

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD**

**SHALLOW WATER DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT
(Ac.)**

CODE 646

DEFINITION

The inundation of lands to provide habitat for fish and/or wildlife.

PURPOSE

To provide habitat for wildlife such as shorebirds, waterfowl, wading birds, mammals, fish, reptiles, amphibians, and other species that require shallow water for at least a part of their life cycle.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

On lands where water can be impounded or regulated by diking, excavating, ditching, and/or flooding.

On floodplain areas that provide refuge habitats for native fish during high flow periods.

This practice does not apply to:

- Conservation Practice 648, Watering Facility, intended to provide watering places for wildlife;
- Conservation Practice 657, Wetland Restoration, intended to rehabilitate a degraded wetland where the soils, hydrology, vegetation community, and biological habitat are returned to a close approximation of the original conditions;
- Conservation Practice 659, Wetland Enhancement, intended for modification of an existing wetland where specific attributes are targeted by management objectives, possibly at the expense of other attributes, or the rehabilitation of a degraded wetland where the result is a wetland that is different than what

previously existed on the site;

- Conservation Practice 656, Wetland Construction, intended to treat point and non-point sources of water pollution;
- Conservation Practice 658, Wetland Creation, for creating a wetland on a site which historically was not a wetland; or
- Conservation Practice 399, Fishpond Management.

CRITERIA

Soils must have low permeability or seasonal high water table to inhibit subsurface drainage and allow for maintenance of proper water levels.

Site must be free of hazardous materials.

Water supply for flooding the area during periods of planned inundation must be adequate.

An adequate method for dewatering is required when water levels must be artificially lowered in order to produce desired habitat condition.

Water levels must be able to be maintained between 1 to 18 inches in depth over the majority of the area during periods of planned inundation. An exception to this criterion is made for floodplain habitats connected to stream channels where water depths of up to six feet provide habitat for native fish species that use these habitats during periods of inundation associated with high stream flows.

Where active habitat management is planned (such as disking or water level management), a point of access will be planned and

developed to facilitate management activity.

Invasive plant species and federal/state listed noxious and nuisance species shall be controlled on the site.

Existing drainage systems shall be utilized, removed, or modified as needed to achieve the intended purpose.

Criteria for Waterfowl Habitat

Areas planned to provide waterfowl feeding and resting habitat shall be designed to facilitate gradual flooding of areas containing food plants to an average depth of six to ten inches.

Areas containing food plants shall be flooded during seasonal periods of waterfowl use.

Criteria for Shorebird Habitat

Areas planned to provide shorebird habitat shall have exposed mudflats and areas with one to four inches of water during seasonal periods of shorebird use.

Criteria for Amphibian Habitat

Inundation shall be planned to last throughout the local breeding period of at least one endemic amphibian species.

Surrounding upland habitat shall be of sufficient quality and quantity to support the complete life-cycle requirements of at least one endemic amphibian species.

Structures shall be designed to prevent fish access to areas planned for amphibian breeding habitat.

Criteria for Off-stream Stream Fish Habitat

Water control structures shall be designed to prevent native fish from being trapped as water recedes.

CONSIDERATIONS

Water volume, rates of runoff, infiltration, evaporation, and transpiration will affect performance of the practice.

Nearly level sites will allow for larger units while keeping planned water depths within the optimum range over most of the unit.

Where impoundments are developed, shorelines with irregular shapes and varying

side slopes from 9:1 to 20:1 along water surface margins may increase habitat diversity.

Consider how the timing of flooding and drawdown, as well as the type of drawdown, will affect moist soil plant species composition.

Consider tolerance of plants to flooding and salinity, as well as the composition of seed in the soil.

Nutrient and pesticide residues may affect plant species composition and the site's capability to grow desirable plants.

Consider effects on nearby wetlands or water-related fish and wildlife habitats.

Consider movement of dissolved and suspended substances to downstream surface waters and groundwater.

The practice may affect downstream flows, or aquifers that would affect other water uses or users.

Consider disease vectors such as mosquitoes.

The practice may function as a link in a habitat corridor that aids the site's use and colonization by wetland flora and fauna.

The composition and extent of surrounding upland vegetation may influence this practice's habitat functions.

Installation of vegetated buffers on surrounding uplands may improve water quality in the shallow water area.

The practice may raise downstream water temperature, causing detrimental impacts to associated aquatic and terrestrial communities.

Soil disturbance may increase the probability of invasion by unwanted plant species.

Added water depth and duration may be used as a method to control unwanted vegetation.

Biological control of undesirable plant species and pests (e.g., using predator or parasitic species) may be the least damaging alternative for pest control.

Human and livestock activities in and surrounding the practice may disturb wildlife, thereby decreasing habitat suitability and

function. Vegetative screens, fences, or gates are means of reducing unwanted disturbance.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Plans and specifications for installing structures for water control shall be in keeping with this standard and shall prescribe the requirements for applying the practice to achieve its intended purpose.

Specifications shall be recorded using approved specifications sheets, job sheets, narrative documentation in the conservation plan, or other acceptable documentation. Specifications shall be reviewed and approved by a person with appropriate training in the design and implementation of shallow water areas to benefit fish and wildlife.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The following actions shall be carried out to ensure that this practice functions as intended throughout its expected life. These actions include normal repetitive activities in the application and use of the practice (operation), and repair and upkeep of the practice (maintenance).

Waterfowl and shorebird feeding and resting areas that can be hydrologically controlled or have natural dry periods should be burned,

disked or surface disturbed every three to five years to set back succession and control the growth of undesirable plants. Such burning, disking, or surface disturbance shall be scheduled to encourage desirable habitat plants.

Any use of fertilizers, mechanical treatments, prescribed burning, pesticides, and other chemicals shall not compromise the capability of the practice to provide habitat for the target species.

Operation and maintenance shall include monitoring and management of structural components and habitat quality provided.

REFERENCES

Helmets, Doug. 1992. Shorebird Management Manual. Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network, Manomet, MA 58 pp.

Kingsbury, Bruce & Joanne Gibson, 2002. Habitat Management Guidelines for Amphibians and Reptiles of the Midwest. Partners in Amphibian & Reptile Conservation, Ft Wayne IN, 57 pp.

Smith, Loren M. and Roger L. Pederson. 1989. Habitat management for migrating and wintering waterfowl in North America. Texas Tech University Press, 574 pp.