EFFECTS OF SALTCEDAR CONTROL ON WILDLIFE

Pecos River Butterfly Survey

Why Sample Butterflies?

Contribute to terrestrial ecosystem processes: pollination, transfer of plant energy to higher trophic levels (i.e., stuff eats them)

Butterflies are indicators of riparian quality

Can be sampled economically

Methodology

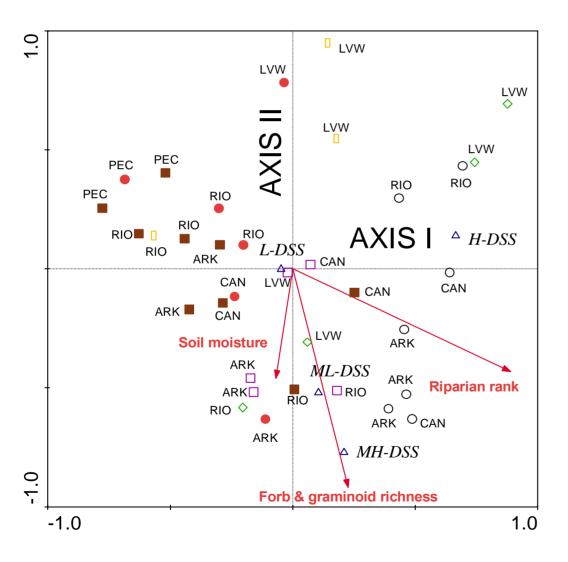
- 2 Saltcedar Treatment Sites & 1 Untreated Saltcedar Site
- Sampling Conducted 3X: May, July, August
- Timed Area Searches in 2 ha plots
- Habitat variables measured

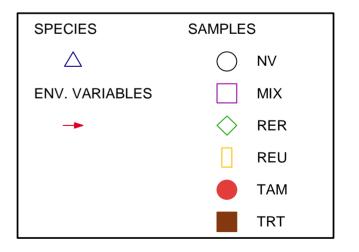
	Untreated		
	Mechanical	Saltcedar	Herbicide
Black swallowtail	0	0	2
Checkered white	20	1	0
Orange sulphur	0	1	1
Sleepy orange	1	0	1
Southern dogface	0	0	1
Western pygmy blue	3	3	9
Variegated fritillary	5	0	2
Painted lady	7	2	3
Sachem	1	0	0
Common checkered-skipper	0	1	0

Riparian Obligates

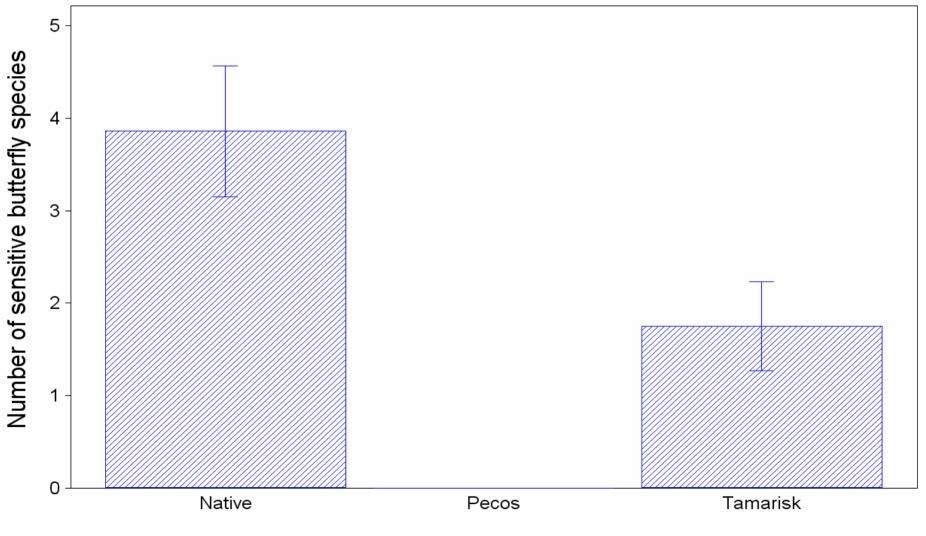
Purplish Copper Gray Copper Acmon Blue Square-dotted Blue Acadian Hairstreak Leda Ministreak **Soapberry Hairstreak Sylvan Hairstreak Pearly Crescentspot** Viceroy Weidemeyer's Admiral

Relationship Between Butterfly Species Assemblages & Environmental Variables





SW Native & Tamarisk Habitats vs. Pecos River Sites - # Riparian Obligate Species



Sites

Conclusions

Invasion of sites by saltcedar & subsequent treatment techniques reduce #'s sensitive/riparian obligate butterfly species

Assumption that invasive species removal is sufficient to recover sensitive species is not true. Sites must be revegetated.



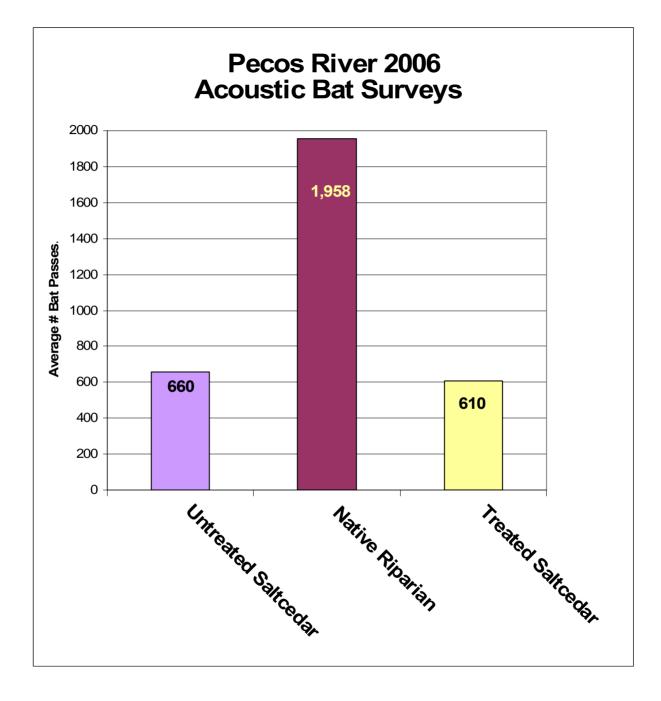
2006 Pecos River Acoustic Bat Survey Use of Saltcedar, Native Riparian & Treated Sites

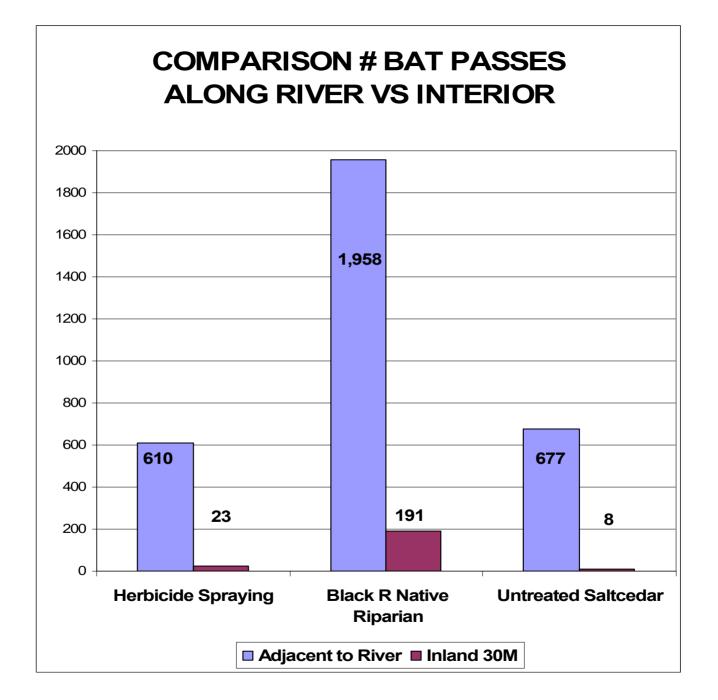


Methodology

Acoustic Bat Surveys using Anabat Bat Detectors Conducted During Late May, Early June & Late June

Treated Saltcedar, Untreated Saltcedar & Native Sites Sampled





Conclusions

Saltcedar & treated habitats less productive for bats compared to native riparian & desert upland vegetation.

Even very narrow strips of vegetation (one tree wide) as on the Black River are more productive.