

2000

Bobwhite Brood Ecology in Relation to Fallow Field Management Techniques and Prescribed Fire Regime

A. Vincent Carver

Mississippi State University

Loren W. Burger Jr.

Mississippi State University

Leonard A. Brennan

Tall Timbers Research Station

Follow this and additional works at: <https://trace.tennessee.edu/nqsp>

Recommended Citation

Carver, A. Vincent; Burger, Loren W. Jr.; and Brennan, Leonard A. (2000) "Bobwhite Brood Ecology in Relation to Fallow Field Management Techniques and Prescribed Fire Regime," *National Quail Symposium Proceedings*: Vol. 4 , Article 13.

<https://doi.org/10.7290/nqsp04p6gt>

Available at: <https://trace.tennessee.edu/nqsp/vol4/iss1/13>

This article is brought to you freely and openly by Volunteer, Open-access, Library-hosted Journals (VOL Journals), published in partnership with The University of Tennessee (UT) University Libraries. This article has been accepted for inclusion in National Quail Symposium Proceedings by an authorized editor. For more information, please visit <https://trace.tennessee.edu/nqsp>.

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

A. Vincent Carver¹

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, PO Drawer 9690, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, MS 39762

Loren W. Burger, Jr.

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, PO Drawer 9690, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, MS 39762

Leonard A. Brennan

Tall Timbers Research Station, 13093 Henry Beadel Drive, Tallahassee, FL 32312-0918

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.

Citation: Carver, A.V., L.W. Burger, Jr., and L.A. Brennan. 2000. Bobwhite brood ecology in relation to fallow field management techniques and prescribed fire regime. 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.

¹ Present address: Tall Timbers Research Station, 13093 Henry Beadel Drive, Tallahassee, FL 32312-0918.

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

Michael W. Olinde

Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, P.O. Box 98000, Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000

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.