

WETLAND WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT

PRACTICE INTRODUCTION

USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service—Practice Code 644



WETLAND WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT

Wetland wildlife habitat management is retaining, creating, or managing wetland habitat for wildlife.

PRACTICE INFORMATION

This practice is used to create or improve habitat for waterfowl, furbearers, or other wildlife. It applies on wetland and other areas where water can be impounded or regulated by diking, ditching, or flooding.

The practice is planned for specific species of wildlife. Specifications for the practice include items such as:

- Practice components, including structures, necessary to meet the requirements of the desired species of wildlife
- The required seasonal water depths necessary to provide adequate habitat during different seasons of the year

- Adapted plant species required for reproduction, food, and cover by target species of wildlife
- Management of vegetation to assure sustainability

COMMON ASSOCIATED PRACTICES

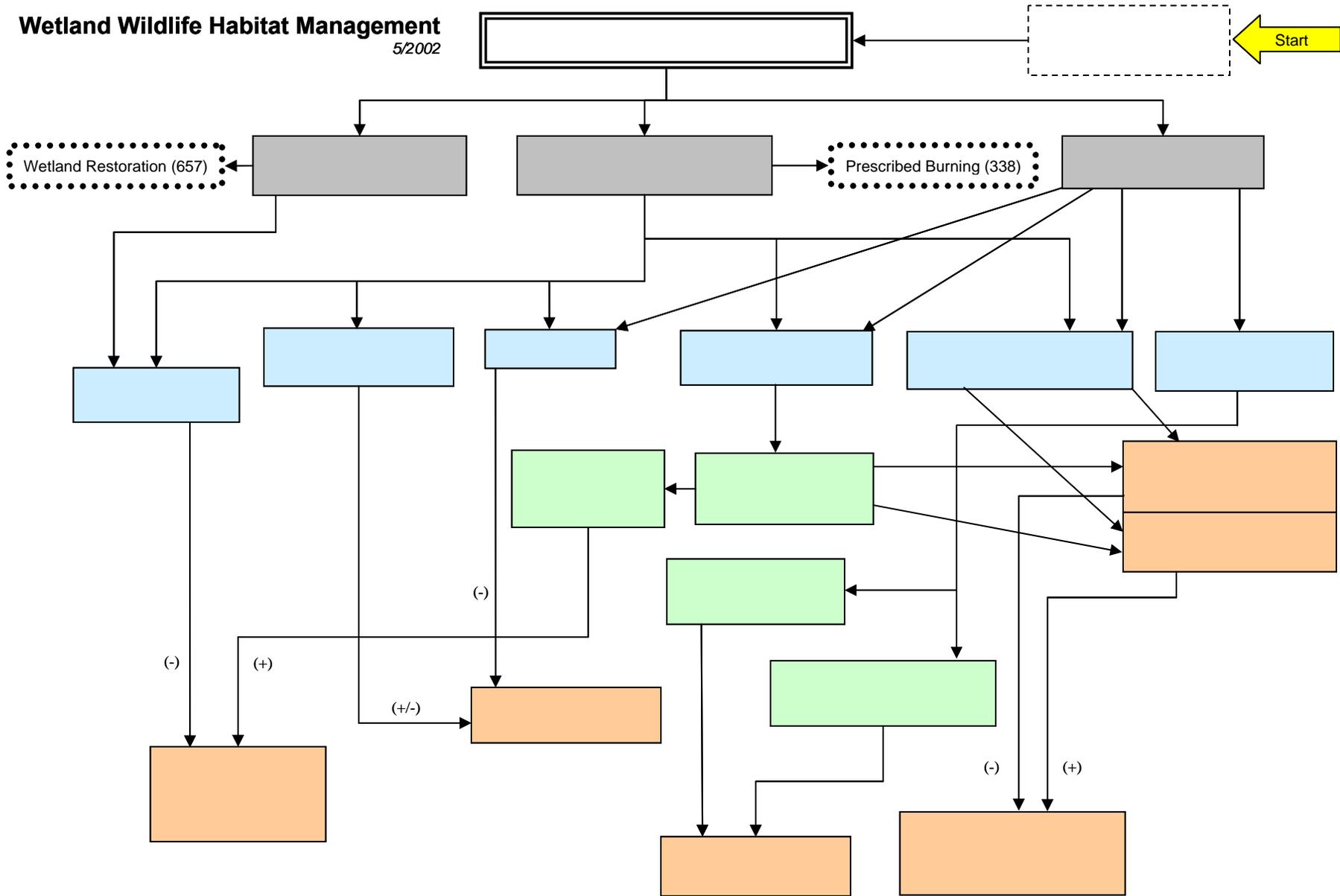
Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management is commonly used in a Conservation Management System with other wetland and wildlife practices such as Wetland Restoration (657), Wetland Enhancement (659), Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats (643), Shallow Water Development and Management (646), Upland Wildlife Habitat Management (645), Prescribed Burning (338), and Riparian Forest Buffer (391).

Refer to the practice standard in the local Field Office Technical Guide and associated specifications and Job Sheets for further information.

The following page identifies the conservation effects expected to occur when this practice is applied. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, soil, etc. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.

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Note: Effects are qualified with a plus (+) or minus (-). These symbols indicate only an increase (+) or a decrease (-) in the effect upon the resource, not whether the effect is beneficial or adverse.

The diagram above identifies the effects expected to occur when this practice is applied according to NRCS practice standards and specifications. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, soil, etc. All appropriate local, State, Tribal, and Federal permits and approvals are the responsibility of the landowners and are presumed to have been obtained. All income changes are partially dependent upon market fluctuations which are independent of the conservation practices. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.