

MISSOURI FIELD OFFICE TECHNICAL GUIDE

Statewide T&E Planning Matrix Footnotes

1. If the practice causes significant fragmentation (i.e. greater than 40' in width) regardless of community type – forest, grassland, wetland, etc... Consult Area Office for guidance when these situations occur.
2. If practice results in the destruction or significant degradation of native (aquatic or terrestrial) or wildlife-friendly habitat/plant community, or plants of conservation concern. This could include managing for a monoculture, or planting a species that is rated poor on Table 2, 327 Conservation Cover or Table 2, 342 Critical Area Planting adjacent to a native community or a T&E plant site (e.g. reed canary grass next to wetland). Consult Area Office for guidance when these situations occur.
3. Establishing/maintaining wildlife-friendly herbaceous species (rated fair/good/excellent on Table 2, 327 Conservation Cover or Table 2, 342 Critical Area Planting), or native tree/shrub species, or native annual/perennial forbs. Refer to species fact sheets for specifics (e.g. positive for Regal Fritillary only if practice restores the prairie violet that they rely upon—a WSG/forb seeding would not be positive for this species if it didn't include prairie violets in the mix).
4. If area is a lek site for prairie chickens and harvested or grazed after July 15.
5. If practice restores/maintains an **existing native plant community** or habitat that the species relies upon (refer to the attribute table of the Natural Heritage Database for habitats). Refer to species fact sheets for specifics (e.g. Positive for Regal Fritillary only if practice restores the prairie violet that they rely upon. Positive if removing woody cover between Blanding's mud turtle grassland nesting sites and wetland habitat).
6. If planting on a ridge top or established in a way to block vista for grassland birds.
7. (Reserved)
8. If woody planting consists of native shrubs for Bell's vireo, loggerhead shrike or painted bunting.
9. If practice occurs on greater than 75% of grassland acres during the primary nesting season May 1-July 15. (Example: prairie chicken, northern harrier, short-eared owl, Henslow's sparrow, Swainson's hawk, upland sandpiper, Bachman's sparrow, black-tailed jackrabbit, plains pocket mouse)
10. For Bell's vireo, loggerhead shrike, Bachman's sparrow and painted bunting if removing shrubs.

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11. Effects on Indiana Bat, or Gray Bat. See MO-eFOTG-Section II - F.4 for Conservation Priorities and impact analysis. (for example: road adjacent to cave entrance, significant trees removed from riparian buffer) Increase or improved access to cave entrances may result in increased human activity and disturbance to cave.
12. If it is an establishment that is predominately trees and it occurs in the buffer zone of a listed bat occurrence site. See MO-eFOTG-Section II - F.4 for Conservation Priorities and impact analysis.
13. If managing/maintaining a woodland site for Indiana Bat. Follow Indiana bat guidelines to avoid negative impacts.
14. If occurs in the buffer zone around a listed bat occurrence site.
15. (Reserved)
16. If erosion, animal waste, or pesticide application affects sinkhole, cave entrance, springs, or other aquatic habitat. Earthmoving practices may temporarily create a negative impact, follow BMPs (refer to species fact sheets and/or standard and specifications) that will prevent negative impacts.
17. If practice improves ground or surface water quality for aquatic species (including amphibians and aquatic reptiles, plants and insects).
18. If practice creates suitable habitat for a species (refer to the attribute table of the Natural Heritage Database for habitats). Refer to species fact sheets for specifics or contact Area Office (e.g. positive for Northern Crayfish Frog if practice creates new fishless pond sites). **This is for non-planted practices.**
19. If done before February 15th or after November 1st. Refer to species fact sheets for specifics or consult Area Office for guidance when these situations occur.
20. For eastern spadefoot toad and Illinois chorus frog. Refer to species fact sheets for specific habitat needs, or consult Area Office for guidance when these situations occur.
21. (Reserved)
22. If practice will have a direct physical impact on a mussel bed.
23. If occurs in an identified karst recharge zone. Identified in Heritage Database.
24. (Reserved)

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25. If stream crossing presents a potential restriction to fish passage (structure built above streambed elevation).
26. Adverse effects on aquatic species and/or communities. Consult with Area Office.
27. If vertical drain is installed without a filter strip.
28. In cave/sinkhole/karst areas potential adverse effects on aquatic or cave species and/or communities. Increase or improved access to cave entrances may result in increased human activity and disturbance to cave and bats.
29. If atmospheric conditions hold smoke at ground level and smoke settles into cave or sinkhole openings.
30. If geotextile (for example: monofilament mesh presents an entrapment or entanglement hazard).