

# **DRAFT**

# **B. K. Leach Memorial Conservation Area**

## **Ten-Year Area Management Plan FY 2017-2026**



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## OVERVIEW

- **Official Area Name:** B. K. Leach Memorial Conservation Area, #8514
- **Year of Initial Acquisition:** 1985
- **Acreage:** 4,307 acres
- **County:** Lincoln
- **Division with Administrative Responsibility:** Wildlife
- **Division with Maintenance Responsibility:** Wildlife
- **Statement of Primary Purpose:**
  - A. Strategic Direction**

Provide an opportunity for diverse public use by managing wetland and bottomland natural communities in a way that balances fish, forest, and wildlife resources with public recreational use.
  - B. Desired Future Condition**

The desired future condition of B. K. Leach Memorial Conservation Area (CA) is to maintain healthy moist soil, robust perennial emergent marsh, and scrub-shrub wetland communities for the benefit of wildlife by providing a diversity of habitats while promoting Missouri's outdoor heritage.
  - C. Federal Aid Statement**
    - This area, or a portion thereof, was developed with Wetland Reserve Program funds to provide wetland habitat through perpetual easements.
    - This area, or a portion thereof, was acquired or developed with North American Wetlands Conservation Act funds to conserve and restore wetland habitats.

## GENERAL INFORMATION AND CONDITIONS

### I. Special Considerations

- A. Priority Areas:** Missouri/Mississippi River Confluence Wetlands – Wetland Conservation Opportunity Area
- B. Natural Areas:** None

### II. Important Natural Features and Resources

- A. Species of Conservation Concern:** Species of conservation concern are known from this area. Area managers should consult the Natural Heritage Database annually and review all management activities with the natural history biologist.
- B. Caves:** None
- C. Springs:** None
- D. Other:** B. K. Leach Memorial CA lies within the Mississippi River Alluvial Plain subsection of the Central Dissected Plains Ecological Section of Missouri, in the

St. Charles/Lincoln Alluvial Plain Landtype Association. Historically this landtype association was dominated by wet prairie and marshes. Timber was restricted to strips bordering active channels of the river and on islands. Most of the acreage has since been converted to agriculture.

**III. Existing Infrastructure**

- 12 parking lots
- Five waterfowl hunting blinds (one is Americans with Disabilities Act [ADA] accessible)
- Eight wetland pump stations
- Three metal storage buildings
- Three grain bins
- Bates Slough fishing lake (10 acres)
- Burns Slough fishing lake (7 acres)

**IV. Area Restrictions or Limitations**

**A. Deed Restrictions or Ownership Considerations:** None

**B. Federal Interest:**

- **Wetland Reserve Program:** The wetland conservation easements permanently prohibit use of the affected land as cropland and require permanent maintenance of the wetland conditions, except in the case of natural disaster. After the easement has been perfected, no change will be made in the easement without a written request by the participant and the written consent of the Natural Resources Conservation Service chief. Federal funds may also be used in the management of this land. Fish and wildlife agencies may not allow recreational activities and related facilities that would interfere with the purpose for which the State is managing the land. Other uses may be acceptable and must be assessed in each specific situation.
- **North American Wetlands Conservation Act:** This land must be used to conserve and restore wetlands. The federal funds made available under the North American Wetlands Conservation Act may not be used for fish and wildlife mitigation purposes under the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act or the Water Resources Development Act of 1986. Federal funds may also be used in the management of this land. Fish and wildlife agencies may not allow recreational activities and related facilities that would interfere with the purpose for which the State is managing the land. Other uses may be acceptable and must be assessed in each specific situation

**C. Easements:** Easements exist for county maintained roads, electric utilities, the Wetland Reserve Program, flowage, drainage district, and telephone utilities. The most significant easement is the Wetland Reserve Program easement applied to

Bittern Basin and King's Lake Tract. The drainage district easements are roughly 100 feet wide and are centered on two ditches that border and run through both Wetland Reserve Program additions. Several three-sided inholdings and one four-sided inholding exist on the area. Two lanes through the area are used to access private property, but it is unclear if an easement has been recorded for either lane.

**D. Cultural Resources Findings:** Yes, records kept with Missouri Department of Conservation (Department) environmental compliance specialist. Managers should follow best management practices for Cultural Resources found in the Department Resource Policy Manual.

**E. Endangered Species:** None observed.

**F. Boundary Issues:** None

## MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

### V. Terrestrial Resource Management Considerations

#### *Wetland Resources*

Major wetland types and water regimes include semi-permanent and seasonal scrub-shrub dominated by black willow and buttonbush, and forested wetlands dominated by silver maple, ash, and cottonwood. Seasonal, temporary, and semi-permanent emergent wetlands are dominated by a variety of non-persistent vegetation with a few small areas dominated by persistent emergent vegetation. The deeper sloughs with intermittently exposed water regimes are either classified as unconsolidated bottoms and are largely free of vegetation or are aquatic beds that are dominated mainly with rooted vascular plants including pondweed, water milfoil, and naiads.

#### **Challenges and Opportunities:**

- 1) Control invasive species.
- 2) Manage and restore wet prairies.
- 3) Restore, enhance, and maintain a diverse mix of wetland habitat types.
- 4) Monitor area wildlife.

#### **Management Objective 1:** Control invasive species.

**Strategy 1:** Identify areas where reed canary grass, phragmites, sericea lespedeza, bush honeysuckle, and other invasive species occur. (Wildlife)

**Strategy 2:** Use proven treatment methods to reduce invasive species occurrences. (Wildlife)

**Management Objective 2:** Conduct wet prairie restoration and management.

**Strategy 1:** Identify areas where wet prairie was historically present. (Wildlife)

**Strategy 2:** Manage these areas with mechanical and chemical disturbance, native vegetation establishment, and prescribed fire to enhance habitat. (Wildlife)

**Management Objective 3:** Restore, enhance, and maintain a diverse mix of wetland habitat types.

**Strategy 1:** On an annual basis, seasonally flood between 1,400 and 1,600 acres of wetland for the fall waterfowl, webless bird, shorebirds and other wetland species. Maintain 1,200-1,400 acres of water through the spring migration. (Wildlife)

**Strategy 2:** Continue to manage the majority of emergent wetlands on River Slough Tract and the upper elevations of Kings Lake and Bittern Basin Wetland Reserve Program tracts for moist-soil plant production. (Wildlife)

**Management Objective 4:** Monitor upland/wetland bird species.

**Strategy 1:** Conduct fall quail covey counts annually between October 1 and October 31. (Wildlife)

**Strategy 2:** Conduct secretive marsh bird surveys in late April and May. (Wildlife)

### ***Forest Resources***

The forest resources at B. K. Leach Memorial CA consist of approximately 600 acres of typical bottomland hardwoods that present challenges and opportunities. Species composition varies throughout the area primarily as a result of slight variations in elevation that dramatically impact the duration and depth of standing water during flood events, as well as the depth of the water table. In general, non-hard mast producing species such as silver maple, cottonwood, boxelder, sycamore, and green ash are more tolerant of standing water and a high water table than hard mast-producing species such as pin oak, bur oak, pecan, and black walnut. Accordingly, the forest on the unprotected side of the levee is almost entirely composed of non-hard mast-producing species. Forests on the protected side of the levee contain a larger percentage of hard mast species, but several major flood events during the past 20 to 25 years have reduced their numbers greatly. A large-scale tree planting of hard mast species in 2005 still contains some surviving specimens, but a major flood event in 2008 caused a high percentage of mortality in this planting also.

### **Challenges and Opportunities:**

- 1) Manage area forests.

**Management Objective 5:** Maintain healthy trees and woodlands with management emphasis on wildlife habitat.

**Strategy 1:** Manage forest areas through a variety of techniques including forest thinning, creating scattered temporary group openings, prescribed burning, mechanical/herbicide treatments to manage invasive species, commercial harvest, and other techniques to enhance habitat for forest wildlife. (Forestry, Wildlife)

**Strategy 2:** Perform crop tree release around hard mast species that are present to assist with regeneration of these species. (Forestry, Wildlife)

**Strategy 3:** Continue maintenance around the surviving hard mast species that were part of the tree planting to help with their survival and future regeneration. (Forestry, Wildlife)

## VI. Aquatic Resource Management Considerations

### **Challenges and Opportunities:**

- 1) Maintain and improve open water habitats for maximum benefit of aquatic and semi-aquatic organisms.
- 2) Coordinate with the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers on any projects on or near the area that may affect management of the area.

**Management Objective 1:** Maintain and improve open water habitats to benefit aquatic and semi-aquatic organisms.

**Strategy 1:** Maintain connectivity between Burns Pond and Sandy Slough as water levels allow. (Wildlife)

**Strategy 2:** Explore feasibility to remove levees that divide Bates Slough. (Design and Development)

**Strategy 3:** Clear shorelines, as needed, to prevent woody encroachment. (Wildlife)

**Strategy 4:** Consider hinge-cutting trees into water to provide fish cover and basking logs. (Fisheries)

**Management Objective 2:** Coordinate with the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers on any projects on or near the area that may affect management of the area.

**Strategy 1:** Keep apprised of U. S. Army Corps of Engineers' permit notices and projects on or near area and comment as appropriate. (Policy Coordination, Wildlife, Fisheries)

## VII. Public Use Management Considerations

### **Challenges and Opportunities:**

- 1) Provide hunting, trapping, fishing, and wildlife viewing opportunities.
- 2) Maintain positive relationships with adjacent landowners.
- 3) Conduct a managed waterfowl drawing.
- 4) Maintain an archery-only hunting zone.
- 5) Improve educational and interpretive opportunities.
- 6) Enforce the *Wildlife Code of Missouri* during all hunting activities on the areas.

**Management Objective 1:** Provide hunting, trapping, fishing, and wildlife viewing opportunities.

**Strategy 1:** Continue to enhance wetland, open land, wet prairie, forest, and aquatic habitats to increase fish and wildlife populations on the area. (Wildlife)

**Strategy 2:** Provide adequate early season wetland habitat for migrating teal, rails, and snipe. Facilitate an open hunting program for teal, rails, and snipe. (Wildlife)

**Strategy 3:** Maintain an archery-only hunting zone during the statewide waterfowl season. Consider expanding the hunting zone to include additional sections of River Slough Tract. (Wildlife)

**Strategy 4:** Conduct regular enforcement patrols during peak hunting seasons. (Protection)

**Strategy 5:** Look into the feasibility of providing additional new hunter/youth hunting opportunities on the area. (Outreach and Education)

**Management Objective 2:** Maintain positive relationships with adjacent landowners.

**Strategy 1:** Continue to maintain signage in a way that clearly designates Department property boundaries. (Wildlife)

**Strategy 2:** Respond quickly and effectively to neighboring landowner questions, comments, and concerns. (Wildlife)

**Strategy 3:** Provide technical management assistance to adjoining landowners. (Private Lands Services, Wildlife)

**Management Objective 3:** Conduct managed waterfowl drawings.

**Strategy 1:** Conduct a managed waterfowl drawing throughout the statewide duck season. (Wildlife)

**Strategy 2:** Conduct a managed youth waterfowl drawing during the statewide youth waterfowl season. (Wildlife)

**Management Objective 4:** Improve educational and interpretive opportunities on B. K. Leach Memorial CA.

**Strategy 1:** Communicate to the public recreational opportunities (e.g., using brochures, Atlas database). (Wildlife)

**Strategy 2:** Communicate to teachers the uniqueness of the area to facilitate as a possible destination for ecology classes, school programs, and workshops. (Outreach and Education)

**Strategy 3:** Investigate possible interpretive opportunities in sign or brochure form. (Outreach and Education, Wildlife)

**Strategy 4:** Plan for interpretive signs by ordering from Sign Shop; or budgeting for them, and if approved, ordering during budget cycle. (Administrative Services, Wildlife)

## VIII. Administrative Considerations

### **Challenges and Opportunities:**

- 1) Maintain area infrastructure at current levels.
- 2) Maintain area boundary signs.
- 3) Consider acquisition of land.

**Management Objective 1:** Maintain area infrastructure at current levels.

**Strategy 1:** Maintain area infrastructure in accordance with Department guidelines. (Wildlife)

**Management Objective 2:** Maintain boundary signage.

**Strategy 1:** Check and replace area boundary signs, every five years or as needed. Check and replace waterfowl refuge signs each year prior to the statewide waterfowl season. (Wildlife)

### **Lands Proposed for Acquisition:**

When available, adjacent land may be considered for acquisition from willing sellers. Tracts that improve area access, provide public use opportunities, contain unique natural communities and/or species of conservation concern, or meet other Department priorities, as identified in the annual Department land acquisition priorities, may be considered.

## MANAGEMENT TIMETABLE

Strategies are considered ongoing unless listed in the following table:

	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26
<b>Public Use Management</b>										
<i>Objective 1</i>										
Strategy 3	X									
Strategy 5	X									
<i>Objective 4</i>										
Strategy 3	X									
Strategy 4		X								
<b>Administrative Considerations</b>										
<i>Objective 2</i>										
Strategy 1				X				X		

## APPENDICES

### Area Background:

The area consists of 4,307 acres. The initial tract consisted of 690 acres and was acquired in 1985. Ninety and 138 acres were added in 1991. The Thompson Tract (186 acres) was added in 1993. The Sherman Tract (309 acres) was acquired in 1994. The two additions, consisting of 942 acres (Bittern Basin) and 1,959 acres (King’s Lake Tract), were acquired in 2001. The original purchase utilized a private donation from Mary Leach in memory of her father along with Department general revenue funds.

Prior to acquisition by the Department, the older tracts were managed for agriculture and recreation. Previous owners leased river trailer sites and operated a private waterfowl hunting program on the site. Portions of the area were operated as a private duck club as far back as the 1930s.

The older portion of the area was heavily impacted by a severe levee failure in the Flood of 1993. The main river levee break deposited large amounts of sand, damaged interior levees, and destroyed several structures, both on Department property and private property. The sand deposits and flood scattered debris are still obvious over the eastern portions of the area.

### Current Land and Water Types:

Land/Water Type	Acres	Miles	% of Area
Wetland	2,302		53
Forest and Woodland	600		14
Crop Land	500		12
Grassland (non-prairie)	435		10
Old Field	430		10
Lakes	40		<1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,307</b>		<b>100</b>
Stream Frontage		2.0	

### References:

Nigh, T. A., & Schroeder, W. A. (2002). *Atlas of Missouri ecoregions*. Missouri Department of Conservation.

### Maps:

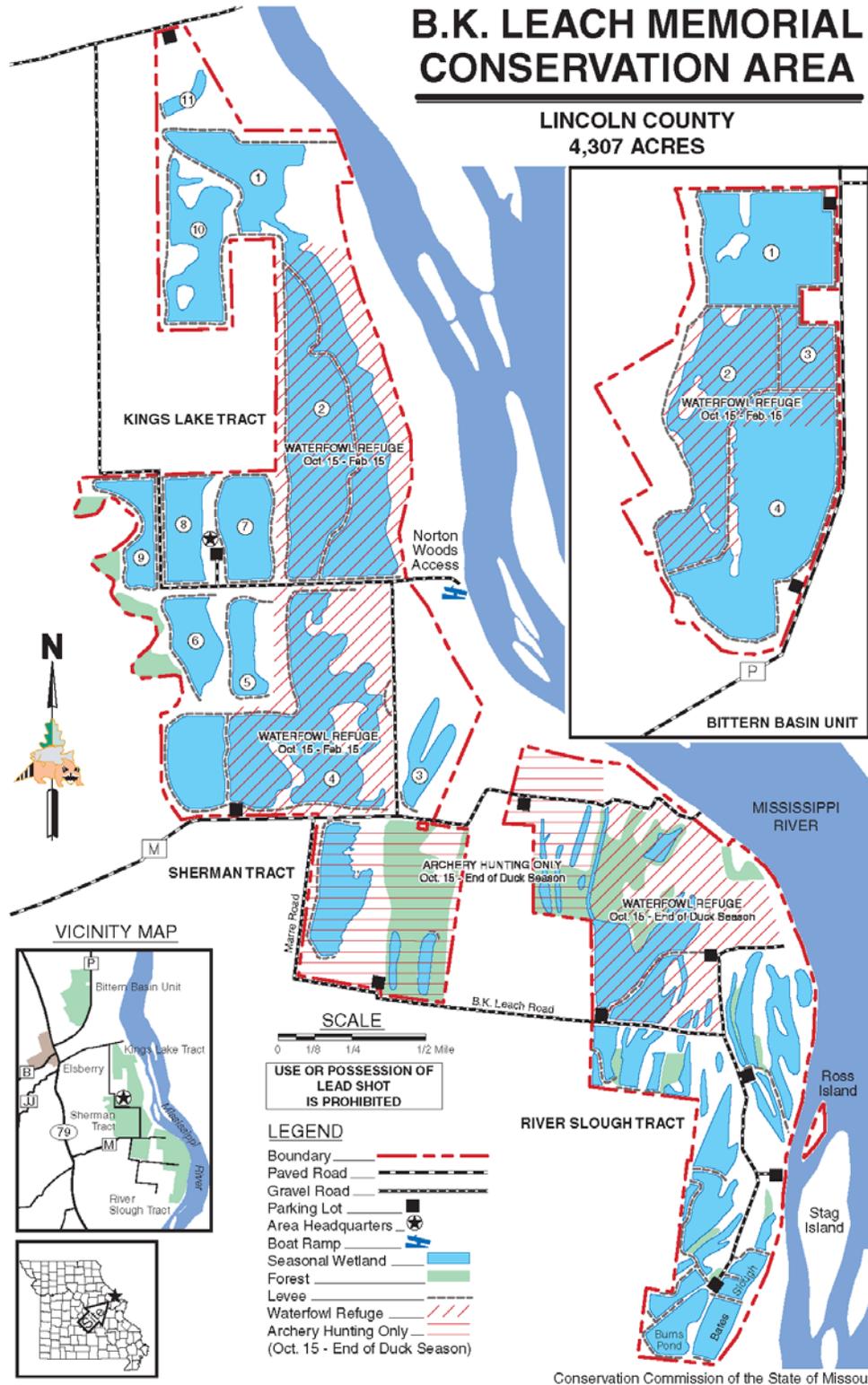
Figure 1: Area Map

Figure 2: Aerial Map

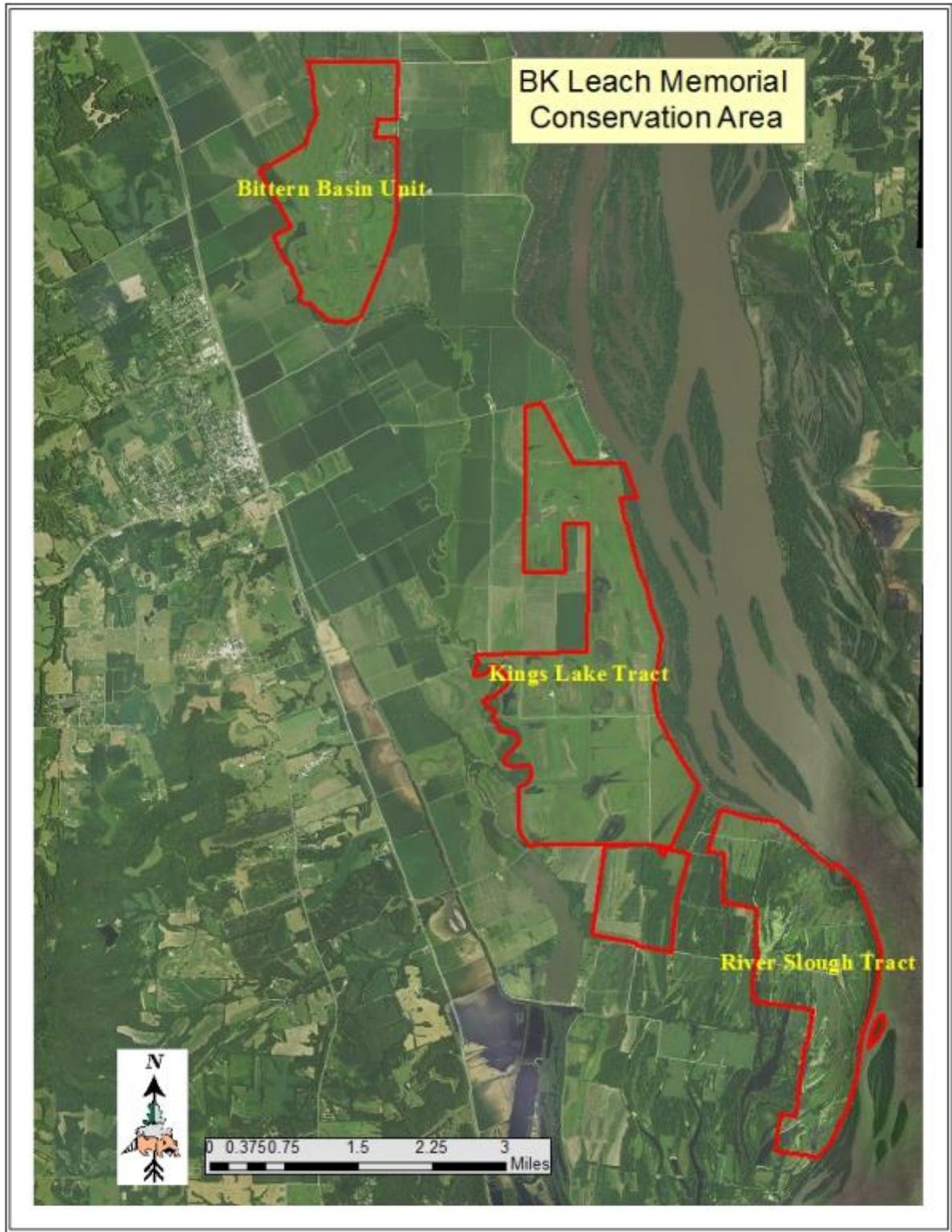
Figure 3: Cover Types Map

Figure 4: Area Easements

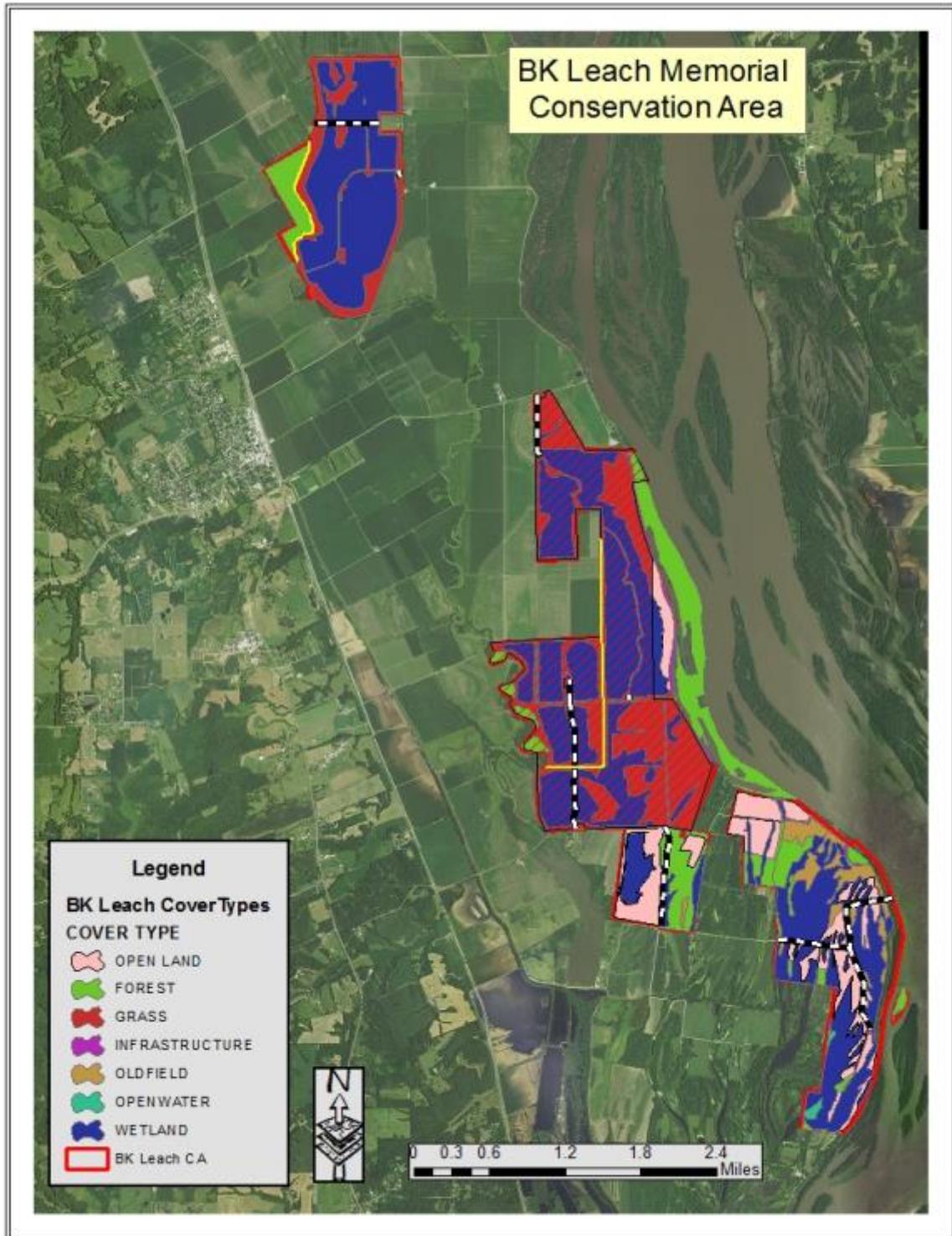
Figure 1: Area Map



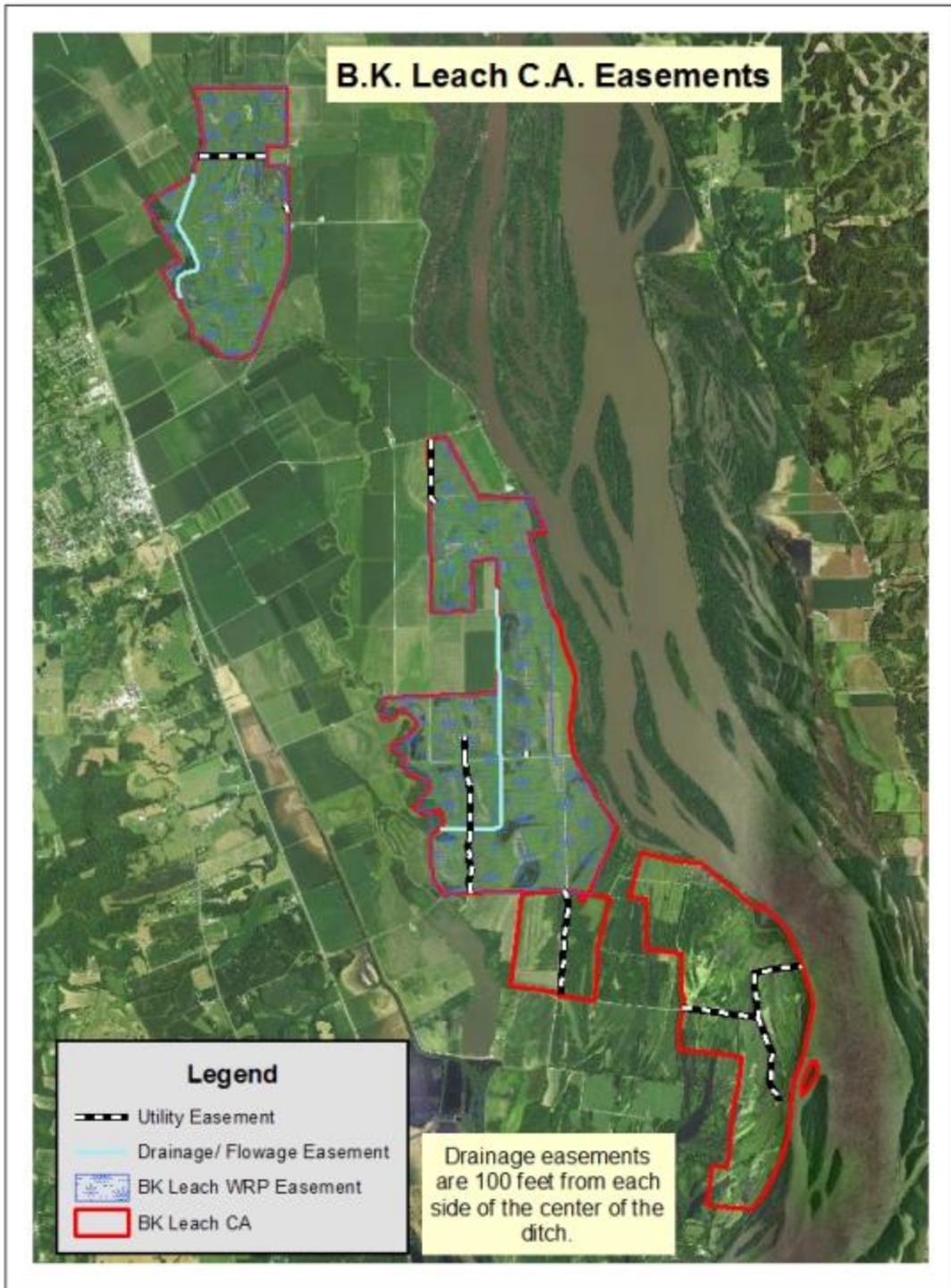
**Figure 2: Aerial Map**



**Figure 3: Cover Types Map**



**Figure 4: Area Easements**



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