

2008 Superior National Forest M&E Report

Appendix B. Sensitive Animals On Superior National Forest: Status, Habitat Summary, and Key Analysis Indicators.

Common name <i>Scientific name</i>	Global ¹ rank	State ² Rank	Number of Occurrences (2004/2008) ³	Key Analysis Indicators ⁴ (MIH = management indicator habitat)	Life History & Habitat Summary
Gray wolf <i>Canis lupus</i>	G4	SC		See analysis in MIS section.	Carnivore. Wide variety of forested habitats with low human density.
Heather vole <i>Phenacomys ungava</i> (aka <i>P. intermedius</i>)	G5	SC	3/6	MIH 8b: Jack pine forest, mature+	Wide variety of moist to dry forest, forest edge and openings, meadows, shrublands with <i>Vaccinium</i> and other heath family spp. and rocks.
Bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	G5	SC		See analysis in MIS section.	Carnivore. Nesting: super-canopy white pine and large aspen near large fish-bearing waters.
Northern goshawk <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	G5	NON (nest)		See analysis in MIS section.	Carnivore. Nesting: Large trees. Large tracts of mature and older deciduous, coniferous, and mixed forests with closed canopy and open understory.
Peregrine falcon ⁵ <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	G4T4	T	Nests: 7/11	Non-forest nesting habitat.	Carnivore. Nesting: cliff/ledges. Hunting: forest openings, lakes, wetlands.

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Sharp-tailed grouse <i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i>	G4	---	Current Status described under species evaluation	Large patches of temporary non-forested uplands. Management-ignited fire opportunities.	Omnivore. Ground nester. Brushland complexes (>5,000 acres) with open areas, brush, grass/sedges, and small trees, as well as large open agricultural hay or pasture with associated brush habitat. Habitat niche is between grasslands and forests, usually created and maintained by fire
Yellow rail ⁵ <i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	G4	SC	1/1	Non-forest wetlands.	Omnivore – mainly snails. Ground nester on small hummocks. Lowland sedge meadows with specific characteristics such as overhead mat of dead sedge, water 1-10" deep for feeding.
Great gray owl <i>Strix nebulosa</i>	G5	NON (nest)	Nests: 2/4	<u>Nesting</u> MIH 4b: Upland aspen-birch forest, mature+. MIH 5b: Upland conifer forest, mature+. <u>Foraging</u> MIH 5a: Upland conifer forest, young. MIH 9a: Lowland Black-Spruce-Tamarack young forest.	Carnivore. Tree nester. Mature forested patches of upland forested nesting habitat near open or sparsely forested foraging areas.

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Boreal owl <i>Aegolus funereus</i>	G5	NON (nest)	Nests: 12/14	<u>Nesting</u> MIH 4b: Upland Aspen-Birch mature+ MIH 5b: Upland conifer forest, mature+ . <u>Foraging, cover</u> MIH 9b: Lowland Black-Spruce Tamarack mature+ forest. MIH 9b in patches of 100 acres or greater.	Carnivore. Secondary cavity nester in large trees. Mature and older mixed conifer-deciduous forest (inc. aspen) next to mature lowland conifer forest feeding areas.
American three-toed woodpecker <i>Picoides dorsalis</i> (aka <i>tridactylus</i>)	G5	---	Current Status described under species evaluation	MIH 9b: Lowland black spruce-tamarack mature+ forest. Management-ignited fire opportunities. MIH 12: Upland interior forest, mature+.	Insectivore. Cavity nester. Large tracts of coniferous (primarily spruce/fir) forests with abundant dead and dying trees infested with wood boring beetle larvae.
Olive-sided flycatcher <i>Contopus cooperi</i>	G4	---	Current Status described under species evaluation	MIH 5b: Upland mature+ MIH 9b: lowland black spruce-tamarack mature+ Management-ignited fire opportunities.	Insectivore. Tree nester. Snags, low density conifer lowlands, riverine/riparian areas. Variety of 10-20% canopy boreal forests including uplands, lowlands, edges and beaver meadows with a preponderance of standing live or dead large trees; spruce or tamarack trees used for foraging.

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Black-throated blue warbler <i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>	G5	NON (nests)	Current Status described under species evaluation	MIH 1b: Upland mature+ forest. MIH 1b in patches 2500 acres or greater.	Insectivore. Shrub nester. Large contiguous mature forests, especially sugar maple, and probably associated with small gaps and a well-developed deciduous shrub understory.
Bay-breasted warbler <i>Dendroica castanea</i>	G5	---	Current Status described under species evaluation	MIH 6b: Spruce/fir upland forest, mature+. MIH 9b: Lowland black spruce-tamarack forest, mature+. MIH 13: Upland and lowland mature+ forest patches (40-10,00 acres).	Insectivore. Mid-age to mature and older upland and lowland spruce/fir forests, especially those infested with spruce budworm and tent caterpillars.
Connecticut warbler <i>Oporornis agilis</i>	G4	---	Current Status described under species evaluation	MIH 9b: Lowland black spruce-tamarack mature+ forest MIH 8b: Jack pine forest, mature+.	Insectivore. Ground nester. Mature and older lowland conifer and jack pine forest with a thick ericaceous understory.
LeConte's sparrow <i>Ammodramus leconteii</i>	G4	---	Current Status described under species evaluation	Non-forest wetlands MIH 1a: Upland young forest. MIH 9a: Lowland black spruce-tamarack young forest. MIH 11: management-induced edge habitat in upland and lowland forest. Management-ignited fire opportunities. Road and trail construction.	Omnivore. Ground nester. Open lowland habitat, sedge-dominated wetlands and wet meadows.
Wood turtle <i>Glyptemys insculpta (aka Clemmys insculpta)</i>	G4	T	Current Status described under species evaluation	Riparian disturbances. Road and trail construction.	Omnivore. Nests in riparian habitats with open sandy areas for nesting. Forages in upland and lowland habitats with suitable shade, security cover wood, and insects for forage. Aquatic riverine habitat log jams, down logs, woody debris

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Quebec emerald <i>Somatochlora brevicincta</i>	G4	---	0/1	Predominantly bogs, fens, and heaths	Insectivore; lentic larval form in water-suspended or water-saturated sphagnum. Adults have high vagility.
Mancinus alpine (aka disa, Taiga) <i>Erebia mancinus</i> (aka <i>E. disa alpinus</i> , <i>E. disa mancinus</i>)	G5	SC	4/4	MIH 9b: Lowland Black-Spruce-Tamarack mature+ forest	Semi-open to well-forested black spruce-tamarack sphagnum bogs.
Red-disked alpine <i>Erebia discoidalis</i>	G5	---	7/7	MIH 9b: Lowland Black-Spruce-Tamarack mature+ forest; Nonforest wetland	Open ericaceous, cottongrass, or sphagnum bogs, open meadows, semi-open black spruce-tamarack bogs ranging from young to mature and older.

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Nabokov's blue (aka northern) <i>Plebejus idas nabokovi</i> (aka <i>Lycaeides idas nabokovi</i>)	G5TU	SC	8/12	MIH 6a: Jack pine forest - young	Associated with its exclusive larval host plant dwarf bilberry (<i>Vaccinium cespitosum</i>) in cool, well-drained sandy gravelly areas under fairly open coniferous forests, especially jack pine of the Vermilion Moraine (narrow band that extends through western Cook and central St. Louis Counties) Greatest concentrations of bilberry are in young, open or disturbed areas such as clearcuts or burned areas.
Jutta arctic <i>Oeneis jutta ascerta</i>	G5T4	---	3/3	MIH 9b: Lowland Black-Spruce-Tamarack mature+ forest Non-forest wetland.	Moderately forested black spruce bogs with sedges, bog forest openings and edges.
Freija's grizzled skipper <i>Pyrgus centaureae freija</i>	G5T4T5	SC	1/1	Non-forest.	Known only from the McNair special management area. Upland acid meadow.
Laurentian tiger beetle <i>Cicindela denikei</i>	G3G4	T	13/26	Forest openings. Roads, trails, gravel pits.	Invertivore. Nest in soil/burrow. Sandy or rocky openings or semi-open areas in predominantly pine or mixed conifer forest, gravel pits.
Lake sturgeon <i>Acipenser fluvescens</i>	G3G4	SC	5/5	MIH 14: Aquatic	Invertivore; long-lived, slow growing, late maturing fish. Large Lakes and Rivers

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Northern brook lamprey <i>Ichthyomyzon fossor</i>	G4	SC	11/11	MIH 14: Aquatic	Medium-sized, low-gradient streams with sections of higher gradient reaches suitable for spawning. Ammocoete's require organically enriched, sandy substrate until metamorphosis.
Creek heelsplitter <i>Lasmigona compressa</i>	G5	SC	6/22	MIH 14: Aquatic	Streams and headwaters of larger rivers. St. Louis river and tributaries. Lake of the Woods tributaries.
Black sandshell <i>Ligumia recta</i>	G5	SC	6/11	MIH 14: Aquatic	Medium to large rivers. St. Louis river and tributaries. Lake of the Woods tributaries.
Shortjaw cisco <i>Coregonus zenithicus</i>	G3	SC	4/4	MIH 14: Aquatic	Deepwater habitat; Lake Superior and Several large, deep, interior lakes on border of BWCAW and Quetico Prov. Park.

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<p>1. Global rankings as assigned by Natural Heritage Network (NatureServe 2009). G1=critically imperiled, G2=imperiled, G3=vulnerable, G4=apparently secure, G5=secure, T=ranks for subspecies, ?= inexact numeric rank, Q=questionable taxonomy, G#G#= range of ranks. See NatureServe website for complete definitions. "---" indicates the plant is not tracked on NatureServe website.</p> <p>2. Minnesota state rankings (Minnesota Department of Natural Resources [DNR] 1996, updated 2007). E=endangered, T=threatened, SC=special concern. , NON=tracked but not listed, "---"indicates the species in not tracked by MN DNR.</p> <p>3. The number of occurrences includes only those presumed to be extant, and does not include those occurrences found before 1960. This is the number of occurrences within proclamation boundaries, except for peregrine falcon, which includes nest sites near the proclamation boundaries because of large home range.</p> <p>4. Key Indicators. Management Indicator Habitats (MIHs): for specific ages and forest types associated with each MIH and age class, see Appendix A: a. = Young, seedling/sapling stage of forest vegetation, b. mature+ = mature and older stages of forest vegetation.</p> <p>5. Species also has Fish and Wildlife status with as bird species of conservation concern (USDI 2002).</p>					