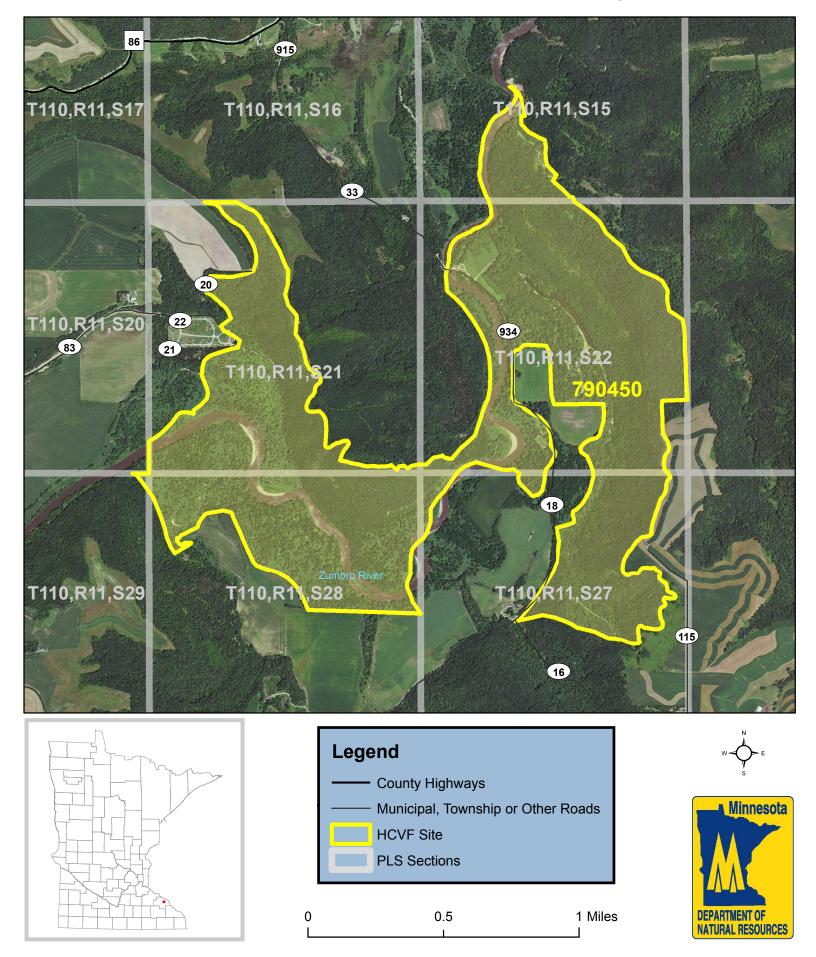
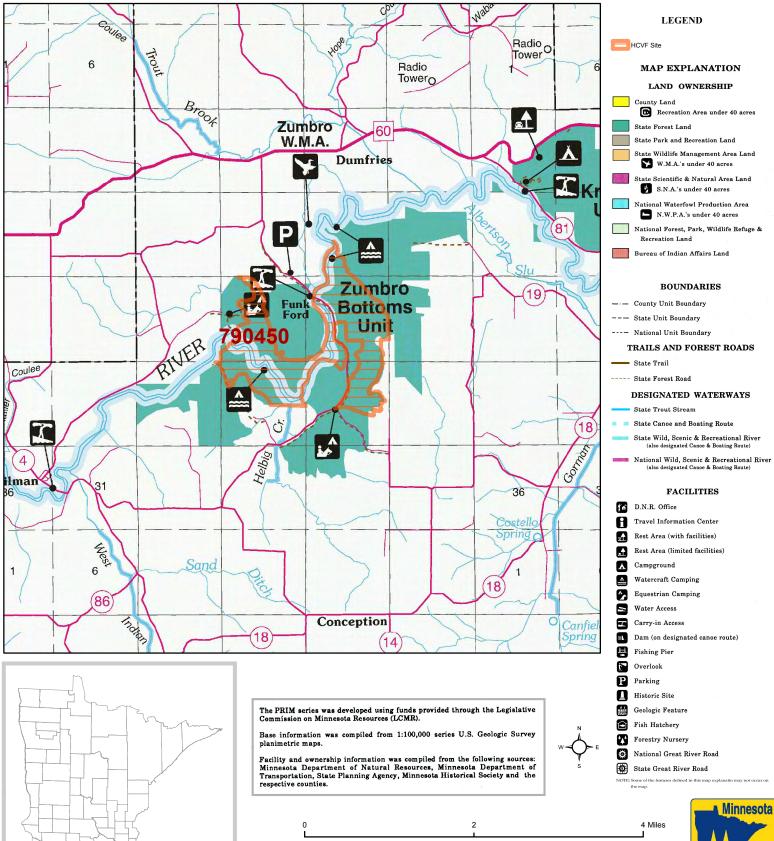
HCVF Site 790450

Zumbro Bottoms, Wabasha County



HCVF Site 790450 Zumbro Bottoms, Wabasha 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Land ownership categories on this map are in some cases outdated.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 #: 790450

HCVF Name: Zumbro Bottoms **Acres of HCVF site:** 1032.83

County: Wabasha

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): Zumbro Bottoms Unit

HCVF Summary

This site contains steep bluffs above the Zumbro River. There are nine bluff prairies on s to w-facing slopes, small to mid-sized, A to C rank on sandstone outcrops. Dry oak forest occurs on sandy terraces, oak woodland/brushland on steep w-facing slopes, mature mesic oak forest on e-facing bluffs, and mature floodplain forest along the river (B to C rank).

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): timber rattlesnake (Crotalus horridus), wood turtle (Glyptemys insulpta), kittentails (Besseya bullii); HCV1e (Rare species concentration): timber rattlesnake (Crotalus horridus), wood turtle (Glyptemys insulpta), kitten-tails (Besseya bullii), cerulean warbler (Setophaga cerulea), red-shouldered hawk, Acadian flycatcher, cliff goldenrod (Solidago sciaphila), goat's-rue (Tephrosia virginiana), other SGCN bird species; HCV2-EBFa (intact forest block): yes; HCV3b (S1 or S2 plant community): UPs13b [3 records: C rank in 1996, BC rank in 1994, BC rank in 1994], UPs14b [C rank, 1994]; HCV3c (Special S3 plant community): FDs38a [BC rank, 1993], UPs13c [2 records: A rank in 1994, BC rank in 1994], FFs59a [2 records: B rank in 1996, BC in 1993], MHs37a [B rank, 1994].

Management Considerations

Overall management objectives for the entire HCVF:

Prescribed burning and/or shrub and some tree clearing will help maintain the prairies, savannas, and dry oak woodlands of this site. Non-game and plant ecologist specialist should be consulted to check on appropriate burn season and burn unit size. The MHs37 communities would benefit from some levels of surface prescribed burning and/or mid-story TSI (depending on site composition). Because of the rare bird species present, retaining larger patches of mature forest canopy in the landscape and large retention patches at the stand level will be important.

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.

There are about eight surrounding private landowners but a fair amount of the boundary is within the state forest unit. Much of the private land is managed agriculture, but coordinating with the landowners along the river will benefit the wood turtle population and any of the birds that depend on the river-forest transition. Those landowners that have forest land could be encouraged to keep their land in forest cover to maintain/enhance the bird populations that depend on it.

General Comments

The HCVF site is much smaller than the MBS site. Only the highest quality areas were selected to be HCVF (lower quality areas within the High & Moderate boundary areas were removed or the higher quality areas were protected in Representaive Sample Areas).

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 ...