WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA HARD AND SOFT MAST SURVEY REPORT

FALL 2011

North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission

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November 2011

Funding for the hard and soft mast survey was partially provided through a Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Grant. The Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act, popularly known as the Pittman-Robertson Act, was approved by Congress on September 2, 1937, and began functioning July 1, 1938. The purpose of this Act was to provide funding for the selection, restoration, rehabilitation and improvement of wildlife habitat, wildlife management research, and the distribution of information produced by the projects. The Act was amended October 23, 1970, to include funding for hunter training programs and the development, operation and maintenance of public target ranges.

Funds are derived from an 11 percent Federal excise tax on sporting arms, ammunition, and archery equipment, and a 10 percent tax on handguns. These funds are collected from the manufacturers by the Department of the Treasury and are apportioned each year to the States and Territorial areas (except Puerto Rico) by the Department of the Interior on the basis of formulas set forth in the Act. Funds for hunter education and target ranges are derived from one-half of the tax on handguns and archery equipment.

Each state's apportionment is determined by a formula which considers the total area of the state and the number of licensed hunters in the state. The program is a cost-reimbursement program, where the state covers the full amount of an approved project then applies for reimbursement through Federal Aid for up to 75 percent of the project expenses. The state must provide at least 25 percent of the project costs from a non-federal source.

Introduction

North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (NCWRC) personnel have surveyed hard mast in the Mountain Region of North Carolina since 1983. From 1983-2005, North Carolina's hard mast surveys were conducted and reported using a method developed by Whitehead (1969) with slight modifications (Wentworth et al. 1992). This same protocol was used in whole or part by Georgia and Tennessee for many years and was adopted by South Carolina in the 1990's. In an effort to reduce costs and manpower commitments, while maintaining quality data and standard methodology among neighboring states, the member states of the Southern Appalachian Black Bear Study Group (SABBSG, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee) have long searched for an improved technique for monitoring hard mast surveys. Beginning with the 2006 survey, we are using a new protocol and formula for determining mast indices (Greenberg and Warburton 2007). The new protocol only requires simple calculation of percent crown with acorns in the field. In order to maintain consistency with the old technique, the new technique uses statistically verified equations to convert mast index values to numbers previously used with the Whitehead (1969) method. Hard mast results reported in this document utilize the techniques described in Greenberg and Warburton (2007) and are described using the scale used by our agency since 1983. Due to small sample sizes, results will no longer be reported for individual routes for hickory and beech, but overall values for these species will be reported. Sample sizes are sufficient to allow the reporting of values for both the white oak and red oak groups by route.

Hard Mast Overall Results

The 2011 hard mast survey was conducted on 12 routes in western North Carolina. A total of 1,345 trees were sampled including 541 from the white oak group, 634 from the red oak group, 134 hickories, and 36 beeches. Combining all groups of species, mast was rated as poor, with an overall index of 1.76 (Table 1), which is the fifth lowest index for hard mast since 1983. Since 1983, North Carolina has experienced ten years in which the hard mast index was rated as poor.

White oak production rated as poor (1.17; Table 1) and was below the long-term average of 1.83. White oak production has been rated as poor in seventeen of twenty-nine years of this survey. When the white oak group is separated by species, chestnut oak and white oak production both rated as poor at 1.15 and 1.20, respectively (Table 2). Red oak production was in the fair range (2.22; Table 1), but below the long-term average (2.82) for the species. Separated by species, black oak and northern red oak rated as poor, 1.78 and 1.74 respectively, while scarlet oak rated as fair (3.43; Table 2). Hickory production rated as poor (1.30) and below the long-term average (2.33) for the species. Beech production (4.96) was good, which is an increase from last year's production rating and above the long-term average (4.15).

Hard Mast Survey Area Results

As in previous years, hard mast production varied by location and species (Table 3; Figure 1 and 2). However, a majority of the areas surveyed had hard mast productivity rated as poor. Two areas surveyed had red oak productivity rated as good, one area rated as fair, while the remaining areas rated as poor (Table 3). Edgemont had the highest red oak index (4.4), while Cold Mountain had the lowest red oak index (0.4). White oak production in eleven of twelve survey areas was rated as poor (Table 3; Figure 2). The Poplar area was the only area that had a

fair rating for white oak productivity. Red oak productivity was better in the lower elevations than in the upper elevations (Table 4), with productivity rated as good below 1900 feet, fair from 2,000 to 2,900 feet, and poor above 3,000 feet. White oak productivity was poor among all elevation ranges.

Summer Soft Mast Survey Results

A soft mast survey was implemented during the summer and fall of 1993 to document berry production and abundance. The technique used for evaluating the soft mast survey has remained consistent throughout this period including the current year. Summer soft mast surveys have been conducted in conjunction with the Sardine Bait Station Survey (SBSS). During summer 2006, based on an agreement with the member states of the SABBSG, we did not conduct the SBSS. Review of data from the SBSS indicates that we can obtain long-term bear population trend information by conducting the survey every other year. Because of the new schedule, the summer soft mast survey will be conducted in odd years. The previous survey was conducted in 2009 and the next survey was conducted during the summer of 2011.

This summer's soft mast was below all overall averages (Table 5). Blueberry, huckleberry and pokeberry produced poor crops, while blackberry production was fair (3.28). Summer soft mast production varied on a local basis with some areas failing to produce any significant fruit of certain species while producing "fair" to "good" crops of others (Table 6).

Fall Soft Mast Survey Results

The 2011 fall soft mast survey is conducted in conjunction with the hard mast survey. Soft mast production was lower than 2010 and pokeberry, blackgum, cherry and grapes were below long-term averages. Overall soft mast was rated as poor. Pokeberry had the highest index (2.5) followed by grapes (2.3), cherry (1.7) and blackgum (1.4; Table 7). As observed in previous years, local areas experienced variable production of fall soft mast with levels from 0 to 6 depending on species and area (Table 8).

Conclusion

This season's hard mast crop was the tenth year since 1983 in which the overall hard mast index was poor. Hard mast productivity in 2011 was the fifth lowest recorded since surveys began in 1983. White oak, red oak and hickory production were poor, while beech production was good. Surrounding states have reported that overall white and red oak productivity had declined from 2010, when many states experienced good mast production. Weather conditions were more favorable in 2010, which may have influenced last year's mast abundance. A late frost likely explains the poor productivity of both soft and hard mast species, especially at elevations above 2900 feet.

LITERATURE CITED

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Wentworth, J.M., A.S. Johnson, P.E. Hale, and K.E. Kammermeyer. 1992. Relationship of Acorn abundance and deer herd characteristics in the southern Appalachians. Southern Journal of Applied Forestry 16:5-8.

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Table 1. Hard Mast Survey Results for Western North Carolina, 1983-2011.

Year	White Oak	Red Oak	All Oaks	Hickory	Beech	Total
1983	1.43	2.59		1.99	5.51	2.25
1984	1.08	2.73		3.05	4.28	2.30
1985	2.01	3.66		0.80	3.06	2.80
1986	1.32	1.98		2.25	5.22	1.90
1987	1.16	0.56		3.57	5.75	1.31
1988	3.16	4.07		2.04	4.25	3.57
1989	0.43	4.89		2.78	6.44	3.14
1990	1.85	2.62		1.20	1.89	2.17
1991	2.38	1.93		3.75	6.89	2.43
1992	1.07	2.45		0.72	1.17	1.78
1993	0.65	3.58		2.43	4.77	2.48
1994	2.06	3.48		2.02	6.20	2.85
1995	2.80	5.60		2.48	0.36	4.22
1996	3.70	1.99		2.81	4.31	2.72
1997	0.53	1.79		1.17	2.35	1.29
1998	2.26	4.68		3.27	4.70	3.69
1999	3.28	2.76		2.80	6.22	3.05
2000	0.50	2.11		2.73	5.71	1.82
2001	2.83	4.92		2.88	3.97	3.98
2002	1.90	3.01		1.75	3.44	2.47
2003	1.24	0.68		3.58	5.42	1.33
2004	3.99	2.93		1.32	1.65	3.09
2005	0.70	3.11		1.86	4.30	2.14
2006	1.70	1.40	1.50*	3.20	4.10	1.80
2007	3.02	1.19	2.04	0.73	2.71	1.90
2008	1.01	2.40	1.76	3.82	4.34	2.06
2009	0.48	2.47	1.55	1.72	5.58	1.67
2010	3.46	3.97	3.75	3.50	0.87	3.66
2011	1.17	2.22	1.74	1.30	4.96	1.76
Average	**1.83**	**2.82**	**2.06**	**2.33**	**4.15**	**2.47**

Numerical Rating = Crop Quality	
0.0 to 2.0 = Poor	2.1 to 4.0 = Fair
4.1 to 6.0 = Good	6.1 to 8.0 = Excellent

* Not reported for prior years.

Table 2. Hard Mast Survey Results by Species, 2011.

Grouping	Species	Index	Number of Trees Sampled
Hickories	MH, SH, PH, GH[1]	1.30	134
Beech	Beech	4.96	36
Red Oaks	Black Oak	1.78	27
	Northern Red Oak	1.74	430
	Scarlet Oak	3.43	174
White Oaks	Chestnut Oak	1.15	253
	White Oak	1.20	288

Numerical Rating = Crop Quality

0.0 to 2.0 = Poor 2.1 to 4.0 = Fair
4.1 to 6.0 = Good 6.1 to 8.0 = Excellent

[1]MH,SH, PH, GH: Mockernut Hickory, Shellbark Hickory, Pignut Hickory, Shagbark Hickory

Table 3. Hard Mast Survey Results by Area, 2011.

County	Area	White Oak	Red Oak	All Oaks
Transylvania	Avery Creek	1.3	1.6	1.5
Haywood	Cold Mountain	0.4	0.4	0.4
Avery & Caldwell	Edgemont	1.9	4.4	3.2
Clay	Fires Creek	0.9	3.1	1.9
Haywood	Harmon Den	0.5	1.2	0.9
Burke & McDowell	Linville Mtn.	1.2	1.4	1.3
Macon	Nantahala	0.4	1.1	0.8
Mitchell	Poplar	4.0	1.1	2.3
Graham	Santeetlah	1.1	4.2	2.9
Haywood	Sherwood	0.4	1.1	0.9
Burke	South Mountains	0.7	3.0	1.8
Macon	Standing Indian	0.4	0.9	0.7

Numerical Rating = Crop Quality

0.0 to 2.0 = Poor 2.1 to 4.0 = Fair
4.1 to 6.0 = Good 6.1 to 8.0 = Excellent

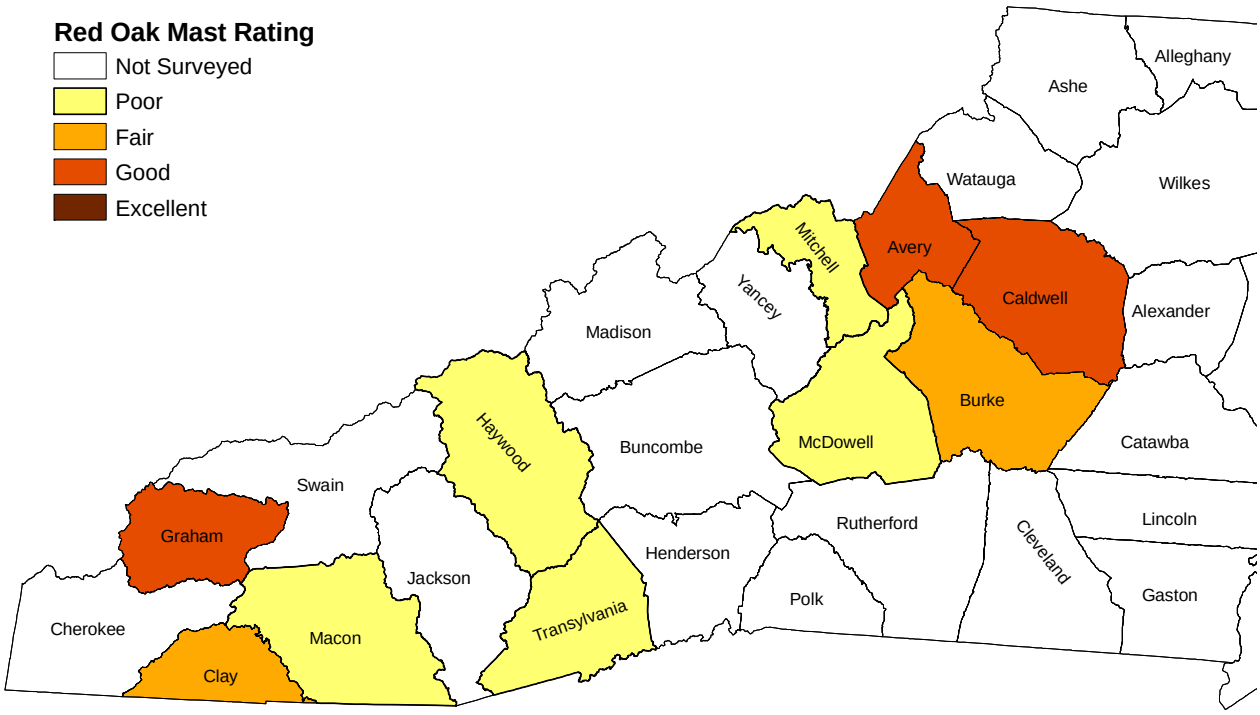

Figure 1. Red Oak Index by County in western North Carolina, 2011.

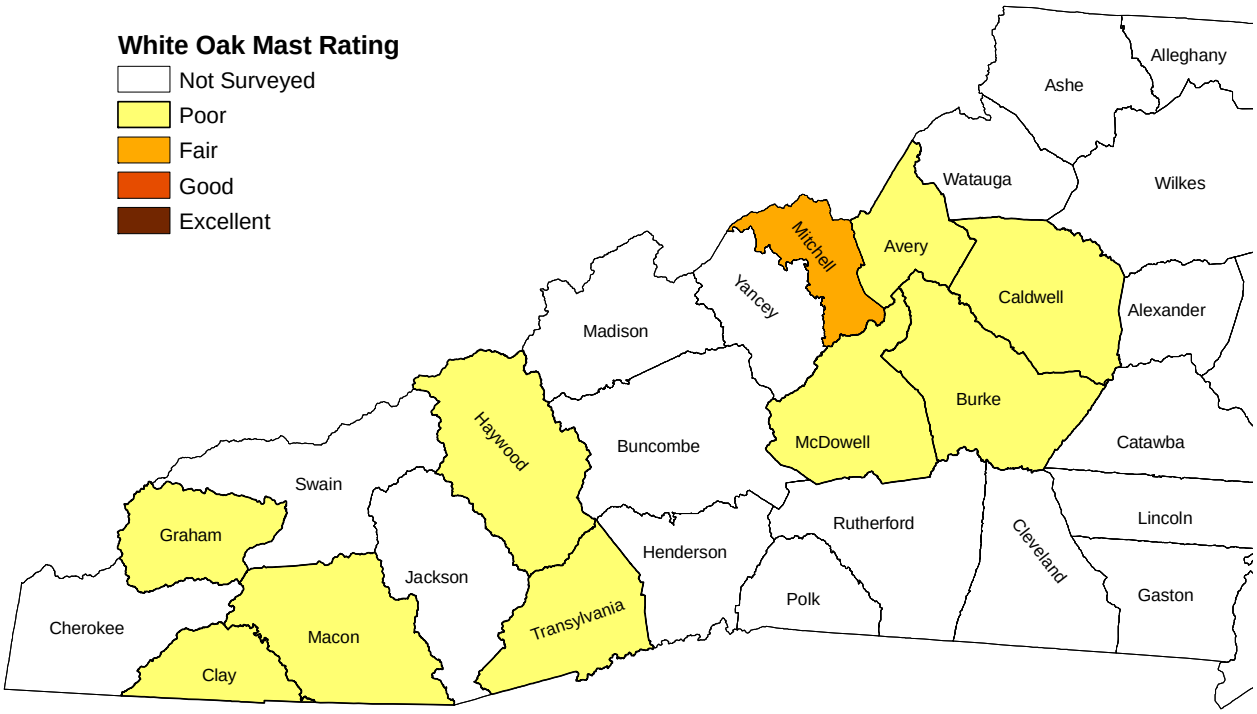

Figure 2. White Oak Index by County in western North Carolina, 2011.

Table 4. Hard Mast Survey Results by Elevation, 2011.

Elevation (ft.)	Red Oak	White Oak
<1900	5.23	0.79
2000-2900	3.23	1.05
3000-3900	1.18	1.26
4000-4900	1.96	1.43
5000+	2.82	0.38

Numerical Rating = Crop Quality

0.0 to 2.0 = Poor 2.1 to 4.0 = Fair
4.1 to 6.0 = Good 6.1 to 8.0 = Excellent

Table 5. Results of Mountain Summer Soft Mast Surveys, 1993-2011[1].

Year	Blueberry	Huckleberry	Blackberry	Pokeberry
1993	3.20	3.60	3.80	2.40
1994	3.20	3.50	3.50	1.40
1995	1.90	2.50	3.10	1.20
1996	2.00	2.00	3.40	1.50
1997	2.80	3.00	3.80	2.00
1998	1.90	1.20	3.30	2.33
1999	2.72	2.45	2.90	1.78
2000	2.70	2.72	2.99	1.64
2001	2.27	2.73	2.87	0.87
2002	1.87	2.22	3.55	1.32
2003	2.27	2.74	3.20	1.02
2004	1.67	1.61	4.25	1.41
2005	1.57	1.41	4.07	1.48
2007	2.11	1.23	2.48	1.84
2009	2.08	2.06	2.78	1.09
2011	1.69	1.53	3.28	1.37
Average	**2.24**	**2.27**	**3.31**	**1.53**

[1] After 2005, summer soft mast surveys are conducted every two years.

Table 6. Mountain Summer Soft Mast Survey Results by Area, 2011.

Area	Blueberry	Huckleberry	Blackberry	Pokeberry
Daniel Boone	0.75	1.00	1.50	0.25
Fires Creek/Santeetlah	1.20	1.80	2.20	1.80
Flattop	0.00	0.00	3.00	1.00
Harmon Den Area	0.33	0.00	3.33	1.33
Mt. Mitchell	1.00	1.00	3.75	0.00
Pisgah Area	2.00	1.60	1.67	0.33
Rich Mountain	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
Standing Indian	0.00	0.57	3.17	0.40
T. Chatham	3.33	2.00	0.33	0.00
Cheoah	1.00	1.00	3.00	1.50
South Mountains	2.00	1.00	6.00	6.00
Highlands	2.00	1.50	3.00	1.50
Gorges State Park	9.00	9.00	9.00	2.00
Lake James State Park	1.00	1.00	4.00	1.00
Average	**2.08**	**2.06**	**2.78**	**1.09**

Numerical Rating = Crop Quality	
0.0 to 2.0 = Poor	2.1 to 4.0 = Fair
4.1 to 6.0 = Good	6.1 to 8.0 = Excellent

Table 7. Results of Mountain Fall Soft Mast Surveys, 1993-2010.

Year	Pokeberry	Cherry	Grapes	Blackgum
1993	2.00	2.71	2.14	0.43
1994	3.11	2.00	3.78	1.71
1995	2.67	5.00	2.22	1.78
1996	2.40	1.63	3.25	1.75
1997	4.20	1.25	3.14	0.75
1998	4.63	2.67	2.80	1.50
1999	2.40	2.70	3.25	1.10
2000	2.20	2.70	3.30	1.00
2001	2.80	3.30	4.18	2.33
2002	1.10	2.45	2.73	1.27
2003	2.33	3.00	2.55	2.22
2004	1.67	2.70	3.00	1.44
2005	2.45	2.09	1.36	1.55
2006	3.73	2.00	3.17	2.50
2007	2.08	1.58	2.73	0.67
2008	2.91	4.64	4.08	2.58
2009	1.92	1.82	2.33	1.83
2010	2.90	5.80	4.80	1.40
2011	2.50	1.67	2.33	1.42
Average	**2.63**	**2.72**	**3.01**	**1.54**

Numerical Rating = Crop Quality	
0.0 to 2.0 = Poor	2.1 to 4.0 = Fair
4.1 to 6.0 = Good	6.1 to 8.0 = Excellent

Table 8. Local Results of Mountain Fall Soft Mast Surveys, 2011.

County	Area	Pokeberry	Cherry	Grapes	Blackgum
Transylvania	Avery Creek	2	0	4	0
Haywood	Cold Mountain	2	3	2	2
Avery & Caldwell	Edgemont	4	0	0	4
Clay	Fires Creek	2	3	6	1
Haywood	Harmon Den	2	1	1	0
Burke & McDowell	Linville Mtn.	4	2	1	6
Macon	Nantahala	2	0	0	0
Mitchell	Poplar	2	2	4	2
Graham	Santeetlah	2	6	6	1
Haywood	Sherwood	0	3	2	1
Burke	South Mountains	4	0	2	0
Macon	Standing Indian	4	0	0	0
	Average:	**2.50**	**1.67**	**2.33**	**1.42**

Numerical Rating = Crop Quality	
0.0 to 2.0 = Poor	2.1 to 4.0 = Fair
4.1 to 6.0 = Good	6.1 to 8.0 = Excellent