

Fig. 2: Habitat and Harvest Management Intensities for Bobwhite Quail

Management Practices	Low Intensity	Medium Intensity	High Intensity
Timber Harvest/ Regeneration Types	Clear-cut/Plant	Clear-cut/Plant, Single tree selection, Patch clear-cut thinnings	Clear-cut/Plant, Single tree selection, Patch clear-cut thinnings
Basal Area (sq. ft./acre)	Over 100	70–100	< 70
Timber Harvest Rotation Length	15–25 years	20–45 years	50–150 years
Thinnings	Once or none	Every five years or more	As often as necessary
Fire	None or once every three years	Every one to two years in winter	Rotate every year in winter, growing season as needed to control hardwoods
Site Preparation	Roller chopping and burning	Roller chopping, burning, selective herbicide	Shearing, piling, burning, root raking, and windrowing
Windrows	Leave unburned	Leave alternate windrows	Burn or no windrowing, scatter slash throughout the stand
Seedling Spacing	6 x 6, 6 x 8	8 x 8, 8 x 10	10 x 10, 8 x 12, 12 x 12
Hardwoods	Retain producers of small mast such as water oak	Retain in drains and mast-producing clumps	Retain in drains and scattered throughout upland pine stands
Food Plots	1–3% of land in shrub lespedeza and agricultural food crops	3–5% of land area in shrub lespedeza and agricultural food crops	Greater than 5% of land area in shrub lespedeza and agricultural food crops
Fertilization	None	Food plots every two to three years	Food plots annually
Openlands	1–3% of land maintained in nesting and brood habitat	3–10% of land maintained in nesting and brood habitat	Greater than 10% of land area maintained in nesting and brood habitat
Cover	Exclude fire from drains	Cool patch burns	Mosaic of burns with, ring-arounds
Quail harvest	No strategy	Harvest only 5–6 birds per covey	Harvest only 3–4 (20–30%) birds per covey. No late afternoon or late season hunting.