

Prescribed burning to improve management for brushland dependent species



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Goal: Keep dense shrubs at bay



and maintain a mosaic of shrub and open patches



Prescribed burns in spring

Historically fire in all seasons except winter

Might summer and fall burns be more effective at meeting goals?







Four burn units per site

Summer

who h

Spring

Control

(No Burn)

Fall

8 sample points per burn unit

Avian Point Counts





June 2016-2018

Vegetation and Burn Surveys

Vegetation surveys



Fire severity assessed with topkill surveys

Burns to Date

Spring

- May 10, 2017
- May 12, 2017 May 16, 2018+ May 23, 2018+

Summer

- August 11, 2017 -
- September 12, 2017+ August, 23, 2018*

Fall

- November 16, 2016
- October 19, 2017+ -
- October 18, 2018*

*No data yet so not included in analyses here +topkill not yet analyzed







>10 species of willow (Salix sp.)
2 threatened species (Rubus
semisetosis, Spectridium sp. [grape
fern])

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UGA2154003

Common yellowthroat



Sedge Wren



Stem density Stem height Stem height diversity

Pre-burn (2016)

Topkill results

Topkill per Burn Unit



Plots Burned per Site

Percentage of Topkill per Burn Unit



Topkill per burn unit (burned only)



Vegetation response



Stem height diversity



Stem density in height classes (all plots)



Stem Height (m)

Stem density in height classes (burned only)



Stem Height (m)

Stem density in height classes (burned only)



Stem Height (m)

Bird response







Bird total abundance and 4/10 bird species changed significantly after fire treatments, compared to controls



Yellow Warbler



Fire Treatment

Veery

Strongly and positively related to stem height



Veery

Strongly and positively related to stem height

Chestnut-sided warbler



and woody plant species count



Fire Treatment

Null was top vegetation structure model















Summary

- Less area burned in summer but similar topkill where burned
- Spring and fall reduce tall shrubs but stimulate resprouting
- Bird response was diverse across seasons of burn





To support the most breeding bird species: promote woody vegetation structural diversity and a range of patches that vary in height



Management Implications

To benefit the most breeding birds: incorporate summer and fall fires into disturbance-regime



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