

Chapter 1 : How to Improve Your Land for Wildlife | Mossy Oak

More Wildlife on Your Land is a how-to book written in everyday language for the layperson mainly the landowner who owns a few or many acres in the United States and Canada. This book describes how you can change your habitat to attract more wildlife, from songbirds to deer, to your property.

The more diversity you have in cover, the more diversity in wildlife you will attract. This includes diversity in the types of trees and shrubs and their sizes and ages. This also includes diversity in the non-living parts of your forest like rock piles, standing dead trees, and brush piles. Learn how to create brush piles for wildlife in [Rabbitat](#) Learn how to manage dead wood for wildlife in [Critter Condos](#) Learn how the edge between habitats is important to wildlife in [On Edge](#) Learn how to build structures for birds and mammals in [Shelves, Houses, and Feeders for Birds and Mammals](#) Water Wildlife use water bodies for a number of reasons including for drinking, bathing, and for finding something to eat. Adding some kind of water feature to your property when you had none before will most likely get you an immediate increase in the number of wildlife that will visit your property. They might be using water bodies on nearby properties. Many animals get most of their water from the things they eat. In general, moving water with some aquatic plants will attract more wildlife than standing water with nothing growing in it. Learn more about restoring wetlands on your property in [Just Add Water](#) Learn more about managing stream corridors for wildlife in [Wealth of the Waterways](#) Living space Every wildlife species has a unique pattern of space and territorial needs. The space needs of some wildlife can be easily fulfilled in a small amount of land whereas others require thousands of acres and will most likely be something you can do nothing about. Along with size, other characteristics of living space important to wildlife include: Now that you know the basic needs of wildlife, it is time to get started making your forest attractive to wildlife. A good first step is to figure who is using your property now. You may have already collected some data on which wildlife are on your property by noting the tracks they leave or actually seeing them. That is good, but you want to be more thorough so that you can actually see the impact the changes you are making to your forest are having. Here is a great publication on how to inventory and monitor wildlife on your property. It includes some easy to do activities that your whole family will enjoy participating in. When you have some data collected on who is using your property, then it is time to make some changes to attract more and different wildlife. Start by figuring out exactly what it is you are hoping to get out of any activity. The more specific you can be, the better plan you will assemble and the more satisfied you will be with the results. There are a number of simple things that we can do to protect these species and their habitats while still achieving our own goals for our forests. Take some time to review the list in the link below and see if your property may contain any threatened or endangered species. After this lesson, you will:

Chapter 2 : Increasing Wildlife and Habitat in Your Woods - Woodland Info

By setting the timer on your feeder, so that the feeder goes off at the time that you likely will show the property, potential buyers can watch the wildlife come to the feeder.

August 30, Steve Bartylla experience has given him plenty of successes and failures to learn from. He had the strong tendency to bed on my hunting grounds, but also spent a decent amount of time on the other side of the road where the orange army was in full force. Shifting into kill mode, I got in position for the shot. When he stopped to feed in the Antler King Trophy Clover, it gave me the chance to study him a bit closer, and I had plenty of time to see the Reconyx pictures had done him justice. I just needed him to make his way to the honey-hole section of the plot, bringing him to within slug gun range. I was confident the candy crop of brassicas would do just that. Sure enough, they were too much to resist. As the buck closed ground, I picked a hair in the kill zone and sent a slug on its way. Before finding his way off the plot, the buck piled up. Reviewing chips from the Reconyx cams a couple of weeks later, I could see how magnificently the time-wasters had done their jobs. Not only had they led Mr. From a hunting standpoint, every daylight second a buck is on your ground is a second you stand a legit chance of killing him. Big spends on your ground, the higher the odds are of you killing him. The other reasons involve managing deer. At the same time, you have those same rights on your side. That includes trying to get another year on some of the younger bucks so you can hunt them next season. At the same time, I see it being entirely within my rights to do my best to tilt the odds of the bucks I pass on making it another year. Time-wasters can be a big difference maker in getting another year on the bucks, particularly for smaller landowners. Big to waste time in close proximity to his bedding area, you most likely just made him a lot tougher to hunt. You want him to move "making as much of those daylight movements on your ground as you can achieve. Creating mock scrapes can keep bucks curious and on your property longer. Working scrapes typically takes between one-half and as much as five minutes, with a minute probably being close to the average. Big showing up during shooting light or as the hunter is climbing out of the tree. That puts him on schedule to jump the fence with five minutes of legal shooting light left, enough for the neighbor to tag this young stud. Now add a series of mock scrapes into the equation. As a bonus, bucks work the licking branches of some of the most heavily used fall scrapes year round as communication hubs. Instead, they are communicating with other deer via the odors deposited on the licking branches from saliva and various glands on their face and head. During early season, getting Mr. I typically begin by placing potential licking branches at nose level along his path and around food sources, in areas I can safely and effectively hunt. Cutting and positioning a tree in a field may seem silly, but secure it well in the ground and it can become a hotspot for bucks to use for scraping and rubbing. As you will soon read, I often create his travel corridor with a snake trail food plot, which is a narrow, somewhat winding food plot. On them I like to have one or two licking branches every 10 yards or so. Most often, these snake trails lead to a staging plot. Along with wasting time, it helps position Mr. Big for the shot and focuses his attention away from the stand. For the rest, I merely position licking branches and let the bucks do the rest. As a final bonus, all of this scraping activity often creates a scraping frenzy. Snake trails and hinge cutting are great ways to route deer along specific paths by stands or to fields. Simply put, snake trails are about yard-wide openings that snake through the woods. The draw for me with both products is that they are highly desirable, grow well in less-than-perfect conditions and can withstand heavy feeding pressure. Regardless of what you choose to plant, those are the best traits for planting these snake trails. The openings themselves can be created with large equipment, such as a dozer or backhoe. Another alternative is putting a chainsaw to work. In fact, if cut high enough, the stumps themselves can work great for nailing licking branches on the tops with fence post nails. Next, to further increase effectiveness, edge feather the sides by hinge-cutting the low timber value trees in yard-wide bands. Edge feathering even increases both the feeling of safety the extra cover provides and creates a surplus of woody browse from the tops that are now within reach. Snake trails end up wasting time with the slight curves and edge feathering, making the buck weave through the entire trail to check for does or competing bucks, feeding and working scrapes as they go. At the same time, they help dictate

movement through areas that can be effectively and safely hunted, as well as dramatically increasing nutrition levels for deer. Creating staging plots or other little hideyholes is a great way to offer security and food for deer to keep them on your land. Edge-feathered staging plots, ringed with licking branches and planted scrape trees are yet another great time-waster. Personally, I prefer planting candy crops in staging plots. The oats help take feeding pressure off of the brassicas early, with the cereal rye getting hammered after the brassicas have been completely cleaned out. Just like with the snake trails, the specific plantings should match your conditions. The keys are that the main planting should be a candy crop, with something added that can withstand feeding pressure throughout the season. It might take him another 10 minutes to get to the snake trail, where you have a stand waiting for him. Expect square feet of protection from mosquitoes, black flies and more.

Chapter 3 : TPWD: Private Lands and Habitat Program

More Wildlife On Your Land provides a diverse review of management techniques for attracting wildlife. The first 2 chapters cover basic ecology principles, silvicultural techniques, and specialized features such as snake hibernacula and living brush piles.

Here, we detail wildlife exemptions and how they might fit with your property goals. To qualify for a wildlife tax exemption, landowners must be actively using the land to propagate a sustaining breeding, migrating, or wintering population of indigenous wildlife animals for human use. Wildlife exemptions are ideal for landowners who have an active interest in wildlife, are no longer interested in livestock, hay, or timber production, would like to lower their cost of property ownership, or who have property goals not consistent with ag production. In some cases, landowners depend on a neighbor or acquaintance to run livestock or cut hay on their property. Properties with an existing ag or timber exemption are eligible to transfer into wildlife. Of course, properties purchased that already have a wildlife exemption in place are also eligible. There are ways for a property to transfer directly from market value to a wildlife tax exemption. They are uncommon, but have been used successfully. Please call to find out if these are appropriate for you. Other eligibility requirements relate to minimum acreage, active use, primary use, and level of intensity. Is there a minimum acreage for wildlife properties? Perhaps the most misunderstood rule with wildlife exemptions relates to minimum acreage. The law is very clear. The ONLY time tracts of land are subject to minimum acreage rules is when the tract was reduced in size the previous calendar year. This condition applies to exceedingly few properties. It should be noted that wildlife plans for small properties have unique considerations with respect to wildlife species the plan targets as well as wildlife practices that are chosen. If your tax appraisal district is telling you that they have a county-wide minimum acreage for wildlife practices, please call Landmark so that we can help you transition your property. Each year, we convert properties to wildlife management on smaller tracts of land for which the minimum acreage rules do not apply. What does this mean? For wildlife tax exemptions, this phrase means conducting at least three of seven wildlife management practices each year. These include habitat control, erosion control, predator control, supplemental water, supplemental food, providing shelter, and census counts. To be safe, Landmark Wildlife recommends conducting at least four practices each year. However, some activities such as erosion control and supplemental water can count for up to ten years as long as annual maintenance is performed. Wildlife activities selected should benefit target species of the plan. For example, food plots for white-tailed deer would not be appropriate for wildlife management plans targeting bats. What is the primary use test? Land qualified under a wildlife management exemption should be primarily used for wildlife. Residential, recreational, and commercial uses should not take a priority over management of wildlife. As an example, if land is used primarily for event parking the majority of the year, it would not be eligible for wildlife. The primary use test does not impact most landowners. Landmark Wildlife Management will advise you during the site visit if any concerns are apparent. Please note that most tracts with a residence will already have one acre removed from ag or wildlife for the footprint of the structure. How do I meet level of intensity requirements? What is the application deadline? Wildlife exemption plans and applications must be submitted by April 30th. If they are not, they can be submitted before appraisal rolls are certified, usually in late July. Wildlife exemption plans and applications cannot be submitted after tax rolls are certified. To avoid the penalty and stay in the good graces of your appraisal district, we recommend that wildlife tax management plans be submitted timely. The number of landowners who have property in wildlife appraisals increases each year, with some counties having over tracts of land under this special approval. In , an election was held to make another form of open space valuation available to landowners – water stewardship valuation. While this measure narrowly failed, the trend is evident. While any property with an ag or timber valuation is eligible for wildlife, some properties are ideally suited for wildlife. Landowners with a strong interest in wildlife often find the transition to wildlife allows them to devote their time and resources strictly for wildlife, improving wildlife populations and the health of their land. Non-resident landowner may not have the time to manage agriculture activities on the

property. Ag expenses are felt particularly hard on smaller tracts less than acres because economies of scale cannot be reached. Why do I need Landmark Wildlife? While you can certainly go through the process without professional representation, before you do so, be sure to read our case study to get a feel for the process. Fairness of ag and wildlife tax exemptions One question that often arises during discussions about wildlife tax valuation "how fair are wildlife exemptions? Some points to consider: The purpose of ag and wildlife exemptions is to conserve open space in Texas, including conservation values of those open spaces. Special valuations were not put in place as tax breaks. Ag and wildlife tax exemptions apply only to the land. Structures including homes and the footprint of homes continue to be valued at full market value. Benefits of wildlife valuations includes increased wildlife habitat, healthier watersheds, increased plant and animal diversity, aquifer recharge, and water capture. Texas is losing open space faster than any other state. Texas Wildlife Association reports that losses of agriculture land are square miles per year. Texas needs open space protection tools such as wildlife tax valuations to help preserve the open nature of our state. Ag and wildlife properties pay for themselves. What do we mean? The American Farmland Trust reports that land with open space valuations including ag and wildlife properties generate tax revenues in excess of services provided to that open space land. In fact, the American Farmland Trust reports that Bexar County spends eighteen cents for every dollar collected through agriculture and wildlife properties. Tax Savings Texas has one of the highest property tax rates in the country. Tax rates can range anywhere from 1. Landowners owning their own livestock understand the enormous time commitment involved. This involves creating an exceptional wildlife management plan and having the highest level of representation. Having a wildlife tax exemption means conducting practices in order to stay in compliance. The tax implications of losing your wildlife exemption are massive see above table. It makes sense to have the right company working on your behalf from the beginning. To speak to a Landmark biologist about your property, please call

Chapter 4 : How to Keep More Deer Happy and on Your Property

Find helpful customer reviews and review ratings for More Wildlife On Your Land: a Guide For Private Landowners at blog.quintoapp.com Read honest and unbiased product reviews from our users.

Chapter 5 : blog.quintoapp.com: Customer reviews: More Wildlife On Your Land: a Guide For Private Land

More Wildlife On Your Land: A Guide For Private Landowners. Neil F. Payne. Barberie Publications, Plover, WI, USA. pp. \$ ISBN

Chapter 6 : Increase The Value Of Your Land With Wildlife

This book describes how you can change your habitat to attract more wildlife, from songbirds to deer, to your property. Read More A how-to book written in everyday language for the layperson - mainly the landowner in the US and Canada.

Chapter 7 : How to attract whitetail to your land | My Land Plan

A how-to book written in everyday language for the layperson - mainly the landowner in the US and Canada. This book describes how you can change your habitat to attract more wildlife, from songbirds.

Chapter 8 : Texas Wildlife Exemption | Wildlife Tax Exemption Plans & Services | Landmark Wildlife Manag

How to Improve Your Land for Wildlife Editor's Note: Jesse Raley is the marketing manager for Nativ Nurseries. Good wildlife management and increasing wildlife on the properties you own or hunt on involves much more than just planting food plots.

Chapter 9 : How to Attract Wild Turkey to My Land | My Land Plan

More Wildlife on Your Land is a how-to book written in everyday language for the layperson - mainly the landowner who owns a few or many acres in the United States and Canada. This book describes how you can change your habitat to attract more wildlife, from songbirds to deer, to your property.