

Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN)

are a subset of all Kansas wildlife that include species with low or declining populations as well as species that are indicative of the diversity and health of Kansas' wildlife. Below are a few of the SGCN that can be found in this EFA.

- Baltimore Oriole
- Barn Owl
- Common Nighthawk
- Ferruginous Hawk
- Golden Eagle
- Greater Prairie-Chicken
- Lark Sparrow
- Northern Bobwhite
- Red-headed Woodpecker
- Western Kingbird
- Ringed Crayfish
- Monarch
- Regal Fritillary
- Western Small-footed Myotis
- Lesser Earless Lizard
- Prairie Rattlesnake

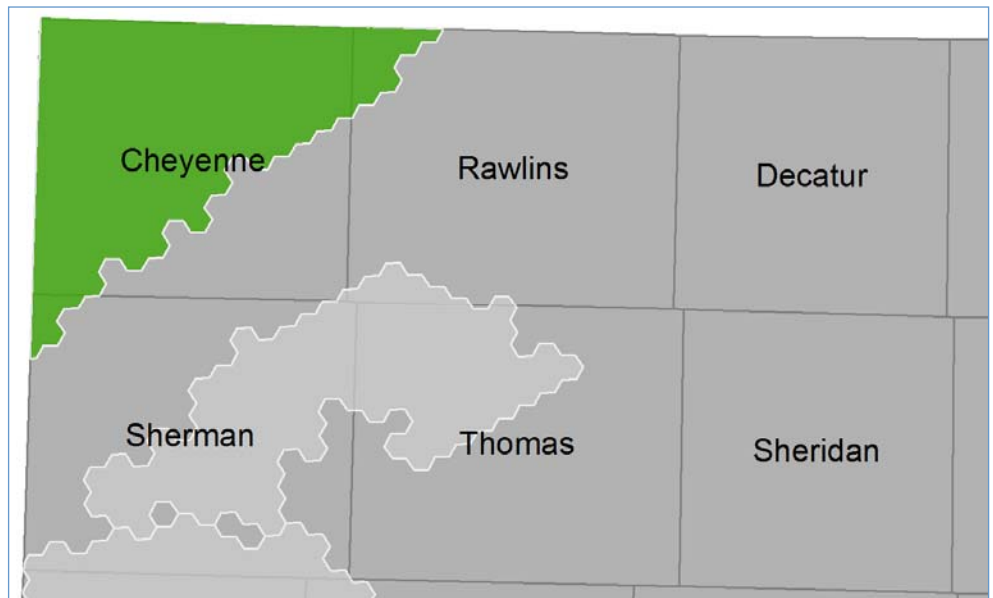


Baltimore Oriole



Regal Fritillary

Arikaree Breaks



Ecological Focus Areas (EFA) represent landscapes identified within the Kansas' Wildlife Action Plan where conservation actions can be applied for maximum benefit to all Kansas wildlife. Each EFA includes a suite of Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN), priority habitats and a set of conservation actions designed to address the specific resource concerns facing these species and habitats. The design of EFAs was based primarily on priority native habitats and refined using SGCN locations, and was built upon other planning efforts that address conservation priorities in the state.

Kansas Priority Habitats were prioritized based on their dominance and importance to the conservation of SGCN. Priority habitats that occur in the Arikaree Breaks EFA are Shortgrass Prairie, Sandsage Shrubland, Herbaceous Wetlands, and the Riparian Corridor Complex (composed of Deciduous Floodplain, lotic and lentic surface water, and Riparian Shrubland habitat).



Shortgrass Prairie



Sandsage Shrubland



Riparian Corridor Complex

USDA conservation programs have the potential to address conservation needs of priority species and habitats identified in the State Wildlife Action Plan. The table below illustrates the connection between conservation issues identified in the Kansas State Wildlife Action Plan with Kansas' NRCS EQIP Priority Resource Concerns. Examples of NRCS Conservation Practices which can be applied to address these conservation issues are also provided. The full lists of conservation issues for the Arikaree Breaks EFA can be found in the SWAP at: <http://ksoutdoors.com/Services/Kansas-SWAP> Additional information on technical and financial assistance available to benefit wildlife can be found at: <http://ksoutdoors.com/Services/Private-Landowner-Assistance>

Conservation Issues and Actions to Address Resource Concerns.

NRCS Resource Concerns	SWAP Conservation Issues	Potential NRCS Conservation Practices*
Inadequate Habitat for Fish and Wildlife - Habitat Degradation OR Degraded Plant Condition - Inadequate Structure and Composition	Grazing practices on native grasslands that decrease habitat heterogeneity and change vegetative community composition	Upland Wildlife Habitat Management (645), Access Control (472), Prescribed Grazing (528), Prescribed Burning (338), Herbaceous Weed Control (315)
	Conversion of grasslands to other uses and/or haying of native grasslands causes fragmentation, destroys native flora and decreases habitat availability	Upland Wildlife Habitat Management (645), Range Planting (550), Access Control (472), Forage Harvest Management (511)
	Improperly applied use of prescribed fire (<i>i.e.</i> prominence of annual burning) is detrimental for some grassland nesting birds while infrequent burning causes prairie to transition to shrubland or forest	Upland Wildlife Habitat Management (645), Access Control (472), Herbaceous Weed Control (315), Prescribed Burning (338), Prescribed Grazing (528), Brush Management (314)
	Bank destabilization and inappropriate stabilization methods can cause stream incision and loss of riparian habitat	Stream Hab. Improvement & Mgmt. (395), Access Control (472), Fence (382), Watering Facility (614), Livestock Pipeline (516), Range Planting (550), Forest Stand Improvement (666), Riparian Herb. Cover (390), Riparian Forest Buffer (391)
Degraded Plant Condition - Excessive Plant Pest Pressure	Invasive exotic woody and herbaceous plants compete with native flora and modify habitat structure and function for fauna	Upland Wildlife Habitat Management (645), Brush Mgmt. (314), Herbaceous Weed Control (315), Prescribed Burning (338), Prescribed Grazing (528)

*Conservation practices are not all-inclusive, other eligible practices may apply.