Antelope Hills

Conservation Challenges:

- *Conversion to agricultural uses
- *Changes in agricultural practices
- *Deforestation/logging
- *Increased draintiling makes stream flow more flashy, reduces groundwater
- *Fluctuating/declining river levels
- ${\bf *Invasive\ spp.:\ Buckthorns, Eurasian\ honey suckle,\ garlic\ .}$
- mustard, leafy spurge, EAB
- *Habitat fragmentation
- *Urbanization/lakeshore development
- *Eutrophic lakes
- *Agricultural water pollutants
- *Bedrock mining
- *Kaolin mining
- *Gravel mining
- *Fire-dependent communities are likely to decline due to difficulty in restoring natural fire regimes

Conservation Opportunities:

* Minnesota Prairie Conservation Plan

Existing Conservation Network:

State Parks:

SNAs:

Wildlife Management Areas:

Bailout

Dacotah

Florida Creek

Fulica

Gollnick Salt Lake

Waterfowl Production Areas:

Taylor

Rare Species:

A Species of Lichen Acadian Flycatacher American Bittern

American Ginseng Bald Eagle Bell's Vireo

Creek Heelsplitter Dakota Skipper

Hair-like Beak-rush Henslow's Sparrow

Iowa Skipper Loggerhead Shrike

Louisiana Broomrape Low Milk-vetch

Marbled Godwit Marsh Arrow-grass

Missouri Milk-vetch Northern Grasshopper Mouse

Pawnee Skipper

Phlox Moth

Powesheik Skipper Prairie Vole

Red Three-Awn

Regal Fritillary Richardson's Ground Squirrel Short-eared Owl Slender Milk-vetch Small White Lady's-slipper

Snow Trillium

Three Stamened Waterwort Trumpeter Swan

Upland Sandpiper
Western White Prairie-clover

Wilson's Phalarope Yellow-fruited Sedge Yellow Prairie Violet

Ecological Significance:

Opportunity Area

Antelope Hills

The Antelope Hills Opportunity Area includes one of the rarest habitats in Minnesota--the saline mud flat lake. Salt Lake within the Salt Lake Wildlife Management Area is this type of salt waterbody, which provides unique habitat that attracts a variety of birds that are more typically found farther west in the Dakotas in the Prairie Pothole region. The lake maintains its salinity as salts are leached out of soils within its watershed, and drain to the lake that has no surface outlet. Water loss is mostly conveyed by evaporation which leaves dissolved salts and minerals behind in the lakebed. Due to its location in one of the hottest and driest locations in Minnesota, there is greater opportunity for water loss and salt deposition in most years. However, lakes lacking surface outlets tend to have water depths that vary greatly, that will also affect the level of alkalinity. The lake is particularly important for shorebirds that prefer alkaline substrates. Other wetlands in the OA may have alkaline chemistries, but may have more ephemeral water regimes.



Counties:

Yellow Medicine

Rare Native Plant Communities:

Basswood-Bur Oak-(Green Ash) Forest Calcareous Fen (Southwestern) Dry Hill Prairie (Southern) Dry Sand - Gravel Prairie (Southern) Mesic Prairie (Southern) Mud Flat (Inland Lake), Saline subtype Wet Prairie (Southern)

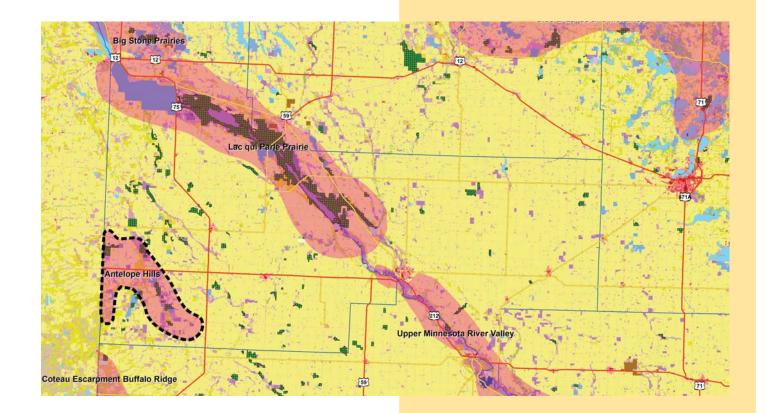


Ecological Evaluations:

Antelope Hills Freeland 20

Antelope Hills

Ecological Evaluations, Land Cover, Public Ownership



Please see Legend at the front of the Opportunity Area Desc<mark>riptions for a key to this map</mark>

Antelope Hills Marxan Prioritization, Element Occurrences

