# IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT ON THE SPATIAL PATTERN OF MULE DEER HABITAT IN CENTRAL OREGON

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# Outline

- Introduction and research question
- Background on rural residential development and landscape ecology
- Data and methods
- Results
- Discussion and next steps

The Bull Springs Tract: development proposed

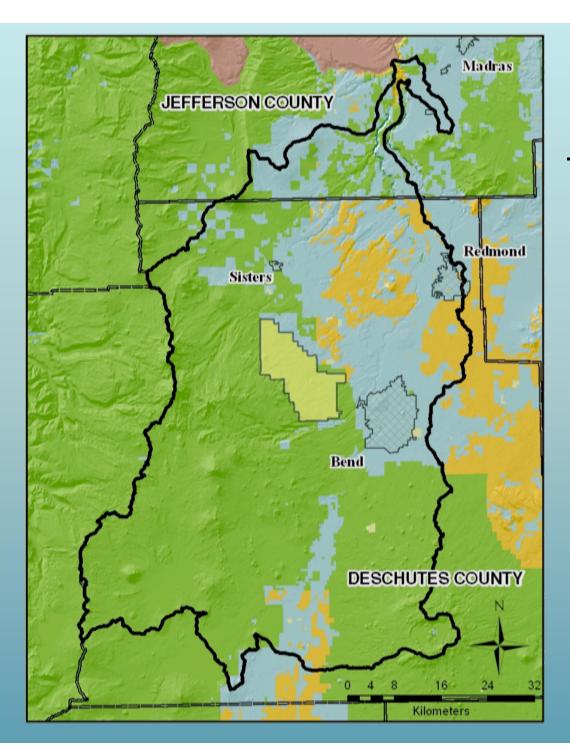






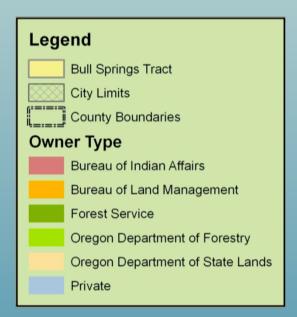
#### **Research Question**

How might the spatial arrangement of mule deer habitat elements change over the next 60 years?



# Study Area

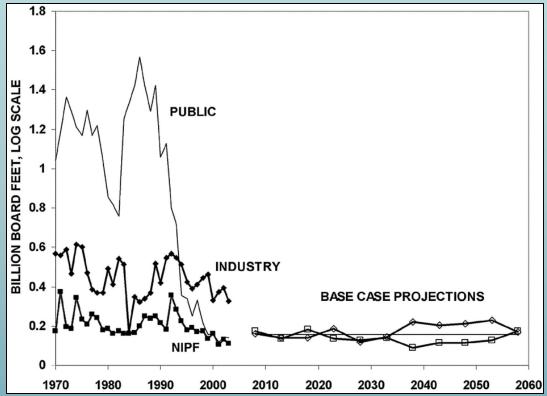




# BACKGROUND

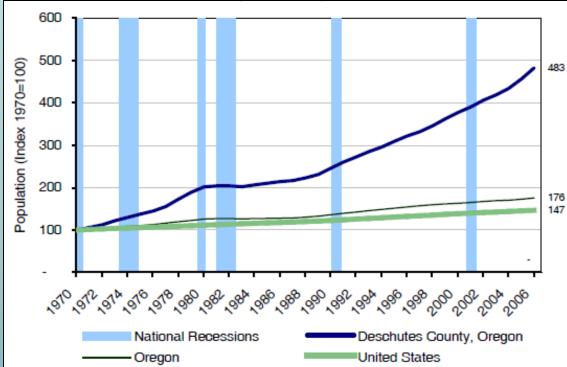
#### **Rural Residential Development**

- Deindustrialization and reduced natural resource extraction
- Forestland ownership change



Historical and projected annual timber harvest in eastern Oregon by owner group. From Adams and Latta 2007

#### **Rural Residential Development**

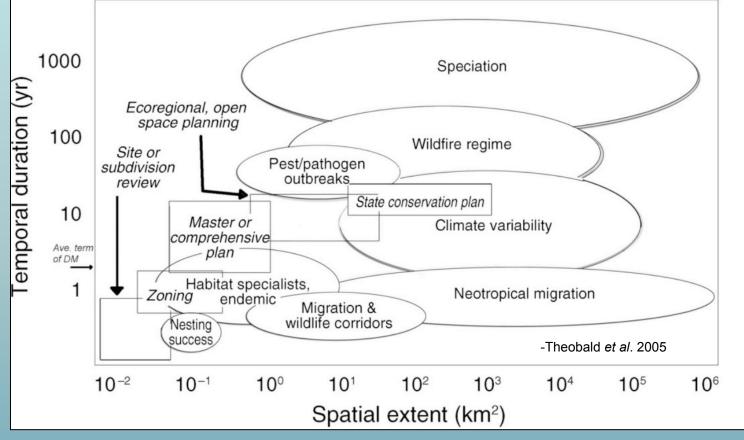


<sup>-</sup>Bureau of Economic Analysis, US Department of Commerce

•Amenity migration, demographic change

•Land use planning, land use change

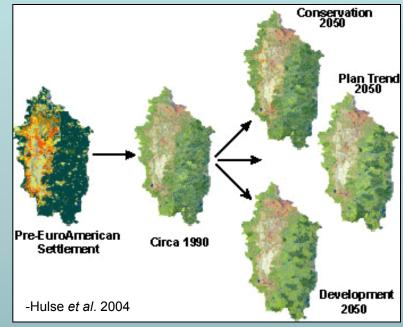
#### **Ecological Interactions**



- Timing and scale of ecological processes
- Timing and scale of land use and cover change

# **Ecological Interactions**

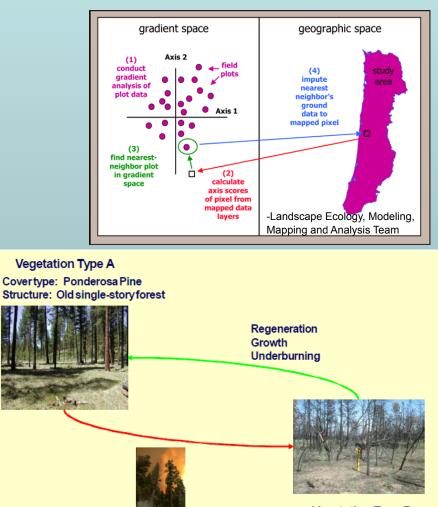
- Wildlife-habitat associations
  - Spatial arrangement and quantity of habitat
- Landscape ecology
  - Spatial pattern and processes
- Alternative future scenario analysis



# **DATA AND METHODS**

## Data – State Class Maps

- Gradient Nearest
  Neighbor dataset (Ohmann
  and Gregory 2002)
- Vegetation
  Development
  Dynamics Tool
  (VDDT)
- Tool for Exploratory Landscape Scenario Analysis (TELSA)

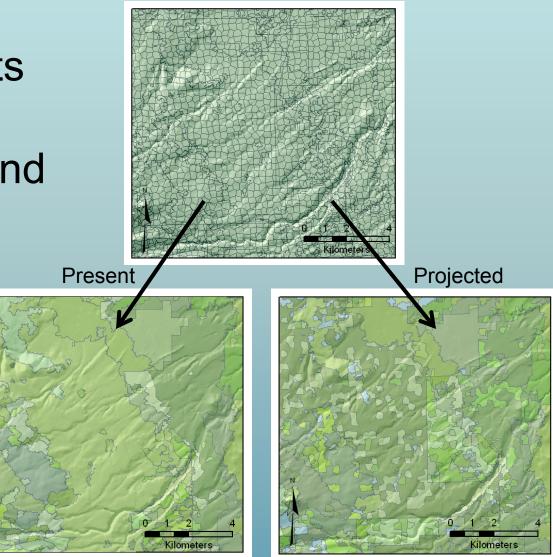


-USFS Focused Science Delivery Program

Vegetation Type B Covertype: Ponderosa Pine Structure: Non-Stocked, Post disturbance

#### Data – State Class Maps

 Resulting datasets contain both vegetation type and structure (State Class)



#### **Scenario Descriptions**

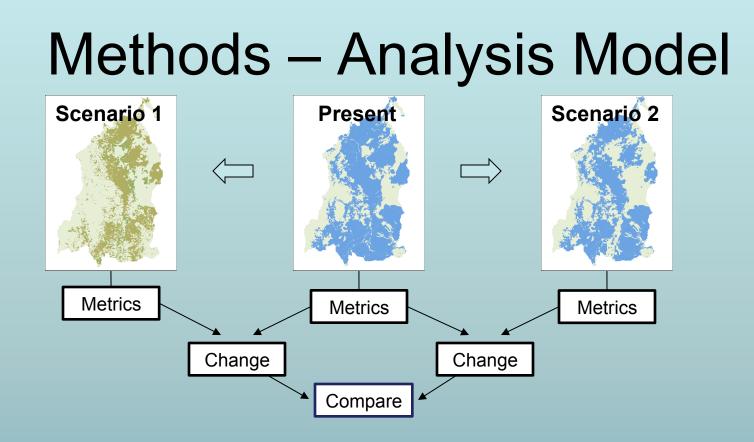
- Scenario 1 Development at historical rates with no restriction on the Bull Springs tract
- Scenario 2 Bull Springs tract managed as working forest, development in surrounding areas at historical rates

## Methods – Habitat Relationships



Mule Deer

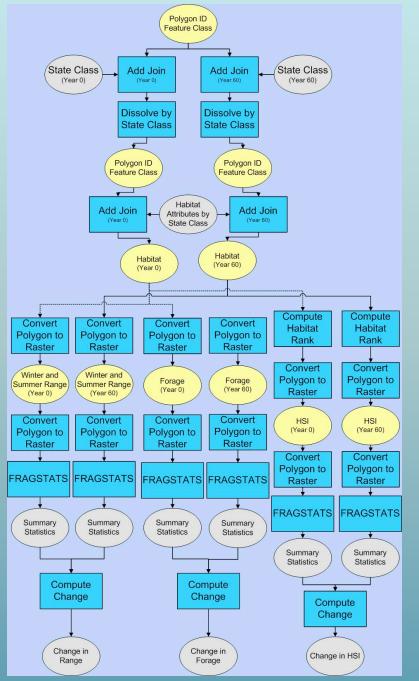
- Derive categorical maps for each component of habitat for mule deer
  - Winter range
  - Forage
  - Hiding cover
  - Thermal Cover



Metric	Description	Level of Use
AREA	The size of a patch	Patch, Class
GYRATE	The extensiveness of a patch	Patch, Class
ENN	The isolation of a patch	Patch, Class
PLAND	The percentage of the landscape in each class Class	
CONTAG	A measure of overall landscape connectivity	Landscape

# Methods – Metrics

		Increasing value
Patch Size	Measured in hectares	
Nearest Neighbor	Measured in meters	
Radius of Gyration	Measured in meters	
Percentage of Landscape	A percentage for each class	
Contagion	Ranges from 0 to 100 and measures aggregation and connectivity	



# Methods – Analysis Model

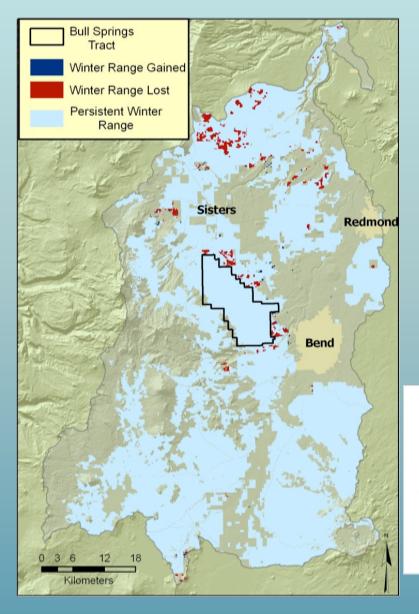
- Join outputs to polygons
- Create categorical maps
- Calculate HSI

Forage + Hiding + Thermal

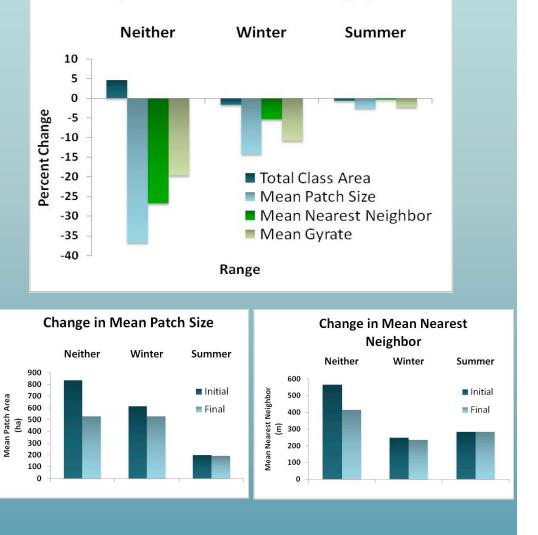
- Convert to raster
- Run FRAGSTATS
- Analyze metric results

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

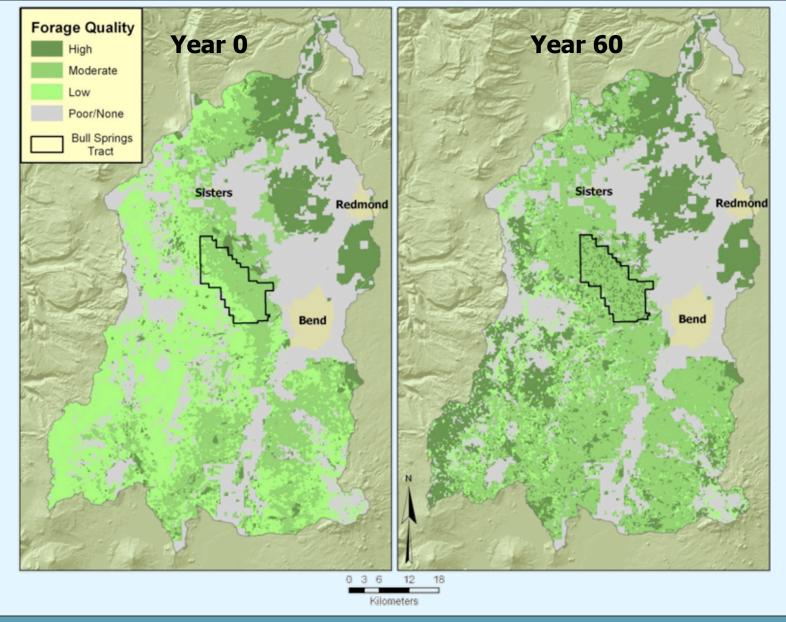
## Mule Deer Winter Range



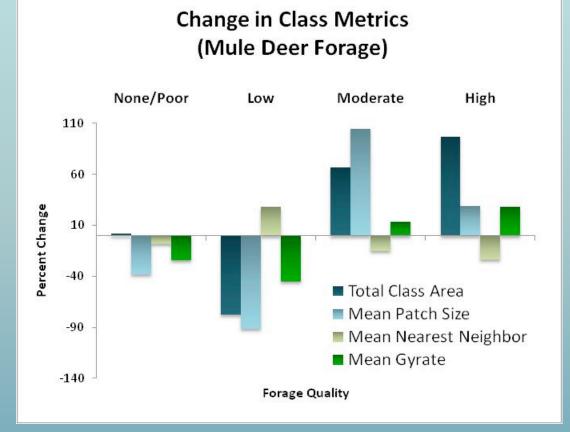
#### Change in Class Metrics (Mule Deer Winter Range)

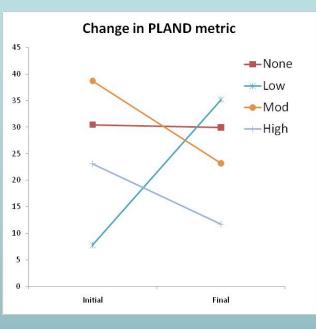


## Mule Deer Forage Quality

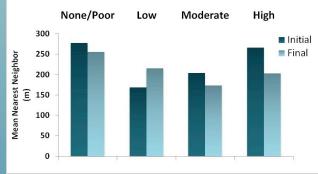


# Mule Deer Forage Quality

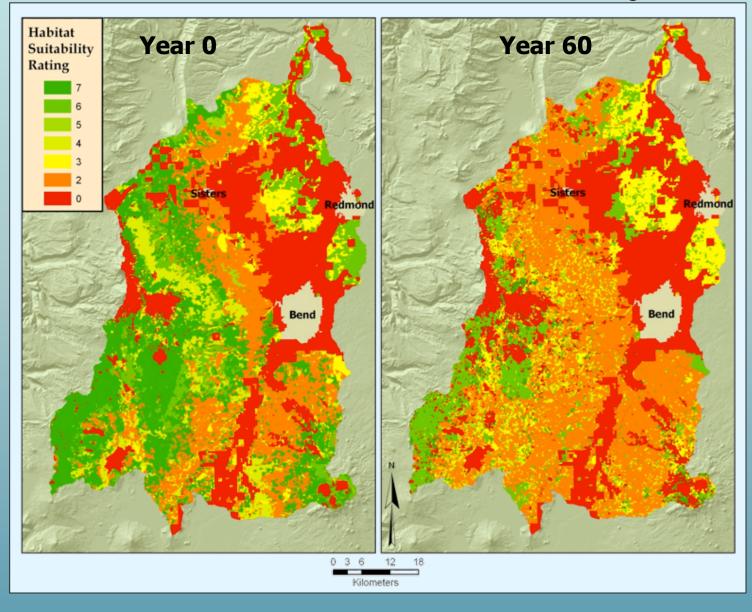




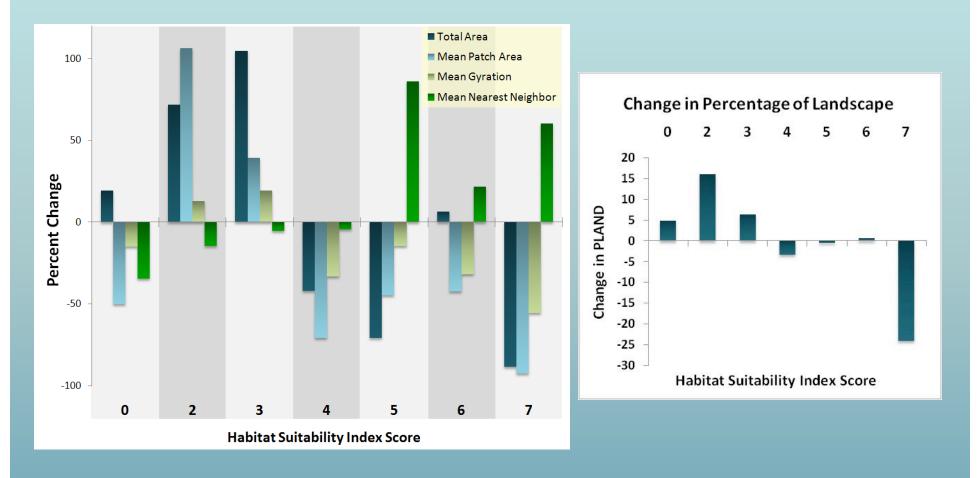
Change in Mean Nearest Neighbor



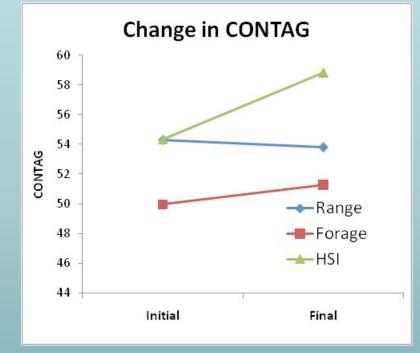
## Mule Deer Habitat Suitability Rating

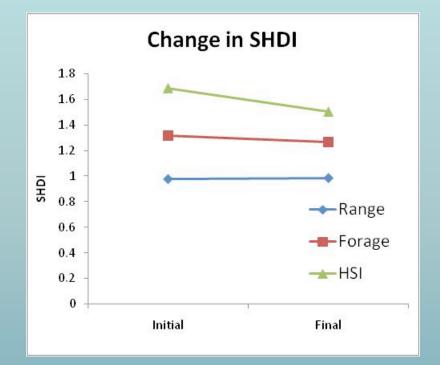


## Mule Deer Habitat Suitability Rating



#### Landscape-Level Metrics





# **FUTURE WORK**

#### Next Steps – More species



Flammulated Owl

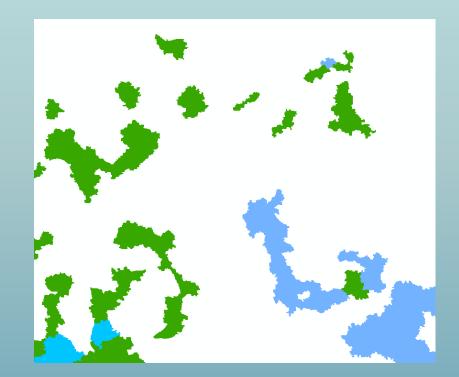
American Marten



- Derive categorical maps for each component of habitat for marten and owl
- Derive categorical map of emergent and established Ponderosa Pine forest
- Analyze Scenario 1 and compare change

## Next Steps – Scale and Adjacency

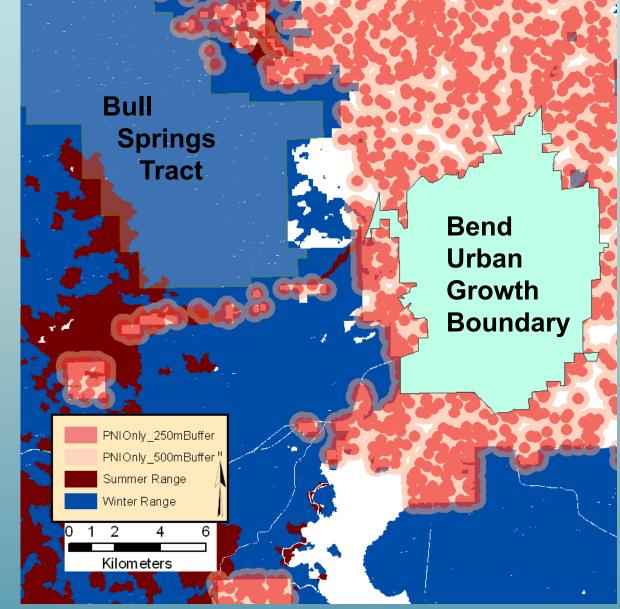
- Explore scale dependency of metrics on this landscape
  - Extent
  - Grain size
- Adjacency



Use species-specific traits

## Next Steps – Disturbance Zones

- Houses disrupt wildlife movement beyond physical footprint
- Multiple buffers (Theobald *et al.* 1997)



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#### Thank You



#### Questions?