

WRP Woodland Target Species, by Woodland Wildlife Area

Area	Species	Habitat	Area Sensitivity
1	American Woodcock	Young to mid age forest with opening is ideal nesting and brood habitat. Young hardwoods with shrub understory good for feeding. Over story canopy 50-65% with 75+% shrub canopy.	≥ 100 acres
	Bald Eagle (Trees with nests protected)	Nests in mature to old growth trees with open canopy < 1 mile from water. Suitable nest trees should be >1/3 mile from human habitation. Prefer dead perch trees but use all if are tall and above rest of canopy	Not Area Sensitive
	Black-billed cuckoo	Found in groves, thickets and forest edge associated with water. Prefers shrubby thickets in or near wetlands and shrubby edge of large woodlands.	≥ 100 acres
	Prothonotary Warbler	Nests in cavities, prefers flat bottomland hardwood near standing or slow moving water. Prefers sparse under story. 50-75 % canopy with trees > 40 feet.	≥ 250 acres
	Rusty blackbird	Winters in Iowa, prefers wet hardwood woodlands. Feeds on the ground along creek and pool edges. Foods in woodlands include acorns, berries, fruit, pine seeds, etc.	Winter migrant - not an issue
	Willow Flycatcher	Edge adapted species, prefers willow thickets, shrubby areas, and woodland edges associated with standing or running water.	Not Area Sensitive
	Smooth Green Snake	Found in prairies and wet grasslands. Utilizes ant mounds, crayfish burrows, rock crevices, and mammal burrows for hibernation.	Not Area Sensitive (connectivity to other sites more important)

Area	Species	Habitat	Area Sensitivity
2	Acadian Flycatcher	Prefers relatively undisturbed, mature Oak-Hickory forest in river bottoms. Area sensitive prefers larger blocks of undisturbed woodland.	≥ 250 acres
	American Woodcock	Young to mid age forest with opening is ideal nesting and brood habitat. Young hardwoods with shrub understory good for feeding. Over story canopy 50-65% with 75+% shrub canopy.	≥ 100 acres
	Bald Eagle (Trees with nests protected)	Nests in mature to old growth trees with open canopy < 1 mile from water. Suitable nest trees should be >1/3 mile from human habitation. Prefer dead perch trees but use all if are tall and above rest of canopy.	Not Area Sensitive
	Black and White Warbler	Prefers mature hardwood stands over early successional woodlands, especially wet or swampy bottomlands.	≥ 700 Acres
	Black crowned night heron	Many species of trees are used for nesting, seem to prefer medium to taller trees (15+feet) near swamps, streams, pools or wet fields.	Somewhat sensitive but block size not issue
	Black-billed cuckoo	Found in groves, thickets and forest edge associated with water. Prefers shrubby thickets in or near wetlands, young not mature woodlands.	≥ 100 acres
	Cerulean Warbler	Area sensitive (> several hundred acre blocks needed), prefer large, tall big leafed mature trees with horizontally heterogeneous canopy, >65% closed canopy.	≥ 1000 acres
	Kentucky Warbler	Bottomland hardwoods near streams with well developed ground cover and a dense understory. Feeds in understory and lower reaches of trees.	≥ 250 acres

2	Louisiana Water thrush	Breeds in bottomland woodland along flowing streams where it feeds on aquatic insects and invertebrates.	≥ 250 acres
	Osprey	Uses dead snags for perching/nesting near shallow water (< 6 feet deep) with little or no emergent/submerged vegetation.	Not Area Sensitive
	Prothonotary Warbler	Nests in cavities, prefers flat bottomland hardwood near standing or slow moving water. Prefers sparse under story. 50-75 % canopy with trees > 40 feet. Area sensitive, prefers forest stands >250 acres.	≥ 250 acres
	Red-shouldered Hawk <i>*Endangered*</i>	Prefer large woodlots of mature to old growth canopy hardwood trees. Open sub-canopy (park like appearance) and a variable understory. Floodplains away from roads.	≥ 500 acres
2	Rusty blackbird	Winters in Iowa, prefers wet hardwood woodlands. Feeds on the ground along creek and pool edges. Foods in woodlands include acorns, berries, fruit, pine seeds, etc.	Winter migrant - not an issue
	Sand hill Crane	Open marshes and grasslands with shallow pools bordered by shrubs and forest.	≥ 150 acres
	Willow Flycatcher	Edge adapted species, prefers willow thickets, shrubby areas, and woodland edges associated with standing or running water.	Not Area Sensitive
	Yellow crowned night heron	Forested wetlands near lakes and rivers. Prefer forests with open understory. Feeds primarily on crustaceans along water's edge of creeks and pools.	Somewhat sensitive but block size not issue
	Smooth Green Snake	Found in prairies and wet grasslands. Utilizes ant mounds, crayfish burrows, rock crevices, and mammal burrows for hibernation.	Not Area Sensitive (connectivity to other sites more important)

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	Bald Eagle (Trees with nests protected)	Nests in mature to old growth trees with open canopy < 1 mile from water. Suitable nest trees should be >1/3 mile from human habitation. Prefer dead perch trees but use all if are tall and above rest of canopy.	Not area sensitive
	Black and White Warbler	Prefers mature hardwood stands over early successional woodlands, especially wet or swampy bottomlands.	≥ 700 acres
	Black crowned night heron	Many species of trees are used for nesting, seem to prefer medium to taller trees (15+feet) near swamps, streams, pools or wet fields.	Somewhat sensitive but block size not issue
	Black-billed cuckoo	Found in groves, thickets and forest edge associated with water. Prefers shrubby thickets in or near wetlands and shrubby edge of large woodlands.	≥ 100 acre
3	Cerulean Warbler	Area sensitive (> several hundred acre blocks needed), prefer large, tall big leafed mature trees with horizontally heterogeneous canopy, >65% closed canopy.	≥ 1000 acres
	Kentucky Warbler	Bottomland hardwoods near streams with well developed ground cover and a dense understory. Feeds in understory and lower reaches of trees.	≥ 250 acres

3	Louisiana Water thrush	Breeds in bottomland woodland along flowing streams where it feeds on aquatic insects and invertebrates.	≥ 250 acres
	Osprey	Uses dead snags for perching/nesting near shallow water(< 6 feet deep) with little or no emergent/submerged vegetation.	Not Area Sensitive
	Prothonotary Warbler	Nests in cavities, prefers flat bottomland hardwood near standing or slow moving water. Prefers sparse under story. 50-75 % canopy with trees > 40 feet	≥ 250 acres
	Red-shouldered Hawk <i>*Endangered*</i>	Prefer large woodlots of mature to old growth canopy hardwood trees. Open sub-canopy (park like appearance) and a variable understory. Floodplains away from roads. ≥ 500 Acres	≥ 500 acres
	Rusty blackbird	Winters in Iowa, prefers wet hardwood woodlands. Feeds on the ground along creek and pool edges. Foods in woodlands include acorns, berries, fruit, pine seeds, etc.	Winter migrant - not an issue
3	Sand hill Crane	Open marshes and grasslands with shallow pools bordered by shrubs and forest.	≥ 150 acres
	Willow Flycatcher	Edge adapted species, prefers willow thickets, shrubby areas, and woodland edges associated with standing or running water.	Not Area Sensitive
	Yellow crowned night heron	Forested wetlands near lakes and rivers. Prefer forests with open understory. Feeds primarily on crustaceans along water's edge of creeks and pools.	Somewhat sensitive but block size not issue
	Blue-spotted salamander <i>*Endangered*</i>	Woodlands and Forests with moist soil, dense woody debris and leaf litter. Breed in small fishless woodland pools that hold water late winter – late summer. Breeding pools should not be subject to sedimentation.	Not Area Sensitive (Site specific sensitivity)

3	Central Newt	Utilizes small to medium sized permanent or semi-permanent wooded pools devoid of fish, especially those with submerged aquatic vegetation. Wooded corridors are necessary for overland travel. Adults and larvae occupy pools while juveniles in the eft stage are terrestrial hiding under leaf litter, logs, etc.	Not Area Sensitive (Site specific sensitivity)
	Massasauga <i>*Endangered*</i>	Prefers a short, marshy sedge or wet meadow habitat matrix during the winter and spring. Utilizes nearby upland short prairie with sparse canopy cover (<50%) during summer months. Hibernates in crayfish burrows, therefore, wetlands and water tables should be restored to attract burrowing crayfish species.	Not Area Sensitive (connectivity to other sites more important)
	Smooth Green Snake	Found in prairies and wet grasslands. Utilizes ant mounds, crayfish burrows, rock crevices, and mammal burrows for hibernation.	Not Area Sensitive (connectivity to other sites more important)
	Wood Turtle <i>*Endangered*</i>	Clean, clear streams and rivers with sand or gravel bottoms and adjacent woodland habitat. Utilizes woodland openings >50' in diameter, woodland edge, grassland, and shrub thickets within 800-yards of streams. Nests in open areas with sandy soils should be protected from egg predators and woody encroachment.	Not Area Sensitive (Early successional woody encroachment detrimental)

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4	Bald Eagle (Trees with nests protected)	Nests in mature to old growth trees with open canopy < 1 mile from water. Suitable nest trees should be >1/3 mile from human habitation. Prefer dead perch trees but use all if are tall and above rest of canopy.	Not Area Sensitive
	Black and White Warbler	Prefers mature hardwood stands over early successional woodlands, especially wet or swampy bottomlands.	≥ 700 Acres
	Black-billed cuckoo	Found in groves, thickets and forest edge associated with water. Prefers shrubby thickets in or near wetlands and shrubby edge of large woodlands.	≥ 100 acres
	Cerulean Warbler	Area sensitive (> several hundred acre blocks needed), prefer large, tall big leafed mature trees with horizontally heterogeneous canopy, >65% closed canopy.	≥ 1000 acres
	Kentucky Warbler	Bottomland hardwoods near streams with well developed ground cover and a dense understory. Feeds in understory and lower reaches of trees.	≥ 250 acres
	Louisiana Water thrush	Breeds in bottomland woodland along flowing streams where it feeds on aquatic insects and invertebrates.	≥ 250 acre

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	Prothonotary Warbler	Nests in cavities, prefers flat bottomland hardwood near standing or slow moving water. Prefers sparse under story. 50-75 % canopy with trees > 40 feet. Area sensitive, prefers forest stands.	≥ 250 acres
	Red-shouldered Hawk <i>*Endangered*</i>	Prefer large woodlots of mature to old growth canopy hardwood trees. Open sub-canopy (park like appearance) and a variable understory. Floodplains away from roads.	≥ 500 acres
	Rusty blackbird	Winters in Iowa, prefers wet hardwood woodlands. Feeds on the ground along creek and pool edges. Foods in woodlands include acorns, berries, fruit, pine seeds, etc.	Winter migrant - not an issue
	Sand hill Crane	Open marshes and grasslands with shallow pools bordered by shrubs and forest.	≥ 150 acres
4	Willow Flycatcher	Edge adapted species, prefers willow thickets, shrubby areas, and woodland edges associated with standing or running water.	Not Area Sensitive
	Yellow crowned night heron	Forested wetlands near lakes and rivers. Prefer forests with open understory. Feeds primarily on crustaceans along water's edge of creeks and pools.	Somewhat sensitive but block size not issue
	Massasauga <i>*Endangered*</i>	Prefers a short, marshy sedge or wet meadow habitat matrix during the winter and spring. Utilizes nearby upland short prairie with sparse canopy cover (<50%) during summer months. Hibernates in crayfish burrows, therefore, wetlands and water tables should be restored to attract burrowing crayfish species.	Not Area Sensitive (connectivity to other sites more important)
	Smooth Green Snake	Found in prairies and wet grasslands. Utilizes ant mounds, crayfish burrows, rock crevices, and mammal burrows for hibernation.	Not Area Sensitive (connectivity to other sites more important)

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	Black crowned night heron	Many species of trees are used for nesting, seem to prefer medium to taller trees (15+feet) near swamps, streams, pools or wet fields.	Somewhat sensitive but block size not issue
	Kentucky Warbler	Bottomland hardwoods near streams with well developed ground cover and a dense understory. Feeds in understory and lower reaches of trees.	≥ 250 acres
	Least Tern *Endangered*	Species requires open, mostly bare sand, mudflats or gravel. Remove all woody vegetation.	Not Area Sensitive
	Louisiana Water thrush	Breeds in bottomland woodland along flowing streams where it feeds on aquatic insects and invertebrates.	≥ 250 acres
	Piping plover *Endangered*	Species requires open, mostly bare sand or gravel beaches. Remove all woody vegetation.	Not Area Sensitive

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	Willow Flycatcher	Edge adapted species, prefers willow thickets, shrubby areas, and woodland edges associated with standing or running water.	Not Area Sensitive
	Massasauga <i>*Endangered*</i>	Prefers a short, marshy sedge or wet meadow habitat matrix during the winter and spring. Utilizes nearby upland short prairie with sparse canopy cover (<50%) during summer months. Hibernates in crayfish burrows, therefore, wetlands and water tables should be restored to attract burrowing crayfish species.	Not Area Sensitive (connectivity to other sites more important)
	Smallmouth Salamander	Found in wooded areas burrowing in moist soil or hiding under logs, litter, etc., near pools or near streams. During the breeding season, requires shallow, vernal pools that are devoid of fish and hold water from late winter – mid summer. Breeding pools should not be subject to sedimentation.	Not Area Sensitive (Site specific sensitivity)

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	Least Tern *Endangered*	Species requires open, mostly bare sand, mudflats or gravel. Remove all woody vegetation.	Not Area Sensitive
	Piping plover *Endangered*	Species requires open, mostly bare sand or gravel beaches. Remove all woody vegetation.	Not Area Sensitive

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	Smooth Green Snake	Found in prairies and wet grasslands. Utilizes ant mounds, crayfish burrows, rock crevices, and mammal burrows for hibernation.	Not Area Sensitive (connectivity to other sites more important)

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	Black-billed cuckoo	Found in groves, thickets and forest edge associated with water. Prefers shrubby thickets in or near wetlands and shrubby edge of large woodlands.	≥ 100 acres
	Black crowned night heron	Many species of trees are used for nesting, seem to prefer medium to taller trees (15+feet) near swamps, streams, pools or wet fields.	Somewhat sensitive but block size not issue
	Cerulean Warbler	Area sensitive (> several hundred acre blocks needed), prefer large, tall big leafed mature trees with horizontally heterogeneous canopy, >65% closed canopy.	≥ 1000 acres
	Kentucky Warbler	Bottomland hardwoods near streams with well developed ground cover and a dense understory. Feeds in understory and lower reaches of trees.	≥ 250 acres

7	Louisiana Water thrush	Breeds in bottomland woodland along flowing streams where it feeds on aquatic insects and invertebrates.	≥ 250 acres
	Osprey	Uses dead snags for perching/nesting near shallow water (< 6 feet deep) with little or no emergent/submerged vegetation.	Not Area Sensitive
	Prothonotary Warbler	Nests in cavities, prefers flat bottomland hardwood near standing or slow moving water. Prefers sparse under story. 50-75 % canopy with trees > 40 feet.	≥ 250 acres
	Red-shouldered Hawk <i>*Endangered*</i>	Prefer large woodlots of mature to old growth canopy hardwood trees. Open sub-canopy (park like appearance) and a variable understory. Floodplains away from roads.	≥ 500 Acres
	Rusty blackbird	Winters in Iowa, prefers wet hardwood woodlands. Feeds on the ground along creek and pool edges. Foods in woodlands include acorns, berries, fruit, pine seeds, etc.	Winter migrant - not an issue
7	Sand hill Crane	Open marshes and grasslands with shallow pools bordered by shrubs and forest.	≥ 150 acres
	Willow Flycatcher	Edge adapted species, prefers willow thickets, shrubby areas, and woodland edges associated with standing or running water.	Not Area Sensitive
	Yellow crowned night heron	Forested wetlands near lakes and rivers. Prefer forests with open understory. Feeds primarily on crustaceans along water's edge of creeks and pools.	Somewhat sensitive but block size not issue
	Central Newt <i>*Threatened*</i>	Utilizes small to medium sized permanent or semi-permanent wooded pools devoid of fish, especially those with submerged aquatic vegetation. Wooded corridors are necessary for overland travel. Adults and larvae occupy pools while juveniles in the eft stage are terrestrial hiding under leaf litter, logs, etc.	Not Area Sensitive (Site specific sensitivity)

7	Massasauga *Endangered*	Prefers a short, marshy sedge or wet meadow habitat matrix during the winter and spring. Utilizes nearby upland short prairie with sparse canopy cover (<50%) during summer months. Hibernates in crayfish burrows, therefore, wetlands and water tables should be restored to attract burrowing crayfish species.	Not Area Sensitive (connectivity to other sites more important)
	Smallmouth Salamander	Found in wooded areas burrowing in moist soil or hiding under logs, litter, etc., near pools or near streams. During the breeding season, requires shallow, vernal pools that are devoid of fish and hold water from late winter – mid summer. Breeding pools should not be subject to sedimentation.	Not Area Sensitive (Site specific sensitivity)
	Smooth Green Snake	Found in prairies and wet grasslands. Utilizes ant mounds, crayfish burrows, rock crevices, and mammal burrows for hibernation.	Not Area Sensitive (connectivity to other sites more important)

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	Bald Eagle (Trees with nests protected)	Nests in mature to old growth trees with open canopy < 1 mile from water. Suitable nest trees should be >1/3 mile from human habitation. Prefer dead perch trees but use all if are tall and above rest of canopy.	Not Area Sensitive
	Black and White Warbler	Prefers mature hardwood stands over early successional woodlands, especially wet or swampy bottomlands.	≥ 700 acres
	Black-billed cuckoo	Found in groves, thickets and forest edge associated with water. Prefers shrubby thickets in or near wetlands and shrubby edge of large woodlands.	≥ 100 acres
8	Black crowned night heron	Many species of trees are used for nesting, seem to prefer medium to taller trees (15+feet) near swamps, streams, pools or wet fields.	Somewhat sensitive but block size not issue
	Cerulean Warbler	Area sensitive (> several hundred acre blocks needed), prefer large, tall big leafed mature trees with horizontally heterogeneous canopy, >65% closed canopy.	≥ 1000 acres
	Kentucky Warbler	Bottomland hardwoods near streams with well developed ground cover and a dense understory. Feeds in understory and lower reaches of trees.	≥ 250 acres
	Louisiana Water thrush	Breeds in bottomland woodland along flowing streams where it feeds on aquatic insects and invertebrates.	≥ 250 acres

8	Osprey	Uses dead snags for perching/nesting near shallow water (< 6 feet deep) with little or no emergent/submerged vegetation.	Not Area Sensitive
	Prothonotary Warbler	Nests in cavities, prefers flat bottomland hardwood near standing or slow moving water. Prefers sparse under story. 50-75 % canopy with trees > 40 feet.	≥250 acres
	Red-shouldered Hawk <i>*Endangered*</i>	Prefer large woodlots of mature to old growth canopy hardwood trees. Open sub-canopy (park like appearance) and a variable understory. Floodplains away from roads.	≥ 500 Acres
	Rusty blackbird	Winters in Iowa, prefers wet hardwood woodlands. Feeds on the ground along creek and pool edges. Foods in woodlands include acorns, berries, fruit, pine seeds, etc.	Winter migrant - not an issue
	Sand hill Crane	Open marshes and grasslands with shallow pools bordered by shrubs and forest.	≥ 150 acres
8	Willow Flycatcher	Edge adapted species, prefers willow thickets, shrubby areas, and woodland edges associated with standing or running water.	Not Area Sensitive
	Yellow crowned night heron	Forested wetlands near lakes and rivers. Prefer forests with open understory. Feeds primarily on crustaceans along water's edge of creeks and pools.	Somewhat sensitive but block size not issue
	Central Newt <i>*Threatened*</i>	Utilizes small to medium sized permanent or semi-permanent wooded pools devoid of fish, especially those with submerged aquatic vegetation. Wooded corridors are necessary for overland travel. Adults and larvae occupy pools while juveniles in the eft stage are terrestrial hiding under leaf litter, logs, etc.	Not Area Sensitive (Site specific sensitivity)

8	Copperbelly Water Snake <i>*Endangered*</i>	Found along rivers, streams, and wetland complexes within wooded floodplains. Hibernates in crayfish burrows, therefore, wetlands and water tables should be restored to attract burrowing crayfish species. Requires cover and basking objects overhanging or in water.	Not Area Sensitive (connectivity to other sites more important)
	Diamondback Water Snake	Found along rivers, streams, and herbaceous wetland complexes within floodplains. Hibernates in crayfish burrows, therefore, wetlands and water tables should be restored to attract burrowing crayfish species. Requires cover and basking objects overhanging or in water.	Not Area Sensitive (connectivity to other sites more important)
	Massasauga <i>*Endangered*</i>	Prefers a short, marshy sedge or wet meadow habitat matrix during the winter and spring. Utilizes nearby upland short prairie with sparse canopy cover (<50%) during summer months. Hibernates in crayfish burrows, therefore, wetlands and water tables should be restored to attract burrowing crayfish species.	Not Area Sensitive (connectivity to other sites more important)
	Smallmouth Salamander	Found in wooded areas burrowing in moist soil or hiding under logs, litter, etc., near pools or near streams. During the breeding season, requires shallow, vernal pools that are devoid of fish and hold water from late winter – mid summer. Breeding pools should not be subject to sedimentation.	Not Area Sensitive (Site specific sensitivity)
8	Smooth Green Snake	Found in prairies and wet grasslands. Utilizes ant mounds, crayfish burrows, rock crevices, and mammal burrows for hibernation.	Not Area Sensitive (connectivity to other sites more important)
	Yellowbelly Water Snake	<i>Same as the Copperbelly (subspecies of the yellowbelly)</i>	Not Area Sensitive (connectivity to other sites more important)

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	Bald Eagle (Trees with nests protected)	Nests in mature to old growth trees with open canopy < 1 mile from water. Suitable nest trees should be >1/3 mile from human habitation. Prefer dead perch trees but use all if are tall and above rest of canopy.	Not Area Sensitive
	Black and White Warbler	Prefers mature hardwood stands over early successional woodlands, especially wet or swampy bottomlands.	≥ 700 Acres
	Black-billed cuckoo	Found in groves, thickets and forest edge associated with water. Prefers shrubby thickets in or near wetlands and shrubby edge of large woodlands.	Somewhat sensitive but block size not issue
	Cerulean Warbler	Area sensitive (> several hundred acre blocks needed), prefer large, tall big leafed mature trees with horizontally heterogeneous canopy, >65% closed canopy.	≥ 1000 acres
	Kentucky Warbler	Bottomland hardwoods near streams with well developed ground cover and a dense understory. Feeds in understory and lower reaches of trees.	≥ 250 acres
	Louisiana Water thrush	Breeds in bottomland woodland along flowing streams where it feeds on aquatic insects and invertebrates.	≥ 250 acres

9	Osprey	Uses dead snags for perching/nesting near shallow water (< 6 feet deep) with little or no emergent/submerged vegetation.	Not Area Sensitive
	Prothonotary Warbler	Nests in cavities, prefers flat bottomland hardwood near standing or slow moving water. Prefers sparse under story. 50-75 % canopy with trees > 40 feet.	≥ 250 acres.
	Red-shouldered Hawk <i>*Endangered*</i>	Prefer large woodlots of mature to old growth canopy hardwood trees. Open sub-canopy (park like appearance) and a variable understory. Floodplains away from roads.	≥ 500 Acres
	Rusty blackbird	Winters in Iowa, prefers wet hardwood woodlands. Feeds on the ground along creek and pool edges. Foods in woodlands include acorns, berries, fruit, pine seeds, etc.	Winter migrant - not an issue
	Sand hill Crane	Open marshes and grasslands with shallow pools bordered by shrubs and forest.	≥ 150 acres
	Willow Flycatcher	Edge adapted species, prefers willow thickets, shrubby areas, and woodland edges associated with standing or running water.	Not Area Sensitive
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9	Central Newt <i>*Threatened*</i>	Utilizes small to medium sized permanent or semi-permanent wooded pools devoid of fish, especially those with submerged aquatic vegetation. Wooded corridors are necessary for overland travel. Adults and larvae occupy pools while juveniles in the eft stage are terrestrial hiding under leaf litter, logs, etc.	Not Area Sensitive (Site specific sensitivity)

9	Massasauga *Endangered*	Prefers a short, marshy sedge or wet meadow habitat matrix during the winter and spring. Utilizes nearby upland short prairie with sparse canopy cover (<50%) during summer months. Hibernates in crayfish burrows, therefore, wetlands and water tables should be restored to attract burrowing crayfish species.	Not Area Sensitive (connectivity to other sites more important)
	Smallmouth Salamander	Found in wooded areas burrowing in moist soil or hiding under logs, litter, etc., near pools or near streams. During the breeding season, requires shallow, vernal pools that are devoid of fish and hold water from late winter – mid summer. Breeding pools should not be subject to sedimentation.	Not Area Sensitive (Site specific sensitivity)
	Smooth Green Snake	Found in prairies and wet grasslands. Utilizes ant mounds, crayfish burrows, rock crevices, and mammal burrows for hibernation.	Not Area Sensitive (connectivity to other sites more important)