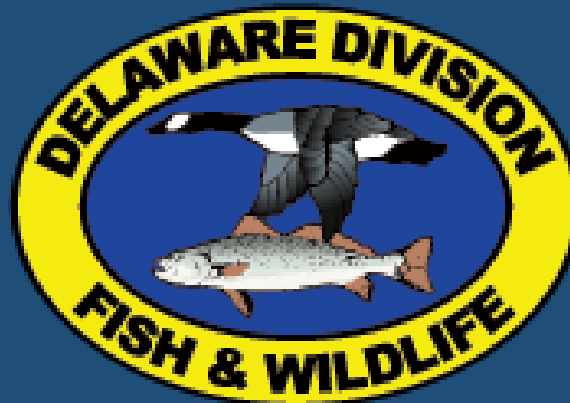


Meadow Management

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Types of Grass



Warm season grass

- What wildlife does warm season grass help?
- Why are they important
 - Insects
 - Pollination and food source
 - Bird nesting
 - Escape cover



Wildflowers

- Combination of warm season grass and flowers equal our meadows



Meadow Management

Desired Results

mixed species

flowers and grass

Planting rates 1-3 lbs per acre



Best Management Practices

- Burning
- Discing
- Mowing



Burning



Burning

- Spring

- February- May 1
- Reduces standing grass and flower
- Creates better flower habitat
- More complete burn
- Green up starts within 2 weeks

- Fall

- October- December
- Reduces dead standing grass
- Burns less complete
- Creates more patchiness
- Increases turkey use

Burning Results



- Reduce invasive species
- Promote flower growth
- Ability to get equipment to field
- Earlier green up

Mowing

- Increases grass production
- Reduces flower production
- Greatly increases monoculture
- Eliminates woody material
- Still necessary if fire isn't hot enough



Discing

- Reduces warm season grass clumps
- Increases bare ground for quail chicks
- Aids in reducing invasive species



Invasive Species that invade meadows

- A species that overtakes an area.
- Non native plants in most cases
 - Plants that naturally did not occur at a specific place
- Invasive plants
 - Might be non native or native but invade and overtake native vegetation
- Native plants
 - Naturally occurring to a specific area
 - Provide greater habitat and food for native wildlife populations

Lespedeza



Autumn Olive



Multiflora Rose



Canada Thistle



Mile-a Minute



Japanese Honeysuckle



Food Plots



Fencerows



Questions

