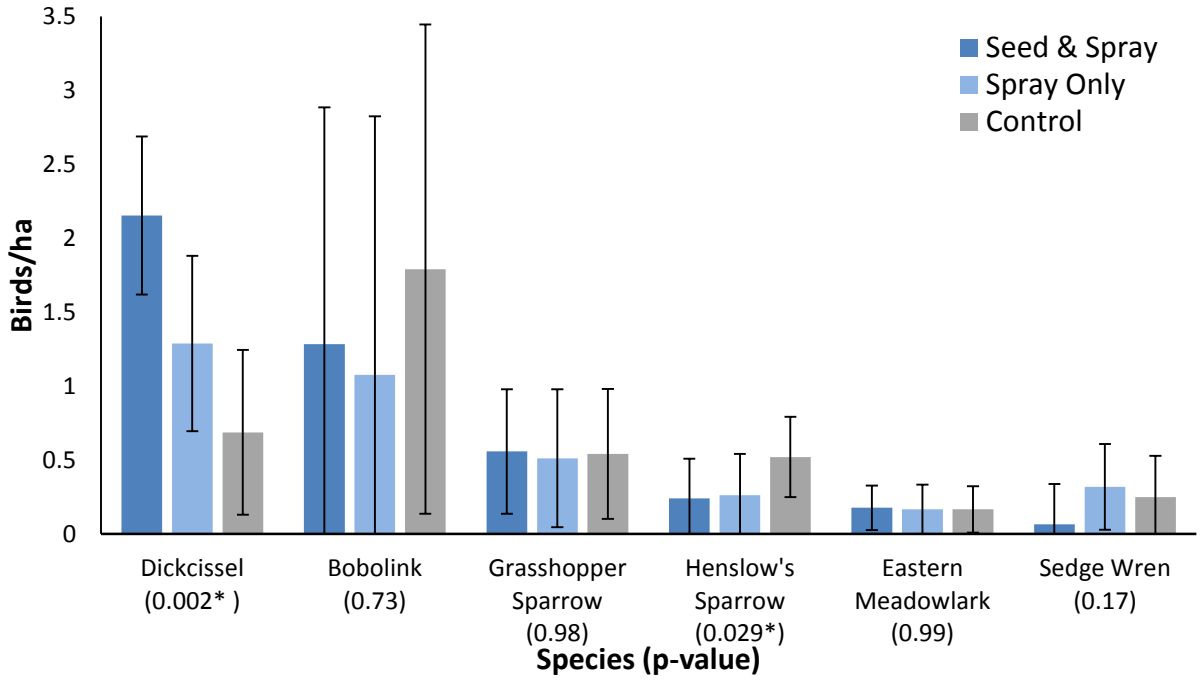

Figure 1. Maximum densities (per ha) of obligate grassland birds during the 2016 breeding season. Values are averaged for patches with controlled herbicide treatments (pastures=8). 95% confidence intervals are shown on the graph.

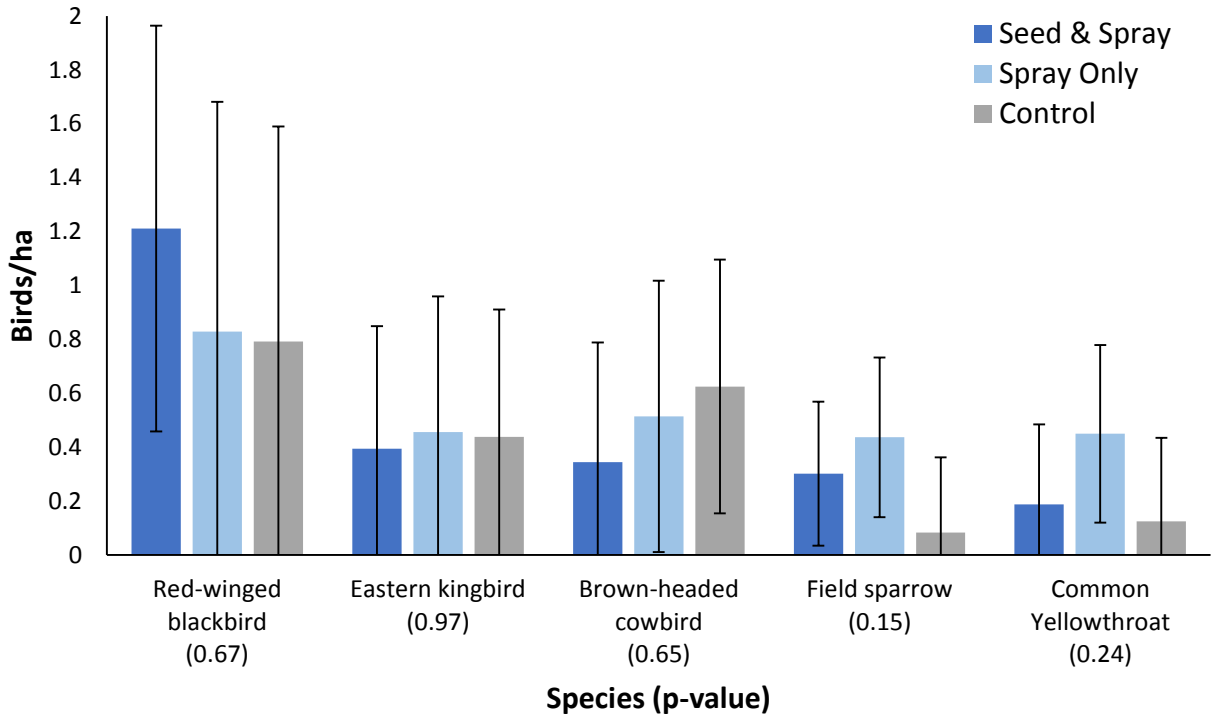

Figure 2. Maximum densities (per ha) of facultative grassland birds during the 2016 breeding season. Values are averaged for patches with controlled herbicide treatments (pastures=8). 95% confidence intervals are shown on the graph.

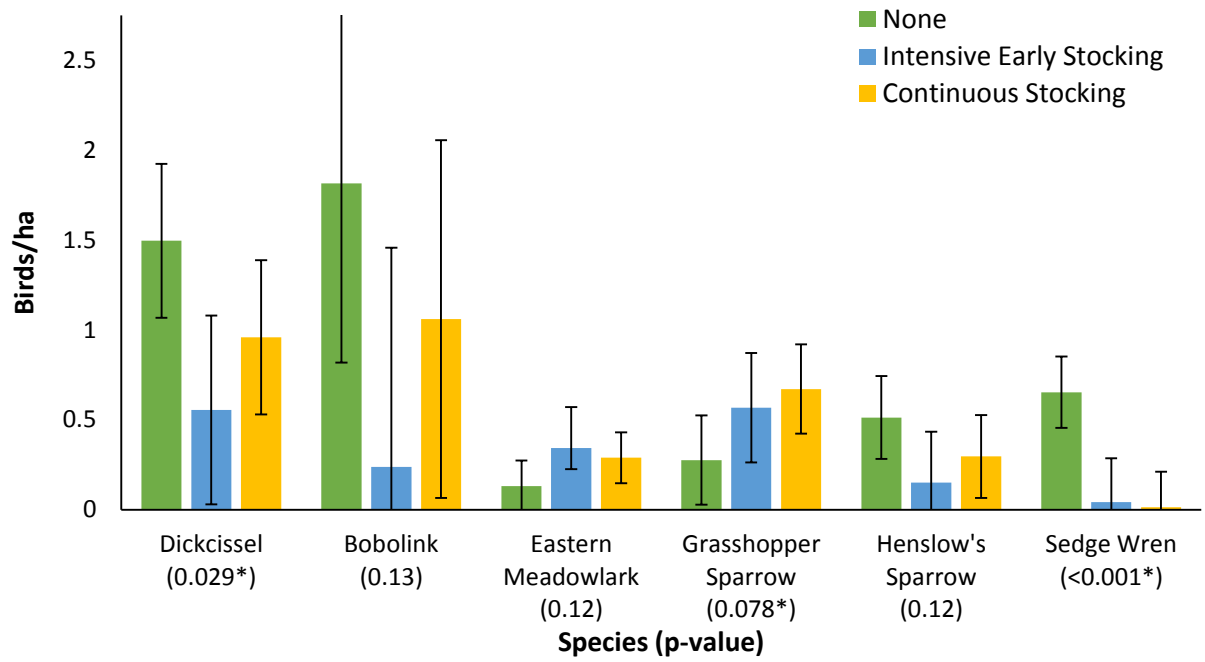

Figure 3. Maximum densities (per ha) of obligate grassland birds during the 2016 breeding season. Values are averaged for pastures with various harvest treatments (pastures=16). 95% confidence intervals are shown on the graph.

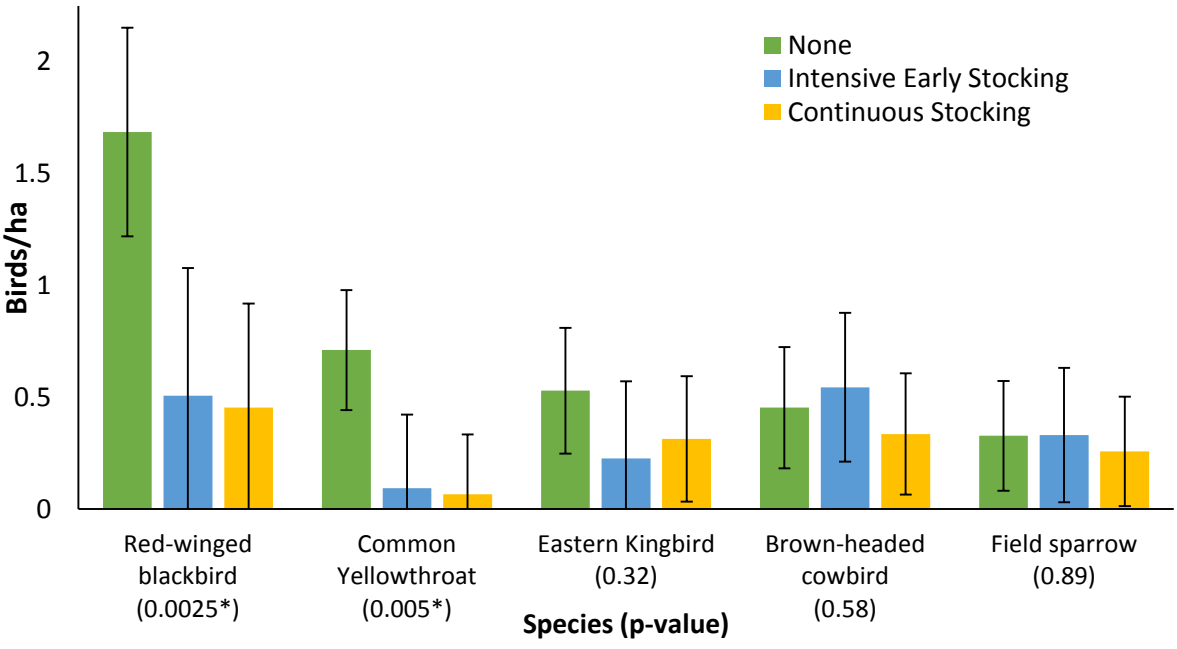

Figure 4. Maximum densities (per ha) of facultative grassland birds during the 2016 breeding season. Values are averaged for pastures with various harvest treatments (pastures=16). 95% confidence intervals are shown on the graph.

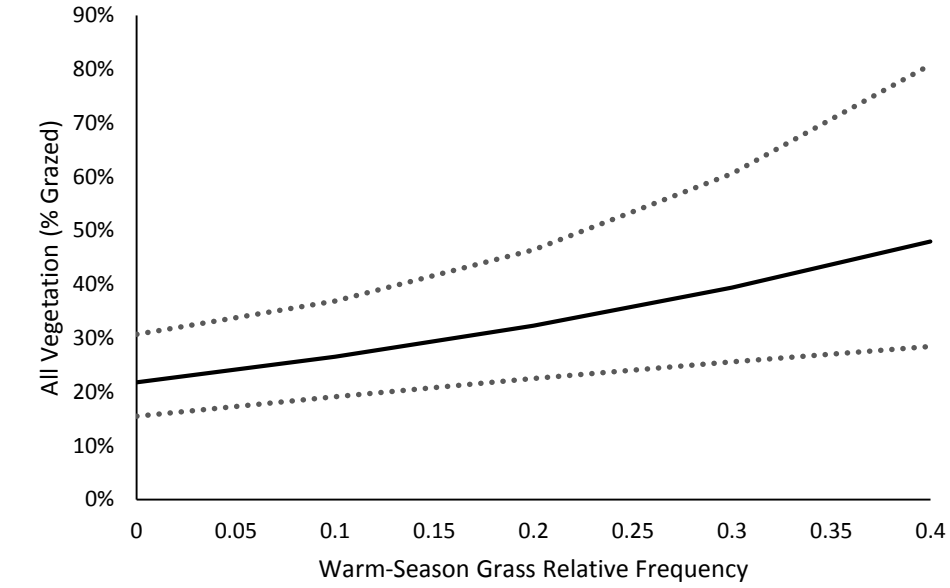

Figure 5. The relationship between the frequency of warm-season grasses and percentage of vegetation grazed within 0.1 m^2 quadrats. 85% confidence intervals are shown on the graph.

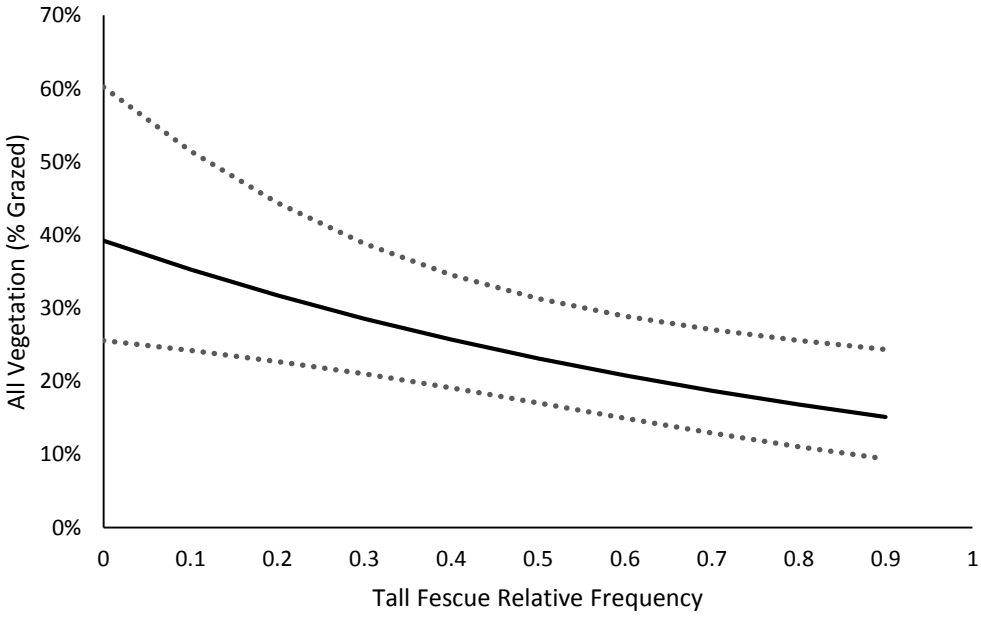

Figure 6. The relationship between the frequency of tall fescue (*Schedonorus phoenix*) and percentage of vegetation grazed within 0.1 m^2 quadrats. 85% confidence intervals are shown on the graph.

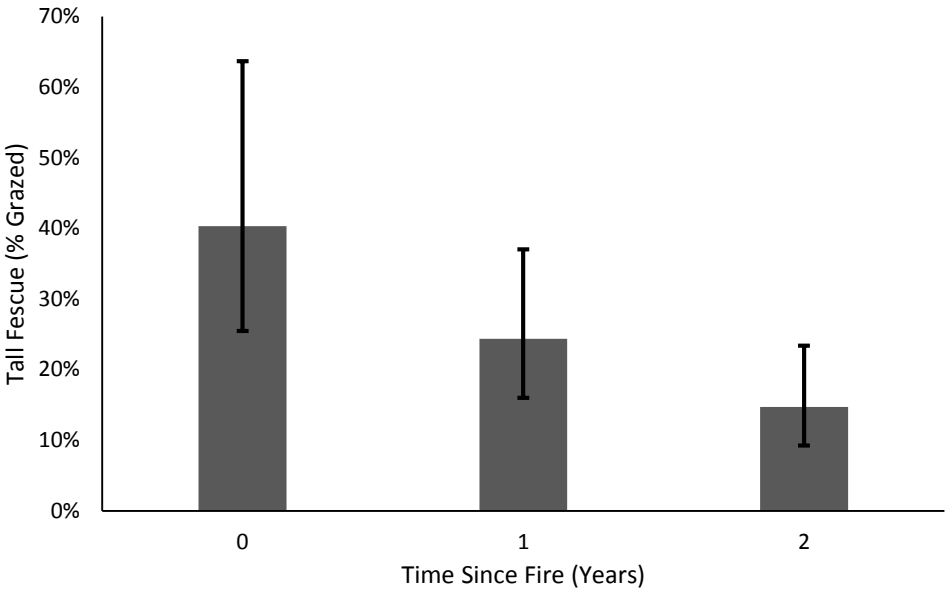

Figure 7. The relationship between time-since fire and percentage of tall fescue (*Schedonorus phoenix*) grazed within 0.1 m^2 quadrats. 85% confidence intervals are shown on the graph.

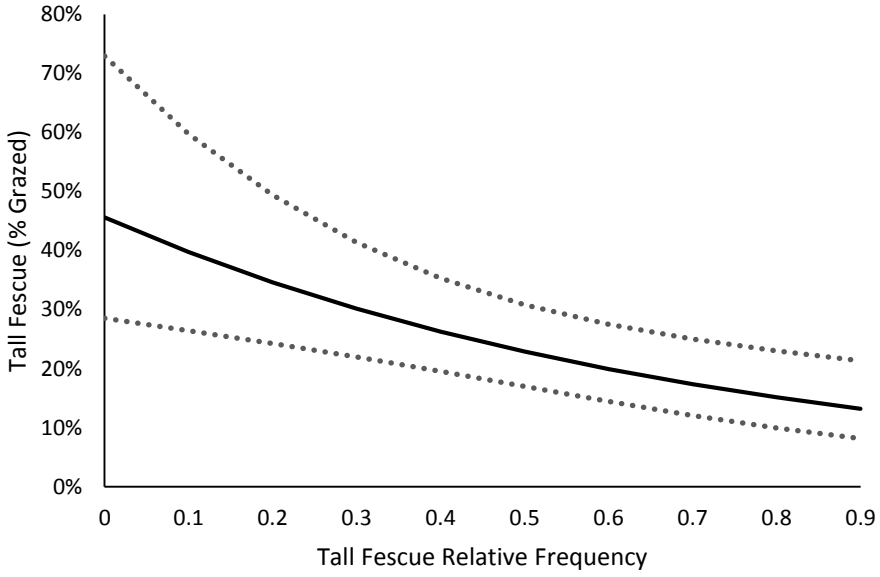

Figure 8. The relationship between the frequency of tall fescue (*Schedonorus phoenix*) and percentage of tall fescue (*Schedonorus phoenix*) grazed within 0.1 m^2 quadrats. 85% confidence intervals are shown on the graph.