



Land Management Calendar

January

- Cut trees and brush. Soil disturbance is minimized if done when the ground is frozen. Spray cut stumps with an oil-based herbicide when temperatures are below freezing.
- Burn brush and slash piles. Risk of wildfire is lowest when there are at least three inches of snow on the ground.
- Write prescribed burn plans.

February

- Cut trees and brush. Soil disturbance is minimized if done when the ground is frozen. Spray cut stumps with an oil-based herbicide when temperatures are below freezing.
- Burn brush and slash piles. Risk of wildfire is lowest when there are at least three inches of snow on the ground.
- Put up bluebird and kestrel boxes.
- Create grazing plan that includes a bird refuge.

March

- Torch garlic mustard seedlings.
- Spray garlic mustard with herbicide.
- Install firebreaks.
- Conduct prescribed burns (late March).
- Pull invasive shrub saplings that were too small to cut in the winter (the size of a pencil).

April

- Spray garlic mustard, dame's rocket, crown vetch, spotted knapweed, wild parsnip, teasel, buckthorn and honeysuckle seedlings with herbicide.
- Refrain from cutting oaks from now until first hard freeze in fall to limit the spread of oak wilt.

May

- Pull garlic mustard, dame's rocket, and spotted knapweed. Bag plants with flowers or seeds and remove from site
- Spray wild parsnip, spotted knapweed, and reed canary grass with herbicide.
- Plant prairie.
- If possible, avoid haying or grazing until at least July 15 to limit bird mortality.

June

- Pull/uproot sweet clover and spotted knapweed.
- Use Parsnip Predator or shovel to cut through taproot of wild parsnip.
- Mow biennial thistles, wild parsnip, and spotted knapweed when in flower but before seed is forming (late June).
- Mow crown vetch and Canada thistle.
- Spray crown vetch and spotted knapweed with herbicide.
- Mow weeds in young prairie plantings to six inches tall.
- Ask FSA for permission to mow wild parsnip in CRP fields.

July

- Pull/uproot sweet clover, wild parsnip, spotted knapweed, and hedge parsley. Bag plants with flowers or seeds and remove from site.
- Use Parsnip Predator or shovel to cut through taproot of wild parsnip.
- Mow biennial thistles, wild parsnip, and spotted knapweed when in flower but before seed is forming (early July).
- Spray crown vetch with herbicide.
- Mow weeds in young prairie plantings to six inches tall.

August

- Pull/uproot sweet clover, wild parsnip, spotted knapweed, and hedge parsley. Bag plants with flowers or seeds and remove from site.
- Mow late bloomers of wild parsnip, sweet clover, and spotted knapweed when in flower but before seed is forming.
- Mow crown vetch and Canada thistle for second time.
- Ideally, resume haying and grazing after August 1 (when grassland birds are done nesting).

September

- Mow Canada thistle for the third time.
- Mow reed canary grass, followed by October herbicide application.
- Clean out and store bluebird and kestrel boxes.
- Cut trees and brush.

October

- Cut trees and brush. Oak cutting may resume after first hard freeze.
- Install firebreaks.
- Conduct prescribed burns.
- Spray reed canary grass that was mowed in September after it has greened up again.

November

- Cut trees and brush.
- Install firebreaks.
- Conduct prescribed burns.
- Spray garlic mustard with herbicide.
- Plant prairie.

December

- Cut trees and brush.
- Burn brush and slash piles. Risk of wildfire is lowest when there are at least three inches of snow on the ground.
- Install firebreaks.
- Conduct prescribed burns.
- Spray garlic mustard with herbicide.