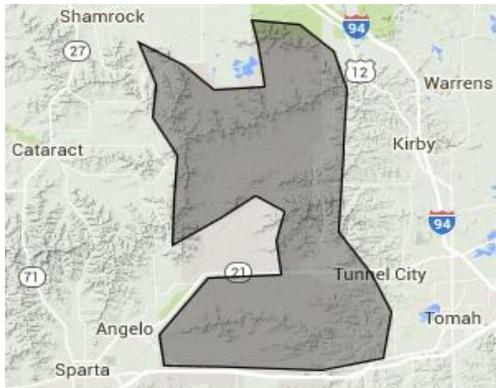


Largest or Highest Quality Prairie Savanna Restorations:

Ft. McCoy Barrens: The vast majority of this natural features lies within Ft. McCoy with a little spilling over into Monroe County Forest and the Jackson County Forest. The fort harbors the largest and best known black oak savanna anywhere in the state. Dozens of rare species inhabit the natural communities. The fort manages small portions of the site to maintain the natural features however their greater mission is national defense with little hope of that mission changing until world peace breaks-out. Adjacent landowners could manage their lands to complement the fort's activities.



- Wisconsin Responsibility – High
- Irreplaceable Features – Moderately High
- Diversity of Natural Features – Moderate
- Rare Species – Moderately High
- Species of Conservation Concern – Moderately High
- Vulnerability to a Warming Climate – Low
- Conservation Status – Most

This site is a conservation stronghold.

Trenton Bluff Prairies: Trenton Bluff Prairies consist of two separate dry prairies ridges situated on steep Mississippi River sandstone bluffs capped by massive limestone cliffs. They are some of the best prairie remaining in the region. The western unit has no protection and is under heavy development pressure. The eastern portion is a partially protect State Natural Area harboring many species found much farther west in the Great Plains. The bluff summit rises some 300 feet above the flat, sandy river terrace below with vertical cliffs exposing the bedrock layers showing dolomite limestone atop the basal sandstone.

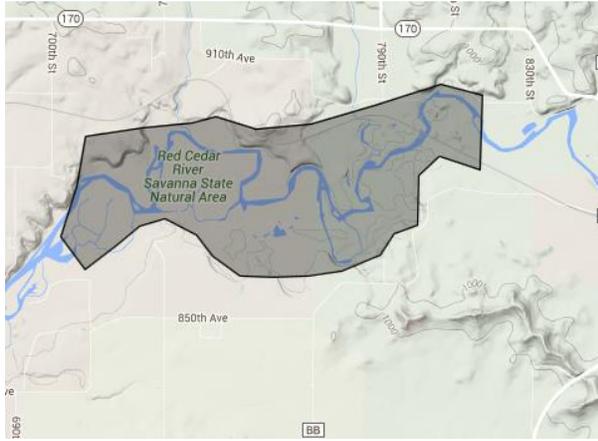


- Wisconsin Responsibility – High
- Irreplaceable Features – Moderately High
- Diversity of Natural Features – Moderate
- Rare Species – Moderate
- Species of Conservation Concern – Moderate
- Vulnerability to a Warming Climate – Low
- Conservation Status – Some

This site has medium-term opportunities for conservation.

Red Cedar River Savanna: Located on sand islands and terraces within the Red Cedar River floodplain, Red Cedar River Savanna features a unique dry savanna on riverine sand and gravel deposits. A mosaic of natural features is present on this river island including pine-oak savanna, patches of barrens, backwater sloughs, open sand and gravel bars, and floodplain forest. Jack pine and bur oak are scattered throughout the openings and dominate the eastern portion of the island while a canopy of white pine,

swamp white oak, and green ash dominate the island's western side. The ground layer is diverse and contains at least 27 savanna indicator plant species.



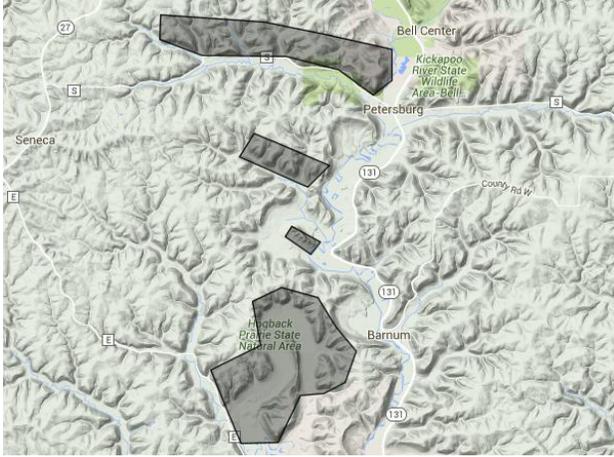
- Wisconsin Responsibility – High
 - Irreplaceable Features – Moderately High
 - Diversity of Natural Features – Moderate
 - Rare Species – Moderate
 - Species of Conservation Concern – Moderate
 - Vulnerability to a Warming Climate – Low
 - Conservation Status – Some
- This site has medium-term opportunities for conservation.

Limery Ridge Savanna: Limery Ridge Savanna features one of the few remaining undeveloped bluffs overlooking the Mississippi River and consists of the steep slopes and rocky outcrops characteristic of Wisconsin's Driftless Area. Other natural community types include southern mesic forest, open oak woodland, oak savanna, dry-mesic prairie, and moist cliff community.



- Wisconsin Responsibility – High
 - Irreplaceable Features – Moderately High
 - Diversity of Natural Features – Moderately Low
 - Rare Species – Moderate
 - Species of Conservation Concern – Moderate
 - Vulnerability to a Warming Climate – Low
 - Conservation Status – Some
- This site has promising opportunities for conservation.

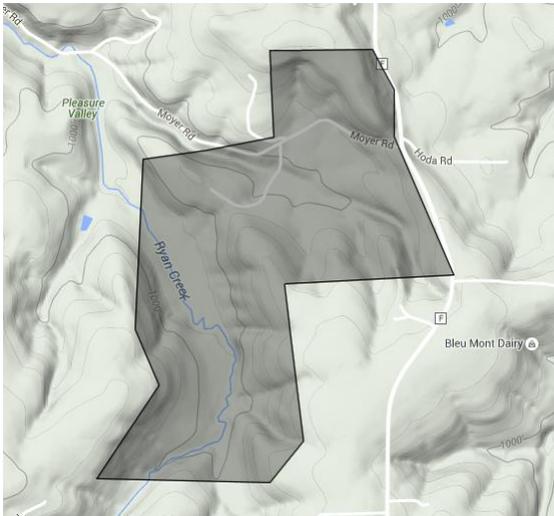
The Hogback: Hogback Prairie is situated on an impressive geological formation - a narrow, steep-sided limestone-capped ridge that rises 300' above the Citron Valley, a former oxbow of the nearby Kickapoo River. The hogback's western and eastern slopes support dry prairie vegetation from the ridge's crest down to its bases. There is also a small segment of north-facing prairie. The multiple aspects of the prairie have resulted in an unusual mix of plants, blending typical dry prairie species with species that are more characteristic of moister prairies.



- Wisconsin Responsibility – High
- Irreplaceable Features – Moderately High
- Diversity of Natural Features – Moderate
- Rare Species – Moderately High
- Species of Conservation Concern – Moderate
- Vulnerability to a Warming Climate – Low
- Conservation Status – Half

This site has promising opportunities for conservation.

Pleasure Valley: Situated on a ridge of St. Peter Sandstone capped by a thin layer of Platteville dolomite, this prairie and savanna complex harbors a very diverse flora. Bedrock ledges, low cliffs, and a small pinnacle add geologic interest to the site. Sandy, dry to dry-mesic prairie occupies the steep, south-facing flank of the ridge. Farther upslope the natural community is oak woodland.



- Wisconsin Responsibility – High
- Irreplaceable Features – Moderately High
- Diversity of Natural Features – Moderate
- Rare Species – Moderate
- Species of Conservation Concern – Moderate
- Vulnerability to a Warming Climate – Low
- Conservation Status – Most

This site has medium-term opportunities for conservation.

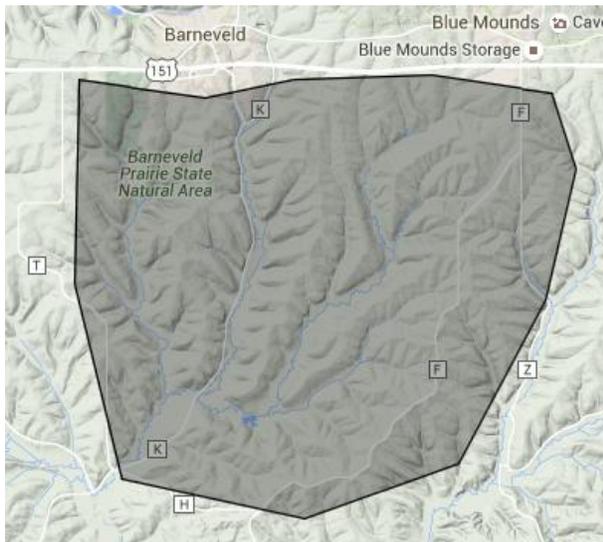
Pleasant Valley: Located in the Driftless Area of southwest Wisconsin, Pleasant Valley Conservancy sits on a long narrow ridge that runs almost due east/west, with steep hillsides facing both north and south. The site contains a nearly complete range of southern Wisconsin natural community types including oak woodland, oak savanna, dry and wet prairie, sedge meadow, shrub-carr, open marsh, and spring complex. The steep south-facing ridge supports several prairie remnants, which are now thriving after intensive management began in 1995.



- Wisconsin Responsibility – High
- Irreplaceable Features – Moderately High
- Diversity of Natural Features – Moderate
- Rare Species – Moderate
- Species of Conservation Concern – Moderate
- Vulnerability to a Warming Climate – Low
- Conservation Status – Nearly Complete

This site has medium-term opportunities for conservation.

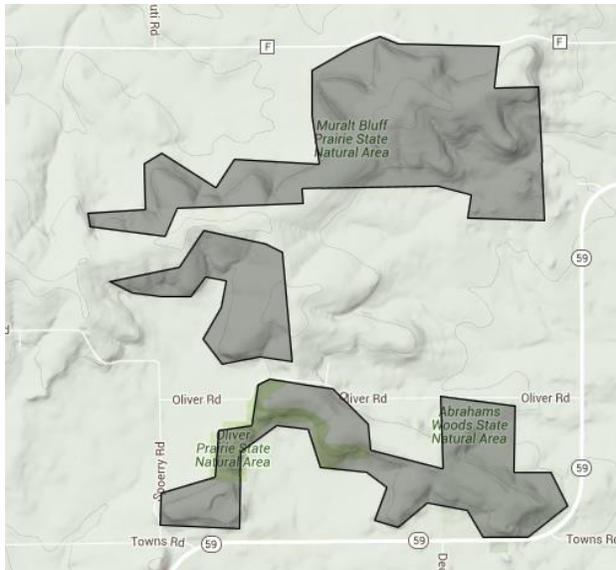
Barneveld Prairies: Barneveld Prairie features a remnant of the vast tallgrass prairies and savannas that once covered most of southern Wisconsin. It is located within the Driftless Area of Wisconsin, a region recognized as the global center for dry prairies and dry-mesic prairies. The natural area lies within the heart of an extensive grassland landscape supporting a high concentration of prairie remnants. Also of importance are patches of untilled prairie pasture and surrogate grasslands that combine with the natural prairies to provide habitat for many grassland-restricted species. It has been identified as the highest priority for landscape-scale grassland protection and management in Wisconsin and represents one of the best opportunities to protect grassland birds.



- Wisconsin Responsibility – Moderate
- Irreplaceable Features – Moderately High
- Diversity of Natural Features – Moderate
- Rare Species – Moderate
- Species of Conservation Concern – Moderate
- Vulnerability to a Warming Climate – Moderate
- Conservation Status – Some

This site has medium-term opportunities for conservation.

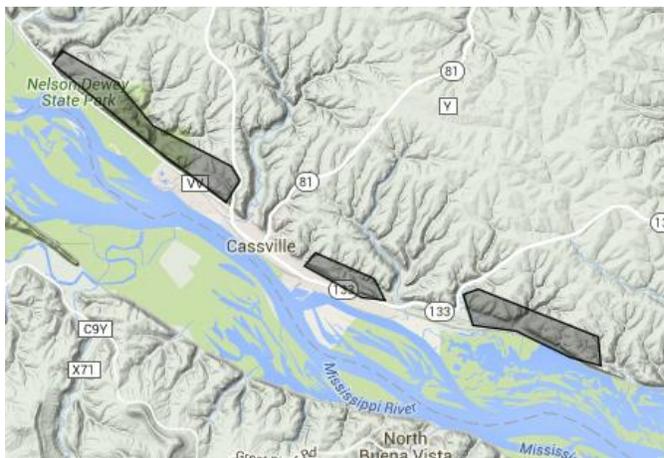
Muralt Grasslands: Muralt Bluff Prairie occupies a long, sweeping ridge top in an area of older drift situated midway between the glaciated lands to the east and Driftless Area to the west. This high quality dry prairie contains numerous rare plants and animals. Outstanding spring displays of pasque flower, shooting-star, wood betony, and bird's-foot violet occur in spring while asters, goldenrods, blazing stars, and gentians flower in fall. Several uncommon plant species are present.



- Wisconsin Responsibility – Moderate
- Irreplaceable Features – Moderate
- Diversity of Natural Features – Moderate
- Rare Species – Moderate
- Species of Conservation Concern – Moderate
- Vulnerability to a Warming Climate – Moderate
- Conservation Status – Some

This site has promising opportunities for conservation.

Dewey Heights-Cassville Prairies: Dewey Heights and Cassville Prairies rest atop a southwest-facing bluff between 800-870 feet high overlooks the Mississippi River. The cap rock is Ordovician-age dolomite covered only partially by thin soil with exposed cap rocks, ledges, and cliffs. A dry, limey prairie dominated by big and little blue-stem, side-oats grama, hairy grama, June grass, Indian grass, and needle grass occupies the steep slopes. There is also a diversity of native prairie forbs from spring blooming pasque flower, wood betony, and shooting star to summer blooming butterfly weed and compass plant and asters and goldenrods in the fall. Several rare invertebrate species are found on the prairies.



- Wisconsin Responsibility – Moderate
- Irreplaceable Features – Moderate
- Diversity of Natural Features – Moderate
- Rare Species – Moderate
- Species of Conservation Concern – Moderate
- Vulnerability to a Warming Climate – Moderate
- Conservation Status – Some

This site has promising opportunities for conservation.

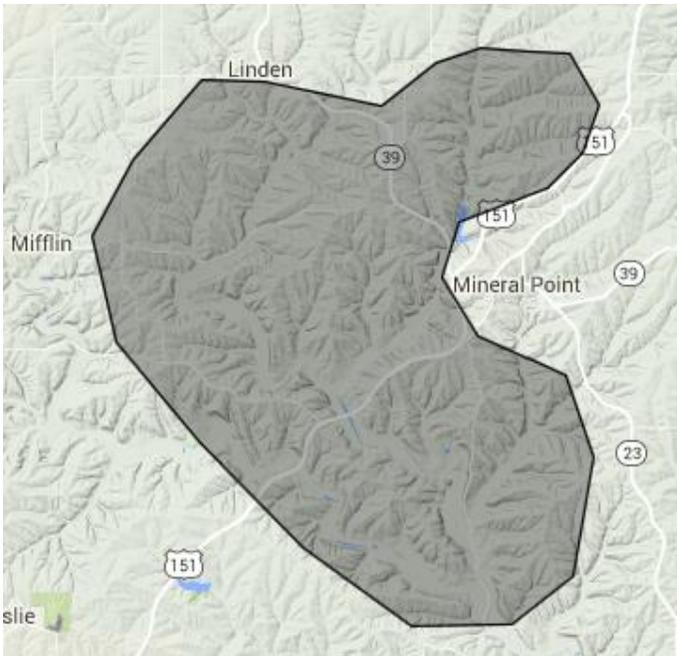
Bad Axe River-Romance Prairies: Bad Axe and Romance Prairies feature small, dry prairies and restorable oak savannas situated on a steep southwest-facing slope overlooking the town of Romance and the Bad Axe River. The thin, rocky soils support excellent varieties of dry prairie species with side-oats grama being the dominant grass species. Red cedar and other woody species have slowly invaded the prairie due to fire suppression. Exposures of limestone can be found near the summit of the slopes, with sandstone exposed below.



- Wisconsin Responsibility – Moderate
- Irreplaceable Features – Moderate
- Diversity of Natural Features – Moderate
- Rare Species – Moderate
- Species of Conservation Concern – Moderate
- Vulnerability to a Warming Climate – Moderate
- Conservation Status – Minute

This site has promising opportunities for conservation

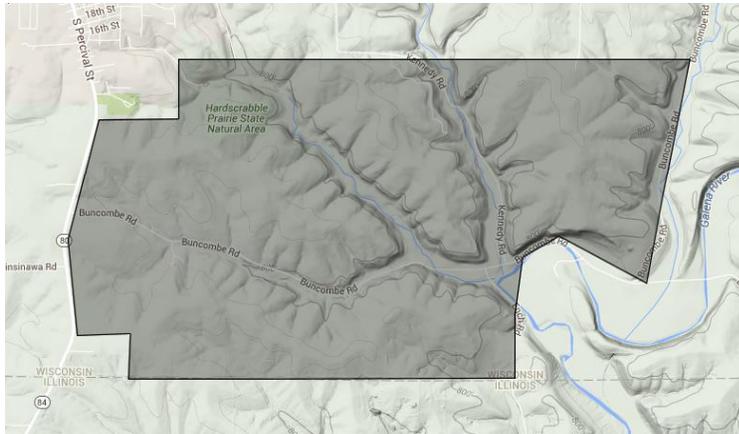
Mineral Point Grasslands: This area while not endowed with large patches of native prairie does have the largest expanses of prairie pasture in the entire state. Furthermore, the land tenure has consolidated into many quite large landowners. A unique opportunity exists to work with and utilize their agricultural talents to create the largest expanse of prairie in the state. No other area has the land features to perhaps create a several thousand acre area that could feature landscape grazing of bison.



- Wisconsin Responsibility – Moderate
- Irreplaceable Features – Moderate
- Diversity of Natural Features – Moderate
- Rare Species – Moderate
- Species of Conservation Concern – Moderate
- Vulnerability to a Warming Climate – Moderate
- Conservation Status – Minute

This site has promising opportunities for conservation

Hardscrabble Prairies: Hardscrabble Prairie is a composite of oak opening and very diverse dry prairie situated on a north-facing slope, an unusual exposure for the dry prairie community type. Abundant species include common ninebark, Culver's-root, valerian, mountain mint, lead-plant, showy goldenrod, purple prairie-clover, prairie drop-seed, and side-oats grama grass. The lower area contains an intermittent creek bed with large open-grown bur oaks scattered throughout. The prairie is important habitat for the globally rare invertebrates and amphibians.



- Wisconsin Responsibility – Moderate
- Irreplaceable Features – Moderate
- Diversity of Natural Features – Moderate
- Rare Species – Moderate
- Species of Conservation Concern – Moderate
- Vulnerability to a Warming Climate – Moderate
- Conservation Status – Some

This site has promising opportunities for conservation.