

EFFECTS OF PONDEROSA PINE RESTORATION ON WILDLIFE ^{TWS}

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Fire suppression in the last century has resulted in major changes in forest structure and process. The National Fire / Fire Surrogate Study is a nation-wide interdisciplinary project designed to assess impacts of restoring forest structure and/or process through the use of silvicultural tools and prescribed fire. Lubrecht Experimental Forest is one of 10 sites in the

study. A team of silviculturalists, soil scientists, entomologists, and wildlife biologists work together to provide insight into the broad impacts of forest restoration. I will be focusing on the effects of the silvicultural manipulations on wildlife. Specifically, I will examine the use and selection of beetle-killed trees by bark gleaners and try to assess how the removal of these trees may affect both food availability and foraging behavior. I will also examine the change in relative densities of small mammals as a result of the silvicultural treatment. I will focus on yellow pine chipmunks and deer mice, both abundant on the sites and both songbird nest predators and large mammal/ large bird prey. Determining these responses will provide insight into different levels of forest responses, thereby providing valuable information to managers implementing these treatments.