

Washington County

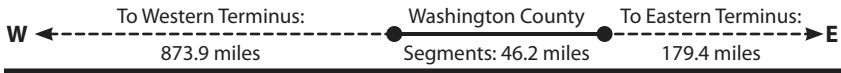


Trail miles: 33.7

Connecting route miles: 12.5

Segments & Points of Interest	Miles	E to W	W to E	Map No.
Fond Du Lac/Washington county line		0	46.2	87f
Washington County's Milwaukee River Segment Kettle Moraine Dr. to CTH-H*	4.7	4.7	41.5	87f • 86f
<i>Connecting Route</i> CTH-H to Eisenbahn Trail	1.1	5.8	40.3	86f
Northern Kewaskum Segment Eisenbahn Trail to Ridge Rd.	2.6	8.4	37.8	86f
<i>Connecting Route</i> Ridge Rd. to Wildwood Rd.	2.2	10.6	35.6	86f
Southern Kewaskum Segment Wildwood Rd. to CTH-D	1.3	11.9	34.3	86f
West Bend Segment CTH-D to Paradise Dr.	7	18.9	27.3	86f • 85f
<i>Connecting Route</i> Paradise Dr. to CTH-NN	5.5	24.4	21.8	85f
Cedar Lakes Segment CTH-NN to Cedar Creek Rd.*	2.5	26.9	19.3	85f
<i>Connecting Route</i> Cedar Creek Rd. to Kettle Moraine Dr.	0.7	27.6	18.6	85f
Slinger Segment Kettle Moraine Dr. to CTH-CC	1.8	29.4	16.8	85f
Pike Lake Segment CTH-CC to CTH-E	2.8	32.2	14	85f • 84f
Northern Holy Hill Segment CTH-E to Pleasant Hill Rd.	3	35.2	11	84f
<i>Connecting Route</i> Pleasant Hill Rd. to Shannon Rd.	1.9	37.1	9.1	84f

Southern Holy Hill Segment Shannon Rd. to Donegal Rd.	3	40.1	6.1	84f
<i>Connecting Route</i> <i>Donegal Rd. to Emerald Dr.</i>	1.1	41.2	5	84f
Loew Lake Segment Emerald Dr. to CTH-K at CTH-Q				
Washington/Waukesha county line	5	46.2	0	84f • 83f



*Trail reroute or extension planned. Contact IAPTF for updated information.

The Ice Age Trail's entire route through the county is within the margins of the Kettle Moraine. These ridges formed by rock debris deposited where the Green Bay and Lake Michigan lobes butted up against each other often atop the Niagara Escarpment. To either side of the Kettle Moraine are drumlins and till plains left behind by each of the lobes. Wisconsin's most distinctive geological landform is the glacier-formed kame. Kames are the result of glacial streams that flowed down through cracks or shafts in the ice sheets that were thousands of feet tall above the current land. Several prominent kames, such as Holy Hill, Powder Hill and a cluster known as the Polk Kames, dominate this narrow landscape with panoramic hilltop views. The Ice Age Trail starts in the Northern Unit of the Kettle Moraine State Forest (KMSF) and parallels the Milwaukee River. Farther south the route highlights Glacial Blue Hills County Park, the city of West Bend, Ridge Run County Park, downtown Slinger, Holy Hill and the Kettle Moraine State Forest's Pike Lake and Loew Lake units.

COUNTY INFORMATION

Kettle Moraine State Forest Northern Unit: 262-626-2116,
www.wiparks.net

Washington County Convention and Visitors Bureau: 888-974-8687
or 262-677-5069, www.visitwashingtoncounty.com

CHAPTER INFORMATION

Local volunteers developed the first Washington County segment of the Ice Age Trail ten years prior to the Washington/Ozaukee County Chapter's formation in 1987. The chapter works to permanently protect Ice Age Trail segments in its territory and seeks routes to connect the existing Trail segments. The chapter promotes the Ice Age Trail with local news articles and service club memberships and sponsors regular hikes and workdays. The chapter hosts annual events for National Trails Day and a Fall Hike-a-Thon.

Eagle Segment

ATLAS MAP

80f

6.3
miles

Piper Rd.



STH-59

ACCESS AND PARKING

Piper Rd. Trail crossing: From I-94 near Delafield take Exit 282 STH-67 and go south 9 miles. At Piper Rd. turn left and go east 0.1 mile to the Trail crossing. No parking at the Trail crossing. Alternatively, park at the STH-67 trailhead wayside, 0.6 miles south of Piper Rd. on STH-67.

Additional parking: CTH-N Trail crossing.

STH-59 trailhead: In Eagle from the intersection of STH-59 and STH-69, take STH-59 west 1.6 miles. The access to the trailhead parking is an unmarked gravel drive on the north side of the highway that leads to a large parking area. Note there is a white semi-trailer at the drive's entrance.

This segment's highlights include extensive prairie restoration areas and oak savannas along exposed portions of Niagara dolomite and a glacial lakebed that features seasonal lowland prairie flowers. After crossing Piper Rd., continue 0.3 miles to a marked spur trail (**WK16**) that leads 0.3 miles up to Backpack Shelter 1. Perched atop Spy Glass Hill, the vista from the shelter area is of a flat plain left behind after water drained from Glacial Lake Scuppernong. This is the first of three backpack shelters in the Southern Unit of the Kettle Moraine State Forest available by reservation. No water at the shelter. Not far south of the shelter's spur trail is another spur trail that leads to McKeawn Springs. The springs flow into a trout pond and Scuppernong Creek. The closest pump water from the shelter's spur trail is 0.4 miles south on the Ice Age Trail at the STH-67 wayside. Here there is a water pump, large parking area and DNR kiosk.

Continuing south from the parking area, the hiker will experience century-old oak savanna areas and low wetland areas. Laced between these environs is a series of three puncheons and a small bridge totaling close to 400 feet, built during a 2007 Mobile Skills Crew project hosted by the Waukesha/Milwaukee County Chapter. Enter an enormous prairie restoration area, which is part of the Scuppernong River Habitat Area Project, the largest native wet prairie east of the Mississippi. Within this area the Ice Age Trail skirts the eastern edge of the Kettle Moraine Low Prairie State Natural Area (SNA no. 88,

www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er/sna/sna88.htm). The low prairie has been the site of controlled burns and tree removal since 1999. The entire area has returned to its original condition and long-dormant plant species specific to the low prairie have dramatically reappeared. Often a wet area in spring, ground-nesting birds can be observed among the many distinct flowers in bloom. The Ice Age Trail crosses over an intermittent spring-fed creek in the shadows of a cluster of inspiring old oaks and continues across a gravel drive. Climb to the top of a grassy knoll, with nice northern views of the prairie below. The Trail passes remnants of a rubble stone fence from the farm of Irish immigrants Michael and Kathleen Brady, who settled here in 1855. A short distance farther, a spur trail leads to Brady's Rocks (**WK17**), a portion of the Niagara Escarpment, and marks the edge of a thick layer of dolomite that extends through Door County, dips under Lake Michigan, the state of Michigan and reemerges at the end of Lake Erie at Niagara Falls. The cool, shaded area of Brady's Rocks has a unique fern population, including the walking fern, found growing out of cracks in the dolomite bedrock.

Just north of CTH-N parking area is the Scuppernong Prairie State Natural Area (SNA no. 6, www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er/sna/sna6.htm). It is actually in the bed of the former Glacial Lake Scuppernong. The Scuppernong Prairie and Marsh support a buffet of flora and fauna, along with a diverse population of common and uncommon birds.

The Paradise Springs Nature Trail and Historic Log Cabin Site is 0.5 miles off Trail, south on CTH-N. Paradise Springs has a rich history, and is home to a 5,000-gallon-per-minute spring. Over the centuries, it has supplied spring water to regional Native Americans, early pioneers, homesteaders, farmers and resort hotel guests. The spring grounds had a hotel, tennis courts, horse track, bottling plant, water-driven turbine for electricity and trout fishery. Today there remains an elaborate springhouse and a few building foundations along the self-guided nature trail. The site has water, a picnic area and parking. Across the street is the Grotten log cabin, an example of German workmanship.

Mobile Skills Crew project site, 2007

becomes Hickory St. when the road curves to the left. Continue south 0.2 miles on Hickory St. At Main St. (USH-14) turn right and go west 0.9 miles. At CTH-KP turn right and go north 0.3 miles. At Sheele Rd. turn left and go west 0.3 miles to the Trail access (**DA16**), a gated gravel road on the north side.

Table Bluff Segment

ATLAS MAPS
65f • 64f

2.4
miles

Sheele Rd.



Table Bluff Rd.

ACCESS AND PARKING

Sheele Rd. Trail access (DA16): From Cross Plains at the intersection of USH-14 and CTH-KP, take CTH-KP north 0.3 miles. At Sheele Rd. turn left and go west 0.3 miles to a gated gravel road on the north side and the Trail access. Limited roadside parking on Sheele Rd. Do not block access road.

Table Bluff Rd. trailhead (DA17): From Cross Plains at the intersection of USH-14 and CTH-KP, take CTH-KP north 3 miles. At Table Bluff Rd. turn left and go west 0.3 miles. Trailhead parking area on the south side of the road.

In this area of the unglaciated Driftless Area, glacial meltwater deposited sand and gravel in the valley. There is a continuum of prairie on the southern aspects grading into oak openings and eventually forest in the northern part of the property.

From Sheele Rd. the Trail climbs in mixed forest and oak savanna, offering views of the valley below. Wetlands, springs and streams flow through the valley, feeding nearby Black Earth Creek, a Class I trout stream. The wetlands are home to many waterfowl and other birds. The route crosses the valley and ascends to a large prairie restored to its natural state. A thriving population of the rare pale purple coneflower can be found here. Other plants include shooting star, rattlesnake-master, stiff gentian, hoary vervain, pasque flower, needle grass, prairie smoke, sideoats and prairie dropseed. Please stay on the Trail.

This segment crosses the privately owned Swamplovers property for the southern first 1.5 miles and a 73-acre IAPTF property for its northern half. Note that the Swamplovers property and Trail segment

across it are closed during the nine-day gun deer hunting season in late November.

Mobile Skills Crew project site, 2006

Connecting Route

ATLAS MAP

64f

4.7
miles

Table Bluff Rd.



STH-19 at Indian Lake
County Park

The route is along hilly county roads past dairy farms.

At Table Bluff Rd. (DA17), turn right and go east 0.3 miles. At CTH-KP turn left and go north 0.5 miles. At Pine Rd. turn right and go north 1.1 miles. At Spring Valley Rd. turn right and go east 1.1 miles. At Schuman Rd. turn left and go north 0.5 miles. At CTH-K turn left and continue north 0.7 miles. At STH-19 turn right and go east 0.5 miles to the Ice Age Trail trailhead on the south side of the road at the Indian Lake County Park parking area for lake access and dog training/exercise area (DA18).

Indian Lake Segment

ATLAS MAP

64f

2
miles

Within Indian Lake County Park

ACCESS AND PARKING

Indian Lake County Park main trailhead: From west of Madison on the Beltline Hwy. (USH-12/14) near Middleton, take USH-12 west 10 miles. At STH-19 turn left and go west 2 miles to Indian Lake County Park's entrance. Turn left and follow the park's entrance road to the main trailhead parking area.

Indian Lake County Park lake access, dog training/exercise area and Ice Age Trail access (DA18): From the park's main entrance, continue 0.8 miles west on STH-19 to the gravel parking area. The Ice Age Trail enters the park here as an alternative Trail access option, especially for those walking the connecting route.

Indian Lake fills a shallow depression formed by a melting ice block in a broad east–west oriented valley walled by bedrock hills. As the Green

TOWN SERVICES

Mondeaux Dam Recreational Area: On Trail (715-748-4875). See access directions above.

Chequamegon National Forest Campgrounds at Mondeaux Dam Recreational Area: Eastwood, Spearhead Point and Picnic Point (877-444-6777, www.reserveusa.com). Meals at Mondeaux Dam Lodge (seasonal; 715-427-5746, www.mondeauxdamlodge.com).

Jerry Lake Segment

ATLAS MAPS
23f • 22f

15
miles

CTH-E



Jerry Lake Rd.
(FR-571)

ACCESS AND PARKING

CTH-E trailhead: From Medford at the intersection of STH-64 and STH-13, take STH-13 north 15 miles to Westboro. At CTH-D turn left and go west 8.5 miles. At CTH-E turn left and go south 3.5 miles. Trailhead parking.

Additional parking: (i) White Birch Trail parking area on Mondeaux Ave. (FR-102). The White Birch Trail (Forest Trail 567) leads 1.1 miles south to the Ice Age Trail. (ii) Lake 19 Rd. (FR-108) limited roadside parking.

Jerry Lake Rd. (FR-571) trailhead: From Medford at the intersection of STH-64 and STH-13 take STH-13 north 4.5 miles. At CTH-M turn left and go west 13 miles. At Jerry Lake Rd. (FR-571) turn right and go north 1 mile. Limited roadside parking. Additional roadside parking is available 0.3 miles north on Jerry Lake Rd. (FR-571) from trailhead. A short side trail connects to the Ice Age Trail and Jerry Lake.

In the Chequamegon National Forest, this segment features Jerry Lake, the mile-long Hemlock Esker, and several crossings of the Yellow River. The Ice Age Trail traverses the Chippewa Moraine over crevasse fills and across several glacial ice-walled lake plains in a heavily forested area. A true sense of the remoteness of the area is felt despite a few forest road crossings throughout the segment.

The Ice Age Trail starts out wide as it heads west from CTH-E, but quickly narrows through birch forest with an undergrowth of ferns. In less than a mile, the Trail leaves the footpath and has a short road walk along Mondeaux Ave. (FR-102) (**TA14**). After crossing the North Fork of the Yellow River, the Ice Age Trail continues on FR-102 for 100 yards to a gated unmarked forest trail. The Ice Age Trail turns abruptly south

along this forest trail, then the route wiggles westerly. Reach a primitive campsite (**TA15**) 0.6 miles west of FR-102. Located on the north shore of an unnamed, small lake, the site has no improvements. Leaving the lake, continue west 0.1 miles to a junction with Forest Trail 350. To access Mondeaux Ave. (FR-102), hike 0.2 miles north on Forest Trail 350. From the junction, the Ice Age Trail turns south and at 0.7 miles intersects the Chippewa Lobe Interpretive Loop (**TA16**); marked by a small, steel sign.

SIDE TRAIL

Chippewa Lobe Interpretive Loop, Atlas Map 22f

6.1 miles includes 4.6 miles of loop trail + 1.5 IAT miles to close the loop.

This description starts and ends at the Chippewa Lobe Interpretive Loop kiosk.

ACCESS BY FOOT ONLY

Access: (i) From the east, hike the Ice Age Trail 1.6 miles west of where the Ice Age Trail leaves FR-102 after the North Fork of the Yellow River. A steel sign marks the trail junction (**TA16**). (ii) From the north, hike the White Birch Trail (Forest Trail 567) south 1.1 miles, cross the Ice Age Trail (**TA18**) and continue south another 0.5 miles to its intersection with the Chippewa Lobe Interpretive Loop. This is less scenic than the Ice Age Trail access. (iii) From the west, hike the Ice Age Trail east 0.5 miles east from Lake 19 Rd. (FR-108) to a kiosk at the start of the loop (**TA23**).

The Chippewa Lobe Interpretive Loop, also called the “Blue Diamond Trail” due to its blazes, is a rugged route that circles a remote roadless area called the Ice Age Primitive Area. Six posts mark the miles oriented counter-clockwise, starting from the Ice Age Trail’s western access to it at the kiosk. During wet weather, the loop trail may not be passable, as the Yellow River tributaries flow west to east through the entire section, with little structure at critical wet crossings. At the southern end of the loop trail is a secluded, primitive campsite near a small beaver pond (**TA17**). It is located 1.9 miles south of the Ice Age Trail’s east access, and 2.7 miles south of the Ice Age Trail’s western access of the loop. Situated with pleasant views of the pond and beaver dam, the exceptional site has a log bench, fire pit and small cast iron table made from an old fire grate. A pit toilet is hidden a few yards to the southeast.

On the Ice Age Trail from the east intersection with the Chippewa Lobe Interpretive Loop (**TA16**), continue west on the Ice Age Trail 0.3 miles to its junction with the White Birch Trail (Forest Trail 567)

(**TA18**). A walk north on White Birch Trail (Forest Trail 567) will reach a parking area on Mondeaux Ave. (FR-102). A walk southeast on the White Birch Trail (Forest Trail 567) will offer a second access to the Chippewa Lobe Interpretive Loop. The Ice Age Trail continues southwest rolling north and south several times to pass marsh, bogs and wetland areas. In 1.2 miles, reach the western access point to the Chippewa Lobe Interpretive Loop at an informational kiosk (**TA23**). The Ice Age Trail follows the edge of a beautiful, large bog on its way to Lake 19 Rd. (FR-108), 0.5 miles away. Between Lake 19 Rd. (FR-108) and Sailor Creek Rd. (FR-571), the Ice Age Trail turns strongly north to course the Hemlock Esker (**TA19**). The Trail is along the crest of the esker for almost a mile and rises 80 feet above the forest floor. The area is also known as the Lost Lake Esker State Natural Area (SNA no. 462, www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er/sna/sna462.htm). It recognizes the complex forest and wetland communities associated with the esker and the glacial till surrounding it.

Beyond Sailor Creek Rd. (FR-571), the Trail crosses Sailor Creek. As shown on the *Ice Age Trail Atlas* maps, FR-576 loops around and actually crosses the Ice Age Trail two additional times, making it somewhat confusing for hikers once they come across the road the second and third times. On the bank of the South Fork of the Yellow River, there is an outstanding primitive campsite (**TA20**) situated on the ridge overlooking the river valley. The Trail crosses the South Fork of the Yellow River for the first of two times. The banks can be very steep. Under normal conditions, the river is knee deep. Use caution at times of high water. A bridge will be built to span the river in the near future. Reach Hay Meadow Rd. (FR-572) in 1.2 miles and in another 1.2 miles south, arrive at picturesque Jerry Lake. There is a trailside primitive campsite on the northeast end of the lake (**TA21**). This is the best place to access the lake to get water. The rest of the shoreline is marshy. A spur trail leads to parking off Jerry Lake Rd. (FR-571).

Mobile Skills Crew project site, 2003