

Birds of the Upper Mississippi River

Follow the Great River Road to Great Birding!

Imagine how the bird habitat and bird life along the Mississippi River must change as the river changes from a small stream running through the pine forests of northern Minnesota, then through what was once tall-grass prairie and oak savanna of central Minnesota. Then it changes again as it cuts through the bluffs of southern Minnesota, northeast Iowa, southwest Wisconsin and northwest Illinois. Finally, the river habitat and bird life reflects the big, wide river of southern Illinois and Missouri, where the Missouri and Illinois rivers join in.

You can now take a self-guided birding tour on the northernmost reaches of what is likely one of America's longest birding trails. The "Great River Birding Trail" parallels both sides of the Mississippi River from the headwaters, down 1,366 miles to the confluence with the Ohio River at Cairo, Illinois. The trail is named after the already well known federally-designated scenic drive called the Great River Road that goes from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico.

The Upper Mississippi River: A Globally Important Bird Area and Migratory "Flyway" for Birds

The mighty Mississippi flows through the heart of our nation. It draws millions of visitors each year from all over the world, who come to experience the mystery and magnificence of this old river valley, rich in history, culture, habitat, and recreation. But they aren't the only visitors passing through - 40% of all North American waterfowl use the river as a migratory flyway, and 326 bird species (35% or about 1/3 of all species in North America) use the river corridor as a globally important flyway in their spring and fall migrations.

The Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge stretches southward for 261 miles along the Mississippi River from just above Wabasha, Minnesota, nearly to Rock Island, Illinois. This refuge and the entire Upper Mississippi River offer fabulous opportunities for birding among extensive marshlands, wooded bottom lands, open water, sand prairie, and wooded bluffs.

The river environment serves as a migration corridor not only for waterfowl, but also for numerous other birds such as raptors, shorebirds, and neo-tropical migratory songbirds. In the spring and summer, the river provides important nesting habitat for many species. Even in the coldest months, the area serves as a wintering ground for northern bird populations, in addition to year-round residents.

Success Stories

Conservation and reintroduction efforts have benefited several bird species in the Upper Mississippi River. The Bald Eagle is one of the greatest success stories in the recovery of an endangered species. While a few hundred eagles used to winter along the Mississippi River, there are now thousands. Peregrine Falcons, once extirpated from their entire eastern range the U.S., have been successfully reintroduced and now nest on cliffs, towers, and bridges along the river. They were recently removed from the endangered species list, but are still endangered in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Red-shouldered Hawks nest in large tracts of mature or medium-aged, floodplain forests along the Mississippi River. Their diet varies but includes frogs, crayfish, salamanders, snakes, small mammals, and birds. They are listed as endangered in Iowa and Illinois, and a species of concern or threatened in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Red-shoulders are still uncommon in many parts of the Upper Mississippi River, but research has indicated relatively stable populations between McGregor, IA and Cassville, WI, and on the Illinois side from East Dubuque to Savanna, IL.

Species of Concern

Neo-tropical migrants such as the Cerulean Warbler and the Prothonotary Warbler breed along the Upper Mississippi River while wintering in more suitable climates such as Central America and the northern rim of South America. Populations for both of these warblers have been in decline, but are still common along the Upper Mississippi. Red-headed Woodpeckers bore nest cavities in dead trees, fence posts, or utility poles in open woods, savannas, farmlands, and bottomlands. They feed on acorns, nuts, and berries, storing them in caches they defend vigorously. This widespread and common woodpecker's numbers have declined in the past decade due to loss of woodlands and competition with the European Starling. The Upper Mississippi River area is an important refuge for these and other bird species of concern.

Connecting People to the Mississippi River

The Great River Birding Trail was developed to help educate citizens about the ecological significance of the Upper Mississippi River as an important flyway for birds and to encourage citizens to explore the Upper Mississippi River region through a form of hands-on, low-impact, and non-consumptive recreation. The Great River Birding Trail is a project of the Audubon - Upper Mississippi River Campaign. To learn more about the Audubon - Upper Mississippi River Campaign and the Great River Birding Trail, go to www.audubon.org/campaign/umr.

IBA's Take Flight: Identifying and Conserving Essential Habitat for Birds

Important Bird Areas, or IBAs, are defined as sites that provide essential habitat for one or more species of birds that are a high priority within a state, such as birds that are threatened, endangered, or have been in population decline. The IBA Program helps birds by setting science-based priorities for habitat conservation and promoting positive action to safeguard vital bird habitats. In 1995, Audubon launched an IBA initiative in the United States, working to establish IBA programs in all 50 states. IBAs include sites for breeding, wintering, and/or migrating birds, and are selected using standardized, science-based criteria. You can help identify and conserve Important Bird Areas in your state or region. For more information on the Audubon IBA Program, go to: www.audubon.org/bird/iba/. This site includes the addresses of state IBA coordinators as well as information about many other Audubon bird conservation projects.

Birds of the Upper Mississippi River Refuge Checklist

Provided below is a checklist highlighting the 302 species of birds that can be found within the Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife & Fish Refuge. It is not a comprehensive checklist for the entire Upper Mississippi River. Be sure to bring a birding book along for reference, or contact the state Department of Natural Resources or state Ornithological Union for a more specific birding list to the region you are visiting. Season, abundance and nesting status for each bird's suitable habitat along the Mississippi River corridor are coded as follows:

Season:	Abundance and Nesting Status:
Spring - March through May	A - abundant
Summer - June through August	C - common
Fall - September through November	U - uncommon
Winter - December through February	R - rare
	* - Nests on the refuge

Common Name	Sp	Su	F	W	Common Name	Sp	Su	F	W	Common Name	Sp	Su	F	W
Common Loon	u		u		Herring Gull		c	u	c	u				
Horned Grebe				u	Glaucous Gull		r		r					
Pied-billed Grebe*	c	c	c		Caspian Tern		u	u	u					
Red-necked Grebe	r		r		Common Tern		u	u	u					
American White Pelican	c	u	c		Forster's Tern*		c	u	u					
Double-crested Cormorant*	c	c	c		Black Tern*		u	c	u					
American Bittern	u	u	u		Rock Dove*		c	c	c	c				
Least Bittern*	u	u	u		Mourning Dove*		c	c	c	u				
Great Blue Heron*	a	a	a	r	Black-billed Cuckoo*		u	c	c					
Great Egret*	a	c	a		Yellow-billed Cuckoo*		c	c	u					
Snowy Egret	r	r			Eastern Screech-Owl*		u	u	u	u				
Little Blue Heron		u			Great Horned Owl*		c	c	c	c				
Cattle Egret	u	r	u		Snowy Owl		r		r					
Green Heron*	c	c	c		Barred Owl*		c	c	c	c				
Black-crowned Night-Heron*	u	u	r		Long-eared Owl*		u	r	u	u				
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron*	u	r	u		Short-eared Owl		u	r	u	u				
Tundra Swan			a	u	Northern Saw-whet Owl*		u	u	u	u				
Trumpeter Swan	r	r	r		Common Nighthawk*		c	c	u					
Mute Swan	r	r	r	r	Whip-poor-will*		u	u	u					
Greater White-fronted Goose	r	r	r		Chimney Swift*		c	c	u					
Snow Goose	u	u	u		Rudy-throated Hummingbird*		u	c	u					
Canada Goose*	a	c	a	c	Belted Kingfisher*		c	c	c	u				
Wood Duck*	a	c	a	r	Red-headed Woodpecker*		u	u	u	u				
Green-winged Teal	c	r	c	r	Red-bellied Woodpecker*		c	c	c	c				
American Black Duck*	a	c	a	c	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker*		c	c	c	r				
Mallard*	a	c	a	c	Downy Woodpecker*		c	c	c	c				
Northern Pintail	c	r	c	r	Hairy Woodpecker*		c	c	c	c				
Blue-winged Teal*	a	c	a		Northern Flicker*		c	c	c	u				
Northern Shoveler	c	u	c		Pileated Woodpecker*		u	u	u	u				
Gadwall	c	u	a		Olive-sided Flycatcher		r	u	u					
American Wigeon	a	u	a		Eastern Wood Pewee*		c	c	c					
Canvasback	a	r	a	u	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher		r	r	r					
Redhead	c	r	c	w	Acadian Flycatcher*		r	r	r					
Greater Scaup	a	r	a		Alder Flycatcher		r	r	r					
Lesser Scaup	u	r	a	u	Willow Flycatcher*		u	u	u	u				
Oldsquaw	r	r	o	r	Least Flycatcher*		c	c	c					
Black Scoter			r	r	Eastern Phoebe*		c	u	c					
White-winged Scoter	r	r	u	r	Great Crested Flycatcher*		c	a	u					
Common Goldeneye	a	a	c		Eastern Kingbird*		c	c	u					
Bufflehead	c	a	r		Horned Lark*		r	r	r	u				
Hooded Merganser*	c	c	c	r	Purple Martin*		u	u	u					
Common Merganser	r	r	c		Tree Swallow*		a	a	c	u				
Red-breasted Merganser	c	u	r		Northern Rough-winged Swallow		c	c	c	u				
Ruddy Duck	c	r	c	r	Bank Swallow*		c	u	u					
Turkey Vulture	u	c	c	r	Cliff Swallow*		u	c	u					
Osprey*	u	u	c		Barn Swallow*		c	c	c					
Bald Eagle*	c	c	a	c	Blue Jay*		a	a	a	c				
Northern Harrier*	u	u	u	u	American Crow*		a	a	a	c				
Sharp-shinned Hawk	c	u	a	u	Black-capped Chickadee*		c	c	c	c				
Cooper's Hawk*	u	u	c	u	Tufted Titmouse*		u	u	u	u				
Northern Goshawk			r	u	Red-breasted Nuthatch		u	u	u	u				
Red-shouldered Hawk*	u	u	u	r	White-breasted Nuthatch*		c	c	c	c				
Broad-winged Hawk*	c	u	a		Brown creeper*		c	u	u	u				
Swinson's Hawk			r		Carolina Wren*		r	r	r					
Red-tailed Hawk*	c	c	a	c	Bewick's Wren		r	r	r					
Rough-legged Hawk	u	u	u		House Wren*		a	a	c					
Golden Eagle	r	u	r		Winter Wren*		u	u	u	r				
American Kestrel*	c	c	c	u	Sedge Wren*		u	u	u					
Merlin	u	u	u		Marsh Wren*		c	c	c					
Peregrine Falcon	u	u	u		Golden-crowned Kinglet		u	u	r					
Gray Partridge*	u	u	u	u	Ruby-crowned Kinglet		c	c	c					
Ring-necked Pheasant*	u	u	u	u	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher*		c	c	u					
Ruffed Grouse*	u	u	c	c	Eastern Bluebird*		c	c	r					
Wild Turkey*	u	u	u	u	Veery*		u	r	u					
Northern Bobwhite*	u	u	u	u	Gray-cheeked Thrush		c	u						
King Rail*	r	r			Swinson's Thrush		u	u						
Virginia Rail*	c	c	c		Hermit Thrush		u	u						
Sora*	c	c	u		Wood Thrush*		c	u	u					
Common Moorhen*	u	u	u		American Robin*		a	a	a	u				
American Coot*	a	r	a	u	Gray Catbird		c	c	c					
Sandhill Crane*	u	u	u	u	Northern Mockingbird		r	u	r					
Black-bellied Plover	u	u	u		Brown Thrasher*		c	c	c					
Am. Golden-Plover	u	u	u		American Pipit		r	r						
Semipalmated Plover	u	u	u		Bohemian Waxwing			r						
Killdeer*	c	c	c	r	Cedar Waxwing*		c	c	c	u				
American Avocet	r	r	r		Northern Shrike		u	u	u	u				
Greater Yellowlegs	u	u	u		Loggerhead Shrike*		r	r	r					
Lesser Yellowlegs	c	c	c		European Starling*		a	a	a	c				
Solitary Sandpiper	u	u	u		White-eyed Vireo		r	r	r					
Willet	c	c	c		Belt's Vireo*		r	u	r					
Spotted Sandpiper*	c	c	c		Blue-headed Vireo		u	u	u					
Upland Sandpiper*	r	r	r		Yellow-throated Vireo*		u	u	u					
Hudsonian Godwit	r				Warbling Vireo*		a	a	a					
Marbled Godwit	r				Philadelphia Vireo		u	u						
Ruddy Turnstone	u	u	r	w	Red-eyed Vireo*		a	a	a					
Sanderling	u	u	u		Blue-winged Warbler*		u	u						
Semipalmated Sandpiper	c	c	c	c	Golden-winged Warbler		u	u	u					
Least Sandpiper	c	c	c		Tennessee Warbler		c	c	c					
White-rumped Sandpiper	u	u	u		Orange-crowned Warbler		c	c	c					
Baird's Sandpiper	u	u	u		House Wren		c	c	c					
Pectoral Sandpiper	c	c	c		Northern Parula		r	u	u					
Dunlin	u	u	u		Yellow Warbler*		a	a	u					
Stilt Sandpiper	u	u	u		Yellow-throated Warbler*		r	r						
Short-billed Dowitcher	u	u	u		Chestnut-sided Warbler		c	u						
Long-billed Dowitcher	u	u	r		Magnolia Warbler		u	u	u					
Common Snipe	c	u	c	u	Cape May Warbler		u	u	u					
American Woodcock*	u	u	u	u	Black-throated Blue Warbler		r	r	r					
Wilson's Phalarope	r	u	r		Yellow-rumped Warbler		a	a	a					
Red-necked Phalarope	u	u	u		Black-throated Green Warbler		u	u	u					
Franklin's Gull	u	u	u		Blackburnian Warbler		c	u	c					
Bonaparte's Gull	u	u	u		Pine Warbler		c	u	c					
Ring-billed Gull	c	c	c	u	Palm Warbler		c	c	c					
					Bay-breasted Warbler		r							

American Birding Association Code of Ethics

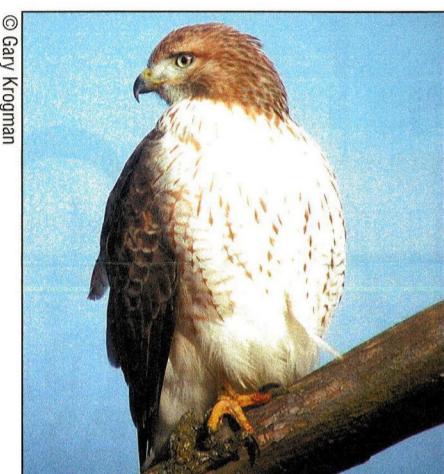
- Birders must always act in ways that do not endanger the welfare of birds or other wildlife.**
 - Observe and photograph birds without knowingly disturbing them in any significant way.
 - Avoid chasing or repeatedly flushing birds.
 - Use recordings and similar methods of attracting birds sparingly.
 - Keep an appropriate distance from nest and nesting colonies.
 - Refrain from handling birds or eggs unless engaged in recognized research activities.
- Birders should do their best to not cause harm to the natural environment.**
 - Whenever possible, stay on existing roads, trails, and pathways to avoid disturbing fragile habitat. Leave all habitat as found.
- Birders must always respect the right of others.**
 - Respect the privacy and property of others by observing "No Trespassing" signs and by asking permission to enter private or posted lands.
 - Observe all laws and the rules and regulations which govern public use of birding areas.
 - Practice common courtesy in contacts with others.
 - Always behave in a manner that will enhance the image of the birding community in the eyes of the public.



Cerulean Warbler



Bald Eagle



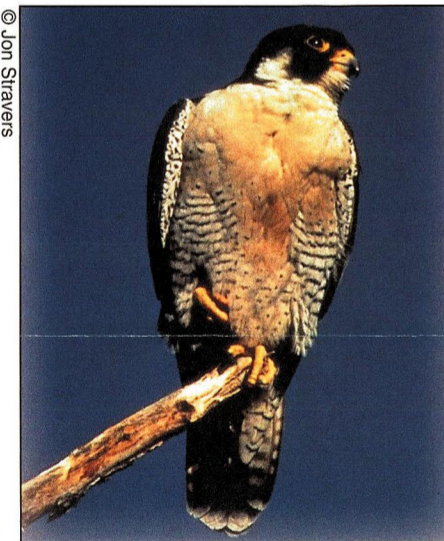
Red-tailed Hawk



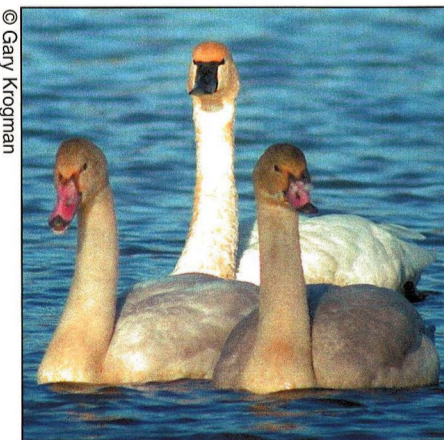
Yellow-rumped Warbler



Vesper Sparrow



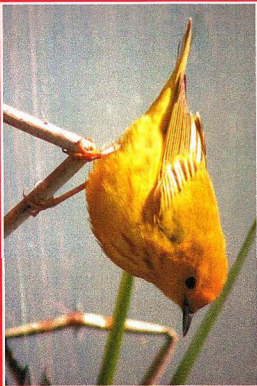
Peregrine Falcon



Trumpeter Swans



Follow the Great River Road to Great Birding Along the Upper Mississippi River



Yellow Warbler



Great Blue Heron



Peregrine Falcon

Twin Cities, MN Area
Minneapolis and St. Paul, MN

Map Section 4 of 15

Audubon
Great River Birding Trail



For Questions about the Great River Birding Trail or to order additional maps:
Audubon - Upper Mississippi River Campaign
1707 Main Street, Suite 105
La Crosse, WI 5460

Great River Birding Trail

Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., Map (River Mile 870 to 823)

1. Elm Creek Park Reserve 🦅 🦉 🦋
Where: Take I-94 West to Cty. Rd. 81 north. From Cty. Rd. 81, take Cty. Rd. 121 north to Elm Creek Rd. Turn right and follow to the Nature Center.
Birds: Resident raptors include Red-tailed Hawks, Cooper's Hawks, Northern Harriers and Bald Eagles. You may also see Wood Thrushes, Sandhill Cranes, Great Egrets and Black-crowned Night Herons. Watch and listen for woodpeckers and spring warblers, nesting Trumpeter Swans and Sedge and Marsh Wrens. Acadian Flycatchers can be observed here at the northern limit of their range.
Notes: 4900 acres and 29 miles of hiking trails. Wheelchair accessible. Day fee required. Check out Eastman Nature Center.

2. Coon Rapids Dam Regional Park West 🦅 🦉 🦋 🦋
Where: From Minneapolis, take I-94 north to Hwy. 252. Travel north to Cty. Rd. 30 (93rd Ave. north). Drive west and turn right onto Cty. Rd. 12. Go one mile to park entrance on the right.
Birds: Good viewing for migrating raptors in spring and fall. Watch for Bald Eagles and Osprey. Also good for migrating warblers, waterfowl and gulls.
Notes: 140 acres. Wheelchair accessible. Day fee required. Visitor/nature center.

3. North Mississippi Regional Park and Kroening Interpretive Center 🦅 🦉 🦋
Where: Located along the west bank of the Mississippi River at 49th Avenue and I-94 in Brooklyn Center and Minneapolis. From the south: exit I-94 West at 49th Avenue, turn right (east) at the first stop sign, and enter the park. From the north: exit I-94 East at 53rd Avenue, proceed south along frontage road (Lyndale), turn left at 49th Avenue and proceed to Interpretive Center. The park stretches for nearly three miles between the Camden Bridge and Interstate 694, and is bordered on the west by Interstate 94 and on the east by the Mississippi River.
Birds: Situated on the west bank of the Mississippi River in the cities of Brooklyn Center and Minneapolis, North Mississippi Regional Park offers spectacular views of the river and surrounding woods as well as an important connection to Minnesota's rich river heritage. Despite its urban surroundings, the park has a refreshingly tranquil atmosphere and is home to an abundant species of birds such as migratory warblers and waterfowl as well as hawks and eagles in winter. While visiting the park, be sure to visit the Carl W. Kroening Interpretive Center. For more information call: (612) 370-4865.

4. Theodore Wirth Park 🦅 🦉 🦋
Where: From Hwy. 55 (Olson Memorial Hwy.), exit on Wirth Parkway. Go south. Parking lot is on the right 0.2 miles south of Glenwood Ave.
Birds: Great for migrating spring warblers.
Notes: 200 acres; 7 miles of hiking trails. Some strenuous hiking. Good birding area near the bog.

5. Eloise Butler Wildflower Garden and Bird Sanctuary 🦅 🦉 🦋 🦋
Where: From Hwy. 55, turn south onto Theodore Wirth Parkway. Watch for the park entrance sign on the left.
Birds: Great for migrating spring warblers. Worm-eating warblers have been seen here several times on the wooded hillsides, as well as Lazuli Bunting.
Notes: This is a managed wildflower garden and is part of Theodore Wirth Park. There are connecting trails for hiking. The wildflower garden is closed in winter.

6. T.S. Roberts Bird Sanctuary 🦅 🦉 🦋
Where: Take I-35W to 46th Street exit. Turn right to Kings Highway (Dupont Ave. South). Turn right and go 5 blocks to Roseway Rd. Turn left on Roseway Rd. and go to parking lot on the right. Trail starts at the gate.
Birds: Look for Osprey nesting on platform, waterfowl, woodpeckers, swallows and warblers.
Notes: Located on the north side of Lake Harriet. There is a bird checklist available at the park.

7. Westwood Hills Environmental Education Center 🦅 🦉 🦋
Where: Located at 8300 W Franklin Ave in St. Louis Park (South of 394 and east of Hwy. 169), kitty-corner to General Mills World Headquarters. From Hwy. 394 exit Louisiana Ave. or from Hwy. 169 take the Cedar Lake Road exit.
Birds: Westwood Hills is located on 150 acres of upland hardwood forest, marsh, restored prairie, and pine/grass prairie, just minutes west of downtown Minneapolis. There are over three miles of trails available. Westwood Hills Environmental Education Center has kept a data record of bird sightings since 1980. Visitors may view this data at the interpretive center, and are also encouraged to submit their own bird sightings. At this site you'll find an excellent diversity of spring warblers, including consistent Cape May Warblers. Throughout the summer watch for a captive pair of Trumpeter Swans on the Lake, which are part of the Three Rivers Park District captive swan breeding program. Also on the grounds are both nesting Cooper's and Broadwinged Hawks, as well as Great Horned Owls. Waterfowl are abundant in the spring along with consistent sightings of Common Loons. 199 species of birds have been recorded over the last 10 years at Westwood Hills Environmental Education Center. Free bird lists are available at the Interpretive Center as well as outside for after-hour visitors.
Notes: The interpretive center building is open every day of the week (except some holidays) and has interactive exhibits, live animals, bathrooms, as well as a four-season apiary building with an observation honeybee hive inside. Family programs are conducted on weekends throughout the year. There is no charge to enter the park. For more information, contact: 952-924-2544

8. Minnehaha Falls Regional Park 🦅 🦉 🦋 🦋
Where: From the Crosstown (Hwy. 62) in south Minneapolis, go north 0.3 miles on Hwy. 55 (Minnehaha Ave.) to 54th St. Turn right. Parking area is on 54th Street.
Birds: Watch for spring warblers and passerines. Habitat consists of bluffs and floodplain on the Mississippi River and Minnehaha Creek.
Notes: Hiking trails are strenuous in spots.

9. Wood Lake Nature Center 🦅 🦉 🦋
Where: Wood Lake is located 1 block south of 66th street off of Lyndale Avenue. Address is 6710 Lake Shore Drive, Richfield, MN. Wood Lake is a 150 acre complex of forest, prairie, and wetlands located in Richfield, MN. The park is open 365 days a year and is free to the public. Building hours are Monday-Saturday 8:30 - 5:00 and 12:00-5:00 on Sundays. Building is closed Sundays June- August. For more information, call: 612-861-9365.
Birds: Wood Lake Nature Center has kept a comprehensive bird list for over 30 years, allowing them to track population trends in the park as well as unusual sightings. Currently the list stands at 221 species. Details of species sighted and the weeks of the year in which they were sighted are on permanent display in the Nature Center Building. Highlights include nesting Cooper's Hawks, Nesting Great Horned Owls, Gold Winged Warblers, Black Throated Blue Warblers, Wood Thrushes, Ruddy Ducks, Virginia Rails, and many Green Herons. Wood Lake is a favorite destination for many local birders and welcomes reports and lists from birders to help keep the above mentioned list as current as possible!

10. Fort Snelling State Park 🦅 🦉 🦋 🦋 🦋
Where: From Hwy. 5, take Post Rd. exit between Hwy. 55 and I-494. Go east on Post Rd. to park entrance. A good place to start is at 54th St. near the Veterans Administration Hospital. Follow the trail along the river/old railroad grade.
Birds: Follow the trail bike/walking trail along the river to see Mergransers, Pied-billed Grebes and American Coots. Watch for migrating warblers and Bald Eagles, Bald Eagles, Osprey, Great Egrets, Double-crested Cormorants, Great Blue Herons, Black-crowned Night-Heron and Least Bittern. This trail goes through many diverse birding environments.
Notes: This is floodplain forest habitat on the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers. There is an interpretive center in the park. Pike Island is best for birding. This area links up nicely with Minnehaha by foot or by bike.

11. Dodge Nature Center 🦅 🦉 🦋
Where: From I-35 E, exit onto Hwy. 110 east. Go one mile to spotlight at Delaware Ave., turn north. Drive to first 4-way stop sign and turn east on Marie St. The entrance is 200 yards ahead.
Birds: This is a good place to see a variety of nesting species such as Black-billed Cuckoo and Bobolink. Over 200 species of birds have been recorded here.
Notes: Noted as one of the finest nature centers in Minnesota.

12. Minnesota River Valley Birding Trail 🦅 🦉 🦋
Where: This birding trail spans the Minnesota River Watershed from the South Dakota and Iowa borders to the river's confluence with the Mississippi River in the Twin Cities at Fort Snelling State Park.
Birds: The bird list for this extensive trail boasts 237 species. The Minnesota River basin is a dynamic place where eastern woodland species interact with western and prairie species. It is also a north-south meeting place for wintering birds that nest in the Arctic and boreal forests and neotropical migrants that nest in the region and winter in the American tropics.
Notes: To learn more about the Minnesota River Valley Birding Trail, refer to: www.birdingtrail.org, call the Minnesota Audubon Office at (651)225-1830 or e-mail pkonrad@audubon.org.



Great Blue Heron
photo by Gary Krogman



Night Hawk
photo by Gary Krogman



Yellow-Rumped Warbler
photo Gary Krogman

Get On-Board The Birding Boat! Bird Watching and More on the "Great Mississippi!"

The Birding Boat is an educational program sponsored by the Mississippi National River & Recreation Area-National Park Service in the Twin Cities. The cruise takes place aboard a Padelford Packer Boat Co. sternwheeler, and takes you along the Mississippi for an enjoyable journey into the world of birds and nature. The Birding Boat welcomes bird watchers of all levels and ages to enjoy the bird species of the Mississippi River in the Twin Cities metro area. To learn more; go to www.nps.gov/miss. For tickets call 651-227-1100. The Mississippi River Visitor Center opens at the Science Museum of Minnesota on August 9, 2003. Phone 651-293-0200.



Mississippi National River and Recreation Area

Learn more about birding in Minnesota! Check out these great resources:
• A Birder's Guide to Minnesota, by Kim R. Eckert
• A Traveler's Guide to Wildlife in Minnesota, Minn. DNR
• Birding Minnesota, by Jay Michael Strangis
• A Guide to Minnesota's Scientific and Natural Areas, Minn. DNR
• Minn. Ornithologists' Union, <http://www.cbs.umn.edu/~mou/>

KEY
River View
Blufftop View
Open Water
Bottomland Forests
Open Fields
Upland Forests
Lock & Dam
Great River Road
Boat Landing
Canoe Trail
Hiking Trail
Information
Restrooms
Bike Trail

1" = 2 miles
0" .25" .5" .75" 1"

N

E

S

W

18

17

16

15

14

13

12

11

10

9

8

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

0

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

51

52

53

54

55

56

57

58

59

60

61

62

63

64

65

66

67

68

69

70

71

72

73

74

75

76

77

78

79

80

81

82

83

84

85

86

87

88

89

90

91

92

93

94

95

96

97

98

99

100

101

102

103

104

105

106

107

108

109

110

111

112

113

114

115

116

117

118

119

120

121

122

123

124

125

126

127

128

129

130

131

132

133

134

135

136

137

138

139

140

141

142

143

144

145

146

147

148

149

150

151

152

153

154

155

156

157

158

159

160

161

162

163

164

165

166

167

168

169

170

171

172

173

174

175

176

177

178

179

180

181

182

183

184

185

186

187

188

189

190

191

192

193

194

195

196

197

198

199

200

201

202

203

204

205

206

207