

Appendix N. Most relevant conservation actions for SGCN according to responses to the Species Survey free-response questions from the statewide Species Survey. Note: All actions were derived from survey respondents only with no suggested actions from the survey team.

Table N-1. Most relevant conservation actions for SGCN according to responses to the Species Survey free-response questions from the statewide Species Survey. Note: All actions were derived from survey respondents only with no suggested actions from the survey team.

Species	Relevant Actions	Effective Actions	Major Barriers
Whooping Crane	Continued management of wetlands (e.g., control of invasive plants) Restoring wetlands that provide important stopover and roosting habitat Provide secure wintering habitat Education of general public to reduce illegal shooting	 Protection and restoration of large wetland complexes Reintroduction of migratory populations Restoration of Goose Pond Fish and Wildlife Area and Patoka National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) 	 Funding Cost of delivery and location of projects Lack of personnel Illegal shootings
Sandhill Crane	Wetland protection and restoration Public education Conservation easements on farm land surrounding protected areas Resist establishment of hunting season Buffers around suitable habitat	Wetlands Reserve Program Partners for Wildlife program Creation of Goose Pond Restoration at Muscatatuck NWR Wetland restoration Wildlife preservation areas, particularly Jasper-Pulaski Healthy Rivers Initiative	 Competition with agriculture for land area Political will Funding Cost of implementation and location of projects Property values; landowners unwilling to sell land
Great Egret	 Maintain availability of shallow water feeding habitats Cleaning of polluted areas such as the Calumet River Wetland protection 	 Construction of wetlands (e.g., Goose Pond) Development of Eagle Marsh at Ft. Wayne 	Competition with recreational uses for Indiana reservoirs/lakes Cooperation of industry and land owners

Species	Relevant Actions	Effective Actions	Major Barriers
American Bittern	 Acquire and restore large wetland complexes Control invasive wetland plants Habitat preservation 	 Creation of Goose Pond FWA Development of Eagle Marsh at Ft. Wayne 	Budget Limited wetland availability
Least Bittern	 Acquire and restore large wetland complexes Control invasive wetland plants Habitat preservation Restoration of hemimarsh Protection from road kills where marshes are bisected by roads 	Creation of Goose Pond Restoration of wetlands at Patoka River	Budget Lack of land for restoring marshes
Yellow-crowned Night-heron	Reduce recreational overuse of habitats Statewide survey to assess status	Restoration and acquisition of large wetland complexes like Goose Pond FWA	Lack of adequate budget to manage for invasive plant control and water levels at Goose Pond and similar large wetland complexes
Black-crowned Night-Heron	Reduce disturbance at breeding sites Cleanup of polluted areas	Production of suitable foraging habitat (e.g., Goose Pond) Restoring the Grand Calumet River	Political support Cooperation with private industrial landowners where current colonies exist
Eastern Whip-poor- will	 Educate public about value of vegetative disturbance Removal of understory invasive plants Targeted surveys Management of large tracts of mature forest 	 Surveys of nocturnal birds Management of young forest habitat 	 Uneducated public Expense of invasive plant removal Lack of species knowledge
Common Nighthawk	 Increase gravel- surfaced sites for breeding Provision of suitable rooftop habitat for nesting 	· Initiatives in Indianapolis have increased awareness	 Changing architectural preferences for roofing Cooperation by private building owners and roofing companies Limited resources
Common Gallinule	 Preserve and restore large wetland complexes Control invasive wetland plants Long-term management of water levels in large wetlands 	Creation of Goose Pond Eagle Marsh restoration at Ft. Wayne	Inadequate budget for wetland management Cooperation of private landowners Lack of resources

Species	Relevant Actions	Effective Actions	Major Barriers
Black Rail	 Large wetland restoration projects Management for high- diversity marshes Control of invasive wetland plants Water control structures 	 Creation of Goose Pond Restoration of	Political will Inadequate budget Lack of land available for wetland restoration
King Rail	 Large wetland restoration projects Control invasive plants Manage water levels Restoration of hemimarsh Management of ditch habitat adjacent to refuges 	 Creation of Goose Pond Restoration at Limberlost Swamp Wetland Preserve Establishment of additional habitat at Patoka River NWR 	 Political will Inadequate budget Lack of land suitable for restoration Legal problems with water control structures
Virginia Rail	Preserve marsh habitats Control invasive wetland plants Maintain natural water flow Restore wetlands	 Wetland Reserve Program Creation of Goose Pond Management of Pine Creek in Benton County Wetland restoration at Eagle Marsh in Ft. Wayne Restoration at Limberlost Swamp Wetland Preserve 	Political will Inadequate budget Lack of land available for wetland restoration
Sharp-shinned Hawk	 Maintain large patches of contiguous forest Resist housing development on forest lands Maintain forest habitat along Lake Michigan shoreline Restore forests 	· Creation of nature preserves, such as Goose Pond	Loss and fragmentation of mature forests Inadequate funding

Species	Relevant Actions	Effective Actions	Major Barriers
Short-eared Owl	 Maintain restored grasslands and hayfields Reduce mowing of grasslands Reduce conversion of grasslands to coal mines Maintain CRP lands Restore grasslands 	CRP enrollments Restoration of grasslands at Goose Pond	 Cooperation of private landowners Cooperation of coal mine companies Unwillingness to use fire as management tool Inadequate funding
Red-shouldered Hawk	Preserve large contiguous mature forests, especially riparian areas Resist housing development on forest lands Restore forested wetlands	 Reforestation of bottomland forests in southern Indiana Creation of wildlife management areas, such as Goose Pond 	 Political will Cooperation of private landowners Cooperation of timber companies Inadequate funding Pressures from development
Broad-winged Hawk	Protect large forest patches Forest habitat restoration	 Proposed purchase of new protected forests near Muscatatuck and along the Wabash River Creation of wildlife management areas, such as Goose Pond 	 Political will Zoning regulations Pressures from development Inadequate funding
Northern Harrier	Restore grasslands Restore wetlands	 Creation of Kankakee Sands Restoration Creation of wildlife management areas, such as Goose Pond 	Inadequate funding Large scale of habitat required for breeding
Peregrine Falcon	Minimize disturbance during nesting season Continue active management Public education in urban areas	 Reintroduction/ha cking programs Artificial nest boxes Continued active management Nest monitoring Rescue of injured birds 	 Industrial activity (possible contamination) Collisions with buildings or vehicles Budget for monitoring Cooperation of private landowners
Bald Eagle	 Maintain bottomland floodplain habitat Protection of individual nest sites 	Strong state agency actionPublic education campaigns	 Cooperation among state and federal agencies None currently; species

Species	Relevant Actions	Effective Actions	Major Barriers
	 Manage water levels in rivers and lakes Improve water quality 	 Protection of nesting areas Restoration of wetland habitat, such as Goose Pond 	is recovered and doing well
Mississippi Kite	Preserve large continuous riparian woodlands Forest habitat restoration	Protection of forest habitat at state and city parks Restoration of Patoka River National Wildlife Refuge	Conversion of forest habitat to housing and agriculture
Osprey	Maintain habitatImprove water qualityPreserve nest sites	 Reintroduction program Provision of nesting platforms Population monitoring 	Inadequate funding Cooperation of owners of large manmade towers used for nesting
Barn Owl	 Protect and restore grasslands Preserve suitable nest sites Increase CRP grasslands 	CRP enrollment Provision of nest boxes Population monitoring	Agricultural economics Other priorities Urban sprawl
Ruddy Turnstone	 Protect and restore migratory stopover sites, especially along Lake Michigan shoreline 	Restoration of Goose Pond FWA and Patoka River NWR	 Development/contamin ation issues along Lake Michigan Lack of available land for habitat restoration projects along Lake Michigan
Upland Sandpiper	Preserve grasslands Reduce mowing of grasslands	· Kankakee Sands restoration efforts	· Cooperation of farmers
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	 Maintain open areas with short grass, such as sod farms Maintain shallowwater areas Create new shorebird management areas Control invasive plants in non-agricultural wetlands 	Creation of Goose Pond and other large wetland complexes	 Cooperation of private landowners Political will Budget constraints
Piping Plover	 Maintain shallow-water areas Protect suitable nesting sites Protect areas along Lake Michigan with 	 Cane Ridge management area Creation of Goose Pond 	Development/ contamination issues along Lake Michigan Human disturbance Political will Inadequate budget

Species	Relevant Actions	Effective Actions	Major Barriers
	sandbars, pools for foraging Reintroduction		High cost associated with location of projects
Short-billed Dowitcher	 Maintain shallow- water areas Preserve large wetland complexes Control invasive wetland plants 	Development and management of Goose Pond Purchase of large wetland projects	Political will Inadequate budget for active habitat management
Wilson's Phalarope	 Maintain shallow-water areas Reintroduce light grazing into wetland/grassland systems Control invasive plants 	 Kankakee Sands restoration Creation and management of Goose Pond and Patoka River NWR 	 Political will Management attitudes Drainage on agricultural fields Insufficient budgets
American Golden- plover	 Maintain wet-soil areas Preserve large wetland complexes Reduce conversion of farm land to development Encourage no-till soybean production Education of ag community Assess impacts of wind farm development Provide incentives to farmers to increase landowner participation 	Conservation initiatives such as the Important Bird Area program and the Audubon Society Pine Creek habitat area Designation of Union Township in Benton County as an IBA Willingness of wind-energy companies to work with IBA constraints	 Drainage on agricultural fields Political will Management attitudes Insufficient budgets for active management Cooperation of farmers
Greater Yellowlegs	Maintain shallow-water areas Restore large wetland complexes Create new shorebird management areas Incentivize farmers to restore seasonal wetlands on their lands Control invasive plants	Creation and management of Goose Pond Planned acquisitions of large-scale state properties that include wetland management and restoration	 Political will Budget constraints Cooperation of private landowners Cooperation of DOT

Species	Relevant Actions	Effective Actions	Major Barriers
Solitary Sandpiper	 Maintain shallow-water areas Restore large wetland complexes Control invasive plants Create new shorebird management areas Restore ephemeral wetlands in forests and agricultural lands 	Creation and management of Goose Pond Planned acquisitions of large-scale state properties that include wetland management and restoration	 Political will Budget constraints Cooperation of private landowners Cultural change in the agricultural community
Henslow's Sparrow	 Increase CRP grasslands Implement fire regimes Control woody encroachment Restore grasslands on reclaimed coal mines Conservation easements Maintain large grassland tracts Minimize disturbance during nesting season Improve grazing practices Prevent conversion of grassland to row crops Incentivize landowners to maintain grasslands in early successional stage 	 LRWP's Arrowhead Prairie restoration CRP enrollment CRP SAFE program Grassland management at Prophetstown, Big Oaks, Pine Creek Enforcement of no disturbance during the primary nesting season Kankakee Sands restoration Reclaiming strip mines Land acquisition programs such as HRI, NAWCA partnerships, Patoka NWR 	 High commodity prices Urban sprawl Cooperation of private landowners Budget constraints for active management Increasing ownership fragmentation Lack of manpower Difficulty of acquiring new land for management CRP enrollment caps Inadequate financial incentives

Species	Relevant Actions	Effective Actions	Major Barriers
Marsh Wren	 Encourage wetland enrollment in protection programs for private lands Habitat preservation and restoration Improve water quality Control invasive plants in wetlands 	Creation of Goose Pond LRWP's Eagle Marsh restoration Removal of invasive species	 Cooperation of private landowners Funds for restoration of wetlands
Sedge Wren	Prevent conversion of habitat to row crops Reclaim coal mine grasslands Maintain grassland habitat on marginal lands, CRP lands, and reclaimed coal mines Implement fire regimes Control woody encroachment Maintain wet meadows	· Creation and maintenance of large-scale grasslands at Prophetstown, Goose Pond, Big Oaks NWR and state gamebird habitat areas	 Cooperation of private landowners Budget constraints Resources for habitat acquisition
Worm-eating Warbler	 Implement best management practices in forestry Protect large blocks of contiguous forest Limit forest conversion to non-forest uses 	The Nature Conservancy (TNC) efforts to consolidate forest protection in the greater Brown County region	 Urban sprawl Domestic cats Political will Cooperation of private landowners and timber industry Zoning restrictions Land values
Loggerhead Shrike	 Reduce conversion of habitat to farmland Protect reclaimed grasslands Engage with private landowners to maintain suitable habitat, especially fencerows 	· Population monitoring	 Cooperation of private landowners Cooperation of coal companies Agricultural economics
Black-and-white Warbler	Limit conversion of forest to non-forest land uses	TNC efforts to consolidate forest protection in the greater Brown County region	 Urban/suburban development Domestic cats Willingness of private landowners to maintain large blocks of forest Land values
Cerulean Warbler	 Create small openings in forests Retain large trees Moderate levels of timber harvest within actively managed 	Research into timber harvest effects on habitat quality	 Cowbird nest predation Forestfragmentation Cooperation of public and private forest land managers Difficulty in restoring

Species	Relevant Actions	Effective Actions	Major Barriers
	forests that retain some large diameter oaks and hickories along the edges of retained forest Woodland restoration Remove brown- headed cowbirds Limit conversion of forest to non-forest land uses		forests · Land values
Kirtland's Warbler	 Maintain stopover habitat in natural vegetation along Lake Michigan shoreline Reduce conversion of forests to housing development 	Identify stopover habitat, especially along Lake Michigan shoreline	Zoning regulations Political will
Hooded Warbler	 Reduce development in forest lands Maintain and increase the amount of large forested properties Restore bottomland forests Reduce forest fragmentation Limit conversion of forests to non-forest land uses 	TNC efforts to consolidate forest protection in the greater Brown County region	 Cooperation of private landowners Cooperation of timber companies Willingness of public land managers to adopt forestry best management practices Budget constraints Availability of land for woodland restoration
Western Meadowlark	 Increase CRP grasslands Reduce loss of reclaimed coal mine grasslands 	Maintain grasslands in western counties	 Cooperation of private landowners Cooperation of coal companies with reclaimed grasslands
Golden-winged Warbler	 Maintain forested wetlands Protect stopover habitat Conserve small private woodlots 	· Identify stopover habitat	 Cooperation of private landowners to maintain forest cover on their lands Willingness of public land managers to manage for diversity of habitats on their properties
Yellow-headed Blackbird	Restore and maintain large wetland complexes, especially in northern part of the state	Wetland restorations at Goose Pond FWA, Eagle Marsh in Ft. Wayne, Limberlost Swamp Wetland Preserve, Patoka River NWR	Lack of funding Lack of land available near Lake Michigan for large wetland restoration

Species	Relevant Actions	Effective Actions	Major Barriers
Black Tern	Maintain large wetland complexes Active water management Control invasive plants Restore hemi-marsh	Wetland restoration at Goose Pond Management at Pine Creek Gamebird Habitat Area Potential acquisition of lands that might include large wetland complexes	Inadequate budget for active management Selecting suitable sites to manage
Least Tern	Restrict recreational overuse on rivers Reduce disturbance at power plants Control predator access Control invasive plants Establish permanent nesting habitat Improve water quality	Habitat creation programs such as Cane Ridge, Gibson Lake, and Goose Pond Active management Working with power companies	Political will Budget constraints to continue management activities Unwillingness to change water quality standards
Trumpeter Swan	 Do not reopen active coal mines Collaborate with coal companies on land use Re-establish traditional breeding habitat Remove non-native mute swans Protection and restoration of wetlands, especially in the northern part of the state 	Wetland restoration of Goose Pond FWA	 Cooperation with private landowners Cooperation with coal companies Finding good locations for projects Property values
Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	 Continue monitoring efforts Protect caves Limit recreational caving Protect mature forests Protect riparian areas Retain large hollow trees 	Protection and monitoring of caves Promoting mature forests	 Time constraints Funding Resistance from public caving community Limited public ownership of caves Poor understanding of hibernation locations

Species	Relevant Actions	Effective Actions	Major Barriers
Silver-haired Bat	 Education and awareness Reduce fatalities at wind energy facilities Protect caves Limit recreational caving Continue monitoring efforts Manage forests to provide roost trees 	Raising cut-in speeds of wind turbines Cave gating Promoting forest cover	 Costs associated with needed actions Limited understanding of which caves are being used for hibernation Cooperation from recreational caving organizations Limited number of caves currently in public ownership Lack of information about species' status Removal of forest cover
Eastern Red Bat	Reduce fatalities at wind energy facilities Preserve intact forest habitat Reduce urban sprawl and commercial property expansion Reduce forest conversion to other land uses	Raising cut-in speeds at wind-energy facilities Monitoring at wind energy sites Research and mitigation efforts at wind farms	Disinterest in environmental issues Land values Wind farms Increasing cost of energy
Hoary Bat	Reduce fatalities at wind energy facilities Protect forests Learn more about the species' ecology	 Feathering wind turbine blades below cut-in speeds Monitoring at wind energy sites Research and mitigation efforts at wind farms 	 Costs associated with lost production and turbine warranties that prevent blade feathering Land values No legal nexus to control wind energy facilities
Southeastern Myotis	Protect caves Monitoring to determine species' distribution (may be extirpated) Re-establish older- growth bottomland hardwood forests	Cave gatingMonitoring effortsProtection of roosts	Poor understanding of where species hibernates Cooperation from recreational caving organizations White-nose syndrome
Gray Myotis	 Protect caves Restrict recreational caving Population monitoring 	Cave gatingMonitoring effortsRoost protection	 Cooperation from recreational caving organizations Limited number of caves in public ownership Limited understanding of caves where species hibernates/roosts White-nose syndrome

Species	Relevant Actions	Effective Actions	Major Barriers
Eastern Small- footed Myotis	Protect rocky habitat Protect caves Education and awareness Inventory and monitoring	Cave gating Locating populations	 Lack of funding Need better understanding of where species hibernates cooperation from recreational caving organizations Different ecology than other bats
Little Brown Myotis	 Protect roost trees Decrease human visitation to caves used by bats WNS research Disease management Protect intact forests Reduce collisions with wind turbines Preserve wetlands and riparian corridors Public education and awareness Population monitoring Protect caves 	Protection of caves Contributions to national WNS implementation plan Cave gating Land acquisition projects	 Lack of funding No definitive methods for managing WNS Disinterest in environmental issues Pesticide use Spread of WNS Time constraints Cooperation from wind energy
Northern Long- eared Myotis	 Prevent spread of WNS Preserve intact forest Protect wetlands and riparian corridors Reduce mortalities from wind turbines Public awareness and education Protect caves Restrict recreational cave use 	Contributions to national WNS implementation plan Cave gating Research on species' ecology	 Lack of funding No clear solution to WNS Disinterest in environmental issues Time constraints
Indiana Myotis	 Control impacts of WNS Protect roost trees Decrease human visitation to caves Protect hibernacula Public education and awareness Protect caves Protect forests Reduce pesticide use 	 Cave gating WNS guidelines Forest management Contributions to national WNS implementation plan identification/prot ection of maternity colonies 	Limited knowledge of WNS Lack of funding Disinterest in environmental issues Pesticide use
Evening Bat	 Limiting forest conversaion to non- forest uses Locate populations and study ecology 	Funding supporting other bat work	Land values Public sentiment

Species	Relevant Actions	Effective Actions	Major Barriers
Tri-colored Bat	 Protect roost trees Decrease human visitation to caves Mitigate WNS Protect forests Protect wetlands and riparian corridors Reduce mortality from wind turbines Public education and awareness 	Contributions to national WNS implementation plan Cave gating Funding for WNS research	 No clear solution to WNS Disinterest in environmental issues Funding Time constraints
Least Weasel	 Establish and monitoring and research program Cut more timber to provide downed woody debris Reduce loss of habitat connectivity Expand grasslands and shrub lands 	 Forest management Kankakee Sands restoration Seasonal burns promote prey diversity 	 Funding Lack of awareness Difficulty of trapping Lack of knowledge
American Badger	 Protect and restore grasslands Enhance connectivity of habitat 	CRP enrollment Prairie restoration efforts at Kankakee	Farmer and landowner cooperation Agricultural practices
Swamp Rabbit	 Restore bottomland hardwood forests Create corridors between habitat patches Reintroduction program Enroll lands in WRP 	Acquiring large blocks of habitat Long-term research program	 Land values Cooperation of coal industry Lack of funding Lack of interest in the species
Plains Pocket Gopher	Restore prairies Establish populations through translocation	Kankakee Sands restoration Restoration of non-game habitats by groups such as NICHES, TNC and Division of Nature Preserves Recent inventory of current distribution	 Lack of funding and staff Cooperation of farmers Public disinterest

Species	Relevant Actions	Effective Actions	Major Barriers
Allegheny Woodrat	 Land acquisition Reintroduction program Establish corridors between habitat Reduce exposure to raccoon roundworm Supplement genetic diversity Forest management Continue population monitoring 	 Identification and protection of habitats Monitoring program Raccoon roundworm baiting program translocation program captive breeding program genetic analysis 	 Cooperation of landowners Quarry industry Raccoon population levels Lack of public interest Small population size
Franklin's Ground Squirrel Star-nosed Mole	Restore grassland habitat Improve connectivity of grasslands Translocation program Basic population	Land acquisition and management efforts Grassland habitat restoration None taken	Limited population size Lack of knowledge about habitat suitability Lack of funding Public disinterest Little known about
Giai nosca more	surveys	directly	abundance and distribution Limited funding
Smoky Shrew	Basic population surveys Maintain upland hardwood forests	· No responses	Lack of funding Lack of interest
American Pygmy Shrew	Basic population surveysResearch habitat suitability	· No responses	Cost and staffingLack of interest
Hellbender	 Restore riparian buffers Improve water quality Limit by-catch Captive breeding and reintroduction Public education and awareness Continue population monitoring 	 Wastewater treatment Land acquisition Captive breeding and head starting Translocations from West Virginia 	Lack of funding Coordination with landowners and farmers Small population size
Common Mudpuppy	Gather baseline population data Improve water quality Protect aquatic systems	None taken directly	Cost of improving sewage treatment facilities Other priorities

Species	Relevant Actions	Effective Actions	Major Barriers
Northern Cricket Frog	 Conduct range wide survey Research causes of decline, especially in northern Indiana Protect wetlands Establish new populations 	· None taken directly	 Time constraints Funding Droughts Lack of interest Lack of knowledge Conflicting land use needs
Crawfish Frog	 Repatriation Establish no-plow zones Captive breeding Restore grasslands Restore wetlands Manage grasslands (burning and mowing) Reclaim mine lands 	 No-plow zones around breeding wetlands Wetland construction Predator removal Cattail removal Captive rearing Grassland and wetland restoration at Hillenbrand FWA Translocations at Big Oaks Reclaiming strip mines Buffers around burrows 	 Funding Conflicting land use needs Education of landowners and managers High cost of captive breeding Disease
Plains Leopard Frog	 Protect wetlands Protect grasslands Assess abundance and range in Indiana 	Habitat restoration at Kankakee Sands	Coordination with landowners Lack of interest Lack of knowledge
Northern Leopard Frog	 Increase wetland breeding areas Protect buffers around wetlands Improve water quality 	Wetlands protected in land reserve programs	 Cost of land acquisition Ag and urban expansion Cost of building wetlands
Streamside Salamander	 Protect streams Protect forested riparian zones Improve water quality Survey to determine abundance and range 	· None taken directly	FundingPersonnelMismanagement of streams
Blue-spotted Salamander	 Protect/create vernal pools Protect large wooded areas Protect buffers around wetlands Determine abundance and distribution (hybridization issues) 	· None taken directly	 Funding Cost of land acquisition Cooperation of private landowners Political will

Species	Relevant Actions	Effective Actions	Major Barriers
Mole Salamander	Manage Twin Swamps Nature Preserve for habitat Acquire habitat adjacent to Twin Swamps	· None taken directly	Very limited range Cost of land acquisition
Green Salamander	 Protect rocky cliff habitat Protect forests adjacent to habitat Population inventory 	· Increased survey efforts	 Cooperation of agencies Cooperation of private landowners Very limited range
Four-toed Salamander	 Protect wetlands and upland habitat Acquire land where species occurs Incentivize landowners to protect woodlands and wetlands 	Surveys Protection of wetland and riparian habitat Land acquisition at Muscatatuck Bottoms	 Cost of land acquisition Cooperation of landowners Conflicting land use needs
Red Salamander	Survey to determine whether species exists in Indiana Protect stream quality	None taken directly	FundingPersonnelForestry practices
Cottonmouth	 Protect and restore river corridors Restore floodplains Reduce road barriers Protect from poachers 	 Acquiring habitat Expansion and improvement of Patoka River NWR 	 Cost of land acquisition Poachers Roads Unwillingness to sell land
Scarletsnake	 Glade restoration and preservation via prescribed burning and selective cutting Acquire glades where species occurs Glade vegetation management 	Acquisition of land in the Knob region	Urban sprawl Limited population size Cost of land acquisition
Kirtland's Snake	Preserve low, wet woods and fields where burrowing crayfish are abundant Proper habitat management (burns, mowing) Remove trash and debris from habitat Keep out of pet trade Rangewide survey	Purchases at Muskatatuck Bottoms Protection from development	 Funding Personnel Pet trade

Species	Relevant Actions	Effective Actions	Major Barriers
Timber Rattlesnake	 Preserve large forest tracts Mitigate road barriers Limit development in forested areas Protect den locations Communication with public 	HEE research to understand response to timber harvest Land acquisition in southern Indiana	 Lack of knowledge Resistance from land developers Unwillingness to protect venomous species Roads
Red-bellied Mudsnake	Determine whether extirpated status is correct Protect suitable habitat	None taken directly	Willingness to preserve remaining habitat
Copper-bellied Watersnake	Restore and protect habitat Expand floodplain and upland habitat with multiple wetlands Mitigate roads as barriers Restrict clearing of forested bottomlands	 Restoration of potential habitat in northeast Indiana WRP and Healthy Forests programs Outreach programs Conservation agreements in coal industry 	 Lack of incentives to maintain woodlands and wetlands Concerns about flooding Roads Lack of interest
Rough Greensnake	 Protect wetland and riparian habitat Better population survey Manage for healthy forest edge habitats Limit mowing along roads Restrict pesticide use 	· None taken directly	· Public awareness
Smooth Greensnake	 Survey to determine remaining populations Reduce burning during active season Restrict herbicide use Protect grasslands and edge habitat 	Protection of lands through TNC, land trusts, and DNR Nature Preserves	Economic interests of land developers
Massasauga	 Acquire and manage habitat Reduce shrub encroachment Restore habitats adjacent to occupied areas Maintain open habitats Repatriation/translocat ion 	 Land acquisition and management Fen conservation Educational programs 	 Cost of land acquisition Fear of snakes Lack of interest Funding Unwillingness to sell land

Species	Relevant Actions	Effective Actions	Major Barriers
Southeastern Crowned Snake	Acquire and manage habitat (forested knobs) Maintain glade habitats (fire regimes)	· Land acquisition and management	 Manpower Access to sites in private ownership Unwillingness to sell land Funding
Butler's Gartersnake	· No responses	· No responses	· No responses
Western Ribbonsnake	Conserve wetlands Rangewide survey to determine status and management needs	None taken directly	Funding Lack of incentives to protect habitat
Spotted Turtle	 Conserve wetlands and small lakes Improve water quality Mitigate road barriers Police pet trade Incentivize landowners to retain wetland habitats 	Wetland conservation and management	 Funding Unwillingness to sell land Lack of resources Roads Cost of land acquisition
Blanding's Turtle	 Manage mesopredators Protect large wetlands Minimize nest disturbance Mitigate road hazards Surveys to determine status 	Wetland restoration and management	 Funding Roads Lack of resources Unwillingness to sell land Time constraints
Eastern Mud Turtle	Accurately assess status of species Preserve and restore bottomland hardwoods and floodplain swamps	Initiatives to preserve land along the Wabash River	Funding Lack of knowledge Cost of land acquisition
Alligator Snapping Turtle	Survey to determine whether species is extirpated Educate fishers	None taken directly	· None
River Cooter	 Survey to determine population extent Improve water quality Eliminate construction of levees where practicable 	· None taken directly	Scale of water quality issues Resistance from ag community
Eastern Box Turtle	Educate landowners and citizens Enhance forest connectivity Protect large forest	 Educational efforts Land acquisition Legislation protecting them 	 Cost of road crossing construction Pet trade Development in forests Funding

Species	Relevant Actions	Effective Actions	Major Barriers
	tracts Control invasive woody plants Remove mesopredators Mitigate road hazards Restrict collection for pet trade	from collection HEE research on response to forest practices	· Citizen attitudes
Ornate Box Turtle	Reduce mesopredators Maintain grassland habitat Mitigate road hazards Implement fire regimes Conserve ephemeral wetlands Supplement populations (headstarting)	 Land acquisition Population surveys Kankakee Sands restoration Habitat management 	 Unwillingness to sell land Funding Other priorities Cost of habitat acquisition Cooperation with landowners
Redside Dace	Protect riparian corridors along small order streams Control water withdrawal Control take of bait Understand effects of climate change Write watershed management plans Inform stakeholders Keep streams cool Maintain stream substrates	Introduction to second watershed Investigation into population genetic structure	 Coordination with landowners Climate change Lack of interest in BMPs Drainage and irrigation practices Funding
Pallid Shiner	· No responses	· No responses	· No responses
Pugnose Shiner	· No responses	· No responses	· No responses
Bigmouth Shiner	· No responses	· No responses	· No responses
Longnose Dace	 Reduce flashiness in watersheds Wetland restoration Conservation tillage Reduce pollution Implement BMPs Remove dams 	The Elkhart County surveyors office has implemented instream restoration projects in Baugo Creek which have helped stabilize some areas of the stream and create habitat	Coordination with landowners Increases in agriculture production

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		Survey to determine distribution	
Northern Madtom	 Implement BMPs Survey deep water habitats of the Ohio River Restrict urban development 	None taken directly	Funding Social importance
Hoosier Cavefish	 Protect karst systems Implement BMPs Education of landowners Concentrated nutrient management Develop tools to limit septic system failures Implement monitoring program 	· Purchasing caves	 Funding Lack of interest in karst systems Resistance to ordinance and policy changes Coordination with landowners
Northern Brook Lamprey	Protect habitat from dredging Reduce non-point source pollution	Survey to determine current distribution	· Unwillingness to implement BMPs
Western Sand Darter	Reduce point and non-point source pollution Restore riparian buffers along large rivers Reduce bank erosion	· No responses	· No responses
Spotted Darter	Reduce point and non-point source pollution Stabilize banks Storm water policies and education Incentives to slow water from urban and residential areas Remove dams Implement Best Management Practices	Work by TNC on Blue River to educate public in conservation	Coordination with landowners Resistance to change agricultural practices Mining industry
Cypress Darter	Reconnect floodplains to river Protect oxbow lakes and sloughs	Acquisition of floodplain lands in Wabash River and Ohio River	Agricultural land prices Levee systems

Species	Relevant Actions	Effective Actions	Major Barriers
Tippecanoe Darter	 Reduce point and non-point source pollution in large rivers Restore and maintain riparian buffers Education of stakeholders on best practices 	· None taken directly	Coordination with landowners Dam operations
Variegate Darter	 Reduce point and non-point source pollution Restore and maintain riparian buffers Protect current habitat Dam management Education for proper recreational use of rivers 	· None taken directly	Dam operations Coordination with landowners
Channel Darter	· No responses	· No responses	· No responses
Gilt Darter	 protect riffle habitats in the Tippecanoe River from sedimentation implement best management practices in the Tippecanoe River watershed 	· No responses	Coordination with landowners Willingness to implement BMPs
Ohio River Muskellunge	Create stocking plan if the subspecies still exists	Establishing populations in suitable lakes has helped to popularize public interest in muskellunge	Doubtful availability of the Ohio River subspecies for propagation Funding
Banded Pygmy Sunfish	 Protect floodplain lands in Ohio and Wabash River drainages Reconnect floodplains and rivers Restrict draining of floodplain lakes Conserve aquatic vegetation Maintain natural water regime Protect habitat from dredging 	Acquisition of floodplain land in Wabash and Ohio River drainages	Coordination with agencies and landowners Agricultural land prices
Slimy Sculpin	Control invasive species in Lake Michigan Control round goby Public education	· No responses	FundingPolitical willManpower

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Lake Sturgeon	 Dam removal Protect water quality Improve agricultural techniques Install fish ladder Reduce sediment and nutrient loads Reduce mortality due to anglers maintain important spawning habitat below Williams Dam restore riparian buffer zones 	 Denoting the species as endangered making possession illegal annual monitoring limited propagation 	 Public awareness Political support Funding High agricultural prices Compliance with fishing regulations Social support
Longnose Sucker	· No responses	· No responses	· No responses
Greater Redhorse	 Protect water quality Dam removal Reduce point and non-point source pollution Implement BMPs Restore riparian corridors Reduce siltation and nutrient inputs Maintain/increase flows and flow volumes 	Agricultural BMPs Dam removal on the Eel River	Funding Social support Farming industry Willingness to implement BMPs
Bantam Sunfish	Acquire land in floodplains of Ohio and Wabash Rivers Connect floodplains to rivers	Land acquisition in Wabash and Ohio River floodplains	Agricultural land prices Levees
Trout-perch	· No responses	· No responses	· No responses

Species	Relevant Actions	Effective Actions	Major Barriers
Lake Whitefish	 Protect watershed from nutrient impacts Control vegetation in lakes Increase agricultural BMPs Limit high-speed boating Create cost-share program for lake residents Public education Reintroductions Manage adjacent lands Protect natural shoreline habitats Limit seawall construction No responses	Bio-engineered seawall installed on South Twin Lake (LaGrange Co.) in 2012 DNR worked with the University of Notre Dame and Purdue University to test environmental DNA (eDNA) techniques to determine the presence of cisco in several coldwater lakes in 2013 DNR re-assessed the status (presence, catch rates, sex ratios, size- and agestructures) of cisco among lakes historically containing cisco (201214) North Region Fisheries Section (DNR) is currently vetting new vegetation control guidelines (2012-14) for cold-water lakes to limit nutrient recycling and sustain water quality No responses	 Communication issues Political will Funding Lack of resources Public disinterest Manpower High agricultural commodity prices No responses
Family "	·	·	·
Fanshell	 Protect current habitats Reduce point and non-point source pollution Restore and maintain riparian buffer zones Prohibit take of mussels Investigate life history 	· No responses	Lack of funding Lack of landowner buy- in

Species	Relevant Actions	Effective Actions	Major Barriers
White Catspaw	 Address hydrologic alteration of headwater streams Captive breeding if possible 	Restoration efforts at Fish Creek NRDA	· Likely extinct
Northern Riffleshell	Address altered hydrology in headwaters to decrease flashiness downstream Non-point source strategies to limit nutrients and sediments from moving downstream	· No responses	· Scale of agricultural industry
Tubercled Blossom	· No responses	· No responses	· No responses
Snuffbox	 Protect current habitats reduce point and nonpoint source pollution restore and maintain riparian buffer zones augment populations improve water quality reduce siltation from ag practices reduce flood peaks from storm water runoff and ditches maintain instream habitat stability Farm Bill programs and policy changes to maintain native cover 	propagation of snuffbox from the Salamonie River to augment Tippecanoe River population	 Lack of funding Lack of landowner buyin Lack of public understanding
Longsolid	· No responses	· No responses	· No responses
Pink Mucket	· No responses	· No responses	· No responses
Wavyrayed Lampmussel	 Identify habitat requirements and current populations Augment populations Improve water quality Reduce point and non-point source pollution Restore and maintain buffer zones 	· Laws prohibiting take of mussels	Resistance to change Cost Lack of public knowledge Lack of landowner buy- in

Species	Relevant Actions	Effective Actions	Major Barriers
Round Hickorynut	 Determine life history attributes Improve water quality Reduce point and non-point source pollution Refine propagation techniques 		Funding Limited source populations for propagation
White Wartyback	No responses	· No responses	· No responses
Orangefoot Pimpleback	· No responses	· No responses	· No responses
Sheepnose	 Protect current habitats Reduce point and non-point source pollution Restore and maintain riparian buffer zones 	· No responses	Lack of funding Lack of landowner buy- in
Clubshell	 Improve water quality Refine propagation techniques Determine life history attributes Determine watersheds for reintroduction Improve ditch maintenance practices Landowner education Augment populations 	Restoration efforts at Fish Creek NRDA	Cost constraints Resistance to change Lack of knowledge Lack of landowner buy- in
Ohio Pigtoe	· No responses	· No responses	· No responses
Rough Pigtoe	· No responses	· No responses	· No responses
Pyramid Pigtoe	· No responses	· No responses	· No responses
Fat Pocketbook	Improve water quality Protect current habitats	· No responses	Lack of funding Scale of water quality issues
Kidneyshell	 Protect current habitats Improve water quality Determine reasons for decline Find habitats for reintroduction Improve ditch maintenance Dam removal 	· No responses	 Lack of funding Lack of public support Lack of landowner buyin Poor understanding of issues

Species	Relevant Actions	Effective Actions	Major Barriers
Rabbitsfoot	 Protect current habitats Improve water quality Public education Find habitats for reintroduction Species monitoring Genetic modelling 	· Listing as federally threatened	Lack of funding Lack of public buy-in Lack of knowledge
Salamander Mussel	 Improve water quality Protect current habitats Restore riparian buffers Investigate life history attributes Determine streams for reintroductions 	· No responses	Lack of funding Lack of landowner buy- in
Purple Lilliput	· No responses	· No responses	· No responses
Ellipse	 Improve water quality Restore riparian buffer zones Determine watersheds for species restoration 	· No responses	Lack of funding Lack of landowner buy- in Lack of public support
Rayed Bean	· No responses	· No responses	· No responses
Little Spectaclecase	 Reduce point and non-point source pollution Refine propagation techniques Determine watershed for species reintroduction Public education 	· Listing as federally endangered	Lack of funding Lack of landowner buy- in Lack of public understanding
Pointed Campeloma	· No responses	· No responses	· No responses
Swamp Lymnaea	· No responses	· No responses	· No responses