#### **Conservation Challenges:**

- \*Conversion to agricultural uses
- \*Changes in agricultural practices
- \*Conversion to mining
- \*Deforestation/logging
- \*Increased draintiling makes stream flow more flashy, reduces groundwater for algific habitats
- \*Waterways are more incised, with more alluvium, and higher turbidity
- \*Invasive spp.: Common buckthorn, Eurasian honeysuckle, garlic mustard, leafy spurge
- \*Habitat fragmentation
- \*Valley bottoms prone to high-volume floods
- \*Fire-dependent communities are likely to decline due to difficulty in restoring natural fire regimes

## **Existing Conservation Network:**

**State Forests:** 

Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood

SNAs:

**Mound Prairie** 

**Aquatic Management Areas:** 

**Dexter Creek** 

Wildlife Management Areas:

**Mound Prairie WMA** 

**Root River WMA** 

Reinvest in Minnesota: Yes

## Rare Species:

**American Brook Lamprey American Ginseng Bald Eagle Black Redhorse** Blanchard's Cricket Frog Blanding's Turtle Blue Sucker **Bluntnose Darter Canada Frostweed** Clasping Milkweed Common Galinule Goat's-rue Gopher snake **Gravel Chub** Henslow's Sparrow **Jewelled Shooting Star** Long-bearded Hawkweed Milk snake Narrow-leaved Milkweed **North American Racer** 

Northern Cricket Frog Old Field Toadflax Ovate-leaved Skullcap

**Plains Wild Indigo Prairie Moonwort** 

**Prairie Vole Purple Cliff-brake Rhombic-petaled Evening** 

Primrose Sandhill Crane

**Shovelnose Sturgeon** Stemless Tick-trefoil

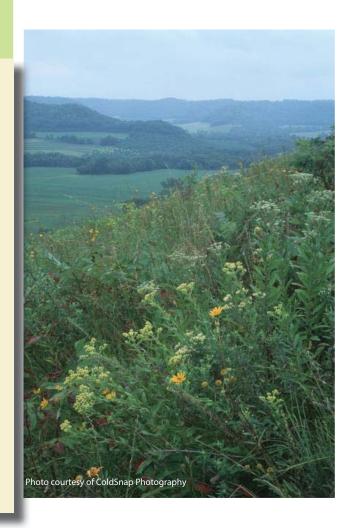
Sweet-smelling

Indian-plaintain **Three-flowered Melicgrass** 

**Timber Rattlesnake** Western Fox snake **Yellow Pimpernel** 

### **Conservation Opportunities:**

- \* Land Trusts
- \* Root River Planning
- \* Conservation Partners along Mississippi Flyway



# **Lower Root River**

## **Opportunity Area**

## **Ecological Significance:**

The Root River is the major drainage of southeasternmost Minnesota, and the river has broadened into a mile-wide valley in its lowest reaches. North-facing slopes continue to be home for mesic hardwood forests. Southerly aspects frequently have goat prairies, mixed hardwoods occupy east- and west-facing slopes, and mesic hardwoods are found on north-facing slopes. Wetlands have a much greater presence in the lower valley, particularly in the main valley of the Root. Many NPCs and species are endemic to the Blufflands subsection, such as twinleaf and shagbark Hickory. Large variations in terrain afford opportunities for a mosaic of community types within a small area. In addition, a number of eastern hardwood forest species reach their northwesternmost aspects of their native ranges in the Blufflands. Some of the tree species include black oak, honey locust, chinkapin oak, swamp white oak, and shagbark hickory. The species may expand north-

ward with climate change, and the Blufflands will be a route for southern forest species to reach the rest of the state. The Blufflands also are within the Mississippi Flyway and provide essential habitat for migrating birds and waterfowl.



Counties:

Houston

#### **Rare Native Plant Communities:**

Calcareous Fen (Southeastern) Dry Barrens Oak Savanna (Southern), Oak Subtype Dry Bedrock Bluff Prairie (Southern) Northern Bulrush-Spikerush Marsh Red Oak - White Oak - (Sugar Maple) Forest

Red Oak - White Oak Forest

Sedge Meadow

Seepage Meadow/Carr

White Pine - Oak Woodland (Sand)



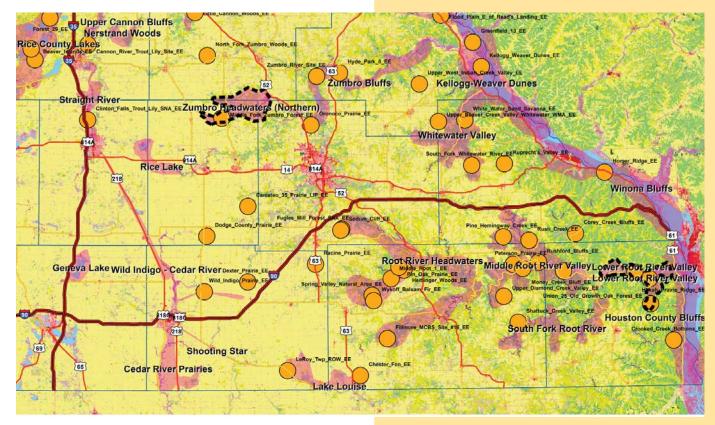
### **Ecological Evaluations:**

**Mound Prairie** Union 25 Old Growth Forest Hokah Prairie Ridge

Other Candidate Sites:

# **Lower Root River**

# **Ecological Evaluations, Land Cover, Public Ownership**



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

# **Lower Root River**

# **Marxan Prioritization, Element Occurrences**

