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Woodland Owner Lunch and Learn

Managing Forest to Conserve Wildlife

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NO single forest stand can provide quality habitat for all wildlife species!!

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For every management activity, there are winners and losers.

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***Food Plot Management Does
Not Equal Wildlife
Management!!***

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“Wildlife” is Meaningless

- What are your target species?
- Understand natural history
- Craft management appropriately



Do you want bobwhite?

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“Wildlife” is Meaningless

- What are your target species?
- Understand natural history
- Craft management appropriately



OR



Do you want ovenbirds?

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Management Choices Matter

- What you do and don't do
- Particular size, severity, frequency, pattern

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    graph TD
      A[Clearcut?] -- YES --> B[Snags?]
      B -- YES --> C[Replant?]
      C -- YES --> D[Herbicide?]
      D -- YES --> E[Thin?]
      E -- YES --> F[Burn?]
      F -- YES --> G[Thin?]
      G -- YES --> A
      A --> A1[ ]
      B --> B1[ ]
      C --> C1[ ]
      D --> D1[ ]
      E --> E1[ ]
      F --> F1[ ]
      G --> G1[ ]
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      style B1 fill:none,stroke:none
      style C1 fill:none,stroke:none
      style D1 fill:none,stroke:none
      style E1 fill:none,stroke:none
      style F1 fill:none,stroke:none
      style G1 fill:none,stroke:none
  
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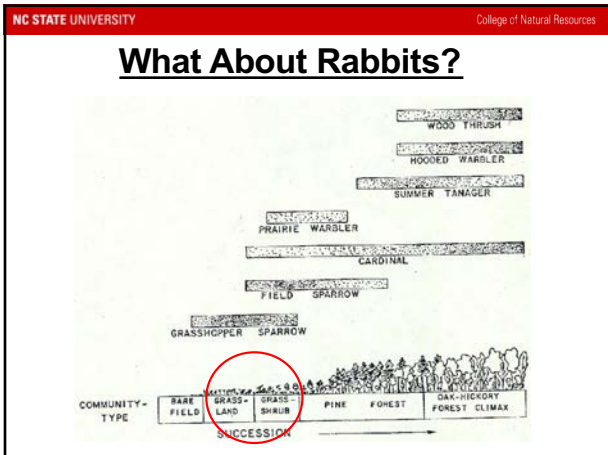
Plant Succession and Wildlife

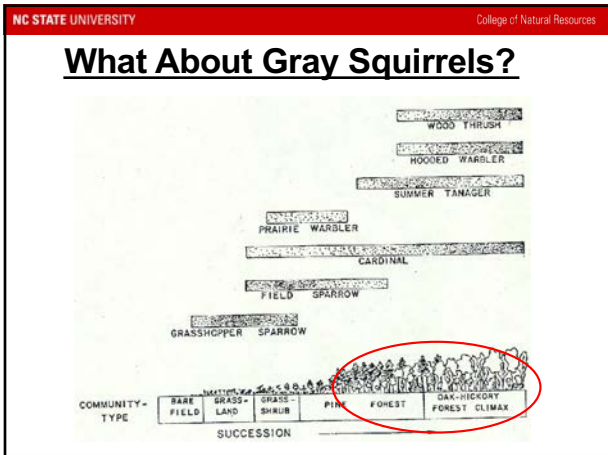
- Seral Stages - temporary stages of succession
- Different seral stages = different wildlife

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Seral Stage and Birds

Community Type	Bird Species
Bare Field	Grasshopper Sparrow
Grass-Land	Field Sparrow
Shrub	Cardinal
Pine Forest	Prairie Warbler
Oak-Hickory Forest Climax	Summer Tanager, Hooded Warbler, Wood Thrush





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Early-succession and Wildlife

- High forage production (>2000 lbs/ac)
- Grass-forb as nest and brood cover
- Abundant seed & fruit
- Dense cover

Northern bobwhite use shrubland

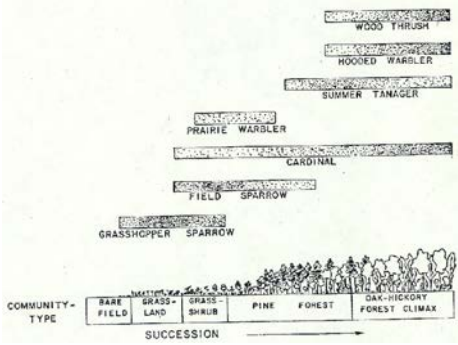
An Old Field

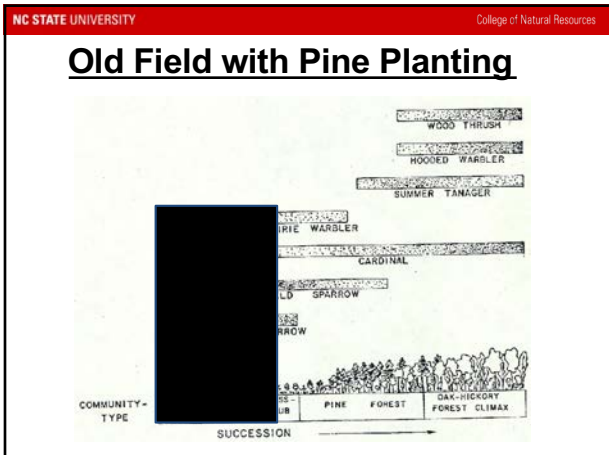


Tree Planting Speeds Succession



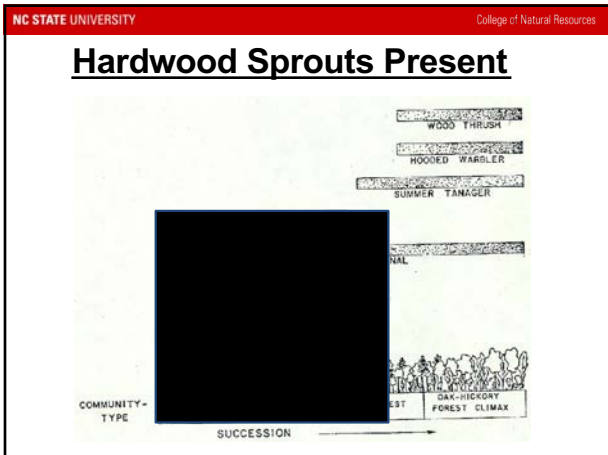
Old Field Succession





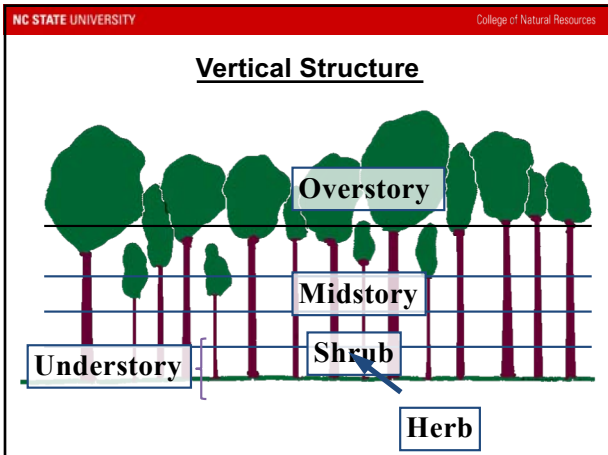






- NC STATE UNIVERSITY College of Natural Resources
- ### Wildlife Respond to Veg. Structure
- Disturbance history affects structure
 - Seral stage affects structure
 - Plant composition affects structure
 - All related to management



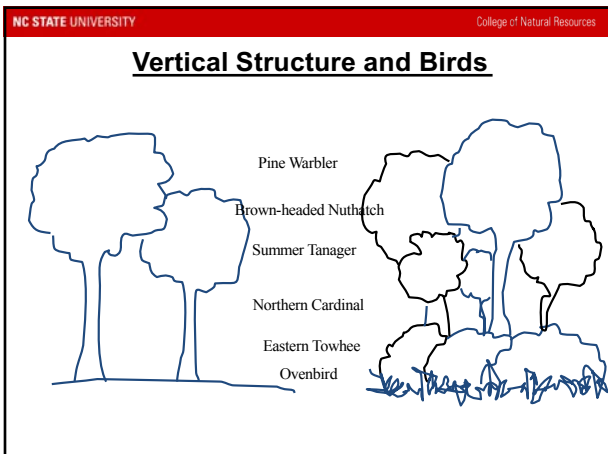


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Vertical Structure

- How many forest layers?
- Birds segregate vertically
- Understory important
 - deer, quail, rabbits

The diagram shows a forest with four layers labeled: Canopy layer (top), Midstory layer, Shrub layer, and Ground cover (bottom). A sun icon is positioned above the forest.










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Pre-commercial Thin to Retain Structure



Before

UCR1171029

After

UCR1171029

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Commercial Thin to Increase Structure



Area Thinning

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Commercial Thin to Increase Structure



Row Thinning

Commercial Thinning Targets

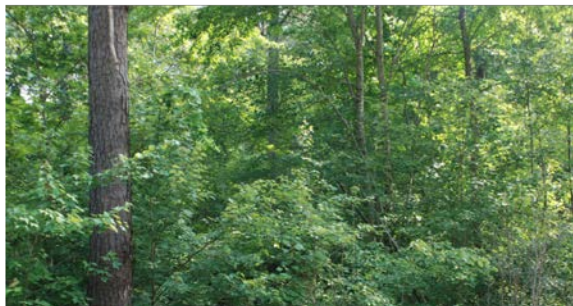
- Depends on focal species!
- Generally, <70% canopy cover
- <70-80 ft²/ac basal area (BA) for pines
 - < 50 ft²/ac BA for northern bobwhite
 - Greater BA where *site index* is higher

Thinning Effects on Vegetation

- Open, diverse structure
- Promotes understory development
- Benefits:
 - Increased forage for deer
 - More understory fruit
 - Turkey nesting and fawn hiding cover
 - Pine woodland birds



Midstory Encroachment is Rapid



Frequent Burn to Limit Midstory



Frequent Burn to Limit Midstory



Thin AND Burn



Too little light!




Too much litter!

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Fire and Wildlife

- Most animals adapted to frequent fire
- Fire critical to maintain wildlife diversity
- Declining SE wildlife are fire-assisted

Gopher Tortoise



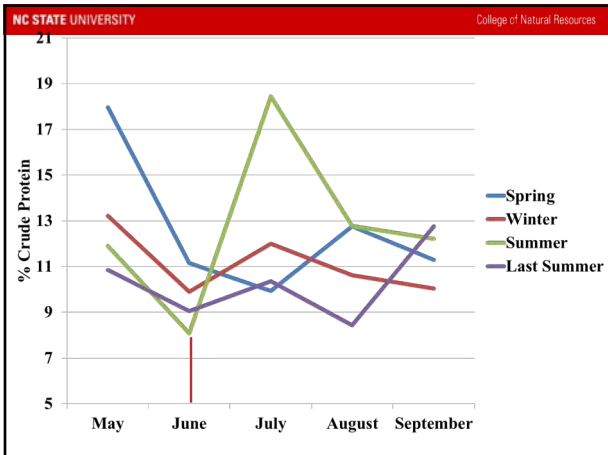
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Wildlife Benefits from Fire

- Change structure
- Shift composition to more herbaceous
- More available browse nutrition
 - New growth more palatable
- Increased fruit
 - 2 to 5 years after fire

Desmodium sp.






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fire OR FIRE

- ONCE is not enough
- Repeated and frequent fires shift:
 - Vegetation structure
 - Vegetation composition
- Frequency and intensity matter

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Frequent (1-2 Year) Burns

- More grasses and forbs
- But, eliminates most understory fruit

Upland pines contained little understory fruit the same year as fire and the year after fire

Soft Mast in Pines (Years Since Burned)

Year Since Burned	June	July	August	September
0	~10	0	0	0
1	~10	0	0	0
2+	~10	~10	~100	~480

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Less frequent (3-6 Year) Burns

More woody understory and midstory

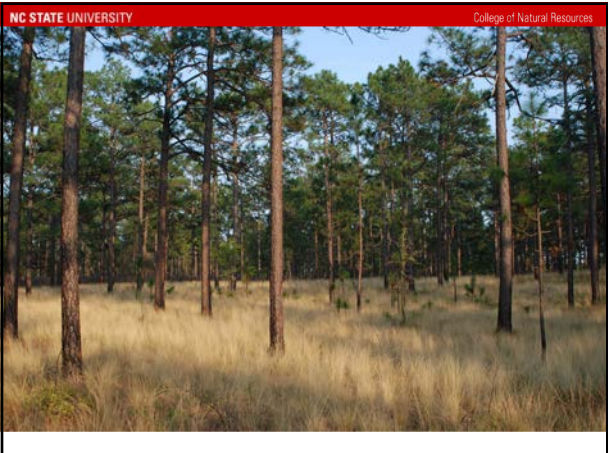
Craig Harper

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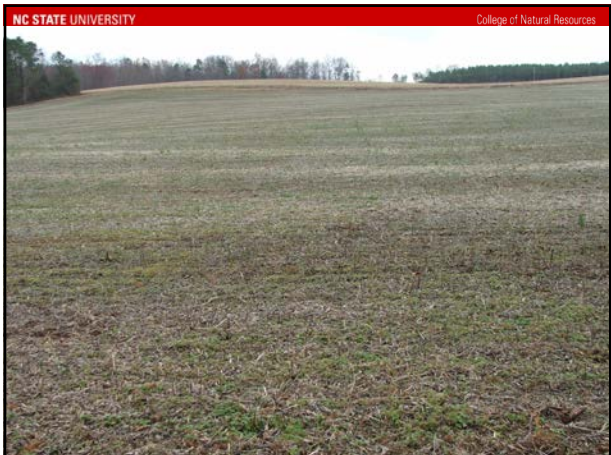
Herbicides Complement Fire?

- Herbicides used to shift hardwood component towards ground
 - Valuable tool in restoring degraded stands
 - Limits need for intense fire
- Herbicides + fire have additive effects
 - Greater herbaceous plant diversity



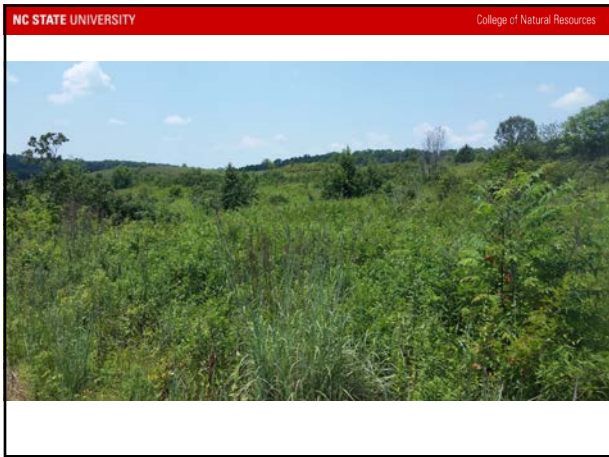


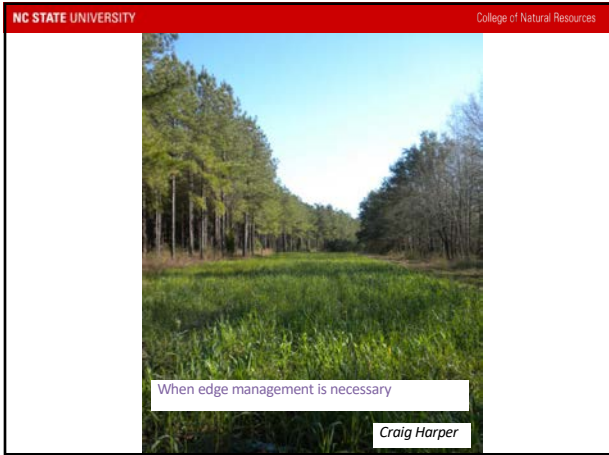


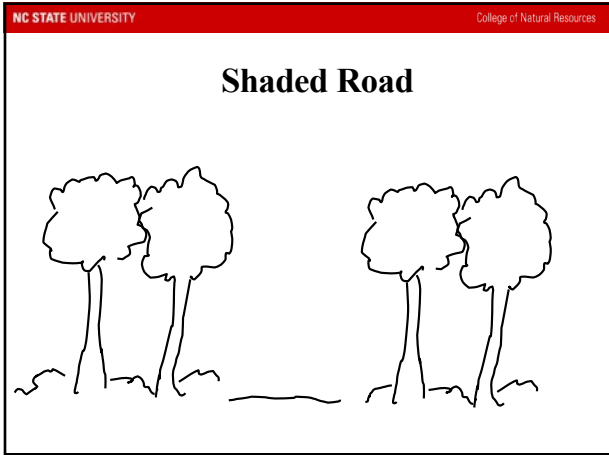






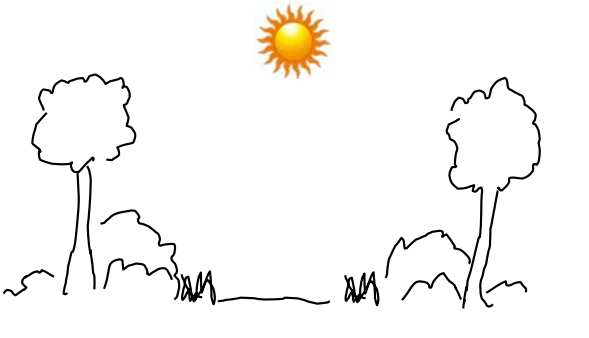






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Daylighted Road




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Dead Wood

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Conserve Snags

- >10" diameter
- In retention areas
- Live trees to die
- Become down logs



Conserve Snags

- >10" diameter
- In retention areas
- Live trees to die
- Become down logs



Retain Down Logs



Retain Down Logs



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Summary

- Define your focal species
- To increase overall wildlife diversity:
 - Increase seral stage diversity
 - Increase vertical structure
- Prescribed burn using appropriate regime
- Get light to the forest floor (*thin & burn*)
- Retain dead wood

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<https://forestry.ces.ncsu.edu/forestry-wildlife/>

Questions?