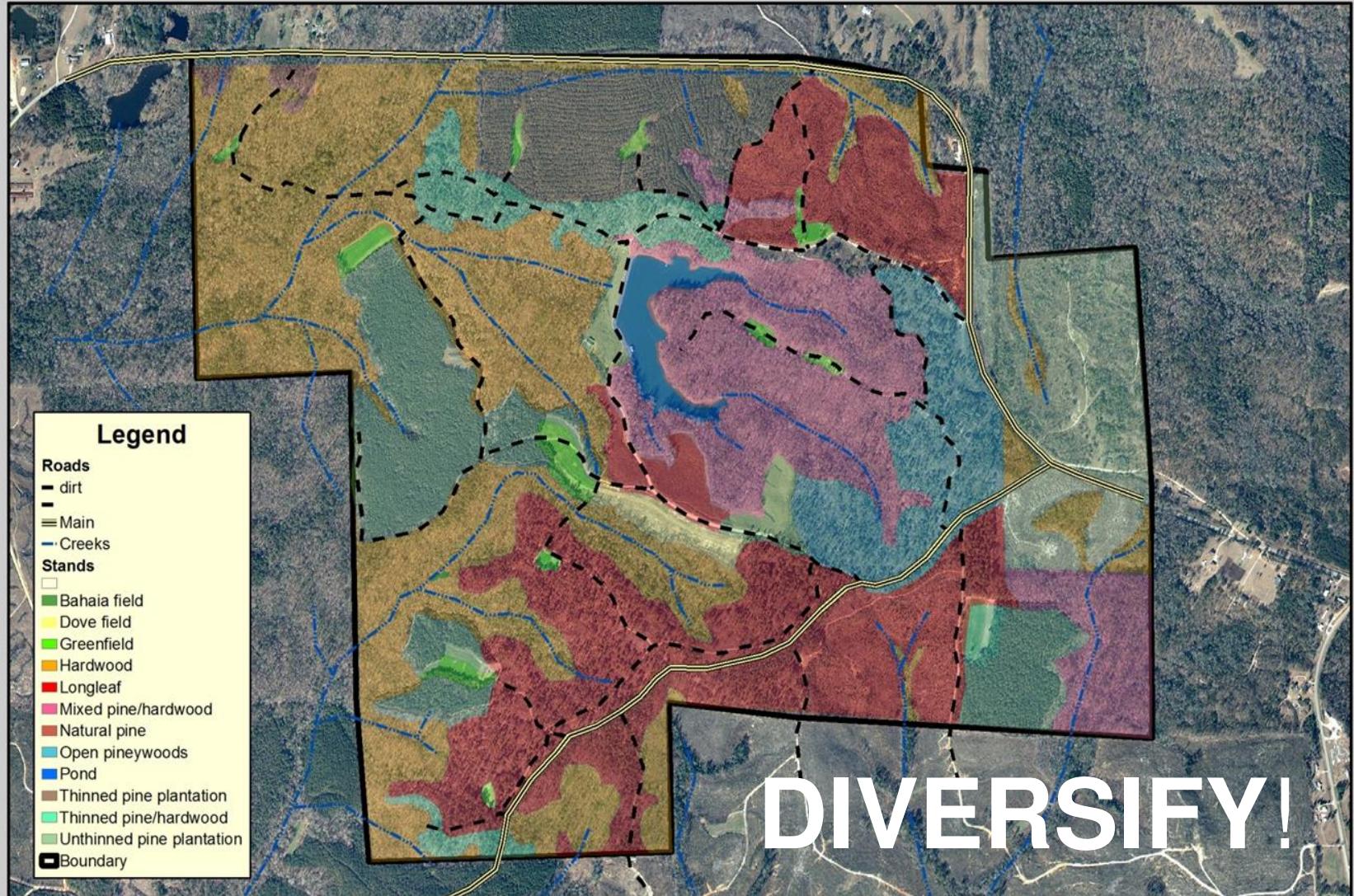


A photograph of a pine forest. The foreground is a grassy clearing. In the background, there is a dense stand of tall, thin pine trees. The sky is blue with some white clouds.

LAND MANAGEMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR WILDLIFE ENHANCEMENT



BACH & DEVOS
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE SERVICES, INC.

FLATWOODS

0 140 280 560 840 1,120
Yards

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

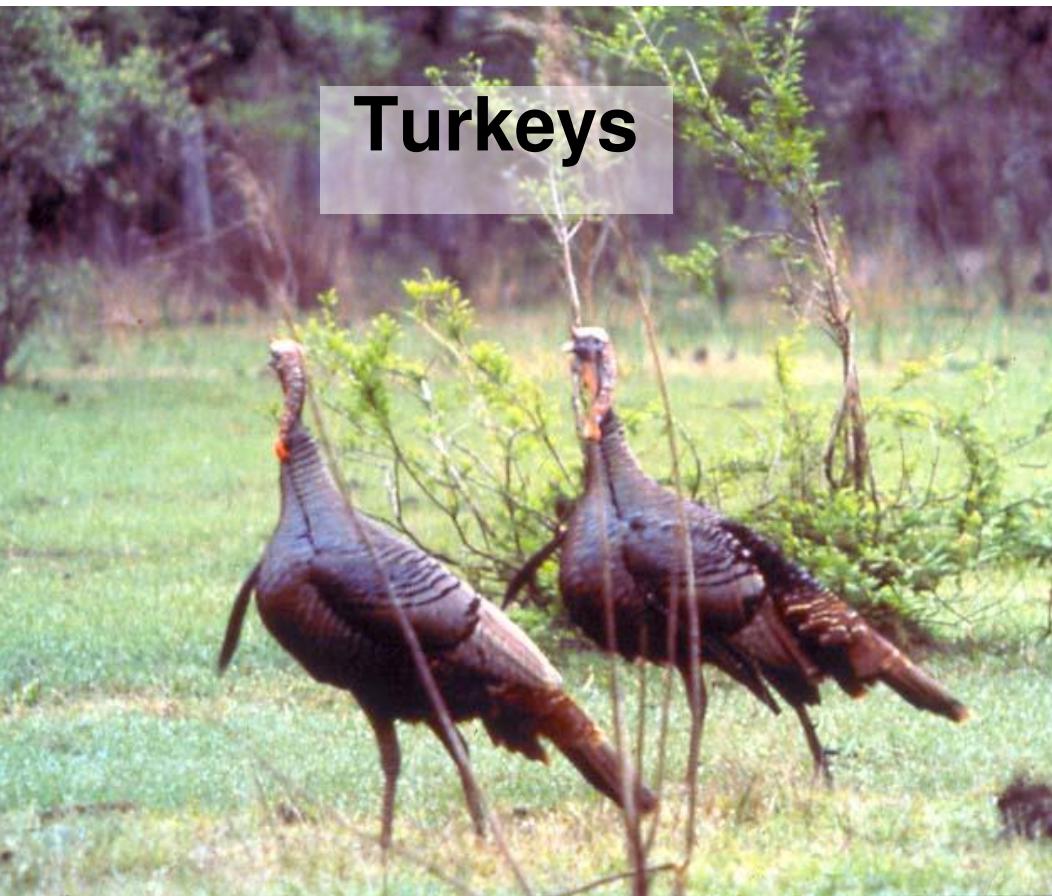


A photograph of a dense forest of tall, thin pine trees. The trees are arranged in a grid-like pattern, creating a sense of order and symmetry. The sky above is a clear, pale blue, providing a stark contrast to the dark green foliage of the trees. The foreground is filled with the trunks and branches of the trees, creating a sense of depth and perspective.

Open Spaces, Vistas are
important for both aesthetics
and wildlife

Huge \$\$ involved in several species

Turkeys



Deer



A photograph of two hunters in a field of tall, dry grass. They are wearing orange safety vests and hats. One hunter is on the left, facing away from the camera, holding a shotgun. The other hunter is on the right, also facing away, holding a shotgun. In the background, there is a dense stand of tall pine trees under a clear blue sky.

Quail

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

Abundant wildlife populations often
advertise themselves!



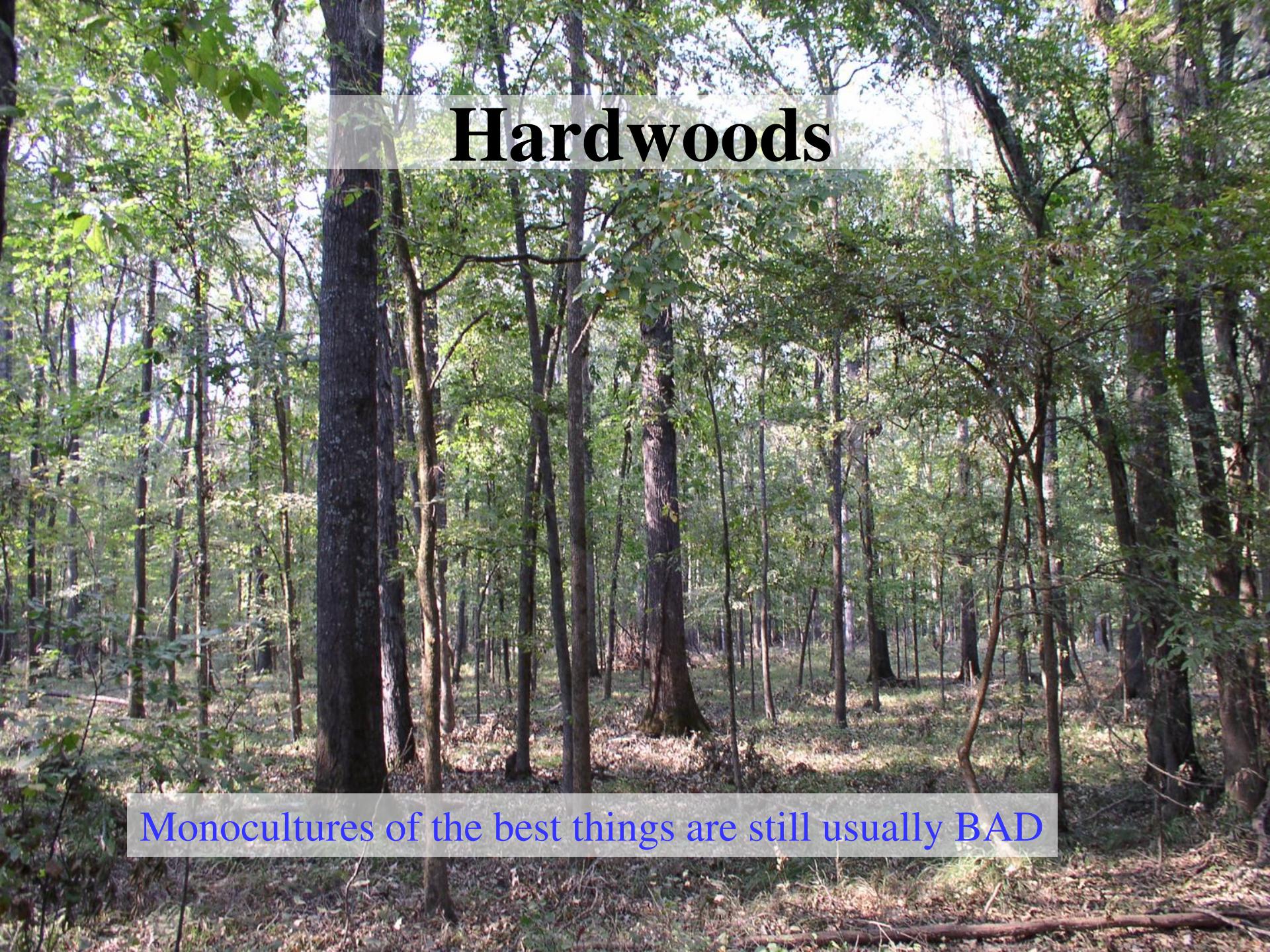
What is and isn't Wildlife Habitat?

Improved pasture grasses

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

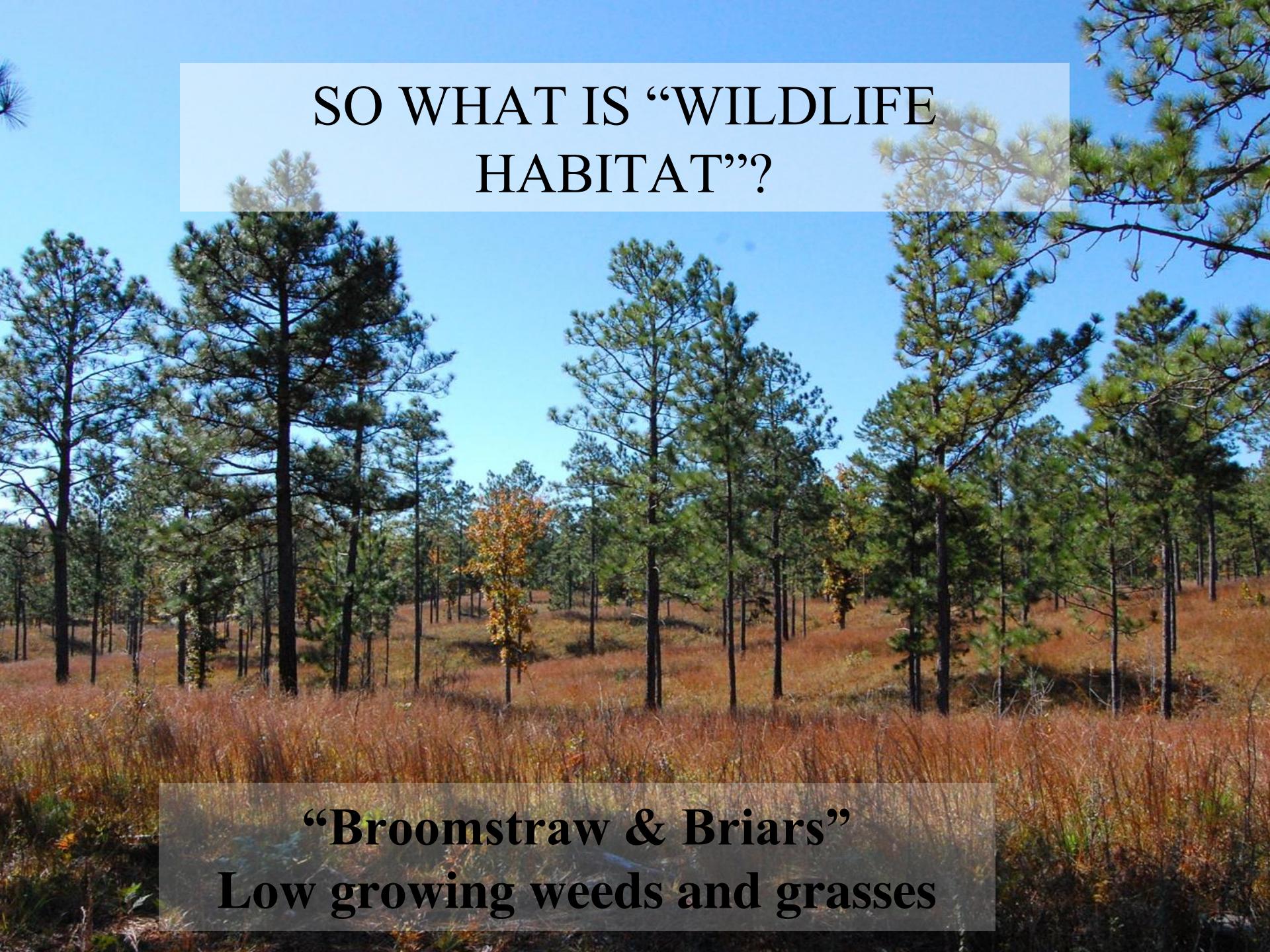


Timber management

A photograph of a dense forest scene. The foreground is filled with the trunks and lower branches of many tall, thin trees, likely a hardwood monoculture. The trees are closely packed, creating a dark, shaded area. Sunlight filters through the canopy in patches, illuminating some of the trunks and the ground. The ground is covered with fallen leaves and some low-lying vegetation. The overall impression is one of a managed or overgrown forest rather than a natural, diverse ecosystem.

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 clusters of yellow flowers with dark centers, likely Coreopsis. Interspersed among them are purple flowers, possibly Liatris or a similar species. The flowers are growing in a mix of green grass and brown, dry vegetation. The background is a soft-focus view of more flowers and vegetation under a clear sky.

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!

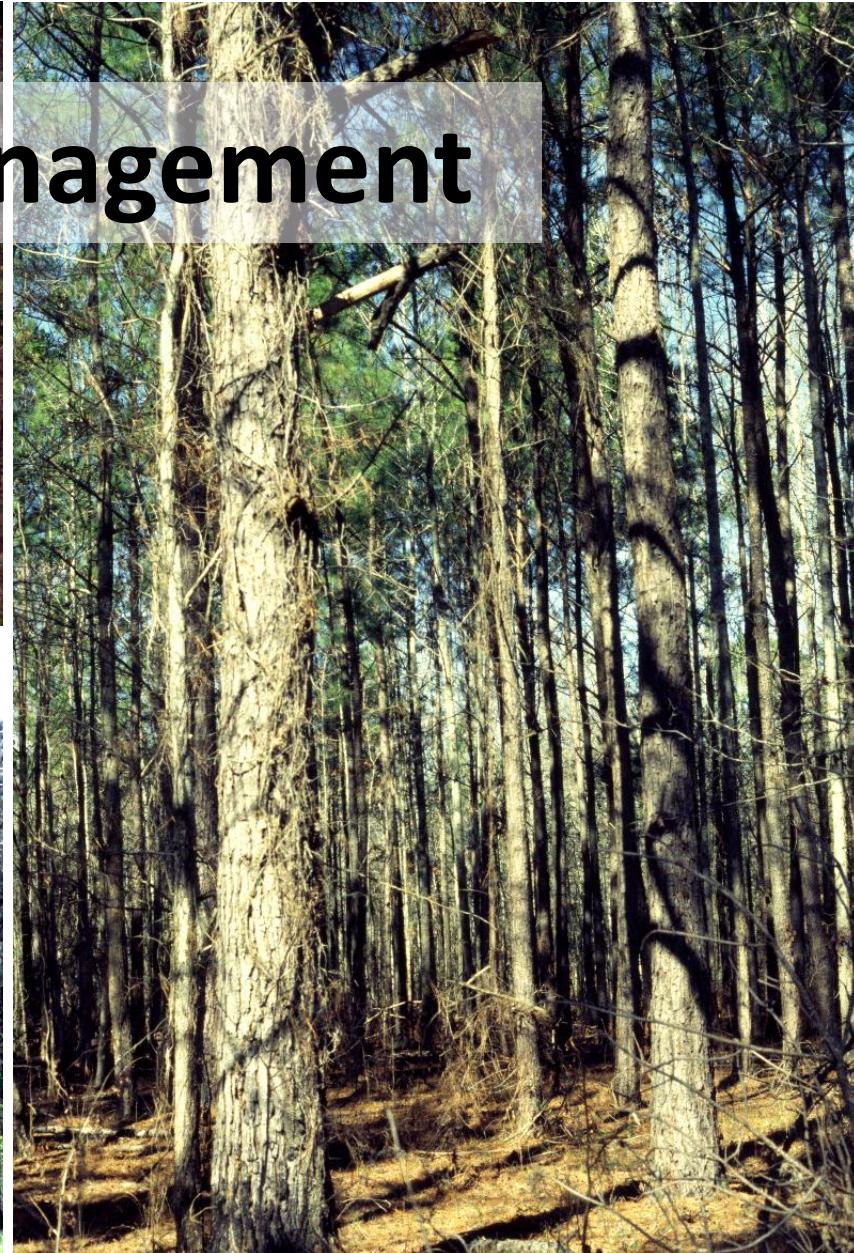


A photograph looking up through a dense forest canopy. The sky is a clear, pale blue. The trees are tall with thick trunks and branches. The leaves are a vibrant green, creating a dense, textured canopy. The perspective is from a low angle, looking up at the tops of the trees.

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

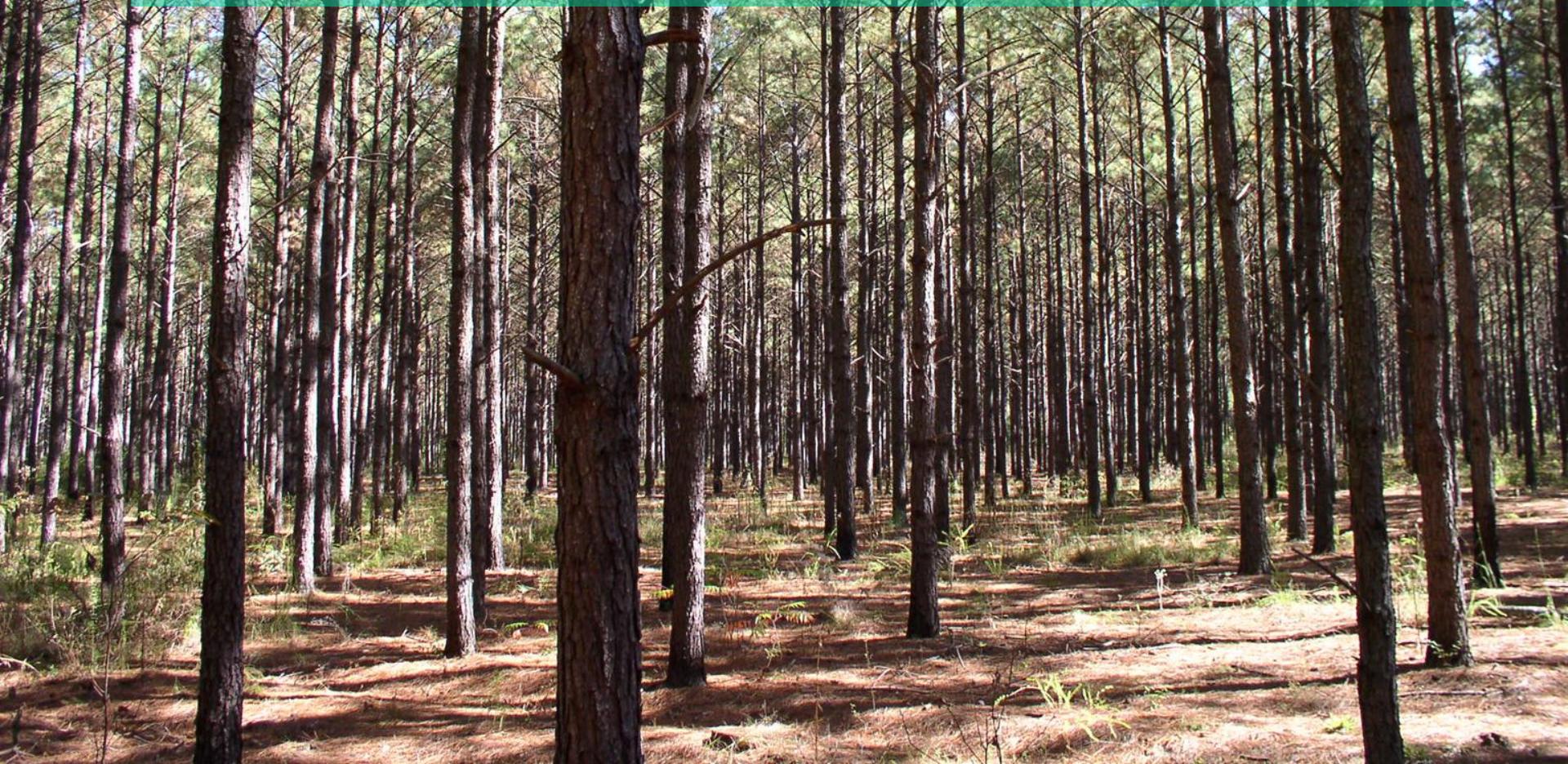


Timber management



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 forest of young pine trees. The trees are tall and thin, with dark brown, textured trunks. Some trunks have blue paint markings on them, particularly on the left side of the frame. The forest floor is covered in green grass and small plants. The background shows more trees, creating a dense, vertical pattern.

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)

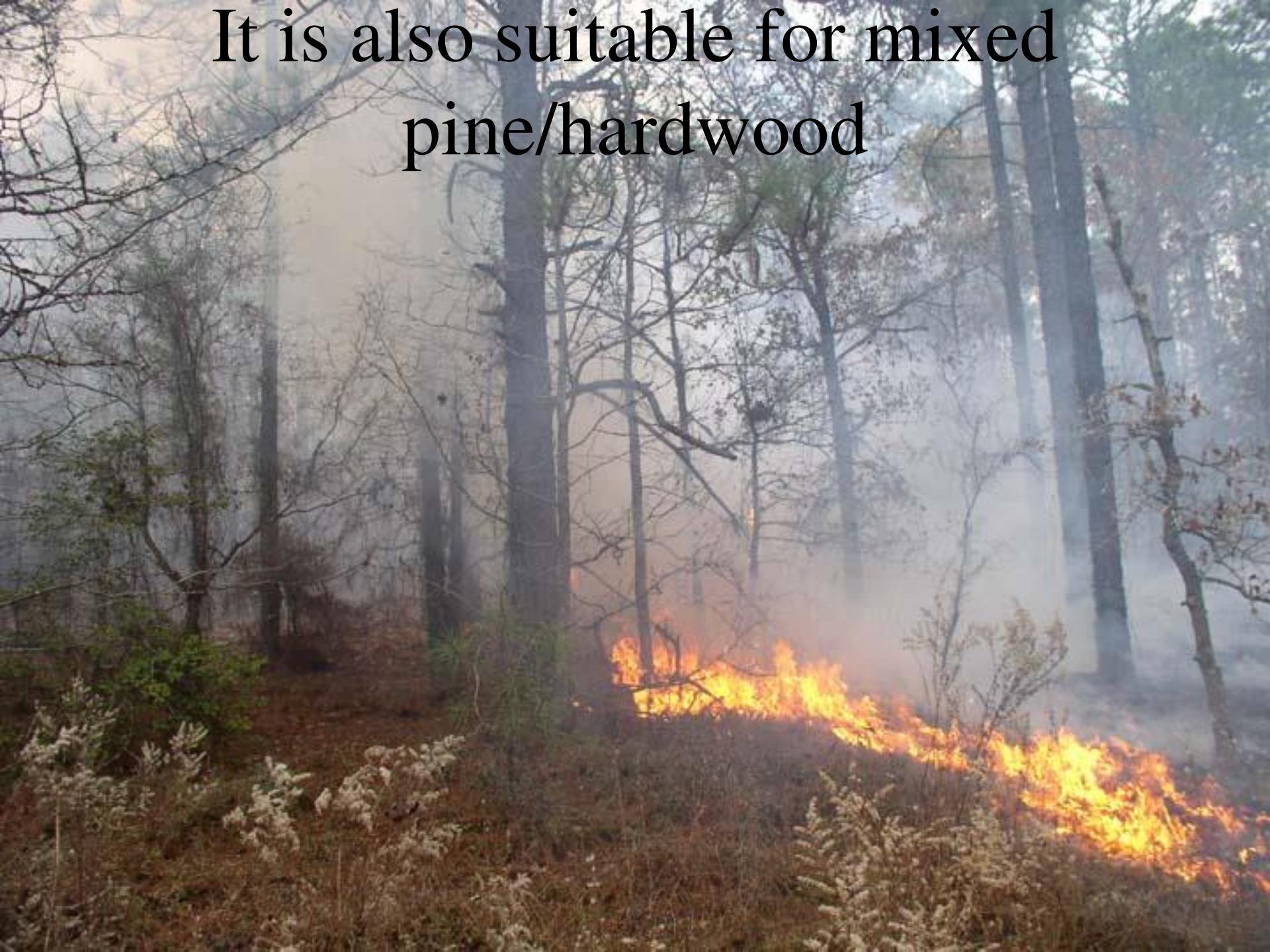
Excellent quality and high selection



Burning can start early in young longleaf stands



It is also suitable for mixed
pine/hardwood

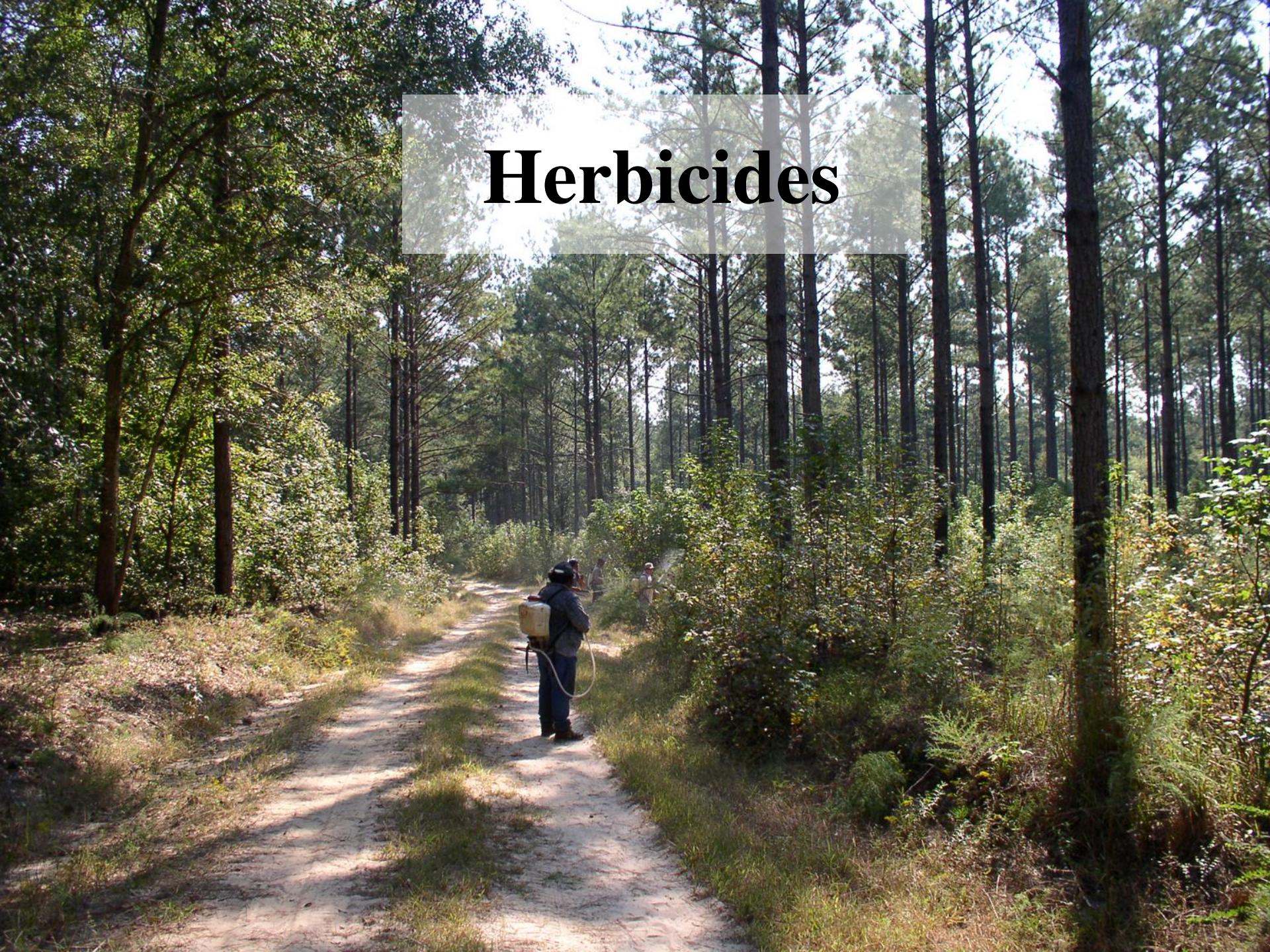


As well as bottomlands

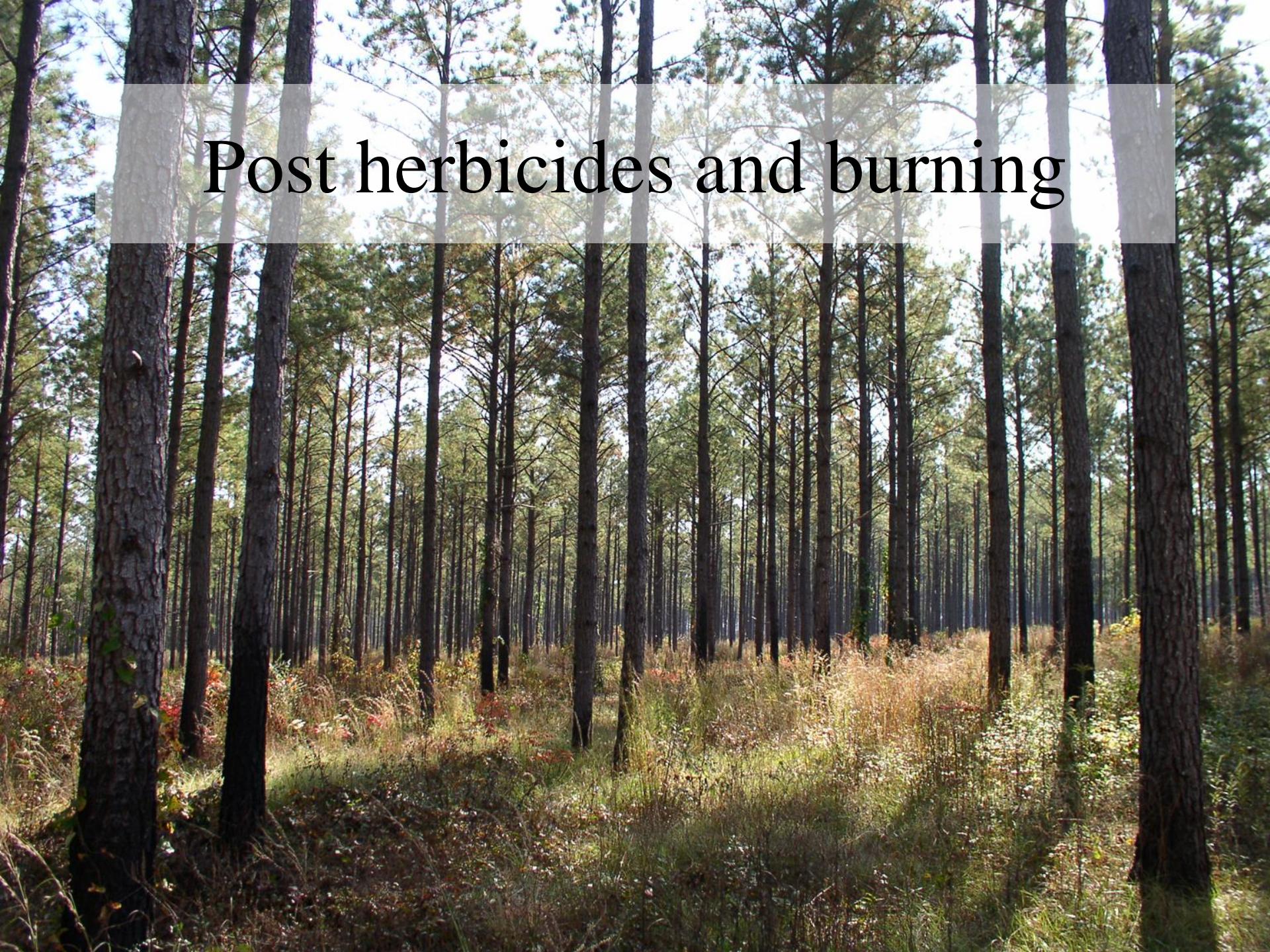
- Slow
- Cool
- Winter
- Occasional



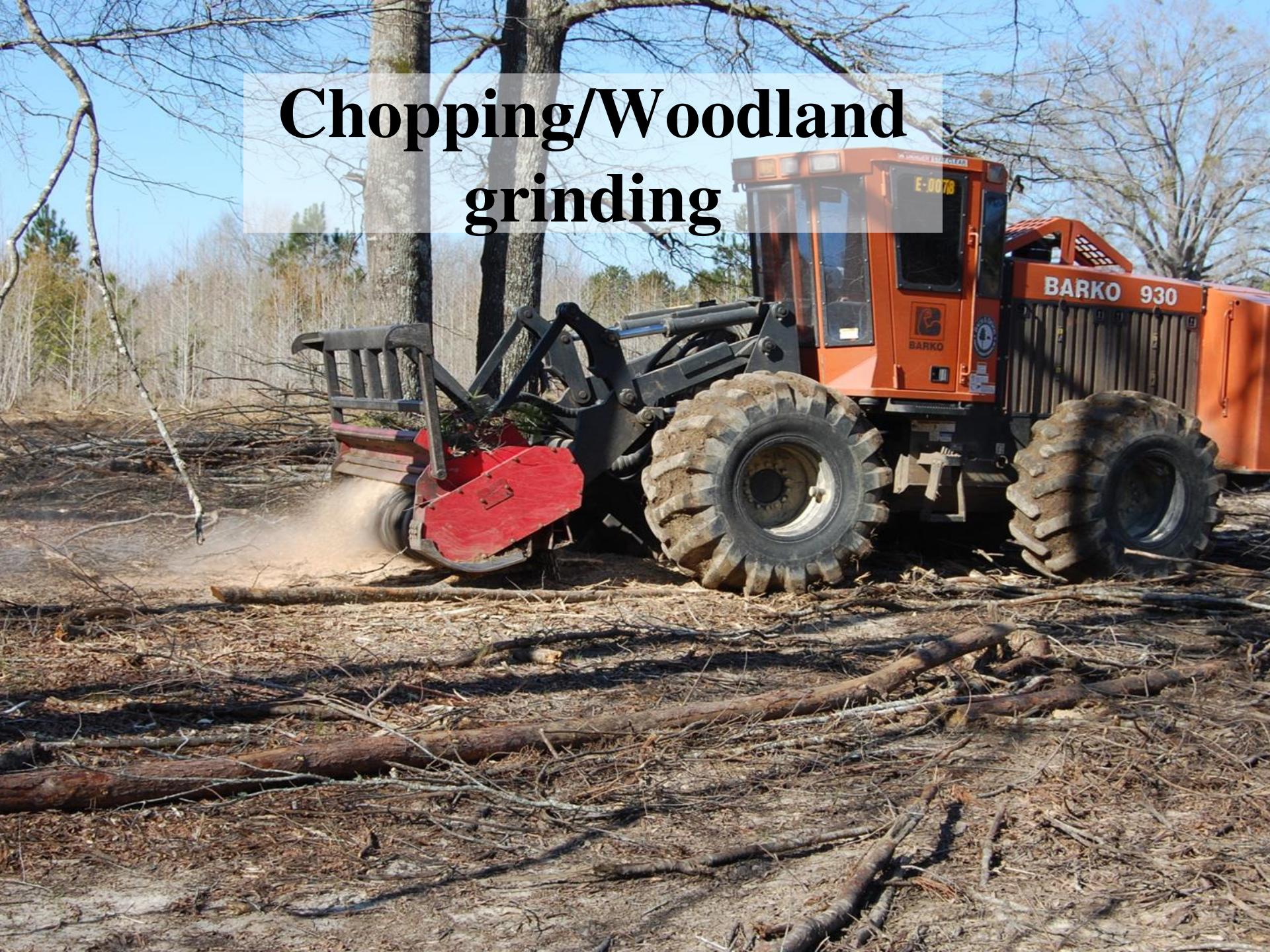
Herbicides



Post herbicides and burning



Chopping/Woodland grinding



Upland MPH Point 1



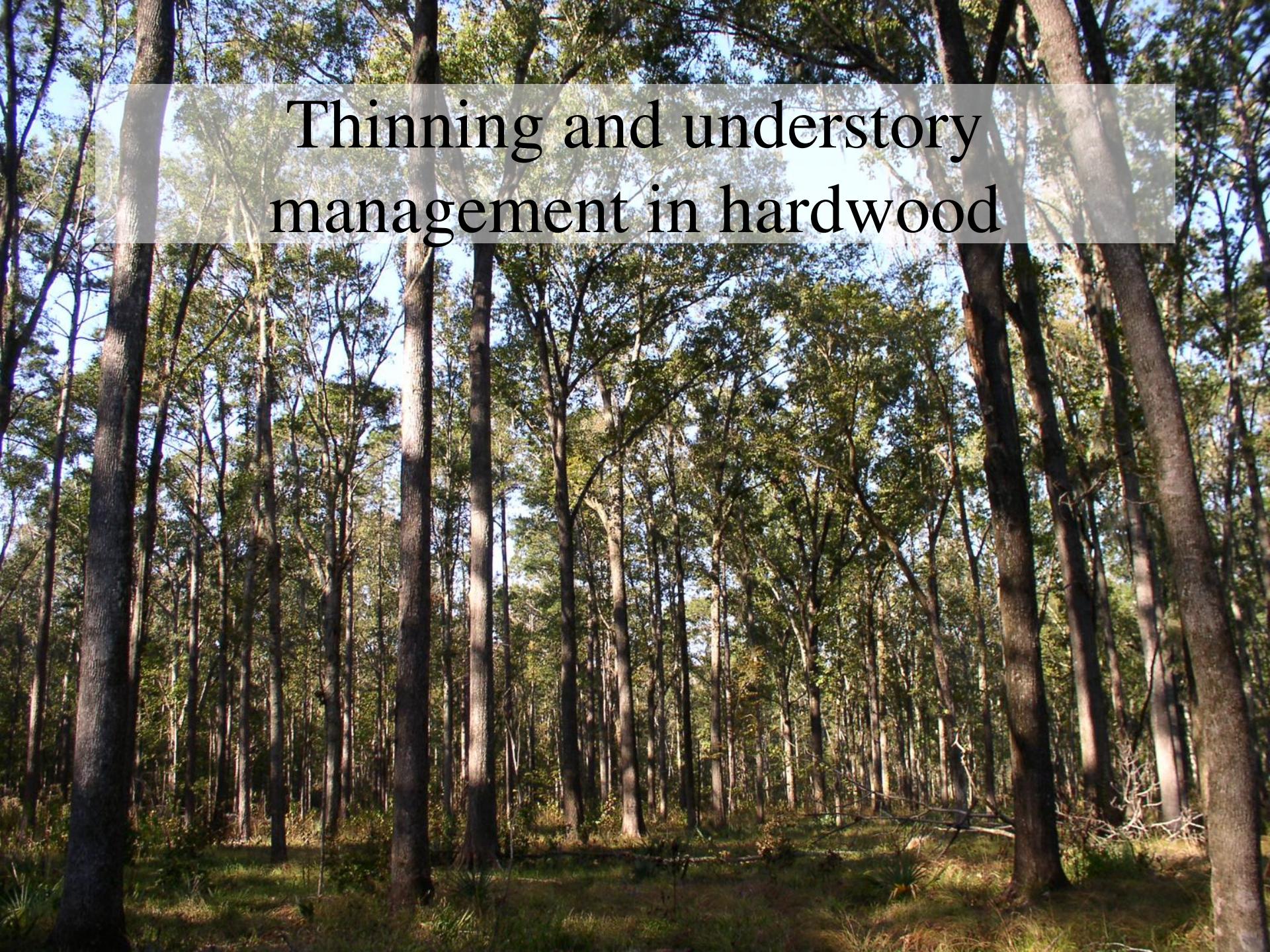




HARDWOOD MANAGEMENT

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



A photograph of a dense hardwood forest. The scene is filled with tall, straight trees, likely oaks, with dark, textured bark. The forest floor is covered in a mix of green grass and fallen leaves. Sunlight filters through the canopy, creating bright highlights on the tree trunks and dappled light on the ground. The overall atmosphere is natural and serene.

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?

EXPEDITION 2X