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BOBWHITE BROOD ECOLOGY IN RELATION TO FALLOW FIELD MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES AND PRESCRIBED FIRE REGIME

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ABSTRACT

We used compositional analysis to rank habitats used by nesting and brood-rearing northern bobwhites (*Colinus virginianus*) in northern Florida. We used a residence index based on brood movement rates and turning angles to predict distribution of organisms among habitat types within brood ranges. We examined relationships among residence indices and vegetation and invertebrate characteristics of the habitat to draw inferences as to brood habitat quality. We related brood survival to vegetation, landscape structure and composition, and invertebrate characteristics within brood ranges. Finally, we reported effects of season of disking (fall vs spring) on vegetative (composition, canopy cover, density, ground cover) and invertebrate (richness and biomass) communities in fallow agricultural fields.

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SEED AVAILABILITY WITHIN FOOD PLOTS AND NATIVE VEGETATION AREAS ON A LONGLEAF PINE SITE IN SOUTHEASTERN LOUISIANA

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ABSTRACT

The lack of late winter foods has been hypothesized as a limiting factor for northern bobwhites in Louisiana pinelands. We determined January seed availability within food plots (rectangular and strip) and native vegetation areas on a longleaf pine site. Planted sites had considerably more seed available than native vegetation sites. However, most seeds were those of native grasses and sedges and not agricultural crops.

Citation: Olinde, M.W. 2000. Seed availability within food plots and native vegetation areas on a longleaf pine site in southeastern Louisiana. Page 70 in L.A. Brennan, W.E. Palmer, L.W. Burger, Jr., and T.L. Pruden (eds.). Quail IV: Proceedings of the Fourth National Quail Symposium. Tall Timbers Research Station, Tallahassee, FL.