## Managing Habitats for Wildlife: Case Studies and Curiosities

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### Goals of today's projects?

- Protect and manage grasslands
- Restore grasslands
- Attract and support grassland species
- (Not mutually exclusive goals)

### Underlying motivation?

Protecting native biological diversity

# Manage for species and habitats









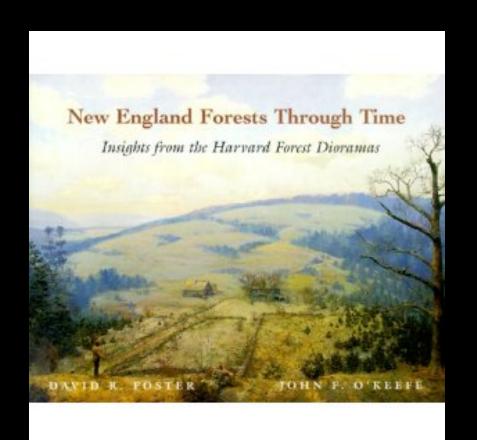
## Management & Restoration Strategies

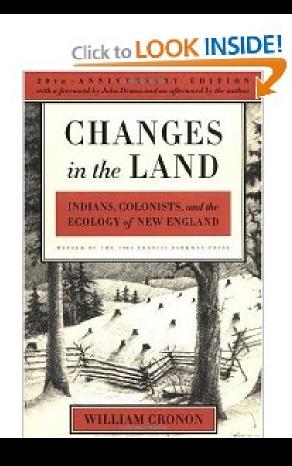
- Inventory natural features and develop management plans
- Assess special attributes and challenges
- Steward properties appropriately
- Every project is unique...

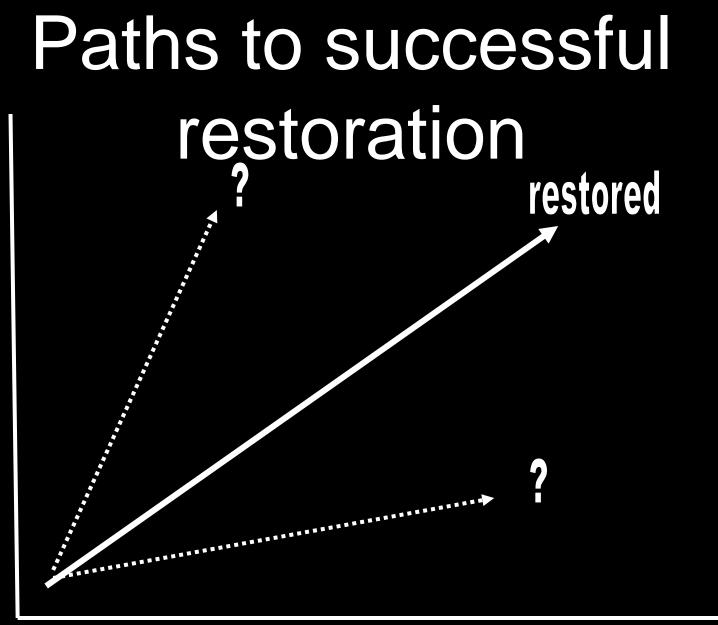
### Ecological restoration?

- Rebuild what was there previously
- Repair and bring back to proper condition
- Create functioning system though not always matching the reference system
- Assist natural processes
- Mimic natural conditions

### Reference systems?

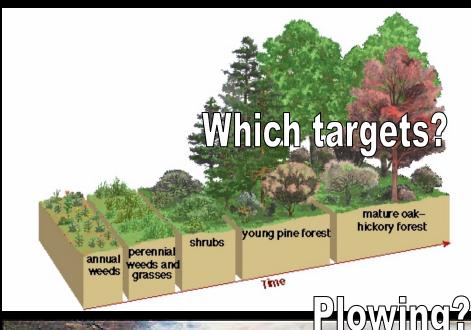






**Ecosystem Function** 

### Grassland Methods







#### Why grasslands?



### Grassland-birds

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Common Name	Scientific Name
Northern Harrier	Circus cyaneus
<b>Upland Sandpiper</b>	Bartramia longicauda
Short-eared Owl	Asio flammeus
Horned Lark	Eremophila alpestris
Sedge Wren	Cistothorus platensis
Bachman's Sparrow	Aimophila aestivalis
Vesper Sparrow	Pooecetes gramineus
Savannah Sparrow	Passerculus sandwichensis
<b>Grasshopper Sparrow</b>	Ammodramus savannarum
Henslow's Sparrow	Ammodramus henslowii
Dickcissel	Spiza americana
Bobolink	Dolichonyx oryzivorus
Eastern Meadowlark	Sturnella magna

# Some grassland management challenges

- Some birds like sparse veg. (horned larks)
- Some birds like patches of bare ground (grasshopper sparrows)
- Some like recent mowing or burning (horned larks and grasshopper sparrows)
- Some like no disturbance for several years (Henslow's sparrow)
- How do these compare to traditional pastures?
- This could require some balancing!

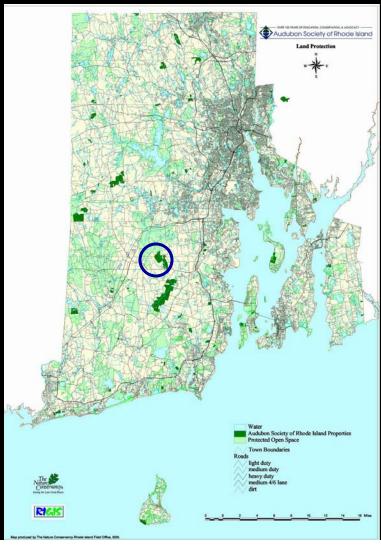
### Area requirements?

- Density and diversity of birds and other species tend to increase with habitat area
- Ex. few grasshopper sparrows, bobolinks, or savannah sparrows are found in grasslands less than 75 acres (30 ha)
- Large areas can be managed as mosaics (not feasible on small patches)
- There is hope for eastern grassland birds because of the history of ephemeral habitats

# General protocol for grassland birds

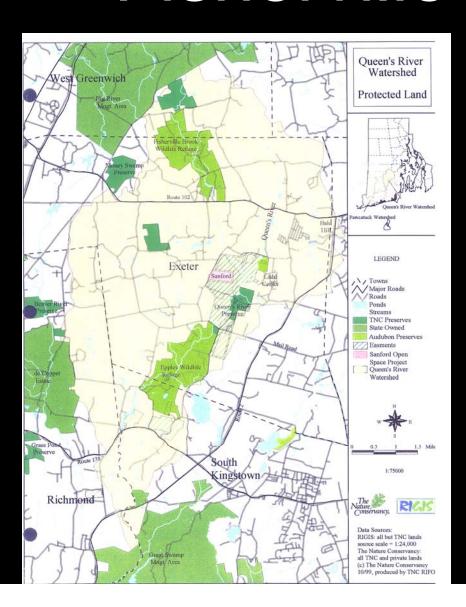
- Survey between late May and late June
- Survey between 0600 and 1000 hours
- Repeat on three nonconsecutive days
- Survey within 50 m radius circles
- Record: visual, singing, calling, flyover

# Case Study: Fisherville Brook Wildlife Refuge



- Goals?
- Challenges?
  - Targets?

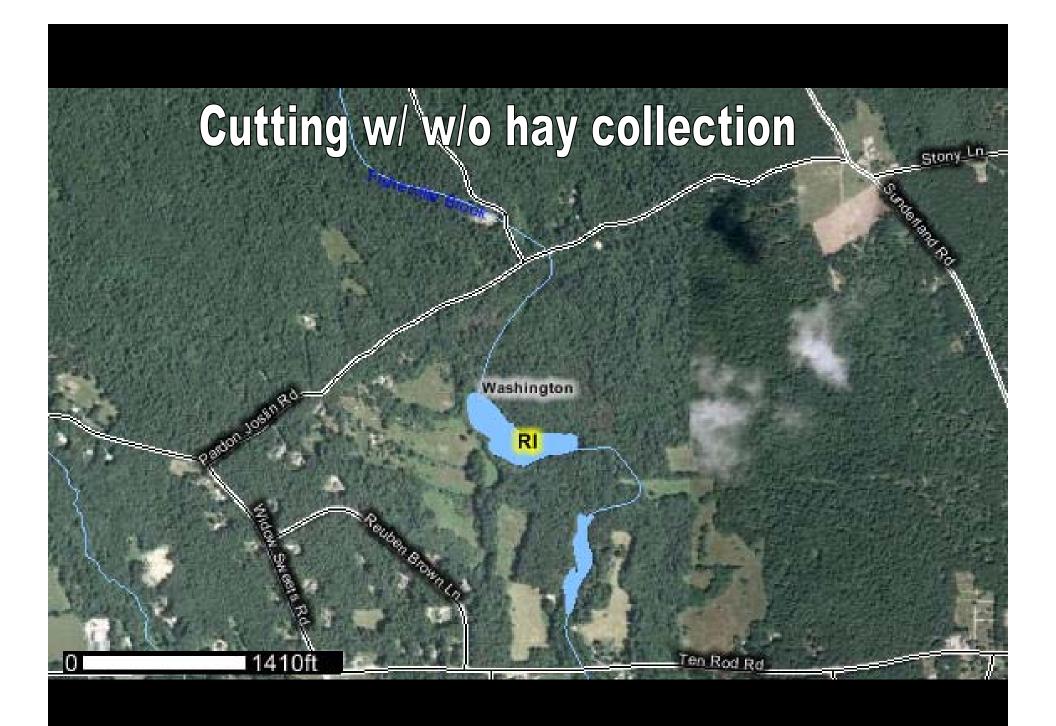
#### Fisherville Brook WR



- Approx. 1100
  acres in Exeter
- Approx. 80 acres of grassland
- Protection of Queen River tributaries

## Management & Restoration Strategies

- Inventory natural features and develop management plans
- Assess special attributes and challenges (the grasslands are special at Fisherville)
- Steward properties appropriately



#### Species recorded (birds)

51 species including: Eastern Meadowlark, Tree Swallow, Turkey, Savannah Sparrow, Eastern Goldfinch, American Kestrel, Field Sparrow, Eastern Kingbird, Red-tailed Hawk, Chipping Sparrow, Eastern Towhee, Red-shouldered Hawk, Prairie Warbler, Indigo Bunting

### Species recorded cont.

- Mammals: deer, coyote, grey & red fox, rabbits, voles, white-footed and jumping mice, moles
- "Herps": black racers, garter snakes, brown snakes, ring-necked snakes, box, snapper and painted turtles, tree frogs

#### Species recorded cont.





- 30+ butterfly species
- Monitored each summer for NA Butterfly Association counts









### Managing grassland geometry



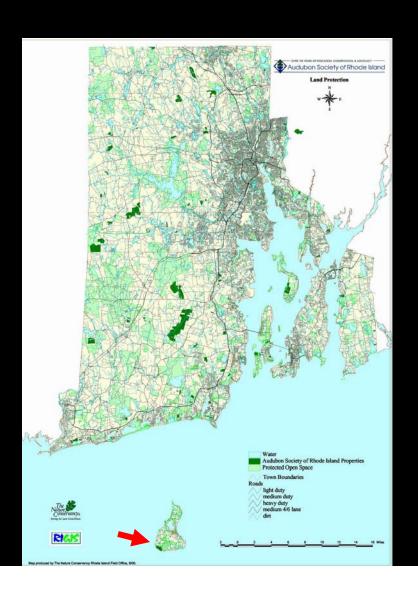




#### Fisherville bottom line?

- Keep your eyes open (you never know what will turn up)
- Avoid single species mentality
- Reevaluate objectives (it may not be appropriate to treat all fields the same)

#### Case Study: Lewis-Dickens Farm

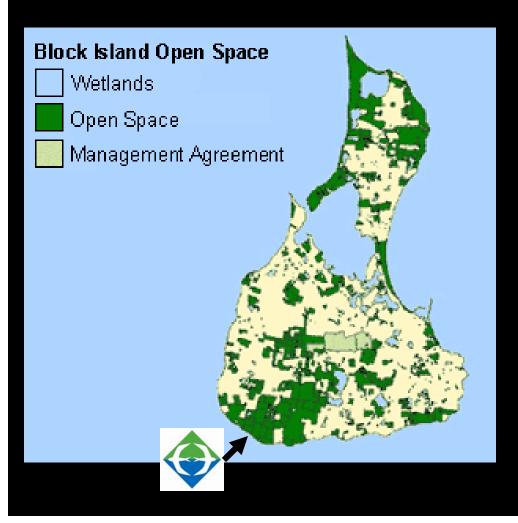


- Approx. 120 acres on Bl
- Approx. 100 acres of grassland
- Goals, challenges, targets?

## Management & Restoration Strategies

- Inventory natural features and develop management plans
- Assess special attributes and challenges
- Steward properties appropriately
- \*These come up with Lewis-Dickens

#### Lewis-Dickens Farm



- Unique challenges
- Logistical?
- "Viewscapes?"
- Other features?







#### Native Grazers vs. Cows





- Cows need water (more than bison)
- Cows need shade (more than bison)

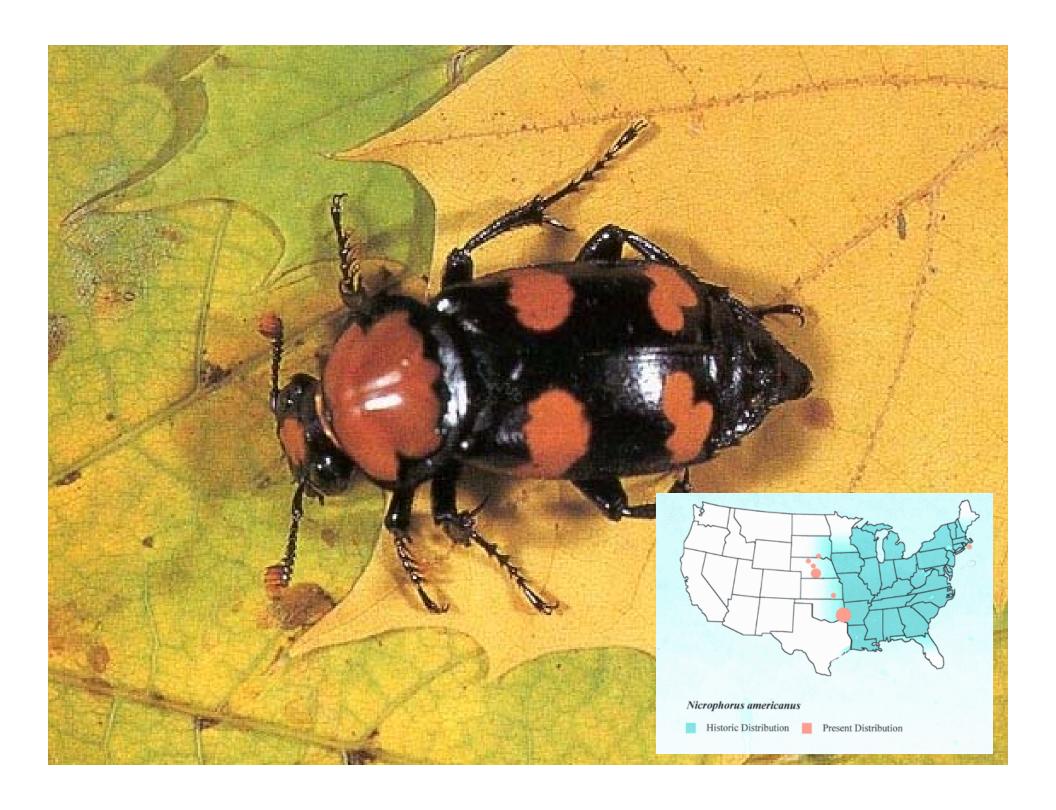


### Some L-D species





- Grasshopper and savannah sparrows?
- Barn owls nest nearby and hunt
- Harriers patrol here.
- One of the last pheasant hotspots?
- Bobwhite quail?



# More Lewis-Dickens special species... and special diet





- RI's largest collection of dung beetles on BI
- Includes some rhinoceros beetle species
- A "new" find



# Case Study: Ethel M.C. Newman Wildlife Refuge

- Goals?
- Challenges?
  - Targets?

#### Newman WR



- Approx. 202 acres of old farm and surrounding forest
- Approx. 20 acres of grassland
- Straddles Glocester and Smithfield line

## Management & Restoration Strategies

- Inventory natural features and develop management plans
- Assess special attributes and challenges
- Steward properties appropriately







## Ongoing monitoring





#### Some Newman species





- Assorted warblers, vireos, sparrows, flycatchers, grosbeaks etc.
- Woodcocks and turkey do well here (bobwhite?)
- A great butterfly spot



#### Overall evaluation?

"The infamous take-home"

### Acknowledgments

- Audubon staff and volunteers
- USDA-NRCS Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program

