

Effects of Vegetation Management on Stephens' Kangaroo Rat Translocation Success and Native Plant Establishment



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Problems with Translocations

Dispersal

Predation

Site fidelity

Conspecific familiarity

Site familiarity

Problems with Translocations

Dispersal

Predation







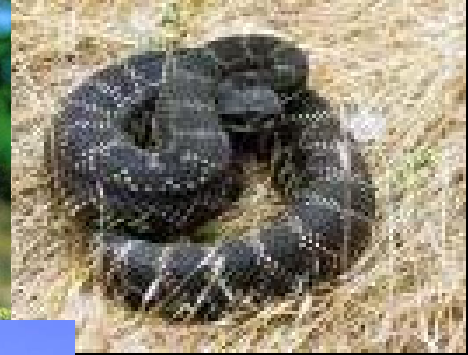


Stephens' kangaroo rat
(*Dipodomys stephensi*)



- Nocturnal
- Solitary
- Territorial
- Philopatric
- Prefer forb dominated open grasslands

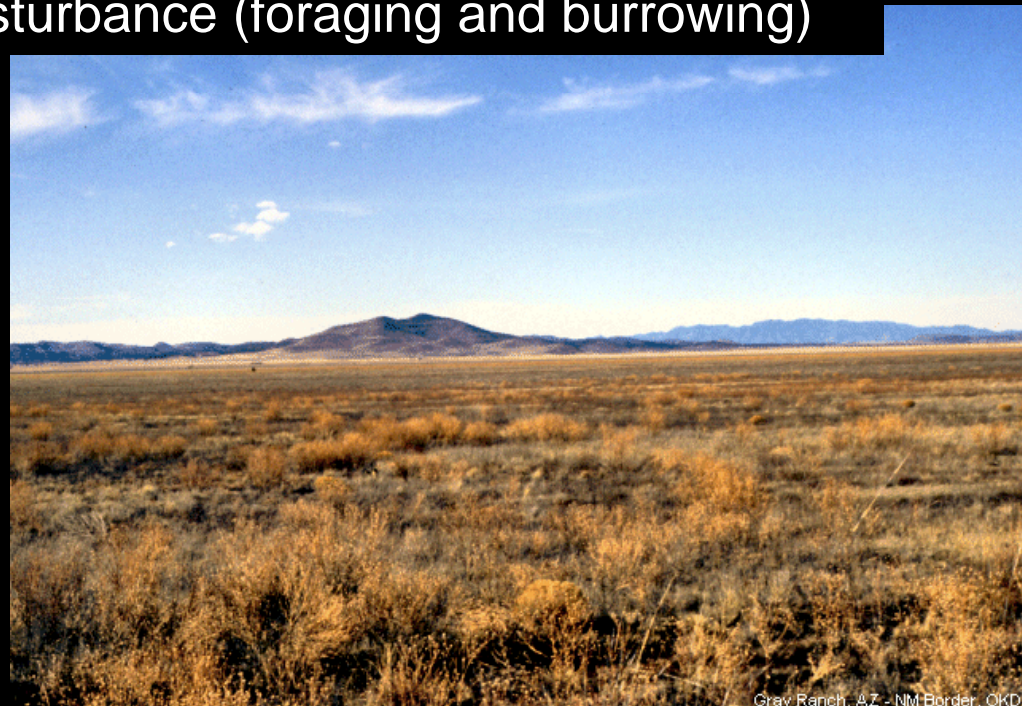




Chihuahuan Desert Scrub



Removed 3 species of kangaroo rats
Decreased soil disturbance (foraging and burrowing)



Brown & Heske (1990) Science

Gray Ranch, AZ - NM Border, OKD

Distribution Map

California Wildlife Habitat Relationships System

California Department of Fish and Game

California Interagency Wildlife Task Group

Stephens' Kangaroo Rat
Dipodomys stephensi
M108



Maps are based on available occurrence data and professional knowledge. They represent current, but not historic or potential, range. Unless otherwise noted above, maps were originally published in Zeiner, D.C., W.F. Laudenslayer, Jr., K.E. Mayer, and M. White, eds. 1988-1990. California's Wildlife. Vol. I-III. California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento, California. For more information on mapping methods, visit http://www.dfg.ca.gov/whdab/html/cwhr_metadata.html.

*Southwestern Riverside County Multispecies Reserve
Temecula, California, USA*



Procedure

Site establishment



Mark, observe, recapture



Holding



Soft release



Telemetry & Census



Vegetation Management for SKR Translocation

Mowing



Time intensive to prep and maintain
SKR fair well but may prefer more open ground



Burning



Logistically challenging
Restricts translocation timing but long lasting

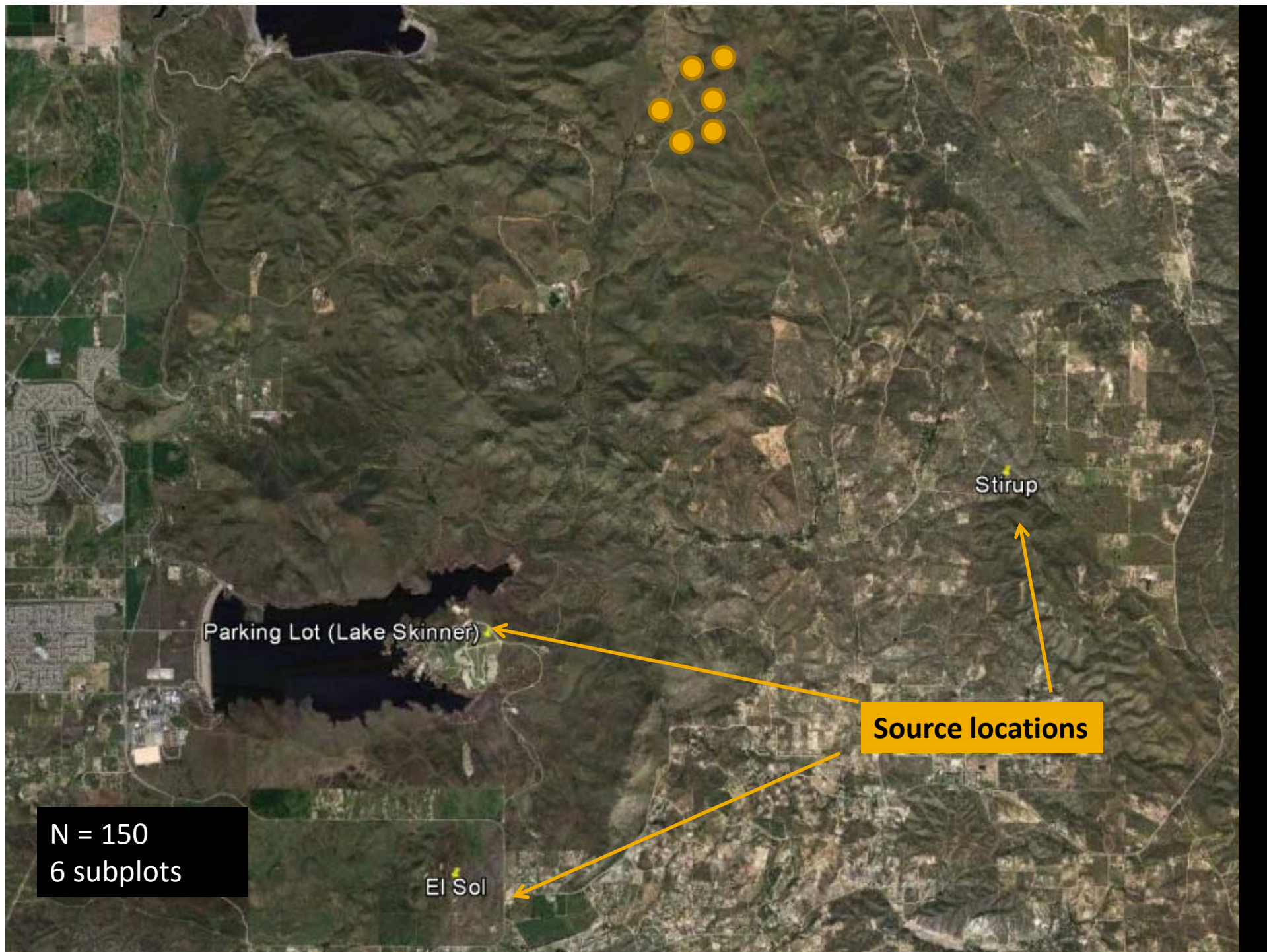


Grazing



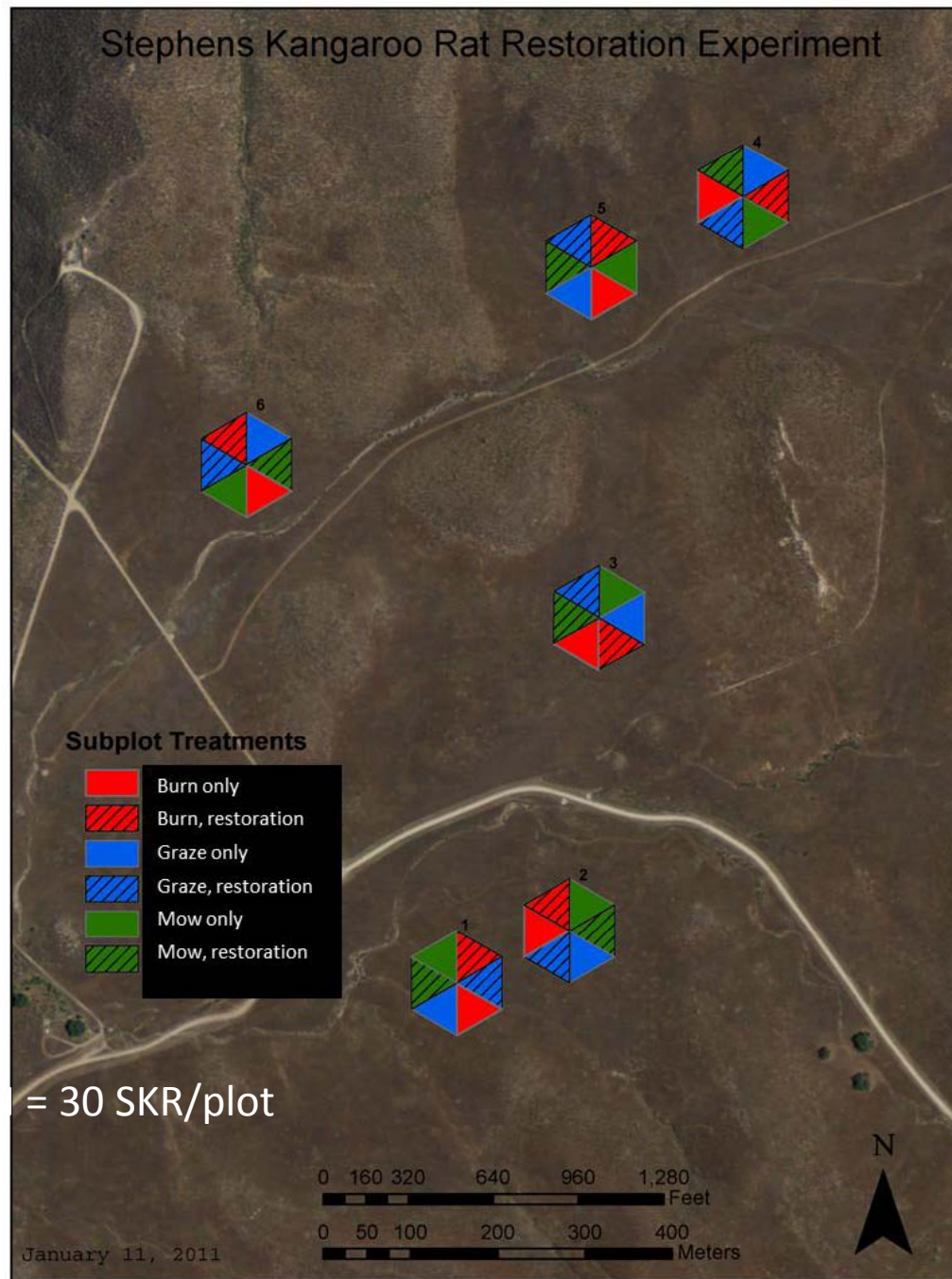
Favors nonnatives, increases Nitrogen in soil
Changes the nutrient composition of grasses
Short term strategy





Plot Size = 0.94 ha

Subplot= 1,560m²



May-June 2010





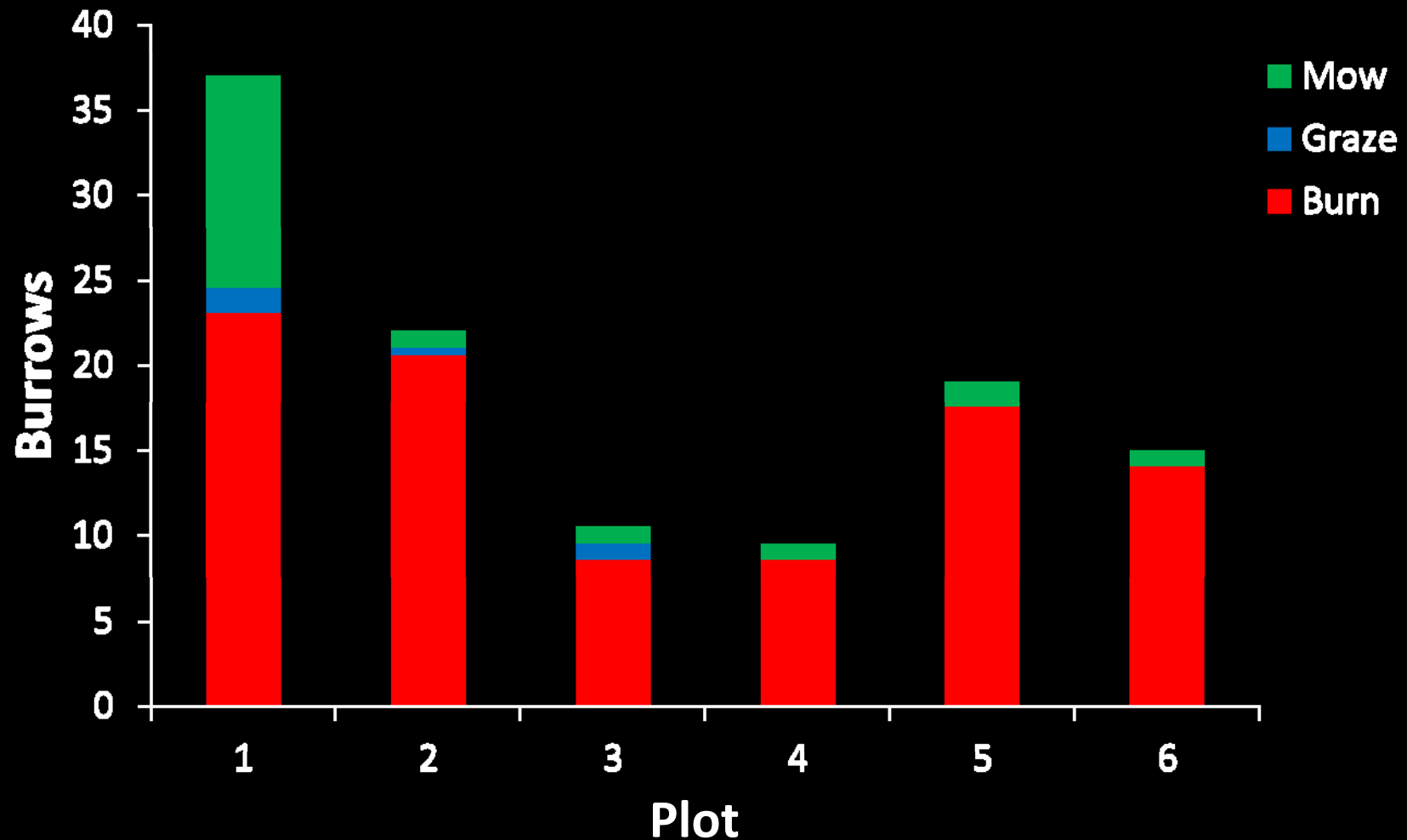
Timeline



* Herbicide &
seedling additions

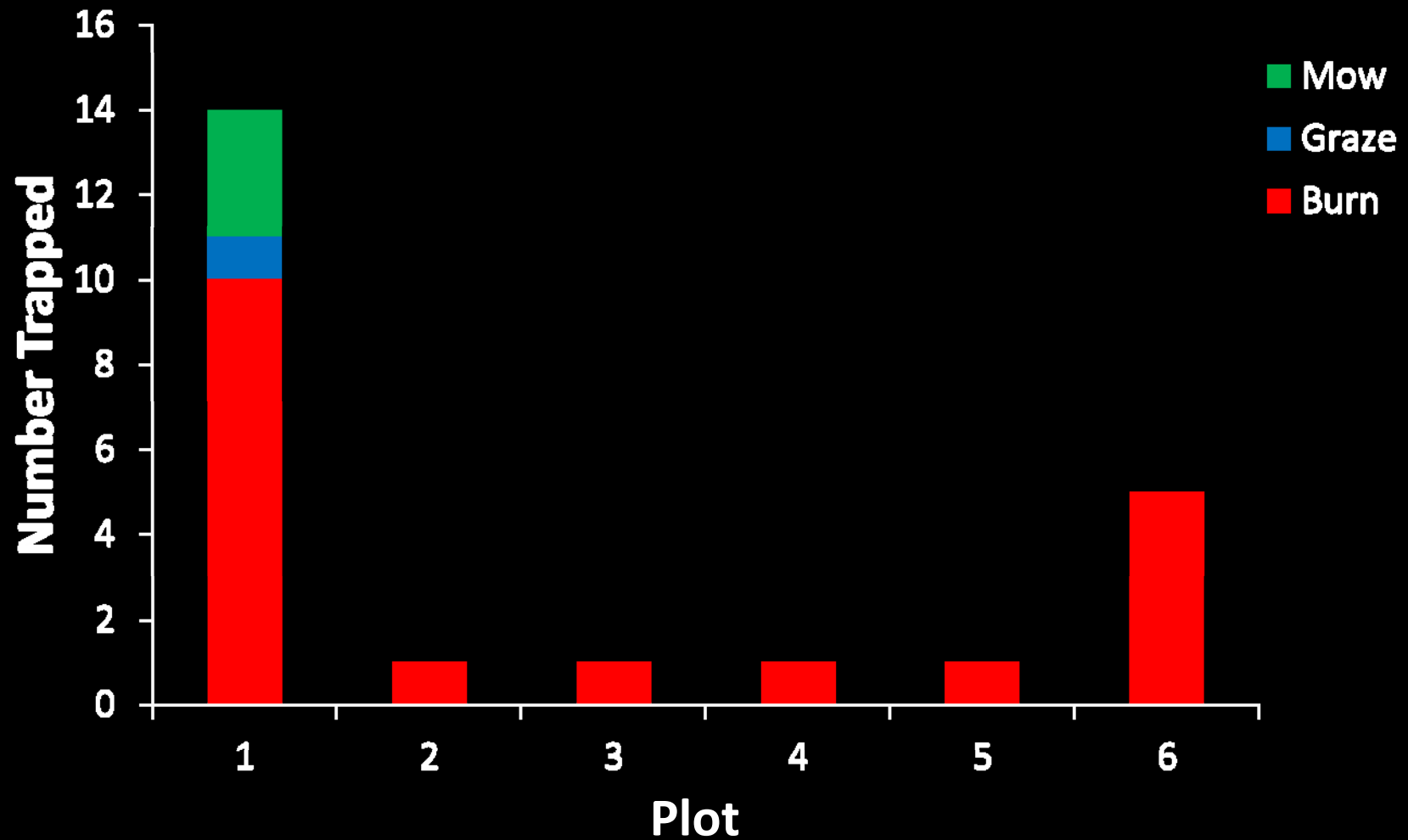
Time	Activity
May/June 2010	Graze, burn, mow
Sept/Oct 2010	SKR translocations
Dec. 2010	Glyphosate application
Jan. 2011	Seedling additions
Jan. 2012	Seedling additions

Immediate Effects of Vegetation Opening on SKR recruitment



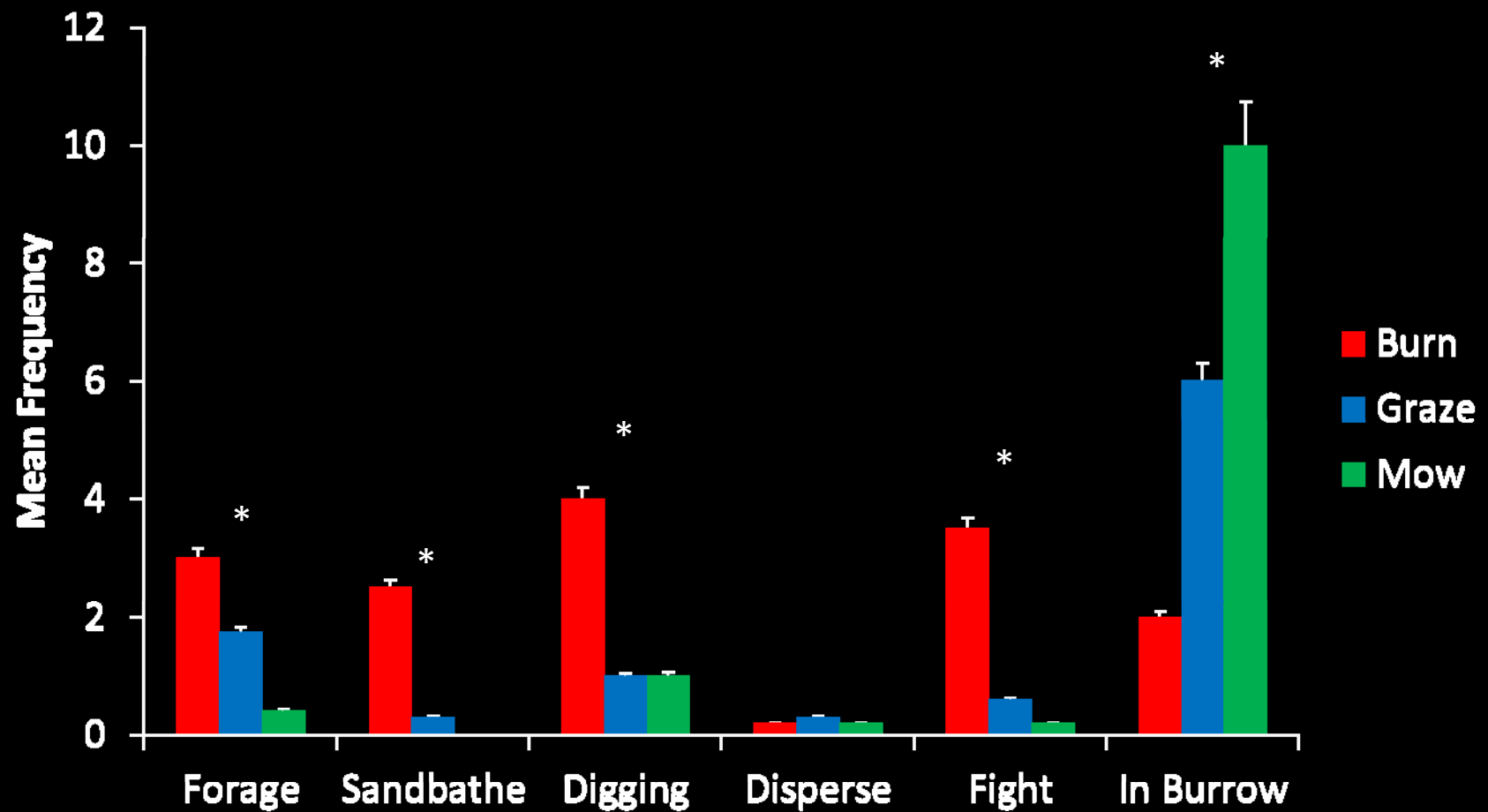
ANOVA: $F(2,35) = 21,070$, $p < 0.0001$

Immediate Effects of Vegetation Opening on SKR Burrow Establishment

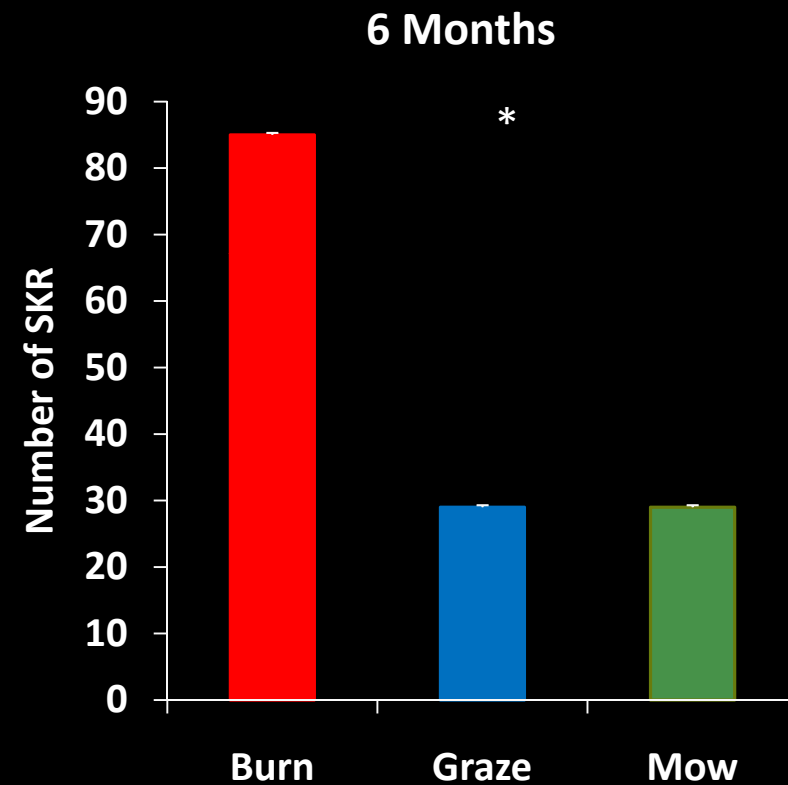
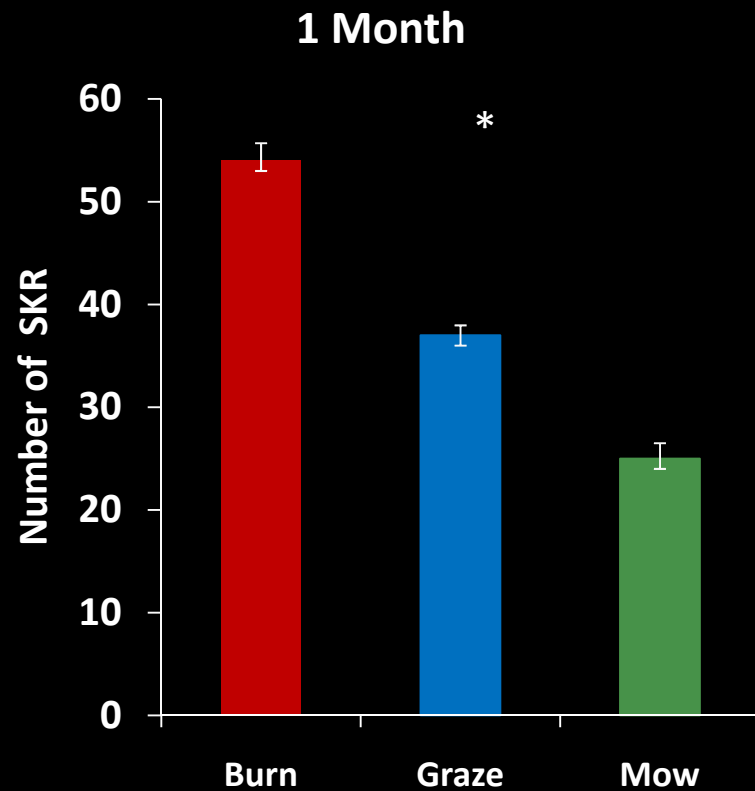


$F(2,35) = 5.567, P = 0.008$

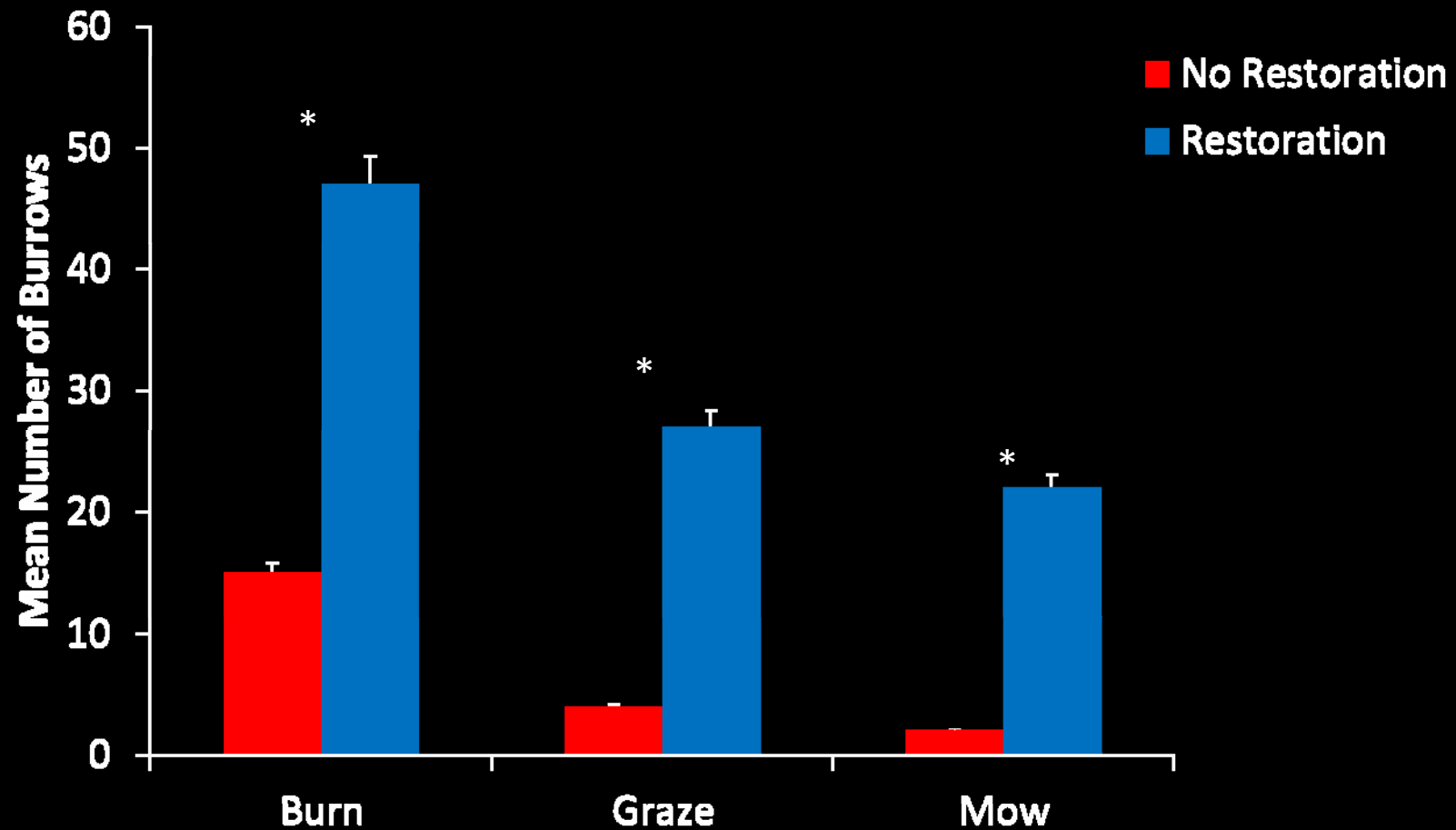
Effects of Veg Management on Post-release Behavior



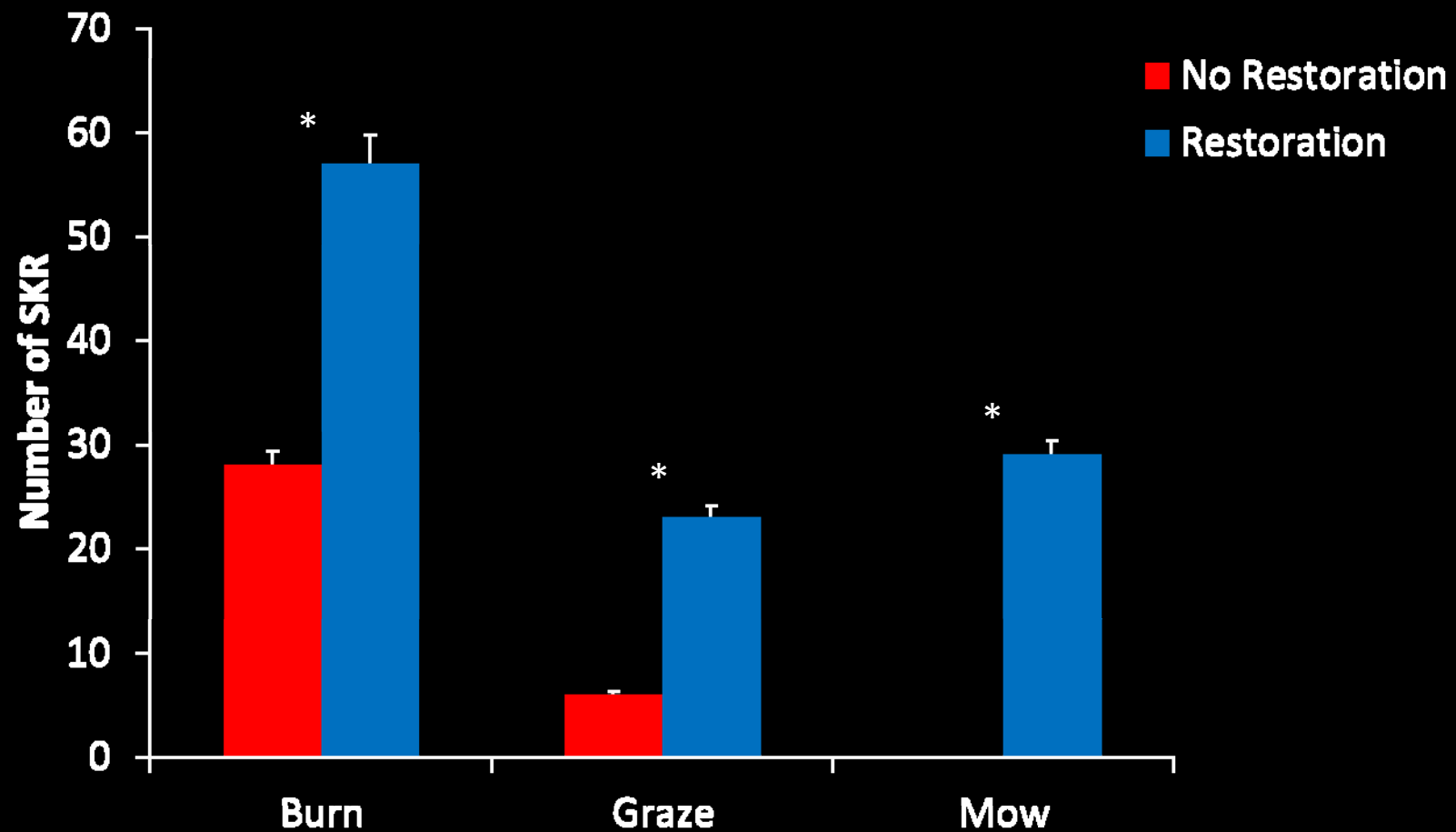
Effects of Vegetation Management on Translocation Success



Effects of Restoration on SKR Burrow Establishment



Effects of Restoration on SKR Fitness



Native Grass Seedling Addition

Seedling Mix

Species	Number	Density per m ²	Proportion (%)
<i>Nasella cernua</i>	8,190	0.29	41%
<i>Nasella pulchra</i>	10,062	0.39	50%
<i>Melica imperfecta</i>	1,854	0.07	9%
Total	20,106	0.75	100%

Survival rate from 2011:
 $88\% \pm 0.03$

Avena, *Bromus* spp., *Erodium* spp., *Brassica* spp.

Pre-treatment 2010



Amsinkia, *Croton*, *Cryptantha*, *Deinandra*, etc.

Post-treatment 2010



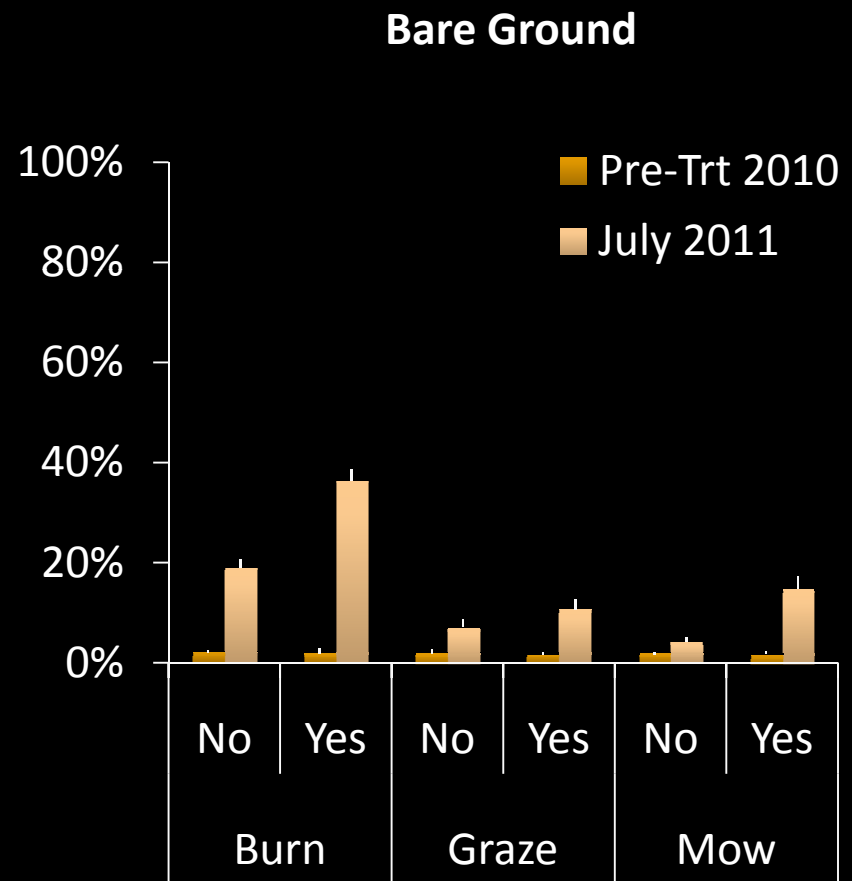
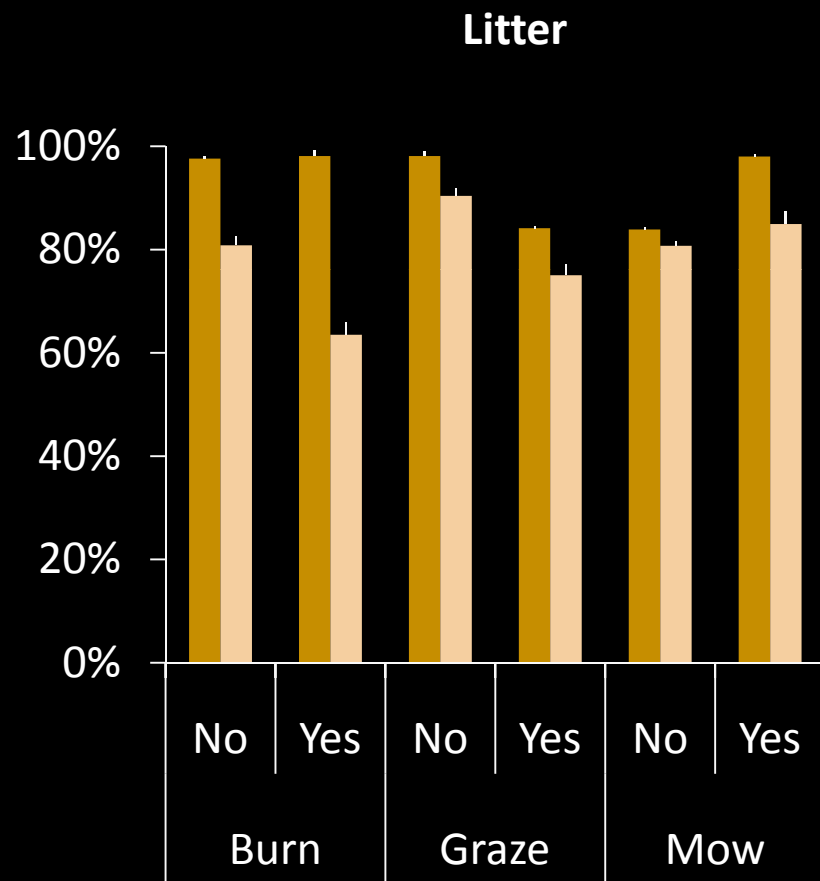
Mow plot, Spring 2011



Burn plot, Spring 2011

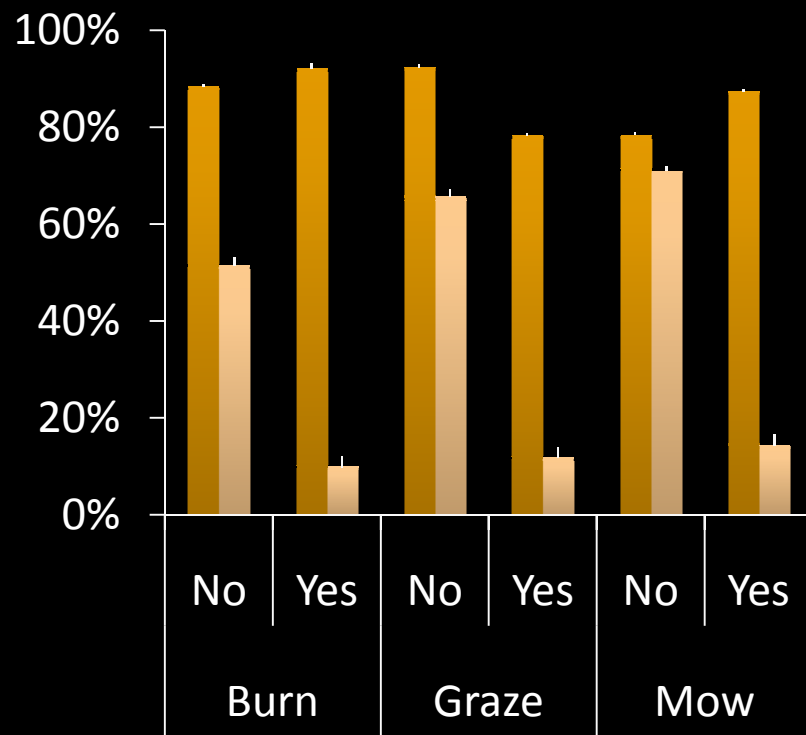


Short-term responses

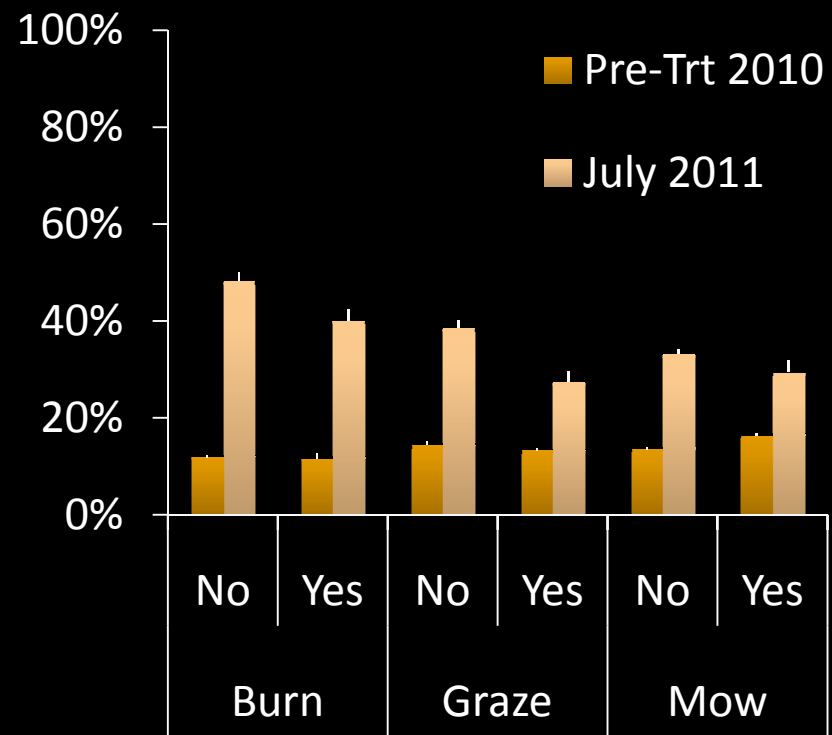


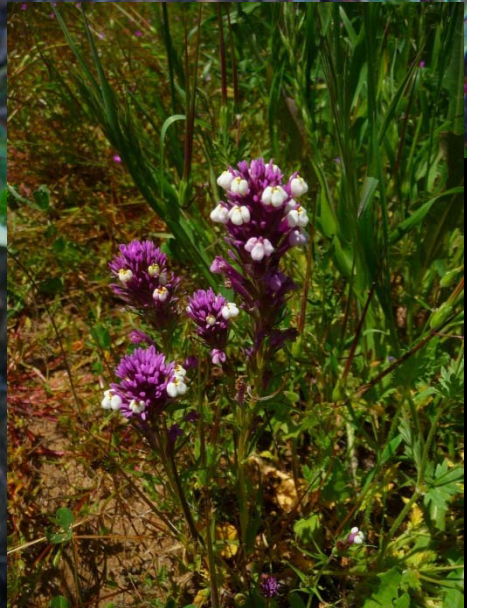
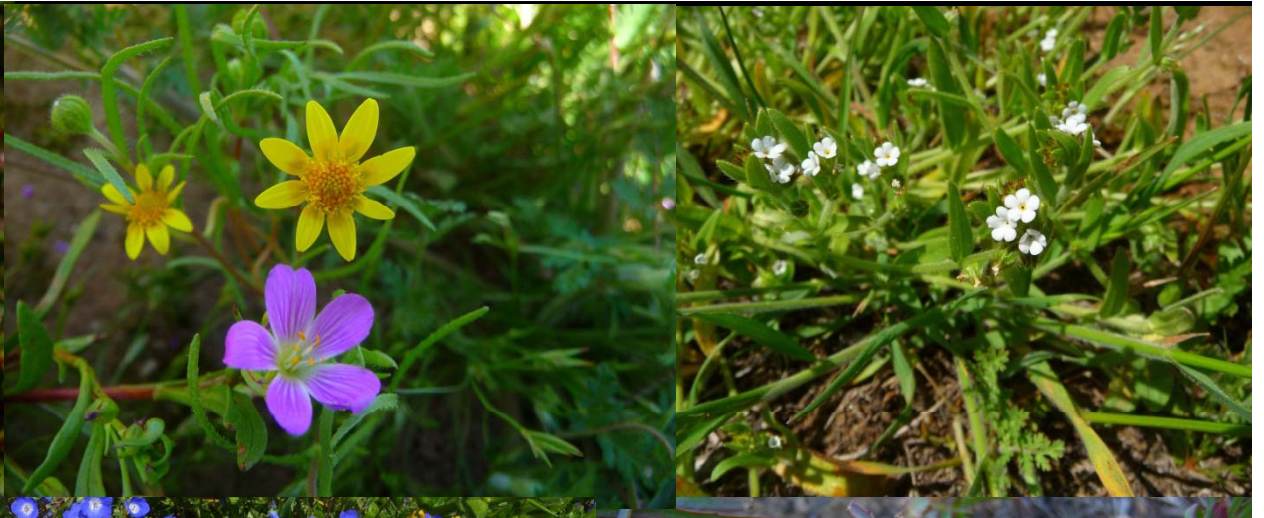
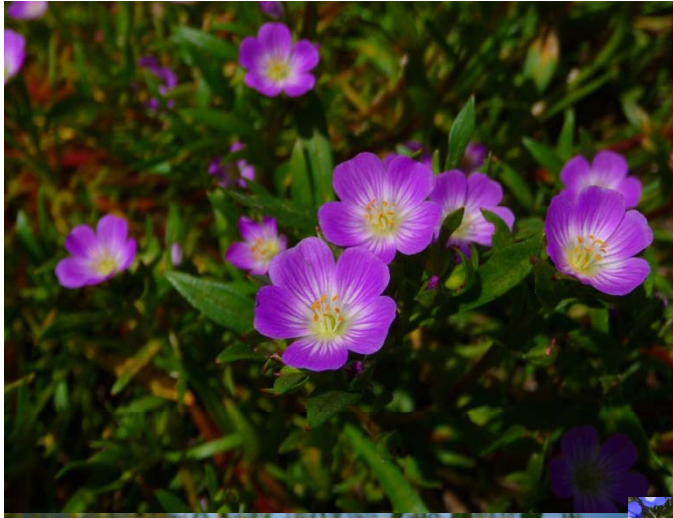
Short-term responses

Exotic species

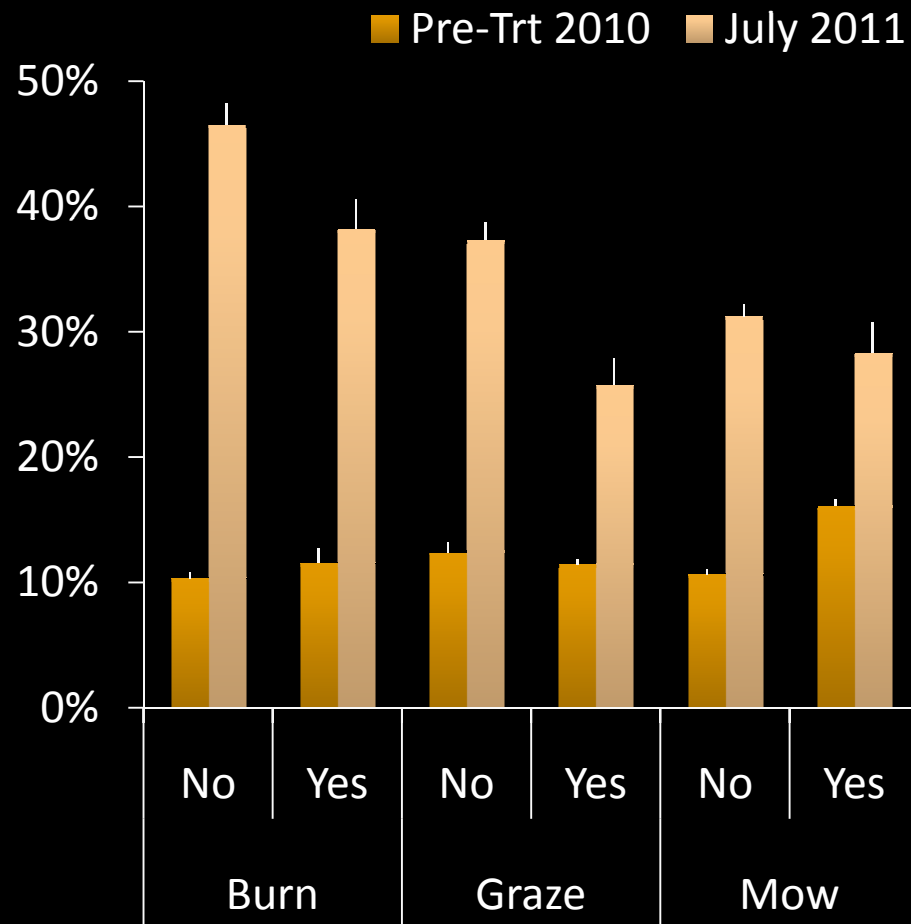


Native species





Native forb release



Species	Common name
<i>Amsinkia menzesii</i>	Fidleneck
<i>Antirrhinum nuttallianum</i>	Nuttall's Snapdragon
<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>	Red maids
<i>Camissonia bistorta</i>	California sun cup
<i>Camissonia strigulosa</i>	Sandy-soil Suncup
<i>Castilleja exserta</i>	Purple Owl's Clover
<i>Clarkia purpurea</i>	Purple clarkia
<i>Croton setigerus</i>	Doveweed
<i>Cryptantha intermedia</i>	Common cryptantha
<i>Deinandra fasciculata</i>	Clustered tarweed
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California poppy
<i>Nemophila menziesii</i>	Baby blue-eyes
<i>Stephanomeria exigua</i>	Small wirelettuce
<i>Trichostema lanceolatum</i>	Vinegarweed
<i>Calochortus splendens</i>	Splendid mariposa lily
<i>Chamaesyce albomarginata</i>	Rattlesnake weed
<i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i>	Common sandaster
<i>Dichelostemma capitatum</i>	Blue dicks
<i>Mirabilis laevis</i>	California four o'clock

Implications

- Long-term implications unclear
- Role of SKR in affecting structure & composition
- Underlying causes of exotic plant dominance
- Spatial and/or temporal separation of seeding and SKR translocations



Implications for Translocation Methodology

Vegetation management that includes controlled fire is most effective for release success and facilitates habitat restoration

Release site preparation that includes fire, herbicide and grass plugs can substantially improve SKR translocation success





Reserve Manager, Christine Moen
Southwestern Riverside County
Multispecies Reserve



Private Landowners

SAN DIEGO ZOO
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Applied Animal Ecology

Applied Plant Ecology

