

## Bird Habitat Assessment Data Sheet

<b>Property:</b> _____	<b>Date:</b> _____
<b>Stand ID:</b> _____	<b>Stand Size:</b> _____
<b>Plot ID:</b> _____	<b>Forest Association:</b> Hardwood      Softwood      (Circle One) Mixedwood      Oak Pine
<b>Technician:</b> _____	<b>Forest Type:</b> _____
<b>Location:</b> _____	<b>Basal Area:</b> _____

### Vertical Structural Diversity

<u>Estimated Canopy Height:</u>		<10'	10'-20'	20'-40'	40'-60'	>60'
<b>Overstory (30'+)</b>	<b>% Cover:</b>	<10% - 10%	20% - 30%	40% - 50%	60% - 70%	80% - 90%
	<b>Distribution:</b>	uniform	patchy			
	<b>Gaps:</b>	1/4 - 1 Acre	1 acre	2 acres	Absent	
	<b>Average Diameter:</b>					
	<b>Dominant Species:</b>					
<b>Midstory (5' - 30')</b>	<b>%Cover:</b>	<10% - 10%	20% - 30%	40% - 50%	60% - 70%	80% - 90%
	<b>Distribution:</b>	uniform	patchy			
	<b>Average Diameter:</b>					
	<b>Dominant Species:</b>					
<b>Understory (0' - 5')</b>	<b>%Cover:</b>	<10% - 10%	20% - 30%	40% - 50%	60% - 70%	80% - 90%
	<b>Distribution:</b>	uniform	patchy			
	<b>Dominant Species:</b>					

**Results** Low      Medium      High

\*In general, creating and/or maintaining vertical structural diversity within a mature forest stand is highly beneficial to many forest breeding birds.

### Species Diversity

<b>Trees</b>	
<b>Shrubs</b>	
<b>Herbaceous</b>	

**Results** Low      Medium      High

\*Managing for a diversity of native forest plants will ensure that birds have available food sources, including insects and mast.

<b>Invasive Plants</b>	present	absent			
<b>% Cover:</b>	<10% - 10%	20% - 30%	40% - 50%	60% - 70%	80% - 90%
<b>Species:</b>					
<b>Location:</b>					

<b>Large Diameter Trees</b>	present	absent			
<b>Size:</b>	Hardwood (24"+ DBH)	Softwood (20"+ DBH)			
<b>Quantity:</b>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>			

\*Large diameter trees offer nest sites, perches, and places to forage for a number of forest birds. If none are present, select some smaller diameter trees to leave and become large diameter wildlife trees in the future.

<b>Softwood Inclusions</b>	present	absent			
*Retain and/or promote at least some softwoods where they occur, especially within a predominant hardwood stand. Even a cluster of trees less than an acre in size has high habitat value to forest birds.					
<b>Notes:</b>	<input type="text"/>				

<b>Dead Standing Trees and Cavity Trees</b>	present	absent			
<b>DBH</b>	<b>Estimated Trees Per Acre</b>				
<10 inch diameter	<input type="text"/>				
10" - 18"	<input type="text"/>				
>18 inch diameter	<input type="text"/>				

\*Dead standing trees or "snags" provide locations for nesting, roosting, and foraging for insects. Cavity trees of all sizes provide nesting and roosting sites for birds. Maintain/create six per acre over 10" and at least one over 18".

<b>Down Woody Material</b>	present	absent			
			<b>Qty.</b>	<b>Scattered/Agregated</b>	
Small material: any diameter, length less than 8'			<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
Medium material: 5-10" diameter, at least 8' long			<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
Large Material: 10"+ diameter, at least 8' long			<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

\*Down woody material both fine and coarse include logs, stumps, large and small branches. DWM enhances habitat for forest birds by providing cover, perching sites, nest sites, and foraging opportunities. Aim to have one large piece per acre.

<b>Leaf Litter and Duff</b>	present	absent			
	<b>Adequate:</b>	>1.5" thick			
	<b>inadequate:</b>	1.5" thick			
	<b>Not Applicable:</b>	Softwood stands			

\*Leaves, needles, and other decomposing vegetative materials have a high foraging value for forest birds. Estimate the average for your stand or plot

<b>Birds Observed or Heard</b>	<b>Wildlife Sign, Tracks, Scat, or other Observations</b>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>