Conservation Challenges:

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

Conservation Opportunities:

Rare Features:

Acadian Flycatcher American Ginseng Bald Eagle Bat Concentration Big Horseshoe Lake Dewberry **Black Sandshell** Butternut **Canada Frostweed** Cowbane Creek Heelsplitter Davis' Sedge **Dwarf Trout Lily Ellipse** Fluted-shell Gray's Sedge **Green Dragon Jointed Sedge** Lilia-leaved Twayblade Loggerhead Shrike

Louisiana Waterthrush

One-flowered Broomrape

Mucket

One-flowered Broomrape Ovate-leaved Skullcap Rattlesnake-master Red-shouldered Hawk Rough-seeded Fameflower **Round Pigtoe Smoothish Orach** Spike Squirrel-corn Sterile Sedge Valerian Western Fox snake White Heath Aster Widgeon-grass

Wood Turtle

Existing Conservation Network:

State Forests:

SNAs:

Cannon River Trout Lily Aquatic Management Areas:

Wildlife Management Areas: **Faribault** Reinvest in Minnesota:

Rare Native Plant Communities:

Calcareous Fen (Southeastern)

Dry Barrens Oak Savanna (Southern), Oak Subtype

Ecological Significance:

Opportunity Area

Rich, mesic hardwood forests of sugar maple, basswood, red oak, and American elm dominated the landscapes of southcentral Minnesota prior to European settlement. These forests were able to persist as the frequent lakes, wetlands, hummocky terrain or in the case of this OA, steep slopes along the Cannon River provided firebreaks to stop the prairie fires. These were highly productive forests with a rich wildflower layer that is being lost to impacts from non-native earthworms, deer, common buckthorn, and garlic mustard. Fully intact forests are also disappearing quickly as they are also converted to residential development and agricultural cultivation. Only two percent of the Big Woods landscape remains forested, therefore these forest remnants should be a priority for conservation.

Upper Cannon Bluffs



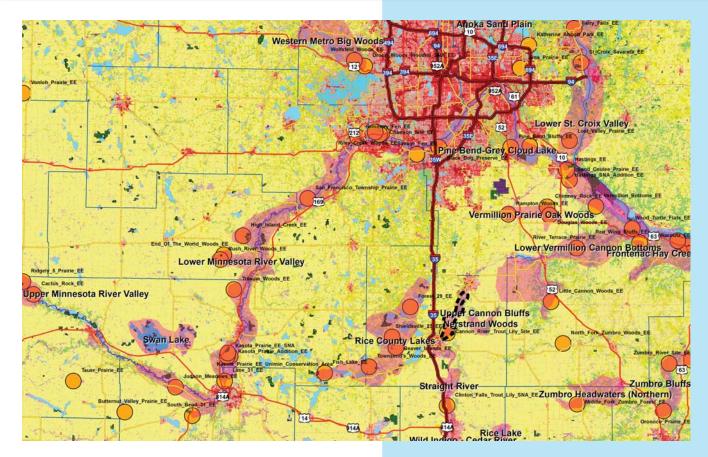
Counties:

Rice Steele



Upper Cannon Bluffs

Ecological Evaluations, Land Cover, Public Ownership



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

Upper Cannon Bluffs

Marxan Prioritization, Element Occurrences

