

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Claiborne County 4-H

Wildlife Judging

Habitat Management Practices

CREATE SNAGS

Kill some trees and leave standing in order to provide foraging opportunities for birds

FOREST MANAGEMENT

Ensure stand(s) of trees has the appropriate structure (height & density) & species composition (which trees, types, etc.)

PLANT TREES

Provide food & cover for wildlife species by planting vegetation (many species, i.e. maple, oak, etc.) that can grow tall

SET-BACK SUCCESSION

Interrupt/arrest changes in plant species composition; can be done thru herbicide applications, prescribed fire, mowing, etc.)

TILLAGE MANAGEMENT

Plant cover crops & promote no-till,
therefore conserving soil moisture
& health

WATER DEVELOPMENTS FOR WILDLIFE

Create water sources (such as ponds) so that wildlife can obtain necessary water

CONSERVATION EASEMENT

Legal agreement that places
restrictions on what can be done on
a property

PLANT FOOD PLOTS

Provide supplemental food source
such as forages or grains (usually
not in view of public roads/property
lines)

REPAIR SPILLWAY/LEVEE

Eliminate erosion & sediment from
dam/levee, remove trees

FIELD BORDERS

Uncropped areas around crop fields
or unhayed areas designed to
provide nesting, brooding, & escape
cover for many species

CONTROL NONNATIVE INVASIVE VEGETATION

Managing plants that have become
spread far beyond where they were
initially introduced

EDGE FEATHERING

Reducing tree density in woods adjacent to fields (provides cover & food)

LEAVE CROP UNHARVESTED

Leaving strips or blocks of grain in the field as a food source for wildlife

PLANT SHRUBS

Provide cover & soft mast thru
planting short vegetation (can be
fruit vegetation)

WATER CONTROL STRUCTURES

Using various structures used to
control water level in ponds &
wetlands

LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT

Farm animals may be excluded from areas where vegetation is desirable for wildlife

NESTING STRUCTURES

Provide box or other cavities for
birds to roost/set up habitat

PLANT NATIVE GRASSES AND FORBS

Provide cover & food sources for
wildlife species that are not unique
to ecoregion

INCREASE HARVEST

Regulate or increase limits for hunting, trapping, and fishing, allowing more animals to be removed from habitats

WILDLIFE DAMAGE MANAGEMENT

Most common in urban areas where wildlife & humans interact; create fencing, modify habitats, use repellents, etc. to decrease damage

WILDLIFE OR FISH SURVEY

Monitor trends of wildlife populations and collect data on various species (can use cameras, questionnaires, etc.)

DECREASE HARVEST

Regulate or decrease limits for hunting, trapping, and fishing, controlling how many animals may be removed from habitats

FISH POND & STREAM MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

CONTROL AQUATIC VEGETATION

Control plants in ponds or wetland areas thru chemical, biological, or mechanical ways.

RESTOCK FISH POND

Drain pond & remove unbalanced
fish populations, then add in
desirable fish

FERTILIZE/LIME FISH POND

Increase natural food organisms by
adding substance to pond

CONSTRUCT FISH POND

Use dams or levees to create relatively permanent water sources

STREAMS-CREATE POOLS

Provide deep areas for fish to feed & find refuge from fast-moving water

REDUCE TURBIDITY IN FISH POND

Reduce erosion in watershed,
remove sediment if possible to
improve water quality

STREAMS-REMOVE FISH BARRIERS

Remove structures that prevent fish
from moving upstream

URBAN WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

ROOFTOP/BALCONY GARDENS

Create green habitat & water in an
urban area

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

Provide supplemental food source
(such as suet, seeds, etc.), primarily
for viewing purposes

PLANT FLOWERS

Provide supplemental source of food & cover by planting annuals & perennials