

## Appendix E

### Vegetation Management Recommendations

In the Post Oak Savannah and Blackland Prairie, managing native vegetation (browse, weeds, grasses) to prevent continuous overuse by deer or cattle so that the native vegetation provides the majority of nutrition year-around for deer and other wildlife should be of primary concern. Over 50 percent use of most species on a continuous basis will stress vegetation, causing less production or killing of the plant.

Managing or planning for the long term, considering wet years as well as drought years, and not carrying more livestock or deer than the land will support during poor as well as good years should be the overall goal.

Wildlife have a certain requirement for cover. Cover provides a sense of security from disturbance and protection from inclement weather and predators. The amount and kind of cover vary with the species. A stand of herbaceous plants may provide adequate cover for some bird species and small mammals, while other species require woody cover (trees and shrubs) in lieu of or in addition to herbaceous cover. The best cover for a large species such as white-tailed deer in the Post Oak Savannah and Blackland Prairie is a pattern or mosaic of woody brush and trees interspersed within open areas at an approximate 1/1 ratio of open area to woody cover. Clumps or strips of brush should be wide enough so that an observer cannot see through them from one side to the other during the winter months when deciduous species are bare of leaves. Cover strips should be as continuous as possible to provide travel lanes. Deer and other wildlife can be displaced by disturbance from an area without adequate escape cover. A habitat that provides several different types and arrays of cover benefits more species of wildlife than a habitat that has limited types, amounts, and distribution of cover.

During the past 30 - 40 years, an estimated 25 percent or more of the Post Oak Savannah has been planted to mono-culture tame grasses such as Coastal or common bermuda, bahia, Klein grass, etc. (often requiring the clearing of hardwood timber). Overseeding these existing pastures with clovers, or gradually returning this acreage to native grasses and forbs can make these areas more productive for wildlife.

Upland hardwoods and the associated understory vegetation over the area presently vary from heavily over-browsed by cattle and sometimes deer, to a dense yaupon understory shading out virtually all other browse and mast-bearing species. Good cattle management, utilizing rotation and/or excluding cattle from wooded areas via fences, coupled with periodic winter prescribed burning could revitalize these sites, making them much more productive. Sound deer and feral hog (including other large exotics, such as axis, sika, etc.) harvest strategies are also needed to prevent overuse of food and cover. Native white-tailed deer and feral hogs (and large exotics if present) are the only wildlife species present in the Post Oak Savannah and Blackland Prairie that can degrade or virtually destroy the habitat for not only themselves, but for the many smaller mammal and bird species that rely on the same vegetation for food and/or

cover.

Many bottomland hardwood sites have also been heavily grazed/browsed by cattle, and in some instances deer. As with upland sites, rotation or exclusion of cattle, coupled with sound deer and feral hog harvest strategies can improve these situations. Large (1,000 acres +), unbroken tracts of climax stands of bottomland hardwoods are scarce. At least 65 percent of bottomland hardwoods have been lost to reservoir construction and agriculture activities. Loss and fragmentation of this nesting habitat for neotropical migratory songbirds appears to be a prime factor in the decline of many species that require relatively unbroken tracts of hardwoods. Harvest of high quality (high-grading) large oaks and pecans (high mast producers) in the past in some sites has resulted in mostly "weedier species, less valuable for wildlife" such as ash, elm, hackberry, sweetgum, etc. dominating these sites. Good timber management, utilizing a competent agency or private timber consultant, can prevent this scenario and help restore these abused sites to a more productive state.

Riparian area management has often been overlooked by land managers. These areas may have been impacted through poor timber harvest practices, and/or excessive, long-term livestock use. These low areas along stream courses, laying between uplands and streams/rivers, are capable of producing very important cover and food sources if managed properly. Riparian areas also function as important protected travel corridors, connecting feeding areas, fawning/nesting areas, and roost areas. These corridors (at least 100 yards wide) can provide connections to other wildlife populations and also prevent soil erosion. Reestablishment of native trees, shrubs, or herbaceous vegetation where needed can return this acreage to a functional, more productive part of the habitat. Providing alternate livestock feeding and watering sites by planned rotational grazing of livestock or fencing livestock out of these areas are also sound management techniques. It is usually best to defer or protect riparian areas from grazing during the growing season - April through October.

Management of vegetation, whether it be deciduous post oak woodlands, bottomland hardwoods, mesquite woods, or open grasslands, requires long-term planning. Any vegetation manipulation practice will have an impact on resident wildlife species, either good or bad, depending on the type of treatment used, the degree of use, and location. Before implementing vegetation control techniques, determine what the long-term effects will be for each wildlife species that occurs in the area and minimize the negative impacts. Consider the location and size of sensitive wildlife habitats that provide important nesting or roosting sites, feeding areas, desirable wildlife food producing plants, cover, water, and space needs. Wildlife can be displaced by disturbance from an area without adequate escape or security cover. The amount and distribution of cover on adjacent lands need to be taken into consideration when assessing the cover needs of wide-ranging wildlife species such as deer and turkey. A small ranch would need a larger amount of security cover on a percentage basis than would a larger ranch where the vastness of the area provides security.

The control of plant species such as ashe juniper, eastern red cedar, mesquite, prickly

pear, Chinese tallow tree, locust, elm, and hackberry that invade a variety of rangeland sites is often warranted. When these species dominate an area, they diminish plant diversity and the quality of habitat for most wildlife species. Vegetation manipulation may be in the form of prescribed burning, range reseeding, native grass restoration, and mechanical, biological, or herbicide control of trees, brush, or weeds, and is important to create and maintain open rangelands for grassland dependent wildlife. Most of these practices will require the use of specialized equipment or machinery for plowing, discing, bulldozing, spraying, or other vegetation or soil manipulation procedures. The cost effectiveness of the different control measures must be considered prior to initiation of control measures.

Prescribed burning is an effective, low-cost habitat management tool that can be used to enhance plant diversity by stimulating the production of a variety of forb and grass species and to maintain woody plants at the low heights most beneficial to wildlife. Livestock as well as wildlife can benefit from a properly planned and conducted prescribed burn. However, there are legal constraints and liabilities in the use of fire. The land manager should be well-trained and knowledgeable on the proper use of fire before attempting a prescribed burn. Refer to Texas Agricultural Extension Service bulletin "Prescribed Range Burning in Texas" for details on the use of fire as a range management tool.

Prescribed Burning Recommendations: To maintain oak woodlands with dense, diverse, understory, prescribe burn about 15 percent of upland woodland sites during late November (after frost and leaf drop) through February (before green-up) on a rotating basis, burning each site every 5 - 7 years to remove old growth and stimulate new growth of browse and forbs (weeds and wildflowers). About 50 - 100 acres per burn site would be the maximum size to burn on these particular land tracts. In order to have enough low-level fuel to produce a hot fire, one or two years of cattle exclusion from wooded tracts may be necessary to allow growth of vegetation normally grazed by cattle. Prescribe burning of these woods shortly after leaf drop and before winter rains and time compact leaf litter, may be necessary for some tracts and should be considered.

To restore and maintain oak savannah / native grasslands, prescribe burn about one-third of native grass openings each year, burning each site every three years, on a rotating basis, to remove old growth and young, invasive woody growth such as cedar, locust, and persimmon. This will stimulate new growth of plants that may have become dormant due to not having occasional fires to stimulate growth. Pasture burn sites should normally be less than 40 acres and be burned in late summer (late August through September) weather conditions permitting. See TCE publication Prescribed Range Burning in Texas for good general guidelines, especially for native pastures. About seven times more insects are usually found in burned native grass areas compared to unburned areas, thus providing much more spring and summer high protein food for quail, turkey, and other insect-eating birds, especially for the young.

General burn prescriptions for Post Oak Savannah and Blackland Prairie woodland and

native pastures are:

1. Prepare disked bare-ground fire guard around all sites before burning. Disked fire guards, which can include roads and right-of-ways, should be 15 to 20 feet wide. (These disked areas can be planted to winter supplemental food plots between burn years.
2. Humidity should be between 25 - 40 percent.
3. Wind speed should be between 10 - 15 miles per hour.
4. Always burn into the wind first (backfire) 50 yards into the woods or pasture, then set fire with the wind (headfire). The entire burn may be conducted with a backfire, depending on fuel and weather conditions and burning experience of crew.
5. Initiate burns in the morning, after 9:00 a.m.

Consult with TPWD, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS, formerly Soil Conservation Service, SCS), or Texas Forest Service, and notify local volunteer fire department before conducting burns.

It is often necessary for a pasture or woodland to receive a period of deferment from livestock grazing to allow for a build-up of enough fuel (herbaceous or non-woody plant litter) to carry a fire. Cattle should be excluded from burned areas for at least 3 months to allow regrowth of new, tender vegetation.

Prescribed burning can be the most inexpensive and effective habitat management technique for the Post Oak Savannah and Blackland Prairie area.

The use of mechanical equipment to control woody plants will typically result in an initial growth of forbs and annual grasses and the resprouting of many woody species. Soil disturbance associated with mechanical controls releases the natural seed bank found in the soil, increasing the quantity, quality, and distribution of plants beneficial to wildlife. However, without periodic follow-up treatments of fire, herbicides, or additional mechanical manipulations, and/or without proper livestock grazing management, these sites will eventually again become dense stands of regrowth brush and trees. Mowing (shredding) areas of herbaceous plants and/or low density woody plants is another form of mechanical treatment. Mowing should be postponed until after the peak of the nesting/young-rearing period of local ground-nesting birds and mammals. One-third of open areas can be mowed per year, preferably in strips or mosaic types of patterns, to create "edge" and structural diversity.

Biological control is the use of heavy grazing pressure by livestock such as goats to control or suppress woody plants and sheep to control herbaceous weeds. Under certain management goals, biological control of woody plants and forbs can be a legitimate practice if done correctly. However, it is not normally a recommended wildlife

habitat management practice. Long-term heavy grazing pressure by goats, which prefer woody browse but will also consume forbs, will eliminate all leaves from woody plants up to a height of four feet. The creation of this "browse line" and the resulting park-like appearance of the woody plant community will have negative effects on the wildlife species that also depend on the low-growing foliage of woody plants for both forage and cover. Heavy grazing pressure by sheep, which prefer forbs, will reduce or eliminate forbs that are also beneficial to wildlife.

There are many specifically formulated herbicides on the market today that can selectively control unwanted vegetation to enhance wildlife habitat. Determining the proper product and application technique requires consultation with TCE, NRCS, or TPWD personnel. Always advise that wildlife is a goal for your projects of this type. If herbicides are improperly used, they can have a significant negative impact on many plant communities and may suppress or eliminate plants other than the target species. Selective application methods, rather than broad-scale applications, are recommended to avoid the elimination of plants that are important to wildlife.

Control of Mesquite, another woody invader infesting many range sites in central Texas may be necessary on some sites. Its growth form varies from a multi-stemmed shrub to an upright tree. Adaptable to a variety of soil types, mesquite can colonize and dominate open rangelands, old fields, and other areas where ground cover has been reduced and fire eliminated from the environment. Mesquite sprouts from buds along a compressed, buried section of the stem called the "crown". Control by grubbing, bulldozing, root plowing, and chaining of mature-size trees has proven successful under proper soil moisture conditions. Several approved herbicides are also available for control. Shredding, on the other hand, or other practices that only remove top growth but do not involve removal of the crown, is not recommended and may result in further sprouting. Any control planning should proceed with good common sense and a sense of aesthetics.

Mesquite seed pods are readily eaten by wildlife and livestock, resulting in the dispersal of undigested seeds across the landscape. Seeds may remain dormant for extended periods of time and germinate when the right conditions or soil disturbances occur. Young mesquites can quickly become established and grow rapidly, particularly when competition from other plants is reduced by heavy grazing pressure.

Like red cedar or ashe juniper, mesquite does have some redeeming qualities. It provides seed pods that are a beneficial although sporadic food source, microclimates for cool season grasses and forbs that may be important to plant diversity, nitrogen fixing roots, and cover that is beneficial to many wildlife species.

Range enhancement involves range reseeding and native grass restoration. Establishing native herbaceous plants (grasses and forbs) that provide food and cover, benefits wildlife and provides erosion control benefits. Plant species selected and methods for establishment should be applicable to the county. Non-native species are generally not recommended, but if required for a specific purpose, non-native species

should not exceed 25 percent of the seeding mix. Seeding mixtures providing maximum native plant diversity are recommended. Key grass species adapted to the Post Oak Savannah and Blackland Prairie are: little bluestem, big bluestem, indiagrass, sideoats grama, and switchgrass. Many herbaceous broadleaf plants (known as forbs - weeds and wildflowers) are beneficial to wildlife for forage and/or seed production. Some important ones for these ecoregions are: native sunflower, tick clovers, three-seeded mercury, ragweeds, crotons, vetches, dayflower, cutleaf primrose, bur clover, sweet clovers, smartweeds, lespedezas, partridge pea, sensitive briar, snow-on-the-prairie, Illinois bundleflower, and Engelmann daisy.). Encourage "weed and wildflower" species by selective application of chemical, biological (eg., grazing management) and/or mechanical means on native rangelands, Conservation Reserve Program lands, and tame grass pastures (eg., coastal bermuda). Natural Resource Conservation Service personnel in the area can provide detailed recommendations on range and native grass reseeding, designed to meet individual goals. Refer to Appendix K for native grass restoration guidelines.

Farming Practices: Delaying of shredding or mowing of hay or native grass pastures until after July 15 will usually avoid killing of young fawns or ground nesting birds by accident.

Use Integrated Pest Management to minimize pesticide applications (consult the Texas Department of Agriculture, Austin). If necessary, spot spraying is much preferred over broadcast spraying especially for broad-spectrum herbicides. Spray early in the spring while plants are still small, requiring less spray. Many "weeds" are important to wildlife.

To provide weed seeds (ragweed, croton, sunflower, partridge pea, trailing wild bean, etc.) that are the basis of quail, dove, and other seed-eating bird's fall and winter diets, shallow disk 10 - 20 foot wide strips in sandy soil around the edge of brush and woods after the first freeze. This practice will promote growth of these important forbs the following spring and summer.