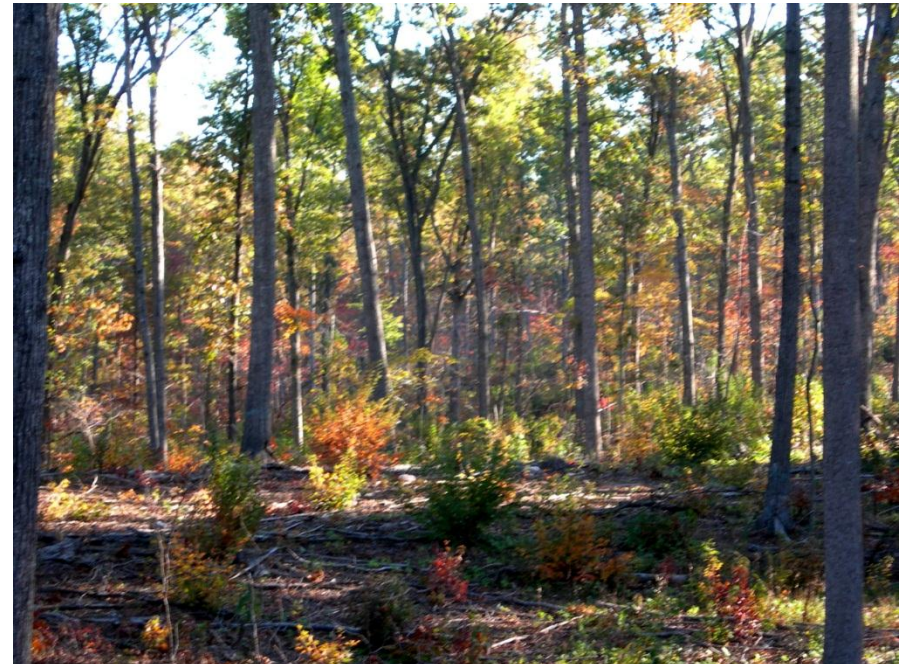


A green logging skidder is positioned in a dense forest of tall, thin trees. The machine is facing away from the camera, with its rear-mounted skidder wheels and a large metal hopper visible. The ground is covered with dry pine needles and some fallen branches. In the background, a body of water is visible through the trees under a bright sky. The text "Selling Your Timber" is overlaid in large, bold, red letters with a black outline, curving across the top of the image.

**Selling Your Timber**

**Wildlife Response to Logging**

# Succession vs Management

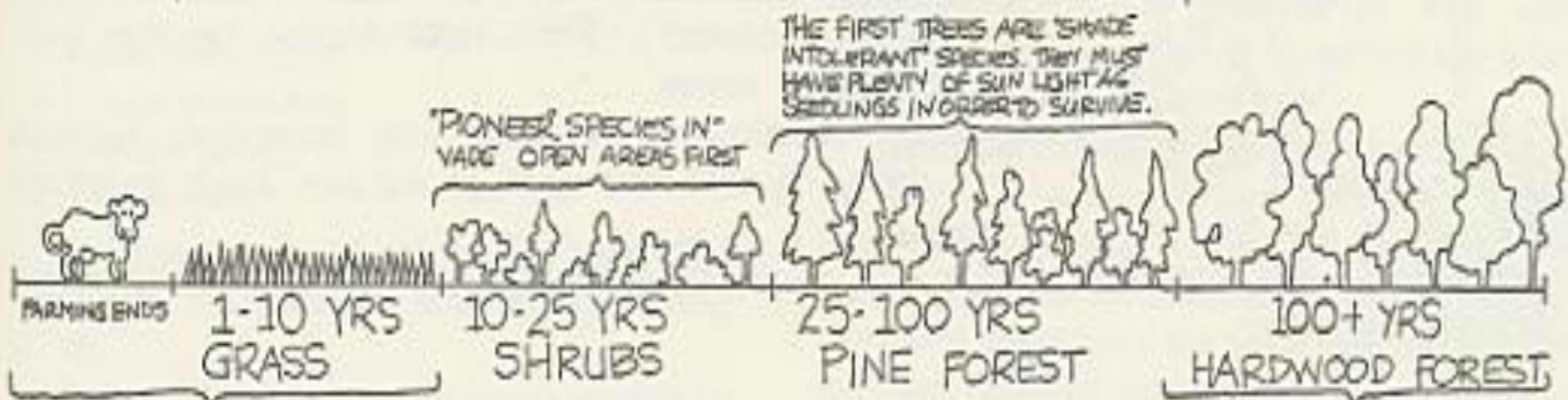


# Old Field



# FOREST SUCCESSION IN THE SOUTHEAST

## SERAL (INTERMEDIATE) STAGES



CULTIVATION, GRAZING AND OTHER INTENSE LAND USE "HOLDS BACK" SUCCESSION. FIRE IN MOMENTS CAN SET BACK SUCCESSION.

THE "CLIMAX FOREST" THIS FINAL STAGE IS MADE UP OF "SHADE TOLERANT" SPECIES. THEY CAN BEGIN LIFE IN THE SHADE OF SERAL STAGES AND CONTINUE TO REPRODUCE IN THEIR OWN SHADE.

# Biology 101 - a review

- All plants need:
  - space (to occupy & grow)
  - sunlight (to make food)
  - air (to make food)
  - soil (for nutrients, support)
  - water (to support, transport)
- As forest managers, we can manipulate some of these needs. Which are they???



# Wildlife BASIC REQUIREMENTS

## I.) FOOD Sources

### Producers

- plant life such as perennials and annual growers



# Wildlife Foods (contd.)

## Consumers:

- Carnivorous
- Herbivorous
- Omnivorous



# Wildlife Foods (contd.)

**Decomposers:**

**Termites, grubs, maggots, other insects, etc.**



- Photo courtesy of Beverly Sparks, UGA



**Clover**  
*(Producer)*

eaten by



**Cottontail Rabbit**  
*(Herbivore)*

eaten by



**Red Fox**  
*(Carnivore)*

*Figure 2*

**CONSUMERS**

From: Wildlife Ecology and  
Forest Habitat, Washington  
State Cooperative Extension

# Wildlife Foods (contd.)

**Preferred Foods -**  
High value and  
nutrition of first  
choice if available



# Wildlife Foods (contd.)

**Staples** - moderate value and 2nd choice



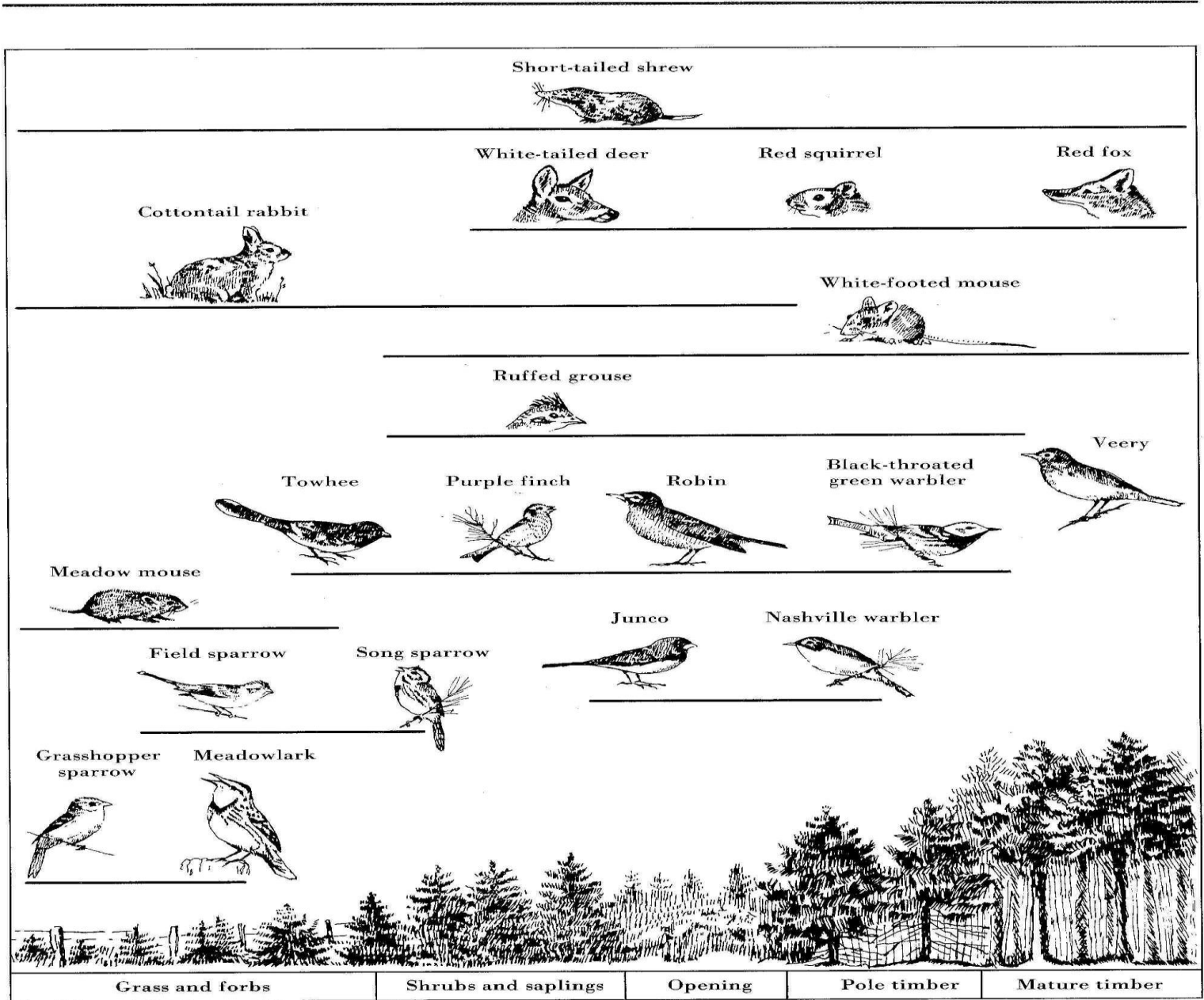
**Stuffing/Emergency foods** - taken in large quantities when nothing else is available



# SO HOW DOES LOGGING IMPACT FOODS?



- Wildlife diversity within succession



*As forests change, their structure and available food and cover change as well, providing habitat for different wildlife species at each stage.*

## Roads and Skid Trails

- Proper seedbed preparation is key
- Seed and mulch with perennial and annual species first year.
- Annuals could include winter wheat, rye, and if mid May even millet.
- Return and reseed years two and three with perennials such as clovers and lespedeza.



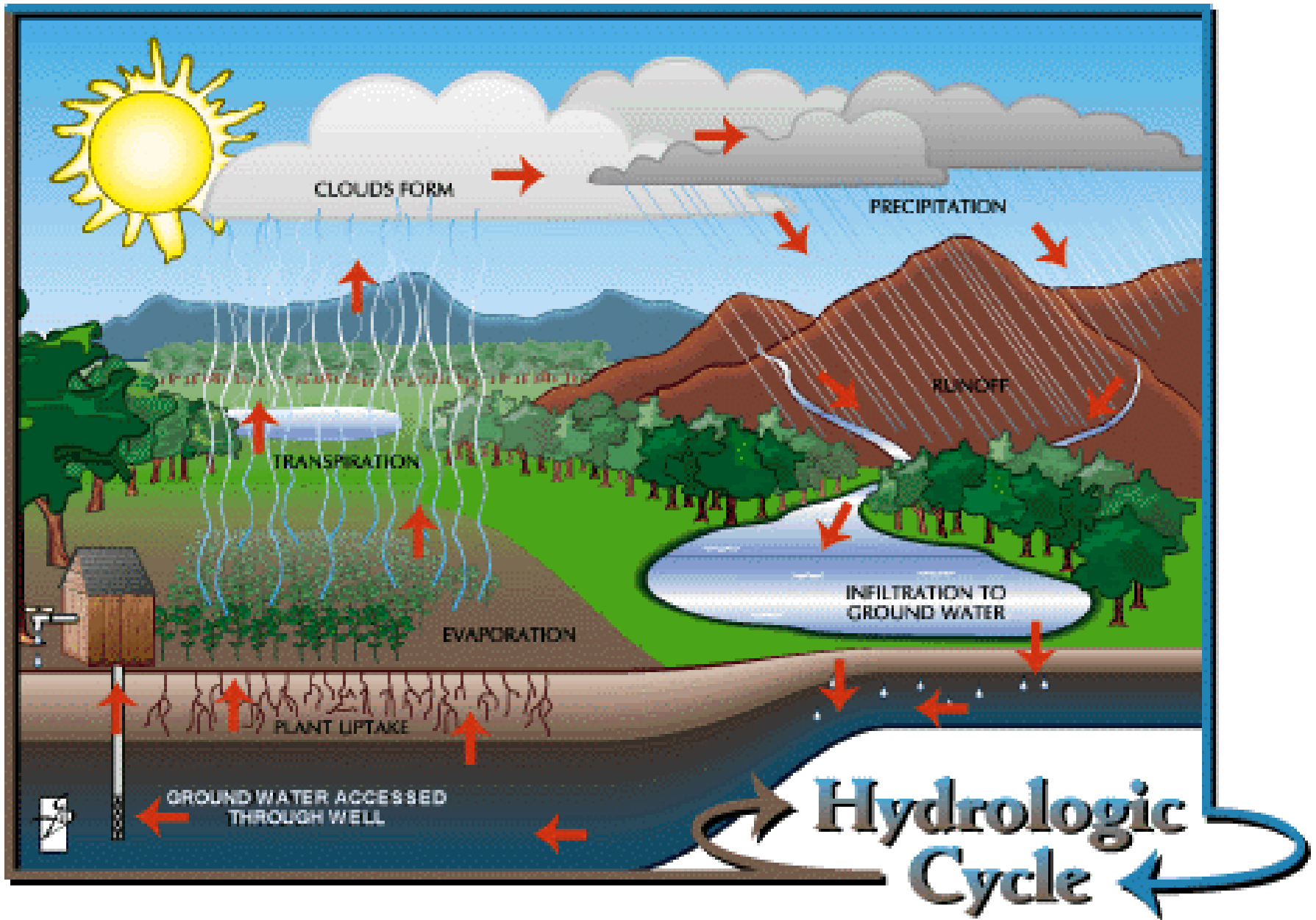
# II.) WATER

## #1 PRIORITY

- Sources include:
  - plants
  - precipitation
  - manmade watering “holes” or “guzzlers” (recommend one per .5 mile)
  - streams and lakes









# Waterfowl habitat projects





➤ Water  
offers its  
rewards



# SO HOW DOES LOGGING IMPACT WATER?











# III.) COVER

- Types of cover:
  - **Escape - predation**
  - **Thermal - temperature extremes**
  - **Reproductive - nesting**
  - **Roosting - wild turkey**
  - **Resting**





# Resulting Habitat Cover from logging affects:

## Animal dispersion:

- **1) Clumped/aggregated** - most common scenario where animals are found grouped about some element of the habitat (ie: food or cover)
- **2) Random** - animal distribution random with no discernable pattern relative to habitat (rare)
- **3) Uniform** - animal distribution predictable (rare)

# IV.) SPACE –

## Homerange vs. Territory



# SO HOW DOES LOGGING IMPACT COVER/SPACE?



# BIODIVERSITY

- *Why is this desirable?*
  - Diverse plant species support a diversity of wildlife numbers
  - Riparian habitats surround water resources and thus plant life abundance is evident
  - Be aware of native and non-native species



Is this biodiversity? It will soon be,  
however..







10/19/2006





**For questions or more information contact:**

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