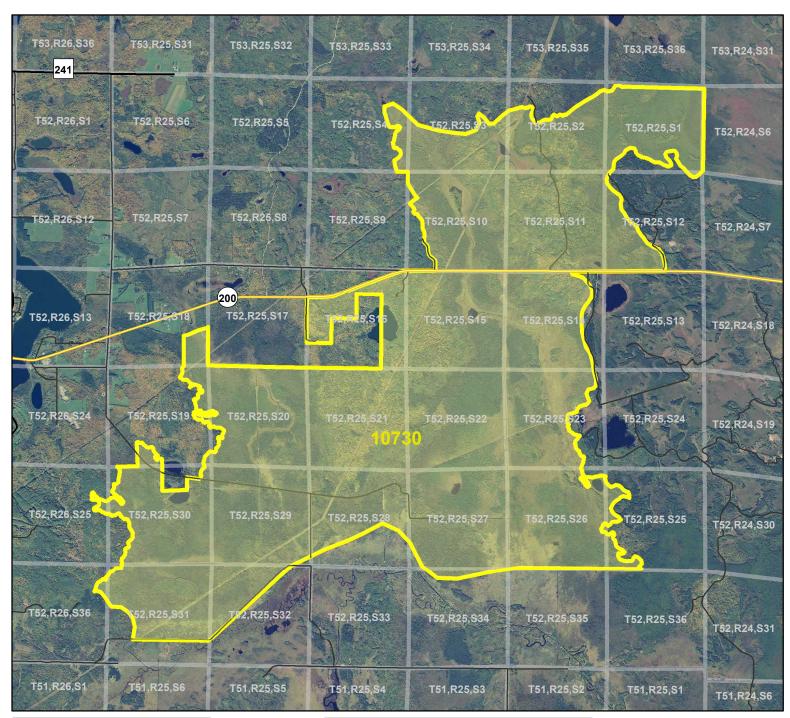
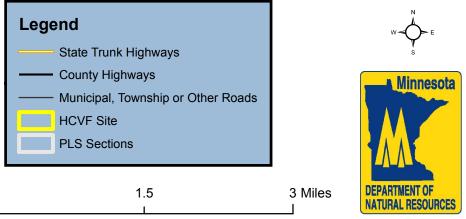
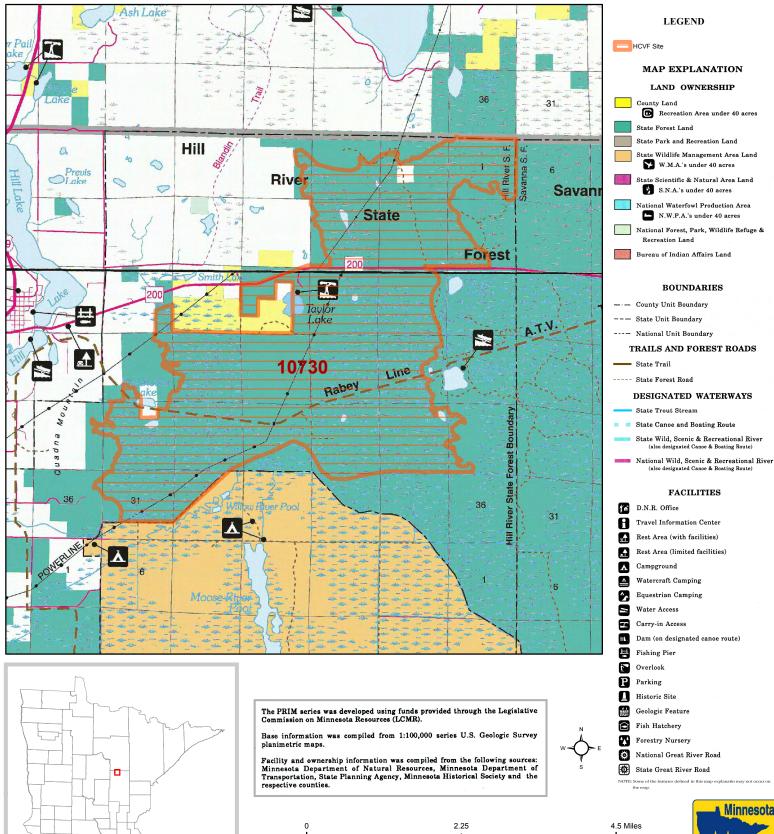
HCVF Site 10730 Hill City East Peatlands and Hardwoods, Aitkin County







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Land ownership categories on this map are in some cases outdated. HCVF sites are on DNR-managed land only; DNR HCVF sites have not been identified on other ownerships.



HCVF Informational Report

Report Run: September 3, 2013

General Information

HCVF #: 10730 HCVF Name: Hill City East Peatlands and Hardwoods Acres of HCVF site: 10212.39 County: Aitkin

Data edited by: NE HCVF Workgroup **Role:** NE HCVF Workgroup **Date edited on:** 2013-07-26

Corresponding Land Administrator(s): DNR Forestry **Management Unit Name(s) (if applicable):** Hill River State Forest

HCVF Summary

St. Louis Moraines uplands (Pokegama Moraine LTA) adjacent to Tamarack Lowlands lowland conifer swamps (Moose-Willow Peatlands LTA). Uplands significant for rare forest species: red-shoulder hawk, rare ferns (Botrychium spp.), and rare salamander. Uplands also notable for mature mixed hardwood-pine forest with significant white pine component, 38 acres of which is designated old growth. HCVF Lowland conifer acreage part of a much larger peatland complex that extends to the south. Lowland conifer forest notable for orchids including three rare species and great potential for more. Large acreage of S3 native plant community WFn53b with rare species (orchids). Lowland conifers typically with section-line ditches as is usual in the larger Moose-Willow peatland. Two utility corridors bisect the site as does the Rabey Line recreational trail (former railroad). Uplands actively managed, lowlands with very little (any?) active forest management.

HCVs known to be present that factored into HCVF designation.

FSC expects DNR to maintain HCVs within designated HCVFs. Because HCVF boundaries are not the same as the larger, multi-ownership MBS Sites, this list will differ from the values identified during the MBS Survey.

HCV1b (S1 or S2 species): 1 plant. HCV1e (Rare species concentration): 1 raptor, 1 amphibian, 2 Botrychium, 3 orchids, SGCN birds. HCV1f (Taxonomic group concentration): orchids. HCV1g (Outstanding Key Habitats Examples): Forest lowland coniferous, Forest upland coniferous, Wetland non-forest. HCV2-LMFa (Large habitat block): Upland and lowland. HCV2-LMFbi (late-successional forest block): potential exists. HCV2-LMFbii (blocks with rare species): yes. HCV3c (Special S3 plant community): WFn53b, MHn47a, and MHn47/MHn35 mature forest with significant amounts of natural origin white pine. HCV3d (Natural origin pine stand): 136 acres white pine. HCV3e (Old-growth forest): 38 acres white pine, 46 acres lowland hardwoods/ash.

Management Considerations

Overall management objectives for the entire HCVF:

Maintain/enhance rare fern locations - maintain existing canopy cover and ground layer conditions. Apply [yet to be developed] management guidelines that combine red-shouldered hawk, salamander, and Botrychium spp. Protect known orchid concentration areas. Silvicultural prescriptions in Key Habitat or rare native plant communities maintains or enhances the floristic, structural, and spatial components that define the native plant community; see SRM Objective code CON1. Maintain/enhance existing natural origin pine as a component within the forest matrix; enhance opportunities for natural regeneration of these species. Apply DNR HCV General Landscape Guidance. Maintain/enhance >500 acre blocks around designated OG (OFMC) - Split Hand Lake road uplands. Maintain/enhance >500 blocks around forested areas with rare salamanders, rare ferns and red-shouldered hawk - Taylor Lake uplands.

Management direction from the following sources was considered in developing the above recommendations:

North Four SFRMP

Are the HCVs within this HCVF likely to benefit from coordination with adjacent landowner(s)? $_No_$

General Comments

No information entered.

Reference to rare plants and animals, Minnesota Biological Survey Sites of Biological Significance and mapped native plant communities are records maintained in the Minnesota DNR's Natural Heritage Information System (NHIS). A date of information is associated with each record. The NHIS is continually updated as new information becomes available. The lack of data listed for any geographic area should not be construed to mean that no significant features are present.

... Report End ...