














Threatened and Endangered Animal Species (Ottawa County)

	Common Name	Scientific Name	State Status*	Habitat
	Lake Sturgeon	<i>Acipenser fulvescens</i>	T	Lake Sturgeon have existed since the Upper Cretaceous period, which was 136 million years ago. Males live an average of 55 years; females 80-150.
	Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	SC	Cooper's Hawks use a wide variety of forest types for nesting and foraging but tend to be more closely associated with deciduous woodlands.
	Blanchard's Cricket Frog	<i>Acris crepitans blanchardi</i>	SC	This frog inhabits the open edges of permanent ponds, lakes, floodings, bogs, seeps and slow-moving streams and rivers.
	Lake Floater	<i>Anodonta subgibbosa</i>	T	This mussel occurs in natural river impoundments more than 3 feet deep with mud or mud-sand substrates.
	Red-shouldered Hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	T	Red-shouldered Hawks will nest in a variety of habitats but seem to be closely associated with mature forests in or adjacent to wet meadows and swamps.
	Marsh Wren	<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>	SC	The ideal habitat for the Marsh Wren is narrow-leaved cattail and cord-grass marshes. Nest placement over standing water in dense cattail is preferred.
	Spotted Turtle	<i>Clemmys guttata</i>	T	Spotted Turtles require clean, shallow bodies of standing or slow-flowing water with muddy or mucky bottoms and aquatic or emergent vegetation.
	Kirtland's Snake	<i>Clonophis kirtlandii</i>	E	Kirtland's Snakes are usually found in open wetlands such as wet prairies, prairie fens, wet meadows and marshes, but they also occur in forested wetlands.
	Lake Herring	<i>Coregonus artedii</i>	T	Lake Herring are found in deep inland lakes as well as the Great Lakes at depths ranging from 18 to 55 meters.
	Yellow-throated Warbler	<i>Dendroica dominica</i>	T	This bird occurs in contiguous tracts of mature bottomland and floodplain forest. They use sycamores as nest trees, placing their nests high in the trees.
	Blanding's Turtle	<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>	SC	This turtle inhabits clean, shallow waters with abundant aquatic vegetation and soft muddy bottoms over firm substrates.

Source: Michigan Natural Features Inventory, Michigan State University Extension

* State Status: E=Endangered, SC=Special Concern, T=Threatened

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	Dune Cutworm	<i>Euxoa aurulenta</i>	SC	This species has been located in sparsely vegetated, high quality coastal dunes habitats, possibly feeding on dune grass.
	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	E	Historically, this bird nested on cliff faces but they have been introduced in several Michigan cities and are fairing quite well nesting on manmade structures.
	Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	T	Bald Eagles will nest in a wide variety of habitat that provide suitable nest sites close to open water. They stay year-round as long as there is open water.
	Black Buffalo	<i>Ictiobus niger</i>	SC	The Black Buffalo is a large river species and can be found in slow and fast moving waters as well as large lakes.
	River Redhorse	<i>Moxostoma carinatum</i>	T	River Redhorse prefer medium-to-large rocky rivers with moderate-to-strong currents. This species requires clear, unpolluted waters.
	King Rail	<i>Rallus elegans</i>	E	The King Rail is a bird of coastal wetlands in the Great Lakes region. They are associated with permanent marsh habitats.
	Eastern Box Turtle	<i>Terrapene carolina carolina</i>	SC	This is Michigan's only truly terrestrial turtle. It typically occurs in forested habitats with sandy soils near a source of water.
	Hooded Warbler	<i>Wilsonia citrina</i>	SC	This bird occurs in the understory of mesic and wet broad-leaved forests. Small saplings of trees such as beech and maple are frequent nest sites.

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