



CONSERVATION ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITY

E666137Z2

CONSERVATION STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

Summer roosting habitat for native forest-dwelling bat species

Conservation Practice 666: Forest Stand Improvement

APPLICABLE LAND USE: Forest; Associated Ag Land; Farmstead

RESOURCE CONCERN ADDRESSED: Fish & Wildlife – Inadequate Habitat

PRACTICE LIFE SPAN: 10 Years

Enhancement Description

Create new potential roost trees within upland and riparian forests to achieve desired summer habitat for forest-dwelling bat species.

Criteria

- States will apply general criteria from the NRCS National Conservation Practice Standard (CPS) Forest Stand Improvement 666 as listed below, **and additional criteria as required by the NRCS State Office.**
- These criteria and any tree removal activities will be coordinated with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). This includes the establishment of minimum criteria to meet the habitat requirements of the bat species of concern while avoiding potentially detrimental disturbances during the maternity period.
- Create additional snags within the forested acres by girdling/killing live trees. When choosing trees to kill, consider that the majority of snag-roosting bats prefer the largest available snags, which often extend above the forest canopy and retain bark for a longer period of time. Also focus on killing trees that are undesirable for quality forest products due to species or form.
- Promote use of live trees with loose or exfoliating bark by killing all trees adjacent (canopies within 15 feet of habitat tree) to trees determined to have desired bark characteristics, as defined by NRCS state technical staff. Larger diameter trees should be considered as habitat trees, as desirable bark characteristics tend to improve with the

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size and age of the tree. Large/mature trees also develop splits, breaks, dead limbs, and cavities that serve as roosting areas.

- Habitat trees should be distributed evenly across the treated acres.
- The combined snags and live, loose bark trees should be created or maintained at a combined rate as determined to be necessary to meet the habitat requirements of the bat species of concern and the specific forest type, as defined by the USFWS and NRCS state technical staff.
- The enhancement will comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations, and with States' Forestry Best Management Practices for Water Quality.
- When determining which trees will be killed for snag creation, and/or used to create loose/exfoliating bark, consider effects on the remaining stand.
 - Identify and retain preferred tree and understory species to achieve all planned purposes and landowner objectives.
 - Use available guidelines for species and species groups to determine spacing, density, size-class distribution, number of trees, and amount of understory species to be retained. Schedule treatments to avoid overstocked conditions using approved silvicultural stocking guides.
 - Implement forest stand improvement activities in ways that avoid or minimize soil erosion, compaction, rutting, and damage to remaining vegetation, and that maintain hydrologic conditions.

Documentation Requirements

- Plans and specifications for applying this practice shall be prepared for each site and recorded using approved specification sheets, implementation requirements, technical notes, and narrative statements in the conservation plan, or other acceptable documentation.
- Document habitat needs for bat species whose range includes the area of treatment. Describe the pre- and post-treatment stand condition in terms of number of existing and newly created roost trees.
- **Additional documentation as required by NRCS State Office.**