

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE  
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD**

**RESTORATION AND MANAGEMENT  
OF RARE OR DECLINING HABITATS**

(Ac.)

**CODE 643**

**DEFINITION**

Restoring and managing rare and declining habitats and their associated wildlife species to conserve biodiversity.

**PURPOSE**

Provide habitat for rare and declining species.

**CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

Sites that previously or currently support the rare or declining habitat targeted for restoration or management. Refer to standard specification for listed rare and declining habitats in Idaho.

**CRITERIA**

Methods used will be designed to protect the soil resource from erosion and compaction.

Invasive species and noxious weeds shall be controlled. When possible, control will be done on a "spot" basis to protect native forbs and legumes that benefit native pollinators and other wildlife.

Undisturbed areas shall be conserved on a sufficient extent of the area to sustain disturbance-intolerant species.

Species and seeding rate specifications will be prepared to achieve desired habitat condition.

Only high quality and ecologically adapted native plant materials will be used. When feasible, only local ecotypes will be used.

Site preparation, planting dates and methods, and plant material care and handling shall optimize vegetation survival and growth.

A pre-treatment assessment of the targeted habitat will be documented to provide a baseline for comparison with post-treatment habitat assessment.

Use of fertilizers, pesticides and other chemicals shall not compromise the intended purpose of this practice

**CONSIDERATIONS**

Confer with other agencies and organizations to develop guidelines and specifications for conserving declining habitats. Also consider local, state and regional references when identifying rare and declining habitats (e.g. Idaho Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy).

Vegetative manipulations to restore plant and/or animal diversity can be accomplished by protection and natural re-colonization, prescribed burning or mechanical, biological or chemical methods or a combination of the four.

Consider management strategies that enhance herbaceous and woody plants that provide food and cover habitat for pollinators and beneficial insects. See Idaho Biology Technical Note No. 1; Pollinators.

**PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS**

Targeted rare and declining wildlife species will be documented in the conservation plan along with their associated rare and declining habitats.

Specifications for this practice shall be prepared for each habitat type. Specifications shall be recorded using approved specification

sheets and job sheets. Narrative statements in the conservation plan or other acceptable documentation may provide supplemental information to the specifications and job sheets.

degradation. Biological Report 28; National Biological Service, Washington, D.C.

### **OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE**

Haying, grazing and other management activities will be planned and managed (including exclusion) as necessary to achieve and maintain the intended purpose.

Vegetation management and maintenance activities shall not be conducted during the nesting season except when necessary to achieve the desired habitat condition.

Habitat conditions should be evaluated on a regular basis to adapt the conservation plan and schedule maintenance to ensure the desired habitat condition.

Management and maintenance activities should be rotated to mimic natural disturbance regimes.

### **REFERENCES**

Barbour, M.G., and W. D. Billings (eds.). 2000. North American Terrestrial Vegetation. Cambridge University Press, New York, Second Edition, 695 pp.

Kuchler, A.W. 1964 Potential Natural Vegetation of the Conterminous United States. American Geography Society, Special Publication 36. 116 pp. + map. Second edition (revised), 1975.

NRCS – Idaho Biology Technical Note  
No. 1 - Pollinators

Noss, R.F., E.T. LaRoe III, and J.M. Scott. 1995. Endangered ecosystems of the United States: a preliminary assessment of loss and