

July Management Recommendations

Fire Ecology

- Focus prescribed burning efforts on sites with native ground cover. Old field vegetation does not burn well unless the fuel composition is greater than 25% grass cover.
- Conduct post-burn evaluations to determine success of woody control.

Forestry

- Conduct survival checks on planted pines.
- Avoid thinning and logging operations during wet weather.

Game Bird

- Supplemental feed at 1-2 bu/ac/yr.
- Nest predator management if needed.
- Mow roads.

Land Management

- Plant chufas.
- Plant millet for dove food plots.
- Planting by mid-month is usually considered the best time to have most types of millet ready just before the October first phase of dove season in Florida.
- Continue planting other summer food plots. Begin deer track counts and deer spotlight surveys.

Vertebrate Ecology

- It's hot, but the early phase of shorebird migration occurs later this month with early records for Spotted Sandpipers.
- Fledgling red-cockaded woodpeckers start looking for roost cavities to use at night beginning in late July.
- Early flowering of some fall flowers commences in late July and will start to attract native butterflies.
- Fox squirrels initiate a full tail molt during July-August
- Second fox squirrel litters can be initiated in July and August. Older females in good physical condition usually produce litters of 2-5 young twice each year when food supplies are good.
- Eastern diamondbacks give live birth to 10-14 young between July and October, but females may not breed every year.