



Natural and Cultural Systems Plan

City Council August 6, 2018



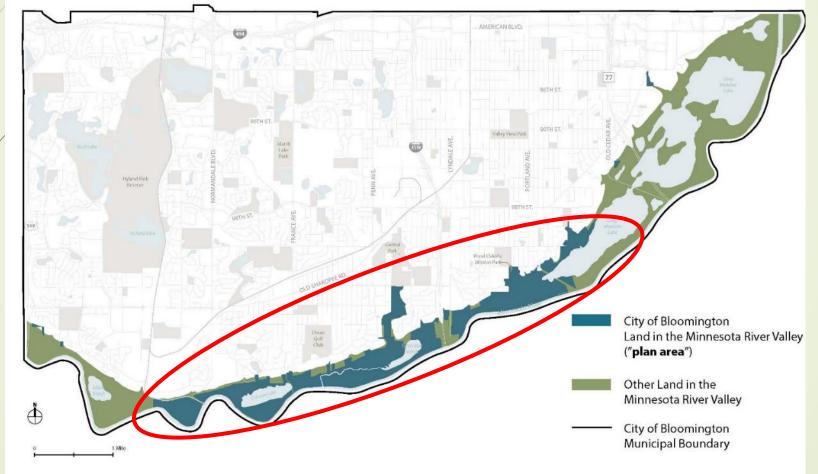


Sustainability Commission & Volunteers

Rob Bouta Paul Erdmann Caleb Ashling Tim Greenleaf Dave Rickert Steve Thomforde Kara VanKleek Brian Henning Samantha Mallinger Jim Parker Laura Perreault



To identify city-owned areas in the River Valley that are of highest priority for resource enhancement, and to recommend management strategies and priorities

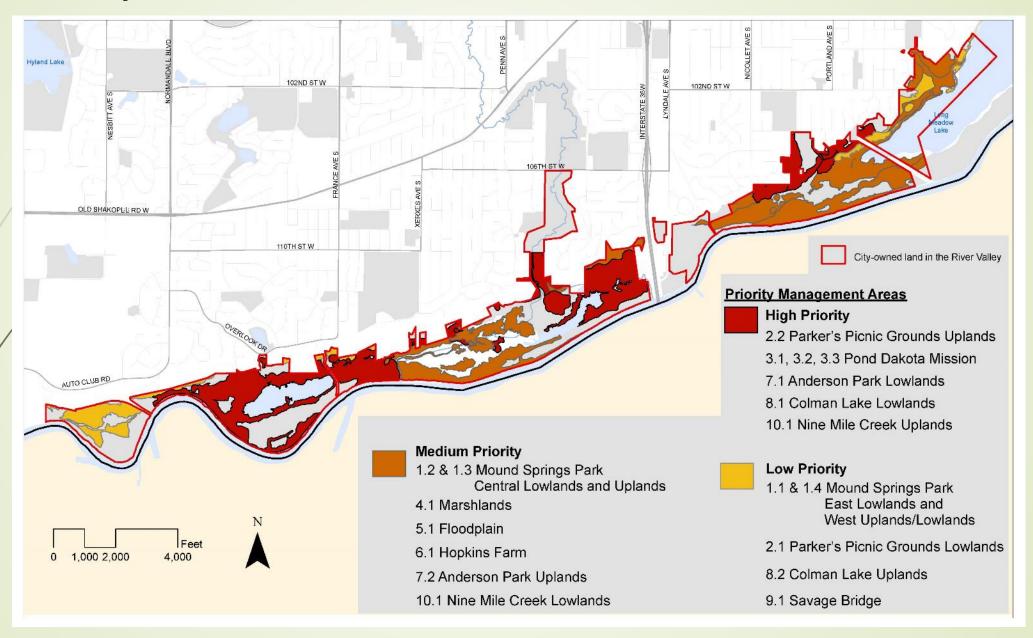


3/10 Management Goals



- Maintain and Enhance Existing Accomplishments
- Foster the Growth of Desirable, Native Species
- Strengthen Potential for Biodiversity
- Establish Continuous Ground-Level Vegetation
- Reintroduce Natural Disturbances
- Provide Education & Awareness
 Opportunities

4/10 **Priority Areas**



Habitat Assessment (Appendix A) 5/10

Area 1. Mound Springs Park

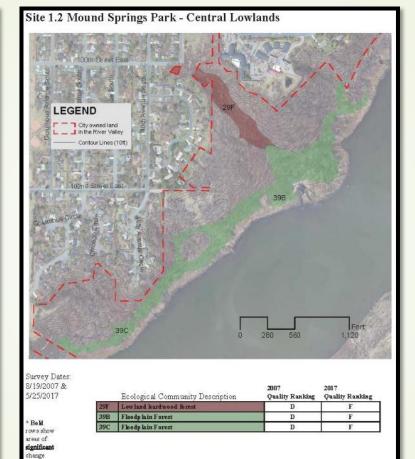
Context: Mound Springs Park is the eastern most portion of the Minnesota River Valley that is owned by the City. The site is located south of Indian Mounds Elementary School. The existing bluff trail traverses this area and a boardwalk crosses unique calcareous wetlands.



Site Size: 56.65 acres (25.63 acres lowlands, 31.02 acres uplands)

Site Access: The site is best accessed at 102nd Street East & 10th Avenue South. The pavement leads down to a derelict parking lot. For the uplands, there is also access from 11th & 13th Avenues south of the school.

Machine Accessibility: The boardwalk and narrow trails limit management to mostly hand work. The central owlands are level enough for tree clearing by machine. The uplands are steep, but a skid steer could be used. the western portion, machinery can drive down to the lowlands and work around the edges of the uplands.



**Flora species list for this area is found in Appendix F



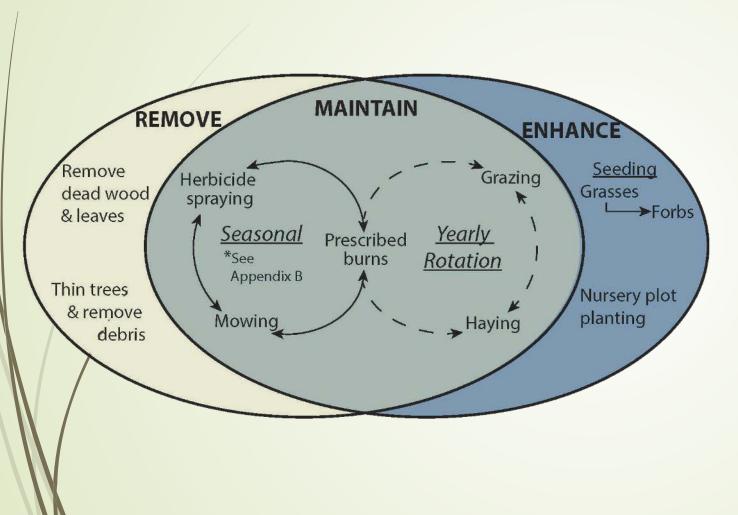
Although the 2007 inventory lists this area as a lowland forest, this report proposes a reclassification of 29F as part of the uplands due to the excessively drained and typical upland soil type found here. The largest trees are sugar maple, red oak and basswood with some displaying greater than 32" dbh. The forest vegetation along the spring stream includes sugar maple, wild leek, Dutchman's breeches, nodding trillium, early meadow rue, Virginia waterleaf, snow trillium, rue anemone, wood anemone, yellow trout lily, and hepatica. Many of these species are ephemerals, and their presence might represent a natural succession of this forest type (Grime 2001). Despite the unique forest vegetation, the overall ground cover is sparse.

Further downstream at the transition of 29F and 39B, the vegetation changes according to topography and hydrology. Cottonwood trees and silver maples replace the sugar maple and oak from uphill. Open growth cottonwood and oak occur along a sandy plain where a bridge once crossed the stream. The older trees are subsumed by dense, young, woody vegetation such as boxelder, hackberry, green ash, red elm, and cottonwood. There are a few prairie crabapple and American plum trees, which cling to small gaps in the canopy along the stream and trails The main shrub layer is buckthorn, at times so dense as to make walking difficult. The rich soils facilitate the domination of shade tolerant, nitrophilic species such as garlic mustard and wood nettle. There is also excessive dead, fallen wood.

Priority Management Recommendations

	Restore ravine slopes & spring streams • Revegetate shoreland & slopes • Reconnect upstream channels Notes: Earthwork is needed to prevent the stream from spreading over a wide area. A designed pool and cascade single-channel stream would greatly improve stream flow and water quality. Maintain and enhance rue anemone • Remove excessive dead, fallen wood and leaf litter	 Restore cottonwood/oak grove Thin dense trees by machine (young cottonwood, green ash, boxelder, hackberry) Seed moist mesic grass mix (including shade toler ant species) Maintain by managing Invasive species Mow Prescribed bum Haying and/or grazing
3.]	 Restore a ground layer vegetation Cut & stump treat buckthorn 	Potential Model Site: This site's afforested lowlands could be converted to a meadow along a stream and would provide a unique restoration model to guide work in other lowland areas.
	Maintain & expand unique forest vildflowers • Remove excessive dead wood & leaf litter	

6/10 Management Strategies (Appendix B)



- **1.** Remove Undesired Plants & Material
 - Thin Trees
 - Mow
 - Herbicide Spray

2. Continued Maintenance

- Mow
- Herbicide Spray
- Prescribed Burn
- Haying
- Grazing

3. Site Enhancement

- Seed native grasses & forbs
- Nursery plot planting
- 4. Continued Monitoring

7/10 Stakeholder & Public Outreach



- Meeting with agencies
 - Need for continued communication
 - Tiered education cross promote programs & events

Stakeholder meeting

- Interest in Master Trails & Signage Systems Plans
- Need to fill gaps in cultural history section
- Open House
 - Interest in implementation
- Recommended approval by Sustainability, PARC, and Planning Commissions

8/10 Plan Updates

- Unique City Asset
- Utility in all City Parks & Open Spaces
- Relation to other plans
- Relation of River Valley Priority Sites to other City parks (ie, Ike's Creek)
- River Valley & Bloomington History
- Water Quality Monitoring



9/10 Implementation



- Perform Management
 Strategies at Priority
 Management Sites
- Continued Communication with Partners & Stakeholders
- Education Efforts
- Update Bluff District Overlay Zones
- Review of City's Prohibited Trees

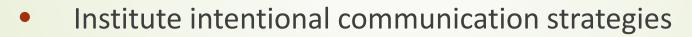
10/10 Strategic Plan Next Steps

System Plans

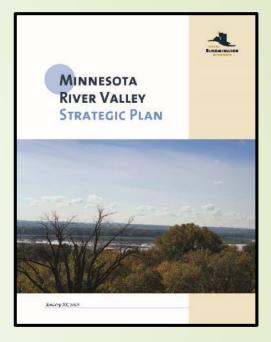
- Master trail plan
- Master signage plan
- Comprehensive maintenance plan

Process & Management Related Activities

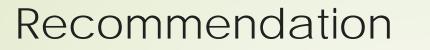
Update Memorandum of Understanding with USFWS



- Pursue Regional Park Reserve designation
- Strengthen partnerships



Discussion & Questions

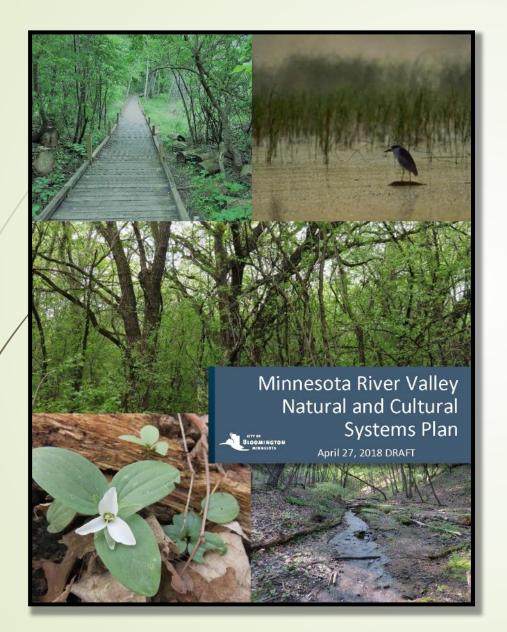


Staff recommends approval via the following motion:

In Case PL2018-215, I move to adopt a resolution approving the Minnesota River Valley Natural and Cultural Systems Plan attached via hyperlink in the staff report.

Extra Slides

Overview of Plan



Sections

- Purpose
- Historical Perspective
- Current Conditions
- Resource
 Management
- Education
- Implementation

Priority Areas - Criteria

- 1. Improvement and/or Expansion of Existing Efforts
- 2. Quality of Vegetative Community
- 3. Visibility and Public Perception
- 4. Technical Viability of Initial Management
- 5. Technical Viability of Long-term Management
- 6. Presence of Biological Resources of Special Significance

Funding Sources

Capital Improvement Plan

Funds allocated to natural resource restoration <u>city-wide</u>

- 2019 \$65,000
- 2021 \$70,000
- 2024 \$75,000
- 2025 \$65,000
- 2026 \$65,000
- 2027 \$65,000

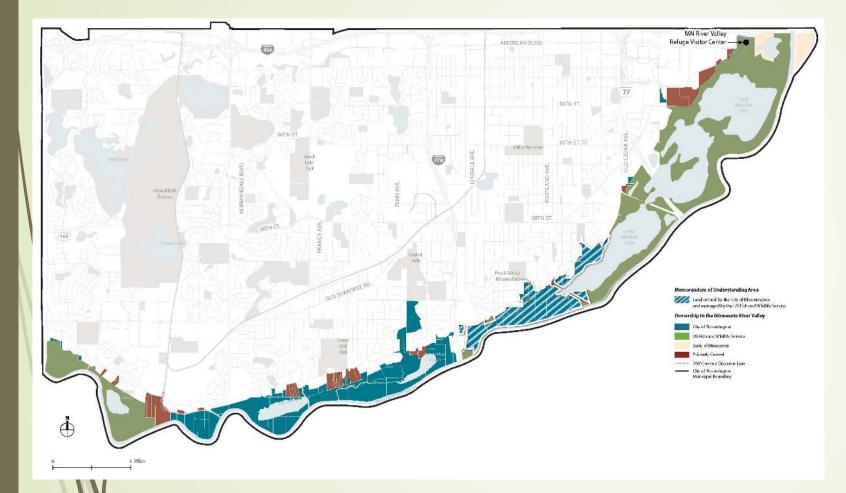
- State Resources
 - Environment and Natural Resources Trust Fund
 - Legacy Funds
- Regional Resources
- Federal Resources

Oak Savanna



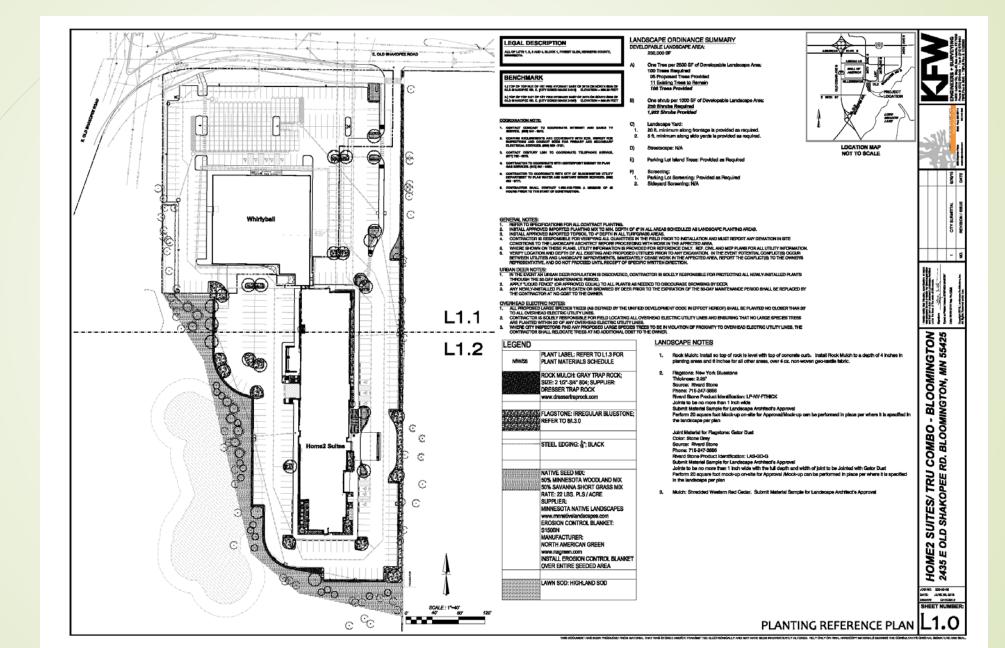
- 25 50% Canopy Cover
- 12 mature trees/acre
- Continuous Ground Cover

Implementation

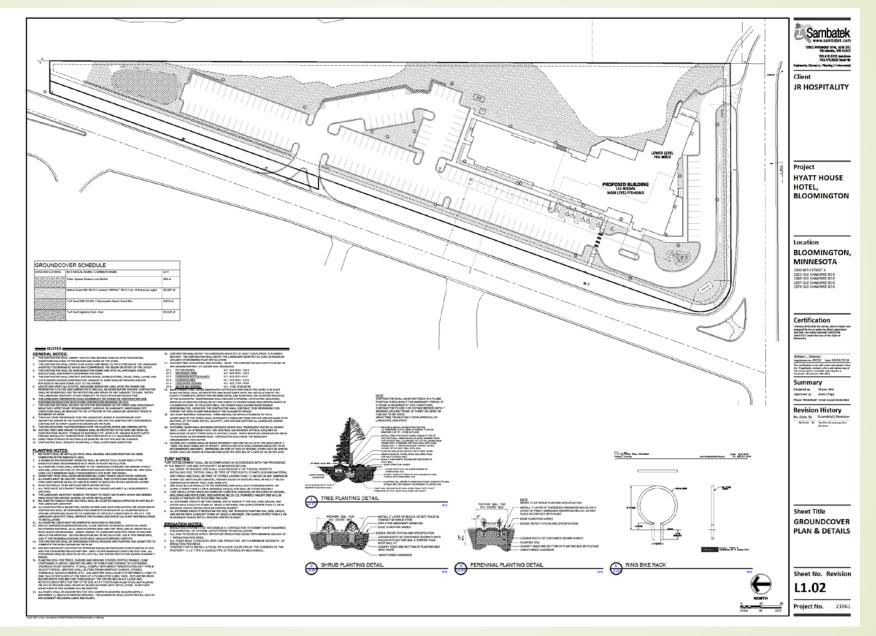


- **1.** Strategic Partnerships
- 2. Review outdated City regulations & guidelines
 - Bluff Report District Plan (1982)
 - Bluff Protection
 Overlay Districts
 - Prohibited Trees
- 3. Funding

Whirlyball



Whirlyball



Resource Threats



- Climate Change
- Flooding
- Excessive Dead, Fallen Wood
- Overgrown plant populations, bare soils, and erosion
- Undesirable Species
- Dumping
- Human Disturbance

Historic Perspective



Seth Eastman painting (1847) of River Valley

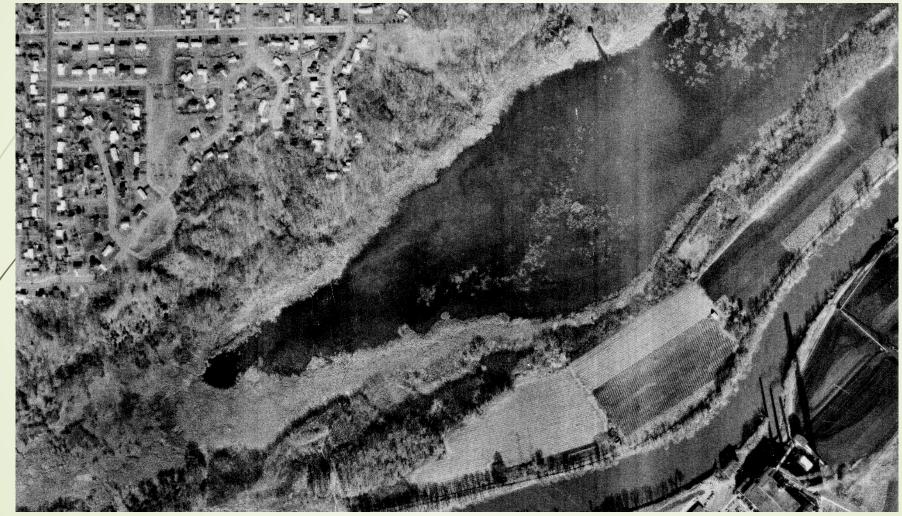
Aerial Photos

Parker's Picnic Grounds



Aerial Photos

Parker's Picnic Grounds



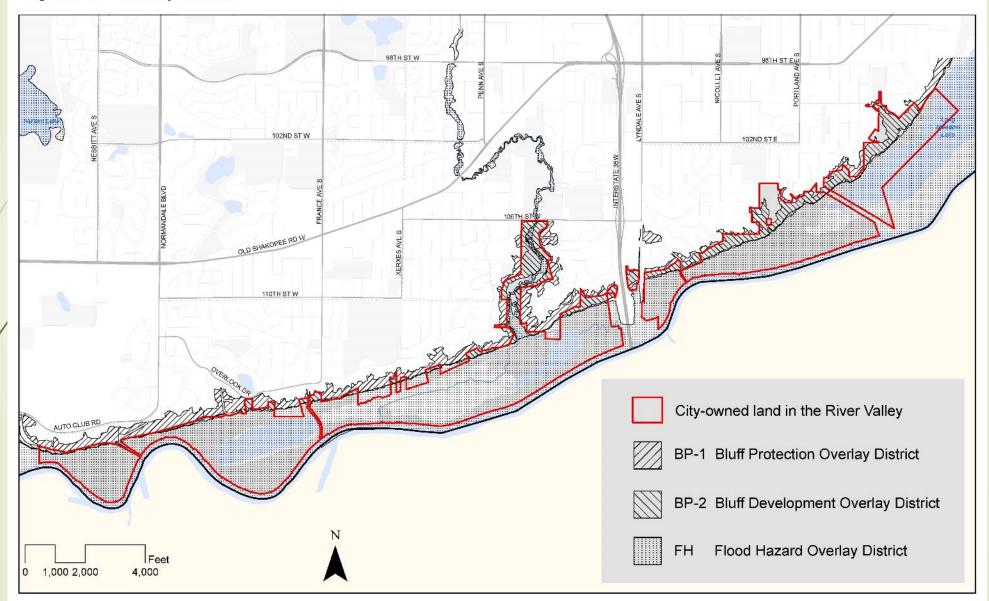
1975

Aerial Photos

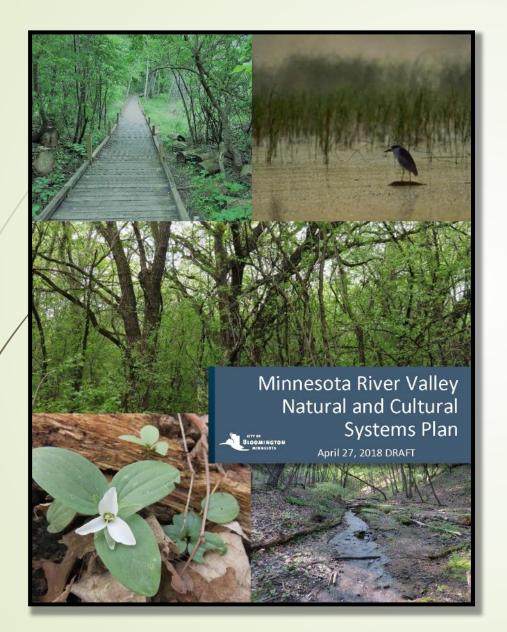
Parker's Picnic Grounds



Figure X.X - Overlay Districts



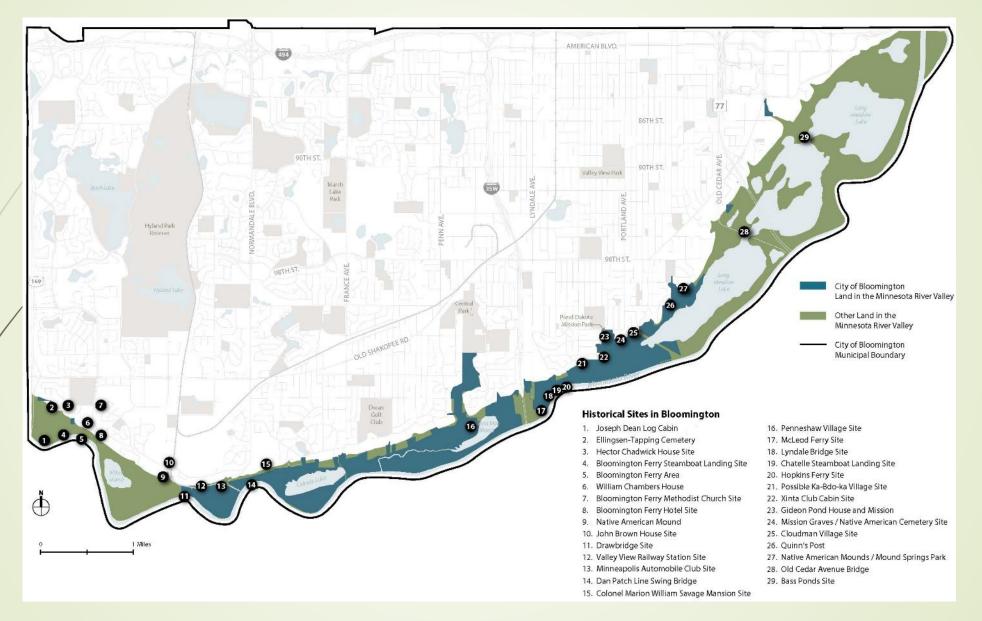
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Current Conditions – Cultural Resources



Considerations - Management Areas

