HCVF Site 230900 Shattuck Creek, Fillmore County







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HCVF Informational Report

Report Run: September 3, 2013

General Information

HCVF #: 230900 HCVF Name: Shattuck Creek Acres of HCVF site: 268.20 County: Fillmore

Data edited by: Region 3 HCVF Team **Role:** Region 3 HCVF Team **Date edited on:** 2013-07-24

Corresponding Land Administrator(s): FOR **Management Unit Name(s) (if applicable):** Choice Unit (Shattuck Creek Valley)

HCVF Summary

Large, highly dissected, spring-fed valley within Oneota bedrock. There's a continuous canopy of various quality forests with old-growth white pine, oak and maple-basswood lowland hardwoods (mostly very disturbed), and young canopy with some quality stands. Seepage areas and springs are present as well as a weak algific talus slope. There's a very large saxifrage population.

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): five vascular plant species; HCV1e (Rare species concentration): 12 vacular plant species , Acadian flycatcher (Empidonax virescens), Louisiana waterthrush (Parkesia motacilla), common fivelined skink (Plestiodon fasciatus), Cerulean warbler (Setophaga cerulea); HCV3b (S1 or S2 plant community): MHs38c [ranked C in 1996], MHs49b [1 record ranked C in 1996 & 1 record ranked BC in 1995], CTs46a2 [ranked C in 1994], CTs53 [no rank or date given]; HCV3c (Special S3 plant community): MHs39b [2 records ranked AB, 1 record ranked BC, 1 record ranked B all in 1996], MHs38a [1 record ranked BC in 1994, 1 record ranked BC in 1995], FDs38a [no rank or date given]

Management Considerations

Overall management objectives for the entire HCVF:

Maintain older forest canopy where there are rare species in the uplands that depend on forest cover, especially on rich N and E facing slopes and along stream valleys and groundwater seeps. Maintain hydrology of ground water seepage areas within the site for Carex laevivaginata. Controlling invasive species will be important for maintaining and enhancing the HCV's throughout the site. The High Bio Plan for this area should be consulted for previously agreed-upon goals, objectives, and management strategies for this unit.

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

High Biodiversity Site Plan

Are the HCVs within this HCVF likely to benefit from coordination with adjacent landowner(s)? $_{\rm Yes}_$

This HCVF was flagged by the Regional HCVF Team as warranting cross-ownership coordination efforts. The specific HCVs likely to benefit from such coordination with adjacent landowners are identified below.

There are about 32 different private landowners that surround this HCVF site, which by the nature of the state ownership is scattered. Many of these landowner have forested properties and all HCVs would benefit from management coordination for maintaining/enhancing.

General Comments

There is a High Bio Plan written for this site. This site boundary differs from both the MBS site boundary and the High Bio Plan boundary. The HCVF boundary only includes the state land within the critical zone boundary stated in the High Bio Plan.

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.

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