

Wildlife Enhancements and Pollinator-friendly Seed Mixes & Plants

Creating wildlife enhancements and planting pollinator-friendly landscape can supplement and improve existing vegetation within the project site. These proven techniques increase wildlife and plant species, resulting in an increase of biodiversity within the project site and beyond.

Felled Trees and

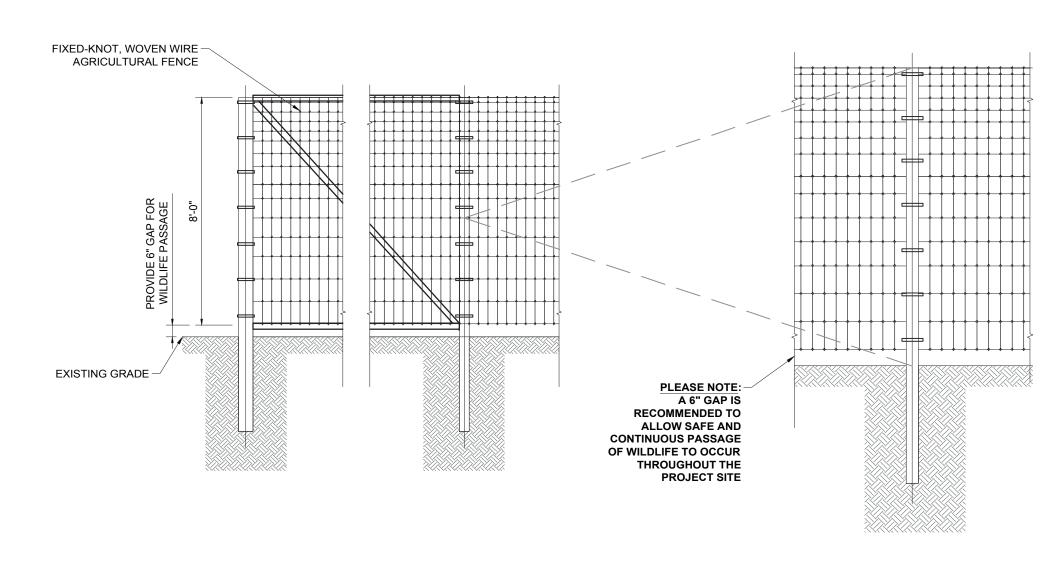
Wildlife Habitat Piles





Using felled trees to create wildlife habitat piles within the project site is a great way to attract wildlife species. To maximize their effectiveness, wildlife habitat piles are placed in strategic locations along designated wildlife corridor areas. Wildlife habitat piles provide shelter and food to many wildlife species and are a valuable, effective tool to create and/or increase biodiversity within the project site area.

Wildlife Friendly Fencing



Placing wildlife-friendly fencing at the project allows the wildlife continued use of their existing corridors and access without limitations within the project area.

Bird Boxes and Nest Boxes









Bird boxes and nest boxes can be placed at locations throughout the project site, attracting a variety of bird species, including Blue Birds, Kestrels, Owls, and Sparrows. It is ideal to mount boxes on fences or poles when possible, and add other protective measures, such as shielding, to prevent unwanted predators from invading nests.

Native Pollinator Friendly Plants and **Ground Cover Seed**

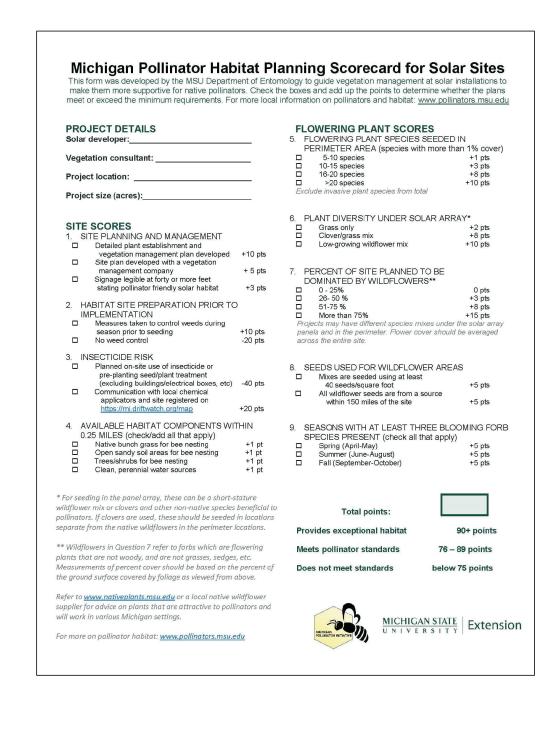
Plants

A planting scheme throughout the project site will use plants, seeds, and grass that are native and indigenous to the area, as well as pollinator friendly. Several varieties of ornamental trees and shrubs have been identified.

An additional planting scheme will be utilized to help mitigate views into the project site while keeping with the spirit of local requirements. Vegetation mitigation efforts will utilize native, evergreen tree species.

Seeds

Solar grass seed mixes are comprised of grasses that are not only native to the area, but also are favorable for wildlife habitat and sustainable growth. The seed mix is developed for use in warm or cool seasons and could include red and white clover pollinators. The grass helps control erosion by providing a consistent ground cover, maturing to a height of approximately 2 ½ feet to minimize mowing and shading concerns.



Michigan Pollinator **Habitat Planning** Scorecard

Developed by Michigan State University, the MI Pollinator Scorecard provides a roadmap for developers to evaluate the site, develop a land management plan, and to consider the risk of insecticide exposure, quality of existing habitat for pollinators, and the quality and diversity of wildflowers that will be planted. Achieving a minimum score of 76 is required for all solar developments on PA-116 (Michigan Farmland and Open Space Preservation Program) enrolled properties.