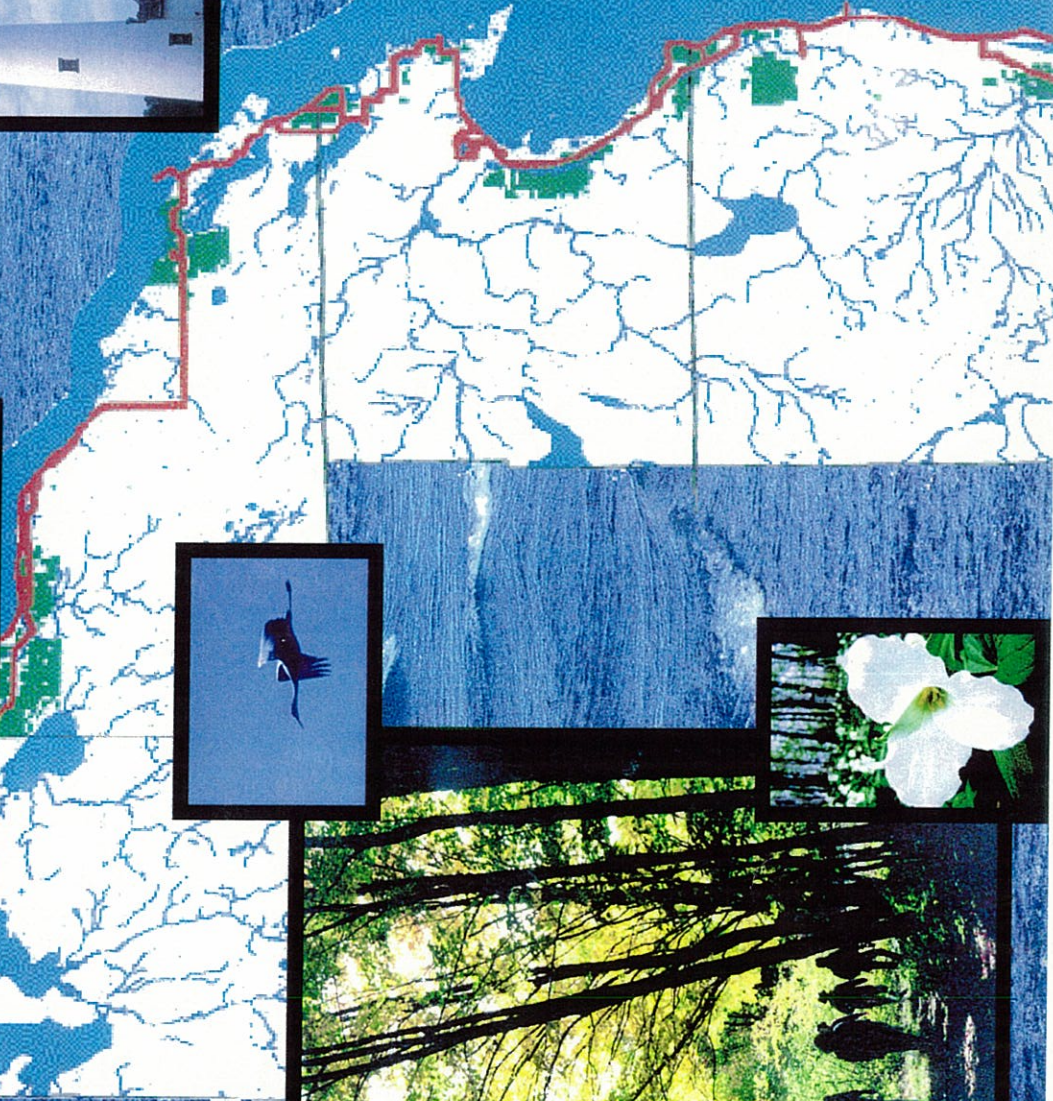
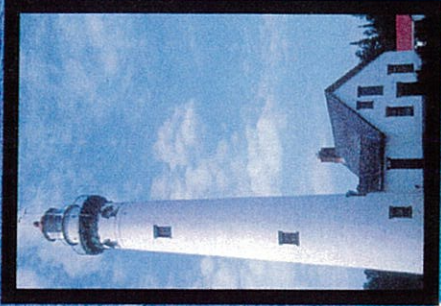


HURON GREENWAYS

A SYSTEM OF LAND AND WATER TRAILS
for Alpena, Alpena, Cheboygan and Presque Isle Counties



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HURON GREENWAYS

A System of Land and Water Trails

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Introduction to Northeast Michigan Coastal Region

Introduction to the Northeast Michigan Coastal Region

The Northeast Michigan Coastal Region is not yet well known as a tourist and recreational destination. And yet the Lake Huron coastal counties of Alcona, Alpena, Presque Isle and Cheboygan contain some of the most extensive and significant recreational and ecological sites in Michigan's Lower Peninsula. Unlike the shoreline of northern Lake Michigan, where private ownership is the norm, the Lake Huron shoreline is graced with an astounding



Sturgeon Point Light

photo by Jan Kallrogg



Lake Huron Beach

photo by Jan Kallrogg

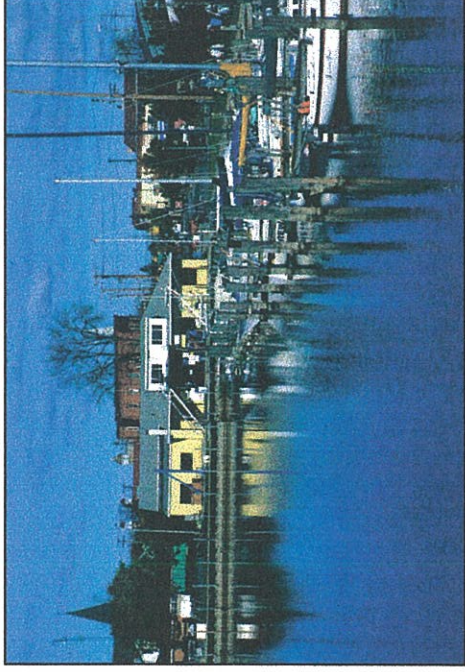
array of large public forest, park and recreational properties. To a degree unknown in other parts of the state, the northern Lake Huron shoreline is free and accessible to residents and visitors alike. The region is also notable for the high quality of its land, water and human resources. The rugged and rocky shoreline is a photographer's dream. Sport fishing from northern Lake Huron recreational harbors ranks with the best in the state, and the Midwest region as a whole. Forest tracts support a strong timber and forest products industry, while providing a network of wooded trails for hunters, hikers and recreational vehicle use. A number of rare and unique plant communities exist in the Huron

coastal region ecosystem. Historic and archaeological sites are numerous, including an impressive constellation of lighthouses and maritime features. Small, close knit coastal communities charm visitors from more urban regions with the friendliness of their citizenry and the beauty of their settings.

With all these advantages, it is perhaps surprising that the resources of the region are so little known and used. The region's isolation is in part to

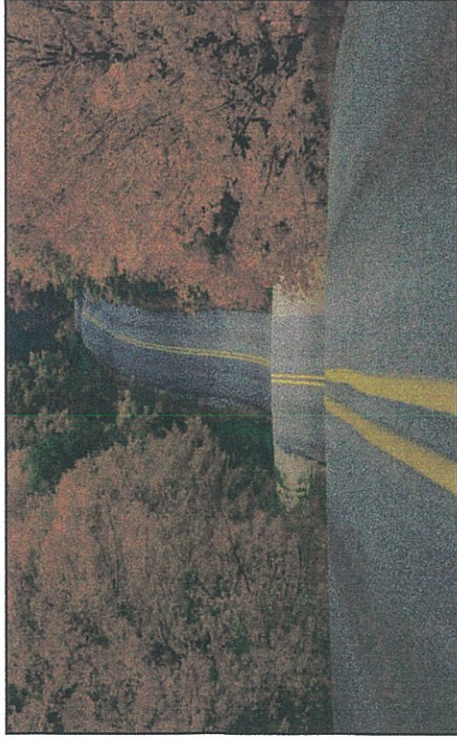
blame. The northeast coastal region is sparsely developed, with the year-round population of all four coastal counties only totaling 75,000 persons in 1990. Northeast Michigan contains no large urban areas, and is distant from population concentrations.

Transportation links to the region are poor. The state's major north/south route, Interstate 75, is located 40 to 60 miles inland from the coast. The coastal route, U.S. 23, remains a two-lane, undivided road throughout most of the area. Local economics also play a role in regional isolation. Tough economic conditions prevailing since the 1970s have caused a regional out-migration, and the area did not fully share in Michigan's economic boom during the 1990s.



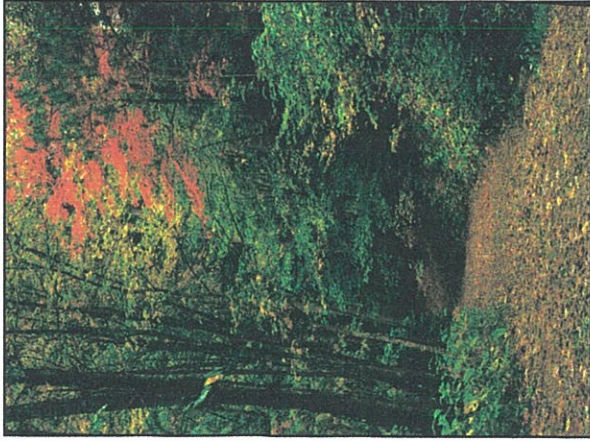
Alpena Marina

photo by Jan Kellogg



Northeast Michigan roadway in autumn

photo by Jan Kellogg

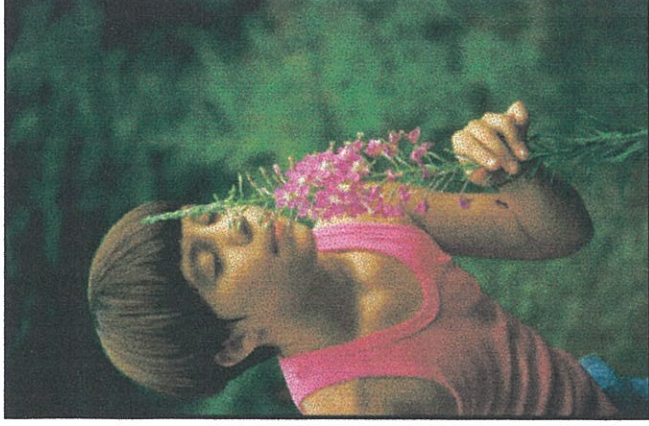


Northeast Michigan trail
photo by Jan Kellogg

In recent years, however, an increase in local pride, coupled with better promotional efforts and attractive real estate prices, has begun to get the word out about "Michigan's Sunrise Side." One of the most exciting recreational and environmental advantages offered by the region is the ready opportunity to establish and promote a regional greenways system. The beauty of the situation is that little or no additional acquisition of public lands is needed or desired to put a greenways system in place for Northeast Michigan. Public open spaces already exist at strategic locations along the coastline. The challenge is simply to link the

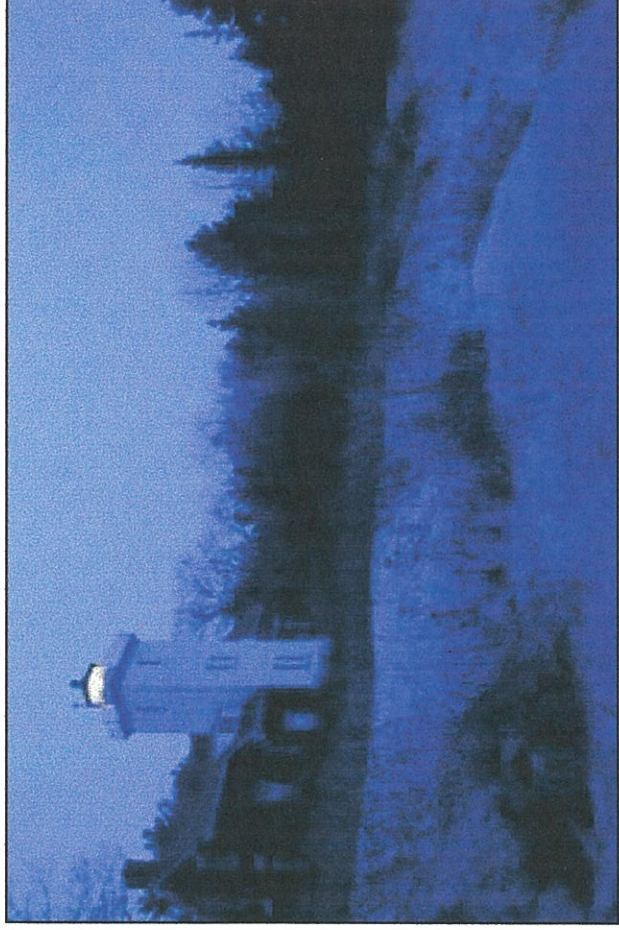
existing sites in a logical and accessible manner, and to invite the public to use these available resources in an appropriate and responsible way. Increased knowledge and use of a greenways system can also help the Northeast Region in its efforts toward economic recovery and responsible growth. At the same time, a greenways system can strengthen and protect the area's natural resource base and ecological function.

In cooperation with the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality's Coastal Zone program, and coastal communities in the region, the Northeast Michigan Council of



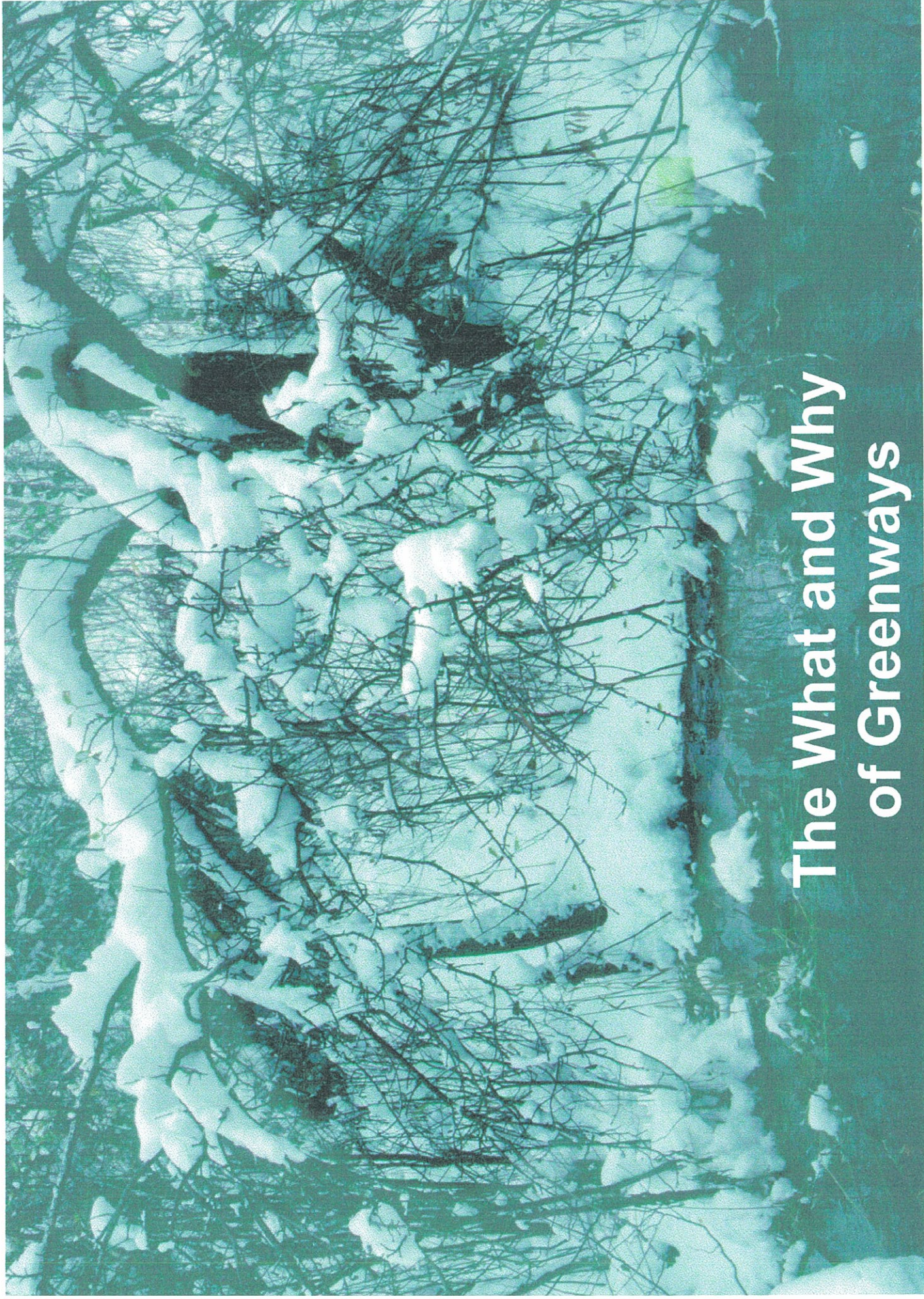
Enjoying Michigan's wildflowers
photo by Rick Denell

Governments has explored the opportunities and approaches available to establish the “Huron Greenways.” The Huron Greenways is an organized system of land and water trails and routes linking the coastal portions of Alcona, Alpena, Presque Isle and Cheboygan Counties. This Huron Greenways study seeks to examine what a greenway system is, and why it holds advantages for the region. The study includes an extensive inventory of potential greenway sites, and suggested greenway routings. Existing public use areas are identified, along with existing trail systems and linkages. Important ecological features present in the greenways system are identified and described. Key recreational features are catalogued as well, along with historical sites, communities, and traveler services. Finally, the report makes a number of recommendations on how the greenways system might be put into place, and what resources might be needed to maintain and improve the overall system.



40-mile Point Light

photo by Jan Kalllogg

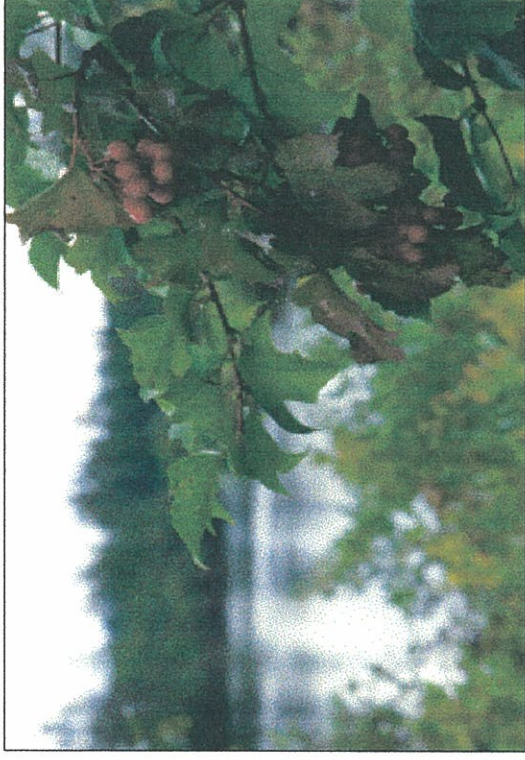


The What and Why of Greenways

The What and the Why of Greenways

The term “greenways” has evolved to refer to an organized and inter-connected system of open space. Since the days of Fredrick Law Olmstead, the pioneering landscape architect who designed central park and park-like residential subdivisions in the mid-1800's, greenways have been designed to maximize public access to the out-of-doors.

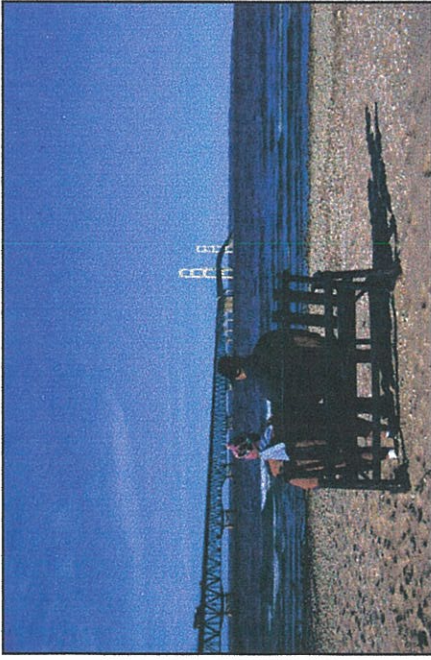
Although each component of a greenways system can have its own identity and integrity, the greenways philosophy is founded on the idea that the whole greenway system is greater than the sum of the individual parts. That is, additional recreational and environmental benefits are achieved by linking green spaces together to form extended and inter-connected, linear systems. Greenways connections can be oriented to human use, to wildlife use, or to both. In terms of human use and enjoyment, greenways are primarily recreational in nature. But a successful greenway system can have transportation and economic benefits as well. A few of the most important greenway benefits are described briefly below.



Highbush Cranberry, a fruit enjoyed by many birds in Michigan.
photo by Rick Denell

Benefits of Greenways

Economic Benefits



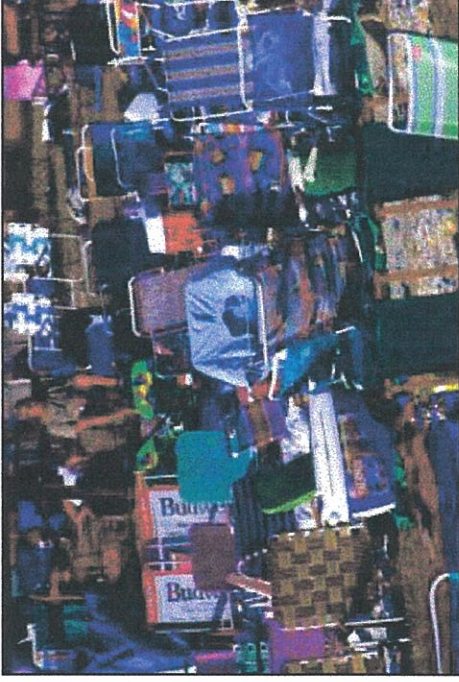
Viewing the Mackinac Bridge

photo by Jan Kellogg

For Northeast Michigan, tourism, recreation and natural resources are an important source of jobs and of economic stability. The region is exceptional in the quality and wide distribution of its public lands and environmental features. A Northeast Michigan greenways system has the

potential to increase access, exposure and

information about these resources to a wide variety of users, both within and outside of the area. Ideally, a properly organized and advertised greenways system could become a significant tourism draw, which would in turn encourage spin-off business development, recreational and year-round housing development, community enhancement and increased local tax base.



Open Air Concerts

photo by Jan Kellogg

Important recreation-related businesses in the region include food and lodging, sporting goods, charter services, clothing and gift stores, boating and recreational vehicle supplies, and a host of other retail and service occupations. Residential property

with access to greenway amenities can increase substantially in value, and commercial properties can benefit from increase in customer traffic.

When greenways are located in environmentally sensitive areas, economic benefits can be derived from environmental protection. For example, a protected greenway along a river or lake edge can protect against flooding or erosion, support valuable fishery stocks, and enhance surrounding property values.

Ecological Benefits

As our rural areas begin to develop, the ecological benefits of greenways become more apparent. As land is divided into smaller parcels, wildlife can face an increasingly difficult challenge in moving freely between key feeding and cover areas. Greenways can provide the connecting link that maintains viable plant and animal habitat. Greenways can also provide refuge for rare or endangered species that may be extirpated from other, more developed areas.



Whitetail fawn

photo by Jan Kellogg



Fishing from a kayak
photo by Jan Kellogg

Greenways, with their linear design, can serve as the “lungs” to ventilate adjacent developed areas. The filtering, shading and cooling effect can have positive microclimate and air quality impacts on surrounding areas. In terms of water quality, greenways can act as a pollution filter and temperature moderator; keeping silt out of area trout streams, and preserving the cold water environment.

By bringing nature close to hand, greenways can also perform an important role in environmental education. With easy access to natural resources, the public is much more likely to support resource preservation, and feel that they have an individual stake in maintaining high environmental quality.

Recreational and Social Benefits

Recreational benefits are the most important and diverse of the rewards that can come from greenways. The beauty of a greenway system is that it can serve so many interests and activities. Non-motorized recreational uses can include hiking, jogging, in-line skating, bicycling, cross-country skiing, or canoeing and kayaking. Hunters and fisherman can appreciate access to greenway resources, as well as the wildlife and habitat improvement benefits they bring.

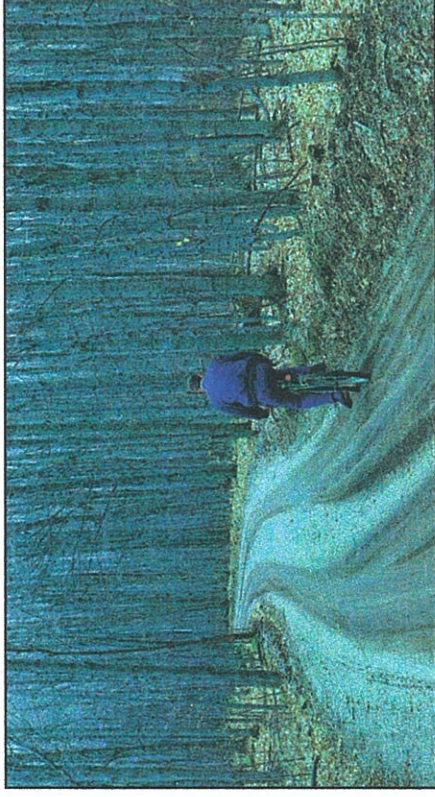


Cross-country skiing
photo by Jan Kellogg

It is important not to forget the scenic value of greenways. By interweaving green space within more developed areas, a greenway can provide views and vistas which enhance enjoyment of surrounding residential and commercial properties. Greenways can enhance community identity and character. Many greenways incorporate civic, historic and archaeological sites. This can serve to simultaneously preserve historic resources, and provide low-impact access, increasing the overall aesthetic quality of individual sites and entire communities.

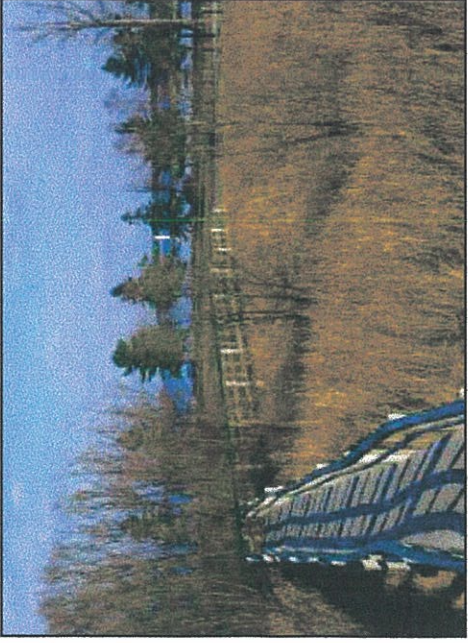
Transportation Benefits

Greenways can serve as either an independent transportation route, or as an enhancement to other transportation facilities. As national interest increases in non-motorized transportation options, greenways can help put multi-modal transportation alternatives into action. With its linear form, a greenways system is an ideal way to link people to places, activities, and other people. Greenways can provide an alternate route to move within a community, connecting residential areas to work site, schools and civic amenities. By connecting community to community, greenways can help reduce traffic congestion on major routes, and provide alternate modes of movement. The particular mix of motorized and non-motorized use of greenways is a matter for local policy-making. But one important function of a greenway can be to link one form of transportation to another.



Bicycling occurs in all seasons along Northern Michigan Pathways
Photo by Jan Kallogg

For example, a greenway can allow a boater to walk from the harbor to the downtown business district; or allow a biker to connect to an inter-city bus route.



Boardwalk near Cheboygan

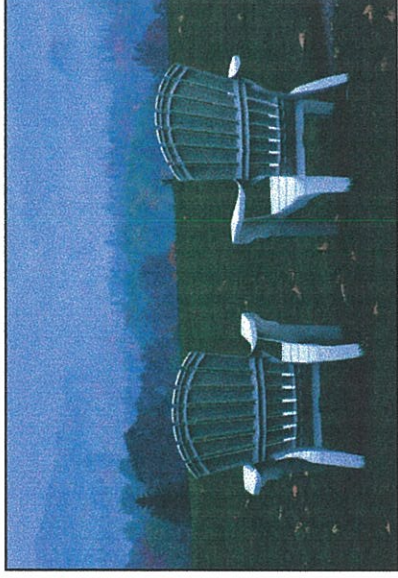
photo by Jan Kallagg

One of the most important beneficiaries of a greenways system can be providing residents and visitors a non-motorized alternative to making short trips to accomplish the daily tasks of life; shopping trips, post office visits, walking the dog, traveling to work, or visiting friends. Many community members would prefer to make such trips without a car, if a safe and functional alternative were available. A greenways system can provide the alternative. By diverting the summer-time congestion common in seasonal

resident and tourist areas onto a non-motorized greenways system, the need to expand facilities to meet seasonal demand may be delayed or avoided altogether.

Land Use Benefits

Establishing a greenways system can be one key aspect of establishing a sensible land use pattern within and between communities. Greenways can be located in and around sensitive environmental areas. They can also be used to



Chairs overlooking a Northern Michigan forest.
photo by Jan Kallagg

buffer potentially conflicting land use areas. A greenways can provide recreational resources within reach of a variety of neighborhoods, and can connect those neighborhoods. As noted in the transportation section, the greenways can link residential, commercial and civic uses in a positive, non-conflicting way. Greenways enhance community aesthetics, sustain property values and create community amenities. Greenways can be incorporated into planned open space projects, and can be part of an open space preservation program. Farms and forest resources can be tied into a greenway system. Greenways can also be used to protect key ecological and historic features that define community character.



Harvest time in Northeast Michigan

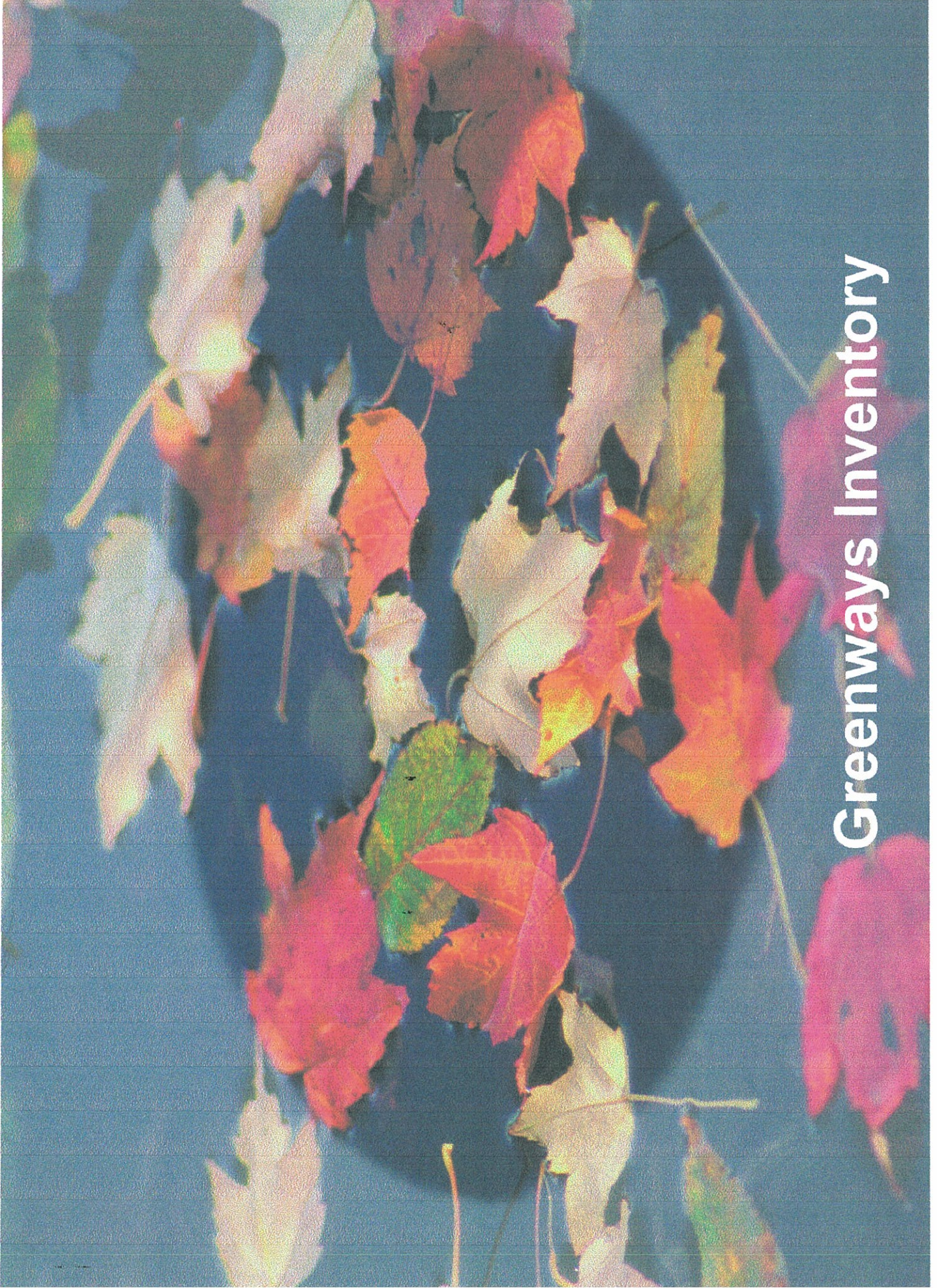
photo by Jan Kellogg

Purpose of the Greenways Project



Butterfly on a Spotted Knapweed plant
photo by Jan Kelllogg

The purpose of the Huron Greenways project is to apply greenways principals to specific environmental and recreational resources in the coastal portions of Northeast Michigan. The project will inventory available ecological and recreational resources, and explore ways in which they can be knit together into a cohesive, inter-connected system. Missing links and weak links in the system will be identified. Recommendations will then be made on implementing such a system in this region.



Greenways Inventory

The Greenways Site Inventory Procedure

Method of Inventory

Selecting sites to incorporate into the Northeast Michigan Coastal Greenway Project was a combination of several strategies aimed at including as many available resources as possible. The scope of the Project was to establish a corridor or linkage between open

spaces and existing ecological, recreational, cultural, and/or historic sites and areas. In order to identify these features throughout the Greenway area, the study team involved multiple municipalities, public officials, private citizens, public documents and private publications. Several public meetings were convened during the study to develop a site



Many meetings were conducted throughout the planning process

photo by Jan Kellogg

information form, introduce proposed sites, correct and edit entries for identified sites, and to discover new ecological and natural resource opportunities. By involving as many different points of view and resources as possible, a comprehensive set of sites were included in the project, sites that can serve a wider range of recreational and environmental values, interests and activities.

Site Inventory Sheet and Data Base Development

The selection and research of individual sites was based upon criteria established within the Site Inventory Data Form. These forms were designed to help participants in the study identify potential site values and characteristics, and ensure that information recorded was consistent for all sites identified. Each form assigned a unique identification number for every site for the purpose of linking the information to a computer map. The sites were then classified into three broad categories representing the primary site value: Ecological, Recreational, or Recreational and Ecological. Each was then further described by ownership or access status. Additional information, when available, was recorded regarding the unique characteristics of the site (for example, wildlife viewing, available parking, length of a trail, or the handicapped accessibility of a facility). A sample of the site inventory form used to collect the site information is displayed in the Appendix.



Wildlife, such as this Sandhill Crane, can be seen along many of the trails throughout the Huron Watershed

photo by Jan Kelllogg

The process of inventorying greenways sites started through listing well-known locations in the study area. These were recorded and verified using a variety of publications and documents including:

- Michigan DNR Public Boat Launch Directory
- Michigan Historic Preservation Network Sweetwater Trail Guide
- Mackinac State Historic Parks Directory
- Northeast Michigan Golf Planner
- MDNR Michigan Harbors Guide
- Northeast Michigan Travel Planner
- MDNR State Forests Guide
- MDOT Transportation Map
- MDNR State Parks Guide
- Northern Tip of Michigan Universal Map
- MDNR Michigan Resource Information System
- Harrisville Township Recreation Plan
- Northern Highlands of Michigan Universal Map
- Alpena Township Recreation Plan
- City of Alpena Recreation Plan
- Presque Isle Township Recreation Plan
- Rogers City Recreation Plan
- Village of Mackinac City Master Plan

Following the initial collection of data from these resources, the data inventory sheets were then compiled. They were reviewed during a public meeting where corrections and additions were recorded. Subsequently, the site data base was revised accordingly. The updated set of data forms were then separated into their respective townships and cities to organize them for a direct mailing. Every township supervisor, city manager, and selected county representatives within the Greenway Coastal Zone received the site inventory forms within their jurisdiction. They were invited to review the forms detailing sites in their municipality to verify the accuracy and completeness of each. They were also asked to include any additional sites that may have been overlooked in the first two review stages.

Once a complete set of inventory forms was compiled, a final computer database was creating using a Geographic Information System (GIS). A GIS is a computer mapping system connected the graphic features on a map to site information collected from the

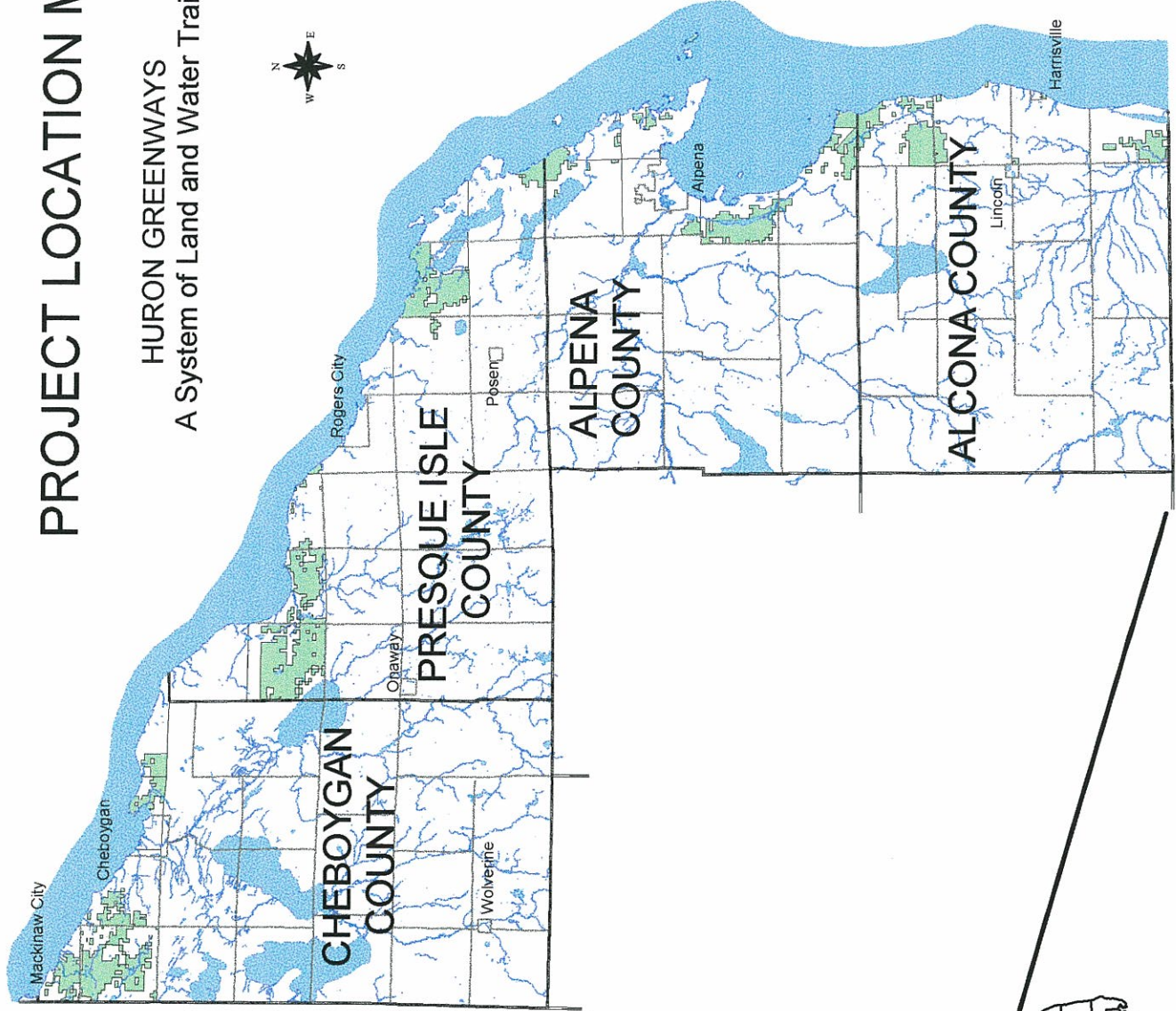
site inventory forms within the database. The integrated Geographic Information System provides an excellent analytical tool for asking questions and finding answers. This GIS enables the study team to analyze different relationships between sites as well as to classify the sites into any category included on the site inventory forms. It is possible, for example, to distinguish between privately owned sites and publicly owned sites. Sites can be sorted by size category, available facilities, or geographic location. A series of maps could be generated for any given set of characteristics available from the inventory form.



Starting the mapping process by putting information into a database
photo by Jan Kellogg

PROJECT LOCATION MAP

HURON GREENWAYS
A System of Land and Water Trails



Coastal Public Lands



MICHIGAN

Major Public Use Areas

During the process of inventory, over 210 sites were entered into the greenways data base, see Appendix. The high number of potential greenways sites in coastal Northeast Michigan is impressive, but so to are the number of significantly large sites. Listed below are the inventoried sites greater than 360 acres in size (listed south to north).

Inventoried Sites

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| Negwegaon State Park | Alcona County |
| Spring Hills Golf Course | Alcona County |
| Greenbush Golf Course | Alcona County |
| Huron National Forest | Alcona County |
| Wildlife Sanctuary | Alpena County |
| Ossineke Pathway | Alpena County |
| Rockport Property | Alpena County |
| Thunder Bay Island | Alpena County |
| Devil's Lake Wildlife Flooding | Alpena County |
| Devil's Lake Snowmobile Trails | Alpena County |
| Norway Ridge Pathway | Alpena County |
| Mackinaw State Forest | Alpena County |
| Great Lakes Bottomland Preserve | Alpena County |
| Presque Isle Harbor Development | Presque Isle County |
| Thompson's Harbor State Park | Presque Isle County |
| Herman Voger Conservancy Area | Presque Isle County |
| Mackinaw State Forest | Presque Isle County |
| Cheboygan State Park | Cheboygan County |
| Mackinaw State Forest | Cheboygan County |
| Historic Mill Creek State Park | Cheboygan County |

Additionally, at least 16 additional sites are in the 40 to 360 acre size category, including several important nature preserves, state parks and historic properties. The northeast Michigan Coastal area is indeed blessed with a wealth of greenway resources.

HURON GREENWAYS

A System of Land and Water Trails

- Sites of Interest**
- Private ■
 - Public ●
 - Location of Multiple Sites ✱
 - Huron Trail System —
 - Existing Trails —
 - Highways —
 - Project Boundary - - -
 - County Lines —
 - Township Lines —
 - Rivers/Lakeshore —

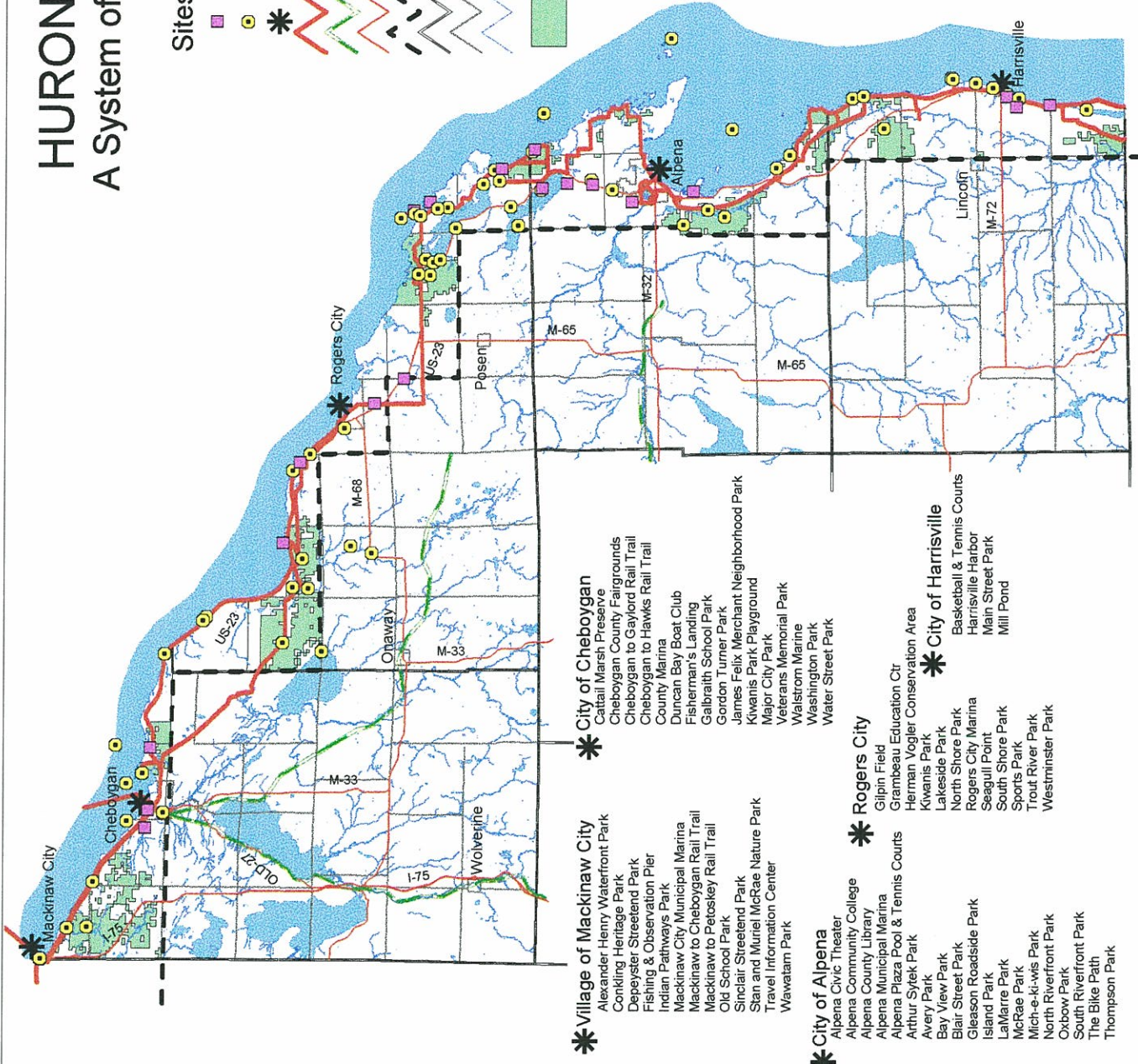
Public Lands in the Project Area



MIRIS base data provided by the Michigan DNR

Public and private sites of interest digitized by Wade-Trim Inc.

Map prepared by the Northeast Michigan Council of Governments 1999



- Village of Mackinaw City**
- Alexander Henry Waterfront Park
 - Conkling Heritage Park
 - Depeyster Streetend Park
 - Fishing & Observation Pier
 - Indian Pathways Park
 - Mackinaw City Municipal Marina
 - Mackinaw to Cheboygan Rail Trail
 - Mackinaw to Petoskey Rail Trail
 - Old School Park
 - Sinclair Streetend Park
 - Slan and Muriel McGrae Nature Park
 - Travel Information Center
 - Wawatam Park

- City of Cheboygan**
- Cattail Marsh Preserve
 - Cheboygan County Fairgrounds
 - Cheboygan to Gaylord Rail Trail
 - Cheboygan to Hawks Rail Trail
 - County Marina
 - Duncan Bay Boat Club
 - Fisherman's Landing
 - Galbraith School Park
 - Gordon Turner Park
 - James Felix Merchant Neighborhood Park
 - Kwanis Park Playground
 - Major City Park
 - Veterans Memorial Park
 - Walstrom Marine
 - Washington Park
 - Water Street Park

- Rogers City**
- Gilpin Field
 - Grambeau Education Ctr
 - Kwanis Park
 - Lakeside Park
 - North Shore Park
 - Rogers City Marina
 - Seagull Point
 - South Shore Park
 - Sports Park
 - Trout River Park
 - Westminster Park

- City of Harrisville**
- Basketball & Tennis Courts
 - Harrisville Harbor
 - Main Street Park
 - Mill Pond

- City of Alpena**
- Alpena Civic Theater
 - Alpena Community College
 - Alpena County Library
 - Alpena Municipal Marina
 - Alpena Plaza Pool & Tennis Courts
 - Arthur Sytek Park
 - Avery Park
 - Bay View Park
 - Blair Street Park
 - Gleason Roadside Park
 - Island Park
 - LaMarre Park
 - McRae Park
 - Mich-e-ki-wis Park
 - North Riverfront Park
 - Oxbow Park
 - South Riverfront Park
 - The Bike Path
 - Thompson Park



Huron Greenways Trails System

Huron Greenways Trails System

Cheboygan County

Starting just west of the Village of Mackinaw City in Emmet County, the trail begins at the Headlands Preserve and follows Central Avenue, a paved county road, and traverses open land and residential areas into Mackinaw City, see Maps 3 and 4.

Within Mackinaw City the trail goes through the downtown area to Lake Huron. A side trip to Mackinac Island via local ferries provides a variety of nonmotorized activities including bicycling, rollerblading, hiking, and horseback riding. Out of town, the trail for a short distance follows US-23 and then merges with the Mackinaw to Cheboygan Rail-Trail. This trail parallels US-23 all the way to Cheboygan and provides opportunities to access both lakeshore and inland points of interest.

Just west of Cheboygan, the Huron Trail reconnects to US-23 while the rail-trail continues south to Mullett Lake and points beyond. In Cheboygan one can connect to a ferry and travel to Bois Blanc Island for a day of recreation, or can travel down the Inland Waterway, a network of rivers and lakes connecting Cheboygan to Conway.

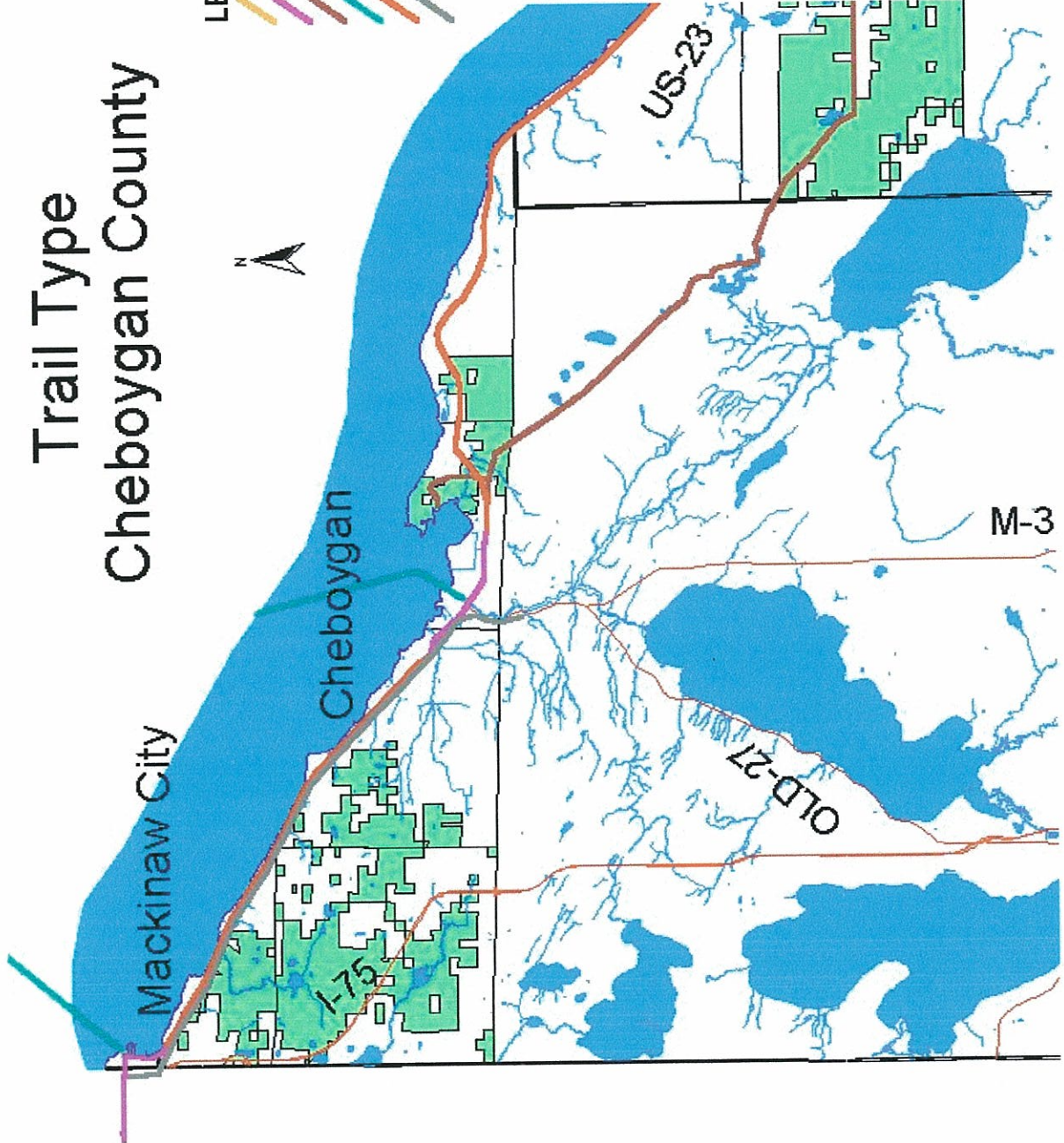
East of the City of Cheboygan the trail splits offering an interior or coastal route. The interior route follows dirt and gravel county roads that traverses great expanses of forestlands inhabited with woodland creatures. South of Twin Lakes the trail skirts the edge of the Black Mountain Recreation Area continuing into Presque Isle County. The coastal route follows US-23 to Rogers City.

Weak Links:

- The paved shoulder along US-23 throughout the greenway trail is less than three feet wide and therefore, bike riding is not recommended along US-23.
- Upgrade of US-23 along all segments for bicyclists is needed.
- Need to designate bike paths through the Village of Mackinaw, and City of Cheboygan.
- Trail markers necessary throughout system, especially critical for dirt/gravel trail.

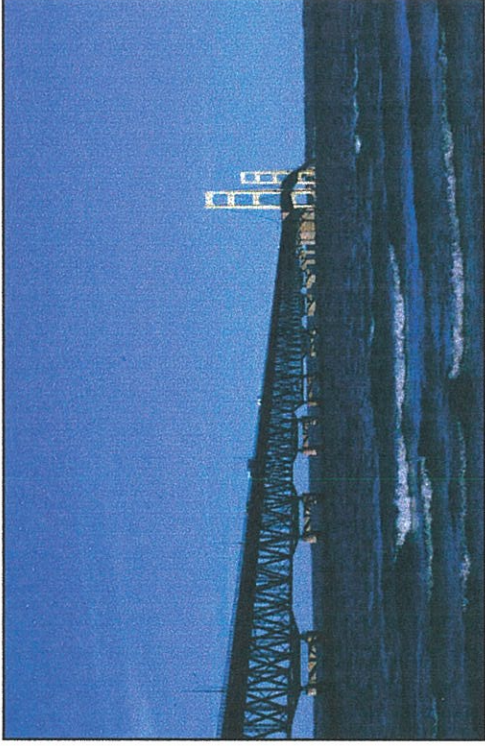
Trail Type Cheboygan County

- LEGEND:
- BIKE PATH
 - CITY STREET
 - COUNTY ROAD
 - FERRY
 - HIGHWAY
 - TRAIL



Community Interest, Historical and Traveler Service Sites

The Straits of Mackinac Area abounds with historic sites. The State of Michigan has established a bottomlands preserve encompassing both sides of the Mackinac Bridge, including over 148 square miles of bottomland. Over 1,500 shipwrecks make this area a diver's paradise. On shore, the Old Mackinac Point Light is located in one of Mackinac City's many Huron shoreline parks, adjacent to the Mackinac Bridge. The Mackinac Bridge itself is a scenic highlight of the region. Opened in 1957, the five mile long suspension structure carries traffic between Michigan's upper and lower peninsulas. In Mackinaw City, Colonial Ft. Michilimackinac, originally built in 1715, is open to the public from spring through late



The 5 mile long Mackinac Bridge

photo by Jan Kellogg

fall. Ferry service from several docks in Mackinaw City allows access across the Straits to Fort Mackinac on Mackinac Island, and to a wealth of historic Island homes, museums, businesses, recreation and civic sites of interest. On the mainland, the Village of Mackinaw City is also one of the state's foremost tourist destinations, with shopping, dining, lodging and entertainment available year-round. These features are tied together by an extensive streetscape network, including landscaping, brick sidewalks and numerous pedestrian amenities. Just south of Mackinaw City, the Historic Mill Creek complex is a reconstruction of the historic water-powered Mill Creek Mills. Built in 1790, this sawmill was the first industrial complex in the Midwest. Exhibits and demonstrations are available seasonally.



Canoists using Northern Michigan's inland waterway
Photo by Carrie Smith

The City of Cheboygan is an important stop along the Huron Greenways. The Cheboygan River mouth is the connecting link into the Inland Waterway, a recreational water route over 60 miles in length that ties northern Michigan's Chain of Lakes to Lake Huron and the Great Lakes system. Historically important for transportation and trade, the Inland Waterways is now on extremely popular recreational route, used extensively by seasonal residents and boaters on Black, Mullett, Burt, Pickerel and Crooked Lakes. Public docks are located in

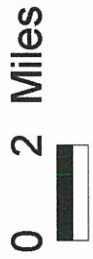
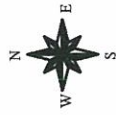


Cross-country skiing on Northern Michigan's Trails. *photo by Jan Kellogg*

downtown Cheboygan, and near the river mouth. Downtown is easily accessible by foot and bike from both docks. Historic sites in the City include the Old Cheboygan Courthouse, a Greek Revival structure built in 1869, and the Cheboygan Opera House, still in use for a wide variety of musical and dramatic performances. A wide variety of tourist services and shopping opportunities are available in the Cheboygan vicinity. Moving south from Cheboygan along the Lake Huron shore, one of the best long-distance views of the Mackinac Bridge is available at the Huron Shores Roadside Park, on U.S. 23. The view is particularly spectacular at night, when the bridge cables are illuminated.

Cheboygan County

Huron Greenways A System of Land & Water Trails



Sites of Interest

- Private (pink square)
- Public (yellow circle)
- Location of Multiple Sites (asterisk)
- Huron Trail System (red line)
- Existing Trails (green line)
- Highways (orange line)
- Project Boundary (dashed black line)
- County Lines (dotted black line)
- Township Lines (dashed grey line)
- Rivers/Lakeshore (blue wavy line)

Public land within the project area (green shaded area)

MIRIS base data provided by the Michigan DNR

Public and private sites of interest digitized by Wade-Trim Inc.

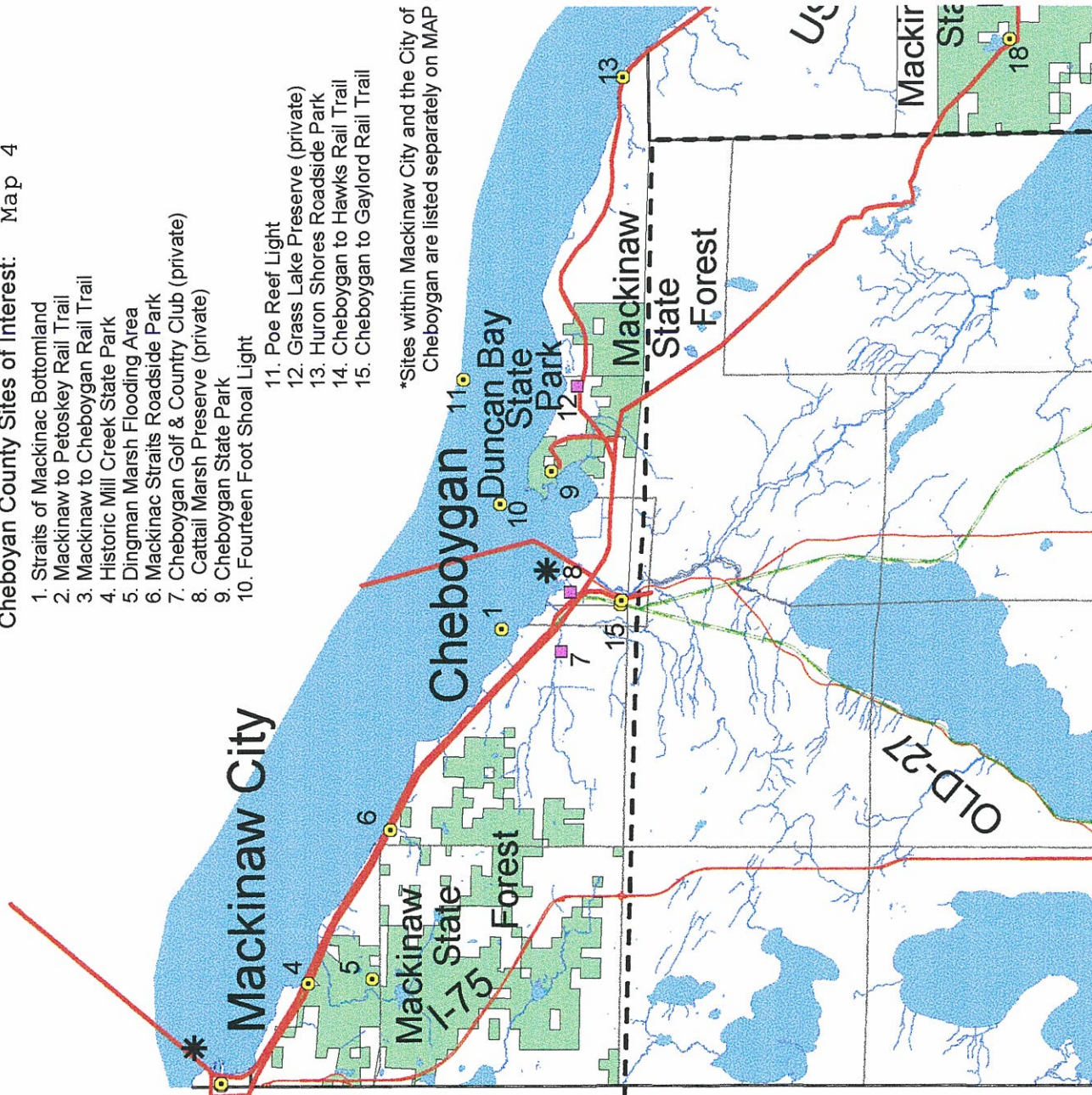
Map prepared by the Northeast Michigan Council of Governments 1999

Cheboygan County Sites of Interest: Map 4

1. Straits of Mackinac Bottomland
2. Mackinaw to Petoskey Rail Trail
3. Mackinaw to Cheboygan Rail Trail
4. Historic Mill Creek State Park
5. Dingman Marsh Flooding Area
6. Mackinac Straits Roadside Park
7. Cheboygan Golf & Country Club (private)
8. Cattail Marsh Preserve (private)
9. Cheboygan State Park
10. Fourteen Foot Shoal Light

11. Poe Reef Light
12. Grass Lake Preserve (private)
13. Huron Shores Roadside Park
14. Cheboygan to Hawks Rail Trail
15. Cheboygan to Gaylord Rail Trail

*Sites within Mackinaw City and the City of Cheboygan are listed separately on MAP 2



Presque Isle County

Continuing towards Ocqueoc along County Road 646, the Huron Trails system crosses the Ocqueoc River and diverges along two-tracks and convenes back to County Road 646, see maps 5,6,7 and 8. The trail continues on 646 connecting to US-23 just north of Hoeft State Park to Rogers City. The coastal route, starting just east of Cheboygan follows US-23 along the edge of the lakeshore. Numerous overlooks, and picnic stops are found along this Lake Huron stretch. The interior and coastline trail converge near Hoeft State Park and follows US-23 to the Rogers City's trail system.

From Rogers City, the Huron Trails system reconvenes on Petersville Road crossing US-23 south to County Road 638. The route continues east on County Road 638 to US-23. The trail follows US-23 to Old State Road north of Grand Lake east to Presque Isle Harbor. From there follow Grand Lake Road south to the Besser State Natural Area or continue south to US-23. There is a bike path along a segment of Grand Lake Road between Presque Isle and Presque Isle Harbor.

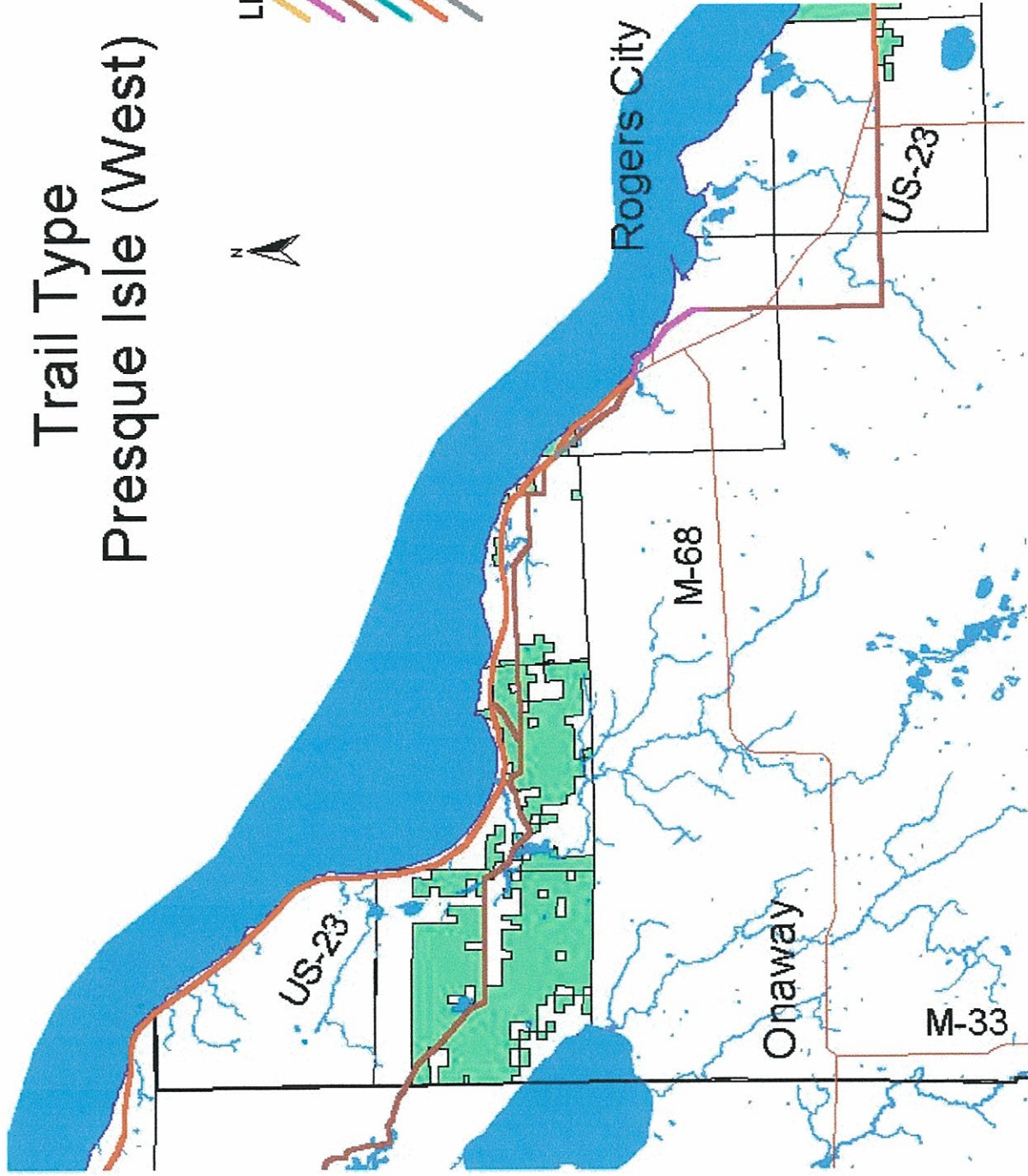
Weak Links :

- The paved shoulder along US-23 throughout the greenway trail is less than three feet wide and therefore, bike riding is not recommended along US-23.
- Upgrade of US-23 along all segments for bicyclists is needed.
- Two-track system south of Ocqueoc is confusing. Trail markers are critical.
- Need to designate linkages to Rogers City Pathway system.

- Trail markers necessary throughout system, especially critical for dirt/gravel trails.
- Work with State to establish looped trails within Thompson's Harbor.
- Bike paths need to be constructed where safety is a concern.
- Coastal trail system along Rockport property and trail network within Rockport property needs to be designated and marked.

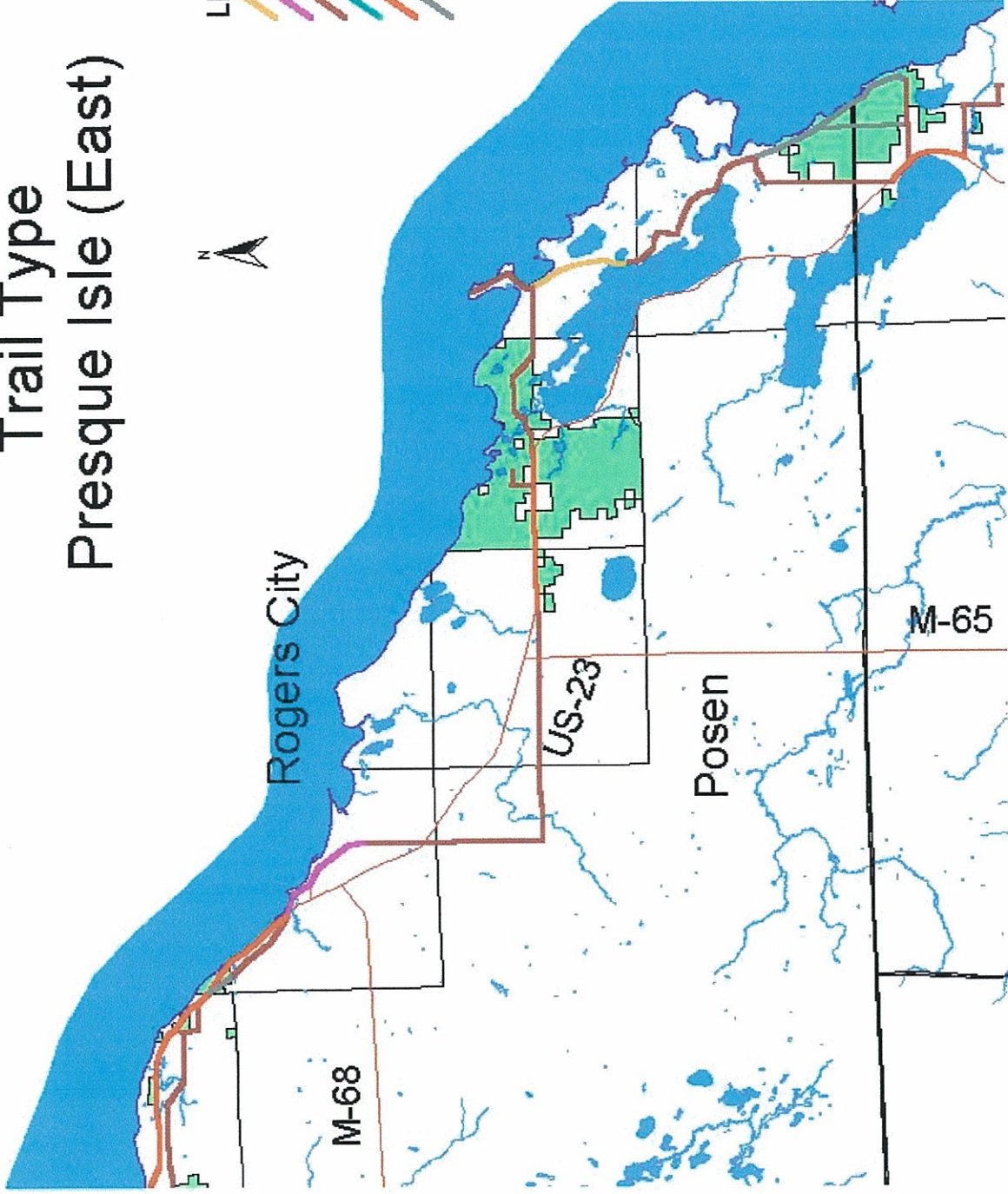
Trail Type Presque Isle (West)

- LEGEND:
- BIKE PATH
 - CITY STREET
 - COUNTY ROAD
 - FERRY
 - HIGHWAY
 - TRAIL



Trail Type Presque Isle (East)

- LEGEND:
- BIKE PATH
 - CITY STREET
 - COUNTY ROAD
 - FERRY
 - HIGHWAY
 - TRAIL



Community Interest, Historical and Traveler Service Sites

A number of historic and recreational sites are accessible from the Huron Greenway route in Presque Isle County, north of Rogers City. The Black Mountain Recreation Area, within the Mackinaw State Forest, has become one of the State's premier cross-country ski areas, with groomed trails for both Nordic and skate skis. Marked trails are also available for snowmobiles, ORVs, horseback and hiking use. Near Black Mountain, the Ocqueoc Outdoor Center occupies the site and buildings of an intact Depression-era Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp.

Another historic site lies on Lake Huron at Hammond Bay. The Hammond Bay Biological Lab is currently operated as a fisheries research station by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Hammond Bay Lab has been instrumental in the battle against Sea Lamprey. Public Tours of the Lab are available in summer months, by prior arrangement. The Biological Station occupies the historic site of the

Hammond Bay Lifesaving Station. Further south along U.S. 23, the Forty Mile Point Lighthouse, a National Register property, is located in a public park operated by Presque Isle County. The Forty Mile Point building complex includes the original light, keeper's quarters, barn, fog signal building, outhouses and oil storage buildings. Picnic facilities are available in the park. Hoefft State park, two miles south on U.S. 23, offers overnight camping, as well as picnic, swimming and trail facilities. An architecturally significant picnic structure built during the Depression by the CCC is located at Hoefft.



Forty Mile Point Light

photo by Jan Kellogg

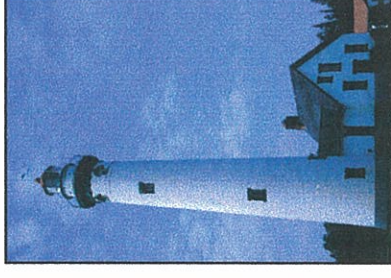
The City of Rogers City is another key connection point for the Huron Greenways. Rogers City is blessed by numerous waterfront parks. Seagull Point is the largest and is noted for an extensive trail system through stands of native forest vegetation and dunes. Lakeside Park, at the center of town, includes a small boat harbor, beach, picnic area, soccer and basketball fields, bandshell (with seasonal musical performances), pavilion and seasonal food service. Downtown businesses and restaurants are in easy walking distance from the harbor. In the summer of 2000, the City will be constructing a “park linkage” pathway, which will connect all the City’s waterfront parks into a pedestrian and bicycle-oriented trail system. The City’s trail will connect at the north end to the Herman Vogler Conservation Area, a 320-acre park with hiking, biking and ski trails, and on the south to Calcite, the deep-water industrial harbor where Great Lakes freighters are loaded with limestone. Just south of Rogers City, Quarry View provides an overlook to view the largest limestone quarry in the world, still in operation and still the County’s largest employer. The City’s history as a shipping and mining town can be explored at the Presque Isle County Historical Museum, located in a National Register historic home on Huron Street in Rogers City.



Old Presque Isle Light
photo by Jan Kelloug

The community of Presque Isle lies approximately fifteen miles south of Rogers City, and is another key feature of the Huron Greenways. Originally a wood fuel stop for lake going passenger and freight steam ships, Presque Isle and the nearby Grand Lake community is today a center for recreation and tourism. Maritime historical site in the area include the Old Presque Isle

Light (1840), the New Presque Isle Light (1870) and the Presque Isle Range Light. Each of these lights is surrounded by a public park and picnic area. Both lighthouses feature museums and public access to the towers. Public docking, launching, swimming and picnic facilities are available at the MDNR small boat harbor at Presque Isle, with a seasonal restaurant and convenience store nearby. In 1998, Presque Isle Township completed the first phase of a safety trail system along Grand Lake Road, which connects the community of Presque Isle on Grand Lake to the Presque Isle small boat harbor and lighthouse area. Future plans include safety trail links into nearby Thompson's Harbor State Park.



New Presque Isle
Light
nhkato hv Jan Kallboop

Several other significant gateway sites lie at the southern end of Presque Isle Township. The Besser Natural Area includes a nature trail, and ruins of the historic Village of Bell, a lumbering era settlement. Existing foot trails lead from this site into the adjacent Rockport property, now in public ownership. In the Presque Isle Township section, Rockport features a number of sinkholes and significant dune/swale environments, which are described more fully in other portions of this report.

Presque Isle County (West)

Huron Greenways A System of Land & Water Trails



0 2 Miles

Sites of Interest

Private

Public

Location of Multiple Sites

Huron Trail System

Existing Trails

Highways

Project Boundary

County Lines

Township Lines

Rivers/Lakeshore

Public land within the project area



MIRIS base data provided by
the Michigan DNR

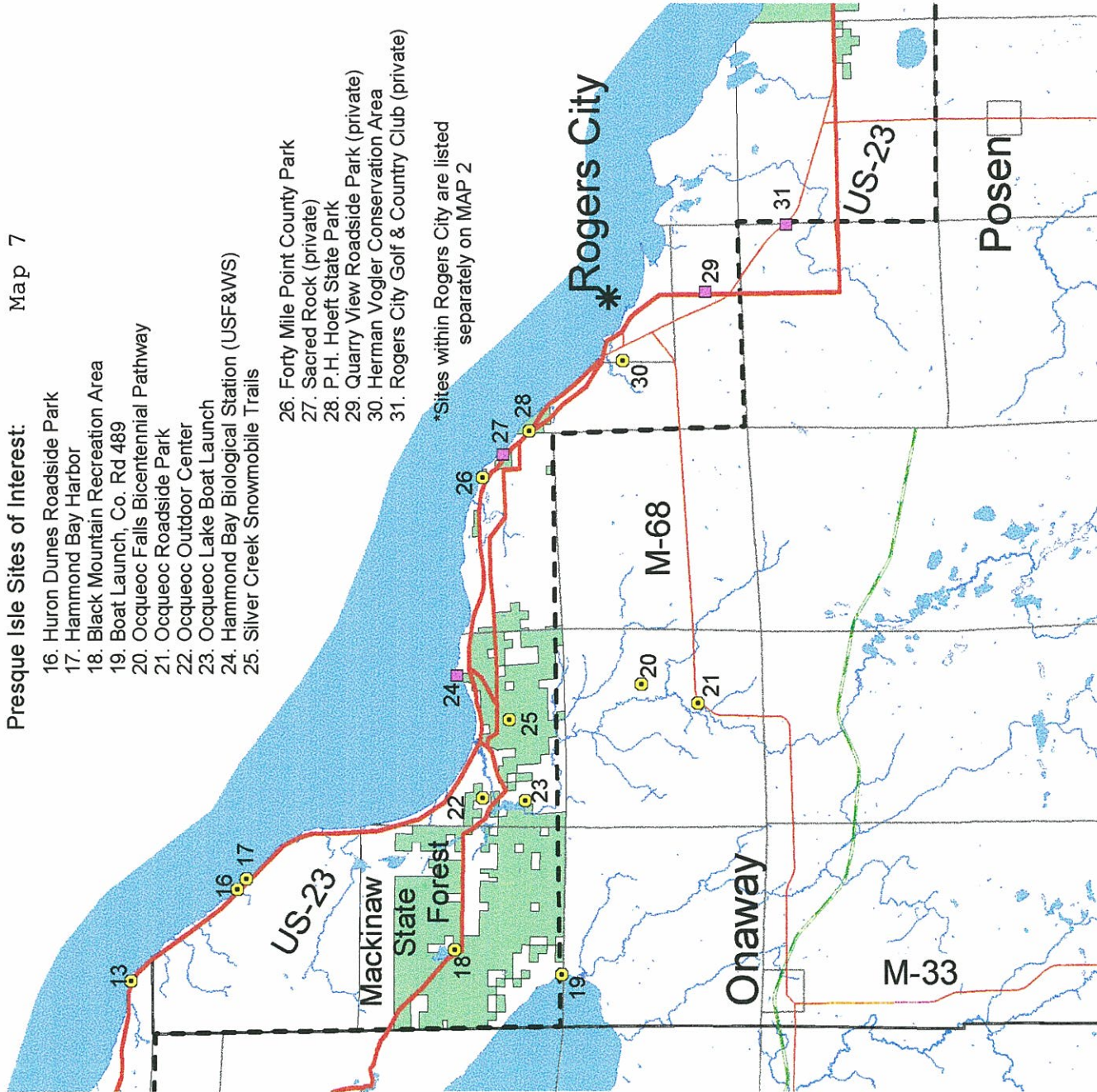
Public and private sites of interest
digitized by Wade-Trim Inc.

Map prepared by the Northeast Michigan
Council of Governments
1999

Presque Isle Sites of Interest:

16. Huron Dunes Roadside Park
17. Hammond Bay Harbor
18. Black Mountain Recreation Area
19. Boat Launch, Co. Rd 489
20. Ocqueoc Falls Bicentennial Pathway
21. Ocqueoc Roadside Park
22. Ocqueoc Outdoor Center
23. Ocqueoc Lake Boat Launch
24. Hammond Bay Biological Station (USF&WS)
25. Silver Creek Snowmobile Trails
26. Forty Mile Point County Park
27. Sacred Rock (private)
28. P.H. Hoeft State Park
29. Quarry View Roadside Park (private)
30. Herman Vogler Conservation Area
31. Rogers City Golf & Country Club (private)

*Sites within Rogers City are listed
separately on MAP 2



Presque Isle County (East)

Huron Greenways A System of Land & Water Trails



0 2 Miles

- Sites of Interest
 - Private (pink square)
 - Public (yellow circle)
 - Location of Multiple Sites (asterisk)
- Huron Trail System (red line)
- Existing Trails (green line)
- Highways (orange line)
- Project Boundary (dashed black line)
- County Lines (dotted black line)
- Township Lines (dashed grey line)
- Rivers/Lakeshore (blue wavy line)



Public land within the project area (green shaded region)

MIRIS base data provided by the Michigan DNR

Public and private sites of interest digitized by Wade-Trim Inc.

Map prepared by the Northeast Michigan Council of Governments 1999

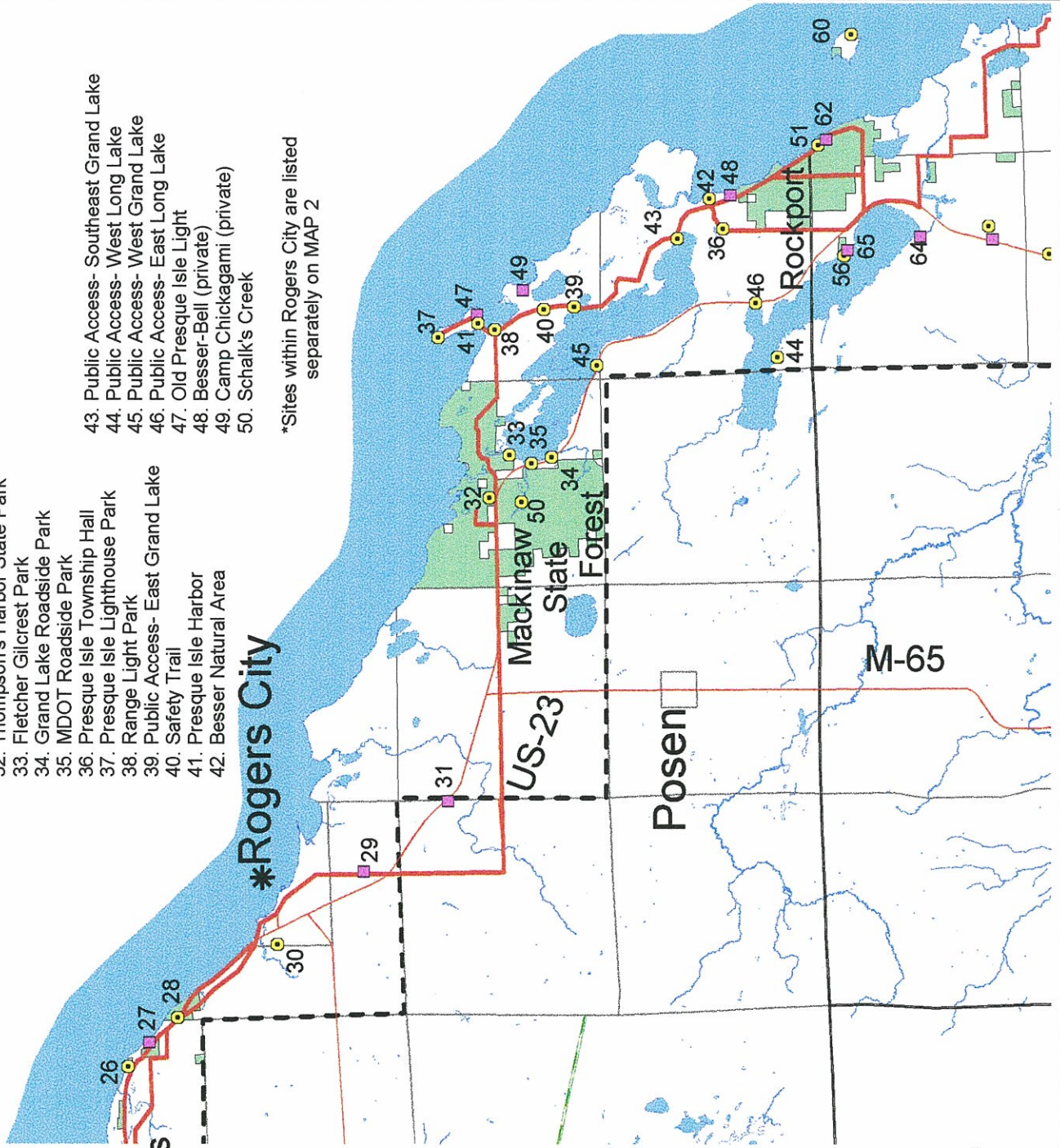
Presque Isle Sites of Interest:

- 32. Thompson's Harbor State Park
- 33. Fletcher Gilcrest Park
- 34. Grand Lake Roadside Park
- 35. MDOT Roadside Park
- 36. Presque Isle Township Hall
- 37. Presque Isle Lighthouse Park
- 38. Range Light Park
- 39. Public Access- East Grand Lake
- 40. Safety Trail
- 41. Presque Isle Harbor
- 42. Besser Natural Area

- 43. Public Access- Southeast Grand Lake
- 44. Public Access- West Long Lake
- 45. Public Access- West Grand Lake
- 46. Public Access- East Long Lake
- 47. Old Presque Isle Light
- 48. Besser-Bell (private)
- 49. Camp Chickagami (private)
- 50. Schalk's Creek

*Sites within Rogers City are listed separately on MAP 2

Map 8



Alpena County

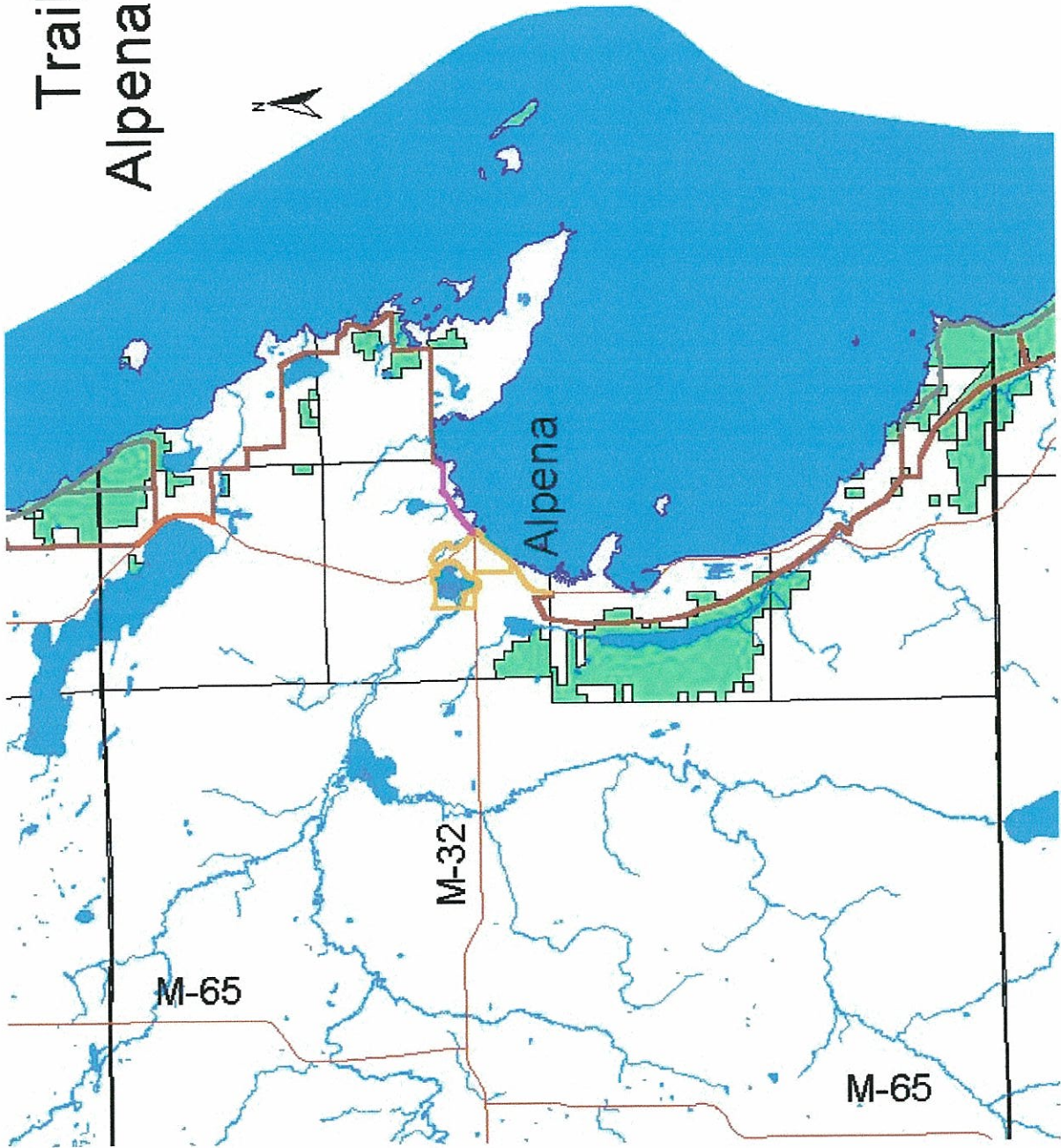
Traveling south on US-23 from the Alpena/Presque Isle border, a side trip on Rockport Road provides access to the old rockport quarry and sinkhole area, see maps 9 and 10. The trails leaves US-23 on Monaghan Road and continues in a zigzag fashion along county roads to Misery Bay. From this point the trail follows Misery Bay Road into the City of Alpena's trail system. Leading from Alpena the trail follows a network of gravel dirt roads including Piper, Sampson, and Sandhill Roads.

Weak Links :

- The paved shoulder along US-23 throughout the greenway trail is less than three feet wide and therefore, bike riding is not recommended along US-23.
- Upgrade of US-23 along all segments for bicyclists is needed.
- Work towards power line access for hiking/biking opportunities
- Need to designate linkages to City of Alpena Pathway system.
- Public access to Lake Huron, north of the City of Alpena, is needed
- Trail markers necessary throughout system, especially critical for dirt/gravel trails.
- Bike paths need to be constructed where safety is a concern.
- Designate route through Ossineke.
- Work with State to upgrade access and signage of Negwegon Park trails system.

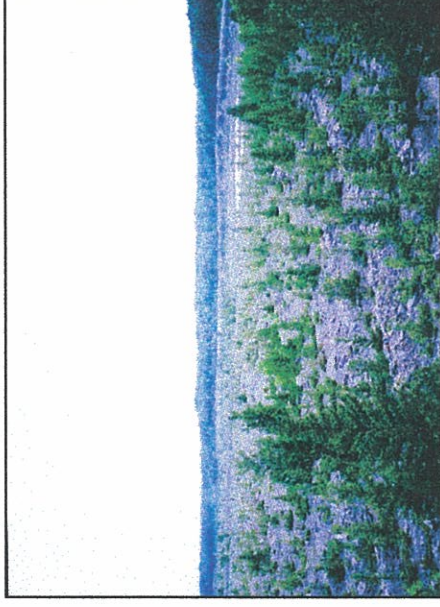
Trail Type Alpena County

- LEGEND:
- BIKE PATH
 - CITY STREET
 - COUNTY ROAD
 - FERRY
 - HIGHWAY
 - TRAIL



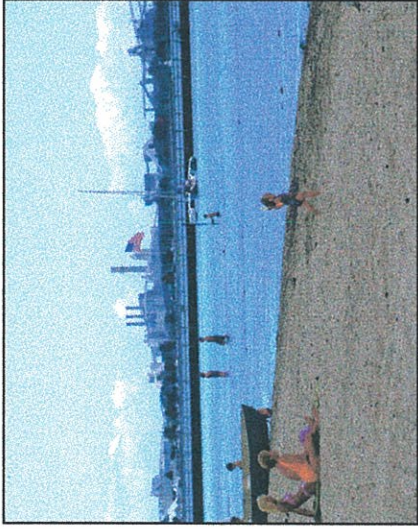
Community Interest, Historical and Traveler Service Sites

The Greenways system in Alpena County begins at the Rockport property. Rockport was an economically significant limestone quarry and deepwater shipping port, through the first half of the 20th century. Operations were later moved to Stoneport, a quarry still in operation in Presque Isle Township. At Rockport, ruins of the old stone processing equipment are still visible at several locations, and the quarry walls are exposed. The old Rockport deep water pier is accessible for viewing and shoreline fishing, and is immediately adjacent to the State's Rockport fishing launch site. Rockport is a popular launch site for Salmon and Brown Trout fishing. Middle Island, including the Middle Island Lighthouse (1905), lies offshore from Rockport. An extensive network of foot trails lead throughout the Rockport site. Outside the quarry and beach area, the property is heavily wooded.



Abandoned Rockport Limestone Quarry
Photo by Paul Johnson

South from Rockport, the Greenway route follows a number of country roads through the sparsely populated farmlands of northern Alpena Township. Although much of the land is still under cultivation or in pasture use, many of the historic farm buildings have been abandoned. Many of these buildings were constructed of native fieldstone. Fieldstone fences can frequently be seen as well. The flat to gently rolling terrain, long views, and scant traffic makes bicycling in the area a pleasure. The route leads out to the Lake Huron shoreline, with views of coastal wetlands, shoreline cabin development and woodlands.



One of Alpena's many beaches
photo by Jan Kellogg

The City of Alpena is an important component of the Huron Greenways. Throughout the City, the award-winning “Bi Path” has been developed. This pathway maximizes travel along the edge of the Thunder Bay River, Lake Huron, and through the City’s extensive park system. Alpena’s city park system includes a number of beaches, sports fields and picnic areas along Lake Huron, as well as a small boat harbor adjacent to downtown. Old Town Alpena, along Second Street, is within easy walking distance of the harbor, as are downtown shopping, dining and recreational offerings. Historic structures downtown include the Centennial Block (1876), the Depression-era Alpena County Courthouse, and Alpena City Hall. The residential neighborhood surrounding Thompson Park also features a number of historically significant 19th Century homes.

South of Alpena, the greenway follows Piper Road into the Devil’s Lake area of Mackinac State Forest. The ski trails of Norway Ridge, and an extensive network of snowmobile trails are both available to hikers and bicyclists in the summer months.

Alpena County

Huron Greenways

A System of Land & Water Trails



0 2 Miles

Sites of Interest

- Private
- Public

Location of Multiple Sites

Huron Trail System

Existing Trails

Highways

Project Boundary

County Lines

Township Lines

Rivers/Lakeshore



Public land within the project area



MIRIS base data provided by
the Michigan DNR

Public and private sites of interest
digitized by Wade-Trim Inc.

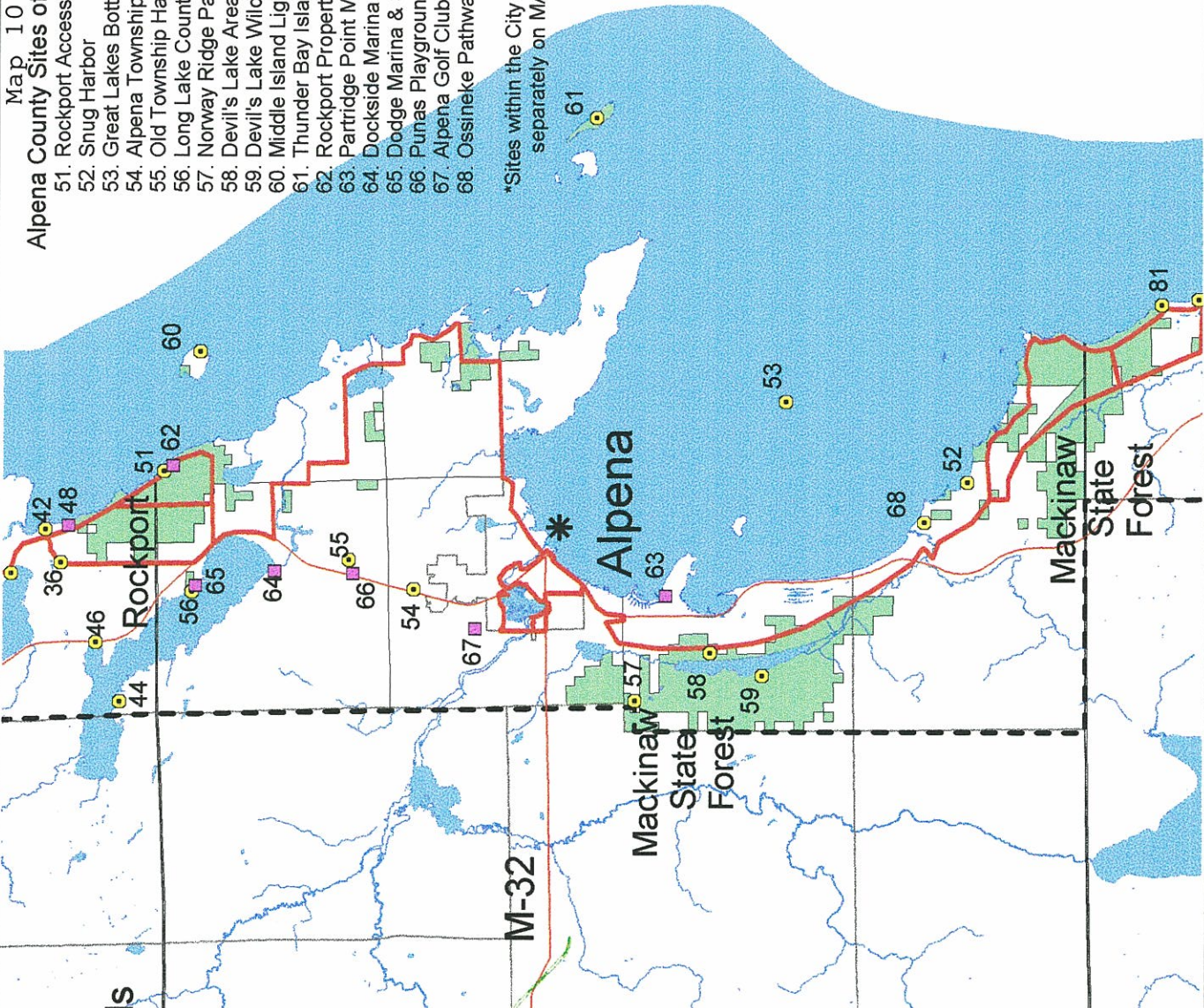
Map prepared by the Northeast Michigan
Council of Governments
1999

Map 10

Alpena County Sites of Interest:

51. Rockport Access
52. Snug Harbor
53. Great Lakes Bottomland Preserve
54. Alpena Township Park
55. Old Township Hall
56. Long Lake County Park
57. Norway Ridge Pathway
58. Devil's Lake Area Snowmobile Trail
59. Devil's Lake Wildlife Flooding
60. Middle Island Lighthouse
61. Thunder Bay Island
62. Rockport Property (private)
63. Partridge Point Marina Inc. (private)
64. Dockside Marina (private)
65. Dodge Marina & Storage (private)
66. Punas Playground (private)
67. Alpena Golf Club, Inc. (private)
68. Ossineke Pathway

*Sites within the City of Alpena are listed separately on MAP 2



Alcona County

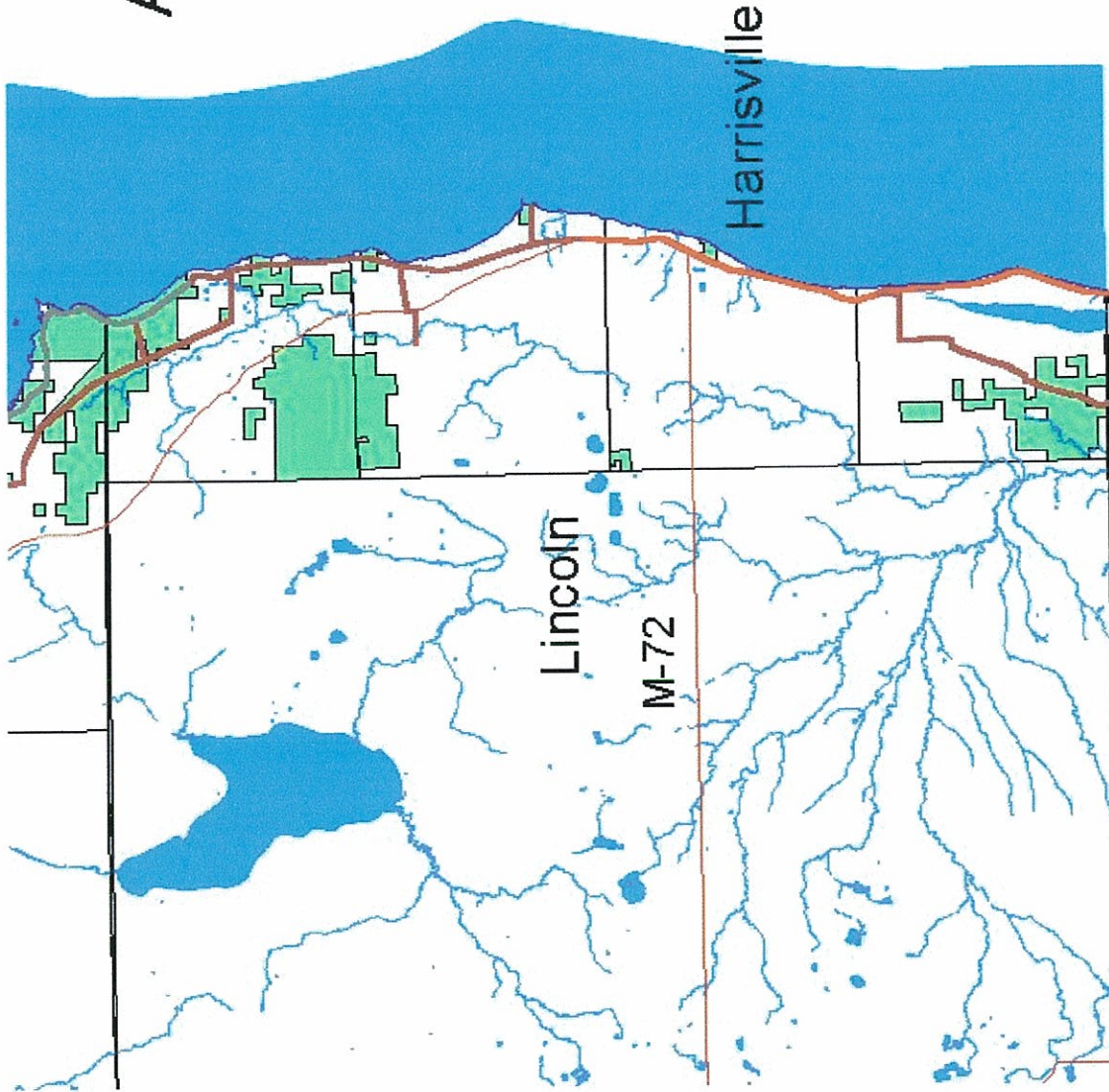
South of the Alpena/Alcona border, the Huron Greenways follows Sand Hill Road which provides access into Negwegon State Park (a day-use park), see maps 11 and 12. Within the state park there is a network of foot and bike trails that follow the Lake Huron shoreline. Sand Hill Road then connects to Black River Road which leads to the town of Black River. South out of Black River the trail follows Lake Shore Drive eventually reconnecting to US-23 just north of Harrisville. A side trip into Harrisville will provide recreational and tourist opportunities. Out of Harrisville the route follows US-23 to Greenbush. From this point the trail splits offering a coastal or interior route. The coastal route follows US-23 along the Lake Huron shoreline. The interior route primarily follows Poor Farm Road, a dirt/gravel road traveling through miles of forested land.

Weak Links :

- The paved shoulder along US-23 throughout the greenway trail is less than three feet wide and therefore, bike riding is not recommended along US-23.
- Upgrade of US-23 along all segments for bicyclists is needed.
- Trail markers necessary throughout system, especially critical for dirt/gravel trails.
- Bike paths need to be constructed on county roads where safety is a concern.
- Work with State to upgrade access and signage of Negwegon Park trails system.

Trail Type Alcona County

- LEGEND:
- BIKE PATH
 - CITY STREET
 - COUNTY ROAD
 - FERRY
 - HIGHWAY
 - TRAIL



Community Interest, Historical and Traveler Service Sites



Negwegon State Park

NEMCOG photo

At the southern end of Thunder Bay, the greenway route enters Negwegon State Park. Negwegon straddles the Alpena/Alcona County line. As the name suggests, this park contains the archaeological remains of a Native American settlement. The least used of all Michigan’s state parks, Negwegon offers a fine network of existing footpath and trails, both along the Huron shoreline and in the wooded interior. This park links to nearby public lands at the mouth of the Black River. Alcona Township is developing an improved boat launch and access site at the mouth of the Black River, long a favorite with local boaters.

Following the lightly used Lakeside Drive southward from Black River, the Greenway reaches Sturgeon Point Lighthouse (1870). This lighthouse is located on State park lands, and is open seasonally to the public. Coastal attractions in nearby Harrisville include Harrisville Harbor, the millpond, and a number of shops, restaurants and lodging facilities located downtown. A craft shop is located in a Depression-era log building on U.S. 23. Virtually the entire City of Harrisville is pedestrian accessible from the harbor area. The Harrisville Art Show and Harmony Weekend are two events that occur every Labor Day weekend, drawing large crowds of visitors to the lakefront, downtown and the Harrisville Harbor. Harrisville State Park, just south of the City, provides complete camping and waterfront recreational facilities, and provides a bike route into Harrisville. Other significant greenway sites in southern Alcona County include the historic community of Greenbush, located just west of

U.S. 23. Here the Greenbush Township Hall (1868) and the Greenbush School (1870) are preserved, with historic markers on public display.

The Springport and Greenbush golf courses are large, privately operated greenway sites located near the southern edge of Alcona County. Portions of the Huron National Forest located near Cedar lake complete the Greenway route in southern Alcona County.



Plant Gall
photo by Carrie Smith

Alcona County

Huron Greenways

A System of Land & Water Trails



0 2 Miles

- Sites of Interest
 - Private
 - Public
 - Location of Multiple Sites
 - Huron Trail System
 - Existing Trails
 - Highways
 - Project Boundary
 - County Lines
 - Township Lines
 - Rivers/Lakeshore



Public land within the project area

MIRIS base data provided by the Michigan DNR

Public and private sites of interest digitized by Wade-Trim Inc.

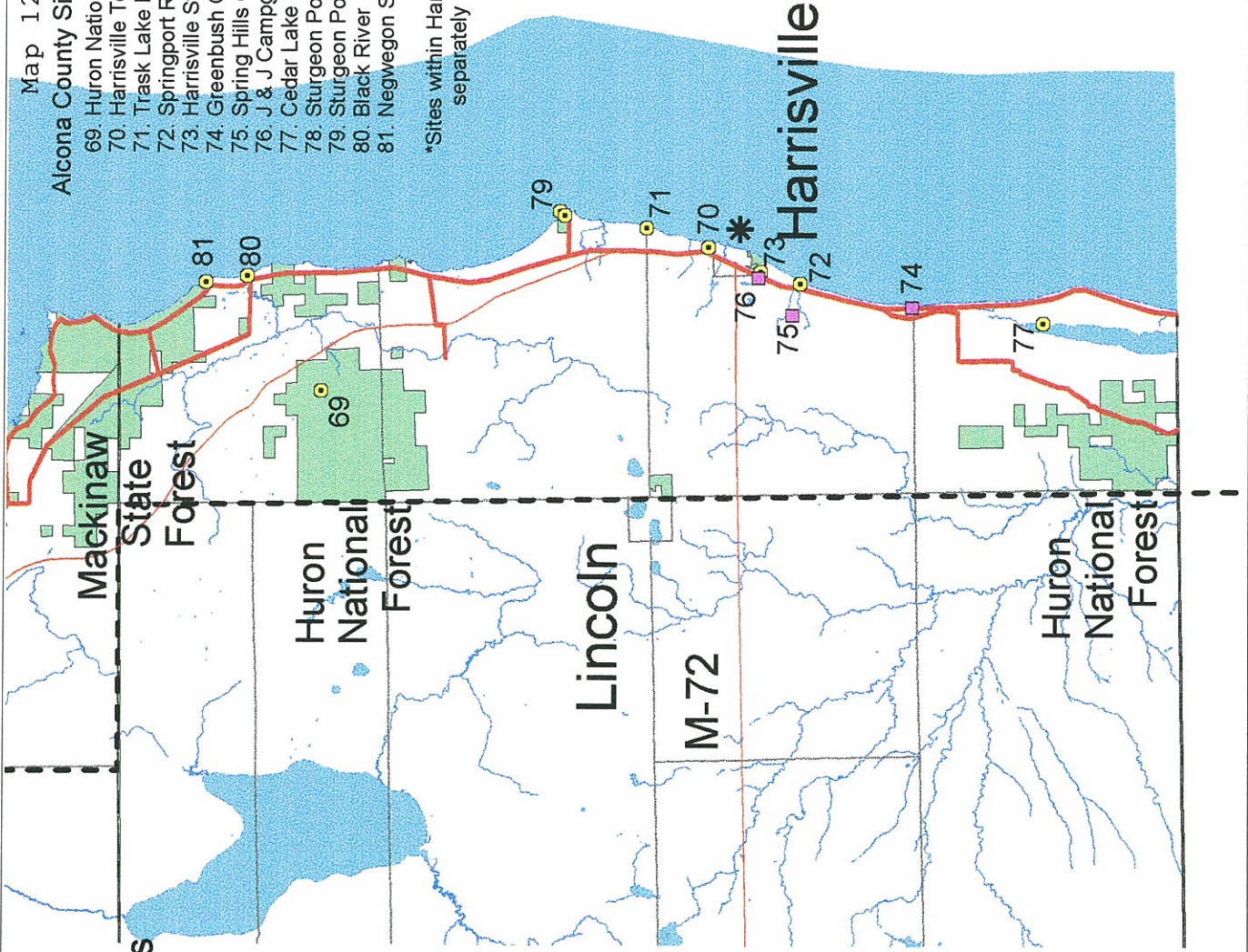
Map prepared by the Northeast Michigan Council of Governments 1999

Map 12

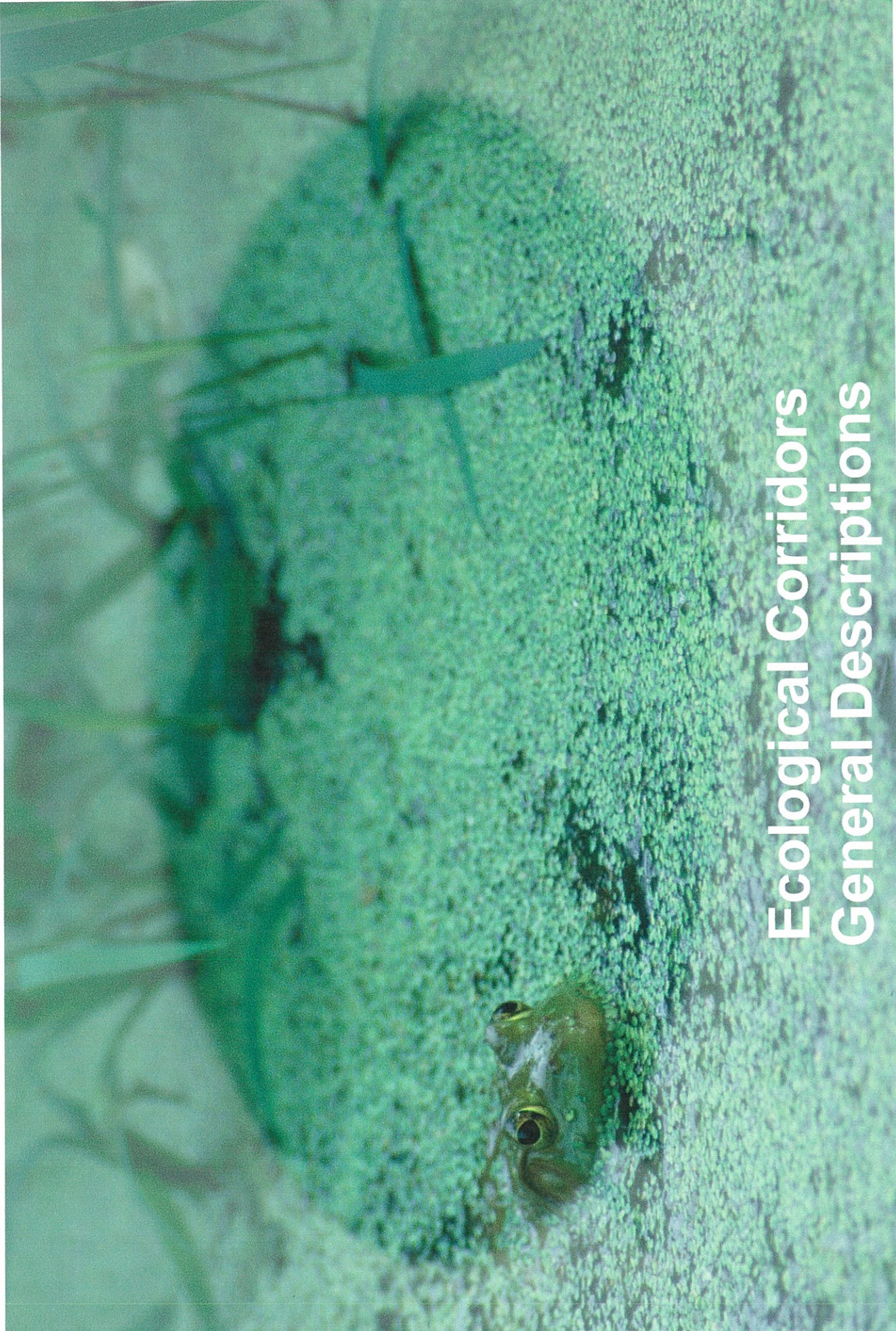
Alcona County Sites of Interest:

- 69. Huron National Forest
- 70. Harrisville Township Recreation Area
- 71. Trask Lake Road ROW
- 72. Springport Road ROW
- 73. Harrisville State Park
- 74. Greenbush Golf Course (private)
- 75. Spring Hills Golf Course (private)
- 76. J & J Campground (private)
- 77. Cedar Lake Access Site
- 78. Sturgeon Point Lighthouse
- 79. Sturgeon Point State Park
- 80. Black River Mouth Access
- 81. Negwegon State Park

*Sites within Harrisville are listed separately on MAP 2



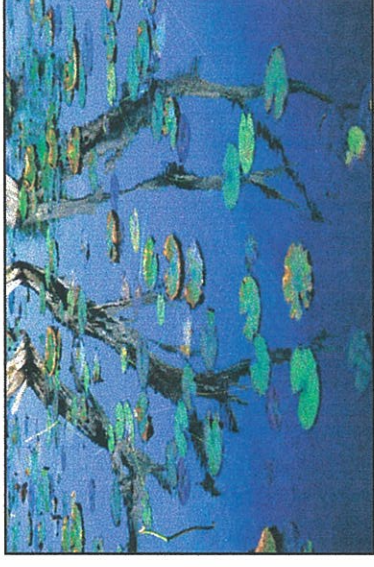
Ecological Corridors General Descriptions



General Descriptions

Ecological Corridors

The Huron Greenways traverses a part of Michigan rich in ecological resources. Ecological corridors include river systems, wetlands and forests that reach inland connecting coastal areas to interior Michigan. The Lake Huron shoreline forms another ever changing, narrow ecological corridor that can be less than 100 feet wide, but runs for over 1000 miles encircling this Great Lake.

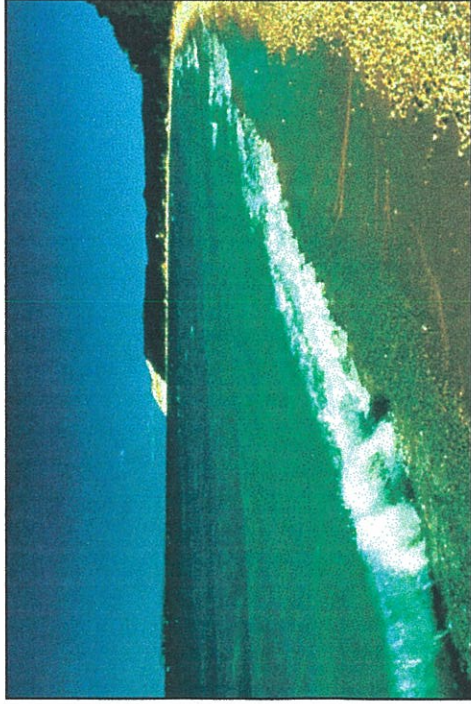


Aquatic plants

photo by Jan Kellogg

Numerous streams drain the swamps and uplands forests along this upper Lake Huron coastal area. High-quality fens are common along the northeastern Michigan shoreline of Lake Huron. Large areas of state land and undeveloped private lands provide a variety of natural habitats for many species of flora and fauna. Unlike other parts of the state where the primary and sometimes only ecological corridors are narrow riparian zones along rivers, coastal ecological corridors cut wide swaths through the Huron Greenways.

Beaches



Lake Huron beach

NEMCOG photo

A thin ribbon of beaches, hugging the coastline, create a sharp transition zone between Lake Huron waters and the inland resources of Northeastern Michigan. The beaches vary from sandy, low dunes near Grass Bay in Cheboygan County to the flat, limestone bedrock beaches of Misery Bay in Alpena County. As would be expected this narrow, winding ecosystem supports plant communities found nowhere else in the coastal zone area. Many of the plants, such as the *Iris lacustris* (dwarf lake iris), *Tanacetum huronense* (Lake Huron tansy), *Solidago houghtonii* (Houghton's goldenrod), *Mimulus glabratus* (Michigan-monkey flower) and *Cirsium pitcheri* (Pitchers thistle), are listed as rare and endangered; and found only in the coastal areas of the northern Great Lakes. The numerous bays, points and islands, particularly along the Presque Isle and Alpena County coastal areas, are a draw for sea kayakers.

Rivers and Lakes

Much of the Huron Greenways traverses through narrow coastal watersheds, drained by many small streams and creeks. Michigan's inland lakes were formed through glacial activity over 10,000 years ago. Most of the smaller lakes are kettle lakes. As the continental glaciers melted, huge blocks of ice became separated from the retreating ice front. The ice blocks became embedded in the glacial

debris deposited by the retreating glacier. The ice blocks eventually melted and left depressions (kettle holes) which are today's inland lakes and associated wetlands.

Two large water bodies, Grand and Long Lakes, have glacial origins different than the numerous kettle lakes found further inland. Acting like large bulldozers, the glaciers broke apart the level sedimentary bedrock and scoured out the long linear lake basins we know today. The linear orientation of these lakes is similar to the drumlins found near Onaway.

Several larger rivers, that drain hundreds of square miles of interior Michigan, pierce through these narrow coastal watersheds and empty into Lake Michigan. The Cheboygan River, Ocqueoc River, Thunder Bay River, and Pine River systems form critical ecological corridors; linking coastal areas to interior Michigan by water, wetlands and riparian forests.



Northeast Michigan river scene

photo by Rick Detell

Plant Communities

Hardwood and conifer forests are the dominant plant communities found along the Huron Greenways. Tree species vary depending upon the soils, moisture and past activities such as logging, fires and land clearing. Well drained, upland areas support aspen/birch, oak, northern hardwoods, red pine, white pine and jack pine. Near Ocqueoc and Hammond Bay, a large sandy plain supports jack pine and oak forests.



Fall leaves

photo by Jan Kellogg

Poorly drained, lowland areas support northern white cedar, tamarack, balsam fir,



Pitcher Plant

photo by Jan Kellogg

black spruce, eastern hemlock, white pine, balsam poplar, trembling aspen, paper birch, black ash, speckled alder and shrub willows. Northern white cedar dominates the wetland areas where there is good lateral water movement and areas where a thin mantle of calcareous soil covers limestone bedrock.

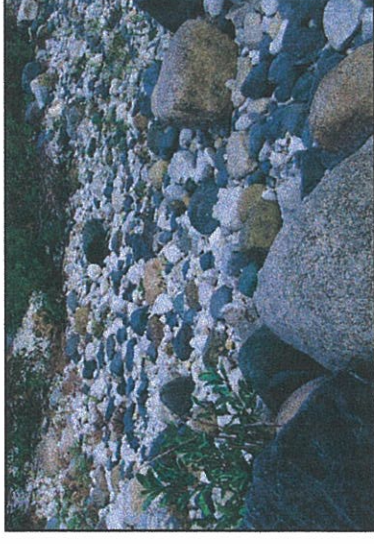
Squaw Bay, Grass Bay and Duncan Bay are excellent examples of coastal marshes.

The open wetlands support plants such as rushes, bulrushes, sedges, cattails, and willow shrubs. In the narrow wetlands on the landward side of the low dunes, carnivorous plants such as the pitcher plant and sundews, survive in the fluctuating water levels. High quality fens are common along the coastal areas of Lake Huron.

Geology

The underlying bedrock is limestone, dolomite, gypsum and shale, formed millions of years ago by marine and near-shore sedimentary deposits associated with the Mississippian and Devonian era seas that once covered this area. Limestone and dolomite are mined from large quarries near Rogers City and Alpena. One of the Huron Greenways trails runs through the abandoned quarry called Rockport in northeastern Alpena County. Fossils of invertebrate sea life dating to the prehistoric seas abound in the old

quarry. This is one of the best fossil collection areas in the Upper Great Lakes. In eastern Alpena and Presque Isle Counties, exposed limestone bedrock and deposits of stone cobbles are common. Karst depressions or sink holes can be found in the Rockport area.



Rocky beach

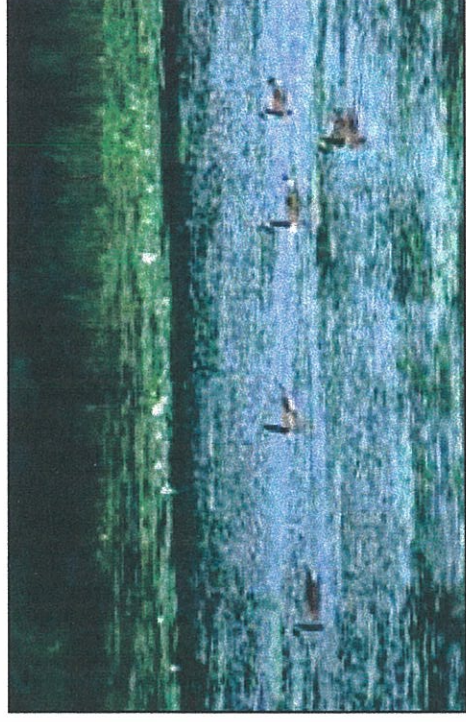
photo by Jan Kallberg

The glacial landforms (materials deposited by continental glaciers) or surface geology developed 10,000 to 12,000 years ago through continental glacial activity. Numerous advances and retreats by the glaciers resulted in complex patterns of erosion and deposition. The sand plains, vast swamps, dune and swale complexes, rolling hills, peat bogs and inland marshes were all formed by glacial and post glacial activity. Large peat deposits can be found in northeastern Cheboygan County. Areas once mined for peat are being converted to raise cranberries.

Along the shoreline is a three to eighteen mile wide band of a sand lake plain. The sandy plains were formed along the edges of large glacial lakes created by the melting continental glaciers towards the end of the Wisconsin glacial period. The dune and swale complexes are a series of alternating old beach ridges and linear depressions that parallel the Lake Huron shoreline. Near the lake shore the ridges are covered with oak, pine and aspen while lowland conifers and brush can be found growing in the wet depressions. Further inland the depressions become better drained and support upland plants. The dune and swale complexes can be found in several places along the Huron Greenways, east of Cheboygan, Hammond Bay, and Negwagon State Park.

Natural Areas

Protected natural areas abound along the Huron Greenways. Michigan Islands, Besser Natural Area, Thompson's Harbor, Negwagon State Park, Duncan Bay, Grass Bay Preserve, Squaw Bay Preserve, Grass Lake Preserve, and Gull Island, Bird Island and Grass Island Preserves are draped along the coastal zone.



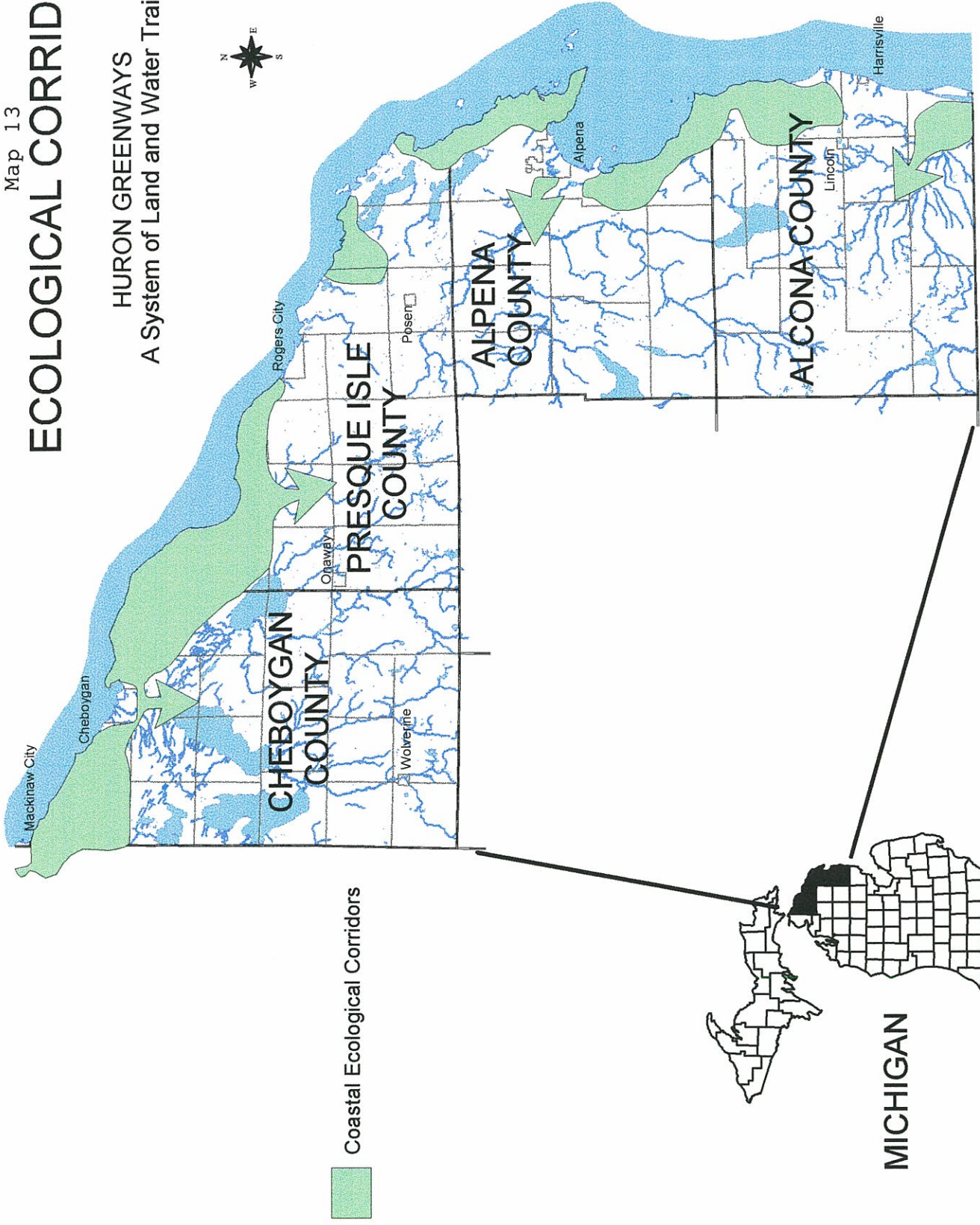
Geese at Besser Natural Area

photo by Jan Kellogg

Map 13

ECOLOGICAL CORRIDORS

HURON GREENWAYS
A System of Land and Water Trails





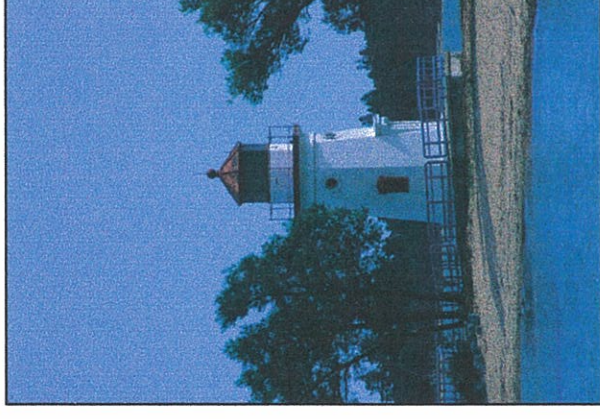
County Information

County Information

Cheboygan and Emmet Counties

Development is concentrated in and around Mackinaw City and the City of Cheboygan. Seasonal residential development has occurred along the lakeshore. Ferry service connects the mainland to Mackinac Island and Bois Blanc Island in the Mackinac Straits.

The greenways trail follows relatively level sandy, clay and silt glacial lake plains adjacent to Lake Huron. Headlands Preserve, Cheboygan State Park, Lindsey Marsh, and Grass Bay Natural Area are key ecological features as is the Cheboygan River.



Water Features

Much of the coastal area is drained by small coastal streams like the Little Black River, Mill Creek, Elliot Creek, and Greene Creek. Lakes within the coastal zone are small and tend to be associated with extensive wetlands such as Dingmans Marsh, Grass Bay, and Linsey Marsh. The small streams and associated wetlands form the backbone of the coastal ecological corridor system that reaches inland many miles.

The most prominent river system in Cheboygan County is the Cheboygan River. The Cheboygan River empties into Lake Huron at the City of Cheboygan. The River offers water access into the interior of northern lower Michigan as far south as the community of

Cheboygan Light *photo by Jan Kellogg*

Conway near the City of Petoskey. Three of the ten largest lakes in Michigan, Mullet, Burt and Black Lakes, are a part of this watershed. Numerous other small lakes and creeks can also be found in this watershed. The Cheboygan River System is an important regional ecological corridor. While the natural terrestrial ecosystems have been fragmented within the City of Cheboygan and adjacent Townships, the overall ecological integrity is still very good.

Ecological Features



Cattails

photo by Jan Kallong

Public lands and large tracts of private land form wide ecological corridors within the coastal zone. Upland hardwood and conifer forests are the dominant plant communities found along the Huron Greenways. The long-eared owl, solitary vireo, red crossbill, black-throated green warbler and evening grosbeak nest in the tree canopies within the conifer forests. Inland from the coast, complexes of wetlands consisting of lowland conifers and hardwoods, lowland brush and open marshes provide critical wildlife habitat. The inland trail that follows Alpena State Road skirts the edges of open bogs and marshes.

Grass Bay and Duncan Bay contain excellent examples of coastal marshes. The open wetlands support plants such as rushes, bulrushes, sedges, cattails, and willow shrubs. The beaches and narrow low dunes along this segment of the Greenways Trail provide habitat for several plants listed as rare and endangered on both Federal and State lists.

Geological Features

The greenways trails traverse sand lake plains and dune sand deposits created by glacial and post glacial activity. Old shorelines, both rocky and sandy can be found in the coastal area. Dune and swale complexes are a series of alternating old beach ridges and linear depressions that parallel the Lake Huron shoreline. Near the lake shore, ridges are covered with oak, pine and aspen; and lowland conifers and lowland brush can be found growing in the wet depressions. Lowland brush provides prime cover and nesting opportunities for woodcock, alder flycatcher, rose-breasted grosbeak, black-capped chickadee, and northern waterthrush.



Black-capped chickadee
photo by Rick Denuell

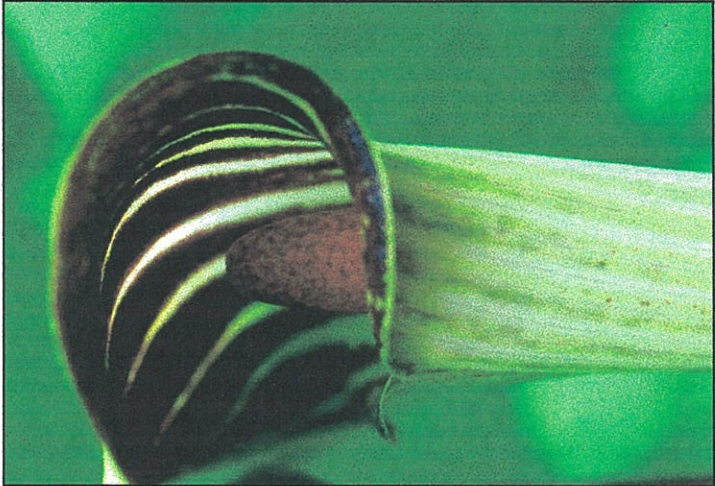
The dune and swale complexes can be found along Duncan and Grass Bays. A trail system in the Cheboygan State Park, provides access to excellent examples of coastal dunes. Large peat deposits can be found in northeastern Cheboygan County.

Mackinac Island, Round Island and Bois Blanc Island, in the Straits of Mackinac, have limestone and dolomite bedrock foundations that resisted the erosive power of four continental glaciers. Wave action during high water periods of post glacial lakes further cut into bedrock creating well known formations such as Arch Rock, Skull Cave and Sugarloaf. Lowering of lake levels combined with the uplifting of bedrock, exposed the cliffs on Mackinac Island. Two distinct plateaus or notches on the Island represent the

shores of Glacial Lake Nipissing and Glacial Algonquin. These can be seen from Mackinaw City and when crossing to the Island on a passenger ferry.

Natural Areas

Protected natural areas include Cheboygan State Park/Duncan Bay, Grass Bay Preserve, Headlands Preserve.



Jack-in-the-pulpit

photo by Jan Kellogg

Presque Isle County

Presque Isle County has the longest coastline of the counties in the Huron Greenways. Development is concentrated near Rogers City and Presque Isle Harbor. Seasonal residential development tends to hug the coastline, with inland areas remaining relatively undeveloped. Thompson’s Harbor State Park, Besser State Natural Area and Rockport Sinkholes are key ecological resource areas.

Water Features

Bell River, Swan River, Little Trout River, Trout River, Greene Creek, Lone Pine Creek, Mulligan Creek, Three Creek and Black Mallard River are smaller coastal streams that empty directly into Lake Huron. The Ocqueoc River system is an important ecological corridor reaching many miles inland. Since the river doesn’t flow through any larger cities, the ecological resources remain relatively intact.



Fishing on the Ocqueoc River

photo by Jim Kellogg

Grand and Long Lakes, located in eastern Presque Isle County, have glacial origins different than the numerous kettle lakes found further inland. Acting like large bulldozers, the advancing continental glaciers broke apart the level sedimentary bedrock and scoured out the long linear lake basins we know today. Other smaller inland lakes such as Black Mallard, Mud Clear Lake and Lake Sixteen are associated with large wetland complexes. The inland trail in the northwestern part of the county runs by several of these marsh ringed lakes.

Ecological Features

Aspen-birch, oak and pine forests dominate the natural areas. Northern White Cedar, tamarack, and black spruce dominate forested wetlands. These lowland conifers provide important winter thermal cover for many wildlife species such as the white tailed deer. The snowy owl, pine grosbeak, purple finch, boreal chickadee, and pine siskin also frequent lowland conifer stands during the winter months.

South of Hammond Bay sandy plains support jack pine and oak forests. A ghost forest of stark gray, dead standing trees can be found along County Road 646, just east of Lookout Road. A forest of jack pine trees were killed when the water level of an adjacent pond rose and flooded the area. County Road 638 traverses farmland, offering some of the few glimpses of crop and pasture lands along the Huron Greenways.



“Ghost Forest” near Hammond Bay
photo by Jan Kallagg

The shoreline along the eastern edge of the county is characterized by rocky outcrops comprised of limestone bedrock. There are some stretches of cobble/sand beaches. A series of old shore beach ridges (dune and swale complexes) at Ferron Point, provides evidence of past glacial Great Lakes water levels.

Geological Features

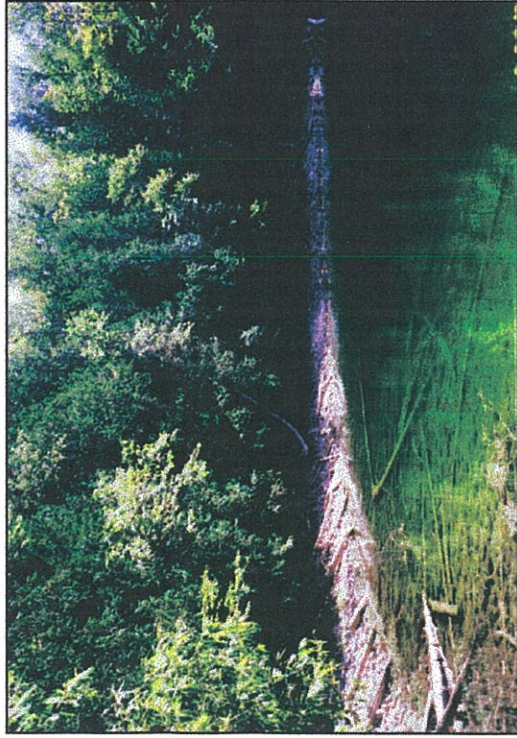
The underlying bedrock is limestone, shale, dolomite and gypsum, formed millions of years ago by marine and near-shore sedimentary deposits associated with the Mississippian and Devonian era seas that once covered this area. Limestone and dolomite, extracted from Michigan Limestone and Stoneport quarries, are fine grained, finely crystalline, very pure and high quality. The Huron Greenways trail, leading into the eastern side of Rogers City, runs adjacent to the Michigan Limestone Quarry. The thickness of the glacial drift ranges from less than one foot in the eastern part of the county to over 200 feet in the Black Mountain State Recreation Area.



Rockport Sinkholes (aerial)

NEM/COG photo

The Rockport Sinkholes, which includes eight large and several small sinkholes, are located in the southeast corner of Presque Isle County. This Karst geology formed in the limestone bedrock. Water flowed into cracks in the limestone bedrock that had been exposed after the last continental glacier. The water gradually dissolved the limestone and widened the cracks underground. Over the years, these underground caverns became larger and the bedrock ceilings became thinner. Eventually, ceilings became so thin, they collapsed and formed sinkholes.



One of the Rockport Sinkholes

photo by Paul Johnson

The sinkholes range in width of less than 50 feet to 300 feet. The depth and steepness of their sides varies. Water can be found in the bottom of sinkholes, although many drain during dry periods. The bottoms of the sinkholes are strewn with fallen and slowly decaying trees. Some of the decay resistant northern white cedar, may have fallen into the sinkholes over 100 years ago, but remain intact since they are waterlogged much of the time. Uncommon ferns, such as Robert's fern can be found on the steep limestone walls of the sinkholes.

Natural Areas

Protected natural areas include Hoefft State Park, Thompsons Harbor State Park, Herman Voglar Recreation Area, Besser State Natural Area and the Mackinaw State Forest north of Rockport.



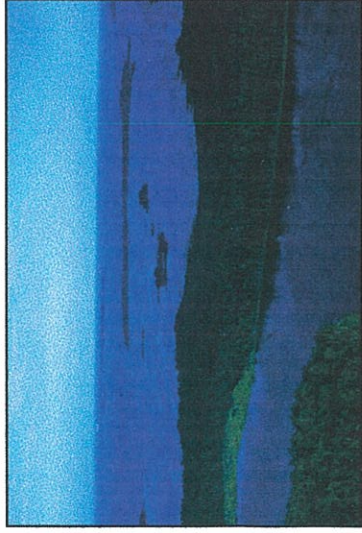
Dutchman's Breeches

photo by Jan Kellogg

Alpena County

The center piece of Alpena County's coastal features is Thunder Bay. A long narrow, cedar forested peninsula called North Point juts out into Lake Huron, forming the northern edge of Thunder Bay. South Point in Negwegon State Park is the southern terminus of Thunder Bay. The abandoned Rockport Quarry, located in the northern edge of the county, is part of a large tract of state forest land that recently came into state ownership. The City of Alpena and Alpena Township account for the largest population center along the Huron Greenways. Bike trails in the City of Alpena follow along the shore of Besser Lake, offering glimpses of flooded river oxbows and remnant floodplain islands. Outside the urbanized areas the Huron Greenways traverses great expanses of undeveloped natural habitats.

Water Features



Alpena area coastline (aerial)

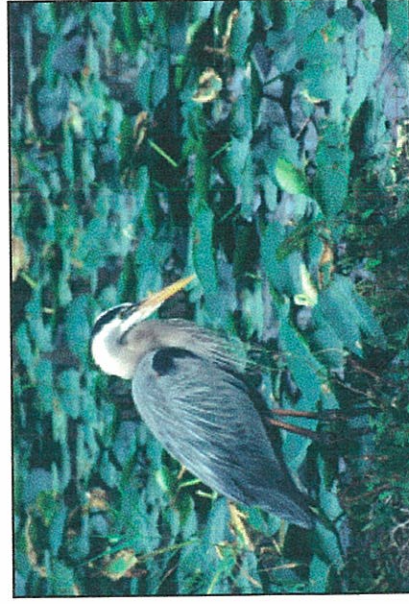
NEM/COG photo

Middle Lake, Grass Lake, Mud Lake and Devils Lake are several of the small lakes located along the Huron Greenways. Long Lake, in the northern part of Alpena County, extends north into Presque Isle County. The most prominent river system in Alpena County is the Thunder Bay River. The Thunder Bay River empties into Lake Huron at the City of Alpena. There are several large lakes and impoundments including Lake Winyah, Fletcher Pond and Hubbard Lake. Numerous other small lakes and creeks can be found in this watershed. The Thunder Bay River is a significant regional ecological corridor with

headwaters that arise in western Montmorency County near the community of Lewiston. Other branches of the Thunder Bay River

extend into Presque Isle, Alcona and Oscoda Counties. While the natural terrestrial ecosystems have been fragmented within the City of Alpena, the overall ecological integrity is still very good. Several small streams, including Long Lake Creek and Devils River drain narrow coastal watersheds.

Ecological Features



Great Blue Heron

photo by Jan Kellogg

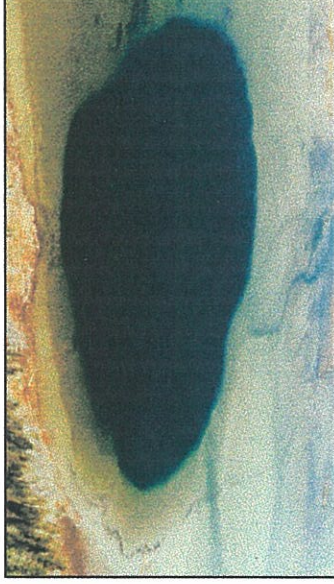
Public lands and large tracts of private land form wide ecological corridors within the coastal zone. The predominate forest types along the greenways are northern white cedar and aspen-birch. Species such as the least flycatcher, red-eyed Vireo, rose-breasted grosbeak, black-billed cuckoo and American redstart nest in the tree canopy in aspen forests. Ground nesting species such as the ruffed grouse, veery, snowshoe hare, and white tailed deer also use aspen forest types.

Squaw Bay is ringed with a rich, productive coastal emergent marsh. Species include cattails, bulrushes, sedges, sweetflag, arrowhead, and pickerelweed. The marsh provides spawning habitat for fish and summer habitat for geese, ducks, great blue herons, red-winged blackbirds, Foster's tern and black tern. During low water periods, such as the summer of 1999, water receded from this shallow bay exposing the soft, moist lake bottom hundreds of feet out from the shoreline.

Devil's Lake is located west of Squaw Bay. This long narrow lake aligns with the shoreline and in fact was once part of Lake Huron. As the post glacial lake levels receded, this linear depression became stranded from Lake Huron. Devil's River flows south eastward following an old beach ridge until it cuts through near Ossineke and empties into Lake Huron.

Geological Features

The northern half of the Alpena County Coast is heavily influenced by bedrock and can be characterized by many points, bays and islands. The shoreline has rocky outcrops of limestone bedrock. A series of old shore beach ridges (dune and swale complexes) can be found in the protected bays. With the exception of subdivisions along El Cajon Bay and Huron Bay, much of the coastline is still undeveloped.



El Cajon Bay (aerial)

NEMCOG photo

Near shore Islands are numerous, particularly between North Point and Rockport. Several islands are designated Michigan Islands National Wildlife Refuges. These islands are stubborn remnants of limestone bedrock that refused to be bulldozed south by past continental glaciers. The islands are undeveloped, with several being designated Michigan Islands National Wildlife Areas. This area offers many opportunities for sea kayaking adventures.

Misery Bay is a shallow bay formed in limestone bedrock. Many small islands are located in this isolated and undeveloped bay. Two submerged sinkholes in El Cajon Bay are unique natural features. Both contain springs that pump large amounts of ground water into Lake Huron.

One of the Huron Greenways trails runs through the abandoned quarry called Rockport in northeastern Alpena County. Fossils of invertebrate sea life, such as stromatoporoids and stromatolites, dating to the prehistoric seas abound in the old quarry. This is one of the best fossil collection areas in the Upper Great Lakes.

Natural Areas

Squaw Bay, Michigan Islands National Wildlife Area, Grass Lake, Gull Island, Bird Island, Grass Island, Negwegon State Park.



Squaw Bay (aerial)
MEMCOG photo

Alcona County

The coastline of Alcona County is graced with sandy beaches, bluffs, and low dunes. Some of the best examples of older shorelines associated with glacial activity can be found along this segment of the Huron Greenways. In fact, segments of the trail follows along the ridges of old beaches and dunes. Deep glacial deposits created many hills, valleys and bluffs from Greenbush north to the County line. US-23 traverses the eastern edge of these glacial till and ice-contact outwash deposits.

Development is concentrated in Harrisville, Black River, Greenbush and along shorelines of Lake Huron and inland lakes. Several of the key ecological features are Negwegon State Park, Au Sable State Forest and Mackinaw State Forest lands, Huron National Forest lands, Cedar Lake swamp, Black River swamp, Black River and Pine River systems.

Water Features

North and south branch of Black River, Mill Creek, Pine River tributaries and Cedar Lake are the major water features in the Alcona section of the Huron Greenways. The North Branch of the Black River flows through large tracts of state and undeveloped private lands, draining the Black River swamp.

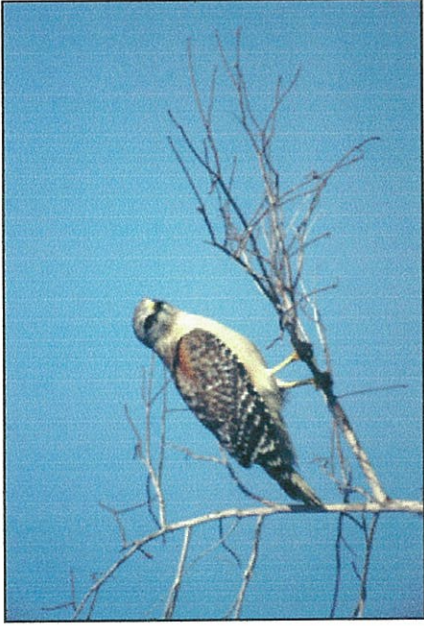


Huron National Forest

photo by Jan Kellogg

Ecological Features

Public lands and large tracts of private land form wide ecological corridors within the coastal zone. The predominate forest type in the southern portion of the Huron Greenways is oak and pine. The old beach ridges in the coastal lake plain provide good growing conditions for red oak, white oak, red pine, white pine, aspen and birch. Poor Farm Road and Sand Hill Road follow along these sandy ridges.



Red Shouldered Hawk
photo by Jan Kellogg

Cedar, tamarack, spruce, balsam poplar, aspen, red maple black ash and elm can be found growing on the poorly drained sites in the coastal lake plains. Large expanses of these lowland areas such as the Cedar Lake swamp and Black River swamp provide critical wildlife habitat. Species such as the red-shouldered hawk, northern parula, and wood thrush nest in tree canopies. The barred owl, red-headed woodpecker, pileated woodpecker, northern flying squirrel, and wood duck nest in cavities of trees in the lowland forests.

Scattered along the greenways are old farm fields, which are no longer farmed and serve as natural openings. Many species of wildlife use these openings for nesting and food gathering. The red-tailed hawk, eastern kingbird, loggerhead shrike nest in the canopy of surrounding trees, but feed extensively in open areas. Other species such as the American kestrel, eastern bluebird, and eastern screech-owl nest in the trunks of trees and snags in and around openings.

Negwegon State Park straddles the Alpena and Alcona Counties' shared border. South Point in the park is the southern terminus of Thunder Bay. This difficult to access and under used day park has miles of trails and rocky quiet coastline. There are a series of old shorelines and wide swamps that align with the coastline and represent post glacial high water periods of the Great Lakes. Aspen-birch and pine-oak forests grow on the dry sandy ridges. In the low areas red maple, balsam poplar, ash, cedar, and tamarack can be found along with open marshes and lowland brush.



Birch forest

photo by Jan Kelllogg

Geological Features

Some of the best examples of old glacial lake shorelines can be found along this segment of the Huron Greenways. The old shorelines are most prevalent near Cedar Lake and Black River. Dune and swale complexes are a series of alternating old beach ridges and linear depressions that parallel the Lake Huron shoreline. Near the lake shore the ridges are covered with oak, pine and aspen while lowland conifers and brush can be found growing in the wet depressions. The width of the ridges and associated swales is dependent upon the underlying geology and length of time which the lake levels receded. The distance between old beach ridges can range from less than 100 feet to a mile or more.



Negwegon State Park

NEEMCOG photo

Like Devils Lake in Alpena County, Cedar Lake was once part of glacial Lake Huron. This deeper linear depression was cut-off from Lake Huron by a series of dunes and swales as the lake levels receded over the last 10,000 years.

An extensive area of ice contact outwash sand and gravel can be found from south of Greenbush north to Hubbard Lake and the county line. US-23 traverses the eastern edge of these glacial deposits. Part of the Lakeshore Drive follows the eastern base slope of the landform area. A grouping of large knolls called kames interspersed with ice-block depressions or kettle holes are located in the vicinity of Lost Lake Woods.

A kame is a mound or knob composed of stratified sand and gravel deposited by a subglacial stream as a fan or delta at the margin of a melting glacier; by a subglacial stream in a low place or hole on the surface of the glacier; or as a ponded deposit on the surface or at the margin of stagnant ice. A kettle is a depression in glacial drift, especially in outwash and a kame field, formed by the melting of a detached block of stagnant ice that was buried in the drift. Kettles often contain a lake or swamp. Outwash consists of sand and gravel deposited by meltwater streams in front of the end moraine or the margins of an active glacier.

Natural Areas

Negwegon State Park, Black River, Black River Island, Harrisville State Park

An aerial photograph of a city with several greenways highlighted in a vibrant green color. The greenways are linear features that cut through the urban landscape, connecting different parts of the city. The background shows a mix of urban buildings, roads, and green spaces. The overall tone of the image is bright and clear, with a focus on the highlighted greenways.

Greenways System Recommendations

Greenways System Recommendations

The following paragraphs summarize recommendations for putting the proposed Huron Greenways system into place.

Protect, Don't Acquire

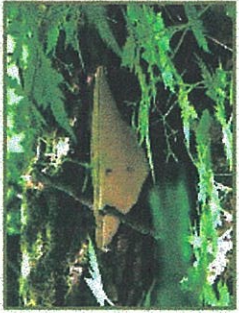
Because so many significant public properties already exist in the coastal portions of Cheboygan, Presque Isle, Alpena and Alcona Counties, acquisition of additional properties is not a priority at this time. Rather, it is important for the constituent local, county, state and federal governmental entities to work together at developing linkages between existing public sites. Furthermore, it is important to emphasize protection and sound management of existing sites. Careful consideration will be needed to decide if management should be oriented to recreational use, ecological preservation, or a combination of the two. Public support for protection of existing sites should be encouraged.



wetland plants
photo by Jan K. O'Logg

Tie Greenways to Local Planning, Recreation Development and Land Use Process

Mackinaw City, Rogers City and the City of Alpena have all made a greenways system an important part of the community's local planning and recreation development process. Each of these communities has put together an extensive internal network



Conk
photo by David Drake

of pedestrian and bicycle routes, which tie together public open space within the community. These efforts need to be extended, marketed to residents and visitors alike, and emulated by other communities in the Region.

Identify Weak Links and Correct Creatively

While major greenways sites already exist, there are a number of weak links or disconnections in the proposed system. For example, no safe off-pavement alternative route to U.S. 23 exists between Harrisville and Lakeshore Drive; a busy traffic location. A private parcel blocks logical connections between Black River and Negwegon; and paving of public routes into the park is discontinuous. Where possible, such weak links should be resolved without additional acquisition, by creative cooperation between public managers, use of easements and management agreements, or site redevelopment in ways which will facilitate trail connections.



Lily Pad Blossom
photo by David Drake

Develop WEB Site, Connected to Existing Tourist Bureaus and Chambers

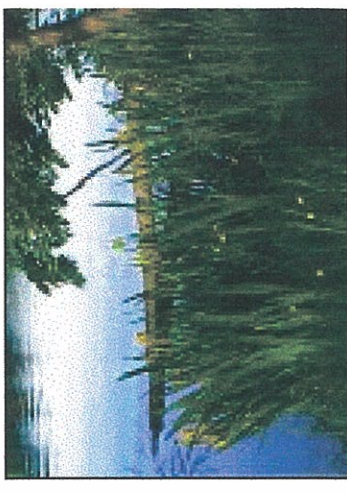
The Huron Greenways can be publicized by creating a WEB site. The site can provide access to system maps, and to individual site information sheets. Additionally, the site could be linked to existing data kept by local Chambers, Tourism Councils and area municipalities. In this way, information can be kept current by the most capable and informed group.

Emphasize and Connect to Water Pathways

The Huron Greenways has a unique opportunity to connect to water trails. At Cheboygan, the Huron Greenway can link to the existing Inland Waterway. Similarly, existing ferry service already provides connections to several islands and off-shore features. This water focus should be emphasized. Connections into and between the Region's river systems can make the area especially attractive to canoeists and kayakers, an increasingly important interest group.

Work Proactively with Major Landowners, Public and Private

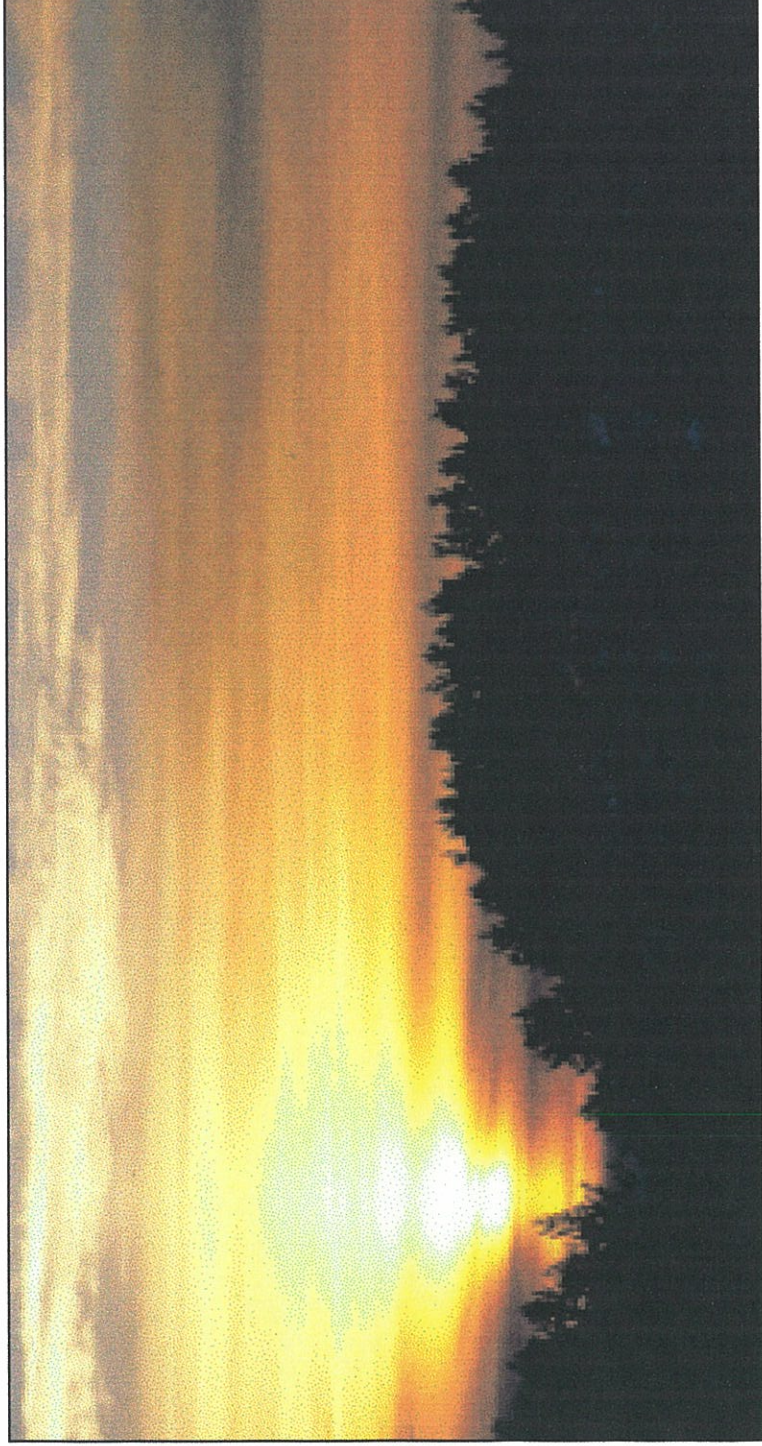
Large landowners in the Greenway System include the Federal government, State, County and Local Governments, Golf Course Managers, and Homeowner Associations. These entities do not have experience working together, nor working with the sort of linear connections needed to make a Greenways system successful. An ongoing effort needs to be made to work with these large landowners, both individually and collectively, on ways to enhance and advance the cause of the Huron Greenway System.



Common backyard Pond scene
Photo by David Drake

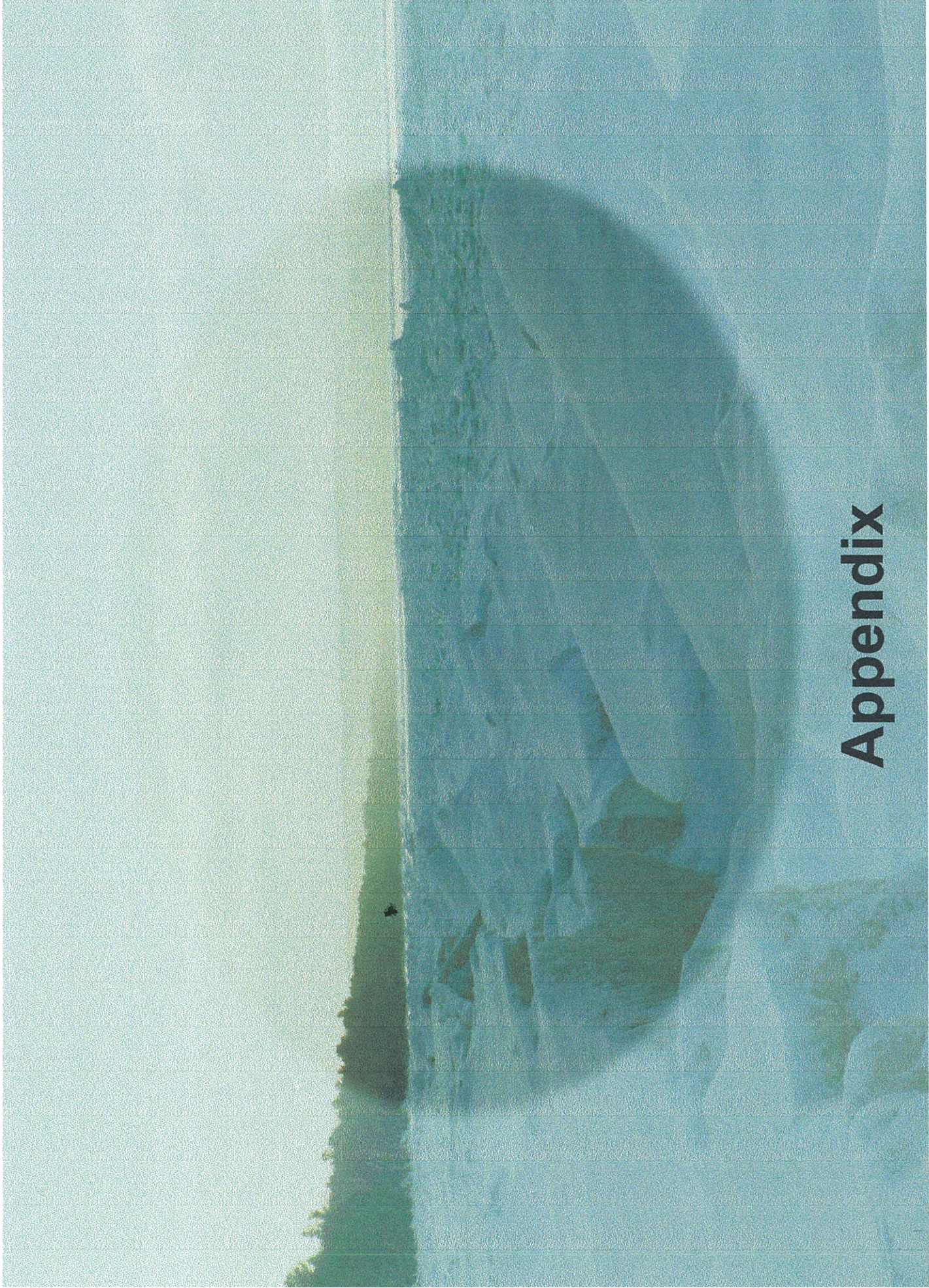
Utilize NEMCOG's GIS and Local Government Outreach Capabilities

NEMCOG is especially well qualified to assist in the Greenways project, because it can store and retrieve site and map information stored in the agency's GIS system. Furthermore, NEMCOG maintains information and project-related connections with constituent local governments in the four-County project region. These services and contacts can be essential in helping advance the idea and reality of the Huron Greenways.



Northern Michigan Sunset

photo by Jan Kalllogg



Appendix

Site Inventory Data Form

Northeast Michigan Coastal Greenways Project

Including the Coastal Communities of Cheboygan, Presque Isle, Alpena, and Alcona Counties

Site #:

Manager/Contact Informatio

County: Cheboygan

Township/Range:

Agency:

Property Owner:

Contact:

Site Name: Poe Reef Light

Address:

Site Address:

City:

City/Township:

Phone:

Actual Acreage

Fax:

Size Category:

Email:

Ownership/Access Status

Public Open
Access

Public Restricted
Access

Private Qualified
Access

Private No Access

Owner:

Owner:

Type:

Type:

Site Value

Ecological

Recreational

Ecological and
Recreational

Recreational Features

Wayside/Rest Area

Fishing Access

Lighthouse

Campground

Beach/Swimming

Marina

Trail

Scenic Feature

Recreational Facilities

Boat Launch

Historic Site/Museum

Other:

Ecological Features

Wetlands

Unique Woodlands

Inland Lakes

Rare / Endangered Plants

Topo-Geological Features

Great Lakes

Rare / Endangered Animals

Rivers

Other:

Site Description:

Trail Information

Existing Proposed

Motorized Nonmotorized Mixed

Length of Trail:

Trail Description/Restrictions:

Northeast Michigan Greenways Site Summary

| <i>Site#</i> | <i>Sitename</i> | <i>County</i> | <i>Citytownship</i> |
|--------------|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 101 | The Headlands | Emmet | Wawatam Township |
| 102 | McGulpin Pt. Lighthouse | Emmet | Mackinaw City |
| 103 | Mackinaw City Bathing Beach 1 | Emmet | Wawatam Township |
| 104 | Mackinaw City Bathing Beach 2 | Emmet | Wawatam Township |
| 105 | Mackinaw City Recreation Com | Emmet | Mackinaw City |
| 106 | Fort Michilimackinac State Park | Emmet | Mackinaw City |
| 107 | Mackinaw KOA | Emmet | Wawatam Township |
| 108 | French Farm Lake Flooding | Emmet | Wawatam Township |
| 201 | Indian Pathways Park | Cheboygan | Mackinaw City |
| 202 | Alexander Henry Waterfront Par | Cheboygan | Mackinaw City |
| 203 | Depeyster Streetend Park | Cheboygan | Mackinaw City |
| 204 | Sinclair Steetend Park | Cheboygan | Mackinaw City |
| 205 | Wawatam Park | Cheboygan | Mackinaw City |
| 206 | Mackinaw City Municipal Marina | Cheboygan | Mackinaw City |
| 207 | Old School Park | Cheboygan | Mackinaw City |
| 208 | Fishing & Observation pier (Stat | Cheboygan | Mackinaw City |
| 209 | Straits of Mackinac Bottomland | Multiple | |
| 210 | Travel Information Center | Cheboygan | Mackinaw City |
| 211 | Mackinaw to Petoskey Rail Trail | Cheboygan | Mackinaw City |
| 212 | Mackinaw to Cheboygan Rail Tr | Cheboygan | Mackinaw City |
| 213 | Historic Mill Creek State Park | Cheboygan | Mackinaw Township |
| 214 | Dingman Marsh Flooding Area | Cheboygan | Mackinaw / Hebron |
| 215 | Mackinac Straits Roadside Park | Cheboygan | Beaugrand Township |
| 216 | Gordon Turner Park | Cheboygan | City of Cheboygan |
| 217 | County Marina | Cheboygan | City of Cheboygan |
| 218 | Washington Park | Cheboygan | City of Cheboygan |
| 219 | Kiwanis Park Playground | Cheboygan | City of Cheboygan |
| 220 | Veterans Memorial Park | Cheboygan | City of Cheboygan |
| 221 | Major City Park | Cheboygan | City of Cheboygan |
| 223 | Cheboygan County Fairgrounds | Cheboygan | City of Cheboygan |
| 224 | Fishermen's Landing | Cheboygan | City of Cheboygan |
| 225 | James Felix Merchant Neighbor | Cheboygan | City of Cheboygan |
| 226 | Galbraith School Park | Cheboygan | City of Cheboygan |

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| <i>Site#</i> | <i>Sitename</i> | <i>County</i> | <i>Citytownship</i> |
|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 227 | Cheboygan Golf & Country Club | Cheboygan | Beaugrand Township |
| 228 | Cattail Marsh Preserve | Cheboygan | City of Cheboygan |
| 229 | Mackinaw Mill Creek Campgrou | Cheboygan | Mackinaw Township |
| 230 | Water Street Park | Cheboygan | City of Cheboygan |
| 231 | Cheboygan State Park | Cheboygan | Benton Township |
| 232 | Fourteen Foot Shoal Light | Cheboygan | |
| 233 | Poe Reef Light | Cheboygan | |
| 234 | Walstrom Marine | Cheboygan | City of Cheboygan |
| 235 | Duncan Bay Boat Club | Cheboygan | City of Cheboygan |
| 236 | Grass Lake Preserve | Cheboygan | Benton Township |
| 237 | Huron Shores Roadside Park | Cheboygan | Benton Township |
| 238 | Snowmobile / ORV Trails | Cheboygan | Benton Township |
| 239 | Cheboygan to Hawks Rail Trail | Cheboygan | City of Cheboygan |
| 240 | Cheboygan to Gaylord Rail Trail | Cheboygan | City of Cheboygan |
| 241 | Mackinaw State Forest | Cheboygan | Multiple Townships |
| 242 | Stan and Muriel McRae Nature | Cheboygan | Mackinaw City |
| 243 | Conkling Heritage Park | Cheboygan | Mackinaw City |
| 244 | Washington Park | Cheboygan | City of Cheboygan |
| 301 | Huron Dunes Roadside Park | Presque Isle | Bearinger Township |
| 302 | Hammond Bay Harbor | Presque Isle | Bearinger Township |
| 303 | Black Mountain Recreation Area | Presque Isle | Bearinger / Grant |
| 304 | Mackinaw State Forest | Presque Isle | Multiple Townships |
| 305 | Boat Launch | Presque Isle | Bearinger Township |
| 307 | Ocqueoc Falls Bicentennial Path | Presque Isle | Ocqueoc Township |
| 308 | Ocqueoc Road Side Park | Presque Isle | Ocqueoc Township |
| 309 | Ocqueoc Falls Campground | Presque Isle | Ocqueoc Township |
| 310 | Ocqueoc River Canoe Trail | Presque Isle | Ocqueoc Township |
| 311 | Underground River | Presque Isle | Ocqueoc Township |
| 312 | Ocqueoc Outdoor Center | Presque Isle | Ocqueoc Township |
| 313 | Ocqueoc Lake Boat Launch | Presque Isle | Ocqueoc Township |
| 314 | Bell Landing Roadside Park | Presque Isle | Ocqueoc Township |
| 315 | Hammond Bay Biological Statio | Presque Isle | Ocqueoc Township |
| 316 | Silver Creek Snowmobile Trails | Presque Isle | Ocqueoc Township |
| 317 | Clay Banks | Presque Isle | Rogers Township |
| 318 | Forty Mile Point County Park | Presque Isle | Rogers Township |
| 319 | Sacred Rock | Presque Isle | Rogers Township |

| <i>Site#</i> | <i>Sitename</i> | <i>County</i> | <i>Citytownship</i> |
|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| 320 | P.H. Hoeft State Park | Presque Isle | Rogers Township |
| 321 | Quarry View Roadside Park | Presque Isle | Rogers Township |
| 322 | Seagull Point | Presque Isle | Rogers City |
| 323 | Trout River Park | Presque Isle | Rogers City |
| 324 | Herman Vogler Conservation Ar | Presque Isle | Rogers City / Rogers Twp. |
| 325 | North Shore Park | Presque Isle | Rogers City |
| 326 | Rogers City Marina | Presque Isle | Rogers City |
| 327 | Lakeside Park | Presque Isle | Rogers City |
| 328 | Westminster Park | Presque Isle | Rogers City |
| 329 | Sports Park | Presque Isle | Rogers City |
| 330 | South Shore Park | Presque Isle | Rogers city |
| 331 | Memorial Park Cemetery | Presque Isle | Rogers City |
| 332 | First Street Lot | Presque Isle | Rogers City |
| 333 | Kiwanis Park | Presque Isle | Rogers City |
| 335 | High School | Presque Isle | Rogers City |
| 336 | Rogers City Elementary School | Presque Isle | Rogers City |
| 337 | Gilpin Field | Presque Isle | Rogers City |
| 338 | Grambeau Education Center | Presque Isle | Rogers City |
| 339 | St. Ignatious Elementary School | Presque Isle | Rogers City |
| 340 | St. John's Lutheran Elementary | Presque Isle | Rogers City |
| 341 | Children's House | Presque Isle | Rogers City |
| 342 | Harobr View | Presque Isle | Rogers City |
| 343 | Calcite Woods | Presque Isle | |
| 344 | Rogers City Golf and Country Cl | Presque Isle | Pulawski / Belknap |
| 345 | Thompson's Harbor State Park | Presque Isle | Krakov Township |
| 346 | Fletcher Gilcrest Park | Presque Isle | Krakov Township |
| 347 | Grand Lake Road Side Park | Presque Isle | Krakov Township |
| 348 | MDOT Roadside Park | Presque Isle | Krakov Township |
| 350 | Presque Isle Township Hall | Presque Isle | Presque Isle Township |
| 351 | Presque Isle Lighthouse Park | Presque Isle | Presque Isle Township |
| 352 | Range Light Park | Presque Isle | Presque Isle Township |
| 353 | Public Access- East Grand Lake | Presque Isle | Presque Isle Township |
| 354 | Safety Trail | Presque Isle | Presque Isle Township |
| 355 | Long Lake Trail | Presque Isle | Presque Isle Township |
| 358 | Presque Isle Harbor | Presque Isle | Presque Isle Township |
| 359 | Besser Natural Area | Presque Isle | Presque Isle Township |

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| <i>Site#</i> | <i>Sitename</i> | <i>County</i> | <i>Citytownship</i> |
|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 360 | Public Access - Southeast Gran | Presque Isle | Presque Isle Township |
| 361 | Public Access - West Long Lake | Presque Isle | Presque Isle Township |
| 362 | Public Access- West Grand Lak | Presque Isle | Presque Isle Township |
| 363 | Public Access - East Long Lake | Presque Isle | Presque Isle Township |
| 364 | Old Presque Isle Light | Presque Isle | Presque Isle Township |
| 365 | Presque Isle Harbor Developme | Presque Isle | Presque Isle Township |
| 366 | Birch Hill Park | Presque Isle | Presque Isle Township |
| 367 | Besser-Bell | Presque Isle | Presque Isle Township |
| 368 | Camp Chickagami | Presque Isle | Presque Isle Township |
| 369 | Belz & Son Marina | Presque Isle | Krakov Township |
| 370 | Grand Lake Marina | Presque Isle | Krakov Township |
| 371 | Schalk's Creek | Presque Isle | Krakov Township |
| 401 | Rockport Access | Alpena | Alpena Township |
| 402 | Snug Harbor | Alpena | Sanborn Township |
| 403 | Great Lakes Bottomland Preser | Alpena | Alpena Township |
| 404 | Alpena Township Park | Alpena | Alpena Township |
| 405 | Old Township Hall | Alpena | Alpena Township |
| 406 | Long Lake County Park | Alpena | Alpena Township |
| 407 | Mackinaw State Forest | Alpena | Alpena Township |
| 408 | Norway Ridge Pathway | Alpena | Alpena Township |
| 409 | Alpena Cnty Fairgrounds Access | Alpena | Alpena Township |
| 410 | Alpena Municipal Marina | Alpena | City of Alpena |
| 411 | Bay View Park | Alpena | City of Alpena |
| 412 | Thomson Park | Alpena | City of Alpena |
| 413 | Blair Street Park | Alpena | City of Alpena |
| 414 | Mich-e-ki-wis Park | Alpena | City of Alpena |
| 415 | North Riverfront Park | Alpena | City of Alpena |
| 416 | South Riverfront Park | Alpena | City of Alpena |
| 417 | Island Park | Alpena | City of Alpena |
| 418 | Arthur Sytek Park | Alpena | City of Alpena |
| 419 | Avery Park | Alpena | City of Alpena |
| 420 | McRae Park | Alpena | City of Alpena |
| 421 | Oxbow Park | Alpena | City of Alpena |
| 422 | The BiPath | Alpena | City of Alpena |
| 423 | Ninth Avenue Dam | Alpena | City of Alpena |
| 424 | Jesse Besser Museum | Alpena | City of Alpena |

| <i>Site#</i> | <i>Sitename</i> | <i>County</i> | <i>Citytownship</i> |
|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 425 | Alpena Civic Theater | Alpena | City of Alpena |
| 426 | Thunder Bay Theater | Alpena | City of Alpena |
| 427 | Royal Knight Cinema | Alpena | City of Alpena |
| 428 | State Theatre | Alpena | City of Alpena |
| 429 | Alpena Yacht Club | Alpena | City of Alpena |
| 430 | Thunder Bay Shores Marine | Alpena | City of Alpena |
| 431 | Thunder Bay Divers | Alpena | City of Alpena |
| 432 | Downtown Fitness Center | Alpena | City of Alpena |
| 433 | Boys & Girls Club of Alpena | Alpena | City of Alpena |
| 434 | Gleason Roadside Park | Alpena | City of Alpena |
| 435 | LaMarre Park | Alpena | City of Alpena |
| 436 | Alpena Plaza Pool & Tennis Cou | Alpena | City of Alpena |
| 437 | Alpena County Library | Alpena | City of Alpena |
| 438 | Alpena Community College | Alpena | City of Alpena |
| 439 | Alpena Community College East | Alpena | City of Alpena |
| 440 | Devil's Lake Area Snowmobile T | Alpena | Alpena Township |
| 441 | Devil's Lake Wildlife Flooding | Alpena | Alpena Township |
| 442 | Partridge Point Road Access | Alpena | Alpena Township |
| 443 | Middle Island Lighthouse | Alpena | Alpena Township |
| 444 | Thunder Bay Island | Alpena | Alpena Township |
| 445 | Rockport Property | Alpena | Alpena Township |
| 446 | Partridge Point Marina, Inc. | Alpena | Alpena Township |
| 447 | Decksides Marina | Alpena | Alpena Township |
| 448 | Dodge Marina & Storage (Sinba | Alpena | Alpena Township |
| 449 | Punas Playground | Alpena | Alpena Township |
| 450 | Alpena Golf Club, Inc. | Alpena | Alpena Township |
| 451 | Ossineke Pathway | Alpena | Sanborn Township |
| 452 | Squaw Bay Nature Conservancy | Alpena | |
| 453 | El Cajon Bay | Alpena | |
| 454 | Rockport South | Alpena | Alpena Township |
| 455 | Wildlife Sanctuary | Alpena | Alpena Township |
| 456 | Alpena County Fairgrounds | Alpena | Alpena Township |
| 457 | Beach Park | Alpena | Sanborn Township |
| 458 | Shingaba Shores | Alpena | Sanborn Township |
| 459 | Middle Island | Alpena | Alpena Township |
| 460 | Harbor Lights, LLC | Alpena | Alpena Township |

| <i>Site#</i> | <i>Sitename</i> | <i>County</i> | <i>Citytownship</i> |
|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 461 | J.J. Awesome Acres | Alpena | Alpena Township |
| 462 | Outdoor Nature Classroom | Alpena | Alpena Township |
| 463 | Michigan Nature Association | Alpena | Alpena Township |
| 464 | Hamilton Road Nature Trail | Alpena | Alpena Township |
| 465 | Monaghan Point | Alpena | Alpena Township |
| 466 | Thunder Bay Recreational Park | Alpena | Alpena Township |
| 467 | Sink Hole | Alpena | Alpena Township |
| 468 | The Narrows | Alpena | Alpena Township |
| 469 | Squaw Bay Wetland Area | Alpena | Alpena Township |
| 500 | Huron National Forest | Alcona | Alcona Township |
| 501 | Harrisville Township Rec. Area | Alcona | Harrisville Township |
| 502 | Trask Lake Road ROW | Alcona | Harrisville Township |
| 503 | Springport Road ROW | Alcona | Harrisville Township |
| 504 | Harrisville State Park | Alcona | Harrisville Township |
| 505 | Greenbush Golf Course | Alcona | Harrisville Township |
| 506 | Spring Hills Golf Course | Alcona | Harrisville Township |
| 507 | J & J Campground | Alcona | Harrisville Township |
| 508 | Harrisville Harbor | Alcona | City of Harrisville |
| 509 | Basketball Court | Alcona | City of Harrisville |
| 510 | Vets Club Ponds | Alcona | City of Harrisville |
| 511 | Tennis Courts | Alcona | City of Harrisville |
| 512 | Mill Pond | Alcona | City of Harrisville |
| 513 | Main Street Park | Alcona | City of Harrisville |
| 514 | Cedar Lake Access Site | Alcona | Greenbush Township |
| 515 | Greenbush Recreation Area | Alcona | Greenbush Township |
| 516 | Greenbush Country School | Alcona | Greenbush Township |
| 517 | Sturgeon Point Lighthouse | Alcona | Haynes Township |
| 519 | Sturgeon Point State Park | Alcona | Haynes Township |
| 520 | Black River Mouth Access | Alcona | Alcona Township |
| 521 | Harrisville Access | Alcona | Harrisville Township |
| 522 | Negwegon State Park | Alcona | Alcona Township |
| 523 | Township Beach Park | Alcona | Greenbush Township |