





Working with others to conserve, protect and enhance fish, wildlife and plants, and their habitats, for the continuing benefit of the American people

PFW Program Basics

- Voluntary
- On private property
- Stewardship driven
- Technical & financial assistance
- Habitat-focused, on-the-ground changes
- 10-year agreement with landowner/partner
- Wildlife first federal trust resources





Why Private Lands?

C

5

~79% private ownership statewide

Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program

Moving beyond public lands...

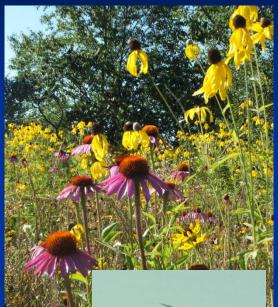


Working with others to provide technical & financial assistance to landowners to improve fish & wildlife habitat on private lands

Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program

Why the PFW Program...

- 13 % of land in US protected by state or federal gov't.
- 75% of Michigan under private ownership
- If were going to conserve and protect habitat for fish and wildlife we must provide assistance to landowners



Trust Resources









Trust Resource Habitat





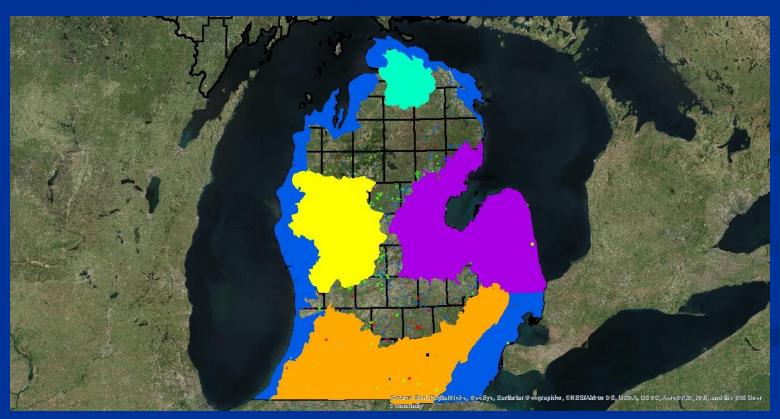


grasslands

Partners

for Fish

PFW Program Focus Areas Southern MI : Wetlands, Grasslands Northern MI: Streams, Forest, Transition



Wetland Projects

- Restore hydrology
- Control invasive species





Typical Wetland Projects Ditch plug Tile break Low-level berm Invasive species removal











DITCH PLUG

LOW LEVEL BERM

PUSHOUT/SHALLOW EXCAVATION

KOMATSU

TILE BREAK/REMOVAL

Tile break







STRUCTURE INSTALLATION

Invasive Species Treatments





Invasive Species

A Guide to the Control and Management

PHRAGMITES

NATIVE

INTRODUCED

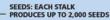


HOW THE INVASIVE PHRAGMITES SPREAD

Phragmites australis, also known as the common reed, has become established in the Great Lakes region wetlands. It is difficult to eradicate and displaces native plants and animals.

AVERAGE HEIGHT: 8 TO 10 FEET, BUT CAN GROW UP TO 20 FEET -

Phragmites can spread above and below ground and in the water. They can spread quickly and create dense stands of reeds.



Seeds are spread by wind, when soil is moved, and by animals. They can float for up to two months as water carries them to new areas.

ROOTS: SPREAD BOTH HORIZONTALLY AND VERTICALLY

Despite its height, nearly 80% of the plant is below ground. Roots can extend 6 to 8 feet deep. This makes it very difficult to remove by hand. Plants can regenerate from small pieces of rhizome or roots.

SOURCE: Michigan Sea Grant

MARTHA THIERRY /DETROIT FREE PRESS

Forested Wetlands









Wetland Projects
Restore hydrology
Reestablish shallow wetlands

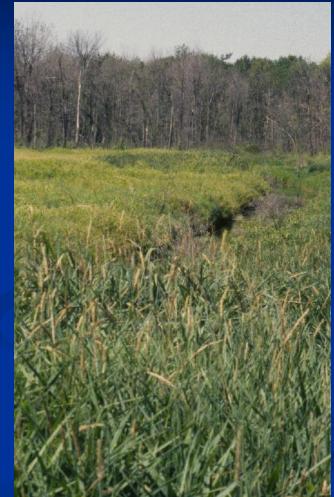






Wetland Projects Do not dig ponds Do not alter undisturbed wetlands



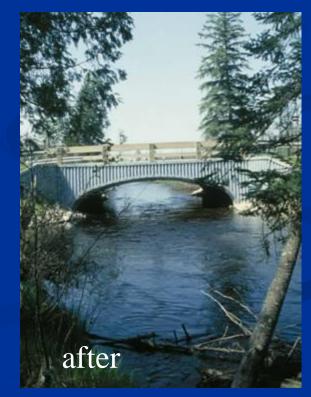


Stream Projects

- Stream Restoration
- Road-stream crossings
- Bank stabilization
- Fish passage







T&E Projects









Wet Prairie restoration/fen restoration, invasive species treatment MSB, EMR
Wetland restoration CWS
Tree planting CWS & KW



Grassland Projects

Establish a diverse mix of native grasses and wildflowers



antentine des

Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program

Typical Grassland Projects

- Site preparation
- Seeding
- Follow up practices
- Long-term management
- Invasive Species





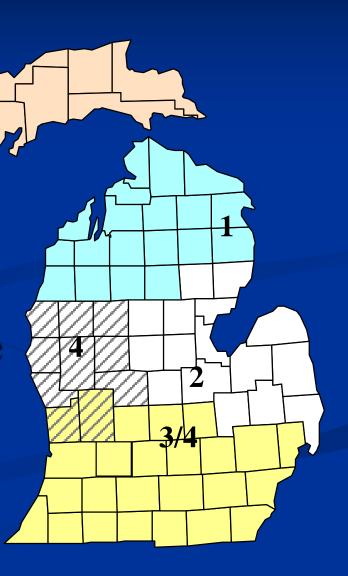
Partners for Fish and Wildlife - Michigan

Benefits from Restoration

- Improved wildlife habitat
- Improved water quality
- Recreational opportunities
- Aesthetic value
- Increased awareness
- Educational value
- Partnership building



Local Coordinators 1. Alpena FRO 2. Shiawassee NWR 3. East Lansing Field Office 4. MI Private Lands Office



Local Coordinator's role

- Site evaluation
- Project design
- Compliance
- Construction oversight
- Post-project evaluation
- Control their budget

| | PA | ARTNI | NEPA CON ERS FOR F | | | | GRAM |
|----------|-------------|----------------|--|---|--|---|---|
| FWS | Field Stati | ion: | | | | | |
| Land | owner/Proj | ject Name: | | | | Print Print Print | |
| Proje | et Location | : State | ; County | ; Twp | ; Range | ; Section | |
| Excep | (check | k (🖌) one) (R | not completely covered Review proposed activitie completing the remaina proposal cannot meet to y yes or no for each ite | s. An appropriate ca ler of the Checklist. I he qualifying criteria | tegorical exclusio f a categorical ex | n must be identified <u>bef</u> clusion cannot be identi | f <u>ore</u> ified, or the |
| Yes D | | 2. Have a | ignificant adverse effects dverse effects on such ur ids, wilderness areas, wil | ique geographic cha | racteristics as hist | | es, park, recreation or rime farmlands, wetlands |

floodplains, or ecologically significant or critical areas, including those listed on the Department's National Register of



Landowner's role

- Sign 10-yr agreement
- Cost share
- In-kind services
- Permit fees
- Maintenance





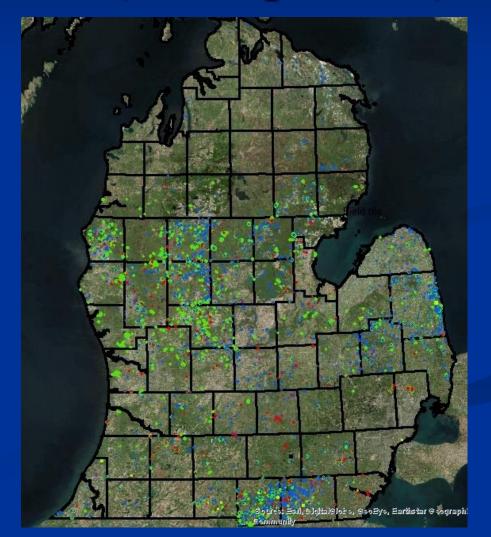
PARTNERS FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT



This Agreement between ______ (Cooperator(s)) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is authorized by the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, 16 U.S.C. Sections 661-666c and the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, 16 U.S.C. 742a-j. The Service and the Cooperator(s) agree to carry out certain wildlife management practices and habitat developments on land owned by the Cooperator(s) as described in the attached Project Plan and identified on the on the attached map and/or aerial photograph.

PFW accomplishments (1988-present)

> 4000 projects
> 35,000 acres
> \$5.3 million FWS
> \$11.9 million total



Berrien County Projects



Let's do more!!



Past & Current Projects

Project Success? Did we create quality projects? Did wildlife respond? Are landowners satisfied? YES, YES, and YES!





We're from the government...

are nere to

MICHIGAN STATE





For More Information

www.fws.gov/midwest/partners or Google: USFWS Partners for Fish and Wildlife Michigan

 Meri Bryant, USFWS 517-351-6238
 meredith_bryant@fws.gov