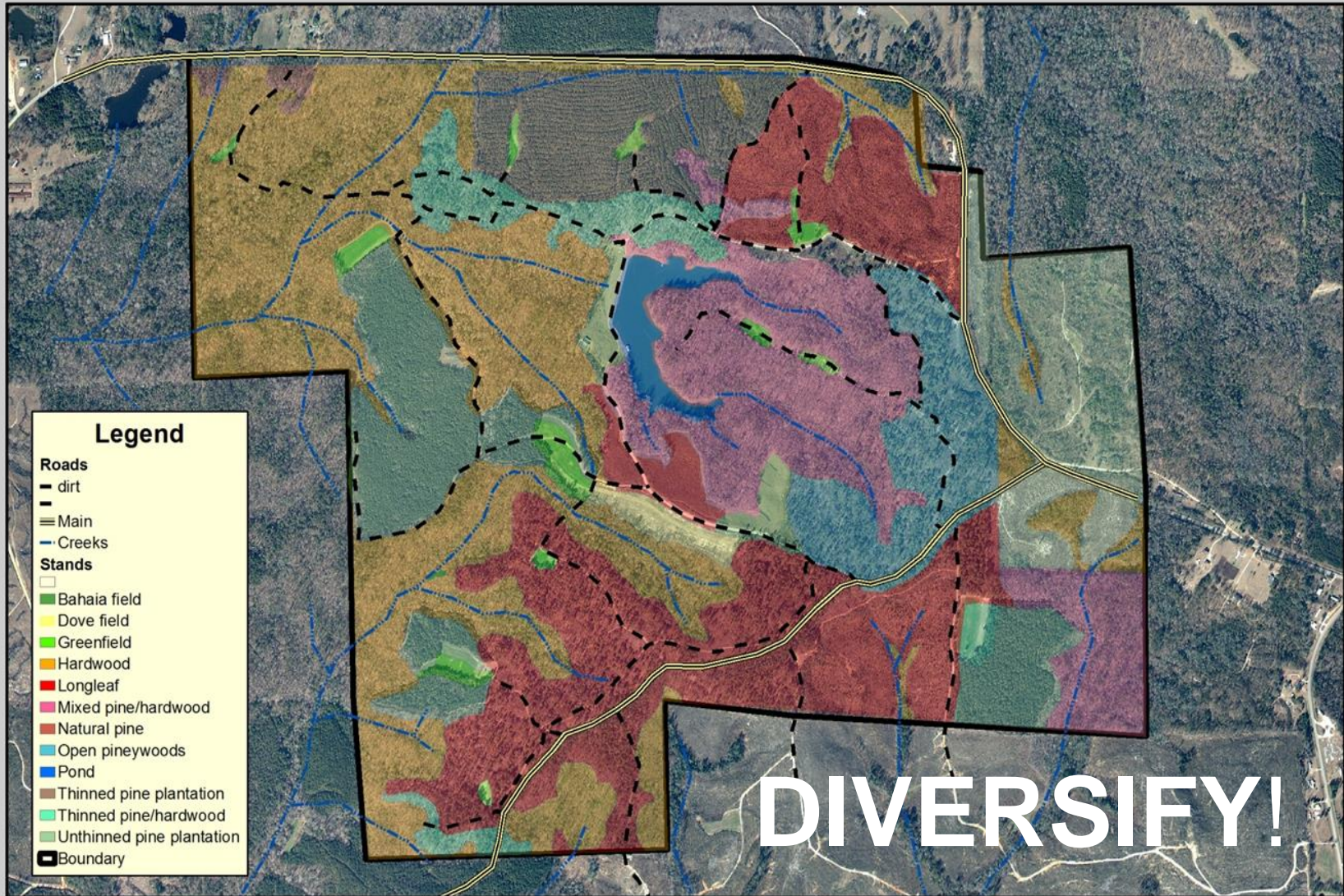


A photograph of a pine forest. The foreground is filled with tall, green grass. In the middle ground, there are many tall, thin pine trees with dark trunks and green needles. The background shows more trees and a clear blue sky with a few white clouds.

***LAND MANAGEMENT
OPPORTUNITIES FOR WILDLIFE
ENHANCEMENT***



Legend

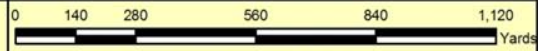
Roads
 - - dirt
 = Main
 - - Creeks

Stands
 □ Bahaia field
 □ Dove field
 □ Greenfield
 □ Hardwood
 □ Longleaf
 □ Mixed pine/hardwood
 □ Natural pine
 □ Open pineywoods
 □ Pond
 □ Thinned pine plantation
 □ Thinned pine/hardwood
 □ Unthinned pine plantation
 □ Boundary


DIVERSIFY!



FLATWOODS



Section 35 and 36, T12N, R16E, Lowndes Co
 S 31 T12N R17E
 S 2 T11N R16E, Crenshaw Co

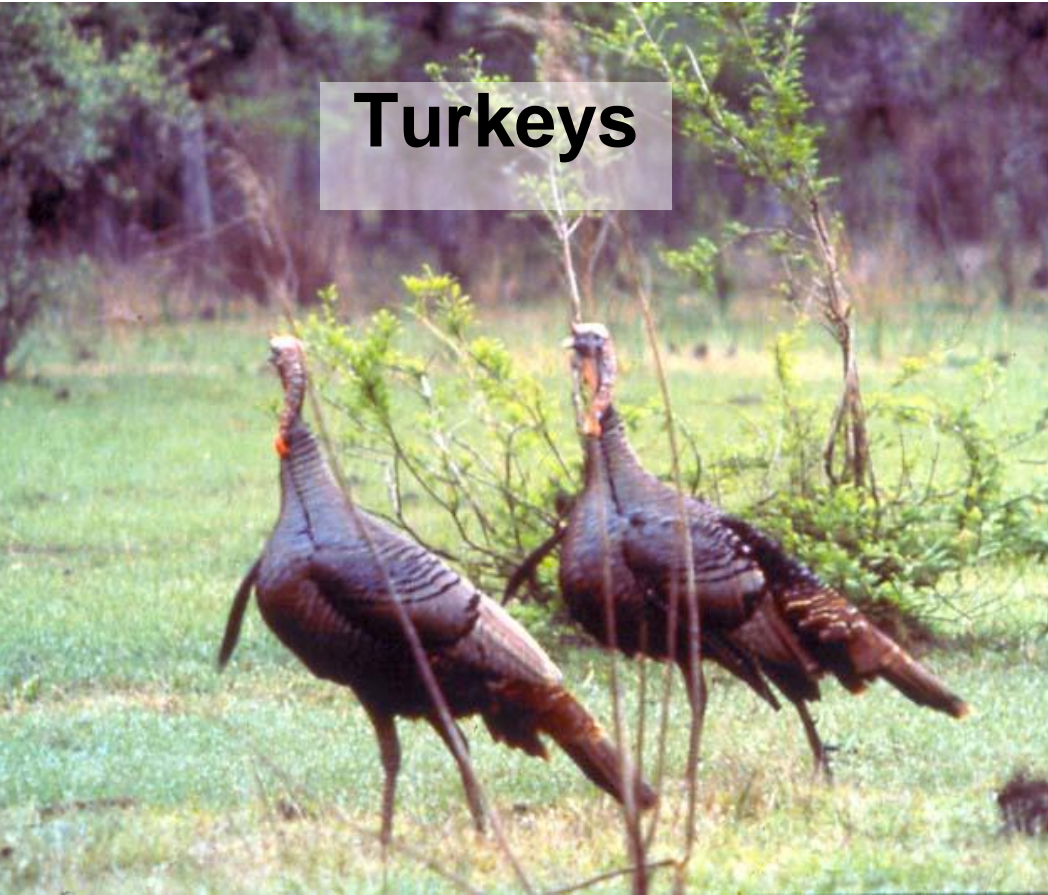


Open Spaces, Vistas are important for both aesthetics and wildlife

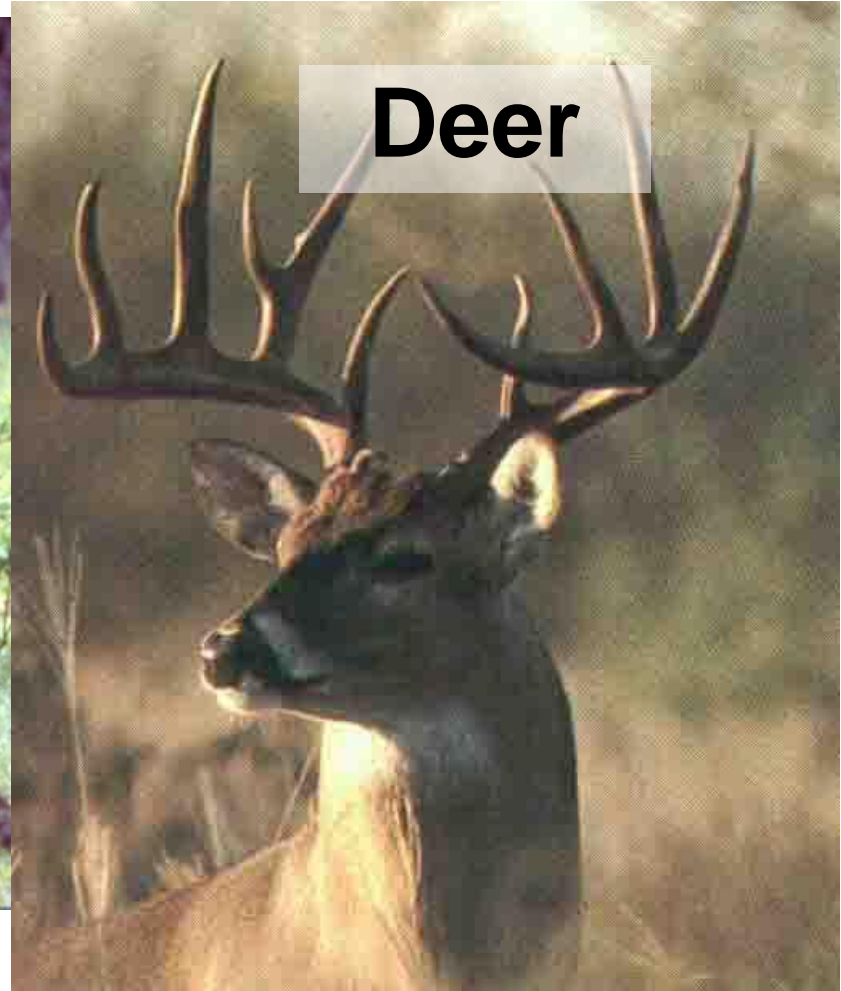


Huge \$\$ involved in several species

Turkeys



Deer

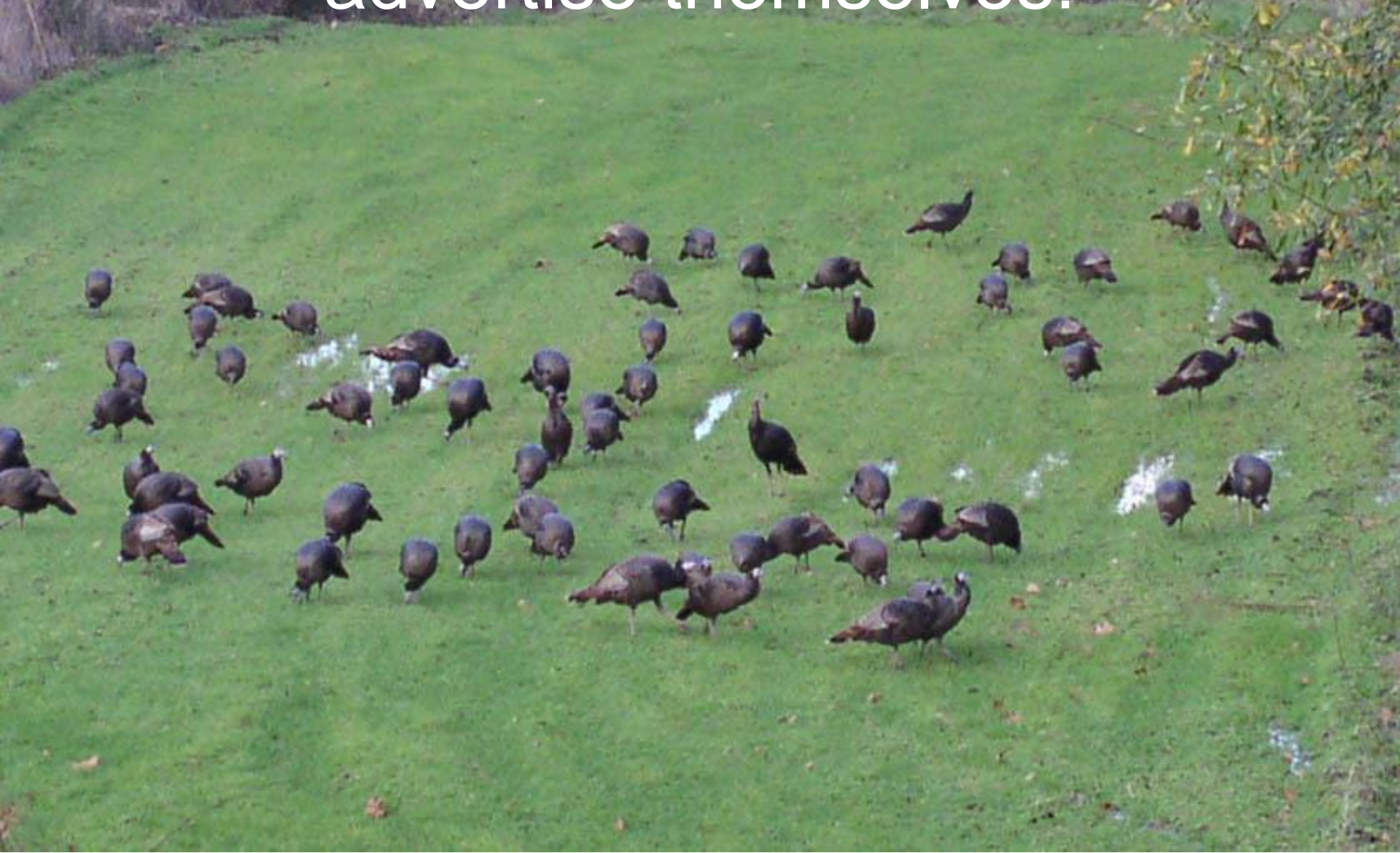


Quail

A photograph showing two hunters in a field of tall, golden-brown grass. The hunter on the left is wearing a green vest, tan pants, and an orange cap, holding a shotgun. The hunter on the right is wearing a dark jacket and an orange cap, also holding a shotgun. A white dog is visible in the grass on the left. The background consists of a dense forest of tall, thin trees under a clear blue sky.

Tough species to manage for but excellent candidate for cropland and woodland systems

Abundant wildlife populations often
advertise themselves!



What is and isn't Wildlife Habitat?

Improved pasture grasses

- Possibly game's worst enemy
 - NO Food value
 - NO cover value



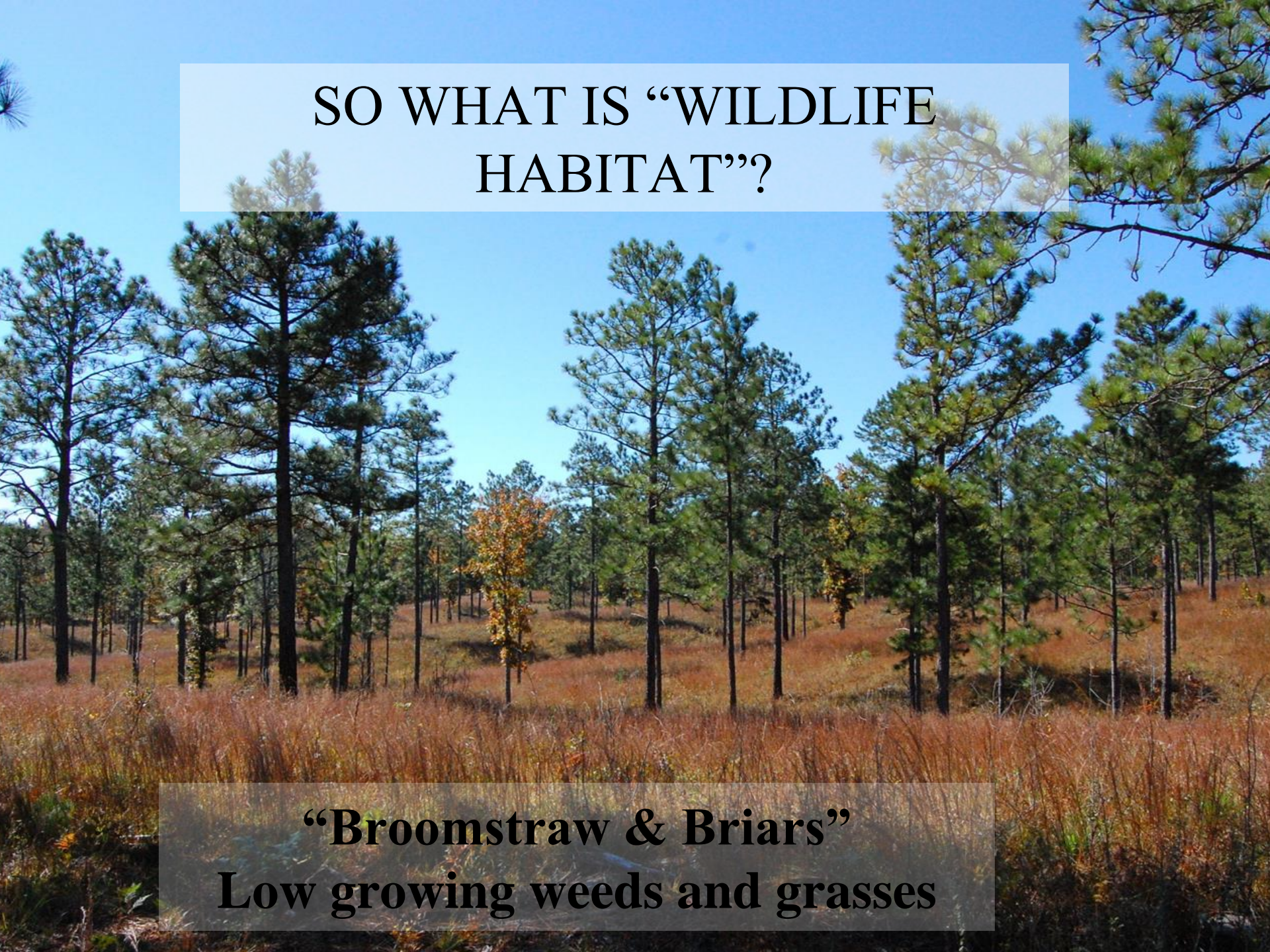
Timber management






Hardwoods

Monocultures of the best things are still usually BAD



SO WHAT IS “WILDLIFE
HABITAT”?

“Broomstraw & Briars”
Low growing weeds and grasses

A photograph of a field of wildflowers. In the foreground and middle ground, there are numerous bright yellow wildflowers with dark brown centers, likely Black-eyed Susans. Interspersed among them are clusters of small, delicate purple flowers. The plants have thin, reddish-brown stems and green, narrow leaves. The background is a soft-focus field of similar flowers under bright, natural light.

Most native forbs, legumes, grasses, wildflowers and weeds have positive wildlife and aesthetic value.



Habitat management techniques

- **Thinning**
- **Burning**
- **Tree planting**
- **Disking**
- **Field borders/hedgerows**
- **Herbicides**
- **Chopping**
- **Fertilization of food plants**
- **Plantings**



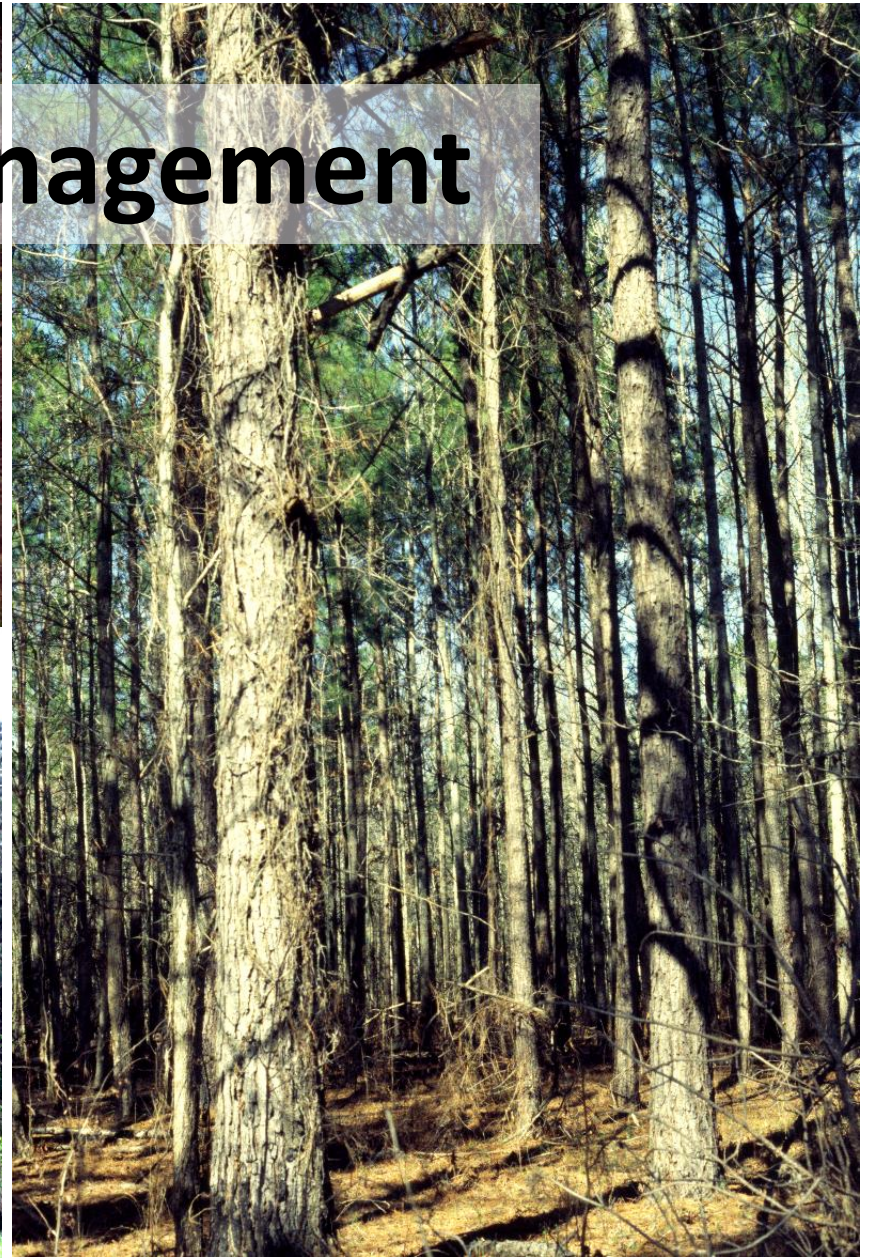
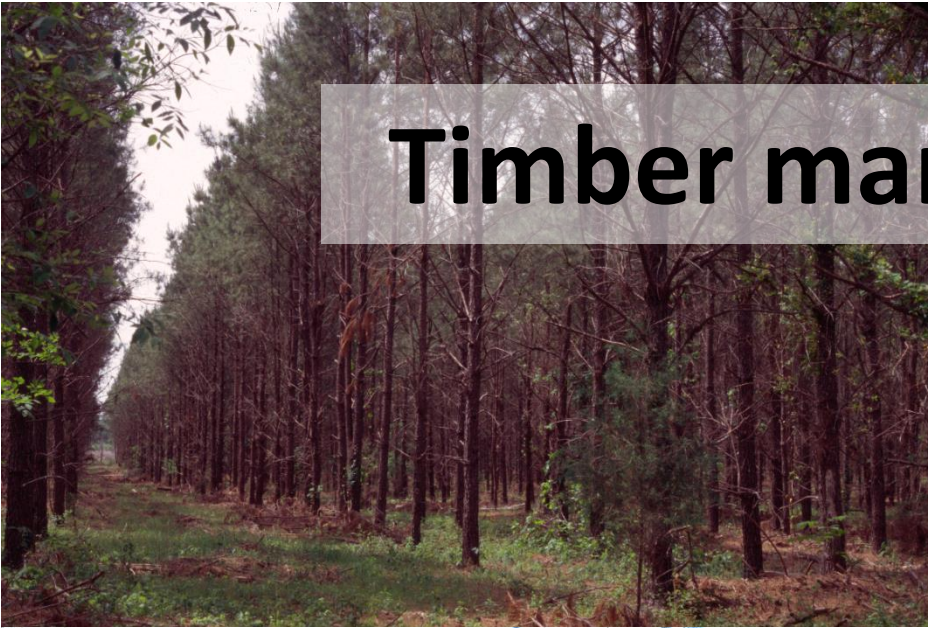
Timber management has as much to do with wildlife populations as anything else combined!





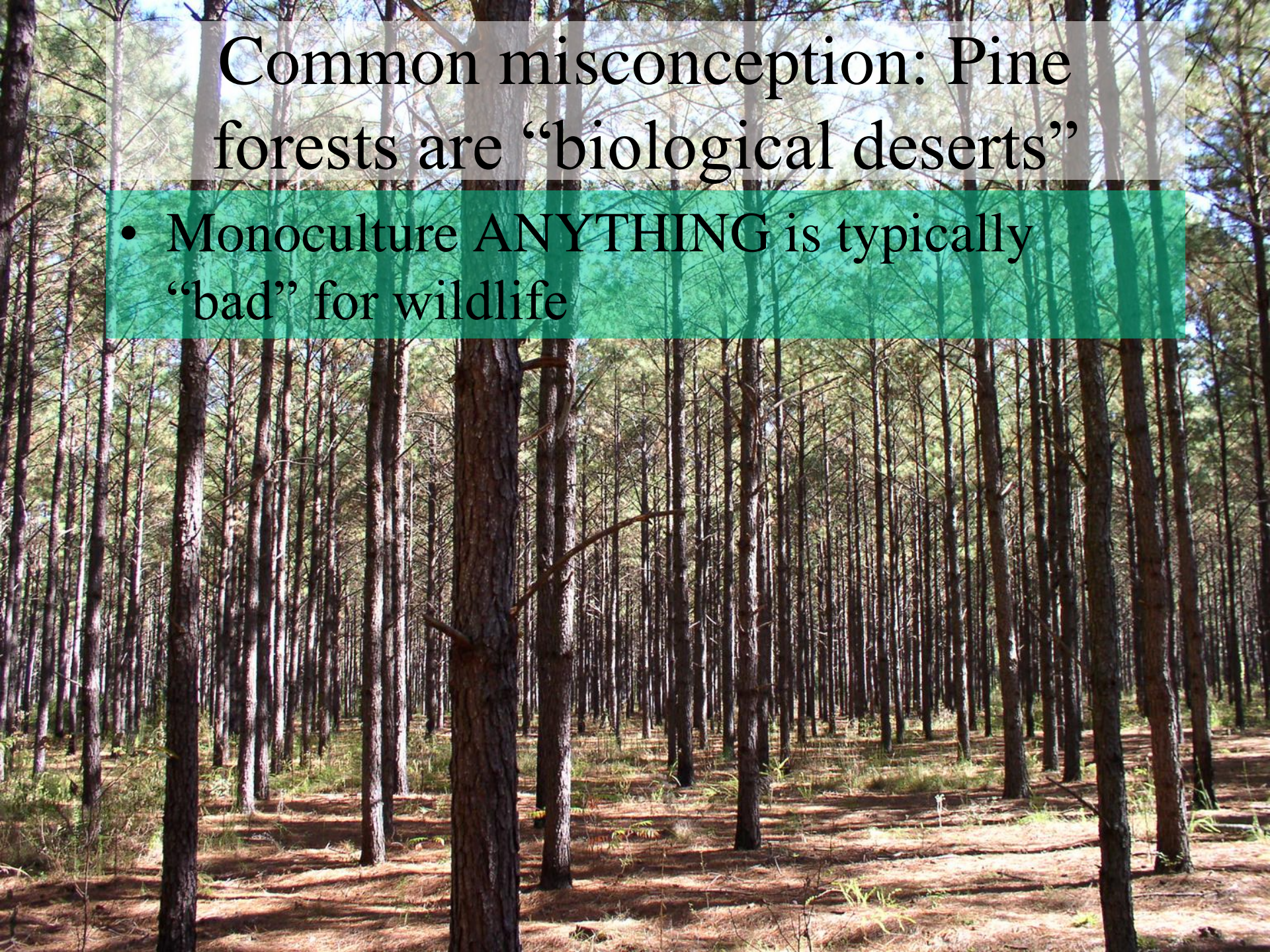
**Canopy closure important to
timber management, mast
production, wildlife value**

Timber management



Common misconception: Pine forests are “biological deserts”

- Monoculture ANYTHING is typically “bad” for wildlife



Thinning:
Loggers are our friends!



Thinning option 1

- **Standard “forestry thin” – 250-350 trees per acre residual stand**
- **No visual attraction**
- **No wildlife value**



Thinning option 2

- **Good “wildlife” thin – 100 trees per acre residual stand**
- **Good aesthetics**
- **Excellent wildlife value**



Thinning option 3

- Good Compromise
- 130-140 trees per acre



A photograph of a pine forest. The trees are tall and thin, with a dense canopy of green needles. The ground is covered in green grass and ferns. Several tree trunks in the foreground and middle ground have blue paint markings on them, indicating they are marked for thinning. The text "2nd thins should be marked" is overlaid on the top left of the image.

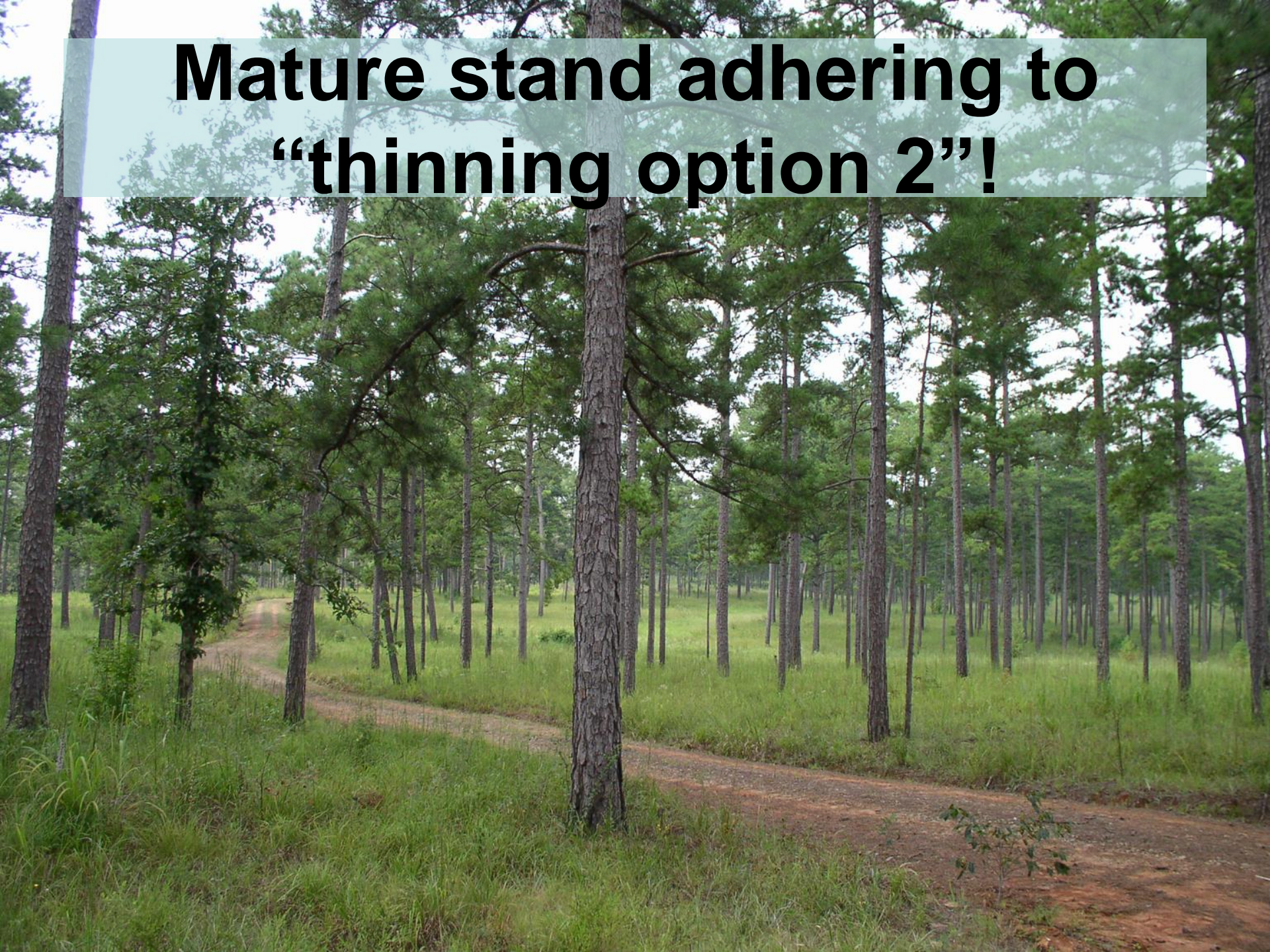
2nd thins should be marked

- 200+ trees per acre

- 75 trees per acre



Mature stand adhering to “thinning option 2”!



**Thinning works but better with
burning**





2 years later



Summer after thin/burn



Burning is highly important for keeping a property “open” and maintaining the value of open woods.



Fire stimulates good wildlife plants in woodlands

Legumes (beans)

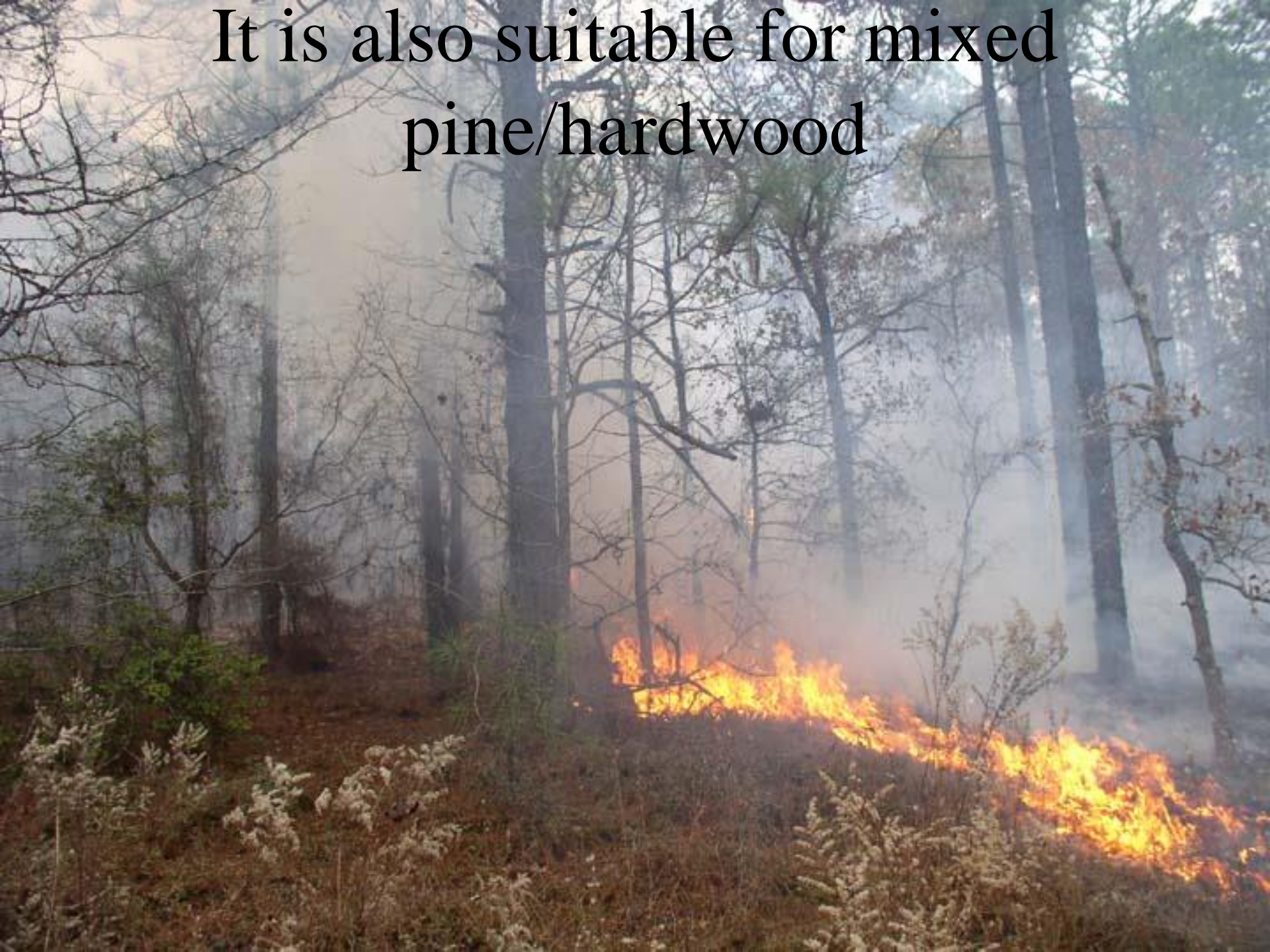
Excellent quality and high selection



Burning can start early in young longleaf stands



It is also suitable for mixed
pine/hardwood

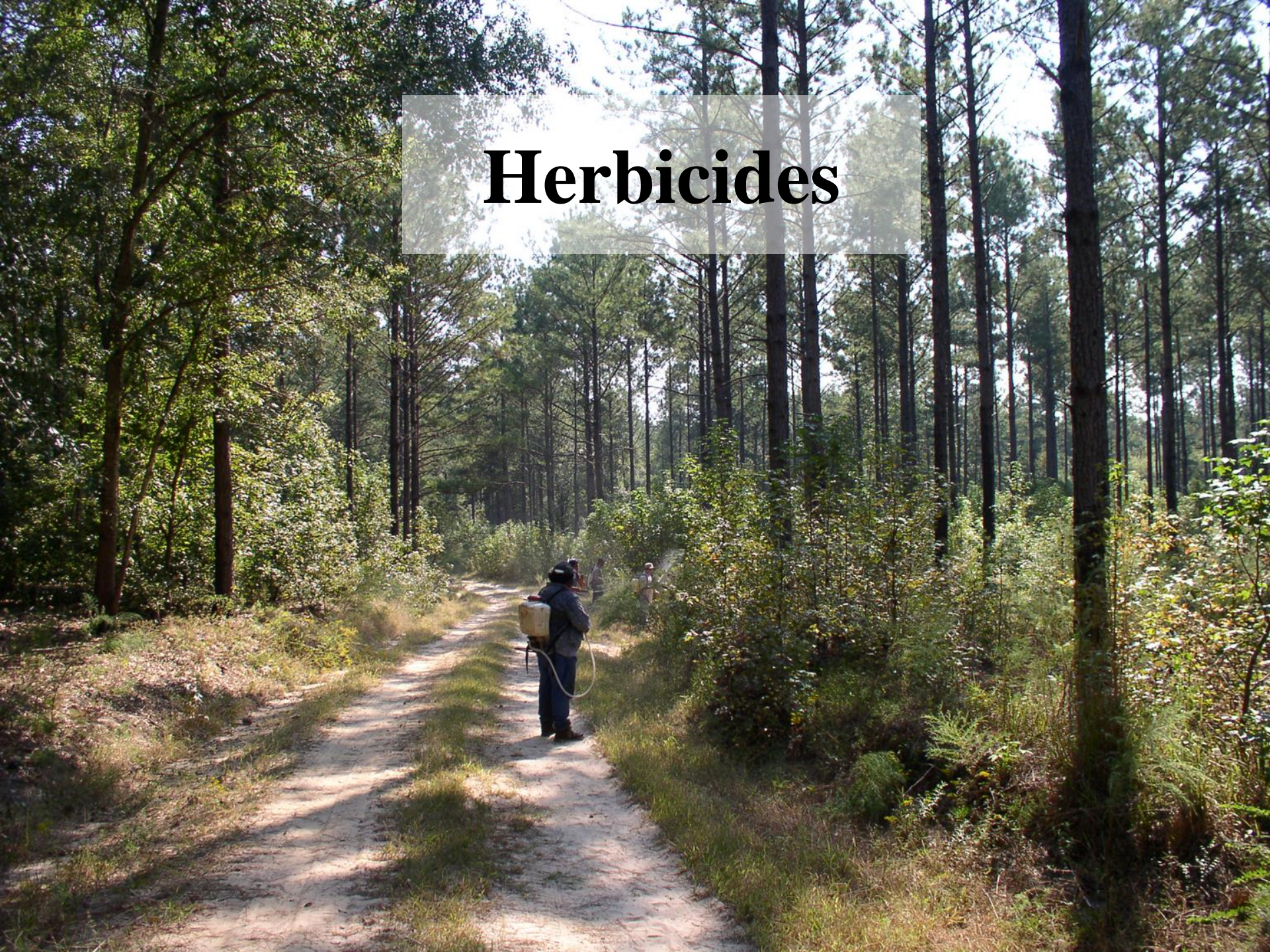


As well as bottomlands

- Slow
- Cool
- Winter
- Occasional



Herbicides



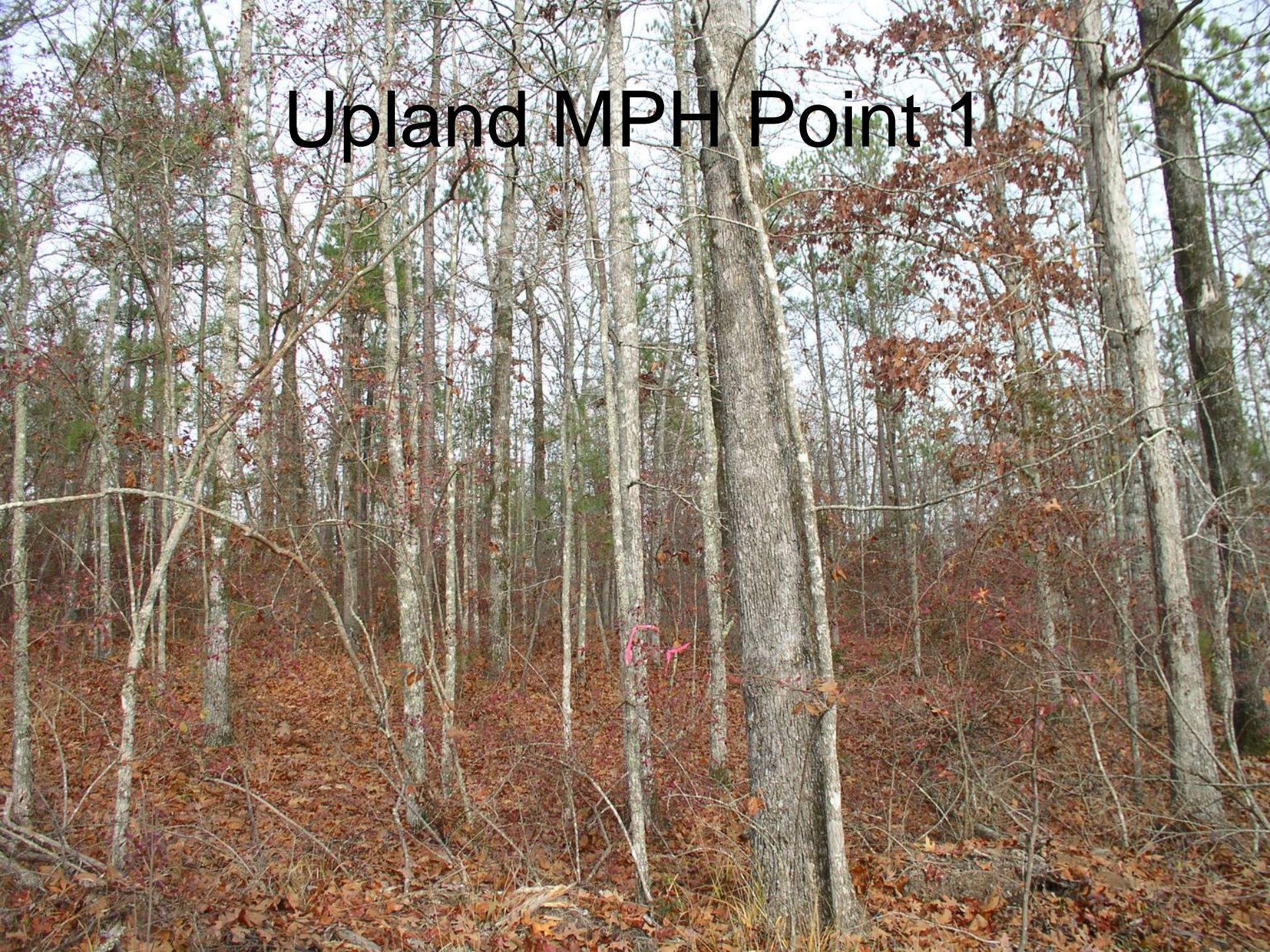
Post herbicides and burning

A photograph of a pine forest with a semi-transparent text box overlaid at the top. The text reads "Post herbicides and burning". The forest consists of many tall, thin pine trees with green needles. The ground is covered with dry, yellowish-brown grass and some green plants. The sky is visible through the trees, appearing bright and slightly hazy.

Chopping/Woodland grinding



Upland MPH Point 1







HARDWOOD MANAGEMENT

**Panacea or What's wrong with
this picture?**



A photograph of a hardwood forest. The trees are tall and thin, with a dense canopy of green leaves. The ground is covered in grass and some fallen branches. The lighting is bright, suggesting a sunny day. A semi-transparent white box is overlaid on the top half of the image, containing the text.

Thinning and understory management in hardwood



This is not a good hardwood stand
It is a degraded pine stand!

- Pines allowed to die out
- While oak, dogwood, etc exist, gum, maple and poor quality trees dominate



Any Questions?