

**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

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 Field Office Technical Guide (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 wherever possible.

Sites containing hazardous waste will be cleaned prior to the installation of this practice.

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

Projects will be reviewed by a biologist and an engineer.

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 implementation of this practice to enhance habitat for threatened, endangered and other plant or animal species of concern, where applicable.

Establishment of vegetative buffers on surrounding uplands can reduce the delivery of sediment and soluble and sediment-attached contaminants 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.

Soil disturbance associated with the installation

of this practice may increase the potential of invasion by unwanted species.

Adding dead snags, tree trunks or logs can provide structure and cover for wildlife and serve as 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 regulations (e.g. baiting).

Water level draw-downs may increase the potential for turtle mortality⁽¹⁾.

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

Additions of artificial nesting structures that are appropriate for the region can increase utilization of these areas.

Locating this practice adjacent to existing wetlands and other water bodies will provide connectivity to these cover types.

The improved habitat that results from the installation of this practice may lead to increased crop depredation by wildlife on adjacent cropland.

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.

Consider designing the wetland so it can be completely drained for wetland productivity management, control of undesired species and wildlife management purposes.

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.

Consider input of other agencies (e.g. Idaho Department of Fish & Game, US Fish and Wildlife Service) and organizations (e.g. Ducks Unlimited, The Nature Conservancy) to assist in the development of the wetland habitat plan.

**NRCS, IDAHO
May 2011**

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.

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

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.

Helmers, D.L. 1992. Shorebird management manual. Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network, Manomet, MA, 58 pp.

Payne, Neil F. 1992. Techniques for wildlife habitat management of wetlands. McGraw-Hill, Inc., 549 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.

NRCS – Idaho Plant Materials Technical Notes

No. 4 – Reading Seed Packaging Labels
and Calculating Seed Mixtures

No. 10 – Pasture and Range Seedings

No. 24 – Grass, Grass-Like, Forb, Legume
and Woody Species for the Intermountain
West

No. 32 – Native Shrubs and trees for
Riparian Areas

No.38 – Wetland Species and Grasses for
Riparian Areas

NRCS – Idaho Biology Technical Note

No. 1 – Pollinators

Land Resource Regions and Major Land
Resource Areas of the United States, Issued
2006.