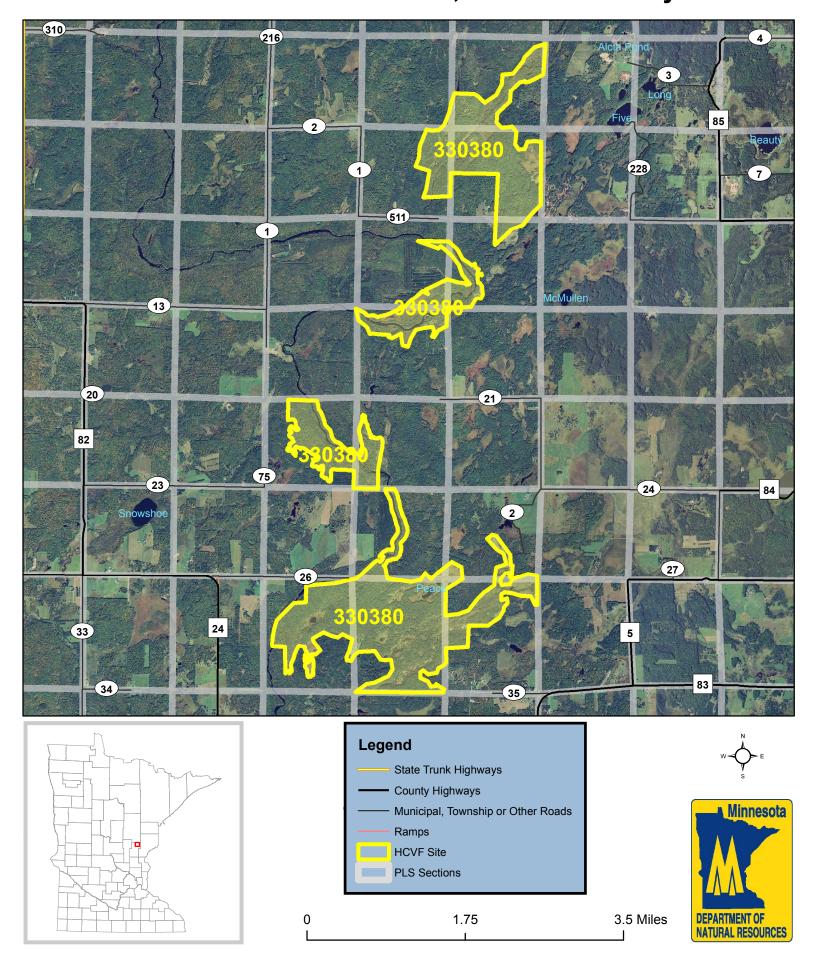
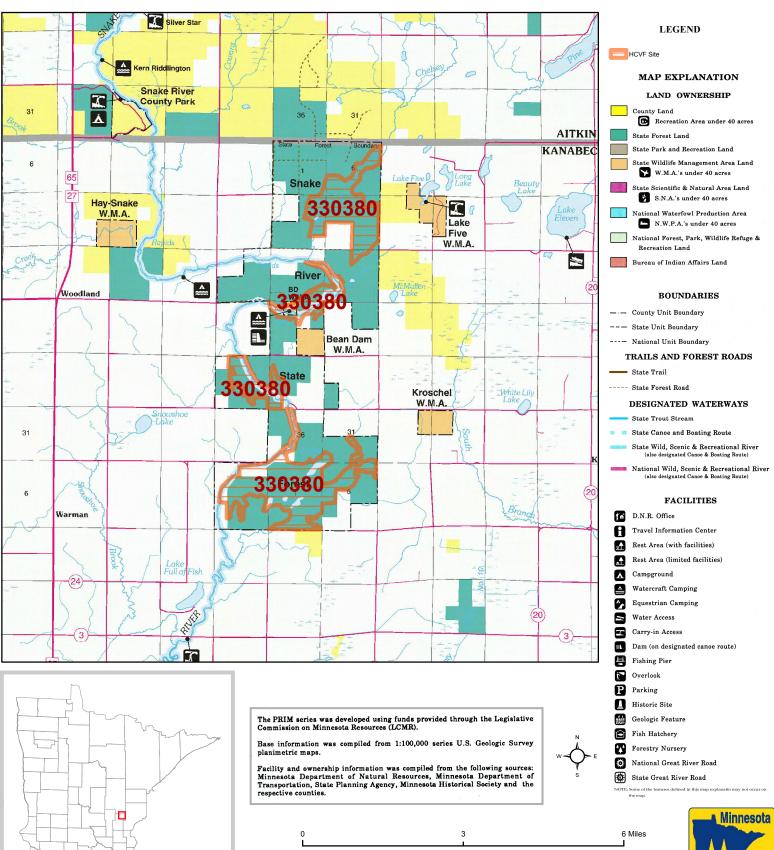
HCVF Site 330380

Snake River State Forest, Kanabec County



HCVF Site 330380

Snake River State Forest, Kanabec County



Land ownership categories on this map are in some cases outdated.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 #: 330380

HCVF Name: Snake River State Forest

Acres of HCVF site: 2863.83

County: Kanabec

Data edited by: Region 3 HCVF Team

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

Corresponding Land Administrator(s): Forestry

Management Unit Name(s) (if applicable): Snake River State Forest

HCVF Summary

The northern portion of the Snake River SF has good quality examples of end and ground moraine features as well as portions of an esker and tunnel valley. Upland forest quality is mixed, but there are good quality native plant communities, including northern hardwood forest, oak forest, lowland hardwood forest, wet meadow, shrub swamp, poor fen, and black ash swamp. The southern portion of the Snake River SF contains good quality upland and wetland vegetation with an interesting band of isolated wetlands (tunnel valley landform?). The site has characteristics typical of an end moraine landform with irregularly rolling topography and numerous small and isolated wetlands. The site contains Peace Lake, which is completely undeveloped with an intact forest and wetland buffer surrounding it.

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): bog bluegrass (Poa paludigena), round pigtoe (Pleurobema coccineum), mucket (Actinonaias ligamentina); HCV1e (Rare species concentration): bog bluegrass (Poa paludigena), round pigtoe (Pleurobema coccineum), mucket (Actinonaias ligamentina), thread-like naiad (Najas gracillima), butternut (Juglans cinerea), gilt darter (Percina evides), southern brook lamprey (Ichthyomyzon gagei), spike (Elliptio dilatata), fluted-shell (Lasmigona costata), black sandshell (Ligumia recta); HCV1f (Taxonomic group concentration): invertebrate animals associated with river; HCV1g (Outstanding Key Habitats Examples): headwater to large river; HCV2-LMFbi (late-successional forest block): yes; HCV3b (S1 or S2 plant community): MRn83 [not ranked]; HCV3c (Special S3 plant community): FFn57a [not ranked], WFn74 [not ranked], APn91b (SW edge of range)[not ranked], MHc26 on esker and WMn82 in tunnel valley landforms [not ranked]; HCV3e (Old-growth forest): stand 35 O56 (128 ac, MHc26b).

Overall management objectives for the entire HCVF:

Maintain forested and wetland buffers along the Snake River. Maintain older mesic hardwood forest of the unit through uneven aged management and patch harvests.

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

No information entered.

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

Private land including intact forest/wetland cover exists around this site. Some of the surrounding area has been cleared for agriculture/pasture and residential uses. The Snake River appears to be buffered by forest. The designated old-growth stand extends onto private land, thus coordination could help retain the entire site as old growth.

General Comments

The HCVF site boundary does not match the MBS boundary. In consultation with area staff, we trimmed the MBS boundary to align with state land and the area within state land that represented the HCVs.

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 ...