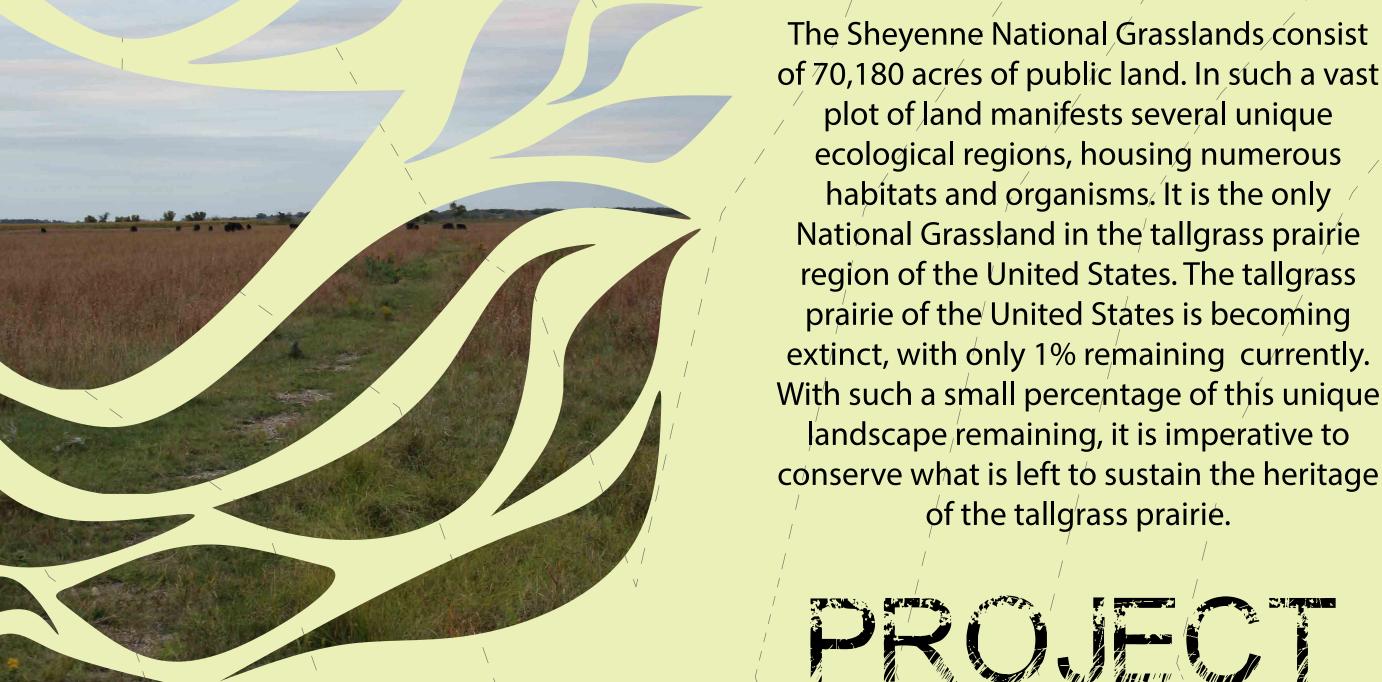
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AN ECOLOGICAL LEARNING CENTER AND TRAIL ENHANCEMENT IN RANSOM AND RICHLAND COUNTIES OF NORTH DAKOTA



of 70,180 acres of public land. In such a vast plot of land manifests several unique ecological regions, housing numerous habitats and organisms. It is the only National Grassland in the tallgrass prairie region of the United States. The tallgrass prairie of the United States is becoming extinct, with only 1% remaining currently. With such a small percentage of this unique landscape remaining, it is imperative to conserve what is left to sustain the heritage of the tallgrass prairie.

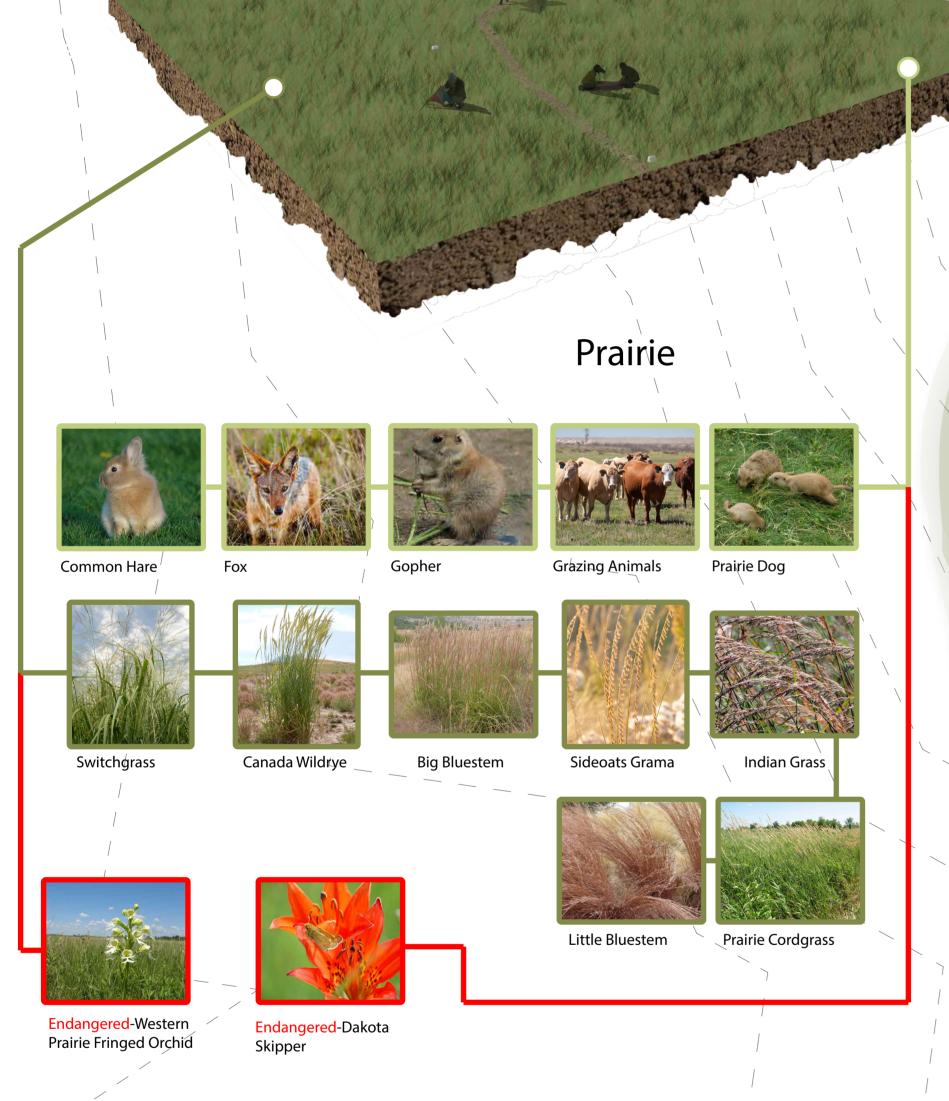


Farming is a major part of the culture of the area, comprising most of the land use around the Grasslands. While farming is good for industry, conversion of farmland from CRP land infringes upon native plant and animal communities, sometimes endangering species.

While the National Grassland is a flourishing ecosystem with several unique species and several recreational opportunities, there is not much around for people to realize the potential that the grasslands have. There are very minimal signs in the area highlighting the National Grasslands, and they are not promoted in any town signs or websites.

- Education ~Recreation ~Preservation



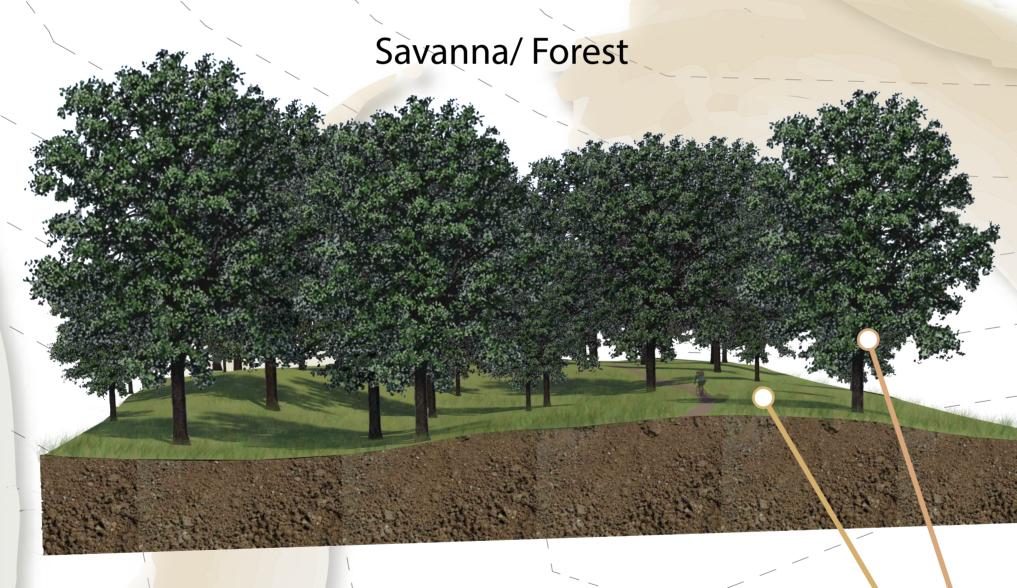


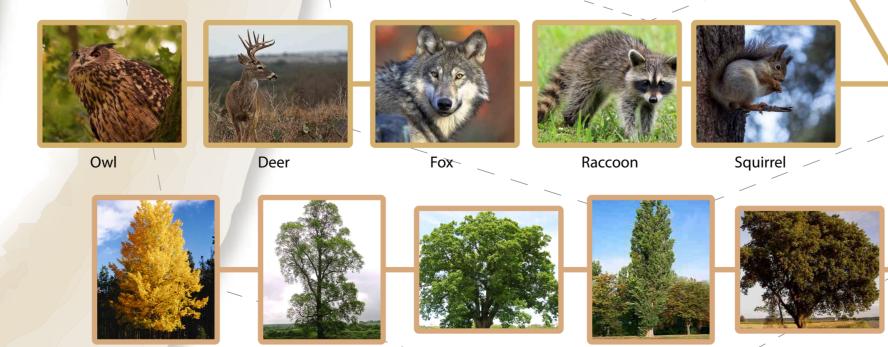
Prairies are one of the most diverse and complicated ecosystems in the world, only surpassed by the rainforests. Types of plants can vary from acre to acre or foot to foot depending on soils and microclimates. 40 to 60 different species of grasses make up 80 percent of the vegetation of a prairie. The other 20 percent consists of up to 300 different species of forbs and flowers, over 100 species of lichens and liverworts, and woody trees and shrubs near water sources.



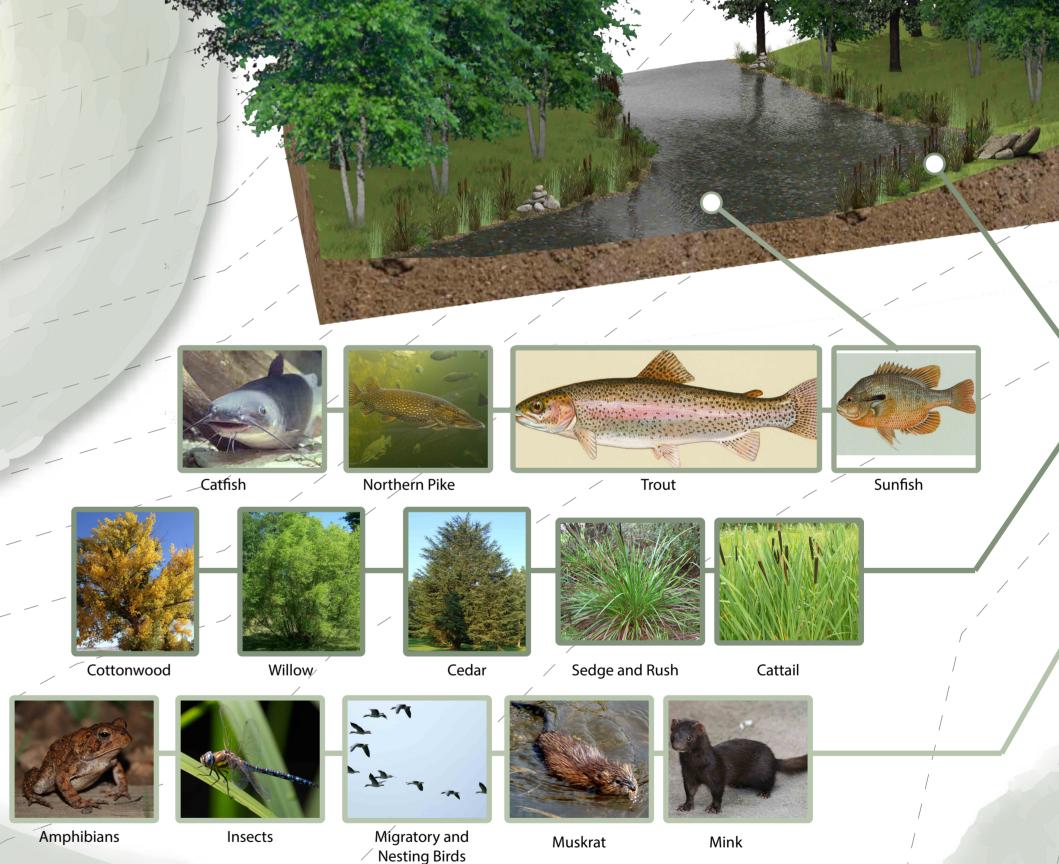
The sandhills of the Grasslands formed by glacial deposits in the delta that emptied into historic glacial Lake Agassiz. Similarly to prairie forests, prairie shrublands provide vital habitat for many animals to find food and shelter.

Choppy Sandhills/ Shrubland





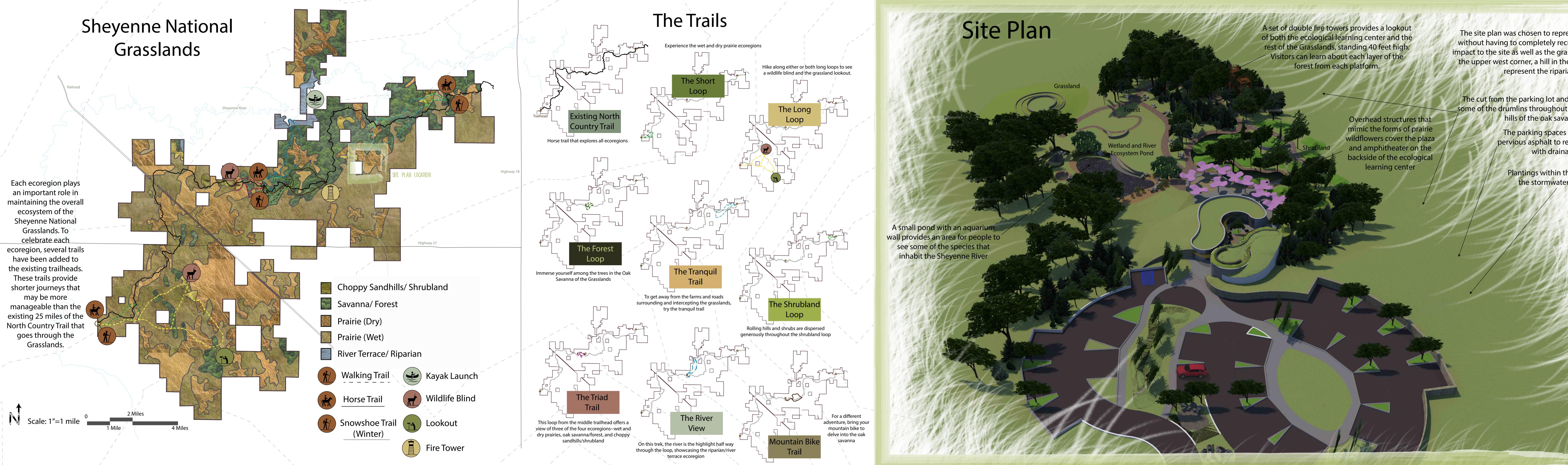
Forests in ør near prairies develop in protected areas that do not experience grazing, fires, or other natural disturbance, termed woody encroachment. They also form near water sources such as near rivers, streams or lakes. Because prairie forests are associated with water, they are important as habitat for a diversity of animals and plants, including migratory and nesting birds.

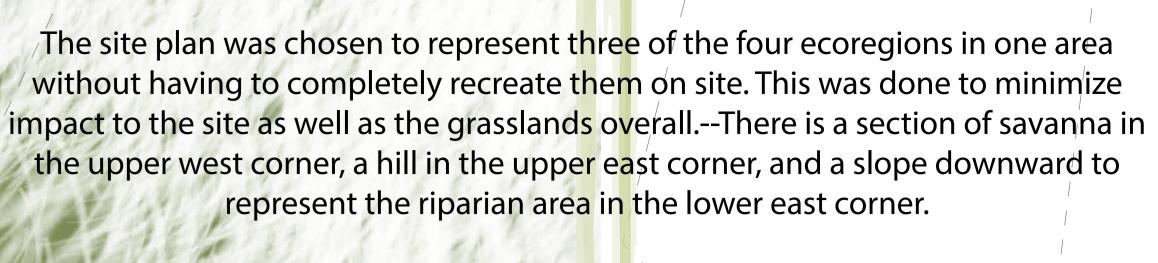


The riparian areas of the Grasslands are located in the northern section near the Sheyenne River.

Riparian areas provide food and nutrients to aquatic species as well as store runoff from large storm events. Like the other ecoregions, the riparian/river terrace area of the Grasslands provides unique and vital habitat to several species.

River Terrace/ Riparian





The cut from the parking lot and building was used to create some of the drumlins throughout the site to recreate the rolling hills of the oak savanna ecoregion.

> The parking spaces in the parking lot are made of pervious asphalt to retail water on site as well as deal with drainage in the parking lot.

Plantings within the parking lot also use the stormwater as a water source.

Material pallete















