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# A BIBLIOGRAPHY ON SEED-EATING MAMMALS AND BIRDS THAT AFFECT FOREST REGENERATION

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
Fish and Wildlife Service  
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

## A BIBLIOGRAPHY ON SEED-EATING MAMMALS AND BIRDS THAT AFFECT FOREST REGENERATION

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## INTRODUCTION

Birds and mammals that feed on tree seed can seriously delay or prevent forest regeneration. Suitable methods to control these losses usually dictate whether reforestation by artificial seeding or natural seed fall is feasible. Endrin<sup>1</sup>, thiram<sup>2</sup>, and 1080<sup>3</sup> have been the primary tools available for the protection of tree seed on the 200,000 acres seeded annually in the United States. The potential environmental hazards of endrin and 1080 have resulted in renewed efforts to find alternatives. The following references were assembled to acquaint forestry research and management personnel with past efforts on the subject of seed protection.

The text represents a portion of the compiler's working bibliography on seed protection. References included were restricted to the following subjects:

1. Studies identifying birds and mammals that consume forest-tree seed,
2. Methods of reducing populations of seed-eating animals (e.g., toxic baits, toxic seed treatments, and habitat manipulation),
3. Methods of deterring or repelling seed-eating species (e.g., mechanical barriers, silvicultural practices, and chemical and physical seed treatments), and
4. The effects of control measures on nontarget species and seed viability.

Emphasis was placed on references covering the protection of conifer seed, although pertinent material on the protection of rangeland and deciduous-tree seed was included.

Citations are arranged alphabetically by author and follow the form outlined in "Literature citations in publications of the Fish and Wildlife Service" (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Circular 115, 1961, 18 p.). Reference sources were restricted to journals related to forestry, mammalogy, and wildlife, and technical papers and articles published by public and private institutions concerned with forest regeneration, written in English and appearing between 1900 and 1971.

The author thanks Deborah A. Eaton, Ann H. Jones, and Paul L. Hegdal for their assistance in locating and verifying the references and Cynthia A. Carney and June V. Fenton for preparing the manuscript.

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<sup>1</sup> 1,2,3,2,10,10-hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-1,4-endo, endo-5,8-dimethanonaphthalene.

<sup>2</sup> Tetramethylthiuram disulfide.

<sup>3</sup> Sodium monofluoroacetate.

The author accepts sole responsibility for accuracy. Information concerning omissions would be gratefully received at the author's current address.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Present address: U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Wildlife Damage Research Station, Hilo, Hawaii 96720.

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