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Data Article

Data on birds and habitat associated with forest management on public conservation areas in the Mississippi Alluvial Valley

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ABSTRACT

This data article contains data collected from 2006–2012 in forests located on 31 State or Federal conservation lands in or adjacent to the Mississippi Alluvial Valley. We present the location, treatment type, and silvicultural age of data collection locations. Presented data on bird detections and forest habitat were collected during avian point counts and associated forest habitat plots and linked to the publication (D.J. Twedt and R.R. Wilson, 2017) [5].

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Specifications Table

Subject area	Biology
More specific subject area	Wildlife Management
Type of data	Table, figure, supplementary spreadsheet
How data was acquired	Avian point counts (time and distance categories within 10-minute intervals [2]) Trees and habitat coverage within 10 basal area factor (BAF) prism plots [1]
Data format	Raw, summarized

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E-mail address: dtwedt@usgs.gov (D.J. Twedt).<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2016.11.011>2352-3409/Published by Elsevier Inc. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Experimental factors	Forest stands were unharvested control stands or subjected to silvicultural harvests intended to enhance wildlife habitat [3]
Experimental features	Control stands had not been harvested for > 20 years and included designated natural areas not subject to harvest. Treated stands were subjected to wildlife forestry silvicultural harvests from 1 to 20 years before data collection. Silvicultural harvests ranged markedly in extent and intensity
Data source location	Mississippi Alluvial Valley, southern USA
Data accessibility	Data are provided within this article

Value of the data

- Data provide location, relative intensity of silvicultural treatment, and age of treatment for use in evaluation of the distribution of wildlife forestry treatments.
- Categorical time, distance, and species of first detection of each individual bird provide information to evaluate detection probability [4] and detection distance sufficient to enable density estimates that can be compared with avian density estimates from other forest types and under different management.
- Forest habitat conditions, including tree species, basal area, and ordinal estimates of vegetative cover, characterize habitat surveyed and which thereby provide benchmarks for bird detections in relation to bottomland hardwood forests of varying structural characteristics.

1. Data

The data presented herein were collected during avian counts at point locations on public conservation lands in or proximate to the Mississippi Alluvial Valley, within Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee, USA (Supplementary Table 1). Locations were in forest stands subjected to a range of intensity of silvicultural treatments and number of years post-harvest (Fig. 1). The avian dataset (Supplementary Table 2) provides species, distance (within 4 categorical distance radii), and time (within 3 time intervals) of first detection of each identified bird. The habitat dataset (Supplementary Table 3) provides information on categorical vegetation cover as well as species and

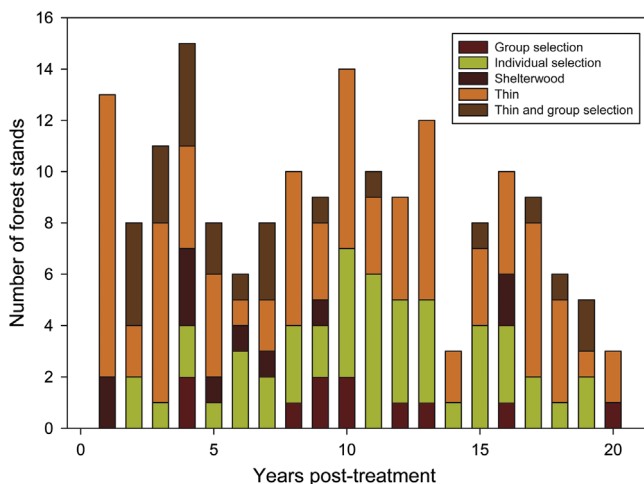


Fig. 1. Number of surveyed forest stands in the Mississippi Alluvial Valley surveyed for breeding birds after being subjected to different types of silvicultural treatments and the number of years elapsed between treatment and bird surveys.

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