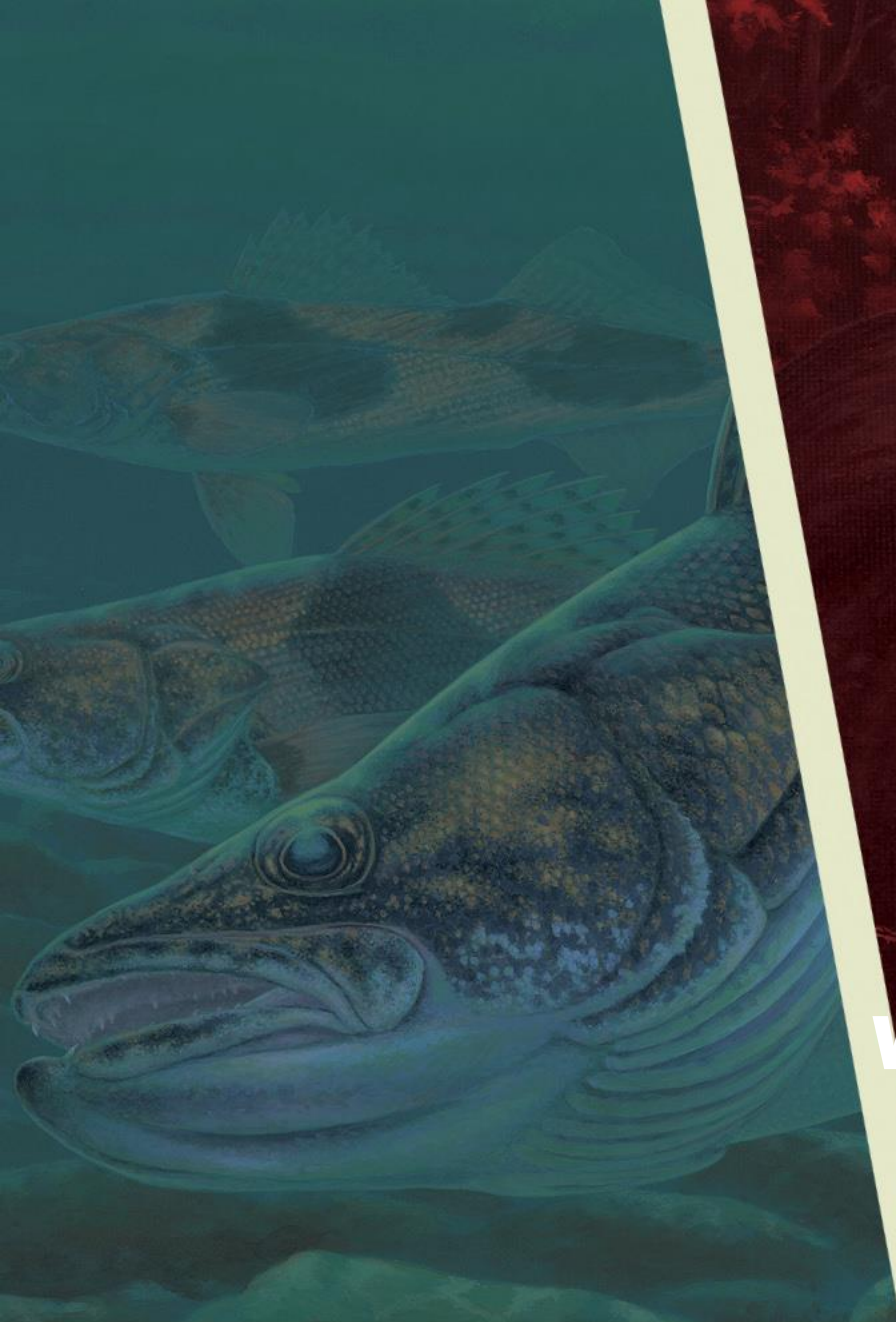




Wildlife Management



... *Serving People, Conserving Fish and Wildlife* ...

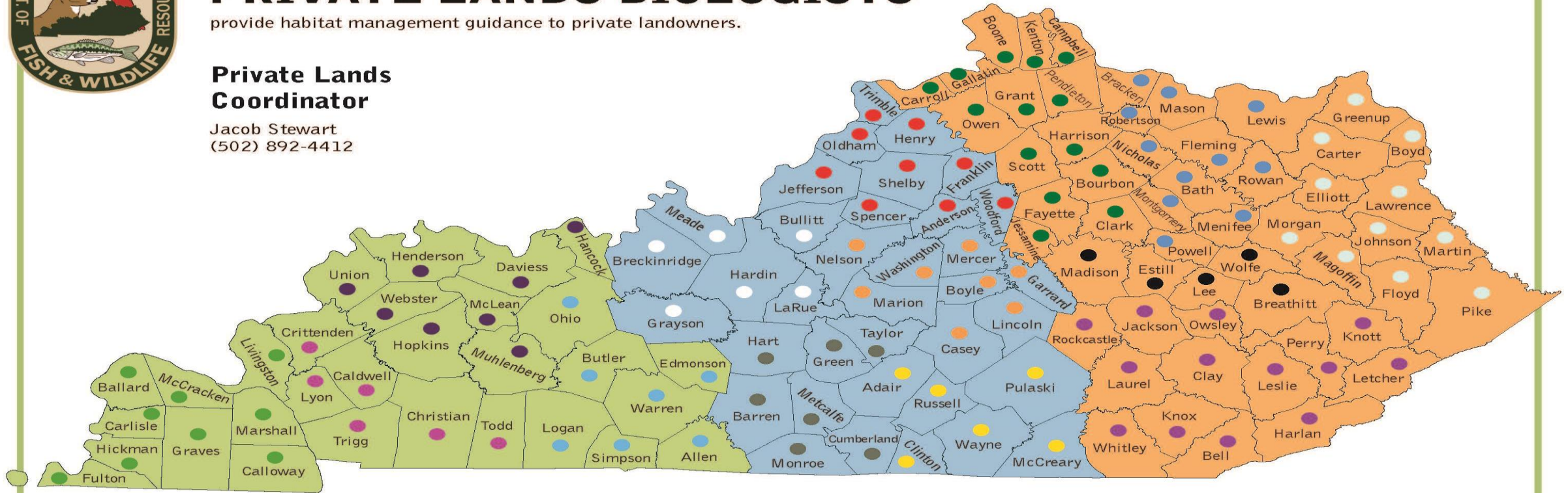


PRIVATE LANDS BIOLOGISTS

provide habitat management guidance to private landowners.

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Proposed Management Map



Existing Clover Stand

Existing Clover Stand
Incorporate Red Clover

Field Spraying
4 acres

Field Spraying
1 acre

New Clover Plot
White Ladino

Existing Clover Stand

Pollinator
1.4 acres

Pollinator
2.3 acres

Brush Management
Invasive Treatment
6 acres

Field Spraying
4-4.5 acres
Strip Disking 1/3 field
per year

Legend

- Boundary
- Clover
- Annual_Plot
- Pollinator
- Spraying
- Brush_Management





Proposed Management Map



Legend

- Boundary
- Future_Pine_Removal
- Edge_Feathering
- Forest Stand Improvement
- Patch_Clear_Cut

CURRENT CONDITIONS/RESOURCE CONCERNS/NEEDS:

Field A: 1.5 acres

- Mowed a few times throughout the year for maintenance.
- Dominated in cool season fescue, which provides very little wildlife habitat benefits. Cool season grass fescue is not ideal when promoting wildlife habitat due to its low growing style and matting growth characteristics.
- Lacking in native forbs for potential foraging and pollinator species.
- Johnsongrass noticed in portions of the field. An invasive grass that can affect management opportunities for native species if not managed and allowed to spread.

Field B: 15.5 acres

- Northern portion of field cut for hay by neighbor.
- Dominated in cool season fescue, which provides very little wildlife habitat benefits. Cool season grass fescue is not ideal when promoting wildlife habitat due to its low growing style and matting growth characteristics.
- Johnsongrass noticed in northern portions of the field. An invasive grass that can affect management opportunities for native species if not managed and allowed to spread.
- Middle section of field planted in annual food plot and left fallow.
- Excellent source of native broomsedge, few bunches of Indiangrass and red top that can provide cover. Lacking in diversity of native forbs and herbaceous plants for foraging opportunities for upland wildlife species.
- Majority of field edges has excellent cover from previous timber management or leaving un-mowed buffers however, majority of cover is invasive multi-flora rose that should be managed for more native brambles such as black berry and raspberry.

Field C: 4.5 acres

- Majority of this field is planted in annual food plot and then left fallow the remainder of the year.
- Field borders have excellent herbaceous growth between field and forest edges which is being used for wildlife travel. Most of the border is multi-flora rose which should be managed for more native species.
- Excellent water source in southeast corner of the field.

Field D: 2.2 acres

- Majority of this field is planted in perennial food plot white clover. Giving the exposure to the sun it might have more success with a white clover/red clover combination.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS:

Field 1: 1.5 acres:

Lack of proper cover / establishment of native forbs:

- In most cases a properly timed spraying can enhance most open field habitats in Kentucky by eliminating cool season fescue and allowing native herbaceous plants room to grow. However sometimes those conditions are not present after a spraying and proper cover needs to be established through plantings. This field could benefit from an enhancement establishment of some forbs along with the existing native grasses within the field. Establishment of forbs within the planting provides forage opportunities for upland wildlife through insects and herbaceous material. The key to establishing the forb enhancement is in the site prep for the area. When establishing in an already established cool season grass field, reducing competition is going to be a huge factor for success. To ensure proper establishment, field should be mowed to a height of 6-8 inches in early spring and once regrowth begins, an application of glyphosate at 2 quarts to the acre should be applied. A properly timed spraying in the spring will target the fescue only and keep the already present warm season grasses. Establishment should be done through broadcasting in May through June. Once the fescue has been treated then the use of a lime disk or chain drag can be used to rough up the first ½ in. ground to expose the soil. Seed soil contact is the key to getting a good establishing of native forbs. Disking to deep can allow the seeds to go deeper than ¼- ½ in depth as well as stimulate unwanted vegetation growth by disturbing the seed bank. Once site has been prepped then seeds can be broadcasted by hand or through seed spreader.

[Wildflowers](#)

Field B : 15.5 acres:

Lacking in proper herbaceous cover and forb/wildflower component:

- These fields currently have a decent native grass (broomsedge, few clumps of Indian grass, and red top) However, the majority of the field is dominated by cool season fescue underneath. Fescue provides no wildlife benefits in either cover and forage/browse opportunities. The decent/low growth formation of fescue restricts wildlife movement and cokes out desired native species that offer more wildlife benefits. This field would benefit from a spray and walk away management. This would consist of mowing the field in early spring or mid-late fall, allowing for regrowth, and then spraying to target only the fescue with a 3% solution of glyphosate. Doing

Schedule of Operations				
Priority	Practice/Management	Method	Dates	Herbicide
1	Field Spraying Disking	For Early Spring Spraying: Mow field to height of 5-6 inches, allow 7-10 days to regrow. Then apply herbicide Use disk to create disturbance within grass field. Complete in strips that equal 1/3 of field. Alternate strips every year.	Mow field March, apply herbicide April. Disking field during March-April	Apply 3% glyphosate April when vegetation has reached 6-8 in height
2	Brush Mgt / Invasive Species	Honeysuckle used cut-stump Multi-flora rose use foliar treatment	Year round, best Sept-January April-Nov	Cut-stump 50/50 triclopyr 3a / 2-4D 60/40 glyphosate solution 20% imazapyr solution applied to fresh cut stump Apply 3% solution of glyphosate, triclopyr 3a, 2-4 D
3	Crop tree release/Mid-Story - Forest Stand Improvement Completed in sections	Hack and squirt Girdling Cut stump Basal Bark	Mid-May-Jan (Depending on the treatment method)	Hack and squirt, Girdling, Cut stump use 50/50 solution triclopyr 3a or 2-4 D with water 20% imazapyr solution with water (May-Jan) 60/40 glyphosate/water solution (May-September) Triclopyr 4 (oil based) mix at 20% with basal oil or diesel for basal bark solution (Mostly year-round)
4	Patch Clear Cut #1 2025-2026	Use chainsaw on trees 8" or smaller for felling. Girdle or hack larger trees.	Nov-April	Cut-stump 50/50 triclopyr 3a / 2-4D 60/40 glyphosate solution 20% imazapyr solution applied to fresh cut stump



Upland Wildlife Management



- **All Wildlife need three things to survive**

- **Food**
- **Water**
- **Cover**









Spray and Walk Away!

- Sites can be sprayed in the spring or fall
- Targeting cool season fescue.







NWSG and Pollinators

- Provides cover
- Provides seeds for forage
- Provides insects for forage





Edge Feathering

- Avoids a hard edge when two different habitats adjoin.
- Single level or multi level stages



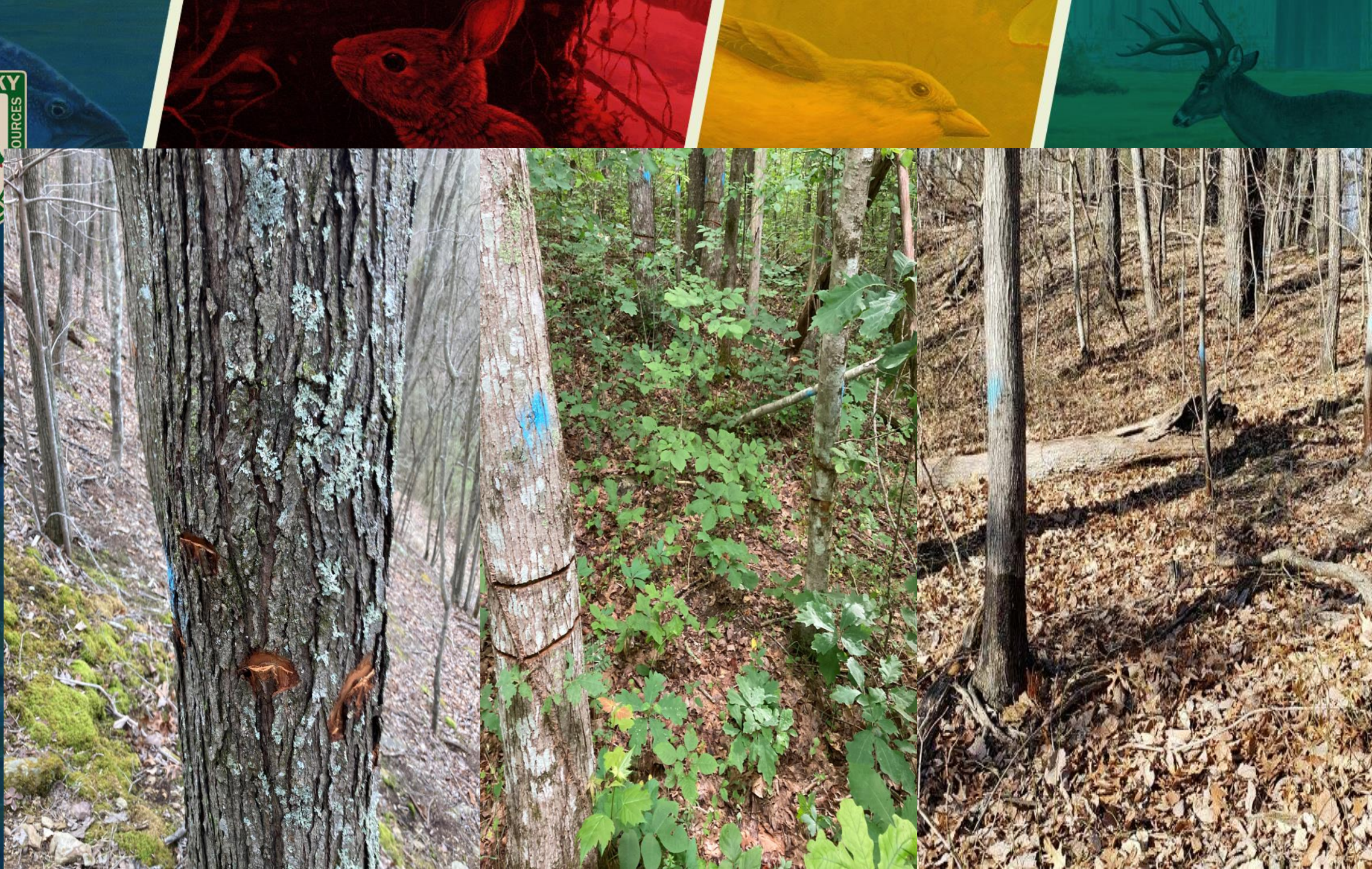


Forest Stand Improvement for Wildlife

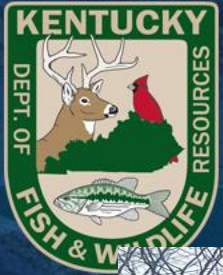












Patch Clear-
cuts















Tree and Shrub Plantings





Agriculture and Wildlife

- Creating edge habitat
- Creating corridors
- Creating cover



KENTUCKY

Prescribed Burning





NRCS EQIP cost-share opportunities

RCPP-EQIP cost-share opportunities

NRCS FCP

FSA CRP opportunities

KENTUCKY



Kentucky Private Land Habitat Management

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