# Young Forest Initiative Strategies & BMPS

#### Acknowledgements



## What is the YFI?

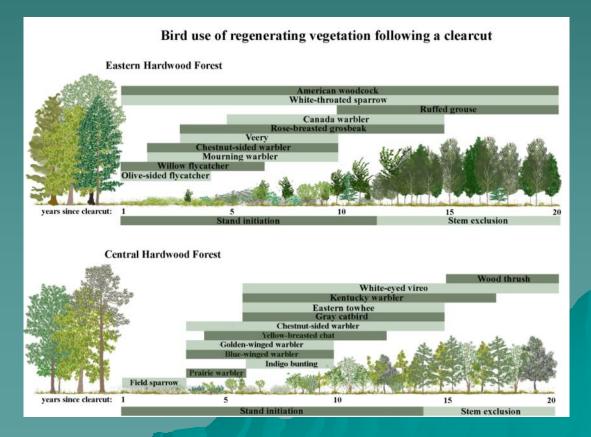
- Young forest = Aspen, Oak (less than 20 yrs post-harvest) and Alder (less than 10 yrs post-harvest)
- Initiatives for young forests and associated wildlife
  - -e.g. youngforest.org
- Changing perspectives, adding species
   How are DNR & partners advancing YFI?

#### Species of Greatest Conservation Need (State Wildlife Action Plans)

# States with "Young Forest Initiatives" list 57 SGCN that require young forest and shrubland habitats:

- 39 birds
- 11 mammals
- 7 reptiles









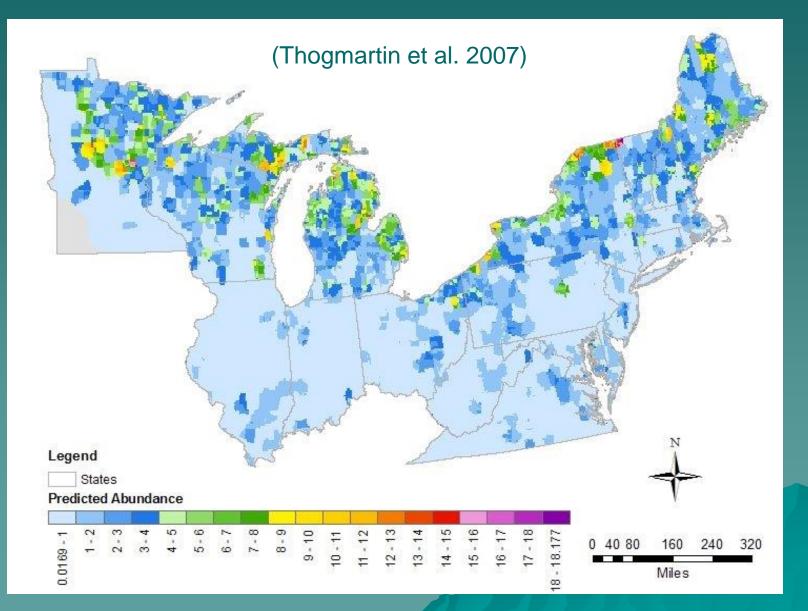


## YFI Goals

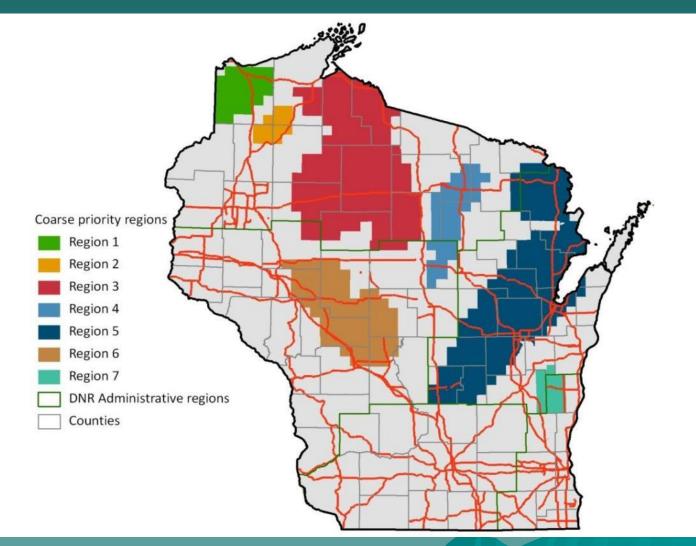
 Increase the <u>quantity</u> of Young Forest on Private Lands
 Improve the <u>quality</u> of Young Forest on Public Lands



## Predicted Woodcock Abundance

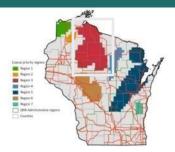


#### **Priority Woodcock Management Regions**

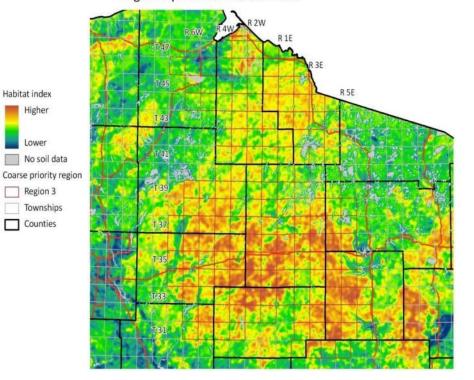


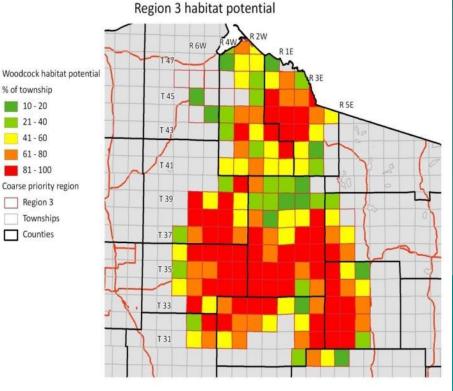
#### Map generated by Brad Potter, USFWS

## **Region 3 Township Map**



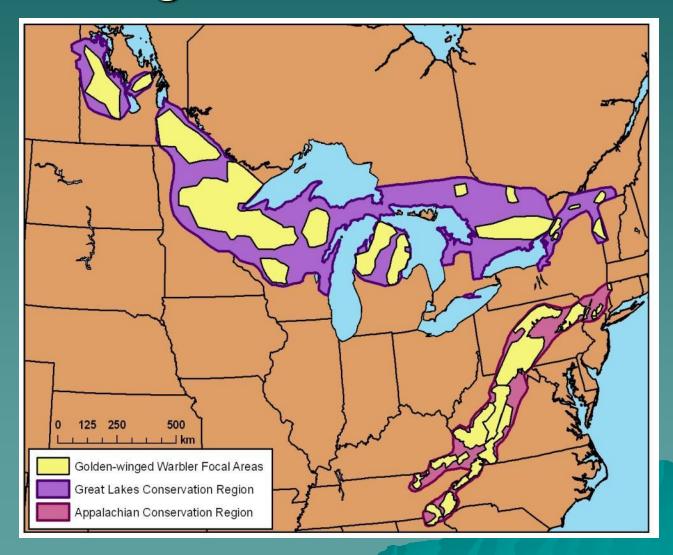
Region 3 potential habitat index



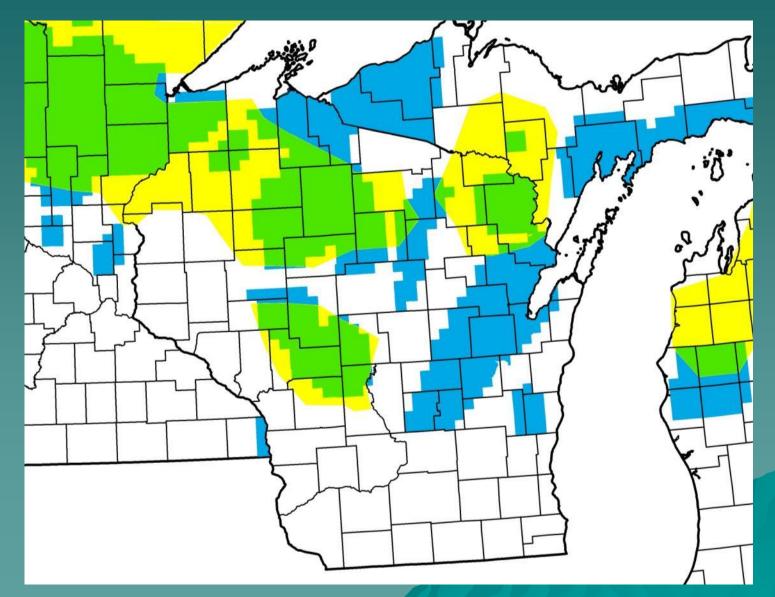


#### Maps generated by Brad Potter, USFWS

# Golden-winged Warbler Rangewide Focal Areas



### Golden-winged Warbler and American Woodcock Focal Areas

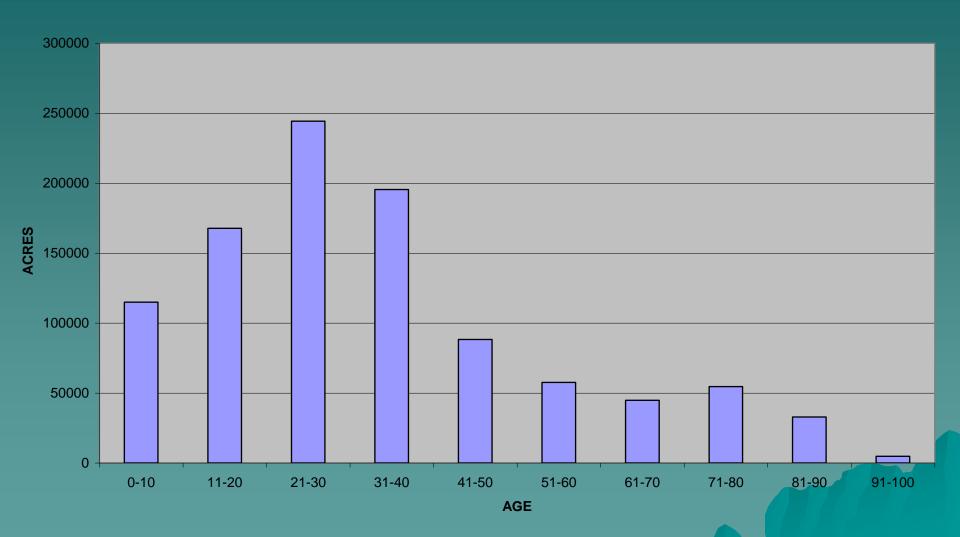


### Public Land

Age distribution
Stand size
Green tree retention
DNR Silviculture Handbook



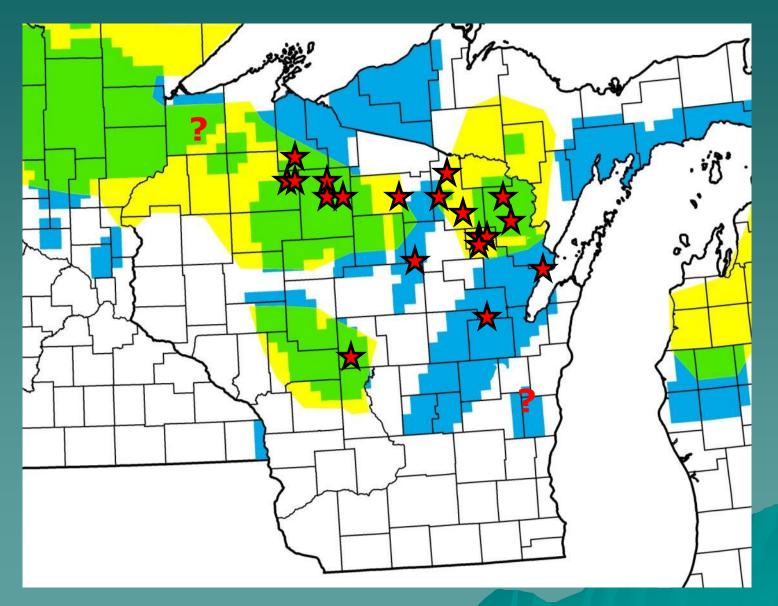
#### NORTHERN REGION PUBLIC LANDS ASPEN DISTRIBUTION



### **Private Land**

 Demonstration areas • 500-1000 ac intensive management plots within each demo area Focused workshops for landowners (e.g. field days) Technical training for foresters Referrals from cooperating professionals

#### **Wisconsin Demonstration Areas**



## General Young Forest BMPs

 Maintain at least 20% of the area as young forest (< 20 yrs post-harvest)



### **Ruffed Grouse Habitat BMPs**

Aspen

 10-15 acres
 10-15 yrs apart
 Drumming logs

 Interspersion & Juxtaposition





### **Golden-winged Warbler Habitat**





Amber Roth



© Laurie Smaglick Johnson

John Confer



### Golden-winged Warbler Recent Habitat Management







# Golden-winged Warbler Habitat BMPs

Landscapes with: – 60% forest cover – 70% deciduous trees Harvest area:  $- < \frac{1}{4}$  mile from nearest young forest : 5 ac minimum  $- > \frac{1}{4}$  mile from nearest young forest patch: 25 ac minimum

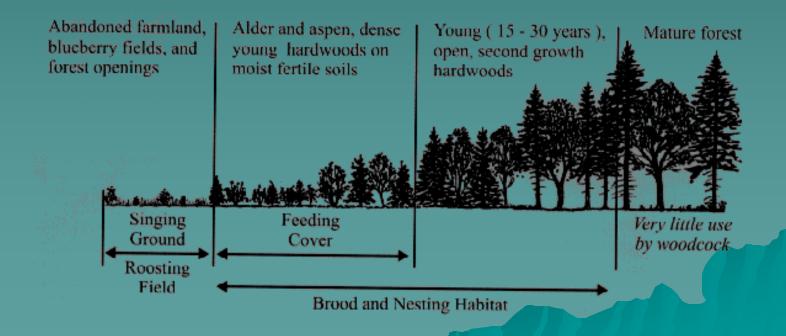
# Golden-winged Warbler Habitat BMPs

Green-tree retention (i.e. residuals, reserves)

- Retain 10-15 trees/ac (Range: 5-50 trees/ac)
- OR 10-30% canopy cover (DNR GTR guidelines: 5-15%)
- Disperse<10 trees/ac; Aggregate>15 trees/ac
- Retain trees with >9 in dbh (DNR GTR guidelines:
   >12 in dbh)
- If no large trees for retention trees are present, consider fostering small trees to retain in future rotations

### Woodcock Habitat

Feeding and nesting (moist, rich soils)
Singing grounds (peenting sites)
Nocturnal roost sites



### Feeding & Nesting Habitat



80% of area:Young aspenUpland alder

 Soil moisture gradient:

- Nesting sites
   somewhat drier
- -Think worms!!!

### Alder



Core of habitat mgmt area
 Moist rich soils,
 Dense stands
 5yr age-classes







## **Open Areas**

Peenting sites

 8+ per 100 ac
 >1/2ac

 Roosting sites

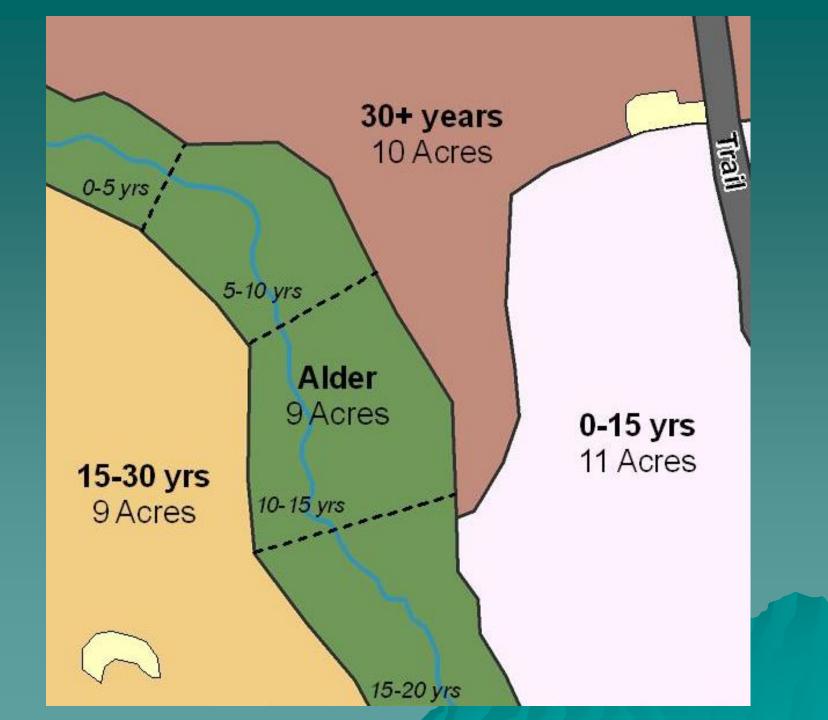
 1+ per 100ac
 >5ac

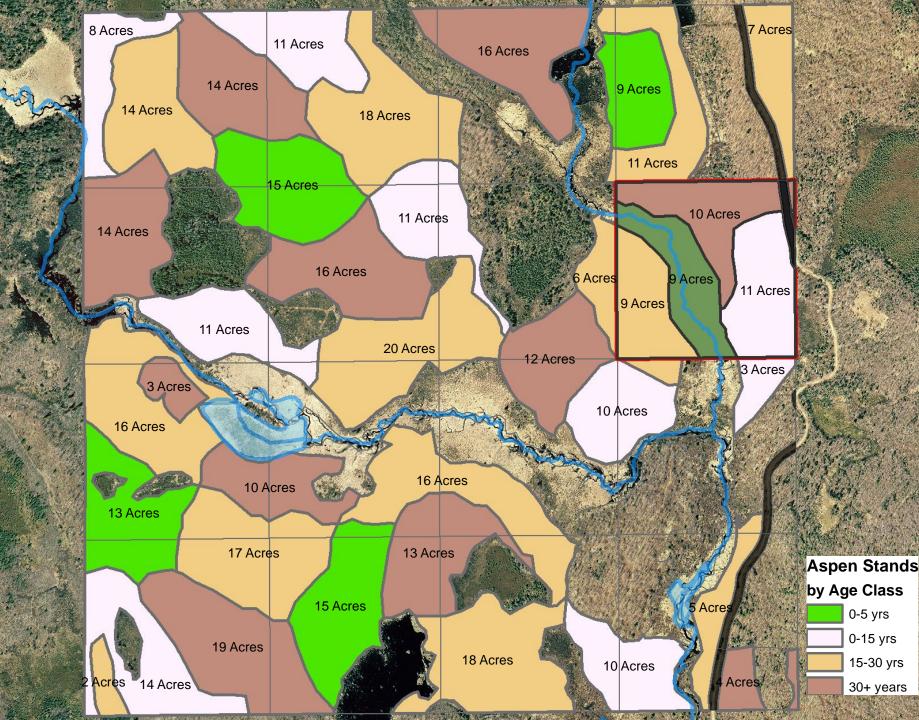




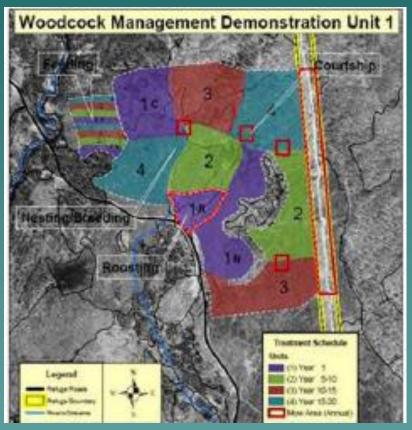








## Woodcock Habitat Management





### Funding Opportunities (current level)

Commercial logging

DNR: technical services

- Federally sponsored grants: \$30-45,000
- Ruffed Grouse Society: \$50-75,000
- USFWS Partners for Fish & Wildlife
- USFS: Stewardship program??
- USDA: Great potential; EQIP ??

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#### North central Wisconsin young forest initiative

Wisconsin's young forests have been declining in quantity and quality for the last half a century; many wildlife species that depend on this habitat have declined as well. In response to this decline, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has partnered with other agencies and organizations to create the north central Wisconsin young forest initiative.



A golden-winged warbler at home in north central Wisconsin. Photo by Michele Woodford.

The goal of this initiative is simple: encourage management of forest habitat in suitable areas to benefit young forest plant and wildlife species.

Landowners in Lincoln, Langlade, Oneida, Taylor, Price and Rusk counties who are interested in improving their land for birds and animals that depend on young forests can now attend free workshops, request consultation for their individual property and obtain resources for planning and conducting habitat work for little or no cost.

Young forest Management of young forest Wildlife and young forest Demonstration areas

#### Young forest

Business



#### Wildlife and habitat

#### Find

ways to reduce wildlife-human conflict and avoid wildlife damage.

#### Explore

Wisconsin's rare plants, animals and natural communities.

Discover

tips to manage your land for wildlife.

Learn about wildlife health and rehabilitation.

#### **Related links**

- The young forest project [exit DNR]
- The woodcock management plan [exit DNR]
- Forest landowners

#### **Contact information**

For information on the north central Wisconsin young forest initiative, contact:

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Young forest         Management of young forest         Wildlife and young forest           Young forest         Any forest that has had most of its older, mature trees removed and replaced with seedlings or saplings is considered young, even if it has been covered with trees for hundreds of years. Historically, trees have been removed by natural events like beaver activity, fires, floods, tornadoes/windstorms, insect infestations or diseases. Afterwards, the nutrient-rich ground is	Demonstration areas	Contact information For information on the north central Wisconsin young forest initiative, contact: Jeremy Holtz Wildlife biologist Bureau of Wildlife Management 715-365-8999
	Many birds like the Wilson's snipe benefit from clearings. Photo by	

Mark Balcer.

The first trees and plants to grow are early succession or young forest species. They are usually fast growing, intolerant of shade, and spread or reproduce rapidly. They are also some of the shorter lived species. In Northern Wisconsin, aspen (popple) and alder are two common examples of valuable young forest species.

#### Documents

more valuable food for wildlife.

History of the north central Wisconsin young forest initiative [PDF]

foraging wildlife. Shrubs move in, producing berries and nuts,

- Best Management Practices for Woodcock and Associated Bird Species [PDF]
- Young forest management guidelines [PDF]

#### Partners

Find out more about the partners of the young forest initiative.

Logos link to external websites.



Last revised: Mondav July 30 2012



### For more information:

- Contact your friendly, local wildlife biologist.
- Amber Roth, Upper Great Lakes Young Forest Initiative at <u>amroth@mtu.edu</u>
- Resources:
  - -<u>www.youngforest.org</u>
  - -<u>www.timberdoodle.org</u>
  - www.gwwa.org

