

Beneficial Management Practices For Species At Risk

BURROWING OWL & SPRAGUE'S PIPIT

- Maintain grassland pastures at least one quarter-section in size, preferably in close proximity to other grasslands.
- Avoid planting trees or shrubs on native or tame pasture and reduce or remove woody vegetation in native or tame grasslands by burning, grazing, mowing or manual removal.
- Graze the pasture in a pattern that creates a mosaic of shorter and taller vegetation.
- Avoid spraying insecticides that reduce Burrowing Owl and Sprague's Pipit prey populations; if insect control is necessary, use an insecticide with the lowest toxicity to non-target organisms and avoid spraying insecticides within 600m of nesting locations during the breeding season.
- Consider delaying haying until after July 15th, to allow young to fledge.

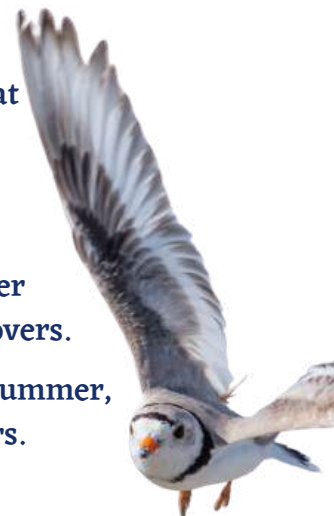


- For Burrowing Owls, Avoid placing salt blocks near nest sites in order to reduce the risk of trampling and collapsing of burrows.
- Use direct or zero-till seeding during the critical nesting period (May through June) to improve the chances of Burrowing Owl survival.

PIPING PLOVER



- Keep livestock away from Piping Plover nesting sites during the breeding season (May to July).
- Graze shorelines in early spring, late summer, or fall when plovers are not nesting and when the shoreline is dry to prevent pugging and hummocking (holes and mounds).
- Provide upland watering sites for livestock; this will reduce the disturbance to Piping Plover habitat during the breeding season.
- Keep wetlands intact not only for the wildlife habitat they provide, but also for their ecosystem services including water filtration, recharging aquifers and capturing floodwater.
- Avoid constructing dams or dugouts that divert water away from natural water bodies that are used by plovers.
- If the water needs to be drawn down in spring and summer, do it slowly to ensure prey availability for the plovers.



LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE

- Plant trees and shrubs in areas where they already exist such as upgrading shelterbelts or in abandoned farmsteads.
- Plant native thorny species such as Buffaloberry and Hawthorn.
- Plant woody vegetation at least 200m from busy roads.
- Slow down by roadside shelterbelts during July when fledgling road mortality is highest.
- Restrict livestock access to woody vegetation, i.e. shelterbelts, during the spring when these plants are susceptible to damage, as livestock tend to destroy woody vegetation by rubbing.
- Avoid using pesticides that impact prey species availability, if needed use pesticides with low toxicity to non-target species.



"Humanity in Harmony with Nature"



- Maintain grassland pastures at least one quarter-section in size, preferably in close proximity to other grasslands.
- Moderate grazing intensities, durations and frequencies between May and October to create a mosaic of shorter and taller grasses within a pasture.

MONARCH BUTTERFLY

- Plant Native Milkweed species, preferably in patches of ten or more plants.
- Plant nectaring species that are both early season blooming and late season blooming, to ensure adults of all summer generations have foraging habitat.
- Avoid the use of pesticides or herbicides near Monarch habitat, especially neonicotinoids.
- Avoid mowing or burning milkweed habitat between June to September 15th to avoid caterpillar mortality.
- Consider re-vegetating marginal areas to nectaring species.

