

(*Vaccinium angustifolium* and *V. myrtilloides*), wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*), and partridge-berry (*Mitchella repens*); among the dominant herbs are wild sarsaparilla (*Aralia nudicaulis*), Canada mayflower (*Maianthemum canadense*), and cow-wheat (*Melampyrum lineare*). Stands usually occur on sandy loams, sands or sometimes rocky soils. This vegetation community is best seen at Camp on the south side of Zenner Road or on Fox Island.

Northern Hardwood Swamp Forest

These are northern deciduous forested wetlands that occur along lakes or streams, or in insular basins in poorly drained morainal landscapes. The dominant tree species is black ash (*Fraxinus nigra*), but in some stands red maple (*Acer rubrum*), yellow birch (*Betula allegheniensis*), and (formerly) American elm (*Ulmus americana*) are also important. The tall shrub speckled alder (*Alnus incana*) may be locally common. The herbaceous flora is often diverse and may include many of the same species found in Alder Thickets. Typical species are marshmarigold (*Caltha palustris*), swamp raspberry (*Rubus pubescens*), skullcap (*Scutellaria galericulata*), orange jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*), and many sedges (*Carex* spp.). Soils may be mucks or mucky sands. This vegetation community is best seen at Camp at the east edge of Snyder Bay or next to the beach on Fox Island.

Northern Mesic Forest

This forest complex covered the largest acreage of any Wisconsin vegetation type prior to European settlement. Sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) is dominant or co-dominant in most stands, while hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) was the second most important species, sometimes occurring in nearly pure stands with white pine (*Pinus strobus*). Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*) can be a co-dominant with sugar maple in the counties near Lake Michigan. Other important tree species were yellow birch (*Betula allegheniensis*), basswood (*Tilia americana*), and white

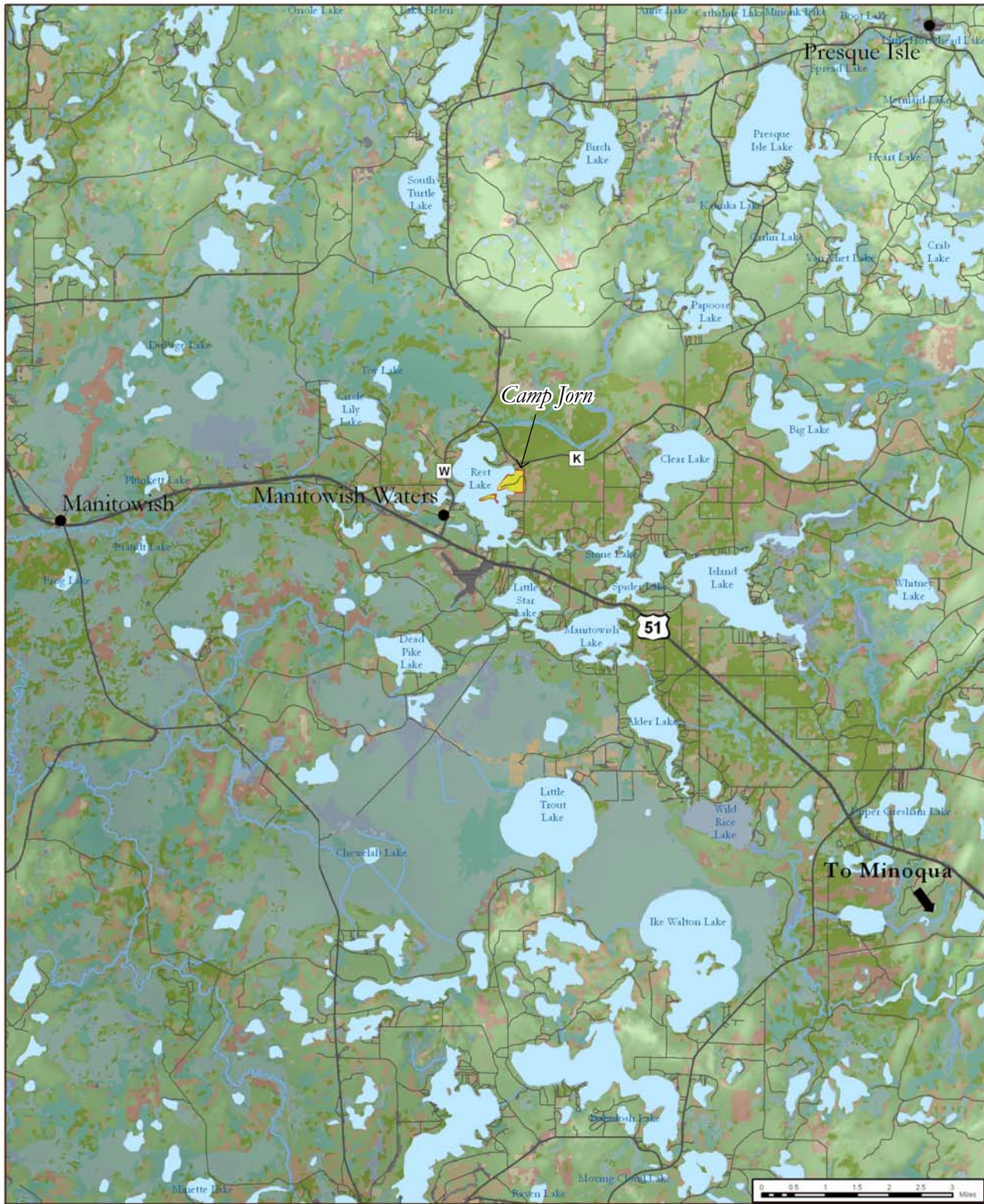


Northern Mesic Forest Near Stable

ash (*Fraxinus americana*). The groundlayer varies from sparse and species poor (especially in hemlock stands) with woodferns (especially *Dryopteris intermedia*), bluebead lily (*Clintonia borealis*), clubmosses (*Lycopodium* spp.), and Canada mayflower (*Maianthemum canadense*) prevalent, to lush and species-rich with fine spring ephemeral displays. After old-growth stands were cut, trees such as quaking and bigtoothed aspens (*Populus tremuloides* and *P. grandidentata*), white birch (*Betula papyrifera*), and red maple (*Acer rubrum*) became and still are important in many second-growth Northern Mesic Forests. This vegetation community is best seen at Camp on the north side of Zenner Road.



Northern Mesic Forest at Camp



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|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Camp Jorn Property | Highways | Land Cover | |
| Cities & Towns | Major Roads | Urban | Coniferous Forest |
| | Local Roads | Agriculture | Deciduous Forest |
| | Rivers & Streams | Grassland | Mixed Forest |
| | | Forested Wetland | Shrub Wetland |
| | | Emergent Wetland | Barren |
| | | Open Water | |



Map 2.5

Northern Wet Forest

These weakly minerotrophic conifer swamps are dominated by black spruce (*Picea mariana*) and tamarack (*Larix laricina*). Jack pine (*Pinus banksiana*) may be a significant canopy component in certain parts of the range of this community complex. Understories are composed mostly of sphagnum (*Sphagnum* spp.) mosses and ericaceous shrubs such as leatherleaf (*Chamaedaphne calyculata*), Labrador-tea (*Ledum groenlandicum*), and small cranberry (*Vaccinium oxycoccos*) and sedges (*Carex trisperma* and *C. paupercula*). Camp's floating island has likely evolved into a northern wet forest from an open bog that floated to the surface of Rest Lake when the dam was built in 1887.



Childcare Playground and Bog Behind

Open Bog

These non-forested bogs are acidic, low nutrient, northern Wisconsin peatlands dominated by *Sphagnum* spp. mosses that occur in deep layers, often with pronounced hummocks and hollows. Also present are a few narrow-leaved sedge species such as (*Carex oligosperma* and *C. pauciflora*), cotton-grasses (*Eriophorum* spp.), and ericaceous shrubs, especially bog laurel (*Kalmia polifolia*), leatherleaf (*Chamaedaphne calyculata*), and small cranberry (*Vaccinium oxycoccus*). Plant diversity is very low but includes characteristic and distinctive specialists. Trees are absent or achieve very low cover values as this community is closely related to and intergrades with Muskeg. When this community occurs in southern Wisconsin, it is often referred to as a Bog Relict. This vegetation community is best seen next to the canoe dock and just east of Camp's Red Feather Road entrance.

Submergent Aquatic – Oligotrophic Marsh

This herbaceous community of distinctive highly specialized submersed, rosette-forming aquatic macrophytes occurs in clear, deep soft-water lakes in northern Wisconsin. The plants grow at depths ranging from the beach line to several meters. Species in this community include American shore-grass (*Littorella americana*), pipewort (*Eriocaulon septangulare*), yellow hedge-hyssop (*Gratiola aurea*), aquatic lobelia (*Lobelia dortmanna*), a milfoil (*Myriophyllum tenellum*), brown-fruit rush (*Juncus pelocarpus*), and quillworts (*Isoetes* spp.). This vegetation community is best seen at Camp at the east end of Snyder Bay.

Wildlife

Animals are relatively abundant at Camp Jorn. The most common wildlife species seen at Camp during the summer include: chipmunk, squirrel, skunk, raccoon, little brown bat, beaver, porcupine, muskrat, whitetail deer, sparrow, bald eagle, great blue heron, common loon, mallard, wood duck, black duck, hooded merganser, red tail hawk, osprey, downy and pileated woodpeckers, cardinal, blue jay, king fisher, humming bird, crow, crayfish, blue gill, small mouth bass and perch.



Chipmunk



Great Horned Owl



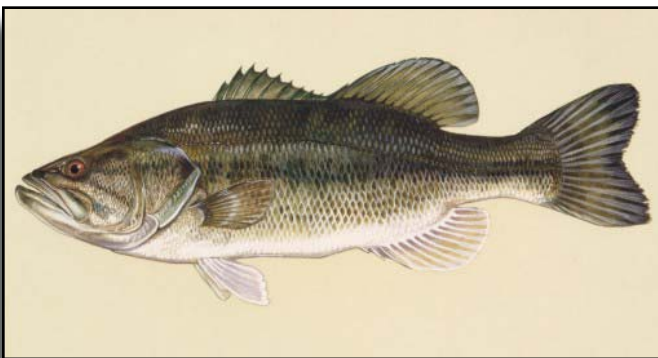
Red Tail Hawk



Common Loon



White Tail Fawn



Large Mouth Bass



Beaver

Less commonly seen animals include wolf, coyote, red fox, black bear, bobcat, snowshoe hare, river otter, mink, rock bass, northern pike, musky, walleye, golden eagle, sand hill crane, turkey, great horned owl, snowy owl, ruffed grouse, woodcock, broad-winged and sharp-shinned hawks, barred and sawwhet owls, and a wide variety of songbirds including blackburnian, black-throated green, pine warblers and the red-breasted nuthatch. Wood turtle, northern ring-necked snake, wood, frog, spring peeper, eastern gray tree frog and red-backed salamander are characteristic reptiles and amphibians. The forest in this region is within a band of physiographic strata that supports the most species of breeding neotropical migrant birds north of Mexico.

These are the species of special concern found in the area that have been identified by Wisconsin DNR:

Water Shrew	Black Tern	Bald Eagle
Northern Goshawk	Northern Harrier	Osprey
Le Conte’s Sparrow	Yellow Rail	Gray Jay
American Black Duck	Black-throated	Black-backed Woodpecker
Sharp-tailed Sparrow	Blue Warbler	Boreal Chickadee
Long-eared Owl	Cape May Warbler	Connecticut Warbler
Red-shouldered Hawk	Cerulean Warbler	Lake Herring
American Bittern	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	Wood Turtle
Pine Siskin	Spruce Grouse	Four-toed Salamander
Swainson’s Thrush	Merlin	Northern Ringneck Snake
		Bullfrog

Camp has several areas that are sensitive wildlife habitat. Fox Island has a bald eagle nest and the shoreline areas are important for duck nesting and other water’s edge species. The floating island has a unique vegetation community that is used by ducks and a beaver has made his lodge between the island and the main shoreline. The bog wetland next to the canoe docks, known as the “frog pond,” is a unique habitat that supports frogs, turtles, salamanders, ducks, and other aquatic wildlife. The east end of Snyder Bay is used as a duck nesting area and is a sensitive place due to the wetlands found here. While not on the property, the open bog across from Camp’s entrance is a very sensitive wetland that has amphibian species. The largest trees on Camp are important roosting sites for eagles, hawks, and owls. There are a few raspberry patches on Camp that are an important food source for bear, raccoon, skunk and other animals.

Rest Lake

The surrounding area contains a concentration of lakes that is higher than anywhere else in northern Wisconsin. The area, known as one of the most concentrated lake districts in the world, has the largest number of “kettle lakes,” which formed in the deep pits left by blocks of



Bald Eagle



Rest Lake Dam

melting glacial ice. The region is an important headwater area for much of Wisconsin because of its relatively high elevation, great infiltration capacity, and mostly forested watershed. The lakes and streams in the area are treasured for their high water quality and provide a variety of habitats, supporting diverse fish, amphibian, invertebrate, and plant communities, with many rare species. The area contributes to one of the highest known regional concentrations of bald eagle, osprey, and common loon, which depend on open lakes and rivers.

Rest Lake is 808 acres in size with a maximum depth of 53 feet. The Rest Lake Reservoir Dam near Manitowish Waters has been in existence since 1887 and in its present configuration since 1926. The original Rest Lake Reservoir Dam was constructed primarily for use in logging operations. The Chippewa and Flambeau Improvement Company (CFIC) took over ownership of the dam in 1912.

Today, the dam operator controls the spillway to comply with the headwater requirements and the 50 cfs minimum discharge requirement. Daily modifications to the stop-logs allow slow reservoir level fluctuation and control during the seasonal fluctuation periods. The drawdown does not begin until late-September or early October each year to allow property owners to maintain their docks along the shoreline of Rest Lake and to accommodate the Muskie Festival, Colorama, and other recreational interests.

The following table summarizes the operations of the Rest Lake Dam as required by the PSC’s order of 1937 and subsequent rehearing order of 1939. The table also includes the CFIC’s water level practices instituted to satisfy public recreation interests on the reservoir.

Date	Head Level in Feet on Dam Staff Gage
November 1 to spring break-up (when ice is 75% off of the Rest Lake Chain)	5’0”
Spring break-up to April 15	Water level shall be raised to a minimum of 7’3” on the gage, provided the minimum discharge required by law, and rainfall and runoff will permit*
April 15 to July 1	7’3” to 8’6” (8’6” is the maximum allowed pond level at any time) – provided the minimum discharge required by law, and rainfall and runoff will permit**
July 1 – September 1	Water levels may be drawn down not lower than 7’3” (routine operations are to maintain summer pond levels between 8’4” and 8’6”)
September 1 – November 1	Water levels may be drawn to a level of 5’0”. Drawdown does not begin until late-September to accommodate recreational activities (Musky Festival and Colorama)

Source: WDNR

Rest Lake is truly an extraordinary resource that is a very important part of Camp’s character and provides diverse opportunities for water-based recreation. Camp has been reinforcing its shoreline to prevent erosion from wave action. This is a significant problem that must continue to be addressed in the coming years.



Architecture

Camp's architecture has evolved since the early 1900s. The first buildings were a log barn and home. These buildings were used for about 100 years, until they recently were demolished. In the 1920s Charles Nash built several log structures including the Nash Lodge, Doll House, Swim House (sail house), Trading Post, Ice House (trips), Hibbard Hall, and Staff Lounge. All of these buildings are still in use today. Nash also built a log boat house that was demolished in the 1960s. These historic structures are very important to the history and character of Camp.

Camp has constructed many buildings since the 1950s. These buildings have a variety of architectural styles, roof pitches, materials, and colors. Collectively the buildings present a mixed image that takes away from the aesthetic quality of Camp. A few buildings especially stand out as architectural problems, including the KYBO (cement block) and maintenance building (metal pole barn). Other buildings lack form, outdoor gathering spaces, and windows.

In 1995, the new dining hall was built to expand the dining space and to have a modern kitchen. This structure established a new architectural style for Camp, including cedar siding, covered porches, stone accents, generous windows, good views, energy efficient construction, and interior log accents. The following table lists all the existing Camp Jörn buildings.



Historic Log Ice House (Trips House)



Platform Tent



Dining Hall/ Child Care/ Office



Program Center



Arapahoe/ Cherokee Cabin with Porch



Comanche Cabin



Long House

Building Inventory

Building Name	Type	Size	Year Built	Beds	Toilets	Sinks	Kitchen	Showers
Comanche	Camper Cabin	30 x 24	1980	12	1	2	1- Mini	1
Chippewa/ Mohican	Camper Cabin	24 x 54	1997	24	2	4	2- Mini	2
Sioux	Camper Cabin	30 x 27	1956	12				
Iroquois	Camper Cabin	30x 27	1956	12				
Kickapoo/ Winnebago	Camper Cabin	26 x 58	2001	24	2	2	2- Mini	2
Cherokee/ Arapahoe	Camper Cabin	40 x 24	1960	24				
Yacqui Tent	Camper Tent	18 x 20	NA	12				
Hacoui Tent	Camper Tent	18 x 20	NA	12				
Menominee Tent	Camper Tent	19 x 20	NA	12				
Cheyenne Tent	Camper Tent	20 x 20	NA	12				
Lenape Tent	Camper Tent	21 x 20	NA	12				
Apache *	Nurse/ Family Camp	29 x 24	1925	5	2	2		2
Doll house	Staff Lodging	8 x 18	1947	1				
Nash Lodge	Staff Lodging	3865 sq ft	1925	14	3	3		3
Longhouse *	Staff Lodging/ Family Camp	38 x 80	2000	16	4	5	1 Full	4
Dining Hall	Food Service/ Child Care	48 x 90	1995		5	6	1	4
KYBO	Showers/ Restroom	43 x 32	1964		10	12		16
Staff Lounge	Staff Recreation	25 x 33	1925					
Program Center	Handicraft/ Trips/ Office	32 x 60	2004		3	5		
TradingPost/ Potawatomie	Store/ Office	33 x 28	1925					
Hibbard Hall	Rec. Equip/ Storage	30 x 42	1925					
Trips House (Ice House)	Trips Equip.	15 x 21	1925					
Sailing Center	Rec. Equip/ Storage	14 x 20	1947					
Horse Stable	Stab	43 x 24 12-Stalls	1992					
Runyan's Hanger	Maintenance/ Storage	32 x 42	1988					
Total Camper				144	23	31		21
Total Staff				36	9	10		13
Total	25			180	32	41	7	34

Building Inventory (continued)

Building Name	Heating	Washer / Dryer	Description
Comanche	Electric		Stone fireplace, large window lakeside
Chippewa/ Mohican	Propane Forced Air		Duplex
Sioux			Screen Porch, Building in Poor Condition
Iroquois			Screen Porch, Building in Poor Condition
Kickapoo/ Winnebago	Natural Gas Forced Air		Duplex , covered entry
Cherokee/ Arapahoe	Electric Baseboard		Duplex-No Water, Covered porch
Yacqui Tent			Summer use only, portable bunk beds, all stored elsewhere in winter
Hacoui Tent			Summer use only, portable bunk beds, all stored elsewhere in winter
Menominee Tent			Summer use only, portable bunk beds, all stored elsewhere in winter
Cheyenne Tent			Summer use only, portable bunk beds, all stored elsewhere in winter
Lenape Tent			Summer use only, portable bunk beds, all stored elsewhere in winter
Apache *	Electric Baseboard		Historic Log Building, Nurse lodging, 3 bedrooms, closed porch, refrigerator, microwave
Doll house			Historic Building, One single bed, small screen porch
Nash Lodge	Fuel Oil Forced Air		Historic Log Building, Original CJ Kitchen / Dining / Meeting Facility
Longhouse *	Natural Gas Forced Air	1	8 Bedrooms, Cedar sided, meeting space, basement, deck, covered entry
Dining Hall	Natural Gas Hydronic	1	Offices, Child Care Center on ground level with outdoor playground, large stone fireplace, storage
KYBO	Propane	1	Concrete Block Shower house and restroom
Staff Lounge			Historic log building, soda machine, pool table, pinball, TV, VCR
Program Center	Natural Gas Hydronic	1	Built for Crafts, Trips, EE, Trading Post and Offices
TradingPost/ Potawatomi			Historic log building
Hibbard Hall			Historic Log Building, Garage Doors, Winter Storage
Trips House (Ice House)			Historic Log Building, Original Ice House, Storage
Sailing Center			Wood, Large Window
Horse Stable			12 Stalls, fenced pasture, hitch posts, well water
Runyan's Hanger			Metal Pole Barn, Tools, mowers and other maintenance equipment, storage
Total	10	4	

* Apache and Longhouse are used for camper lodging during family camp II. Measurements are feet where not specified

Program Areas

Camp has many program areas used to enrich the lives of children. Each year that campers return, it is Camp's goal to provide new experiences and elevate learning opportunities. The following list details Camp's program areas.

Name	Type	Size	Year Built	Description
Fuerst Sailing Center	Rec. Area	5 slips	1947/99	2 Docks, Storage building, bench seating, motorized row boat
Canoe Docks	Rec. Area	20 canoes	1950's	Metal & wood dock, canoe rack, grass launch area
Swim Docks	Rec. Area	50x200	1985	Stairs, wood deck with seating, under seating storage, floating aluminum dock, roped off swim area, deck with slide. Stairs need to be rebuilt
Child Care Playground	Rec. Area	50x200	2003	Playground equipment, sand box, fence, small sled hill
Dan's Landing	Motor Boat Docks	3 Boats	1925/1998	Wood dock, used for fishing classes, the stairs need a railing
Flag Pole	Gathering Area	20x20	1950's	Flower garden, Open Lawn, Kalijah Indian Statue
Amphitheater	Gathering Area	Seats 140	2002	Natural setting, wood benches, fire ring with benches, view of sunsets over the water
Friendship Fire	Gathering Area	12 Ft Radius	1950's	Used for end of session ceremonies and as a burn pile
Great Field	Open Play	7 Acres	Early 1900's	Views, Sports, Events, Tents, Play, event parking
Horse Arena	Rec. Area	75x120Ft	1995	Open air arena with flexible vinyl fencing for safety
Horse Pasture	Open Pasture	1 Acre	1992	12-stall stable, wood and wire fenced, hitch posts, well water
Rec-Square	Rec. Area	0.75 Acres	1952/1990	Open Grass, asphalt basketball & tennis, volleyball, playground, large spruce trees
Air Rifle Range	Rec. Area	3 targets	2005	Three shooting stalls, wood deck and seating,
Archery Range	Rec. Area	3 targets	2001	Outdoor range, wood seating, nylon backstop, small shed
Fox Island Beach	Rec. Area	15x20	NA	Swimming, water skiing, picnic area, sandy beach with trail leading up to island areas, unauthorized public use is a problem
Fox Island Camp Site	Camping	100x100	1950's	Primitive campsite for overnights, day trips or picnics, security can be a problem at night
Fox Island Trail	Trails	0.57 Miles	1950's	Undeveloped trail around the island, beach area is muddy and floods
Jr. Counselor Camp Site	Camping	3 tent sites	1992	Primitive campsite with fire ring
Trails	Trails	1.5 miles	1992	Multiuse undeveloped trails for horses, hiking, bicycling
Zenner Road	Gravel	22 ft wide 0.47 Miles	1925	Winding gravel road through woods, used by vehicles, horses, bikes, and hikers. Important part of the arrival experience. Problems with puddles, dust, speeding vehicles
Parking Area	Parking	40x100	2003	In forest but visible from Zenner Road, natural surface, parking for 20 small vehicles, trail passes through, too far from Camp center
Red Feather Entrance	Entrance	20 Ft Wide	1950's	Camp Jorn sign, stone pillar and chain. One pillar is missing, poor turning radius and visibility
Measurements are feet where not specified.				



Canoe Docks



Sailboat Docks



Archery Range



Rec. Square



Riding Arena



Swim Docks and Skiing