

Hiking the Ice Age Trail

Property Types

The Ice Age National Scenic Trail is uniformly marked with yellow blazes. However, as a “partnership” project, the land ownership and management for the Ice Age Trail are anything but consistent. The Trail crosses a wide variety of property types, including private land and lands owned and managed by municipal, county, state and federal agencies. Generally speaking, lands open to public access are shown on the maps in this Atlas with green shading, while those not open to general public access are shown in beige.

From a hiker’s perspective, the experience of navigating the Trail doesn’t change substantially when passing over varying land types, with a few key exceptions related to private lands. Hikers should be mindful of these points to help ensure the continued good relations with private landowners that are so critical to the Ice Age Trail.

- While hiking a portion of the Trail crossing private lands, hikers must stay on the Trail. Sticking to the Trail tread is a general recommendation for the entire Trail but a **requirement** on private lands.
- Portions crossing private lands may be closed during some hunting seasons. See p. 14 for more information on hunting.

The patchwork of land management also yields different regulations for camping, hiking with pets, parking and so on. Because blanket statements for a particular aspect of hiking on a particular property type can be difficult to formulate, this Atlas attempts to identify both “rules of thumb” and instances where there are exceptions to the rule.

GPS Waypoints

Global Positioning System (GPS) waypoints listed in the Guidebook text and on the Atlas maps highlight glacial, natural or historical landmarks along the Ice Age Trail. In addition, some waypoints identify critical navigational points such as Trail junctions, stream crossings and Trail access points difficult to see or find from the road.

GPS waypoint references appear in the text in parentheses containing the county’s two-letter abbreviation followed by a number. For example: (DK1) indicates Door and Kewaunee counties Waypoint 1. Because new waypoints are added each year, waypoints may not be in numerical order.

The GPS coordinates for each waypoint are available for download to GPS devices from the Ice Age Trail Alliance’s website, iceagetrail.org. Also available for download from the IATA website is an Excel file with waypoint coordinates and descriptions.

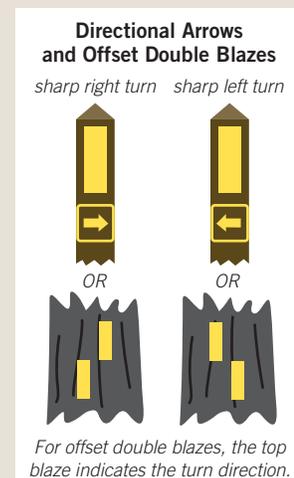
Trail Signage



Yellow blazes are the official indicator used to mark the Trail route. They are painted or plastic 2-by-6-inch vertical rectangles placed on trees and posts along the Trail. Other shapes of yellow blazes may be found along the Trail, but these are being phased out and replaced by the standard 2-by-6-inch blaze.

- **Blue blazes** indicate a spur or access trail.
- **White blazes** indicate a loop trail—one that leaves the Ice Age NST and later returns to it.
- **Directional arrows or offset double blazes** indicate sharp Trail turns. The directional arrows are yellow on a brown 4-by-4-inch plastic sign and can be found on posts. The offset blazes are painted on trees and are arranged as shown at right.

The Trail route in some state and county parks shares existing park trails and may have no blazes. For an additional navigational aid in these cases, consult local park maps.



Trail Conditions

Trail conditions change constantly. Nature and animals impact the Trail as much as humans do. Some parts of the Trail are better maintained than others. Volunteers do their best to maintain the Trail, but storm damage or vandalism can occur any time of the year. Some segments are well maintained and easy to follow, while others may become overgrown or more difficult to follow due to recent logging, storms or beaver activity.

Not all streams or creeks have bridges, especially in remote areas. Some waterways require fords or crossing on beaver dams. Use caution at all water crossings without a structure. The easiest and safest place to cross may not necessarily be where the Trail meets the waterway.

As trailway protection and volunteer trail-building progress, the Ice Age Trail evolves toward completion. The Trail route changes regularly. Some of these changes are small, such as a slight relocation to take a more sustainable route. Other changes are more dramatic, such as when a new segment is opened following the acquisition of a large property. For Trail updates and conditions, visit the Hiker Resources page at iceagetrail.org, where there is a link to a listing of reported Trail conditions. This is where hikers and volunteers alike can report conditions like a flooded path, downed trees, or other damage along the Trail.

On the website, you will also find a list of Ice Age Trail Alliance chapter coordinators. Mike Rotter, an Ice Age Trail “Thousand-Miler,” provided this helpful advice on communicating with chapter coordinators about Trail conditions:

- Call the coordinator before hiking in a chapter’s territory for information and advice. The coordinators can often provide the most up-to-date Trail conditions (including news about logging in the area and suggested alternate routes). They can also tell you if others are hiking at this time.
- Call the chapter coordinator after hiking with information about Trail conditions you encountered. Tell them the good things you saw and experienced along with your thoughts on where improvements could be made.

Seasonal Variation

Each moment of the year has its own beauty.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON

The Ice Age Trail can be enjoyed in all four seasons and provides a fresh perspective for the hiker with each passing month.

During spring, the land comes alive with a wide variety of wildflowers and migrating birds. Seasonal rains and winter snowmelt can result in wet areas along some sections of the Trail and can raise river water levels. Hikers should be extremely cautious when fording rivers and streams.

The warm temperatures of summer encourage hikers to reward themselves with a refreshing dip in one of the many lakes or rivers along the Ice Age Trail’s route. Wildflowers continue to bloom, especially in the many finely restored prairies through which the Trail passes. May and June represent the onset of tick, mosquito and black fly seasons, though in many years these pests become less of a bother by August. Ripened blackberries, raspberries, blueberries and thimbleberries encourage the hiker to slow his or her pace and enjoy a trailside treat.

There is no better way to enjoy Wisconsin’s fall colors than by trekking the Ice Age Trail. The state’s many hardwood forests provide a visually stunning array of hues for the hiker to enjoy. During late fall, hunters take to the woods, and hikers should check for Trail closures or special considerations before heading out. Refer to p. 14 for more information on hunting and the Ice Age Trail.

The Ice Age Trail provides a cure for cabin fever during winter, with ample opportunities for snowshoeing and cross-country skiing along the Trail. The leafless landscape offers views of the Trail’s famous glacial topography, enabling the user to better witness the legacy of the Ice Age.

Dogs on the Trail

The best practice, when hiking with dog(s) on the Ice Age Trail, is that the dog(s) be leashed (8-foot maximum length) and under control at all times. This is for the safety and comfort of all who use the Trail. A leashed dog will not unnecessarily startle other hikers or wildlife. This is also for the safety of the dog, especially in areas where hunting and trapping are allowed near the Trail corridor.

Dogs may be unleashed when they are being used

for hunting purposes in areas that are open to hunting during an established season. Check with the individual DNR property (e.g. state park, forest, wildlife area) for more information.

Safety

Personal safety is a concern when one ventures to unfamiliar places. Always use common sense and take precautions. It is best to not hike alone. Do not be lulled into a false sense of security, even with a partner or a group. Two or more can be just as vulnerable as one. The following are some suggestions:

- Leave an itinerary of your trip with family and friends.
- Stay in contact with home or friends on longer hikes. Call from towns to update them on your location.
- When parking at Trail access areas, secure your vehicle. Do not leave anything of value in plain sight.
- Carry a cell phone, but realize it may not work in remote sections of the Trail.
- Avoid camping within half a mile of road crossings.
- Do not tell strangers where you are headed or plan to camp.
- If you run into a suspicious person, consider moving on to another location.
- Always trust your instincts.

If you are a victim of crime or witness a crime, report the incident to the police or local sheriff's department and notify the IATA. Call **911** for emergencies.

Be prepared for natural dangers. Hiking anywhere for any length of time, including day hikes, can expose you to dehydration, hypothermia, heat exhaustion, contaminated water, lightning, dangerous water crossings, rabies, insect-borne diseases and poison ivy. To steer clear of these hazards, read and learn about backcountry travel and safety before you go. Knowledge, experience and common sense are your best tools. Be prepared with a map, compass, appropriate weather gear, water, light, matches, first aid kit, signal whistle and food, even for day hikes.

Special Concern: Tickborne Illnesses

Tickborne diseases typically first cause flu-like symptoms and usually can be treated with antibiotics if caught early. Untreated, they may cause serious health problems, including death in rare cases.

Lyme disease is caused by bacteria that are transmitted to humans by the bite of infected deer ticks. The deer tick, at its largest, is only about half the size of the common wood tick—about the size of a pinhead or speck of black pepper. Symptoms may include a characteristic “bull’s-eye” rash and flu-like symptoms such as fever, malaise, fatigue, headache, muscle aches and joint aches. Infrequently, Lyme disease may have long-term severe, chronic and disabling effects, but it is rarely, if ever, fatal.

Ehrlichiosis is also caused by bacteria transmitted by certain species of ticks. Symptoms generally include fever, headache, malaise and muscle aches. Other signs and symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, cough, joint pains, confusion and occasionally a rash, particularly in children. Ehrlichiosis can be a severe illness, especially if untreated, and as many as half of all patients require hospitalization. It can be fatal.

Ticks are typically most active in Wisconsin from May to September, but taking preventive measures year-round is wise. The following precautions can reduce the risk of acquiring these and other possible tick- and mosquito-related infections.

- Wear shoes, high socks, long pants with cuffs tucked into socks and a long-sleeved shirt with shirttails tucked in to keep ticks off your skin and on the outside of clothing.
- Light-colored clothing will make ticks easier to find.
- Insect repellents containing 0.5% permethrin (applied to clothing only, not skin, and allowed to dry) or 20–30% DEET have been shown to be effective in repelling deer ticks. If such products are used, follow the manufacturer's directions on the label. A useful search tool to help you choose the right product for you is at epa.gov/insect-repellents.
- Walk in the center of mowed trails to avoid brushing up against vegetation.
- Avoid hiking at dusk and dawn, when mosquitoes are most active.
- Conduct thorough “tick checks” on yourself and your children after spending time outdoors, inspecting all parts of your body carefully, and take a shower as soon as possible afterwards.
- Tumble dry your clothes on high heat for 10 minutes to kill any ticks that might come in on your clothes.

- Treat dogs for ticks. Dogs are very susceptible to tick bites and to some tickborne diseases. They may also bring ticks into your home. Talk to your veterinarian about the best tick prevention products for your dog and other pets.

Prompt removal of ticks can drastically reduce the chance of disease transmission. If a tick is found, remove it by grasping it as close to the skin as possible with a narrow-bladed tweezers. Pull straight out slowly and firmly until the tick lets go. After removing it, thoroughly wash the site with soap and water or rubbing alcohol. Apply an over-the-counter antibiotic cream like Neosporin or Bacitracin. Save the tick in a jar or plastic bag and make a note of the day you removed it. If you develop any flu-like symptoms, fever or rash over the next thirty days, visit your doctor for any necessary follow-up care and treatment. Tell your doctor when and where you may have come into contact with the tick.

For more information on tickborne diseases, visit:
[cdc.gov/ticks/diseases](https://www.cdc.gov/ticks/diseases)
dhs.wisconsin.gov/communicable
mcevd.wisc.edu/ticks

Camping

Camping opportunities along the Ice Age Trail vary greatly and are not set at regular intervals. The locations of developed campgrounds, camping shelters, walk-in campsites and dispersed camping areas are identified in the *Ice Age Trail Guidebook*, Databook and Atlas maps. Most areas of the Trail allow camping in designated campgrounds only. A complete list of camping opportunities on or near the Trail or suggested connecting routes is available on the IATA website. Primitive camping is allowed in scattered areas along the northern tier of Ice Age Trail counties, where the Trail passes through national and county forest lands, from the Trail's Western Terminus east through Langlade County. Camp at least 200 feet from roads, trails, streams, rivers, lakes, ponds and wetlands, and follow Leave No Trace principles (see p. 13) to minimize vegetation loss, erosion and wildlife disturbance. The *Ice Age Trail Guidebook* and Atlas maps show primitive camping areas with a green speckled pattern.

Note the following special camping situations:

- Campsites in Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) state park or state forest campgrounds (including those at group camps) must be reserved by calling **888-947-2757**
- or **800-274-7275 (TTY)** or online at **[wisconsin.goingtocamp.com](https://www.wisconsin.goingtocamp.com)**. For complete state park and state forest camping information, go to **dnr.wi.gov/topic/parks/**.
- All state campgrounds along or near the Trail or connecting routes have a limited number of non-reservable campsites that can be claimed only by showing up at the campground. They are generally available weekdays, but they fill up fast Friday through Sunday in summer and fall.
- Long-distance hikers should make a reasonable effort to secure campsite reservations. However, at DNR-managed campgrounds, there is a “safety net.” According to the *Wisconsin DNR Recreation Area Operations Handbook (#25051): Non-motorized Camper Accommodations*, long-distance hikers in need of a campsite will not be turned away at a “full” campground. Long-distance campers are still encouraged to make camping reservations whenever possible. This policy is only for DNR-managed campgrounds; it does not apply at, for example, county-managed or U.S. Forest Service–managed campgrounds.
- The Northern and Southern Units of the Kettle Moraine State Forest (KMSF) have nine back-country camping shelters along the Ice Age Trail. Reservations are required and only one group per site per night is permitted. Reservations can be made by calling **888-947-2757** or online at **[wisconsin.goingtocamp.com](https://www.wisconsin.goingtocamp.com)** and often need to be made weeks in advance. When searching, choose the “campsite” tab, the “backpack” radio button and the appropriate KMSF unit to help you locate the a shelter.
- A few areas of the Trail provide primitive walk-in campsites, which are listed in the Guidebook and Databook and shown on Ice Age Trail Atlas maps. Some areas may require hikers to check in at a visitor center or park office before using a campsite.
- The IATA has established Dispersed Camping Areas (DCAs) specifically for long-distance, multi-day Ice Age Trail hikers. DCAs are not “campgrounds” or even “campsites” in the traditional sense. Typically, they are not much more than a cleared area where hikers may legally camp for a night within sight of a DCA-marked post. DCAs are listed in the Guidebook and Databook and shown on Ice Age Trail Atlas maps.

Leave No Trace Ethics

You are encouraged to get out and enjoy the gifts the Ice Age has left us. To preserve and protect the natural beauty of Wisconsin, low impact camping and “leave no trace” ethics should be followed. The purpose of these guidelines is to help decrease the impact of humans on the Trail.

- Plan ahead and be prepared. Call for Trail conditions, carry maps, know the regulations of the area and plan or reserve your overnight camping.
- Remember to carry out what you carried in, including all garbage and leftover food. Repackage food to minimize waste. Leave the natural environment better than you found it. Inspect your campsite and rest areas for trash or spilled food before leaving.
- Leave only footsteps. Take only photos. Do not pick flowers or plants or remove bark from trees.
- Preserve the past. Observe and do not disturb or take historical artifacts such as arrowheads, historical or cultural structures, rock walls or sensitive natural resources. Do not build structures or furniture or dig trenches.
- Travel and camp on durable surfaces. Durable surfaces include established trails and campsites, rock, gravel, dry grasses or snow.
- Stay on the Trail at all times. Do not cut switchbacks. Walk single file in the middle of the Trail, even when it is wet or muddy.
- Be considerate of other hikers. Let nature prevail. Avoid loud voices and noises. Be courteous and yield to other users on the Trail.
- Limit groups to 20 on day hikes and 10 for overnight trips.
- Where primitive camping is permitted, camp off trail, at least 200 feet from lakes and waterways and out of sight of developed areas. Good campsites are found, not made. Altering a site is not necessary.
- Make low impact fires at existing fire rings only and use only downed wood. Drown out fires thor-

oughly before breaking camp. Never leave a fire unattended. Campfires can cause lasting impact to the backcountry. Use a portable stove for cooking instead of a campfire.

- Dispose of human waste properly. Dig a 6-inch-deep cat hole at least 200 feet from trails or water. Cover and disguise the cat hole when finished. Pack out toilet paper and feminine hygiene products.
- Avoid using soap within 200 feet of any waterway. Sand makes an excellent scrubber. Use biodegradable soap and scatter strained dirty dishwater at least 200 feet from any waterway.
- Respect wildlife. Observe wild animals from a distance. Do not follow or approach them. Do not damage their habitat. Never bait or feed wild animals. Feeding wildlife damages their health, alters natural behaviors and exposes them to predators and other dangers.
- Store food and trash securely to avoid rodents or bears. Do not eat in or around your sleeping area. Hang your food properly in bear country. This has generally been considered to be the northern region of the state; however, the black bear population is expanding. To gain an accurate understanding, go to dnr.wi.gov/topic/hunt/bearpop.html.
- Some Ice Age Trail segments intersect or use cross-country ski trails that are groomed in winter. Proper hiking etiquette asks for winter hikers and snowshoe users to walk well to the side of the groomed ski trails.
- Respect private property. The Trail relies heavily on support of private landowners. Respect their rights. Stay on the Trail at all times. The Trail often crosses private property to get to public or IATA land. Do not camp on or vandalize private land. It is a privilege to access the Trail through private landowners' property.

For more on Leave No Trace ethics, visit LNT.org or call the Leave No Trace Center for Outdoor Ethics at **800-332-4100**.

Hunting

Many public and private lands along the Ice Age Trail are open to hunting during a variety of hunting seasons. Hikers should keep the following in mind during the state's major hunting seasons:

Hunting Season Dates and What to Wear

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources annually sets season dates for a wide range of game species. The most popular hunting seasons include deer (bow and gun), turkey, small game and waterfowl. Season dates vary from year to year and in different locations around the state. Get the most updated information on the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' Season Dates page (dnr.wi.gov/topic/hunt/dates.html).

The nine-day gun deer-hunting season is in late November. This is the most popular hunting season and the one during which Ice Age Trail hikers are most likely to see their hiking options limited.

For your safety, consider this time of year "Blaze Orange Season"—wear blaze orange (or other bright colors) from October through March when you are on the Trail. If you hike with a pet, you may want to make sure "Fido" is wearing blaze orange, too.

Hiking on Private Lands during Hunting Season

The private landowners who generously serve as Ice Age Trail hosts may close the portion of the Ice Age Trail that runs through their property during hunting season. This is most common during the nine-day gun deer season, but closures can be in place during other seasons as well.

"Private Land" signs are placed at any point where the Ice Age Trail enters private land, most often at a road crossing. Landowners and/or Ice Age Trail Alliance volunteers also often place "Segment Closed" signs (with dates of the closure) at Trail access points.

Respect signs that announce a closed portion of Trail and be cognizant when you pass "Private Land" signs. This will help ensure the continued good relations with private landowners that are so critical to the Ice Age Trail.

In advance of your hike, consider calling the chapter coordinator or the IATA office (**800-227-0046**) for details on sections of the Trail that are closed. Visit iceagetrail.org to find chapter coordinator contact information.

Hiking on Public Lands during Hunting Season

Just about all segments of the Ice Age Trail that cross public lands remain open for hiking during hunting season, including the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest, state and county forests and state parks.

Wisconsin Act 168 allows hunting in most state parks and State Ice Age Trail Areas (SIATAs) from Nov. 15 to Dec. 15 and from April 1 to the Tuesday nearest May 3.

In these locations, no hunting or trapping is allowed within 100 yards of the Ice Age Trail. Note that this rule does not apply to other trails in state parks.

Visit the Wisconsin DNR's Hunting and Trapping in State Parks page (dnr.wi.gov/topic/parks/hunt) for more information and for hunting and trapping maps for each state park and SIATA.

Invasive Species Impact

Each year IATA volunteers and partners exert great effort combating invasive or non-native plant species such as buckthorn, garlic mustard, honeysuckle and others along the Ice Age Trail corridor and throughout the state. Without these efforts, the non-native plants, animals and pathogens can displace native species, disrupt ecosystems and curtail recreational activities. Invasive species can spread rapidly and aggressively because they lack predators and competitors. Controlling invasive species is difficult and getting rid of them is often impossible.

Anyone who spends time in the outdoors is a potential vector of undesirable plant material. To minimize the introduction and spread of invasive species, hikers should:

- Minimize disturbance by staying on the Trail and if possible staying out of heavily infested areas entirely.
- Before and after a hike on the Trail, inspect and clean clothing, footwear and gear. Make sure that your gear, especially your footwear, is clear of plant materials. Remove and discard any plant material or soil in the garbage. Use boot brushes where available, or bring your own brush to scrape off dirt.
- Firewood can harbor many kinds of invasive pests and diseases that are harmful to Wisconsin's trees in both forest and urban settings. Follow the DNR

regulations on firewood, which prohibit bringing firewood onto any DNR properties from more than 10 miles away or from outside of Wisconsin.

- Be a proactive land steward. If a new patch of invasives is discovered, please let the IATA staff know. Do not attempt to remove it on your own, as much of the Trail is on private lands.

For more information visit dnr.wi.gov/topic/invasives.

Recommended Resources

The Ice Age Trail Alliance's website, iceagetrail.org, includes Trail navigation information as well as updates on current Trail conditions and route changes. As the Ice Age Trail route evolves continually from year to year as volunteers build new segments and upgrade existing ones, this is a great resource to consult to learn how the Trail has changed relative to the information presented in this Atlas.

The volunteers who head up the 19 Ice Age Trail Alliance chapters are passionate about helping people get out and enjoy the Trail. Contact information for chapter leaders is available on the IATA's website. Hikers are urged to get in touch with these folks (especially ahead of longer hikes and/or those in remote areas) to get a clear picture of the state of the Trail in a particular area. Chapter leaders are volunteers with busy lives outside of the Trail; therefore, hikers should be ready to wait a few days for a response to inquiries. Hikers who strike out with email are urged to try calling instead. Those who hit a dead end should call the IATA main office to see if another chapter leader in the area is available to answer questions.

The *Ice Age Trail Guidebook* contains more than a 100 detailed segment-by-segment descriptions and maps to help you connect with the Ice Age Trail. Easy-to-follow directions for Trail access and parking will help you get to where you need to go. Handy descriptions of what you will encounter, even before taking a step onto the Trail, will put first-time hikers at ease. To purchase a copy of this book visit iceagetrail.org or call the IATA at **800-227-0046**.

DeLorme's *Wisconsin Atlas and Gazetteer* also offers a larger view of the surrounding area along the Ice Age Trail and access to it.

Long-distance hikers will want to check out the *Ice Age Trail Databook*. The book has highly detailed mileage breakdowns for hundreds of access points

along the entire thousand-mile Ice Age Trail route. It also includes in-depth resupply and town service info. For more info visit iceagetrail.org or call the IATA at **800-227-0046**.

Plan your hike from your smartphone. Guthook Guides for iOS and Android feature GPS-enabled maps of the Ice Age Trail, hundreds of waypoints along or near the Trail, including all of our ColdCaches, satellite imagery and more. Whether you're backpacking or in search of IATA's ColdCaches, this app will help you plan your trip and check your location on the Trail. No mobile or internet service is required to use it after the initial setup. The app, built through a collaboration between the IATA and the creators of Guthook Guides, is available via the iTunes Store and Google Play.

Those looking for highly detailed descriptions of the glacial processes that shaped the Wisconsin landscape and the Ice Age Trail landforms left behind will want to get a copy of *Geology of the Ice Age National Scenic Trail*, by David M. Mickelson et al. Copies of this book, published by UW Press, are for sale through the Ice Age Trail Alliance. Copies are also likely available through your local library or its interlibrary loan service.

Hikers are urged to contact tourism boards listed in this book for county road maps and local points of interest beyond the Ice Age Trail.

The ColdCache Award Program

New and experienced users of GPS technology may be interested in the IATA ColdCache award program. ColdCaching is a family-friendly activity that provides the opportunity to experience the thrill of a treasure hunt, learn important navigational skills and develop an appreciation for Wisconsin's fascinating Ice Age history. The concept of Ice Age Trail ColdCaching is based on the popular activities of geocaching and earthcaching. Participants seek out natural features along the Ice Age Trail, identify the landmark, record the GPS coordinates and leave only footprints on the landscape. The ColdCache program awards patches based on the number of identified ColdCaches logged in. For more information and to download the award program log, go to iceagetrail.org or email coldcache@iceagetrail.org.

Chapter and Thousand-Miler Certificates

Many Ice Age Trail Alliance volunteer chapters have programs that acknowledge hikers who have completed all Ice Age Trail miles and connecting routes in their territory. The hiking programs are listed by chapter, from west to east, followed by the name of their hiking award program. More information about these programs can be found at iceagetrail.org or by contacting the local chapter.

- Indianhead Chapter—Traprock Trekkers
- Superior Lobe Chapter—Superior Lobetrotters
- Baraboo Hills/Heritage Chapter and Lodi Valley Chapter—Glacial Drifters
- Dane County Chapter—Dane Drifters
- Rock County Chapter—Walk Across Rock County
- Walworth/Jefferson County Chapter—Kettle Trekkers

- Waukesha/Milwaukee County Chapter—Walk the Wauk
- Washington/Ozaukee County Chapter—Meander the Mid-Moraine
- Lakeshore Chapter—Hall of Kamers

The IATA recognizes anyone who reports having hiked the entire Trail and completes a recognition application as a “Thousand-Miler.” The IATA policy operates on the honor system, assuming anyone who applies for recognition has hiked all 1,000+ miles between Interstate State Park and Potawatomi State Park. To qualify, it is necessary to have hiked all current Ice Age Trail segments and connected all Trail segments by walking the connecting route of your choice. Not considered are issues of speed, length of time from start to finish, sequence, direction or whether or not one carries a pack. Visit iceagetrail.org to obtain a Thousand-Miler application.

Using This Atlas

The *Ice Age Trail Atlas* is to be enjoyed indoors or in the Great Outdoors.

The 112 maps in the Atlas are numbered 1f–105f and show all established segments and connecting routes. Each map number contains the suffix “f” to signify **Series F** map. This book includes maps for the eastern (maps 53f-E to 59f-E) and western (maps 53f-W to 60f-W) branches of the “big loop,” or bifurcation, in the south-central portion of the Trail.

All Series F maps are at 1:48,000-scale. That is, one inch on the map equals about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile on the ground.

New for this edition! Maps now show mileage between points indicated by small white circles along the Trail and connecting routes: 

In order to fit as much of the Trail on as few maps as possible, some of the maps are oriented on the page vertically and others horizontally. A north arrow is shown on each map, and when oriented properly, the text in the title box reads from left to right.

Areas shown in beige on the maps are privately owned lands. Over one hundred miles of Ice Age Trail cross private property thanks to the generosity of property owners. Use of such land is a privilege, not a right. Please respect the rights of private property owners by

staying on the Trail. **The future of the Ice Age Trail depends upon the respect we show to these lands and their owners.**

Most areas shown in green are federal, state, county or municipal lands open to public access. Some are owned by the Ice Age Trail Alliance. All public or Ice Age Trail Alliance lands are managed under rules that vary depending on the type of property. If you do not know the rules for a particular area shown in green, it is best to stay on the Trail as you hike through the area.

Latitude and longitude tick marks appear along map borders to aid users of Global Positioning Systems (GPS). The coordinates use the World Geodetic System (WGS84) datum.

 Some towns that the Ice Age Trail goes directly through and that have a partnership with the IATA are called Ice Age Trail Communities. They are indicated by the TC symbol. In the towns themselves, Ice Age Trail Community street signs are posted. Trail Communities are a vibrant aspect of the Ice Age Trail hiking experience. They range from small roadside stops to bustling metropolises. In some cases, the Trail winds right through the heart of downtown. These stops provide easy access to amenities not easily found in the woods: hot showers, restaurants, hotels and grocery stores. They are also a fine source of

enthusiastic Trail supporters. The communities (listed from west to east on the Trail) of St. Croix Falls, Lodi, Cross Plains, Verona (City and Town), Janesville, Milton, Whitewater, Delafield, Hartland, Slinger, West Bend, and Manitowoc–Two Rivers eagerly signed up for the special designation of Trail Community. It is a way for them to show their support for the Trail and to recognize Trail users as important players in their local economies. Make sure you mention that you are a user of the Trail when you shop or stay overnight to help confirm the connection between your hike along the Trail and dollars you spend in a Trail Community.

If you are trying to find a place along the Trail but don't know where it is located, the gazetteer that begins on page 124 functions as an index to some of the places on the maps. Numbers listed in brackets after the description of each place in the gazetteer correspond with the number shown on each map. The locator map on page 10 and the back cover will also help you find the hiking map you need.

Information in this Atlas will change. Efforts were made to make it as accurate, timely and useful as possible. For the most current information contact the Ice Age Trail Alliance.

Key to Map Symbols



Ice Age Trail Marked with yellow blazes. Red numbers on map indicate mileage between white dots (or between a white dot and a segment endpoint).



Unofficial Connecting Route Unmarked.



Future Ice Age Trail Approximate route.



Select Other Trails



Segment Endpoint The segment endpoint nearest the Ice Age Trail's western terminus.



Segment Endpoint The segment endpoint nearest the Ice Age Trail's eastern terminus.



GPS Waypoint



Cross-Country Ski Trails



Parking Area May not be plowed in winter.



Car Camping A traditional campground reachable by either car or foot.



Backpack Campsite A walk-in campsite (varying levels of development) established for backpackers.



Backpack Shelter A camping shelter. Those in the Kettle Moraine State Forest require reservations.



Dispersed Camping Area (DCA) A minimally developed area where long-distance hikers may legally camp. DCAs are established by the Ice Age Trail Alliance and its partners in areas where convenient camping options are limited.



Primitive Camping Areas where hikers may practice Leave No Trace primitive camping.



Publicly Owned or IATA-Owned Areas Open to public access. Those labeled SIATA are State Ice Age Trail Areas, properties owned by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and managed for the Ice Age Trail.



Shower May be available only seasonally and/or for a fee.



Toilet Assume facility is unavailable/closed early fall through late spring.



Drinking Water Assume water source is unavailable early fall through late spring.



Unreliable Water Source



Tower Includes fire towers with no public access.



Gate A locked gate or berm that does not permit public motor vehicle access.



Railroad Tracks



Highway State, U.S. or Interstate.

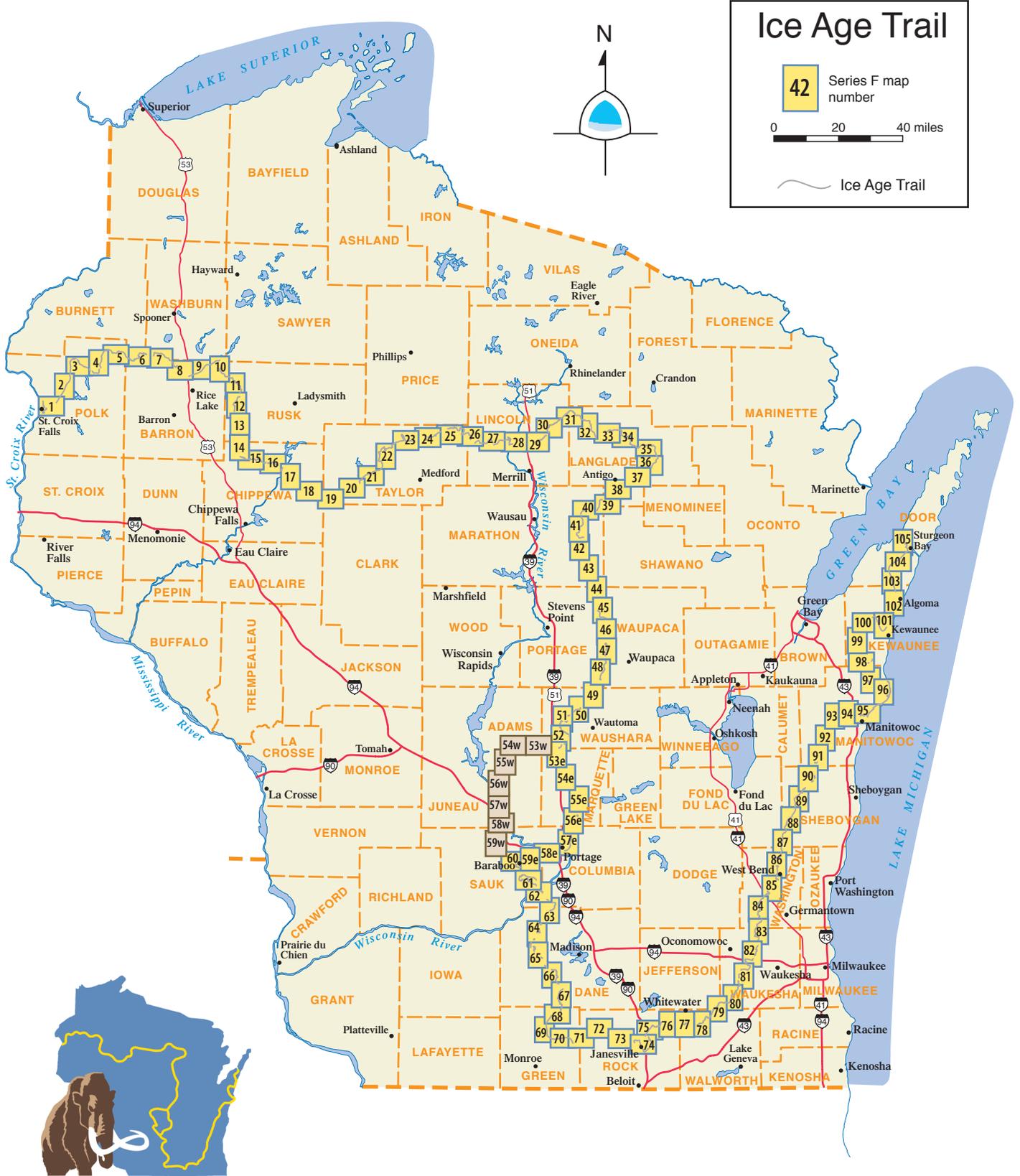


Other Road or Street



Trail Community A town or city with a formalized agreement with the Ice Age Trail Alliance to support the Ice Age National Scenic Trail and its users.

Locator Map



Ice Age Trail

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Series F map number

