

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD

WETLAND WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT
(Ac.)

CODE 644

DEFINITION

Retaining, developing, or managing wetland habitat for wetland wildlife.

PURPOSE

To maintain, develop, or improve wetland habitat for waterfowl, shorebirds, fur-bearers, or other wetland dependent or associated flora and fauna.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

On or adjacent to wetlands, rivers, lakes and other water bodies where wetland associated wildlife habitat can be managed. This practice applies to natural wetlands and/or water bodies as well as wetlands that may have been previously restored (657), enhanced (659), and created (658).

CRITERIA^{1, 2, 3}

A habitat evaluation or appraisal, approved by the NRCS state office, shall be used to identify habitat-limiting factors in the planning area.

Application of this practice shall remove or reduce limiting factor(s) in their order of significance, as indicated by results of the habitat evaluation.

Application of this practice alone, or in combination with other supporting and facilitating practices, shall result in a conservation system that will enable the planning area to meet or exceed the minimum

quality criteria for wildlife habitat established in Section III of the FOTG.

Identify wildlife species management goals and objectives. For the desired species, identify the types, amount, and distribution of habitat elements and the management actions necessary to achieve the management objectives .

Native plants will be used where ever possible.

Sites containing hazardous waste will be cleaned or not managed under this standard.

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

CONSIDERATIONS

Consider effects management will have on disease vectors such as mosquitoes.

Consider effects on downstream flows or aquifers that would affect other water uses or users.

Consider effects on fish and wildlife habitats that would be associated with the practice.

Consider establishing vegetative buffers on surrounding uplands to reduce sediment and soluble and sediment-attached substance carried by runoff and/or wind.

The nutrient and pesticide tolerance of the species planned should be considered where known nutrient and pesticide contamination exists.

Consider effects on temperature of water resources to prevent undesired effects on aquatic and wildlife communities.

Consider the effects of soil disturbance and potential of invasion by unwanted species.

Consider adding dead snags, tree trunks, or logs to provide structure and cover for wildlife and a carbon source for food chain support.

For discharge wetlands, consider underground upslope water and/or groundwater source availability.

When determining which species to plant, consider microtopography and different hydrology levels.

Consider effects of management actions on compliance with state and federal hunting regulation (e.g., baiting).

Consider effects that water level draw downs will have on turtle mortality ⁽⁴⁾.

Consider effects of livestock grazing on runoff, infiltration, wetland vegetation and nesting success.

Consider using artificial nesting structures that are appropriate for the region.

Consider locating the management practice adjacent to existing wetlands and other water bodies to provide connectivity.

Consider the impact of elevated wildlife uses on adjacent lands (e.g., crop depredation).

Consider adjacent wetlands or water bodies that contribute to wetland system complexity and diversity, decrease habitat fragmentation, and maximize use of the site by wetland-associated wildlife.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Document how habitat needs will be provided for the desired kinds of wildlife: required depth of water during the different seasons; types and sizes of structures required; desired native plant species and the means of establishing and maintaining them. Specific information may be provided using appropriate job sheets or written documentation in the conservation plan.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

A plan for operation and maintenance at a minimum should include monitoring and management of structural and vegetative measures and also consider:

Haying and livestock grazing plans, if haying or livestock grazing is used as a needed wildlife management tool, will be developed to allow the establishment, development, and management of wetland and associated upland vegetation for the intended wetland and/or wildlife purpose.

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

Added water depth and duration may be utilized as a method to control unwanted vegetation (e.g., reed canary grass).

REFERENCES

- ⁽¹⁾ Helmers, D.L. 1992. Shorebird management manual. Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network, Manomet, MA 58 pp
- ⁽²⁾ Payne, Neil F. 1992. Techniques for wildlife habitat management of wetlands. McGraw-Hill, Inc. 549 pp
- ⁽³⁾ Smith, Loren M. and Roger L. Pederson. 1989. Habitat management for migrating and wintering waterfowl in North America. Texas Tech University Press, 574 pp.
- ⁽⁴⁾ Hall, C.D. and F.J. Cuthbert. 2000. Impact of a controlled wetland drawdown on Blanding's Turtles in Minnesota. Chelonian Conservation Biology. Vol. 3, No. 4, pp. 643-649