

Appendix A: Summary of Plan Recommendations

Natural Resource Recommendations

Vegetation management

- Protect populations of endangered, threatened, and special concern plant species documented within the park and any other ecologically vulnerable species that persist or become established as climate change occurs.
- Figure 6, Desired Future Conditions, illustrates proposed restoration priorities for the park. Note that the distinctions between native plant communities are not as sharp as they appear on the map, and that priorities will be adjusted based on actual conditions in the field.
 - The primary focus will be on restoration of oak savanna and prairie communities as feasible.
 - Another priority is to identify, evaluate, and manage mature and old-growth forest stands and legacy trees. In particular, work to preserve the relatively unbroken forest canopy on the west side of the park between Swan, Henschien and Middle lakes.
 - One specific location for forest restoration is the large old field just east of County Park #7
- Maintain old fields/croplands and pasture in herbaceous vegetation until reconstruction of native plant communities can begin. The intent here is to stop the incursion of cedar and other trees.
- Periodically monitor native plant communities, particularly high quality areas, to insure that terrestrial invasive plants are not invading them or that these communities are not otherwise being degraded (e.g. lack of fire in fire-dependent communities).
- Conduct resource assessments early in the planning stages of any development projects – ideally before exact locations have been identified.
- Use timber harvest as a resource management tool where appropriate.

Wildlife

- Maintain the diversity of ecosystems and their characteristic wildlife populations.
- Preserve or restore populations of native vertebrates and invertebrates in the park, including dragonflies, reptiles, amphibians, birds and mammals.

- Conduct inventories of reptiles, mammals and selected invertebrates.
- Maintain or improve water quality, aquatic habitat, and quality fish populations (both native and stocked).
- If the park ever acquires all lands surrounding the “interior lakes,” consider managing one or more of them as a “heritage fishery.” This designation restricts the use of all motors and electronic devices while providing a quality fishing opportunity. Lakes in Glendalough and Mille Lacs Kathio state parks have received this designation.
- Manage populations of deer such that native vegetation and tree regeneration are not overly impacted.
- Manage for nesting waterfowl and other cavity nesting bird species by creating new and maintaining existing snags where visitor safety is not an issue.
- Manage for woodland birds by preserving the forest canopy on the west side of the park
- Review and update the status of listed species where necessary.

Water resources

- Regularly consult with DNR's Division of Ecological and Water Resources and Fish and Wildlife on how common goals for improving water quality on the park's lakes can be achieved.
- Work with the Chippewa River Watershed Project (CRWP), Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), Kandiyohi County, and other interested partners to improve water quality in the Shakopee Creek Sub-Basin.
- Continue to implement Shoreland Best Management Practices (BMPs) at the park, including improvements to the Lake Andrew shoreline that are consistent with visitor use and cultural resource protection.
- Inform nearby landowners of shoreland BMPs and encourage them to implement them.

Other resource recommendations

- Publicize resource management activities through various means. For example send out press releases and other bulletins before and during events such as prescribed burns. Develop a series of temporary and on-site interpretive signs that tell the resource management stories in the park, such as prescribed burns, prairie restoration, savanna restoration and management, wildlife species re-introductions, and invasive species management.
- Use energy-efficient designs and practices for current park facilities and for future development. Conservation efforts may include: fuel-efficient vehicles, clean fuel use, energy efficient office equipment and

appliances, energy-conservation in buildings, and landscaping designs that reduce the need for mowing.

Cultural Resource Recommendations

- Protect all known cultural resources within the VCC Historic District, including landscape resources. Seek context-sensitive solutions to shoreline erosion, beach recession and campground overcrowding within the historic district. Manage vegetation in the Cedar Hill picnic area to open up historic views of Lake Andrew.
- Manage historic scenic vistas elsewhere in the park, such as Mount Tom, through targeted vegetation management (see discussion of prairie and oak savanna restoration under Natural Resource Recommendations).
- The stone shelter on the summit of Mount Tom was an important element of the historic district and of the park's cultural landscape. If the Mount Tom lookout tower should require extensive repairs in the future, consideration should be given to returning the structure to its original form. If the surrounding viewshed is restored or improved as planned, consideration should also be given to restoring the structure.
- Conduct resource assessments during the planning stages of any development projects, ideally before exact locations have been identified, so that potential for resource impacts can be identified and avoided or mitigated.

Interpretive Services Recommendations

- Integrate existing division programming, such as the "I Can" outdoor skills program series, into the outdoor education efforts at Sibley State Park.
- Organize an outdoor academy that will offer value added (fee-based) beginning and advanced training in recreational skills (camping, outdoor cooking, fishing, trapping, hunting, canoeing, etc.) and nature skills (photography, native plant gardening, plant identification, etc.)
- Pursue acquisition of a pontoon, motor, trailer and dock for fishing, aquatic education and value added tours on Lake Andrew.
- Develop a demonstration area, activities and programs on solar and renewable energy and energy conservation initiatives.
- Integrate new resource information into interpretive programs and materials.
- Investigate partnerships for creating and providing interpretive programs.

- Promote the direct linkage between the park and the Glacial Lakes State Trail, both as an interim bike route and as a future off-road trail connection.
- Provide programs and facilities that meet the emerging needs of younger generations of park visitors.
- Explore and implement outreach activities and programs that specifically target underserved populations, including youth, young families, low-income people, and specifically Latino and Somali communities in the Willmar area
- Provide programs and facilities that meet the outdoor recreation needs of an aging population, with relevant programming and volunteer opportunities.

Recommendations for Recreational Use and Visitor Facilities

Trail improvements and alterations

- Balance protection of the relatively undisturbed native plant communities and other resources of the park's west side with low-impact visitor access. The goal is to provide a variety of park experiences, including limited access to more remote trails and sites for hiking, birding, and fishing.
- Develop a natural-surface hiking trail linking the "portage trail" with various points on Swann and Henschien lakes and connecting to the informal "County Park" trail on the park's western edge. Trail and surroundings would need to be carefully monitored to avoid spreading invasive plants or otherwise degrading resources.
- Consider possibility of (classic) ski trails on the west side, if they can be accommodated without degrading resources.
- Improve the portage trail landing sites, especially the Henschien Lake access, with a structure such as boardwalk or floating dock, to improve access for boaters.
- Reduce trail density on the east side of the park by consolidating and eliminating poorly designed segments (see Figure 10 for several options). Maximize year-round use of existing seasonal trails where feasible (i.e. snowmobile trails and horse trails, ski trails and hiking trails).
- Expand horse trails to provide more options for riders and to increase use of the horse camp. The park's size and sensitive resources create challenges for much expansion of the horse trail network within current park boundaries. The following are possible options:

- Realign and expand horse trails to the west & north of Henschein Lake if privately-owned land becomes available in the future.
- Extend the horse trail to the southeast to connect with the Glacial Lakes State Trail extension to the park.
- Explore options for trail easements on private properties north of Highway 9 and elsewhere around the park.
- Explore options for horse trail expansion to the south of the current statutory boundary, in conjunction with boundary expansion.
- Evaluate the feasibility of additional horse trail connections from the horse camp to the Oak Ridge campground, using existing ski trails.
- Explore options for shared use of certain trails by hikers and off-road cyclists. There is increasing interest in off-road biking options in the park – not technically demanding mountain bike trails but rather natural-surface trails with gentle gradients. The loop of classic ski trails that extends from the Oak Ridge Campground to the primitive group camp is one potential route. The area identified for a potential new group camp (see below) also has possibilities for trail development.
- Complete the Glacial Lakes State Trail connection to the park. Completing this link will require additional land or easement acquisition, as well as a safe crossing of MN Highway 71.
- Determine a preferred route for the Glacial Lakes State Trail through the park. The trail as planned would currently terminate at the Interpretive Center. Options might include a separated path paralleling County Road 48 through the park to County Highway 9. (The trail alignment to the west of the park has not been determined, and future development prospects are uncertain since most of the proposed route to Glacial Lakes State Park is in private ownership.)

Campground recommendations

- Reduce the density of campsites at Lakeview Campground to improve circulation and reduce pressure on infrastructure.
- Remove hazard trees and replant shade trees.
- Add overflow parking and improve options for group camping by reconfiguring sites.
- Plan on renewing infrastructure, such as electric and water service, recognizing that these systems are likely to need replacement in the near future.
- Consider development of several canoe-in campsites, primarily in the western half of the park, if appropriate sites can be located.
- Expand group camping opportunities, which are in high demand. Specifically, there is a high demand for the “Class II” type group

campgrounds, which include a sanitation building. The existing group camp is a Class III, or “Primitive” camp, and is in an environmentally sensitive location that would be difficult to serve with central water and sewer facilities. A potential site for a new Class II group camp is identified on Figure 10 at a location just south and downslope from the existing horse camp.

- One option to consider would be to provide a central sanitation building that could serve both the existing horse camp and a new group camp.
- Explore the option of upgrading lodging facilities at the Group Center to accommodate user requests and enhance lodging options. Consider adding a few camping sites in the group center for recreation vehicles for groups that wish to also bring RVs. Consider replacing the existing staff quarters building with a year-round accessible lodging/ guesthouse facility. Campsites and guest house could be rented individually during the fall and winter months.
- Add electric sites and additional camper cabins to the Oak Ridge Campground to increase its attractiveness to visitors (compared to the popular Lakeview Campground).
- Explore potential for adding electrical sites to the horse camp, within the context of potential horse trail expansion and the creation of a new Class II group camp nearby.
- Explore additional lodging opportunities such as camper cabins at all campgrounds; evaluate the desirability and maintenance requirements of scattered hike-in and boat-in sites elsewhere in park.

Lake Andrew beach / Cedar Hill recommendations:

- Repair and improve the beach area. A redesign of the beach area is needed, within the context of the historic district, to include:
 - Design of a context-sensitive retaining wall around the historic camp store building to protect it from erosion and ice heaving;
 - Shoreland stabilization and restoration around the beach area, focusing on the use of native plant materials and other best management practices for erosion control;
 - Possible redesign of the parking area, potentially reducing its size and moving it further from the lake in order to expand the picnic area;
 - Evaluate stability of the bluff at the Cedar Hill picnic area and reinforce if necessary. Seek a more context-sensitive option to replace the existing wire fence, if needed.

Lake-related recommendations:

- Consider re-orientation of the Lake Andrew boat access to avoid ice damage. A more southerly orientation may be preferable.
- Improve the shore fishing area at the Henschien – Lake Andrew inlet area, where a fishing pier was recently installed. Currently, off-street parking is scattered in a few small lots on the west side of County Road 38, forcing visitors to cross the road to reach the fishing pier. Improvements would include centralizing parking on the east side of County Road 38, as well as improved accessibility and pedestrian safety improvements such as a crosswalk and signage.
- Evaluate options for adding a connection between Norway Lake and Middle Lake, to create a six-lake water trail for canoes and kayaks (The existing five-lake portage trail system includes Lake Andrew and Henschien, Swan, Games and Norway lakes.) Two major concerns are 1) managing invasive species such as Eurasian milfoil; and 2) establishing a safe crossing of County Road 5 between Norway and Middle lakes.

Traffic management recommendations

- Improve traffic management within the park. Because the park is crossed by several county roads used by area traffic, traffic management is a challenge. Options for calming and slowing traffic in congested areas such as along County Road 38 on the western shore of Lake Andrew should be considered. Options include adding caution signs, striped pedestrian crossings, pedestrian-activated signal lights, and narrowing the striping of travel lanes, a common traffic-calming method.
- Work with MnDOT to install a left turn lane at the US 71/County 148 intersection and a right turn lane at the Trunk Highway 9/County Road 48 intersection. High traffic speeds on the two state highways make it difficult to safely turn onto these two primary entrances into the park.

Staffing and Funding Recommendations

- Ensure that resource management staff time is available to fully implement the resource management recommendations.
- Focus future enforcement and visitor service efforts on heavy-use weekends.
- Seek funding for additional staff hours to manage increased visitation as the development projects outlined in this plan are implemented.

Park Boundary Recommendations

- Pursue addition of lands to the park statutory boundary as described above, with the support of property owners.

- Provide local units of government with the opportunity to review statutory boundary proposals.
- Continue to pursue acquisition of private lands within the current park statutory boundary that support the Division of Parks and Trails' mission to protect and perpetuate the diverse natural, scenic and cultural resources for low impact use, education and enjoyment of park visitors.
- Consider acquisition of parcels outside of the park statutory boundary that meet boundary change criteria and are supported by the property owner.
- Support the use of conservation tools like conservation easements and cooperative resource management projects in working with neighboring communities, special interest groups, county and regional units of government, and private property owners.
- Park staff will ensure that common boundaries with property owners are clearly identified to prevent access to private land by park users and prevent trespass issues onto parkland.

Appendix B: Summary of Public Involvement Efforts

Open Houses and Outreach Efforts

An open house was held at the park on October 18, 2011 to explore issues that the management plan should address. About 35 people attended; many were horse trail riders and expressed interest in expanding horse trails and facilities. A petition by a group of trail riders identified desired improvements, including improved trail maintenance, day use parking, and electrification of horse campground sites.

The Sibley State Park Improvement Association (SSPIA) also provided a list of recommended improvements. These included road improvements, boundary expansion, and improvements to visitor facilities and trails.

Many of the items identified by both groups have been incorporated into this plan's recommendations.

Park interpretive staff and planners also met with representatives of the West Central Integration Collaborative and the Multicultural Business Center in Willmar discuss ways in which outreach efforts and park programs could be tailored to the needs of the Latino and Somali communities in the Willmar area, especially youth and families.

Survey Summary

In an effort to increase public involvement in the planning process, a short survey was posted on the Sibley State Park planning webpage from September 2011 to June 2012. A total of 37 park users filled out the survey. While this small sample size is not representative of all users of the park, the respondents seemed to represent a wide variety of park users and are likely among those users who are very engaged and connected with Sibley State Park.

A vast majority of respondents visit Sibley State Park at least once a year – only 6.5% said that it was their first visit. The majority of visitors – about 68% – stayed for more than a day. Over 51.6% of respondents' permanent homes were within 0-50 miles (one-way driving distance) from the park and 32.3% were within 51-100 miles. This indicates that the park draws the majority of its users from within the region.

Survey respondents participated in a variety of activities while at the park. Over 90% of respondents hiked or walked, 58.1% observed or photographed nature, and 54.8% viewed nature center exhibits. Many other activities also had high

levels of participation. Respondents also listed many different reasons for visiting the Sibley State Park, with “enjoying nature” and “spending time with family/friends” receiving the highest percentage of responses. All of the respondents rated their visit overall as either good (48.4%) or excellent (51.6%).

When asked to rate the current conditions of some of Sibley’s attributes, all respondents listed the conditions as fair or better. The only exceptions were that 74.2% were unfamiliar with the overall quality of horse riding trails and 43.3% said the same of bike trails, presumably because they did not use these trails.

When asked what they liked most about the park, responses included scenery, wildlife, wildflowers, birds, trees (87.1%); quiet, peaceful (74.2%); well-maintained, clean (67.7%); close to home (58.1%); and affordable (61.3%).

An open ended question asked about activities or facilities that respondents would like to see added to the park, or any additional comments they had about the park. Twenty-two responses were collected on a wide variety of topics. The comments summarized here are representative of the comments received, but do not include all of the comments submitted. Many comments addressed the desire for additional activities at Sibley including disc golf, mountain biking, canoe camping, and more events and programs. Other comments relate to equestrian users’ desires for more miles of horse trails and improvements to the horse campground, including electricity, water and more sites. Other comments addressed issues on the west side of the park, including additional trails, canoe campsites and portage trails, and habitat restoration and protection.

These responses will be used, along with input from public meetings, to help inform decision making regarding visitor needs and desires.

Appendix C: Species of Sibley State Park

Amphibians and Reptiles

SCIENTIFIC NAME	PRIMARY COMMON NAME
<i>Ambystoma laterale</i>	Blue-spotted Salamander
<i>Ambystoma tigrinum</i>	Tiger Salamander
<i>Ambystoma cinereus</i>	Red-backed Salamander
<i>Bufo americanus</i>	American Toad
<i>Hyla versicolor</i>	Gray Treefrog
<i>Pseudacris triseriata</i>	Western Chorus Frog
<i>Rana pipiens</i>	Northern Leopard Frog
<i>Rana clamitans</i>	Green Frog
<i>Rana palustris</i>	Pickerel Frog
<i>Pseudacris crucifer</i>	Spring Peeper
<i>Rana sylvatica</i>	Wood Frog
<i>Hyla chrysoscelis</i>	Cope's Gray Treefrog
<i>Bufo cognatus</i>	Great Plains Toad
<i>Notophthalmus viridescens</i>	Eastern Newt
<i>Necturus maculosus</i>	Mud Puppy
<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	Common Snapping Turtle
<i>Chrysemys picta</i>	Western Painted Turtle
<i>Eumeces septentrionalis</i>	Northern Prairie Skink
<i>Storeria occipiomaculata</i>	Northern Redbelly Snake
<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>	Common Garter Snake
<i>Thamnophis radix</i>	Plains Garter Snake
<i>Opheodrys vernalis</i>	Smooth Green Snake
<i>Storeria dekayi</i>	Brown (Dekay's) Snake
<i>Pituophis catenifer sayi</i>	Bull (Gopher) Snake
<i>Heterodon nasicus</i>	Western Hog-nose Snake
<i>Apalone spinifera</i>	Spiny Softshell Turtle (Crow River, New London)

Birds

SP (Spring) = March, April, May

Su (Summer) = June, July

Fa (Fall) = August, September, October, November

Wi (Winter) = December, January, February

C = Common – present, relatively easy to find

U = Uncommon – observed, may be difficult to find

O = Occasional – may or may not be present in any year

R = Rare – has occurred at least once, may or may not be expected to recur

PRIMARY COMMON NAME	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter	Status
Common loon	U	U	U		
Pied-billed grebe	C	C	C		
Horned grebe	U		U		THR
Red-necked grebe	U	U	U		
Eared grebe	O		O		
Western grebe	O	O	O		
American white pelican	C	C	C		SPC
Double-crested cormorant	C	C	C		
American bittern	O		O		
Great blue heron	C	C	C		
Great egret	C	C	C		
Green heron	C	C	C		
Black-crowned night-heron	U	U	U		
Turkey vulture	U		U		
Snow goose	U		U		
Canada goose	C	C	C		
Tundra swan	U		U		
Wood duck	C	C	C		
Gadwall	C		C		
American wigeon	C		C		
Mallard	C	C	C		
Blue-winged teal	C	C	C		
Northern shoveler	C		C		
Northern pintail	C		C		
Green-winged teal	C		C		
Canvasback	C		C		
Redhead	C		C		
Ring-necked duck	C		C		
Lesser scaup	C	O	C		
Bufflehead	C		C		
Common goldeneye	C		U		
Hooded merganser	C	U	U		
Common merganser	C		C		
Red-breasted merganser	U		U		
Ruddy duck	C	C	C		
Osprey	U	U	U		
Bald eagle	U	U	U		SPC
Northern harrier	U	U	U		
Sharp-skinned hawk	U		U		

PRIMARY COMMON NAME	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter	Status
Cooper's hawk	U	U	U		
Northern goshawk	O		O	O	
Red-shouldered hawk	O	O	O		SPC
Broad-winged hawk	U	O	U		
Swainson's hawk	O	O	O		
Red-tailed hawk	C	C	C	U	
Rough-legged hawk	U		U	U	
American kestrel	C	C	C	U	
Gray partridge	U	U	U	U	
Ring-necked pheasant	C	C	C	C	
Ruffed grouse	U	U	U	U	
Wild turkey	U	U	U	U	
Virginia rail	C	C	U		
Sora	C	C	C		
American coot	C	C	C		
Semipalmated plover	O	O	O		
Killdeer	C	C	C		
Greater yellowlegs	U		U		
Lesser yellowlegs	C	C	C		
Solitary sandpiper	U	O	U		
Upland sandpiper	O				
Semipalmated sandpiper	U		U		
Least sandpiper	U	U	U		
Pectoral sandpiper	U	U	U		
Common snipe	C	U	C		
American woodcock	U	O	U		
Franklin's gull	C	U	C		SPC
Bonaparte's gull	U		U		
Ring-billed gull	C	U	C		
Herring gull	U	O	U		
Common tern	U		U		THR
Forster's tern	C	C	U		SPC
Black tern	C	C	C		
Rock dove	C	C	C	C	
Mourning dove	C	C	C	U	
Black-billed cuckoo	U	U	U		
Yellow-billed cuckoo	U	U	O		
Eastern screech-owl	U	U	U	U	
Great horned owl	U	U	U	U	
Barred owl	U	U	U	U	
Northern saw-whet owl	O				

PRIMARY COMMON NAME	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter	Status
Common nighthawk	U	U	U		
Chimney swift	C	C	C		
Ruby-throated hummingbird	U	U	U		
Belted kingfisher	C	C	C		
Red-headed woodpecker	U	U	U		
Red-bellied woodpecker	U	U	U		
Yellow-bellied sapsucker	U	U	U		
Downy woodpecker	C	C	C	C	
Hairy woodpecker	C	C	C	C	
Northern flicker	C	C	C	O	
Pileated woodpecker	U	U	U	U	
Olive-sided flycatcher	U		U		
Eastern wood-pewee	C	C	C		
Yellow-bellied flycatcher	O		O		
Least flycatcher	C	C	C		
Eastern phoebe	C	C	C		
Great crested flycatcher	C	C	C		
Western kingbird	O	O			
Eastern kingbird	C	C	C		
Northern shrike	O		O	O	
Yellow-throated vireo	U	U	U		
Blue-headed vireo	U		U		
Warbling vireo	C	C	C		
Philadelphia vireo	O		O		
Red-eyed vireo	C	U	C		
Blue jay	C	C	C	C	
American crow	C	C	C	C	
Horned lark	C	C	C		
Purple martin	C	C	C		
Tree swallow	C	C	C		
Northern rough-winged swallow	C	C	C		
Bank swallow	C	C	C		
Cliff swallow	C	C	C		
Barn swallow	C	C	C		
Black-capped chickadee	C	C	C		
Red-breasted nuthatch	U		U		
White-breasted nuthatch	C	C	C		
Brown creeper	C		C		
House wren	C	C	C		
Sedge wren	U	U	U		
Marsh wren	C	C	C		

PRIMARY COMMON NAME	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter	Status
Golden-crowned kinglet	C		C		
Ruby-crowned kinglet	C		C		
Blue-gray gnatcatcher	U	U	U		
Eastern bluebird	C	C	C		
Townsend's solitaire				O	
Veery	U	O	O		
Gray-cheeked thrush	U		U		
Swainson's thrush	U		U		
Hermit thrush	C		C		
Wood thrush	O	O	O		
American robin	C	C	C		
Gray catbird	C	C	C		
Brown thrasher	C	C	C		
European starling	C	C	C		
Cedar waxwing	C	C	C		
Blue-winged warbler	O	O			
Golden-winged warbler	O		O		
Tennessee warbler	C		C		
Orange-crowned warbler	U		U		
Nashville warbler	C		C		
Norther parula warbler	O		O		
Yellow warbler	C	C	C		
Chestnut-sided warbler	C	U	U		
Magnolia warbler	U		U		
Cape May warbler	O		O		
Yellow-rumped warbler	C		C		
Black-throated green warbler	O		O		
Blackburnian warbler	U		U		
Yellow-throated warbler	O	O	O		
Pine warbler	O		O		
Palm warbler	C		C		
Bay-breasted warbler	U		U		
Blackpoll warbler	U		U		
Cerulean warbler	O	O			SPC
Black-and-white warbler	C		C		
American Redstart	C	C	C		
Worm-eating warbler	O				
Ovenbird	C	U	C		
Northern waterthrush	U		U		
Connecticut warbler	O		O		
Mourning warbler	O		O		

PRIMARY COMMON NAME	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter	Status
Common yellowthroat	C	C	C		
Wilson's warbler	U		U		
Canada warbler	U		U		
Scarlet tanager	U	U	U		
Eastern towhee	U	U	U		
American tree sparrow	C		C	C	
Chipping sparrow	C	C	C		
Clay-colored sparrow	U	U	U		
Field sparrow	U	U	U		
Vesper sparrow	U	U	U		
Savannah sparrow	C	C	C		
Grasshopper sparrow	U	U	O		
Fox sparrow	C		C		
Song sparrow	C	C	C		
Lincoln's sparrow	U		U		
Swamp sparrow	C	C	C		
White-throated sparrow	C		C		
Harris's sparrow	C		C		
White-crowned sparrow	U		U		
Dark-eyed junco	C		C	U	
Lapland longspur	U		U	U	
Snow bunting	U		U	U	
Northern cardinal	U	U	U	U	
Rose-breasted grosbeak	C	C	C		
Indigo bunting	C	C	C		
Dickcissel	O	O			
Bobolink	C	C	C		
Red-winged blackbird	C	C	C		
Western meadowlark	C	C	C		
Yellow-headed blackbird	C	C	C		
Rusty blackbird	U		U		
Brewer's blackbird	U	U	U		
Common grackle	C	C	C	O	
Brown-headed cowbird	C	C	U		
Orchard oriole	O	O	O		
Baltimore oriole	C	C	C		
Purple finch	U		U	U	
House finch	U	U	U	U	
Common redpoll	O		O	O	
Pine siskin	U		U	U	
American goldfinch	C	C	C	U	

PRIMARY COMMON NAME	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter	Status
Evening grosbeak	O		O	O	
House sparrow	C	C	C	C	

Mammals

SCIENTIFIC NAME	PRIMARY COMMON NAME
<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>	Virginia opossum
<i>Scalopus aquaticus</i>	Eastern mole
<i>Condylura cristata</i>	Star-nosed mole
<i>Cryptotis parva</i>	Least shrew
<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	masked shrew
<i>Sorex arcticus</i>	Arctic shrew
<i>Blarina brevicauda</i>	Northern short-tailed shrew
<i>Lasiurus borealis</i>	Eastern red bat
<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	Silver-haired bat
<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Northern long-eared myotis
<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	Big brown bat
<i>Pipistrellus subflavus</i>	Eastern pipistrel bat
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	Hoary bat
<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	Little brown bat
<i>Lepus townsendii</i>	White-tailed jackrabbit
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	Eastern cottontail
<i>Marmota monax</i>	Woodchuck
<i>Spermophilus tridecemlineatus</i>	Thirteen-lined ground squirrel
<i>Spermophilus franklinii</i>	Franklins' ground squirrel
<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Eastern chipmunk
<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	Red squirrel
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern gray squirrel
<i>Sciurus niger</i>	Fox squirrel
<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	Northern flying squirrel
<i>Glaucomys volans</i>	Southern flying squirrel
<i>Thomomys talpoides</i>	Northern pocket gopher
<i>Perognathus flavescens</i>	Plains pocket mouse
<i>Castor canadensis</i>	Beaver
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	Deer mouse
<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	White-footed mouse
<i>Onychomys leucogaster</i>	Northern grasshopper mouse
<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>	Western harvest mouse
<i>Microtus ochrogaster</i>	Prairie vole
<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	Meadow vole
<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	Muskrat
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House mouse

Rattus norvegicus	Norway rat
Procyon lotor	Common raccoon
Mustela frenata	Long-tailed weasel
Mustela nivalis	Least weasel
Mustela vison	Mink
Mephitis mephitis	Striped skunk
Spilogale putorius	Eastern spotted skunk
Taxidea taxus	Badger
Vulpes vulpes	Red fox
Vulpes cinereoargenteus	Gray fox
Canis latrans	Coyote
Odocoileus virginianus	White-tailed deer
Zapus hudsonius	Meadow jumping mouse

Fish

SCIENTIFIC NAME	PRIMARY COMMON NAME
Ameiurus melas	Black bullhead
Ameiurus natalis	Yellow bullhead
Ameiurus nebulosus	Brown bullhead
Amia calva	Bowfin
Aplodinotus grunniens	Freshwater drum
Catostomus commersonii	White sucker
Culaea inconstans	Brook stickleback
Cyprinus carpio	Common carp
Esox lucius	Northern pike
Esox masquinongy	Muskellunge
Etheostoma exile	Iowa darter
Etheostoma nigrum	Johnny darter
Fundulus diaphanus	Banded killifish
Hybognathus hankinsoni	Brassy minnow
Ictiobus bubalus	Smallmouth buffalo
Ictiobus cyprinellus	Bigmouth buffalo
Lepisosteus osseus	Longnose gar
Lepisosteus platostomus	Shortnose gar
Lepomis cyanellus	Green sunfish
Lepomis gibbosus	Pumpkinseed
Lepomis hybrid	Hybrid sunfish
Lepomis macrochirus	Bluegill
Luxilus cornutus	Common shiner
Micropterus salmoides	Largemouth bass
Moxostoma macrolepidotum	Shorthead redhorse
Notemigonus crysoleucas	Golden shiner

Notropis anogenus	Pugnose shiner
Notropis atherinoides	Emerald shiner
Notropis heterolepis	Blacknose shiner
Notropis hudsonius	Spottail shiner
Notropis gyrinus	Tadpole madtom
Perca flavescens	Yellow perch
Phoxinus eos	Northern redbelly dace
Pimephales notatus	Bluntnose minnow
Pimephales promelas	Fathead minnow
Pomoxis nigromaculatus	Black crappie
Sander vitreus	Walleye
Umbra limi	Central mudminnow

Dragonflies

SCIENTIFIC NAME	PRIMARY COMMON NAME
Anax junius	Common green darner
Aeshna interrupta interrupta	Variable darner
Epithea (Epicordulia) princeps	Prince baskettail
Epithea (Tetragoneuria) spinigera	Spiny baskettail
Cordulia shurtleffii	American emerald
Dorocordulia libera	Racket-tailed Emerald
Arigomphus cornutus	Horned clubtail
Gomphus (Gomphus) graslinellus	Pronghorn clubtail
Perithemis tenera	Eastern amberwing
Leucorrhinia intacta	Dot-tailed Whiteface
Leucorrhinia hudsonica	Hudsonian whiteface
Libellula julia	Chalk-fronted corporal
Libellula quadrimaculata	Four-spotted skimmer
Libellula luctuosa	Widow skimmer
Libellula (Plathemis) lydia	Common whitetail
Libellula pulchella	Twelve-spotted skimmer
Celithemis eponina	Halloween pennant
Sympetrum costiferum	Saffron-winged meadowhawk
Sympetrum obtrusum	White-faced meadowhawk
Sympetrum rubicundulum	Ruby meadowhawk
Sympetrum semicinctum	Band-winged meadowhawk
Erythemis simplicicollis simplicicollis	Eastern pondhawk
Pachydiplax longipennis	Blue dasher
Tamea lacerata	Black saddlebag
Sympetrum vicinum	Autumn meadowhawk
Tamea onusta	Red saddlebag

Lepidoptera

SCIENTIFIC NAME	PRIMARY COMMON NAME
Ancyloxypha numitor	Least skipper
Asterocampa celtis	Hackberry butterfly
Asterocampa clyton	Tawny emperor
Basilarchia archippus	Viceroy
Basilarchia arthemis	White admiral
Basilarchia arthemis astyanax	Red-spotted purple
Celastrina neglecta	Spring azure
Cercyonis pegala	Common wood nymph
Colias eurytheme	Alfalfa butterfly
Coenonympha tullia	Ringlet
Danaus plexippus	Monarch
Enodia anthedon	Northern pearly eye
Epargyreus clarus	Silver-spotted skipper
Euptoieta claudia	Variiegated fritillary
Hyllolycaena hyllus	Bronze copper
Megisto cymela	Little wood satyr
Nymphalis antiopa	Mourning cloak
Papilio polyxenes asterius	Black swallowtail
Phyciodes tharos	Pearl crescent
Pieris rapae	Cabbage butterfly
Polites mystic dacotah	Dakota long dash
Polites peckius	Peck's skipper
Polygonia comma	Hop merchant
Polygonia interrogationis	Question mark
Speyeria cybele	Great spangled fritillary
Vanessa atalanta rubria	Red admiral
Vanessa cardui	Painted lady
Papilio glaucus	Eastern tiger swallowtail
Pontia protodice	Checkered white
Pieris rapae	Cabbage white
Colias philodice	Clouded sulphur
Colias eurytheme	Orange sulphur
Satyrium calanus	Banded hairstreak
Callophrys gryneus	Juniper hairstreak
Strymon melinus	Gray hairstreak
Cupido comyntas	Eastern tailed blue
Lycaeides melissa	Melissa blue
Lycaeidis idas	Northern blue
Lycaena helloides	Purplish copper
Speyeria aphrodite	Aphrodite fritillary

Boloria bellona	Meadow fritillary
Phyciodes tharos	Northern pearl crescent
Polygonia progne	Gray comma
Aglais milberti	Milbert's tortoiseshell
Junonia coenia	Common buckeye
Asterocampa celtis	Hackberry emperor
Satyrodes eurydice	Eyed brown
Coenonympha tullia	Common ringlet
Erynnis martialis	Mottled skipper
Pholisora catullus	Common sootywing
Carterocephalus palaemon	Arctic skipper
Polites mystic	Long dash skipper
Wallengrenia egeremet	Northern broken dash
Anatrytone logan	Delaware skipper
Poanes massasoit	Mulberry skipper
Poanes hobomok	Hobomok skipper
Poanes viator	Broad-winged skipper
Euphyes bayensis	Byssus skipper
Euphyes vestris	Dun skipper
Xenophanes tryxus	Little glassy wing
Polites themistocles	Tawny-edged skipper

Fungi

SCIENTIFIC NAME	PRIMARY COMMON NAME
Agaricus diminutivus	Little agaricus
Agaricus silvicola	Woodland agaric
Lepiota cristata	Malodorus lepiota
Lepiota naucina	Smooth lepiota
Amanita vaginata	Grisette
Amanita virosa (verna)	Destroying angel
Conocybe lactea	White dunce cap
Boletinellus meruloides	Ash tree bolete
Boletus edulis	King bolete
Strobilomyces floccopus	Old man of the woods
Suillus luteus	Slippery Jack
Suillus sp.	
Cantharellus cibarellus	Golden chanterelle
Clavicornia pyxidata	Crown-tipped coral
Thelephora anthocephala	
Coprinus comatus	Shaggy mane
Psathyrella candolleana	Common psathyrella
Inocybe calospora	Fiber head

Inocybe fastigata	Straw-colored fiber head
Clitopilus prunulus	Sweetbread
Hygrophorus russula	Russulalike waxy cap
Morchella esculenta	Morel
Morchella angusticeps	Black morel
Laetiporus (Polyporus) sulphureus	Chicken mushroom, sulphur shelf
Polyporus squamosus	Dryad's saddle
Lactarius argillaceifolius	
Lactarius chrysotheus	Yellow milky
Lactarius piperatus	Peppery milky
Lactarius torminosus	Pink-fringed milky
Russula brevipes	Short-stalked white russula
Russula densifolia	
Russula emetica	Emetic russula
Russula paludosa	
Stropharia coronilla	Garland stropharia
Tremellodendron pallidum	Jellied false coral
Clitocybe (Lepista) nuda	Blewit
Collybia dryophila	Oak-loving collybia
Laccaria ochropurpurea	Purple-gilled laccaria
Leucopaxillus laterarius	Leucopax
Marasmius oreades	Fairy ring
Marasmius scorodoni	Garlic marasmius
Pleurotus ostreatus	Oyster mushroom