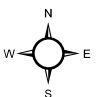
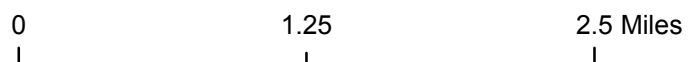
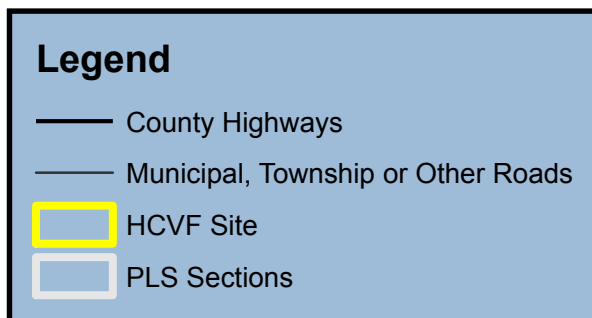
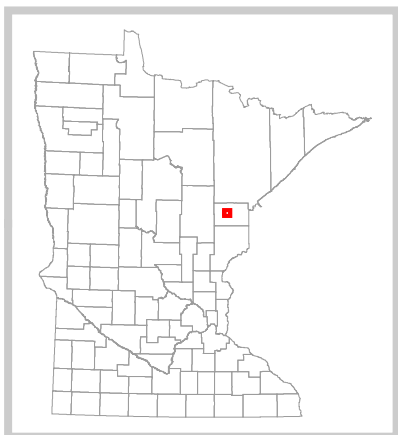
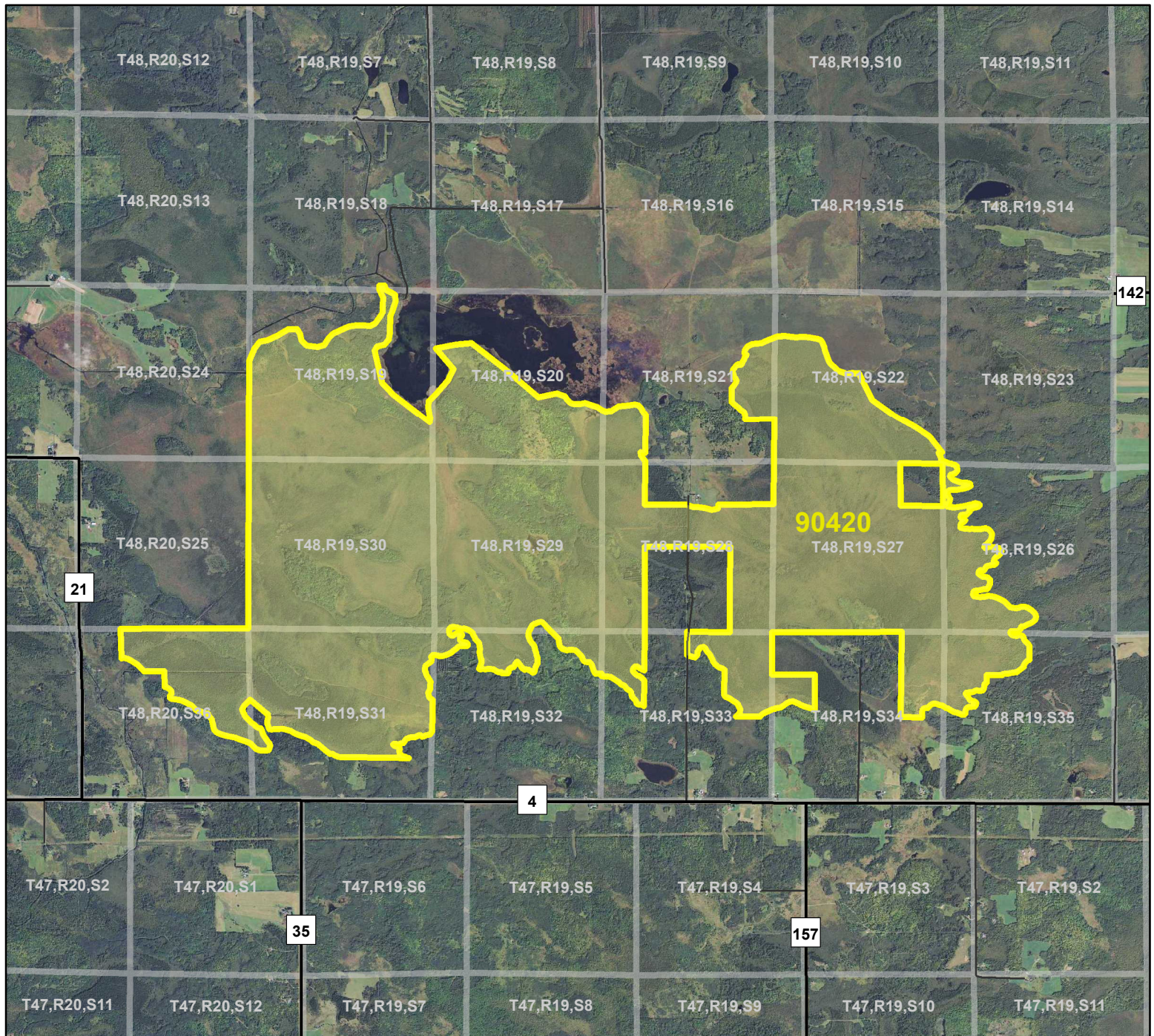


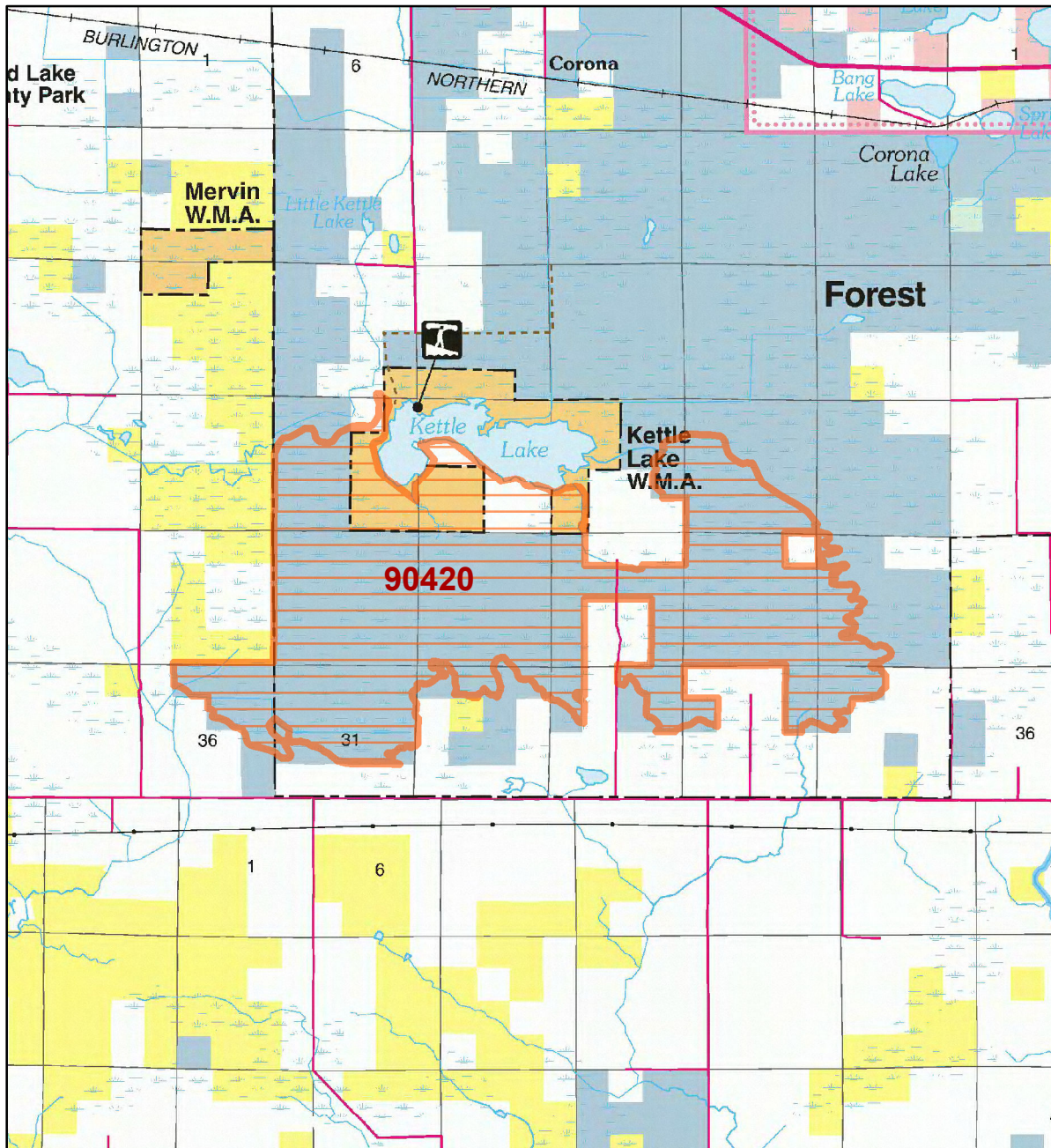
HCVF Site 90420

Kettle Lake Peatlands, Carlton County



HCVF Site 90420

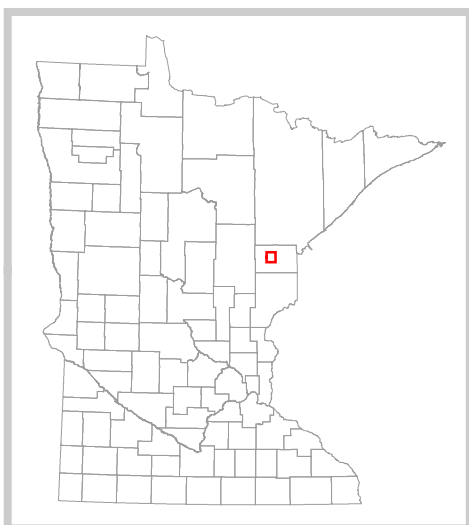
Kettle Lake Peatlands, Carlton County



LEGEND

- HCVF Site
- MAP EXPLANATION**
- LAND OWNERSHIP**
 - County Land
 - State Forest Land
 - State Park and Recreation Land
 - State Wildlife Management Area Land
 - State Scientific & Natural Area Land
 - National Waterfowl Production Area
 - National Forest, Park, Wildlife Refuge & Recreation Land
 - Bureau of Indian Affairs Land
- BOUNDARIES**
 - County Unit Boundary
 - State Unit Boundary
 - National Unit Boundary
- TRAILS AND FOREST ROADS**
 - State Trail
 - State Forest Road
- DESIGNATED WATERWAYS**
 - State Trout Stream
 - State Canoe and Boating Route
 - State Wild, Scenic & Recreational River (also designated Canoe & Boating Route)
 - National Wild, Scenic & Recreational River (also designated Canoe & Boating Route)
- FACILITIES**
 - D.N.R. Office
 - Travel Information Center
 - Rest Area (with facilities)
 - Rest Area (limited facilities)
 - Campground
 - Watercraft Camping
 - Equestrian Camping
 - Water Access
 - Carry-in Access
 - Dam (on designated canoe route)
 - Fishing Pier
 - Overlook
 - Parking
 - Historic Site
 - Geologic Feature
 - Fish Hatchery
 - Forestry Nursery
 - National Great River Road
 - State Great River Road

NOTE: Some of the features defined in this map explanation may not occur on the map.



The PRIM series was developed using funds provided through the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCMR).

Base information was compiled from 1:100,000 series U.S. Geologic Survey planimetric maps.

Facility and ownership information was compiled from the following sources: Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Minnesota Department of Transportation, State Planning Agency, Minnesota Historical Society and the respective counties.



0 2 4 Miles

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 #: 90420

HCVF Name: Kettle Lake Peatlands

Acres of HCVF site: 4661.63

County: Carlton

Data edited by: NE HCVF Workgroup

Role: NE HCVF Workgroup

Date edited on: 2013-07-26

Corresponding Land Administrator(s): DNR F&W, Forestry

Management Unit Name(s) (if applicable): Kettle Lake WMA, Fond Du Lac State Forest

HCVF Summary

HCVF site centered on extensive high-quality peatlands around Kettle Lake. Portions of Kettle Lake WMA and Fond du Lac SF. Native plant communities: Northern Spruce Bog (APn80), APn81, WFn53, WFn64, FFn73, APn91, and OPn92. MHn35 and MHn46, both dominated by aspen and birch, present in uplands. HCVF acres include ~1000 acres (nearly all of the type in peatland basin) of a classic raised black spruce bog (APn80a) with winter roads on east side and another APn80 bog of similar size on the west side. APn80a is uncommon in the WSU section. Site lies on the line between WSU, NSU and MDL sections and could be compared to any of those sections for Regional significance. Some recent logging on upland islands within the peatland. An acid peatland of this size in this part of MN without significant ditching (within the APn portion of the larger wetland complex) and utility corridors is notable; ditching does occur within the larger wetland complex outside of State HCVF acres. APn80 with water track feature (MN's southernmost occurrence?).

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 Botrychium. HCV1e (Rare species concentration): SGCN birds. HCV1f (Taxonomic group concentration): SGCN birds. HCV1g (Outstanding Key Habitats Examples): Forest lowland conifer, Wetland non-forest, potential for Forest Upland mixed hardwood-pine (areas mapped as FDn43). HCV2-LMFa (Large habitat block): forested peatland with upland forest islands. HCV2-LMFbi (late-successional forest block): potential exists. HCV2-LMFbii (blocks with rare species): yes. HCV3e (Old-growth forest): probable lowland conifer. HCV3f (Primary forest): probable lowland conifer.

Management Considerations

Overall management objectives for the entire HCVF:

Maintain/enhance rare plant locations through maintenance of existing canopy cover and ground layer conditions. 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. Evaluate upland forest native plant community occurrences for potential to enhance mixed hardwood-conifer composition. Evaluate site for lowland conifer old growth potential and primary forest potential. Apply DNR HCV General Landscape Guidance.

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

North Four SFRMP

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.

Carlton County FSC certified but has not yet designated HCVF.

General Comments

Address conflict between lowland conifer insect and disease (mistletoe and spruce bud worm) treatments and the value of these disturbances to SGCN birds.

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 ...