



DISTANCE (miles)	Detroit Lakes	Fergus Falls	Hallock	Pelican Rapids	Roseau	Thief River Falls	Warren
Detroit Lakes		46	159	24	155	95	123
Fergus Falls	46		206	22	200	135	144
Hallock	159	206		195	61	64	42
Pelican Rapids	24	22	195		178	118	128
Roseau	155	200	61	178		64	77
Thief River Falls	95	135	64	118	64		29
Warren	123	144	42	128	77	29	



MNBirdTrail.com



Pine to Prairie International Birding Trail

The Pine to Prairie International Birding Trail includes more than 70 sites in Minnesota and Manitoba for viewing birds and other wildlife. In Minnesota, the birding trail spans 200 miles and has more than 50 sites that offer some of the most spectacular birding in the state. Look for green birding trail logo signs to identify trail sites or indicate trail sites are nearby. Interpretive signs are featured at select trail sites.

Along with the scenic beauty and friendly communities, this birding trail provides a unique collection of habitats that provide homes for a tremendous variety of birds including some highly coveted species. Come any time of year. While spring, summer and fall offer an abundance of birds, winter is also an exciting time to see winter specialties.



Barred Owl



Boreal Chickadee



American White Pelican

Biomes

Biomes are distinct biological communities that have formed in response to a shared physical climate.

Conifer/Mixed Forest

This biome is characterized by cone-bearing conifer trees such as pine, spruce, fir and tamarack. It also includes mixed forests of aspen, birch, maple or basswood with the conifers. The landscape ranges from rugged lake-dotted terrain, to large, flat, poorly drained peatlands and conifer bogs.

Tallgrass Aspen Parklands

This biome is a mosaic of prairie and sedge fens (wetlands fed by groundwater) accented by scattered groves of aspens or bur oaks. "Parklands" refers to the open prairie dotted with patches of trees. This biome is a transition between dry, windy prairies to the west and moist, cool bogs and forests to the east. Minnesota is the only place in the continental United States where this biome is found.

Deciduous Forest

This biome is characterized by deciduous trees such as maple, oak and aspen; the leaves of these trees change color and drop at the end of the growing season. This biome is a transition between prairie and conifer/mixed forests, and generally receives more precipitation than Tallgrass Aspen Parklands.

Prairie Grassland

This biome is characterized by flat or rolling grasslands as well as many wetlands and shallow lakes. Summer temperatures tend to be warmer and rainfall is lower than other biomes of Minnesota. Prairie grasslands once covered more than 16 million acres in Minnesota. Only three percent of prairie remains in modern Minnesota.

Community Information

For detailed information about the trail sites and their location, sponsoring communities, lodging, and birding tips, visit the Pine to Prairie International Birding Trail website: MNBirdTrail.com



Fergus Falls
218-446-0002
VisitFergusFalls.com



Otter Tail Lakes Country
800-423-4571
OtterTailCountry.com



Pelican Rapids
218-863-7076
PelicanRapids.com



Thief River Falls
218-686-9785
VisitTRF.com



Kittson County
218-843-3674
TourKittsonCounty.com



Roseau
218-463-0009
GoRoseau.com



Detroit Lakes
218-847-9202
VisitDetroitLakes.com



Warren
218-745-5343
WarrenMinnesota.com



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Site Number							
1	Marroad Point Park / Marroad Marina						
2	Lost River State Forest	•	•			•	
3	Roseau Wastewater Treatment Ponds					•	•
4	Red Lake Wildlife Management Area	•	•			•	
5	Beltrami Island State Forest	•	•			•	
6	Hayes Lake State Park		•			•	
7	Roseau River Wildlife Management Area	•	•			•	•
8	Wallace C. Dayton Conservation and Wildlife Area	•		•	•	•	
9	Lake Bronson State Park	•		•	•	•	
10	Twin Lakes Wildlife Management Area	•			•		
11	Thief Lake Wildlife Management Area	•	•			•	•
12	Agassiz National Wildlife Refuge	•	•		•		
13	Old Mill State Park	•	•	•			•
14	Agassiz Valley Water Resource Management Project						•
15	Angus/Oslo #4 Impoundment				•	•	•
16	Brandt/Angus Impoundment				•	•	•
17	Thief River Falls Wastewater Treatment Ponds				•		•
18	Euclid East Impoundment				•		•
19	Parnell Impoundment				•		•
20	Red Lake Falls Waste Treatment Ponds				•		•
21	Old Crossing Treaty Park / Huot Wildlife Management Area	•			•		•
22	Gully Rice Paddies / Gully Fen Scientific and Natural Area		•		•		
23	Pankratz Memorial Prairie			•	•		
24	Glacial Ridge National Wildlife Refuge			•	•		
25	Tympanuchus Wildlife Management Area			•	•		
26	Pembina Trail Scientific and Natural Area	•		•	•		
27	Burnham Wildlife Management Area	•		•	•		
28	Rydell National Wildlife Refuge	•		•	•	•	
29	Agassiz Dunes Scientific and Natural Area / Agassiz Environmental Learning Center	•		•			
30	Waubun Wildlife Management Area			•	•		
31	Heliksen Prairie Waterfowl Production Area				•		
32	Felton Prairie			•	•		
33	Hamden Slough National Wildlife Refuge			•	•		
34	Tamarac National Wildlife Refuge	•	•		•	•	
35	Detroit Lakes Wetland Management District	•		•	•		
36	Dunton Locks County Park	•				•	•
37	Buffalo River State Park / Minnesota State University Moorhead Regional Science Center	•		•	•		•
38	Bluestem Prairie Scientific and Natural Area			•			
39	Pelican Rapids City Parks	•					•
40	Maplewood State Park	•			•	•	
41	Rothsay Wildlife Management Area				•		
42	Anna Gronseth and Town Hall Prairies				•		
43	Kettledrummer and Foxhome Prairies			•			
44	Breckenridge Wastewater Treatment Ponds				•		•
45	Agassiz Beachline Waterfowl Production Area			•	•		
46	Orwell Wildlife Management Area	•		•	•		
47	Riverview Waterfowl Sanctuary	•				•	
48	Adams Park on Grotto Lake				•		•
49	Prairie Wetlands Learning Center			•			
50	Glendalough State Park	•			•	•	
51	Egret Island Scientific and Natural Area	•					

Habitats

Information about habitats is provided to help you choose trail sites for your visit. All trail sites provide good birding opportunities. See *MNBirdTrail.com* for detailed trail site information and refer to eBird Trail Tracker for recent sightings.

Deciduous Forest

Deciduous forest is characterized by trees that lose their leaves at the end of each growing season. Birds associated with deciduous forest: Ruffed Grouse, Cooper's Hawk, Downy Woodpecker, Great Crested Flycatcher, Baltimore Oriole, Ovenbird, Golden-winged Warbler, and American Redstart.



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Catharus_guttatus_GJ.jpg



© 2019 Golden-winged Warbler, Glenn Wiseman

Conifer/Mixed Forest

Conifer/mixed forest contains evergreen trees that bear cones as well as some deciduous trees. Birds associated with conifer forest: Spruce Grouse, Eastern Whip-poor-will, Northern Goshawk, Black-backed Woodpecker, Olive-sided Flycatcher, Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, Blue-headed Vireo, Boreal Chickadee, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Hermit Thrush, Pine Siskin, White-throated Sparrow, Connecticut Warbler, and Pine Warbler.



USFWS, Public Domain.

Prairie

Prairies are grasslands that can be dry or wet. Birds associated with prairie: Sharp-tailed Grouse, Greater Prairie-Chicken, Upland Sandpiper, Marbled Godwit, Short-eared Owl, American Kestrel, Horned Lark, Chestnut-collared Longspur, Savannah Sparrow, Bobolink, Western Meadowlark, and Brewer's Blackbird.

One of the best ways to experience Greater Prairie-Chicken is to view them in spring from a blind. The Minnesota Prairie Chicken Society has contact information for reserving a blind: PrairieChickens.org/how-to-view.



© Marbled Godwit, Jeff Bouton

Wetlands/Lakes/Rivers

Wetlands are the link between land and water and have many names: pond, swamp, marsh, and bog. Birds associated with wetlands: Trumpeter Swan, Wood Duck, Pied-billed Grebe, Yellow Rail, Black Tern, American Bittern, Northern Harrier, Sedge Wren, Nelson's Sparrow, Swamp Sparrow, and Yellow-headed Blackbird. Birds associated with lakes and rivers:



Mallard, Red-necked Grebe, Western Grebe, Spotted Sandpiper, Franklin's Gull, Common Loon, American White Pelican, Osprey, and Belted Kingfisher.



Franklin's Gull in Flight by Andy Reago & Chrissy McClarren is licensed under CC BY 2.0.

Modified

Many birds are adaptable and will use habitats modified by people. These habitats along the trail include marinas, waste treatment ponds, water impoundments and city parks. Birds associated with man-made habitats: Gadwall, Redhead, Pied-billed Grebe, Western Grebe, Eurasian Collared-Dove, Chimney Swift, Greater Yellowlegs, Great Egret, Turkey Vulture, and Tree Swallow.



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Winter

Winter is an excellent time to look for owls and finches as well as other hardy species. Open bodies of water in winter may provide opportunities to see Trumpeter Swans. Look for Snowy Owls near open fields, on the tops of power poles, or on the ground. Northern Hawk Owls can be seen perched on the tops of trees near dense conifer or conifer/mixed forest bordering marshes or other areas cleared by fire or logging. Look for Great Gray Owls perched on the edge of bogs and open areas and along roads, particularly near conifer/mixed forests.



Northern Hawk Owl by Eveltusik is licensed under CC-BY-SA-3.0.