

Species of Probable or Confirmed Breeding Status - Quad 4609261 Block CE (Which Contains the Hog Island and Newton Creek Areas):

- Alder Flycatcher
- American Black Duck
- American Crow
- American Goldfinch
- American Kestrel
- American Redstart
- American Robin
- Baltimore Oriole
- Barn Swallow
- Belted Kingfisher
- Black-and-white Warbler
- Black-billed Cuckoo
- Black-capped Chickadee
- Blue Jay
- Blue-winged Teal
- Broad-winged Hawk
- Brown Thrasher
- Brown-headed Cowbird
- Canada Goose
- Canada Warbler
- Chestnut-sided Warbler
- Chimney Swift
- Chipping Sparrow
- Clay-colored Sparrow
- Cliff Swallow
- Common Grackle
- Common Nighthawk
- Common Tern
- Common Yellowthroat
- Downy Woodpecker
- Eastern Bluebird
- Eastern Kingbird
- Eastern Phoebe
- Eastern Wood-Pewee
- European Starling
- Golden-winged Warbler
- Gray Catbird
- Great Blue Heron
- Great Crested Flycatcher
- Great Horned Owl
- Hairy Woodpecker
- Herring Gull
- House Finch
- House Sparrow
- House Wren
- Indigo Bunting
- Killdeer
- Least Flycatcher
- Mallard
- Merlin
- Mourning Dove
- Mourning Warbler
- Nashville Warbler
- Northern Flicker
- Ovenbird
- Pine Siskin
- Purple Finch
- Red-breasted Nuthatch
- Red-eyed Vireo
- Red-winged Blackbird
- Ring-billed Gull
- Ring-necked Pheasant
- Rock Pigeon
- Rose-breasted Grosbeak
- Ruby-throated Hummingbird
- Savannah Sparrow
- Sedge Wren
- Sharp-shinned Hawk
- Song Sparrow
- Spotted Sandpiper
- Swamp Sparrow
- Tree Swallow
- Warbling Vireo
- White-breasted Nuthatch
- White-throated Sparrow
- Wilson's Snipe
- Wood Thrush
- Yellow Warbler
- Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
- Yellow-billed Cuckoo
- Yellow-rumped Warbler



Nearby Wisconsin Point is an approved Important Bird Area (IBA) as defined by Bird Life International and the Audubon Society.

Hog Island and Newton Creek offer a diverse combination of desirable bird habitats, including open water, beaches, and a wide variety of wetland and forest communities in close proximity to each other.

Many bird migrants avoid flying over large bodies of water and when confronted with the western coast of Superior follow the shoreline to the inviting habitats of the Lower St. Louis River and estuary. Wetlands in particular provide the migrants and resident bird populations with food in the form of tubers, seeds and other plant parts as well as fish and invertebrates.

Colonial nesting birds such as gulls, terns, plovers, and herons comprise the most abundant, and sensitive, breeding birds that inhabit the harbor area.

Declining populations of piping plover and, to a lesser extent common tern, have made these two species individual conservation targets of the Lower St. Louis River Habitat Plan. The piping plover and the common tern share similar habitat needs and the two species have demonstrated a willingness to share nesting habitat. Habitat creation for these two species on the edges of Hog Island may be possible.

A bald eagle nest has been identified on the site, and an eagle was spotted on the island during field reconnaissance in October, 2006.

The Bong Bridge over the harbor is listed on the Minnesota Natural Heritage Database as a nesting area for peregrine falcon.

- Milestones for Birds (LSLRHP)
- Populations of the common tern and the piping plover (threatened and endangered species), great blue herons, and mallards are not declining due to alteration, loss of physical habitat or exposure to contaminants.
 - A breeding population of piping plover is re-established in the estuary.
 - Public lands within the AOC are managed to ensure that appropriate habitat exists for at least one great blue heron rookery.
 - The breeding population of common terns in the Lower St. Louis River is maintained at its current (2004) level.
 - No common tern chicks with cross-bills are found at Interstate Island.