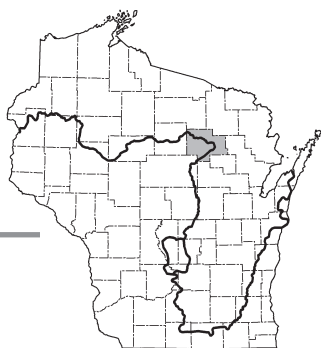


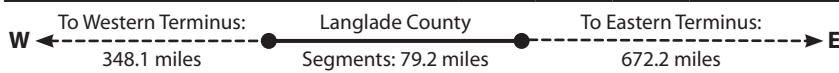
Langlade County



Trail miles: 51.4

Connecting route miles: 27.8

Segments & Points of Interest	Miles	E to W	W to E	Map No.
Marathon/Langlade county line		0	79.2	39f
<i>Connecting Route West Bear Lake Rd. to Sherry Rd.*</i>	23.3	23.3	55.9	39f • 38f 37f • 36f
Kettlebowl Segment Sherry Rd.* to STH-52	9	32.3	46.9	36f • 35f
Lumber Camp Segment STH-52 to CTH-A	12	44.3	34.9	35f • 34f
Old Railroad Segment CTH-A to USH-45	9.5	53.8	25.4	34f • 33f
Highland Lakes Eastern Segment USH-45 to Forest Rd.	3.1	56.9	22.3	33f
<i>Connecting Route Forest Rd. to Kleevers Rd. at Lowells Rd.</i>	4.5	61.4	17.8	33f
Highland Lakes Western Segment Kleevers Rd. at Lowells Rd. to CTH-T	5.8	67.2	12	33f • 32f
Parrish Hills Segment CTH-T to First Lake Rd.				
Langlade/Lincoln county line	12	79.2	0	32f • 31f



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

The Wisconsin Valley, Langlade and Green Bay lobes shaped the landscape of Langlade County. In places, one can imagine the violent movement of the glacial lobes as they carved and crafted the county's landscape. These three glacial lobes deposited a large terminal moraine, 250 feet high in places, when the ice stopped and began to retreat 13,000 to 25,000 years ago. South and west of the end moraine is the broad

outwash plain known as the Antigo Flats, named for the City of Antigo that sits near its center.

Langlade County is named for Charles de Langlade, son of a French man and Ottawa woman. He was a leader in the region during the second half of the 1700s. The Ice Age Trail passes through hummocky end moraine terrain on county and private industrial forest lands. The county forest program started in 1928 (first in the state) after local voters approved the establishment of a unit on a large acreage of a tax-delinquent, cutover land. Today, almost 130,000 acres, a fifth of the land area in the county, are managed by the county. The state and federal governments own another 80,000 acres. Logging is a way of life in this area and has a constant influence on the Trail, both for the past and present. For information on logging activity and conditions along the Ice Age Trail, contact the Langlade County Forestry Department or IAPTF. Carry a compass and map of the area you are hiking. Yellow metal posts with and without Ice Age Trail signage are used often to signify the route through the county. These are used instead of the traditional wooden posts due to vandals (both human and bear).

Primitive camping is not allowed on most of the privately owned Kettlebowl Segment, the Peters Marsh State Wildlife Area and between the Prairie River and STH-17. Primitive camping is allowed on Langlade County Forest lands. Camp at least 200 feet from trails and waterways. For overnight parking contact the chapter coordinator for best locations and notify the county sheriff department. Water sources are scarce in the Kettlebowl and Lumber Camp segments. Treat or filter all water.

Much of the county's remote and rugged sections of the Ice Age Trail are enjoyed best in winter, spring and fall when the leafless trees allow better appreciation of the glacial topography. If venturing out in summer, be prepared for the insects and heat to affect your experience. In addition, it is recommended that you wear long pants due to the grasses, nettles and raspberry bushes that encroach on the Trail. The Trail is not closed in fall during hunting season; however, wear blaze-orange clothing for that time.

COUNTY INFORMATION

Langlade County visitor information: 715-627-6200, www.co.langlade.wi.us

Langlade County Forestry Department: 715-627-6300

Langlade Sheriff Department: 715-627-6411

CHAPTER INFORMATION

The Langlade County Chapter was formed in 1974 and within the first year mapped and marked five segments of today's Ice Age Trail. Chapter volunteers maintain the Trail with help of area organizations. The chapter promotes the Ice Age Trail with outings, local news articles, a newsletter, service club presentations and exhibits at community events.

Connecting Route

ATLAS MAPS

39f • 38f • 37f • 36f

23.3
miles

West Bear Lake Rd.



Sherry Rd.

This route is on lightly traveled roads through farmed and forested countryside and parallels a planned Ice Age Trail corridor.

From the last section at the county line at West Bear Lake Rd. and CTH-HH, continue east on West Bear Lake Rd. for 2 miles. At Old Hwy. 26 turn left and go north 3.8 miles, being careful not to miss Old Hwy. 26 when it makes a sharp left turn and goes north at the Birch Rd. intersection. At CTH-G turn right and go east 0.4 miles. Cross USH-45 and continue straight on Sunnyslope Rd. and go east 0.5 miles. Follow Sunnyslope Rd. as it turns north and go 1 mile. At Maple View Rd. (CTH-X) turn right and go east 1.4 miles. At Parkway Rd. turn left and go north 0.5 miles. At Forest Rd. (CTH-Y) turn right and go east 2.5 miles. At Crestwood Rd. turn left and go north then east 4.1 miles. At Polar Rd. turn left and go north 3 miles past Mueller Lake Town Park and through the hamlet of Polar. At Groth Rd. turn right and go east 1 mile. At Polar-Price Rd. turn left and go north 0.7 miles. The Ice Age Trail trailhead for the Kettlebowl Segment traditionally started here on the east side of the road (**LA1**).

What used to be the first 3 miles of the Kettlebowl Segment between Price-Polar Rd. and Sherry Rd. trailhead are closed with an unknown date for re-opening due to timber harvests on private property. Check with the IAPTF for updates. To reach the open portion of this segment, from the signed trailhead continue north on Price-Polar Rd. for 0.4 miles. At Oak Rd. turn right and go east 2 miles to the Sherry Rd. day-use parking area (**LA2**) at the first curve.

TOWN SERVICES

Antigo (54409): From connecting route, 1 mile north on USH-45/52. All services. Area info available from the Antigo Chamber of Commerce (888-526-4523, www.antigochamber.com).

Kettlebowl Segment

ATLAS MAPS
36f • 35f

9
miles

Sherry Rd.



STH-52

ACCESS AND PARKING

Sherry Rd. “day use” trailhead (LA2): From the north side of Antigo, at the intersection of USH-45/STH-47 with STH-64, take STH-64 east 9 miles. At Price-Polar Rd. turn left and go north 1.6 miles. At Oak Rd. turn right and go east 2 miles to a limited roadside parking area on north side of the first curve. An additional one-car parking spot is located on the northeast side of the second curve in the road where an old logging road leads to the Ice Age Trail. No overnight parking at either location.

STH-52 trailhead: From the north side of Antigo, at the intersection of USH-45/STH-47 with STH-64, take STH-64 east 1.8 miles. At STH-52 turn left and go northeast 15.5 miles. At the Kettlebowl Ski Area turn right into drive. Limited parking between the gate for Kettlebowl Ski Area and STH-52. Please park vehicles on the side of the access to allow authorized traffic beyond the gate. Walk down the ski area access road and across the base of the ski slopes to access the Trail at a yellow marker near the bottom of the southernmost ski run (**LA25**).

*What used to be the first 3 miles of the segment are closed for an undetermined time from Price-Polar Rd. to the Sherry Rd. trailhead due to logging on private property. The eastern portion of the segment may re-open soon from the Sherry Rd. trailhead (**LA2**) to where the Ice Age Trail used to cross Sherry Rd. Check with the IAPTF for updates on Trail conditions and the re-opening of this portion of the segment.*

The segment winds through hilly terrain, dotted with huge granite erratics in the heart of glacial moraine topography. This segment has the most topographical relief of all the Ice Age Trail segments in Langlade County. Much of the Ice Age Trail is on gentle grades on logging roads of varying ages and states of use or disuse. Forest maintenance and logging occurs regularly in the area. Navigation can sometimes be challenging. The Ice Age Trail intersects and occasionally shares logging roads that are used by ATVs and snowmobiles. Pay close attention to blazes and directional arrows. All intersections are marked. The *Ice Age Trail Atlas* maps' GPS plotting grid can be very useful for anticipating turns. A sharp curve on the map generally indicates an intersection with another road or trail. Before hiking this

segment please note there are no sources of water. Pick up water in Polar; otherwise the next available source on the Trail is at Baker Lake, in the beginning of the next segment.

Before hiking this segment, a short side trip south on Sherry Rd. offers a viewing of one of the county's unique erratics. From the trailhead (**LA2**) walk south on Sherry Rd. and just beyond the second curve, a maintained side trail leads east to this gigantic rock that defines the true meaning of a glacial erratic. It is the only one of its kind in the area, obviously carried by the glacial ice sheets miles from its origin. It has a memorial dedicated to Ice Age Trail volunteer Fred Braun per his request prior to his death.

Starting from the grassy, often indistinct parking area on Sherry Rd. (**LA2**), walk northeast through a grassy open area and pick up the Ice Age Trail on a wide, grassy path. Deer, grouse, turkey, red squirrels and porcupines inhabit the area. Along the Trail route are deep "frost pockets," a local expression for depressions with steep sloping sides. In some cases, they may represent "kettles," "kettle holes" or "kettlebowls" formed by remnants of huge blocks of ice, which broke from the ice sheet. The timber or tree line observed in the frost pockets is "inverted" or the reverse of the same phenomenon seen on many mountaintops. The lower levels of the frost pockets are usually devoid of woody vegetation similar to that of higher elevation slopes in mountainous regions. Heavier, cooler air prevails at the lower elevations in the pocket, discouraging the entrance of woody vegetation. These areas were more pronounced in years past. However, with warmer year-round temperatures, woody species have started to populate the once distinctive grassy bottoms. One such scenic frost pocket is marked on the *Ice Age Trail Atlas* map. Another one is just south of Kent Fire Tower Rd. (Upper Fire Ln.) (**LA21**).

Parts of the Trail south of Burma Rd. are rough and can be overgrown due to a recent clear-cut. An early successional forest of young aspen, birch and cherry trees, as well as grasses, shrubs and other vegetation have started to re-colonize the area, taking advantage of the lack of forest canopy. At the western Ice Age Trail intersection of Burma Rd. (**LA23**), turn right and go generally east on a logging road for approximately a mile. The area around the eastern Ice Age Trail intersection with Burma Rd. is an active logging and ATV area. The Ice Age Trail turns off Burma Rd. at an intersection on the north side of the road (**LA24**). The Trail returns to a grassy lane for most of the remaining miles.

A highlight of the section between Burma Rd. and Kent Fire Tower Rd. is the “Big Stone Hole” (**LA3**). A sign marks a short side trail that leads a few hundred yards east to the large kettle loaded with granite erratics. Long-time chapter coordinator Joe Jopek describes how the “Big Stone Hole” came into the picture:

“One day in the mid-1970s, a farmer by the name of John Cunningham came into my office. John had read an article in the *Antigo Daily Journal* about the youthful Ice Age Trail movement occurring locally and wanted to share his knowledge of a glacial feature, which turned out to be the ‘Big Stone Hole.’ John and his siblings visited the feature regularly in their childhood wanderings. One warm, spring day John took me to the site from his farm located just south of Kent Rd. On our hike, John shared his years of farming the surrounding fields and the pioneering experience of his family who had moved here from Ohio. They could have established a farm on the level Antigo flats but the rugged hills and timber of their eventual home appealed because of its similarities with their Ohio experience. Needless to say, ‘Big Stone Hole’ was and is awesome. At the bottom of the unique feature, John shared a story of how he and his brother Frank carved their initials on a birch tree that somehow thrust its leafy crown through the boulder-littered floor. It caused a moment of pause when John told me that his brother Frank was killed in WW II. On my last visit to ‘Big Stone Hole’ this spring, I noticed the birch remained but its leafy crown was gone with the ages and the youthful carvings were not too discernible. ‘Big Stone Hole’ is one of those earthly places that has to be experienced and not described to the ‘nth degree.’”

The Kent Fire Tower, one of the few remaining in the county, is located off the rugged Kent Fire Tower Rd. or a shorter access from the Ice Age Trail by way of an unmarked logging lane (**LA22**) that leads 0.8 miles east. The fire tower is perched atop Kent Hill, the highest point of elevation in Langlade County at 1903 feet above sea level. The high point is just 50 feet below Timm’s Hill, the state’s highest point, and 45 feet lower than the peak at Rib Mountain. The vista from Kent Hill is tremendous, especially during leaf-off. Views to the southwest include distant Rib Mountain. Visible to the northeast, across the Wolf River valley, are McCaslin and Thunder mountains in Oconto and Marinette counties.

The Ice Age Trail continues north from the road crossing and soon enters the Kettlebowl Ski Area. The Trail shares various cross-country ski trails usually using the most prominent of the wide tracks. Watch

signage. Kettlebowl Ski Area is not actually located in a kettle. The ski runs are located on the north slope of the Summit Lake Moraine. It is a recessional moraine which runs southeast–northwest along the west side of the Wolf River to about Pearson and then to the hamlet of Summit Lake. The lake is perched on top of this significant land feature and is reputed to be the highest lake with an island in the state, thus the name. The course of the Hunting and Wolf rivers no doubt was affected by the presence of the Summit Lake Moraine. The northern end of the segment enters the main Kettlebowl Ski Area near the bottom of the south ski run (**LA25**) and the chalet. Please respect the groomed trails in winter.

TOWN SERVICES

Elton: 2 miles south on Sherry Rd. then 1.5 miles east on STH-64. Camping and small convenience store.

Lumber Camp Segment

ATLAS MAPS
35f • 34f

12
miles

STH-52



CTH-A

ACCESS AND PARKING

STH-52 trailhead: From the north side of Antigo, at the intersection of USH-45/STH-47 with STH-64, take STH-64 east 1.8 miles. At STH-52 turn left and go northeast 15.5 miles. At the Kettlebowl Ski Area turn right into drive. Limited parking between gate for Kettlebowl Ski Area and STH-52. Please park vehicles on the side of the access to allow authorized traffic beyond the gate. Beyond the gate east of STH-52, there are pit toilets 0.25 miles on the access road.

CTH-A Trail crossing (LA6): From the north side of Antigo, at the intersection of USH-45/STH-47 with STH-64, take STH-45/47 north 3.5 miles. At CTH-A turn right and go northeast 8.6 miles to the Trail crossing past Pence Lake Rd. No parking at the Trail crossing.

The segment begins by passing Baker Lake, the only water source for this segment. A dramatic exposure of massive boulders deposited by the ice on the north slope of the Summit Lake Moraine can be seen as one hikes through the Baker Lake basin in this segment. The Trail enters mature forest and continues through rugged terrain. The route levels out when it joins an old logging railroad grade (**LA4**), which

was once used to transport crews, supplies and harvested timber. In a trailside clearing, three miles west of STH-52 are the remains of Norem Lumber Camp (LA5). The camp once contained several log structures, including a bunkhouse, hayshed, stable, community kitchen and mess hall. All that remains is the root cellar and several log foundations. The root cellar has recently been renovated and is affectionately called the “Hillbilly Hilton.” Inside, wooden platforms for sleeping, a small table and shelving welcome hikers out of the elements. Please practice good Trail stewardship by leaving the “Hilton” as well or better than you found it. The western end of the segment passes through a portion of the Peters Marsh State Wildlife Area. On this segment, the Ice Age Trail intersects many logging roads and occasionally the Augustyn Springs ATV trail.

Old Railroad Segment

ATLAS MAPS
34f • 33f

9.5
miles

CTH-A



USH-45

ACCESS AND PARKING

CTH-A Trail crossing (LA6): From the north side of Antigo, at the intersection of USH-45/STH-47 with STH-64, take STH-45/47 north 3.5 miles. At CTH-A turn right and go northeast 8.6 miles to the Trail crossing past Pence Lake Rd. No parking at the Trail crossing.

Additional parking: (i) Jack Lake Cross County Ski Area. From the north side of Antigo, at the intersection of STH-64 with USH-45/STH-47, take STH-45/47 north 12 miles. At CTH-J turn right and go east 2 miles to Jack Lake Cross Country Ski Area parking. (ii) Veteran’s Memorial Park. From the Jack Lake Cross Country Ski Area on CTH-J, continue east then south as CTH-J becomes Park Rd., for 0.4 miles to the park’s entrance.

USH-45 Trail crossing (LA9): From the north side of Antigo, at the intersection of USH-45/STH-47 with STH-64, take STH-45/47 north 13 miles. No parking at the Trail crossing.

The segment is identified as “Old Railroad” because a former railroad grade used to haul logs from the area during the county’s logging period in the early 1900s. Logs were hauled on the railroad grade from the extensive timber harvest areas to the main line at Koepenick Junction, just west of USH-45. In addition, trains followed the current Ice Age Trail route carrying supplies and men to the lumber camps.

Original wooden ties and iron spikes can be seen along the Trail as it passes through hardwood forests and lowland bogs.

Several lakes dot the Trail route or are within reasonable distance to access easily. Just beyond the CTH-A trailhead (**LA6**), Lower Vantor Lake is visible from the Trail to the east. Slightly less than 0.5 miles farther at the point where the Trail turns west, Upper Vantor Lake is barely visible, depending on the extent of leaf cover. In an opening a giant white pine grows, a remnant of the forest cover that grew at the time of the earliest settlement. Openings like this one are developed and maintained by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources as a wildlife management measure. There are several openings on this particular stretch of Trail. Cross Pence Lake Rd. It is a heavily used logging road that leads south one mile to Pence Lake, one of two trout lakes in the county. Pence Lake can also be accessed from the CTH-A trailhead by going southwest approximately 0.5 miles away from the Ice Age Trail.

Enter the backside of Veteran's Memorial Park and eventually come upon a Leopold bench with a yellow Ice Age Trail post at an unmarked Trail junction (**LA7**). In times of low water, hikers can take a shortcut on the unmarked path northwest across the narrow neck of the nearby shallow lake. The shortcut is difficult to find coming from the west. Look for a yellow steel post at the shortcut turnoff and walk southeast to take advantage of it. Continue northwest and join the Game Lake Nature Trail that offers educational waypoints along the route. The Trail passes on the east side of Game Lake, one of four lakes in the area reported to be named by card-playing loggers. The other lakes in this set were High, Low and Jack. Look for signs of beaver feeding and lodges in the Game Lake area. A floating bog migrates over the surface of Game Lake depending on prevailing wind direction. Travel slowly across the bog-walk structure and take time to study the unique vegetation of the bog, including pitcher plants. Pass the first of two primitive campsites along the Trail (**LA8**). Located on Game Lake, the first site has room for up to four tents, a fire ring, privy and picnic table. The deep depression of a kettle is located at the point where the Trail turns right toward the arboretum and pit privy. In times of high water, the kettle is filled to the brim with overflow from Game Lake. When dry, the kettle gives one an appreciation for the size of the ice chunk that broke off from the glacier to lodge in the earth to leave the depression seen today.

At the junction with the “You are here” locator sign, turn right and go north to follow the Ice Age Trail. For a side trip, continue straight at the junction to access the arboretum, water, restrooms, picnic areas, beach, campground and parking lot. A visit to the arboretum is worth it for those interested in seeing a collection of native plants suitable for landscaping. A marker recognizes Ray Webber, who designed and laid out the arboretum. A former Department of Natural Resources forester, Ray had a personal desire to foster in all of us a greater aesthetic appreciation for the natural landscape. Veteran’s Memorial Park was renamed to honor veterans of all wars. The monument dedicated to the veterans is located near the parking area at the caretaker’s house.

Going north on the Ice Age Trail, pass the second primitive campsite with similar facilities as the first, located along Jack Lake (LA20). Next reach the second crossing (north crossing) of Pence Lake Rd., and then intersect the historic railroad grade. Turn west, and for the next 2.3 miles to the former Girl Scout camp, the Trail is along this easy walking surface. The route parallels CTH-J after passing Jack Lake Cross Country Ski Area parking on the south side of the Trail. The trailhead parking lot serves the Ice Age Trail along with the Jack Lake Cross Country Ski Trails, established in 1977, and the mountain bike trail, built in 1999. Both intersect the Ice Age Trail. The Trail turns north and continues another mile before heading west and reaching USH-45.

TOWN SERVICES

Camping at Veteran’s Memorial County Park: On Trail, see access directions above (715-623-6214 or 715-627-6300 for reservations).

*What we have done for ourselves alone dies with us.
What we have done for others and the world
remains and is immortal.*

ALBERT PINE

Highland Lakes Eastern Segment

ATLAS MAP
33f

3.1
miles

USH-45



Forest Rd.

ACCESS AND PARKING

USH-45 Trail crossing (LA9): From the north side of Antigo, at the intersection of USH-45/STH-47 with STH-64, take USH-45/47 north 15 miles. No parking at the Trail crossing.

Additional Trail Access: Bass Lake Rd. Trail access (**LA12**): From the north side of Antigo, at the intersection of USH-45/STH-47 with STH-64, take USH-45/47 north 13 miles. At Koepnick Rd. turn left and go 0.8 miles. At CTH-B turn right and go north 1.6 miles. At Bass Lake Rd. turn left and go west 1.5 miles. The Trail access is on the corner of Bass Lake Rd. and Forest Rd. No parking on Bass Lake Rd.

Forest Rd. Trail access: From the north side of Antigo, at the intersection of USH-45/STH-47 with STH-64, take USH-45/47 north 13 miles. At Koepnick Rd. turn left and go 0.8 miles. At CTH-B turn right and go north 1.6 miles. At Bass Lake Rd. turn left and go west 1.5 miles. At Forest Rd. turn left and go south 0.2 miles to the Trail access on the east side of the road. Limited roadside parking.

The segment was named for the abundance of lakes located through the area. Several of the lakes serve as headwaters for the Hunting, Eau Claire and Prairie rivers. The western end of the segment has two Trail access options: Forest Rd. (which leads south for the connecting route) and at the Bass Lake Rd. intersection.

From the last segment, begin by using caution crossing busy USH-45 (**LA9**) and continue through forest to an old railroad grade along the east side of CTH-B. At CTH-B turn right and go north to 4-H Camp Susan's entrance drive on the west side of the road. Turn left and follow 4-H Camp Susan's entrance drive west 1.8 miles passing to the north of Alta Lake. Camp Susan was a former CCC facility. The Ice Age Trail returns to a footpath (**LA10**) just north of the camp's lodge and before reaching Lake Susan's shore. Share part of the camp's nature trail (which includes educational signs) as the route offers elevated views of Lake Susan through birch and pine forest. The rolling ridge the path follows is an esker dividing the area's lakes and wetlands. Just past Lake Susan, the Trail returns to a two-track route with ATV use. Farther

on and west of Alga Lake the Ice Age Trail comes to a T-intersection (**LA11**), with a directional arrow indicating to turn right and additional yellow blazes. A left turn south on the lane leads a short distance to the Forest Rd. Trail access. A right turn continues north and joins a wider logging road. Before reaching Bass Lake Rd., the Ice Age Trail turns sharply off the logging road into the forest. Follow blazes until the rough route emerges at the corner of Bass Lake Rd. and Forest Rd. (**LA12**). The Deepwoods Lake wayside, located on the west side of Forest Rd. between the two Trail access points, offers a scenic day-use pull-in spot on Deepwoods Lake.

TOWN SERVICES

Summit Lake (54485): 2.5 miles north on CTH-B. Meals and convenience store.

Elcho (54428): 5 miles north on USH-45. Meals, lodging, camping and groceries. B&B lodging at the Elcho Victorian Rose B&B (715-275-4288, www.elchovictorianrose.com).

Connecting Route

ATLAS MAP
33f



This route is through typical northwoods environs. Starting from the Forest Rd. Trail access, turn left on Forest Rd. and go south 4.1 miles past barely visible Bogus Swamp State Natural Area. See description below. At Kleever Rd. (Sucker Rd.) turn right and go west 0.4 miles. The Ice Age Trail begins at the curve where Kleever Rd. meets Lowells Rd. (**LA13**).

*There's a saying, you need two farms
in Wisconsin's glaciated country.
One to farm and one to pile rocks on!*

JOE JOPEK, 1977

POINT OF INTEREST

Bogus Swamp State Natural Area (SNA no. 287), Atlas Map 33f

Access: From the north side of Antigo, at the intersection of USH-45/STH-47 and STH-64, take USH-45/47 north 9.5 miles. At CTH-J turn left and go west for 4 miles. At Forest Rd. turn right and go northwest then northeast 4.3 miles. Roadside parking. Walk east into wetland.

Bogus Swamp is an extinct glacial lake, like Horicon Marsh. It was known as Boganacqua Lake until the mid-1800s when a beaver dam was removed at its outlet, lowering the level of the lake to its present state as a peat bog. Bogus Swamp is actually an extensive variety of northern wetland types, but none are remotely swamp. Many noteworthy breeding birds are at their southern limits here, such as palm warbler and Lincoln's sparrow. Also using the wetland are northern harrier and American bittern. There are no formal trails in the SNA. See www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er/sna/sna287.htm for more info.

Highland Lakes Western Segment

ATLAS MAPS
33f • 32f

5.8
miles

Kleever Rd.
at Lowells Rd.



CTH-T

ACCESS AND PARKING

Kleever Rd. at Lowells Rd. Trail access (LA13): From Antigo at the intersection of USH-45/STH-47 with STH-64, take USH-45/47 north 8.2 miles. At CTH-J turn left and go west 4 miles. At Forest Rd. turn right and go northwest 2.3 miles. At Kleever Rd. (Sucker Rd.) turn left and go west 0.4 miles. Limited roadside parking.

CTH-T trailhead: From Antigo, at the intersection of USH-45/STH-47 with STH-64, take USH-45/47 north 19 miles to Summit Lake. At CTH-T turn left and go west 6 miles. Trailhead parking at Townline Lake wayside.

The segment begins rather benignly with no traditional trailhead signage at the junction of Kleever Rd. and Lowells Rd. (LA13). Follow Lowells Rd. north and just past private road Saddlebag Ln., the road changes name to Fire Lane and becomes a distinct but un-maintained

road used by ATVs and occasionally four-wheel-drive vehicles and logging trucks. Logging occurs regularly along this segment. The county forestry department bids jobs to local loggers each May and December and then monitors logging activity. When this segment was laid out in the mid 1970s, the Trail followed scenic, narrow fire lanes built in the 1930s to provide access for fire fighting crews and logging equipment of that period. Recent logging required “improving” the scenic lanes to provide access for modern logging equipment. With the completion of most logging along this stretch of the Trail, it is anticipated that someday nature will return the scenic quality observed in the mid 1970s. Stay to the main logging road, as minor logging roads intersect the Ice Age Trail in places. Directional arrows are at most critical intersections; traditional Ice Age Trail blazes are sparse.

The Ice Age Trail wanders along and within the Parrish Terminal Moraine. The moraine is the outer side of the gravel, stone and sand ridges deposited by the last continental glacier as it melted away over thousands of years. The moraine represents the southernmost point of advance before the massive ice sheet melted away. Looking into and under the forest canopy, geological features deposited and crafted by the glacier’s advancement and retreat dot the landscape. At 3.2 miles, the Trail comes to a junction of five fire lanes or logging roads known as “Five Points” in a large grassy open area (**LA15**). On the *Ice Age Trail Atlas* map, this is the intersection with forest road 2nd Ave. Look for directional arrows posted. Eastbound Ice Age Trail hikers follow the distinct logging road headed southeast. This is the second lane/road to the left or clockwise. Westbound Ice Age Trail hikers follow the logging road headed northwest and soon cross the west branch of the Eau Claire River (**LA16**) within 0.1 miles. A side trip on the first logging road headed northeast offers a view of the West Branch of Eau Claire River dissecting the Parish Terminal Moraine. Massive volumes of glacial meltwater now represented by the tame West Branch made the cut through the moraine. Continuing on the Ice Age Trail route after crossing the west branch of the Eau Claire River (**LA16**), the Trail traverses the Parrish Terminal Moraine slopes and continues north on the logging road for 2.6 miles to CTH-T. The gravelly condition of the road provides a good opportunity to view the wide assortment of material deposited directly by the glacier, such as gravel, sand and rocks. Material deposited by water is more uniform in size than the ice contact material. Nearing CTH-T, a view from a ridge top to the southwest of a large wetland is of a former glacial lake formed behind

the Parrish Terminal Moraine. Over thousands of years, the shallow basin filled with soil and organic materials from the surrounding landscape to create the swamp viewed today. Over thousands of years, all lakes will eventually become wetlands similar to the swamp seen below. The Townline Lake wayside and Parrish Hills trailhead is located across the road.

Parrish Hills Segment

ATLAS MAPS
32f • 31f

12
miles

CTH-T



First Lake Rd.

ACCESS AND PARKING

CTH-T trailhead: From Antigo at the intersection of UTH-45/STH-47 with STH-64, take USH-45/47 north 19 miles to Summit Lake. At CTH-T turn left and go west 6 miles. Trailhead parking at Townline Lake wayside.

First Lake Rd. Trail access: From Merrill at the intersection of I-39/USH-51 and STH-64, take STH-64 east 0.3 miles. At STH-17 turn left and go northeast for 25 miles. At First Lake Rd. turn left and go north 1.3 miles. Limited roadside parking.

This segment is the oldest in the county and was named after the town of Parrish in the northwestern corner of Langlade County and the belt of moraine hills of boulders, sand and gravel deposited by the massive ice sheet over 10, 000 years ago. It traverses the Parrish End Moraine, winding its way northwest through the typical hilly, hummocky terrain. The wetlands are so extensive that the Trail layout winds through the landscape to take advantage of beaver dams and narrow, high ridges. Depending on water levels, there is the potential for several wet crossings, which may require a slight detour. A noticeable feature of this segment is the extent of evergreen trees (spruce, pine, fir, balsam, etc.). Logging occurs regularly in the area.

Starting at the wayside on the east shore of Townline Lake, the Trail follows the pull-in drive for the day-use picnic area, with a privy, grill, picnic table and fire ring. Townline Lake is one of two trout lakes in the county. Just beyond it, the Ice Age Trail turns left and takes to a footpath following the northeast edge of the scenic lake along the

base of a hill through a stand of large hemlock. Remains of a bench, fire pit and stairs built by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1930s can be seen along the lakeshore. Pay close attention to the yellow blazes; beaver and human logging activity may cause downed trees. The Trail route skirts large wetlands and passes through logged clear-cut areas. At one time, the Trail traversed at least two active beaver dams. Reroutes were constructed over the years because the beavers' persistence in dam building caused Trail flooding. The footbridge a mile north of the trailhead replaced one beaver dam. Just north of the footbridge, the Ice Age Trail joins the Parrish Snowmobile and ATV Trail for a short distance. Be alert to motorized traffic. Langlade County Forest is a popular ATV area. An extensive ATV trail system exists near the Ice Age Trail, including an elaborate trailhead area with an enclosed shelter and primitive bathrooms not far off the Ice Age Trail. Numerous trails cross the Ice Age Trail in this segment, therefore watch signage at intersections.

After leaving the motorized trail, the Parrish Hills Segment comes upon an abandoned pickup truck stuck in the middle of a drainage. The truck has become a landmark for Trail users. The ruts and pools left by unofficial ATV users may require some detour skills in maneuvering this portion of the Trail. The forestry department is planning to correct the problem with culverts and fill. A small, wooden, Adirondack-style shelter is located 8.6 miles west of Townline Lake (**LA18**). Beyond it, the Trail crosses the Prairie River (**LA19**), which has a fairly firm bottom and water levels below the knees. North of the river until STH-17, the Trail crosses private property. Please respect the land and do not camp on the property. Use caution crossing STH-17.

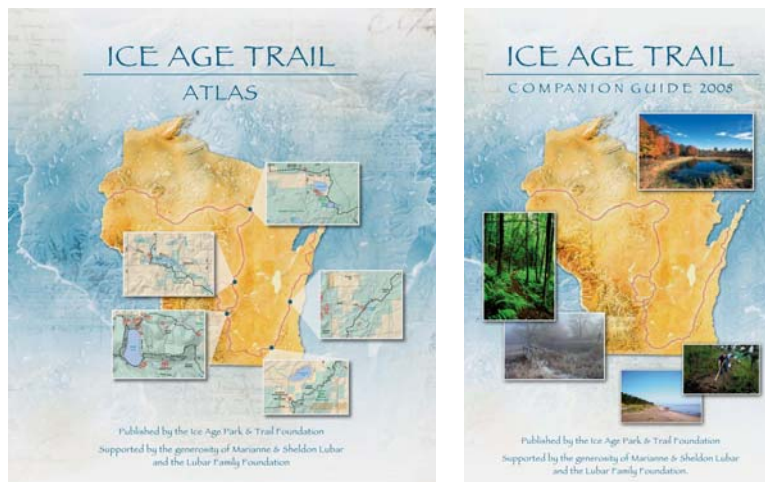
This segment ends at First Lake Rd. To continue on the Ice Age Trail, turn right and walk First Lake Rd. 0.2 miles west to the start of the Harrison Hills Segment in Lincoln County. Note there is no auto access on logging roads between Townline Lake and Pine Rd.

TOWN SERVICES

Parrish: From the Trail crossing, south on STH-17. Meals. (Limited hours).

Rhinelander (54501): From the Trail crossing, 15 miles north on STH-17. All services.

Must-Have Ice Age Trail Books!



The popular *Ice Age Trail Companion Guide* was written for thru, section and day hikers and includes a complete description of the entire thousand-mile Ice Age Trail, including connecting roads; trailhead access information; resupply, dining and lodging information at nearby towns and GPS waypoints for significant Ice Age Trail landmarks.

Since the Companion Guide doesn't contain hiking maps, you'll also want to own the *Ice Age Trail Atlas*. It includes more than 100 color maps showing every mile of the Ice Age Trail route, the locations of parking areas, toilets, campgrounds, shelters, dispersed camping areas, topography and more. The Atlas also includes a gazetteer that describes many of the place names along the Trail.

Both books were written and published by the Ice Age Park & Trail Foundation. All proceeds for each book help build and maintain the Ice Age Trail. Please call the IAPTF at (800) 227-0046 with any questions.

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