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The Cherokee Marsh: part of Madison School Forest system.

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HURRY, HURRY, HURRY! DON'T MISS THE GREATEST EVENT OF THE SEASON!

The Cherokee Marsh

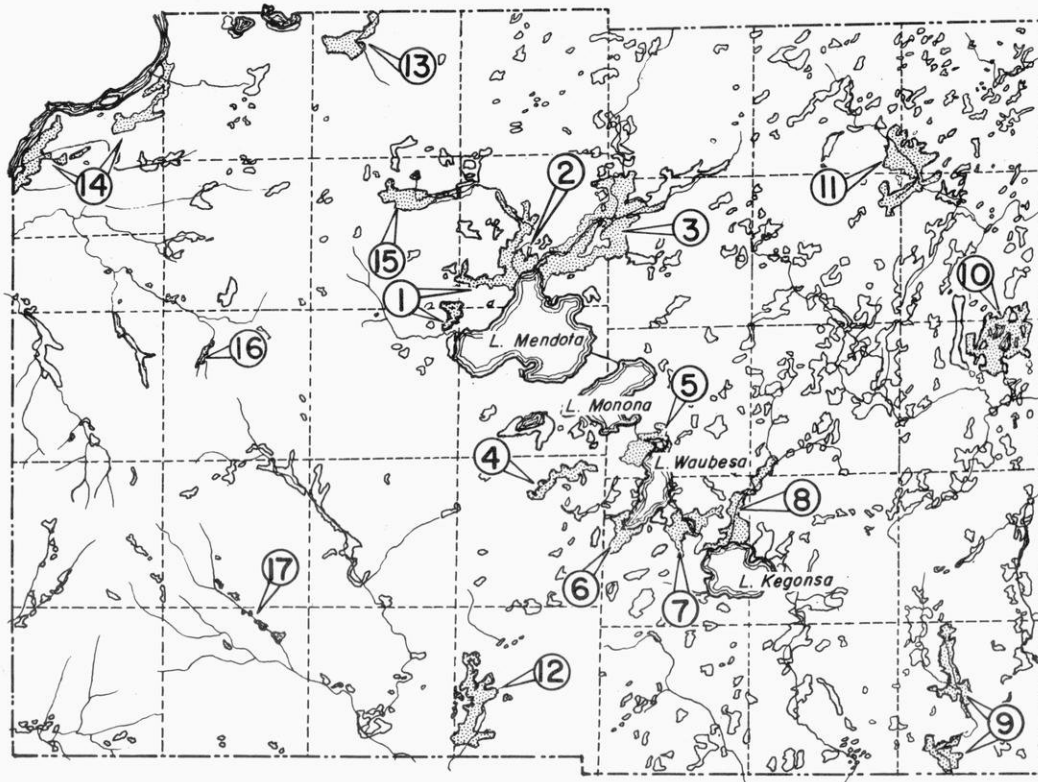
PART OF MADISON SCHOOL FOREST SYSTEM



FEATURING:

WETLANDS
MIGRATING BIRDS
FORESTS (OAK, HICKORY)
SEDGE MEADOWS
WILDLIFE (MUSKRATS, ETC.)
PRAIRIES
WATER — YAHARA RIVER
 TOKEN CREEK
 PONDS
AN INDIAN MOUND
A SPRING
A QUARRY
GLACIAL BOULDERS
AND LOTS MORE

**GET YOUR GUIDE NOW BY CONTACTING
MR. LEE AT LINDBERGH SCHOOL**



LEGEND

Wetlands of Public Importance



- 1. Dorn Creek - F
- 2. Six Mile Creek - F
- 3. Cherokee Marsh - F
- 4. Nine Springs Creek - F
- 5. Upper Waubesa - F
- 6. Lower Waubesa - F, W
- 7. Lower Mud Lake - F, W
- 8. Door Creek - F, W
- 9. Albion Marsh - W
- 10. Goose Lake - W
- 11. Deansville Marsh - F, W
- 12. Brooklyn Marsh - F, W
- 13. Lodi Marsh - F, W
- 14. Mazomanie Marsh - W
- 15. Waunakee Marsh - F, W
- 16. Black Earth Creek - F
- 17. Mt. Vernon Creek - F

F = Fishery
W = Waterfowl

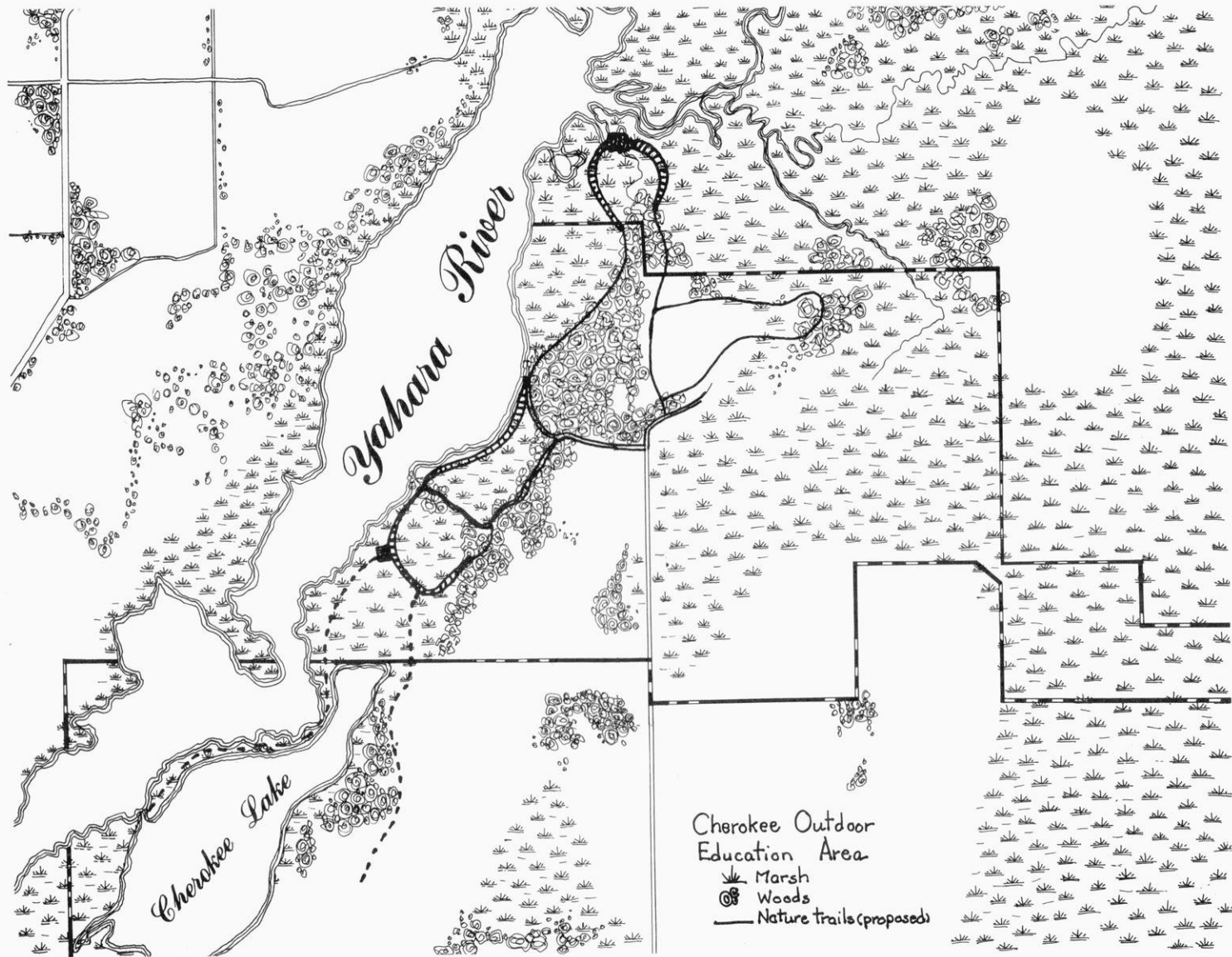
Other wetlands



WETLANDS, LAKES AND STREAMS

Wetlands..... 44,599 acres
Lakes..... 20,975 acres
Streams..... 399 miles

Scale 0 1 2 Miles



Yohara River

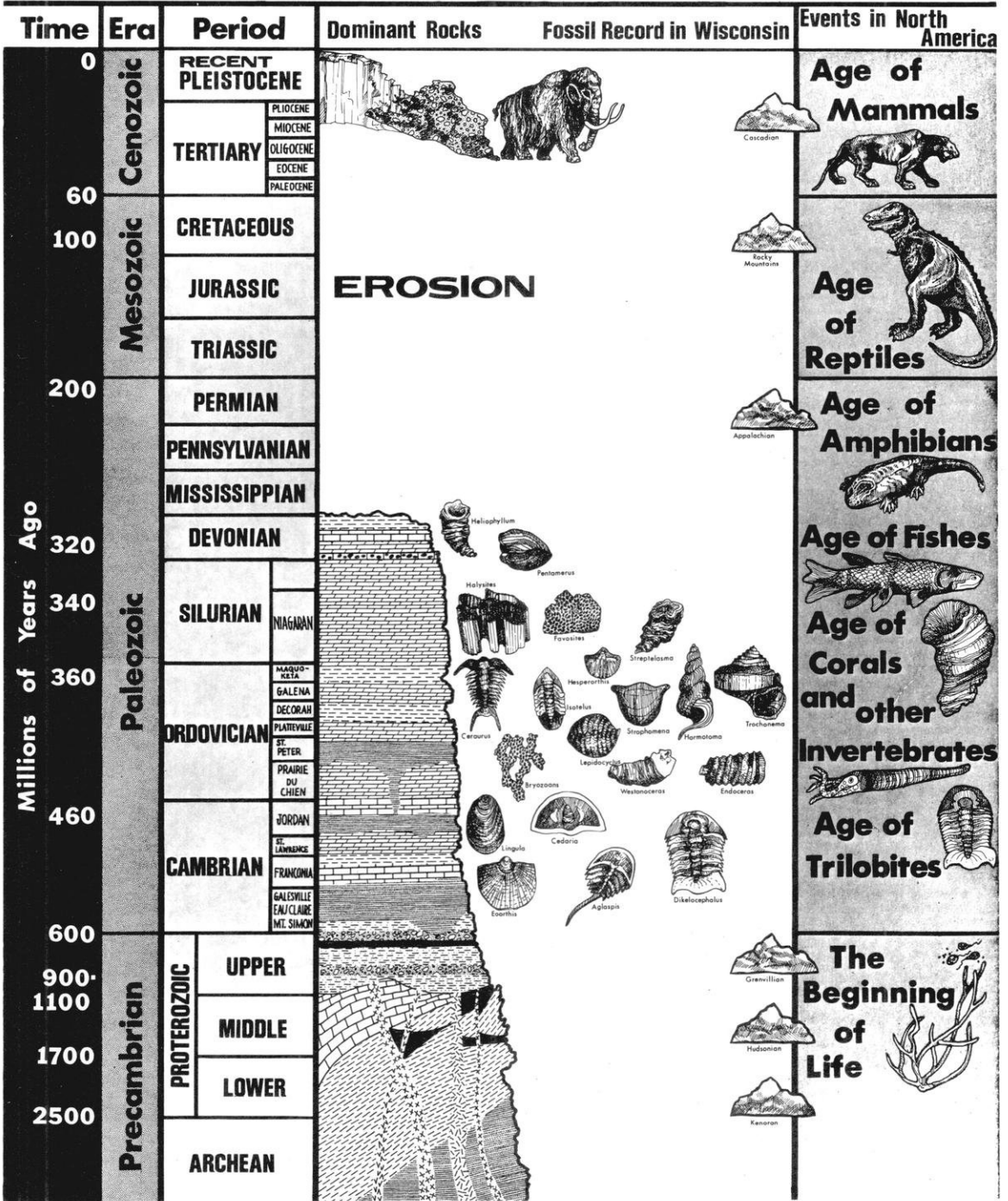
Cherokee Lake

Cherokee Outdoor Education Area

- Marsh
- Woods
- Nature trails (proposed)

WISCONSIN GEOLOGIC TIME CHART

UNEA TITLE 10
 LOCAL WATERBORN
 PRODUCT OF INCO
 MADISON
 PUBLIC SCHOOL



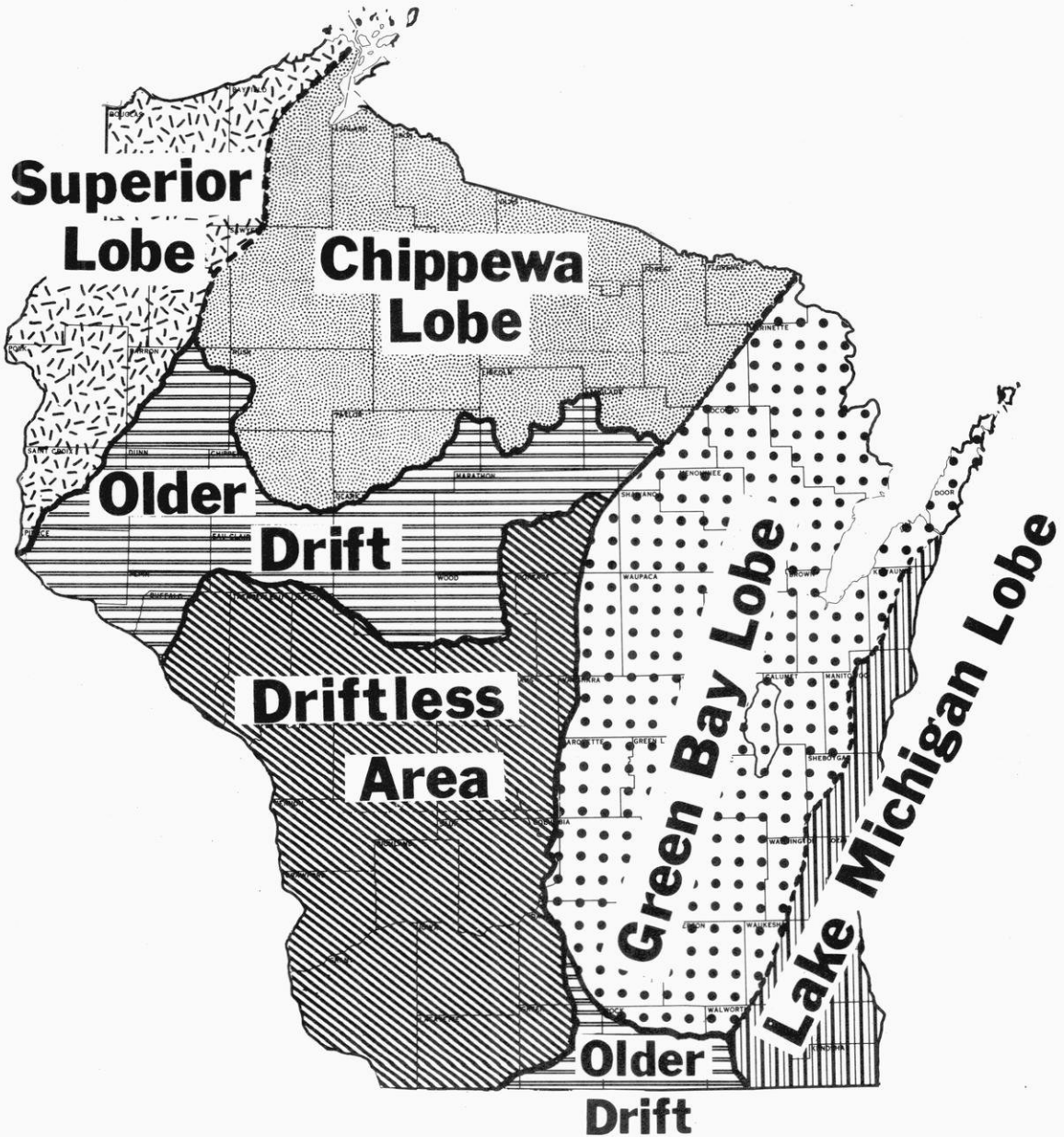
North America during Glacial Period

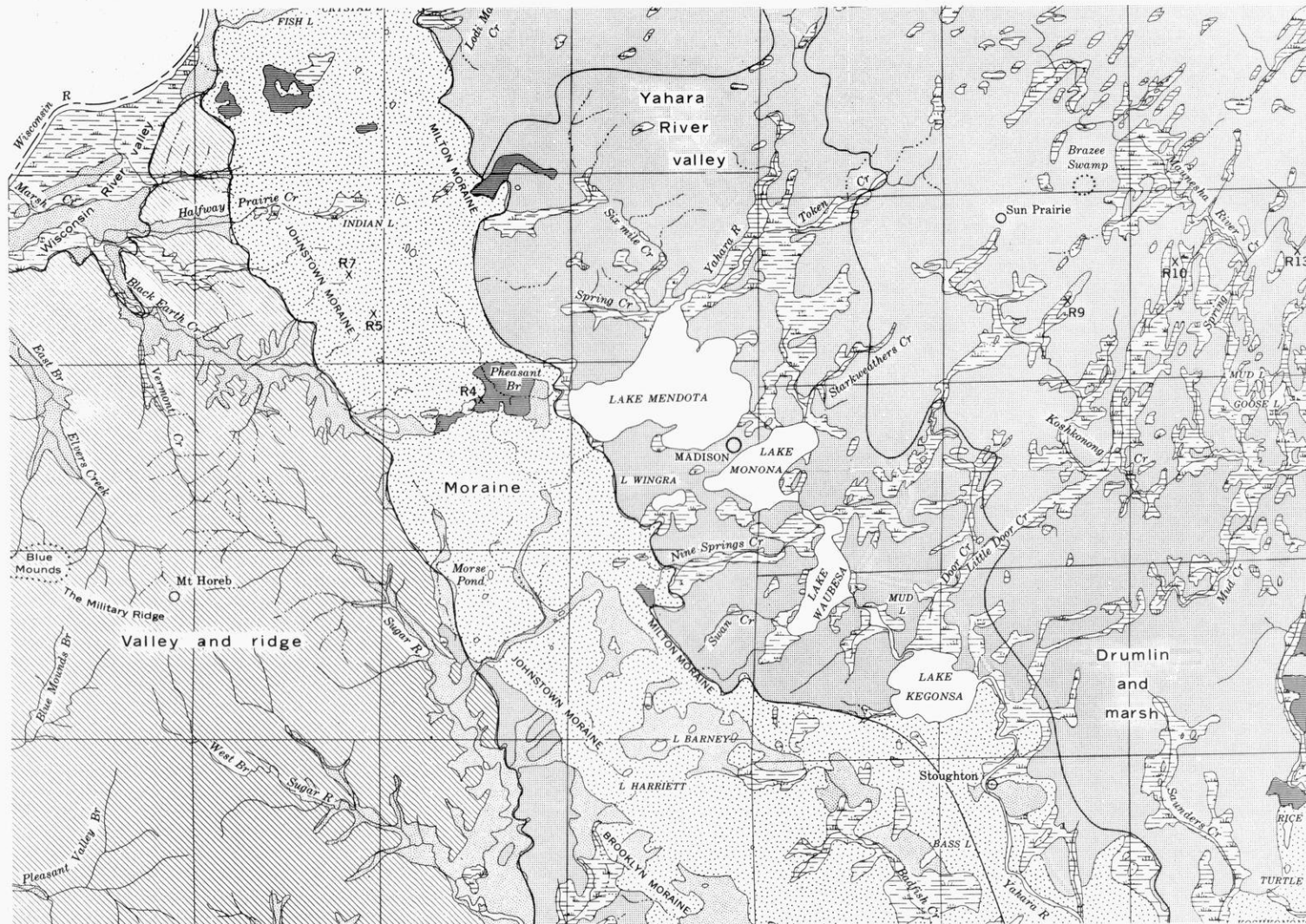


Wisconsin- showing extent of glaciation



Glacial Wisconsin Showing Four Lobes and Driftless Area





Glacial Geology of Dane County



GLACIAL DEPOSITS IN SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN - SIMPLIFIED

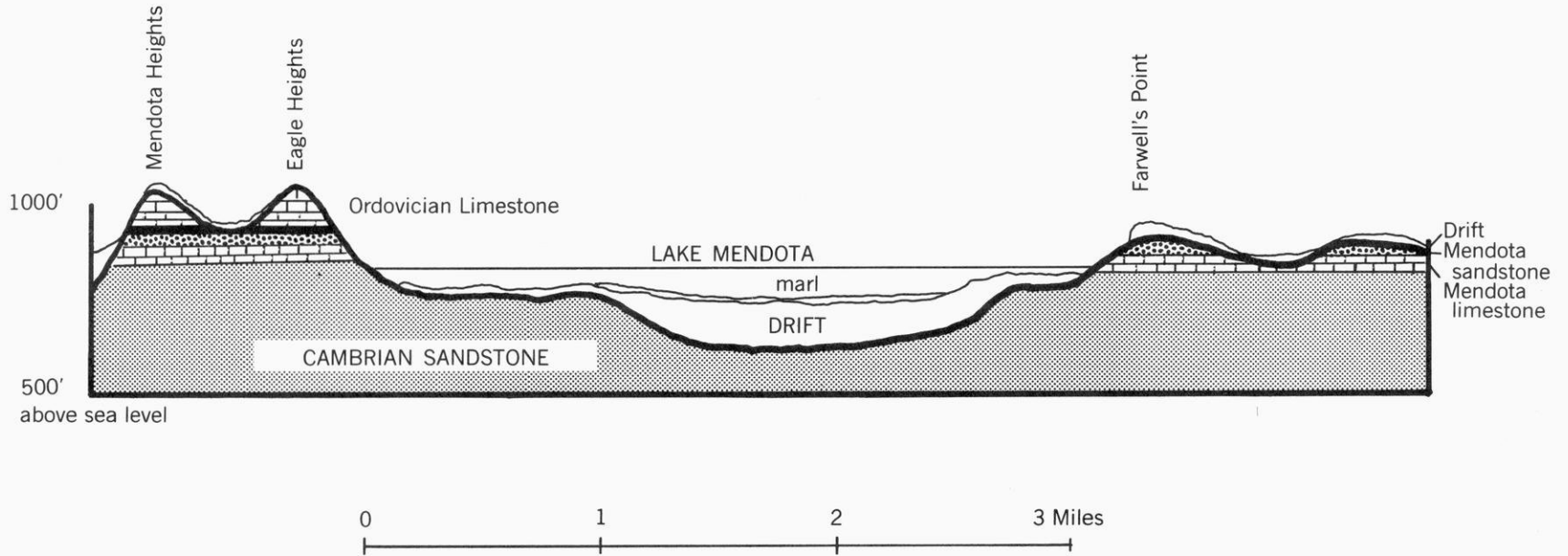
SCALE 5 0 10 20 MILES

TERMINAL & RESSIONAL MORAINES

- GREEN BAY LOBE
- LAKE MICHIGAN LOBE
- ▨ GROUND MORAINES

- ▧ DRUMLINS
- ▩ LAKES
- TRIP ROUTE

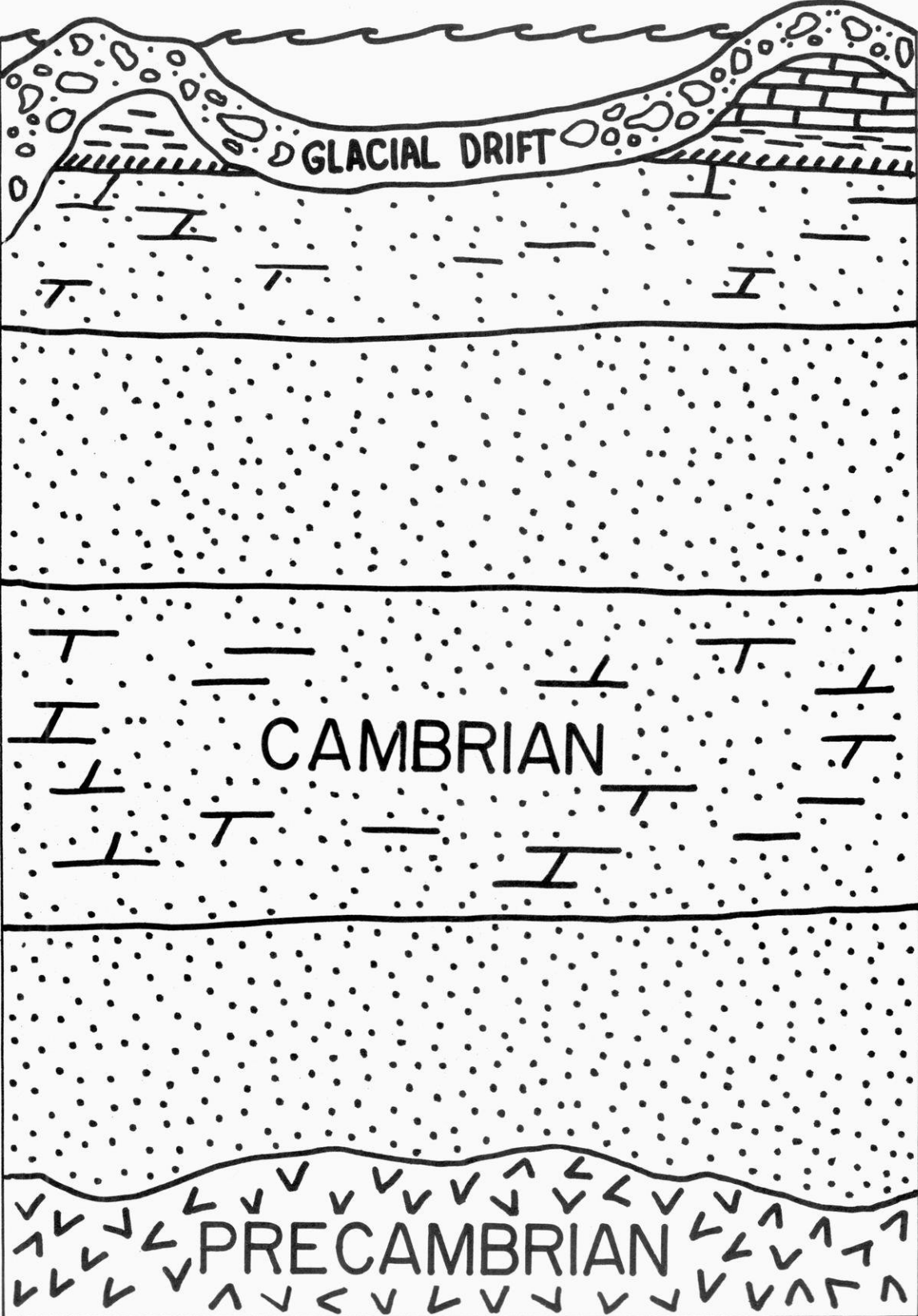
Cross Section of the Yahara Valley at Madison Where the Cambrian Sandstone Forms a Wide Valley

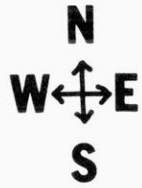


SOURCE: Lake Mendota Origin and History

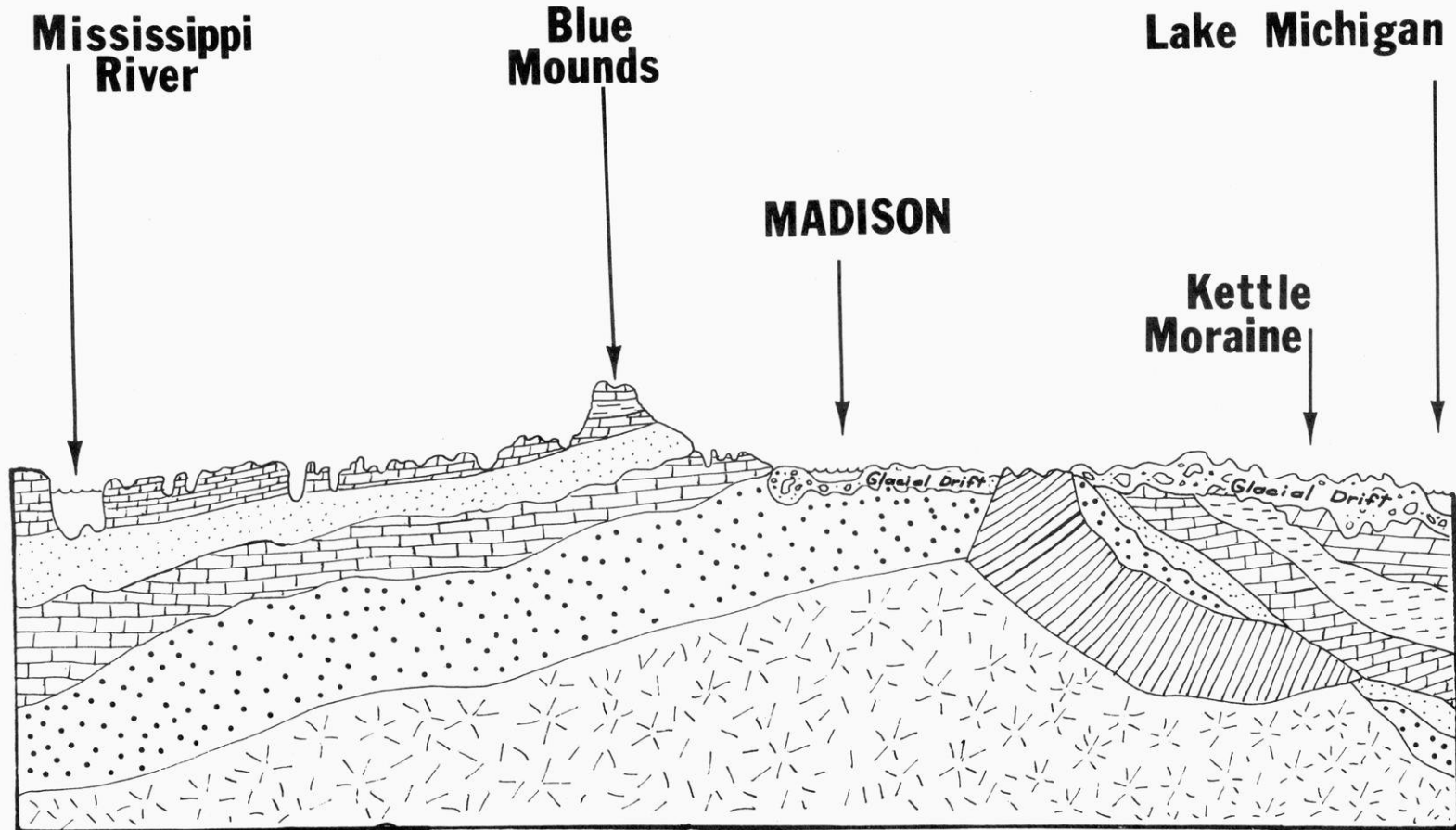
The Technical Club of Madison 1936

Cross Section Precambrian to Glacial Drift





Cross Section Geology of Southern Wisconsin



Geological Odyssey

Practically every Wisconsinite makes the trip between our two largest cities, Madison and Milwaukee, sometime in his life. Many of us travel the route so frequently we think we know it almost by heart. But few people realize that this drive passes through some of the most spectacular, glacially sculptured land in the country. So try something different the next time you travel by car between Madison and Milwaukee—a geology and soils field trip. As Professor Francis Hole of the Geological and Natural History Survey and the University of Wisconsin Extension notes, the hills, lakes, rivers, and marshes tell the story of the giant ice sheet that covered Wisconsin some 12,000 to 15,000 years ago. The pattern of farm fields and woodlots makes visible the work of the glacial ice and its meltwaters.

If you begin your trip from the State Capitol, you'll be starting from the top of a peculiar kind of glacial hill known as a drumlin. And the lakes Monona and Mendota are giant puddles of water across which the glacier built dams. Before you have driven five miles eastward on Interstate 94, you will cross fish-shaped drumlins. These hills have a steep slope on one end and a gradual one at the other. The gentle slopes point southward, the direction the ice was moving.

The road cuts through large and small drumlins, in many places covered with oak woodlots, and crosses broad muck flats on old glacial lake bottoms, now drained and used for raising vegetables, sod, and mint. Some of the biggest drumlins can be seen after you cross Highway 73 and enter Jefferson County. One of these, near Highway 89, has unusually reddish-brown soil.

Farther east, at Highway 26, you will see a different shaped hill called a recessional moraine. This is a ridge formed at the tip of the glacier as the melting ice, like a giant conveyor belt, dropped sand and rock at its leading edge.

Aztalan Road leads to an ancient Indian village built along the Rock River, and farther east, the Interstate crosses the river itself. The Rock forms a boundary between the hardwood forest of the east and the prairie and oak savanna of the west. It is believed that the river was a natural barrier, stopping the frequent prairie fires that were fanned by westerly winds until they reached the river.

At Johnson Creek, a sharp-eyed observer may see an artesian fountain shooting out of a pipe in the ground to the south of the road. Flowing wells and springs are numerous in Jefferson County. Over some of the artesian springs, mounds of peat have built up as high as twenty feet. In this area, some of the wetlands between the glacial drumlins are marked by tamarack groves, remnants of a time when the climate was cooler and wetter.

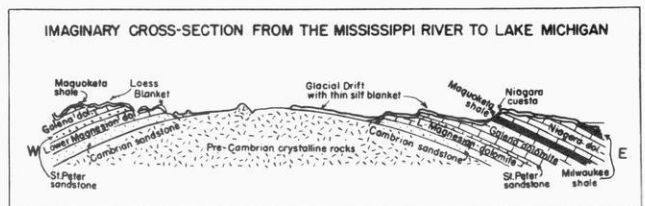
After crossing Highway 67, the scenery changes. The countryside here is pocked with pits called "kettles," formed when large blocks of buried ice melted and the soil caved in from above. Kettles come in all sizes, but the biggest ones you will see

are filled with water and form Upper and Lower Nemadji lakes between which the Interstate passes.

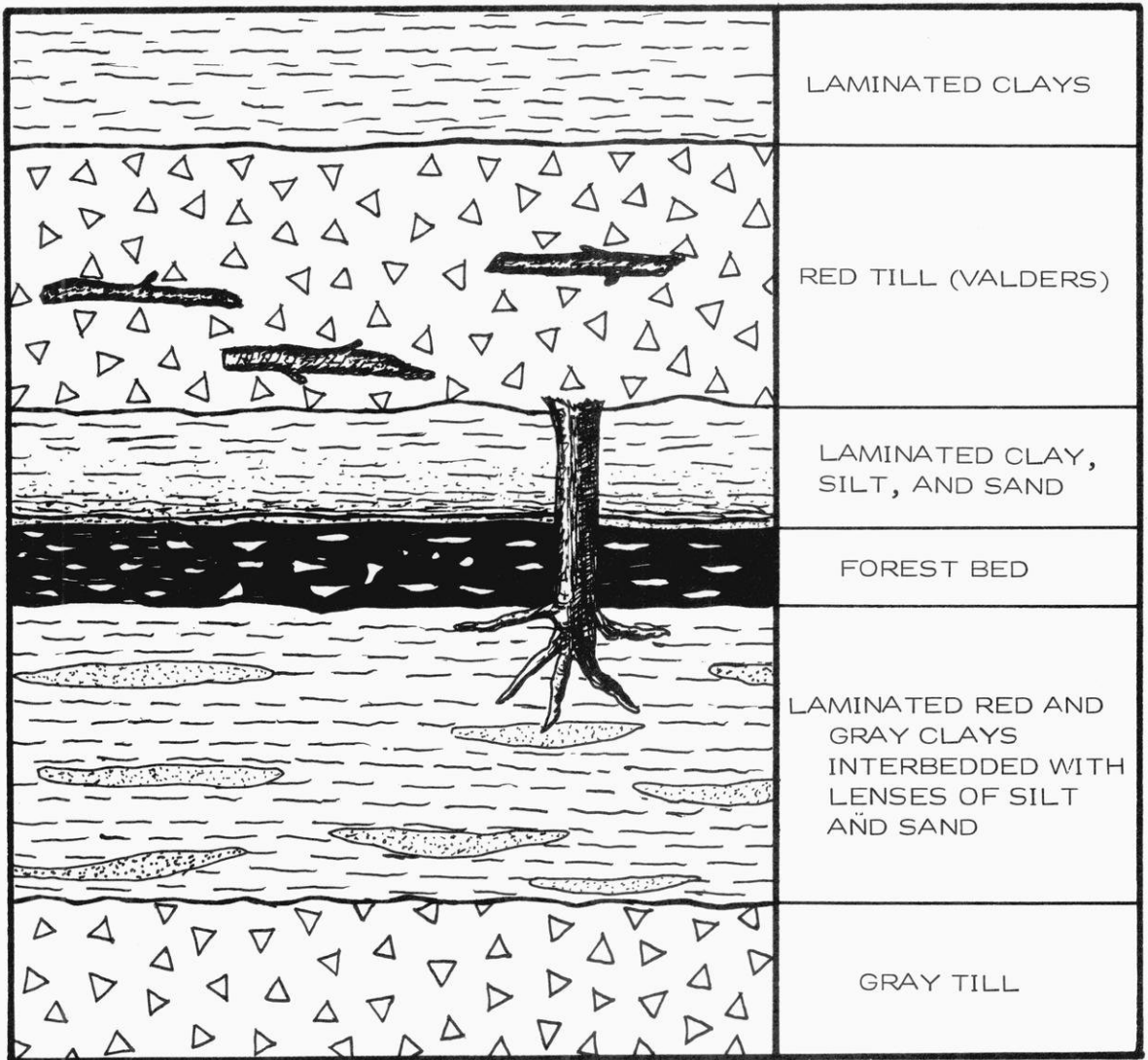
You are now in the Kettle Moraine, a high ridge of land running north and south, which was formed between the edges of two great fingers of ice, one pushing down the Lake Michigan basin and one down the Green Bay-Lake Winnebago lowland. At this point, the moraine forms some of the highest land in southeast Wisconsin.

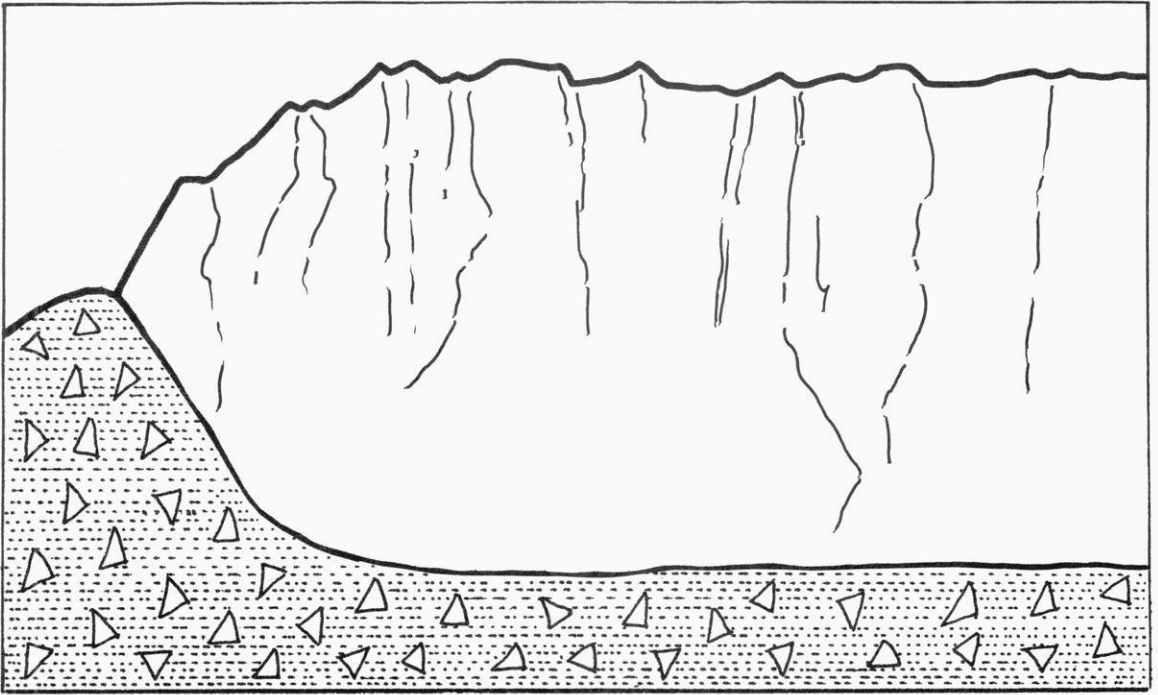
At Highway 83, the Interstate crosses a flat plain—the abandoned river valley of a glacial stream. This valley connects with Lake Nagawicka to the north. And as the highway approaches the urban area of Milwaukee, you'll notice that the drumlins now point west (indicating that the glacier was traveling west) rather than south like the ones nearer Madison. The soils also change, becoming more clayey as you near Lake Michigan and Milwaukee.

So keep your eyes open the next time you travel this route. You'll have a first-class lesson in glacial geology spread right out in front of you.

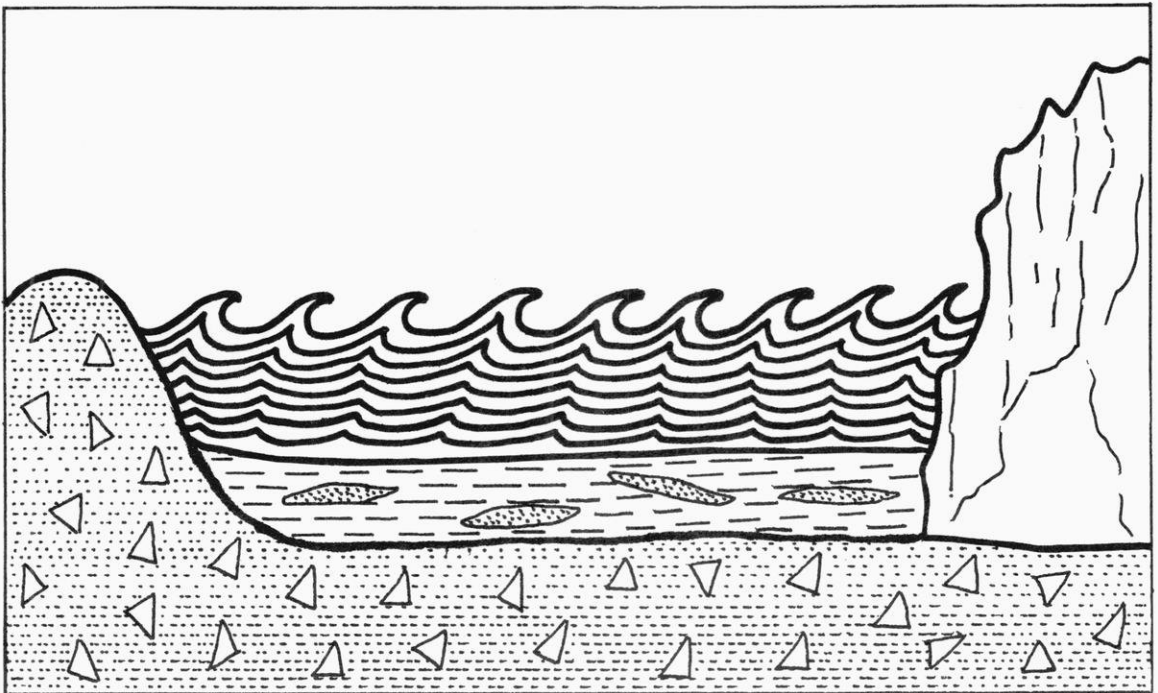


Two Creeks Forest Bed

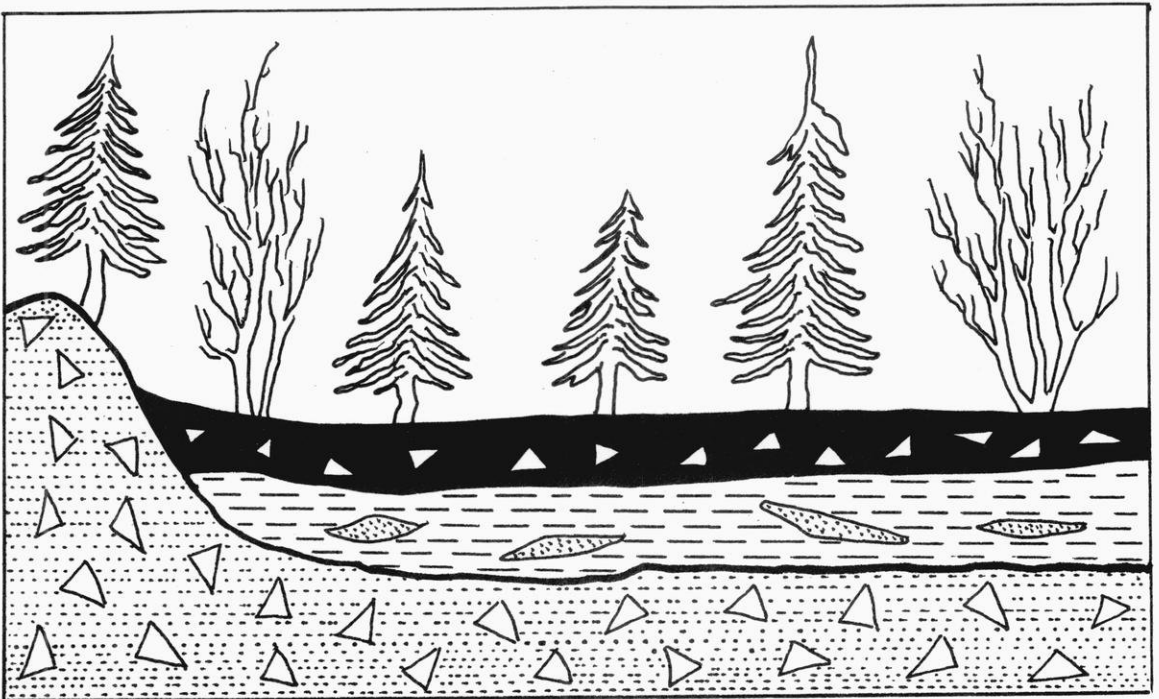




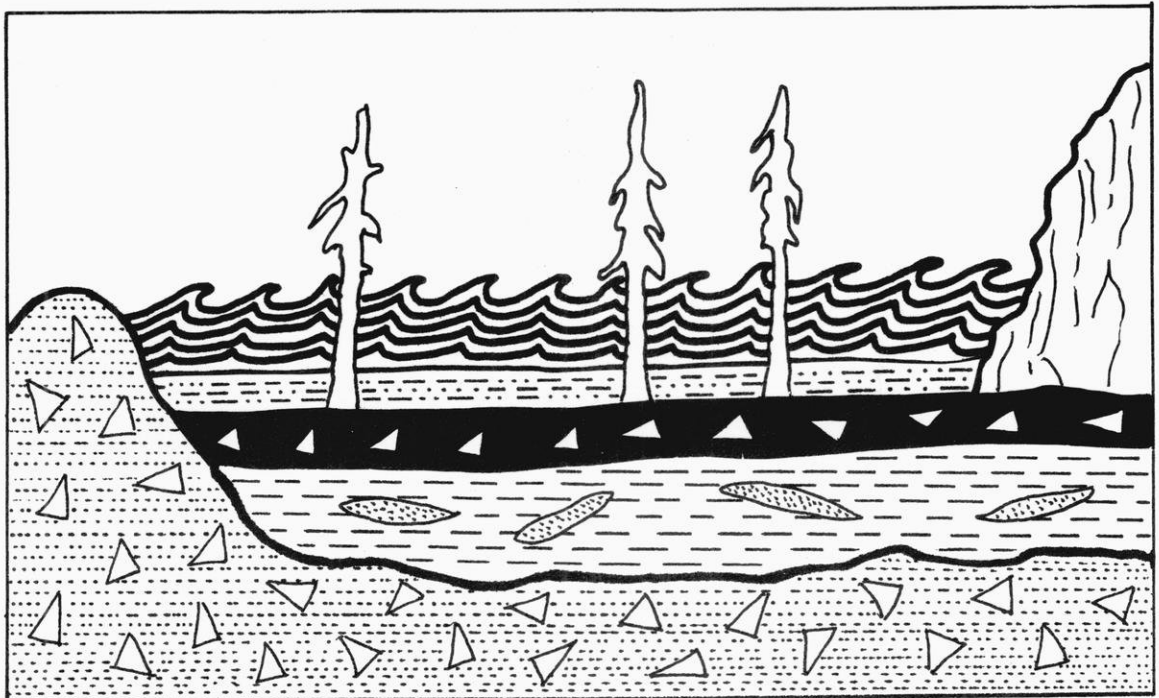
1. Deposition of gray till by glacial ice.



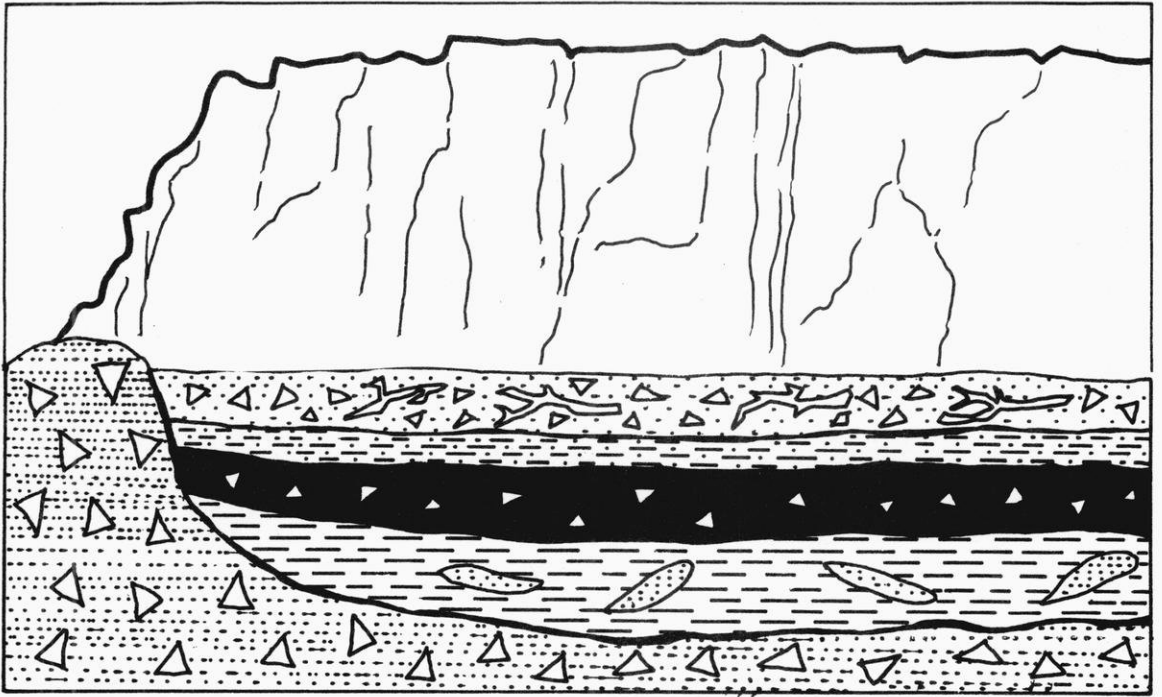
2. Retreat of the ice allowing waters of Lake Chicago to flood the area, and deposition of laminated clays and lenses of silt and sand in the lake.



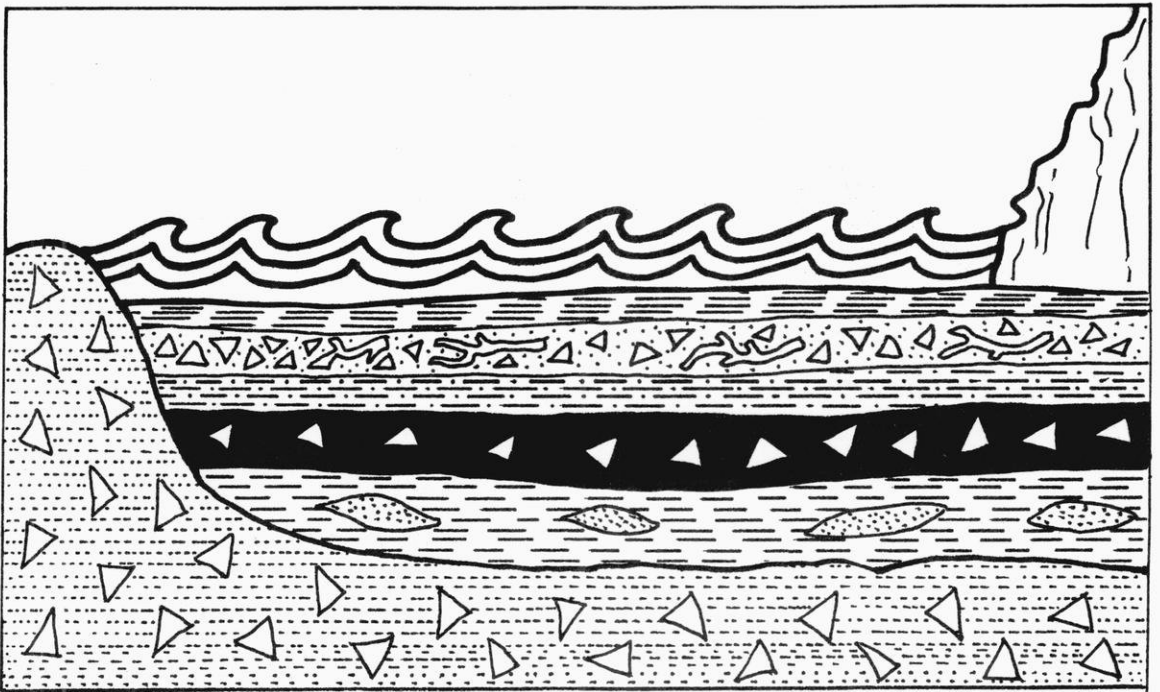
3. Drainage of the lake, caused by further retreat of the ice front to the north at least far enough to open a lower outlet. Growth of the forest. The forest bed extends down to an elevation at least as low as the present surface at Lake Michigan.



4. Re-advance of the ice, causing flooding of the forest and deposition of sand, silt, and clay over the forest floor.



5. Advance of the ice on the forest, breaking off trees and laying them over in S.W. direction and depositing red till.



6. Retreat of the ice from the locality, allowing lake water to flood it, and deposition of laminated clays.