Habitat Management Plan

Cherokee Marsh Conservation Park
North Unit

August 19, 2025

Plan originally adopted in 2018.

Site information

Address: 6098 N. Sherman Ave.

Acreage: 946.6 acres. This includes contiguous parcels located southeast of the Yahara River in the City of Madison, the Town of Burke, and the Town of Westport, as well as two non-contiguous parcels located within the City of Madison northwest of the Yahara River.

Acquired: 1964, with additions circa 2012 and 2017.

Watershed: Upper Yahara River, Lake Mendota

Site summary: Acquired in 1964, Cherokee Marsh – North Unit (North Cherokee Marsh) was designated a conservation park in 1971 when the Parks Division first created the Conservation Park program. Prior to that, agriculture was the predominant land use on the uplands and in more accessible portions of the wetlands, which had been drained considerably. Major restoration to date has included filling ditches to restore hydrology to wetlands, converting old fields to tallgrass prairie, removing invasive woody species from overgrown oak woodlands, and efforts to stabilize the edge of the riverine marsh from erosion. The park offers 4 miles of trails and boardwalks, and is a major destination for local residents and environmental education groups.

Adjacent lands: Adjacent natural areas and areas of ecological significance include the Cherokee Marsh State Fishery Area and Yahara Heights County Park. Cherokee Marsh State Natural Area encompasses approximately 230 acres of the city conservation park, as well as other adjacent lands owned by Dane County and Wisconsin DNR.

Madison Parks' Land Management Plan (2023) defines land cover categories found in the City's parklands, and provides general parameters for their management. That document provides a foundation upon which more detailed, site-specific work plans can be built. The natural areas of the park include:

Tallgrass Prairie and Oak Savanna
Urban forest – *Woodlands*
Wetlands and Waterfronts – *River and lake shorelines*
Wetlands and Waterfronts – *Ponds*
Wetlands and Waterfronts – *Emergent Marsh*
Wetlands and Waterfronts – *Sedge Meadows*
Wetlands and Waterfronts – *Shrub carr*

These land cover categories are delineated on a map in Appendix A, Figure 2. The developed portion of the park features a driveway, parking lots, and a restroom building. Two maintenance sheds are also located on the property.

Numerous sources have studied and written about the resources of and threats to Cherokee Marsh on scales ranging from the entire watershed to single management units within the conservation park, and from various perspectives such as hydrology, ecology, botany and public policy. The focus of this management plan is the restoration of the natural areas within the conservation park.

Conservation values

Madison is located in the Southeast Glacial Plains Ecological Landscape as defined by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WiDNR) in The Ecological Landscapes of Wisconsin (2015). The park itself is located within the limits of the ancient Glacial Lake Yahara, and is in the present-day Upper Yahara River watershed, upstream of Lake Mendota. A glacial drumlin is a prominent topological feature in the park that adds to the diversity of the landscape.

The dominant natural features of Cherokee Marsh - North Unit (the North Unit) include the expansive wetland complexes, glacial drumlins, and uplands dominated by oak woodland and tallgrass prairie.

Several remnant plant communities occur in each of these habitats, and work has focused on protecting and expanding these high-quality areas. Work in the riverine marsh and most of the upland areas has focused on invasive species removal, re-establishment of native plant communities, and prescribed burning, while the focus in the less accessible wetland complex to the east has been on restoring hydrology. The sheer size of this natural area is important for wildlife, as is the diversity of habitats.

The land cover and habitats at Cherokee Marsh North Unit can be further described as the following recognized Natural Communities, described by the Wisconsin Natural Heritage Inventory:

Southern Dry Forest	Mesic Prairie	Southern Sedge Meadow
Southern Dry-Mesic Forest	Wet-Mesic Prairie	Shrub-Carr
Oak Woodland	Wet Prairie	Emergent Aquatic
Oak Opening	Calcareous Fen	Pond (see Aquatic Features)

These reference communities provide benchmarks that help guide ecologically appropriate restoration efforts. They help define more technical and specific restoration targets based on the ecology of Wisconsin. Descriptions are found at: apps.dnr.wi.gov/biodiversity/Home/Index/Communities.

Soil types include various mucks, loams, and silt-loams, containing varying amounts of gravel, sand and clay. A map and chart of the soils found at Cherokee Marsh North Unit is found in Appendix A, Figure 4.

An inventory of plants and animals was first conducted in 1969-1973, and updated in 1978. (Threlfall, et al. 1978) Since then, additional observations from various sources have contributed to our knowledge of the North Unit. Appendix B contains lists of plant and animal species that have been documented to date.

A total of 247 bird species have been documented from Cherokee Marsh - North Unit, including 45 species identified as Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) in Wisconsin's Wildlife Action Plan (DNR 2015). This includes four state-endangered species of tern, and the Peregrine Falcon, along with 10 species listed as state-threatened and 30 listed as special concern. Of note, this does include a historic (1939) occurrence of the Greater Prairie Chicken and a 1973 occurrence of the Western Meadowlark, likely a vagrant. 226 species were most recently observed within the past five years, and the remainder since 2001.

Several species of mammals, reptiles, and amphibians have been documented from the park as well, including Northern leopard frog (*Lithobates pipiens*), fox snake (*Pantherophis vulpinus*), and plains garter snake (*Thamnophis radix*), which is listed as special concern in Wisconsin. There are also reports of Blanding's turtles (*Emydoidea blandingii*). Although no longer state-listed, it is important to note that there is evidence that populations are continuing to decline.

Red-Headed Woodpecker. Photo by Arlene Koziol

Red-bellied snake. Photo credit: Steve Davis.

Ecological threats

Fire suppression – Although fire management has increased in recent years, a legacy of fire suppression has resulted in mesophication of woodlands and woody species encroachment and succession in prairies and sedge meadows. Woodland canopy cover is dense enough to prevent oak regeneration and suppress herbaceous species diversity. Fire intolerant species have grown into the sub-canopy and overstory, shading and competing with older oak trees.

Altered hydrology – An extensive system of artificial drainage ditches have altered hydrology in the wetlands, as has the Tenney Park dam and subsequent management of lake levels.

Invasive species – Major non-native plant species include reed canary grass, bird's-foot trefoil, wild parsnip, hybrid cattail and *Phragmites*. Garlic mustard, dame's rocket, hedge parsley and sweet clover are also present in significant numbers. Monk Parakeets (*Myiopsitta monachus*) have been observed in neighboring residential areas and have the potential to establish large colonies that could compete with native bird species. This non-native species has been moving father north for several decades and is a prohibited invasive species under Wisconsin's NR40 Invasive Species rule.

Overabundant wildlife – White-tailed deer populations are very large in and around Madison, particularly on the north side of the City and northeast into the villages of Windsor and DeForest. Low hunting pressure and relatively low natural mortality contribute to population growth. The Parks Division contracts the U.S. Department of Agriculture - Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS) to conduct annual harvests by sharpshooting. Harvest numbers are generally consistent and average about 15 deer per year.

Additional threats include re-located animals and wildlife diseases. Occasional unauthorized releases of nuisance animals and domestic pets interfere with established populations and home ranges. Chronic Wasting Disease has occasionally been detected in deer that have been harvested from the park. Snake Fungal Disease has been detected in several species of snakes in the park. Although weather conditions can promote outbreaks of this disease, it is also important to encourage best practices and natural area hygiene, such as cleaning shoes and equipment, to limit its spread to other natural areas.

Fox snake with Snake Fungal Disease. Photo credit: Steve Davis

Conservation goals

1. *Restore and maintain existing oak woodlands.*
   Fire-suppressed oak woodlands in the park have suffered extensive degradation. Priorities for management here include re-establishing an appropriate vegetation structure, promoting oak regeneration, and enhancing or re-establishing the native herbaceous layer.

2. *Maintain native herbaceous plant diversity and natural community vegetation structure.*
   Management objectives and prescriptions should consider both species and habitat diversity, and ensure that actions result in a heterogeneous landscape. For example, variability in the timing and frequency of prescribed burns will ensure optimal herbaceous plant diversity in prairies. Likewise, woody species removal efforts should create or retain a variety of species, seral stages, and stem densities, and canopy cover.

3. *Conserve animal diversity.*
   Continue to support animal research and respond to new information. While management efforts will generally focus on habitat diversity to support a wide array of wildlife species, attention will be given to ensuring specific requirements are met when possible to do so at the scale of the park. For example, prescribed burns can be scheduled and implemented to always retain areas that have at least two years of grass litter accumulation for Henslow's Sparrow nesting. Similarly, snags can be retained and aspen clones managed to complement natural tree mortality to provide sufficient snag density for Red-headed Woodpeckers. Large snags and mature live trees both support roosting sites for several bat species, and the surrounding wetlands and diverse native plant communities provide water and abundant insect populations.

4. *Restore and maintain sedge meadows and calcareous fens.*
   Remnants of these plant communities occur in several locations throughout the park that have been more resilient to hydrologic disturbances. Although hydrology has been restored to much of the park, there is a high potential for pervasive reed canary grass, cattail and common reed populations to invade these remnant communities when they become compromised. While our capacity to manage these areas is currently limited to prescribed burning, we are working with partners to explore and plan treatment of invasive species such as cattail and Phragmites in remote wetland areas.

Management considerations

Madison Parks' vision is "to provide the ideal system of parks, natural resources and recreational opportunities which will enhance the quality of life for everyone." Ord. 8.40, Preservation of Conservation Parks, includes, "It is important to the residents of Madison that the City preserve Madison's native landscapes, its plant and animal populations for residents' careful use and full enjoyment."

In pursuit of this, we strive to balance ecological management needs with the needs of the community. These needs include a system of trails and boardwalks to support environmental education by the Madison Metropolitan School District, non-profit organizations, and others as well as nature recreation such as hiking and wildlife watching by the general public.

Management decisions and actions at the North Unit should consider the following:

Prairie-dependent insects and grassland nesting birds – Proper fire regime (frequency and rotation) is critical to maintaining diverse populations of prairie-dependent insects, and habitat for grassland-nesting birds such as Henslow's Sparrows.

Red-headed Woodpecker populations - Red-Headed Woodpeckers (RHWO) have been observed in the park and are known to breed in the 5th Addition Woods Unit. Efforts to restore additional oak woodland / oak savanna habitat in the park will likely result in increased numbers of this species. Management activities will follow Madison Parks' internal Snag Protection Policy, which incorporates a snag inventory to monitor this habitat feature. The snag inventory shall be conducted every five years.

Friends of Cherokee Marsh

Established in 2007, the Friends of Cherokee Marsh have become integral to the management of North Cherokee Marsh. They lead monthly tours and organize volunteer workdays each year to promote the park and support Parks staff in ecological management and restoration. Their volunteers document more than 400 hours of labor annually, in addition to many volunteer hours not documented.

Parks staff and the Friends communicate regularly, and together, they coordinate work plans and priorities as they implement the habitat management plan. The Friends involve and engage new park users and active stakeholders, and regularly work on invasive plant removal, native plant establishment, and vegetation monitoring. They have worked for years semi-independently and across ownerships in the State Natural Area, and also coordinate closely with Parks staff in the western end of the park.

Management history

Major restoration to date has included filling ditches to restore hydrology to wetlands, converting old fields to tallgrass prairie, removing invasive woody species from overgrown oak woodlands, and efforts to stabilize the edge of the riverine marsh from erosion. Systematic management of invasive species is ongoing, and populations of garlic mustard, dame's rocket, Asian bittersweet, hedge parsley, wild parsnip, and reed canary grass have been reduced on several acres of uplands.

More recent accomplishments (since 2018) include:

- Major efforts to thin canopy and remove woody debris in approximately 40 acres of woodland habitat, at or near these landmarks: Lu's Woods/Lu's Pond, Frog Pond, Cherry Island, South Hill, Burning Wood Way, and northwest of the main parking lot.
- Began restoration of a 21-acre row crop field to tallgrass prairie on the Hornung Range addition. The parcel had been farmed before its acquisition by the City, and had continued to be leased until December 2024, when it was drill-seeded with a native prairie mix. Establishment mowing is ongoing in 2025.
- 5th Addition woods restoration. The habitat structure in this overgrown woodland was re-established in 2014-2015. Work since 2018 has focused on woody debris removal, controlling invasive herbaceous species, and re-establishing native forbs and graminoids.
- Continued implementation of prescribed burns and expanded number of acres burned. See Appendix A, Figure 4 for a map of recent prescribed burns.


Crop field seeded to prairie


Forestry mowed woodland


Prescribed burn April 2025

Management units

While the park has many artificial boundaries such as roads, trails and ditches, much of it can be clearly divided by habitat type. Appendix A, Figure 5, contains maps that delineate management units. Units have been assigned based on dominant habitat.

About 400 acres of the park are managed intensively by Parks staff. Greater accessibility of these units allows for regular invasive species control and more frequent prescribed burning. Encompassing the upland portions of the park and more easily accessible wetlands, the following units have been and will continue to be the focus of more intensive restoration efforts during the next five years:

Riverine Marsh Unit (56 ac) Bounded by the Yahara River to the west and wooded uplands to the east, this unit is dominated by sedge meadow and shrub-carr with some small pockets of calcareous fen (near Hickory Island) and emergent marsh.

Woodlands Unit (86 ac) Oak woodland and southern dry forest on the ridge parallel to the river and on a glacial drumlin in the NW portion of the park. This unit also includes "Cherry Island" and a small pocket of woodland at the north end of Burning Wood Way. Canopy cover ranges from 50% to 100% depending on location in several subunits. Yellow-breasted Chat has nested in shrubs along the southeast edge of this unit.

Prairies Unit (103 ac) Located between the Woodland Unit and the main wetland complex, this unit consists mostly of former agricultural fields restored to prairie, although some remnant prairie does occur in the northern 1/3 of this unit. Small areas of oak opening habitat are interspersed, including a grove of bur oaks (East Prairie sub-unit), a fencerow with native shrub thickets, and a savanna restoration 5th Addition sub-unit)

Central Marsh Unit (98 ac) Dominated by good quality sedge meadow with shrub-carr and small pockets of emergent marsh. Reed canary grass and woody succession are major threats in portions of this unit.

South Hill Unit (28 ac) Located on the north end of a glacial moraine, this unit features a high quality prairie restoration and low quality dry-mesic forest.

Lu's Pond Unit (23 ac) Ecotone including oak savanna, sedge meadow, shallow pond, emergent marsh, and wet prairie. Very high quality wet prairie in the north end of the unit degrades to cattails and reed canary grass in the southern end. Pockets of good quality sedge meadow and emergent marsh remain. Management should consider conserving some shrub habitat in this unit, as the Yellow-breasted Chat has been observed nesting in the south-west end of this unit.

South Prairie (Hornung Range addition) (32 ac) The most recently acquired parcel. The majority of this unit (21 ac) was recently converted from row crops to prairie. The NW corner of the parcel features a woodland with large, open grown oak and hickory.

The remaining 522 acres of the park are divided into the following units, which receive only extensive management or are not managed at all by Parks staff. Extensive management means that fewer resources are spent per acre, as in the case of a ditch plug that restores hydrology to a large area.

River West (12 ac) Not actively managed. Non-adjacent wetland and upland parcels located west of the Yahara River.

South Wetland Unit (195 ac) Several ditches have been filled to restore hydrology. A few small pockets of sedge meadow occur within monocultures of reed canary grass and hybrid cattail.

North Wetland Unit (79 ac) Not actively managed. Features good quality sedge meadow and calcareous fen, but also large infestations of reed canary grass, hybrid cattail and *Phragmites*. With expansion of

management activities to the adjacent Cherry Island subunit, we anticipate future prescribed burning and invasive species control here.

SNA Unit (236 ac) Currently managed by the DNR Natural Areas Program with support from the Friends of Cherokee Marsh.

Objectives

The following objectives are recommended to repair and sustain the natural communities at this site:

- Achieve and maintain 50%-70% overstory canopy cover, measured within individual management units, in areas delineated as Oak Woodland.
- Establish and maintain oak regeneration throughout the diameter distribution in Oak Woodland, Oak Opening, and Southern Dry-mesic Forest habitats.
- Establish and maintain a minimum of 10% native shrub cover, measured in individual sub-management units, in areas delineated as Oak Woodland,
- Limit native woody species cover to 5% or less in areas delineated as Prairie.
- Re-establish native prairie vegetation in small, manageable areas currently dominated by reed canary grass, in order to help contain monocultures and provide anchor points for larger reed canary grass removal projects.
- Burn tallgrass prairie units on 3-year return interval, allowing a minimum of 2 years thatch to accumulate and remain present on a portion of the park at all times. Burn no more than ½ of prairie habitat in one season to conserve invertebrate diversity.
- Mow brush as needed in prairies to supplement prescribed burns.
- Burn woodland units on a 5-year maximum return interval.

Specific Management Unit Prescriptions:

Timeline	Unit	Task
Fall 2025	Woodlands	Conduct snag inventory
	Woodlands - Burning Wood Way	Sow seed mix in former RCG areas
	South Prairie	Spray biennial weeds in woodland
Winter 2026	Woodlands - Caretaker Woods Woodlands - Drumlin north slope South Prairie	Woodland management contract (invasive shrub control, canopy thinning and woody debris removal)
	Prairies - fencerow	Reduce native shrub thicket size to create mosaic that will allow fire to carry through to adjacent tallgrass vegetation
	Riverine Marsh - central portion	Mow Phragmites
	Central Marsh	Mow firebreaks when ground is frozen
	SNA	Assist DNR with improving equipment access within the marsh
	All	Conduct deer harvest
Spring 2026	Central Marsh Prairies - 5th Addition Woodlands - Drumlin south slope	Rx burn
	Woodlands South Hill South Prairie	Garlic mustard, dame's rocket, and hedge parsley control
	South Hill	Spray star of Bethlehem, Mow reed canary grass
	Prairies	Mow sweet clover, wild parsnip

Timeline	Unit	Task
Summer 2026	Prairies - 5th Addition	Spray bird's-foot trefoil and crown vetch
	Woodlands- Burning Wood Way	Prescribed graze
	South Prairie	Establishment mowing
	South Hill	Spray reed canary grass and Japanese hops
Fall 2026	Riverine Marsh - central portion	Spray Phragmites
	South Hill SNA	Rx burn
	South Hill	Sow seed mix in RCG areas ("Warrior Sedge Mix")
Winter 2027	Woodlands – Drumlin north slope Woodlands - Drumlin south slope	Woodland management contract (invasive shrub control, canopy thinning and woody debris removal)
	Lu's Pond	Woody debris removal in woodland
	all	Conduct deer harvest
Spring 2027	Riverine Marsh - central portion Woodlands - Burning Wood Way	Rx burn
	Woodlands South Hill South Prairie	Garlic mustard, dame's rocket, and hedge parsley control (and star of Bethlehem on South Hill)
	Lu's Pond	Mow reed canary grass
Summer 2027	Lu's Pond	Spray reed canary grass
	Prairies	Spot mow brush
Fall 2027	Riverine Marsh - central portion	Spray Phragmites (follow-up)
	Lu's Pond	Rx burn
	Woodlands - Burning Wood Way	Sow native seed mix
	Lu's Pond	Sow seed mix in former RCG areas ("Warrior Sedge Mix")
Winter 2028	Woodlands - North boundary woods	Woodland management contract (invasive shrub control, canopy thinning and woody debris removal)
	Riverine Marsh - north portion	Mow firebreaks when ground is frozen
	all	Conduct deer harvest
Spring 2028	Woodlands - Drumlin North Slope Riverine Marsh - north portion South Prairie	Rx burn
	Woodlands South Hill South Prairie	Garlic mustard, dame's rocket, and hedge parsley control
	Prairies - 5th Addition	Mow reed canary grass
Summer 2028	Prairies	Spot mow brush
	Prairies - 5th Addition	Spray reed canary grass
Fall 2028	Prairies - 5th Addition	Rx burn
	Prairies - 5th Addition	Sow seed mix in former RCG areas
Winter 2009	All	Conduct deer harvest
Spring 2029	Woodlands - Drumlin South Slope Woodlands - Caretaker Woods Riverine Marsh - south portion	Rx burn
	Prairies – Harry Hill	Spray reed canary grass
Summer 2029	Woodlands - Caretaker Woods	Sow native grass seed
	Prairies – Harry Hill	Spray reed canary grass

Timeline	Unit	Task
Fall 2029	Prairies – Harry Hill	Rx burn
	Prairies – Harry Hill	Sow seed mix in former RCG areas
Winter 2030	Norh Wetland Unit Central Marsh	Mow firebreaks when ground is frozen
	All	Conduct deer harvest
Spring 2030	Woodlands – Cherry Island North Wetland Unit Central Marsh	Rx burn
	Woodlands South Hill South Prairie	Garlic mustard, dame's rocket, and hedge parsley control
	South Prairie South Wetland (southern edge)	Mow reed canary grass
Summer 2030	South Prairie South Wetland (southern edge)	Spray reed canary grass
Fall 2030	South Prairie South Wetland (southern edge)	Rx burn
	South Prairie South Wetland (southern edge)	Sow seed mix in former RCG areas ("Warrior Sedge Mix")

In addition to the actions outlined above for stewardship of this natural area, the following initiatives would advance the restoration trajectory of the park, resulting in greater benefit, achieved sooner. These actions would be accomplished through implementation of capital improvement projects, special initiatives directed at a specific goal, or a general, longer-term increase in resources, including volunteer labor.

- Collect and sow acorns to assist regeneration of white and bur oaks.
- Plant bare root and non-dormant herbaceous plants in woodland units, particularly in wooded portions of the South Hill and South Prairie management units, and the Burning Wood Way and Cherry Island subunits of the Woodlands management unit.
- Plant additional native shrub and understory tree species in limited numbers in areas that had been overgrown with non-native shrubs and recently re-set (cleared).
- Train and empower volunteers to conduct low-risk prescribed burns in specific management units to ensure establishment of desired fire regime.
- Research and implement steps to augment habitat for snake species.


Oak woodland on the drumlin features many forbs, including spring ephemeral species. Understory thinning is required to increase light and allow for more effective, low-intensity fire. Photo credit: Jan Axelson

Monitoring and Evaluation

Measuring results is critical to determining success. Refer to Appendix C for an outline of the goals for monitoring natural areas in Madison Parks.

Parks staff currently have very limited capacity to conduct monitoring. However, Parks is supported by a network of volunteers and researchers. Community science programs are available to collect data on sensitive ecological indicators and provide crucial information on which to base management decisions. Many of the programs listed below are currently implemented in other conservation parks, and with the recent addition of Parks staff to support volunteer engagement, these can be further implemented at Cherokee Marsh as well.

Program	Coordinator	Website
Bluebird Trail (currently implemented at Cherokee Marsh)	Bluebird Restoration Association of Wisconsin	braw.org
Wisconsin Bat Program	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources	wiatri.net/inventory/bats/
Wisconsin Bumble Bee Brigade	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources	wiatri.net/inventory/bbb/
Wisconsin Odonata Survey	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources	wiatri.net/inventory/odonata/
Wisconsin Frog and Toad Phenology Survey	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources	wiatri.net/inventory/frogtoadsurvey/
Friends of Amphibians	Hua Lab, UW Madison	jhua13.wixsite.com/jhua
Integrated Monarch Monitoring Program	Monarch Joint Venture	monarchjointventure.org/mjvprograms/science/integrated-monarch-monitoring-program
Monarch Larva Monitoring Program	Monarch Joint Venture and UW Madison Arboretum	mlmp.org/

Open-source data collection platforms such as eBird and iNaturalist provide valuable information on species occurrences. Staff access datasets through the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF.org), and use them to compile species inventories for the parks.

In addition, volunteers monitor vegetation along permanent transects, using a protocol where plant species richness and cover is measured in randomized square-meter quadrats. This data is stored and maintained by Parks staff and is used to calculate diversity and floristic quality. See Appendix A, Figure 6 for a map of vegetation monitoring transects.

Vegetation surveys have been conducted by volunteers since 2019. Four permanent transects have been established in Cherokee Marsh North Unit. Along each transect, 1-meter by 1-meter quadrats are randomly located and all plant species present are recorded and percent cover estimated for each species. This data has been compiled and analyzed to track changes in the plant community over time within specific management units. Initial results are summarized in Appendix D.

Additional monitoring needs include:

- Tree species recruitment and diameter distribution in woodlands
- Canopy cover in woodlands, measured at different heights
- Total woody species cover in prairie
- Update and verify species lists throughout park
- Systematic photo monitoring

Budget

The work outlined in this plan is accomplished through financial and in-kind support from the City's General Operating budget, special Capital Improvement Project funding, and volunteer labor.

Typical Annual Budget Estimate:

Task	Labor required (hours)	Annual cost
Prescribed burning (4 days, 8 person crew)	320	$11,200
Native seed mix and growing stock	-	$5,000
Native plant establishment ($20/hr)	100	$2,000
Invasive species control ($30/hr)	500	$15,000
Contracts for invasive species control	-	$20,000
Monitoring ($25/hr)	300	$7,500
Trail maintenance and repair ($20/hr plus materials)	150	$4,000
Brush mowing ($35/hr)	20	$700
Wildlife population control (harvest, test, and process meat)	-	$10,000
Totals		**$75,400**

Hourly rates reflect average staff wages and volunteer "in-kind" rates.

Citations

GBIF.org (30 July 2025) GBIF Occurrence Download https://doi.org/10.15468/dl.q3bw2q

GBIF.org (13 August 2025) GBIF Occurrence Download https://doi.org/10.15468/dl.pbuyjh

Madison Parks. 2023. *City of Madison, Parks Division Land Management Plan*. City of Madison, Parks Division, Madison.

Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Web Soil Survey. Available online at https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/. Accessed July 29, 2025.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. 2015. *The ecological landscapes of Wisconsin: An assessment of ecological resources and a guide to planning sustainable management.* Chapter 18, Southeast Glacial Plains Ecological Landscape. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, PUB-SS-1131T 2015, Madison, WI.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. 2015. 2015-2025 Wisconsin Wildlife Action Plan. Madison, WI.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. 2023. Wisconsin's Natural Communities. https://apps.dnr.wi.gov/biodiversity/Home/Index/Communities Accessed August 2, 2023.

Document History

This Habitat Management Plan is consistent with Madison Parks' Land Management Plan. This Habitat Management Plan has 5-year lifespan, and should be reviewed yearly. It can be revised whenever new information is discovered. If no changes have been made, it should be updated in its 5th year.

Version	Description
2/9/2018	First draft, presented to Habitat Stewardship Subcommittee
6/29/2018	Internal (Parks Staff) comments incorporated, edits made, forwarded to external stakeholders
9/11/2018	New maps added for consistency with other Habitat Management Plans
6/4/2019	Improved maps and revised section on Monitoring and Evaluation
8/12/2025	5-year update. Presented to Habitat Stewardship Subcommittee.

Appendices

A. Maps
   - Figure 1. Park Overview
   - Figure 2. Land Cover Categories (Parks Land Management Plan)
   - Figure 3. Soils Map
   - Figure 4. Recent Prescribed Burns
   - Figure 5a. Management Units
   - Figure 5b. Management Units (close-up)
   - Figure 5c. Management Units with subunits and landmarks noted
   - Figure 6. Vegetation Monitoring Transects

B. Species Lists
C. Natural Areas Monitoring Goals
D. Vegetation Monitoring Data Summary

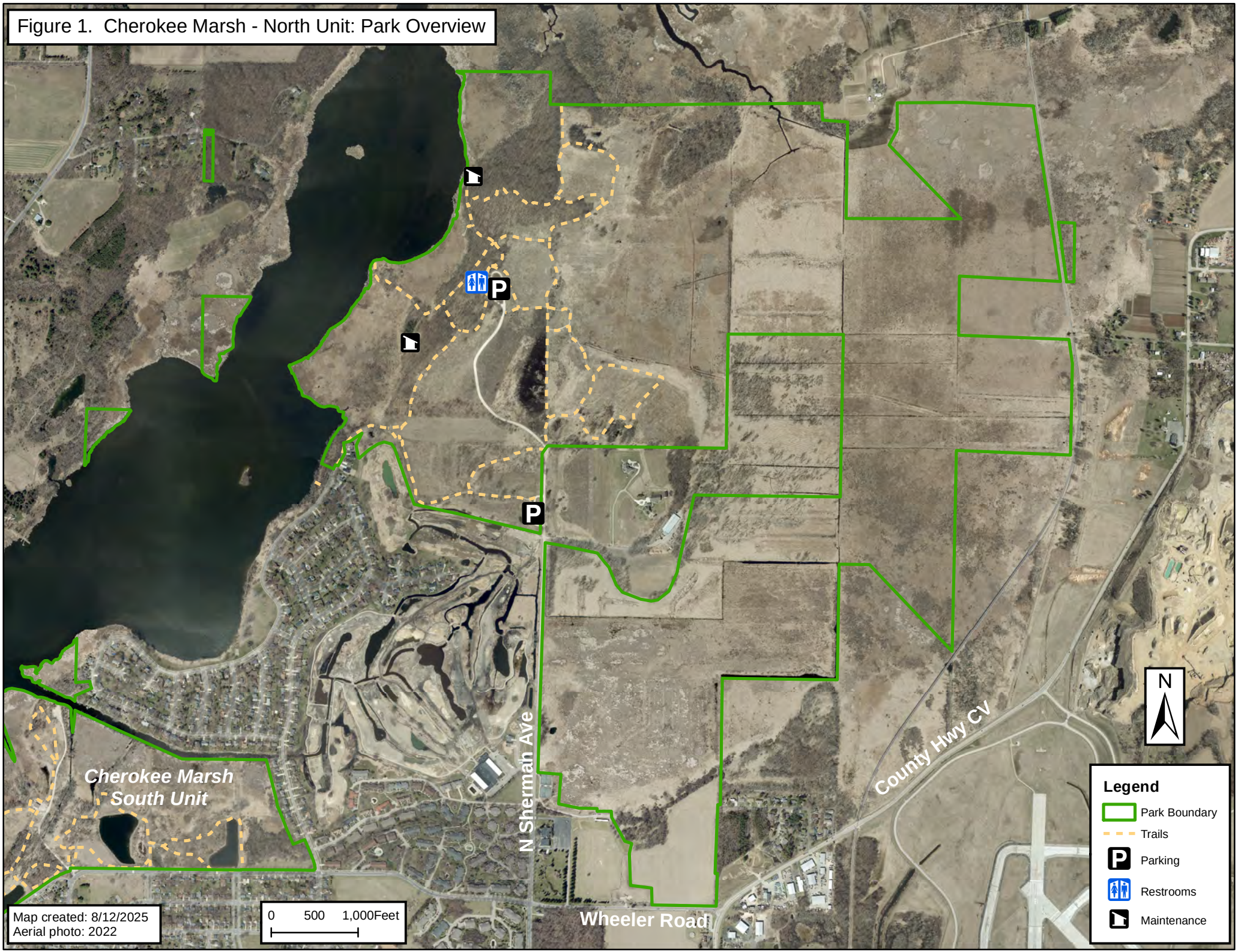


Figure 1. Cherokee Marsh - North Unit: Park Overview
Cherokee Marsh
South Unit
N Sherman Ave
Wheeler Road
County Hwy CV
N
Legend
Park Boundary
Trails
Parking
Restrooms
Maintenance
Map created: 8/12/2025
Aerial photo: 2022
0 500 1,000Feet

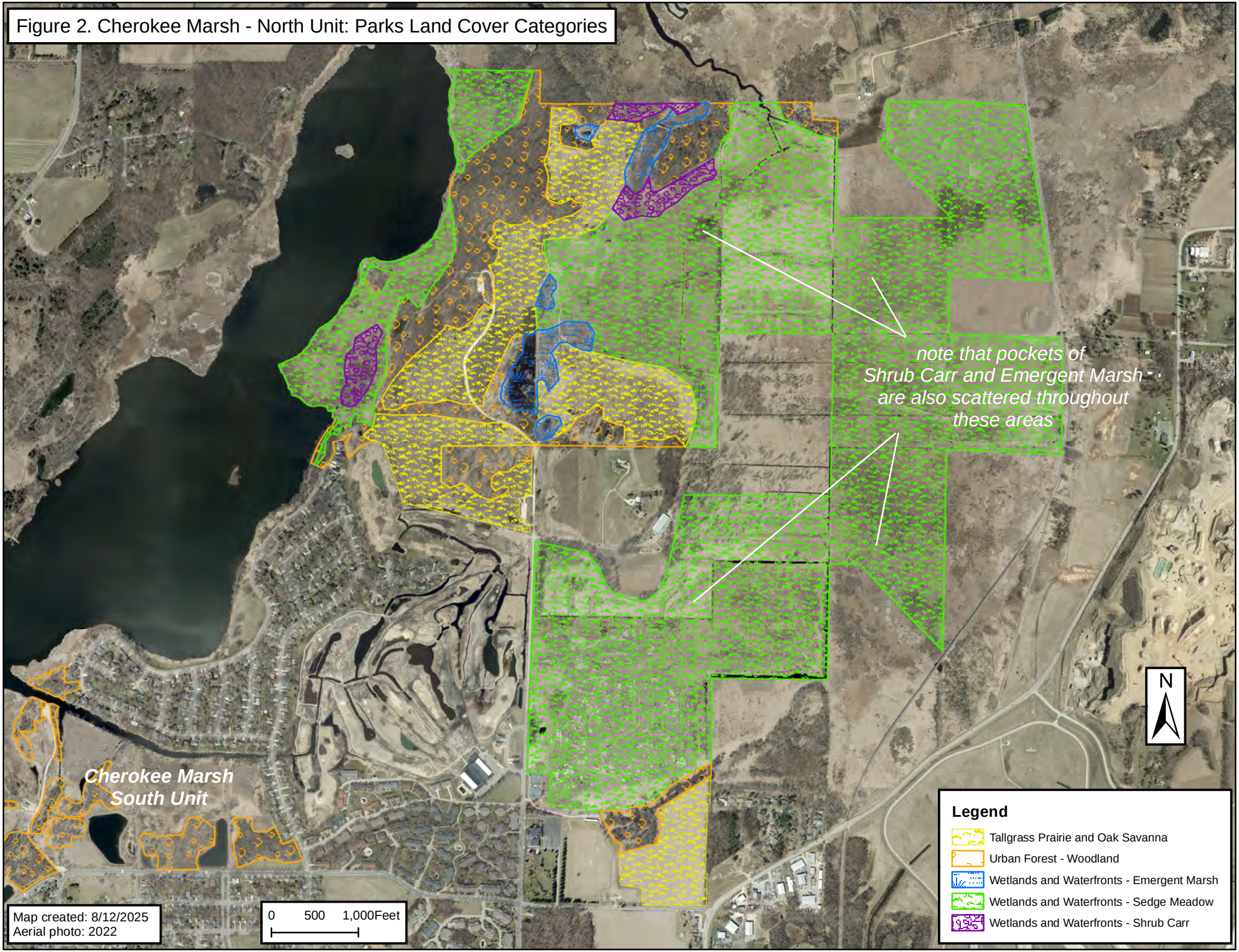
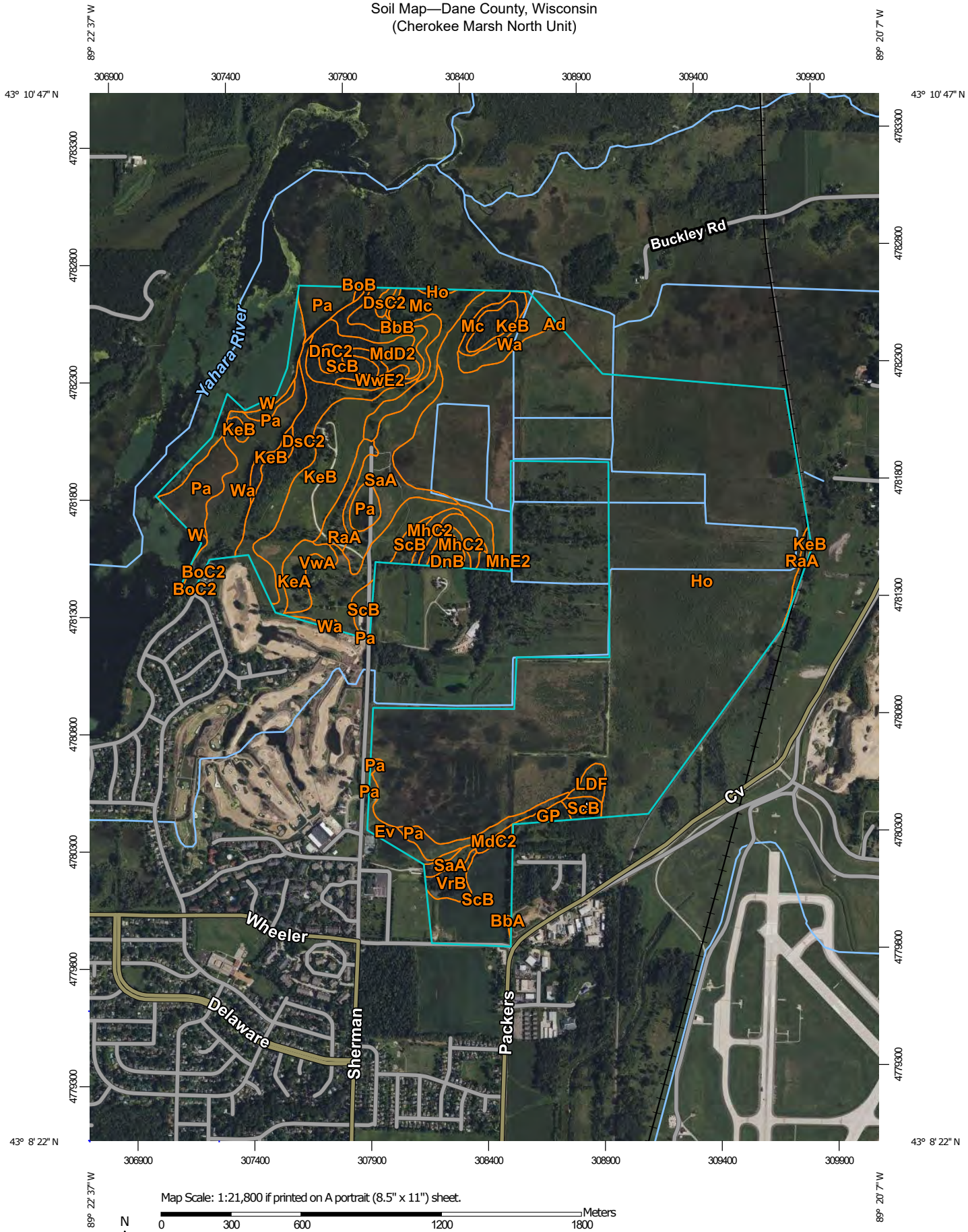


Figure 2. Cherokee Marsh - North Unit: Parks Land Cover Categories
note that pockets of Shrub Carr and Emergent Marsh are also scattered throughout these areas
Cherokee Marsh South Unit
N
Legend
Tallgrass Prairie and Oak Savanna
Urban Forest - Woodland
Wetlands and Waterfronts - Emergent Marsh
Wetlands and Waterfronts - Sedge Meadow
Wetlands and Waterfronts - Shrub Carr
Map created: 8/12/2025
Aerial photo: 2022
0 500 1,000Feet

Soil Map—Dane County, Wisconsin
(Cherokee Marsh North Unit)



Soil Map—Dane County, Wisconsin
(Cherokee Marsh North Unit)

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Dane County, Wisconsin
Survey Area Data: Version 23, Sep 3, 2024

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 4, 2022—Sep 13, 2022

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Ad	Adrian muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes	0.1	0.0%
BbA	Batavia silt loam, gravelly substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	0.4	0.0%
BbB	Batavia silt loam, gravelly substratum, 2 to 6 percent slopes	8.2	0.9%
BoB	Boyer sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	0.4	0.0%
BoC2	Boyer sandy loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	0.0	0.0%
DnB	Dodge silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	4.2	0.4%
DnC2	Dodge silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	4.8	0.5%
DsC2	Dresden silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	38.1	4.1%
Ev	Elvers silt loam	6.3	0.7%
GP	Gravel pit	2.7	0.3%
HaA	Hayfield silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	0.6	0.1%
Ho	Houghton muck	555.6	59.3%
KeA	Kegonsa silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	8.6	0.9%
KeB	Kegonsa silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	49.4	5.3%
LDF	Landfill	3.8	0.4%
Mc	Marshan silt loam	22.1	2.4%
MdC2	McHenry silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	1.5	0.2%
MdD2	McHenry silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded	13.1	1.4%
MhC2	Military loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	4.1	0.4%
MhD2	Military loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded	5.7	0.6%
MhE2	Military loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes, eroded	0.8	0.1%
Pa	Palms muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes	38.3	4.1%
RaA	Radford silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	9.6	1.0%

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
SaA	Sable silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	28.9	3.1%
ScB	St. Charles silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	39.6	4.2%
VrB	Virgil silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	5.7	0.6%
VwA	Virgil silt loam, gravelly substratum, 0 to 3 percent slopes	29.6	3.2%
W	Water	11.5	1.2%
Wa	Wacousta silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	39.5	4.2%
WwE2	Whalan loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes, eroded	3.7	0.4%
Totals for Area of Interest		**936.9**	**100.0%**

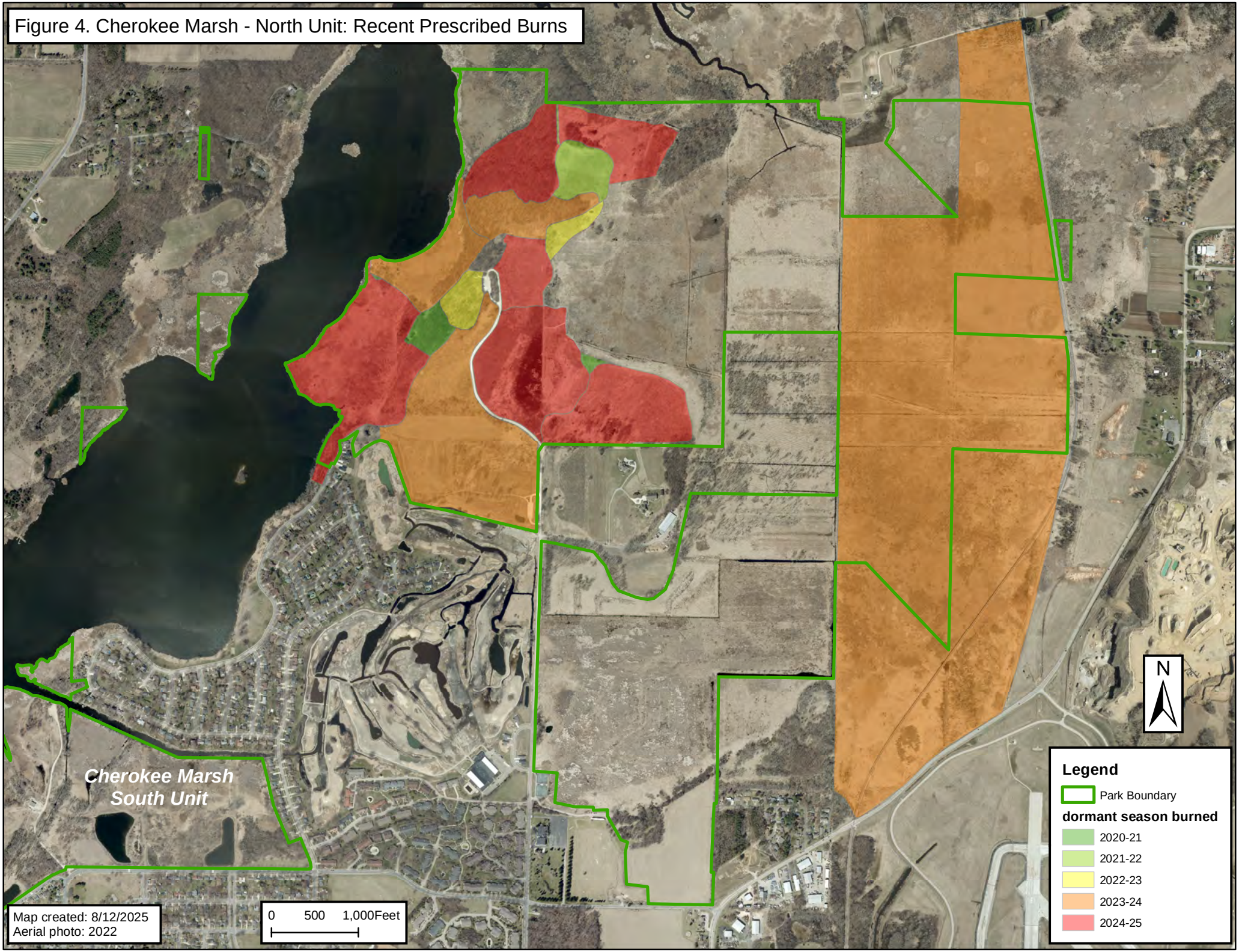


Figure 4. Cherokee Marsh - North Unit: Recent Prescribed Burns
Cherokee Marsh
South Unit
N
Legend
Park Boundary
dormant season burned
2020-21
2021-22
2022-23
2023-24
2024-25
Map created: 8/12/2025
Aerial photo: 2022
0
500
1,000Feet

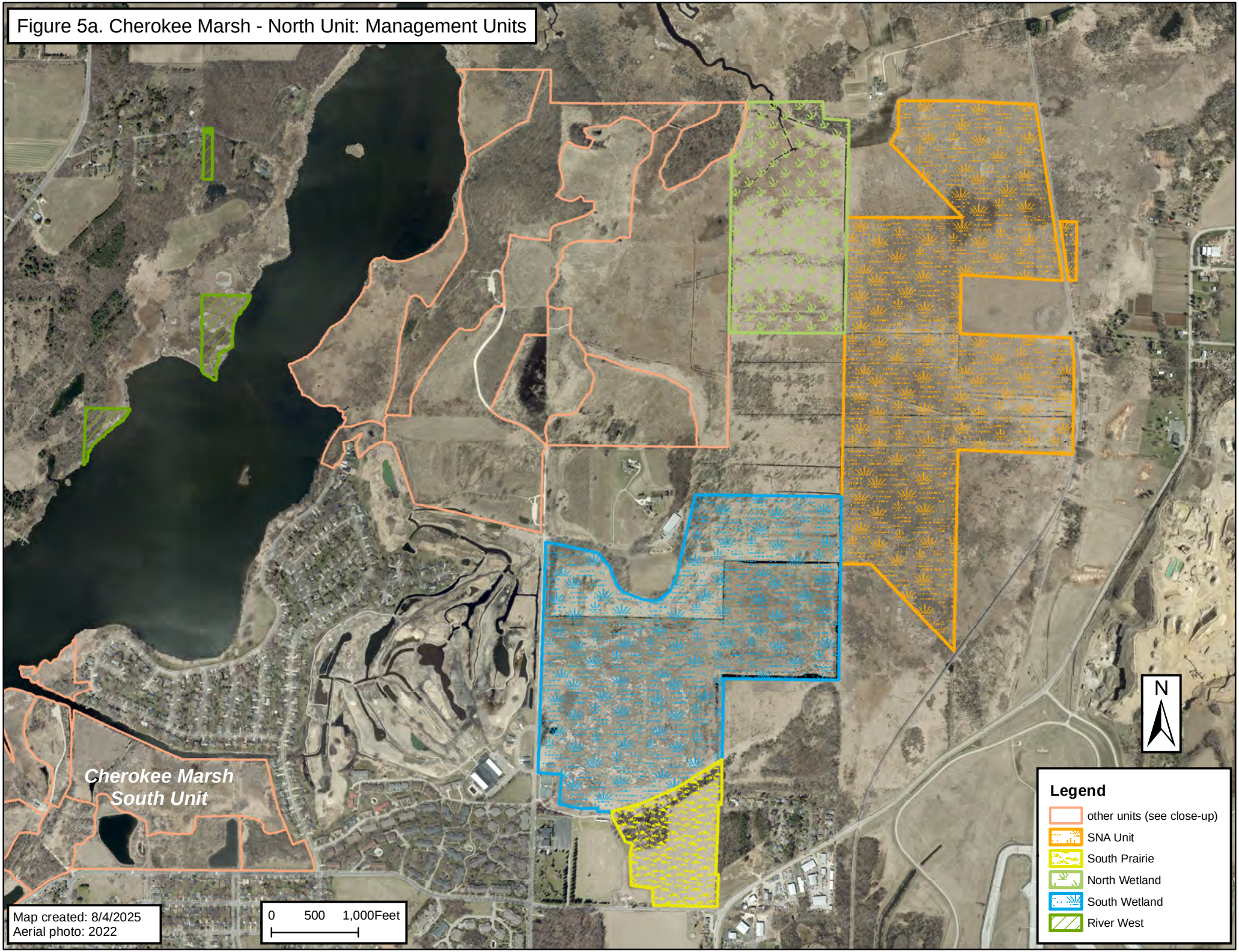


Figure 5a. Cherokee Marsh - North Unit: Management Units
Cherokee Marsh
South Unit
N
Legend
other units (see close-up)
SNA Unit
South Prairie
North Wetland
South Wetland
River West
Map created: 8/4/2025
Aerial photo: 2022
0
500
1,000Feet

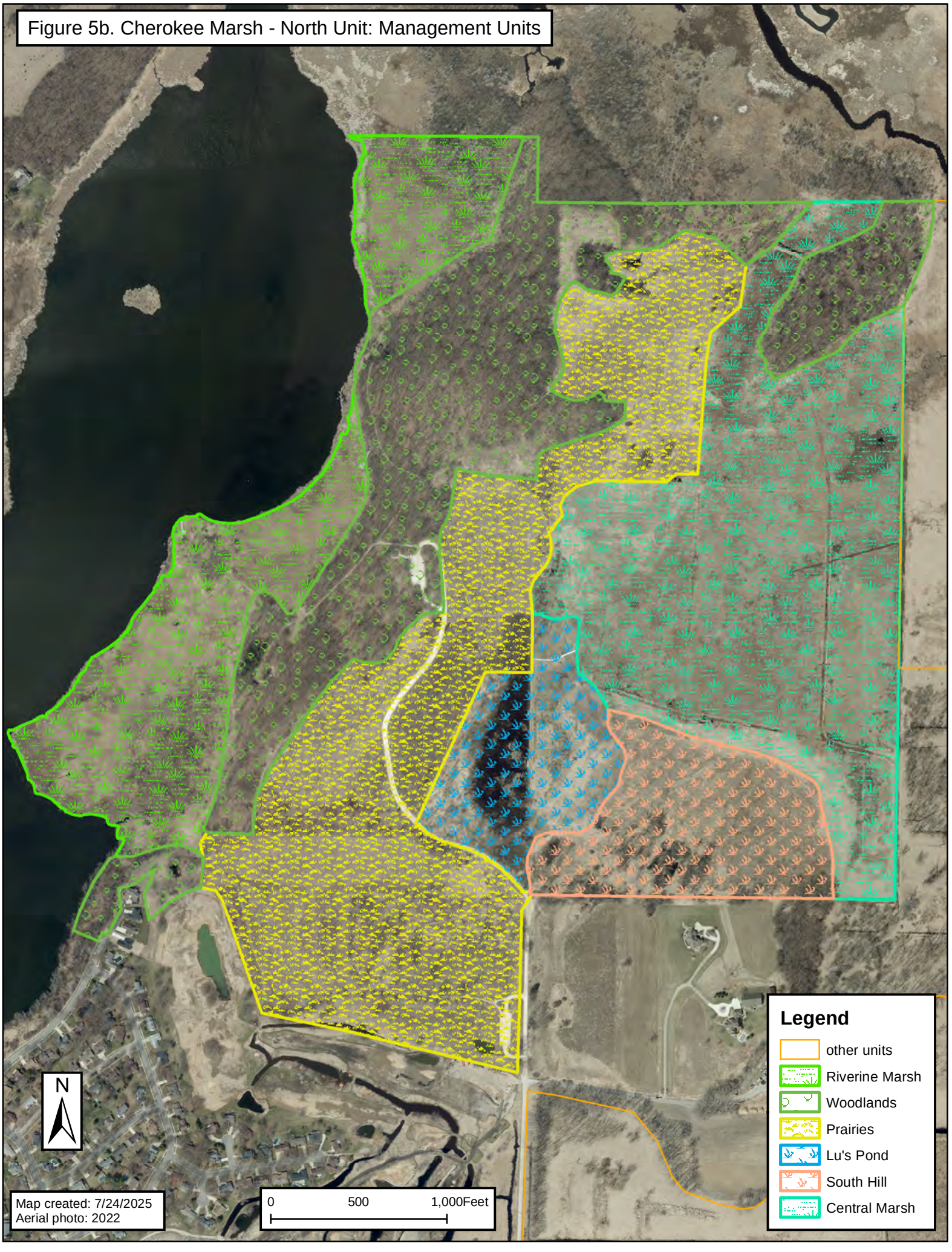


Figure 5b. Cherokee Marsh - North Unit: Management Units
Legend
other units
Riverine Marsh
Woodlands
Prairies
Lu's Pond
South Hill
Central Marsh
N
0
500
1,000Feet
Map created: 7/24/2025
Aerial photo: 2022


Figure 5c. Cherokee Marsh - North Unit: Management Units with subunits and landmarks
Riverine Marsh - far north
Frog Pond
North boundary woods
Remnant Prairie
Cherry Island
Drumlin north slope
Harry Hill
Drumlin south slope
Hibernaculum
Riverine Marsh - central
Hickory Island
Central Prairie
Central Woods
Central Marsh
Caretaker Woods
Riverine Marsh - south
Lu's Pond
Lu's Woods
fencerow
South Hill
Burning Wood Way
5th Addition prairie
5th Addition woods
N
Map created: 8/13/2025
Aerial photo: 2022
0
500
1,000Feet
Legend
Management_Units

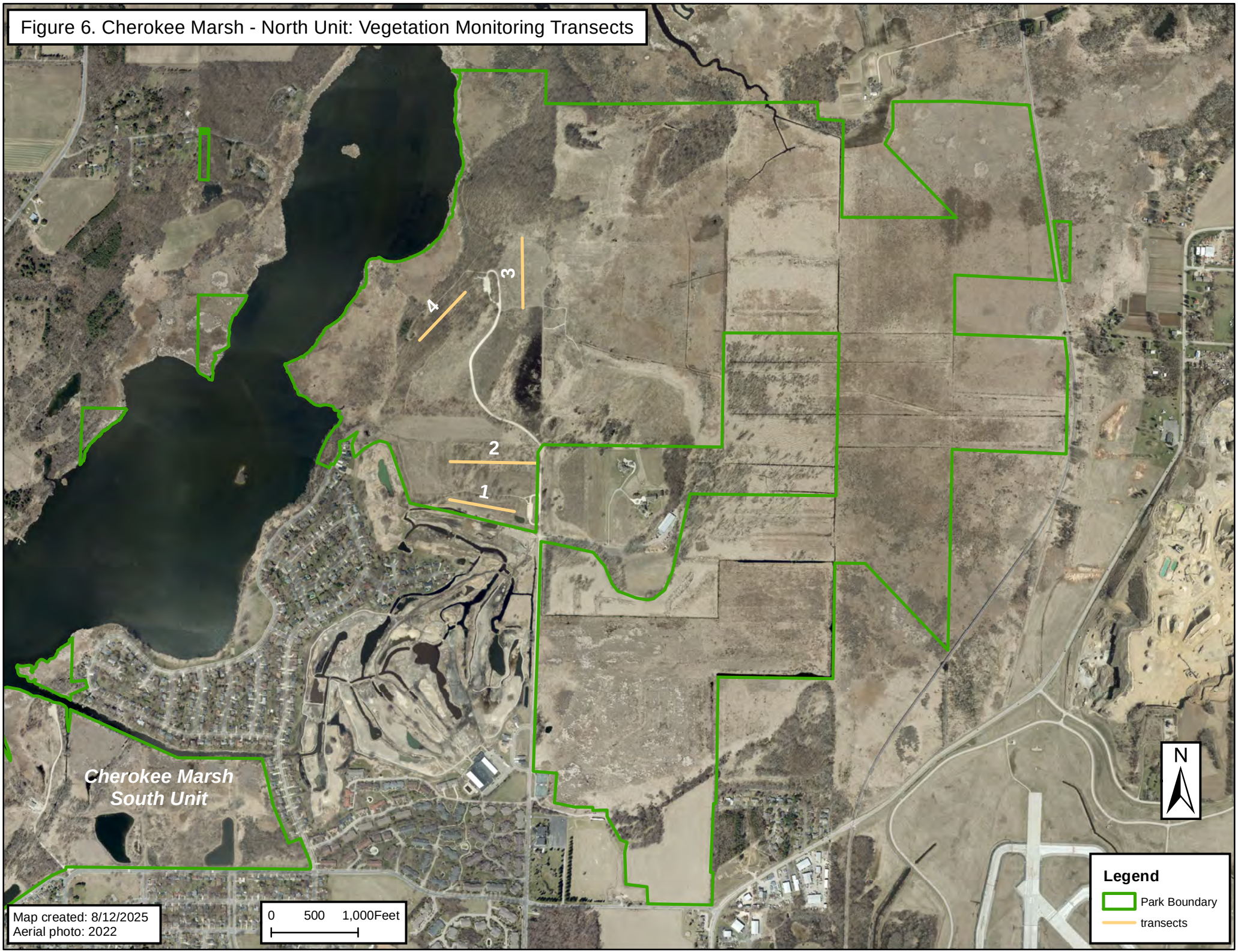


Figure 6. Cherokee Marsh - North Unit: Vegetation Monitoring Transects
3
4
2
1
Cherokee Marsh
South Unit
N
Legend
Park Boundary
transects
Map created: 8/12/2025
Aerial photo: 2022
0
500
1,000Feet

Vascular Plants

SCIENTIFIC NAME	Native	Introduced
Abutilon theophrasti		x
Acalypha rhomboidea	x	
Acer negundo	x	
Acer rubrum	x	
Achillea millefolium	x	
Actaea rubra	x	
Adiantum pedatum	x	
Agalinis purpurea	x	
Agalinis tenuifolia	x	
Agastache nepetoides	x	
Agastache scrophulariifolia	x	
Ageratina altissima	x	
Agrimonia eupatoria	x	
Agrimonia gryposepala	x	
Alisma triviale	x	
Alliaria petiolata		x
Allium canadense	x	
Allium cernuum	x	
Ambrosia artemisiifolia	x	
Ambrosia trifida	x	
Amorpha canescens	x	
Amphicarpaea bracteata	x	
Andropogon gerardi	x	
Anemonastrum canadense	x	
Anemone quinquefolia	x	
Anemone virginiana	x	
Angelica atropurpurea	x	
Apocynum androsaemifolium	x	
Apocynum cannabinum	x	
Aquilegia canadensis	x	
Arctium lappa	x	
Arctium minus		x
Arisaema triphyllum	x	
Arnoglossum atriplicifolium	x	
Arnoglossum reniforme	x	
Artemisia ludoviciana	x	
Artemisia serrata	x	
Artemisia ludoviciana	x	
Asarum canadense	x	
Asclepias exaltata	x	
Asclepias incarnata	x	
Asclepias syriaca	x	
Asclepias tuberosa	x	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	Native	Introduced
Asparagus officinalis	x	
Athyrium angustum	x	
Athyrium filix-femina	x	
Baptisia alba	x	
Baptisia bracteata	x	
Barbarea vulgaris	x	
Berberis thunbergii		x
Betula pumila	x	
Bidens cernua	x	
Bidens trichosperma	x	
Blephilia ciliata	x	
Blephilia hirsuta	x	
Boltonia asteroides	x	
Bromus ciliatus	x	
Bromus inermis	x	
Bromus kalmii	x	
Calamagrostis canadensis	x	
Calopogon tuberosus	x	
Caltha palustris	x	
Calystegia sepium	x	
Camassia scilloides	x	
Campanula rapunculoides	x	
Campanulastrum americanum	x	
Cardamine bulbosa	x	
Cardamine concatenata	x	
Carex alopecoidea	x	
Carex bebbii	x	
Carex bicknellii	x	
Carex blanda	x	
Carex buxbaumii	x	
Carex comosa	x	
Carex pensylvanica	x	
Carex prairea	x	
Carex rosea	x	
Carex sterilis	x	
Carex vulpinoidea	x	
Carya ovata	x	
Caulophyllum thalictroides	x	
Celastrus orbiculatus		x
Celastrus scandens	x	
Celtis occidentalis	x	
Cerastium fontanum	x	
Chamaecrista fasciculata	x	
Chelone glabra	x	
Chenopodium album	x	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	Native	Introduced
Cichorium intybus	x	
Cicuta bulbifera	x	
Cicuta maculata	x	
Circaea canadensis	x	
Circaea lutetiana	x	
Cirsium altissimum	x	
Cirsium arvense		x
Cirsium discolor	x	
Cirsium muticum	x	
Cirsium vulgare		x
Cirsium arvense	x	
Clematis virginiana	x	
Convallaria majalis	x	
Convolvulus arvensis	x	
Corallorhiza odontorhiza	x	
Coreopsis tripteris	x	
Cornus alternifolia	x	
Cornus racemosa	x	
Cornus sericea	x	
Cornus stolonifera	x	
Cornus racemosa	x	
Coronilla varia		x
Corylus americana	x	
Cryptotaenia canadensis	x	
Cyperus scleria	x	
Cypripedium candidum	x	
Cypripedium parviflorum	x	
Cystopteris protrusa	x	
Dactylis glomerata		x
Dalea purpurea	x	
Datura stramonium	x	
Daucus carota	x	
Desmodium canadense	x	
Desmodium glutinosum	x	
Desmodium illinoense	x	
Desmodium paniculatum	x	
Dichanthelium latifolium	x	
Dioscorea villosa	x	
Dodecatheon meadia	x	
Doellingeria umbellata	x	
Echinacea pallida	x	
Echinacea purpurea	x	
Echinochloa crus-galli	x	
Echinocystis lobata	x	
Elaeagnus umbellata	x	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	Native	Introduced
Elymus canadensis	x	
Elymus hystrix	x	
Elymus repens	x	
Elymus trachycaulus	x	
Elymus virginicus	x	
Epilobium leptophyllum	x	
Equisetum arvense	x	
Equisetum fluviatile	x	
Erechtites hieraciifolius	x	
Erigeron annuus	x	
Erigeron canadensis	x	
Erigeron philadelphicus	x	
Erigeron strigosus	x	
Eriophorum angustifolium	x	
Eriophorum gracile	x	
Eryngium yuccifolium	x	
Erythronium albidum	x	
Euonymus alatus		x
Eupatorium altissimum	x	
Eupatorium perfoliatum	x	
Eupatorium purpureum	x	
Euphorbia corollata	x	
Euphorbia esula		x
Euphorbia virgata	x	
Euthamia graminifolia	x	
Eutrochium maculatum	x	
Eutrochium purpureum	x	
Festuca sp.	x	
Fragaria virginiana	x	
Frangula alnus	x	
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	x	
Galearis spectabilis	x	
Galium aparine	x	
Galium boreale	x	
Galium concinnum	x	
Galium labradoricum	x	
Galium triflorum	x	
Gentiana alba	x	
Gentiana andrewsii	x	
Gentianella quinquefolia	x	
Gentianopsis virgata	x	
Geranium maculatum	x	
Geranium sibiricum	x	
Geum aleppicum	x	
Geum canadense	x	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	Native	Introduced
Glechoma hederacea	x	
Gleditsia triacanthos	x	
Gymnocladus dioicus	x	
Hackelia virginiana	x	
Hasteola suaveolens	x	
Helenium autumnale	x	
Helianthus divaricatus	x	
Helianthus grosseserratus	x	
Helianthus hirsutus	x	
Helianthus pauciflorus	x	
Helianthus strumosus	x	
Helianthus divaricatus	x	
Heliopsis helianthoides	x	
Hemerocallis fulva	x	
Heracleum maximum	x	
Hesperis matronalis		x
Heuchera richardsonii	x	
Hibiscus trionum	x	
Hieracium sp.	x	
Hieracium umbellatum	x	
Hordeum jubatum	x	
Humulus japonicus		x
Hylodesmum glutinosum	x	
Hypericum ascyron	x	
Hypericum perforatum	x	
Hypoxis hirsuta	x	
Impatiens capensis	x	
Impatiens pallida	x	
Iris domestica		x
Iris versicolor	x	
Iris virginica	x	
Juglans nigra	x	
Lactuca canadensis	x	
Lathyrus palustris	x	
Lemna minor	x	
Leonurus cardiaca		x
Lespedeza capitata	x	
Lespedeza repens	x	
Leucanthemum vulgare	x	
Liatris aspera	x	
Liatris ligulistylis	x	
Liatris pycnostachya	x	
Liatris spicata	x	
Lilium michiganense	x	
Liparis liliifolia	x	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	Native	Introduced
Lobelia cardinalis	x	
Lobelia kalmii	x	
Lobelia siphilitica	x	
Lobelia spicata	x	
Lolium multiflorum	x	
Lonicera japonica	x	
Lonicera morrowii	x	
Lonicera reticulata	x	
Lonicera tatarica	x	
Lotus corniculatus	x	
Lupinus perennis	x	
Lycopus americanus	x	
Lycopus uniflorus	x	
Lycoris squamigera	x	
Lysimachia quadriflora	x	
Lysimachia thyrsiflora	x	
Maianthemum canadense	x	
Maianthemum racemosum	x	
Maianthemum stellatum	x	
Malus domestica	x	
Malva alcea	x	
Malva moschata	x	
Matricaria discoidea	x	
Medicago lupulina	x	
Melilotus albus		x
Melilotus officinalis		x
Mentha canadensis	x	
Mertensia virginica	x	
Mimulus ringens	x	
Miscanthus sacchariflorus		x
Moehringia lateriflora	x	
Monarda fistulosa	x	
Monotropa uniflora	x	
Muhlenbergia glomerata	x	
Muhlenbergia schreberi	x	
Muhlenbergia sp.	x	
Napaea dioica	x	
Narcissus poeticus	x	
Nelumbo lutea	x	
Nepeta cataria	x	
Nymphaea odorata	x	
Oenothera biennis	x	
Oenothera gaura	x	
Onoclea sensibilis	x	
Ornithogalum umbellatum		x

SCIENTIFIC NAME	Native	Introduced
Osmorhiza longistylis	x	
Oxalis acetosella	x	
Oxalis stricta	x	
Oxypolis rigidior	x	
Palustricodon aparinoides	x	
Panicum capillare	x	
Panicum virgatum	x	
Parnassia glauca	x	
Parthenium integrifolium	x	
Parthenocissus quinquefolia	x	
Pastinaca sativa		x
Pedicularis canadensis	x	
Pedicularis lanceolata	x	
Penstemon digitalis	x	
Penthorum sedoides	x	
Persicaria amphibia	x	
Persicaria arifolia	x	
Persicaria hydropiper	x	
Persicaria longiseta	x	
Persicaria pensylvanica	x	
Persicaria sagittata	x	
Persicaria virginiana	x	
Phalaris arundinacea		x
Phleum pratense	x	
Phlox pilosa	x	
Phragmites australis		x
Phryma leptostachya	x	
Physalis heterophylla	x	
Physalis longifolia	x	
Physalis sp.	x	
Physocarpus opulifolius	x	
Physostegia virginiana	x	
Pilea pumila	x	
Pilosella aurantiaca	x	
Pinus strobus	x	
Plantago lanceolata	x	
Plantago major	x	
Podophyllum peltatum	x	
Polemonium reptans	x	
Polygonatum biflorum	x	
Polygonum scandens	x	
Polygonum sp.	x	
Pontederia cordata	x	
Populus deltoides	x	
Populus grandidentata	x	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	Native	Introduced
Populus tremuloides	x	
Potentilla norvegica	x	
Potentilla recta	x	
Prunella vulgaris	x	
Prunus americana	x	
Prunus serotina	x	
Prunus virginiana	x	
Puschkinia scilloides	x	
Pycnanthemum virginianum	x	
Pyrola elliptica	x	
Quercus alba	x	
Quercus ellipsoidalis	x	
Quercus macrocarpa	x	
Quercus rubra	x	
Ranunculus abortivus	x	
Ranunculus acris	x	
Ranunculus hispidus	x	
Ranunculus recurvatus	x	
Ranunculus sceleratus	x	
Ratibida pinnata	x	
Reynoutria japonica		x
Rhamnus cathartica		x
Rhus glabra	x	
Rhus typhina	x	
Ribes americanum	x	
Ribes missouriense	x	
Rosa arkansana	x	
Rosa multiflora	x	
Rubus allegheniensis	x	
Rubus idaeus	x	
Rubus occidentalis	x	
Rudbeckia hirta	x	
Rudbeckia laciniata	x	
Rudbeckia subtomentosa	x	
Rudbeckia triloba	x	
Rumex britannica	x	
Rumex crispus	x	
Sagittaria latifolia	x	
Salix candida	x	
Salix discolor	x	
Salix myricoides	x	
Salix nigra	x	
Sambucus canadensis	x	
Sanguinaria canadensis	x	
Sanicula canadensis	x	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	Native	Introduced
Sanicula marilandica	x	
Scilla luciliae	x	
Scilla siberica	x	
Scirpus atrovirens	x	
Scrophularia marilandica	x	
Scutellaria galericulata	x	
Scutellaria lateriflora	x	
Setaria pumila	x	
Silene latifolia	x	
Silene stellata	x	
Silphium integrifolium	x	
Silphium laciniatum	x	
Silphium perfoliatum	x	
Silphium terebinthinaceum	x	
Smilax lasioneura	x	
Smilax tamnoides	x	
Smilax herbacea	x	
Solanum dulcamara		x
Solanum ptycanthum	x	
Solidago altissima	x	
Solidago canadensis	x	
Solidago flexicaulis	x	
Solidago gigantea	x	
Solidago missouriensi	x	
Solidago nemoralis	x	
Solidago riddellii	x	
Solidago rigida	x	
Solidago speciosa	x	
Solidago uliginosa	x	
Solidago rigida	x	
Sorghastrum nutans	x	
Sparganium eurycarpum	x	
Spiranthes incurva	x	
Stachys hispida	x	
Stellaria aquatica	x	
Symphyotrichum boreale	x	
Symphyotrichum cordifolium	x	
Symphyotrichum ericoides	x	
Symphyotrichum firmum	x	
Symphyotrichum laeve	x	
Symphyotrichum lanceolatum	x	
Symphyotrichum lateriflorum	x	
Symphyotrichum novae-angliae	x	
Symphyotrichum oblongifolium	x	
Symphyotrichum pilosum	x	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	Native	Introduced
Symphyotrichum prenanthoides	x	
Symphyotrichum puniceum	x	
Symphyotrichum shortii	x	
Symphyotrichum urophyllum	x	
Symplocarpus foetidus	x	
Syringa vulgaris	x	
Taenidia integerrima	x	
Tanacetum vulgare		x
Taraxacum officinale	x	
Teucrium canadense	x	
Thalictrum dasycarpum	x	
Thelypteris palustris	x	
Thlaspi arvense	x	
Thuja occidentalis	x	
Tilia americana	x	
Torilis japonica		x
Toxicodendron radicans	x	
Toxicodendron vernix	x	
Tradescantia ohiensis	x	
Tragopogon pratensis	x	
Trichophorum cespitosum	x	
Trifolium hybridum		x
Trifolium pratense		x
Trifolium repens		x
Trillium grandiflorum	x	
Triosteum aurantiacum	x	
Triosteum perfoliatum	x	
Typha glauca	x	
Typha latifolia		x
Ulmus americana	x	
Urtica gracilis	x	
Valeriana edulis	x	
Verbascum thapsus	x	
Verbena hastata	x	
Verbena urticifolia	x	
Vernonia fasciculata	x	
Veronica serpyllifolia	x	
Veronicastrum virginicum	x	
Viburnum lentago	x	
Viburnum opulus		x
Vicia sativa	x	
Vicia villosa		x
Viola eriocarpa	x	
Viola nephrophylla	x	
Viola pubescens	x	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	Native	Introduced
Viola sororia	x	
Vitis riparia	x	
Zizia aurea	x	

total species	**451**
total native	**418**
total non-native	**33**

Animals- Birds

Source: eBird Occurrence data set GBIF Occurrence Download https://doi.org/10.15468/dl.q3bw2q
Accessed July 30, 2025

State listings:
END = endangered
THR = threatened
SC/M = special concern, but fully protected by federal and state laws under the Migratory Bird Act

SGCN = Species of Greatest Conservation Need, as identified in the Wisconsin Wildlife Action Plan
SINS-Monitoring = Species has numerical conservation status ranks and sufficient information to be assessed, but does not meet SGCN criteria.
SINS-Ranking = Species for which there is basic information, but not enough to assign a numerical rank

See Wisconsin natural heritage working list website for more information:
https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/NHI/WList.html

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	last observed	state listing	Wi DNR Wisconsin Wildlife Action Plan
Acadian flycatcher	*Empidonax virescens*	5/24/2020	THR	SGCN
Alder flycatcher	*Empidonax alnorum*	5/23/2023		
American avocet	*Recurvirostra americana*	7/23/2014		
American bittern	*Botaurus lentiginosus*	4/27/2023	SC/M	SGCN
American black duck	*Anas rubripes*	12/24/2023	SC/M	SGCN
American coot	*Fulica americana*	11/18/2023		
American crow	*Corvus brachyrhynchos*	12/23/2023		
American golden plover	*Pluvialis dominica*	10/3/2020		
American goldfinch	*Spinus tristis*	12/23/2023		
American kestrel	*Falco sparverius*	6/7/2023		
American pipit	*Anthus rubescens*	10/22/2021		
American redstart	*Setophaga ruticilla*	10/6/2023		
American robin	*Turdus migratorius*	12/22/2023		
American tree sparrow	*Spizelloides arborea*	12/30/2023		
American white pelican	*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*	8/27/2023		
American wigeon	*Mareca americana*	12/16/2023		SINS
American woodcock	*Scolopax minor*	5/19/2023	SC/M	SGCN
Baird's sandpiper	*Calidris bairdii*	5/27/2001		
Bald eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	12/23/2023		
Baltimore oriole	*Icterus galbula*	8/28/2023		
Bank swallow	*Riparia riparia*	8/29/2023		
Barn swallow	*Hirundo rustica*	9/9/2023		
Barred owl	*Strix varia*	9/7/2023		
Bay-breasted warbler	*Setophaga castanea*	9/16/2023		

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	last observed	state listing	Wi DNR Wisconsin Wildlife Action Plan
Bell's vireo	*Vireo bellii*	5/15/2022	THR	SGCN
Belted kingfisher	*Megaceryle alcyon*	10/28/2023		
Black tern	*Chlidonias niger*	8/21/2022	END	SGCN
Black-and-white warbler	*Mniotilta varia*	10/2/2023		
Black-bellied plover	*Pluvialis squatarola*	10/5/2021		
Black-billed cuckoo	*Coccyzus erythropthalmus*	8/22/2023		
Blackburnian warbler	*Setophaga fusca*	9/21/2023		
Black-capped chickadee	*Poecile atricapillus*	12/24/2023		
Black-crowned night heron	*Nycticorax nycticorax*	8/31/2022	SC/M	SGCN
Black-necked stilt	*Himantopus mexicanus*	4/20/2023	SC/M	SGCN
Blackpoll warbler	*Setophaga striata*	9/7/2023		
Black-throated blue warbler	*Setophaga caerulescens*	9/7/2023		
Black-throated green warbler	*Setophaga virens*	10/6/2023		
Blue jay	*Cyanocitta cristata*	12/24/2023		
Blue-gray gnatcatcher	*Polioptila caerulea*	9/30/2023		
Blue-headed vireo	*Vireo solitarius*	5/20/2023		
Blue-winged teal	*Spatula discors*	10/2/2023		
Blue-winged warbler	*Vermivora cyanoptera*	9/7/2023		
Bobolink	*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*	7/22/2022	SC/M	SGCN
Bonaparte's gull	*Chroicocephalus philadelphia*	11/7/2023		
Brewer's blackbird	*Euphagus cyanocephalus*	10/8/2001	SC/M	SGCN
Broad-winged hawk	*Buteo platypterus*	10/6/2023		
Brown creeper	*Certhia americana*	12/16/2023		
Brown thrasher	*Toxostoma rufum*	10/3/2023		SINS
Brown-headed cowbird	*Molothrus ater*	10/22/2023		
Bufflehead	*Bucephala albeola*	4/28/2023		
Cackling goose	*Branta hutchinsii*	12/16/2023		
Canada goose	*Branta canadensis*	12/30/2023		
Canada warbler	*Cardellina canadensis*	9/28/2023		SINS
Canvasback	*Aythya valisineria*	3/21/2023		
Cape may warbler	*Setophaga tigrina*	9/7/2023		
Carolina wren	*Thryothorus ludovicianus*	5/13/2023		
Caspian tern	*Hydroprogne caspia*	5/6/2023	END	SGCN
Cedar waxwing	*Bombycilla cedrorum*	10/22/2023		
Cerulean warbler	*Setophaga cerulea*	5/8/2018	THR	SGCN
Chestnut-sided warbler	*Setophaga pensylvanica*	10/1/2023		
Chimney swift	*Chaetura pelagica*	9/16/2023		
Chipping sparrow	*Spizella passerina*	10/8/2023		
Clay-colored sparrow	*Spizella pallida*	5/7/2023		
Cliff swallow	*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*	8/9/2023		
Common gallinule	*Gallinula galeata*	5/10/2021		
Common goldeneye	*Bucephala clangula*	4/19/2023	SC/M	SGCN
Common grackle	*Quiscalus quiscula*	11/4/2023		

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	last observed	state listing	Wi DNR Wisconsin Wildlife Action Plan
Common loon	*Gavia immer*	4/14/2023		SINS
Common merganser	*Mergus merganser*	12/16/2023		
Common nighthawk	*Chordeiles minor*	9/16/2023	SC/M	SGCN
Common tern	*Sterna hirundo*	5/15/2020	END	SGCN
Common yellowthroat	*Geothlypis trichas*	10/8/2023		
Connecticut warbler	*Oporornis agilis*	9/9/2023	SC/M	SGCN
Cooper's hawk	*Astur cooperii*	12/16/2023		
Dark-eyed junco	*Junco hyemalis*	12/23/2023		
Dickcissel	*Spiza americana*	7/16/2023	SC/M	SGCN
Double-crested cormorant	*Nannopterum auritum*	8/27/2023		
Downy woodpecker	*Dryobates pubescens*	12/29/2023		
Dunlin	*Calidris alpina*	5/15/2020		
Eastern bluebird	*Sialia sialis*	12/23/2023		
Eastern kingbird	*Tyrannus tyrannus*	9/9/2023		
Eastern meadowlark	*Sturnella magna*	6/3/2023	SC/M	SGCN
Eastern phoebe	*Sayornis phoebe*	10/28/2023		
Eastern screech owl	*Megascops asio*	5/7/2023		
Eastern towhee	*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*	10/20/2023		
Eastern whip-poor-will	*Antrostomus vociferus*	5/15/2016	SC/M	SGCN
Eastern wood pewee	*Contopus virens*	10/8/2023		
Eurasian collared dove	*Streptopelia decaocto*	6/15/2017		
Eurasian wigeon	*Mareca penelope*	5/3/2023		
European herring gull	*Larus argentatus*	12/16/2023		
European starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*	12/17/2023		
Field sparrow	*Spizella pusilla*	11/4/2023		SINS
Forster's tern	*Sterna forsteri*	9/12/2023	END	SGCN
Fox sparrow	*Passerella iliaca*	11/6/2023		
Gadwall	*Mareca strepera*	12/16/2023		
Golden eagle	*Aquila chrysaetos*	4/12/2013		
Golden-crowned kinglet	*Regulus satrapa*	11/30/2023		
Golden-winged warbler	*Vermivora chrysoptera*	9/7/2023	SC/M	SGCN
Grasshopper sparrow	*Ammodramus savannarum*	7/22/2022	SC/M	SGCN
Gray catbird	*Dumetella carolinensis*	12/7/2023		
Gray-cheeked thrush	*Catharus minimus*	9/6/2023		
Graylag goose	*Anser anser*	5/5/2021		
Great blue heron	*Ardea herodias*	10/6/2023		
Great crested flycatcher	*Myiarchus crinitus*	9/7/2023		
Great egret	*Ardea alba*	10/2/2023	THR	SGCN
Great horned owl	*Bubo virginianus*	10/11/2023		
Greater prairie-chicken	*Tympanuchus cupido*	7/15/1939	THR	SGCN
Greater scaup	*Aythya marila*	3/11/2023		
Greater white-fronted goose	*Anser albifrons*	12/29/2023		
Greater yellowlegs	*Tringa melanoleuca*	5/6/2023		

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	last observed	state listing	Wi DNR Wisconsin Wildlife Action Plan
Green heron	*Butorides virescens*	9/11/2023		
Green-winged teal	*Anas crecca*	12/22/2023		
Hairy woodpecker	*Dryobates villosus*	12/29/2023		
Henslow's sparrow	*Centronyx henslowii*	8/9/2023	THR	SGCN
Hermit thrush	*Catharus guttatus*	10/22/2023		
Hooded merganser	*Lophodytes cucullatus*	11/4/2023		
Hooded warbler	*Setophaga citrina*	10/12/2021	THR	SGCN
Horned grebe	*Podiceps auritus*	10/1/2021		
Horned lark	*Eremophila alpestris*	10/28/2023		
House finch	*Haemorhous mexicanus*	12/16/2023		
House sparrow	*Passer domesticus*	12/23/2023		
Indigo bunting	*Passerina cyanea*	9/22/2023		
Kentucky warbler	*Geothlypis formosa*	5/9/2014	THR	SGCN
Killdeer	*Charadrius vociferus*	10/10/2023		
Lapland longspur	*Calcarius lapponicus*	10/23/2021		
Least bittern	*Botaurus exilis*	5/24/2020	SC/M	SGCN
Least flycatcher	*Empidonax minimus*	9/14/2023	SC/M	SGCN
Least sandpiper	*Calidris minutilla*	5/10/2021		
Lesser scaup	*Aythya affinis*	11/6/2023		
Lesser yellowlegs	*Tringa flavipes*	5/6/2023		
Lincoln's sparrow	*Melospiza lincolnii*	10/22/2023		
Long-billed dowitcher	*Limnodromus scolopaceus*	10/3/2012		
Magnolia warbler	*Setophaga magnolia*	9/30/2023		
Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*	12/29/2023		
Marsh wren	*Cistothorus palustris*	10/11/2023		
Merlin	*Falco columbarius*	10/20/2023		
Mourning dove	*Zenaida macroura*	12/30/2023		
Mourning warbler	*Geothlypis philadelphia*	8/20/2022		
Mute swan	*Cygnus olor*	11/17/2022		
Nashville warbler	*Leiothlypis ruficapilla*	10/15/2023		
Northern cardinal	*Cardinalis cardinalis*	12/29/2023		
Northern flicker	*Colaptes auratus*	12/8/2023		
Northern harrier	*Circus hudsonius*	12/23/2023		SINS
Northern house wren	*Troglodytes aedon*	10/15/2023		
Northern mockingbird	*Mimus polyglottos*	4/26/2017		
Northern parula	*Setophaga americana*	9/7/2023		
Northern pintail	*Anas acuta*	3/11/2023		SINS
Northern rough-winged swallow	*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*	9/17/2023		
Northern shoveler	*Spatula clypeata*	12/9/2023		
Northern shrike	*Lanius borealis*	11/4/2023		
Northern waterthrush	*Parkesia noveboracensis*	5/9/2023		
Olive-sided flycatcher	*Contopus cooperi*	6/4/2023	SC/M	SGCN
Orange-crowned warbler	*Leiothlypis celata*	10/20/2023		

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	last observed	state listing	Wi DNR Wisconsin Wildlife Action Plan
Orchard oriole	*Icterus spurius*	8/18/2023		
Osprey	*Pandion haliaetus*	9/21/2023		
Ovenbird	*Seiurus aurocapilla*	9/24/2023		
Palm warbler	*Setophaga palmarum*	10/15/2023		SINS
Pectoral sandpiper	*Calidris melanotos*	9/8/2021		
Peregrine falcon	*Falco peregrinus*	9/6/2023	END	SGCN
Philadelphia vireo	*Vireo philadelphicus*	9/30/2023		SINS
Pied-billed grebe	*Podilymbus podiceps*	9/21/2023		
Pileated woodpecker	*Dryocopus pileatus*	10/15/2023		
Pine siskin	*Spinus pinus*	12/16/2023		
Pine warbler	*Setophaga pinus*	9/17/2023		
Prairie warbler	*Setophaga discolor*	5/27/2016		
Prothonotary warbler	*Protonotaria citrea*	5/17/2022	SC/M	SGCN
Purple finch	*Haemorhous purpureus*	10/28/2023		
Purple martin	*Progne subis*	8/15/2023	SC/M	SGCN
Red-bellied woodpecker	*Melanerpes carolinus*	12/29/2023		
Red-breasted merganser	*Mergus serrator*	4/30/2023		
Red-breasted nuthatch	*Sitta canadensis*	12/23/2023		
Red-eyed vireo	*Vireo olivaceus*	10/11/2023		
Redhead	*Aythya americana*	11/6/2023		
Red-headed woodpecker	*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*	12/24/2023	SC/M	SGCN
Red-necked phalarope	*Phalaropus lobatus*	9/4/2012		
Redpoll	*Acanthis flammea*	3/27/2022		
Red-shouldered hawk	*Buteo lineatus*	4/19/2023	THR	SGCN
Red-tailed hawk	*Buteo jamaicensis*	12/23/2023		
Red-winged blackbird	*Agelaius phoeniceus*	12/16/2023		
Ring-billed gull	*Larus delawarensis*	12/24/2023		
Ring-necked duck	*Aythya collaris*	4/20/2023		
Ring-necked pheasant	*Phasianus colchicus*	5/7/2023		
Rock pigeon	*Columba livia*	12/16/2023		
Rose-breasted grosbeak	*Pheucticus ludovicianus*	9/16/2023		
Ross's goose	*Anser rossii*	3/13/2022		
Rough-legged hawk	*Buteo lagopus*	11/17/2023		
Ruby-crowned kinglet	*Corthylio calendula*	11/5/2023	SC/M	SGCN
Ruby-throated hummingbird	*Archilochus colubris*	9/17/2023		
Ruddy duck	*Oxyura jamaicensis*	10/15/2023		
Rusty blackbird	*Euphagus carolinus*	4/8/2023	SC/M	SGCN
Sanderling	*Calidris alba*	5/27/2001		
Sandhill crane	*Antigone canadensis*	12/24/2023		
Savannah sparrow	*Passerculus sandwichensis*	9/30/2023		
Scarlet tanager	*Piranga olivacea*	9/17/2023		
Sedge wren	*Cistothorus stellaris*	9/28/2023		
Semipalmated plover	*Charadrius semipalmatus*	9/12/2021		

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	last observed	state listing	Wi DNR Wisconsin Wildlife Action Plan
Semipalmated sandpiper	*Calidris pusilla*	10/3/2012		
Sharp-shinned hawk	*Accipiter striatus*	12/23/2023		
Short-billed dowitcher	*Limnodromus griseus*	5/8/2010		
Short-eared owl	*Asio flammeus*	12/30/2023	SC/M	SGCN
Snow bunting	*Plectrophenax nivalis*	12/31/2021		
Snow goose	*Anser caerulescens*	12/16/2023		
Snowy owl	*Bubo scandiacus*	1/16/2022		
Solitary sandpiper	*Tringa solitaria*	5/27/2023		
Song sparrow	*Melospiza melodia*	10/28/2023		
Sora	*Porzana carolina*	9/22/2023		
Spotted sandpiper	*Actitis macularius*	8/9/2023		
Stilt sandpiper	*Calidris himantopus*	8/23/2012		
Summer tanager	*Piranga rubra*	5/7/2021		
Swainson's thrush	*Catharus ustulatus*	10/6/2023	SC/M	SGCN
Swamp sparrow	*Melospiza georgiana*	10/28/2023		
Tennessee warbler	*Leiothlypis peregrina*	10/10/2023		
Tree swallow	*Tachycineta bicolor*	10/20/2023		
Trumpeter swan	*Cygnus buccinator*	12/29/2023		
Tufted titmouse	*Baeolophus bicolor*	9/16/2023		
Tundra swan	*Cygnus columbianus*	12/29/2023		
Turkey vulture	*Cathartes aura*	10/20/2023		
Veery	*Catharus fuscescens*	9/9/2023		
Vesper sparrow	*Pooecetes gramineus*	10/18/2021	SC/M	SGCN
Virginia rail	*Rallus limicola*	9/6/2023		
Warbling vireo	*Vireo gilvus*	9/17/2023		
Western cattle egret	*Ardea ibis*	8/28/2021		
Western meadowlark	*Sturnella neglecta*	3/27/1973	SC/M	SGCN
Western tanager	*Piranga ludoviciana*	5/4/2016		
White-breasted nuthatch	*Sitta carolinensis*	12/24/2023		
White-crowned sparrow	*Zonotrichia leucophrys*	10/15/2023		
White-rumped sandpiper	*Calidris fuscicollis*	5/27/2001		
White-throated sparrow	*Zonotrichia albicollis*	10/28/2023		
White-winged crossbill	*Loxia leucoptera*	11/29/2020		
Wild turkey	*Meleagris gallopavo*	12/16/2023		
Willet	*Tringa semipalmata*	5/8/2010		
Willow flycatcher	*Empidonax traillii*	8/17/2023		
Wilson's phalarope	*Phalaropus tricolor*	5/10/2021	SC/M	SGCN
Wilson's snipe	*Gallinago delicata*	9/9/2023		
Wilson's warbler	*Cardellina pusilla*	9/7/2023		SINS
Winter wren	*Troglodytes hiemalis*	11/30/2023		
Wood duck	*Aix sponsa*	10/22/2023		
Wood thrush	*Hylocichla mustelina*	10/2/2023		SINS
Yellow rail	*Coturnicops noveboracensis*	4/27/2020	THR	SGCN

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	last observed	state listing	Wi DNR Wisconsin Wildlife Action Plan
Yellow warbler	*Setophaga petechia*	9/2/2023		
Yellow-bellied flycatcher	*Empidonax flaviventris*	9/2/2022		
Yellow-bellied sapsucker	*Sphyrapicus varius*	10/18/2023		
Yellow-billed cuckoo	*Coccyzus americanus*	6/4/2023		SINS
Yellow-breasted chat	*Icteria virens*	5/27/2020	SC/M	SGCN
Yellow-headed blackbird	*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*	5/10/2021	SC/M	SGCN
Yellow-rumped warbler	*Setophaga coronata*	11/4/2023		
Yellow-throated vireo	*Vireo flavifrons*	9/16/2023		
total species	**247**		**45**	**57**

Other Animals

Source: iNaturalist Occurrence data set
GBIF.org (13 August 2025) GBIF Occurrence Download https://doi.org/10.15468/dl.pbuyjh
Observations marked with an asterix (*) are from other sources.
Observer names available on request

Common names are only provided for Chordates

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	last observed	Common name
Mollusca	Gastropoda		Lymnaeidae	*Pseudosuccinea columella*	2024	
Chordata	Amphibia	Anura	Bufonidae	*Anaxyrus americanus*	2025	American toad
Chordata	Amphibia	Anura	Hylidae	*Dryophytes chrysoscelis*	2024	Cope's gray treefrog
Chordata	Amphibia	Anura	Ranidae	*Lithobates clamitans*	2022	Green frog
Chordata	Amphibia	Anura	Ranidae	*Lithobates pipiens*	2023	Northern leopard frog
Chordata	Amphibia	Anura	Ranidae	*Lithobates sylvaticus*	2023	Wood frog
Chordata	Amphibia	Anura	Hylidae	*Acris blanchardii**	1971	Blanchard's cricket frog
Chordata	Amphibia	Anura	Hylidae	*Pseudacris crucifer**	1971	Spring peeper
Chordata	Amphibia	Anura	Hylidae	*Pseudacris maculata*	2025	Boreal chorus frog
Chordata	Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Cervidae	*Odocoileus virginianus*	2025	White-tailed deer
Chordata	Mammalia	Carnivora	Canidae	*Canis latrans*	2021	Coyote
Chordata	Mammalia	Carnivora	Canidae	*Vulpes vulpes*	2014	Red fox
Chordata	Mammalia	Didelphimorphia	Didelphidae	*Didelphis virginiana*	2024	Oppossum
Chordata	Mammalia	Lagomorpha	Leporidae	*Sylvilagus floridanus*	2025	Eastern cottontail
Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Sciuridae	*Marmota monax*	2024	Woodchuck
Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Cricetidae	*Ondatra zibethicus*	2025	Muskrat
Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Muridae	*Rattus norvegicus*	2024	Brown rat
Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Sciuridae	*Sciurus carolinensis*	2025	Eastern gray squirrel
Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Sciuridae	*Tamias striatus*	2025	Eastern chipmunk
Chordata	Mammalia	Rodentia	Dipodidae	*Zapus hudsonius*	2021	Meadow jumping mouse
Chordata	Mammalia	Soricomorpha	Soricidae	*Blarina brevicauda*	2024	Northern short-tailed shrew

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	last observed	Common name
Chordata	Squamata		Colubridae	*Nerodia sipedon*	2022	Common water snake
Chordata	Squamata		Colubridae	*Pantherophis vulpinus*	2025	Fox snake
Chordata	Squamata		Colubridae	*Storeria dekayi*	2024	DeKay's brown snake
Chordata	Squamata		Colubridae	*Storeria occipitomaculata*	2025	Red-bellied snake
Chordata	Squamata		Colubridae	*Thamnophis sirtalis**	2025	Common garter snake
Chordata	Squamata		Colubridae	*Thamnophis radix**	1971	Plains garter snake
Chordata	Testudines		Chelydridae	*Chelydra serpentina*	2020	Common snapping turtle
Chordata	Testudines		Emydidae	*Chrysemys picta*	2024	Painted turtle
Arthropoda	Arachnida	Araneae	Araneidae	*Araneus trifolium*	2024	
Arthropoda	Arachnida	Araneae	Araneidae	*Argiope aurantia*	2024	
Arthropoda	Arachnida	Araneae	Araneidae	*Argiope trifasciata*	2024	
Arthropoda	Arachnida	Araneae	Pisauridae	*Dolomedes triton*	2025	
Arthropoda	Arachnida	Araneae	Araneidae	*Larinioides cornutus*	2022	
Arthropoda	Arachnida	Araneae	Thomisidae	*Misumena vatia*	2025	
Arthropoda	Arachnida	Araneae	Thomisidae	*Misumenoides formosipes*	2025	
Arthropoda	Arachnida	Araneae	Salticidae	*Salticus scenicus*	2025	
Arthropoda	Arachnida	Ixodida	Ixodidae	*Dermacentor variabilis*	2017	
Arthropoda	Arachnida	Opiliones	Sclerosomatidae	*Leiobunum flavum*	2020	
Arthropoda	Arachnida	Opiliones	Phalangiidae	*Phalangium opilio*	2024	
Arthropoda	Chilopoda	Lithobiomorpha	Lithobiidae	*Lithobius forficatus*	2019	
Arthropoda	Diplopoda	Polydesmida	Xystodesmidae	*Pleuroloma flavipes*	2021	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Coleoptera	Elateridae	*Alaus oculatus*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Coleoptera	Cantharidae	*Chauliognathus pensylvanicus*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Coleoptera	Carabidae	*Cicindela sexguttata*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Coleoptera	Coccinellidae	*Coccinella septempunctata*	2023	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Coleoptera	Coccinellidae	*Coleomegilla maculata*	2025	

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	last observed	Common name
Arthropoda	Insecta	Coleoptera	Coccinellidae	*Cycloneda munda*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Coleoptera	Chrysomelidae	*Diabrotica cristata*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Coleoptera	Cerambycidae	*Eburia quadrigeminata*	2023	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Coleoptera	Cerambycidae	*Enaphalodes rufulus*	2022	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Coleoptera	Nitidulidae	*Glischrochilus quadrisignatus*	2020	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Coleoptera	Coccinellidae	*Harmonia axyridis*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Coleoptera	Cerambycidae	*Hesperophanes pubescens*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Coleoptera	Chrysomelidae	*Labidomera clivicollis*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Coleoptera	Carabidae	*Lebia vittata*	2023	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Coleoptera	Lucanidae	*Lucanus capreolus*	2020	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Coleoptera	Lampyridae	*Lucidota atra*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Coleoptera	Meloidae	*Meloe impressus*	2022	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Coleoptera	Staphylinidae	*Nicrophorus hebes*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Coleoptera	Staphylinidae	*Nicrophorus orbicollis*	2022	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Coleoptera	Chrysomelidae	*Physonota helianthi*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Coleoptera	Curculionidae	*Polydrusus formosus*	2023	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Coleoptera	Scarabaeidae	*Popillia japonica*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Coleoptera	Coccinellidae	*Propylaea quatuordecimpunctata*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Coleoptera	Lampyridae	*Pyractomena angulata*	2019	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Coleoptera	Cerambycidae	*Tetraopes tetrophthalmus*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Coleoptera	Chrysomelidae	*Trirhabda canadensis*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Coleoptera	Cerambycidae	*Typocerus velutinus*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Cecidomyiidae	*Asphondylia ratibidae*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Cecidomyiidae	*Asteromyia carbonifera*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Bombyliidae	*Bombylius major*	2019	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Cecidomyiidae	*Caryomyia aggregata*	2021	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Rhagionidae	*Chrysopilus modestus*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Rhagionidae	*Chrysopilus ornatus*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Dolichopodidae	*Condylostylus patibulatus*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Syrphidae	*Eristalis anthophorina*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Syrphidae	*Eristalis arbustorum*	2024	

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	last observed	Common name
Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Syrphidae	*Eristalis dimidiata*	2023	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Syrphidae	*Eristalis tenax*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Syrphidae	*Eristalis transversa*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Syrphidae	*Eupeodes volucris*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Tephritidae	*Eurosta solidaginis*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Syrphidae	*Helophilus fasciatus*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Asilidae	*Laphria thoracica*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Cecidomyiidae	*Neolasioptera vitinea*	2021	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Conopidae	*Physocephala tibialis*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Dolichopodidae	*Plagioneurus univittatus*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Tephritidae	*Procecidochares atra*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Asilidae	*Promachus vertebratus*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Cecidomyiidae	*Rabdophaga strobiloides*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Cecidomyiidae	*Resseliella globosa*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Cecidomyiidae	*Rhopalomyia solidaginis*	2020	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Syrphidae	*Sericomyia chrysotoxoides*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Syrphidae	*Syritta pipiens*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Asilidae	*Tipulogaster glabrata*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Syrphidae	*Toxomerus geminatus*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Syrphidae	*Toxomerus marginatus*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Syrphidae	*Toxomerus politus*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Diptera	Syrphidae	*Tropidia quadrata*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Hemiptera	Rhopalidae	*Boisea trivittata*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Hemiptera	Aphididae	*Chaitophorus populicola*	2019	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Hemiptera	Coreidae	*Euthochtha galeator*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Hemiptera	Cicadellidae	*Graphocephala coccinea*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Hemiptera	Lygaeidae	*Lygaeus turcicus*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Hemiptera	Miridae	*Lygus lineolaris*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Hemiptera	Aphididae	*Melaphis rhois*	2021	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Hemiptera	Lygaeidae	*Oncopeltus fasciatus*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Hemiptera	Miridae	*Poecilocapsus lineatus*	2025	

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	last observed	Common name
Arthropoda	Insecta	Hemiptera	Membracidae	*Stictocephala diceros*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Hymenoptera	Halictidae	*Agapostemon virescens*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apidae	*Anthophora terminalis*	2022	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apidae	*Apis mellifera*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apidae	*Bombus affinis*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apidae	*Bombus auricomus*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apidae	*Bombus bimaculatus*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apidae	*Bombus citrinus*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apidae	*Bombus griseocollis*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apidae	*Bombus impatiens*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apidae	*Bombus vagans*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Hymenoptera	Vespidae	*Dolichovespula arenaria*	2021	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Hymenoptera	Formicidae	*Formica prociliata*	2023	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Hymenoptera	Halictidae	*Halictus ligatus*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apidae	*Melissodes bimaculatus*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apidae	*Melissodes desponsus*	2023	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Hymenoptera	Eumenidae	*Polistes dominula*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Hymenoptera	Eumenidae	*Polistes fuscatus*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Hymenoptera	Sphecidae	*Sphex pensylvanicus*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Hymenoptera	Vespidae	*Vespula maculifrons*	2023	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	*Agrotis ipsilon*	2023	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Sphingidae	*Amphion floridensis*	2020	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	*Amphipyra pyramidoides*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Geometridae	*Anavitrinella pampinaria*	2022	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperiidae	*Ancyloxypha numitor*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Saturniidae	*Antheraea polyphemus*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Nymphalidae	*Asterocampa celtis*	2023	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Attevidae	*Atteva punctella*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Geometridae	*Besma quercivoraria*	2022	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Geometridae	*Biston betularia*	2022	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	*Catocala cara*	2022	

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	last observed	Common name
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	*Catocala concumbens*	2022	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	*Catocala grynea*	2023	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	*Catocala ilia*	2023	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	*Catocala innubens*	2023	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	*Catocala insolabilis*	2022	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	*Catocala palaeogama*	2023	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	*Catocala serena*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	*Catocala unijuga*	2020	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Nymphalidae	*Cercyonis pegala*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Nymphalidae	*Chlosyne nycteis*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	*Cisseps fulvicollis*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pieridae	*Colias eurytheme*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pieridae	*Colias philodice*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Geometridae	*Costaconvexa centrostrigaria*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	*Ctenucha virginica*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Lycaenidae	*Cyaniris neglecta*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Nymphalidae	*Danaus plexippus*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	*Dargida rubripennis*	2022	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Drepanidae	*Drepana arcuata*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Lycaenidae	*Elkalyce comyntas*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Geometridae	*Ennomos magnaria*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperiidae	*Epargyreus clarus*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	*Euchaetes egle*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Geometridae	*Eulithis gracilineata*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Sphingidae	*Eumorpha pandorus*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Nymphalidae	*Euphydryas phaeton*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperiidae	*Euphyes dion*	2023	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperiidae	*Euphyes vestris*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pieridae	*Eurema lisa*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Geometridae	*Eusarca confusaria*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	*Feltia herilis*	2024	

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	last observed	Common name
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	*Galgula partita*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Geometridae	*Haematopis grataria*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	*Haploa confusa*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	*Haploa reversa*	2021	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Zygaenidae	*Harrisina americana*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Sphingidae	*Hemaris diffinis*	2022	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperiidae	*Hylephila phyleus*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	*Hypena scabra*	2022	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	*Hypoprepia fucosa*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	*Hyppa xylinoides*	2023	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Nymphalidae	*Junonia coenia*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	*Lateroligia ophiogramma*	2023	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Nymphalidae	*Lethe anthedon*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Nymphalidae	*Lethe eurydice*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	*Leuconycta diphteroides*	2022	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Nymphalidae	*Libytheana carinenta*	2022	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Nymphalidae	*Limenitis archippus*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Nymphalidae	*Limenitis arthemis*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Crambidae	*Lygropia rivulalis*	2020	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	*Lymantria dispar*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Geometridae	*Macaria pustularia*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Geometridae	*Mellilla xanthometata*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	*Mythimna unipuncta*	2022	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Crambidae	*Nomophila nearctica*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Nymphalidae	*Nymphalis antiopa*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Geometridae	*Orthonama obstipata*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Sphingidae	*Pachysphinx modesta*	2020	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	*Palthis angulalis*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Sphingidae	*Paonias myops*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	*Papaipema arctivorens*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionidae	*Papilio cresphontes*	2024	

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	last observed	Common name
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionidae	*Papilio glaucus*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionidae	*Papilio polyxenes*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Crambidae	*Parapoynx badiusalis*	2022	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pterophoridae	*Petrophora subaequaria*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	*Phragmatobia fuliginosa*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Nymphalidae	*Phyciodes tharos*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Lasiocampidae	*Phyllodesma americana*	2022	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pieridae	*Pieris rapae*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Plutellidae	*Plutella xylostella*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperiidae	*Poanes massasoit*	2020	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperiidae	*Poanes viator*	2022	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Nymphalidae	*Polygonia interrogationis*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	*Pseudeustrotia carneola*	2022	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	*Psychomorpha epimenis*	2022	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	*Pyrrharctia isabella*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	*Rivula propinqualis*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Lycaenidae	*Satyrium calanus*	2020	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	*Scoliopteryx libatrix*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Crambidae	*Sitochroa palealis*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Sphingidae	*Smerinthus jamaicensis*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Nymphalidae	*Speyeria cybele*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	*Spilosoma congrua*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	*Spilosoma virginica*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Lycaenidae	*Tharsalea hyllus*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Nymphalidae	*Vanessa atalanta*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Nymphalidae	*Vanessa virginiensis*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	*Zale lunata*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Mantodea	Mantidae	*Tenodera sinensis*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Megaloptera	Corydalidae	*Chauliodes rastricornis*	2020	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Odonata	Aeshnidae	*Aeshna constricta*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Odonata	Aeshnidae	*Anax junius*	2024	

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Species	last observed	Common name
Arthropoda	Insecta	Odonata	Libellulidae	*Celithemis eponina*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Odonata	Coenagrionidae	*Enallagma carunculatum*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Odonata	Coenagrionidae	*Enallagma geminatum*	2023	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Odonata	Coenagrionidae	*Enallagma signatum*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Odonata	Coenagrionidae	*Enallagma vesperum*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Odonata	Libellulidae	*Erythemis simplicicollis*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Odonata	Coenagrionidae	*Ischnura verticalis*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Odonata	Lestidae	*Lestes rectangularis*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Odonata	Libellulidae	*Libellula luctuosa*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Odonata	Libellulidae	*Libellula pulchella*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Odonata	Libellulidae	*Libellula quadrimaculata*	2023	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Odonata	Libellulidae	*Pachydiplax longipennis*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Odonata	Libellulidae	*Perithemis tenera*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Odonata	Libellulidae	*Plathemis lydia*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Odonata	Libellulidae	*Sympetrum obtrusum*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Odonata	Libellulidae	*Sympetrum semicinctum*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Odonata	Libellulidae	*Sympetrum vicinum*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Odonata	Libellulidae	*Tramea lacerata*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Orthoptera	Acrididae	*Chortophaga viridifasciata*	2019	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Orthoptera	Acrididae	*Dissosteira carolina*	2023	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Orthoptera	Acrididae	*Melanoplus bivittatus*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Orthoptera	Acrididae	*Melanoplus differentialis*	2024	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Orthoptera	Acrididae	*Pseudochorthippus curtipennis*	2018	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Orthoptera	Tettigoniidae	*Roeseliana roeselii*	2025	
Arthropoda	Insecta	Orthoptera	Tettigoniidae	*Scudderia septentrionalis*	2024	
Arthropoda	Malacostraca	Decapoda	Cambaridae	*Lacunicambarus diogenes*	2025	

Appendix C. Madison Parks Natural Areas Monitoring Goals

August 2023

Monitoring is necessary to track the success of restoration efforts as well as the overall quality of the habitat being managed. Data collected can quantify results, show trends in natural area health, and reveal potential concerns. The following framework identifies some possible monitoring subjects and strategies. Objectives and tasks can be implemented and completed as staff and volunteer capacity allow.

Much information can be gained by engaging and supporting various formal community science programs, and less formal community-populated databases. Data from many of these are accessible from the individual host organizations, as well as through clearing houses such as the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) Many volunteers currently conduct monitoring within conservation parks and other natural areas. These programs are recognized below as well.

Taxa: Plants

Objectives:

1. Complete and update species inventories for each park, and each management unit where applicable (Managed Meadow, Woodland, management unit within a conservation park, etc.).

   Tasks:

   a. Conduct meander surveys three times during the growing season to compile and update plant species list.

2. Determine and track floristic quality in managed natural areas

   Tasks:

   a. Establish permanent transects with randomized 1m^2 plots (quadrats)

   b. Survey quadrats and record percent cover of each species present.

   c. Analyze data to calculate species richness, diversity, and Floristic Quality Index.

Taxa: Insects

Objectives:

1. Complete overall species inventory per park

   Tasks:

   a. Conduct daytime surveys with sweep nets

   b. Conduct nighttime surveys with light traps

   c. Conduct surveys of soil surface insect fauna

2. Monitor pollinator abundance and species composition

   Tasks:

   a. Collect data using Wisconsin Bumble Bee Brigade protocols

   b. Support the Integrated Monarch Monitoring Program

   c. Collect data using Pollard transects to target butterflies

   d. Support the Wisconsin Odonata Survey

Taxa: Herptiles

Objectives:

1. Complete overall species inventory per park

   Tasks:

   a. Conduct surveys with funnel traps

2. Conduct breeding survey

   Tasks:

   a. Establish Wisconsin Frog and Toad Survey phenology survey locations where appropriate

Taxa: Birds

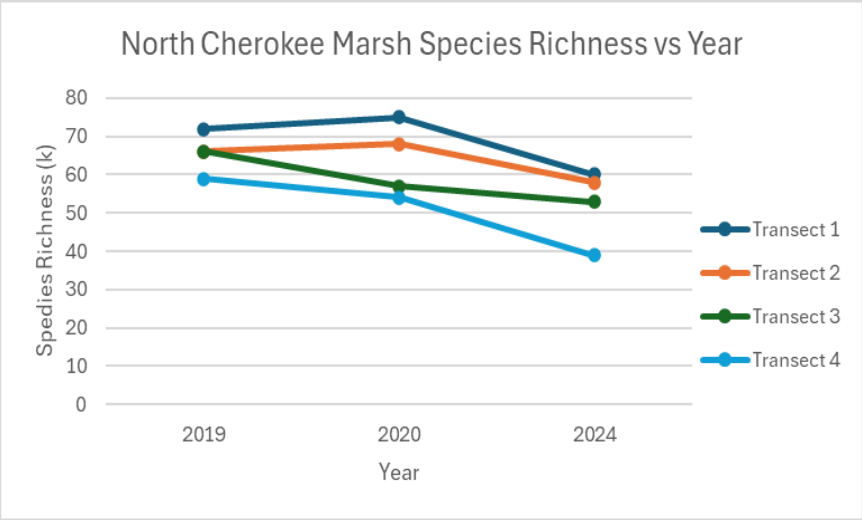
Objectives:

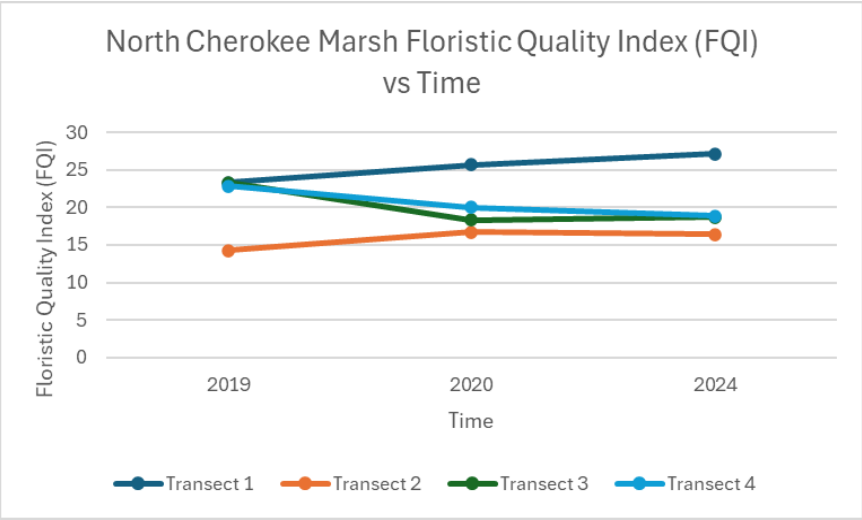
1. Conduct surveys and document species present.
2. Analyze data available from eBird through the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF)

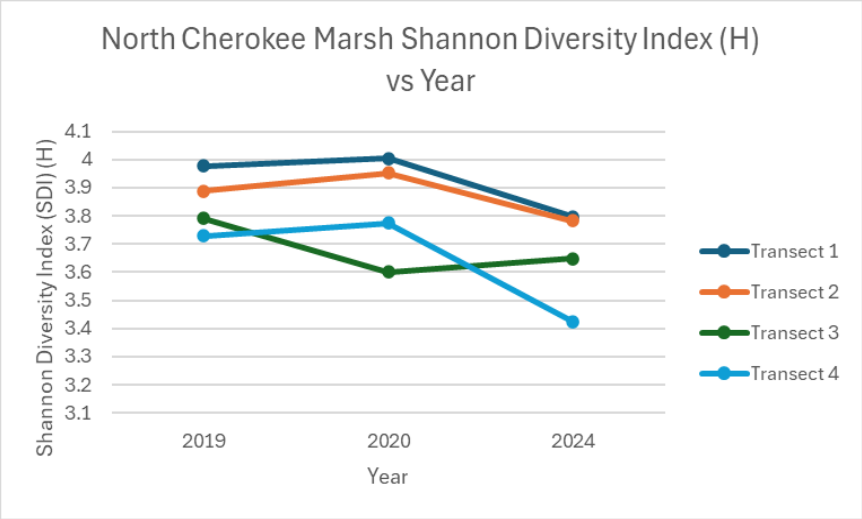
   Tasks:

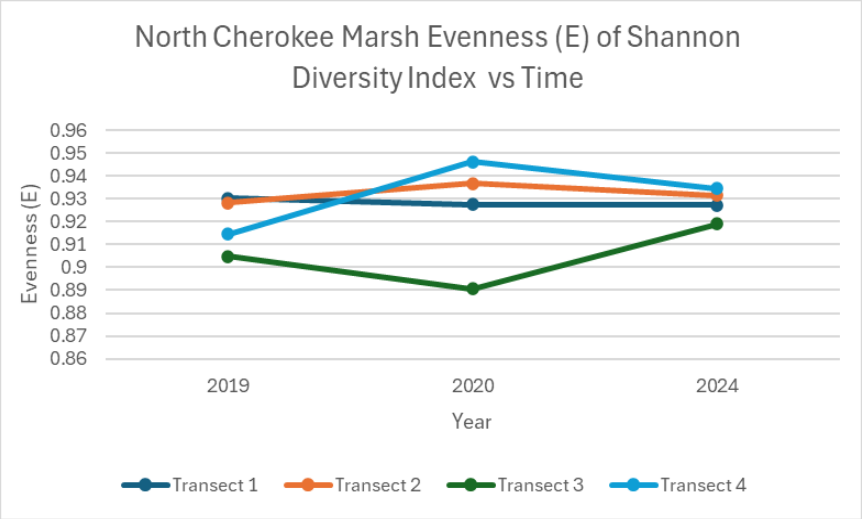
   a. Download data sets for each park

Appendix D. Vegetation survey data analysis and summaries









Discussion:

Transects 1 and 2 are located in the "5th Addition" portion of the park, which has been the focus of intensive restoration efforts during the past decade. Transect 3 is an older prairie restoration. Transect 4 spans two management subunits divided by a trail and firebreak. The northern unit has a more open canopy and has received more frequent mechanical woody species control efforts (cut stump, brush mowing). Fires burn with greater intensity, more complete coverage, and better fire effects in the northern unit. Fire activity and effects are quite poor in the southern unit, which has a more closed canopy and dense understory. The southern unit is scheduled for a major canopy thinning effort in early 2026.

Sources of error include small sample sizes, and inaccurate or incomplete identification of species. The relatively few number of quadrats on each transect may not be enough to overcome the inherent spatial variability of the plant community sampled. Species may be overrepresented or undetected in a given sampling event. Several years of data are needed to discern trends reliably.

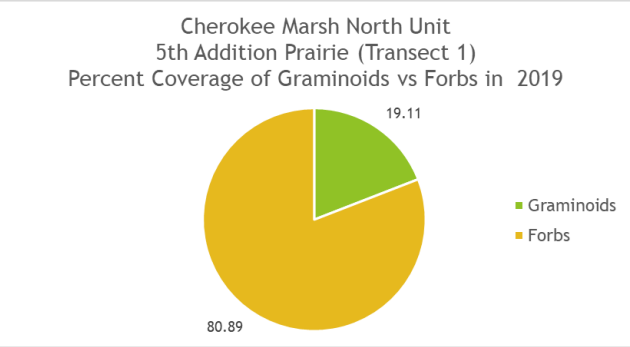
Accurate identification to species level will increase confidence in FQI. Fewer species observations recorded as "unknown" will potentially decrease the total species richness, but will increase confidence in richness and diversity values. Variability is expected in a long-term data collection effort like this, especially considering annual variations in plant growth, and the potentially large number and varied skill levels of different people conducting the sampling.

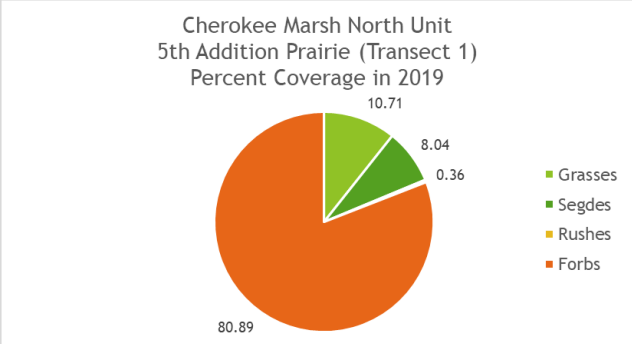
Although floristic quality increased in Transects 1 and 2, further analysis is needed to determine which species were not detected in 2024 versus previous years.

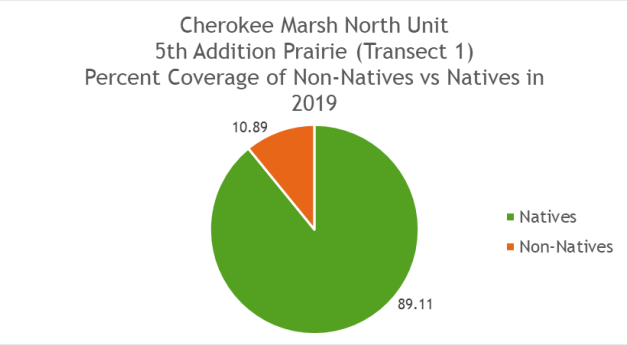
Transect 1 (5th Addition Prairie)

Burned: spring 2017, spring 2019, spring 2022, fall 2023

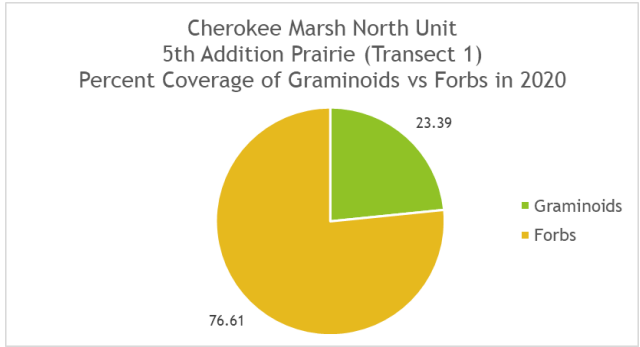
9/5/2019: Richness = 72 Species

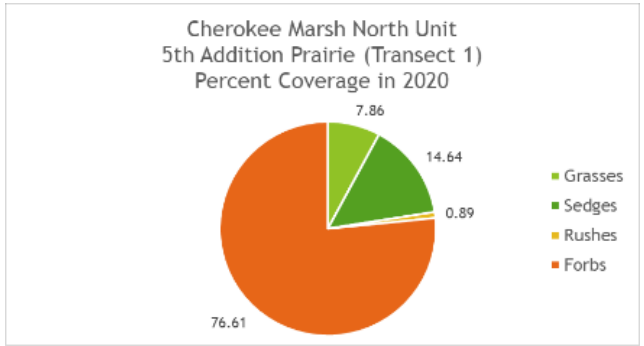


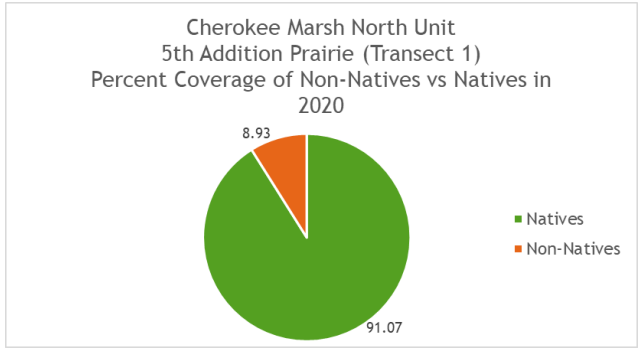




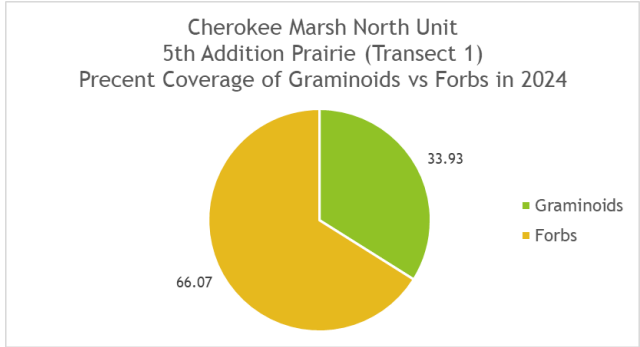
8/10/2020: Richness = 75 Species

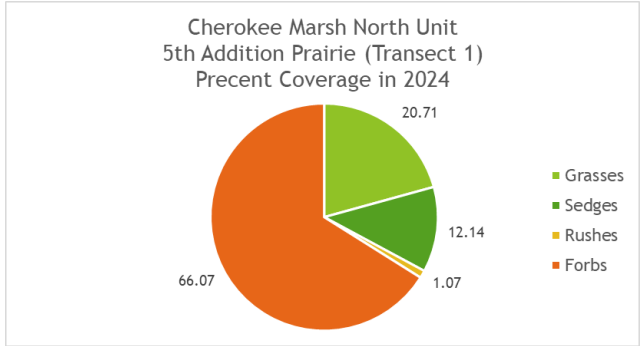


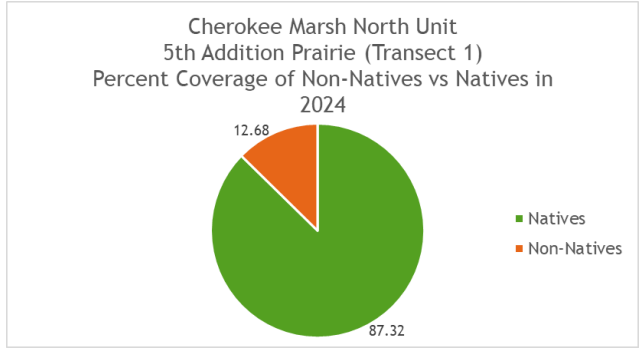




9/1/2024: Richness = 60 Species



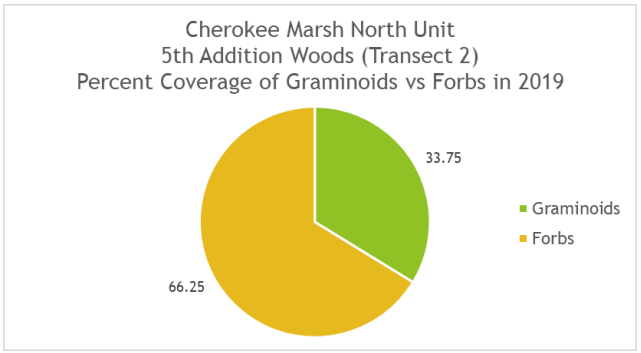


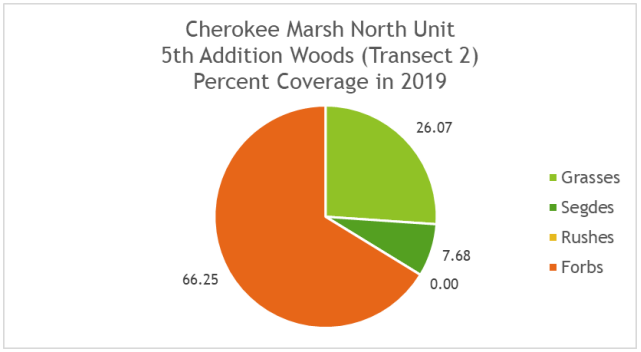


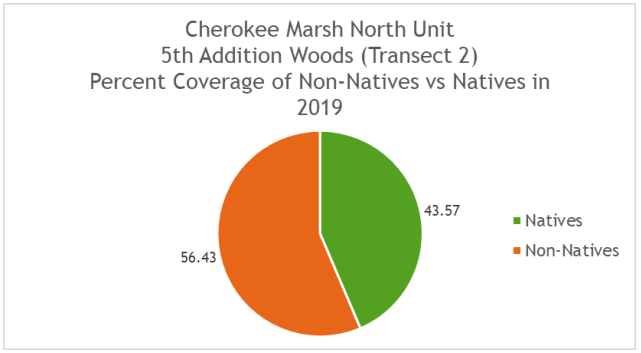
Transect 2 (5th Addition Woods)

Burned: spring 2018, spring 2019, spring 2021 (inner portion), spring 2022 (outer portion), fall 2023

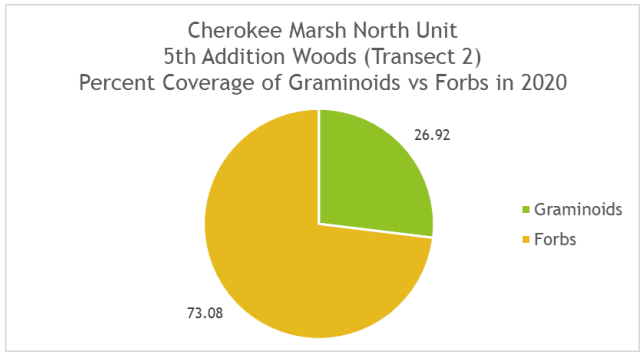
9/10/2019: Richness = 66 Species

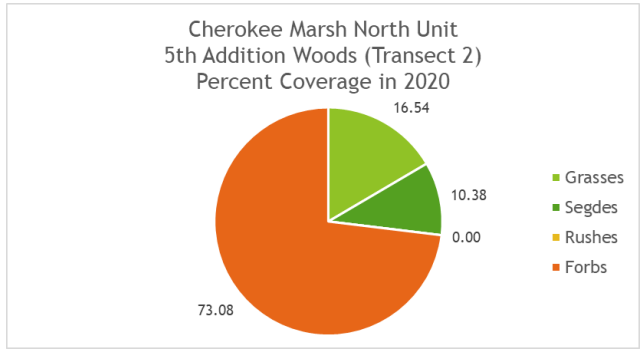


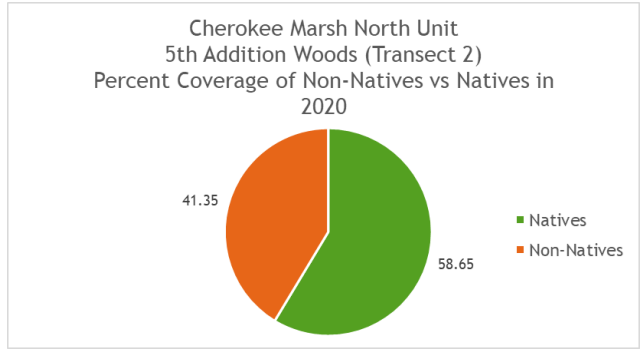




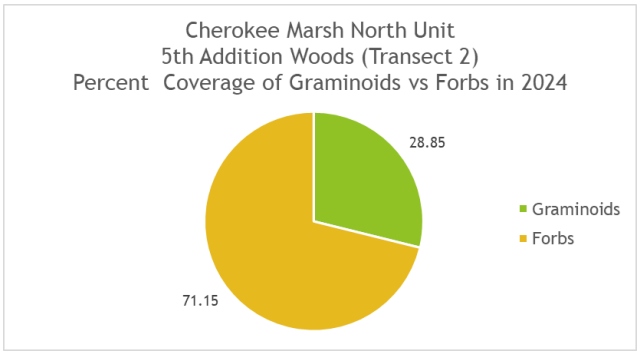
7/1/2020: Richness = 68 Species

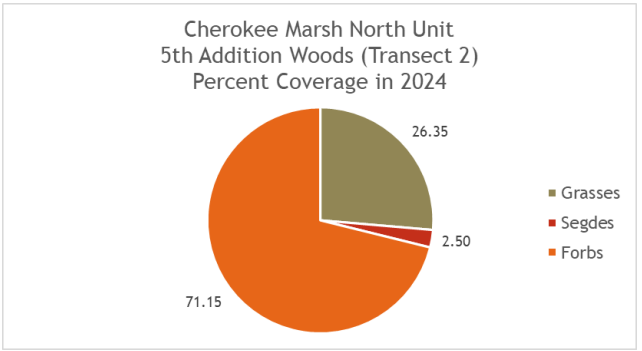


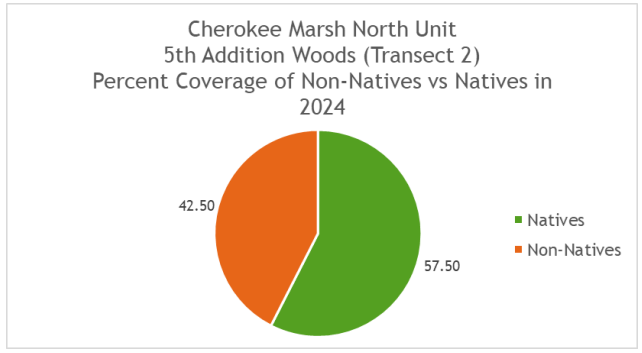




7/5/2024: Richness = 58 Species

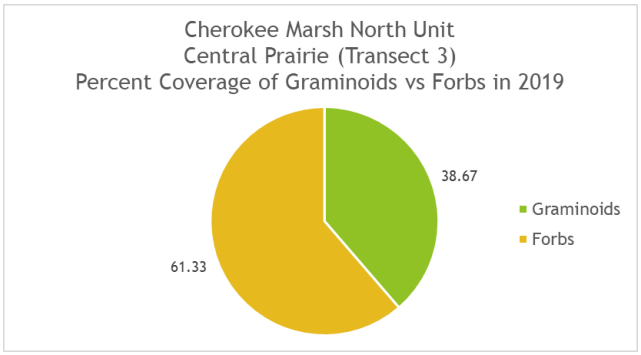


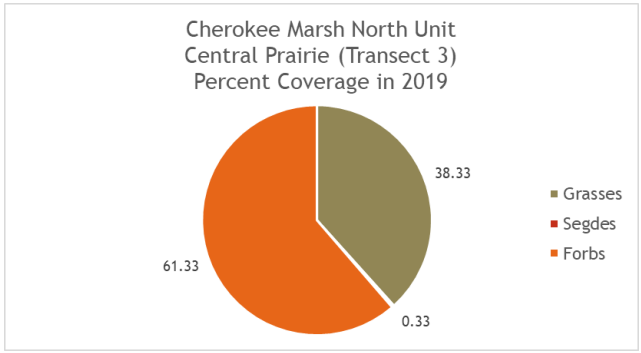


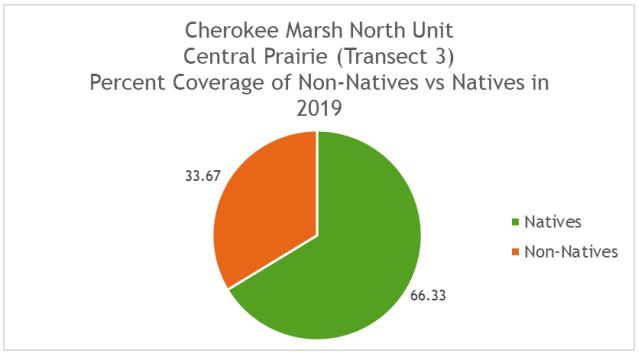


Transect 3 (Central Prairie) Burned: spring 2015, fall 2017, spring 2019, fall 2024

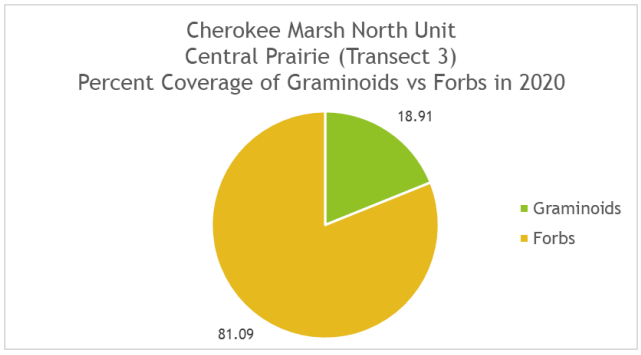
9/17/2019: Richness = 66 Species

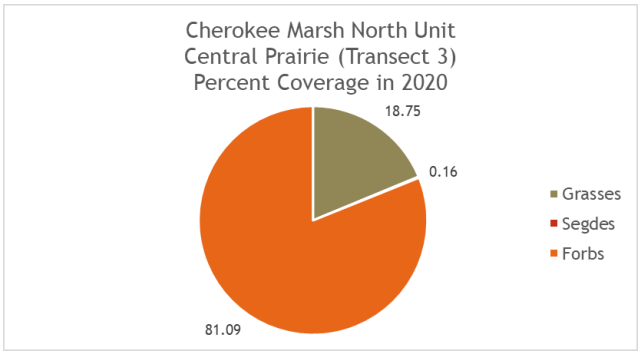


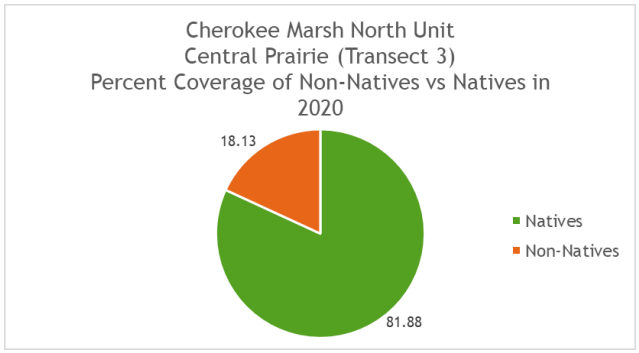




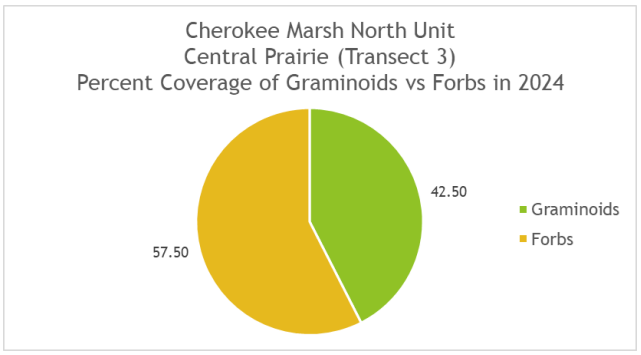
8/19/2020: Richness = 57 Species

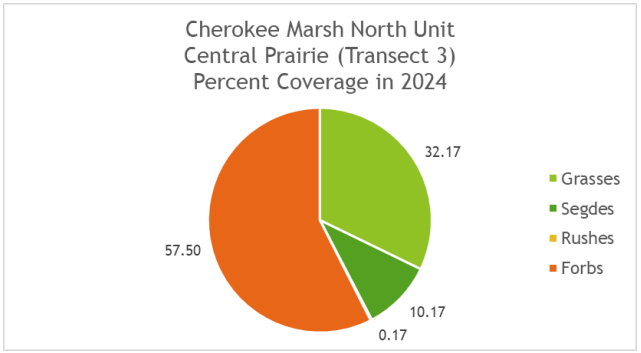


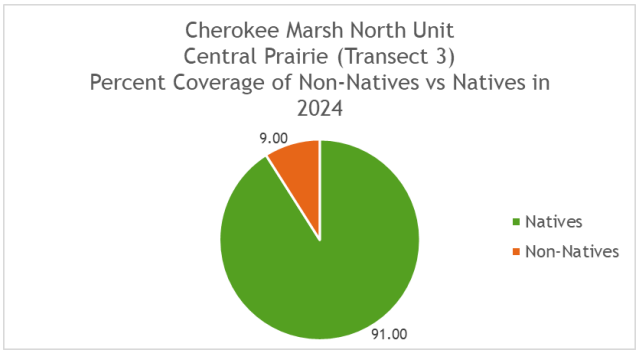




9/4/2024: Richness = 53 Species

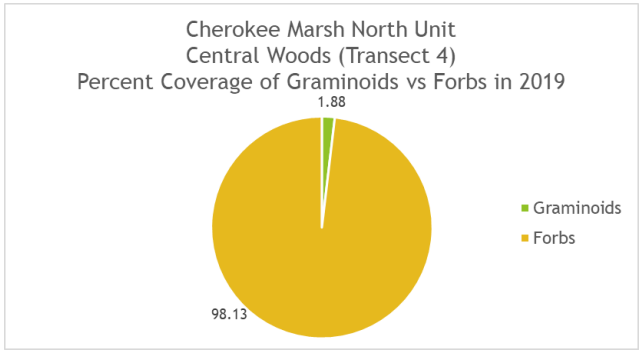


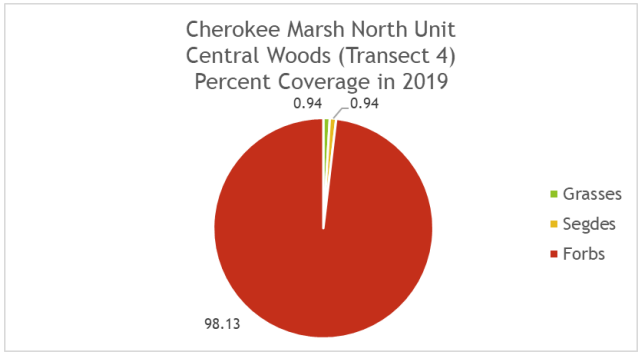


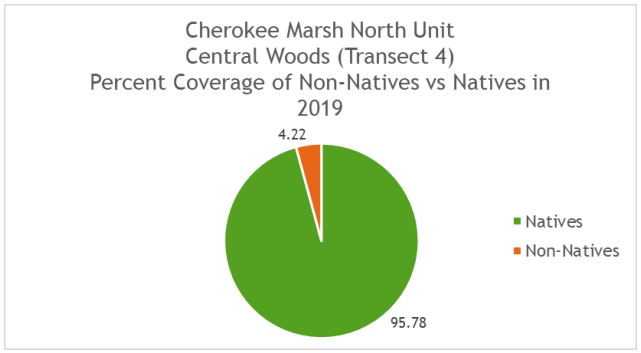


Transect 4 (Central Woods) Burned: spring 2016 (N unit), spring 2017 (S unit), spring 2019 (N unit), spring 2021 (S unit), spring 2023 (N unit)

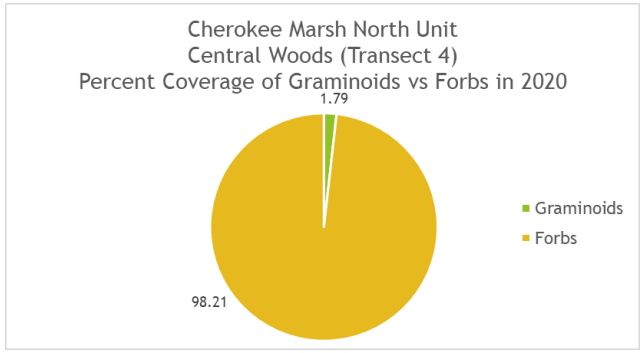
9/23/2019: Richness = 59 Species

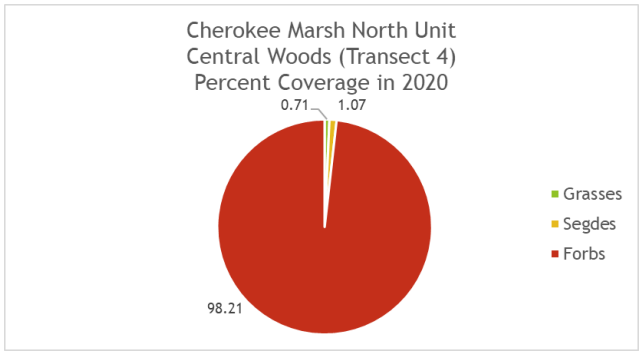


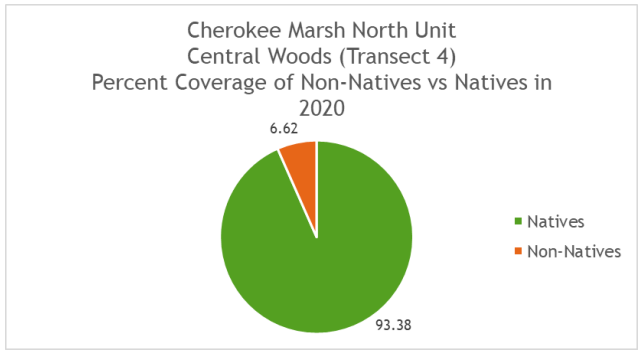




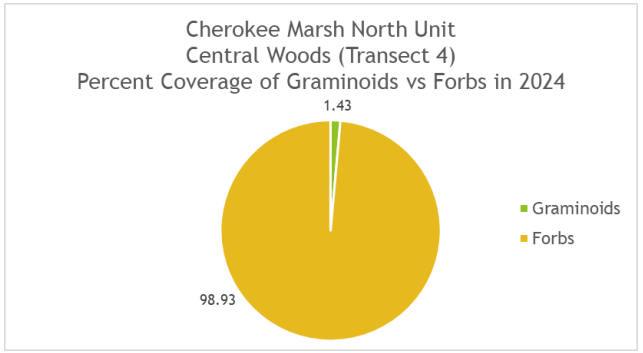
8/5/2020: Richness = 54 Species

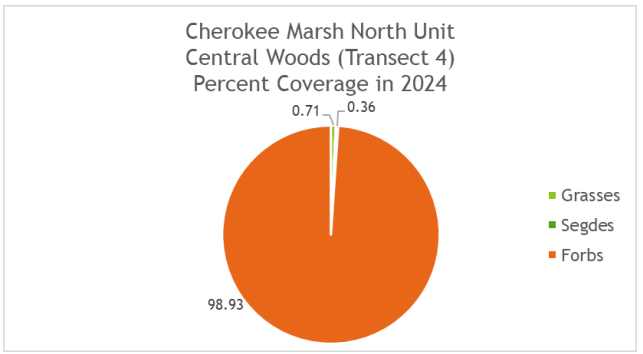


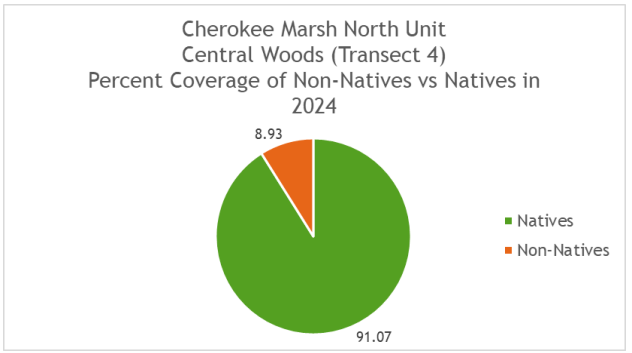




9/9/2024: Richness = 39 Species







See description of transect in discussion above. The lengthening fire return interval over the sampling period may explain the decline in species richness here.