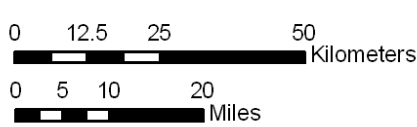
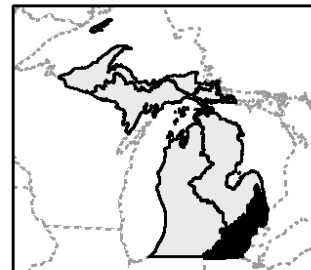
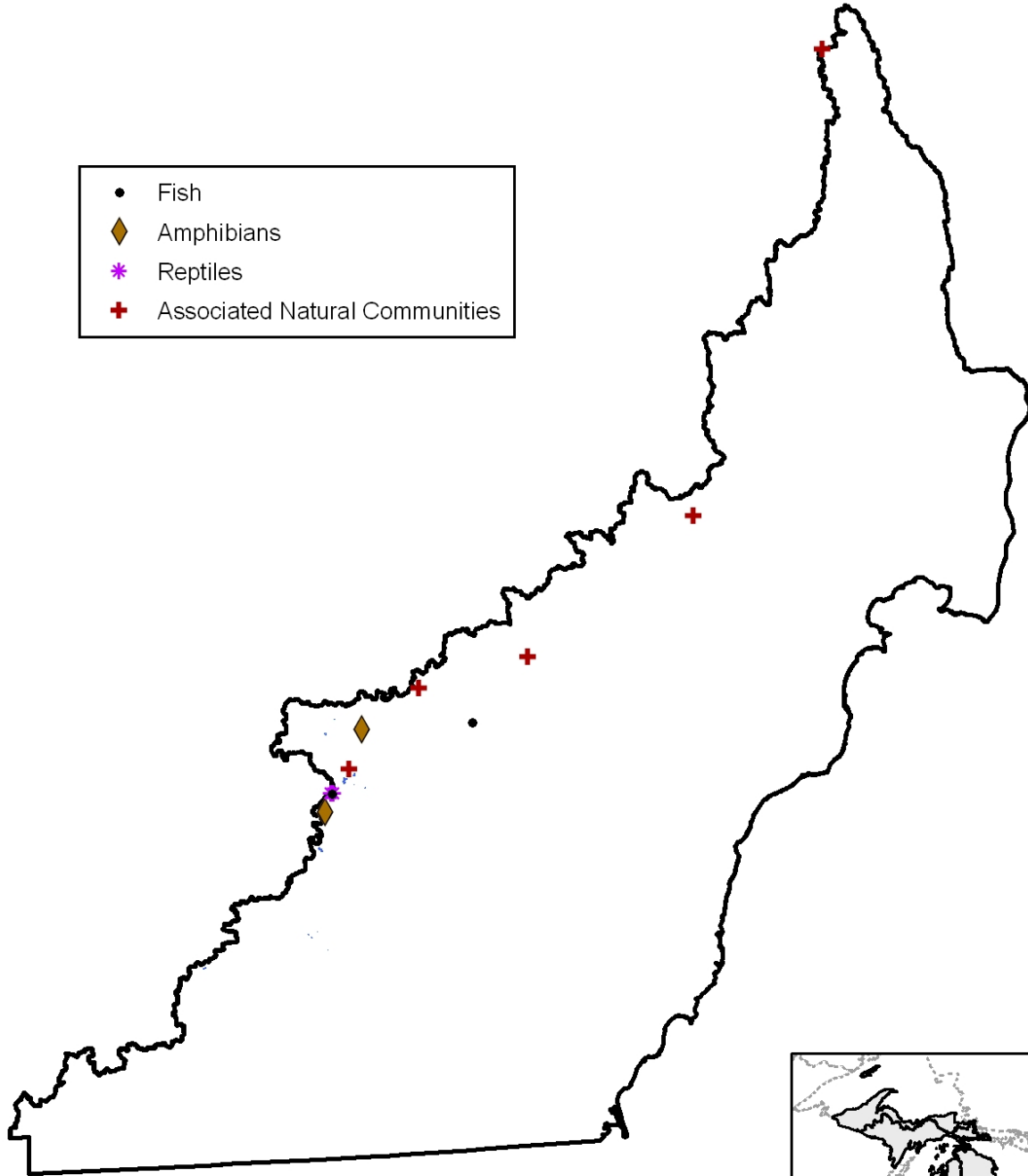


Wetlands: Bog

- Fish
- ◆ Amphibians
- * Reptiles
- + Associated Natural Communities



Wetlands: Bog

Description

Bogs are peat-accumulating, acidic, low nutrient wetlands that receive all or most of their water and nutrients from precipitation. Sphagnum moss (*Sphagnum andersonianum*) mats are characteristic of bogs. Other characteristic vegetation includes carnivorous plants such as sundew (*Drosera sp.*) and pitcher plants (*Sarracenia purpurea*), shrubs from the Heath family, and sedges (*Carex sp.*).

General Condition of Feature

This habitat is considered 50% in good to excellent condition, 25% in fair condition, and 25% in degraded to very degraded condition.

Associated Natural Communities

Bog

Associated Species of Greatest Conservation Need

INSECTS

- spatterdock damper (*Aeshna mutata*)
- Cantrall's bog beetle (*Liodessus cantralli*)

FISH

- finescale dace (*Phoxinus neogaeus*)

AMPHIBIANS

- blue-spotted salamander (*Ambystoma laterale*)
- four-toed salamander (*Hemidactylium scutatum*)

AMPHIBIANS cont.

- Blanchard's cricket frog (*Acris crepitans blanchardi*)
- pickerel frog (*Rana palustris*)
- northern leopard frog (*Rana pipiens*)

REPTILES

- copperbelly water snake (*Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta*)
- spotted turtle (*Clemmys guttata*)

Associated Threats

MODIFICATION OF NATURAL PROCESSES

- Altered hydrologic regimes: Loss of groundwater; Loss of water supply due to development and drainage changes; Changes to flow regime
- Altered fire regime: Drought; Fire (low threat)
- Fragmentation

POLLUTION

- Altered nutrient inflows: (low threat)

HABITAT CONVERSION

- Dredging and channelization: Dredging (low threat)
- Riparian modification: Land development and draining
- Wetland modification: Land development and draining

BIOLOGICAL INTERACTIONS

- Disease, pathogens, and parasites
- Invasive plants and animals

CONSUMPTIVE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE USE

- Mining practices: Removal of peat (low threat)

Conservation Actions Needed (Threats addressed)

LAND & WATER PROTECTION

- Create and expand conservation easements (variety of threats)
- Support land conservancy purchase of undeveloped land (variety of threats)

LAND, WATER & SPECIES MANAGEMENT

- Allow seasonal flooding (altered hydrologic regimes)
- Maintain and rehabilitate natural corridors between significant habitats such as bogs, wetlands, and floodplains (fragmentation, riparian modification)
- Protect and rehabilitate wetlands (altered hydrologic regimes, wetland modification)
- Repair damaged wetland hydrology through the removal of tiles in abandoned farm fields (wetland modification)
- Rehabilitate and maintain riparian buffers of at least 50 ft., however 500 ft provides for better conservation value (riparian modification)
- Use Best management practices to protect hydrology (variety of threats)

LAW & POLICY

- Continue working with and educating Drain Commissioners (altered hydrologic regimes, dredging and channelization, riparian modification, wetland modification)

MICHIGAN'S WILDLIFE ACTION PLAN
AQUATIC SYSTEMS: LAKE ERIE BASIN

- Discourage water withdrawals and water diversions (altered hydrologic regimes)
- Encourage cluster development rather than evenly spaced home lots (riparian modification)
- Include wetland protections in zoning and planning ordinances (variety of threats)
- Protect and rehabilitate groundwater recharge by capturing development related runoff in infiltration basins (altered hydrologic regimes)

EDUCATION & AWARENESS

- Continue to educate the public about the benefits of wetlands and stewardship (social attitudes)

Research and Survey Needs

- Conduct statewide wetlands inventory
- Determine life history requirements for SGCN associated with bog
- Determine the amount of abandoned tilled farmland and ways to return it to the original condition
- Determine the amount of impervious in the watershed
- Investigate alternatives to water withdrawals and diversions
- Model hydrologic flow of each watershed

Monitoring

- Amount of impervious surface in watershed
- Draining and channelization activities
- Storm water
- Water withdrawals
- Wetland modification