WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA HARD AND SOFT MAST SURVEY REPORT 32nd Year

FALL 2014

North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission

Compiled and written by:
Colleen Olfenbuttel
Black bear and Furbearer Biologist
November 2014

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 2014 hard mast survey was conducted by WRC Division of Engineering & Land Management staff and Division of Wildlife Management Private Lands staff on 12 routes in western North Carolina. A total of 1,379 trees were sampled including 549 from the white oak group, 656 from the red oak group, 136 hickories, and 38 beeches. Combining all groups of species, mast was rated as good, with an overall index of 4.10 (Table 1), which is an increase from last year's poor mast crop. Since 1983, North Carolina has experienced only two years in which the hard mast index was rated as good.

White oak production rated as good (4.36; Table 1) and was above the long-term average of 1.89. This is the first time that white oak production has been rated as good in the thirty-two years this survey has been conducted. When the white oak group is separated by species, chestnut oak and white oak production both rated as good (4.11 and 4.86, respectively; Table 2). Red oak production also rated as good (4.36; Table 1) and above the long-term average (2.82) for the species. Red oak production has been rated as good in six of thirty-two years. Separated by species, black oak, northern red oak and scarlet oak rated as good (4.85, 4.20 and 4.71, respectively; Table 2). Hickory production rated as fair (2.33) and slightly above the long-term average (2.32) for the species (Table 1). Beech production (1.23) was poor, which was a decline from last year's production rating and well below the long-term average (4.04; Table 1).

Hard Mast Survey Area Results

As in previous years, hard mast production varied by location and species (Table 3; Figures 1 and 2). Eight areas surveyed had red oak productivity rated as fair and four areas were rated as excellent (Table 3; Figure 1). The Standing Indian route (Macon County) had the highest red oak index (7.28; Table 3). White oak production varied widely; 1 area (South Mountains) rated as poor, 5 areas rated as fair, 3 areas rated as good and 3 areas rated as

excellent (Table 3; Figure 2). As with the red oak index, the Standing Indian route (Macon County) had the highest white oak index (7.22). Red oak productivity ranked highest at 5,000+ feet, but rated as fair to good at all elevations (Table 4). White oak productivity ranked highest at 4,000 through 4,900 feet, and was rated as good at all other elevations (Table 4).

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 2013 and the next survey was conducted during the summer of 2015.

Fall Soft Mast Survey Results

The 2014 fall soft mast survey is conducted in conjunction with the hard mast survey. Overall, soft mast production was above the production observed in 2013; cherry, grape and blackgum was above long-term average, while pokeberry was below the long-term average (Table 6; Figure 3). Cherry, blackgum and pokeberry were fair, while grapes rated as good (Table 6). As observed in previous years, local areas experienced variable production of fall soft mast with levels from 0 to 9 depending on species and area (Table 7).

Conclusion

This season's hard mast crop was the second year since 1983 in which the overall hard mast index was good. Fall hard mast productivity increased in 2014 from the poor hard mast crop that occurred in 2013. This year, both red and white oak production were good, while hickory was fair and beech was poor. Surrounding states (Virginia, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia) also reported that overall white and red oak productivity was good to excellent. Unlike 2013, weather conditions in 2014 were dryer and summer temperatures were more mild, which may have contributed to the high productivity of mast-producing species. Good soft and hard mast production was also reported in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain regions, though surveys are not conducted in these areas.

LITERATURE CITED

Greenberg, C.H., and G.S. Warburton. 2007. A fast and reliable hard mast index from acorn presence-absence tallies. Journal of Wildlife Management 71:1654-1661.

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.

Whitehead, C.J. 1969. Oak mast yields on wildlife management areas in Tennessee. Tennessee Game and Fish Commission, Nashville, USA.

Table 1. Hard Mast Survey Results for Western North Carolina, 1983-2014.

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
2012	1.87	2.68	2.31	2.01	3.14	2.29
2013	1.00	1.43	1.23	2.43	4.45	1.44
2014	4.43	4.36	4.42	2.33	1.23	4.10
Average	**1.89**	**2.82**	**2.26**	**2.32**	**4.04**	**2.48**

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, 2014.

Grouping	Species	Index	Number of Trees Sampled
Hickories	MH, SH, PH, GH[1]	2.33	136
Beech	Beech	1.23	38
Red Oaks	Black Oak	4.85	30
	Northern Red Oak	4.20	438
	Scarlet Oak	4.71	184
White Oaks	Chestnut Oak	4.11	300
	White Oak	4.86	249

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, 2014.

County	Area	White Oak	Red Oak	All Oaks
Transylvania	Avery Creek	3.44	2.76	3.08
Haywood	Cold Mountain	5.36	2.72	4.00
Avery & Caldwell	Edgemont	4.32	3.90	4.12
Clay	Fires Creek	6.97	6.41	6.75
Haywood	Harmon Den	2.20	3.80	3.06
Burke & McDowell	Linville Mtn.	3.30	3.34	3.33
Macon	Nantahala	5.51	7.28	6.69
Mitchell	Poplar	2.58	3.15	2.97
Graham	Santeetlah	7.12	6.43	6.78
Haywood	Sherwood	2.66	2.51	2.55
Burke	South Mountains	0.55	2.86	1.61
Macon	Standing Indian	7.22	7.13	7.21

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

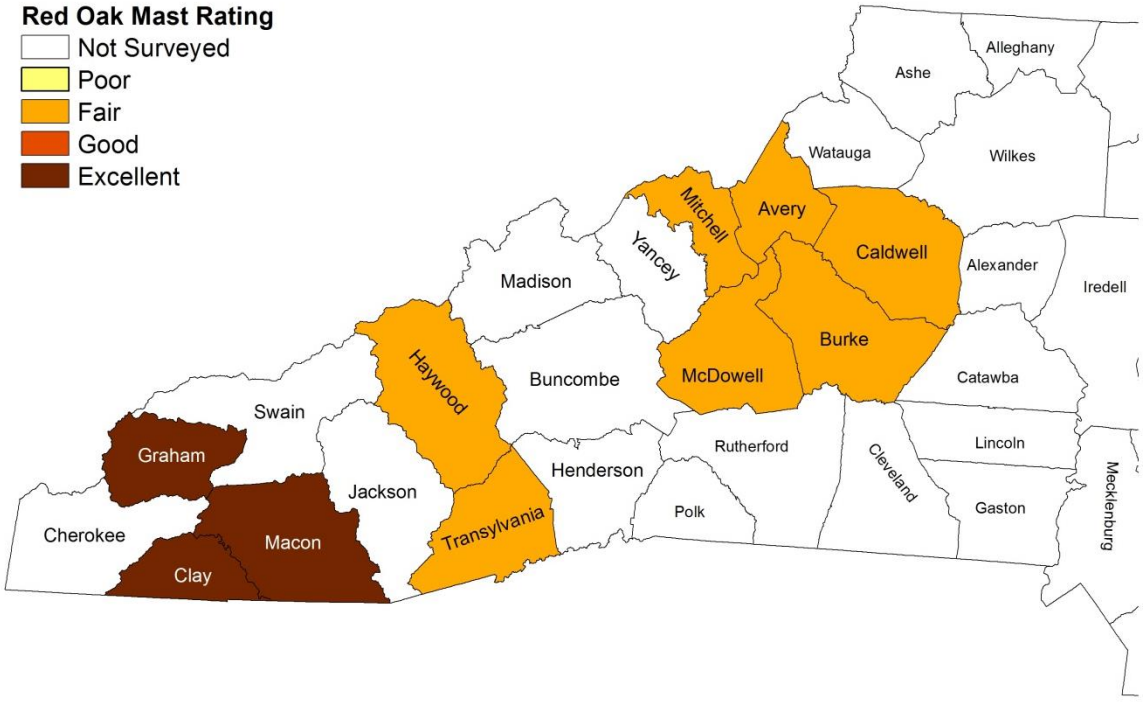

Figure 1. Red Oak Index by County in western North Carolina, 2014.

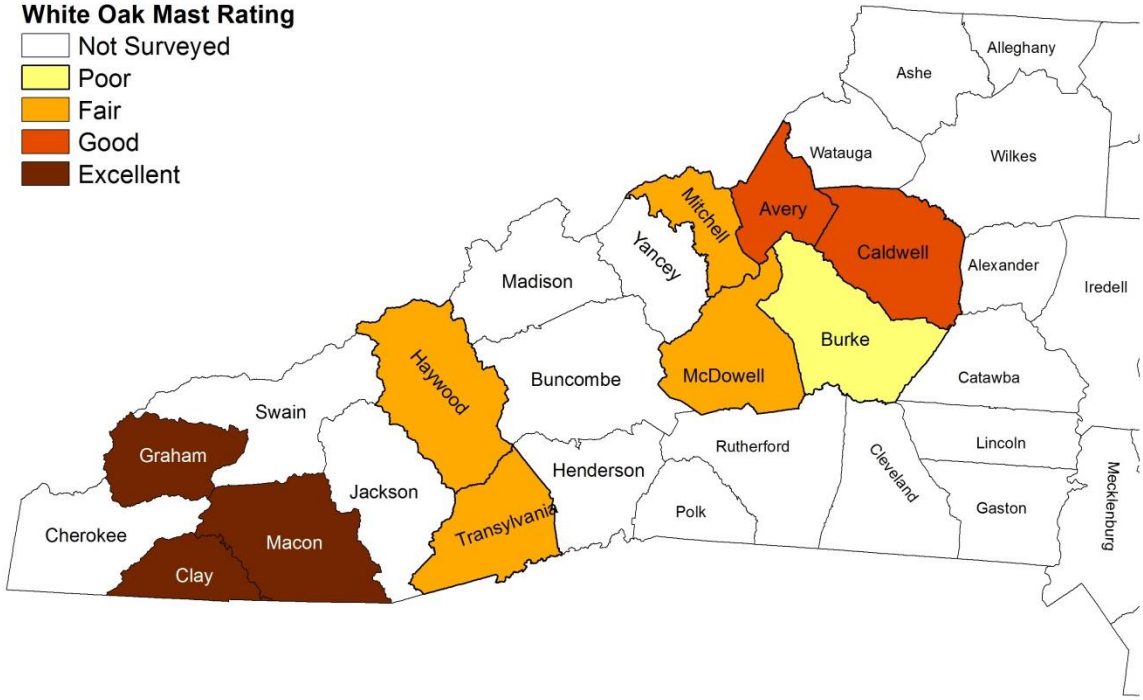

Figure 2. White Oak Index by County in western North Carolina, 2014.

Table 4. Hard Mast Survey Results by Elevation, 2014.

Elevation (ft.)	Red Oak	White Oak
<1900	3.01	4.23
2000-2900	5.35	4.06
3000-3900	4.02	4.27
4000-4900	3.67	6.18
5000+	5.79	4.29

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, 1993-2013[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
2013	1.87	1.07	3.73	1.89
Average	**2.24**	**2.27**	**3.31**	**1.53**

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

Table 6. Results of Mountain Fall Soft Mast Surveys, 1993-2014.

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
2012	2.50	1.08	2.92	1.00
2013	2.00	2.75	2.75	1.08
2014	2.50	3.92	4.50	2.33
Average	**2.59**	**2.70**	**3.06**	**1.53**

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

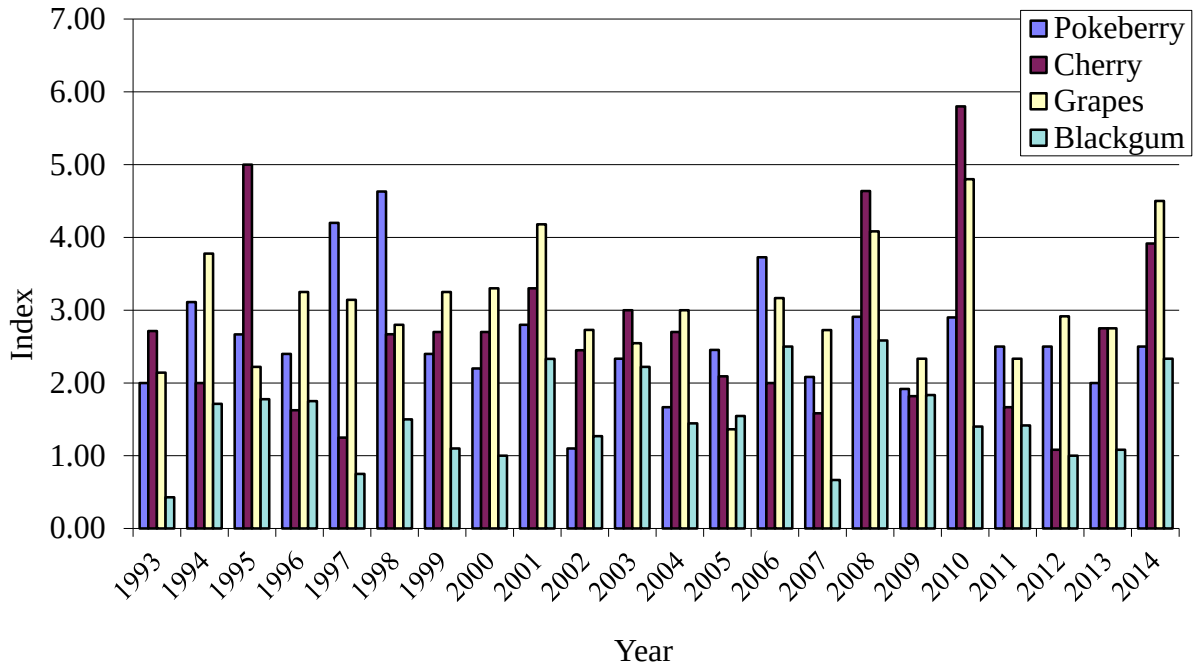

Figure 3. Results of Mountain Fall Soft Mast Surveys by species, 1993-2014.

Table 7. Local Results of Mountain Fall Soft Mast Surveys, 2014.

County	Area	Pokeberry	Cherry	Grapes	Blackgum
Transylvania	Avery Creek	0	3	4	2
Haywood	Cold Mountain	2	4	4	4
Avery & Caldwell	Edgemont	2	0	4	2
Clay	Fires Creek	2	9	6	1
Haywood	Harmon Den	4	2	4	2
Burke & McDowell	Linville Mtn.	2	2	6	6
Macon	Nantahala	0	0	0	0
Mitchell	Poplar	2	2	4	0
Graham	Santeetlah	4	9	9	2
Haywood	Sherwood	4	9	6	2
Burke	South Mountains	4	1	4	6
Macon	Standing Indian	4	6	3	1
	Average:	**2.50**	**3.92**	**4.50**	**2.33**

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