Figure 32

Strategies and the Attributes, Threats They Were Designed to Address

Blackbird-Millington Corridor

This table indicates the primary Threats and/or Key Attributes that each of the strategies below was *specifically designed to address*. It should be noted that most of these strategies will also effect a number of the other Threats or Key Attributes as well.*

	High-Medium Ranked Threats - Black								Low-ranked Threats - Gray							Key Ecological Attributes												*Rural Amenity/Eco-Service Attributes*					
	Road Construction/Upgrades	Residential/commercial development	Invasive non-native species	Incompatible agricultural practices	Lack of understanding	Climate change/sea level rise	Loss of buffer to development	Construction of ditches, dikes, drainage	Unsustainable/incompatible forestry	Loss of buffer to agriculture	Lack of incentives to diversify farms	Channelization of rivers/streams	Improperly set culverts	Shoreline stabilization/armoring	Incompatible public access	Forest Patch Isolation & Zonal Thickness	Forest Maturity & Oak Dominance	Natural Wetland Buffer	Impervious Surfacing	Unaltered Topography & Tidal Exchange	Characteristic Wetland Vegetation	CPP Density	CPP Depth/Duration & pH	Forest Surrounding/Between CPP	Ditching/Damming	Forested Stream Buffer	Water Chemistry*	Access to Nature	Community Connection/Residency	Open Space / Privacy*	Agricultural Infrastructure	Clean Air & Water*
P1. Modify Agricultural Land Preservation program to protect forest land.																																	
P2. Coordinate efforts of land-protecting organizations on private lands																																	
P3. Overlay/combine forest protection agreements with agricultural preservation easements																																	
P4. Amend Delaware conservation tax credit law to allow sale of credits.																																	
P5. Expand opportunities for property tax relief for forest landowners.																																	
P6. Increase pool of federal funds for land protection in the Corridor.																																	
P7. Increase/improve the pool of state funds for land protection in the Corridor.																																	
P8. Increase/improve the contribution of county funds to land protection in the Corridor.																																	
R/M1. Focus new DNREC landowner incentive program funds to priority areas.																																	
R/M2. Increase/consolidate capacity for outreach on restoration and best management practices .																																	
R/M3. Provide technical and cost-sharing assistance for restoration.																																	
R/M4. Pilot program for aggressive/coordinated invasive species control.																																	
R/M5. Maximize existing Landowner Incentive Programs (LIP) for restoration in the Corridor.																																	
R/M6. Continue to reforest key lands in the Blackbird State Forest and Millington Wildlife Management Area.																																	
R/M7. Utilize Delaware Forest Service and Millington Wildlife Management Area programs/efforts to achieve forest management/protection.																																	
R/M8. Maintain/strengthen state's phragmites control program.																																	
R/M9. Focus all available public land restoration and management funding and efforts on Corridor priorities.																																	
R/M10. Secure new funds for stream restoration work via EPA 319 grant or other.																																	
A1. Use land use planning to more effectively guide development away from Corridor priority areas.																																	
A2. Explore mechanisms for better infrastructure planning.																																	
A3. To help keep farms in the Corridor, provide technical information/assistance.																																	
A4. To maintain the quality of streams and wetlands, find ways to minimize impervious coverage.																																	
A5. Utilize county comprehensive plans to attract agriculture and resource-based business to the Corridor.																																	
C1. Direct, coordinate, and connect environmental education opportunities utilizing the established centers.																																	
C2. Coordinate regional planning and the creation of a non-governmental coordinator position for the Corridor.																																	
C3. Reduce non-point source pollution to streams and wetlands by conducting outreach to homeowners.																																	
C4. Develop/implement an advocacy training program in the Corridor.																																	
C5. Create a "back-yard habitat" program for residential areas.																																	
C6. Create a new suite of community programs/events.																																	
C7. Provide Corridor landowners with expert information and assistance for estate and retirement planning.																																	
L1. Confirm or revise baseline estimates for forest maturity and composition with more accurate information.																																	
L2. Continue to improve information on flora and fauna for the Corridor.																																	
L3. Improve information/understanding of coastal plain pond key attributes and management.																																	
L4. Improve knowledge of aquatic life/flow in Cypress Branch and Blackbird Creek.																																	
L5. Use bird radar study results to determine importance for stop over.																																	
L6. Refine/update the baseline for characteristic vegetation for tidal marshes in the Corridor.																																	
L7. Conduct landowner survey to determine Corridor preferences for financial incentives conservation options, and/or rural values.																																	

"P" prefix indicates strategies for Protection

"R/M" prefix indicates strategies for Restoration and Management

"A" prefix indicates strategies for Promoting Alternatives

"C" prefix indicates strategies for Communication and Education

"L" prefix indicates strategies for Learning or Research

** For example, while Strategy P1, modification of the Agricultural Land Preservation Program was specifically designed to abate the threat of development, it will also clearly contribute to improving key forest attributes like zonal thickness over time.*