

Promoting Wildlife Diversity in your Woodlot

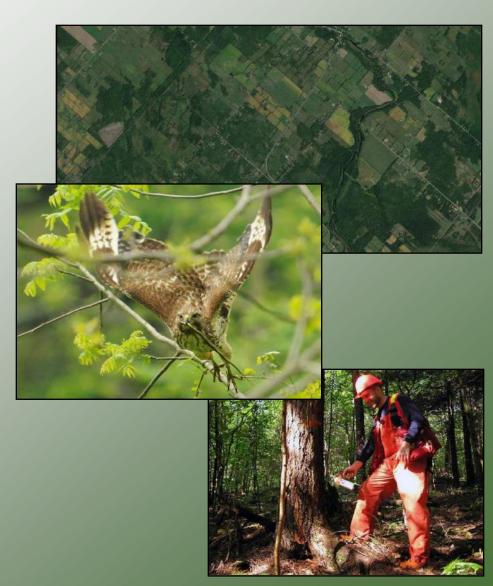


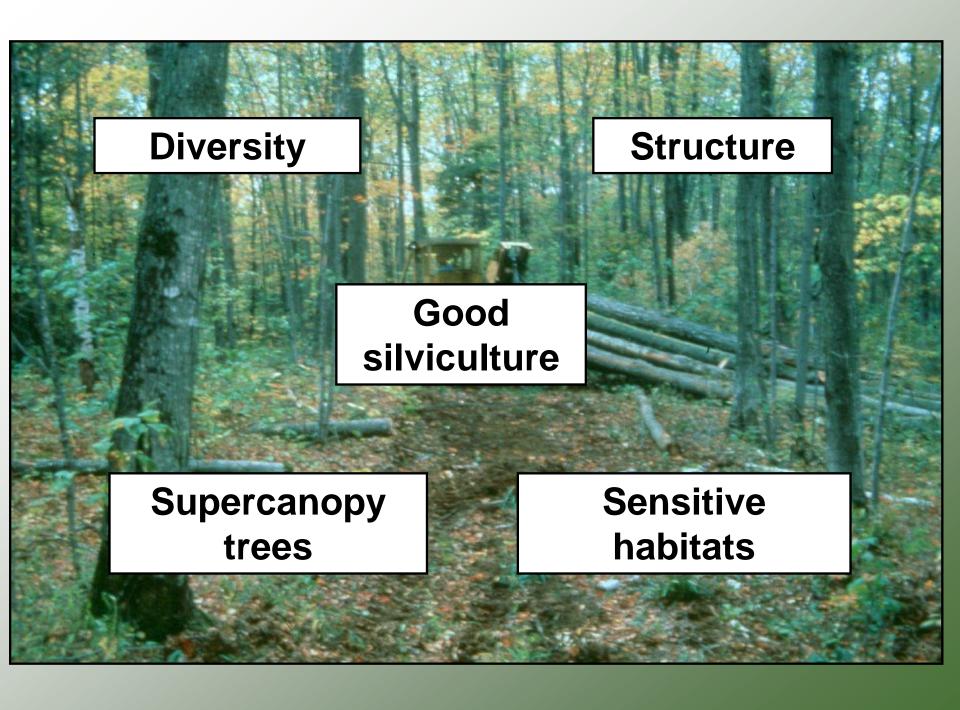


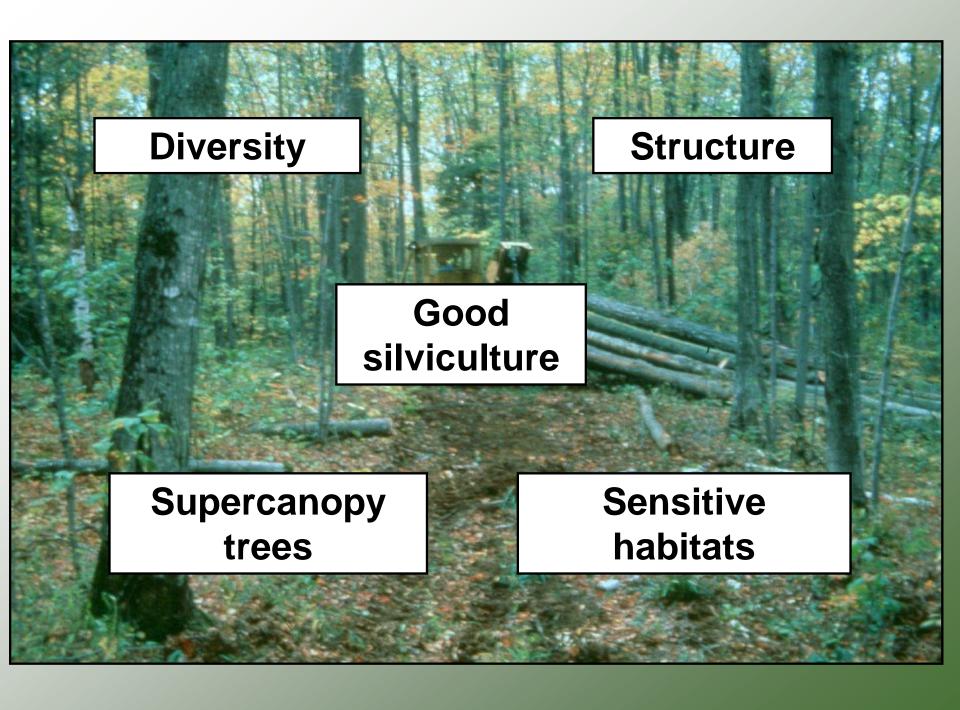
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Introduction

- Importance of private woodlots in southeastern Ontario
- Habitat for wildlife
- Silvicultural methods:
 - Selection
 - Group selection
 - Shelterwood

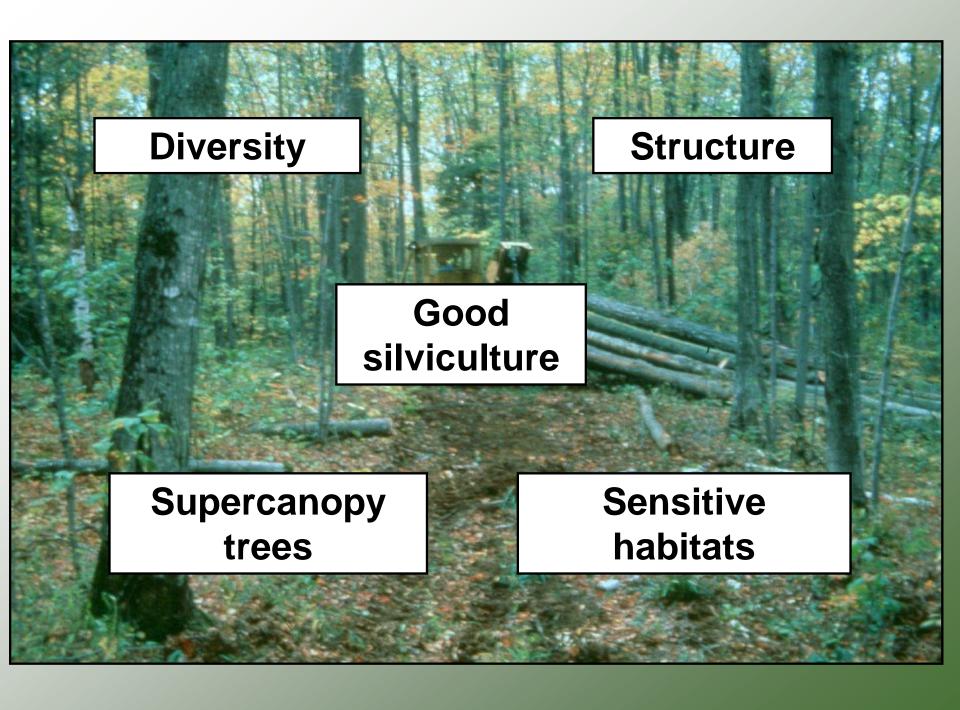




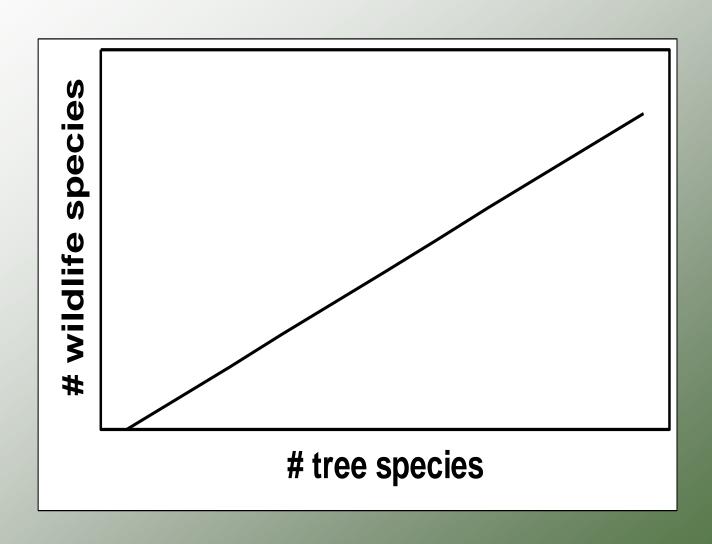


Do it right!





Diversity is the spice of life



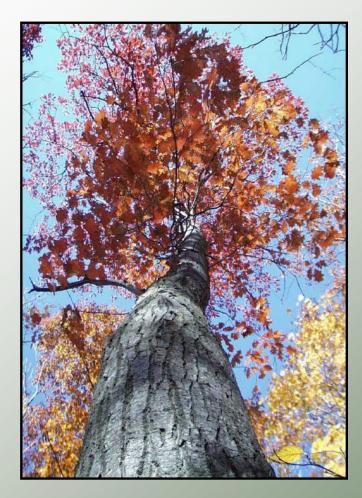


Tree species diversity

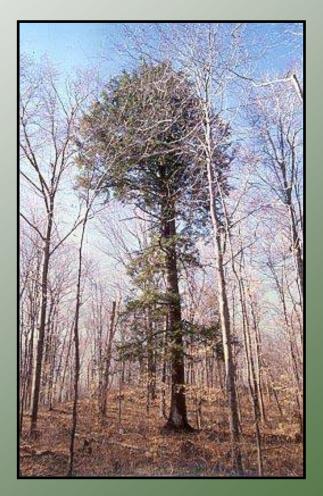


"When selecting among trees of similar quality or spacing, favour retention of less common species"

Trees of special importance to wildlife



Mast trees



Scattered conifers

Mast trees



Oaks



Beech



Cherry

Mast trees



Hickory



Walnut



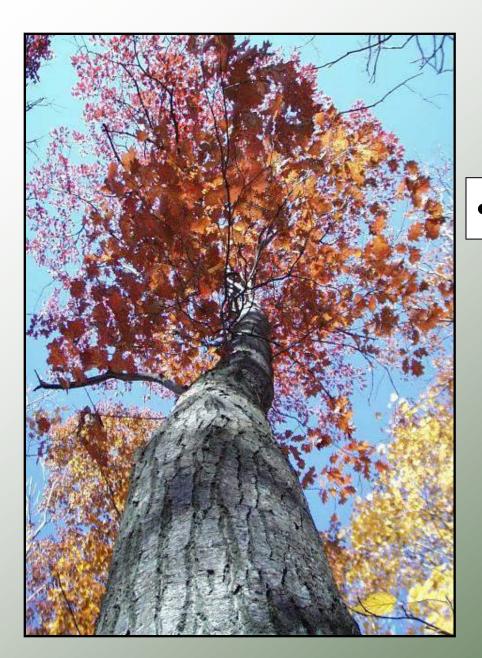
Basswood



Ironwood

Mast trees





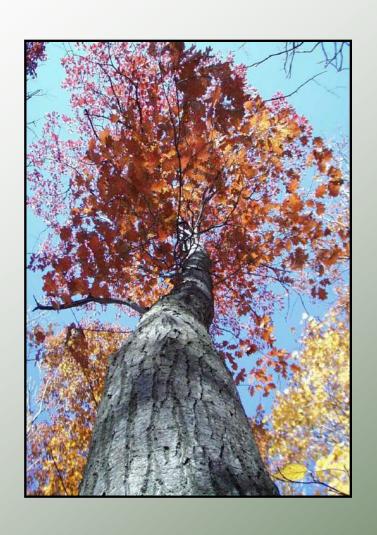
Mast Trees

10 mast trees/ha

Mast Tree Use by Species

Wildlife	Oak	Beech	Cherry	Hickory	Basswood	Walnut	Ironwood
Deer	***	+		+			
Black bear	***	***	***	+			
Raccoon	***		*	+			
Red squirrel	**	**	*	***	+	*	+
Grey squirrel	***	**	+	***	+	*	
Chipmunk	**	**	*	**	**		
Mice	**	+	+	+	+		+
Wood duck	***	*		**			
Ruffed grouse	***	**	**				
Wild turkey	***	*	+	*			
Dow ny w oodpecker	+	+					+
Rose-breasted grosbeak	+	*	**	*			+
Cedar w axw ing			***				
White-breasted nuthatch	***	+		+			
Blue jay	***	*	+	+			

Selecting mast tree species



White oak Red oak Beech Cherry **Hickory Basswood Butternut** Walnut Ironwood

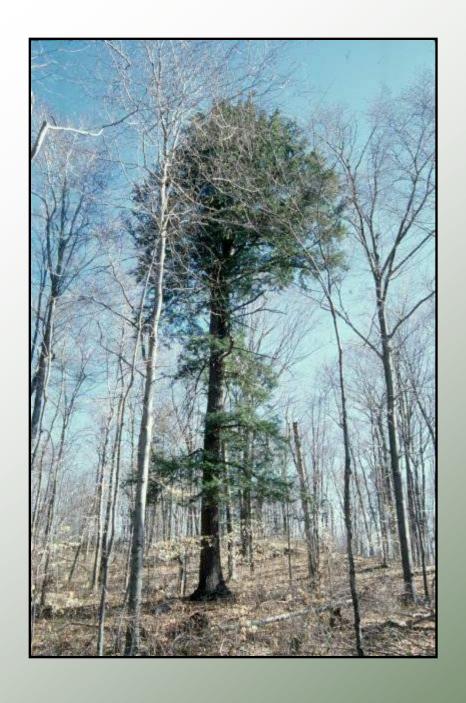
Selecting mast trees



- Large trees
- Dominant or codominant
- Healthy
- Evidence of mast production
- Evidence of wildlife use

Scattered conifers

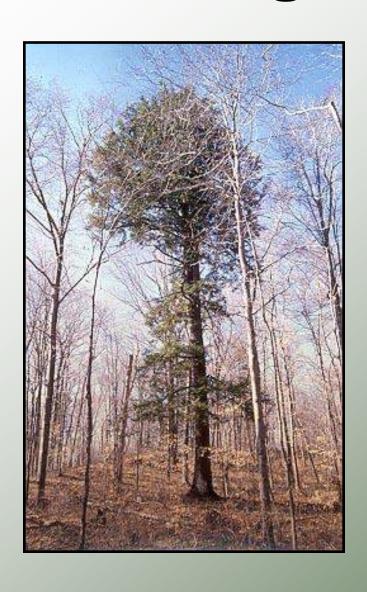




Scattered Conifers

10 conifers/ha

Selecting scattered conifers

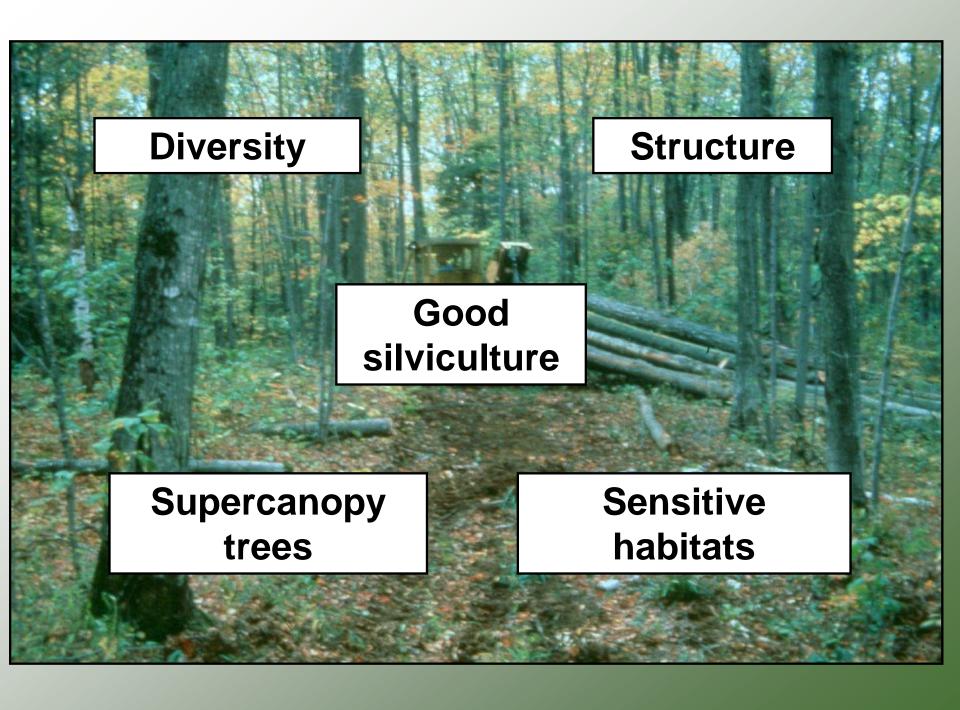


Hemlock
Red spruce
White pine
Cedar
White spruce
Balsam fir

Selecting scattered conifers



- Large trees
- Dominant or codominant
- Healthy
- Dispersion



Decaying, dead, & downed



Negatively affected by aggressive stand improvement

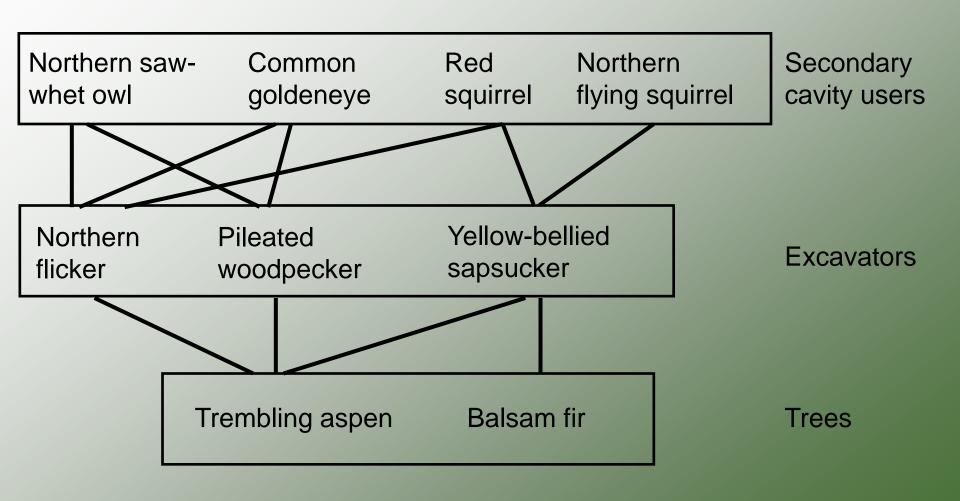
There's life in dead wood





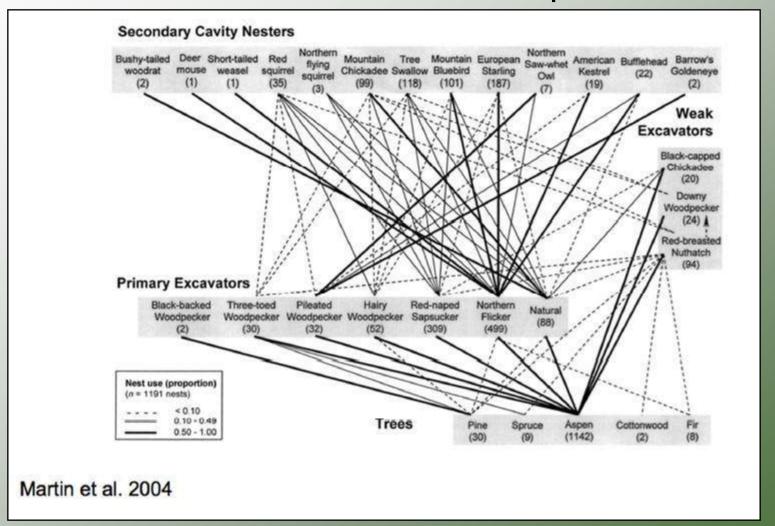
Cavity tree nest web

Boreal mixed wood example



Cavity tree nest web

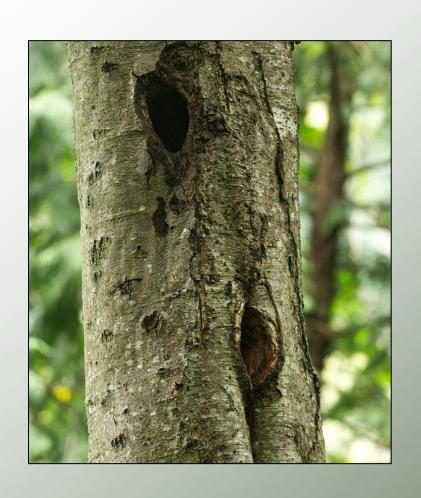
Boreal mixed wood example





Pileated woodpecker roost
Pileated woodpecker nest
Other woodpecker nest
Natural cavity
Escape cavity

Woodpecker feeding excavations



Pileated woodpecker roost

Pileated woodpecker nest

Other woodpecker nest

Natural cavity

Escape cavity

Woodpecker feeding excavations



Pileated woodpecker roost
Pileated woodpecker nest
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Woodpecker feeding excavations



Pileated woodpecker roost

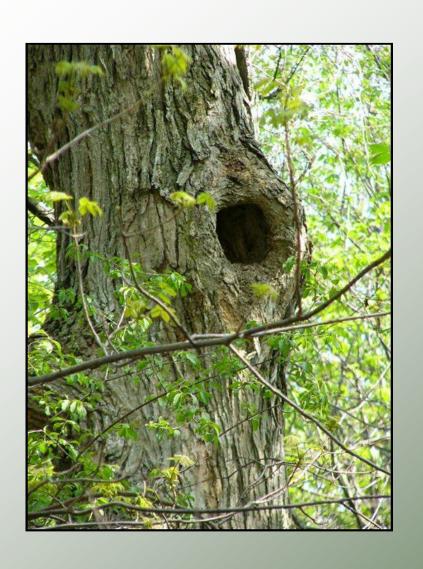
Pileated woodpecker nest

Other woodpecker nest

Natural cavity

Escape cavity

Woodpecker feeding excavations



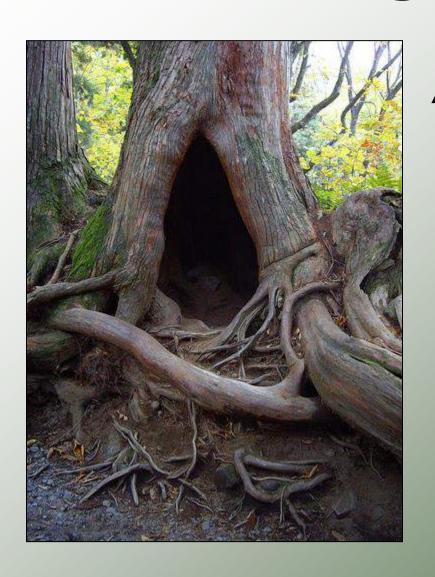
Pileated woodpecker roost Pileated woodpecker nest

Other woodpecker nest

Natural cavity

Escape cavity

Woodpecker feeding excavations



Pileated woodpecker roost

Pileated woodpecker nest

Other woodpecker nest

Natural cavity

Escape cavity

Woodpecker feeding excavations



Pileated woodpecker roost

Pileated woodpecker nest

Other woodpecker nest

Natural cavity

Escape cavity

Woodpecker feeding excavations



Pileated woodpecker roost

Pileated woodpecker nest

Other woodpecker nest

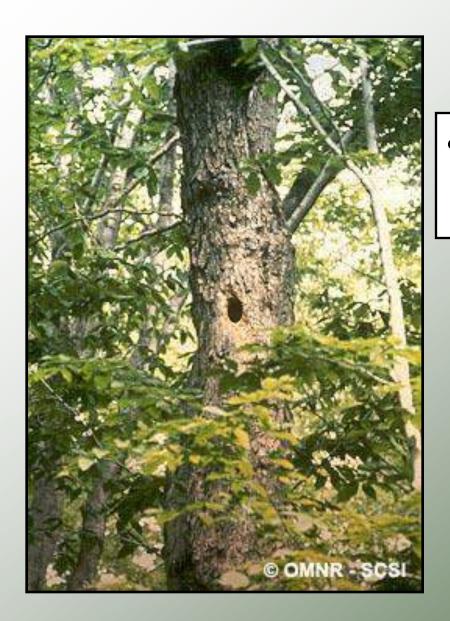
Natural cavity

Escape cavity

Woodpecker feeding excavations



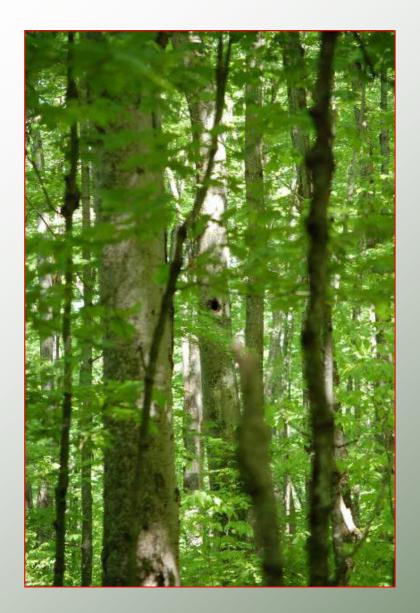
- Large trees
- Risk and vigour
- Species of tree
- Dispersion
- Multiple wildlife benefits



Cavity Trees

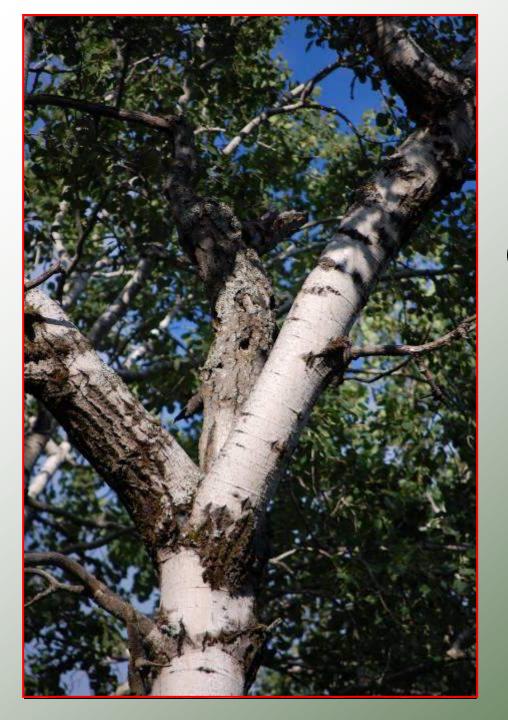
 10 living cavity trees/ha

How to find tree cavities?



Look at the trees from a distance

Mostly in hardwood trees



Check dead lateral branches

Look for wood chips on the ground Listen for birds calling



Dead trees/limbs are valuable but can be hazardous

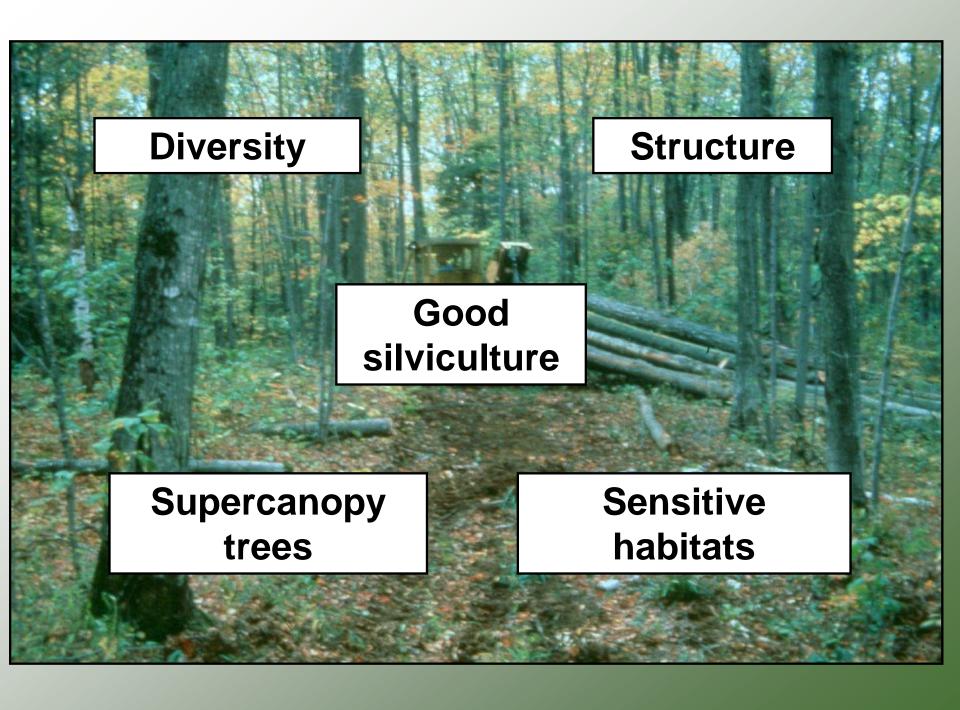


Down but not out!



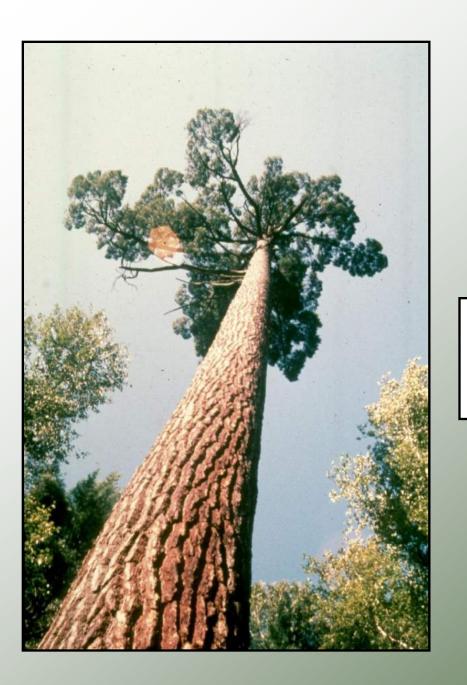
Time to re-invest





Supercanopy trees

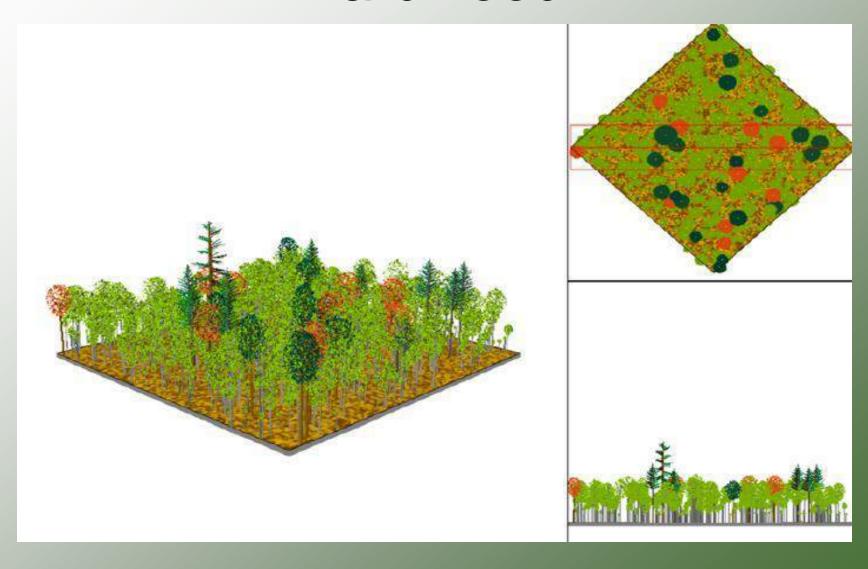


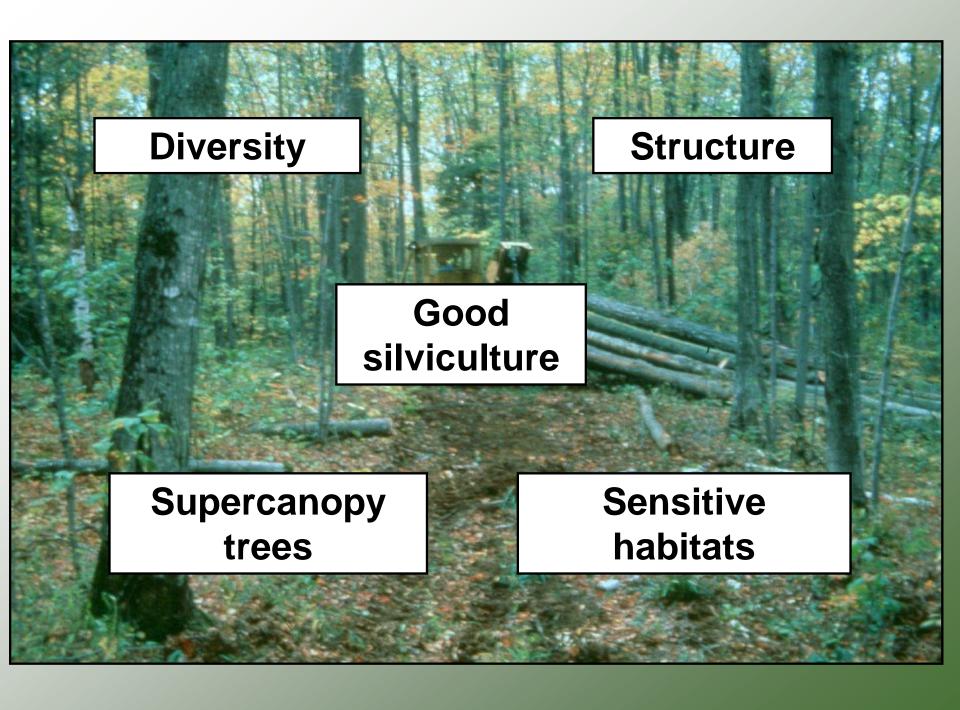


Supercanopy Trees

- retain 1 per 4 ha
- long-lived species

Single-tree selection in tolerant hardwood





Stick nests



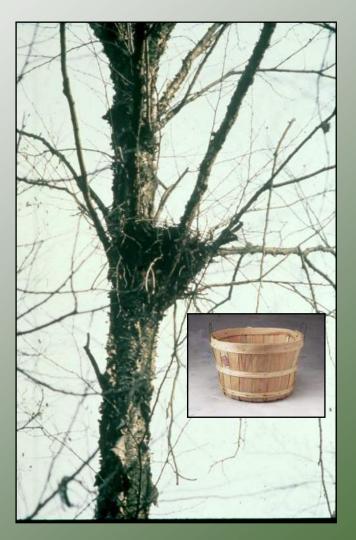
Bigger nest = more effort ...more likely to be reused



Bushel basket rule



Large >= 75 cm



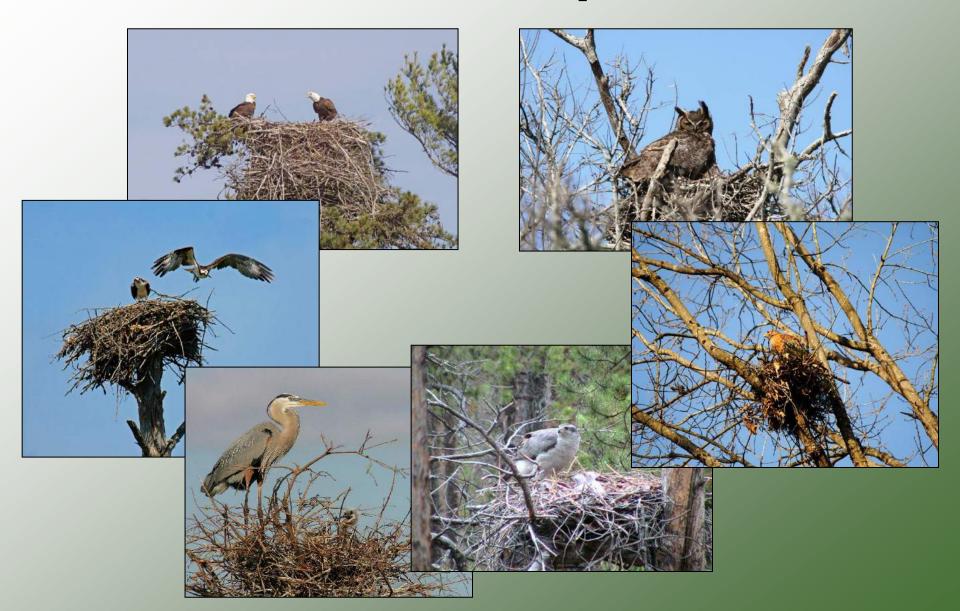
Small < 75 cm

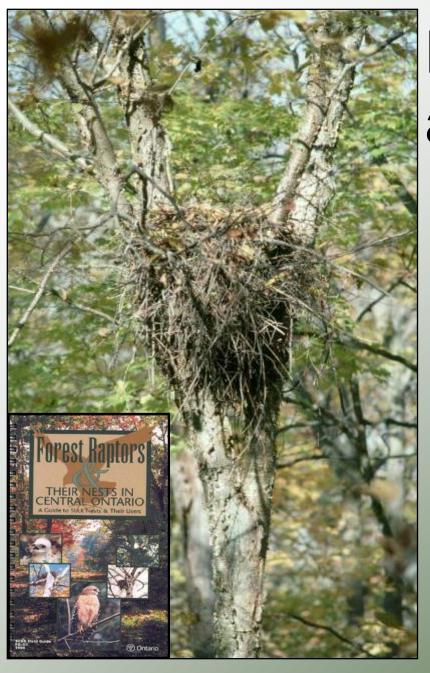
Protecting nests



- Common species:
 - Small nests: leave nest tree
 - Large nest: leave nest
 tree and 20 m buffer
 - Forestry operations
 around occupied nest:
 Refer to Stand and
 Site Guide for AOCs
- Uncommon species: Refer to Stand and Site Guide

Uncommon species





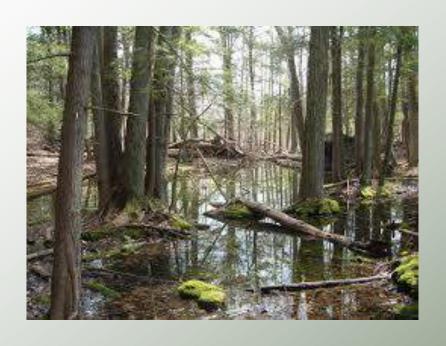
How to tell nests apart?

- diameter of nest
- depth of nest
- height of nest in tree
- size of sticks
- density of nest
- species of tree
- type of forest

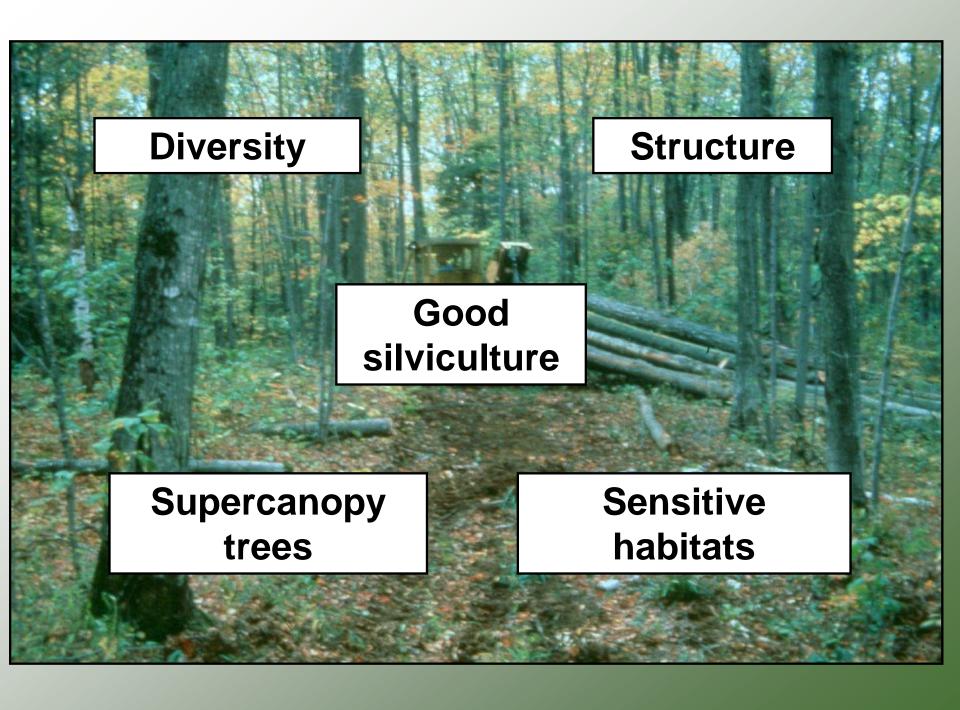
Woodland pools



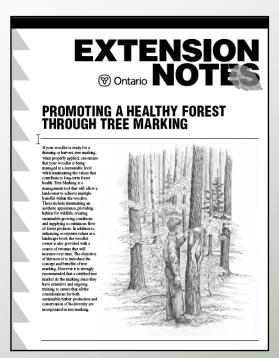
Protecting woodland pools

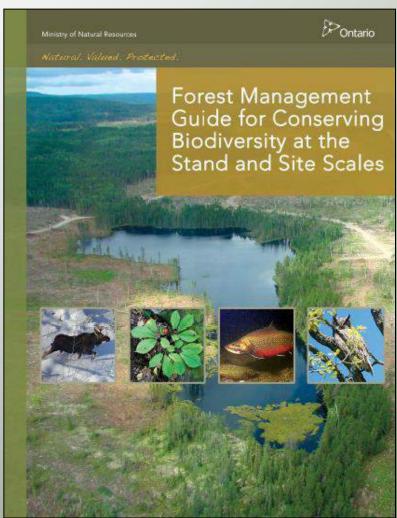


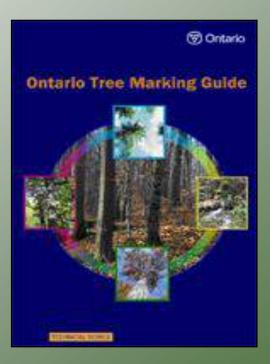
- Maintain forest canopy over the pools (within 3 m)
- >=50% crown closure of trees >10m tall within 15 m
- If accidentally fell trees in pool, do not remove
- No skid trails or landings



Resources

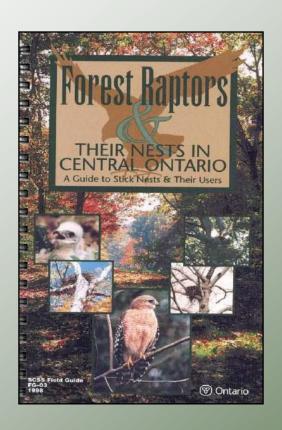






https://www.ontario.ca/page/forest-management-guides

Resources



https://www.ontariowoodlot.com/publications/owa-publications/landowner-guides