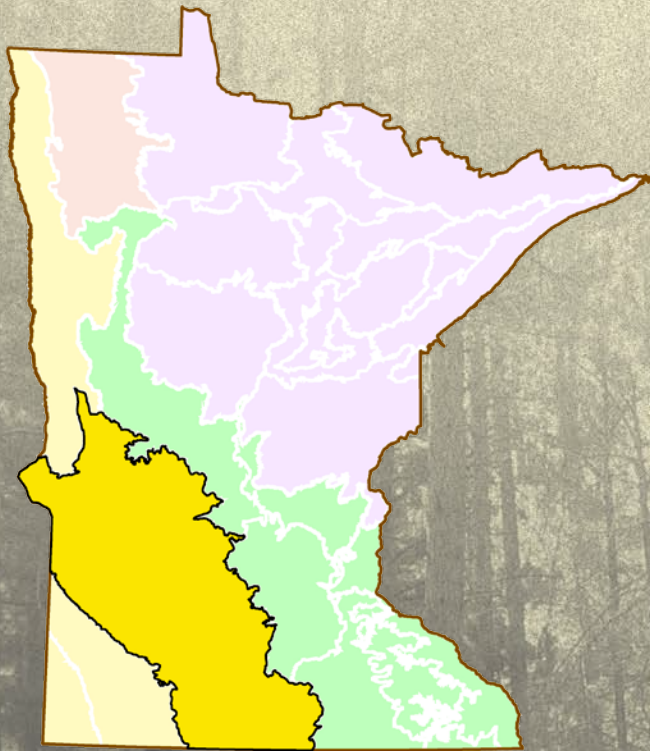


TOMORROW'S HABITAT

FOR THE
WILD & RARE

AN ACTION PLAN FOR MINNESOTA WILDLIFE

MINNESOTA RIVER PRAIRIE SUBSECTION PROFILE



MINNESOTA'S COMPREHENSIVE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION STRATEGY



Minnesota River Prairie

SUBSECTION OVERVIEW

The Minnesota River Prairie is a large subsection that includes part of northwestern Iowa and spreads across southwestern Minnesota into eastern South Dakota. The Minnesota River forms a broad valley, dividing the area in half. This valley once had a continuous band of floodplain forest that extended upstream as far as Lac Qui Parle, with highly unique bedrock exposures. There are 150 lakes larger than 160 acres in the subsection, most of which are shallow. Before settlement by people of European descent, the predominant vegetation was tallgrass prairie and wetlands. Fire was once a common natural disturbance and critical to maintaining native prairie communities.

Today, row-crop agriculture is the predominant land use, and prairie remnants and floodplain forests are rare. A major concern is impacts on water quality from intensive agricultural activities, including use of fertilizers and pesticides, expanding use of pattern tiling, and ditching and draining of small wetlands. Continued loss of the small amount of native upland habitat and over-intensive grazing remain a concern.

SPECIES IN GREATEST CONSERVATION NEED

116 Species in Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) are known or predicted to occur within the Minnesota River Prairie. These SGCN include 52 species that are federal or state endangered, threatened, or of special concern. The table, SGCN by Taxonomic Group, displays by taxonomic group the number of SGCN that occur in the subsection, as well as the percentage of the total SGCN set represented by each taxon. For example, 10 mammal SGCN are known or predicted to occur in the Minnesota River Prairie, approximately 46% of all mammal SGCN in the state.

SGCN BY TAXONOMIC GROUP

| Taxa | # of SGCN | Percentage of SGCN Set by Taxon | Examples of SGCN |
|------------|-----------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Amphibians | 1 | 16.7 | Common mudpuppy |
| Birds | 65 | 67.0 | Black tern |
| Fish | 6 | 12.8 | Blue sucker |
| Insects | 11 | 19.6 | Poweshiek skipper |
| Mammals | 10 | 45.5 | Western harvest mouse |
| Mollusks | 12 | 30.8 | Fluted-shell |
| Reptiles | 8 | 47.1 | Five-lined skink |
| Spiders | 3 | 37.5 | Jumping spider (<i>M. grata</i>) |

SPECIES SPOTLIGHT

Creek heelsplitter (*Lasmigona compressa*)

Distribution Widespread but spotty distribution in the Mississippi River drainage north of St. Anthony Falls, MN, with sporadic occurrences in other MN river systems, including the Pomme de Terre and Chippewa rivers in western MN.

Abundance Rare. Present in low numbers in a variety of sites from SW to NE MN, but pollution and siltation of small streams and rivers have greatly reduced suitable habitat.

Legal Status State list-Special Concern.

Comments Host species include yellow perch, black crappie, slimy sculpin, and spotfin shiner. Management efforts for this mussel need to include consideration of the host species.



Photo by Deb Rose

Quick facts

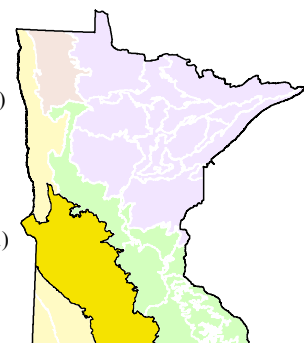
Acres: 9,321,886 (17.3% of state)

Ownership

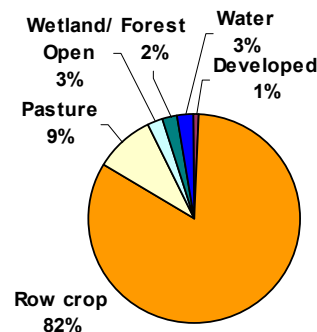
| Public | Private | Tribal |
|--------|---------|--------|
| 2.8% | 97.2% | 0.0% |

Population density (people/sq. mi.)

| Current | Change (2000-2010) |
|---------|--------------------|
| 31.7 | +0.5 |



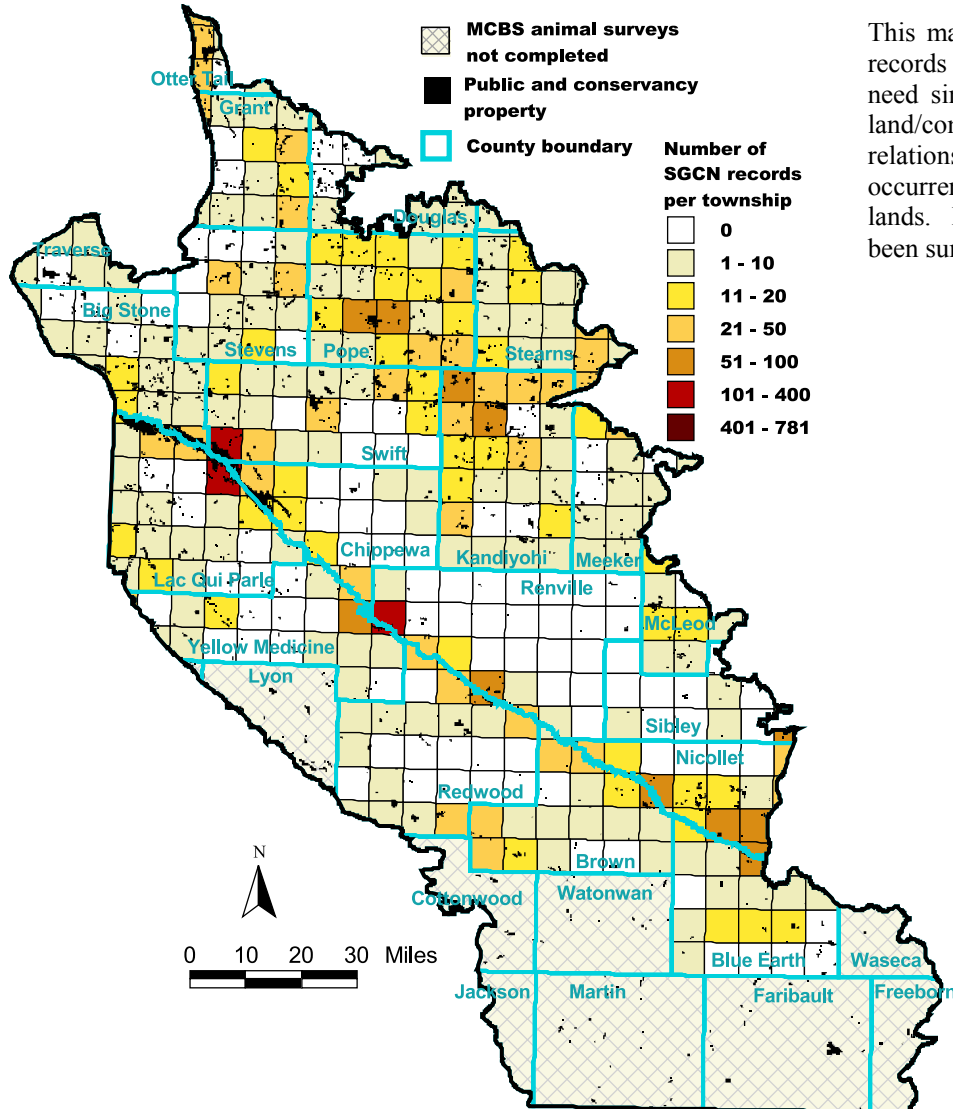
Current Land Use/Land Cover



HIGHLIGHTS

- The remaining wetlands and grasslands offer excellent habitat for bald eagles, prairie chickens, marbled godwits, upland sandpipers, Richardson's ground squirrels, regal fritillaries, swainson's hawks, Forster's terns, dickcissels, and mucket and elktote mussels.
- This is an important nesting area for prairie ducks and is also a major migratory corridor in the Mississippi Flyway.
- The Minnesota River provides habitat for paddlefish, mussels, and softshell turtles, while associated dry grasslands provide habitat for bullsnakes and western hognose snakes, and foxsnakes occur in upland riparian forests.
- Areas important for SGCN include Lac qui Parle and Swan Lake WMAs; Big Stone NWR; Sibley, Monson Lake, Upper Sioux Agency, and Lac qui Parle SPs; The Nature Conservancy's Chippewa Prairie; and many SNAs and WPAs.

SGCN ELEMENT OCCURRENCES BY TOWNSHIP



This map depicts the number of validated records of species in greatest conservation need since 1990 per township and public land/conservancy land. It suggests relationships between known SGCN occurrences and conservation management lands. It also displays areas that have not been surveyed for rare animals by MCBS.

Sources: MN DNR Natural Heritage database, MN DNR County Biological Survey (MCBS), MN DNR Statewide Mussel Survey, MN DNR Fisheries Fish database. Areas with no MCBS animal surveys may have had mussel and fish surveys, as well as reports of other species occurrences recorded in the MN DNR Natural Heritage database.

SPECIES PROBLEM ANALYSIS

The species problem analysis provides information on the factors influencing the vulnerability or decline of SGCN that are known or predicted to occur in the subsection. The table lists the nine problems, or factors, used in the analysis, and the percentage of SGCN in the subsection for which each factor influences species vulnerability or decline. The results of the species problem analysis indicate that habitat loss and degradation in the subsection are the most significant challenges facing SGCN populations.

NOTE: The inverse of the percentages for each problem does not necessarily represent the percentage of SGCN for which the factor is not a problem, but instead may indicate that there is not sufficient information available to determine the level of influence the factor has on SGCN in the subsection.

| Problem | Percentage of SGCN in the Subsection for Which This Is a Problem |
|---|--|
| Habitat Loss in MN | 87 |
| Habitat Degradation in MN | 90 |
| Habitat Loss/Degradation Outside of MN | 31 |
| Invasive Species and Competition | 29 |
| Pollution | 34 |
| Social Tolerance/Persecution/Exploitation | 22 |
| Disease | 4 |
| Food Source Limitations | 4 |
| Other | 18 |

Minnesota River Prairie

KEY HABITATS - For Species in Greatest Conservation Need

The CWCS identified key habitats for SGCN within the subsection using a combination of five analyses, labeled A-E below. The table depicts the five analyses, and under which analyses the key habitats qualified. To qualify as a key habitat for the subsection, the habitat had to meet the criteria used in at least one of the five analyses, as specified in the descriptions to the right of the table. The graphs below depict results from four (A-D) of the five analyses used in determining key habitats. Those habitats that meet the criteria are highlighted in **RED** in the graph for that analysis. Those habitats that do not meet the criteria are shaded in **GOLD**. Analysis E is not represented by a graph; the results of this analysis are presented as a list of key rivers/streams in Appendix I. For a more detailed explanation of the five analyses used, see [Chapter 7, Methods and Analyses](#).

| KEY HABITATS | ANALYSIS | | | | |
|--|----------|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D | E |
| Prairie | X | X | X | | |
| Wetland-Nonforest | X | X | X | | |
| Shoreline-dunes-cliff/talus | | X | | | |
| Lake-Shallow | | | | X | |
| River-Headwater to Large | | | | | X |
| River-Very Large (Minnesota River) | | | | | X |

Description of Analyses

A: Terrestrial habitat use analysis - terrestrial habitats that represent more than 5% of 1890s or 1990s landcover and are modeled to have the most SGCN using them based on a z-test with $p < 0.01$.

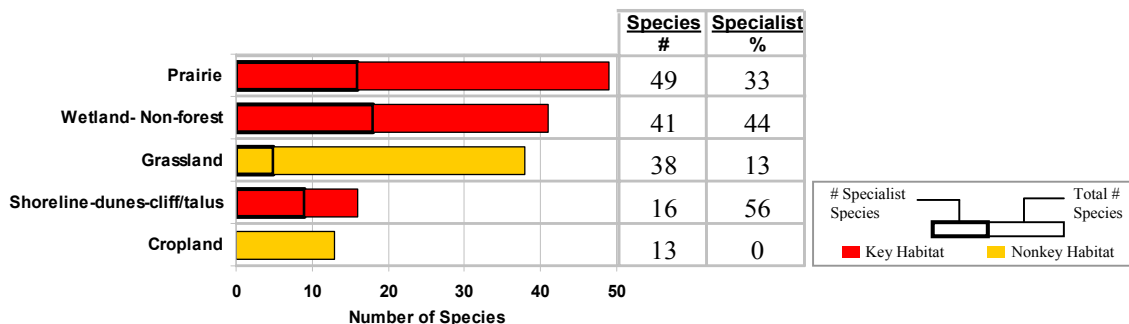
B: Specialist terrestrial habitat use analysis - terrestrial habitats that represent more than 5% of 1890s or 1990s landcover and have more than 15 species, 20% of which use 2 or fewer habitats (specialist species).

C: Terrestrial habitat change analysis - terrestrial habitats that represent more than 5% of the 1890s landcover and have declined by more than 50% in the 1990s landcover. For wetlands this change was based on an analysis done by Anderson & Craig in *Growing Energy Crops on Minnesota's Wetlands: The Land Use Perspective* (1984).

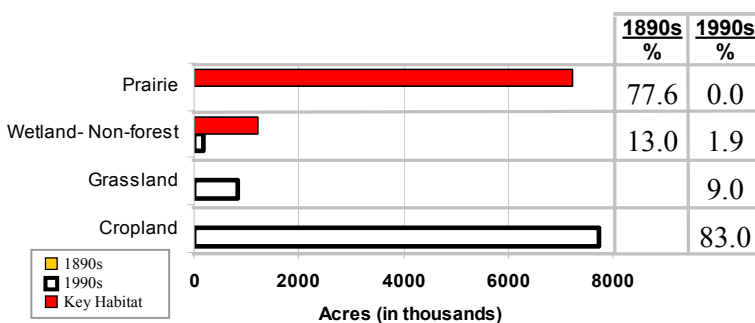
D: Aquatic habitat use analysis - lake or stream habitats that have the most SGCN use based on a z-test with $p < 0.01$ of all subsections.

E: The Nature Conservancy/SGCN occurrence analysis - stream reaches identified in the Areas of Aquatic Biodiversity Significance in the four TNC Ecoregional Assessments and reaches with high SGCN occurrences (see [Appendix I](#) for list of stream reaches).

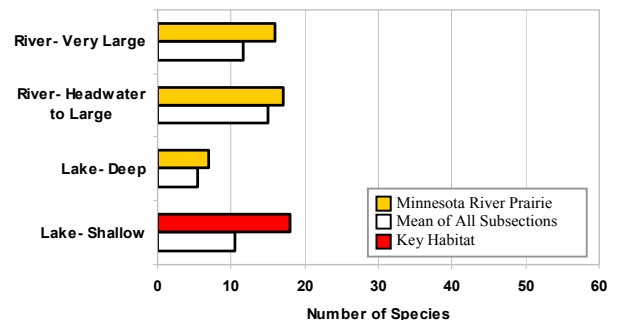
A/B – Terrestrial Habitat Use/Specialist Terrestrial Habitat Use



C – Terrestrial Habitat Change



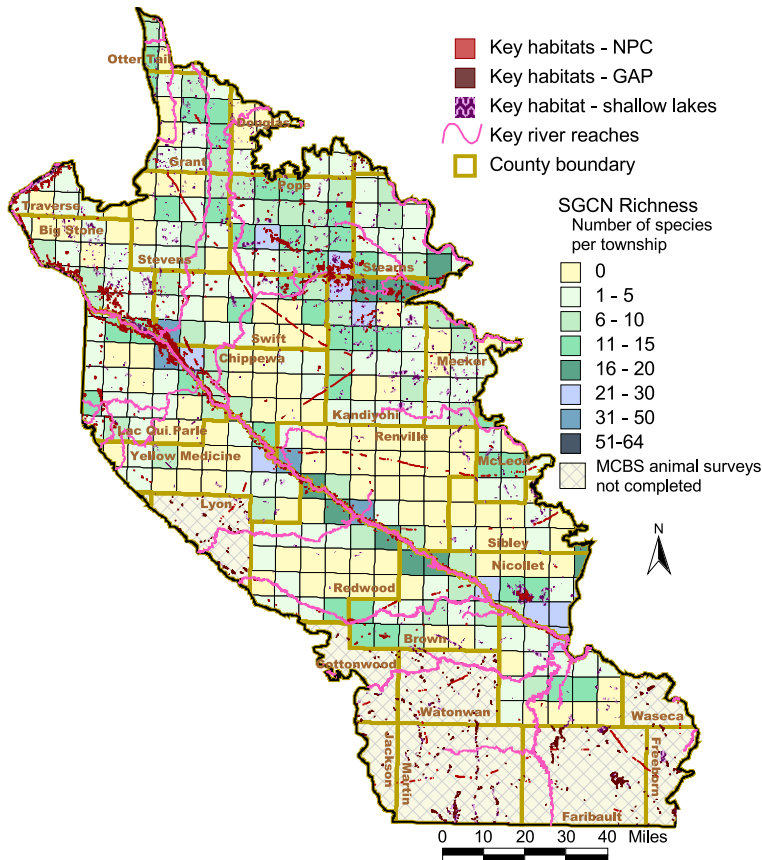
D – Aquatic Habitat Use



E – The Nature Conservancy/SGCN Occurrence

To reference the key rivers and streams for the subsection, see [Appendix I](#).

DISTRIBUTION OF KEY HABITATS AND SPECIES RICHNESS BY TOWNSHIP



This map depicts key habitats and the number of species of SGCN per township based on the sources listed below. It suggests there is often a relationship between key habitats and species richness (i.e., the variety of species of SGCN in a township).

Sources:

Major River Centerline Traces in Minnesota, 1984
 MCBS Native Plant Communities (NPC), 2005
 MCBS Railroad Rights-of-Way Prairies
 MN DNR 24K Rivers and Streams, 2005
 MN DNR County Biological Survey (MCBS), 2005
 MN DNR Fish database, 2005
 MN DNR Natural Heritage database, 2005
 MN DNR Statewide Mussel Survey, 2005
 MN GAP Landcover, 1993
 Shallow Lakes in Minnesota, 2005
 The Nature Conservancy Rivers and Streams combined dataset, 2005

For more information on how this map was constructed, please see the [Subsection Profile Overview in Chapter 5](#).

SUBSECTION HABITAT PERCENTAGES AND HABITAT USE BY SGCN TAXA

This table presents information on the percentages for each habitat in the subsection (showing changes in coverage between the mid- to late 1800s and the 1990s), as well as habitat use by SGCN taxonomic group. Habitats are listed in ranked order for percent coverage within the subsection in the 1990s. Key habitats for the subsection (as identified on previous page) are listed in **BOLD**. SGCN habitat use is broken down by taxonomic group, with a total number of species for all taxonomic groups listed at the far right of the table.

| HABITAT | Percentage of Subsection (1890s) | Percentage of Subsection (1990s) | SGCN BY TAXONOMIC GROUP | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|------|---------|---------|----------|----------|---------|
| | | | Amphibians | Birds | Fish | Insects | Mammals | Mollusks | Reptiles | Spiders |
| Cropland | N/A | 83.0 | | 7 | | | 5 | | 1 | |
| Grassland | N/A | 9.0 | | 20 | | 1 | 10 | | 6 | 1 |
| Lake-Shallow | N/A | 2.1 | | 14 | 1 | | | | 2 | |
| Wetland-Nonforest | 13.0 | 1.9 | | 34 | | 1 | 2 | | 2 | 2 |
| Forest-Upland Deciduous (Hardwood) | 1.5 | 1.6 | | 14 | | | 4 | | 3 | |
| Developed | N/A | 0.8 | | 4 | | | 3 | | 1 | |
| Oak Savanna | 1.9 | 0.5 | | 15 | | 1 | 7 | | 5 | |
| Lake-Deep | N/A | 0.4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | 1 | |
| Forest-Lowland Deciduous | 1.5 | 0.4 | | 14 | | | 2 | | 1 | |
| Forest-Lowland Coniferous | 0.0 | 0.2 | | 8 | | | | | | 1 |
| Forest-Upland Deciduous (Non-hardwood) | 0.8 | 0.1 | | 12 | | | 2 | | | |
| Prairie | 77.6 | 0.0 | | 19 | | 10 | 10 | | 7 | 3 |
| Forest-Upland Coniferous | 0.0 | 0.0 | | 13 | | | 3 | | 3 | |
| Shoreline-dunes-cliff/talus | N/A | N/A | | 11 | | | 3 | | 2 | |
| Shrub-Lowland | N/A | N/A | | 15 | | | 3 | | 1 | |
| River-Headwater to Large | N/A | N/A | 1 | 2 | 4 | | | 8 | 2 | |
| River-Very Large (Minnesota River) | N/A | N/A | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 10 | 2 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

N/A: Insufficient data available to determine percent coverage within subsection. We have no data to indicate the existence of cropland, grassland, or developed land prior to settlement by people of European descent, although these land uses likely did occur at very low levels.

NOTE: 0.0 indicates less than 0.05 percent coverage.

Ten-Year Goals, Management Challenges, Strategies, and Priority Conservation Actions

Goal I: Stabilize and increase SGCN populations

Management Challenge 1 – There has been significant loss and degradation of SGCN habitat

Strategy I A – Identify key SGCN habitats and focus management efforts on them

Priority Conservation Actions to Maintain, Enhance, and Protect the Key Habitats

1. **Native prairie habitats**, actions include:
 - a. Manage invasive species
 - b. Use prescribed fire and other practices to maintain prairie
 - c. Manage grasslands adjacent to native prairie to enhance SGCN habitat
 - d. Encourage prairie restoration efforts
 - e. Provide technical assistance and protection opportunities to interested individuals and organizations
2. **Nonforested wetlands and floodplain forests**, actions include:
 - a. Manage invasive species
 - b. Enforce the Wetlands Conservation Act
 - c. Manage habitats adjacent to wetlands and floodplain forests to enhance SGCN values
 - d. Provide technical assistance and protection opportunities to interested individuals and organizations
3. **Shoreline, dune, cliff/talus habitats**, actions include:
 - a. Support the protection of these habitats from damaging development
 - b. Enhance SGCN habitat along the shoreline
 - c. Enhance SGCN habitat within dune communities
 - d. Provide technical assistance and protection opportunities to interested individuals and organizations
4. **Shallow lake habitats**, actions include:
 - a. Maintain good water quality in shallow lakes
 - b. Enhance near-shore terrestrial and aquatic habitats
 - c. Provide technical assistance and protection opportunities to interested individuals and organizations
5. **Stream habitats**, actions include:
 - a. Maintain good water quality, hydrology, geomorphology, and connectivity in priority stream reaches
 - b. Maintain and enhance riparian areas along priority stream reaches
 - c. Provide technical assistance and protection opportunities to interested individuals and organizations

Management Challenge 2 – Some SGCN populations require specific management actions

Strategy I B – Manage federal and state listed species effectively

Priority Conservation Actions for Specific SGCN

1. Implement existing federal recovery plans
2. Develop and implement additional recovery plans
3. Provide technical assistance to managers, officials, and interested individuals related to listed species
4. Enforce federal and state endangered species laws, as well as other wildlife laws and regulations

Strategy I C – Manage emerging issues affecting specific SGCN populations

Priority Conservation Actions for Specific SGCN

1. Work with partners to effectively address emerging issues affecting SGCN populations
2. Enforce federal and state wildlife laws and regulations

Goal II: Improve knowledge about SGCN

Management Challenge 1 – More information about SGCN and SGCN management is needed

Strategy II A – Survey SGCN populations and habitats

Priority Conservation Actions for Surveys

1. Survey SGCN populations within the subsection, actions include:
 - a. Continue MCBS rare animal surveys
 - b. Survey SGCN populations related to key habitats
 - c. Survey wildlife taxa underrepresented by MCBS animal surveys
2. Survey SGCN habitats within the subsection, actions include:
 - a. Assess the amount and quality of key habitats and map their locations

Strategy II B – Research populations, habitats, and human attitudes/activities

Priority Conservation Actions for Research

1. Research important aspects of species populations within the subsection, actions include:
 - a. Better understand the life history and habitat requirements of important SGCN
2. Research important aspects of SGCN habitats within the subsection, actions include:
 - a. Identify best management practices for maintaining and enhancing key habitats
 - b. Identify important patterns and distributions of key habitats to better support SGCN populations
 - c. Identify important functional components within key habitats to support specific SGCN
 - d. Explore important, emerging SGCN habitat management issues
3. Research important aspects of people's understanding of SGCN within the subsection, actions include:
 - a. Identify people's attitudes and values regarding SGCN
 - b. Identify places and ways people can enjoy and appreciate SGCN

Strategy II C – Monitor long-term changes in SGCN populations and habitats

Priority Conservation Actions for Monitoring

1. Monitor long-term trends in SGCN populations, actions include:
 - a. Continue existing population monitoring activities
 - b. Develop additional monitoring activities for specific SGCN populations
2. Monitor long-term trends in SGCN habitats, actions include:
 - a. Develop long-term monitoring activities for important SGCN habitats

Strategy II D – Create performance measures and maintain information systems

Priority Conservation Actions for Performance Measures and Information Systems

1. Create and use performance measures, actions include:
 - a. Develop partner-specific performance measures within the subsection
 - b. Develop project-specific performance measures for SWG-funded projects
 - c. Actively incorporate monitoring and performance measure information to enhance adaptive management
2. Maintain and update information management systems

Goal III: Enhance people's appreciation and enjoyment of SGCN

Management Challenge 1 – Need for greater appreciation of SGCN by people

Strategy III A – Develop outreach and recreation actions

Priority Conservation Actions for Outreach and Recreation

1. Create new information and communicate with people to enhance their appreciation of SGCN
2. Create opportunities for people to appropriately enjoy SGCN-based recreation

Tomorrow's Habitat for the Wild and Rare: An Action Plan for Minnesota Wildlife

How to use this subsection profile

Intended audience: Natural resource professionals and interested stakeholders

- ✳ Identify how the priority conservation actions and key habitats intersect and inform your current and future priorities.
- ✳ Using your additional insights and local knowledge, “step-down” the priority conservation actions into more detailed actions and practical on-ground tasks.
- ✳ Use it to understand species in greatest conservation need priorities and tell a story about the subsection (its history, biology, ecology, demography) to other natural resource professionals, managers, decision makers and land owners.
- ✳ Visit our website, or give us a call, and tell us how you’re using it, how others are using it, and ideas that “step-down” the priority conservation actions.

Website:

www.dnr.state.mn.us/cwcs

For more information, please contact:

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