Conservation Challenges:

- *Conversion to timber, mining and agricultural uses
- *Changes in agricultural practices
- *Increased draintiling makes stream flow more flashy, reduces management planning
- . groundwater
- *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 existing publicly owned recreational land

Existing Conservation Network:

State Parks:

Gooseberry Falls

Split Rock Lighthouse

Tettegouche

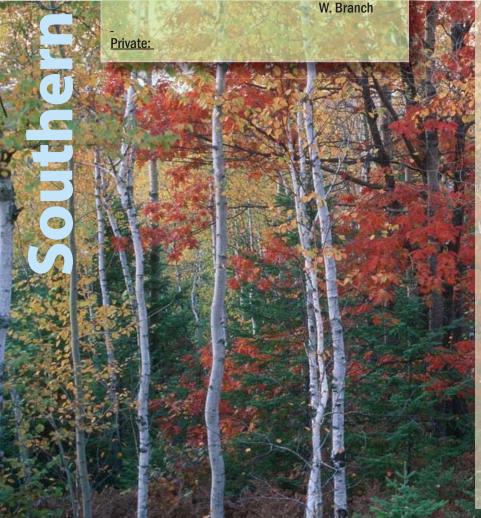
State Forests:

SNAs:

Moose Mountain

Aquatic Management Areas:

Sucker River Knife River,



Rare Features:

A hybrid Clubmoss A Species of Lichen A Species of Sedge

A Species of sedge Alpine Bistort Alpine Woodsia

Appalachian Fir-clubmoss

Bald Eagle Barren Strawberry Bat Concentration

Black Hawthorn
Black-throated Blue Warbler

Blanding's Turtle Braun's Holly Fern Butterwort

Canadian Wormwood
Carolina Spring-beauty
Chives

Club-spur Orchid
Clustered Bur-reed
Composition (Middle Pro-

terozoic) Creeping Juniper

Eastern Hemlock
Encrusted Saxifrage
Garber's Sedge

Hanging fringe lichen Holboell's Rock-cress Hudson Bay Eyebright

Igneous Unit or Sequence (Middle Proterozoic) Intermediate Sedge

Kiyi

Knotty Pearlwort
Lake and Wetland Compos-

ite (Quaternary)
Lake Erosion (Quaternary)

Lake Sturgeon
Lance-leaved Violet
Laurentian Bladder Fern

Least Moonwort
Long-leaved Arnica

Maidenhair Spleenwort Marsh Reedgrass Matricary Grape fern Moschatel

Narrow False Oats Neat Spike-rush Necklace Spike Sedge Northern Myotis

Northern Singlespike Sedge Pale Manna Grass

Pale Moonwort
Pale Sedge

Peregrine Falcon
Rock Clubmoss
Rock Vole
Rock Whitlow-grass
Ross' Sedge
Rough Bentgrass
Satiny Willow

Shortjaw Cisco
Small-flowered Woodrush
Small Shinleaf
Small White Water-lily

Smoky Shrew Smooth Woodsia Stream Erosion (Quaternary) Torrey's Manna-grass

Vasey's Pondweed White Baneberry Wolf's Bluegrass Yellow Sedge

Tricolored Bat

Southern North ShoreOpportunity Area

Ecological Significance:

The Southern North Shore is one of the most important recreational land-scapes in Minnesota. This Opportunity Area contains some of the most popular destinations along the North Shore, 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. Natural areas are critical for preservation as habitats vary greatly that from the lakeshore to the highlands on the backslope of the Sawtooth Mountains.



Counties:

Lake St. Louis

Rare Native Plant Communities:

Alder - (Maple - Loosestrife) Swamp
Black Spruce - Jack Pine Woodland, Black Spruce Lake Superior Rocky Shore
Red Oak - Sugar Maple - Basswood (Bluebead Lily) Forest
Sugar Maple - Basswood - (Bluebead Lily) Forest
Sugar Maple Forest (North Shore)
Upland White Cedar Forest

White Cedar - Yellow Birch Forest

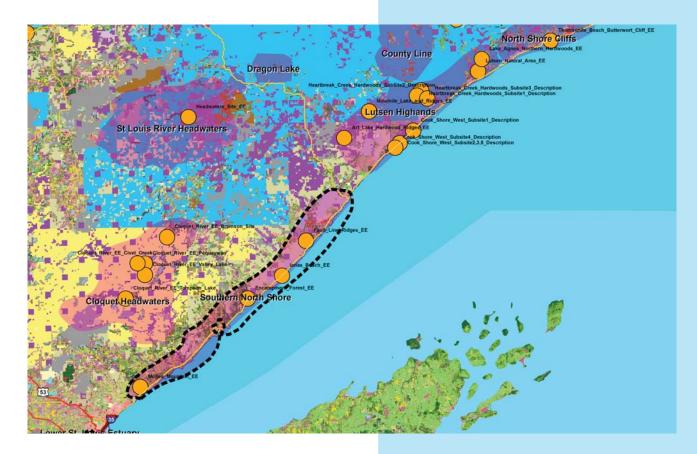
White Pine - Red Pine Forest

Ecological Evaluations:

Encampment Forest Fault Line Ridges Iona's Beach Moose Mountain

Southern North Shore

Ecological Evaluations, Land Cover, Public Ownership



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

Southern North Shore

Marxan Prioritization, Element Occurrences

