











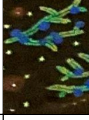








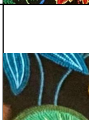

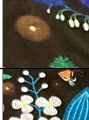














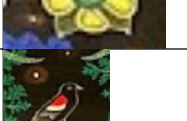
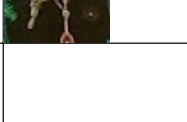





Ref Photo/s	Belcourt	Name	Latin	MN Status	Habitat	Range	Links/sources	Size	Description	TEXT
		Chestnut-collared Longspur	<i>Calcarius ornatus</i>	Endangered	Dry, upland, shortgrass prairie	Southern US, northern Mexico, Great Plains, western Minnesota	<a href="https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/mcvmagazine/issues/2018/mar-apr/chestnut-collared-longspur.html">https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/mcvmagazine/issues/2018/mar-apr/chestnut-collared-longspur.html</a>	Length: 5.1-6.5 in (13-16.5 cm) Weight: 0.6-0.8 oz (17-23 g) Wingspan: 25-27 cm.	smallest longspur, small bill, streaked breast	The Chestnut-collared Longspur is a ground nesting songbird. Since 2009 it has been threatened by habitat loss and fragmentation from road development associated with the energy sector in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. In Minnesota, the population has declined by 87% since the 1960s due to loss of prairie habitat.
		Henslow's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	Endangered	uncultivated grasslands, old fields with stalks for perches and litter depth	Southern Minnesota, eastern US, southeastern US	<a href="https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/rsg/profile.html?action=elementDetail&amp;selectedElement=ABPBXA0030">https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/rsg/profile.html?action=elementDetail&amp;selectedElement=ABPBXA0030</a> <a href="https://www.audubon.org/">https://www.audubon.org/</a>	Length: 4.3-5.1 in (11-13 cm) Weight: 0.4-0.5 oz (11-15 g) Wingspan: 6.3-7.9 in (16-20 cm)	large olive-colored head with dark stripes, streaked breast, short tail	Listed as endangered in Minnesota and Canada since 1996 and designated as a species in "greatest conservation need" in Kansas, the Ohio River region, and the southern Great Lakes areas of Ontario, New York and Pennsylvania. The Henslow's Sparrow's population loss is due to grasslands habitat loss as much of its habitat is on
		King Rail	<i>Rallus elegans</i>	Endangered	wet meadow, marsh	Eastern US, Great Plains, southern Minnesota	<a href="https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/rsg/profile.html?action=elementDetail&amp;selectedElement=ABNME05020">https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/rsg/profile.html?action=elementDetail&amp;selectedElement=ABNME05020</a>	Length - 15.0-18.9 in (38-48 cm) ; Weight - 11.3-15.0 oz (320-425 g) ; Wingspan - 19.7-20.5 in (50-52 cm)	Large, slender, long neck and bill, neck and chest rusty colored, mottled brown	This endangered large water bird requires shallow water full of vegetation, and programs aimed at halting the destruction of marshes will benefit King Rails. Primary threats are draining and degradation and destruction of wetlands and the promotion of monoculture. Other threats are man-made structures, pollutants, invasive species, a
		Piping Plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Endangered	lake shores, sandy beaches, gravel and pebble substrate	Atlantic Coast, the Northern Great Plains, and the Great Lakes	<a href="https://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/pipingplover/index.html">https://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/pipingplover/index.html</a>	Length: 6.7-7.1 in (17-18 cm) Weight: 1.5-2.2 oz (43-63 g),	small, sand colored shoreline bird, distinct markings include black band between the eyes, narrow black breast band	The Piping Plover is a small shore bird designated as endangered in Minnesota in 1984. In 1985, only 19 pairs remained but the number has since increased to 150 pairs due to aggressive protections of nests and beaches from recreationalists and development plus a captive breeding program.
		Golden Winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	species of greatest conservation need	Open Woodlands		<a href="https://www.redlakednr.org/wildlife/wildlife-project/golden-wing-warbler/">https://www.redlakednr.org/wildlife/wildlife-project/golden-wing-warbler/</a>	12.1 cm (4.75 in.) in length and 8.8 g (0.31 oz.) in weight		The Golden Winged Warbler is listed as "special concern." There are three major threats to this bird: loss of habitat, hybridization with blue-winged warblers, and cowbird parasitism. Cowbirds lay their own eggs in warbler nests; once hatched their young are more aggressive and therefore get fed more by the warbler parents, resulting in
		Topeka Shiner	<i>Notropis topeka</i>	Endangered			<a href="https://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/fishes/TopekaShiner/index.html">https://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/fishes/TopekaShiner/index.html</a>			The Topeka Shiner has been listed as federally endangered since 1998. It is found within slow moving, small to midsize prairie streams with sand, gravel and rubble bottoms. Its most critical habitat is in the streams of the Big Sioux watershed. Threats to this species are agriculture.
		Plains Topminnow	<i>Fundulus sciadicus</i>	Threatened			<a href="https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/rsg/profile.html?action=elementDetail&amp;selectedElement=AFCNB04170">https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/rsg/profile.html?action=elementDetail&amp;selectedElement=AFCNB04170</a>			The Plains Topminnow was upgraded from "special concern" (1984) to now being listed as "threatened" (2013). It lives in creeks and rivers that have sand or rock bottoms and are heavily populated with aquatic plants. Its decline is due to non-indigenous fish species introduced and stocked as game including Largemouth and Smallmouth Bass.
		Poweshiek Skipperling	<i>Oarisma poweshiek</i>	Endangered			<a href="https://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/insects/posk/index.html">https://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/insects/posk/index.html</a> <a href="https://mnzoo.org/blog/animals/poweshiek-skipperling/">https://mnzoo.org/blog/animals/poweshiek-skipperling/</a>			Poweshiek skipperlings are small butterflies that had been found in Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. However, this skipperling may have been extirpated from the much of its native range. It is now known at only a few sites in Wisconsin, Michigan and Manitoba.
		Regal Fritillary	<i>Speyeria idalia</i>	Federal Species of Concern, Endangered in WI			<a href="https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/EndangeredResources/Animals.asp?mode=detail&amp;SpecCode=ILL-EPJ6040">https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/EndangeredResources/Animals.asp?mode=detail&amp;SpecCode=ILL-EPJ6040</a>			The Regal Fritillary is listed as "extirpated" in Ontario and as "endangered" or "of special concern" elsewhere. Its decline is due to the fragmentation and degradation of its prairie landscape habitat, and the use of pesticides. Caterpillars feed only on prairie bird's-foot violet and adults need milkweeds, thistles, blazing stars, coneflowers, joe-
		Dakota Skipper	<i>Hesperia dacotae</i>	Endangered			<a href="https://mnzoo.org/blog/animals/dakota-skipper/">https://mnzoo.org/blog/animals/dakota-skipper/</a> <a href="https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/rsg/profile.html?action=elementDetail&amp;selectedElement=AFN05440">https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/rsg/profile.html?action=elementDetail&amp;selectedElement=AFN05440</a>			Listed as "endangered" in Minnesota in 2013 and "threatened" federally. Habitat range includes Saskatchewan, Manitoba, the Dakotas, Minnesota, Iowa and East Chicago. Threats include plowing, overgrazing, quarrying, housing development, insecticides, fragmentation of habitat and improperly managed
		Round-stemmed False Foxglove	<i>Agalinis gattereri</i>	Endangered			<a href="https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/round-stemmed-false-foxglove">https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/round-stemmed-false-foxglove</a>			False Foxgloves are annuals that grow anew from seeds each year. They have been listed as "endangered" since 1996. A similar "eared" round-stemmed species as been all but extirpated in Minnesota and threatened in other states as well. Road construction, agriculture, housing development, and off road vehicles all pose a threat to this species. The
		Narrow-leaved Milkweed	<i>Asclepias stenophylla</i>	State Endangered (MN)			<a href="https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/narrow-leaved-milkweed">https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/narrow-leaved-milkweed</a>			The Narrow Leaved Milkweed is listed as "endangered." Threats to this species include habitat loss, invasive and noxious weeds such as leafy spurge, human activities, off road vehicles, and too-frequent controlled burns for fire suppression. Monarch butterflies rely on narrow-leaved milkweed flowers for nectar, while monarch caterpillars
		Slender Dayflower	<i>Commelina erecta</i>	State Endangered (MN)			<a href="https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/slender-dayflower">https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/slender-dayflower</a>			The only known location of the Slender Dayflower in Minnesota is in a 40 acre sand prairie habitat in Wabasha County. It is listed as "critically imperiled" and is a rare species in Minnesota. It is at risk of extirpation.
		Purple-flowered Bladderwort	<i>Utricularia purpurea</i>	State Endangered (MN)			<a href="https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/purple-flowered-bladderwort">https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/purple-flowered-bladderwort</a>			It was listed as threatened in Minnesota in 2013. Its habitat is shallow water by sandy beaches. Threats include shoreline development, pollution, changes in water chemistry, invasion of non-native Eurasian watermilfoil. 40% of Minnesota's lakes are considered "impaired" by

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				Western Prairie Fringed Orchid	<i>Platanthera praeclara</i>	State Endangered (MN)			<a href="https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/western-prairie-fringed-orchid">https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/western-prairie-fringed-orchid</a>			The Eastern and Western Prairie Fringed Orchid has been listed as "endangered" in Canada since 2003 and is listed federally in the United States as "threatened." 95% of its habitat in Minnesota is now farmland. The biggest threat to this orchid is loss of habitat to cropland, as well as the use of insecticides as the species is dependent on hawk moths
				Eastern Hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> var. <i>canadensis</i>	State Endangered (MN)			<a href="https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/eastern-hemlock">https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/tree/eastern-hemlock</a>			Listed as "threatened" in both Canada and the United States, Eastern Hemlocks grow in mixed hardwood forests. They are wind pollinated. Threats are logging and "hemlock wooly adelgid" ( <i>adelges tsugae</i> ), a sap sucking bug introduced from East Asia to the United States.
				Goblin Fern	<i>Botrychium mormo</i>	threatened			<a href="https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/rsg/profile.html?action=elementDetail&amp;selectedElement=PPOPH010N0">https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/rsg/profile.html?action=elementDetail&amp;selectedElement=PPOPH010N0</a>			The Goblin Fern is a very small species that thrives in dense forests with large canopies of maple, cedar, and basswood trees. Its listed as "threatened" due to declining populations caused by forestry/logging and land clearing. Non-native earthworms are another threat as they can remove humus (decayed plant and animal matter) from the
				Black Crowberry	<i>Empetrum nigrum</i>	State Endangered (MN)	part shade, sun; exposed bluffs, tundra, rock outcrops, boreal forest, sandy shores, bogs		<a href="https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/black-crowberry">https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/shrub/black-crowberry</a>			Purple and Black Crowberry are listed as "threatened" or "endangered" since 1996 in Minnesota, Michigan, New York, New Jersey and of "special concern" in Massachusetts. Their habitat is wide-ranging, on exposed bluffs, tundra, rock outcrops, within the boreal forest, on sandy shores and bogs. It is under threat due to global
				Species of Fungus	<i>Suillus weaverae</i>	Endangered			<a href="https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/rsg/profile.html?action=elementDetail&amp;selectedElement=NFFUN02010#">https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/rsg/profile.html?action=elementDetail&amp;selectedElement=NFFUN02010#</a>			<i>Suillus weaverae</i> is endemic to Minnesota, and has not yet been reported anywhere else in the world. Three <i>S. weaverae</i> populations are currently known in the state. <i>Suillus weaverae</i> is susceptible to human disturbance through habitat alteration and pollution, and it was listed as an endangered species in Minnesota in 1996. Ectomycorrhizal fungi in general are sensitive to nitrogen deposition and other forms of pollution that affect the soil.
				Species of Fungus	<i>Psathyrella rhodospora</i>	Endangered			<a href="https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/rsg/profile.html?action=elementDetail&amp;selectedElement=NFFUN03010">https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/rsg/profile.html?action=elementDetail&amp;selectedElement=NFFUN03010</a>			
				Species of Fungus	<i>Psathyrella cystidiosa</i>	Endangered			<a href="https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/rsg/profile.html?action=elementDetail&amp;selectedElement=NFFUN03030">https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/rsg/profile.html?action=elementDetail&amp;selectedElement=NFFUN03030</a>			
				Eastern red columbine	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>							<b>Eastern red columbine (<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>) is native to North America and is pollinated by hummingbirds, butterflies, and four species of bee. Has unique, elongated hollow tubes inside the flower that point upwards. Native to North America.</b>
				European columbine	<i>A. vulgaris</i>							<b>William Guinness' – Stunning deep purple-black outer petals with white-rimmed inner petals. European columbine (<i>A. vulgaris</i>) are non-native but naturalized (grow in the wild) and have –deep purple outer petals with white-rimmed inner petals.</b>
				Maple								Red maple trees are the most abundant native trees in the eastern part of the United States. They usually get to around 100 feet high and have leaves with different forms. It is a very sturdy tree with a massive root system and can adjust to different site conditions and types of soil.
				Yellow Pond Lily								Yellow Pond Lily seeds are an important component of the diet of Painted and Snapping Turtles, which can often be seen sunning themselves on logs protruding from the water of slow-moving streams and marshes.  Yellow Pond Lilies can be found throughout Canada and in the northern United States, south to Maryland, and west to Idaho. Yellow pond-lily is threatened by water quality problems, recreational boating, siltation from timber harvesting, turbulence, and shore development.
				Solomon's Seal								A native plant with a thick, starchy, and edible rhizome (root) that sends up a single stalk with alternating leaves. The plant has medicinal use as an anti-inflammatory and sedative. The name Solomon's Seal references the circular scars on the rhizome left by each year's stalk.
				Arrowhead								Arrowheads are a family of native aquatic plants with distinctively shaped leaves and stalks of yellow-centered, three-petaled white flowers. Maintaining excellent water quality and natural hydrological regimes is absolutely essential for the survival of water populations in Minnesota. Degradation or alteration of conditions tips the competitive

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			Umbrella Liverwort - male		Threatened			<a href="https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/rsg/profile.html?action=elementDetail&amp;selectedElement=NBHEP3B010">https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/rsg/profile.html?action=elementDetail&amp;selectedElement=NBHEP3B010</a>			Umbrella Liverwort ( <i>Marchantia polymorpha</i> ) are among the oldest terrestrial plants on the planet. They prefer moist, partially sunny conditions and are often found in disturbed habitats.
			Chokecherry								Chokecherry is a large native deciduous shrub that in Minnesota grows to a height of 20 feet. Chokecherry is a food source for wildlife and birds. The flowers attract pollinators in the spring.
			Blueberry								Blueberry plants grow slowly and are long-lived, producing abundant fruit for wildlife.
			Pitcher Plant								Pitcher plants are found in bogs, fens, swamps and peatlands. They grow in full sun in sphagnum moss or in soil that has both peat and sand, obtaining most of their nutrients from captured insects. Individual plants can live up to 50 years in favorable conditions. However, the pitcher plant population has been declining due to habitat loss and
			Sundew								According to the Department of Natural Resources, <i>Drosera anglica</i> (sundew) was unknown in Minnesota until 1978, when botanists studied sections of the northern peatlands for the first time. Initially listed as a state "threatened" species, it was downgraded to "special concern" in 1996 after its distribution and habitat
			West Virginia White butterfly								Listed as "special concern" in Ontario, the West Virginia White butterfly requires a supply of toothwort, a small, spring-blooming plant that is a member of the mustard family, since it is the only food source for its caterpillars.
			Auricled Twayblade	<i>Neottia auriculata</i>	State Endangered (MN)			<a href="https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/auricled-twayblade">https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/auricled-twayblade</a>			Auricled Twayblade is a rare orchid that is listed as special concern in Minnesota but receives no protections.
			Skunk Cabbage								Skunk Cabbage is usually the first plant to bloom in the spring. It generates its own heat, melting the snow around it, and gives off a foul stench to attract flies for pollination.
			Hairy Water Clover	<i>Marsilea vestita</i>	State Endangered (MN)			<a href="https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/fem/hairy-water-clover">https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/fem/hairy-water-clover</a>			Hairy Water Clover is listed as "endangered" in Minnesota, at risk of destruction from mining, over-grazing, and excessive herbicide use for weed control in pastures.
			Twisted Yellow-eyed Grass	<i>Xyris torta</i>	State Endangered (MN)			<a href="https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/twisted-yellow-eyed-grass">https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/twisted-yellow-eyed-grass</a>			The only suitable habitat for Twisted Yellow-eyed Grass in Minnesota occurs on the Anoka Sandplain in east-central Minnesota, a glacial outwash plain. Long-term climatic changes and the faster rates of climate change may cause a decline in the habitat for this species.
			pea pod one?								
			Yellow flower								Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women (MMIW) – a classic five petal yellow flower was added in honor of all the mothers who have lost their daughters at the hands of violence.
			Red winged blackbird								Though they may be one of the most abundant native birds on the continent, Red-winged Blackbird populations declined by over 30% throughout most of their range between 1966 and 2014, according to the North American Breeding Bird Survey. Partners in Flight estimates a global breeding population of 130 million, down from 190 million in
			water								Ojibwe elder Sharon Day, walked 250 miles along the MniSota (Minnesota) river in 2016 raise awareness about water contamination. She said, "Honor the water as a living being, the water has a spirit and is a living entity that we, humans, have been gifted with to love and cherish ."

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			Red Oak								Red Oaks grow throughout the state, but are most common and of the best quality in the rich soil of southern, central, and southeastern Minnesota. Their acorns are an important winter food source for squirrels, deer, wild turkeys, and several songbirds.
			Cedar					<a href="https://creehealth.org/health-tips/traditional-medicine-cedar">https://creehealth.org/health-tips/traditional-medicine-cedar</a>			The Cedar tree is used for medicinal purposes, boiled and ingested as a tea to reduce fevers and to relieve flu and cold symptoms. Native people may also burn cedar during prayers or offer it to the sacred fire during sweat lodge ceremonies.
			Leopard Frogs					<a href="https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/reptiles_amphibians/frogs_toads/truefrogs/northernleopard.html">https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/reptiles_amphibians/frogs_toads/truefrogs/northernleopard.html</a>			Leopard frogs were among the most widespread frog species in North America, but since the 1960s, its population throughout the United States has declined. Disease, pollution, pesticides, and the loss of wetlands and other habitat are the main reasons. Leopard frogs are also harvested for bait and for use in biology laboratories.