

LIME CREEK CONSERVATION AREA HISTORY









Wonderful Woodlands



ENOUGH NATURE?

TELLING TREES: A WOODLAND COMMUNITY

Did you know that trees are not just plants? They are a community of organisms that work together to create a healthy woodland ecosystem. From the roots in the soil to the leaves in the canopy, every part of the tree plays a role in its survival and the survival of the woodland community.

PLANT PROWESS

Woodland plants have evolved many unique adaptations to survive in their environment. Some have thick, waxy leaves to prevent water loss, while others have deep roots to reach water and nutrients in the soil.

WELCOME TO THE WOODLANDS

Woodlands are home to a wide variety of plants and animals. From the smallest insects to the largest mammals, every creature has a role to play in the woodland ecosystem.

PHEW! WE'VE REACHED THROUGH HERE

WOODLAND ANIMALS

Woodland animals have evolved many unique adaptations to survive in their environment. Some are nocturnal, while others are diurnal. Some are herbivores, while others are carnivores.

MULTITUDE OF MUSSELS





PLENTIFUL PRAIRIE

ADAPTABLE AND LONG-LIVED
Prairie species are often long-lived and adaptable to change. Many prairie plants and animals have evolved to survive in a landscape that is constantly changing. This makes them resilient to environmental stressors like drought and fire.

WHY IS ROADSIDE MANAGEMENT BENEFICIAL?
Roadside management practices like mowing and herbicide application can be beneficial for prairie species. These practices can help maintain the open, grassy areas that many prairie species depend on for food and shelter.

CANTANKEROUS CARNIVORES
Badgers are a type of carnivore that live in prairie burrows. They are known for their tenacious and cantankerous nature. Badgers are important for the ecosystem as they help control the population of small mammals and insects.

RICH, FLAT LAND
Prairie species are adapted to live in rich, flat land. This type of land provides them with a lot of food and shelter. Many prairie species are also adapted to live in areas that are frequently flooded.

WANT TO SPOT A MAMMAL?
There are many mammals that live in the prairie. Some of the most common ones are the white-tailed deer, the American bison, and the prairie dog. If you're looking for a mammal, these are the best places to look.

PLAY IN THE PRAIRIE
Many prairie species are adapted to live in open, grassy areas. This makes them easy to spot. If you're looking for a prairie species, look for them in these types of areas.

What prairie plant do you think is most important? Write your answer in the circle below.

What prairie animal do you think is most important? Write your answer in the circle below.

BORDER RED FOX
The border red fox is a type of mammal that lives in the prairie. It is known for its beautiful red and white fur. The border red fox is an important part of the prairie ecosystem.

TAKE FLIGHT PRAIRIE

WANT TO SPOT A MAMMAL?

WHY ALTERNATIVE BEATS CONVENTIONAL

Before Integrated Roadside Vegetation Management (IRVM) practices were put into place, mowing and spraying herbicides were the primary methods for managing roadside vegetation. Not only were these techniques ineffective, they were also expensive and had the potential to pollute the groundwater.

Today, the combination of native vegetation and environmentally conscious management strategies makes IRVM a sustainable, efficient, and cost-effective method for managing roadsides.

INTEGRATING CHANGE IN MANAGEMENT

Growing native plants along roadways is one way to bring the prairie into the modern landscape. Worried about pesticides contaminating the groundwater, Iowa began its Integrated Roadside Vegetation Management (IRVM) program in 1988 with the goal of replacing conventional roadside management practices.

PROTECT OUR PRAIRIE

Learning more about prairies, visiting the LCCA and other prairies, planting your own native plants at home, and becoming an active participant in land management programs are all ways you can help.



HONEYBEES


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WHY ARE HONEYBEES IMPORTANT?
HONEYBEES COLLECT NECTAR FROM FLOWERS AND MAKE HONEY.
GET TO WORK
DRONE TO THE THROAT

Think, Point in a Circle!
The dance of the honeybee
Waggle
Waggle
Waggle
Do the waggle dance to show other bees where the food is!



HOOTING AND HOWLING AFTER DARK

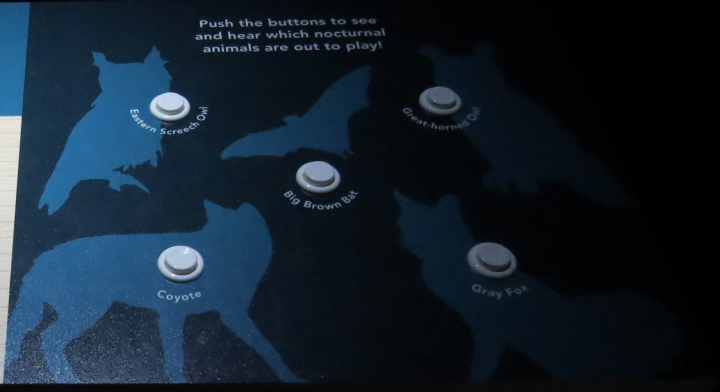


Eastern screech owls and great-horned owls have excellent hearing and large, yellow eyes, making them expert night-time predators. They hoot and sing to proclaim their territories.

Bats may look frightening, but remember, they're not scary like they're made out to be in horror films. Here in Iowa they help us out by eating a huge number of insects every night!

Coyotes and gray foxes are clever canine hunters that yip and bark to communicate with other members of their pack. Coyotes can also howl for long-distance announcements.

Push the buttons to see and hear which nocturnal animals are out to play!




LEARN MORE. EXPLORE.

The Camo Gordo County Conservation Board manages the Linn Creek Nature Center and a multitude of county parks, wildlife areas, and trails. These sites provide outdoor recreation while preserving and protecting the county's natural and geological resources. By visiting this site today, you are helping to protect a precious resource. Explore the many opportunities the outdoors has to offer.

THANKS FOR VISITING

HABITATS FOR REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS

FROGS AND SNAKES ABOUND

WETLAND RESIDENTS

CERRO GORDO COUNTY CONSERVATION

