



Audubon MINNESOTA



**MINNESOTA IMPORTANT BIRD AREAS
Nomination Form**

SITE INFORMATION

St. Croix-Greater Wild River IBA		
County (Primary): Chisago		Townships: Shafer, Amador, Sunrise
Approximate Size: 7,703 acres		Accuracy of Acreage: medium , (6,803 of the total acreage is highly accurate. The additional 900 acres is estimated). (good, medium, poor unknown)
Central Coordinates:	Latitude: 45 29' (45.56806)	Longitude: 92° 44' W (-92.87556)
Elevation (max – min): Minimum: 846' Maximum: 1010'		
BCR Name/Number: Prairie Hardwood Transition		
ECS Name (to subsection) BIOTICS Fill in:		
WBDB IBA ID: MNUS025		BIOTICS ID:

SITE DESCRIPTION

The USGS maps are attached in Appendix A. Both maps clearly delineate the boundaries of the park. One contains an overlay of biodiversity significance and the other contains an overlay of plant communities.

Location:

The proposed Important Bird Area (IBA) is located northeast of Minneapolis/St. Paul on the eastern border of Minnesota along the Saint Croix River. It extends roughly 24 miles north from the Xcel Energy hydroelectric dam at Taylors Falls, MN, to the northern edge of Wild River State Park in Chisago County, MN. For the first 8 miles, from Taylors Falls to the southernmost edge of Wild River State Park, the IBA lies generally between County Road 16 and the center of the St. Croix River or the border between Minnesota and Wisconsin. For the last 16 miles, from the southernmost to the northernmost edge of Wild River State Park, it lies generally between the western edge of Wild River State Park and the center of the St. Croix River or the border between Minnesota and Wisconsin. *Specifically, this IBA includes all land within the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway, Wild River State Park, and Lion’s Park.*

Directions:

The proposed IBA can be accessed either by boat or by car, generally from Chisago County

Road 12, Chisago County Road 16 (Wild Mountain Road), or Chisago County Highway 9. Parking areas are located in Wild River State Park, on pull-offs along CR 16, and in Lion's Park. Boats can be launched from two landings in Wild River State Park or at the Lion's Park landing, roughly 1.5 miles upstream from the dam: Wild River State Park also offers canoe camping along the Saint Croix River. Skiing, biking, hiking, snowshoeing, and horseback trails are located in the state park, and informal trails exist in the area of the dam and Lion's Park. County and local roads also traverse parts of the area.

Habitat:

The proposed IBA lies along the St. Croix River within the Anoka Sand Plain and Mille Lacs Uplands subsections, a region on the southern edge of the transition zone of pine forest, hardwood forest, and oak savanna. It encompasses a wide variety of habitats, including oak savanna, floodplain forest, maple-basswood forest, oak forest, two types of hardwood forest and, at its northernmost edge, conifer swamp forest. In short, this IBA transitions through three major forest types that divide into at least seven distinct habitats in only 24 miles of river.

From roughly County Road 16 south, the land drops steeply toward the St. Croix. Upland areas contain oak forest, but lowland hardwood forests predominate here, interrupted by scattered maple-basswood forest patches. The hills, bisected by ravines, are covered with black and green ash, aspen, bur oak, maples, slippery elm, and aspen. Northern pin and red oak trees are common at scattered locations within these forests, as are white and red pine trees. The dirt here is richer and loamier than it is farther north and the hills, though covered with soil, are higher and steeper.

North of County Road 16, smaller, gentler hills replace the larger hills and bluffs of the lower St. Croix River valley. Wild River State Park sits on a smooth, sandy plain once overlain by glacial Lake Grantsburg. Uplands are generally covered with oak savanna and oak forest in drier areas, where red oak, pin oak, burr oak, and white oak are common, though aspen and red maple can be found here as well. Lowland hardwood forest predominates near the river, with scattered maple basswood and white pine hardwood forest in mesic and river terrace areas. Sugar maples, green ash, big-toothed aspen, and slippery elm are common, as are red maple and clumps of paper birch where the ground shades into mixed hardwood swamp. The floodplain or riparian forest is dominated by silver maple, green ash, and lesser concentrations of burr oak trees. Wetland areas are also found in the floodplain: typically sedge meadows or marshes that inter-grade with shrub swamps. Wild River State Park is actively involved in expanding, managing, and maintaining native prairie areas as well – the park's middle section, in particular, contains open treeless areas scattered throughout its upland portion.

In the northernmost part of the IBA, forested wetlands replace much of the oak and lowland hardwood forest. The soil is darker and richer here: typical hardwood swamp vegetation includes birch, maple, aspen, black ash, and groups of large white pines. Floodplain forests and wet meadows are common near the river, a tamarack swamp can be found at the northernmost edge of the proposed IBA, and an emergent marsh follows Goose Creek, which drains into the St. Croix here. This part of the IBA is the most remote and hardest to access. Its rich, loamy soil, lowlands, and poor drainage also make it the wettest.

Ex-urban development influences much of the area outside public ownership. Amador, Sunrise, and Rusheba townships are rapidly developing through the conversion of former farmland into five and ten acre residential lots. The lower corridor, south of Amador township, faces intense development and recreational pressures.

Prominent Features:

The proposed Important Birding Area has three prominent features: the St. Croix River,

the area's exceptional biodiversity, and the convergence of two major life zones – the Carolinian, from the south, and the Boreal, from the north. These three features combine to produce exceptional bird habitat, as reflected by the over 200 species of birds recorded within this IBA,

The St. Croix River, a federally protected National Scenic Riverway, is often identified as one of the Upper Midwest's most pristine large river ecosystems. In just 164 miles, it crosses three forest types and two major life zones, which meet in the proposed Important Birding Area located within Wild River State Park. The river and its environs provide important nesting habitat and a migratory flyway for a wide variety of birds.

The MN County Biological Survey has classified slightly over half the habitat within Wild River State Park, which comprises most of the IBA, as being of "Outstanding" biodiversity significance. Roughly $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north of the hydroelectrical dam, another area of exceptional diversity runs north for $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The Minnesota DNR identifies the area as rich in key habitats for supporting Species in Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN). The greatest number of species and habitat occur directly along the St. Croix River, within the proposed IBA.

In addition to the proposed IBA's spectacular river and outstanding biodiversity, it is located south of Crex Meadows, a natural "duck factory" home to roughly 270 species of birds, and has at least two stretches of river that are open throughout most of the winter. This combination of diverse habitat, location, and open water makes the proposed IBA an important stopover point for migrating and over-wintering birds, including swans, geese, ducks, eagles, warblers, vireos, thrushes, flycatchers, and sparrows.

SITE JUSTIFICATION

BIOTICS Field Name: Site Significance/Other Values; Comments

The proposed IBA is important for Minnesota's birds because:

- It supports an exceptional diversity of bird species
- It contains sites for Species of Conservation Concern
- It contains assemblages of species characteristic of a representative, rare, or threatened habitat type

MN-1(e) - The proposed IBA supports an exceptional diversity of bird species.

201 species have been recorded within the proposed IBA, including swans, geese, ducks, pheasants, grouse, turkeys, hawks, owls, eagles, ospreys, cuckoos, woodpeckers, buntings, nuthatches, thrushes, 28 species of neotropical warblers, flycatchers, vireos, sparrows, indigo buntings, and ravens. Of these 201 species, 130 have the potential to breed here. Representatives from seventeen orders of birds have been identified in the proposed IBA.

MN-2(a) – The proposed IBA contains sites for Species of Conservation Concern

There are at least 25 records of **Red-shouldered hawks** within the proposed IBA. This represents the largest lowland concentration of Red-shouldered Hawks in Minnesota; furthermore, at least 15 additional records exist in Wisconsin, just across the river. A recent article published in The Loon identified the proposed IBA as a significant part of an area that contains the third-highest concentration of Red-shouldered hawks in the State.

Pairs of **Louisiana Waterthrush** can be found along nearly every significant flowage within the proposed IBA. Wild River State Park has 7 records of Louisiana Waterthrush within its borders, making it the site with the 5th highest number in the state. It is likely that even more pairs nest here than have been recorded.

Bald eagles are common here. In six years, there were at least 51 records of bald eagles within the proposed IBA, of which 15 were juveniles. Concentrations occur during spring migration at the southernmost end of the IBA during ice-out with a high of 19 to 30 individuals observed over a 4-day period in April 2002.

Between 1999 and 2006, roughly 500 **Trumpeter swans** overwintered or made significant stops within the proposed IBA.

MN-3(b)

The proposed IBA contains extensive **upland deciduous forest** protected by Wild River State Park and National Park Service as well as easements owned by the National Park Service. Oak forests are especially common in this area. Most of the birds listed in the criteria for MN-3 under upland deciduous forest are common here, with the exception of those whose ranges do not reach this site. Uncommon birds include the black-throated blue warbler, the blue-winged warbler, the golden-winged warbler, the yellow and blackbilled cuckoos, and the yellow-throated vireo. Occasional and rare birds include the whip-poor-will.

The proposed IBA contains **oak savannah** protected by Wild River State Park. The State park is in the process of improving and restoring its oak savannah. Several of the birds listed in the criteria for MN-3 under oak savannah are common here, including indigo buntings, vesper sparrows, and brown thrashers. Red-headed woodpeckers are less common, but still present.

The proposed IBA contains **floodplain forest** protected by Wild River State Park and easements owned by the National Park Service. Many of the birds listed in the criteria for MN-3 under floodplain forest are common here, with the exception of the cerulean and prothonotary warblers. Although there are records of both these birds within the IBA, they are rare. As mentioned earlier, Red-shouldered hawks are found in relatively high concentrations here, as are Louisiana Waterthrushes, White-breasted nuthatches, Brown creepers, Yellow-bellied sapsuckers, Least and Great-crested flycatchers, Barred owls, and Eastern wood peewees.

The proposed IBA contains **native prairie** protected by Wild River State Park. The State park is in the process of restoring more prairie. Again, many of the birds listed in the criteria for MN-3 under native prairie are found here, especially sparrows. Common sparrows include vesper, savannah, field, and clay-colored sparrows. Eastern and Western meadowlarks and Brewer's blackbirds are also common here, as are Bobolinks. A Heslow's sparrow was identified here in 2004.

A small assemblage of **conifer swamp** exists at the proposed IBA's northernmost edge. This is the most poorly surveyed and inaccessible area within the IBA. We do have records of red-breasted nuthatches, blue-headed vireos, several species of warblers, Hermit and Swainson's thrushes, and Golden and Ruby-crowned kinglets. The number of bird species that occur in just 24 miles of this IBA indicates a relationship between key habitat and species diversity.

*See attached lists. Representatives of the following orders of birds have been identified here:

- Anseriformes (ducks, geese, and swans).
- Apodiformes (hummingbirds and swifts)
- Caprimulgiformes (common nighthawk, whip-poor-will)
- Charadriiformes (sandpipers, snipe, woodcocks)
- Ciconiiformes (herons, turkey vultures, egrets)
- Columbiformes (pigeons, mourning doves)
- Coraciiformes (kingfishers)
- Cuculiformes (cuckoos)
- Falconiformes (eagles, hawks, owls, ospreys)
- Galliformes (turkeys, grouse, pheasants)
- Gaviiformes (loons)
- Rallidae (coots)
- Passeriformes (many representatives)
- Pelecaniformes (pelicans and cormorants)
- Piciformes (woodpeckers)
- Podicipediformes (pie-billed grebe)
- Strigiformes (various owls)

IBA SITE CRITERIA

BIOTICS Field Name: IBA/Criteria Fields

	MN-1. Significant concentrations of breeding, migrating or wintering:
	(a) waterfowl
	(b) shorebirds
	(c) waterbirds
	(d) migratory raptors or cranes
X	(e) species diversity
	(f) significant numbers
X	MN-2a. Endangered, threatened or species of special concern
	MN-2b. Species of conservation concern
X	MN-3. Rare, threatened, or unique habitat assemblages
	MN-4. Long-term research, monitoring or urban value

SPECIES OF IMPORTANCE

BIOTICS Field Name: Element Site/Element Name and Presence Reference

CRITERIA	SPECIES	SEASON ¹	MAX. NUMBERS (Specify daily or seasonal)	YEAR(S)	ACCURACY ²	REFERENCES ³
MN-1(e)	*201 species from 17 orders counted in IBA	All	n/a	1978-2001	A	1,2,3,4
MN-2(a)	Red-shouldered Hawk	B	25 total 10+ pair	1978-2001	A G	1,4,5,8 9
MN-2(a)	Louisiana Waterthrush	B	7+ pair	1990, 1992, 1998, 2001	A	1,2,3,4,7
MN-2(a)	Bald Eagle	B, SM, FM	51 total 30 daily	2000-2006	A G	2,6,7, 9
MN-2(a)	Trumpeter Swan	All	500 total 30 daily	1999-2006	A G	2,6,5,7, 9
MN-3b	Upland deciduous forest species	All		1990-2006	A G	1,2,3 9
MN-3b	Oak savannah species	All		1990-2006	A G	1,2,3 9
MN-3b	Floodplain forest species	All		1990-2006	A G	1,2,3 9
MN-3b	Native prairie species	All		1990-2006	A G	1,2,5 9
MN-3b	Conifer swamp species	All		1990-2006	A G	1,2,5 9

¹Season (on which quantitative data are based): B=Breeding, W=Winter, SM=Spring Migration, FM=Fall Migration.

²Accuracy: R=Rough Estimate, G=Good Estimate, A= Accurate Count or Estimate

³Cite references by number listed below.

REFERENCES

BIOTICS Field Name: Documentation/References
 Give citation in following format: year, author, source, page number(s)

1	Minnesota County Biological Survey, Wild River State Park, May 1990 and 1992; June 1996
2	Janssen, Robert B. Wild River State Park List
3	Janssen, Robert B. Avian Species Inventory for Wild River State Park. April 2002. Revised February 2005.
4	Stucker, Steve. Personal birding lists, Wild River State Park. June 1996, May 2001
5	Crawford, David. 2006. Personal communication. Wild River State Park.
6	Maercklein, Robin A. 2006. Personal observations for a variety of bird species within St. Croix National Scenic Riverway, National Park Service.
7	Maercklein, Robin A. 2006. Personal communication. National Park Service.
8	Stucker, Steven P., Perry, Pamela S., Woizeschke, Kevin R. 2004. Notes on the Breeding Distribution of Red-shouldered Hawks in Minnesota. The Loon 76:3-8.
9	Christmas Bird Count, Wild River Audubon. December 1977 to December 2005.

HABITAT AND LAND USE

Major Habitat Types: NOT a BIOTICS field		Major Land Uses: BIOTICS Field Name: Management/Land Use Comments	
40%	Upland Deciduous Forest (e.g. Maple-basswood, oak, aspen, birch, northern hardwoods)		Agriculture
30%	Lowland Deciduous Forest (includes floodplain forest, ash swamp)		Fisheries/Aquaculture
	Upland Mixed Deciduous/Conifer Forest		Forestry
3%	Lowland Mixed Deciduous/Conifer Forest		Hunting/Fishing
	Upland Coniferous Forest		Military
3%	Lowland Coniferous Forest (includes tamarack, black spruce, and white cedar swamps)	X	Nature Conservation/Research
	Open bog/poor fen		Tourism/Recreation
	Rich fen (narrow-leaved sedges)		Urban/Industrial/Transport
X	Shrub Swamp		Water management
X	Lowland (wet) Native Prairie		Livestock
X	Wet Meadows (broad-leaved sedges)		Mining
X	Marsh (cattail/mixed emergent)		
X	Upland Native Prairie (includes dry, mesic, and brush prairie)	Land Ownership/Management: check all that apply	
X	Upland Savanna (includes jack pine savanna, oak savanna, and aspen openings)	97%	State
X	Grassland (non-native, planted)	0.7%	Federal
	Agriculture		Municipal
	Cliff/Talus	0.3%	County
15%	River/Stream (includes river shore)	2.0%	Private
	Lake (includes lake shore)		Non-profit
	Sewage Pond		Other (explain)

CONSERVATION AND THREATS

Not a BIOTICS Field

	THREAT		THREAT
	Abandonment/ reduction of land management	H	Invasive or non-native plants
	Agricultural intensification/ expansion		Natural pests/disease
	Aquaculture/ fisheries (overfishing)		Overgrazing
H	Cellular/Wind Towers/Power Lines		Predators
	Construction/ impact of dike/ dam		Pesticides
L	Deforestation		Recreation/ tourism
L	Disturbance to birds		Selective logging/ cutting
	Drainage		Succession
	Extraction industry		Unsustainable exploitation
	Groundwater abstraction		Wetland loss
H	Industrialization/ urbanization		Other
M	Introduced animals or feral pets		Unknown

Threats Comments

BIOTICS Field Name: Additional Topics/Additional Topics; enter keyword "THREAT COMMENTS"

Cell towers, wind towers, and power lines are proposed along the bluffs overlooking the St. Croix River nearly each year. Xcel Energy and Dairyland power are continuing to push for construction of a large power line at or just below the proposed IBA’s southernmost border.

Deforestation is linked to housing developments; however, most of the area within the IBA is protected by Wild River State Park. The area immediately outside the park faces intense development pressure, although areas adjacent to the St. Croix River are protected by a combination of County and Federal regulation.

Disturbance to birds is associated with recreational use of the river; however, the upper St. Croix sees much less intense recreational use than the lower St. Croix.

Urbanization. Although the area within Wild River Park is protected, land outside the park and immediately adjacent to the IBA faces intense development pressure. Issues include surface and groundwater contamination, habitat loss, and feral animals. A 1996 study of mussels in the Sunrise River (an impaired river that feeds into the Saint Croix within the bounds of the proposed IBA) linked intensive agricultural and urban land use to degraded water quality. It is worth noting that the Sunrise has a feedlot on its banks; however, given the urbanization occurring in the area, it appears that intensive urbanization will present more of a challenge than will agricultural expansion.

Introduced animals and feral pets. Anecdotal evidence from area newspapers suggests that

feral dogs and cats are an increasing problem.

Invasive plants. All the forests in the area are susceptible to infestation by common buckthorn. Wild River State Park has an active buckthorn removal program in areas where it threatens significant native species or plant communities. Other invasive species include Tatarian honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica*), reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), spotted knapweed (*Centaurea* spp.), birdsfoot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), orange hawkweed (*Hieracium aurantiacum*), hairy vetch (*Vicia villosa*) and smooth brome grass (*Bromus inermis*).

Pesticides. Pesticides and fertilizers from agriculture and land management are a concern and are present in the river. Fertilizer and pesticide use on lawns is typically poorly managed. Three rivers within the proposed IBA are listed as impaired by the MPCA due to low dissolved oxygen and fish and invertebrate IBIs.

Recreation/tourism: Impacts due to recreation and tourism are unknown. Although the Upper St. Croix does have recreational use, it is much more restricted and less intense than the lower St. Croix. Increased trail use has caused erosion problems within Wild River State Park.

Native prairies and savannahs are succumbing to forest invasion due to lack of fire. Wild River State Park is actively involved in burning and clearing areas within the park to promote prairie and savannah restoration.

OTHER RESOURCES

Nonavian Flora and Fauna

Not a BIOTICS Field

According to the MN DNR Natural Heritage Database, at least 11 species of amphibians and 13 species of reptiles are found within the proposed IBA. There is very little information on mammals, although fishers, timberwolves, and bears have been identified here. Rare plants and animals include, but are not limited to:

Wildlife Species

Common Name Scientific Name Comments

Wood Turtle *Clemmys insculpta* State threatened
 Blanding’s Turtle *Emydoidea blandingii* State special concern
 Gopher Snake
 Snapping Turtle *Chelydra serpentina* State special concern

Mussels

Common Name Scientific Name Comments

Purple Wartyback *Cyclonaias tuberculata* State threatened
 Spike *Elliptio dilatata* purple State special concern
 Fluted Shell *Lasmigona costata* State special concern
 Black Sandshell *Ligumia recta* State special concern
 Hickorynut *Obovaria olivaria* State special concern
 Higgins eye *Lampsilis higginsii* Federally endangered
 Winged Mapleleaf *Quadrula fragosa* Federally endangered
 Round Pigtoe *Pleurobema sintoxia* State special concern
 Other notable aquatic species in the proposed IBA include the rare St. Croix snaketail dragonfly (*Ophiogomphus susbehcha*).

Plants

Common Name Scientific Name Comments

American water-pennywort *Hydrocotyle Americana* State special concern
 Bog bluegrass *Poa paludigena* State threatened
 Halberd-leaved tearthumb *Polygonum arifolium* Non-listed
 False mermaid *Floekia proserpinacoides* State threatened
 Virginia bartonia *Bartonia virginica* State endangered
 Water-willow *Decodon verticellatus* State special concern
 Buttonbush *Cephalanthus occidentalis* Non-listed
 Walter’s barnyard grass *Echinochloa walteri* Non-listed
 Ginseng *Panax quinquefolia* State special concern
 Wood’s sedge *Carex woodii* State special concern
 Sedge *Carex Formosa* State endangered
 Stemless tick-trefoil *Desmodium nudiflorum* State special concern
 Goldie’s fern *Dryopteris goldiana* State special concern
 One-flowered broom-rape *Orobanche uniflora* State special concern

Kitten-tails *Besseyia bullii* State threatened
Sea-beach needlegrass *Aristida tuberculosa* State special concern
Rhombic-petaled eve. Primrose *Oenothera rhombipetala* State special concern

Cultural Features

BIOTICS Field Name: *Site Description/Cultural Features*

Tourism is well established here. Most of the IBA lies within the boundaries of Wild River State Park that, unlike parks along the lower St. Croix, contains a variety of large, relatively intact natural communities. In 2003, 168,615 people visited Wild River State Park for camping, canoeing, hiking, and horseback riding. The close proximity to and the expanding growth around the Minneapolis/St. Paul urban and suburban area suggests that visitation will be increasing.

The area also faces intense development pressure. Chisago County is the fourth fastest growing county in Minnesota. Although the county has worked to preserve green space along the river, the townships and cities adjacent to it are experiencing phenomenal growth. Wild River State Park and other protections will assure that the proposed IBA remains a green corridor. Given existing and projected growth, it could very well become a green oasis in a patchwork of exurban development, particularly since zoning and protection of other areas within the county have become more difficult in recent years. The diversity of the proposed IBA will only become more pronounced – and more important to Minnesota’s birds in all seasons - as the area around it becomes more developed and less diverse. Wild River State Park actively outreaches to the surrounding community in a variety of ways, including maple sugaring, educational programs, involvement in park care and restoration (buckthorn abatement and seed spreading), festivals, and a variety of recreational opportunities such as skiing, snowshoeing, horseback trails, hiking, camping, and canoeing. The park has historically had high levels of involvement with the community.

NOMINATOR INFORMATION

BIOTICS Field Name: Site Design/Designer

NAME: : Amy Ries	ADDRESS: 11860 St. Croix Trail
CITY: North Branch :	STATE, ZIP: MN, 55056
EMAIL: amy@wordwell.com	AFFILIATION: Wild River Audubon
PHONE: Phone: 651-674-7077	FAX:

PRIVATE LANDOWNER/MANAGER CONTACTS

BIOTICS: Not a BIOTICS field

Name/Group: Dave Crawford, Wild River State Park	Name/Group:: Robin Maercklein, National Park Service
Address: 39797 Park Trail	Address: PO Box 708
City/State/Zip:: Center City, MN 55012	City/State/Zip: St. Croix Falls, WI 54024
Phone: Phone: (651) 583-2925	Phone: (715) 483-3284 ext. 642
Email: Email: dave.crawford@dnr.state.mn.us	Email: Email: Robin_Maercklein@nps.gov

Have you discussed the nomination of this site with the landowner/manager? **Y** N

Does the landowner/manager agree to the nomination of this site as an IBA? **Y** N

LOCAL GROUPS WITH A CONSERVATION INTEREST IN THIS SITE

BIOTICS: *Not a BIOTICS field*

Name/Group: Sue Leaf/Wild River Audubon	Name/Group:: Gary Noren/Friends of Wild River State Park
Address: 31450 Oasis Rd	Address: 790 South Washington Street
City/State/Zip: Lindstrom, MN 55045	City/State/Zip: St. Croix Falls, WI 54024
Phone: (651) 257-6044	Phone: 651-214-1965
Email: leafhous@frontiernet.net	Email: Email: ghnoren@co.chisago.mn.us

Name/Group: Dawn Doering/Friends of the Sunrise River	Name/Group:
Address: PO Box 292	Address:
City/State/Zip: Stacy, MN 55079	City/State/Zip:
Phone: (651) 257-9626	Phone:
Email: : drdoering@fieldnotes.biz	Email:

Other remarks or comments:

Appendix A: USGS Maps

- Area of proposed IBA with natural communities overlay
- Area of proposed IBA with biodiversity significance overlay

Note: These maps were produced at Wild River State Park, using USGS data.

Appendix B: Count Data

- Avian Species Inventory, Wild River State Park. Compiled by Robert B. Janssen
- Wild River Audubon Christmas Bird Counts, 1996 through 2005
- National Park Service Data for proposed IBA area (on disk only).
- Wild River State Park Bird Checklist, 2006

Appendix C: Other Supporting Documents

- Mille Lacs Uplands: Species in Greatest Conservation Need
- Map from Stucker, Steven P., Perry, Pamela S., Woizeschke, Kevin R. 2004. Notes on the Breeding Distribution of Red-shouldered Hawks in Minnesota. The Loon 76:3-8.

Thank You For Your Help