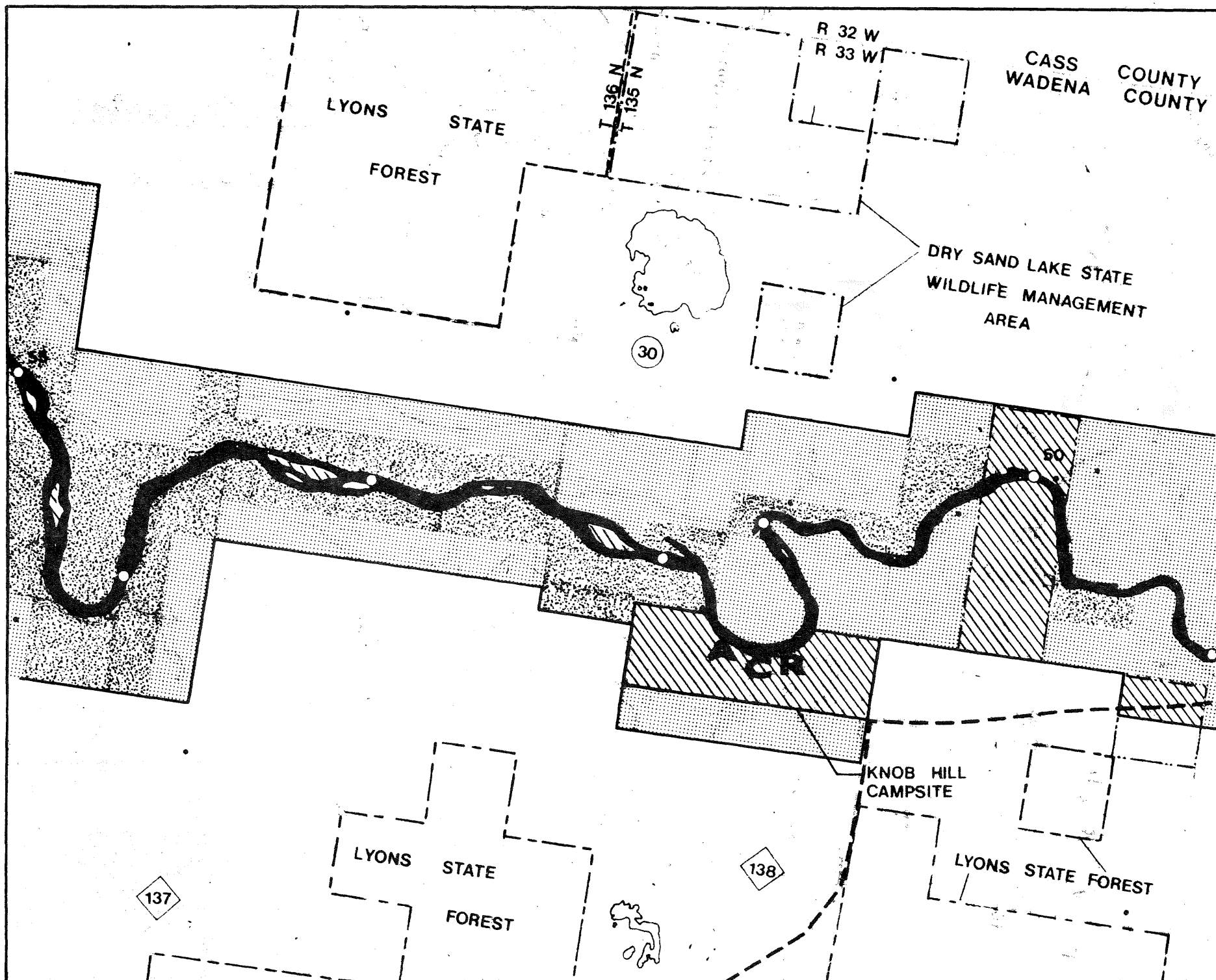
NOB HILL
CAMPSITE

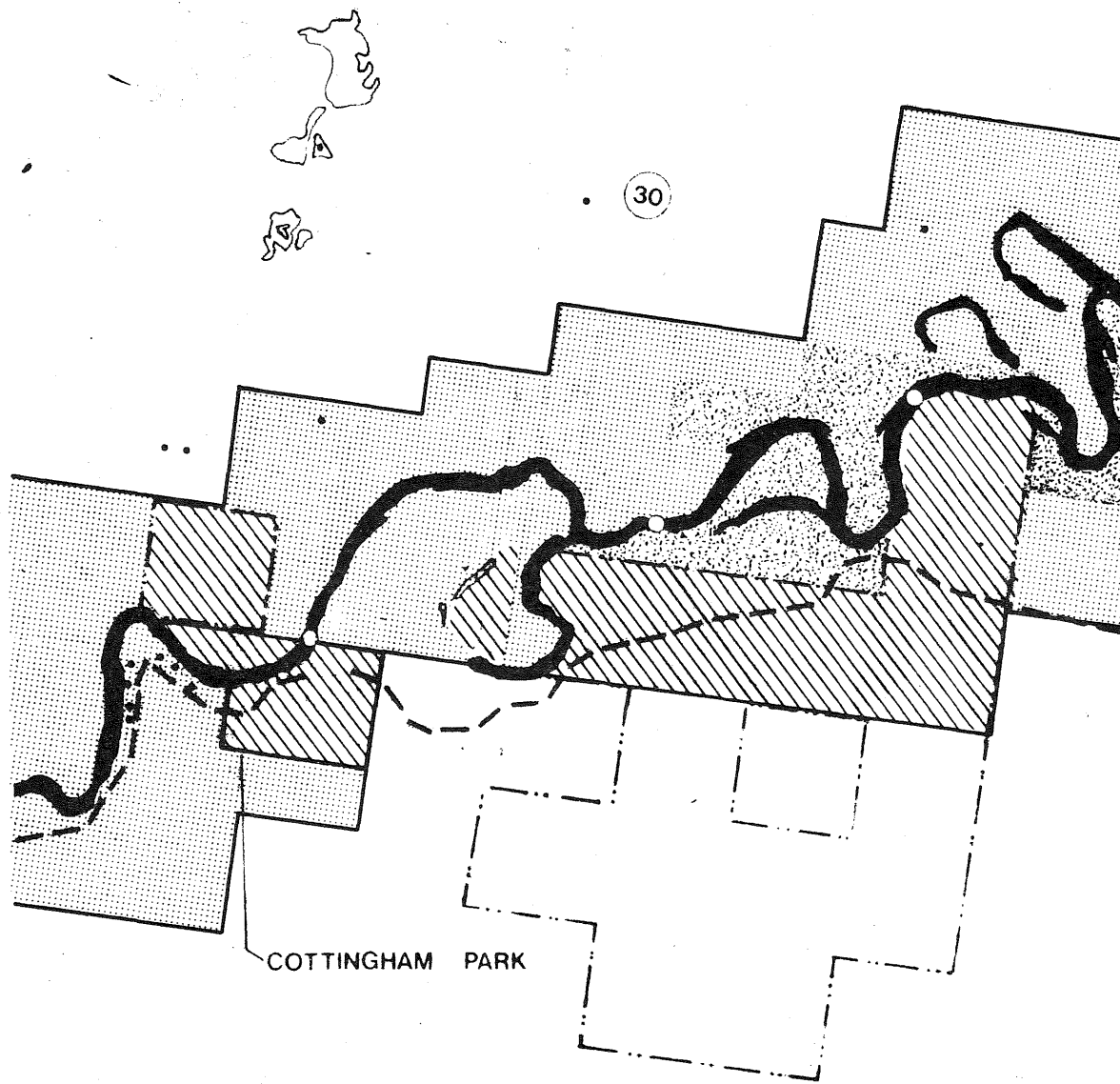
LYONS
STATE
FOREST

LYONS STATE FOREST

137






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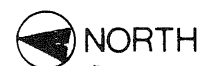


COTTINGHAM PARK

LAND MANAGEMENT

-  LAND USE DISTRICT
-  PUBLIC OWNERSHIP
-  SCENIC EASEMENT
-  FEE TITLE
-  ZONING

-  FACILITY ACCESS
-  CAMPSITE
-  REST AREA
-  MULTI-USE TRAIL
-  COUNTY SNOW-MOBILE TRAIL
-  HISTORIC SITE
-  RAPIDS

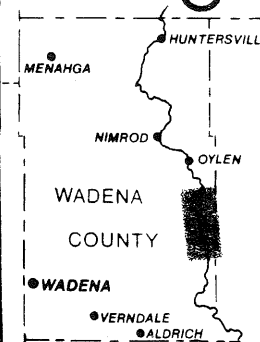


NORTH

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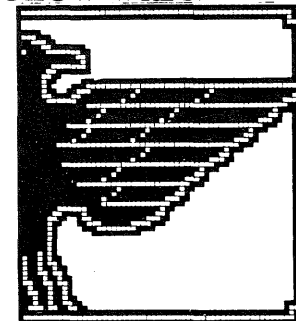
PLATE

5



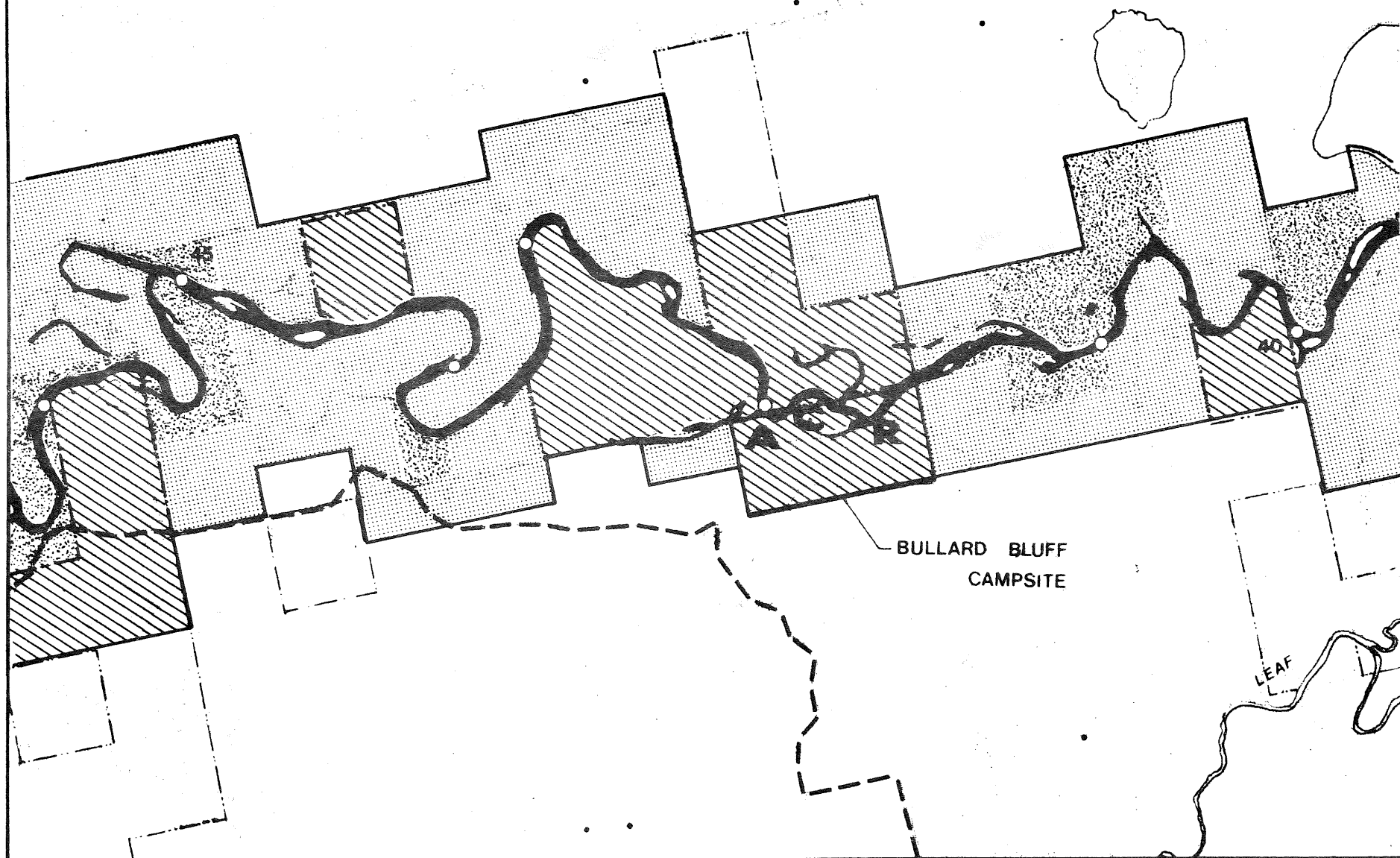
A MANAGEMENT PLAN
for the

CROW WING RIVER



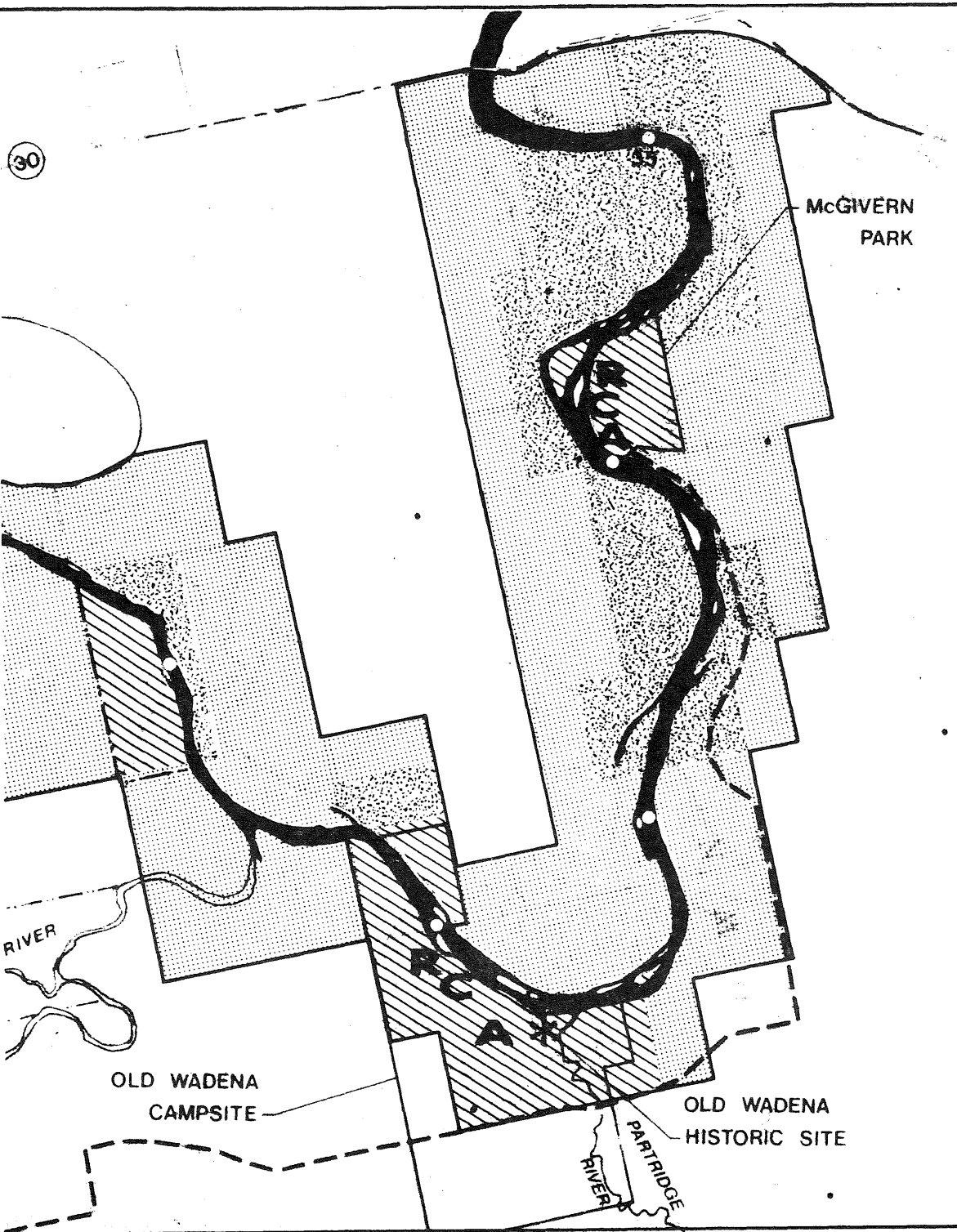
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T 134
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CASS
R 32 W
R 33 W
WADENA

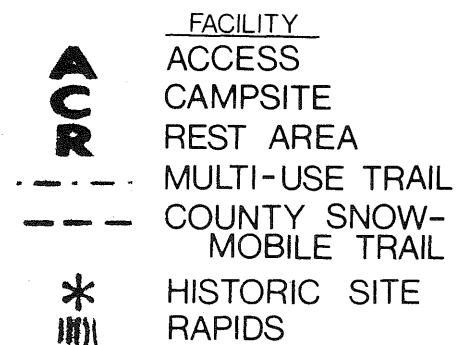
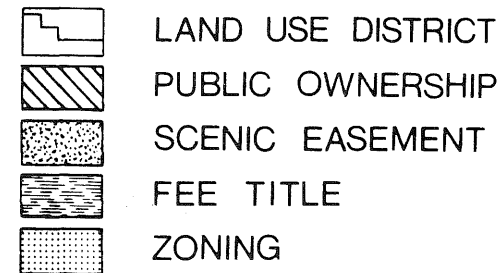


BULLARD BLUFF
CAMPSITE

LEAF



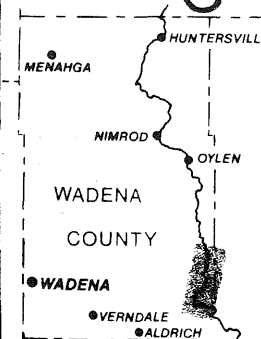
LAND MANAGEMENT



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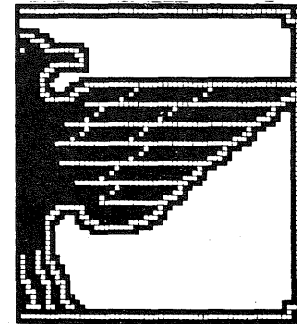
PLATE

6



A MANAGEMENT PLAN
for the

CROW WING RIVER



LAND USE DISTRICT DESCRIPTIONS

Description	Acreage
T 138 N - R 33 W	
Section 5	
Government Lot 4	33.88
" Lot 1	33.14
" Lot 2	33.40
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
Government Lot 3	33.64
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
Section 4	
Government Lot 6	17.64
" Lot 5	38.25
W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00
W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00
Section 9	
W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00
Section 8	
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00

Description	Acreage
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
S $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00
Section 7	
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00
Section 18	
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
Southern half of Government Lot 1	26.24
Government Lot 2	53.46
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
Section 19	
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
Government Lot 1	27.25
" Lot 2	27.75
T 138 N - R 34 W	
Section 13	
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00
Section 24	
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00

Description	Acreage
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00
Section 25	
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
S $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00
Section 36	
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
Section 35	
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
S $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00

Description	Acreage
T 137 N - R 34 W	
Section 1	
Government Lot 2	41.31
" Lot 3	42.17
" Lot 4	43.05
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
NW of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
NE of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
NW of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
SW of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
Section 2	
N $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00
Section 12	
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	10.00
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00
T 137 N - R 33 W	
Section 6	
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	10.00
Section 7	
Government Lot 4	51.30
" Lot 3	42.50
Government Lot 2	41.30
" Lot 1	47.00
" Lot 11	20.50
" Lot 10	38.00
" Lot 9	31.00
" Lot 8	30.00
" Lot 6	35.50
" Lot 5	16.31

Description	Acreage
Section 8	
Government Lot 1	12.50
" Lot 2	17.50
" Lot 3	39.30
" Lot 4	23.75
" Lot 5	25.90
" Lot 6	42.25
" Lot 7	43.70
" Lot 8	53.25
" Lot 9	59.75
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
N $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00
Section 9	
Government Lot 1	38.35
" Lot 2	38.95
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
Section 16	
Government Lot 1	18.20
" Lot 2	53.75
" Lot 3	35.90
" Lot 4	37.00
" Lot 5	37.50
N $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00
Section 17	
Government Lot 1	37.75
" Lot 2	37.00
" Lot 3	35.35
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
Section 20	
Government Lot 1	39.30
E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00
Section 21	
Government Lot 1	28.25
" Lot 2	54.75
" Lot 3	44.35
" Lot 4	22.00

Description	Acreage
Government Lot 5	49.50
" Lot 6	28.00
" Lot 7	22.70
Section 28	
Government Lot 1	33.75
" Lot 2	35.00
" Lot 3	38.50
Section 29	
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
Government Lot 1	22.75
" Lot 2	23.25
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
Government Lot 3	30.50
" Lot 4	46.40
" Lot 5	43.00
S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
Section 32 A line 300 ft. from normal high watermark in:	
Government Lot 1	9.00
" Lot 2	8.00
" Lot 3	11.00
" Lot 4	3.50
" Lot 5	11.00
" Lot 6	1.50
" Lot 7	6.00
" Lot 8	10.00
Section 33	
S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00
S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00
S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00
S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00
T 136 N - R 33 W	
Section 5	
Government Lot 4	40.50
" Lot 3	28.60
" Lot 2	18.90
" Lot 1	14.00
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00

Description	Acreage
Section 4	
Government Lot 3	40.15
" Lot 2	58.15
" Lot 4	56.75
" Lot 5	23.75
" Lot 6	46.00
Government Lot 7	52.40
" Lot 8	50.80
" Lot 9	28.50
N $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00
Section 3	
Government Lot 5	51.50
" Lot 6	39.50
" Lot 7	22.00
" Lot 8	49.25
" Lot 9	17.25
S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	10.00
S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00
Section 10	
Government Lot 1	35.00
" Lot 2	26.25
" Lot 3	28.00
" Lot 4	53.15
" Lot 5	20.00
" Lot 6	44.75
" Lot 7	48.00
" Lot 8	38.00
E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00
W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00
W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	10.00
Section 15	
Government Lot 1	30.25
" Lot 2	38.75
" Lot 3	28.80
" Lot 4	39.25
" Lot 5	16.90

Description	Acreage
E½ of NW¼ of NW¼	20.00
Government Lot 6	15.75
" Lot 7	39.70
" Lot 8	34.50
" Lot 9	53.50
" Lot 10	31.30
E½ of SE¼ of NW¼	20.00
Section 14	
Government Lot 1	48.00
" Lot 2	35.80
" Lot 3	21.90
S½ of NE¼ of SW¼	20.00
Section 22	
NE¼ of NE¼	40.00
Section 23	
Government Lot 1	28.70
" Lot 2	15.00
" Lot 3	31.25
" Lot 4	36.50
" Lot 5	15.50
" Lot 6	35.15
" Lot 7	20.00
" Lot 8	42.40
" Lot 9	57.25
" Lot 10	43.25
NE¼ of SW¼	40.00
NW¼ of SW¼	40.00
Section 24	
Government Lot 1	12.00
" Lot 2	2.60
W½ of NW¼ of SW¼	3.00
Section 25	
Government Lot 1	.35
" Lot 2	36.90
SW¼ of NW¼	40.00

Description	Acreage
Section 26	
Government Lot 1	52.50
" Lot 2	18.75
" Lot 3	44.00
" Lot 4	23.00
" Lot 5	39.05
" Lot 6	23.25
" Lot 7	38.00
" Lot 8	41.25
" Lot 9	35.25
" Lot 10	48.90
NW¼ of SE¼	40.00
Government Lot 11	17.50
Section 27	
Government Lot 1	37.50
SE¼ of NE¼	40.00
SE¼ of SE¼	40.00
Section 35	
Government Lot 1	33.10
" Lot 2	35.65
" Lot 3	39.00
" Lot 4	34.00
" Lot 5	40.00
" Lot 6	32.80
" Lot 7	32.00
" Lot 8	36.50
T 135 N - R 33 W	
Section 2	
Government Lot 2	47.75
" Lot 3	28.50
" Lot 6	16.10
" Lot 5	39.70
W½ of NE¼ of SE¼	20.00
W½ of SE¼ of SE¼	20.00
Government Lot 7	16.00
" Lot 9	43.70
" Lot 8	34.00

Description	Acreage
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
Government Lot 13	37.00
" Lot 12	40.55
" Lot 11	38.60
" Lot 10	27.30
Section 3	
E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00
E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00
E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00
Section 11	
Government Lot 1	18.15
" Lot 2	34.50
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
Government Lot 10	40.00
" Lot 3	29.20
E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00
Government Lot 4	38.75
" Lot 5	33.25
" Lot 6	40.00
" Lot 7	42.40
" Lot 8	15.85
" Lot 9	39.00
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
Section 14	
Government Lot 1	49.73
" Lot 2	39.50
" Lot 3	47.20
" Lot 4	19.20
" Lot 5	35.25
" Lot 6	16.00
E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00
Government Lot 8	35.50
" Lot 9	33.90
" Lot 10	17.50
E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00

Description	Acreage
Section 13	
Government Lot 1	36.10
" Lot 2	20.25
" Lot 3	11.50
W½ of SE¼ of SW¼	20.00
S½ of SW¼ of NW¼	20.00
Section 23	
Government Lot 1	28.25
" Lot 3	6.25
SE¼ of SE¼	40.00
NE¼ of SE¼	40.00
SE¼ of NE¼	40.00
Section 24	
Government Lot 1	30.83
" Lot 2	34.00
" Lot 3	36.70
" Lot 4	30.70
" Lot 5	35.50
" Lot 6	6.60
" Lot 7	33.80
" Lot 8	30.50
" Lot 9	41.70
SW¼ of SW¼	40.00
NW¼ of SE¼	40.00
NE¼ of NW¼	40.00
S½ of NE¼ of SE¼	20.00
Section 25	
Government Lot 1	39.25
" Lot 2	8.75
" Lot 3	36.40
" Lot 4	43.50
" Lot 5	39.90
NW¼ of NW¼	40.00
N½ of SE¼ of NE¼	20.00
Government Lot 6	39.65
" Lot 7	25.35
" Lot 8	35.00
" Lot 9	36.45

Description	Acreage
Government Lot 10	34.60
" Lot 11	25.00
" Lot 12	28.25
" Lot 13	15.30
E½ of SW¼ of NW¼	20.00
Section 26	
E½ of NE¼ of SE¼	20.00
E½ of SE¼ of SE¼	20.00
Section 36	
Government Lot 1	38.25
" Lot 2	39.75
" Lot 3	48.50
" Lot 4	38.15
" Lot 5	45.00
" Lot 6	24.70
" Lot 7	34.50
" Lot 8	47.80
W½ of SE¼ of NE¼	20.00
SE¼ of SW¼	40.00
W½ of NE¼ of NE¼	20.00
Section 35	
Government Lot 2	14.40
" Lot 3	31.75
" Lot 4	28.10
	All but W 20
T 134 N - R 33 W	
Section 1	
Government Lot 4	31.44
" Lot 6	37.54
" Lot 10	29.72
" Lot 9	20.14
" Lot 7	32.43
SE¼ of SW¼	40.00
Government Lot 5	3.93
" Lot 10	3.87

Description	Acreage
Section 2	
Government Lot 3	38.66
" Lot 4	38.23
NE¼ of SE¼	40.00
" Lot 8	37.96
Section 12	
Government Lot 1	26.57
" Lot 7	20.22
" Lot 6	32.62
" Lot 8	16.21
N½ of SW¼ of SW¼	20.00
Section 11	
Government Lot 7	28.41
" Lot 6	39.87
" Lot 5	39.16
" Lot 4	28.13
" Lot 13	35.12
" Lot 12	41.52
" Lot 11	35.45
" Lot 10	46.54
" Lot 9	54.61
NW¼ of NE¼	40.00
SW¼ of NE¼	40.00
Government Lot 8	3.34
Section 14	
Government Lot 1	10.60
" Lot 2	20.54
" Lot 3	38.93
" Lot 4	33.84
" Lot 5	47.66
" Lot 6	29.08
" Lot 7	26.77
" Lot 8	2.95
" Lot 9	26.23
" Lot 10	39.15
NW¼ of SE¼	40.00
NE¼ of SE¼	40.00

Description	Acreage
W½ of SW¼ of NW¼	20.00
Section 15	
Government Lot 1	32.28
" Lot 2	41.24
" Lot 3	39.55
" Lot 4	44.42
" Lot 5	25.20
" Lot 6	31.77
S½ of NW¼ of NE¼	20.00
Section 23	
Government Lot 1	39.04
" Lot 2	39.25
N½ of NE¼ of NW¼	20.00
Section 13	
Government Lot 5	41.06
" Lot 4	27.94
" Lot 3	39.17
" Lot 2	29.80
" Lot 1	31.62
Government Lot 6	31.29
NW¼ of SE¼	40.00
NE¼ of SW¼	40.00
Section 24	
Government Lot 1	23.91
" Lot 2	19.65
" Lot 3	48.47
NW¼ of NW¼	40.00
N½ of SE¼ of NW¼	20.00
N½ of SW¼ of NE¼	20.00
Government Lot 4	27.00
N½ of SW¼ of NW¼	20.00
NW of CSAH 30	

TOTAL

13,948.80

SCENIC EASEMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Description			Acreage
T 137 N - R 34 W			
Section 1			
E½ of NW¼ of SW¼			20.00
S½ of NE¼ of SW¼	S of Crow Wing River		8.00
SE¼ of SW¼			40.00
NE¼ of SW¼	S of Crow Wing River		8.00
Section 12			
N½ of NW¼ of NE¼	S of Crow Wing River		11.00
T 137 N - R 33 W			
Section 7			
Government Lot 6			35.50
" Lot 8			30.00
Section 17			
Government Lot 1	All but W 20		17.75
" Lot 2	All but W 20		17.00
Section 16			
Government Lot 3	All but E 20		15.90
" Lot 4	All but E 20		17.00
Section 28			
Government Lot 2	W of CSAH 27		16.00
" Lot 1			33.75
Section 29			
Government Lot 1			22.75
" Lot 5	W of CSAH 27		19.00
" Lot 4			46.40
T 136 N - R 33 W			
Section 5			
Government Lot 3			28.60
" Lot 2			18.90
N½ of SE¼ of NE¼			20.00

	Description		Acreage
Section 4			
Government	Lot 9		28.50
"	Lot 4	All but E 20	36.75
"	Lot 5		23.75
"	Lot 6	All but S 20	26.00
"	Lot 7		52.40
Section 3			
Government	Lot 5	All but N 20	31.50
"	Lot 6	All but N 20	19.50
"	Lot 7		22.00
"	Lot 8	All but W 20	29.25
Section 10			
Government	Lot 1		35.00
"	Lot 3		28.00
"	Lot 4	All but E 20	33.15
"	Lot 6	All but W 20	24.75
"	Lot 7	All but W 20	28.00
"	Lot 8		38.00
Section 15			
Government	Lot 1		30.25
"	Lot 2	All but E 20	18.75
"	Lot 3		28.80
"	Lot 4		39.25
"	Lot 5		16.90
"	Lot 6		15.75
"	Lot 7	All but W 20	19.70
"	Lot 8	All but W 20	14.50
"	Lot 9	All but W 20	33.50
"	Lot 10		31.30
Section 14			
Government	Lot 1	All but N 20	28.00
"	Lot 2		35.80
Section 23			
Government	Lot 1		28.70
"	Lot 2		15.00
"	Lot 3		31.25
"	Lot 4		36.50
"	Lot 5		15.50

Description	Acreage
Government Lot 7	20.00
" Lot 8	All but S 20
N½ of NE¼ of SW¼	22.40
Government Lot 9	20.00
Section 24	All but W 20
Government Lot 2	37.25
Section 25	2.60
Government Lot 1	.35
" Lot 2	All but E 20
Section 26	16.90
Government Lot 1	All but S 20
" Lot 2	32.50
" Lot 3	18.75
" Lot 4	44.00
" Lot 5	23.00
" Lot 6	19.05
" Lot 7	23.25
" Lot 8	All but S 20
Section 26	18.00
Government Lot 9	all But N 20
" Lot 10	21.25
" Lot 11	15.25
Section 27	48.90
Government Lot 1	17.50
N½ of SE¼ of SE¼	37.50
Section 35	20.00
Government Lot 1	All but E 20
" Lot 2	13.10
" Lot 3	All but E 20
" Lot 4	15.65
" Lot 5	All but E 20
" Lot 6	19.00
" Lot 7	All but E 20
" Lot 8	14.00
	All but W 20
	20.00
	All but W 20
	12.80
	All but W 20
	12.00
	All but W 20
	16.50
T 135 N - R 33 W	
Section 2	
Government Lot 3	28.50

Description	Acreage
Government Lot 6	16.10
" Lot 7	16.00
" Lot 8	All but E 20 14.00
" Lot 13	All but E 20 17.00
Section 11	
Government Lot 1	18.15
W½ of NE¼ of NE¼	20.00
Government Lot 6	All but W 20 20.00
Section 24	
Government Lot 9	41.70
" Lot 8	30.50
" Lot 3	36.70
" Lot 2	All but E 20 14.00
Section 25	
Government Lot 12	28.25
" Lot 2	8.75
" Lot 8	All but N 20 15.00
" Lot 11	25.00
T 134 N - R 33 W	
Section 1	
Government Lot 10	29.72
" Lot 5	3.93
" Lot 6	37.54
Section 2	
Government Lot 4	All but W 20 18.23
Section 12	
Government Lot 1	26.57
Section 11	
Government Lot 8	3.34
" Lot 9	All but S 40 16.61
" Lot 10	All but S 40 6.54
Section 14	
Government Lot 5	All but N 20 27.66
" Lot 6	29.08
" Lot 9	26.23
" Lot 3	All but E 20 18.93
" Lot 7	26.77

Description		Acreage
Section 23		
Government Lot 2	All but S 20	19.25
Section 13		
Government Lot 5	All but N 20	21.06
S½ of NE¼ of SW¼		20.00
Government Lot 4		27.94
" Lot 3		39.17
Section 24		
Government Lot 1		23.91
" Lot 2		19.65
" Lot 3		48.47
	Total	2,761.84

FEE TITLE DESCRIPTIONS

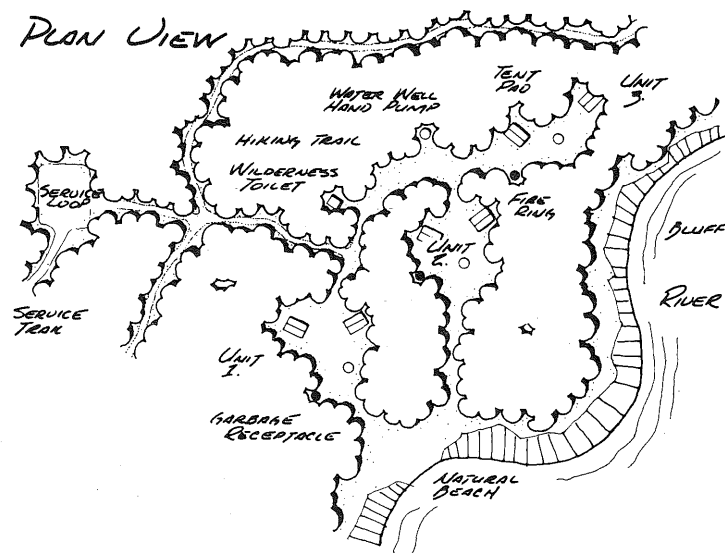
Description	Acreage
T 138 N - R 33 W	
Section 5	
Government Lot 4	33.88
" Lot 3	33.64
" Lot 2	33.40
" Lot 1	33.14
N½ of SW¼ of NW¼	20.00
N½ of SE¼ of NW¼	20.00
N½ of SW¼ of NE¼	20.00
SE¼ of NE¼	40.00
E½ of NW¼ of SE¼	20.00
NE¼ of SE¼	40.00

Description	Acreage
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	30.00
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	10.00
N of Tree Farm Landing	
Section 4	
Government Lot 6	17.64
Section 8	
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	30.00
W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
N $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	10.00
N $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00
S of Tree Farm Landing	
Section 7	
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	10.00
S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00
S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	20.00
Section 18	
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	10.00

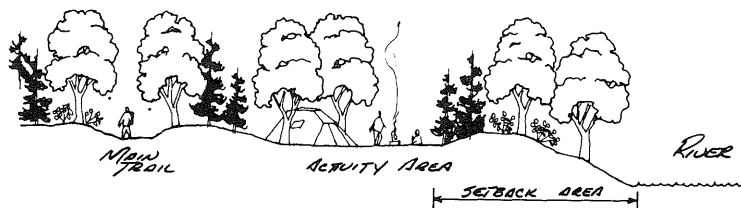
Description	Acreage
NW¼ of NE¼	40.00
SW¼ of NE¼	40.00
E½ of NE¼ of NW¼	20.00
S½ of Government Lot 1	26.24
Government Lot 2	53.46
Section 19	
NE¼ of NW¼	40.00
T 138 N - R 34 W	
Section 13	
E½ of SE¼ of SE¼	20.00
Section 24	
NE¼ of NE¼	40.00
SE¼ of NE¼	23.00
NW¼ of SE¼	22.00
SW¼ of SE¼	30.00
SW¼ of NE¼	2.00
NW¼ of NE¼ of SE¼	10.00
Section 25	
SE¼ of NW¼	40.00
SE¼ of NW¼	40.00
W½ of SW¼ of SE¼	20.00
SE¼ of SW¼	40.00
Section 36	
NE¼ of NW¼	40.00
E½ of NW¼ of NW¼	20.00
E½ of SW¼ of NW¼	20.00
SE¼ of SW¼	40.00
Fee Title Total	1,478.40

PRIMITIVE CAMPSITE

PLAN VIEW



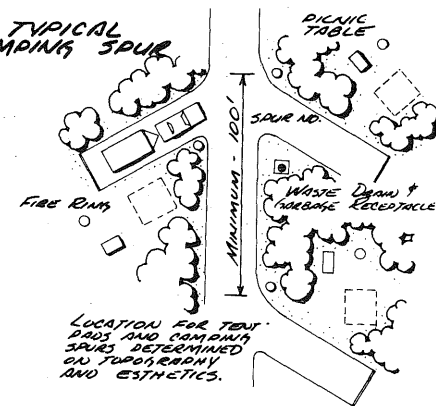
CROSS SECTION



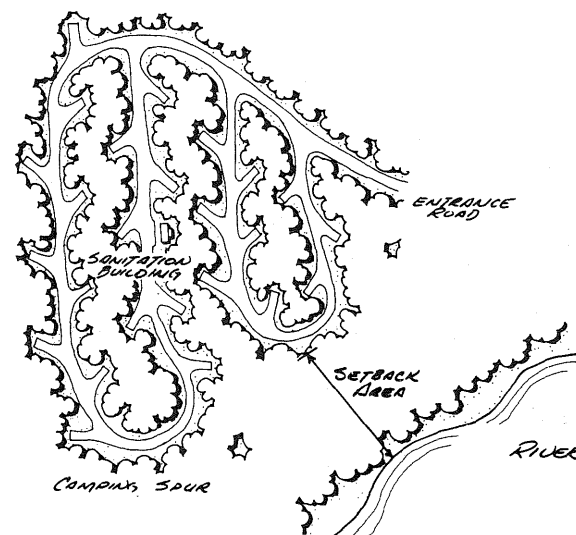
SITE TYPICAL

CAMPGROUND

TYPICAL CAMPING SPUR

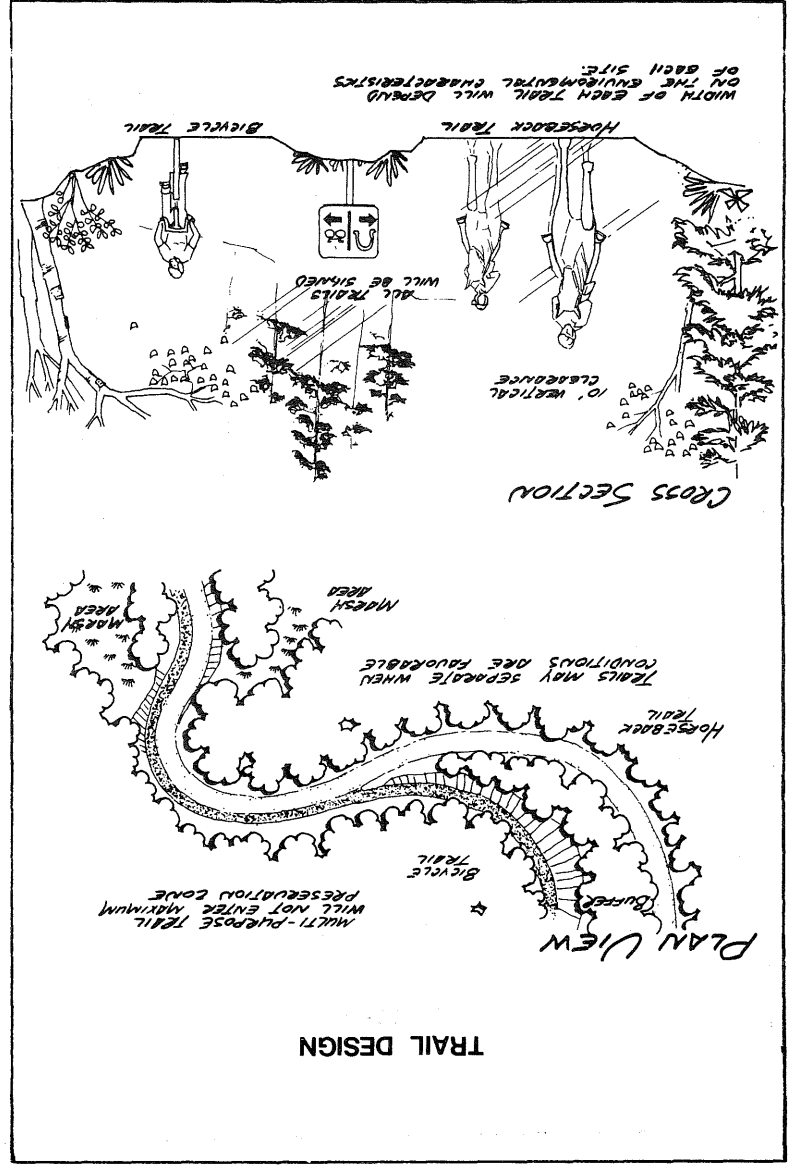


PLAN VIEW



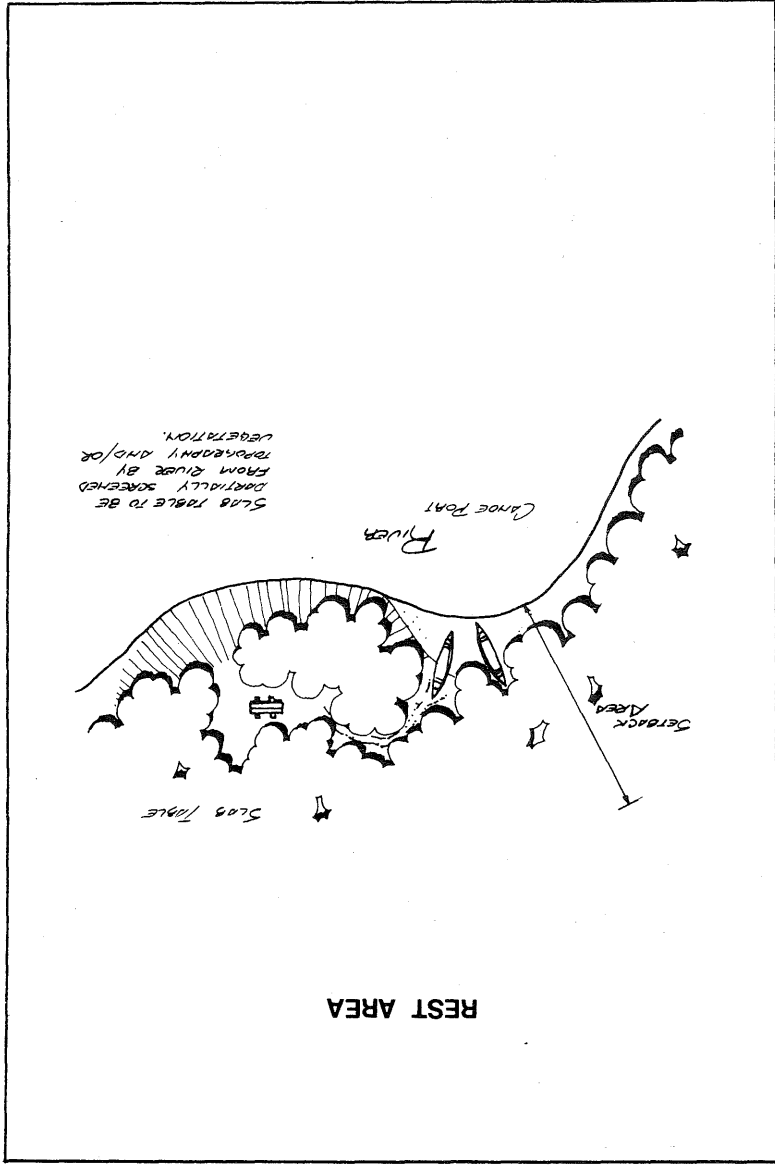
SITE TYPICAL

SITE TYPICAL



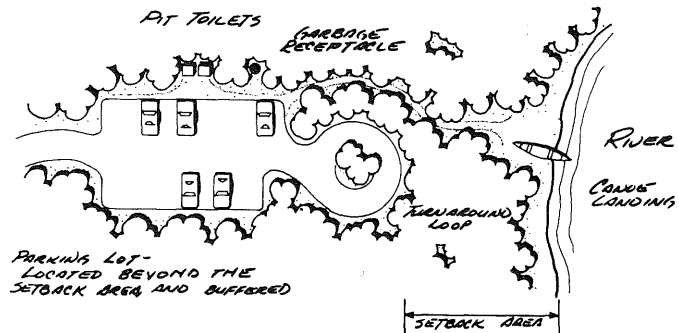
TRAIL DESIGN

SITE TYPICAL

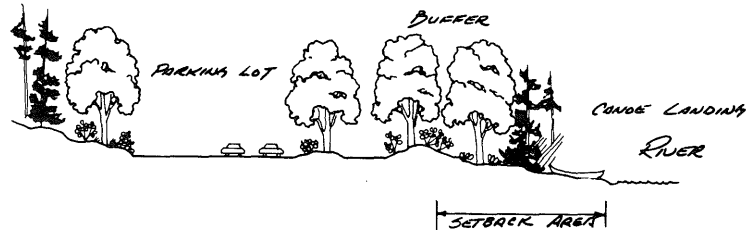


CANOE ACCESS

PLAN VIEW



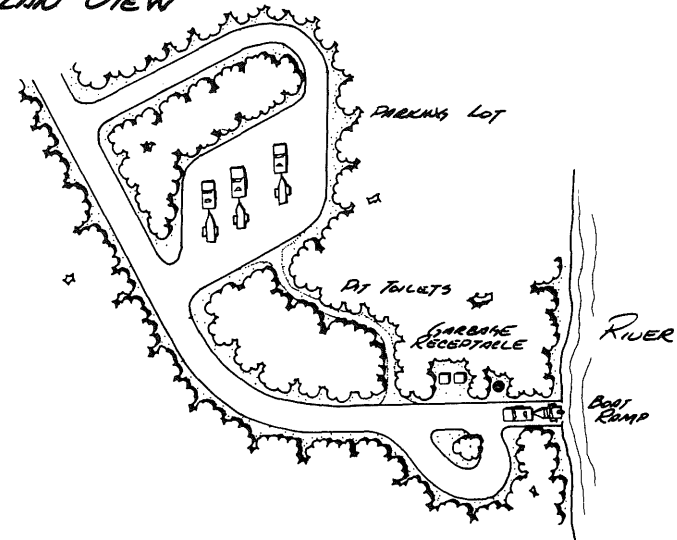
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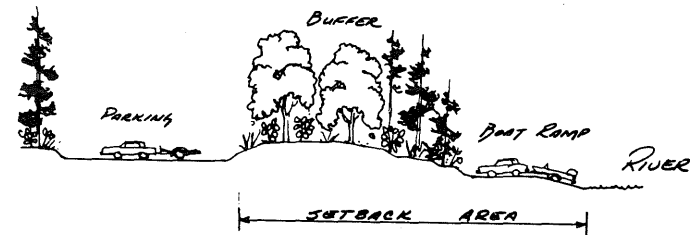
SITE TYPICAL

BOAT ACCESS

PLAN VIEW



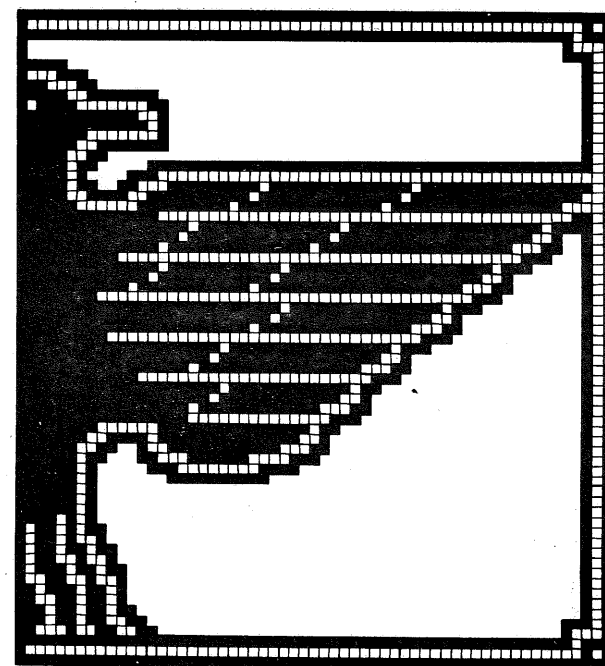
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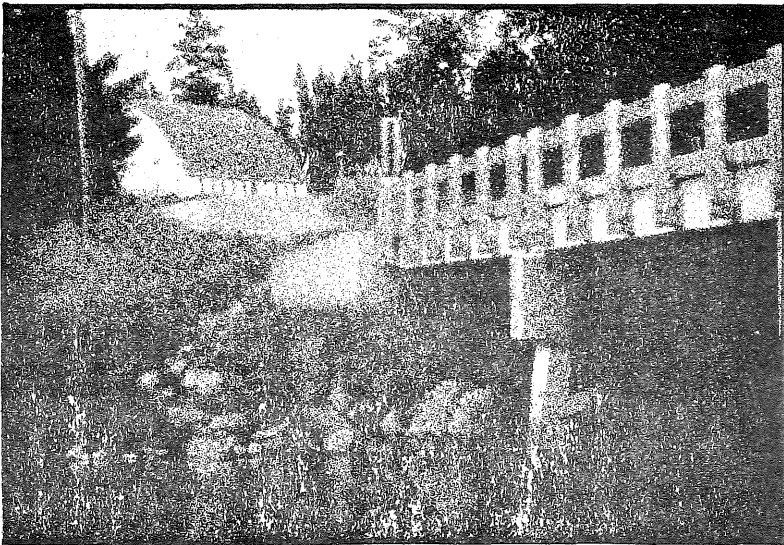
SITE TYPICAL



APPENDIX



INTRODUCTION



The 51.4-mile stretch of the Crow Wing River in Wadena County has been recommended for Wild and Scenic designations under the provisions of the Minnesota Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

The intent of the act, passed by the legislature and signed by the governor in 1973, is to "preserve and protect" the state's rivers and their adjacent lands that "possess outstanding scenic, recreational, natural,

historical, scientific and similar values."

More specifically, the provisions of the act insure that new development is done carefully, with minimum adverse effect on the river.

After a thorough study of the Crow Wing River, the DNR has determined that the river does meet the criteria necessary for inclusion in the system and that it should be protected under the provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

At this time, the DNR's management plan for the Crow Wing River is simply a proposal. Informational meetings and a public hearing will be conducted in Wadena County. Then, after weighing the findings of fact arising from the hearing, the commissioner of natural resources will decide whether to designate the river a part of the Minnesota Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

If this management plan for the Crow Wing River is approved by the commissioner of natural resources, the following steps would be taken:

*Wild and Scenic river "land use districts" would

be designated along the river. As they are now proposed, these districts comprise 13,948.80 acres along 51.4 miles of the river. They would constitute the management area. (The Land Management Maps and Land Use District Descriptions sections of the management plan describe these areas more fully.)

*Wadena county would be required to amend or adopt zoning ordinances for these new districts. These ordinances would be based on the regulations presented in the management plan and Minnesota Regulations NR 78-81.

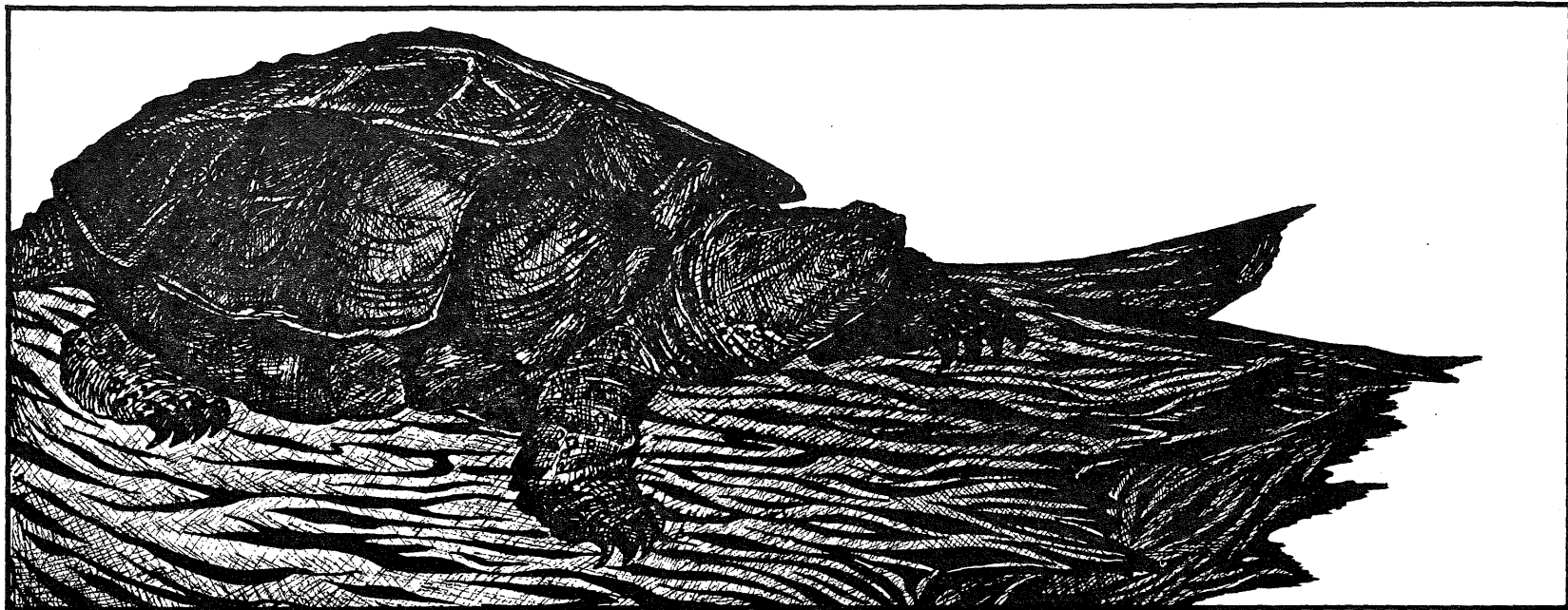
* The DNR would want to buy some riverside land and would negotiate for "scenic easements" on other private property in the land use districts. (The Land Management Maps and the sections of the management plan entitled Fee Title

Descriptions and Scenic Easement Descriptions indicate those lands the DNR would like to acquire in title and through scenic easements.)

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act does not give the DNR the power of eminent domain (condemnation). The DNR can acquire neither land nor scenic easements without the landowner's consent.

If the Crow Wing River is designated a Wild and Scenic river, the management plan would constitute the policy of the DNR in managing the river and its adjacent lands. The appendix to this plan provides the information the DNR used in developing the management plan.

This proposal does not preclude the possibility that the DNR may recommend other stretches of the Crow Wing River for designation under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.



ANALYSIS

This analysis of the Crow Wing River and the proposed management areas supports the DNR's recommendation that the river be included in the Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers System.

The analysis also provided the information the DNR used in developing a management plan for the Crow Wing River.

STUDY CONCLUSIONS

It is the DNR's finding that the following "outstanding scenic, recreational, natural, historical, scientific and similar values" qualify the Crow Wing River in Wadena County for protection under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

Scenic and Natural

Cutting through one of central Minnesota's most picturesque valleys, the Crow Wing River flows past level to gently rolling plains. The river's banks and floodplain are heavily timbered with mixed conifers and hardwoods, although river lands comprise occasional prairies, bogs and swamps.

The river valley supports diverse and plentiful wildlife.

Although the river itself lacks a sufficient food supply for large fish and waterfowl populations, riverside woodlands support many small mammals, birds and game animals.

Recreational

The Crow Wing River is one of the most heavily used of the state's 16 canoe and boating route rivers.

The Crow Wing River provides an ideal route for family canoeists. The landscape and abundant wildlife enrich the recreationist's experience. Undoubtedly, canoeing on the Crow Wing River will increase as the popularity of the sport increases statewide.

Recreational facilities have been developed along the Crow Wing River in Wadena County by the Crow Wing Trails Association, Wadena County and the DNR. Because these facilities are extensive, the DNR will have to build few, if any, additional recreational sites.

Abundant game species include mallard, blue-winged teal, wood duck, white-tailed deer, rabbit, squirrel, ruffed grouse and woodcock.

Historical

The Dakota (Sioux) and the Ojibway (Chippewa) Indians

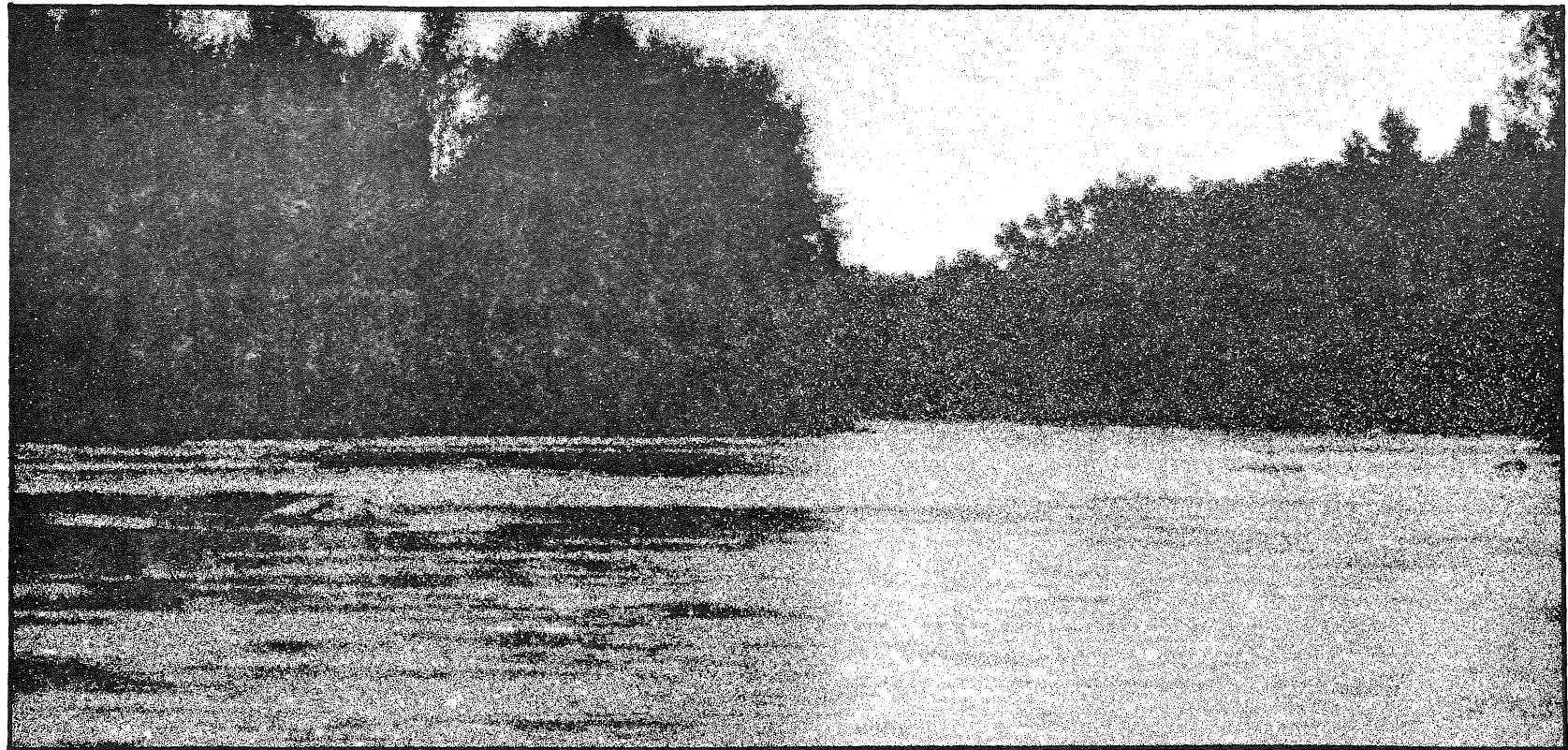
lived near the Crow Wing River. Many battles between the two tribes were fought in this region. Even today, many towns and landmarks have names derived from Dakota and Ojibway words.

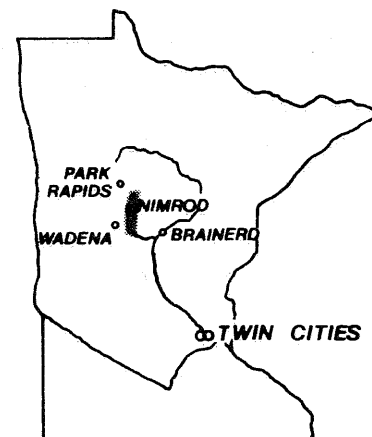
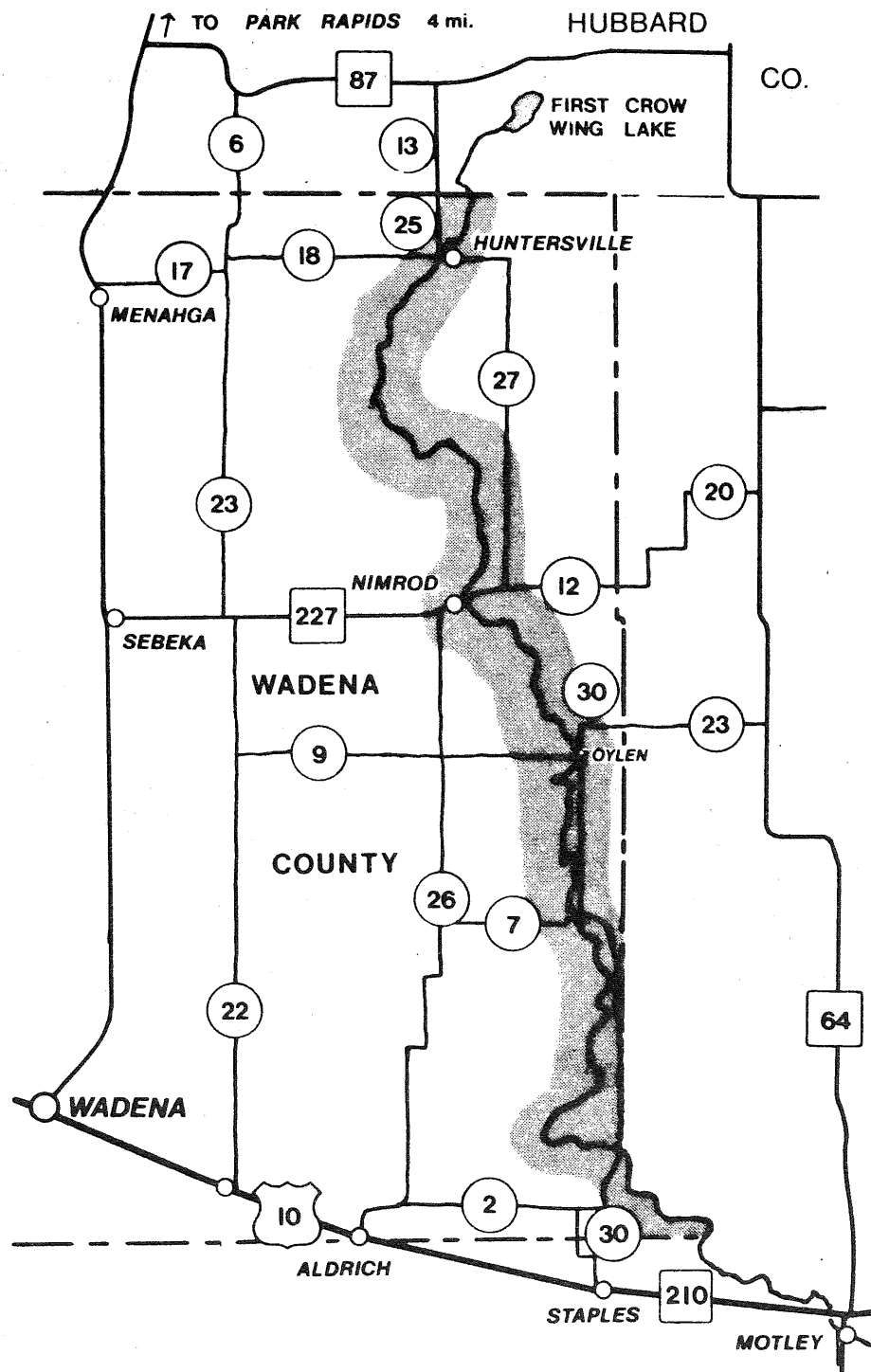
Whites ventured into the Crow Wing River area searching for trapping grounds. The early fur trade allied the Ojibway and the white man against the Dakota and provided the impetus for further white settlement. Subsequently, lumbering fostered further growth of settlements. Ultimately, however, agriculture proved to be the most stable element of the

economy and remains the most prominent business today.

In conclusion, the Crow Wing River's historical, scenic, recreational, natural and scientific values qualify it for inclusion in the Minnesota Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers System.

The following analysis more fully describes the physical characteristics, social characteristics and existing recreational facilities of the proposed management area.





**CROW WING RIVER
LOCATION MAP - STUDY AREA**

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Route Description

<u>River Mile</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>River Mile</u>	<u>Description</u>
85.9	Study area begins at Wadena-Hubbard county line.	69.0	Walkins Rapids.
84.3	Crow Wing River enters Mud Lake.	67.7	Barrows Rapids.
83.1	Tree Farm Landing (access, campsites, picnic facilities).	66.5	Private canoe landing.
80.7	Wadena CSAH 18 bridge. Huntersville one-quarter mile southeast.	65.9	Big Swamp Creek enters Crow Wing River from left.
80.5	Abandoned iron bridge.	65.9	Westra Rapids.
79.5	Huntersville Township Park (access, campsites, picnic facilities).	64.0	Wadena CSAH 12 bridge. Nimrod, Stigman's Mound picnic area.
78.5	Big Bend Canoe campground (campsites and picnic facilities. No access).	63.4	Cat River enters Crow Wing River from right.
76.0	Huntersville State Forest campground (access, campsites, picnic facilities).	63.0	Frame's Landing campsite (access, campsites, picnic facilities).
73.6	Picnic area.	61.1	Little Swamp Creek enters Crow Wing River from left.
73.5	Wadena CSAH 15 (Mary Brown) bridge.	60.9	Indian mounds.
70.4	Butterfield Rapids.	59.9	Beaver Creek enters Crow Wing River from left.
69.2	Anderson's Crossing campsite (access, campsites, picnic facilities).	57.2	Little White Dog campsite (access, campsites, picnic facilities).

<u>River Mile</u>	<u>Description</u>
55.7	Wadena CSAH 9 bridge at Oylen.
51.5	Knob Hill campsite (access, campsites, picnic facilities).
48.3	Wadena CSAH 7 bridge.
48.2	Cottingham Park (access, campsites, picnic facilities).
47.3	Farnham Creek enters Crow Wing River from left.
42.8	Bullard Bluff campsite (access, campsites, picnic facilities).
38.6	Leaf River enters Crow Wing River from right.
37.7	Old Wadena campsite (access, campsites, picnic facilities). Historical site.
36.0	Partridge River enters Crow Wing River from right. McGivern Park (access, campsites, picnic facilities).
34.5	Wadena CSAH 30 bridge. End of study area.

Watershed

The Crow Wing River watershed comprises all of Wadena County and parts of nine other counties. Draining a 3,764-square-mile area, the watershed is divided into two geographic sections.

The northern half of the watershed is predominately an outwash plain of sand and gravel deposited over a smooth glacial till plain. Because the glacial outwash is porous, and lakes and forests are abundant, flooding is rare.

Flooding occurs more frequently in the southern half of the watershed because the clayey glacial till which predominates in this area is not permeable.

About 20 percent of the watershed area is covered by natural lakes that lie near the watershed's perimeter.

The Crow Wing River drains the largest area of any river in the watershed. Its major tributaries are the Shell, Leaf, Partridge, Long Prairie and Gull rivers.

The Crow Wing River is shallow and moderately fast with a sandy bottom covered in some areas with boulders and gravel. The river rises in a chain of lakes in southern Hubbard County and flows south through Wadena County and then southeast through Todd, Morrison and Cass counties to the Mississippi River, 89 miles from its source.

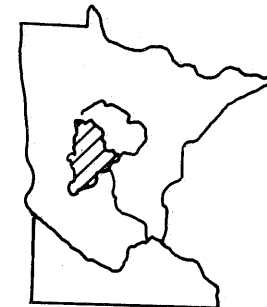
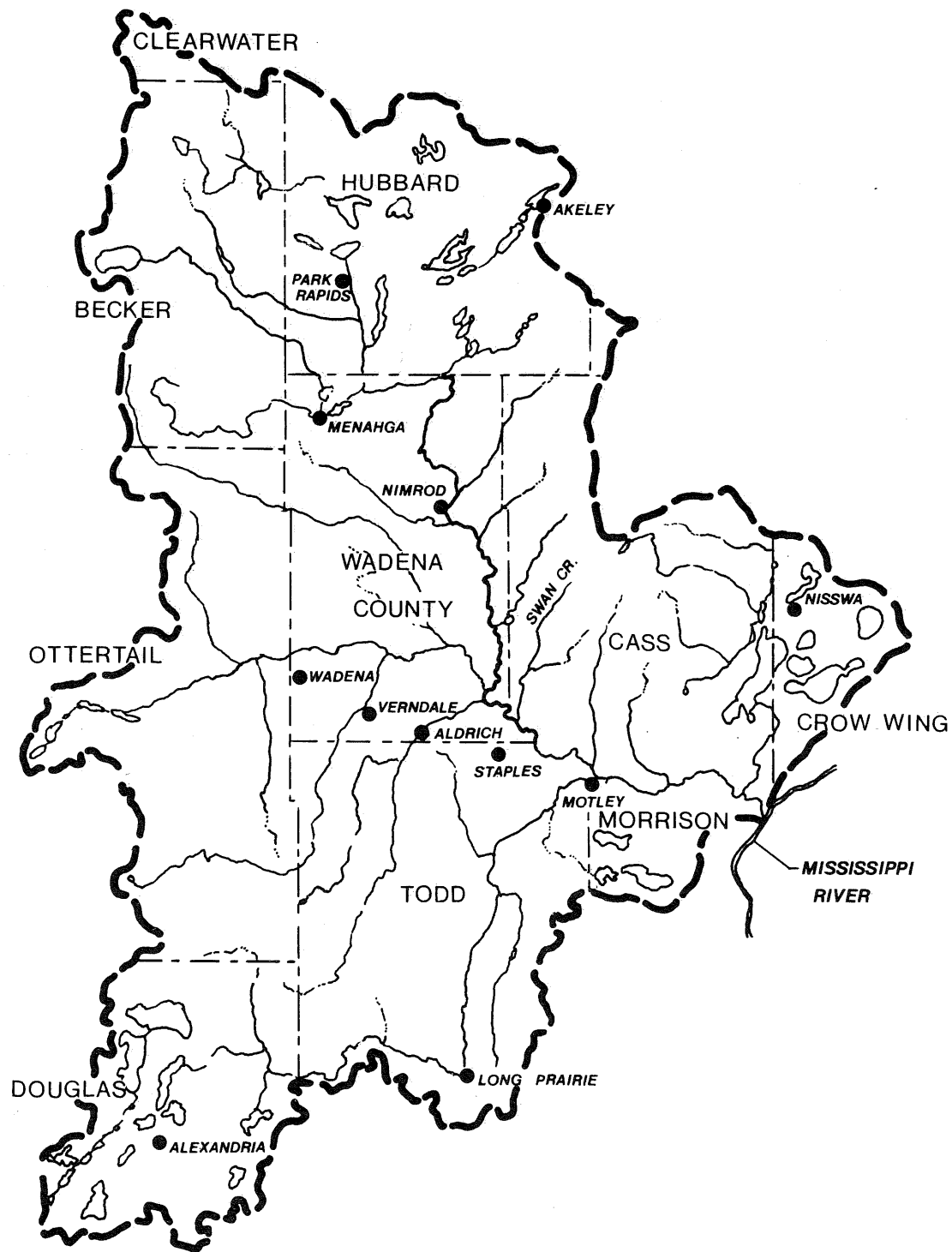
Throughout its course, the river drops 215 feet. The river falls most quickly — 10 feet in one mile — at Westra Rapids, several miles upstream from Nimrod.

For the first 20 miles, the river cuts through low marshy lands. The river broadens and the banks increase in height as the river flows southward.

Because of the many lakes and forests in the watershed, the water level of the Crow Wing River fluctuates gradually, making it a prime recreational resource.

Geology

Most of the Crow Wing River watershed is an upland



CROW WING RIVER WATERSHED

plain surrounded by gently rolling morainic hills and ridges. To the north, an outwash plain of sand and gravel was deposited over a smooth plain of glacial till which lies between the moraines. To the south, the upland plain is covered by clayey glacial till, free from outwash deposits.

Bedrock of Precambrian slate, graywacke, granite, gneiss and schist, lies deeply buried beneath the glacial deposits. Cretaceous limestone, sandstone and shale overlie Precambrian rocks in the northern part of the watershed.

Glacial moraines, till plains and thick deposits of glacial drift contain many sand and gravel lenses that hold much ground water. Artesian conditions are occasionally present when these lenses are enclosed by inclined layers of impermeable clay or silt.

These aquifers provide most of the municipal and industrial water for communities in the Crow Wing River watershed. Other sources of water are surface water and wells driven into fractured and weathered granitic bedrock.

Soils

Knowledge of soils is necessary to properly determine land uses. Each soil type has certain characteristics that determine the soil's capabilities and limitations.

The two most prominent soil groups of the Crow Wing River watershed are the Wadena group and the Rockwood- Menahga group.

The Wadena group is a very dark, well -drained, slightly acid loam covering a limy sand and gravel layer. This prairie soil, formed from glacial outwash, is fertile, but

is susceptible to drought and wind erosion. Corn, oats, soybeans and hay often are grown on this soil. It also is commonly used for pasture.

The Rockwood-Menahga group is a light- colored, well-drained medium acid sandy loam with a limy sand layer below.

The Rockwood soils, fertile and drought resistant, are suited to forestry and general farming. These soils, however, are susceptible to erosion and the loss of organic material. Crops most commonly grown on these soils are alfalfa and small grains. The major tree species are aspen and birch. Shorelands containing these soils have been developed considerably for recreational purposes.

The Menahga soils are not productive and are very susceptible to drought. They are neither suitable nor commonly used for agriculture, although the soil supports jack pine, a profitable species for lumber and pulpwood.

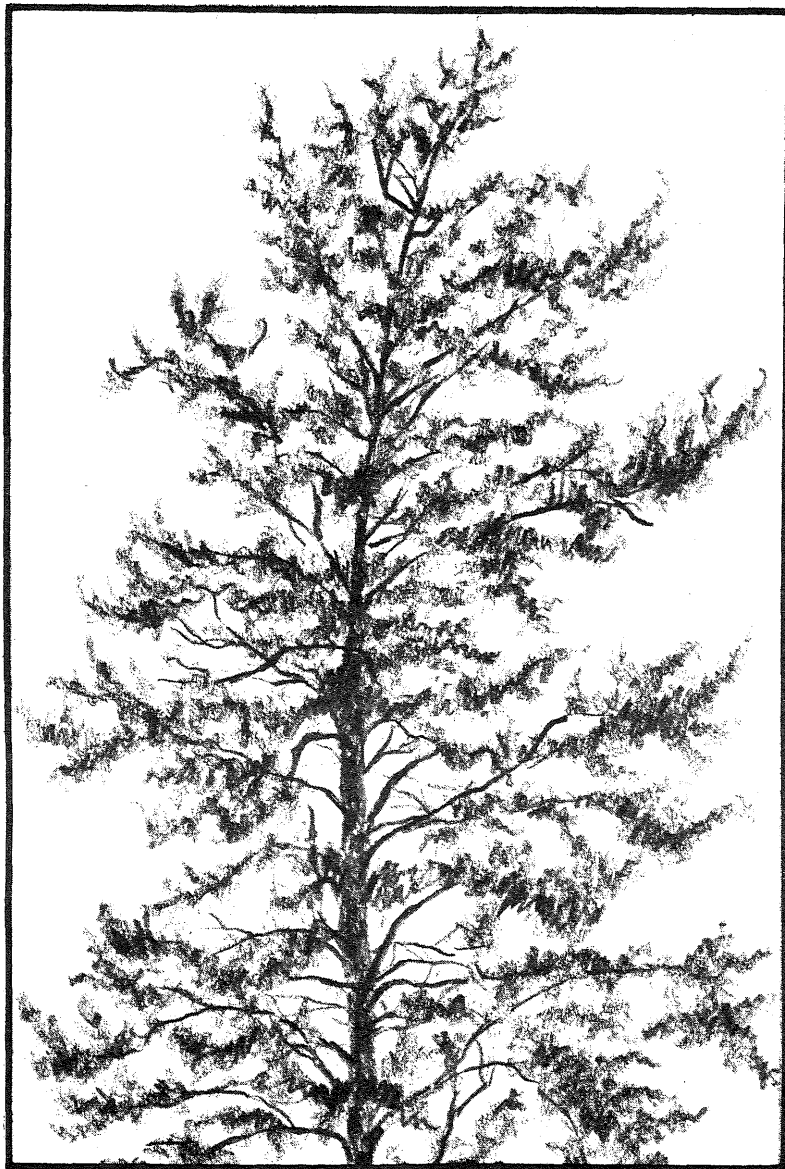
Two other groups of soils in this area are the alluvial and organic soils.

Alluvial soils are mixed, undifferentiated soils found on the floodplains of large streams in the watershed.

The organic soils, peat and muck, are common in nearly one-fifth of the watershed area. Peat often is found in old glacial lake basins. In some areas, peat is mined and used for horticulture. Peat also supports Christmas tree farms and spruce stands which are harvested for pulpwood. Because peat is susceptible to frost, it is used little for agriculture, although potatoes and some other vegetables are grown in this soil. Peat also is used for pasture and wild hay meadows.

Vegetation

Fires, lumbering, and cultivation have considerably



altered the vegetation along the Crow Wing River.

The most noticeable change has been on the sandy outwash plains in northern Wadena County where the jack pine forest has all but replaced the forests of white and red pines. Jack pine often does well in the wake of fires or lumbering. In fact, occasional fires are necessary for this species to survive. The heat of the fire opens the cones, allowing the seeds to reach the soil and germinate.

Shrubs and other ground cover commonly found in the jack pine forest include hazel, blueberries, sweet fern, bearberry, wintergreen, bracken and reindeer moss.

While the jack pine forest is predominant along the river in northern Wadena County, the aspen-birch-conifer forest is found in upland areas further from the river. Dominant species of this forest include quaking aspen, bigtooth aspen, paper birch, pine, spruce, balsam fir and white cedar. If left undisturbed, this forest will slowly be replaced by a coniferous forest. Extensive logging in this region, however, has preserved the aspen-birch-conifer forest.

A river bottom forest predominates in the floodplains and valley bottoms bordering the river in southern Wadena County. This forest comprises elm, ash, cottonwood, box elder, oak, basswood, soft maple, willow, aspen, hackberry and occasionally, pine and white cedar.

In addition to these three forests, grasslands, bogs and swamps are scattered throughout the river corridor.

Wildlife

The grasslands, hardwood forests, pine forests, bogs and swamps along the Crow Wing River offer suitable

habitats for a wide variety of wildlife. The river supports only a limited number of waterfowl, however, because of sparse aquatic vegetation and the lack of backwater areas.

The river and adjacent woodlands provide ideal environments for animals adapted to both aquatic and terrestrial life such as painted and snapping turtles, otter, muskrat, beaver and mink. Mammals that prefer woodlands or grasslands near the water's edge are racoons, weasels and skunks. Other grassland and forest mammals include bats, mice, voles (meadow mice), pocket gophers, chipmunks, ground, red, gray and flying squirrels, bog lemmings, cottontail rabbits, bobcats and a small number of black bears.

Waterfowl present near the Crow Wing River are mallards, blue-winged teal and wood ducks. Other wetland birds include great blue herons, green herons and many shorebirds. Numerous species of song birds are present along the river. The abundance and diversity of birds, of course, varies with the seasons and the particular habitat. Many species are found only during migrations.

Game species found along the Crow Wing River include the white-tailed deer, ruffed grouse, woodcock, and various waterfowl, rabbits and squirrels.

Man's effect on the study area is evident, but many species and significant numbers of wildlife remain.

Fisheries

Because of the Crow Wing's generally sandy bottom, limited cover and lack of deep pools, the river is not a productive fishery for game species.

Northern redhorse and white sucker, both rough fish, are the river's most common species.

The DNR (formerly the Minnesota Conservation Department) conducted an electro-fishing survey of the Crow Wing River from First Crow Wing Lake in Hubbard County to the Mississippi River during the summers of 1964 and 1965.

The "large fish" species taken during this survey were:

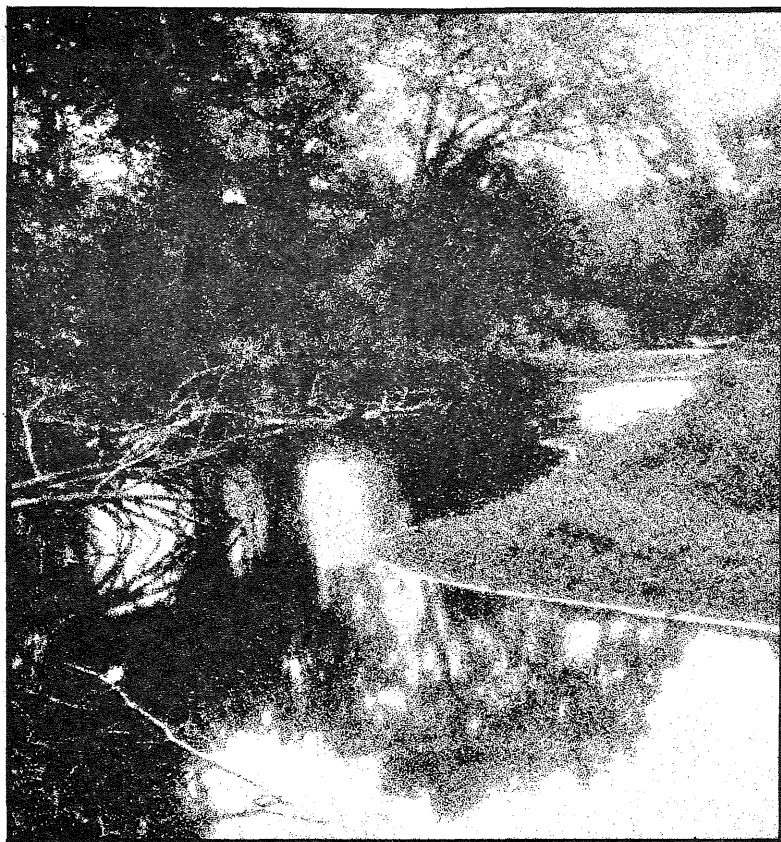
northern redhorse	black crappie
white sucker	burbot
rock bass	bowfin
walleye	black bullhead
northern pike	pumpkinseed
greater redhorse	yellow bullhead
bluegill	largemouth bass
yellow perch	pumpkinseed-bluegill hybrid
silver redhorse	brown bullhead

Water Quality

The Crow Wing River meets the water quality standards of a 2B river, the classification given it by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA).

MPCA standards state that a 2B river should be suitable for propagation and maintenance of cool- or warm-water sport or commercial fish species. The water also must be suitable for aquatic recreation of all kinds, including swimming.

The MPCA presently monitors the water quality of the Crow Wing River.



SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

History

The history of the Crow Wing River is an economic history of the region surrounding the river. The early fur trade allied the Ojibway and the white man against the Dakota Indians and provided the impetus for white settlement of the area. Subsequently, as is so common in Minnesota's history, the lumbering industry laid the

foundation for settlement. Ultimately, however, agriculture proved to be the most stable element of the economy and remains the most prominent business today.

Until the settlement of the Crow Wing River area by the white man, the region was occupied by the Dakota (Sioux) and the Ojibway (Chippewa) Indians. The Dakota -- the name means "joined together in a friendly compact" -- were the first to settle the land. Their "compact" did not extend to the Ojibway who first moved into the region during the early 1700s. The two tribes, both hunters, fought over the land known as "the hunter's paradise," later called Huntersville by the white settlers.

As the Ojibway tribes slowly shifted westward, they gained control of more land near the Crow Wing River. By the early 1800s, the Ojibway claimed the land west of the Mississippi and north of the Crow Wing. The Ojibway band known as the "Pillagers" (members of this band allegedly had stolen a trader's goods ten miles from the Crow Wing) occupied the region near Leech Lake. The Northern Ojibway lived at this time near Cass Lake.

Unlike the Dakota, who resisted the white man's intrusion, the Ojibway eagerly traded with the white man, eventually becoming heavily dependent on him. The trading created an uneasy alliance between the Ojibway and the whites.

The tension between the two tribes intensified in 1832 when the Dakota battled an Ojibway war party led by Flat Mouth. Three Dakota were killed and three were wounded in the fray.

Hostility between the Dakota and Ojibway continued until the Dakota were banished from the state after the

Sioux Uprising of 1862. During the uprising, however, it was rumored that the Ojibway finally had made peace with the Dakota and were assembling 2,500 warriors under Chief Hole-in-the-Day to join the Dakota. It was known that many Ojibway on the Gull Lake Reservation were restless and that a number of warriors were planning to attack the Gull Lake Agency on the north side of the Crow Wing, three miles from its mouth.

But the white man, capitalizing on his importance to the Ojibway economy, easily pacified the restless warriors until differences were settled and a treaty was signed.

Even after the white man rose to prominence, the presence of the Dakota and Ojibway was reflected in the names of white settlements in the Crow Wing region. A few examples are:

* Crow Wing. This river was named for a wing-shaped island at its confluence with the Mississippi River. The Indians called the river Kagiwagon (the raven's wing). The French name for the river was R. de Carbeau, meaning River of the Raven. But by 1843, a map drawn by Joseph N. Nicollet labeled the river the Crow Wing. According to an Indian legend, however, the river was named much more dramatically. It was said that the Princess Crow Wing was to be married on the river banks. The night before the ceremony, she first met her prospective husband. Unable to force herself to marry him, she threw herself into the river.

*Menahga. This railway village in Blueberry Township was platted in 1891. "Meenahga," as it was spelled by Longfellow in "The Song of Hiawatha," is Ojibway for blueberry.

* Sebeka. Sebeka is a railway village beside the

Red Eye River. Its name was derived from "sibi" or "zibi," Ojibway for "the village or town beside the river."

* Wadena. "Wadena" is an Ojibway word meaning little round hill. This may be a reference to the rounded Crow Wing bluffs at the old Wadena Trading Post site.

The Indians also left their mark on the landscape. The most visible signs are the burial mounds. Three river areas with many mounds are Little White Dog, Hog Haven (also called Bullard Bluff) and a site near McGivern Forest. Little White Dog is situated on a high bluff downstream from Nimrod. The area once was used by Indians for ceremonial gatherings which included sacrificial rites. Here animals were killed in honor of the Indian deities.

Another group of Indian mounds is along the river at Hog Haven, four miles south of the Bullard Bluff campsite. This place was named for the many wild hogs in the area.

Across the river from McGivern Forest are many mounds, evidence that the area was once a gathering place for several Indian tribes.

French fur traders entered the Crow Wing River region during the early 1700s and controlled the fur business until the British and Canadian traders came to dominate the trade in the 1760s. In 1792 the Northwest Company of Montreal established the Wadena Trading Post on the west bluff of the Crow Wing River at its junction with the Partridge River.

This post, operated by Jean Baptiste Cadotte was used for protection from Indian attacks and also served as a ferry post. Several other trading posts of less importance were located in this area in the late 1700s

and early 1800s.

The Crow Wing River region came into the possession of the United States with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. By 1820 the volume of overland trade in the area was considerable. The Old Otter Tail Trail, also known as the Old Crow Wing Trail, crossed the Crow Wing River near the Wadena Trading Post and was the main transportation route between St. Paul and Fort Garry in Winnipeg. Opened in 1844, the trail was used by traders, government transporters and Indians. But because of a nearby railway, the trail was used little by the early white settlers. By 1899 the trail had been completely abandoned and today is almost obliterated.

The Wadena Trading Post had its most prosperous years between 1855 and 1860 when more than 100 people lived there. Augustus Aspinwall made a townsite claim on this spot in 1856, calling it Wadena. This was possibly the first land claim made in Wadena County. It was hoped that the Northern Pacific Railroad would construct a railway through the town. The depression a year later, however, halted all railroad construction, with the line running only as far as Staples, then the county seat. In 1872, with the extension of the railroad northwestward, Wadena was relocated from the trading post site fifteen miles west to its present location. Wadena was soon made the county seat.

Stagecoaches and small river craft were the primary means of transportation until railroads were built to supplement them. The railroad was instrumental in the utilization of nearby resources, especially those in areas without easy access to water.

Between the 1870s and the early 1900s lumbering was the chief economy of Wadena County. The lumbering of the dense forests along the Crow Wing and its tributaries furnished labor for hundreds of early settlers

and provided an economic base for many towns and villages in the area.

Shell City was established in 1879 as a lumbering camp, although it and the Shell River were named for another important resource, clams, which were used in button factories in the city. This city also was the headquarters of the Shell City Navigation Company, incorporated April 10, 1884. The company operated steamboats and barges on the Shell and Crow Wing rivers from Shell City to the Mississippi River.

On July 28, 1884, a celebration was held for the launching of the steamer "Lotta Lee" at Shell City. This steamer made many successful trips on the Shell River which was deep and easily navigable. But on the shallower Crow Wing River it ran aground and was abandoned. It was hoped that government aid could be used for dredging the river channel to make it navigable. But funds were never attained and the shipping venture on these rivers died.

Nimrod was established in 1879 as a tie camp. For many years, when timber was being logged along the Crow Wing and its tributaries, this was an important logging center. The town served as a stopping place for lumbermen and wheat haulers traveling from the Shell Prairies north of Nimrod. Many lumber camps were located near Nimrod.

Sebeka, a railway village, was established in 1881 by Finnish loggers. Logs, primarily white pine, were driven on the Crow Wing River to mills further downstream.

Each spring, dams were built along the Crow Wing, Red Eye, Shell and Blueberry rivers to store water for log drives to mills on the Mississippi River at Little Falls and St. Cloud.

Lumbering operations expanded as railroads were extended throughout the Crow Wing area. By the turn of the century, however, most virgin timber had been cleared and the lumber industry declined sharply. Shell City, a town which relied heavily on the timber trade, was eventually abandoned. The region's economy soon came to depend on agriculture.

Small-scale farming actually had begun with the influx of the first white settlers. The heavily timbered land in the northern part of Wadena County was hard to clear. Agriculture, therefore, was limited to the south. Only a few years after the arrival of the first settlers, much of the land in southern Wadena County was cultivated. Vegetables and root crops were the predominant subsistence crops. Corn was also a staple crop. Wheat, however, was the most profitable crop.

In 1874 the fine prairie lands of the north, the Shell Prairies, were discovered. By 1881, 800 families had settled there.

Verndale long enjoyed a monopoly on the wheat trade. Here the wheat was transferred from the oxen teams that traveled from the prairies to the railroad bound for Minneapolis. A better and shorter road eventually was built along the Crow Wing River from the Shell Prairies. Villages that were established along this wheat road diminished Verndale's importance as a wheat center.

The wheat industry suffered in the early 1890s because of successive poor harvests attributable to the exhaustion of the soil from one-crop farming and the farmers' inability to successfully cultivate cut-over areas.

The first creamery in Wadena County was organized January 27, 1887. By 1927 the dairy industry had become the most important business in the county and remains so today.

Land Use

Approximately 40 percent of the land in Wadena County is forested. The timber is used primarily for pulpwood, although some is used for sawlogs. The forest next to the river provides excellent wildlife habitat and is valuable for recreation.

About 39 percent of Wadena County is cultivated. Hay and small grains are the primary crops and are used for dairy and beef cattle feed. Some sheep and swine are also raised in the county.

Water Use

The Crow Wing River once was used for floating white pine logs to sawmills on the lower reaches of the river and the Mississippi. Clams from the river were used to make buttons. The river never was deep enough for commercial navigation or power generation (see History for further details).

The river now has little commercial or industrial use, although some water is used for irrigation.

This lack of commercial use, however, has preserved the river for recreation.

Population

Although the area immediately surrounding the Crow Wing River is sparsely populated, the number of people who might use the river for recreation is considerable and is expected to grow slightly by the year 2000.

In 1975, an estimated 235,600 people lived within 55 miles (an hour's driving time) of the Crow Wing River. This number is expected to reach 272,400 by the turn of

the century.

The population of Wadena County in 1975 was estimated to be 12,600. It is estimated to rise to 12,700 -- less than one percent -- by the year 2000.

Eastern Wadena County, the area comprising the Crow Wing River, has few people. The population of Nimrod, the only incorporated city along the river, was estimated to be 64 in 1975. There are two unincorporated cities along the river, Oylen and Huntersville.

Recreational Features

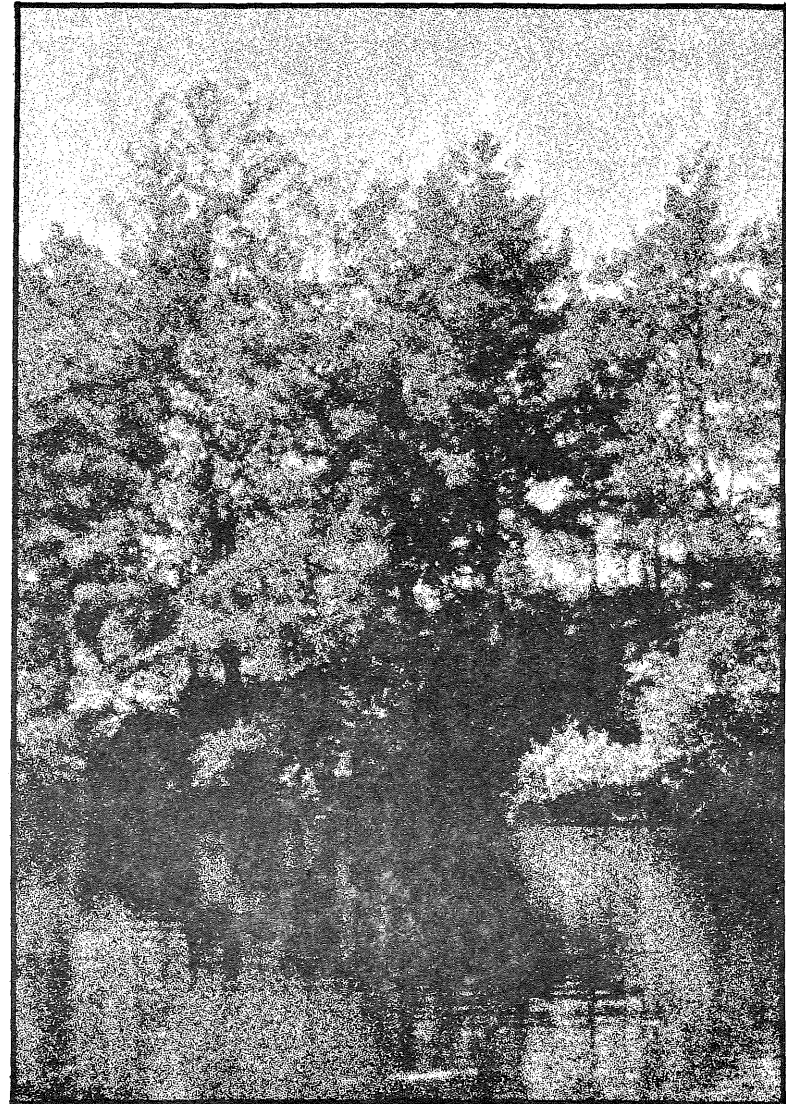
Recreational facilities have been developed along the Crow Wing River in Wadena County by the Crow Wing Trails Association, Wadena County and the DNR (Division of Forestry).

All camping areas may be described as primitive campgrounds, with development kept to the minimum necessary to insure public health and safety. These areas contain tent pads, fire rings, rustic tables and pit latrines. Some facilities have pumps for drinking water.

Here is an overview of existing recreational facilities:

* Tree Farm Landing (river mile 83.1). This is a 20-acre area with five campsites and a state public access. Tree Farm Landing is owned and maintained by Wadena County.

* Huntersville Township Park (79.5). This 40-acre area has seven campsites and a state public access. It is owned by Huntersville Township and maintained by Wadena County.



* Big Bend Canoe Campground (78.5). This 20-acre tract has six campsites and a canoe access. Accessible only from the river, it is

owned and maintained by the DNR.

* Picnic area (73.6). This 4.6-acre picnic area is administered by the DNR and contains picnic tables, fire rings and toilets.

The remaining facilities are owned and maintained by Wadena County:

* Anderson's Crossing campsite (69.2). This 113-acre area has seven campsites and a state public access.

* Stigman's Mound picnic area (64.0). This is a three-quarter-acre picnic and rest area.

* Frame's Landing campsite (63.0). This 14-acre area has 10 campsites and a canoe access.

* Indian mounds (60.9). This is a historic site.

* Little White Dog campsite (57.2). A state public access and eight campsites are on this 65.15-acre tract.

* Knob Hill campsite (51.5). This 105.60-acre area has a state public access and five campsites.

* Cottingham Park (48.2). This 47.60-acre area has a canoe access, 10 campsites and a separate picnic area.

* Bullard Bluff campsite (42.8). This 59.88-acre tract has a state public access and three campsites.

* Old Wadena campsite and historic site (37.7). There are five campsites and a historic area on this 23.154-acre tract.

* McGivern Park (36.0). This 31.29-acre area has five campsites and a canoe access.

An overnight camping fee of two dollars per party is charged at all campsites on the river. According to camping fee receipts, about 9,000 parties used the Wadena County facilities last year and 4,866 used the DNR sites.

Wadena County, in cooperation with the Crow Wing Trails Association, has developed in the study area a trail system for snowmobiles and horses. The DNR has developed a grants-in-aid snowmobile trail in the study area.

Three private canoe outfitters now operate on the river.

Eight islands in the study area are owned by the federal government and administered by the Bureau of Land Management. These islands have been relatively undisturbed by man and are a unique natural resource, providing excellent habitat for wildlife. There is legal access to these islands, and although no facilities have been provided, some islands are occasionally used for camping and picnicking by canoeists and fishermen.

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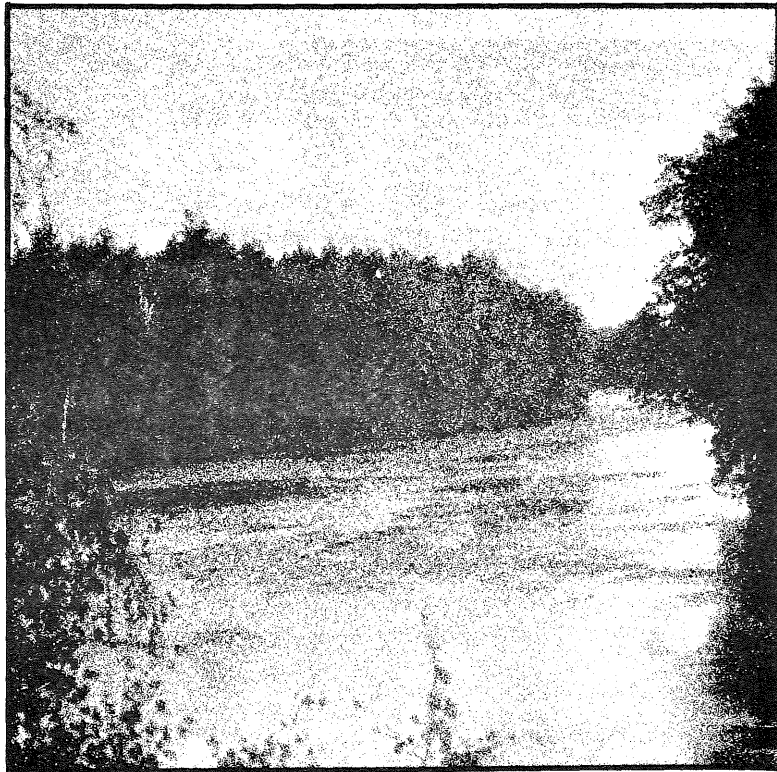
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MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES



The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act authorizes the DNR to develop specific management techniques to "preserve and protect" outstanding state rivers.

These techniques are specified in Minnesota Regulations NR 78-81. The most common techniques that would be used in managing the Crow Wing River are explained in the following section of this report.

THE LAND USE DISTRICTS

Two land use districts have been proposed for the Crow Wing River. The Wild river land use district would extend from the Wadena-Hubbard county line to the Wadena CSAH 15 bridge. The Scenic river land use district would begin at the Wadena CSAH 15 bridge and extend to the Wadena CSAH 30 bridge at the Wadena-Cass county line. (These land use districts are shown on the Land Management Maps and are described by the Land Use District Descriptions.)

The Crow Wing River land use districts were proposed according to the following guidelines.

A river may be classified Wild if it has excellent water quality, exists in a natural condition without significant artificial modifications such as impoundment, diversion or straightening, and flows through lands that are essentially primitive.

A river may be classified Scenic if it has no significant artificial modifications and flows through lands that

have a natural character. Riverside lands may be classified Scenic despite limited agricultural and residential development.

The boundaries of the land use districts generally follow the line of sight from the river. They also were drawn to include areas that are "environmentally sensitive" in regard to the river.

The land use districts vary in width, but, in accordance with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, do not comprise more than 320 acres per river mile.

Land Management Totals

Land Use District Acreage Total	13,948.80
Average Acreage Per River Mile	270.80
Scenic Easement Acreage Total	2,671.84
Fee Title Acreage Total	1,478.40

Acreage Per River Mile

<u>Mile</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Mile</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
86-85	141.52	81-80	319.00
85-84	155.43	80-79	305.24
84-83	291.00	79-78	268.46
83-82	275.00	78-77	310.00
82-81	161.00	77-76	230.00

<u>Mile</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Mile</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
76-75	278.00	57-56	261.40
75-74	315.00	56-55	264.50
74-73	240.05	55-54	256.65
73-72	190.48	54-53	296.90
72-71	309.00	53-52	282.70
71-70	260.91	52-51	281.40
70-69	262.80	51-50	286.45
69-68	309.90	50-49	305.20
68-67	296.60	49-48	296.63
67-66	302.20	48-47	301.33
66-65	246.50	47-46	310.90
65-64	261.15	46-45	270.90
64-63	106.10	45-44	308.20
63-62	248.55	44-43	102.90
62-61	293.85	43-42	304.35
61-60	301.50	42-41	305.81
60-59	314.15	41-40	233.66
59-58	282.05	40-39	310.24
58-57	272.30	39-38	318.06

<u>Mile</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
38-37	319.99
37-36	308.98
36-35	301.85
35-34.6	198.06
Land Use District =	13,948.80

LAND USE PROVISIONS

The Minnesota Wild and Scenic Rivers Act authorizes the DNR to "promulgate statewide minimum standards . . . for the preservation and protection of shorelands within the boundaries of Wild, Scenic and Recreational rivers." These standards are specified in Minnesota Regulations NR 79.

If the Crow Wing River were designated a Wild and Scenic river, these land use standards would apply in the Wild and Scenic river land use districts.

Existing buildings and most present land uses would not be affected by the new provisions.

Zoning

If Wild and Scenic river land use districts were established along the Crow Wing River, the following minimum standards would apply to new construction in the land use districts.

	<u>Land use district</u>	
	<u>Wild</u>	<u>Scenic</u>
Lot area*+	6 acres	4 acres
Water frontage*	300 ft.	250 ft.
Lot width at building line*	300 ft.	250 ft.
Building setback from:		
normal high watermark	200 ft.	150 ft.
bluffline	40 ft.	30 ft.
Sewage system setbacks from		
normal high watermark	150 ft.	100 ft.

*Applies only to newly platted lots.

+Smaller lot sizes may be permitted for planned cluster developments.

If river land within the land use districts is already zoned, the more protective provisions would apply.

The following table from Minnesota Regulations NR 79 describes land uses that would be permitted in Wild and Scenic river land use districts. The table also shows conditional uses which would have to be approved by local units of government. All existing uses which are shown as nonpermitted are subject to possible county control.

Some of the uses are subject to zoning dimension provisions and sanitary provisions. All of the listed uses would be subject to the vegetative cutting provisions and the grading and filling provisions.

P means permitted use
C means conditional use
N means nonpermitted use

	<u>Land use district</u>	
	<u>Wild</u>	<u>Scenic</u>
Governmental campgrounds subject to management plan specifications.	N	P
Private campgrounds subject to management plan specifications.	N	C
Public accesses, road access type with boat launching facilities subject to management plan specifications.	N	P
Public accesses, trail access type, subject to management plan specifications.	P	P
Temporary docks.	C	C
Other governmental open space recreational uses, subject to management plan specifications.	P	P
Other private open space recreational uses, subject to management plan specifications.	C	C
Single family residential uses.	P	P
Forestry uses.	P	P

Agricultural uses.*	P	P
Essential services.	P	P
Sewage disposal systems.	P	P
Private roads and minor public streets.	P	P
Signs approved by federal, state or local government which are necessary for public health and safety and signs indicating areas that are available, or not available, for public use.	P	P
Signs not visible from the river that are not specified above.	P	P
Governmental resource management for improving fish and wildlife habitat; wildlife management areas; nature areas; accessory roads.	P	P
Underground mining that does not involve surface excavation in the land use district.	C	C
Utility transmission power lines and pipelines, subject to the provisions of Minnesota Regulations NR 79 (i).	C	C

* "Agricultural uses" means the management of land for production of farm crops such as vegetables, fruit trees, grain and other crops and their storage on the area, as well as for the raising thereon of farm poultry, domestic pets and domestic farm animals.

Public roads, subject to the provisions in Minnesota Regulations NR 79 (j).

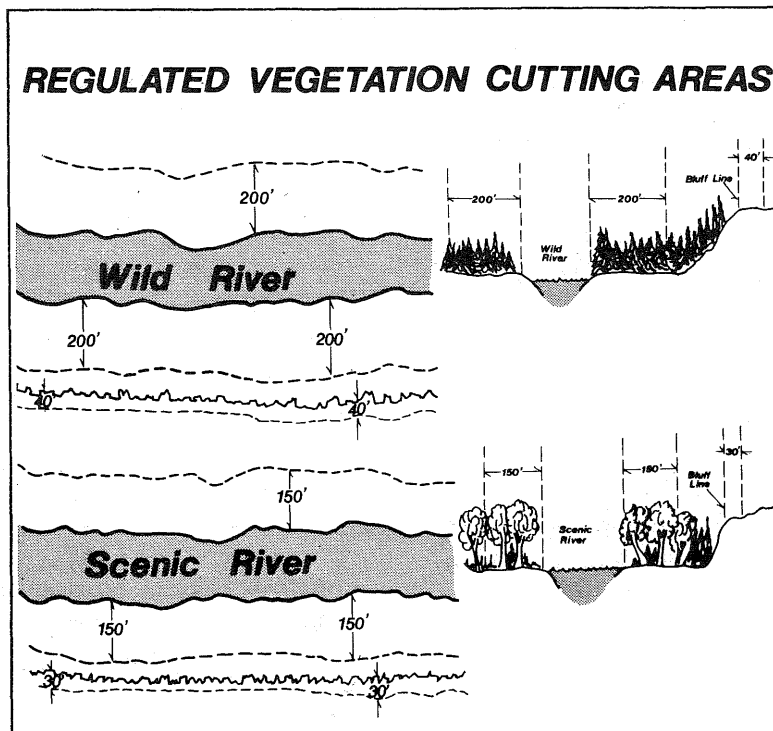
C

C

Existing uses would be allowed to continue. However, new uses not listed as permitted or conditional would not be allowed within the applicable land use district.

Vegetative Cutting

If the land use districts are designated along the Crow Wing River, vegetative cutting provisions would be enforced in the land use districts (see illustration).



Within the building setback areas, clear-cutting is not permitted. Selective cutting of trees larger than four inches in diameter is permitted, however, so long as continuous tree cover is maintained. The removal of diseased, insect-infested, rotten or damaged trees; the pruning of understory vegetation, plants and grasses; and the harvesting of crops also is permitted.

Minnesota Regulations NR 79 further specify the vegetative cutting provisions.

Grading and Filling

Grading and filling practices in Wild and Scenic river land use districts would be regulated by Minnesota Regulations NR 79 (h).

Briefly, the regulations prohibit grading or filling if it is not necessary for a permitted or conditional use. Wetlands in the land use district shall not be drained or filled. (A wetland is defined in Minnesota Regulations NR 78 as lands which are "subject to periodic or continual inundation by water and commonly referred to as a bog, swamp, or marsh.")

DNR authorization is necessary if material is to be excavated from the river or if the river is to be filled.

Utility Crossings

Minnesota Regulations NR 79 (i) regulate utility crossings of Wild and Scenic river land use districts.

All utility crossings of the river, or of the lands in the land use district that are under the jurisdiction of the DNR would require a permit from the DNR. Major utility crossings in the land use district of land under

local jurisdiction would require a conditional use permit from the local authority.

Distribution crossings, that is, crossings made for individual customers, are considered essential services and do not require a conditional use permit.

DNR policy discourages utility crossings of land use districts. If crossings must be made, standards included in Minnesota Regulations NR 79 would apply.

Public Roads

A state permit is required to construct or alter the use or structure of a public road or railroad across a public waterway.

A permit from the local authority is necessary to construct or alter a public road within a Wild or Scenic river land use district.

Minnesota Regulations NR 79 (j) discourage the construction of public roads in land use districts or across Wild and Scenic rivers. If such construction is necessary, however, DNR regulations provide standards which would apply.

LAND ACQUISITION

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act authorizes the commissioner of natural resources to "acquire the title, scenic easements or other interests in land, by purchase, grant, gift, devise, exchange, lease or other lawful means."

The act does not authorize the commissioner to acquire land by eminent domain (condemnation).

The Land Management Maps show lands recommended for acquisition in fee title or through scenic easements. (Additional lands, however, may be acquired in fee title or through scenic easements.)

Fee Title

Lands that the DNR may acquire in fee title include:

- *Lands possessing outstanding scenic, natural, recreational, scientific, historical or other similar values that can best be protected by placing such lands in public ownership.

- *Lands that would consolidate existing blocks of public land and enhance the recreational value and preserve the natural character of the area.

- *Lands to be used for recreation as recommended in the management plan. (This does not include existing recreational areas.)

Lands not meeting these specific criteria may be considered for acquisition in fee title if they can be managed so as to further the intent of this management plan and the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

Scenic Easements

The DNR may acquire scenic easements on lands in Wild and Scenic river land use districts.

A scenic easement is a state-held interest in land that limits the extent to which the landowner may develop that property. Briefly, the landowner is paid to keep his land the way it is. This easement remains in effect indefinitely.

The specific conditions of the easement are negotiated between the DNR and the landowner. The landowner then is paid the market value for the property rights he has sold.

Scenic easements cannot be acquired by the DNR without the landowner's consent.

A scenic easement does not make land public; trespassing constitutes a misdemeanor.

Scenic easements offer advantages to the landowner as well as to the DNR:

- * The landowner is paid for the development rights he sells, although he retains the title and most property rights and is able to continue most land uses. Management and maintenance of the land remains a private responsibility.

- * Scenic easements cost less than purchase in fee title; management objectives nevertheless are accomplished.

- * The land remains on the tax rolls, producing revenue for the local taxing authority. Future tax assessments, however, may be based on the fact that some development rights have been sold.

- * Scenic easements remain in effect permanently, providing long-term protection that land use controls may not.

The DNR may acquire scenic easements on these lands:

- *Lands highly visible from the river.

- *Lands next to, or across the river from, parks, forests or other public lands.

- *Lands that would be adversely affected by development.

- *Lands possessing outstanding scenic, scientific, natural, historical and other similar values.

With the landowner's consent, some lands recommended for scenic easements may be purchased in fee title.

Use Easements

Use easements also are interests in land. In this case, however, a landowner is paid for allowing certain public uses of his lands. For example, use easements may be purchased by the DNR to develop rest areas, campsites or portages on private land. A landowner may negotiate the specific conditions of the easement.

These easements, like other interests in land, may not be acquired by the DNR without the landowner's consent.

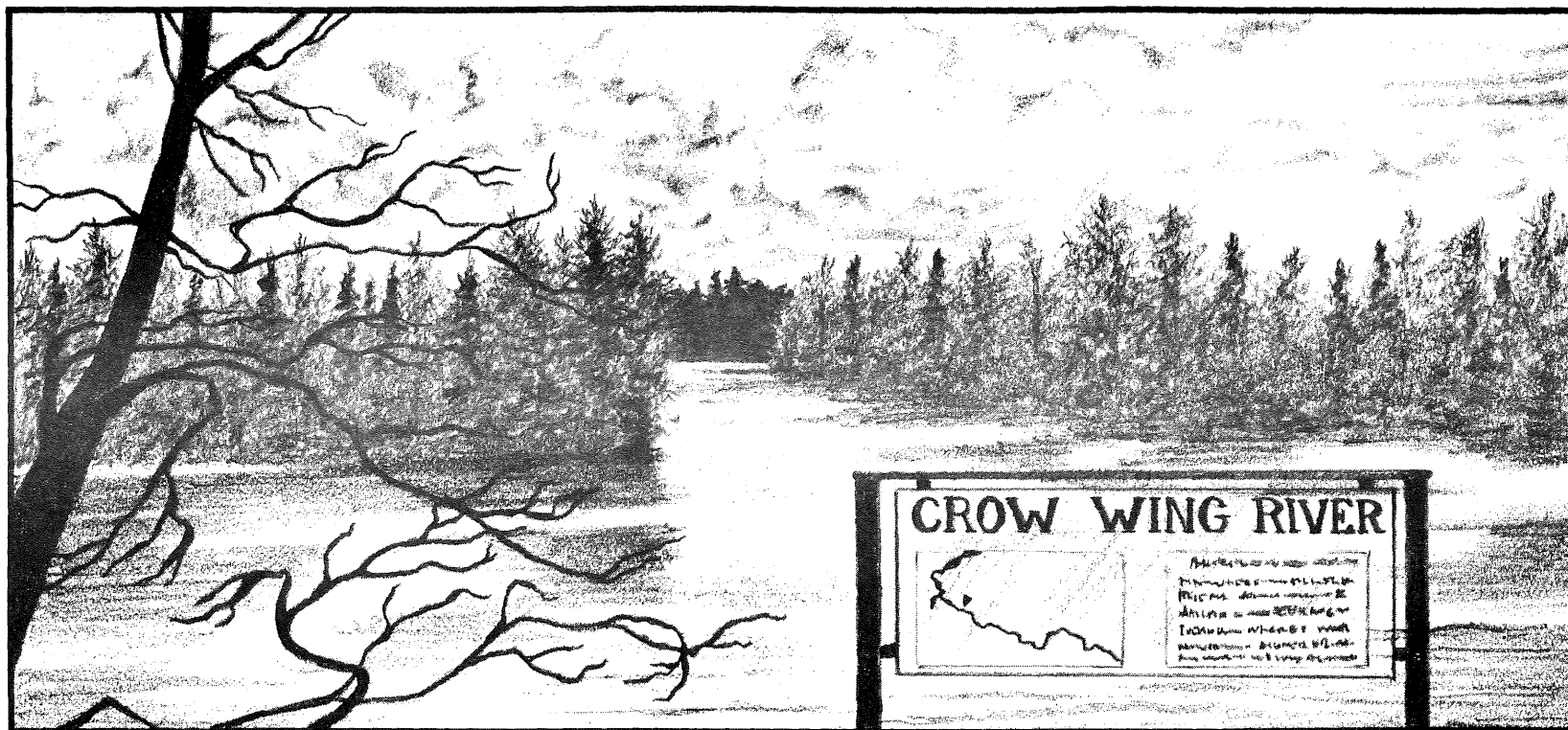
Use easements also may be acquired on public lands not administered by the DNR.

Land Exchange

Whenever feasible, land would be exchanged as prescribed by state law to acquire additional land within the land use districts. Land exchanges will not be recommended, however, if they would adversely affect this or other DNR management programs.

RECREATION MANAGEMENT

As it is used in the management plan, the term "public



RIVER ORIENTATION CENTER

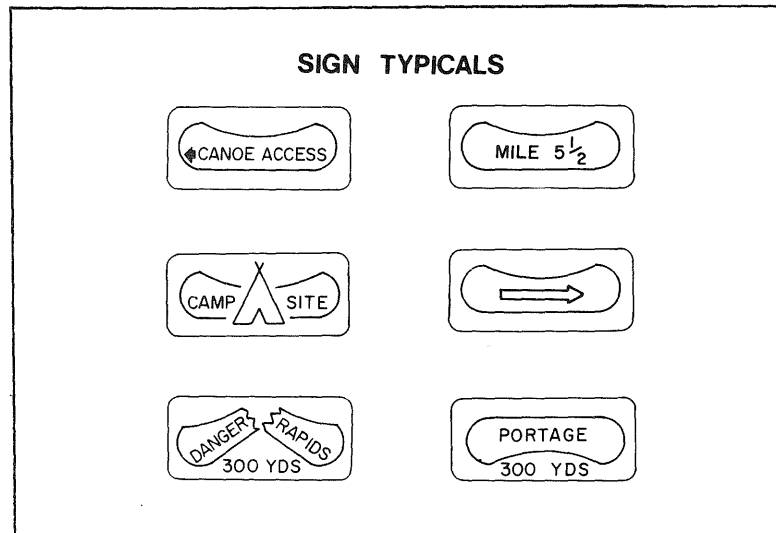
use" refers only to the use of public lands and waters within the designated river land use district. Private lands will remain private in every sense.

Public use of the river is expected to increase in the future, although major recreational uses probably will continue to be fishing, boating and canoeing. To alleviate unnecessary conflicts with property owners and other problems, recreational developments should have adequate facilities for access, camping, picnicking and other recreational pursuits.

Proposed Recreational Facilities

Recreational facilities along the Crow Wing River should adequately meet present demand (see Existing Recreational Facilities). The DNR, therefore, now proposes no new major facilities.

If recreational demand increases, however, the DNR would recommend that facilities be developed or expanded according to the guidelines provided by the



Site Typicals.

The DNR now recommends only that signs and river orientation centers be placed along the river.

The DNR would cooperate with local governments in

posting brown and yellow wooden signs to mark hazards and public facilities (see sign typicals).

River orientation centers (see illustration) are unattended display boards with a map of the river showing accesses, campsites and other public lands. Rules and regulations, including a statement indicating that private lands are not to be used without the landowner's permission, also would be posted.

The DNR also may promulgate regulations or make amendments to the management plan to "reduce conflicts among users of a particular river or between users and nearby residents (Minnesota Regulations NR 80)."

Maintenance

If the Crow Wing River were designated Wild and Scenic, the Division of Forestry would continue to maintain their facilities. Local governments would continue to be responsible for maintaining their lands. Related responsibilities are outlined in Regulations 2800, found in the Management Plan.

