

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD
CONNECTICUT/RHODE ISLAND

UPLAND WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT

(acre)

CODE 645

DEFINITION

Creating, restoring, maintaining or enhancing areas for food, cover, and water for upland wildlife and species which use upland habitat for a portion of their life cycle.

PURPOSE

- Provide a variety of food for the desired kinds of wildlife species;
- Provide a variety of cover types for the desired kinds of wildlife species, examples include nesting, fawning, loafing, resting, escape, travel lanes, and thermal;
- Provide drinking water for the desired kinds of wildlife species.
- Arrange habitat elements in proper amounts and locations to benefit desired species.
- Manage the wildlife habitat to promote viable populations of target species within their native geographic range.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

On all sites that are suitable for the kinds of wildlife habitat that are needed and are within the range of the desired species or the natural community under consideration.

CRITERIA

General Criteria Applicable to all Purposes

- Habitat development and management

necessary, to achieve the purpose(s), shall be based on a wildlife habitat appraisal or suitable habitat evaluation. The appraisal or evaluation procedure shall be used to determine a habitat suitability rating for either individual fields, home range areas, habitat type or natural community as well as to provide an overall evaluation for the entire property or operating unit.

Habitat Appraisal or Habitat Evaluation:

- The evaluation will result in a quality rating or habitat suitability index (hsi). This will consider the type, amount, and distribution of habitat elements required. The quality rating or hsi will be compared to the quality criteria in Section III of the FOTG.
- If the evaluation indicates a level below the acceptable quality, alternatives will be recommended that will result in the necessary changes in habitat elements or their management to bring the rating up to the minimal acceptable or above.
- If the evaluation is at the minimum or above, alternatives will be recommended that will result in the necessary management to preserve, maintain or improve the existing habitat in its present state or toward optimum conditions

Habitat Elements

- The following habitat elements will be considered when assessing wildlife habitat. Not all may apply to every habitat type.

1. Food
 - a. Type

Conservation practice standards are reviewed periodically, and updated if needed. To obtain the current version of this standard, contact the Natural Resources conservation Service.

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- b. Amount
- 2. Cover
 - a. Type
 - b. Amount
- 3. Water
 - a. Quality
 - b. Quantity
 - c. Accessibility
 - d. Seasonal availability
- 4. Interspersion and Distance to
 - a. Crops
 - b. Grasses and or legumes
 - c. Shrubs
 - d. Trees
 - e. Water
 - f. Openings
- 5. Migration
 - a. Routes
 - b. Season of use
 - c. Corridors

- Where feasible prescribed burning shall be utilized instead of mowing.
- Livestock grazing or haying may be conducted to maintain or improve vegetation structure and composition so as to improve the desired wildlife habitat.
- Management measures shall be provided to control invasive species and noxious weeds.
 - ◆ Spraying or other control of noxious weeds will be done on a “spot” basis in order to protect plants that benefit native pollinators and other wildlife.
 - ◆ The site shall be monitored to determine the effectiveness or condition of the resource.

CONSIDERATIONS

Wildlife population control (hunting to reduce numbers) which is the responsibility of state and federal wildlife agencies and the landowner may be necessary to protect and maintain certain habitats.

Consider that manipulations of habitat may impact more than the desired kinds of wildlife. These possible effects shall be evaluated and taken into consideration during the planning process.

This practice may be used to promote the conservation of declining species, including threatened and endangered species.

Consider the problems of habitat fragmentation when using this practice; create large blocks of habitat verses increased edge, which leads to predation and parasitism by some species such as cowbirds.

Consider the potential for both positive and negative consequences of habitat linkages and habitat corridors when developing upland wildlife habitat.

Development and Management of Wildlife Habitat:

- As indicated by the wildlife habitat evaluation, certain habitat elements may be weak or missing. For the desired species, identify the types, amount, and distribution of habitat elements and management actions necessary to achieve the management objectives.
- The location, amounts, and kinds of habitat elements planned shall be identified in a management plan along with their management requirements.
- In habitats with some degree of naturalness, only native plant materials shall be used. In other habitats, the use of native plants is encouraged. No non-native, invasive species may be used even if they are readily available.
- Prescribed burning or mechanical, biological or chemical methods, or a combination of the four shall accomplish vegetative manipulations.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Plans and specifications for this practice shall be prepared for each site. Plans and specifications shall be recorded using approved specification sheets, job sheets, technical notes, or narrative documentation in the conservation plan, or other acceptable documentation.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The purpose of operation, maintenance, and management is to insure that the practice functions as intended over time.

A plan for operation and maintenance of upland wildlife habitat at a minimum shall include monitoring and management of structural and vegetative measures.

As a minimum, the following actions shall be addressed in the operation and maintenance (O&M) plan to insure that this practice functions as intended throughout its expected life.

- 1) Use of fertilizers, pesticides and other chemicals.
- 2) Designation of base plots and periodic inventories conducted to monitoring, as applicable, the target vegetation, the target animal(s), and target environmental factors.
- 3) Control of invasive plant species.
- 4) Removal of vegetation or replacement of dead or dying vegetation.
- 5) Control of erosion.

These actions include normal repetitive activities in the application and use of the practice (operation), and repair and upkeep of the practice (maintenance).

Timing of haying and livestock grazing will avoid periods when upland wildlife are nesting, fawning, etc. and will allow the establishment, development, and management of upland vegetation for the intended purpose.

Biological control of pests (e.g., using predator or parasitic species) shall be implemented where available and feasible.