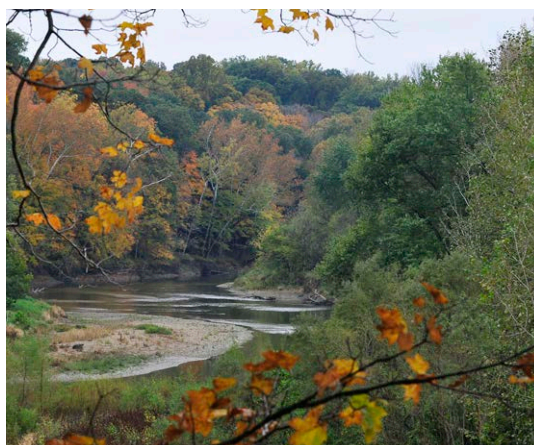




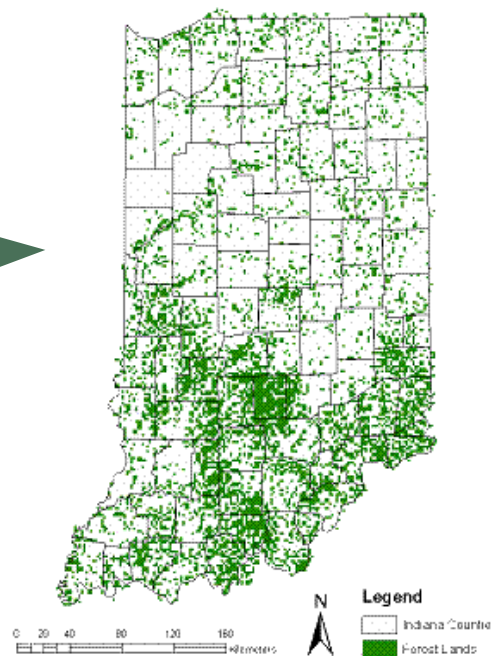
RIPARIAN WOODED CORRIDORS & STREAMS HABITAT SUMMARY



Riparian wooded corridors and streams are characterized as forests associated with river and stream banks. This habitat is often utilized as travel corridors by wildlife and affects in-stream habitat.



Almost 23% of Indiana is forested, comprising 8,686 miles² (more than 5.5 million acres). While forest lands dot the landscape in northern Indiana, heavier concentrations of woodlands follow the hillier geography of central and southern Indiana.



Indiana's State Wildlife Action Plan

Representative Species of Riparian Wooded Corridors/Streams

The habitat guild for riparian wooded corridors/streams is represented by several species. These representative species “paint a reasonable mental picture” of riparian wooded corridors and streams.

Cerulean Warbler
Red-Shouldered Hawk
Yellow-Throated Warbler



From left to right: *Cerulean Warbler*(MDF), *Red-Shouldered Hawk* (Ryan Wood), and *Yellow-Throated Warbler* (Amada Cuatrok)

Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) in Riparian Wooded

SGCN are animal species whose populations are rare, declining, or vulnerable.

Gray Myotis	Black-crowned Night-heron	Great Egret
Red-shouldered Hawk	Bald Eagle	Osprey
Yellow-crowned Night-heron	Cerulean Warbler	



From left to right: *Black-crowned Night-heron*, *Great Egret*, and *Osprey*

Threats to Riparian Wooded Corridors/Streams

- Commercial or residential development (sprawl)
- Habitat degradation
- Habitat fragmentation
- Stream channelization

High-Priority Conservation Actions for Riparian Wooded Corridors/Streams

Habitat protection through regulation

- Provide technical assistance to regulatory programs regarding impacts to SCGN in forest relative to projects conducted under state permit or receiving public funds.

Habitat protection on public lands

- Protect existing riparian forest and forest corridors to provide habitat for SGCN, including cerulean warbler, great egret, and red-shouldered hawk.

Habitat protection incentives (financial)

- Provide tax incentives to protect existing riparian forest and riparian forest corridors to provide habitat for SGCN species, including cerulean warbler, great egret, red-shouldered hawk, and gray myotis.

Habitat restoration through regulation

- Provide technical assistance to regulatory programs regarding forest restoration measures beneficial to SCGN in forest relative to projects conducted under state permit or receiving public funds.

Habitat restoration on public lands

- Reforest bottomland areas to provide habitat for SGCN including gray bat, cerulean warbler, great egret and red-shouldered hawk

Habitat restoration incentives (financial)

- Promote funding programs that support the reforestation of bottomland areas to provide habitat for SGCN, including gray bat, cerulean warbler, great egret, and red-shouldered hawk.

Succession control (fire, mowing)

- Develop and implement methods of vegetation control that provide an ecologically-functional riparian wooded corridors/streams with native plants.

Corridor development/protection

- Develop and implement BMPs for the development and maintenance of ecologically functional riparian wooded corridors/streams.

Pollution reduction

- Reduce contaminant loads in fish and other aquatic vertebrates and invertebrates fed upon by SGCN, including gray bat, great egret, and red-shouldered hawk.

Protection of adjacent buffer zone

- Promote the use of BMPs relative to pesticide application, soil erosion control and silviculture in areas immediately adjacent to riparian wooded corridors/streams to benefit SGCN dependent on aquatic invertebrates.

Adaptive Management

- Modify survey and monitoring, research and other conservation actions and activities in response to new information to improve habitat conservation efficiency for SGCN

Threats to SGCN in Riparian Wooded Corridors/Streams

- Habitat loss (breeding range)
- Habitat loss (feeding/foraging areas)

High-Priority Conservation Actions in Riparian Wooded Corridors/Streams

Habitat protection

- Protect existing riparian forest corridors and create additional bottomland forests to provide habitat for SGCN, including gray bat, cerulean warbler, great egret, and red-shouldered hawk.
- Provide wooded riparian cover along rivers & streams for foraging cover for summer resident bat species.

Threats reduction

- Investigate loss of riparian wooded corridors/streams and the alternative uses for this habitat type and develop programs to protect and promote development and retention of riparian wooded corridors/streams.

Protection of migration routes

- Maintain wooded riparian corridors for migratory SGCN, including cerulean warbler.

Limiting contact with pollutants/contaminants

- Promote the development and retention of riparian wooded corridors/streams for runoff control to reduce the migration of pollutants and contaminants from non-forested areas into streams.

Adaptive Management

- Modify survey and monitoring, research and other conservation actions and activities in response to new information to improve conservation efficiency for SGCN.

