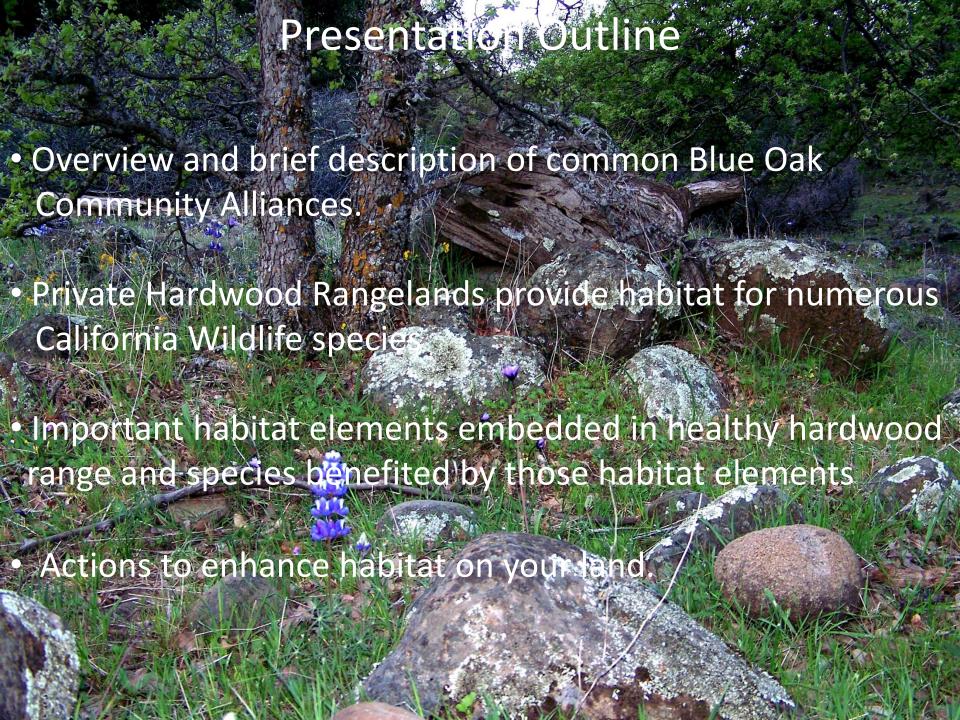




Wildlife Considerations When Grazing on Hardwood Rangelands

Wendell Gilgert, Melissa Odell, Bonnie Eyestone, Bre Owens Rangeland Watershed Initiative



Nineteen Oaks are California Natives

They are found on twenty million Acres
Statewide

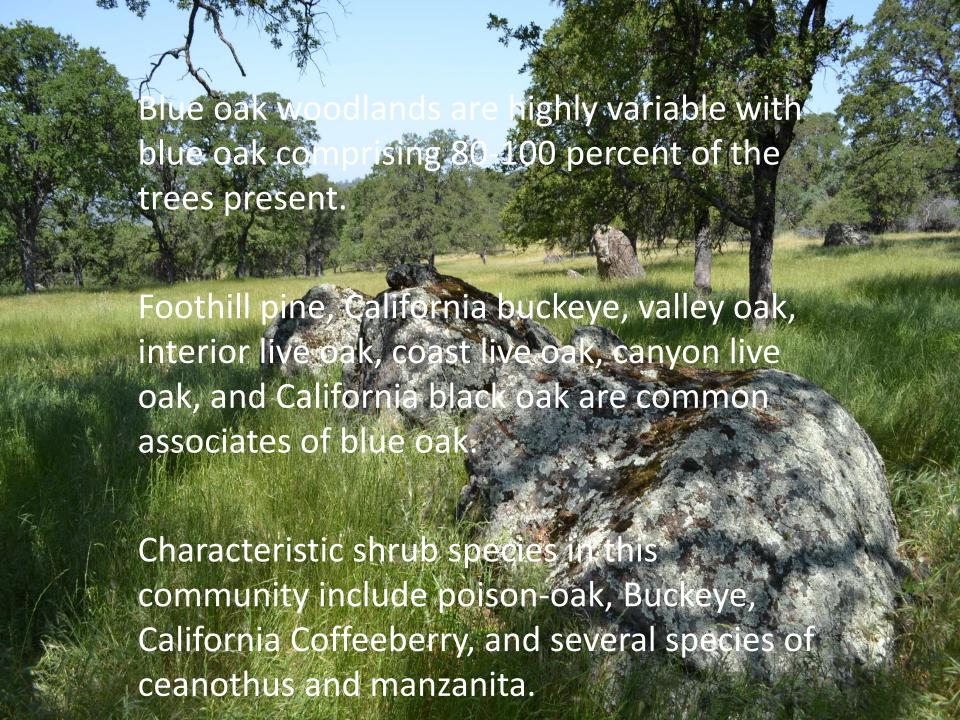
Over 50 Blue Oak habitat Alliances have been described.

Primary oaks species in the Central Sierra Nevada Foothill Hardwood Range are:

- Blue Oak
- Valley Oak
- Interior Live Oak
- Canyon Live Oak









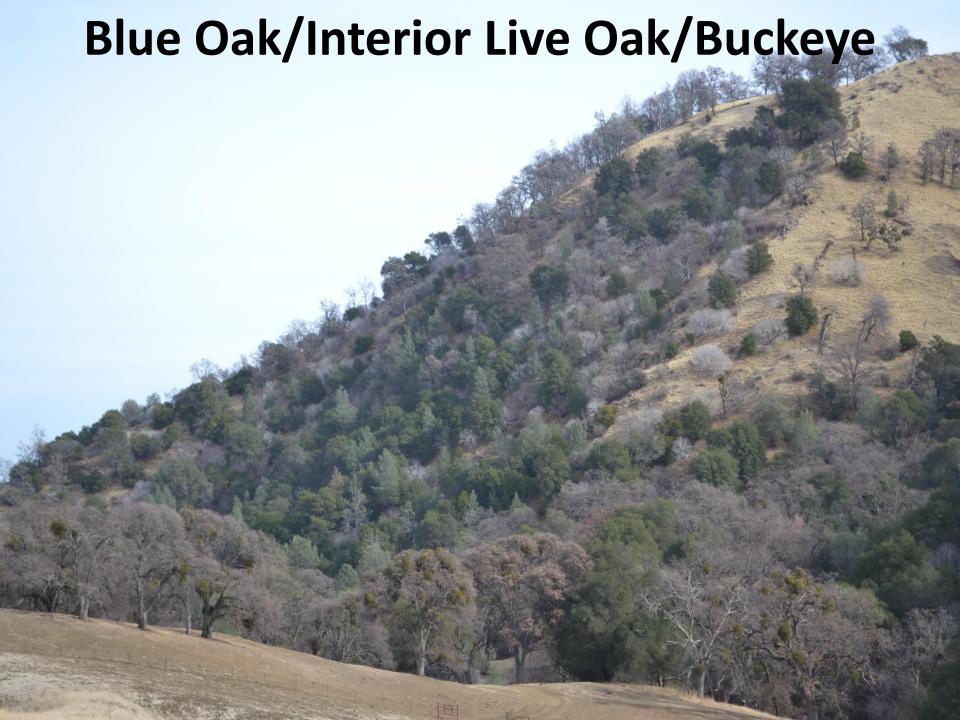








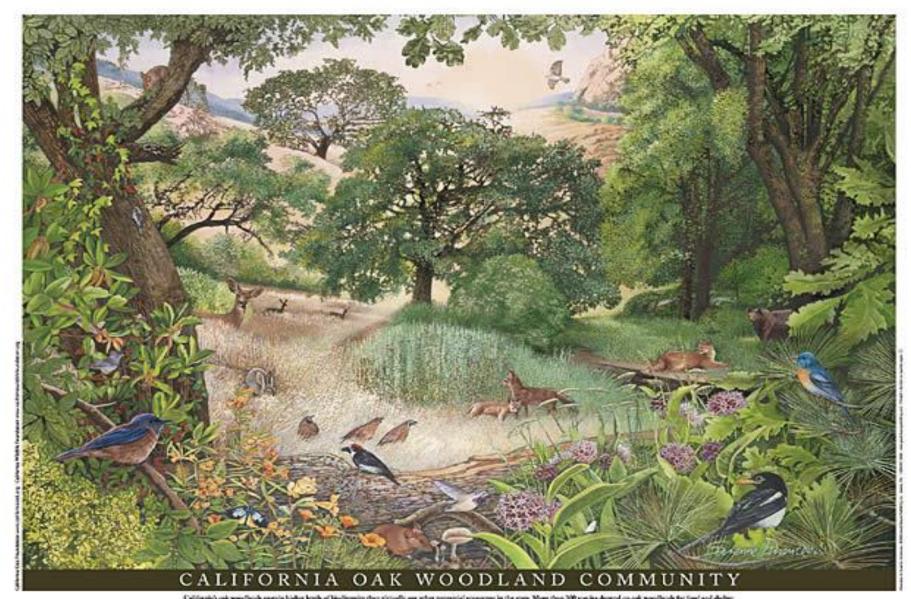








Importance to Fish and Wildlife

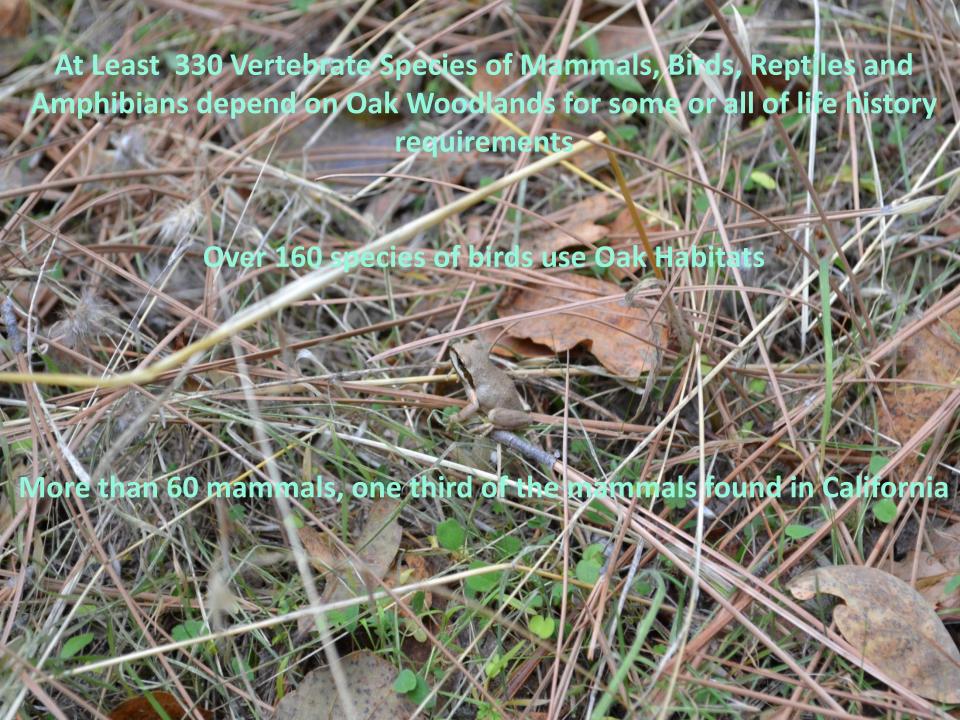


California's not woodlands contain higher levels of bindingsing than virtually say other consents congress in the same. More than 300 species depend on sale woodlands for fixed and debter.

Only woodlands protect soft from consists and braddeless, regulars water flow in watershoods, and maintain water quality in consent and rivers.

Manage for Biodiversity











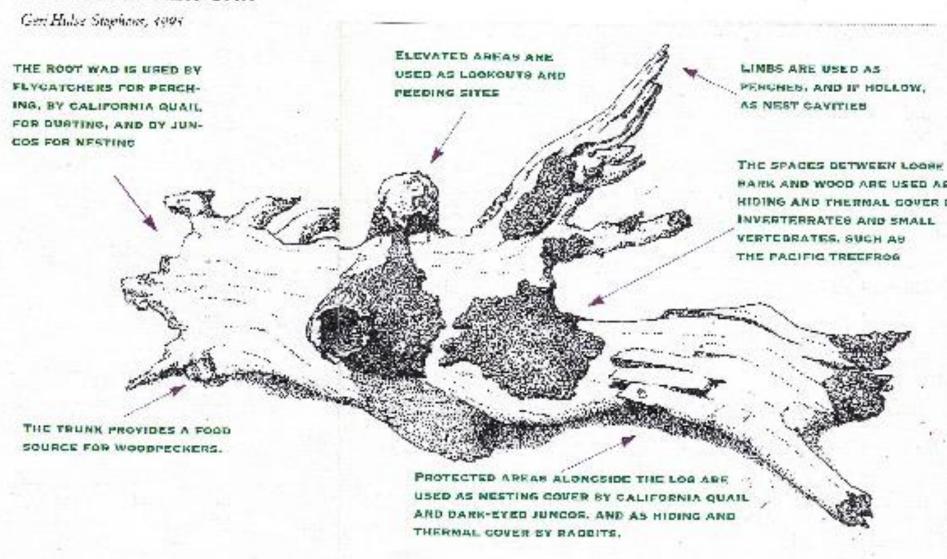








HABITATS PROVIDED BY THE FALLEN OAK



Saline Seeps

Riparian Areas





Keeping Oak Woodlands Healthy



If the birds are there, the oak woodland is healthy.

How do you know if your oak woodland is healthy? Look for these 12 oak woodland focal species—together they feed and nest in the different layers of a healthy oak woodland forest. Healthy oak woodlands are important habitats for birds and other wildlife, and also places where we farm and ranch. Healthy oak woodlands provide food, cover, space and safe access to water for over 300 different kinds of birds, mammals, reptiles, and amphibians—more than any other habitat in California. If the birds are there, your oak woodland is healthy! Tips for keeping your oak woodland forest healthy are on page 2.

	Acorn Woodpecker	Oak Titmouse	Nuttall's Woodpecker	Northern Flicker	White-breasted Nuthatch	Ash-throated Flycatcher	Lawrence's Goldfinch
Photos Courtesy of Tom Grey							
Tip for a Healthy Habitat	Retain acorn produc- ing trees, snags and cavity trees.	Retain or plant fruit or insect producing plants. Keep cavity trees and snags.	Keep a good mix of ma- ture oaks or deciduous trees and cavity trees. Plant forest layers.	Create ant habitat by leaving a healthy ground layer. Re- tain snags and cavity trees.	Retain mature pines, oaks, and dense, tall streamside vegetation. Keep cavity trees.	Plant or retain tall vege- tation, mature oaks, pines, large trees, and dead trees with cavities.	Create accessible water. Encourage seed bearing flowers and grasses, and a healthy ground layer.
How to Identify	Black back, white belly, white patches in wings, visible in flight. 'Clown' face markings with red cap. Very vocal woodpecker.	5 inch gray-brown bird. Lighter under- side. Small pointed crest on head. Males and females look alike.	7 inch woodpecker with black and white barred back. Males have red cap on back of head, females do not.	12 inch woodpecker, brown barred back and wings, spot- ted underside. Black bib, brown cap, red under-wing and tail noticeable in flight. Males have red mustache.	Blue-gray back with gray nape and black head cap. White face with white chest and buffy underside.	Brown-gray back with long rusty colored tail. Gray throat and breast. Yellow-white belly. Short bushy crest on head.	5 inches with gray back and sides. Yellow in wings and large chest patch. Males have black forehead and chin.
Nest Site Layer in Forest	Uses cavity holes in trees or hollow limbs. Often prefers snags.	Cavity holes in trees, hollow limbs or rotten stumps, usually high up in tree.	Males drill new nest holes each year, sometimes in fence posts, utility poles or large shrubs but pre- fers large trees or snags.	Pair excavates nest holes each year, most often in dead or decaying deciduous trees.	Cavities holes often last years woodpecker nest- ing holes.	Utilizes pre-existing cavity holes in trees or hollow limbs.	Builds a cup shaped nest of sticks, 10-15 feet off the ground. Prefers small diameter blue oaks or tall shrubs.
Feeding Forest Layers	Feeds on insects in any forest layer. Col- lects acorns and stores in shared gran- ary tree.	Feeds on insects, seeds and fruit no more than 30' off the ground.	Searches limbs and trunk for seeds, insects and fruits	Feeds on the ground for insects, especially ants. Also eats berries and seeds.	Searches for insects along pine and oak braches near trunk. Also sometimes eats nuts and seeds.	Flies from perches to catch insects on the ground or off plants. Occasionally eats lizards and mice.	Feeds on seeds from annual plants, occasion- ally feeds on the ground for seeds.









