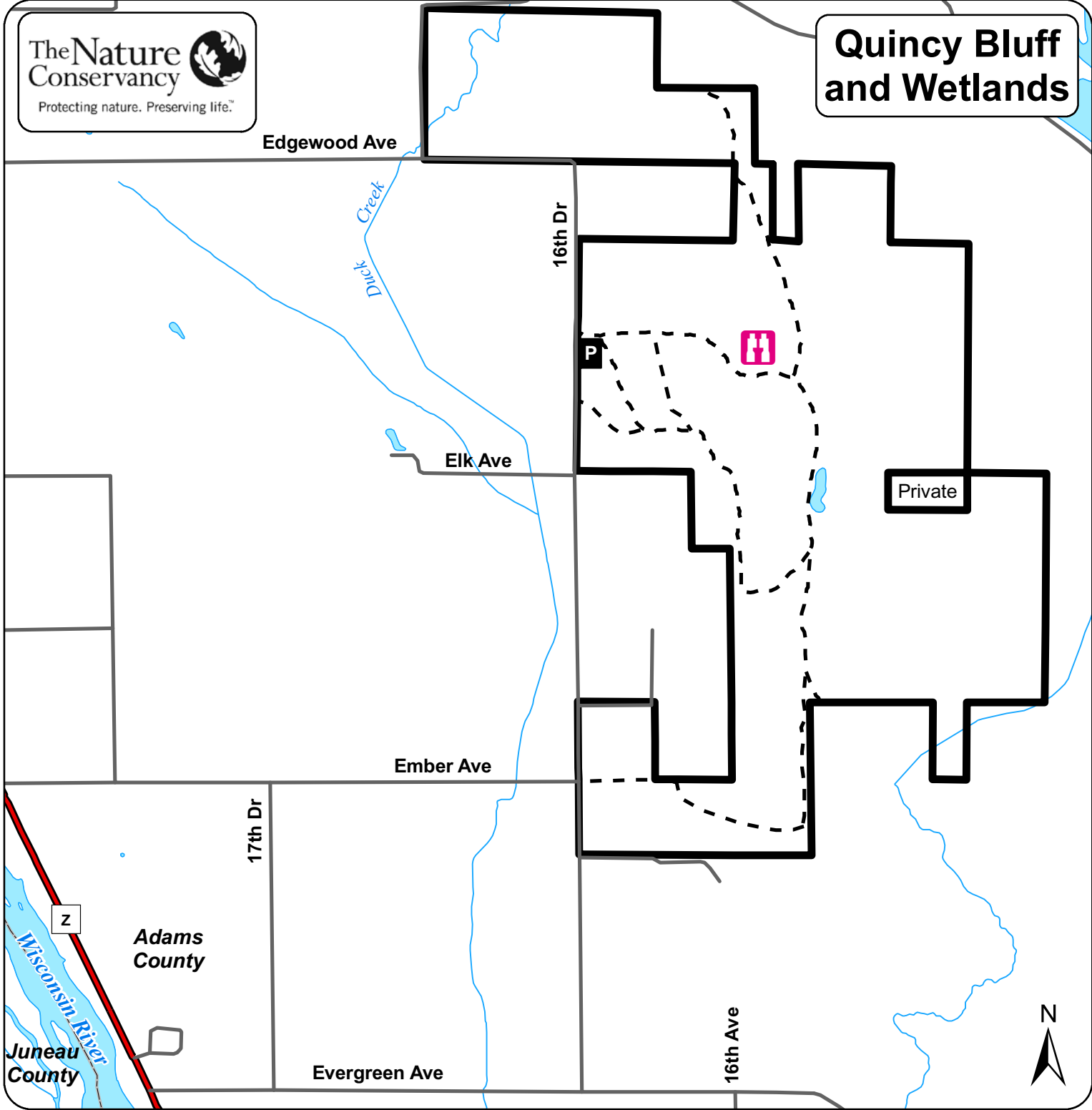
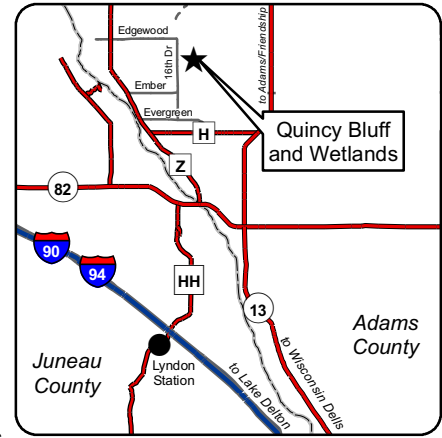
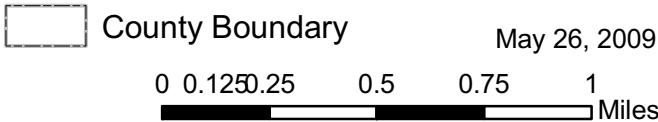


# Quincy Bluff and Wetlands



- Preserve Boundary
- Parking
- Hiking Trail
- Observation Point
- Lake
- River / Stream
- Highway
- Local Road

Directions: From I-90/94 take exit 79, Cty Hwy HH toward Lyndon Station. Head north on HH for 5.4 miles. Turn right/east on State Hwy 82. Turn left/north on Cty Hwy Z. Turn right/east on Ember Ave. Turn left/north on 16th Dr and continue for 2.2 miles; the Quincy Bluff parking lot is on the right. Address is 2660 16th Dr, Friendship, WI.



# Quincy Bluff and Wetlands

## Why You Should Visit

Coming here is akin to stepping into a time machine, traveling back some 300 years to experience the once vast Wisconsin wilderness.

The view from the top of Quincy Bluff and the picturesque, 200-foot-high sandstone mesa of Lone Rock reveals not a trace of human habitation. As far as the eye can see in every direction, there are only wooded ridges, steep bluffs, open cliffs and wetlands.

## Hours and Conditions

Open year round, dawn to dusk. Quincy Bluff is a great place to hike - the scenic views from the top of the bluff are well worth the climb. In the winter, the wide trails are ideal for cross-country skiing.

Note that hunting for white-tailed deer is allowed at Quincy Bluff during the regular posted seasons, with no prior permission from the Conservancy required.

See the informational kiosk in the parking area for more information.

## What to See: Plants

One of Wisconsin's rarest natural communities, the pine-oak barren, is found here. (Barrens are sandy open areas of grasses and low shrubs that are sparsely timbered with pine and "scrub" oak.)

## What to See: Birds, Butterflies

Characterized by sedge meadows and shrubby wetlands, the open areas provide excellent habitat for sandhill cranes and northern harrier hawks.

Because wild lupine grows in the area, this is a good potential habitat for the Karner blue butterfly. We are hoping to attract this rare species in the future.

## Why the Conservancy Selected This Site

For three reasons:

- large size - big enough to provide habitat for mammals such as the bobcat;
- relatively undisturbed condition;
- diversity of habitats, including rare oak-pine barrens, forests, cliffs and wetlands.

## What the Conservancy Has Done/Is Doing

Nature Conservancy staff and volunteers, together with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Natural Areas staff, are working to restore these barrens communities.

Historically, barrens were maintained by natural fires and fires set by Native Americans to rejuvenate the grasslands. Today The Nature Conservancy uses prescribed fire to manage the property to sustain a landscape covered with open-grown oaks and pines with a diverse grassland understory