

## Lower Green Bay and Fox River Area of Concern Habitat Types

Plant communities found within the Lower Green Bay and Fox River Area of Concern (AOC) that were used for the 2015 habitat mapping effort. Community types and descriptions originated from the Wisconsin Wildlife Action Plan (WAP; 2015); however, two communities (emergent marsh and surrogate grassland) were subdivided into more detailed categories<sup>1</sup>, several communities or subdivisions were added for the field work that were not included in the original WAP<sup>2</sup>, others were added after the field work<sup>3</sup>, and some descriptions were modified to better describe each type within this AOC. Scientific names of each common name provided below as a table footnote ‡.

Plant Community Type	Habitat Code	Description
<b>Emergent Marsh</b> <sup>1,2</sup> (High Energy Coastal)	EMHE	Open wetland with standing water in some part of area, dominated by emergent macrophytes. Dominants include cattails, bulrushes, bur-reeds, arrowheads, spikerush, etc.; often invaded by <i>Phragmites</i> or reed canary grass. Common in AOC.
<b>Emergent Marsh</b> <sup>1,2</sup> (Inland)	EMIN	
<b>Emergent Marsh</b> <sup>1,2</sup> (Riparian)	EMRI	
<b>Emergent Marsh</b> <sup>1,2,3</sup> (Roadside)	EMRS	
<b>Fox River Open Water</b> <sup>2,3</sup>	FOXR	Open water of the Fox River.
<b>Great Lakes Beach</b>	GLBE	Shoreline habitat at interface of land and water along the margins of Lakes Michigan. Common in AOC. Includes sand, shells, mud, cobble, rip-rap, vegetation.
<b>Hardwood Swamp</b>	HASW	Wet forest dominated by green or black ash, sometimes with red maple, yellow birch, cottonwood, swamp white oak, and elm. Very common in AOC.
<b>Northern Mesic Forest</b>	NMFO	Widespread forest type dominated or co-dominated by sugar maple, eastern hemlock, white pine, and American beech can be a co-dominant. Other important tree species include yellow birch, American basswood, and white/green ash. Fairly common in AOC.
<b>Open Water Inland</b> <sup>2,3</sup>	OWIN	Inland open water bodies (e.g., retention pond, small lake). Common in AOC.
<b>Green Bay Open Water</b> <sup>2,3</sup>	GBAY	Open water of the Bay of Green Bay (i.e., pelagic zone).
<b>Other Forest</b> <sup>2</sup>	OTFO	Broad category meant to capture forest types that don't fit into other communities. Early successional forests dominated by aspen, box elder, cottonwood, sumac, and young trees of mixed composition. Pine plantations. Very common in AOC.

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<b>Submergent Marsh</b>	SUMA	Herbaceous community of aquatic macrophytes in lakes, ponds, and rivers. Dominants include pondweeds along with waterweed, eel-grass, and species of water-milfoil and bladderworts. Somewhat common in AOC.
<b>Shrub Carr</b>	SHCA	Transitional habitat between open wetlands and forested wetlands. Dominated by tall shrubs such as red-osier dogwood, silky dogwood, meadowsweet, and various willows. Canada blue-joint grass is often very common. Common in AOC.
<b>Southern Dry Mesic Forest</b>	SDMF	Forest dominated by red oak, white oak, basswood, sugar and red maple; white ash and shagbark hickory often also present. Relatively uncommon in AOC.
<b>Southern Sedge Meadow</b>	SSME	Open wetland community most typically dominated by tussock sedge and Canada blue-joint grass. Not common in AOC.
<b>Surrogate Grassland<sup>1</sup> (Old Field)</b>	SGOF	Variety of open, non-forested habitats dominated by grasses or upland shrubs. Very common in AOC.
<b>Surrogate Grassland (Restored)<sup>1,2</sup></b>	SGRE	Variety of open non-forested habitats dominated by native grasses or shrubs. Uncommon in AOC.
<b>Surrogate Grassland (Roadside)<sup>1,2,3</sup></b>	SGRS	Variety of open non-forested habitats dominated by grasses or shrubs found along roadsides. Very common in AOC.
<b>Tributary Open Water<sup>2,3</sup></b>	TRIB	Open water of a tributary (e.g., Duck Creek, Mahon Creek).
<b>Wasteland<sup>2</sup></b>	WAST	Highly disturbed industrial lands dominated by non-native grasses and forbs (e.g., <i>Phragmites australis</i> ), including the occasional tree/shrub. Common in AOC.

‡ Scientific names of common names listed in table above are provided alphabetically as follows: American basswood (*Tilia americana* L.), American beech (*Fagus grandifolia* Ehrh.), balsam fir (*Abies balsamea* [L.] Mill.), black ash (*Fraxinus nigra* Marshall), bladderworts (*Utricularia* spp.), bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa* Michx.), Canada blue-joint grass (*Calamagrostis canadensis* [Michx.] P. Beauv.), eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis* [L.] Carrière), eel-grass (*Vallisneria americana* Michx.), elm (*Ulmus* spp.), meadowsweet (*Spiraea alba* Du Roi), northern white cedar (*Thuja occidentalis* L.), pondweeds (*Potamogeton* spp.), red maple (*Acer rubrum* L.), red oak (*Quercus rubra* L.), red-osier dogwood (*Cornus sericea* L.), shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata* [Mill.] K. Koch), silky dogwood (*Cornus amomum* Mill.), spruces (*Picea* spp.), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum* Marshall), sumac (*Rhus* spp.), tussock sedge (*Carex aquatilis* Wahlenb.), water-milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum* L.), waterweed (*Elodea canadensis* Michx.), white ash (*Fraxinus americana* L.), white oak (*Quercus alba* L.), white pine (*Pinus strobus* L.), willows (*Salix* spp.), and yellow birch (*Betula alleghaniensis* Britton)