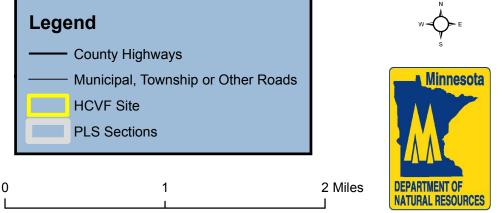
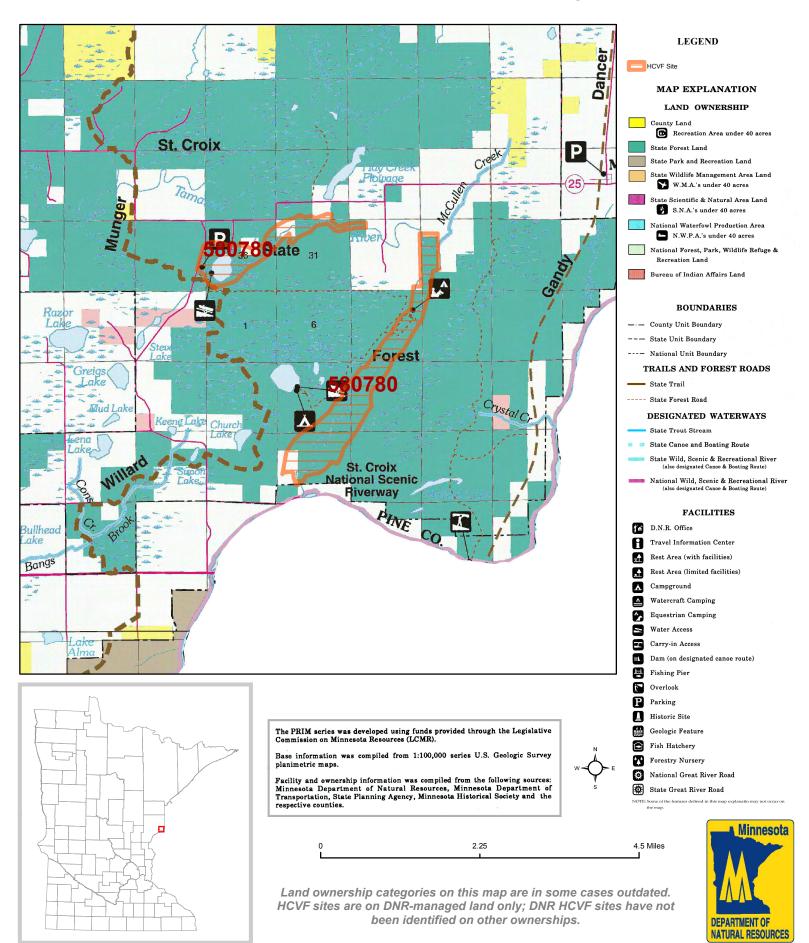
HCVF Site 580780 Tamarack River, Pine County







HCVF Site 580780 Tamarack River, Pine County



HCVF Informational Report

Report Run: September 3, 2013

General Information

HCVF #: 580780 HCVF Name: Tamarack River Acres of HCVF site: 1329.63 County: Pine

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):** St. Croix State Forest

HCVF Summary

State HCVF site in the St. Croix SF centered along the Lower Tamarack River just upstream from its mouth at the St. Croix River continuing upstream past its confluence with Hay Creek to Graces Lake. The site and adjacent landscape experienced severe blowdown July 1, 2011. About 100 acres of mature (some old growth) natural origin pine are present in 10 stands along a 4 mile stretch of the L. Tamarack River. The jack pine native plant communities have not been classified based on a site visit but are most likely the same as most jack pine in St. Croix SP, i.e., FDc25a (S2). This site is one of two MBS sites in the Section with a Cerulean warbler record and represents the NE-most record of Cerulean Warbler in MN. The rare plant species in the site American Water-pennywort (Hydrocotyle americana) and whorled loosestrife (Lysimachia quadifolia) both have very limited range in east central MN and in the WSU section.

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): birds, mussels, plants. HCV1f (Taxonomic group concentration): SGCN birds, mussels. HCV1g (Outstanding Key Habitats Examples): Shoreline, Forest Upland Conifer, Forest Lowland Conifer (limited), River Key Reach. HCV2-LMFa (Large habitat block): riparian forest in combination with adjacent State Forest lands. HCV2-LMFbii (blocks with rare species): yes. HCV3b (S1 or S2 plant community): probable FDc25a. HCV3c (Special S3 plant community): probable WFn53, MHc47. HCV3d (Natural origin pine stand): 100 acres combined of WP, RP and JP. HCV3e (Old-growth forest): 14 acres RP.

Management Considerations

Overall management objectives for the entire HCVF:

Maintain/enhance rare plant locations - maintain existing canopy cover and ground layer conditions. Maintain/enhance rare bird locations and habitat. Apply red-shouldered hawk considerations; other SGCN birds likely covered by other HCV management guidance. Apply MFRC SLG trout stream guidelines to maintain/enhance the Tamarack River as mussel habitat. 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. Much of this site will not be salvaged as part of the clean up of the 2011 blowdown event and thus will contribute to maintaining landscape conditions. Field verify presence of possible FDc25a and other native plant communities in site. Map site to native plant community based on field verification with attention to MHc47 and WFn53. Natural origin pine stands need field verification, all/most have been affected by 2011 blowdown. Designated OG is now mostly blowdown after 2011 event; field visit to determine continued designation or not. Apply DNR HCV General Landscape Guidance.

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

MLU SFRMP

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

General Comments

Key Habitat concerns will be evaluated after other HCV objectives are established, review with Nongame to determine agreement or not with Key Habitat maintenance/enhancement.

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 ...