

FERRUGINOUS HAWK

- ◆ Maintain at least one section or more of native prairie.
- ◆ Avoid grazing on native prairie from March to late May to reduce disturbance during the nesting and brooding period.
- ◆ Restrict grazing in woody/riparian areas by fencing or using salt blocks/watering sites to stop livestock from trampling woody and riparian areas and attract the livestock elsewhere.
- ◆ Maintain woody areas including dead trees, shelterbelts and lone trees used for nesting or perching to hunt for prey.
- ◆ Do not approach a nest within 500m from March 15 to July 15 as adults may abandon the nest if disturbed.



SPRAGUE'S PIPIT

- ◆ Maintain fragments of native prairie in patches of one quarter section or more as pipits are sensitive to landscape fragmentation and prefer square prairie remnants.
- ◆ Graze pastures at a low to moderate rate in the mixed-grassland region as there is low moisture and nutrient availability so grazing is rarely required making it attractive to pipits.
- ◆ Do not plant trees/shrubs on or within 100m of native or tame grassland.
- ◆ Manage invasion of alien invasive plant species such as smooth brome, sweet clover and alfalfa as they have a negative effect on pipit habitat rendering it unattractive to pipits.
- ◆ Avoid constructing built-up roads as pipits make roads the edge of their territory and avoid crossing them as well as reducing pipit habitat, increasing disturbance and supporting invasive alien plant species avoided by pipits.



For more examples of Beneficial Management Practices for these and other Species At Risk (including Power Point Presentation templates), visit the Saskatchewan Prairie Conservation Action Plan website at www.pcap-sk.org under *Resources & Literature > Resources*.