Conservation Challenges:

- *Conversion to timber and mining uses
- *Changes in timber practices
- *Increased draintiling makes stream flow more flashy, reduces
- *Fluctuating/declining groundwater levels
- *Invasive spp.: Buckthorns, Eurasian honeysuckle, garlic.
- mustard, leafy spurge, EAB
- *Habitat fragmentation
- *Agricultural water pollutants/sedimentation

Conservation Opportunities:

- * Watershed is engaged in natural resource managment planning
- * Large amount of public land

Existing Conservation Network:

State Parks:

Cascade River

George Crosby Manitou

Temperance River

State Forests:

SNAs:

Butterwort Cliffs

Lutsen

Sugarloaf Point

Aquatic Management Areas:

Baptism River Dyer's Lake Manitou River

Rare Features:

A Species of Sedge Alpine Woodsia Appalachian Fir-clubmoss Bald Eagle Bitter Fleabane

Bitter Fleabane
Black-throated Blue Warbler
Black Hawthorn

Bog Rush

Butterwort Carolina Spring-beauty Club-spur Orchid

Colonial Waterbird Nesting Site Creek Heelsplitter Encrusted Saxifrage

Fan lichen Few-flowered Spike-rush

Hanging fringe lichen Hoary Draba Hudson Bay Eyebright

Humped Bladderwort Igneous Composition (Middle Proterozoic) Intermediate Sedge

Kiyi
Lake Sturgeon
Lanceleaf Grape fern
Lapland Buttercup
Laurentian Bladder Fern
Least Moonwort
Long-leaved Arnica

Least Moonwort
Long-leaved Arnica
Maidenhair Spleenwort
Marsh Reedgrass
Matricary Grape fern
Michaux's Sedge
Mingan Moonwort

Montane Yellow-eyed Grass

Moschatel
Neat Spike-rush
Necklace Spike Sedge
New England Sedge
Northern Comandra
Northern Goshawk
Northern Myotis
Oakes' Pondweed
Oregon Woodsia
Pale Moonwort
Peregrine Falcon

Peregrine Falcon
Port-hole Lichen
Rock Vole
Rough Bentgrass
Satiny Willow
Selwyn's Ear-leaf Liverwort

Shortiaw Cisco

Small-flowered Woodrush Small False Asphodel Small Shinleaf Small White Water-lily Smoky Shrew Smooth lungwort

Smooth Woodsia Sooty-colored Beak-rush Triangle Moonwort

Twin Bentgrass
White Baneberry
Wood's Sedge
Yellow ribbon lichen
Yellow Sedge

Yellow specklebelly lichen

Lutsen HighlandsOpportunity Area

Ecological Significance:

The Southern North Shore is one of the most important recreational landscapes in Minnesota. This Opportunity Area contains large recreational areas, and also contains a variety of habitats that are endemic to the North
Shore in Minnesota, This landscape is partially sustained by the cooler microclimate provided by Lake Superior, and will be vulnerable to a warming
climate. In addition, heavy development pressure will occur due to the scenic
and recreational value that the area provides for the Upper Midwest, particularly as population growth, economic development and warmer summers
place greater demands on this landscape. Natural areas will have a need
for greater protection as pressures for increased development occur from expanding tourism. Increased use will also provide greater exposure to invasive
species. Assembing large open spaces will provide some resilience for existing natural communities.



Counties:

Cook Lake

Rare Native Plant Communities:

Aspen - Birch Forest, Hardwood Subtype
Aspen - Birch Forest; Balsam Fir subtype
Lake Superior Rocky Shore
Lowland White Cedar Forest (North Shore)
Paper Birch - Sugar Maple Forest (North Shore)
Sugar Maple Forest (North Shore)
Upland White Cedar Forest
White Cedar - Yellow Birch Forest

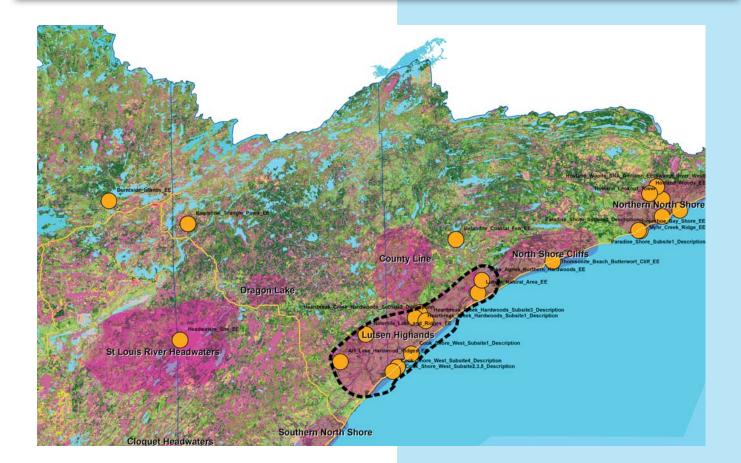
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Ecological Evaluations:

Art Lake Hardwood
Ridges
Cook Shore West Susites: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Heartbreak Creek Harwoods Subsites 1, 2, 3
Lutsen Natural Area
Lake Agnes Northern
Hardwoods
Ninemile Lake and Ridges



Lutsen HighlandsEcological Evaluations, Land Cover, Public Ownership



Please see Legend at the front of the Opportunity Area Descriptions for a key to this map

Lutsen HighlandsMarxan Prioritization, Element Occurrences

