Conservation Challenges:

- *Conversion to agricultural uses
- *Changes in agricultural practices
- *Deforestation/logging
- *Increased draintiling makes stream flow more flashy, reduces
- groundwater
- *Fluctuating/declining river evels
- *Invasive spp.: spotted knapweed, leafy spurge, EAB
- *Habitat fragmentation
- *Gravel mining
- *Bedrock mining
- *Fire-dependent communities are likely to decline due to difficulty in restoring natural fire regimes

Conservation Opportunities:

- * Watershed is engaged in natural resource managment planning
- * Minnesota Prairie Plan

Existing Conservation Network:

State Parks:

State Forests:

SNAs: Prairie Coteau

Wildlife Management Areas:

Buffalo Ridge Gromer's Draw Holland

Aquatic Management Areas:

Rare Species:

Burrowing Owl

Dakota Skipper

Few-flowered Spike-rush

Hair-like Beak-rush

Iowa Skipper

Loggerhead Shrike

Marsh Arrow-grass

Northern Grasshopper Mouse

Ottoe Skipper

Pawnee Skipper

Phlox Moth

Plains Topminnow

Powesheik Skipper

Prairie Moonwort

Red Three-awn

Regal Fritillary

Small White Lady's-slipper

Topeka Shiner

Upland Sandpiper

Western White Prairie-clover



Upper Minnesota River ValleyOpportunity Area

Ecological Significance:

The Upper Minnesota River Valley contains a variety of habitats including floodplain forest and wet meadows, Big Woods along its bluffs, rock outcrop and sand terrace prairies, calcareous fens, and river channel and sandbar habitats. The valley is increasingly subject to human-induced impacts from intensive agriculture, draintiling, and urbanization. While the much of the river's source is from the drier western part of the state, and hence flows are subject to the vagaries of prairie precipitation, the river's flows are becoming even more variable, and filled with sediment and agricultural chemicals. In spite of these factors, some of the highest concentrations of rare species reports for birds, reptiles, amphibians, mussels, and plants are within the valley. Therefore, it is critical to preserve rare habitats to improve the resilience of the valley ecosystem as it faces increasing disturbance from more intensive land use practices. An extensive network of public lands

has been initiated in other parts of the valley, and preservation of native landscapes will contribute to the corridor within the valley greatly. This river valley as the largest concentration of native habitats remaining in southwestern Minnesota.



Counties:

Blue Earth
Brown
Chippewa
Nicollet
Redwood
Renville
Yellow Medicine

Rare Native Plant Communities:

Basswood - Bur Oak - (Green Ash) Forest

Calcareous Fen (Southeastern)

Calcareous Fen (Southwestern)

Crystalline Bedrock Outcrop (Prairie);

Minnesota River Subtype

Dry Hill Oak Savanna (Southern)

Dry Hill Prairie (Southern)

Dry Sand - Gravel Prairie (Southern)

Elm - Ash - Basswood Terrace Forest

Mesic Prairie (Southern)

Pin Oak - Bur Oak Woodland

Red Oak - Sugar Maple -

Basswood - (Bitternut Hickory)

Forest

Seepage Meadow/Carr Seepage Meadow/Carr, Tussock

Sedge Subtype

Silver Maple - (Virginia Creeper)

Floodplain Forest

Southern Bedrock Outcrop

Southern Dry Prairie

Sugar Maple - Basswood -

(Bitternut Hickory) Forest Wet Prairie (Southern)

Willow - Dogwood Shrub Swamp

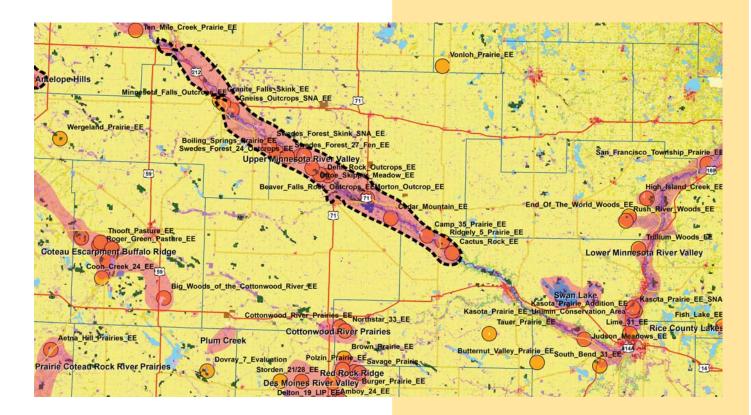
Ecological Evaluations:

Beaver Falls Outcrops
Boiling Springs
Cactus Rock
Camp 35 Prairie
Cedar Mountain
Delhi Rock Outcrops
Gneiss Outcrops SNA
Grantie Falls Skink
Minnesota Falls Outcrops
Morton Outcrop
Ottoe Skipper Meadow
Ridgely 5 Prairie
Swede's Forest 24,27 Fen/Skink
Vicksburg County Park Addition



Upper Minnesota River Valley

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>

Upper Minnesota River Valley

Marxan Prioritization, Element Occurrences

