

Appendix H

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Threatened and Endangered Species

City of Stevens Point
Comprehensive Plan
2005

42308 – Towns of Linwood, Plover; Villages of Plover, Whiting; 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.

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

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 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

Spring's and Spring Runs; Hard

Stream- -Fast; Hard; Cold

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.

Wooly 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.

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

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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-pye-weed, and the bulrushes.

Stream- -Fast; Hard; Cold

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. Pygmy 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.