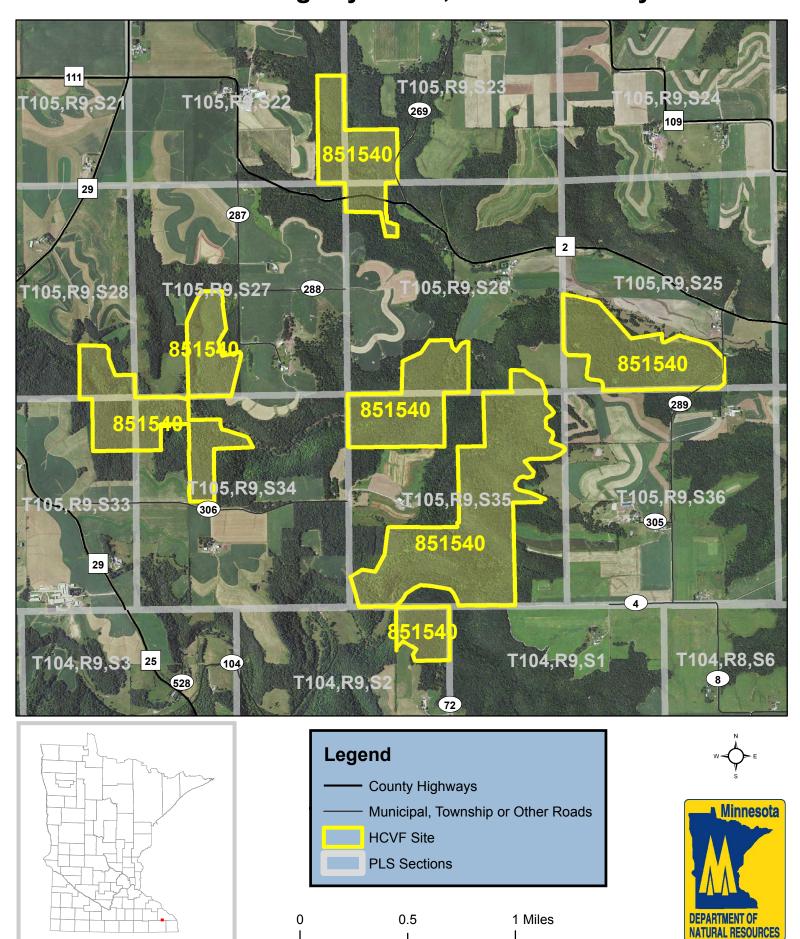
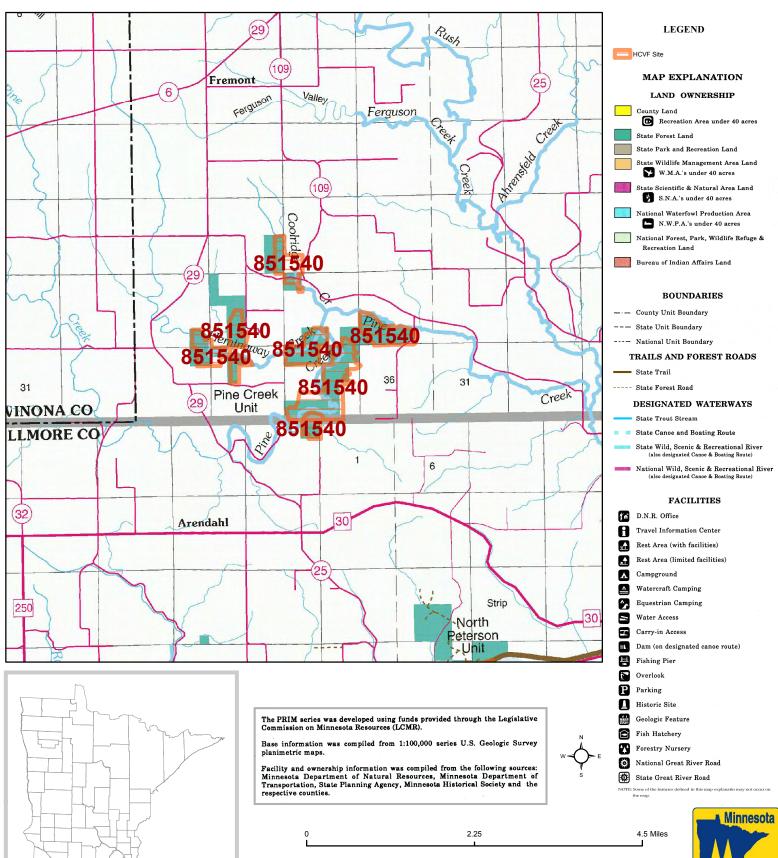
## **HCVF Site 851540**

## Pine Hemingway Creek, Winona County



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## Pine Hemingway Creek, Winona 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Land ownership categories on this map are in some cases outdated.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 #: 851540

**HCVF Name:** Pine Hemingway Creek

Acres of HCVF site: 833.39

County: Winona

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): Pine Creek Unit (Pine Hemingway Creek Area)

### **HCVF Summary**

This site contains steep slopes and terraces above Hemingway Creek, the west side of Pine Creek, and Coolridge Creek to the north. It's a highly significant site for rare birds, algific talus slopes, rare snails, bats, plants, and mature maple-basswood, oak, northern hardwood-conifer, white pine-hardwood, and lowland hardwood forests. It's very scenic and contains one of the largest patches of MHc38a in Minnesota.

#### 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): James' carex (Carex jamesii), false mermaid (Floerkea proserpinacoides), smoothsheathed sedge (Carex laevivaginata), spreading sedge (Carex laxiculmis), a rare vascular plant species, green violet (Hybanthus concolor). HCV1e (Rare species concentration): nodding wild onion (Allium cernuum), James' carex (Carex jamesii), false mermaid (Floerkea proserpinacoides), smooth-sheathed sedge (Carex laevivaginata), spreading sedge (Carex laxiculmis), green violet (Hybanthus concolor), Acadian flycatcher (Empidonax virescens), Louisiana waterthrush), Tricolored bat (Pipistrellus subflavus), cerulean warbler, beaked snakeroot (Sanicula trifoliata), cliff goldenrod (Solidago sciaphila), Wood's sedge (Carex woodii), stemless tick-trefoil (Desmodium nudiflorum), Goldie's fern (Dryopteris goldiana), moschatel (Adoxa moschatellina), silverleaf grape (Vitis aestivalis), squirrel-corn (Dicentra canadensis); HCV1f (Taxonomic group concentration): sedges, birds; HCV1g (Outstanding Key Habitats Examples): cliff and talus; HCV2-EBFb (old forest): yes; HCV3b (S1 or S2 plant community): CTs46a2 [2 records: BC rank in 1990 and BC rank in 1999], CTs43a2 [B rank, 1990], MHc38a [A rank, 1994], MHs49b [2 records: C rank in 1993, BC rank in 1993], WFs57b [BC rank, 1999]; HCV3c (Special S3 plant community): MHs38c [B rank, 1993], MHs39b [6 records: B rank in 1991, not ranked in 1992, B rank in 1993, and 3 records AB rank in 1993], MHs38a [3 records: not ranked in 1991, AB rank in 1993, B rank in 1996], FDs38a [AB rank in 1993]; HCV3e (Oldgrowth forest): stand 59 O63, stand 54 NH54;

### **Management Considerations**

#### Overall management objectives for the entire HCVF:

With the quantity and distribution of the HCVs at this site, uneven aged management is likely the only appropriate silvicultural strategy (depending on location of proposed treatment). Special care will have to be given to buffering around the sensitive cliffs, plants, and animal populations with no-harvesting/no-equipment zones. Understory burning or understory/midstory control in some mesic hardwood and fire dependent woodlands may be appropriate. Invasive species management may be necessary. The High Bio Plan and memofrom Commissioner's Offoce for this area should be consulted for previously agreed-upon goals, objectives, and management strategies for this unit. Also, consult the Hemingway Creek Cold Slope Representative Sample Area Memorandum of Understanding.

## 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)? \_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.

More than half of the original MBS site is on private land so landowner coordination would benefit the maintenance or enhancement of the HCVs at this site. There are about 30 private landowners surrounding the HCVF site. Much of the private ownership is agricultural land.

### **General Comments**

This site has a High Bio Plan written. The site's boundaries differ from the MBS site and the High Bio Plan boundaries in only that it excludes all non-state land (which reduced its size).

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 ...