

Appendix E

Portage County Threatened and Endangered Species Lists

As Identified by the
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Portage County
Comprehensive Plan
2025

42110 - Town of Belmont

Persius Dusky Wing

The Persius Dusky Wing prefers open areas including mountain grasslands, marshes, sand plains, seeps, and streamsides. Populations are also found in pine-oak barrens. This dusky wing is often found feeding on Lupine, Golden Banner, Lotus, and other legumes.

Karner Blue Butterfly

The Karner Blue Butterfly prefers semi-open oak openings, pine barrens, and oak-pine barrens supporting wild Lupine, its only larval foodplant. This butterfly has two flight periods: one beginning in late May through mid-June and a second from mid-to-late July through early August.

Oak Barrens

Black oak is the dominant tree in this fire-adapted savanna community of xeric sites, but other oaks may also be present. Common understory species are lead plant, black-eyed susan, round-headed bush clover, goat's rue, june grass, little bluestem, flowering spurge, frostweed, false Solomon's-seals spiderwort, and lupine. Distribution of this community is mostly in southwestern, central and west central Wisconsin.

Bina Flower Moth

The Bina Flower Moth prefers a Pine Barrens habitat. This species, to date, has only been observed in the North Eastern region of the state.

42109 - Town of Almond; Village of Almond

Sand Prairie (or Dry Sand Prairie)

This dry grassland community is composed of little bluestem, junegrass, panic grass, and crab grass. Common herbaceous species are western ragweed, the sedges, poverty-oat grass, flowering spurge, frostweed, common bush-clover, false-heather, long-bearded hawkweed, stiff goldenrod, horsebalm, and spiderwort. At least some stands are Barrens remnants now lacking appreciable woody cover, though extensive stands may have occurred historically on broad level terraces along the Mississippi, Wisconsin, Black, and Chippewa Rivers.

42208 – Towns of Plover and Buena Vista

Greater Prairie-Chicken

Slightly larger than the sharp-tailed grouse; plumage is olive-brown to pale clove brown with cross-bars of buffy brown and white on back, wings, breast, belly, and tail. Tail is short and rounded. Prefer prairie-openings interspersed among oak woodland and oak savanna. Dense grassland is necessary for roosting, loafing, and nesting. Good habitat may include some shrubbery, aspen and birch for budding, weeds, berries, cultivated grains, and oaks.

Northern Dry-Mesic Forest

In this forest community, mature stands are dominated by white and red pines, sometimes mixed with red oak and red maple. Common understory shrubs are hazelnuts, blueberries, wintergreen, and partridge-berry; among the dominant herbs are wild sarsaparilla, Canada mayflower, and cow-wheat. Stands usually occur on sandy loams, sands or sometimes rocky soils.

Northern Mesic Forest

This forest complex covered the largest acreage of any Wisconsin vegetation type prior to European settlement. Sugar maple is dominant or co-dominant in most stands, while hemlock was the second most important species, sometimes occurring in nearly pure stands with white pine. Beech can be a co-dominant with sugar maple in the counties near Lake Michigan. Other important tree species were yellow birch, basswood, and white ash. The ground layer varies from sparse and species poor (especially in hemlock stands) with woodferns (especially *Dryopteris intermedia*), bluebead lily, clubmosses, and Canada mayflower prevalent, to lush and species-rich with fine spring ephemeral displays. After old-growth stands were cut, trees such as quaking and bigtoothed aspens, white birch, and red maple became and still are important in many second-growth Northern Mesic Forests. Several distinct associations within this complex warrant recognition as communities, and draft abstracts of these are currently undergoing review.

White-Tailed Jackrabbit

The White-Tailed Jackrabbit is large with long ears. The ears are tan to gray on the inside and whitish with a black stripe on the back to the tip. In the summer it is gray to tan-gray on top and white or pale gray below. The winter coat is white. This species prefers Barren, grazed, or cultivated lands; grasslands.

Franklin's Ground Squirrel

The Franklin's Ground Squirrel has a long body, with short ears and gray feet. The head and tail are gray, and the body is salt-and-pepper colored. This semi-colonial species prefers brushy and partly wooded areas, dense grassy, shrubby marshland, as well as, prairie edges, rather than open prairie.

42210 – Town of Lanark

Karner Blue Butterfly

The Karner Blue Butterfly prefers semi-open oak openings, pine barrens, and oak-pine barrens supporting wild Lupine, its only larval foodplant. This butterfly has two flight periods: one beginning in late May through mid-June and a second from mid-to-late July through early August.

Northern Dry-Mesic Forest

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mayflower, and cow-wheat. Stands usually occur on sandy loams, sands or sometimes rocky soils.

Floodplain Forest (replaces in part the Southern Wet and Southern Wet-Mesic Forests of Curtis)

This is a lowland hardwood forest community that occurs along large rivers, usually stream order 3 or higher, that flood periodically. The best-development occurs along large rivers in southern Wisconsin, but this community is also found in the north. Canopy dominants may include silver maple, river birch, green ash, hackberry, swamp white oak, and cottonwood. Northern stands are often species poor, but balsam-poplar, bur oak, and box elder may replace some of the missing “southern” trees. Buttonbush is a locally dominant shrub and may form dense thickets on the margins of oxbow lakes, sloughs and ponds within the forest. Nettles, sedges, ostrich fern and gray-headed coneflower are important understory herbs, and lianas such as Virginia creepers, grapes, Canada moonseed, and poison-ivy are often common. Among the striking and characteristic herbs of this community are cardinal flower and green dragon.

Northern Wet Forest (revised from Curtis, with Black Spruce and Tamarack Swamps split out)

These weakly minerotrophic conifer swamps, located in the North, are dominated by black spruce and tamarack. Jack pine may be a significant canopy component in certain parts of the range of this community complex. Understories are composed mostly of sphagnum mosses and ericaceous shrubs such as leatherleaf, Labrador-tea, and small cranberry and sedges. The Natural Heritage Inventory has split out two entities, identified (but not strictly defined) by the two dominant species (see Black Spruce Swamp and Tamarack Swamp).

Springs and Spring Runs; Hard

Description not available

43310 – Town of Amherst, Villages of Amherst, Amherst Junction, Nelsonville

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Calcareous Fen

An open wetland found in southern Wisconsin, often underlain by a calcareous substrate, through which carbonate-rich groundwater percolates. The flora is typically diverse, with many calciphiles. Common species are several sedges, marsh fern, shrubby cinquefoil, shrubby St. John's-wort, Ohio goldenrod, grass-of-parnassus, twig-rush, brook lobelia, boneset, swamp thistle, and asters. Some fens have significant prairie or sedge meadow components, and intergrade with those communities.

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Spring Pond

Description not available

Stream- -Slow; Hard; Cold

Description not available

Least Darter

Least Darters have an olive-brown back and sides with scattered dark brown specks and zigzag markings. They also have a series of small dusky blotches on the sides and four short dusky bars radiating from the eye. This species prefers clear, warm, quiet waters of small streams, ponds, pools, and lakes over substrates of gravel, silt, or sand. Spawning occurs from mid-April through early July.

Banded Killifish

42309 – Towns of Stockton and Amherst

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shrubby St. John's-wort, Ohio goldenrod, grass-of-parnassus, twig-rush, brook lobelia, boneset, swamp thistle, and asters. Some fens have significant prairie or sedge meadow components, and intergrade with those communities.

Prairie Vole

Prairie Voles are rodents with a large head, short legs, and a short tail. Fur is long and coarse, grayish to blackish- brown above, whitish or buff yellow below. They prefer native dry and sandy prairies and slopes with moderate ground cover. Prairie voles avoid marshes and wet places.

Pigmy Shrew

The Pigmy Shrew is the smallest mammal in North America, with brownish or grayish hair above, and pale or silvery hair below. They possess a narrow head, pointed nose, and obvious whiskers. This species' preferred habitat includes old fields to hardwood and coniferous forests. They have been collected under decaying logs as well as in deep leaf litter. Pygmy shrews feed on small arthropods such as grasshoppers and beetles, worms, and on limited amounts of seeds and berries.

Many-Headed Sedge

This plant prefers the muddy, sandy, marly, and peaty shorelines of lakes and ponds. Flowering occurs from early July through mid-September. Optimal identification period is from mid-July to late September.

42209 – Town of Buena Vista

Karner Blue Butterfly

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42207 – Town of Grant

Greater Prairie-Chicken

Slightly larger than the sharp-tailed grouse; plumage is olive-brown to pale clove brown with cross-bars of buffy brown and white on back, wings, breast, belly, and tail. Tail is short and rounded. Prefer prairie-openings interspersed among oak woodland and oak savanna. Dense grassland is necessary for roosting, loafing, and nesting. Good habitat may include some shrubbery, aspen and birch for budding, weeds, berries, cultivated grains, and oaks.

Red-Shouldered Hawk

The reddish shoulder patches that give this hawk its name are not easily visible, except at close range. Underparts are pale rust with horizontal barring. From below, this hawk

shows translucent "window" patches at the base of the primaries, and narrow white bands on a dark tail. Suitable habitat includes unfragmented, mature floodplain forests along major rivers. Breeding habitat includes bottomland hardwoods, mesic deciduous or mixed deciduous-conifer forests, and wooded margins of marshes.

42107 – Town Of Grant

Henslow's Sparrow

This small, short-tailed bird is about 5 inches in length. The head is flat, olive-colored and striped, the wings are reddish, and the bill is large and pale. Habitat includes undisturbed pastures and meadows, timothy hayfields, and uncultivated fields, generally preferring mesic or wet habitats with relatively tall and dense, but also somewhat sparse and patchy vegetation.

Greater Prairie-Chicken

Slightly larger than the sharp-tailed grouse; plumage is olive-brown to pale clove brown with cross-bars of buffy brown and white on back, wings, breast, belly, and tail. Tail is short and rounded. Prefer prairie-openings interspersed among oak woodland and oak savanna. Dense grassland is necessary for roosting, loafing, and nesting. Good habitat may include some shrubbery, aspen and birch for budding, weeds, berries, cultivated grains, and oaks.

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Adder's Tongue

The Adder's Tongue is a perennial plant that grows to 1 foot high. Its flowers are bent downward and elongate as they age. At first bloom, the petals are completely pulled back, but they gradually close-up. This species is found in a variety of moist to wet open habitats, most commonly on sand; colonies are short-lived. Optimal identification period is from early July to mid-September.

Slim-Stem Small-Reedgrass

This plant prefers dry to moist dunes, barrens, and dolomite or sandstone ledges, mostly near the Great Lakes, and also calcareous wetlands. Blooming occurs throughout the month of June. Optimal identification period is from early July to late August.

42108 – Town of Pine Grove

Greater Prairie Chicken

Slightly larger than the sharp-tailed grouse; plumage is olive-brown to pale clove brown with cross-bars of buffy brown and white on back, wings, breast, belly, and tail. Tail is short and rounded. Prefer prairie-openings interspersed among oak woodland and oak savanna. Dense grassland is necessary for roosting, loafing, and nesting. Good habitat may include some shrubbery, aspen and birch for budding, weeds, berries, cultivated grains, and oaks.

Western Harvest Mouse

The Western Harvest Mouse has a long tail and flesh colored ears. Upperparts are brownish and underparts whitish. This species prefers dry and dry-mesic prairies, more or less open grassy places and neglected fields overgrown with grasses or sedges.

42308 – Towns of Linwood, Plover; Villages of Plover, Whiting; City of Stevens Point

Red-Shouldered Hawk

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Osprey

Ospreys are large birds, black-brown on top and white below. Its white head has a broad, black cheek patch and its tail is barred with brown. The osprey's long, narrow wings are angled back at the wrist when it flies, and a black wrist patch contrasts with white underwings. Habitat is usually forested with second growth pine, aspen, and hardwood forests. Most frequent nest sites are supercanopy snags and dead-topped pines located along lake and stream shoreline, in recent clearcut areas near water, in swamp conifer stands, and on snags in marshes and bogs.

Karner Blue Butterfly

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periods: one beginning in late May through mid-June and a second from mid-to-late July through early August.

Northern Dry-Mesic Forest

In this forest community, mature stands are dominated by white and red pines, sometimes mixed with red oak and red maple. Common understory shrubs are hazelnuts, blueberries, wintergreen, and partridge-berry; among the dominant herbs are wild sarsaparilla, Canada mayflower, and cow-wheat. Stands usually occur on sandy loams, sands or sometimes rocky soils.

Northern Mesic Forest

This forest complex covered the largest acreage of any Wisconsin vegetation type prior to European settlement. Sugar maple is dominant or co-dominant in most stands, while hemlock was the second most important species, sometimes occurring in nearly pure stands with white pine. Beech can be a co-dominant with sugar maple in the counties near Lake Michigan. Other important tree species were yellow birch, basswood, and white ash. The ground layer varies from sparse and species poor (especially in hemlock stands) with woodferns (especially *Dryopteris intermedia*), bluebead lily, clubmosses, and Canada mayflower prevalent, to lush and species-rich with fine spring ephemeral displays. After old-growth stands were cut, trees such as quaking and bigtoothed aspens, white birch, and red maple became and still are important in many second-growth Northern Mesic Forests. Several distinct associations within this complex warrant recognition as communities, and draft abstracts of these are currently undergoing review.

Alder Thicket

These wetlands are dominated by thick growths of tall shrubs, especially speckled alder. Among the common herbaceous species are Canada bluejoint grass, orange jewelweed, several asters, boneset, rough bedstraw, marsh fern, arrow-leaved tearthumb, and sensitive fern. This type is common and widespread in northern and central Wisconsin, but also occurs in the southern part of the state.

Floodplain Forest (replaces in part the Southern Wet and Southern Wet-Mesic Forests of Curtis)

This is a lowland hardwood forest community that occurs along large rivers, usually stream order 3 or higher, that flood periodically. The best-development occurs along large rivers in southern Wisconsin, but this community is also found in the north. Canopy dominants may include silver maple, river birch, green ash, hackberry, swamp white oak, and cottonwood. Northern stands are often species poor, but balsam-poplar, bur oak, and box elder may replace some of the missing “southern” trees. Buttonbush is a locally dominant shrub and may form dense thickets on the margins of oxbow lakes, sloughs and ponds within the forest. Nettles, sedges, ostrich fern and gray-headed coneflower are important understory herbs, and lianas such as Virginia creepers, grapes, Canada moonseed, and poison-ivy are often common. Among the striking and characteristic herbs of this community are cardinal flower and green dragon.

Lake- -Oxbow

Description not available

Spring's and Spring Runs; Hard

Description not available

Stream- -Fast; Hard; Cold

Description not available

Stygian Shadowfly

The Stygian Shadowfly prefers aerated rocky segments of streams and lakes. The flight period extends through June.

Prairie Vole

Prairie Voles are rodents with a large head, short legs, and a short tail. Fur is long and coarse, grayish to blackish- brown above, whitish or buff yellow below. They prefer native dry and sandy prairies and slopes with moderate ground cover. Prairie voles avoid marshes and wet places.

Pigmy Shrew

The Pigmy Shrew is the smallest mammal in North America, with brownish or grayish hair above, and pale or silvery hair below. They possess a narrow head, pointed nose, and obvious whiskers. This species' preferred habitat includes old fields to hardwood and coniferous forests. They have been collected under decaying logs as well as in deep leaf litter. Pygmy shrews feed on small arthropods such as grasshoppers and beetles, worms, and on limited amounts of seeds and berries.

Deam's Rockcress

This species prefers mesic alluvial floodplain forests. Blooming occurs throughout the month of May. Optimal identification period is from early May to mid-June.

Woolly Milkweed

This species prefers dry, sandy or gravelly hillside prairies. Blooming occurs from mid-May through late June. Optimal identification period is from mid-May to late June.

Pale Beardtongue

The Pale Beardtongue has small stalked clusters of 1 inch long tubular flowers in branched clusters. The flowers are usually white and marked with lavender lines. Species prefers dry, often calcareous prairies, or hillside oak or jack pine woodlands; naturalized on roadsides and in pine plantations. Blooms late May through late June/ Fruits late July through late Aug. Optimum identification is late May through late June.

Dwarf Huckleberry

This is a boreal species that prefers openings in pine barrens, and is often most easily found by searching for the Northern blue butterfly, whose larvae feed exclusively on this shrub. Blooming occurs from mid-May to late June. Optimal identification period is from mid-May to late August.

Yellow Screwstem

This plant is found commonly in acid ditches and along trails, often in moss mats, and is usually present only in small numbers. Blooming occurs from mid-June through late July. Optimal identification period is from early July to mid-September.

Wild Licorice

Wild licorice is perennial from long, tough taproots and interconnected rootcrowns. The plants are hairless and may grow up to three feet tall. Leaves are pinnate (arranged like two combs set back-to-back) and up to eight inches long. This plant can be found naturalized on cinders of railroads; its natural habitat is uncertain, but it probably includes gravelly prairies and streambanks. Blooming occurs throughout the month of July. Optimal identification period is from early August to late October.

42307 – Towns of Linwood and Plover

Osprey

Ospreys are large birds, black-brown on top and white below. Its white head has a broad, black cheek patch and its tail is barred with brown. The osprey's long, narrow wings are angled back at the wrist when it flies, and a black wrist patch contrasts with white underwings. Habitat is usually forested with second growth pine, aspen, and hardwood forests. Most frequent nest sites are supercanopy snags and dead-topped pines located along lake and stream shoreline, in recent clearcut areas near water, in swamp conifer stands, and on snags in marshes and bogs.

Pirate Perch

Upper body is dark olive to black in color with lighter sides and yellowish belly, back and sides are thickly speckled with black and there are two narrow vertical bars at the base of the tail. This species prefers the quiet waters of oxbows, overflow ponds, sloughs, marshes, ditches, and the pools of low-gradient streams. The bodies of water often traversed are sand covered or soft muck bottoms, with brush piles or dense vegetation present. Spawning occurs during May.

Redfin Shiner

Deep-bodied, thick-skinned, whitish shiner with small, closely-crowded predorsal scales. Snout bluntly pointed. Black bluish gray dorsally, sides and belly silvery. Found occasionally in clear water, but more often in turbid areas at depths of 4-60 inches (0.1-1.5m) over silt, gravel and rubble. Occur in pool areas of low-gradient, medium-sized streams.

Franklin's Ground Squirrel

The Franklin's Ground Squirrel has a long body, with short ears and gray feet. The head and tail are gray, and the body is salt-and-pepper colored. This semi-colonial species

prefers brushy and partly wooded areas, dense grassy, shrubby marshland, as well as, prairie edges, rather than open prairie.

Deam's Rockcress

This species prefers mesic alluvial floodplain forests. Blooming occurs throughout the month of May. Optimal identification period is from early May to mid-June.

Four-Toed Salamander

Four-Toed Salamanders are rusty brown above with an enamel white belly with scattered black markings extending to the tail. There is a distinct constriction at the base of the tail. This species prefers boggy ponds or spring fed creeks within or near damp wooded habitat. When not breeding, they take refuge under rotting logs and leaf litter. Eggs are laid in spring, either in a clump of moss, leaf litter, or rotting wood overhanging a pond, creek, or seepage.

42406 – Town of Carson; Village of Junction City

Greater Prairie-Chicken

Slightly larger than the sharp-tailed grouse; plumage is olive-brown to pale clove brown with cross-bars of buffy brown and white on back, wings, breast, belly, and tail. Tail is short and rounded. Prefer prairie-openings interspersed among oak woodland and oak savanna. Dense grassland is necessary for roosting, loafing, and nesting. Good habitat may include some shrubbery, aspen and birch for budding, weeds, berries, cultivated grains, and oaks.

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Southern Dry-Mesic Forest

Red oak is a common dominant tree of this upland forest community type. White oak, basswood, sugar and red maples, and white ash are also important. The herbaceous understory flora is diverse and includes many species listed under Southern Dry Forest plus jack-in-the-pulpit, enchanter's-nightshade, large-flowered bellwort, interrupted fern,

Lady Fern, tick-trefoils, and hog peanut. To the detriment of the oaks, mesophytic tree species are becoming increasingly important under current management practices and fire suppression policies.

Franklin's Ground Squirrel

The Franklin's Ground Squirrel has a long body, with short ears and gray feet. The head and tail are gray, and the body is salt-and-pepper colored. This semi-colonial species prefers brushy and partly wooded areas, dense grassy, shrubby marshland, as well as, prairie edges, rather than open prairie.

42407 – Towns of Carson, Linwood and Hull

Bald Eagle

Bald eagles are well-known as our national symbol. An adult (4-5 years old) bald eagle's white head and tail contrast strikingly with its dark-brown body. Its large bill, feet and eyes are yellow. When immature, they are dark-brown with only splatterings of white on the underwings and tail. Immature eagles' feet are yellow, but unlike the adults, their bills and eyes are brown. Bald eagles live only in North America. In Wisconsin, they nest along the shores of inland lakes and rivers. Their largest breeding concentrations are in the northern third of the state.

Osprey

Ospreys are large birds, black-brown on top and white below. Its white head has a broad, black cheek patch and its tail is barred with brown. The osprey's long, narrow wings are angled back at the wrist when it flies, and a black wrist patch contrasts with white underwings. Habitat is usually forested with second growth pine, aspen, and hardwood forests. Most frequent nest sites are supercanopy snags and dead-topped pines located along lake and stream shoreline, in recent clearcut areas near water, in swamp conifer stands, and on snags in marshes and bogs.

Northern Sedge Meadow

This open wetland community is dominated by sedges and grasses. There are several common subtypes: Tussock meadows, dominated by tussock sedge and Canada bluejoint grass; Broad-leaved sedge meadows, dominated by the robust sedges; and Wire-leaved sedge meadows, dominated by such species as woolly sedge and few-seeded sedge. Frequent associates include marsh bluegrass, manna grasses, panicled aster, joy-pye-weed, and the bulrushes.

Shrub-Carr

This wetland community is dominated by tall shrubs such as red-osier dogwood, meadow-sweet, and various willows. Canada bluejoint grass is often very common. Associates are similar to those found in Alder Thickets and tussock-type Sedge Meadows. This type is common and widespread in southern Wisconsin but also occurs in the north.

Arctic Shrew

The Arctic Shrew is a small mouse-like creature with a long snout and short tail. It has a dark-brown back, light-brown sides and a grayish belly. This species is often found in northern regions near freshwater lakes and streams. This shrew prefers to live near tree-filled swamps, often wet spruce or tamarack swamps. It is partial to damp marshy areas with plentiful invertebrate prey.

Water Shrew

The Water Shrew is grayish-black on top and silvery white to grayish underneath, and it has a fringe of stiff hairs on the edge of the hind foot for swimming. Water shrews are common inhabitants of northern forests near freshwater lakes or rivers. These shrews are often found around nearby streams and other aquatic habitats. They prefer areas with heavy vegetation, logs and rocks.

Dwarf Huckleberry

This is a boreal species that prefers openings in pine barrens, and is often most easily found by searching for the Northern blue butterfly, whose larvae feed exclusively on this shrub. Blooming occurs from mid-May to late June. Optimal identification period is from mid-May to late August.

Green Arrow-Arum

This aquatic plant is 1-2 feet in height and has large, long-stalked fleshy leaves which are 1-2 inches long. The flowers thickly cover the long and tapering spadix. This species prefers the shaded (often by black spruce), shallow water of swamps and ponds. Flowering occurs from early June through mid-July. Optimal identification period is from early June to late August.

Marsh Valerian

Perennial from woody stem-base or stout branched rhizome. It has numerous small white flowers, in tight hemispherical to flat-topped head with protruding styles and stamens. The species prefers calcareous coniferous swamps, often openings in northern wet forests. Blooming occurs from mid-June through late July. Optimal identification period is from mid-June to late July.

42408 – Town of Hull; Village of Park Ridge; City of Stevens Point

Red-Shouldered Hawk

The reddish shoulder patches that give this hawk its name are not easily visible, except at close range. Underparts are pale rust with horizontal barring. From below, this hawk shows translucent "window" patches at the base of the primaries, and narrow white bands on a dark tail. Suitable habitat includes unfragmented, mature floodplain forests along major rivers. Breeding habitat includes bottomland hardwoods, mesic deciduous or mixed deciduous-conifer forests, and wooded margins of marshes.

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Ospreys are large birds, black-brown on top and white below. Its white head has a broad, black cheek patch and its tail is barred with brown. The osprey's long, narrow wings are angled back at the wrist when it flies, and a black wrist patch contrasts with white underwings. Habitat is usually forested with second growth pine, aspen, and hardwood forests. Most frequent nest sites are supercanopy snags and dead-topped pines located along lake and stream shoreline, in recent clearcut areas near water, in swamp conifer stands, and on snags in marshes and bogs.

Northern Sedge Meadow

This open wetland community is dominated by sedges and grasses. There are several common subtypes: Tussock meadows, dominated by tussock sedge and Canada bluejoint grass; Broad-leaved sedge meadows, dominated by the robust sedges; and Wire-leaved sedge meadows, dominated by such species as woolly sedge and few-seeded sedge. Frequent associates include marsh bluegrass, manna grasses, panicked aster, joy-pyeweed, and the bulrushes.

Stream- -Fast; Hard; Cold

Description not available

Least Darter

Least Darters have an olive-brown back and sides with scattered dark brown specks and zigzag markings. They also have a series of small dusky blotches on the sides and four short dusky bars radiating from the eye. This species prefers clear, warm, quiet waters of small streams, ponds, pools, and lakes over substrates of gravel, silt, or sand. Spawning occurs from mid-April through early July.

Redfin Shiner

Deep-bodied, thick-skinned, whitish shiner with small, closely-crowded predorsal scales. Snout bluntly pointed. Black bluish gray dorsally, sides and belly silvery. Found occasionally in clear water, but more often in turbid areas at depths of 4-60 inches (0.1-1.5m) over silt, gravel and rubble. Occur in pool areas of low-gradient, medium-sized streams.

Pugnose Minnow

This species prefers quiet, weedy lakes, sloughs, and low-gradient rivers over bottoms of mud, sand, rubble, silt, clay, or gravel. Spawning occurs from mid-June through mid-July.

Splendid Clubtail

The Splendid Clubtail prefers larger, fast, clean streams especially with frequent rapids. The flight period extends from May through July.

Barrens Snaketail

This dragonfly prefers small to medium clean, fast-flowing sandy streams and rivers. The flight period extends from May through June.

Prairie Vole

Prairie Voles are rodents with a large head, short legs, and a short tail. Fur is long and coarse, grayish to blackish-brown above, whitish or buff yellow below. They prefer native dry and sandy prairies and slopes with moderate ground cover. Prairie voles avoid marshes and wet places.

Woodland Jumping Mouse

The Woodland Jumping Mouse's coarse fur is brown to black on the back, orange on the sides and white on the belly. The tail is gray-brown on top and white underneath and usually has a white tip. The Woodland Jumping Mouse lives in spruce-fir and hemlock-hardwood forests, usually in a cool, moist area with dense vegetation. It is common in bogs and swamps and along streams, though it is not dependent on flowing water.

Franklin's Ground Squirrel

The Franklin's Ground Squirrel has a long body, with short ears and gray feet. The head and tail are gray, and the body is salt-and-pepper colored. This semi-colonial species prefers brushy and partly wooded areas, dense grassy, shrubby marshland, as well as, prairie edges, rather than open prairie.

Arctic Shrew

The Arctic Shrew is a small mouse-like creature with a long snout and short tail. It has a dark-brown back, light-brown sides and a grayish belly. This species is often found in northern regions near freshwater lakes and streams. This shrew prefers to live near tree-filled swamps, often wet spruce or tamarack swamps. It is partial to damp marshy areas with plentiful invertebrate prey.

Pigmy Shrew

The Pigmy Shrew is the smallest mammal in North America, with brownish or grayish hair above, and pale or silvery hair below. They possess a narrow head, pointed nose, and obvious whiskers. This species' preferred habitat includes old fields to hardwood and coniferous forests. They have been collected under decaying logs as well as in deep leaf litter. Pigmy shrews feed on small arthropods such as grasshoppers and beetles, worms, and on limited amounts of seeds and berries.

Water Shrew

The Water Shrew is grayish-black on top and silvery white to grayish underneath, and it has a fringe of stiff hairs on the edge of the hind foot for swimming. Water shrews are common inhabitants of northern forests near freshwater lakes or rivers. These shrews are often found around nearby streams and other aquatic habitats. They prefer areas with heavy vegetation, logs and rocks.

42409 – Towns of Stockton and Sharon

Karner Blue Butterfly

The Karner Blue Butterfly prefers semi-open oak openings, pine barrens, and oak-pine barrens supporting wild Lupine, its only larval foodplant. This butterfly has two flight

periods: one beginning in late May through mid-June and a second from mid-to-late July through early August.

Northern Dry-Mesic Forest

In this forest community, mature stands are dominated by white and red pines, sometimes mixed with red oak and red maple. Common understory shrubs are hazelnuts, blueberries, wintergreen, and partridge-berry; among the dominant herbs are wild sarsaparilla, Canada mayflower, and cow-wheat. Stands usually occur on sandy loams, sands or sometimes rocky soils.

Northern Wet Forest (revised from Curtis, with Black Spruce and Tamarack Swamps split out)

These weakly minerotrophic conifer swamps, located in the North, are dominated by black spruce and tamarack. Jack pine may be a significant canopy component in certain parts of the range of this community complex. Understories are composed mostly of sphagnum mosses and ericaceous shrubs such as leatherleaf, Labrador-tea, and small cranberry and sedges. The Natural Heritage Inventory has split out two entities, identified (but not strictly defined) by the two dominant species (see Black Spruce Swamp and Tamarack Swamp).

Spring Pond

Description not available

Stream- -Slow; Hard; Cold

Description not available

Prairie Vole

Prairie Voles are rodents with a large head, short legs, and a short tail. Fur is long and coarse, grayish to blackish- brown above, whitish or buff yellow below. They prefer native dry and sandy prairies and slopes with moderate ground cover. Prairie voles avoid marshes and wet places.

Woodland Jumping Mouse

The Woodland Jumping Mouse's coarse fur is brown to black on the back, orange on the sides and white on the belly. The tail is gray-brown on top and white underneath and usually has a white tip. The Woodland Jumping Mouse lives in spruce-fir and hemlock-hardwood forests, usually in a cool, moist area with dense vegetation. It is common in bogs and swamps and along streams, though it is not dependent on flowing water.

Western Harvest Mouse

The Western Harvest Mouse has a long tail and flesh colored ears. Upperparts are brownish and underparts whitish. This species prefers dry and dry-mesic prairies, more or less open grassy places and neglected fields overgrown with grasses or sedges.

Franklin's Ground Squirrel

The Franklin's Ground Squirrel has a long body, with short ears and gray feet. The head and tail are gray, and the body is salt-and-pepper colored. This semi-colonial species prefers brushy and partly wooded areas, dense grassy, shrubby marshland, as well as, prairie edges, rather than open prairie.

Arctic Shrew

The Arctic Shrew is a small mouse-like creature with a long snout and short tail. It has a dark-brown back, light-brown sides and a grayish belly. This species is often found in northern regions near freshwater lakes and streams. This shrew prefers to live near tree-filled swamps, often wet spruce or tamarack swamps. It is partial to damp marshy areas with plentiful invertebrate prey.

Pigmy Shrew

The Pigmy Shrew is the smallest mammal in North America, with brownish or grayish hair above, and pale or silvery hair below. They possess a narrow head, pointed nose, and obvious whiskers. This species' preferred habitat includes old fields to hardwood and coniferous forests. They have been collected under decaying logs as well as in deep leaf litter. Pigmy shrews feed on small arthropods such as grasshoppers and beetles, worms, and on limited amounts of seeds and berries.

Water Shrew

The Water Shrew is grayish-black on top and silvery white to grayish underneath, and it has a fringe of stiff hairs on the edge of the hind foot for swimming. Water shrews are common inhabitants of northern forests near freshwater lakes or rivers. These shrews are often found around nearby streams and other aquatic habitats. They prefer areas with heavy vegetation, logs and rocks.

42410 – Town of New Hope

Osprey

Ospreys are large birds, black-brown on top and white below. Its white head has a broad, black cheek patch and its tail is barred with brown. The osprey's long, narrow wings are angled back at the wrist when it flies, and a black wrist patch contrasts with white underwings. Habitat is usually forested with second growth pine, aspen, and hardwood forests. Most frequent nest sites are supercanopy snags and dead-topped pines located along lake and stream shoreline, in recent clearcut areas near water, in swamp conifer stands, and on snags in marshes and bogs.

Northern Dry Forest

This forest community occurs on nutrient-poor sites with excessively drained sandy or rocky soils. The primary historic disturbance regime was catastrophic fire at intervals of decades to approximately a century. Dominant trees of mature stands include jack and red pines and/or Hill's oak. Large acreages of this forest type were cut and burned during the catastrophic logging of the late 19th and early 20th century. Much of this land was then colonized by white birch and/or quaking aspen, or converted to pine plantations starting

in the 1920s. Common understory shrubs are hazelnuts, early blueberry and brambles; common herbs include bracken fern, starflower, barren-strawberry, cow-wheat, trailing arbutus, and members of the shinleaf family. Vast acreages of open "barrens" were also planted to pine, or naturally succeeded to densely stocked "dry" forests.

Northern Dry-Mesic Forest

In this forest community, mature stands are dominated by white and red pines, sometimes mixed with red oak and red maple. Common understory shrubs are hazelnuts, blueberries, wintergreen, and partridge-berry; among the dominant herbs are wild sarsaparilla, Canada mayflower, and cow-wheat. Stands usually occur on sandy loams, sands or sometimes rocky soils.

Northern Mesic Forest

This forest complex covered the largest acreage of any Wisconsin vegetation type prior to European settlement. Sugar maple is dominant or co-dominant in most stands, while hemlock was the second most important species, sometimes occurring in nearly pure stands with white pine. Beech can be a co-dominant with sugar maple in the counties near Lake Michigan. Other important tree species were yellow birch, basswood, and white ash. The ground layer varies from sparse and species poor (especially in hemlock stands) with woodferns (especially *Dryopteris intermedia*), bluebead lily, clubmosses, and Canada mayflower prevalent, to lush and species-rich with fine spring ephemeral displays. After old-growth stands were cut, trees such as quaking and bigtoothed aspens, white birch, and red maple became and still are important in many second-growth Northern Mesic Forests. Several distinct associations within this complex warrant recognition as communities, and draft abstracts of these are currently undergoing review.

Emergent Aquatic

These open, marsh, lake, riverine and estuarine communities with permanent standing water are dominated by robust emergent macrophytes, in pure stands of single species or in various mixtures. Dominants include cat-tails, bulrushes, bur-reeds, giant reed, pickerel-weed, water-plantains, arrowheads, and the larger species of spikerush.

Lake- -Deep; Hard; Seepage

Description not available

Lake- -Shallow; Hard; Seepage

Description not available

Northern Sedge Meadow

This open wetland community is dominated by sedges and grasses. There are several common subtypes: Tussock meadows, dominated by tussock sedge and Canada bluejoint grass; Broad-leaved sedge meadows, dominated by the robust sedges; and Wire-leaved sedge meadows, dominated by such species as woolly sedge and few-seeded sedge. Frequent associates include marsh bluegrass, manna grasses, paniced aster, joy-pye-weed, and the bulrushes.

Northern Wet-Mesic Forest (revised from Curtis, with Northern Hardwood Swamp split out)

This forested minerotrophic wetland is dominated by white cedar, and occurs on rich, neutral to alkaline substrates. Balsam fir, black ash, and spruces are among the many potential canopy associates. The understory is rich in sedges, orchids, and wildflowers such as goldthread, fringed polygala, and naked miterwort, and trailing sub-shrubs such as twinflower and creeping snowberry. A number of rare plants occur more frequently in the cedar swamps than in any other habitat.

Stream- -Slow; Hard; Cold

Description not available

42510 – Town of Alban; Village of Rosholt

Northern Mesic Forest

This forest complex covered the largest acreage of any Wisconsin vegetation type prior to European settlement. Sugar maple is dominant or co-dominant in most stands, while hemlock was the second most important species, sometimes occurring in nearly pure stands with white pine. Beech can be a co-dominant with sugar maple in the counties near Lake Michigan. Other important tree species were yellow birch, basswood, and white ash. The ground layer varies from sparse and species poor (especially in hemlock stands) with woodferns (especially *Dryopteris intermedia*), bluebead lily, clubmosses, and Canada mayflower prevalent, to lush and species-rich with fine spring ephemeral displays. After old-growth stands were cut, trees such as quaking and bigtoothed aspens, white birch, and red maple became and still are important in many second-growth Northern Mesic Forests. Several distinct associations within this complex warrant recognition as communities, and draft abstracts of these are currently undergoing review.

Lake- -Soft Bog

Description not available

Northern Wet-Mesic Forest (revised from Curtis, with Northern Hardwood Swamp split out)

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Open Bog

These non-forested bogs are acidic, low nutrient, northern Wisconsin peatlands dominated by Sphagnum mosses that occur in deep layers, often with pronounced hummocks and hollows. Also present are a few narrow-leaved sedge species such as, cotton-grasses, and ericaceous shrubs, especially bog laurel, leatherleaf, and small cranberry. Plant diversity is very low but includes characteristic and distinctive

specialists. Trees are absent or achieve very low cover values as this community is closely related to and intergrades with Muskeg. When this community occurs in southern Wisconsin, it is often referred to as a Bog Relict.

Stream- -Fast; Hard; Cold

Description not available

42509 – Town of Sharon

Bald Eagle

Bald eagles are well-known as our national symbol. An adult (4-5 years old) bald eagle's white head and tail contrast strikingly with its dark-brown body. Its large bill, feet and eyes are yellow. When immature, they are dark-brown with only splatterings of white on the underwings and tail. Immature eagles' feet are yellow, but unlike the adults, their bills and eyes are brown. Bald eagles live only in North America. In Wisconsin, they nest along the shores of inland lakes and rivers. Their largest breeding concentrations are in the northern third of the state.

Northern Dry-Mesic Forest

In this forest community, mature stands are dominated by white and red pines, sometimes mixed with red oak and red maple. Common understory shrubs are hazelnuts, blueberries, wintergreen, and partridge-berry; among the dominant herbs are wild sarsaparilla, Canada mayflower, and cow-wheat. Stands usually occur on sandy loams, sands or sometimes rocky soils.

Northern Mesic Forest

This forest complex covered the largest acreage of any Wisconsin vegetation type prior to European settlement. Sugar maple is dominant or co-dominant in most stands, while hemlock was the second most important species, sometimes occurring in nearly pure stands with white pine. Beech can be a co-dominant with sugar maple in the counties near Lake Michigan. Other important tree species were yellow birch, basswood, and white ash. The ground layer varies from sparse and species poor (especially in hemlock stands) with woodferns (especially *Dryopteris intermedia*), bluebead lily, clubmosses, and Canada mayflower prevalent, to lush and species-rich with fine spring ephemeral displays. After old-growth stands were cut, trees such as quaking and bigtoothed aspens, white birch, and red maple became and still are important in many second-growth Northern Mesic Forests. Several distinct associations within this complex warrant recognition as communities, and draft abstracts of these are currently undergoing review.

Lake- -Shallow; Soft; Seepage

Description not available

Lake- -Soft Bog

Description not available

Northern Sedge Meadow

This open wetland community is dominated by sedges and grasses. There are several common subtypes: Tussock meadows, dominated by tussock sedge and Canada bluejoint grass; Broad-leaved sedge meadows, dominated by the robust sedges; and Wire-leaved sedge meadows, dominated by such species as woolly sedge and few-seeded sedge. Frequent associates include marsh bluegrass, manna grasses, panicked aster, joy-pyeweed, and the bulrushes.

Northern Wet Forest (revised from Curtis, with Black Spruce and Tamarack Swamps split out)

These weakly minerotrophic conifer swamps, located in the North, are dominated by black spruce and tamarack. Jack pine may be a significant canopy component in certain parts of the range of this community complex. Understories are composed mostly of sphagnum mosses and ericaceous shrubs such as leatherleaf, Labrador-tea, and small cranberry and sedges. The Natural Heritage Inventory has split out two entities, identified (but not strictly defined) by the two dominant species (see Black Spruce Swamp and Tamarack Swamp).

Northern Wet-Mesic Forest (revised from Curtis, with Northern Hardwood Swamp split out)

This forested minerotrophic wetland is dominated by white cedar, and occurs on rich, neutral to alkaline substrates. Balsam fir, black ash, and spruces are among the many potential canopy associates. The understory is rich in sedges, orchids, and wildflowers such as goldthread, fringed polygala, and naked miterwort, and trailing sub-shrubs such as twinflower and creeping snowberry. A number of rare plants occur more frequently in the cedar swamps than in any other habitat.

Open Bog

These non-forested bogs are acidic, low nutrient, northern Wisconsin peatlands dominated by Sphagnum mosses that occur in deep layers, often with pronounced hummocks and hollows. Also present are a few narrow-leaved sedge species such as, cotton-grasses, and ericaceous shrubs, especially bog laurel, leatherleaf, and small cranberry. Plant diversity is very low but includes characteristic and distinctive specialists. Trees are absent or achieve very low cover values as this community is closely related to and intergrades with Muskeg. When this community occurs in southern Wisconsin, it is often referred to as a Bog Relict.

Spring Pond

Description not available

Farwell's Water-Milfoil

This plant prefers lakes, streams, and ponds, and is especially common in small shallow reservoirs in the bed of the glacial lake area. Blooming season is uncertain. Optimal identification period is from mid-June to late August.

42508 – Town of Dewey

Red-Shouldered Hawk

The reddish shoulder patches that give this hawk its name are not easily visible, except at close range. Underparts are pale rust with horizontal barring. From below, this hawk shows translucent "window" patches at the base of the primaries, and narrow white bands on a dark tail. Suitable habitat includes unfragmented, mature floodplain forests along major rivers. Breeding habitat includes bottomland hardwoods, mesic deciduous or mixed deciduous-conifer forests, and wooded margins of marshes.

Northern Mesic Forest

This forest complex covered the largest acreage of any Wisconsin vegetation type prior to European settlement. Sugar maple is dominant or co-dominant in most stands, while hemlock was the second most important species, sometimes occurring in nearly pure stands with white pine. Beech can be a co-dominant with sugar maple in the counties near Lake Michigan. Other important tree species were yellow birch, basswood, and white ash. The ground layer varies from sparse and species poor (especially in hemlock stands) with woodferns (especially *Dryopteris intermedia*), bluebead lily, clubmosses, and Canada mayflower prevalent, to lush and species-rich with fine spring ephemeral displays. After old-growth stands were cut, trees such as quaking and bigtoothed aspens, white birch, and red maple became and still are important in many second-growth Northern Mesic Forests. Several distinct associations within this complex warrant recognition as communities, and draft abstracts of these are currently undergoing review.

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These weakly minerotrophic conifer swamps, located in the North, are dominated by black spruce and tamarack. Jack pine may be a significant canopy component in certain parts of the range of this community complex. Understories are composed mostly of sphagnum mosses and ericaceous shrubs such as leatherleaf, Labrador-tea, and small cranberry and sedges. The Natural Heritage Inventory has split out two entities, identified (but not strictly defined) by the two dominant species (see Black Spruce Swamp and Tamarack Swamp).

Stream- -Slow; Soft; Warm

Description not available

Stygian Shadowfly

The Stygian Shadowfly prefers aerated rocky segments of streams and lakes. The flight period extends through June.

Water Shrew

The Water Shrew is grayish-black on top and silvery white to grayish underneath, and it has a fringe of stiff hairs on the edge of the hind foot for swimming. Water shrews are common inhabitants of northern forests near freshwater lakes or rivers. These shrews are often found around nearby streams and other aquatic habitats. They prefer areas with heavy vegetation, logs and rocks.

Hidden-Fruited Bladderwort

This species prefers shallow lakes and ponds; it is common in reservoirs and cranberry ditches in the bed of glacial-lake Wisconsin and in interdunal swales in Door County. Blooming occurs from mid-June through mid-September. Optimal identification period is from early July to late August.

42507 – Towns of Eau Claire and Dewey

Red-Shouldered Hawk

The reddish shoulder patches that give this hawk its name are not easily visible, except at close range. Underparts are pale rust with horizontal barring. From below, this hawk shows translucent "window" patches at the base of the primaries, and narrow white bands on a dark tail. Suitable habitat includes unfragmented, mature floodplain forests along major rivers. Breeding habitat includes bottomland hardwoods, mesic deciduous or mixed deciduous-conifer forests, and wooded margins of marshes.

Bald Eagle

Bald eagles are well-known as our national symbol. An adult (4-5 years old) bald eagle's white head and tail contrast strikingly with its dark-brown body. Its large bill, feet and eyes are yellow. When immature, they are dark-brown with only splatterings of white on the underwings and tail. Immature eagles' feet are yellow, but unlike the adults, their bills and eyes are brown. Bald eagles live only in North America. In Wisconsin, they nest along the shores of inland lakes and rivers. Their largest breeding concentrations are in the northern third of the state.

Pugnose Minnow

This species prefers quiet, weedy lakes, sloughs, and low-gradient rivers over bottoms of mud, sand, rubble, silt, clay, or gravel. Spawning occurs from mid-June through mid-July.

Stygian Shadowfly

The Stygian Shadowfly prefers aerated rocky segments of streams and lakes. The flight period extends through June.

Pale Beardtongue

The Pale Beardtongue has small stalked clusters of 1 inch long tubular flowers in branched clusters. The flowers are usually white and marked with lavender lines. Species prefers dry, often calcareous prairies, or hillside oak or jack pine woodlands; naturalized on roadsides and in pine plantations. Blooms late May through late June/ Fruits late July through late Aug. Optimum identification is late May through late June.

Dwarf Huckleberry

This is a boreal species that prefers openings in pine barrens, and is often most easily found by searching for the Northern blue butterfly, whose larvae feed exclusively on this shrub. Blooming occurs from mid-May to late June. Optimal identification period is from mid-May to late August.

Sand Violet

This species prefers dry sandstone roadcuts or trailsides with little competition other than jack pine, and dry sandy pine and oak woods. Blooming occurs throughout the month of June. Optimal identification period is throughout the month of June.

Blanding's Turtle

The Blanding's turtle can be easily identified by the bright yellow underside of its neck. Its head, tail, and limbs are blue-black, while the underside of its shell (or plastron) is yellow, with brown or black splotches, and is hinged. Its upper shell (or carapace) is usually black speckled with yellow, or horn colored and mottled with brown. While Blanding's turtles live primarily in marshes and the shallow bays of lakes, they also can be found in shallow, slow-moving rivers, streams, and some northern bogs.

42506 – Town of Eau Pleine

Greater Prairie-Chicken

Slightly larger than the sharp-tailed grouse; plumage is olive-brown to pale clove brown with cross-bars of buffy brown and white on back, wings, breast, belly, and tail. Tail is short and rounded. Prefer prairie-openings interspersed among oak woodland and oak savanna. Dense grassland is necessary for roosting, loafing, and nesting. Good habitat may include some shrubbery, aspen and birch for budding, weeds, berries, cultivated grains, and oaks.

Northern Mesic Forest

This forest complex covered the largest acreage of any Wisconsin vegetation type prior to European settlement. Sugar maple is dominant or co-dominant in most stands, while hemlock was the second most important species, sometimes occurring in nearly pure stands with white pine. Beech can be a co-dominant with sugar maple in the counties near Lake Michigan. Other important tree species were yellow birch, basswood, and white ash. The ground layer varies from sparse and species poor (especially in hemlock stands) with woodferns (especially *Dryopteris intermedia*), bluebead lily, clubmosses, and

Canada mayflower prevalent, to lush and species-rich with fine spring ephemeral displays. After old-growth stands were cut, trees such as quaking and bigtoothed aspens, white birch, and red maple became and still are important in many second-growth Northern Mesic Forests. Several distinct associations within this complex warrant recognition as communities, and draft abstracts of these are currently undergoing review.

Emergent Aquatic

These open, marsh, lake, riverine and estuarine communities with permanent standing water are dominated by robust emergent macrophytes, in pure stands of single species or in various mixtures. Dominants include cat-tails, bulrushes, bur-reeds, giant reed, pickerel-weed, water-plantains, arrowheads, and the larger species of spikerush.

Northern Wet Forest (revised from Curtis, with Black Spruce and Tamarack Swamps split out)

These weakly minerotrophic conifer swamps, located in the North, are dominated by black spruce and tamarack. Jack pine may be a significant canopy component in certain parts of the range of this community complex. Understories are composed mostly of sphagnum mosses and ericaceous shrubs such as leatherleaf, Labrador-tea, and small cranberry and sedges. The Natural Heritage Inventory has split out two entities, identified (but not strictly defined) by the two dominant species (see Black Spruce Swamp and Tamarack Swamp).

Arctic Shrew

The Arctic Shrew is a small mouse-like creature with a long snout and short tail. It has a dark-brown back, light-brown sides and a grayish belly. This species is often found in northern regions near freshwater lakes and streams. This shrew prefers to live near tree-filled swamps, often wet spruce or tamarack swamps. It is partial to damp marshy areas with plentiful invertebrate prey.

Sand Violet

This species prefers dry sandstone roadcuts or trailsides with little competition other than jack pine, and dry sandy pine and oak woods. Blooming occurs throughout the month of June. Optimal identification period is throughout the month of June.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources