	Title: **KBB Habitat Restoration Protocol**	
	Date: **May 24, 2010**	Revision: **03**

Revision 03: Included Appendices A & B (previously separate document.

I. Purpose and Applicability

This protocol is intended for barrens restorations or prairie plantings within the high potential range of the Karner blue butterfly (Kbb) (*Lycaeides melissa samuelis*). It is also intended for the replacement of occupied Kbb habitat that is destroyed as a result of corridor management or other development projects being implemented by parties regulated under terms the HCP. This protocol is meant for use on public or private lands with the potential to support the Karner blue butterfly.

This document and other associated documents mentioned below are available on the Karner Blue Butterfly website. If a document is not listed on the website, contact the Karner Blue HCP Coordinator at (608) 261-6451 for assistance.

II. Conservation Measures

a. Avoid Take

i. Lupine areas that are known to be occupied by Kbb's or lupine areas where the presence of Kbb's are not known will be avoided to the greatest extent practicable (if applicable).

b. Minimize Take

i. Pre-management surveys will be done on all restoration sites.

ii. The restoration treatment area will be set up to minimize the amount of occupied habitat that is impacted by the treatment.

iii. Slash and cut trees will not be piled on Kbb occupied lupine sites.

iv. Restoration activities on private residential and non-regulated properties are exempt from this protocol.

v. If Kbb is present or adjacent to the treatment site, post-management surveys are required to document cause/effect for HCP partners with "management to feature and enhance" commitments, OR as required in specific SHCA's. Refer to the Monitoring Protocol for specific information.

III. Special Activities

1. For construction or maintenance and repair that results in short-term or permanent take of Kbb, refer to the Construction Guideline.

2. For chemical treatments associated with restoration activities, refer to the Pesticide Use Protocol.

3. For prescribed burn treatments associated with restoration activities, refer to the Prescribed Burning Protocol

4. For mowing or brushing activities associated with restoration activities, refer to the Mowing and Brushing Protocol.

5. For mechanical soil disturbance treatments associated with restoration activities, refer to the Mechanical Site Preparation Protocol.

IV. Required Procedures

Seed Collecting and Purchased Seed

A. Permission is required to collect seeds on either public or private lands. Contact the Wisconsin DNR, Bureau of Endangered Resources, (608) 266-8916 for seed collecting guidelines and for permit information on Department of Natural Resources (DNR) owned lands. **Note; seed collecting on DNR lands by the general public is prohibited, but non-profit, government agencies, and schools can obtain seed collecting permits for DNR lands.* A permit to collect on private lands must be secured in writing and be in possession at all times. If lupine seed or other material is collected from an occupied Karner blue butterfly site, trampling of lupine will be minimized and lupine plant material including seed pods will be checked for Karner blue butterfly eggs or larvae and other rare lupine obligates such as the frosted elfin butterfly (*Incisalia irus*). If present, these immature life stages will be left on site. *Incidental* take of Karner blue butterflies by HCP partners while seed collecting is covered under the incidental take permit issued for implementation of the Wisconsin Karner Blue Butterfly Statewide HCP and therefore no separate federal incidental take permit is required as long as the conservation measures noted above are followed. However, if seed collecting is done off partner lands, other authorizations or permits may be required. **Contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Green Bay Field Office (920-866-1717) for questions pertaining to federal permit requirements for seed collecting.**

B. Never harvest more than 25% of available seed from lupine or other native species. Seeds from Threatened and Endangered species cannot be collected without a permit for Threatened and Endangered species. Please contact the Bureau of Endangered Resources, (608) 267-0281 for T/E permit information.

C. Seed mixes must contain at least one grass species and six forb species; three first flight nectar plants and three second flight nectar plants. Refer to Appendix A for sample seed mixes, and a detailed list of nectar plants and their flight period

association(s). If you need assistance with planning or developing a seed mix, contact the Karner Blue HCP Coordinator at (608) 261-6451.

D. Native seed may be obtained from local nurseries, or the state seed program for "public" (government agencies or projects where DNR has an interest) projects. Local genotype seed is preferred; if possible do not plant seed obtained from an area more than 100 miles from the planting site. Purchased seed should be tested by the supplier and given a pure live seed (PLS) rating. Information on species availability, cost, and ordering from the state seed program may be obtained from the Bureau of Endangered Resources (608) 266-8916. Contact the Karner Blue Butterfly Program, (608) 261-6451 for a list of native plant nurseries and restoration consultants.

Types of Karner Blue Butterfly Habitat Restoration

Habitat Replacement

Habitat Replacement restorations are conducted in response to construction, maintenance, management and repair activities and are meant to replace habitat lost as a result of these activities. These restorations are designed to provide the basic components (nectar plant requirements) of suitable Kbb habitat; and are **not** necessarily intended to restore optimal quality barrens flora.

Feature and Enhance

In restorations intended to feature and enhance Kbb's, the creation of quality barrens and prairie habitat should also be considered. Restorations of this type not only benefit Kbb's, but also a broad range of associated barrens species. This type of restoration, like habitat replacement, is expected to meet basic nectar plant requirements for the Kbb. However, planting a diverse seed mix is strongly encouraged to provide as much benefit as possible to other barrens species.

V. Recommended Procedures

Site Preparation

Site preparation is easiest when the area to be planted has been cropped for several years. In the last year of cropping, soybeans should be planted since soybean fields have a light crop residue. This provides an ideal surface for either drilling or broadcast seeding. Fields planted in corn are more difficult to plant because corn residue is heavy, and deteriorates slowly. Plowing or disking is encouraged to incorporate corn stubble into the soil for more rapid deterioration.

Hayfields are more difficult to convert to barrens vegetation than row-crop fields. To do a successful conversion, hayfield sites should be row-cropped for three consecutive years with soybeans being the final crop. The combination of cultivation

and herbicide application works best to eliminate weeds rather than applying either treatment alone.

If cropping is not an option, then one or two herbicide applications during the summer before planting can be effective. The first application should be made in May followed by the second application in July or August. Following herbiciding, no-till drills work best for planting through the heavy sod. Fall plantings on hayfields with poor site preparation are often unsuccessful.

If the planting site is an old field and contains a mix of native and non-native species, have the site inspected by a barrens expert to determine the appropriate course of action. Generally, the drier to soil type the easier it is to plant native vegetation without intensive site preparation.

If the planting site does not meet any of the above criteria, but has some type of herbaceous vegetative cover, two herbicide applications during the summer would be the most effective way to prepare the site *(see above)*.

Planting

Season

The most effective planting time is during the fall from late September through October. Lupine seeds and those from many other native species germinate best if they are exposed to a cold, damp period (stratification). Fall planting also helps to incorporate seed into the soil as a result of the freeze-thaw cycles and helps reduce seed desiccation, especially on sandy soils. On sand, fall plantings are preferred over spring plantings since seedlings develop faster and develop deeper root systems before soil conditions dry out. Spring plantings work well for warm-season grass establishment and for a few forbs such as wild bergamot, and black-eyed susan. Many conservative forb (see definitions) species are difficult to establish in conjunction with spring plantings.

Application

There are many ways to apply seed mixes and all are acceptable. On small sites, seed can be spread by hand, or with hand operated bag spreaders. For larger scale restorations two common methods are typically used: broadcast seeding and seed drills. Broadcast seeding is more versatile and can be used in either spring or fall. Spring plantings using broadcast seeders require soil compaction (cultipacker) to establish good seed to soil contact. Most broadcast seeders can apply partially cleaned seed, can be transported in a pickup truck, and can be used during any season. The seeder can be calibrated to spread ~3-14 pounds of seed per acre and can plant about 25 acres a day. Bare ground (disked corn or harvested beans) is preferred, but is not essential for seed-to-soil contact when using broadcast seeders. Broadcast

seeders can be used to overseed lupine or any other species into previously planted prairie if minimal soil disturbance is desired.

Seed drills are not as versatile as broadcast seeders. Seed drills are generally used only for spring plantings. Fall plantings often result in poor seed germination, as seed is drilled to deep into the soil. No-till drills clog easily and require fully cleaned seed. No-till drills can be operated over any planting surface including corn stubble and (herbicided) cool season grass fields.

VI. Follow-up Management

Mowing

Typically, most mowing occurs during the first growing season. There are many types of mowing implements, some common types include: flail, sickle-bar, and rotary mowers. No matter what implement is used; deck height should be set to cut at no less than six inches. During the first growing season, plantings may need to be mowed up to three times throughout the growing season to prevent weedy species from establishing and preventing prairie seeds from getting firmly established. During the second growing season, plantings usually require no mowing, but may be mowed if it is determined that the prairie plants are not dense enough to compete against weedy vegetation. By the third growing season, plantings should be dense enough to be burned. If mowing/brushing activities are to be used for restoration activities the Brushing and Mowing Protocol will be used.

Burning

Restored prairies should normally not be burned until the end of the third growing season. The season in which burns are conducted and the fire return intervals (FRI) are largely a function of management objectives. Spring burns are more common because the burn season is longer and because spring burns are excellent for increasing seed production and for controlling cool season grasses. For early plantings, a typical FRI (Fire Return Interval) might be annually for the first several years. Once the prairie vegetation is well established then the FRI may be adjusted to a frequency that will maintain the integrity of the planting. If the planting is adjacent to lands where T/E (Threatened or Endangered) species might occur, restorations should be surveyed for the occurrence of any such species. If any T/E species are found, consult with the DNR's Bureau of Endangered Resources for appropriate incidental take protocol information before conducting any additional burning. If burning is not a feasible option, then mowing *(see above)* may be substituted as an acceptable alternative. If burning activities are to be used for restoration activities the Prescribed Burn Protocol will be used.

Chemical Application

Herbicides may be applied independently or in conjunction with mowing or burning to control unwanted vegetation. Small patches of invasive species and can be controlled with backpack sprayers using spot treatments. Large-scale infestations may require boom-spraying equipment. Small boom sprayers can be mounted on an ATV. If Kbb's have been identified on site, please refer to the Karner Blue Butterfly Pesticide Use Protocol for more detailed guidance and information. This protocol can be obtained from the Wisconsin DNR, Division of Forestry, Karner Blue Butterfly Program (608) 261-6451. If pesticides are to be used for restoration activities the Pesticide Use Protocol will be used.

VII. Definitions/Background

Conservative Forbs: Prairie or barrens wildflowers that are indicative of high quality plant communities. These species are some of the first to disappear in the absence of natural processes, i.e., fire or heavy disturbances such as grazing or cultivating.

Mowing and Brushing: For the purpose of this protocol mowing and brushing includes the use of mowers, trimmers, choppers, and other mechanized equipment or hand tools to control woody vegetation, forbs and grasses as a vegetative maintenance practice.

Pesticide Application: For the purpose of this protocol pesticide application includes the use of any DATCP approved chemical used to control both woody and herbaceous vegetation as a vegetative maintenance practice. Pesticides can be applied with hand held sprayers, or boom sprayers mounted on any type of vehicle.

Broadcast Seeder: An implement for applying seed to the surface of a planting site. It consists of a hopper to hold the seed. Beneath the hopper is rotating disk. Seed is metered onto the rotating disk, which throws the seed in a circular pattern away from the device. Small broadcast seeders can be carried by a person and powered by a hand crank. Larger ones are normally mounted on the rear of an ATV, a tractor, or a pickup truck and are powered by electricity or by a power take-off shaft.

Seed Drill: A farm implement that is towed behind a tractor. It consists of one or more wide bins to hold seed. A metering system drops seeds into tubes that lead to paired sets of discs spaced closely together beneath the seed bins. The disks penetrate the soil and open a slit into which the seeds drop. The slit in the soil closes behind the disks covering the seed.

No-till Drill: A heavy duty seed drill that exerts downward force on the seeding disks, allowing penetration through sod, corn stubble, and other debris on the ground. These drills are normally used after herbicide applications to eliminate grasses and unwanted forbs from competing with the planting. Several makes of

no-till drills are modified to accept “fluffy” prairie and barrens seeds. Currently those makes are Truax, Tye, and certain models of Brillion no-till drills.

VIII. Reference Documents

Karner Blue Butterfly Habitat Conservation Plan, Chapter 2 and Appendix F March, 2000

Wildlife Management Guidelines for the Karner Blue Butterfly (DNR) May, 2000

Restoration Protocol - Appendix A: *Seed Mixes for Kbb Habitat Restoration*

Habitat Replacement seed mix

Scientific Name	Common Name	oz./acre	seeds/oz.	seeds/sqft	total oz.	% pop.	Flight Period
Forbs							
first flight							
Anemone cylindrica	Thimbleweed	2	20938	0.96134	2	11.17	1
Euphorbia corollata	Flowering Spurge	2	10000	0.45914	2	5.34	1
Lupinus perennis	Wild Lupine	9	1000	0.20661	9	2.40	1
Zizea aurea	Golden Alexander's	4	12000	1.10193	4	12.80	1
second flight							
Amorha canascens	Lead Plant	4	17000	1.56107	4	18.14	2
Liatris aspera	Rough Blazing Star	6	13000	1.79063	6	20.81	2
Rudbeckia hirta	Black-Eyed Susan	1	110000	2.52525	1	29.34	2
		28.0		**8.61**	**28**	**100.00**	
				lbs. =	**1.8**		
Grasses		**lbs./acre**	**seeds/oz.**	**seeds/sqft**	**total lbs.**	**% pop.**	
Schizachyrium scoparium	Little Bluestem	2	8800	6.465	2	100.00	
Sorghastrum nutans	Indian Grass		8516	0	0	0.00	
		2		**6.46**	**2**	**100**	
	total lbs. =	**3.8**					
Other Suitable Species							
Dalea purpurea	Purple Prairie Clover		20000	0.00000	0	0.00	2
Comandra umbellata	Bastard Toadflax			0.00000	0	0.00	1
Oenothera biennis	Evening Primrose		90000	0.00000	0	0.00	2
Tradescantia ohiensis	Spiderwort		8000	0.00000	0	0.00	2
Lithospermum canescens	Hoary Puccoon			0.00000	0	0.00	1 & 2
Viola pedata	Birds Foot Violet		25000	0.00000	0	0.00	1

Feature and Enhance seed mix

Acres to be planted 10

Scientific Name	Common Name	oz./acre	seeds/oz.	seeds/sqft	total oz.	% pop.
Forbs						
Amorha canascens	Lead Plant	0.5	17000	0.19513	5	1.37
Anemone cylindrica	Thimbleweed	0.1	20938	0.04807	1	0.34
Arabis lyrata	Lyre-Leaved Sandcress			0.00000	0	0.00
Arenaria serpyllifolia	Thyme-leaved Sandwort			0.00000	0	0.00
Asclepius verticillata	Whorled Milkweed	0.20	10250	0.04706	2	0.33
Asclepius syriaca	Common Milkweed		4000	0.00000	0	0.00
Asclepius tuberosa	Butterflyweed	0.25	3500	0.02009	2.5	0.14
Aster laevis	Smooth Blue Aster	1	55000	1.26263	10	8.85
Aster oolentangiensis	Sky-blue Aster	1	80000	1.83655	10	12.88
Aureleolaria pedicularia	Fern-Leaved False Foxglove			0.00000	0	0.00
Baptisia bracteata var. *glabrescens*	Cream Wild Indigo		1700	0.00000	0	0.00
Campanula rotundifolia	Harebell		900000	0.00000	0	0.00
Comandra umbellata	Bastard Toadflax			0.00000	0	0.00
Coreopsis lanceolata	Lance-Leaved Coreopsis		12500	0.00000	0	0.00
Coreopsis palmata	Prairie Coreopsis	0.5	11875	0.13631	5	0.96
Dalea candida	White Prairie Clover	0.2	26250	0.12052	0	0.85
Dalea purpurea	Purple Prairie Clover	2	20000	0.91827	20	6.44
Erigeron strigosus	Daisy Fleabane			0.00000	0	0.00
Euphorbia corollata	Flowering Spurge	1	10000	0.22957	10	1.61
Euthamia graminifolia	Grass-Leaved Goldenrod			0.00000	0	0.00
Fragaria virginiana	Strawberry			0.00000	0	0.00
Froelichia floridana	Cottonweed			0.00000	0	0.00
Geranium maculatum	Wild Geranium		4850	0.00000	0	0.00
Gnaphalium obtusifolium	Sweet Everlasting	0.1	500000	1.14784	1	8.05
Helianthemum canadense	Frostweed			0.00000	0	0.00
Helianthus paucilorus	Showy Sunflower	0.2	4000	0.01837	0	0.13
Helianthus occidentalis	Western Sunflower	0.4	13000	0.11938	0	0.84
Houstonia longifolia	Long-Leaved Bluets			0.00000	0	0.00
Krigia biflora	Two Flowered Cynthia			0.00000	0	0.00
Kuhnia eupatorioides	Fale Boneset	0.25	32000	0.18365	2.5	1.29
Lespedeza capitata	Round Headed Bush Clover	1	10000	0.22957	10	1.61

Liatris aspera	Rough Blazing Star	2	13000	0.59688	20	4.19
Liatris cylindracea	Cylindrical Blazing Star		13300	0.00000	0	0.00
Linaria canadensis	Blue Toadflax			0.00000	0	0.00
Lithospermum canescens	Hoary Puccoon			0.00000	0	0.00
Lobelia spicata	Pale Spike Lobelia		90000	0.00000	0	0.00
Lupinus perennis	Wild Lupine	8	1000	0.18365	80	1.29
Monarda fistulosa	Wild Begamot		78000	0.00000	0	0.00
Monarda punctata	Horsemint	0.3	94000	0.64738	3	4.54
Oenothera biennis	Evening Primrose	0.4	90000	0.82645	4	5.80
Packera paupercula	Ragwort			0.00000	0	0.00
Pedicularis canadensis	Lousewort			0.00000	0	0.00
Phlox pilosa	Prairie Phlox	0.1	18750	0.04304	1	0.30
Potentilla arguta	Prairie Cinquefoil	0.05	230000	0.26400		1.85
Polygala polygama	Racemed Milkwort			0.00000	0	0.00
Rosa carolina	Pasture Rose	0.4	2900	0.02663	4	0.19
Rudbeckia hirta	Black-Eyed Susan	0.3	110000	0.75758	3	5.31
Smilacina racemosa	False Spikenard		900	0.00000	0	0.00
Smilacina stellata	Starry False Solomens Seal			0.00000	0	0.00
Solidago nemoralis	Old Field Goldenrod	0.5	240000	2.75482	5	19.32
Solidago ptarmicoides	Upland White Aster			0.00000	0	0.00
Solidago speciosa	Showy Goldenrod	0.4	105000	0.96419	4	6.76
Spiraea tomentosa	Meadowsweet		390625	0.00000	0	0.00
Tephrosia virginianum	Goats Rue	1	2500	0.05739	10	0.40
Tradescantia ohiensis	Spiderwort	0.8	8000	0.14692	8	1.03
Verbena stricta	Hoary Vervain	0.4	28000	0.25712	4	1.80
Viola pedata	Birds Foot Violet		25000	0.00000	0	0.00
Zizia aurea	Golden Alexanders	0.8	12000	0.22039	8	1.55
		24.2		**14.26**	**233**	**100**
				lbs. =	**14.6**	

Grasses		**lbs./acre**	**seeds/oz.**	**seeds/sqft**	**total lbs.**	**% pop.**
Bouteloua curtipendula	Side Oats Grama	1	9375	3.444	0	34.75
Elymus canadensis	Canada Wild Rye		4258	0.000	0	0.00
Schizachyrium scoparium	Little Bluestem	2	8800	6.465	12	65.25
Sorghastrum nutans	Indian Grass		8516	0	0	0.00
		3		**9.91**	**12**	**100**
	total lbs. =	**26.6**				

Restoration Protocol – Appendix B
DNR Guidelines for Seed Collecting, and
Form 1700-039 "Seed Collecting on DNR Land"

Guidelines for Seed Collecting
On Department of Natural Resources Land
Instructions for Collectors

The pressure to allow seed collecting from prairies and other communities stems from the lack of other remnant areas with local genotypes where seed can be collected. This shortage leads many agencies, private landowners, natural landscapers, and nursery operators to give up the idea of native plant establishment or to import easily available, less expensive, but genetically inappropriate seed. The long-term solution to this problem is to have enough acres of restored areas of local ecotypes to allow those who wish to acquire seed to do so.

Seed collecting influences a natural community by removal of seeds and chaff and by physical disturbance of the site. The seed crop is part of the community and participates in a variety of roles. The notion of seed going to waste is a misconception that follows from disregard for the roles of seed in food chains, soil nutrient dynamics, seed banks, and other ecological processes. The effects of repeated seed harvest on, for example, associated organisms, soil seed banks, and the ability of the community to heal after natural or cultural disturbances is largely unknown.

Concern about potential adverse effects and the need to protect natural areas for the prime purposes of safeguarding biodiversity and its dynamics and providing for research and teaching are reflected in the recommendations that follow. At the same time, the recommendations address the important role genetic pools in natural areas can play in increasing biodiversity in Wisconsin.

1. Permitting Recommendations

Present law (NR 45.04) and (NR 45.13) prohibits the collection of plants and plant parts, including seeds, from Department land and State Natural Areas without a permit. This document is established to govern the issuing of permits by the Bureau of Endangered Resources.

Endangered and threatened species are protected by an additional permitting process (Permit for Endangered and Threatened Species.) In general, seed of such species can be collected only as part of a recovery effort.

a. Seed collecting will be by permit only.

b. Permits may be issued for restoration projects undertaken by a government agency or non-profit organization.

c. Commercial native plant nurseries and individuals may be permitted to harvest seeds for stock plants of known regional genetic source not otherwise available for seed and plant production purposes. These stock plants must be established in Wisconsin production beds and should be sold only for use within the plan's genotypic region.

d. Permits may be issued to collect rare species for seed bank storage or a specific recovery program.

2. Permit Criteria: Staff Consideration.

a. Collecting will be permitted only where target species are known to be abundant.

NOTE: Consideration should be given to the relative abundance of a given species and will take into account the production and average longevity of that species.

b. Never harvest more than 10 to 25 percent of available seed. This will depend on the species, its relative abundance, and the amount of seed normally produced by that species.

NOTE: Consideration should also be given to the relative importance of seeds to the reproduction and average longevity of a given species. Limits on short-lived, non-vegetative spreading species should be much more conservative than those on long-lived, rhizomatous species.

c. Seeds from species on Wisconsin's Endangered and Threatened Species List cannot be collected without a Permit for Endangered and Threatened Species. Requests to harvest species of special concern will be treated on a case-by-case basis.

d. After three to five (species dependent) years of collecting the same species, the permittee should collect from their restoration efforts and not from Department land.

3. Permit Criteria: Instructions to Harvesters

a. In requesting a permit the applicant must identify the purpose of the project, list the species and desired quantity by site, cite acreage to be planted, name those who will do the actual collecting, and describe the collection methods to be used.

b. Harvesters should collect from as many sites as possible within a given ecoregion to disperse the impact and get better genetic representation. An exception to this general guideline is the restoration of an area adjacent to an existing remnant. In this case all seed should be collected from the adjacent remnant.

c. Harvesters must check to be certain the seed is mature and should not collect immature seed.

d. Harvesters must disperse the collecting effort throughout the designated area.

e. Hand harvesting and hand tools, e.g., shears and box combs, are acceptable harvest methods. Larger mechanical devices are prohibited. Other tools will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

f. The permittee is required to submit a report detailing the amount of seed collected by species and a map showing where each species was collected within the area.

g. The permittee, except for nurseries, should allow collecting by others on their restorations where possible.

State of Wisconsin
Department of Natural Resources
PO Box 7921, Madison WI 53707-7921
dnr.wi.gov

Seed Collecting on DNR Land Application & Permit

Form 1700-039 (R 11/06)

Notice: Use of this form is required by the Department for any application filed pursuant to ss. 23.28 and 23.29, Wis. Stats. and ss. NR 45.04(a) and NR 45.13(a), Wis. Adm. Code. The Department will not consider your request unless you complete and submit this application. Personally identifiable information provided on this form is not intended to be used for any other purpose but may be made available to requesters under Wisconsin's Open Records law, ss. 19.31-19.39, Wis. Stats.

Issuance of this permit does not exempt the applicant from complying with s. 29.415, Wis. Stats., prohibiting the taking of listed threatened and endangered species. A separate threatened and endangered species permit is required to collect those species.

Read the "Conditions on Which This Permit is Issued" on 2nd page of this form before completing this application.

Applicant Information

Applicant Name

Company Name

Street Address

City | State | ZIP Code

Telephone Number

E-Mail Address

Name those who may be collecting under this permit:

Property Information

Name(s) of property and county where collection will take place and specific location(s) on that property.

Objectives.

Collecting methods, including types of equipment or tools to be used, procedures, etc. BE SPECIFIC.

List species and amount of seed (lbs./oz.) to be collected from each area. Attach additional sheets if necessary.

Disposition of seed (where seed is to be planted). BE SPECIFIC.

Beginning Date

Ending Date

Certification

I hereby certify that the above information and attachments are accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge.

Applicant's Signature

Date Signed

Seed Collecting on DNR Land Application & Permit

Form 1700-039 (R 11/06)

LEAVE BLANK - DNR PERMIT APPROVAL PORTION

CONDITIONS ON WHICH THIS PERMIT IS ISSUED

1. All collections shall be used for establishing nursery beds or for restorations by government agencies, nonprofit organizations, or schools.
2. Collecting shall be conducted in a way that preserves the area's features. In order to avoid attracting attention, all collecting must be done away from roads and trails unless specified otherwise in the permit. It may be necessary to limit the amount and species collected.
3. The permit holder must notify the land manager(s) before beginning permitted activities.
4. This permit does not apply to plant species protected or regulated by state or federal law. To collect protected or regulated plants or animals, you must obtain the appropriate permits from the Department of Natural Resources and/or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
5. The permit holder shall provide the Department with amounts of clean seed collected by March 1. Address: Native Plant Seed Program Coordinator, Bureau of Endangered Resources, Department of Natural Resources, 101 S. Webster, Madison, Wisconsin 53702.
6. The permit holder or others authorized by the permit must carry the approved permit while collecting seed.
7. The Department of Natural Resources is not responsible for the safety of personnel or their equipment while collecting seed.
8. The Administrator, Land Managing Agency, may terminate this permit upon the permit holder's breach of any or all the terms and conditions contained herein.
9. The permit holder must abide by the Guidelines for Collecting Seed on Department of Natural Resources Lands, attached.

Permission is granted for the applicant to collect seed on Department land according to the conditions specified on pages 1 and 2, and according to the following reservations: (include project duration)

APPROVED

Administrator, Land Managing Agency _____ Date _____