Implications of Spruce-fir Management for Rusty Blackbird Habitat Use in the Acadian Forest

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Presentation Outline

• RUBL breeding season habitat needs
• Acadian Forest characteristics
• Common silvicultural practices in Acadian spruce-fir and relevance to Rusty Blackbird habitat use
Balsam fir *Abies balsamea*

Red Spruce *Picea rubens*
Eastern Spruce Budworm

*Choristoneura fumiferana*
Eastern Spruce Bark Beetle

*Dendroctonus piceaperda*
Balsam fir *Abies balsamea*

Red Spruce *Picea rubens*
Plantation Forestry

Primarily in Maine and New Brunswick

Includes white, black, red, and Norway spruce

Seedlings planted at 4-12 months
The Question of Buffers
PRE-COMMERCIAL THINNING

Thinned stand

Unthinned stand
INSECT CONTROL

DDT Applications
New Brunswick
1952-1968
200,000 – 5,200,000 acres annually
Maine
1954-1967
21,000 – 479,000 acres annually

Post-DDT era treatments
New Brunswick
1969 - 1989
phosphamidon, fenitrothion
1,367,500 – 9,832,500 acres annually
Maine
1970-1985
fenitrothion, mexacarbate, carbaryl, trichlorfon, acephate, aminocarb
82,000 – 2,735,180 acres annually
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