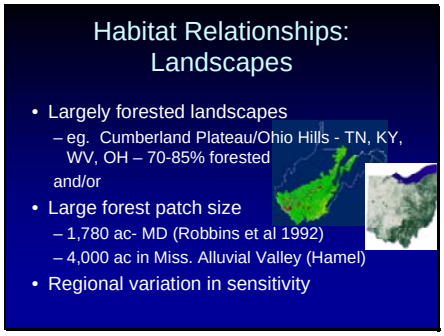
Appendix 5h Dettmers

Slide 1

Slide 2

Slide 3



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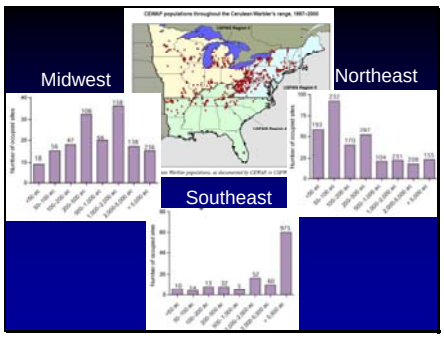

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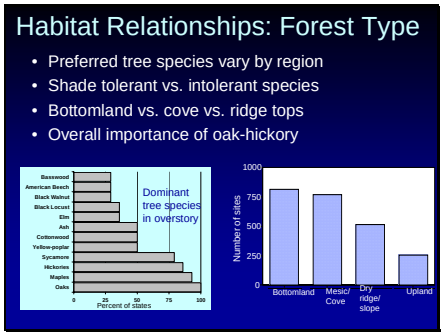

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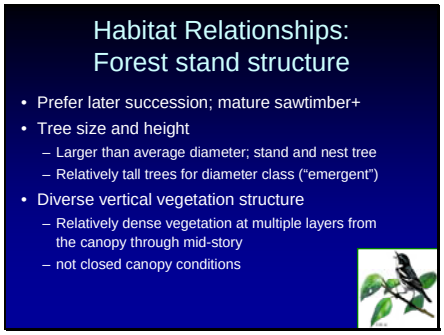

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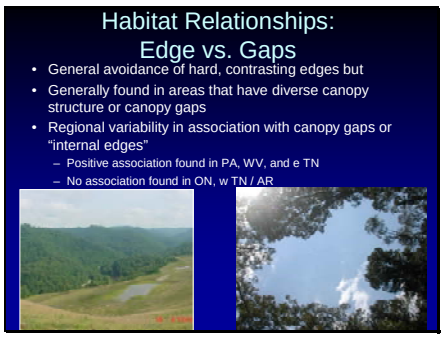

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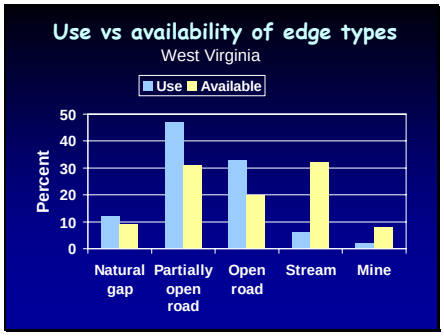

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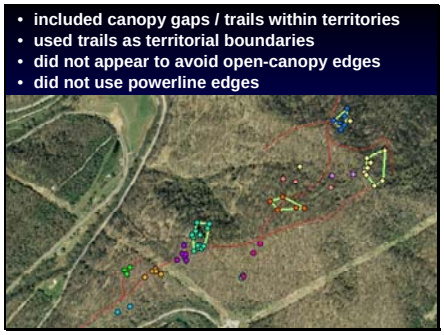

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Habitat Relationships: Landforms and Physical Features

- Often associated with local areas of topographic relief
  - Higher than average elevation helps create multi-layer vegetation structure
- In area with significant topographic relief, associated with mesic, north-facing slopes more often than expected by chance
- Wide range of elevations across range, but locally often restricted to narrow elevation range
- In Appalachians, more often associated with upper slopes and ridges

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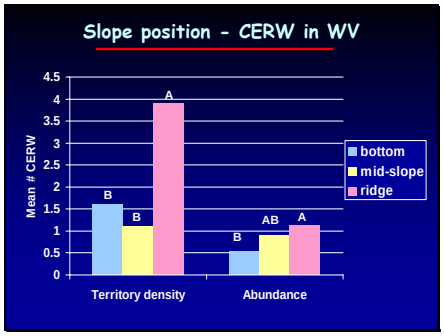

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Physical Features

Tennessee

CERW found at locations that had:

- Less solar exposure (more northerly aspects)
- Higher elevations
- Higher slope position and steeper slopes

Ohio

CERW found at locations with:

- Convex landforms (upper slopes/ridges)
- Moderate (mesic) moisture conditions
- Moderately steep slopes

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Habitat Relationships: Territory Features

- Well-spaces large trees
  - High mean basal area (41-45cm DBH)
  - Moderately high canopy cover (65-90%)
  - 100-130 large trees/ha (>30cm DBH)
  - Moderate number of dead trees
  - 65-80% stocking
- Tall canopy (≥ 18m) with some emergent trees and spreading crowns
- Dense foliage cover in lower canopy (12-18m high) and/or mid-story (6-12m high)
  - Multiple vegetation layers at different heights

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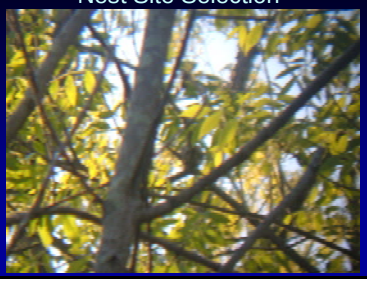
Habitat Relationships: Nest Site Selection



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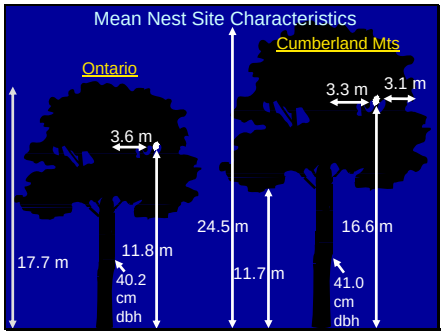

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Nest Site Characteristics

Ontario (Jones & Robertson 2001)

- a few large trees
  - Taller trees
  - Higher basal area
- dense foliage cover above 12m

Tennessee (Nicholson 2004)

- greater tree density
- lower canopy cover
- northeasterly aspects
- lower shrub cover

* Nests often located on outer half of long lateral branches (Oliarnyk & Robertson 1996, Hamel 2005)

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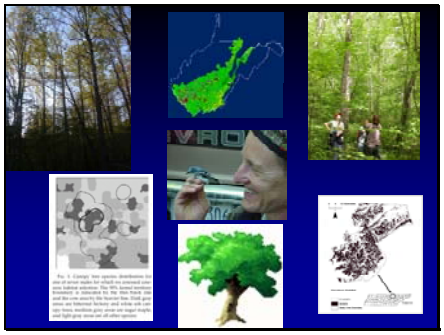
Core Activity Areas

- ON - canopy of male core areas contained more trees that had delayed leaf-out (e.g., hickories)
  - might improve song transmission
- Males and females with different microhabitat preferences: nest trees vs. song-post trees
  - Large, tall trees with relatively sparse canopy or emergent qualities for male song perches – selective use
  - Long-limbed midstory trees for female nest sites with no preference for tree species

Relation to Gaps:

- ON - core areas not closer than expected to gaps (Barg et al. *in press*), but gaps well distributed across study area
- TN - nests not closer to gaps than random points (Hamel 2005), but available habitat not saturated

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