Objective: determine small mammal responses to forest management practices, at local and landscape scales

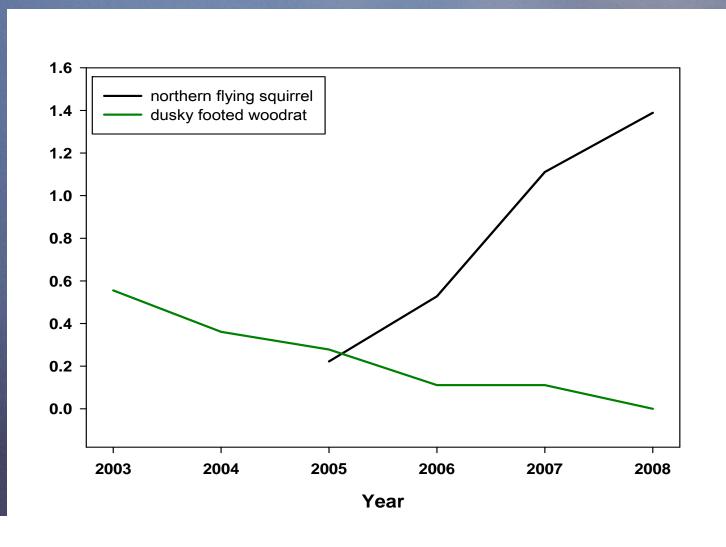
Responses: demography, habitat associations, spatial distribution

#### Components

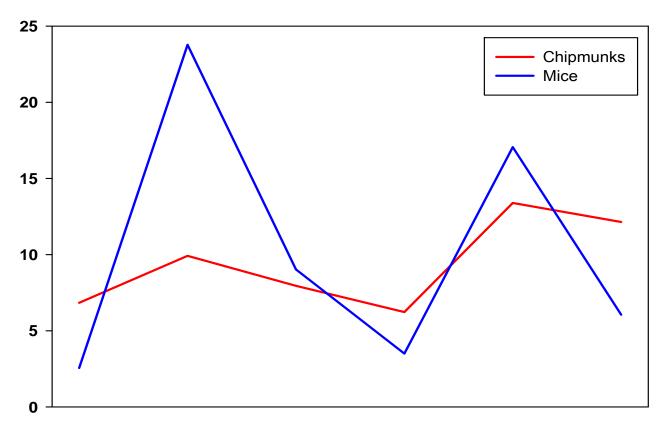
- Long term grids: 21 grids, 4 forest types
   mammals, vegetation, cone production (in progress)
- -Terrestrial bird transects: 68 transects (in progress)
- -Focal species: radiotelemetry

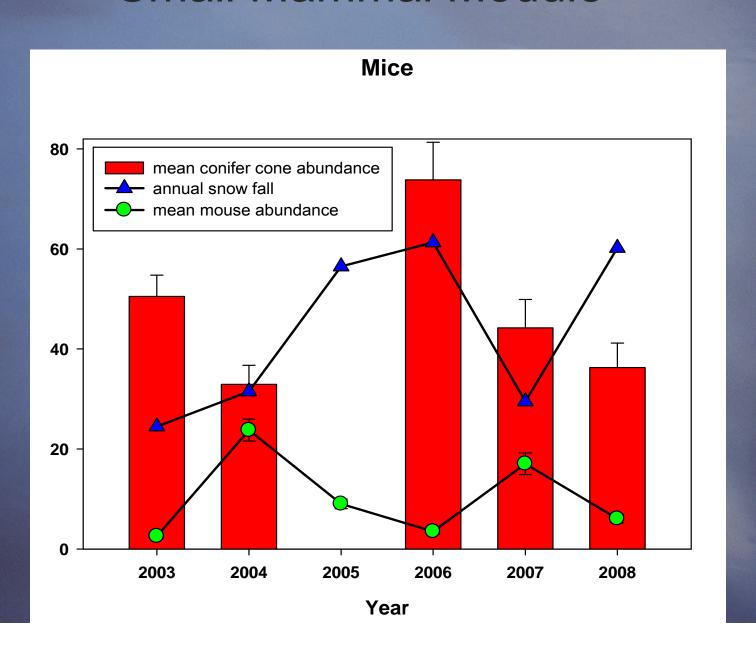
  Dusky-footed woodrats (completed)

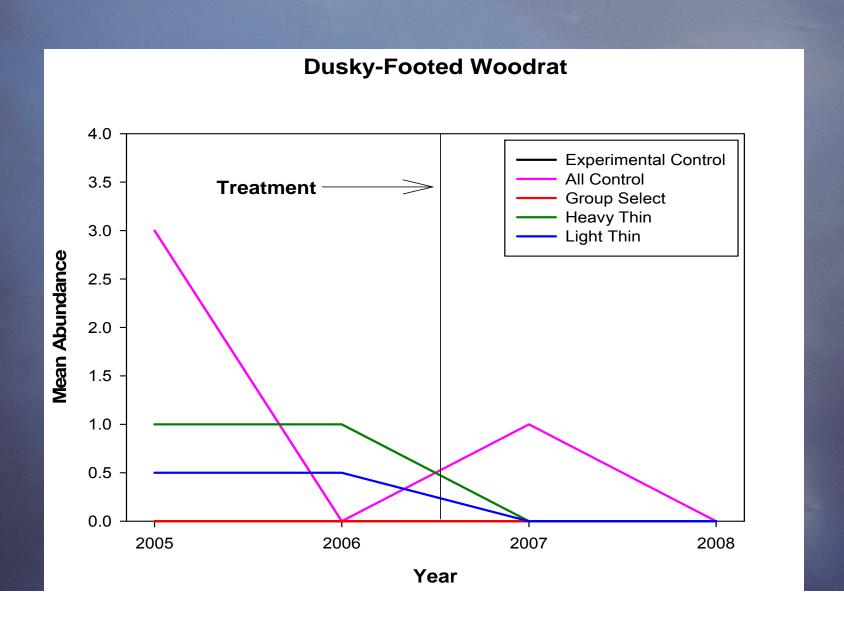
  Northern flying squirrels (nearing completion)

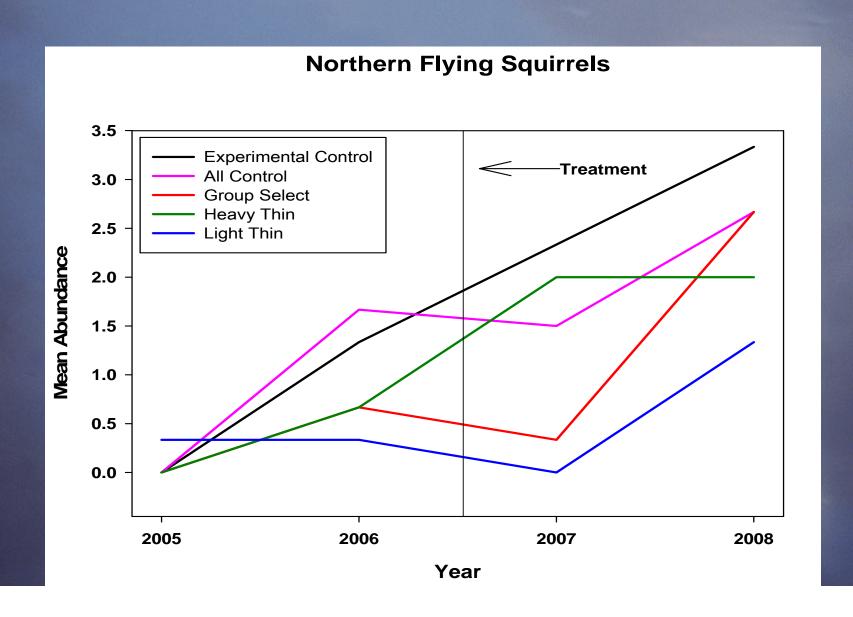


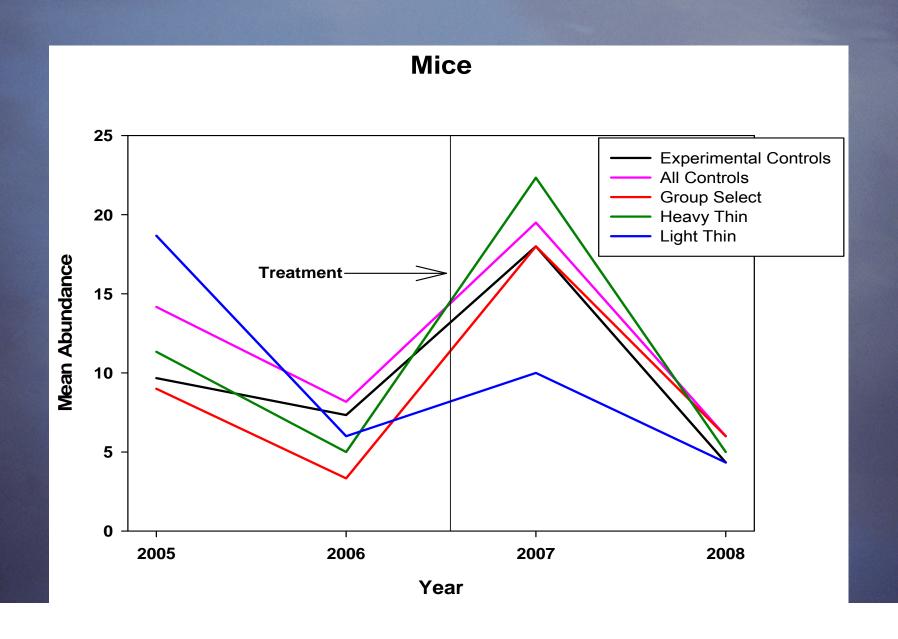














# Northern Flying Squirrel and Forest Management

- Home Range
- Habitat Assessment
- Den Trees



© Sean Bogle

Authors: Jaya Smith, \*Doug Kelt, \*Dirk Van Vuren, \*Michael Johnson

\* Co-Principle Invetigators on the Plumas Lassen Administrative Study Small Mammal Module

# Why Flying Squirrels?

- Implications for logging:
  - Keystone Species
  - Prey of Spotted Owl
  - Managers interested in flying squirrel use of forest



# Home Range

- Useful tool that allows managers to determine how much contiguous area an animal needs to survive
- Index of habitat quality



# Methods



Trapping



Collaring

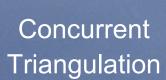
... and Radiotracking!

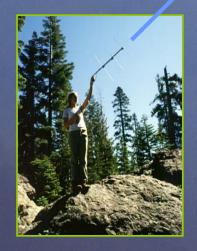


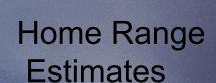
# Telemetry/Home Range Analysis









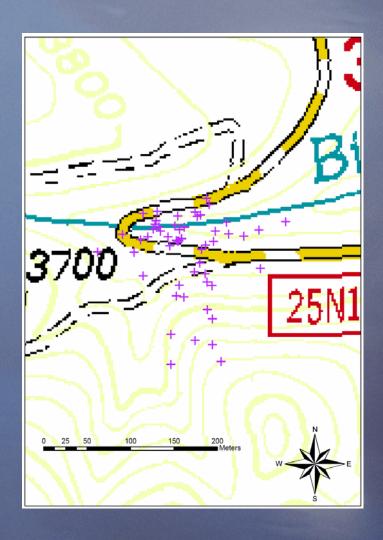




### Locations

- Achieved from triangulation
- Best estimate for where the animal is located
- Allows generation of home ranges

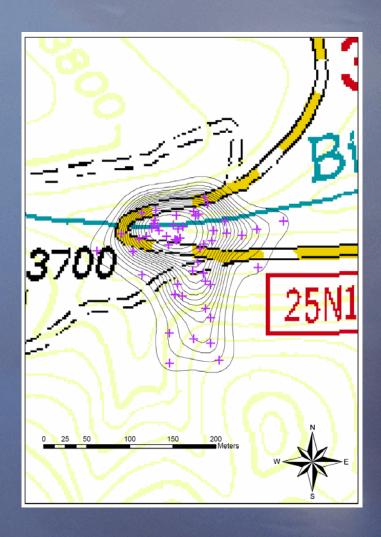




# Home Range

- Helps forest managers make decisions:
  - How much area is needed?
  - What habitat types are in the home range?

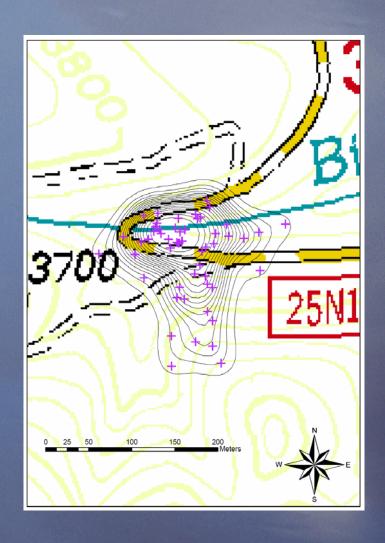




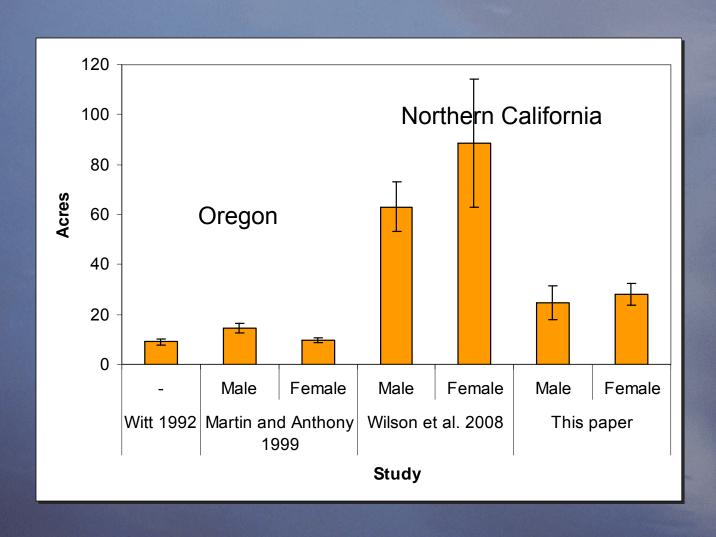
# Home Range Area (Fixed Kernel)

• Area =  $27.2 \pm 3.7$  Acres

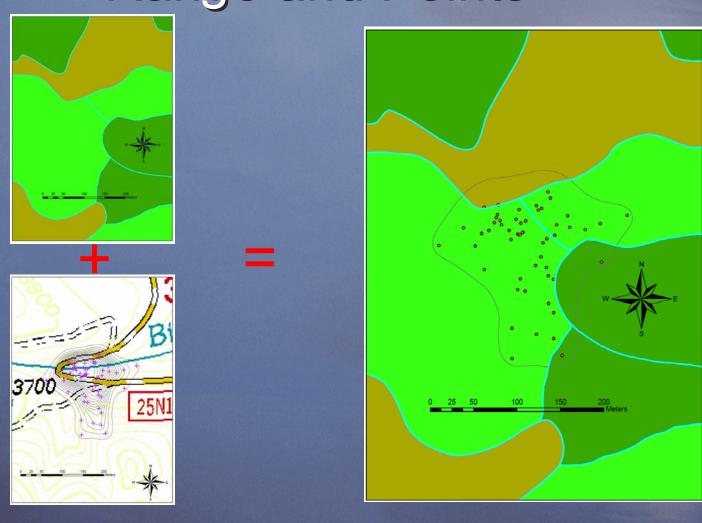




# Comparison Across Studies

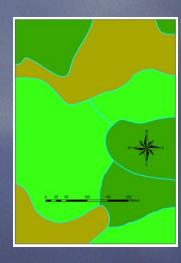


# Overlay Habitat Map with Home Range and Points



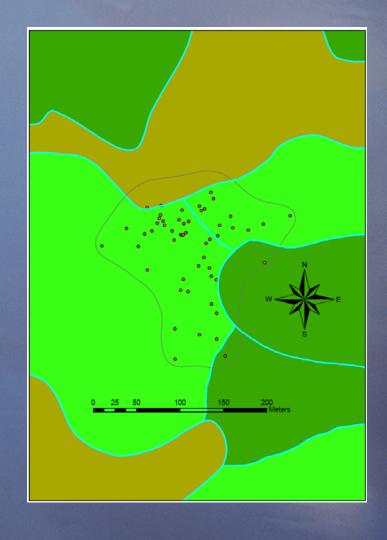
# Habitat Map

- Modeled using California Fish and Game's Wildlife Habitat Relations (WHR) model from Vestra habitat layer for Plumas National Forest
- Categories in our area included:
  - Riparian
  - Sierra mixed conifer (small, medium and large)
  - Monocultures
  - Wet meadows
  - Barren areas
  - Chaparral
  - Bodies of water



#### Habitat Preferences

- Conduct Habitat
   Assessment on two scales:
  - 1-Across the forest (Broad)
  - 2-Within the home range itself (Narrow)
- Compare Available habitat with Used habitat



#### Habitat Preferences

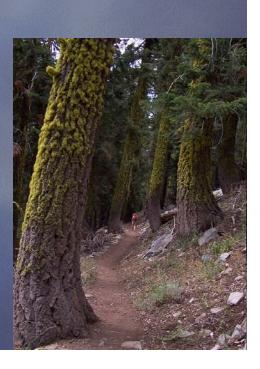
- Two most important habitat types:
  - Broad-Scale Importance:
    - 1. Large Sierra mixed conifer
    - 2. Medium Sierra mixed conifer.
  - Fine-Scale Importance:
    - 1. Large Sierra mixed conifer
    - 2. Medium Sierra mixed conifer

#### Habitat Preferences

- Take-home message:
  - Northern flying squirrels prefer mature forests over forests with small immature trees relative to abundance in Plumas National Forest.







# Den Tree;Methods

Telemetry/Homing





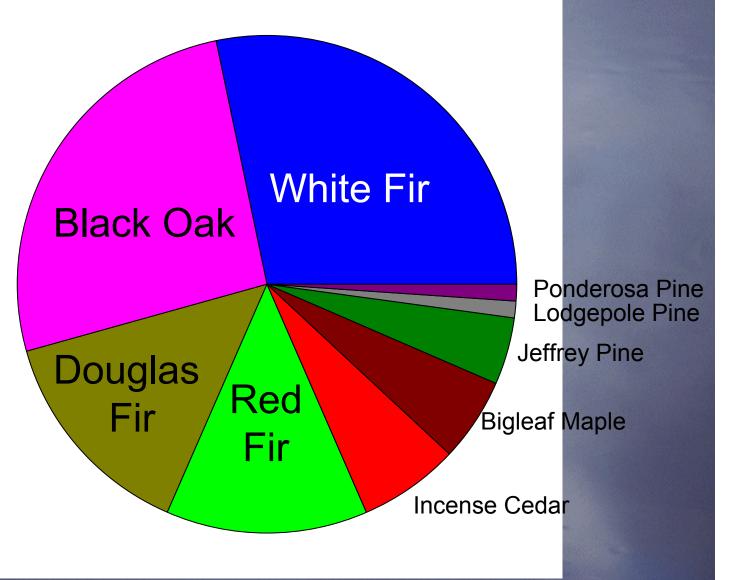


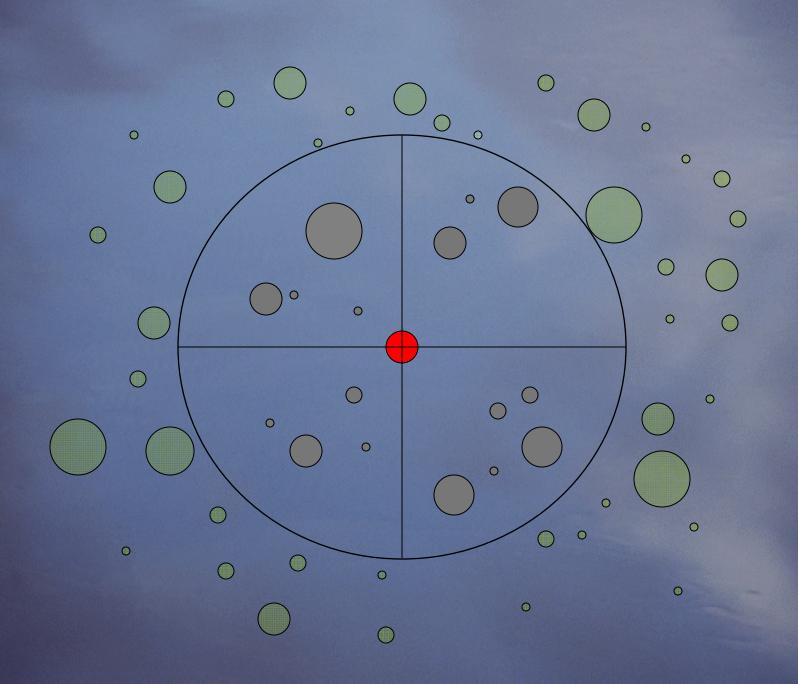
# Telemetry/ Homing

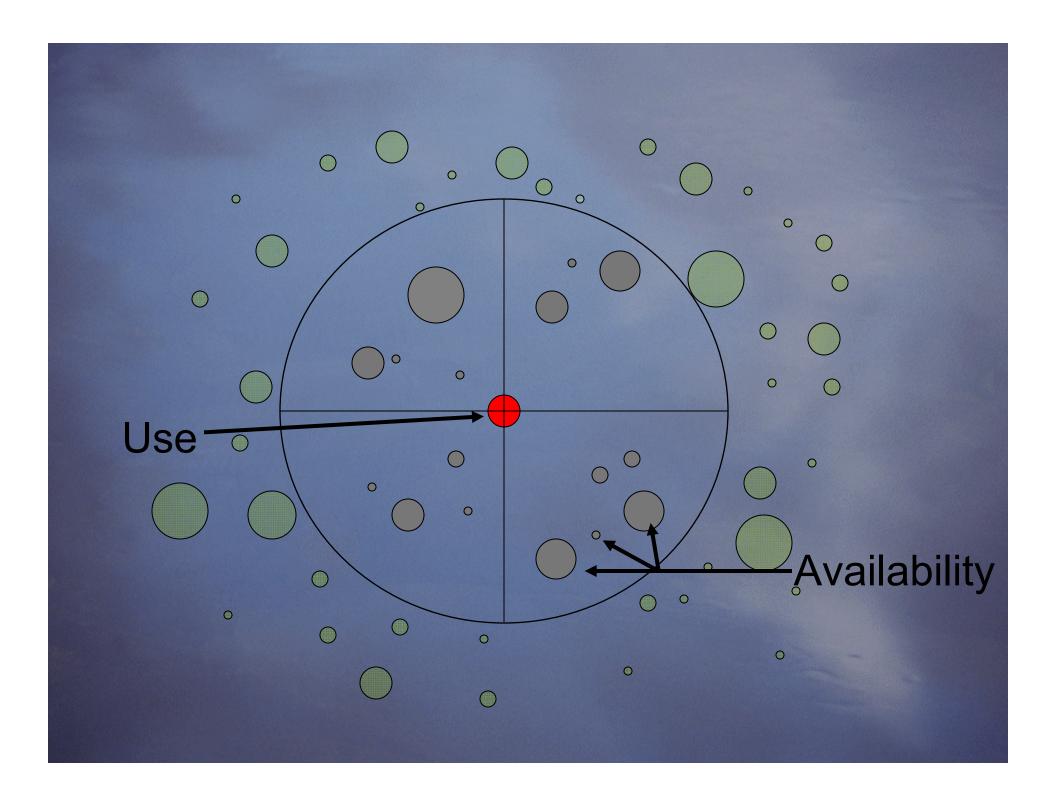


### Den Trees Used

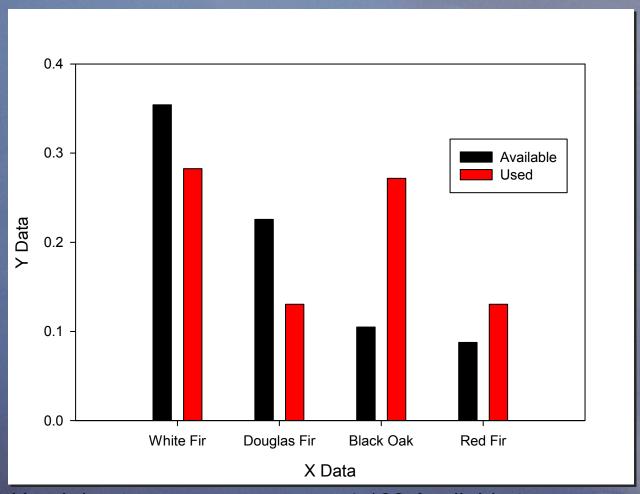
92 Flying
Squirrel Dens
Measured







# Use Versus Availability



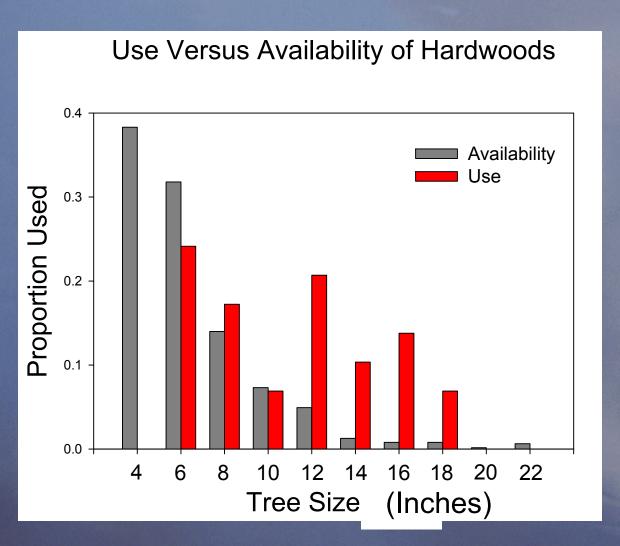
92 Used den trees

4,188 Available trees measured!!

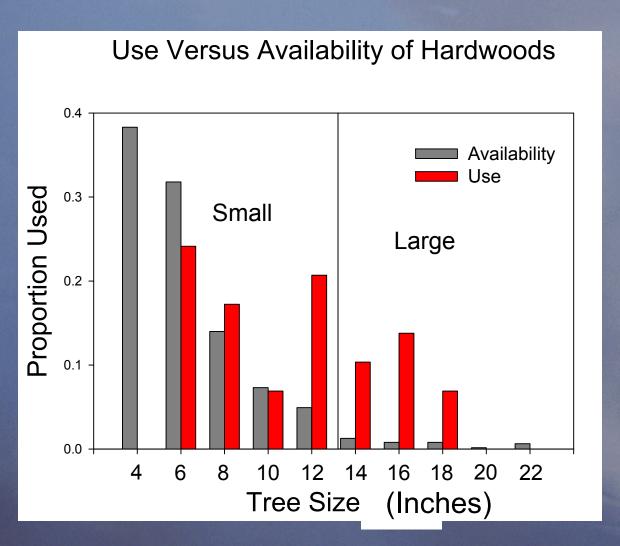
### Tree Size

- Two Categories Based on Forestry Practices
  - Hardwoods (Oak, Maple, Dogwood)
  - Conifers (Pine, Fir, Cedar)

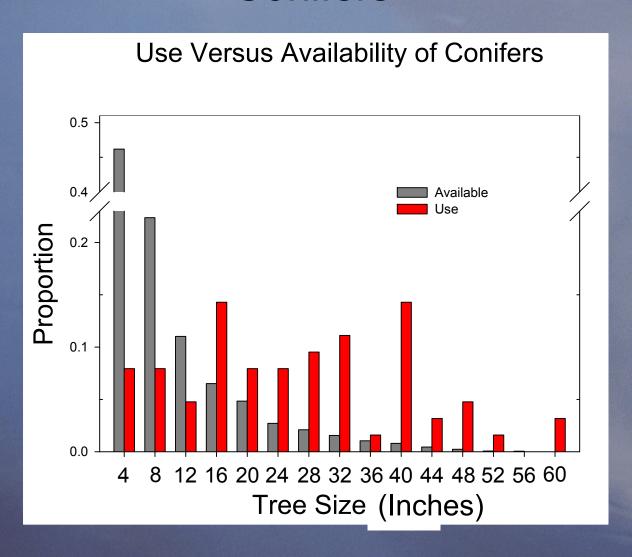
#### Hardwoods

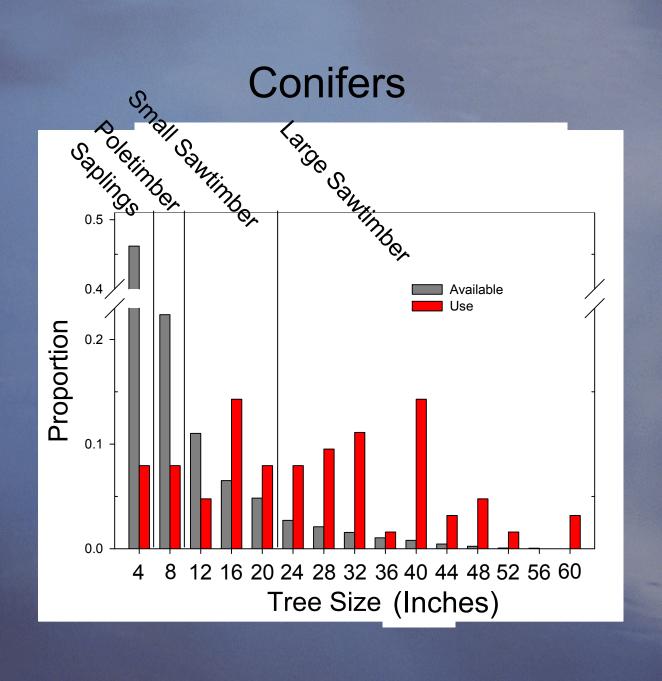


#### Hardwoods



#### Conifers





# Den Trees; Use vs Availability

- Den Tree Ranking (most to least important):
  - 1. Large hardwood (≥13 inch dbh)
  - 2. Large sawtimber (Conifer ≥21 inch dbh)
  - 3. Small hardwood (4-13 inch dbh)
  - 4. Small sawtimber (Conifer 11-21inch dbh)
  - 5. Poletimber (Conifer 3-11 inch dbh)
  - 6. Sapling (Conifer and hardwood 0-3 inch dbh)

# Summary

- Northern Flying Squirrel:
  - Home range = 27.2  $\pm$  3.7 Acres
  - Preferred habitat types are large and medium Sierra Mixed Conifer
  - Preferred den trees are large hardwoods and conifers, and small hardwoods

# Informed Forest Stewardship

