

# Appendix A

# Eastern Deciduous Forest

	black bear	bluegill	bobcat	box turtle	brown thrasher	Eastern bluebird	Eastern cottontail	Eastern gray squirrel	great horned owl	largemouth bass	mourning dove	Northern bobwhite	ovenbird	ruffed grouse	white-tailed deer	wild turkey	wood duck
Control Non-Native Invasive Vegetation																	
Decrease Harvest																	
Delay Crop Harvest																	
Establish Field Buffers																	
Establish Native Grasses and Forbs																	
Fish or Wildlife Survey																	
Forest Management Techniques																	
Increase Harvest																	
Leave Grain Unharvested																	
Manage disturbance																	
Nesting Structures																	
Plant / Manage Food Plots																	
Plant Shrubs																	
Plant Trees																	
Ponds: Construction																	
Ponds: Deepen Edges																	
Ponds: Fertilize / Lime																	
Ponds: Reduce Turbidity																	
Ponds: Repair Spillway/ Levee																	
Ponds: Restock																	
Create Snags																	
Tillage Management																	
Water Control Structures																	
Water Developments for Wildlife																	
Wildlife Damage Management																	

# Eastern Deciduous Forest

Control Non-Native Invasive Vegetation								
Decrease Harvest								
Delay Crop Harvest								
Establish Field Buffers								
Establish Native Grasses and Forbs								
Fish or Wildlife Survey								
Forest Management Techniques								
Increase Harvest								
Leave Grain Unharvested								
Manage disturbance								
Nesting Structures								
Plant / Manage Food Plots								
Plant Shrubs								
Plant Trees								
Ponds: Construction								
Ponds: Deepen Edges								
Ponds: Fertilize / Lime								
Ponds: Reduce Turbidity								
Ponds: Repair Spillway/ Levee								
Ponds: Restock								
Create Snags								
Tillage Management								
Water Control Structures								
Water Developments for Wildlife								
Wildlife Damage Management								

# Great Plains Grassland: Shortgrass Prairie

	American kestrel	black-tailed prairie dog	bluejill	coyote	largemouth bass	lark bunting	mallard	mourning dove	mule deer	Northern harrier	pronghorn	scaled quail	sharp-tailed grouse	western hognosed snake
Control Non-Native Invasive Vegetation														
Decrease Harvest														
Delay Crop Harvest														
Establish Field Buffers														
Establish Native Grasses and Forbs														
Fish or Wildlife Survey														
Forest Management Techniques														
Increase Harvest														
Leave Grain Unharvested														
Manage disturbance														
Nesting Structures														
Plant / Manage Food Plots														
Plant Shrubs														
Plant Trees														
Ponds: Construction														
Ponds: Deepen Edges														
Ponds: Fertilize / Lime														
Ponds: Reduce Turbidity														
Ponds: Repair Spillway/ Levee														
Ponds: Restock														
Create Snags														
Tillage Management														
Water Control Structures														
Water Developments for Wildlife														
Wildlife Damage Management														

**Great Plains  
Grassland:  
Shortgrass Prairie**

<b>Control Non-Native Invasive Vegetation</b>								
<b>Decrease Harvest</b>								
<b>Delay Crop Harvest</b>								
<b>Establish Field Buffers</b>								
<b>Establish Native Grasses and Forbs</b>								
<b>Fish or Wildlife Survey</b>								
<b>Forest Management Techniques</b>								
<b>Increase Harvest</b>								
<b>Leave Grain Unharvested</b>								
<b>Manage disturbance</b>								
<b>Nesting Structures</b>								
<b>Plant / Manage Food Plots</b>								
<b>Plant Shrubs</b>								
<b>Plant Trees</b>								
<b>Ponds: Construction</b>								
<b>Ponds: Deepen Edges</b>								
<b>Ponds: Fertilize / Lime</b>								
<b>Ponds: Reduce Turbidity</b>								
<b>Ponds: Repair Spillway/ Levee</b>								
<b>Ponds: Restock</b>								
<b>Create Snags</b>								
<b>Tillage Management</b>								
<b>Water Control Structures</b>								
<b>Water Developments for Wildlife</b>								
<b>Wildlife Damage Management</b>								

**Great Plains  
Grassland:  
Tallgrass/Mixed  
Prairie**

	bluegill	blue-winged teal	coyote	dickcissel	Eastern cottontail	grasshopper sparrow	greater prairie-chicken	largemouth bass	mourning dove	Northern bobwhite	Northern harrier	ring-necked pheasant	Western hognose snake	white-tailed deer	wild turkey
Control Non-Native Invasive Vegetation															
Decrease Harvest															
Delay Crop Harvest															
Establish Field Buffers															
Establish Native Grasses and Forbs															
Fish or Wildlife Survey															
Forest Management Techniques															
Increase Harvest															
Leave Grain Unharvested															
Manage disturbance															
Plant / Manage Food Plots															
Plant Shrubs															
Plant Trees															
Ponds: Construction															
Ponds: Deepen Edges															
Pond: Fertilize / Lime															
Ponds: Reduce Turbidity															
Ponds: Repair Spillway/ Levee															
Ponds: Restock															
Create Snags															
Tillage Management															
Water Control Structures															
Water Developments for Wildlife															
Wildlife Damage Management															

**Great Plains  
Grassland:  
Tallgrass/Mixed  
Prairie**

<b>Control Non-Native Invasive Vegetation</b>								
<b>Decrease Harvest</b>								
<b>Delay Crop Harvest</b>								
<b>Establish Field Buffers</b>								
<b>Establish Native Grasses and Forbs</b>								
<b>Fish or Wildlife Survey</b>								
<b>Forest Management Techniques</b>								
<b>Increase Harvest</b>								
<b>Leave Grain Unharvested</b>								
<b>Manage disturbance</b>								
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<b>Plant Shrubs</b>								
<b>Plant Trees</b>								
<b>Ponds: Construction</b>								
<b>Ponds: Deepen Edges</b>								
<b>Pond: Fertilize / Lime</b>								
<b>Ponds: Reduce Turbidity</b>								
<b>Ponds: Repair Spillway/ Levee</b>								
<b>Ponds: Restock</b>								
<b>Create Snags</b>								
<b>Tillage Management</b>								
<b>Water Control Structures</b>								
<b>Water Developments for Wildlife</b>								
<b>Wildlife Damage Management</b>								

# Hot Desert

	American kestrel	black-tailed prairie dog	black-throated sparrow	bluejill	bobcat	coyote	crissal thrasher	desert cottontail	Gambel's quail	ladder-backed woodpecker	largemouth bass	mallard	mule deer	Northern raccoon	pronghorn	red-tailed hawk	white-winged dove
Control Non-Native Invasive Vegetation																	
Decrease Harvest																	
Establish Field Buffers																	
Establish Native Grasses and Forbs																	
Fish or Wildlife Survey																	
Increase Harvest																	
Leave Grain Unharvested																	
Manage disturbance																	
Nesting Structures																	
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Ponds: Construction																	
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Ponds: Fertilize / Lime																	
Ponds: Reduce Turbidity																	
Ponds: Repair Spillway/ Levee																	
Ponds: Restock																	
Create Snags																	
Tillage Management																	
Water Control Structures																	
Water Developments for Wildlife																	
Wildlife Damage Management																	

# Hot Desert

<b>Control Non-Native Invasive Vegetation</b>								
<b>Decrease Harvest</b>								
<b>Establish Field Buffers</b>								
<b>Establish Native Grasses and Forbs</b>								
<b>Fish or Wildlife Survey</b>								
<b>Increase Harvest</b>								
<b>Leave Grain Unharvested</b>								
<b>Manage disturbance</b>								
<b>Nesting Structures</b>								
<b>Plant Shrubs</b>								
<b>Plant Trees</b>								
<b>Ponds: Construction</b>								
<b>Ponds: Deepen Edges</b>								
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<b>Ponds: Reduce Turbidity</b>								
<b>Ponds: Repair Spillway/ Levee</b>								
<b>Ponds: Restock</b>								
<b>Create Snags</b>								
<b>Tillage Management</b>								
<b>Water Control Structures</b>								
<b>Water Developments for Wildlife</b>								
<b>Wildlife Damage Management</b>								

# Intermountain Foothills

	American kestrel	coyote	dusky grouse	elk	mallard	mountain cottontail	mourning dove	mule deer	Northern flicker	rainbow trout	red-tailed hawk	spotted towhee	wild turkey
Control Non-Native Invasive Vegetation													
Decrease Harvest													
Delay Crop Harvest													
Establish Field Buffers													
Establish Native Grasses and Forbs													
Fish or Wildlife Survey													
Forest Management Techniques													
Increase Harvest													
Leave Grain Unharvested													
Manage disturbance													
Nesting Structures													
Plant / Manage Food Plots													
Plant Trees													
Plant Shrubs													
Ponds: Construction													
Ponds: Deepen Edges													
Ponds: Fertilize / Lime													
Ponds: Reduce Turbidity													
Ponds: Repair Spillway/Levee													
Ponds: Restock													
Create Snags													
Streams: Dams, Boulders, or Logs													
Streams: Remove Fish Barriers													
Tillage Management													
Water Control Structures													
Water Developments for Wildlife													
Wildlife Damage Management													

# Intermountain Foothills

<b>Control Non-Native Invasive Vegetation</b>								
<b>Decrease Harvest</b>								
<b>Delay Crop Harvest</b>								
<b>Establish Field Buffers</b>								
<b>Establish Native Grasses and Forbs</b>								
<b>Fish or Wildlife Survey</b>								
<b>Forest Management Techniques</b>								
<b>Increase Harvest</b>								
<b>Leave Grain Unharvested</b>								
<b>Manage disturbance</b>								
<b>Nesting Structures</b>								
<b>Plant / Manage Food Plots</b>								
<b>Plant Trees</b>								
<b>Plant Shrubs</b>								
<b>Ponds: Construction</b>								
<b>Ponds: Deepen Edges</b>								
<b>Ponds: Fertilize / Lime</b>								
<b>Ponds: Reduce Turbidity</b>								
<b>Ponds: Repair Spillway/Levee</b>								
<b>Ponds: Restock</b>								
<b>Create Snags</b>								
<b>Streams: Dams, Boulders, or Logs</b>								
<b>Streams: Remove Fish Barriers</b>								
<b>Tillage Management</b>								
<b>Water Control Structures</b>								
<b>Water Developments for Wildlife</b>								
<b>Wildlife Damage Management</b>								

# Intermountain Montane

	American beaver	bobcat	cutthroat trout	dusky grouse	elk	hairy woodpecker	mallard	mule deer	Northern goshawk	rainbow trout	red-tailed hawk	ruffed grouse	spotted towhee	yellow-rumped warbler
Control Non-Native Invasive Vegetation														
Decrease Harvest														
Delay Crop Harvest														
Establish Field Buffers														
Establish Native Grasses and Forbs														
Fish or Wildlife Survey														
Forest Management Techniques														
Increase Harvest														
Leave Grain Unharvested														
Manage disturbance														
Nesting Structures														
Plant / Manage Food Plots														
Plant Shrubs														
Plant Trees														
Ponds: Construction														
Ponds: Deepen Edges														
Ponds: Fertilize / Lime														
Ponds: Reduce Turbidity														
Ponds: Repair Spillway/Levee														
Ponds: Restock														
Create Snags														
Streams: Dams, Boulders, or Logs														
Streams: Remove Fish Barriers														
Tillage Management														
Water Control Structures														
Water Developments for Wildlife														
Wildlife Damage Management														

# Intermountain Montane

<b>Control Non-Native Invasive Vegetation</b>								
<b>Decrease Harvest</b>								
<b>Delay Crop Harvest</b>								
<b>Establish Field Buffers</b>								
<b>Establish Native Grasses and Forbs</b>								
<b>Fish or Wildlife Survey</b>								
<b>Forest Management Techniques</b>								
<b>Increase Harvest</b>								
<b>Leave Grain Unharvested</b>								
<b>Manage disturbance</b>								
<b>Nesting Structures</b>								
<b>Plant / Manage Food Plots</b>								
<b>Plant Shrubs</b>								
<b>Plant Trees</b>								
<b>Ponds: Construction</b>								
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<b>Ponds: Fertilize / Lime</b>								
<b>Ponds: Reduce Turbidity</b>								
<b>Ponds: Repair Spillway/Levee</b>								
<b>Ponds: Restock</b>								
<b>Create Snags</b>								
<b>Streams: Dams, Boulders, or Logs</b>								
<b>Streams: Remove Fish Barriers</b>								
<b>Tillage Management</b>								
<b>Water Control Structures</b>								
<b>Water Developments for Wildlife</b>								
<b>Wildlife Damage Management</b>								

# Intermountain Sagebrush

	American kestrel	Brewer's sparrow	coyote	desert cottontail	greater sage-grouse	mallard	mourning dove	mule deer	Northern flicker	pronghorn	rainbow trout	red-tailed hawk	sage thrasher
Control Non-Native Invasive Vegetation													
Decrease Harvest													
Delay Crop Harvest													
Establish Field Buffers													
Establish Native Grasses and Forbs													
Fish or Wildlife Survey													
Increase Harvest													
Leave Grain Unharvested													
Manage disturbance													
Nesting Structures													
Plant Shrubs													
Plant Trees													
Pond Construction													
Ponds: Deepen Edges													
Ponds: Fertilize / Lime													
Ponds: Reduce Turbidity													
Ponds: Repair Spillway/ Levee													
Ponds: Restock													
Create Snags													
Streams: Dams, Boulders, or Logs													
Streams: Remove Fish Barriers													
Tillage Management													
Water Control Structures													
Water Developments for Wildlife													
Wildlife Damage Management													

# Intermountain Sagebrush

<b>Control Non-Native Invasive Vegetation</b>								
<b>Decrease Harvest</b>								
<b>Delay Crop Harvest</b>								
<b>Establish Field Buffers</b>								
<b>Establish Native Grasses and Forbs</b>								
<b>Fish or Wildlife Survey</b>								
<b>Increase Harvest</b>								
<b>Leave Grain Unharvested</b>								
<b>Manage disturbance</b>								
<b>Nesting Structures</b>								
<b>Plant Shrubs</b>								
<b>Plant Trees</b>								
<b>Pond Construction</b>								
<b>Ponds: Deepen Edges</b>								
<b>Ponds: Fertilize / Lime</b>								
<b>Ponds: Reduce Turbidity</b>								
<b>Ponds: Repair Spillway/ Levee</b>								
<b>Ponds: Restock</b>								
<b>Create Snags</b>								
<b>Streams: Dams, Boulders, or Logs</b>								
<b>Streams: Remove Fish Barriers</b>								
<b>Tillage Management</b>								
<b>Water Control Structures</b>								
<b>Water Developments for Wildlife</b>								
<b>Wildlife Damage Management</b>								

# Mediterranean

	American kestrel	bluegill	California quail	California thrasher	desert cottontail	largemouth bass	mallard	mourning dove	mule deer	Nuttall's woodpecker	Northern raccoon	spotted towhee	Western kingbird
Control Non-Native Invasive Vegetation													
Decrease Harvest													
Delay Crop Harvest													
Establish Field Buffers													
Establish Native Grasses and Forbs													
Fish or Wildlife Survey													
Forest Management Techniques													
Increase Harvest													
Leave Grain Unharvested													
Manage disturbance													
Nesting Structures													
Plant / Manage Food Plots													
Plant Shrubs													
Plant Trees													
Ponds: Construction													
Ponds: Deepen Edges													
Ponds: Fertilize / Lime													
Ponds: Reduce Turbidity													
Ponds: Repair Spillway/ Levee													
Ponds: Restock													
Create Snags													
Tillage Management													
Water Control Structures													
Water Developments for Wildlife													
Wildlife Damage Management													

# Mediterranean

<b>Control Non-Native Invasive Vegetation</b>								
<b>Decrease Harvest</b>								
<b>Delay Crop Harvest</b>								
<b>Establish Field Buffers</b>								
<b>Establish Native Grasses and Forbs</b>								
<b>Fish or Wildlife Survey</b>								
<b>Forest Management Techniques</b>								
<b>Increase Harvest</b>								
<b>Leave Grain Unharvested</b>								
<b>Manage disturbance</b>								
<b>Nesting Structures</b>								
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<b>Plant Shrubs</b>								
<b>Plant Trees</b>								
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<b>Ponds: Repair Spillway/ Levee</b>								
<b>Ponds: Restock</b>								
<b>Create Snags</b>								
<b>Tillage Management</b>								
<b>Water Control Structures</b>								
<b>Water Developments for Wildlife</b>								
<b>Wildlife Damage Management</b>								

# Northeast Mixed Forest

	American kestrel	bluegill	bobcat	brown thrasher	Eastern bluebird	Eastern cottontail	Eastern fox squirrel	hairy woodpecker	largemouth bass	mourning dove	Northern raccoon	ovenbird	ruffed grouse	snowshoe hare	white-tailed deer	wild turkey	wood duck
Control Non-Native Invasive Vegetation																	
Decrease Harvest																	
Delay Crop Harvest																	
Establish Field Buffers																	
Establish Native Grasses and Forbs																	
Fish or Wildlife Survey																	
Forest Management Techniques																	
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Manage disturbance																	
Nesting Structures																	
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Plant Trees																	
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Ponds: Fertilize / Lime																	
Ponds: Reduce Turbidity																	
Ponds: Repair Spillway/ Levee																	
Ponds: Restock																	
Create Snags																	
Streams: Dams, Boulders, or Logs																	
Tillage Management																	
Water Control Structures																	
Water Developments for Wildlife																	
Wildlife Damage Management																	

# Northeast Mixed Forest

<b>Control Non-Native Invasive Vegetation</b>							
<b>Decrease Harvest</b>							
<b>Delay Crop Harvest</b>							
<b>Establish Field Buffers</b>							
<b>Establish Native Grasses and Forbs</b>							
<b>Fish or Wildlife Survey</b>							
<b>Forest Management Techniques</b>							
<b>Increase Harvest</b>							
<b>Leave Grain Unharvested</b>							
<b>Manage disturbance</b>							
<b>Nesting Structures</b>							
<b>Plant / Manage Food Plots</b>							
<b>Plant Shrubs</b>							
<b>Plant Trees</b>							
<b>Ponds: Construction</b>							
<b>Ponds: Deepen Edges</b>							
<b>Ponds: Fertilize / Lime</b>							
<b>Ponds: Reduce Turbidity</b>							
<b>Ponds: Repair Spillway/ Levee</b>							
<b>Ponds: Restock</b>							
<b>Retain / Create Snags</b>							
<b>Streams: Dams, Boulders, or Logs</b>							
<b>Tillage Management</b>							
<b>Water Control Structures</b>							
<b>Water Developments for Wildlife</b>							
<b>Wildlife Damage Management</b>							

# Pacific Coastal Forest

	American beaver	bobcat	box turtle	coyote	great horned owl	hairy woodpecker	mallard	Pacific salmon	red squirrel	red-tailed hawk	rough-skinned newt	ruffed grouse	spotted towhee	wood duck	yellow-rumped warbler
Control Non-Native Invasive Vegetation															
Decrease Harvest															
Delay Crop Harvest															
Establish Field Buffers															
Establish Native Grasses and Forbs															
Fish or Wildlife Survey															
Forest Management Techniques															
Increase Harvest															
Leave Grain Unharvested															
Manage disturbance															
Nesting Structures															
Plant / Manage Food Plots															
Plant Shrubs															
Plant Trees															
Ponds: Construction															
Ponds: Reduce Turbidity															
Ponds: Repair Spillway/Levee															
Retain / Create Snags															
Streams: Dams, Boulders, or Logs															
Streams: Remove Fish Barriers															
Tillage Management															
Water Control Structures															
Water Developments for Wildlife															
Wildlife Damage Management															

**Pacific  
Coastal  
Forest**

<b>Control Non-Native Invasive Vegetation</b>								
<b>Decrease Harvest</b>								
<b>Delay Crop Harvest</b>								
<b>Establish Field Buffers</b>								
<b>Establish Native Grasses and Forbs</b>								
<b>Fish or Wildlife Survey</b>								
<b>Forest Management Techniques</b>								
<b>Increase Harvest</b>								
<b>Leave Grain Unharvested</b>								
<b>Manage disturbance</b>								
<b>Nesting Structures</b>								
<b>Plant / Manage Food Plots</b>								
<b>Plant Shrubs</b>								
<b>Plant Trees</b>								
<b>Ponds: Construction</b>								
<b>Ponds: Reduce Turbidity</b>								
<b>Ponds: Repair Spillway/Levee</b>								
<b>Create Snags</b>								
<b>Streams: Dams, Boulders, or Logs</b>								
<b>Streams: Remove Fish Barriers</b>								
<b>Tillage Management</b>								
<b>Water Control Structures</b>								
<b>Water Developments for Wildlife</b>								
<b>Wildlife Damage Management</b>								

# Prairie Brushland

	American kestrel	bluegill	brown thrasher	coyote	Eastern bluebird	Eastern cottontail	ladder-backed woodpecker	largemouth bass	mallard	Northern bobwhite	Northern raccoon	spotted towhee	Western kingbird	white-tailed deer	white-winged dove	wild turkey
Control Non-Native Invasive Vegetation																
Decrease Harvest																
Delay Crop Harvest																
Establish Field Buffers																
Establish Native Grasses and Forbs																
Fish or Wildlife Survey																
Forest Management Techniques																
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Leave Grain Unharvested																
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Nesting Structures																
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Plant Shrubs																
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Ponds: Construction																
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Ponds: Reduce Turbidity																
Ponds: Repair Spillway/Levee																
Ponds: Restock																
Create Snags																
Tillage Management																
Water Control Structures																
Water Developments for Wildlife																
Wildlife Damage Management																

**Prairie  
Brushland**

<b>Control Non-Native Invasive Vegetation</b>								
<b>Decrease Harvest</b>								
<b>Delay Crop Harvest</b>								
<b>Establish Field Buffers</b>								
<b>Establish Native Grasses and Forbs</b>								
<b>Fish or Wildlife Survey</b>								
<b>Forest Management Techniques</b>								
<b>Increase Harvest</b>								
<b>Leave Grain Unharvested</b>								
<b>Manage disturbance</b>								
<b>Nesting Structures</b>								
<b>Plant / Manage Food Plots</b>								
<b>Plant Shrubs</b>								
<b>Plant Trees</b>								
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<b>Ponds: Reduce Turbidity</b>								
<b>Ponds: Repair Spillway/Levee</b>								
<b>Ponds: Restock</b>								
<b>Create Snags</b>								
<b>Tillage Management</b>								
<b>Water Control Structures</b>								
<b>Water Developments for Wildlife</b>								
<b>Wildlife Damage Management</b>								

# Southeast Mixed and Outer Coastal Plain Forest

	American kestrel	black bear	bluegill	coyote	Eastern bluebird	Eastern cottontail	Eastern gray squirrel	great horned owl	hairy woodpecker	largemouth bass	mallard	mourning dove	Northern bobwhite	Northern raccoon	prothonotary warbler	red-eyed vireo	white-tailed deer	wild turkey	wood duck
Control Non-Native Invasive Vegetation																			
Decrease Harvest																			
Delay Crop Harvest																			
Establish Field Buffers																			
Establish Native Grasses and Forbs																			
Fish or Wildlife Survey																			
Forest Management Techniques																			
Increase Harvest																			
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Manage disturbance																			
Nesting Structures																			
Plant / Manage Food Plots																			
Plant Shrubs																			
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Ponds: Construction																			
Ponds: Deepen Edges																			
Ponds: Fertilize / Lime																			
Ponds: Reduce Turbidity																			
Ponds: Repair Spillway/ Levee																			
Ponds: Restock																			
Create Snags																			
Tillage Management																			
Water Control Structures																			
Water Developments for Wildlife																			
Wildlife Damage Management																			

**Southeast Mixed  
and Outer Coastal  
Plain Forest**

<b>Control Non-Native Invasive Vegetation</b>								
<b>Decrease Harvest</b>								
<b>Delay Crop Harvest</b>								
<b>Establish Field Buffers</b>								
<b>Establish Native Grasses and Forbs</b>								
<b>Fish or Wildlife Survey</b>								
<b>Forest Management Techniques</b>								
<b>Increase Harvest</b>								
<b>Leave Grain Unharvested</b>								
<b>Manage disturbance</b>								
<b>Nesting Structures</b>								
<b>Plant / Manage Food Plots</b>								
<b>Plant Shrubs</b>								
<b>Plant Trees</b>								
<b>Ponds: Construction</b>								
<b>Ponds: Deepen Edges</b>								
<b>Ponds: Fertilize / Lime</b>								
<b>Ponds: Reduce Turbidity</b>								
<b>Ponds: Repair Spillway/ Levee</b>								
<b>Ponds: Restock</b>								
<b>Create Snags</b>								
<b>Tillage Management</b>								
<b>Water Control Structures</b>								
<b>Water Developments for Wildlife</b>								
<b>Wildlife Damage Management</b>								

# Subalpine

	American marten	black-capped chickadee	cutthroat trout	elk	hairy woodpecker	mule deer	Northern goshawk	rainbow trout	red squirrel	snowshoe hare	yellow-rumped warbler
Control Non-Native Invasive Vegetation											
Decrease Harvest											
Establish Native Grasses and Forbs											
Fish or Wildlife Survey											
Forest Management Techniques											
Increase Harvest											
Manage disturbance											
Nesting Structures											
Plant Shrubs											
Plant Trees											
Ponds: Construction											
Ponds: Deepen Edges											
Ponds: Fertilize / Lime											
Ponds: Reduce Turbidity											
Ponds: Repair Spillway/Levee											
Ponds: Restock											
Create Snags											
Streams: Dams, Boulders, or Logs											
Streams: Remove Fish Barriers											
Water Control Structures											
Water Developments for Wildlife											
Wildlife Damage Management											

# Subalpine

<b>Control Non-Native Invasive Vegetation</b>								
<b>Decrease Harvest</b>								
<b>Establish Native Grasses and Forbs</b>								
<b>Fish or Wildlife Survey</b>								
<b>Forest Management Techniques</b>								
<b>Increase Harvest</b>								
<b>Manage disturbance</b>								
<b>Nesting Structures</b>								
<b>Plant Shrubs</b>								
<b>Plant Trees</b>								
<b>Ponds: Construction</b>								
<b>Ponds: Deepen Edges</b>								
<b>Ponds: Fertilize / Lime</b>								
<b>Ponds: Reduce Turbidity</b>								
<b>Ponds: Repair Spillway/Levee</b>								
<b>Ponds: Restock</b>								
<b>Create Snags</b>								
<b>Streams: Dams, Boulders, or Logs</b>								
<b>Streams: Remove Fish Barriers</b>								
<b>Water Control Structures</b>								
<b>Water Developments for Wildlife</b>								
<b>Wildlife Damage Management</b>								

# Urban

	American robin	big brown bat	common nighthawk	desert cottontail	Eastern bluebird	Eastern cottontail	Eastern gray squirrel	European starling	house finch	house sparrow	house wren	ruby-throated hummingbird	mountain cottontail	Northern flicker	Northern raccoon	rock pigeon	song sparrow	Western bluebird	
Control Non-Native Invasive Vegetation																			
Establish Native Grasses and Forbs																			
Fish or Wildlife Survey																			
Nesting Structures																			
Plant Shrubs																			
Plant Trees																			
Streams: Dams, Boulders, or Logs																			
Water Control Structures																			
Water Developments for Wildlife																			
Wildlife Damage Management																			
Artificial Feeders																			
Mowing																			
Plant Flowers																			
Rooftop / Balcony Gardens																			



# Wetlands

	American beaver	bluegill	bullfrog	Canada goose	common muskrat	largemouth bass	mallard	mink	Northern raccoon	redhead	wood duck
Control Non-Native Invasive Vegetation											
Decrease Harvest											
Delay Crop Harvest											
Establish Native Grasses and Forbs											
Fish or Wildlife Survey											
Forest Management Techniques											
Increase Harvest											
Leave Grain Unharvested											
Manage disturbance											
Nesting Structures											
Plant Shrubs											
Plant Trees											
Ponds: Construction											
Ponds: Deepen Edges											
Ponds: Fertilize / Lime											
Ponds: Reduce Turbidity											
Ponds: Repair Spillway/ Levee											
Ponds: Restock											
Create Snags											
Water Control Structures											
Water Developments for Wildlife											
Wildlife Damage Management											

## Wetlands

<b>Control Non-Native Invasive Vegetation</b>								
<b>Decrease Harvest</b>								
<b>Delay Crop Harvest</b>								
<b>Establish Native Grasses and Forbs</b>								
<b>Fish or Wildlife Survey</b>								
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<b>Create Snags</b>								
<b>Water Control Structures</b>								
<b>Water Developments for Wildlife</b>								
<b>Wildlife Damage Management</b>								

# Woodlands

	American kestrel	black-capped chickadee	bluejill	coyote	desert cottontail	largemouth bass	mallard	mourning dove	mule deer	Northern bobwhite	Northern flicker	Northern raccoon	red-tailed hawk	spotted towhee	Western bluebird	white-tailed deer	wild turkey
Control Non-Native Invasive Vegetation																	
Decrease Harvest																	
Establish Field Buffers																	
Establish Native Grasses and Shrubs																	
Fish or Wildlife Survey																	
Forest Management Techniques																	
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Create Snags																	
Tillage Management																	
Water Control Structures																	
Water Developments for Wildlife																	
Wildlife Damage Management																	

# Woodlands

<b>Control Non-Native Invasive Vegetation</b>								
<b>Decrease Harvest</b>								
<b>Establish Field Buffers</b>								
<b>Establish Native Grasses and Shrubs</b>								
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<b>Wildlife Damage Management</b>								

# Appendix B. Definitions of Food Groups

**Aquatic Plants:** a plant that grows partly or wholly in water, whether rooted in the mud, or floating without anchorage; plants that require constantly moist conditions without standing water are included in this group; for the purpose of this contest, only examples from the following genera will be considered. algae of various genera; American lotus, *Nelumbo*; arrowhead/duck potato, *Sagittaria*; big duckweed, *Spirodela*; bladderworts, *Utricularia*; bulrushes, *Scirpus*; burreeds, *Sparganium*; cattails, *Typha*; coontail *Ceratophyllum*; cordgrass, *Spartina*; duckweed, *Lemna*; floating hearts, *Nymphoides*; naiads, *Najas*; pondweed, *Potamogeton*; rushes, *Juncus*; sedges, *Carex*; smartweed, *Polygonum*; spikerush, *Eleocharis*; waterlily, *Nymphaea*; watermeals, *Wolffia*; watermilfoil, *Myriophyllum*; waterprimrose, *Ludwigia* and waterweed, *Elodea*

**Bark:** tough outer covering of trees and shrubs

**Birds:** may be represented by feathers, bones, skulls, feet or any part that distinguishes the class

**Buds:** a small protuberance on a stem or branch, sometimes enclosed in protective scales and containing an undeveloped shoot, leaf or flower; the bud may be represented on the branch or stem, or removed from the branch or stem

**Carrion:** stinking, rotting flesh; to be considered in this group, the item must have a definite odor of decomposition, be presented in a plastic bag or have the words “this stinks” on the display; a dry bone, a dry skin, or other body part does not represent carrion, but will represent other food groups; maggots are a natural occurrence with decomposition and may be present on the carrion, but they should not be considered in grouping the specimen as carrion

**Centipedes and Millipedes:** elongated arthropods having many body segments; millipedes have pairs of legs

**Crayfish:** small freshwater decapod crustacean that resembles a lobster; regionally, they have many names including crawdads and crawdaddys

**Earthworms:** terrestrial worm that burrows into and helps aerate soil; often surfaces when the ground is cool or wet; used as bait by those who fish

**Eggs:** only the eggs of vertebrate species (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish) are considered in this category; invertebrate eggs (insect and spider) represent the group of the adult invertebrate

**Ferns:** flowerless, seedless vascular plants with roots, stems and fronds; reproduce by spores; may be represented by the whole plant or a part of the plant that defines it

**Fish:** a poikilothermic (cold-blooded) water-dwelling vertebrate with gills

**Forbs:** broad-leaved herbaceous plant, not including grasses, sedges, rushes or ferns; forbs may be represented by a single leaf or by the entire plant including the flower

**Salamanders:** may be represented by the organism in any life stage except the egg

**Fruit and Berries:** display must include the soft, fleshy, pulp-covered seed

**Fungi:** kingdom of plantlike spore-forming organisms that grow in irregular masses without roots, stems, leaves and that lack chlorophyll

**Grains:** will include only wheat, oats, rye, barley, rice and corn; may be represented by the seed, seed head or entire plant including the seedhead

**Grass:** leaves of grasses are usually tall and thin with a mid-rib and parallel veins; grasses may be represented by the entire plant including the seedhead, or by a single leaf or group of leaves

**Hard mast:** includes nuts from walnut, hickory, oak, beech, pecan, almond, and common hazel; may be shown with or without the husk

**Insects:** small invertebrate (*without a backbone*) animals, **except for** spiders, centipedes and millipedes, which are segmented

**Leaves and Twigs:** this food group is represented by leaves and/or twigs of woody species only; **not** forbs, grasses or other herbaceous plants

**Lichens:** a fungus that grows symbiotically with algae, resulting in a composite organism

that characteristically forms a crust-like or branching growth on rocks or tree trunks; lichens may be shown with a rock or branch or without

**Lizards:** lizards are reptiles of the order Squamata, which they share with the snakes (Ophidians); they are usually four-legged, with external ear openings and movable eyelids

**Mammals:** any mammal regardless of size fits in this category; may be represented by a photograph, live animal, museum mount or any part of the mammal representative of the class, such as teeth or hair

**Mussels:** freshwater mollusks that may be represented by the whole organism or just a single shell or group of shells

**Nectar from flowers:** represented by the flower with no other plant parts present

**Scorpions:** arachnid having a long segmented tail ending in a venomous stinger

**Seeds:** a fertilized ovule containing an embryo, which forms a new plant upon germination

**Snails:** applies to most members of the molluscan class Gastropoda that have coiled shells

**Snakes:** cold-blooded legless reptiles, which share the order Squamata with lizards

**Spiders:** arachnid that usually has silk-spinning organs at the back end of the body; they spin silk to make cocoons for eggs or traps for prey

**Tubers:** represented by either the nutlet of the yellow nutsedge (chufa) or by potato

**Turtle and Tortoise:** animals with a special bony shell developed from their ribs; "turtle" is often used for aquatic species, but aquatic freshwater turtles are also often called "terrapins;" in North America, "turtle" is usually used to refer to all members of the order, including tortoises, which are predominantly land based

# Glossary

**aerate:** to supply or expose water with air to increase dissolved oxygen and release harmful gases

**annual:** when referring to plants, those that complete their life cycle from seed to mature seed-bearing plant in one growing season

**arid:** dry, receives little precipitation

**basal area:** space or area represented by tree stems at 4.5 feet above ground; for example, a basal area of 60 square feet per acre means that of 43,560 square feet of available space (1 acre), tree trunks represent 60 square feet of that space 4.5 feet above ground

**broadleaf:** a plant with wide blade leaves such as an oak or cottonwood. Seeds are born from flowering parts in contrast to conifers which bear seeds in cones

**browse:** *n.* leaves and ends of twigs of woody species; *v.* to eat browse

**butte:** a hill that rises abruptly from the surroundings; sides are steeply sloped or with cliffs, and the top is nearly flat.

**cacti:** plants adapted to dry conditions; often store water in leaves and other parts of the plant; usually have small leaves and thorns.

**canopy cover:** the amount of ground covered by the branches, leaves and stems of plants; can specify as herbaceous, shrub, tree or all canopy cover; expressed as a percentage

**coastal plain:** large, nearly level areas of land near ocean shores

**conifer:** usually refers to needleleaf trees that bear seeds in cones; examples include spruces, pines and firs

**cover:** vegetation and other land features that provide areas for wildlife to hide, sleep, feed and reproduce

**decadent:** declining in health and/or productivity

**deciduous:** plants that shed their leaves annually

**decomposition:** the natural break-down and decay of dead plant and animal material

**defecating:** elimination of solid body waste by animals

**detrimental:** having harmful effects

**dominant:** the plant or animal species that is the most common in an area

**drought:** lack of normal precipitation for an extended period of time; long period with little or no rain

**endangered species:** a species in danger of becoming extinct

**environment:** the surroundings that affect the growth and development of an organism including other plants and animals, climate and location

**ecosystem:** the plant community along with the animal community together with soil, air, water, and sunlight

**evergreen:** plants that do not lose all their leaves at one time, including some conifers, but also many broadleaf trees and shrubs such as live oak and American holly

**excavate:** to make a cavity or hole

**exclusion:** keeping something out of an area

**fertile:** usually referring to soil high in available nutrients

**fingerling:** a small fish, especially up to one year of age

**fluctuate:** to vary, or rise and fall irregularly

**forage:** *n.* refers to the vegetation eaten by animals; *v.* to search for food

**forest stand:** a contiguous area of trees of similar species composition, age and structure that can managed as a unit

**forb:** broad-leaved herbaceous plant

**glean:** to gather food in a systematic manner

**ground litter:** dead and decaying organic matter found on the ground such as leaves, branches and dead plants

**hardwoods:** usually refers to non-coniferous trees bearing leaves

**herbaceous plants:** grasses, forbs, sedges, rushes and ferns; plants having soft rather than woody stems

**herbicide:** chemicals used to kill or control the growth of undesirable plants

**insecticide:** chemicals used to control insects

**invertebrates:** animals lacking a backbone; examples include insects, spiders, mollusks and crustaceans

**irrigate:** to water through diversion ditches and pipes

**keystone species:** plant or animal species with a disproportionate influence in its community relative to its abundance

**legume:** plants that bear seeds in a pod; examples include lespedezas, clovers, soybeans, peas and black locust

**native:** plant and animal species originating historically or migrating naturally to a particular region

**nutrients:** chemicals required for plants and animals to grow and exist

**omnivore:** an animals that eats both plant and animal material

**perennial:** plant species that grow from a root system that remains alive more than two years

**phytoplankton:** microscopic floating and suspended aquatic plants

**plateau:** an elevated, relatively level expanse of land; sometimes called tableland

**point count:** a census method commonly used to monitor relative abundance of songbirds

**population:** a group of individuals of the same species living in a given area that interact with each other

**regenerate:** to replace lost or damaged parts with new tissue

**rejuvenate:** to stimulate and return to good health and vigor

**riparian:** the area adjacent to and influenced by a water source such as a creek, stream, river, pond, lake, swamp or other wetland

**savannah:** an area with scattered trees maintained by fire and/or grazing

**scarifies:** breaking down the protective coating on various species of seed allowing the seed to germinate; often facilitated by fire or digestion

**secluded:** occurring in a remote or other area where visibility is obstructed or reduced

**sedge:** grass-like plant, often associated with moist areas and usually with triangular stems

**seedbank:** seed occurring naturally in the top few inches of soil

**senescent:** the growth stage in a plant or plant part (like a leaf) from full maturity to death; old age

**silviculture:** the process of tending and managing a forest

**slash:** residue left on the ground after trees are harvested

**softwood:** usually refers to coniferous trees, though some deciduous trees such as red maple and aspen also have relatively soft wood

**species:** a type of organism whose members can freely interbreed with each other and genetically are very similar; do not necessarily interact or located together

**stagnant:** sluggish; not producing to potential

**stocking rate:** amount of land allotted to each animal for the entire grazeable portion of the year

**subclimax:** successional stage occurring prior to climax stage, but further development is inhibited by some factor(s) other than climate

**succulent:** having thick fleshy leaves that conserve moisture

**terrain:** referring to topography

**thatch:** accumulation of dead grass and leaves on the ground

**transitional:** the process of changing from one form to another

**woody:** referring to trees and shrubs

**zooplankton:** microscopic animals that float/swim in water