

Animal Enhancement Activity – ANM 23 – Multi-species native perennials for biomass/wildlife habitat



Enhancement Description

This enhancement consists of establishing native perennial vegetation for biomass production and wildlife habitat.

Land Use Applicability

Cropland, Pastureland, Rangeland

Benefits

Establishing multi-species native perennial vegetation and managing for both biomass and wildlife can provide natural resource and financial benefits.

Conditions Where Enhancement Applies

This enhancement applies to all crop, pasture, or range land use acres.

Criteria

1. Native perennial species shall be selected and planted based on site adaptability, value for biomass, and for wildlife benefits as determined by the state.
2. Biomass fields shall be managed for species of conservation concern as identified by the state and the State Wildlife Action Plans.
3. Develop a management plan, covering the length of the contract at a minimum, which minimizes impacts on wildlife species, especially grassland nesting birds for this enhancement activity. Management actions and their impact on affected wildlife species shall be addressed.
4. After establishment, the field shall be protected from grazing and disturbance during the primary nesting and fawning season as defined by the state. Further, harvesting of biomass must be in accordance with the written management plan. Partial removal in late summer/early fall to allow for re-growth for winter cover where winter conditions interfere with late season harvest should be addressed in the management plan.

Adoption Requirements

This enhancement is considered adopted when acres with established multi-species native perennials are being managed in accordance with the developed management plan for the species of concern.

Documentation Requirements

1. Copy of the management plan,



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2013 Ranking Period 1

2. Written description of the actions taken,
3. Receipts related to the a multi-species native perennial establishment,
4. Dates of establishment, and
5. A map or aerial photograph delineating the location of the established vegetation.

References

USDA-NRCS. 2010. National Biology Handbook. Washington, DC.

<http://directives.sc.egov.usda.gov/OpenNonWebContent.aspx?content=17723.wba>

USDA-NRCS. 2006. National Biology Manual. Title 190, Washington, DC.

<http://directives.sc.egov.usda.gov/OpenNonWebContent.aspx?content=17895.wba>

Animal Enhancement Activity – ANM23 – *Multi-species Native Perennials for Biomass/Wildlife Habitat*

Reference:

- **327 – Conservation Cover**
 - ***Biology Jobsheet 9 – Establishment of Native Grasses and Forbs***
- **643 – Restoration and Management of Declining Habitats**
 - ***Biology Jobsheet 12 – Tall Grass Prairie***
- **386 – Field Border**
 - ***Agronomy Jobsheet 386 – Field Border***

NATIVE GRASSES, FORBS AND LEGUMES

Native grass seed origin shall be within a 200 mile radius of the project site, unless otherwise identified as an acceptable cultivar.

The following are native grasses that are considered wildlife friendly:

Big Bluestem	Western Wheatgrass
Indiangrass	Blue Grama
Green Needlegrass	Switchgrass
Little Bluestem	Canada Bluejoint
Sideoats Grama	Prairie Cordgrass
Prairie Sandreed	Virginia Wildrye
Canada Wildrye	Kalms Brome
Slender Wheatgrass	

FORBS AND LEGUMES

Forbs and legumes with origins native to Minnesota are preferred. When local Minnesota seed sources are not available, native forbs and legume seed shall originate from Wisconsin, northern Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, northern Iowa, and the Canadian provinces of southern Manitoba and Ontario. If the true origin of the seed can be certified as one of the

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accepted states or provinces, then there would be no restriction on where the seed is grown. Certification must be provided by the grower, and responsibility for obtaining certification rests with the producer.

The following list identifies native forbs and wildflowers beneficial to upland wildlife and native habitat restoration. The list is not inclusive, and identifies those species, which are readily available through private vendor seed supplies.

DRY	MESIC to WET	DRY to WET
Bush Clover	Canada Tick Trefoil	Black-eyed Susan
Dotted Blazingstar	Common Ox-eye	Illinois Bundleflower
Purple Coneflower	Giant Sunflower	Purple Prairie Clover
Showy Penstemon	Golden Alexanders	Maximillian Sunflower
Silky Aster	Partridge Pea	Stiff Goldenrod
DRY to MESIC	Rattlesnake Master	Yarrow
Butterfly Weed	Tall Blazingstar	
Compass Plant	Wild Bergamot	
Hoary Vervain	Yellow Coneflower	
Leadplant	WET	
Prairie Smoke	Blue Vervain	
Rough Blazingstar	Boneset	
Showy Goldenrod	Joe-pye Weed	
Smooth Aster	New England Aster	
Stiff Tickseed	Panicled Aster	
	Swamp Milkweed	

The field will be protected from grazing and disturbance during the primary nesting and fawning season, which is **May 1 to July 15**.