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Rural properties can be managed to support many different kinds of wildlife. Habitat should include food, water, shelter and space.

LAND STEWARD PROGRAM | RURAL RESOURCE GUIDELINES

WILDLIFE HABITAT: Nurturing a Diverse Mix of Flora and Fauna

Rachel Werling and Cat Kizer

Observing wildlife in nature is part of the joy of rural living. Private property can play a key role in wildlife habitat. However, wildlife is a large category, and each species has specific requirements.

If you manage your land to promote a diverse native habitat and support natural ecological processes and systems, many species will benefit. On the other hand, sometimes our actions can provoke nuisance behavior in wildlife, or invasive species can become problematic.

Rachel Werling, Extension faculty and Land Steward Program coordinator, Jackson County, Oregon State University; Cat Kizer, OSU Land Steward Program.

Understanding the animals and plants that live in your area will improve your neighborhood wildlife relations.

The term “wildlife,” as used here, refers to more than just undomesticated animals. It also refers to plants and other organisms native to an area. Wildlife habitat consists of four components: water, food, shelter and space.

Many elements of habitat serve multiple purposes for wildlife. For example, a food source such as a fruiting shrub may also provide shelter and nesting habitat.

Identify what you have, what you want

The first step to improving your property for wildlife is to clarify your own goals. Get to know what species live in your area and assess habitat areas as they are now. This will help you focus your efforts.

3 EASY STEPS

Use this document to evaluate wildlife habitat on your land

1. Read *Wildlife Habitat: Nurturing a Diverse Mix of Flora and Fauna*.
2. Use Worksheet 1: Resource assessment for wildlife habitat, page 6, to assess the habitat conditions on your land.
3. Use Worksheet 2: Management activity assessment for wildlife habitat, page 8, to assess your current management practices and identify areas for improvement.

If you have questions, contact your local Extension office, state Department of Fish and Wildlife, state Department of Forestry or other local resources.

About the Rural Resource Guidelines

This is one of a series developed for private landowners by the Land Steward Program of Oregon State University's Southern Oregon Research and Extension Center. This guide covers general terms and helps users assess resources and manage property in a responsible manner. This guide was developed for use in Jackson and Josephine counties but is applicable to other areas.



Photo: Cat Kizer, © Oregon State University

A "cobble pond" provides bathing and drinking opportunities for birds and other wildlife.

- **Identify your goals.** Try to keep your expectations as realistic as possible. List wildlife that you would like to attract that are native to your region. What wildlife should be present, but are absent for some reason? If you are a gardener, you may not want to encourage animals that could damage plants. How will you discourage them, while encouraging others? Your local Extension office or state department of fish and wildlife are good resources that can help you identify the species you might like to encourage and the habitat resources they need to thrive.
- **Get to know your species.** List the animals, plants and other organisms currently found on your property, including native and non-native species. This list is a great way to identify needed improvements.
- **Inventory your resources.** What are your current habitat resources? These can include streams, ponds, oak habitats, native grasses, a mixture of hardwoods and conifers. Notice the diversity of wildlife species using these resources. Do you have a wide variety of birds and pollinators? Or only a few species? Do you think you should see more of certain species like monarch butterflies or Pacific treefrogs, for example? If possible, compare how wildlife use your neighbor's property. Do you see more wildlife there? Try to identify the habitat features that the wildlife are using, such as fruiting shrubs or standing snags with nesting cavities for birds. This exploration can help you identify elements to enhance on your own property.

Participate in citizen science

Citizen science is the collection and analysis of data relating to the natural world by members of the general public, typically as part of a collaborative project with professional scientists. Participating in citizen science can be a great way to learn more about your local environment while contributing to scientific understanding.

Many online platforms capture the observations of amateur naturalists. Here are just a few to check out: eBird, iNaturalist, Project BudBurst and eMammal.

Provide water, food, shelter and space

WATER

Most wildlife species need access to water for drinking, bathing or reproduction. If you have a freshwater ecosystem such as a stream, spring or wetland, it is vital to maintain or improve water quality for wildlife.

Uncontrolled grazing by livestock in or around riparian areas reduces the water's value to fish and other wildlife, and to the landowners. Fencing out

livestock, stabilizing banks and planting native plants all help to improve this ecosystem. For more details on managing riparian areas, see *Streams and Riparian Areas: Clean Water, Diverse Habitat*, EM 9244, <https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/em9244>.

You can also build water features for wildlife, such as birdbaths, ponds, rain gardens and puddling areas for butterflies. These features attract wildlife of all kinds.

Use caution: Providing artificial sources of water can sometimes cause problems. Permanent ponds can become breeding areas for invasive bullfrogs or mosquitoes. Predators may be attracted to water sources, causing issues with domestic animals. If not cleaned, watering sources and birdbaths can spread disease among birds and deer. Contact your local fish and wildlife office for recommendations for your region.

FOOD

The best way to provide wildlife food is to plant native forbs, shrubs and trees. Native plants provide foliage, nectar, pollen, berries, seeds and nuts. In agricultural systems, consider incorporating cover crops and hedgerows.

Cover crops are planted primarily in agricultural ecosystems to maintain soil fertility and water quality, to control weeds, plant disease and pests, to create biodiversity and to encourage wildlife.

Hedgerows, fencerows or shelterbelts can provide diverse “edge” habitats at the interface of two or more plant communities, such as a woodland, crop field border or pasture.

Avoid invasive plants when choosing plants from nurseries. Verify with your nursery that plants you purchase are not invasive. Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*), heavenly bamboo (*Nandina domestica*) and Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*) are examples of ornamentals that have become serious management problems. Such aggressive aliens can decrease available habitat for native species and contribute to their decline. Consult your local native plant society or state agricultural office for lists of noxious species.



Photo: Evelyn Simak, CC BY-SA 2.0

Hedgerows provide diverse habitat where two or more plant communities meet.



Photo: Jeffrey Thieret

Brush piles provide shelter from wind, rain and other environmental stressors. Brush piles should be at least 15 feet wide, 15 feet long and 8 feet high.

SHELTER

Wildlife need places to escape from humans, predators and inclement weather. They also need safe places for raising young. Examples include patches of native trees, such as oaks and Ponderosa pines, and dense areas of native shrubs, such as buckbrush (*Ceanothus cuneatus*). Brush piles are easy to build. Place them near feeding areas in yards, field edges or scattered in a large wooded or open lot.

A hedgerow or fencerow about 30 feet wide with a variety of native plants of differing heights provides wonderful cover habitat. Build nesting and roosting boxes for birds, bats and pollinators. Plant host plants for insects: milkweed for monarch butterflies, camas for bees.

Leave snags, logs and limbs to support wildlife and ecological processes. Some birds drill cavities in trees, which are then used in later years by bird and mammal species that cannot build their own cavities. Snags and downed wood play an important role in nutrient cycling.

Many of the features that provide shelter for wildlife are also potential fuels for wildfire. Work to balance habitat requirements with the potential for wildfire. See *Forests and Woodlands: Protecting an Ecosystem*, EM 9245, <https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/em9245>, and *The Home Ignition Zone: Protecting Your Property from Wildfire*, EM 9247, <https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/em9247>.

SPACE

Wildlife require space to find food and water, to establish and defend territories, to court and attract a mate, and to raise young. Space requirements vary by species and are generally determined by the quantity and quality of water, food, shelter and cover.

This concept is also important in continuity of habitat across the landscape. Your property may encompass the entire seasonal home range of some smaller species, such as snakes or rodents. It may also serve as part of the home range of wider-ranging species such as deer or

Wildlife-friendly fence

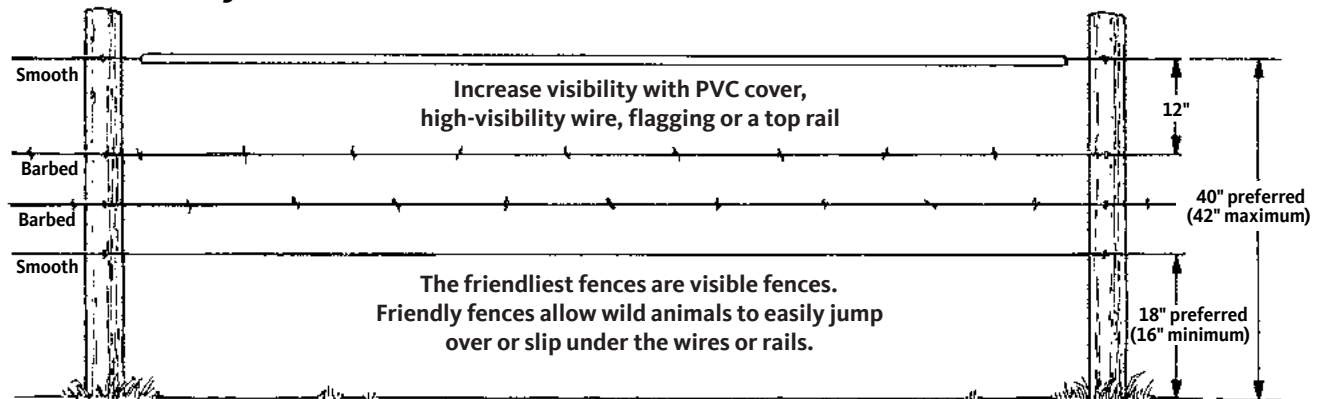


Illustration: Wyoming Game and Fish Department

foxes. Understand how your land fits into the big picture. A good way to get a sense of this is to consult a satellite view of your property within the larger landscape. What important habitats is your property connected to?

Wildlife-friendly fencing is specially designed to manage domestic livestock, while allowing wildlife to move across the landscape. When using deer-proof fencing, consider fencing only the vegetation you need to protect, rather than assuming your whole property needs to be fenced. Fences can dramatically restrict wildlife's ability to move across the landscape as needed. Consider fence design and placement to prevent injury to wild animals and reduce wildlife damage to your fencing.

Discourage invasive species

Providing habitat resources for the wildlife you want can create opportunities for wildlife you don't want, such as invasive species. Know the needs of wildlife native to your area.

Develop treatment protocols for invasive, noxious or pest wildlife. Some of Oregon's invasive plant species include medusahead grass, puncturevine, yellow starthistle, garlic mustard and scotch broom. Examples of invasive animal species include the bullfrog, nutria, feral swine, European starling, European paper wasp and house sparrow. Discourage and eliminate these species when possible.

Monitoring can play a vital role in invasive species management and prevention. Treating invasive species costs more as an infestation grows, which is why natural resource experts recommend vigilance to detect and remove infestations early.

Managing invasive species requires an ability to identify invasives, the development of a management plan and an understanding of treatment and control practices.

Some native species can become pests on our properties, depending on wildlife habitat practices. Agencies such as your state fish and wildlife department and your local Soil and Water Conservation District can

Native species vs. invasive species



Photos: © Oregon State University

help you with treatment protocols. For management advice for invasive plants, contact your local Extension office or your state department of agriculture.

Bird boxes can become habitat for invasive species, too. European starlings, house sparrows and European paperwasps can take over boxes placed with good intentions. Carefully place and monitor your boxes so you know which species are using them. If an invader takes up residence, remove it! Or, remove the box.

Follow the rules

Understand the regulations that apply to the management of wildlife species.

- The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife has management rules for native and non-native species.
- The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service administers the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the Endangered Species Act and other laws managing species in peril or which regularly cross international boundaries.
- The Oregon Forest Practices Act regulates timber harvests to retain some wildlife habitat. Harvesters are required to leave a certain number of standing “wildlife” trees or downed logs per acre, depending on the type of harvest. Know the rules before you cut.

Wildlife habitat video resources

This selection of videos can help you become familiar with snags, brush piles and other ways to build wildlife habitat.

- *Enhancing Wildlife Habitat on Your Forestland*, Oregon State University Extension, www.youtube.com/watch?v=8aP2o1in5jO
- *Improving Wildlife Habitats*, Nick Fuhrman, professor, University of Georgia, www.youtube.com/watch?v=gDkUoBc4lrU
- *Wildlife habitat series: Brush pile*, Tom Venesky, www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZN2OGIOD8c8
- *Dead Trees and Logs*, Nick Fuhrman, www.youtube.com/watch?v=itik-sQ2dil

References

- National Wildlife Federation, *Garden for Wildlife*, www.nwf.org/garden-for-wildlife
- National Wildlife Federation, *Trees and Snags*, <https://www.nwf.org/Garden-for-Wildlife/Cover/Trees-and-Snags>
- Natural Resources Conservation Service, *Creating Brush Piles for Upland Wildlife*, www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb1081685.pdf
- Natural Resources Conservation Service, *Wildlife Habitat*, www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/home/?cid=nrcs143_023553
- Oregon Department of Forestry, *Native Plants and Trees of Oregon*, www.oregon.gov/ODF/Documents/AboutODF/NativeTreesPlants.pdf
- Oregon Forest Resources Institute, *Oregon Forest Laws*, oregonforestlaws.org/wildlife-habitat/
- Oregon State University Extension Service, *The Wildlife Garden: Create a Garden Pond for Wildlife*, EC 1548, <https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/ec1548>
- Oregon State University Extension Service, *A Guide to Hedgerows: Plantings That Enhance Biodiversity, Sustainability and Functionality*, EM 8721, <https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/em8721>
- The Xerces Society, *Pollinator Conservation Resources – Pacific NW Region*, www.xerces.org/pollinators-pacific-northwest-region/



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This series was developed by the Oregon State University Land Steward working group: Rachel Werling, Land Steward coordinator; Max Bennett, Extension Forestry and Natural Resources faculty and associate professor; Clint Nichols, rural planner, Jackson County Soil and Water Conservation Service; and Land Stewards Stan Dean, Jack Duggan, Don Goheen, Scott Goode and Cat Kizer.

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Worksheet 1: Resource assessment for wildlife habitat

<i>Use this checklist of characteristics to assess habitat conditions. Use extra paper if necessary.</i>	Yes	No	Not sure	N/A
Inventory of species				
Evidence of wildlife presence (nests, dens, ground holes, scat, paths, tree cavities, sapsucker holes in bark, etc.)				
Native/beneficial species present				
Problem areas of invasive/noxious/pest animal or plant species				
Habitat types present				
Mixed conifer forest				
Oak woodland/savannah				
Meadows				
Grasslands				
Riparian areas				
Wetlands (marsh, fen, bog, swamp)				
Open water (ponds, lakes)				
Shrublands or chaparral				
Other				
Water sources				
Year-round natural, unpolluted water sources (streams, ponds, wetlands, springs, seeps, etc.)				
Human-made water features (ponds, pools, fountains, puddling areas, rain gardens)				
Streams with tree shade to keep water cooler				
Water source has protective vegetation cover nearby				
Excess disturbance or contamination of water sources (livestock access, erosion, stormwater or other contaminants entering water source)				
Food sources				
Berry-producing native plants, shrubs, trees present				
Seed-producing native plants, shrubs, trees present				
Beneficial horticultural flowering plant species cultivated				
Field borders or hedgerows with diverse species/food-producing species				
Cover crops planted to provide forage/seed sources				
Other				
Shelter or cover				
Variety of vegetation structure: diverse heights and density of plants, shrubs, trees				
Fencerows or hedgerows present				
Nesting and roosting boxes provided				
Wildlife trees with cavities				
Areas of native grass cover present				
Host plants for insects (know your species)				
Water habitat for amphibians and/or fish				
Snags, logs, limbs, brush piles present				
Neighboring properties provide quality habitat features				
Accessible connections to wildlife between my land's habitat and the habitat of neighboring properties				

Review the results of Worksheet 1 (page 6). Prioritize any areas of concern below.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

How would you characterize the overall condition of your wildlife habitat?

Excellent Good Fair Poor Not sure

Review any questions marked “not sure.” List topics to investigate further.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Worksheet 2: Management activity assessment for wildlife habitat

Use this checklist of management practices to identify activities you incorporate into your wildlife habitat. Use extra paper if necessary.	Ongoing	Completed	Need to do	Consider	N/A or not feasible
Log and identify wildlife					
List current native wildlife, including mammals, reptiles, amphibians, insects, plants, fungi.					
List current non-native, noxious, invasive wildlife, including plants.					
List current “pest” wildlife, whether native or non-native.					
Identify your goals					
List your realistic expectations.					
List wildlife that you would like to attract.					
Broadly list your “treatment” plans for wildlife that you intend to exclude.					
Contact agencies when necessary.					
Inventory your resources					
List your property’s current habitat resources (food, water, shelter, space).					
List your wildlife species and their abundance (for example, monarch butterflies in decline).					
Compare your property with the neighboring properties.					
Check for use of habitat by for invasive species (feeders, water features, boxes, etc.).					
Water source management practices					
Improve the quality of freshwater ecosystems.					
• Control grazing by fencing pastures at riparian zones.					
• Stabilize banks.					
• Plant riparian areas with native trees, shrubs and forbs.					
Maintain human-made water features.					
• Birdbaths refreshed and cleaned frequently					
• Ponds free of invasive species (bullfrogs, etc.)					

	Ongoing	Completed	Need to do	Consider	N/A or not feasible
Consider creating more water features.					
• Rain garden?					
• Puddling areas for butterflies?					
Food source management practices					
Plant native forbs, shrubs and trees.					
Clean birdfeeders regularly.					
Plant cover crops.					
Create a field border on outside edge or turning pivot in pasture or crop row.					
Create shelter or cover					
Plant native trees, shrubs and thickets.					
Create brush piles (two piles per acre).					
Plant a fencerow or hedgerow with native plants.					
Build nest and roosting boxes for birds, bats and pollinators.					
Plant native grass areas.					
Plant host plants for insects.					
Create or improve habitat for amphibians and fish.					
Leave or create snags, logs and dead branches.					
Provide space					
Understand and support the role of your property in overall landscape habitat continuity.					
Use wildlife-friendly fencing practices.					
Develop treatment protocols for invasive, noxious or pest wildlife.					
Follow the rules		Yes	No	Not sure	N/A
Contact agencies for recommendations.					
Contact state agencies for wildlife management rules.					
Become familiar with Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act.					
Follow Oregon forest laws, if applicable.					

Results

Review the results of Worksheets 1 and 2. Consider any resource concerns and healthy conditions identified in Worksheet 1, and practices that you checked in the “Need to do” and “Consider” columns in Worksheet 2. What are the most important potential follow-up actions? List and briefly describe these.

1.

2.

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10.
