

California Black oak & Oregon white oak woodland ecology and management – Eureka CA 12 Nov 2015









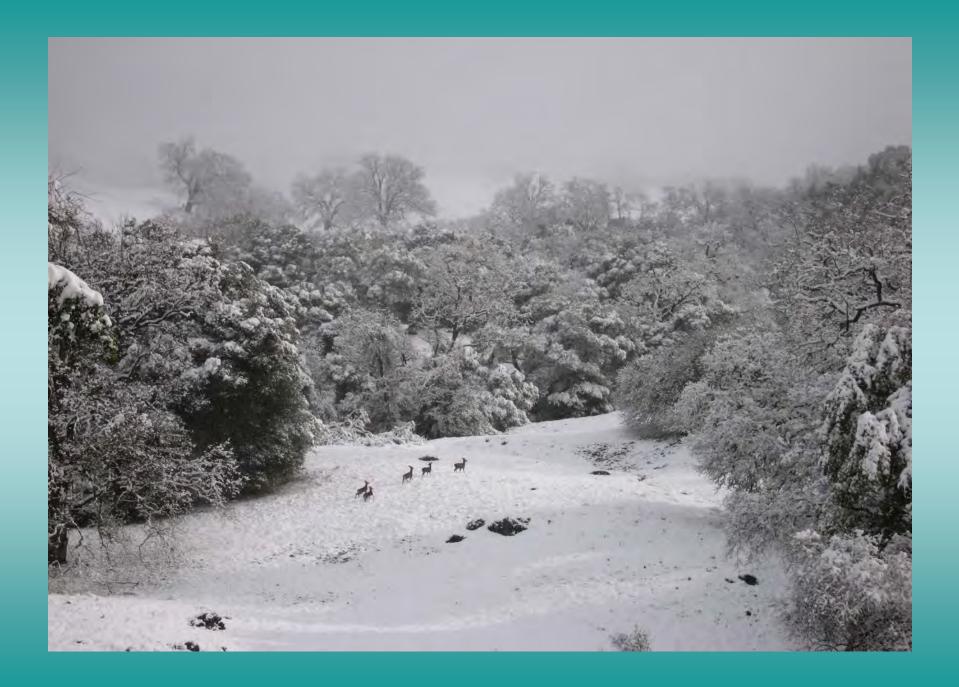




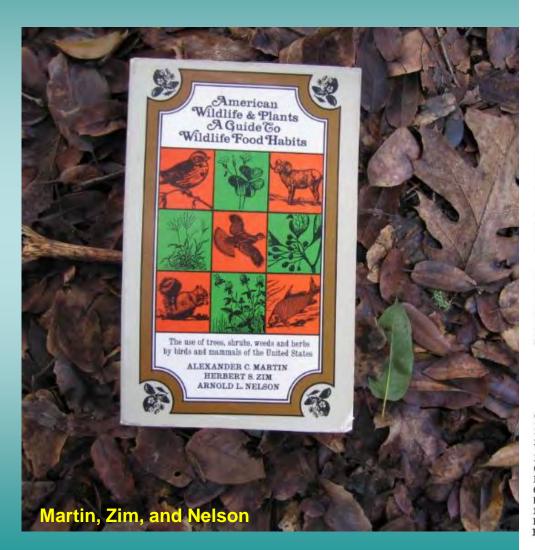




WEEDS!!!!



Oaks - #1 Woody Plant for Wildlife



Wildlife Plants Ranked According to Their Value

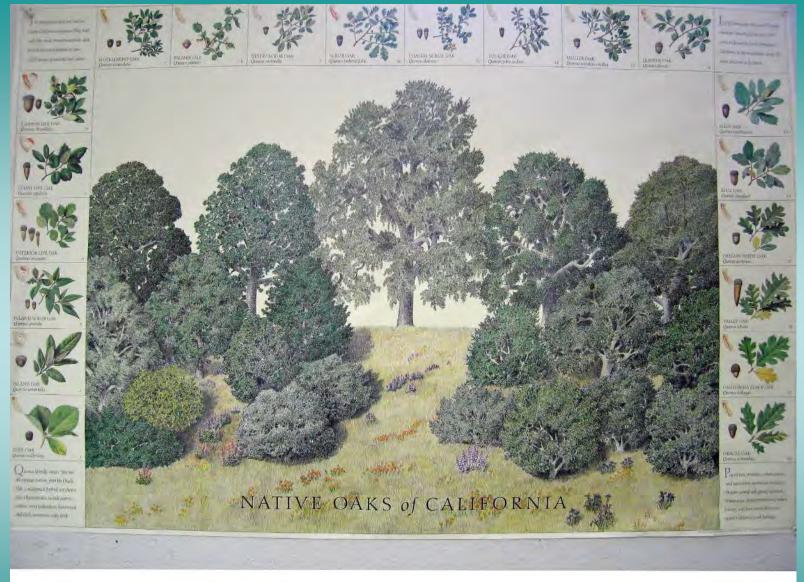
F OOD-HABITS DATA on more than 300 species of birds and mammals have made it possible to determine approximately the extent to which about 250 different genera of plants have been used by wildlife. This food-use information, though far from perfect, can aid in planning wildlife habitat developments on farms, forests, marshlands, grazing ranges, wildlife refuges, and residential areas. To this end, two listings are presented below. The first is nationwide and includes only those plants which total 25 stars or more by the star-user basis described on page 40. The second, much longer listing makes available more detailed indication of the extent to which particular kinds of plants in different regions have been utilized by each of seven wildlife categories.

In addition to statistical limitations previously acknowledged, there may be possible fallibility in the star-user ratings in one other regard: the fact that extent of use of a plant for food is not always an accurate gauge of its value in wildlife management. In some seasons or places, certain plants have been utilized considerably not so much because they are excellent, good, or even fair food sources but because better ones were not readily available. However, such instances are probably somewhat exceptional and, until knowledge advances much further, actual use of foods will remain the principal criterion of value to wildlife.

National Listing by Plant Groups

(Including only plants totaling 25 or more stars)

	WOODY PLANTS	
Oak263*/96	Birch52*/25	Alder36*/16
Pine	Mesquite52*/24	Mulberry35*/38
Blackberry118*/97	Elderberry51*/79	Snowberry
Wild Cherry104*/81	Serviceberry46*/58	Gooseberry31*/32
Dogwood75*/64	Sumac46*/50	Douglasfir30*/20
Grape69*/75	Aspen	Saltbush29*/22
Poison-ivy	Fir40*/23	Persimmon28*/19
Cedar	Sagebrush40*/22	Greenbrier 27*/33
Pricklypear 62*/44	Beech38*/31	Blackgum26*/33
Maple	Willow	Virginia-creeper26*/30
Blueberry57*/63	Spruce36*/22	Holly
Hackberry54*/48	Manzanita36*/19	110thy



California has 19 (20) species of oaks – 9 can be tree size

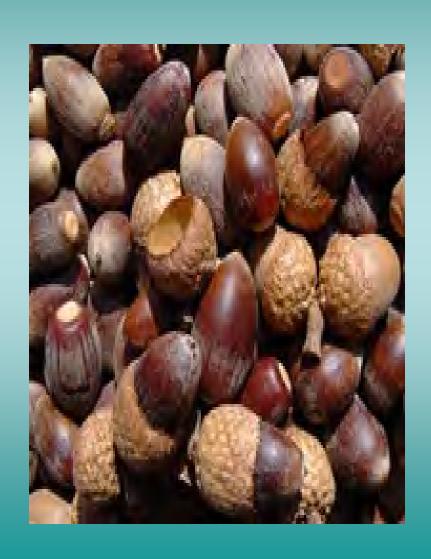


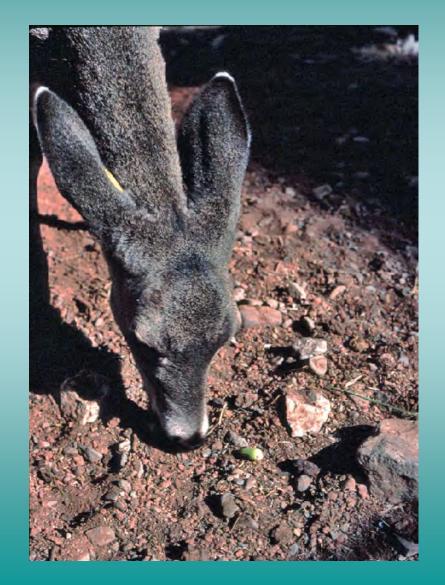
Oregon White Oak

California Black Oak



Acorns - Protein Source





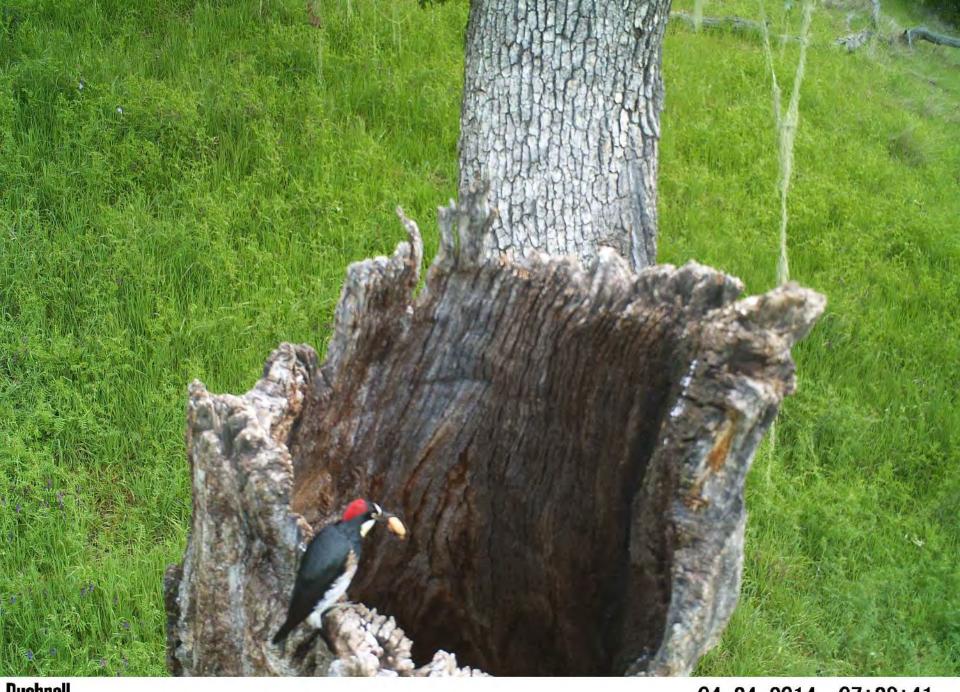






Wild Turkeys are reliant upon mast crops including acorns



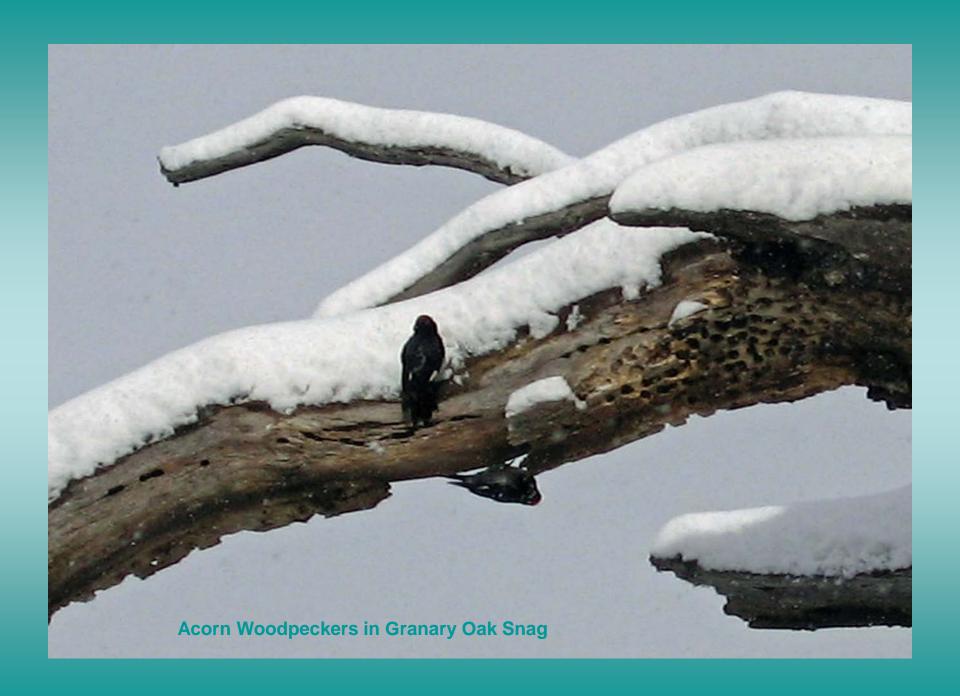


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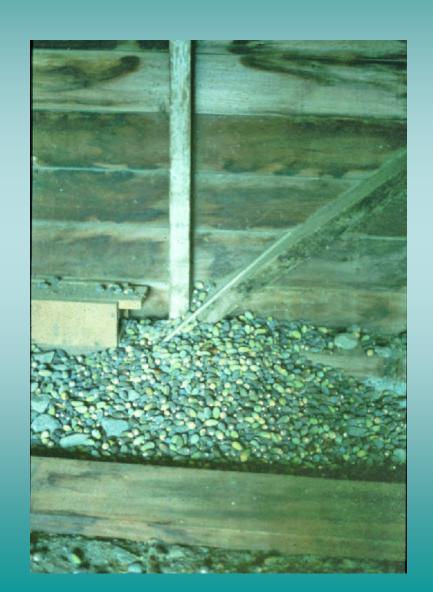
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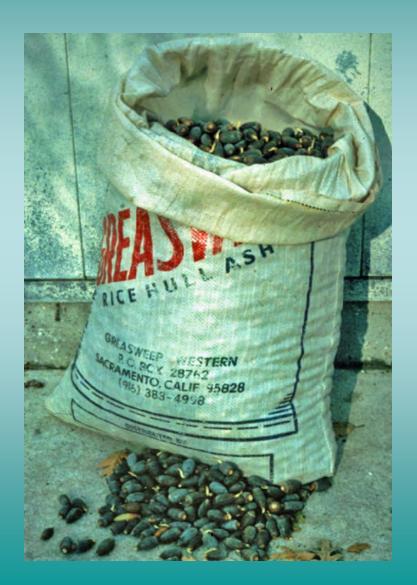
Acorn Woodpecker - Unique





7000 Acorns in 5 Weeks













Buds and Flowers - FOOD





Mistletoe – Food & Shelter





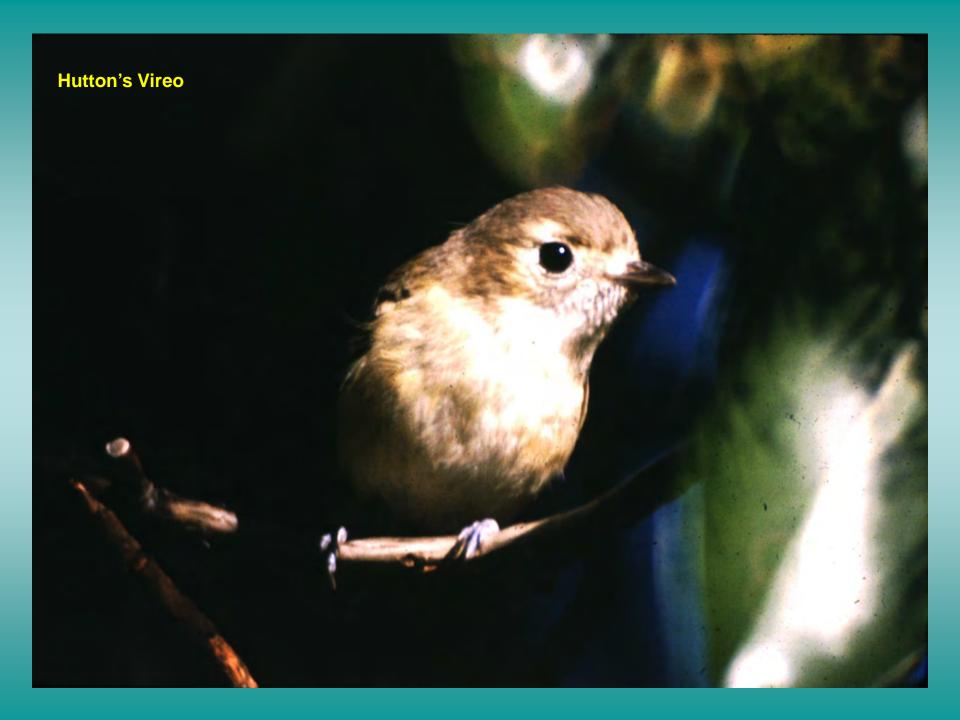




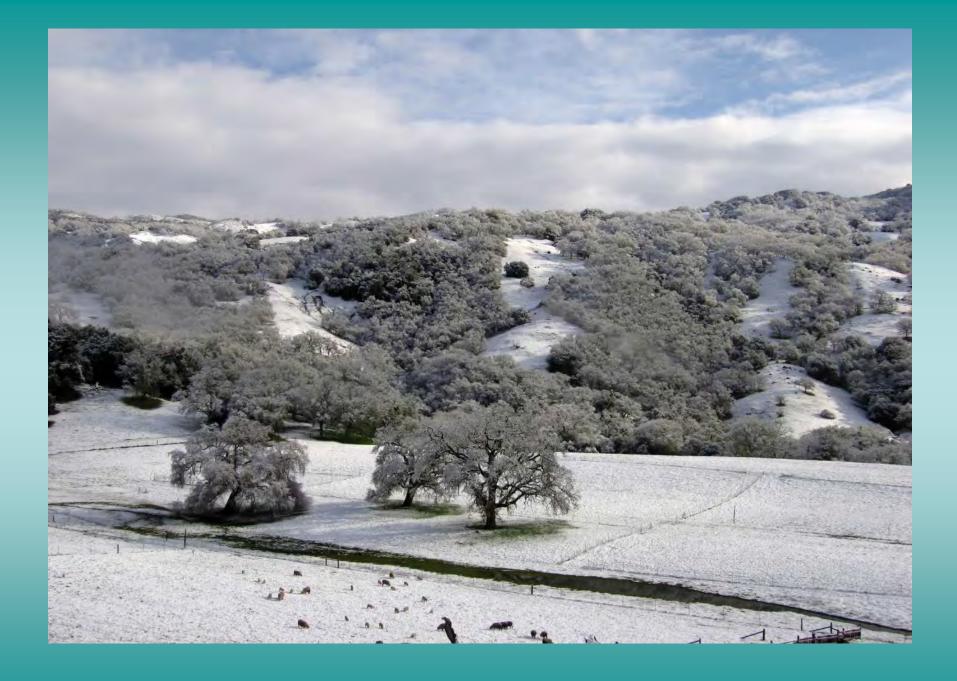


Gleaners of the Oaks









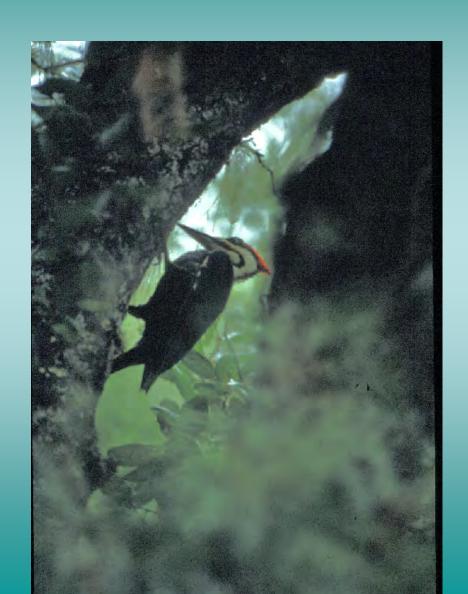


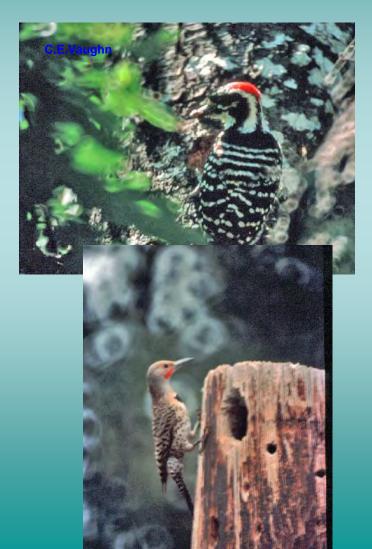
Red-eyed Vireo (vagrant) and expected migrant/breeder Warbling Vireo

Look Ma ... No Cavities



Woodpeckers - Cavity Makers





Oak Cavity Nesters





Oak Cavity Nesters



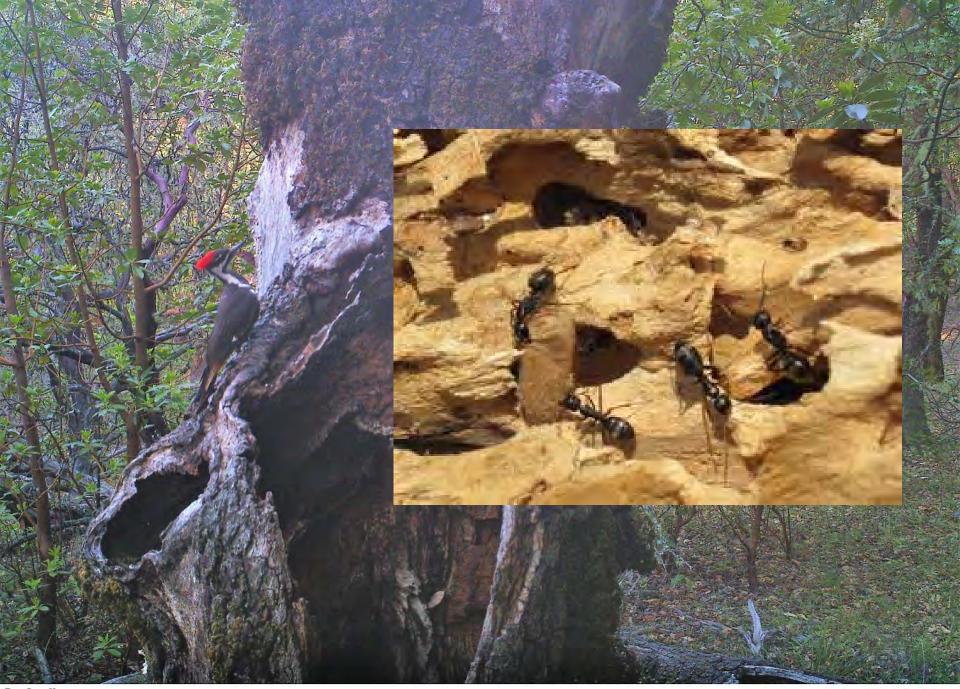
White-breasted Nuthatch





W.Screech Owl – Roost & Nest





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Wood Ducks need cavities





Cavities provide a multitude of wildlife uses – denning, nesting, resting, food caching, hibernation





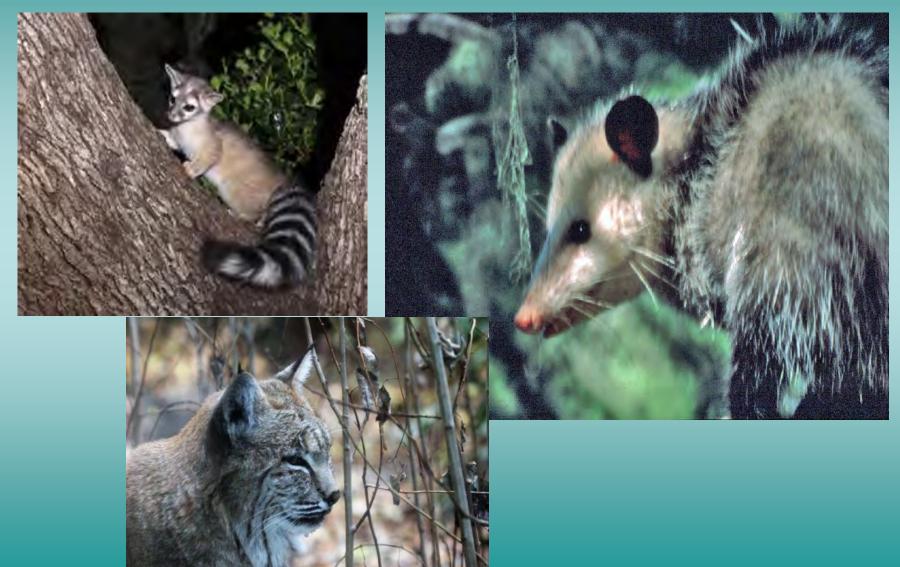
Large Cavities - Homes for Many







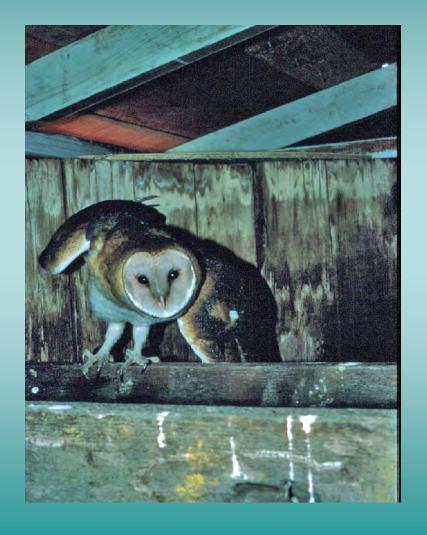
Large Cavity Dwellers





Barn Owls – Barns or Oaks?

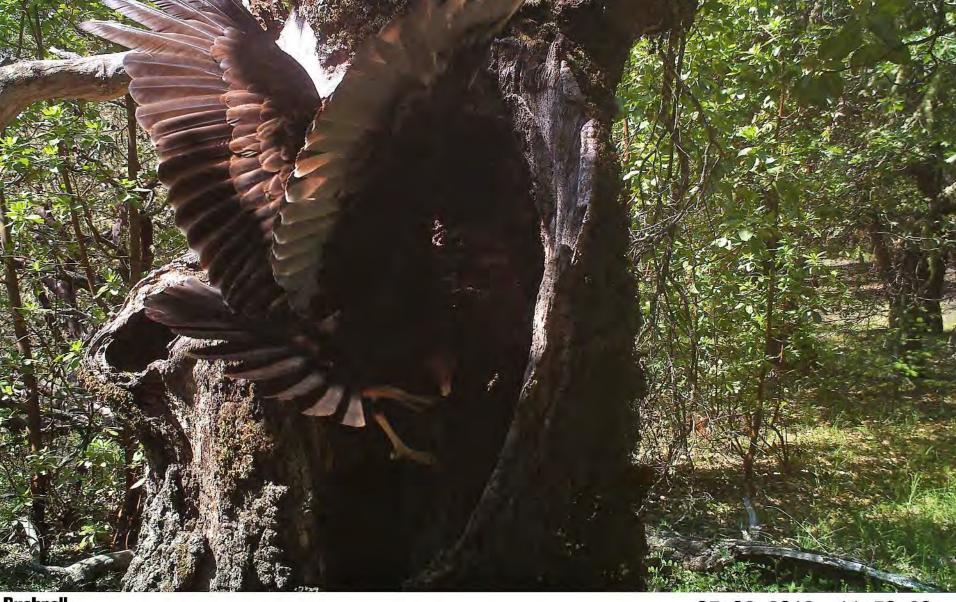




Habitat Needs: Insulated cavity (barn or tree) for roost/nest & rodents







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Nest Tree Selection by Turkey Vultures (Cathartes aura) in Oak Woodlands

Greg Giusti, Shane Feirer, Bob Keiffer, **Ryan Keiffer UCCE** and Hopland REC







What % of oaks are suitable?



Trees with suitable nesting elements n=7 (N=416)



- 36" blue oak
- 67" interior live oak
- 59" Oregon white oak
- 31" black oak
- 81" Oregon white oak
- 49" Oregon white oak
- 72" valley oak

$$- X = 50"$$

$$- Rng = 31-81"$$

What are they telling us about the trees they select?

Tree	DBH	Length	Radius	Volume	Volume
number				(ft ³)	(m³)
66	38"	10'11"	12.5"	37.03	1.06
67	44"	13'	14"	54.9	1.5
68	42"	4'10"	16.5"	28.5	.79
69	65"	6'3"	18"	44.7	1.26
68-A	36	7'	17"	49.5	1.34
Mean Range	45" 36-65			42.7 28-54	1.04 .79-1.5

Tree cavities tend to be vertical and essentially go "to the ground"

Pacific Fisher





- 43% of historic range presently has zero or rare occurrence of fishers
- Cavities are needed for denning and resting
- Multiple cavities are necessary within a females home range for kit rearing
- One study found 54% of denning cavities in Black Oaks



Large Oaks Have Large Limbs

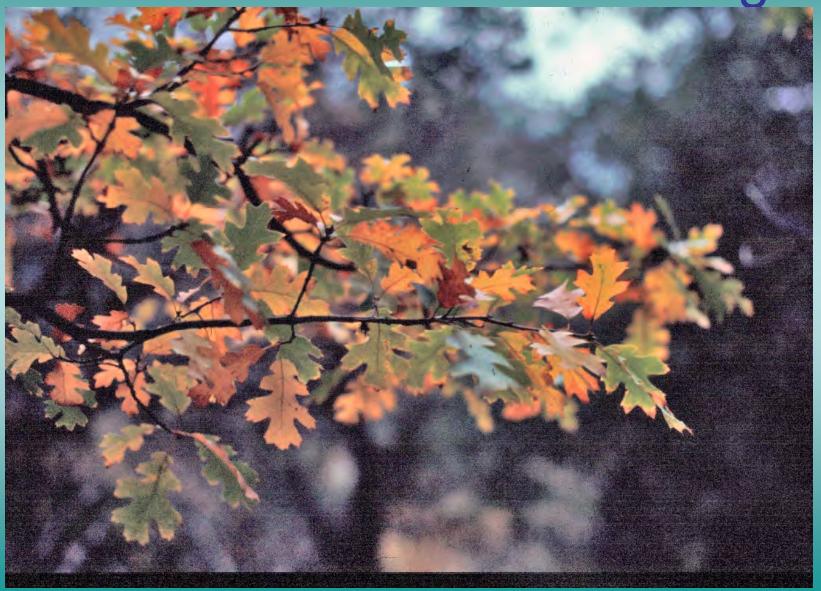




Raptors – Oaks for Perching



Limb Structure for Nesting



Golden Eagle – Oaks for Nests



Red-tailed Hawk - Nesting







Small Limb Structure - Nesting

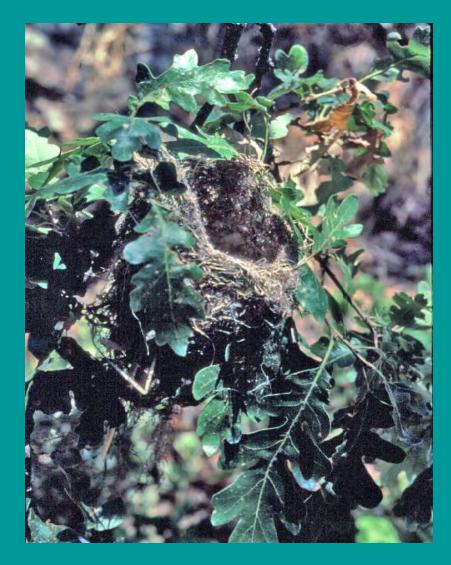






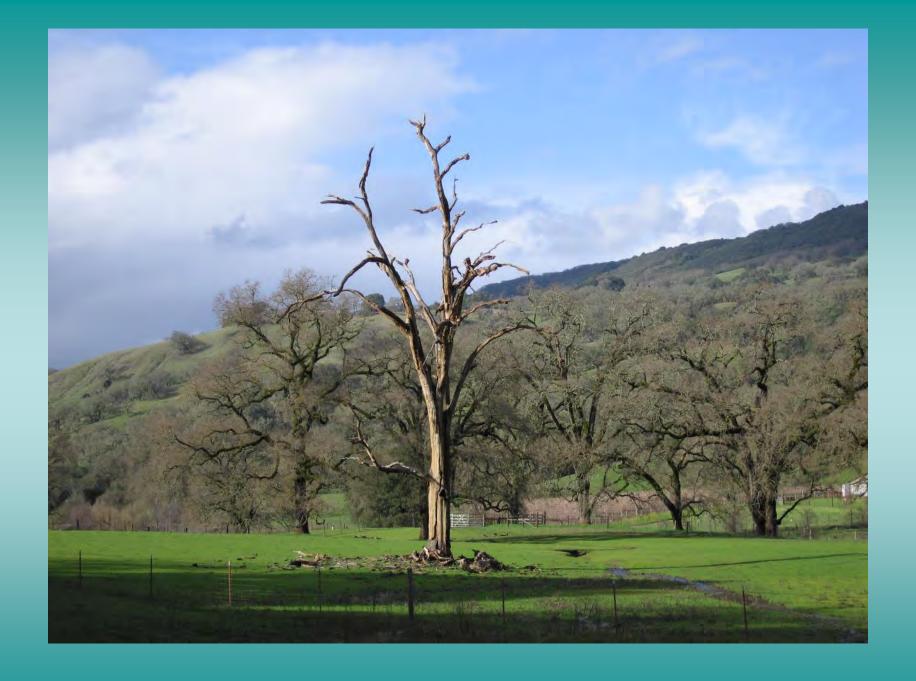
Orioles Build in Hanging Branches





Oak Limbs for Roosting

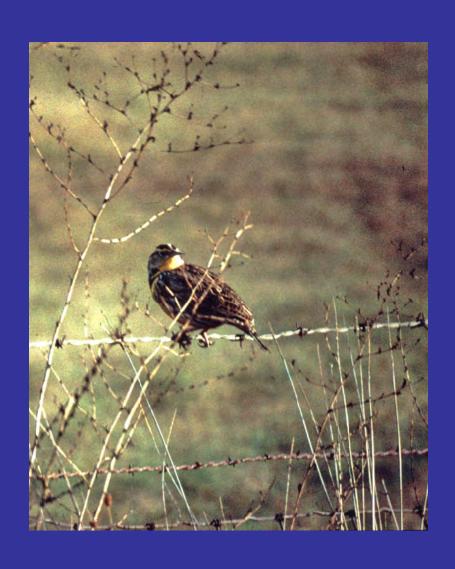


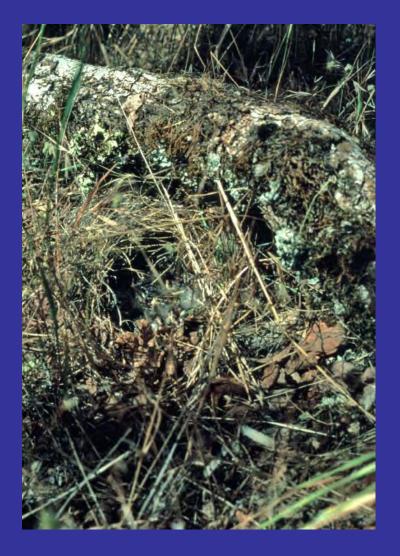




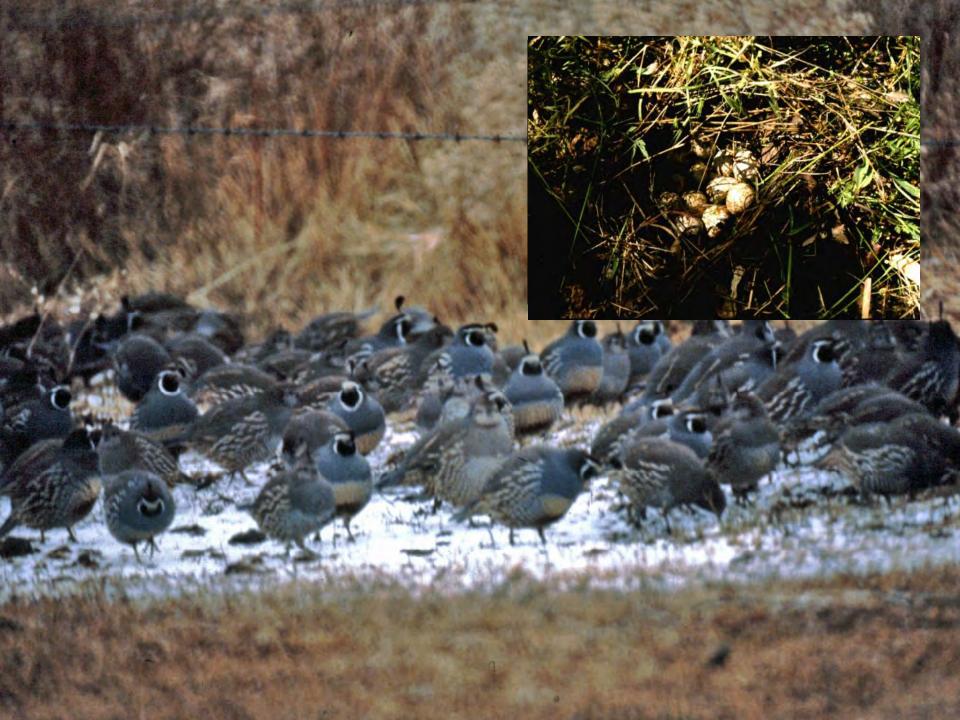


Oak Debris – Ground Nesters









Herptiles of the Oak Floor







Herptiles of the Oak Floor









More Herptiles of the Oak Floor



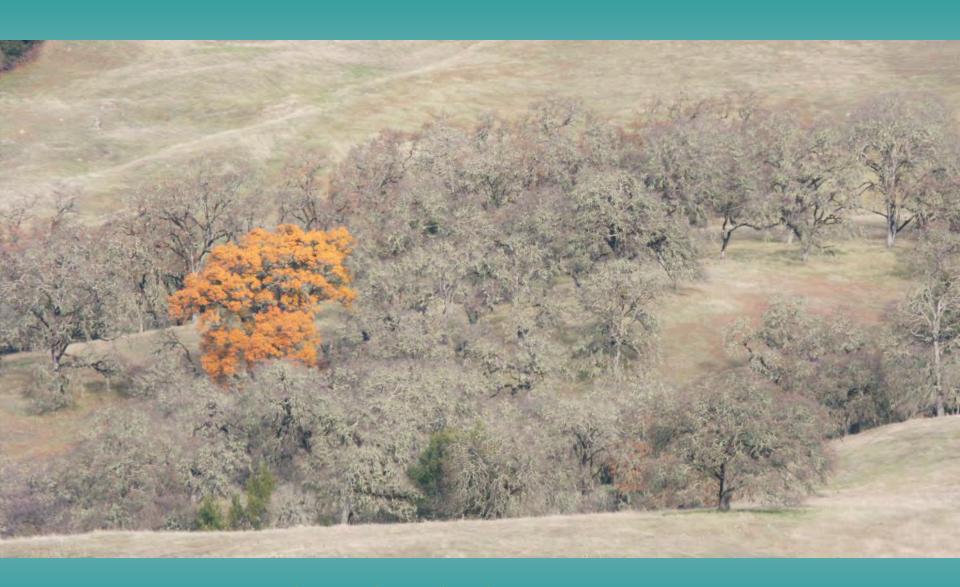




Oak woodlands & Insects







The End — Thank You!