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A reconnaissance of small mammal communities in Garland and Government prairies, Arizona

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Knowledge of the structure and composition of wildlife communities provides an important basis for informed management decisions, yet data are sparse for many areas and vegetation types. For example, little is known about the structure and composition of the small mammal communities occupying large (>50 km²), high-elevation prairies embedded within ponderosa pine (Pinus ponderosa) forests in northern Arizona. Small mammals may play key ecological roles in these prairies as herbivores (Weltzin et al. 1997), seed predators (Schnurr et al. 2004), and dispersers of seeds (Williams et al. 2008) and fungal spores (Orrock and Pagels 2002). In addition, their burrowing may affect water infiltration (Laundre 1993) and other soil properties (Reichman and Seabloom 2002), and they can serve as an important part of the prey base for both aerial predators (Salamolard et al. 2000) and terrestrial carnivores (Small et al. 1993). Small mammal communities may be affected by land-use practices such as grazing (Grant et al. 1982) or burning.
(Kilgore et al. 2009). Consequently, land managers need information on the composition and structure of small mammal communities in these prairies to inform planning and conservation efforts.

To provide information on small mammal communities, we live-trapped small mammals on 2 northern Arizona prairies in 2008. Our primary objectives were to determine which species of small mammals were present within these prairies and to gather preliminary information on relative abundance, distribution, and habitat associations of these species.

**METHODS**

**Study Areas**

All study areas were located within Garland and Government prairies, south and northeast, respectively, of Parks in north central Arizona. These prairies are large grasslands embedded in a matrix of ponderosa pine forest. Terrain within the prairies is flat to gently rolling, and the prairies are surrounded by volcanic mountains and ridges. Soils were either typic argiborolls or lithic argiborolls, both formed in residuum from basaltic parent materials (USDA Forest Service 1991). Both prairies were dominated by graminoids. Common species included blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*), Arizona fescue (*Festuca arizonica*), mountain muhly (*Muhlenbergia montana*), squirreltail (*Elymus elymoides*), and muttongrass (*Poa fendleriana*). Less common grass species included pine dropseed (*Blepharoneuron tricholepis*), smooth brome (*Bromus inermis*), Junegrass (*Koeleria macrantha*), spike muhly (*Muhlenbergia wrightii*), and *Sporobolus* species. We observed a variety of forbs, especially at Government Prairie. Shrubs were present but uncommon, and shrub communities were dominated by rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus nauseosus*).

**Field Sampling**

We sampled small mammals and associated vegetation on 27 trapping grids, each grid containing 30 trap stations, located along 6 transects in 2 prairies. Because our objective was to sample small mammals in the interior of these prairies, we selected locations that allowed for placement of 1-km transects in areas of prairie interior. Therefore, all transects started at least 300 m from forest edges and extended from that point into the prairie interior.

We sampled 2 transects in Government Prairie and 4 transects in Garland Prairie (see Table 1). Both transects in Government Prairie contained 5 trapping grids each, whereas one Garland Prairie transect had 6 grids, one had 5 grids, and 2 had 3 grids. Thus, we sampled 10 grids in Government Prairie (*n* = 300 trap stations) and 17 grids in Garland Prairie (*n* = 510 trap stations). We sampled transects from each prairie in alternate weeks to minimize potential differences between prairies due to phenology.

Placement of trapping grids varied among transects. The first 2 transects sampled (Garland–G and Government–E; Table 1) were 1 km long with 5 trap grids per transect at distances of 75, 250, 500, 750, and 1000 m from the starting point. Because we caught only 2 animals on one transect (Garland–G) in the first few days of trapping, we added a supplemental grid to that transect for the final 2 days of the trap session. This supplemental grid sampled an area with several visible burrows that appeared to be in active use by small mammals.

We shortened transects in the next Garland Prairie trapping session to allow sampling of 2 transects simultaneously. This allowed us to broaden spatial replication by trapping geographically discrete areas. The shorter transects were 500 m long, with grids located at 100, 250, and 500 m from the transect starting point.

**Table 1.** Mean percent ground cover (SE) on 6 transects sampled for small mammals in Garland and Government Prairies, northern Arizona. Shown are transect names, UTM coordinates (datum NAD 27 CONUS) for transect starting points, transect orientation, and dates sampled.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transect name</th>
<th>UTM coordinates</th>
<th>Transect bearing</th>
<th>Dates sampled</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Bare ground</th>
<th>Litter</th>
<th>Rock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Garland-E</td>
<td>412056 E, 3897695 N</td>
<td>300°</td>
<td>25–29 Aug 2008</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>33.1 (2.2)</td>
<td>61.5 (2.6)</td>
<td>6.1 (1.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garland-F</td>
<td>412015 E, 3897288 N</td>
<td>140°</td>
<td>25–29 Aug 2008</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>32.4 (2.3)</td>
<td>48.7 (2.5)</td>
<td>23.3 (2.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garland-G</td>
<td>412372 E, 3893827 N</td>
<td>150°</td>
<td>11–15 Aug 2008</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>31.6 (2.1)</td>
<td>65.8 (2.1)</td>
<td>1.5 (0.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garland-RNA</td>
<td>412977 E, 3899719 N</td>
<td>30°</td>
<td>22–26 Sep 2008</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>6.0 (1.2)</td>
<td>77.3 (1.7)</td>
<td>12.8 (1.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government-E</td>
<td>417307 E, 3907840 N</td>
<td>110°</td>
<td>18–22 Aug 2008</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>28.5 (2.0)</td>
<td>65.8 (1.6)</td>
<td>6.2 (1.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government-G</td>
<td>418561 E, 3909774 N</td>
<td>152°</td>
<td>15–19 Sep 2008</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>28.4 (1.6)</td>
<td>63.2 (1.3)</td>
<td>5.6 (1.3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*a*Number of trap stations included in estimate.
During the second trapping session, the presence of large numbers of domestic cattle (*Bos taurus*) at one of our proposed Government Prairie transects precluded trapping there due to concerns about trampling of traps. Consequently, we eliminated that transect and placed a single 1-km-long transect containing 5 grids at the other transect location.

The final transect that we trapped (1 km long, 5 grids) was in a 134-ha area nominated and managed as a Research Natural Area (RNA) at the northern end of Garland Prairie. This area was added to sample an area not grazed by domestic livestock. It was fenced in 1988 to exclude domestic livestock while allowing access by elk (*Cervus elaphus*) and pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*). Unpublished documents (on file at Kaibab National Forest, Williams, Arizona) describe the area as “a prime example of Arizona fescue grassland in good range condition.”

All trapping grids consisted of 2 parallel lines of 15 traps each, with 10-m spacing between traplines and 5-m spacing between traps along lines. Grids were placed perpendicular to transect direction, with alternate grids on opposite sides of the transect (i.e., if the first grid was located to the left of the transect, the second grid was located to the right of the transect).

We used large (8 × 9 × 23-cm) Sherman live traps baited with a mixture of rolled oats and chicken scratch. We placed polyester batting in each trap to provide insulation, and all traps were covered with a wooden shingle to provide cover from rain and solar insolation. We set traps in the evening of day 1, checked them early in the morning and in the evening of days 2–4, and checked and collected them the morning of day 5. All captured animals were identified to species. We marked newly captured individuals by trimming a small patch of hair in the center of the crown with scissors. This temporary mark persisted during the short trapping session, allowing us to distinguish new individuals from recaptures.

Using 20 × 50-cm Daubenmire quadrats (Daubenmire 1959), we sampled vegetation cover and composition at every third trap station along each grid, as well as at most trap stations where animals were captured. Although this method is based on subjective visual estimates, it is relatively efficient, precise, and repeatable in prairie and grassland vegetation (Symstad et al. 2008).

We sampled 4 quadrats at each station sampled, with quadrats located 2 m from the marked station and offset 45° from the grid axis to reduce the potential effects of trampling caused by travel along the trap line. We sampled 2 strata within each quadrat, one representing ground surface cover and one representing aboveground vegetative canopy cover. For each stratum, we visually estimated percent coverage by category, and recorded one of 7 cover classes for each category (0, trace–5%, 6%–25%, 26%–50%, 51%–75%, 76%–95%, and 96%–100% cover). Categories recognized for ground cover included bare ground, litter, and rock. Litter included both live and dead vegetation at ground level. For aboveground vegetation canopy cover, we recognized the categories of graminoids (all grasses), shrubs (woody plants), forbs (all other plants), and total vegetation (previous 3 categories combined). Because estimates were based on canopy cover (see Daubenmire 1959), and because canopies could overlap among categories, total vegetation was estimated visually, not by summing the other categories. We also estimated modal vegetation height (nearest 5 mm) within each quadrat using a meter stick. This was defined as the estimated height of overall, rather than tallest, vegetation and did not include inflorescences for graminoids. We did not quantify species composition of vegetation due to time constraints.

Data Analysis

We summarized trap occasions for each transect as [number of traps × times checked] – number of traps shut but empty or otherwise unavailable. For each transect, we summarized trapping results in terms of capture rates (standardized as captures of unique individuals/1000 trap occasions), both overall and by individual species.

We summarized vegetation and ground cover for each trapping grid by averaging quadrats within trapping stations, then we summarized cover for grids and transects by averaging across the sample of trap stations included. We used category midpoints (0%, 2.5%, 15.5%, 38.0%, 63.0%, 85.5%, and 98.0% cover) in averaging cover across quadrats (Daubenmire 1959). We compared vegetation and ground cover among transects using Kruskall–Wallis tests (Conover 1980).

We compared vegetation cover and composition between grids where particular species were and were not captured. Because capture data
were sparse, we were not able to model trap results as a function of multivariate vegetation characteristics. Instead, we conducted univariate comparisons between grids using Mann–Whitney tests (Conover 1980). Therefore, we consider this an exploratory analysis aimed at suggesting potential relationships that warrant further study.

RESULTS

We sampled vegetation at 280 of the 810 trap stations. Ground cover varied significantly among transects (all P values <0.001), but most transects were dominated by bare ground and litter with lesser amounts of rock cover (Table 1). The conspicuous exception was the Garland Prairie RNA, which was not grazed by domestic livestock. Here, mean bare ground was lower and mean litter cover was greater than on all other transects.

All variables relating to vegetation canopy cover differed (all P values <0.023) among transects, except shrub cover (P = 0.077). Percent shrub cover was low on all transects, and percent grass cover was relatively high on all transects (Table 2). Mean forb cover was considerably greater on the Government Prairie transects than on all Garland Prairie transects. Considering all vegetation combined, mean cover ranged from approximately 56% to 75% across transects (Table 2). Mean vegetation height ranged from approximately 40 to almost 190 mm across transects, and tended to be greater for transects at Government Prairie than for transects at Garland Prairie (Table 2).

We trapped small mammals between 11 August and 26 September 2008 (Table 1), obtaining 138 total captures representing 78 individual animals in 5501 trap occasions (Table 3). Capture rates were low and variable among transects. Species composition of small mammal communities was simple, with only 2–3 species represented on individual transects. Deer mice (*Peromyscus maniculatus*, n = 44 individuals) were captured on 21 grids (77.7% of grids) representing all 6 transects. Mogollon voles (*Microtus mogollonensis*, n = 22 individuals) were captured on 9 grids (33.3%) representing 5 transects (83.3%). Spotted ground squirrels (*Spermophilus spilosoma*, n = 12) were captured on 7 grids (25.9%) representing 2 transects (33.3%), including one transect from each prairie. Only a single squirrel was captured in Garland Prairie; thus, this species was restricted largely to one transect in Government Prairie.

Grids where deer mice were captured had greater rock cover and taller vegetation than grids where deer mice were not captured. Grids where voles were captured had greater shrub and litter cover and less bare ground than grids where voles were not captured. Grids where spotted ground squirrels were captured had greater forb cover than grids without captures (Table 4).

DISCUSSION

Small mammal communities appeared to be simple in these prairies, at least during the short period in which we trapped. This is consistent
with general knowledge of small mammal communities in structurally simple ecosystems, such as grasslands, that contain voles (Rose and Birney 1985). Our capture rates also were similar to capture rates in other studies of grasslands in this area (Yarborough and Chambers 2007).

We observed heterogeneity in vegetation and small mammals both within and between prairies, but we are uncertain what caused that heterogeneity. Both prairies occurred in similar soil types, but land-use histories differed both within and between prairies. For example, Government Prairie has undergone several prescribed burnings under direction of Kaibab National Forest managers, whereas Garland Prairie has no recent fire history (W. Noble and K. Menasco, Kaibab National Forest, personal communication). Similarly, grazing histories may differ between these prairies, in terms of both intensity and species involved (e.g., domestic cattle vs. domestic sheep [Ovis aries]). Evaluating grazing history and its potential effects was beyond the scope of this study, but differences in land-use history may at least partially explain the greater forb cover observed at Government Prairie.

With respect to habitat, our results support existing information. For example, deer mice were captured on most grids and all transects, consistent with the generalist nature of this species (Hoffmeister 1986). However, deer mice may seek the additional structure provided by rocks and tall vegetation in these structurally simple grasslands (Table 4).

Mogollon voles also were widely distributed within these prairies, but they were captured in smaller numbers at fewer grids than deer mice. Voles were positively associated with shrub and litter cover and negatively associated with bare ground (Table 4), consistent with previous studies relating abundance and distribution of Mogollon voles (and/or Mexican voles [Microtus mexicanus]) to vegetation cover (Ward 2001, Yarborough and Chambers 2007). Litter cover as defined here referred to a combination of live and dead vegetation which formed dense mats that provide potential hiding cover for voles (as did shrubs).

In contrast to the species discussed so far, spotted ground squirrels were captured on only 2 transects. They were relatively common on one of these (Government Prairie), but were not captured at a second transect in that prairie. Only one individual was captured at Garland Prairie. Thus, this species appeared to be far more restricted in distribution than deer mice or Mogollon voles. There were no known records of spotted ground squirrels in these prairies prior to this study (W. Noble, Kaibab National Forest, personal communication). These prairies are within the geographic range for this species (Hoffmeister 1986), however, and a specimen exists from Hart Prairie approximately 12 km east of Government Prairie (Vertebrate Collections, Colorado Plateau Biodiversity Center, Department of Biological Sciences, Northern Arizona University). Consequently, we suspect that spotted ground squirrels historically inhabited these prairies, and that our results do not represent a range expansion by this species.

Spotted ground squirrels reportedly prefer sandy soils and sparse vegetation (Streubel and Fitzgerald 1978). The soils in these prairies were not sandy, and estimated vegetation cover was relatively high even though there was considerable bare ground (Table 1). Spotted ground squirrels were positively associated with forb cover (Table 4), which was relatively high at Government Prairie (Table 2). Many

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>N&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Capture</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>No capture</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>P&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deer mouse</td>
<td>21, 6</td>
<td>% rock</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Veg. height (mm)</td>
<td>133.9</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>71.0</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>0.019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mogollon vole</td>
<td>9, 18</td>
<td>% shrubs</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>% litter</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>61.7</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.023</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>% bare ground</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>0.031</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted ground squirrel</td>
<td>2, 25</td>
<td>% forbs</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.036</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup>Number of grids with and without captures, respectively

<sup>b</sup>P values from Mann–Whitney test comparing parameter between grids with and without captures of a particular species
of these forbs were relatively tall and had spreading aboveground cover that provided canopy cover over bare ground. This forb characteristic resulted in considerable open space under the vegetative canopy, and this open space may have facilitated movement by ground squirrels, while tall forbs provided hiding cover. Despite capturing 11 ground squirrels on one Government Prairie transect, we never observed a free-ranging squirrel there in more than a week of sampling, suggesting that available hiding cover was effective. Spotted ground squirrels are active during daylight (Streubel and Fitzgerald 1978), and thus were available for observation during the day (they were also captured during daylight hours).

This study provides a preliminary reconnaissance of small mammal communities in Government and Garland prairies, and documents the presence of a species previously unknown in the area; however, further work will be required to better understand these communities and the factors influencing small mammal abundance and distribution. Such work logically should include both intensive and extensive trapping. Intensive trapping on larger grids, for example, could allow estimation of capture probabilities and small mammal density for particular areas, while extensive trapping could provide better information on small mammal abundance and distribution in relation to topographic, edaphic, and vegetative heterogeneity within these prairies. It also would be desirable to include multiple seasons and years of trapping to provide a better understanding of temporal variability in small mammal abundance. Information on vegetative species composition as well as cover also might prove helpful in understanding small mammal distribution and abundance. Finally, managers clearly would benefit from experiments assessing the result of factors such as grazing and prescribed fire on cover and composition of vegetation and small mammal abundance.

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LITERATURE CITED


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