Open Field Management: Managing Fields for Wildlife Habitat



Presentation Outline

Context: history, biodiversity, landscape

Site specific considerations

Invasive species control

Case Studies





Landscape Level Loss of habitats and associated species



Conservation Planning at the Landscape Level



Conservation Planning at the Landscape Level

- Look for areas with other open areas nearby
- Field nesting birds have minimum area requirements
- Birds-Eye View all open areas are attractive
- Insects and plants do not have known area limitations
- Consult with MassWildlife and MNHESP

Considerations

Landscape Context

Size

Environmental Conditions

Land Use

Wildlife

















No field can be all things to all grassland species

Identify Conservation Targets

Identify Threats

 Consider Management Options and Plan Accordingly

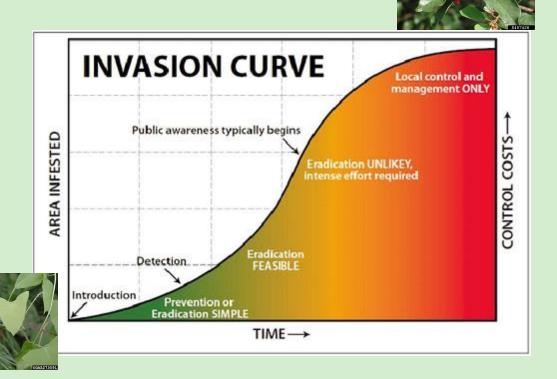
Treatment of Invasive Plants in Field Habitat Management

- Control Strategies
- Suggested Techniques
- Tough Species
- Precautions
- Restoration & Shifting Plant Communities



Control: Sequence

- ID important natural resources
- Which invasives threaten resource(s)?
- Set a goal
- Investigate inputs
- Get permits
- Implement!
- Document
- Revise



Control Strategies

Small Patch

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Manual \$\$\$\$

Mechanical

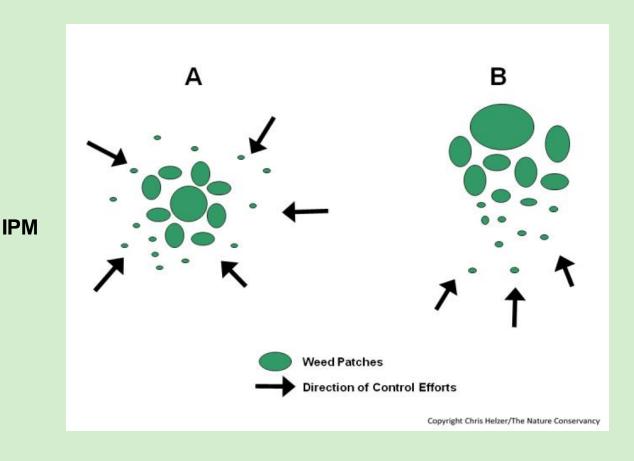


Chemical



Biological \$





Considering Costs

Diffuse knapweed control on Colorado rangeland in 1997 (Sebastian and Beck 1999)

| Control Method | Total Cost per Acre | <u>Efficacy</u> |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Hand pull | \$2,678 | 0% |
| Mow | \$150 | 0% |
| Mow + Herbicide | \$130-\$160 | 100% |
| Herbicide | \$31 | 96% |

- Pre-treatment
 - Map treatment areas
 - Flag sensitive areas & native species





LATE FALL - WINTER

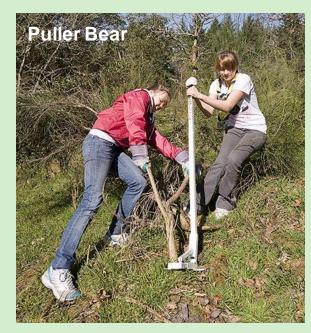
- Remove large woodies
 - Cut-paint or hack glyphosate treatments
 - Basal bark and dormant stem triclopyr treatments
 - Mechanical



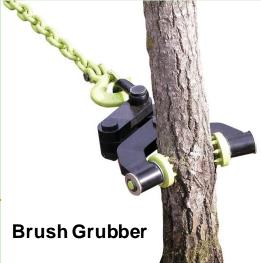


SPRING – EARLY SUMMER

- Remove small-medium woodies
 - Hand pulling or wrenching
 - Volunteers!
 - Mechanical uprooting
 - Mound mulch/cover herbs.







MID SUMMER – LATER FALL

- Treat woodies and herbs, < 5 ft.</p>
 - Foliar triclopyr height of summer
 - Foliar application of glyphosate late summer - fall
 - Mechanical mowing, cutting or uprooting













Precautions

You need to be licensed to apply herbicides

- To apply "general use" herbicides you need, at a minimum, a <u>Commercial Applicators License</u> (sometimes called the CORE license) (\$75, \$100)
- To apply "restricted use" herbicides you need a Commercial Applicators License PLUS a Commercial Certification (\$75,\$125, 2x \$100)
- You also need a license to apply herbicides in aquatic habitats from MA Department of Environmental Protection (BRP WM O4) (\$95/yr)

Wetlands Permitting

- Invasive Management is considered
 Ecological Restoration Limited Project
 - Complete WPA 3 and Appendix A (NOT WPA 3a)
- Eligibility Criteria Coastal or Inland
 Ecological Restoration Limited Projects
- Check with your local Conservation Agent regarding local bylaws
- Contact DEP specialist

Restoring Plant Communities

- Planting and Seeding
 - Select natives to your county
 - Select plants for the site and your goals
 - Collect seed or purchase plants





Shifting Plant Communities



Case Study

Greenways Conservation Area, Wayland



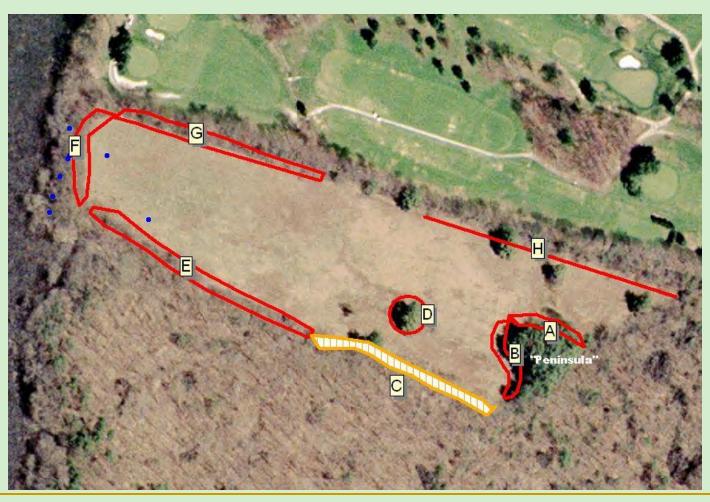
Case Study

Greenways Conservation Area, Wayland



Case Study

Greenways: SVT North Field (2007)



Mowing invasive shrub perimeters

Funded by MassWildlife Landowner Incentives Program









Fecon Bull Hog Mounted on a Skid Steer



Brush Hog Maintenance mowing



Treatment of Shrub Wetland/Field Edges





Persistent Buckthorn and Others

Funded by National Fish & Wildlife Foundation & NYANZA Mitigation Funds





After first year



Planting Natives Choose Plot locations and kill existing plants





Rototilled Plot – Much easier!

(Success was similar)





Weeding and Watering







Pollinators

(Thank you to Mass. Butterfly Club volunteers)





Case Study Stevens-Coolidge Place, North Andover

Pollinators and Birds

Single management strategy

Staggered Mowing

<u>Diverse</u> <u>Management</u>







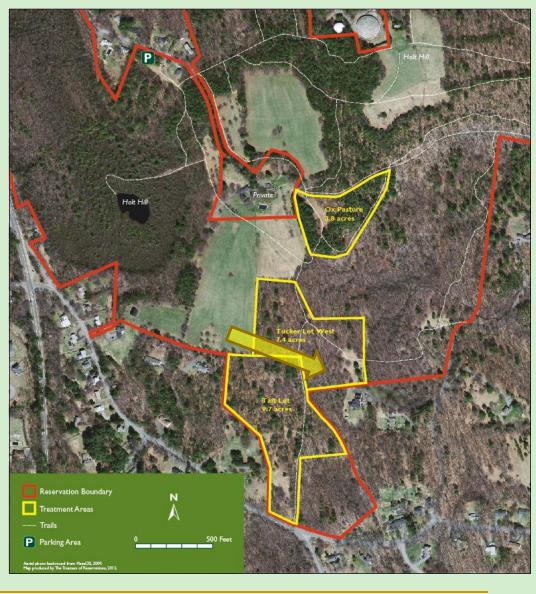
Case Study Ward Reservation, Andover

Large, Unfragmented Habitat for broad suite of plants and wildlife

More efficient use of resources

Invasive plants and decaying plantation

Restoration – habitat and scenic vista









Plantation – safety, aesthetics, invasive plants and poor habitat



After



Case Study Grass Rides, Hamilton

Small, native grassland

Rare plant

Succession

Mechanical clearing and Prescribed fire (deferred and routine maintenance)







New England Blazing Star distribution





Charles River Peninsula

Moderate sized grassland

Grassland Birds - target

Invasives – major threat

Fragmentation

Mechanical clearing, herbicide, regular mowing







After Treatment



Funding Grassland Habitat Management

- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (EQIP) – DCR Liaison
- National Fish & Wildlife Federation Pulling Together Initiative
- DCR Forest Stewardship Program
- New DFW Habitat Management (former LIP)
- Work with partners if possible to increase funding potential

Q & A Discussion

