FOREWORD

When the Land Use Planning Project was first suggested for Kenosha County, we wondered whether it had any place in a long settled, highly developed area such as this. However, we decided to give the project a trial and the results have been gratifying.

The Project was approached with an attitude of weighing everything that might have a bearing on the ultimate use of land in this county. Considered from this approach, little that has to do with the land or the people of the County can be overlooked. A little reflection on the part of anyone familiar with rural life will call to mind present situations in land use that are the result of a chain of circumstances comparable to a Rube Goldberg cartoon.

This is a preliminary report. Far more time than has been given to this project is necessary before it can be considered anywhere near complete or final. Some of the conclusions reached in this report may be revised as we consider other things that have to do with land use; and as we are faced with the problem of coordinating and of correlating the new findings with the old.

This report has been prepared by a County-wide committee and by township farmer committees in every township of the County. It represents the first step of this kind in Kenosha County in getting farmer opinion on specific agricultural matters.

It proved a fascinating task and one that will undoubtedly be fruitful in the future even as the work done to date has been productive of results.

Milton Meredith - Chairman
Kenosha County Land Use Planning Committee
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STATEMENT OF PROCEDURE</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Limitations</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Procedure</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALL LAND ARABLE</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAND USE AREAS AND SUITABILITY TO THE PRESENT USES</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Description of Sub-Areas</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENERAL MAJOR ADJUSTMENTS</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERMANENT AND SEMI-PERMANENT PRACTICES</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Soil Fertility</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Lime</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Phosphates</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Potash</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Drainage</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Pasture Improvements</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Reforestation</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Woodlot Management</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Weeds</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRACTICES TO BE PERFORMED ANNUALLY</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Truck Crops</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Plant Diseases</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Insect Pests</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Horticultural Varieties</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Recommendations</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE FARM</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Size</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Part Time Farms</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Ownership</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Tenancy</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Livestock</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Diversity</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. A, A, A</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE COMMUNITY</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Game</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Zoning</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORM NO. 4</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STATEMENT OF PROCEDURE

A. Limitations

It must be recognized that there are many limitations to the project as it has been conducted in Kenosha County. One of the most fundamental is a matter of time and timing. It is imperative that committee meetings be conducted before work begins in the fields. Farmer committee members cannot give their best to a job of this sort during a season when they are spending long hours in the fields. It was not possible to hold more than one series of community committee meetings in Kenosha County before field work began. At its best, this is a winter project.

More time might well be given to a proper evaluation and organization of information all ready on hand in the State and County offices.

There should have been more community committee meetings. It would have then been possible to re-examine the material prepared by the Secretary so as to express more clearly the committee's thoughts.

More community committee meetings are necessary to broaden the topic of discussion. There are many things, other than those considered, that affect land use. Some of these were mentioned by the community committee members. They include taxation, capitalization, debt, schools, public relief problems, as well as labor and other social and economic problems.

The County Agent should not be devoting his "busy season" to planning. The time for action should be reserved for action. Planning should be done at other times. In Kenosha County, that period usually coincides with the time that farmers are most available for committee service.

The two homemakers on the County Committee, one of whom served on a township committee, made their contribution to a degree that indicates that such a project would profit by a county, if not community committees of homemakers. As is pointed out in the summary, poor management in the home has bankrupt good farmers in Kenosha County.

A completed project should contain a summary of those things the individual farmer may do for himself within his own farming unit and a summary of those external things requiring community or public action. Because of the time limitation, this report deals more with the internal than with the external. However, this is good, for the average man will get farther in the solution of his own problems than he will by looking to the outside for all of the answers. The internal problems are as important as are the external to the well being of the farmer and his family and the individual can do more about their solution.

The facilities for following many of the recommendations may be limited, but not impossible to attain. For example, we may advise a farmer to expand his poultry as a worth-while source of income, but he may not
have proper housing facilities for a larger flock. Again, we may advise crop diversity, and the farmer may lack knowledge and experience in the production of the kind of crops recommended.

However, this project has one really big advantage. People don't need to be sold on a program which they drew up themselves.

B. Procedure

Kenosha is a small, highly developed county. Those things influencing land use are so diverse and so varied from town to town that it was considered essential that not more than one township be represented as a community.

I. Organization

The County Agricultural Agent served as Secretary to All Land Use Planning Committees. The County Agricultural Committee is the basic organization. An attempt was made to include all interested groups. The County Agricultural Agent was asked to submit recommendations for the eight Community Committees as well as for the representatives of the other interested groups. To get nominations for the community committees, he explained the project to the rural members of the County Board and asked each for nominations from his township. From the nominations submitted by the County Agent, the County Agricultural Committee selected the following committees:

a. County Committee

Wm. E. Thompson, R#4, Kenosha, Wis. State Committeeman
Milton Meredith, R#2, Union Grove, Wis. Chairman, Land Use Comm.
Willis Upson – Bristol, Wisconsin, Kenosha Co. Park Board
Phil Saunders, Kenosha, Wis. Kenosha Co. Conservation Club
John Schumacher, R#3, Kenosha, Wis., AAA
Ralph Dunwiddie, Elkhorn, Wis., Farm Credit Administration
J. V. Brook, Bristol, Wis., Kenosha Co. Finance Comm. Farm Owner
W. M. Schnurr, Wilmot, Wisconsin, Smith-Hughes
Floyd Carlson, Kenosha, Wis., Kenosha Park Department
Maude Murdock, Bristol, Wis., Farm Homemaker
Mrs. Jas. Waldo, " " " "
Henry Nienhaus, Bassett, Wisconsin, Randall Twp. Farmer
Jos. A. Kerckman, R#3, Burlington, Wis., Wheatland Twp. "
E. J. Gillmore, Bristol, Wis., Bristol Twp. "
Wm. Meyer, R#2, Kenosha, Wis., Pleasant Prairie Twp. "
Oscar Stollenwerk, R#2, Union Grove, Wis., Paris Twp. "
Elmer Richter, R#3, Burlington, Wis., Brighton Twp. "
Wm. E. Thompson, R#4, Kenosha, Wis., Somers Twp. "
Phil Stockwell, Salem, Wis., Salem Twp. "
b. Community Committees

Somers:
Wm. E. Thompson, R#4, Kenosha, Wisconsin, Chairman
Erwin DeSchmidt, R#1, Sturtevant, Wisconsin
J. W. Miller, Somers, Wis.
Louis Barrows, R#4, Kenosha, Wisconsin
Walter Middlecamp, R#4, Kenosha, Wisconsin

Paris:
Oscar Stollenwerk, R#2, Union Grove, Wis., Chairman
Henry Richter, R#2, Union Grove, Wisconsin
Roscoe Torrey, Bristol, Wisconsin
Paul Burgess, Bristol, Wisconsin
Chas. Holloway, R#2, Union Grove, Wisconsin

Bristol
B. J. Gillmore, Bristol, Wisconsin, Chairman
R. D. Pringle, R#2, Kenosha, Wisconsin
E. F. Gillmore, Bristol, Wisconsin
James Waldo, R#2, Kenosha, Wisconsin
Jay B. Edwards, R#2, Kenosha, Wisconsin

Brighton:
Elmer Richter, R#3, Burlington, Wisconsin, Chairman
James W. Brock, Bristol, Wis.
Wendolyn Reiter, Bristol, Wisconsin
Claude Dixon, Kansasville, Wisconsin
Joe Leach, R#1, Burlington, Wisconsin

Salem:
Phil Stockwell, Salem, Wisconsin Chairman
Willis Sheen, Trevor, Wisconsin
William Griffin, Salem, Wisconsin
Andrew Fennema, Salem, Wisconsin
W. L. Barthel, Salem, Wisconsin

Wheatland:
Joe A. Kerkman, R#3, Burlington, Wis. Chairman
Fred. Gotke, R#3, Burlington, Wisconsin
Otto Schenning, Wilmot, Wisconsin
Gilbert Runkel, R#3, Burlington, Wisconsin
Oscar Usbele, R#4, Burlington, Wisconsin

Randall:
Henry Nielsen-Bassett, Wisconsin Chairman
Geo. Vincent, Kenosha City, Wisconsin
Ben Robers, Bassett, Wisconsin
Geo. Hyde, Bassett, Wisconsin

Pleasant Prairie:
Wm. Mayer, R#2, Kenosha, Wisconsin, Chairman
John Stratton, R#2, Kenosha, Wisconsin
Earl Torrey, R#3, Kenosha, Wisconsin
II. Community Committees

The Community Committees were made up of some of the most able, successful farmers in the Community. Their educations ranged from the grades to men who have University degrees. Many are short course graduates. In the past, a few had followed professions other than farming. Most of them are leaders in their communities and life-long residents of Kenosha County.

No question of nationality, of religion, nor of social significance came up at any time to prevent the proper functioning of any committee - community or county.

III. Meetings

Because of the lateness of the season, only a limited number of meetings could be held. The county committee was assembled and the project explained and discussed. Each community committee met only once. The results of the community committee meetings were summarized by the Secretary and placed before the County Committee for corrections and correlation.

IV. Community Committee Meetings

The Community Committee meetings were informal round table discussions.

The Secretary explained the purpose of the meeting, the uses to be made of the information, sources of information and the method of procedure. He presented some preliminary information concerning the town such as acreage and livestock statistics, soils maps, topographical maps, pertinent A.A.A. statistics, etc.

V. Correlation of Material

Recommendations made on the maps were colored roughly with a uniform key for all townships. The maps were then trimmed and glued together to form one large county map. Viewed as a whole, the discrepancies from township to township were surprisingly slight.

From the notes taken at each township meeting, narrative statements were prepared (typed triple space) and sent to each community chairman for his corrections, additions or observations.

The results of the community committee meetings were summarized to make up the County narrative report. These, together with the map, were presented to the County Committee for correlation of results from township to township and for the county as a whole. The state specialists were kept pretty much in the background until this had been accomplished.

The physical description taken from the Soil Survey of Racine and Kenosha Counties was adapted to Kenosha County.

The corrected summary follows:
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF KENOSHA COUNTY

Kenosha County is located in the southeastern corner of the state with Lake Michigan forming the eastern boundary, and the State of Illinois the southern boundary. The total area is about 263 1/2 square miles or approximately 172,187 acres.

The surface features of the region fall naturally into several divisions, each of which is fairly distinct. Beginning along the Lake Michigan shore the first feature of interest is the narrow belt of bench or terrace land which extends back from the lake for about two miles and runs parallel with the lake across the county. Its surface is level or very nearly so. The lake has an elevation of 581 feet above sea level and the terrace at Kenosha is 612 feet. The western border of the terrace is marked in a number of places by a more or less continuous low ridge of gravelly sandy material which represents an old beach line and marks the shore line of the lake when the water stood at a much higher level than at present.

This terrace soil is made up largely of sandy soils immediately along the lake shore with a Clyde Silt Loam composing most of the rest of it. A great deal of this bench is now covered with the city of Kenosha and its suburban settlements. Where drained, as in the town of Somers, and properly developed, this makes one of the best truck crop soils to be found any place in the State.

West of the lake terrace is an extensive belt of gently undulating country where the soils are for the most part very heavy and where the surface consists of a series of very broad, low, flat, ridges or swells. The slope is so gentle that, because of the heavy soils, the natural drainage is somewhat deficient in places. Perhaps one-half of these wet areas have been included in drainage districts and probably over three-fourths of these naturally poorly drained soils are under cultivation. Some of this cultivation is intermittent, depending upon the seasons. This belt of undulating country contains much of the original prairie soils in the county. The early settlers reported it to be covered with prairie bunch grasses, grassy marshes, broken with clumps of oak and other hardwood trees. This region is somewhat higher than the terrace, the town of Bristol being 782 feet above sea level. The belt is from 12 to 18 miles wide. The soils are largely of the Carrington series which developed under prairie conditions and make up about 31.5% of the area of the county. The clumps of trees were growing chiefly on Miami soils which developed under forest conditions. The Miami soils are found in all parts of the county and constitute about 28.5% of the area of the County.

The extreme western end of the county is a belt of gently rolling to hilly country which presents a marked contrast to the other two regions just described. It consists of country having an uneven surface which ranges from gently rolling to rough, bumpy, broken and hilly, and contains a great variety of soils. Most of the lakes of the area are found in this belt. It is known to geologists as a recessional moraine of the late Wisconsin Ice Sheet and is a part of the Valparaiso Moraine.

Within this belt there are a number of water laid or alluvial deposits where the surface of the land is level. These are usually found bordering streams or lakes. The total area of such tracts is small but the areas are distinct and readily recognized by their flat surfaces.
In addition to these various divisions, there are scattered throughout the county numerous areas of low lying land where there has been an accumulation of organic matter, in many places sufficient to be classed as peat. Associated with the peat and usually bordering the drainage ways there are also rather numerous areas of heavy, black soils which are poorly drained, where there is also a large accumulation of organic matter but not sufficient to be classed as muck or peat.

Kenosha County has two drainage systems. The first includes that part of the county, except a small area along the Illinois line lying east of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. It is drained into Lake Michigan by the Pike River and also by a number of short intermittent streams which have their heads along the eastern slope of the most easterly ridges of the region bordering the lake terrace.

The second system is drained by the Des Plaines River and the Fox River into the Illinois River. The Des Plaines and Fox are separated by a divide extending from east of Cross Lake north through Salem, and Klondike to the north central part of Brighton township. The large number of lakes, swamps and marshes in this region indicates a very young topography, so young that practically all of the lowland has very poor drainage or no drainage at all. The streams have not had time to develop valleys sufficiently deep to ramify all sections with their tributaries to provide drainage for those low areas.

ALL LAND IN KENOSHA COUNTY IS ARABLE

The percent of land in farms is 81.6 of which 63% is arable. With the exception of one or possibly two farms in the County every farm falls within the arable classification. A.A.A. records include a farm in the tamarack swamp area of Wheatland that fails to show more than 10% of the land under cultivation. There are also a few farms in the county that have been worked in the past but that are now idle or being used entirely for pastures because of having been subdivided, because of lack of buildings or for some similar reason. However all they need to be classed as tilled land is the application of the plow.

LAND USE AREAS AND SUITABILITY TO THE PRESENT USES

The primary land use areas of the County are those areas consisting of the Lake Michigan Terrace and part of the central plain being used for truck crop production, and the remainder of the central plain and the western moraine, being used for dairying with some general livestock farming being included. All committees felt that the land was suited to its present uses. The land being used for truck crops is level, fertile and has been well drained. These farms have little that may be classed as wasteland. In the rest of the county, the rough and the wet lands being used as permanent pastures blend well with the arable lands for dairying or for general livestock farming. Some suggestions were made for the growing of trees on some of the more valley hills (E-4) in the western part of the county which would remove not to exceed 1% of the present crop land from cultivation.
99 percent of the present cultivated crop land on farms should be continued in cultivation.

The general topography of the County is gently undulating. Most of the hillier rougher parts of the county are in trees, permanent pastures, orchards, recreation areas, etc. The only reason for shifting to non-arable is the more profitable uses some lands may be put to for other purposes.

I. Drainage Needed E-1

The Des Plaines and its tributaries is typical river bottom land of the partially blocked, sluggish type. The head of the river is in Racine County less than a mile north of the County line. The river might be considered intermittent; for in some seasons of many years, in parts of Paris it is dry, and in Bristol and Pleasant Prairie it flows a very small stream of water. It is a rather broad, flat, level river bottom with partial natural dams south of the State line and in Section 9 of Bristol Township. The flush of flood waters spreads over quite an area and takes some time to drain off. Much of the area is permanently marshy. The soils are largely of the Clyde series, and they are highly productive when properly drained.

The Fox River carries a much greater volume of water than does the Des Plaines although there are immense differences from low water to the flood stage. The river through Kenosha County is a rather sluggish meandering stream, with much of the bottom lands too wet to cultivate; so that it is used chiefly for pasture and wild hay.

The drainage problem is intensified by the dam at Wilmot although the economic consequences are questionable. The dam is low and the area above naturally marshy. Here too the soils are of the Clyde series.

E-1 west and south of Camp Lake in Salem township varies from a floating bog peat soil to a Clyde silt loam. Some of the peat along the lake shore has been subdivided and as such has been a tax delinquency problem.

In Brighton the E-1 or E-3 is a typical grass marsh area largely peat which it is possible to drain, but the present economic value of such drainage is questionable. That was the basis of the E-3 or Shooting Grounds recommendation, for in its present state it will offer good cover for small game.

II. Drainage A Problem E-1A

Pleasant Prairie This area is largely under cultivation. The low, level nature of the land and the poor drainage outlet offered by the Des Plaines river makes the escape of excess moisture a slow process. A broad Town Ditch put in by early settlers and improved by a C.W.A. Project furnishes the drainage for this area.

Randall This area drains North, East and Southeast into the Fox River. A ridge of higher land blocks the area from the river. The land is level and consists of peat, muck and Clyde silt loam. Better outlets and more tile are needed.
The rest of the ELA areas in Wheatland and Brighton are:

- **a.** as in western Wheatland, flat level stretches that may drain two ways,
- **b.** partially blocked creek bottom; or
- **c.** mingled high lands (partly arable) and low lands where the natural drainage has not fully developed.

In Bristol Township E-1A is land that is drained by the Dutch Gap Canal. The upper end of this area, to the east of Lake George is peat land underlain with marl. Since the establishment of the Drainage system, this land has never been worked except perhaps for relatively small fields around the edges of the original marsh. Over much of this marsh the peat has been burned off; and typical of such areas, is rough and bumpy and in places only ashes remain over the surface of the marl. The rest of the area consists largely of Clyde soils the surface of which is low and uneven enough to make drainage a problem in parts of most fields. In addition to a good outlet, this area needs considerable tile to give its best performance as arable land.

**III. Abandoned Drainage District E-1B** This area in the township of Paris is highly productive being used chiefly for general Dairy Farming with some Truck Crops being grown. It is very level, originally a grass marsh of Clyde soils that has been drained. However the two districts draining this area have been abandoned and the system is showing the results of neglect. Indications are that unless some steps are taken to keep up these systems, the area will gradually revert to its original condition.

**IV. Recreation Areas E-2** Most of the Recreation areas are around lakes. Twin Lakes is the most highly developed of these being the largest lake area in the county and set among hills that range to a kettle moraine.

The development around the other lakes is on a more modest scale. Full use is being made of most of these areas, but the lots and the cottages are smaller allowing for the accommodation of more people in a given area.

The other E-2 areas in Randall, Salem and Somers townships are Country Clubs and Golf Courses.

**V. County Park: E-2A** at Fox River in Salem township and at Petrifying Springs in Somers township are large and well developed. Both are used to capacity although the Petrifying Springs Park with its Golf Course, lighted Ball Diamonds, general greater development and nearness to the city receives the greater use.

**VI. Proposed Recreation Areas E-2B** The areas marked E-2B around the lakes in Salem will have a greater value for recreation than for agriculture. They are mostly hilly with considerable woods the soils of which range from silt loam to gravel.

Montgomery is a rather small lake with probably half its area covered with weeds, many of which are of the grass and reed type growing above the water. It is owned by one man and is perhaps best suited for a Country estate for some man interested in duck shooting and other similar types of small game hunting.
In Pleasant Prairie the area E-2B between the Railroad tracks and Lake Michigan ranges from a Waukesha fine sand to a typical dune sand. Its development as a recreation area should take some of the load off the County Parks.

VII. Shooting Grounds Recommended E-3 This area in Wheatland and Randall townships extends across and forms a natural division between the two towns. It ranges from a typical kettle moraine of Rodman gravelly loam through marsh to what would total about two sections of tamarack swamp. The hills and low lands are intermingled.

The E-3 area centering in Section 25 of Randall is low muck land too wet to be suitable for cultivation. It is an area so difficult to drain that it has been removed from consideration as arable land. Together with the little knobs E-4 just to the north and other surrounding areas, it is naturally suited for game purposes.

VIII. Reforestation Recommended E-4 These areas in Randall, Wheatland and Brighton townships are gravel hills chiefly of the Kettle moraine type. The trees have been wholly or partially removed and most of those remaining are dying.

IX. Partial Reforestation E-4A is an area of land that ranges from level, arable land to hilly, bumpy and stony. It covers the corners of Brighton, Salem, Paris and Bristol townships. The rougher portion of this area should be in trees rather than Pasture or Plow Land. Other portions are suitable for permanent pastures and the rest is arable. Some of this rough land that should be maintained in a permanent stand of trees is so located that trees will add to the value of the adjacent recreation areas.

GENERAL MAJOR CROPPING ADJUSTMENTS

Under general and dairy farming, some adjustments were deemed advisable. An increase of intertilled crops of about 2% chiefly in corn to bring the total to forty percent was recommended. It was the feeling of most of the committee that too large an acreage of small grains is being grown. However, some of the committee members felt that there should be no reduction in barley and other cash crops, and others considered oats an important part of their dairy ration chiefly for the bulk it provides. It was recommended that the acreage of small grains be cut to about twenty percent of the total crop acreage.

The present tame hay acreage is about one acre per head of dairy cattle. More legume hay is needed for Kenosha County. About one-third of the needed acreage of alfalfa is grown. With the use of crop land pastures, and legumes for hay and for silage, grasses and legumes should occupy about forty percent of the crop land. In areas with more permanent pastures, the committee seemed to feel that legumes and grasses should occupy a minimum of thirty percent of the crop land. Here small grains might make up more than 20 percent.

The truck farmer should have about seventy percent of their land in intertilled crops. About fifteen percent of the plow land may be in wheat or barley as a cash and nurse crop and the remaining fifteen percent in sod would be used as a green manure. It is considered impossible to maintain the
organic matter of the soil unless the land is in sod one year out of five or six. Grains plowed under will not do it.

PERMANENT AND SEMI-PERMANENT PRACTICES

A. Soil Fertility

It was the concensus of opinion that the soils of the County are growing poorer. There are exceptions, and a general realization of the situation is causing considerable interest in the use of soil conserving and soil building practices. Originally, the soils of Kenosha County are among the more fertile soils of the State. A hundred years of Agriculture is showing its effect in the loss of humus and plant food and by an increase in soil acidity. The mottled appearance of A ir Photographs indicates considerable sheet erosion which is not surprising considering this long period of cultivation.

B. Lime

In the western moraine area, about fifty percent of the soils need lime. In the central plain area, over 75% of the soils are in need of lime. For the County as a whole, including rural and urban, limed and unlimed, the results of several hundred tests show that 68.2 percent of the soils have a slight or greater acidity. The amount of lime needed will average between two and three tons per acre. Stimulated by A.A.A. by the W.P.A. Maril Project and low lime prices, there have been increasing amounts of lime used in recent years. However, even yet the annual application is probably no greater than the losses.

C. Phosphates

The majority of the acid soils in the County, and many that are not acid, show very low amounts of available phosphorus per acre. In the truck crop areas, many hundred tons of fertilizer are used annually. Throughout the other parts of the County there is an increasing use of phosphates and mixed fertilizers. As a step in soil building second only to the use of lime, it is to be recommended that the application of phosphates be encouraged.

D. Potash

Potash has not yet become a serious limiting factor to crop production except in some of the lower lands. Here, and to improve yields and quality of Truck Crops, its increased use is recommended.

E. Drainage

Drainage has always been a serious problem in a large part of the County. The representative of the Farm Drainage Board indicated that the water table has dropped 14 feet since the County was settled. This caused considerable discussion on the part of the Committee as to the advisability of additional drainage. However, it was pointed out by a farmer member of the County Committee that, during the time that many of them have
operated their farms, they have seen the water level in their wells drop 10 to 12 feet with no effect on crops. It was likewise pointed out that the drainage of large areas had no effect on the crops on the adjoining high land. Therefore, drainage, when and where profitable on the lands concerned, was deemed advisable.

In the eastern part of the County, a great deal of the wet land has been drained. However, all of these drainage districts have been disbanded or maintenance work has been stopped. As a result, the upkeep of present drainage districts is an important problem. Some of the ditches in the Town of Somers may require no further attention. Others such as the district in Paris (E-1) are showing the results of neglect. Silt is accumulating in the ditch bottoms to the extent that some of the larger tile emptying into them are blocked and washed out by the water received from their laterals. Much of this silt comes from ditch banks being washed in by rains, and by pasturing livestock cutting the soil into the ditches as they cross or walk along them.

There is need for additional drainage in all parts of the County. Many cropped areas suffer frequently from an excess of water, and many other fields are cropped only during the drier years. Even lands now considered well drained for general Agricultural purposes will need corrective draining for the growing of truck crops. Most of these soils needing drainage are of the Clay series or the clay or the silt loam. Where drained, they are fertile and capable of producing high yields. This drainage will undoubtedly have to wait until such time as the economic conditions make it profitable.

The Des Plaines river bottoms (E-1) are unsuited for Agriculture until such time as they may be properly drained. In the township of Pleasant Prairie and the township of Bristol, drainage has never been accomplished because it requires the cooperation of people in the State of Illinois in order to lower the level of the river. It has never been possible to get this cooperation.

F. Pasture Improvement

About 63 percent of the land in farms is crop land. A large share of the remaining land in farms is used as pasture. This includes all land that is at present too wet to crop or so rough as not to lend itself to cropping purposes. Such of the rough lands as may not be suited to recreation or other better paying uses should be improved as pastures through fertilization, reseeding, and where needed, liming. In most cases, the only fertilizer needed after the acidity has been corrected is phosphorus. Some of the more alkaline soils may need applications of potash; and still other thin, mineral soils would benefit by applications of nitrogenous fertilizers. Seedings consisting largely of perennial grasses and legumes such as clover, sweet clover, alfalfa, Brome Grass and Red Top, should be made on those soils needing them. Most of the wet land may eventually be drained and used for drop land. Until it pays to drain, most of these wet lands can be made to pay their way as pastures. The improvement suggested is the use of Reed's Canary Grass and other low land grass crops that will improve quality and carrying capacity. Fertilizers may benefit some of them.
G. **Reforestation**

In the western moraine end of the County, reforestation received considerable attention. Coming, east, the attention lessened to the point where the committees would recommend the growing of these for recreation and aesthetic purposes but no other.

Most of the woodland pastures yield too small an amount of feed to make them economically worth while. In addition, pasturing destroys the undergrowth and deteriorates the woodlot. They should be either pasture or woodlot. In the western moraine area, it was felt that all farms contained some land that is better suited to growing trees than to any other use. Most of this land is now either in a thin stand of trees or permanent pasture. About 15% of the land area is of this nature. The land in the little knobs in the town of Randall (E-4) and in the gravel hills in Wheatland and Brighton (E-4) should be maintained in as thick a stand of trees as possible. There are other kettle moraine and gravel hill areas being used for or recommended for some recreational or game preserve area that should be growing thick stands of trees. In other areas such as that in the corner of the four towns of Brighton, Paris, Bristol and Salem (E-4-A) the rougher stonier land should be trees. The better of these rough land's blend well with the plow land as permanent pastures and should be improved as such.

In the central plain, about one-half of the farms have some land better suited to the growing of trees than to any other purpose. About 10% of the areas in these farms should be in trees. The remaining rough land is sufficiently fertile to make it worth while to improve them as pastures.

H. **Woodlot Management**

90 percent of the woodlots need fencing. About 85 percent of the woodlots in the county are thin stands that should be thickened either by keeping out livestock and allowing nature to take its course or by interplanting or both. We may encourage the proper use of the farm woodlots by taking advantage of the Wisconsin law which exempts these lands from taxation where properly managed. Provision should also be made to provide forest planting stock of the best species adapted to this region of the state.

I. **Weeds**

The increase of noxious weeds, particularly Field Bindweed or Creeping Jenny, is a serious menace to crop production in Kenosha County. A partially completed survey of the County shows an infestation of Creeping Jenny, ranging from 5 percent of the farms in the western end of the County to 100 percent of the farms in the eastern end of the County. Many of these farms have relatively small patches, and it would prove advisable to put them into some sod crop such as alfalfa or pasture to prevent their spread until such time as the farmer may be able to concentrate on the eradication of this pest.

Mustard, Sow Thistle, Horse Nettle and many other weeds have become or are becoming serious menaces. Other weeds not serious in themselves, carry over disease to economic plants. Weeds are a serious handicap in the production of pure bred seed grains. The loss in yields, quality of
produce and labor and equipment expenses caused by weeds, amount to many thousands of dollars annually.

A more intensive educational drive is needed to prevent the spread of weeds in the County. Farmers should be made more conscious of how weeds spread by means of seed, seeds, threshing machines, etc. One community committeeman reported the introduction of field bindweed to his farm by the hauling of dirt for the purpose of building a state highway past his farm.

PRACTICES TO BE PERFORMED ANNUALLY

A. Truck Crops

The truck crop industry is important in Kenosha County, occupying over 7.5% of the best arable land of the County. Because of the price of truck crops, the money value bulks large. There are, however, a great many obstacles in the way of maximum net income.

I. Plant Disease – takes its annual toll of all farm produce. It is more serious in the more intensive crops such as cabbage, onions, potatoes and sugar beets.

II. Insects Pests – must be contended with each year and like plant diseases, causes large money losses by decreased yields and low quality and due to the expense of labor and materials involved in their control.

III. Horticultural Varieties – and cultural practices even on crops that have been grown in the community for many years leaves much to be desired. With some more recent crops, such as tomatoes, the problems that have to do with successful crop production are more serious. Adaptability, quality, and uniformity are some of the problems most often noted.

IV. Recommendations
   a. New crops would add to the diversity.
   b. The practice of sending out timely advice on disease, insect pests and on weed control from the County Agent’s office should be continued.
   c. It is recommended that we continue to cooperate with the University of Wisconsin in the solution of these problems.

Effective in the past have been
1. Calling attention of the College of Agriculture to our problems and requesting help in their solution.
2. Calling attention of our Legislative Representative to these problems so that they could be better informed in their decision as to the needs of the University in working on these problems.
3. The building of a field laboratory at the Petrifying Springs County Park for the use of the University.
4. Obtaining the use of County owned land on the Willowbrook Farm for experimental plots.

5. The supply of private help, land and equipment in cooperative plots with the University.

THE FARM

A. The Farm Size

The minimum family-sized farm in the truck crop area should contain 40 acres of plow land. This is a cash crop industry employing a considerable amount of machine and hand labor highly seasonable in nature.

Due to changed methods of production, the average dairy or general farm is becoming an awkward unit. It is too small for one man or too small for two men and too large for one man. The minimum sized dairy and general farm should contain about 70 acres of plow land. 160 acres is the better sized farm where the equipment and labor are available.

Acreages of arable land should be added to the "Awkward units" if these farms are to continue to be used for dairying and for general livestock farms. Farmers who cannot add to their arable acreage, should grow more truck and other intensive crops to balance off the unit. A small acreage of plow land may limit livestock diversity, but truck crops and pure bred seed production can be used to overcome this handicap.

B. Part time Farms

From about 40 years of observation, the community committee members feel that the five or ten acre subsistence or part time farmer apparently has no place in the Kenosha County picture. The factory, which employs the part time farmer is usually busiest at just the time he should be at work on the land. In addition, the capitalization necessary to obtain equipment is so large as to make it uneconomical. The part time or subsistence farm should contain from one to two acres. There is no known equipment devised for the larger units, and the acreage should be small enough to be operated with the wheel hoe and other hand implements. In most cases the five to twenty acre subsistence farm adjacent to the city is either growing weeds or is being combined with other land so as to make an economic sized working unit.

C. Farm Ownership

Absentee ownership is on the increase in Kenosha County. In general, this is considered undesirable. These farms are apparently being purchased by city people as hobbies and for investment purposes, and as one committee man puts it, as a safety valve to give the owner an opportunity to blow off steam. A better quality livestock is kept. The fences and buildings are usually improved. The result is a general better appearance which is a
decided improvement to the County. However, many of these farms are eventually farmed by tenants or owners who must make their living from the land, and the improvements made are often an encumbrance rather than a help. The most usual objection of the farmers to absentee ownership are as follows: First, the workers and their families usually do not mix socially with the other farmers of the community. They do not exchange work. Second, a wage standard is set for hired help which local farmers cannot meet. Third, the example of the absentee owner encourages extravagance on the part of the less thoughtful farm operator. It was observed that the example of the city has made "plungers" of many otherwise good farmers, much to the detriment of the farmer, the farm and the community. Fourth, perhaps the most important is that the example of show places set the standard of inspection demanded by City Health department inspectors. These standards are expensive and considered by the average farmer as unnecessarily high.

D. Tenancy

According to information collected by the Resettlement Administration, 34 percent of the farms in Kenosha County are operated by tenants. A check of the A.A.A. information for five of the eight townships in Kenosha County shows from 42 to 51 percent or a weighted average of 44.3 percent of the farms operated by tenants. Of these, from 16 to 47.5 percent or a weighted average of 34.5 percent are related to the owner. Because of the small farms near the city and the difficulty of checking the ownership of the farms and of checking the relationship of the operator to the owner of the farm, the towns of Somers and Pleasant Prairie were not included in this check. The relation of the operator to landlord is important for several reasons, perhaps chiefly because in most cases the tenant will eventually become owner of the farm. It is usually a case of one of the children taking over the farm and paying off the rest of the heirs. This causes a rather heavy debt burden on the farm and is a means of getting the rural area in debt to the cities.

Particularly in the western end of the County, from one-third to one-half of the rented farms are operated by local lads, not related to their landlords, but who will eventually become land owners. These usually remain on the same farm a good many years — if not permanently. This is another highly desirable type of tenancy.

The County Committee is in favor of some such financial aid as is offered in the Bankhead Act to help young people become farm owners. They make the best of citizens.

Some renters are chronic movers. It is particularly this latter group and those tenants who are not sure how long they will remain on a farm that is responsible for so many run-down farms infested with weeds and with buildings in poor repair. Tenants do not line, use commercial fertilizer nor plow under crops. They grow too much annual hay. Too many farms are rented on a cash basis. It is considered desirable that the farms should be rented on a share basis. The owner then retains a vital interest in the productivity of the farm. Too many owners move to town and let the farm deteriorate. Their only interest seems to be a cash income for their declining years and they will do nothing to maintain the farm.
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Livestock

Kenosha County at one time purchased nearly all of its replacement dairy cattle. More replacement stock is now being raised in the County. As a means of diversity, to encourage the breeding of better stock, and to give the farmer better stock with which to work, it is recommended that as much of the replacement stock be raised at home as possible.

It was also the feeling of several of the committees that the farmers of the county are attempting to carry more livestock than is economical. It has been observed that those farmers who have four or more acres of land per livestock unit are usually the more prosperous farmers of the county.

B. Diversity

It was the concensus of opinion among the farmers in the dairy section of the county that too large a percentage of the income is from milk.

On most farms other sources of income should be added, and present sources other than dairying should be enlarged so as to make them large enough to be worth while. There should be cash crops and livestock for meat, breeding and work purposes. In addition to dairy cattle, there should be hogs, poultry, and where the danger from dogs is not to great, sheep.

Some communities feel that each farm should be more self-sufficient. In other words, there should be enough vegetables, meat, dairy and poultry products produced to furnish them more of the living. More of the food for the family should be canned or otherwise preserved for winter consumption. In the past, many good farmers have failed because of high living expenses.

C. A.A.A.

1. Bases

The universal comment on the A.A.A. was that bases are too low. Low bases tend to prevent diversity. It was considered fair for a dairy farmer to have a 60 percent soil depleting allotment, and an 85 percent allotment for the truck farmer. The present allotment for the county is 53.3 percent. Kenosha County is level enough to be well suited to the growing of tilled crops.

In the setting of bases, it was thought that more consideration should be given to the carrying capacity of permanent pastures.

Sugar beet growers feel that all domestic consumed sugar should be home grown and that there should be no restriction on the acreage of sugar beets.
To meet low allotments, it was recommended that consideration be given to: 1st, Legume Silage; 2nd, More Legume Hay; 3rd More crop land pastures.

II. Payments.

Soil building payments should be divorced from the general payments. It was the feeling of the committee that soil building practices performed should receive consideration. This is of particular importance in an area where farm tenancy is high, which makes maintenance of the soil a difficult problem. It was also the feeling of the committee that divorcing of the payments would give consideration to the farmer who had a low base due to his having followed the practices now recommended before the A.A.A. Act was passed.

III. Education.

It was the feeling of the Committee that too many of the form letters were legally correct; but that they failed to convey the idea to the farmer. One committee man writes, "Well thought out, timely letters explaining the purpose of the Act and its adaptability locally might well supplement the not easily understood forms which have been considered sufficient in the past."

If it is to maintain farmer support, the Act must not only fit locally but the farmer must understand how it fits.

IV. Marketing Quotas.

The Truck Crop farmers believe that there should be marketing quotas based on grading. They also feel that a farmer should be paid for holding produce off the market.

V. Dairy Program.

The Dairymen want a Dairy program. Most of them seem to favor making butter a basic commodity.

THE COMMUNITY

A. Recreation

Being near large centers of population, considerable use is being made of suitable recreation areas. There is a Kenosha Boy Scout Camp (E-2) on Dyer lake in Wheatland township. There are summer homes, cottages, resorts and camps on nearly every lake in the County (E-2). Some of the areas subdivided for cottages, such as that on the south and the west shore of Camp Lake, are of questionable value because of the marshy nature of the soil. There are golf courses and country clubs in Randall, Salem and Somers (E-3). There are large, well developed county parks at Fox River and the Petting Springs County Park in Somers, (E-2-A) as well as the smaller Old Settlers' Park at Paddock Lake.
Some community committees recommended consideration of such areas as the Kettle Moraine in Randall, Wheatland, and Brighton (Part of the village of Twin Lakes, part of E-3 and E-4) for public parks. However, the County Committee did not feel that these areas were sufficiently well suited to this purpose to include them in these recommendations. The Sand Dunes Area, south of the City of Kenosha, particularly east of the Chicago Northwestern Railroad, (E-2-B) was recommended for consideration as a public park.

B. Game

The possibility of establishing licensed shooting preserves under Section 29.573 should be considered in the central and western parts of Kenosha County.

Shooting preserves are established under license issued by the Conservation Department based on the release of pheasants. The operator charges a fee for the privilege of hunting on his private shooting preserve. This is part of a program of recreation and land use that might well be given consideration near the large centers of population. Under this plan farmers would be given control over those who hunt on their land. Under the present law, hunters often are a nuisance. Many leave gates open, cut fences, steal produce and are generally destructive to property. The licensed shooting preserves provide a means whereby the operator may control the shooting on his preserve and charge a fee to all hunters.

It is recommended that until drained, the Des Plaines River bottoms in Pleasant Prairie and Bristol (E-1) and the lowlands and woods in Brighton (E-1, E-3, E-4) be used for public hunting grounds. It was also recommended that the hills and swamp north of Bassett in the Towns of Randall and Wheatland (E-3) also be used for this purpose.

Bill No. 17-S now in the legislature which provides for the establishment of public hunting grounds also provides for the protection of farmers who lease their lands for public hunting and makes provisions for the payment of damages by hunters. Such a bill would meet many of the criticisms now voiced by farmers and would provide an orderly system under which the farmer would receive the protection which he rightfully demands.

Some smaller areas which are strategically located to the public hunting grounds and are valuable for game because of the good and cover they contain might be set aside as game refuges. Special sanctuary areas where no hunting of any kind is permitted—in order to insure that the game birds crop be not completely removed by hunters in any one season. Game refuges are privately owned lands which are established jointly by the owner and the Wisconsin Conservation Department who give the area maximum protection.

C. Zoning

The County Park Commission has had before it for some time a proposed comprehensive zoning ordinance for all of the county outside of the incorporated areas. It is proposed by this ordinance to establish certain districts devoted to residential use in the lake area at the western part of the county and in the immediate environs of the city of Kenosha. It is also proposed to set up at selected locations within the county commercial districts which will contain all the future business and light industrial development taking place in the county, thereby freeing
the rural highways from the hazards of scattered business. The ordinance also contains a proposed system of highway setback lines for the future economic and safe development of highways. The proposed ordinance also contains minimum land subdivision regulations which are sufficiently high to discourage the type of wild cat development which has previously resulted in subdivisions of a type whose standard is so low that they have become largely tax delinquent, so that no taxes are collected from them as subdivided property nor is any tax levied as agricultural land, — to the loss of the county.

The ordinance sets up a system of residential, commercial and industrial zones in the immediate environs of the city of Kenosha with the objective of so regulating the use of rural lands in this area as to produce an order of development which, together with the county wide ordinance, will have the effect of stabilizing and preserving property values. The zoning ordinance will be an underlying structure in the general county agricultural plan which will supplement and enhance the value of land use planning.

With these objectives and purposes of this zoning ordinance, the County and Community Land Use Planning Committees are in substantial agreement.
Summary Sheet - County Planning Project, 1939, North Central Region

Wisconsin, Kenosha
State and County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEMS</th>
<th>Areas</th>
<th>Weighted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>: Truck</td>
<td>: Livestock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Present Cultivated Cropland to be Continued in Cultivation</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A approximate number of acres of land in the area to be continued in cultivation</td>
<td>6500</td>
<td>79,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Recommended Cultivation Acreage to be in:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Intertilled Crops</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Small-grains and other close grown crops</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Grass and Hay Crops</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Recommended Cultivated Cropland Acreage needing Soil-Conserving Practices:</td>
<td></td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Lime-phosphate application</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Small-grains and other close grown crops</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>67.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Winter cover crop for green manure - including sod land to be plowed under</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Summer cover crop for green manure - sod</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approximate acreage recommended for Permanent Pasture (rough and wet lands)</td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td>28,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Recommended Pasture Acreage needing Soil-Conserving Practices:</td>
<td></td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Lime-phosphate application</td>
<td></td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Reseeding</td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approximate Acreage Recommended for Farm Forests</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SUMMARY

1. STATEMENT OF PROCEDURE

A. Limitations
   There should be more County and Community Committee meetings.
   At its best, this is a winter project.
   All pertinent information on hand needs to be evaluated.
   More home owners should work on the project.
   Should summarize the internal or individual problems and the external
   or community problems.
   Facilities for following recommendations may be limited.

B. Procedure
   Each township was represented as a community.
   I. County Agent served as secretary to all Land Use Planning Committees.
      The County Agricultural Committee selected the Committees.
   II. The County Committees were made up of successful farmers.
       No intolerance interfered with committee meetings.
   III. Only one meeting was held in each community. The County
        Committee met twice.
   IV. Community Committee meetings were informal round table discussions.
       a. Physical characteristics
       b. Present land uses
       c. Suitability to present uses
       d. Land Use Problems
       e. Farm Security, A.A.A. and other agricultural programs.
   V. The material was correlated.

2. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF KENOSHA COUNTY

   Three areas - level lake Michigan terrace, gently undulating central
   plain, level to hilly western moraine.

3. ALL LAND IN KENOSHA COUNTY IS ARABLE

4. LAND USE AREAS AND SUITABILITY TO PRESENT USES. (Form 4 summarizes)

5. GENERAL MAJOR CROPPING ADJUSTMENTS (Form 4 summarizes)

6. PERMANENT AND SEMI-PERMANENT PRACTICES

A. Soil Fertility is decreasing
B. Lime is needed on 62.2 percent of the area.
C. Phosphates are lacking on acid and many nonacid soils.
D. Potash no serious shortage but needed on sour soils and crops.
E. Drainage is needed in all parts of the county. Abandoned districts
   bring maintenance problems. The Des Plaines River level needs lowering.
F. Pasture Improvement. Lime fertilizer and reseeding is needed.
G. Reforestation
H. Woodlot management
I. Weeds - A serious menace.
7. PRACTICES TO BE PERFORMED ANNUALLY

A. Truck crops - Farms occupy about 7.5 percent of the arable land.
   I. Plant Diseases
   II. Insects Pests
   III. Horticultural Varieties and cultural practices
   IV. Other Recommendations
      a. New crops would add diversity
      b. Timely advice on problems should be sent out from the County Agent's office.
      c. Cooperate with the University of Wisconsin

8. THE FARM

A. Size

   Minimum sized truck farm should contain 40 acres of plow land.
   Minimum size dairy and general farm should contain 70 acres, 160 better.
   Intensive cropping is solution for small general farm.

B. Part Time Farms should be limited to one or two acres.
C. Farm Ownership Absentee ownership is on the increase and is undesirable.
D. Tenancy is High The County Committee favors some such financial aid as is offered in the Bankhead Act to help young people become farm owners.

9. OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Livestock should be raised at home.
B. Diversity More sources of income should be added.
   The farm should be more self-sufficient.
C. A.A.A.
   I. Bales are too low.
      To meet low bases consider Legume silage, legume hay, and more crop land pastures.
   II. Payments.
      Divorce the soil building from the general payment.
   III. Education - The act must not only fit but must be understood
   IV. Marketing Quotas should be established for truck crops.
   V. Dairy programs advocated.

10. THE COMMUNITY

A. Recreation
   Many facilities are now available. Other areas, particularly the dunes south of Kenosha, should be considered as public parks.
B. Public Shooting grounds should be established.
   Trespassing laws should be amended to give the farmer some control over those who hunt on his land. Many hunters are destructive.
   The Des Plaines River bottom (E-1) and hills and swamps of Randall Wheatland and Brighton (E-1, E-3, E-4) should be considered for game purposes.
C. Zoning

   City Plan
   County Considering Rural Zoning.
RECREATION AREAS

KENOSHA COUNTY

BRIGHTON  PARIS  SOMERS

SALEM  BRISTOL  PLEASANT PRAIRIE

WHEATLAND

RANDALL

TWIN LAKES

SLADES CORNERS

NEW MUNSTER

FOX RIVER

SILVER LAKE

CAMP LAKE

WILMOT

TREVER

LEGEND

1. Kenosha Boy Scout Camp
2. Powers Lake
3. Golf Links
4. Twin Lakes
5. Golf Course
6. Lilly Lake
7. Fox River County Park
8. Silver Lake
9. Camp and Center Lake
10. Union League and Workers Camps
11. Paddock Lake
12. Hooker Lake
13. Marshall Lake
14. Golf Course
15. Cross Lake
16. Passion Lake
17. Lake George
18. Golf Course
19. Petrifying Spring County Park
20. Country Club (Golf - Stables)
21. Dunes (Recommended)