

### Biomass and fate of grain in harvested and unharvested agricultural fields for waterfowl in Tennessee



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1986: NAWMP created



- Non-breeding areas focus on providing foraging habitat
  - Rebuild lipid reserves lost during migration
  - Return north in good condition to breed.



Photo: Michael Walsh

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Waste grain: grain left in agricultural fields following harvest

Important food resource!



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## Why study waste grain in the Southeast?



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## Why study waste grain in the Southeast?



- Quantify DEDs
  - Goals of NAWMP met?
- Previous studies outdated or from geographic areas that differ greatly from SE.

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## Objectives:

1. Estimate **biomass** in harvested and unharvested corn, grain sorghum and soybean fields from harvest through January.  
-Compare to LMVJV estimates
2. Quantify the **fate** of grain loss.



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# PLOT LOCATIONS



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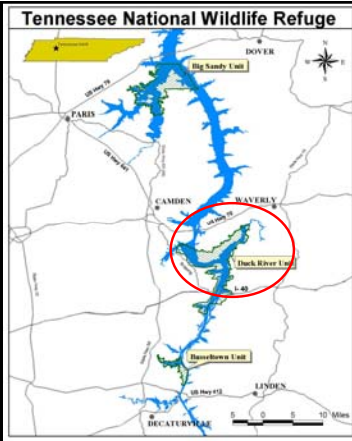
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# Federal land: TNWR



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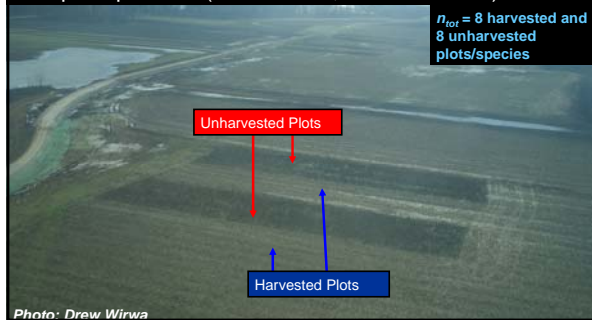
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# TNWR

- Corn and soybean:  $n = 4$  fields/species  
4 plots per field (2 harvested, 2 unharvested):



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# TNWR

## Grain Sorghum:

$n = 4$  fields

None harvested



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## State and Private Land:



Grain sorghum: production  
 $n = 5$  fields in West  
Corn and Soybeans: statewide production  
4 fields each per region statewide  
 $n = 16$  fields per grain species



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## METHODS



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- Experimental unit  
0.202 ha
- All fields sampled  
every 4 weeks post-  
harvest/drydown
- Three subsampling  
plots randomly  
selected



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**Subsampling plot:**

Fixed area  
(Frederick et al. 1984)

Seed collected by hand



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**Soybean  
subsampling  
plot:**



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## Sample Processing

1. Thresh seeds
2. Store in freezer
3. Dry to constant mass
4. Weigh



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## QUANTIFYING SEED FATE



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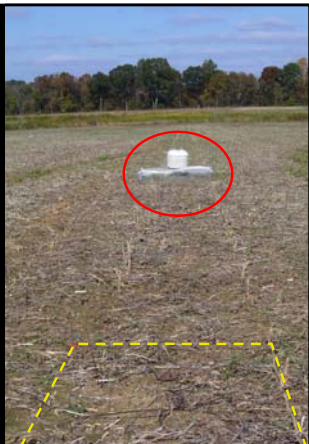
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## Methods:

- 100 seeds scattered under granivore enclosure
- 100 seeds scattered in open plot 5 m away
- Counted every 4 weeks from harvest through Jan.
- Difference between exclosed and open plots = Depredation



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## Analyses:



- **January biomass estimates**
  - Means and standard errors (SE)
  - Qualitatively compared to estimates currently used by the LMVJV.
- **Biomass of seed: temporal declines**
  - Repeated-measures ANOVA
  - Tukey's multiple comparison test.
- **Fate of seed in microclimate plots:**
  - Overall percent lost to each

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## Preliminary Results: Biomass

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## January Estimates: Harvested



Crop	Fields (n)	Biomass (kg/ha)		LMVJV estimate (DED/ha)	DED/ha
		mean	SE		
Corn	24	34.60	13.91	194.250	- 84%
Grain sorghum	5	11.22	4.31	1.033	Zero!
Soybean	24	16.90	4.30	19.333	- 78%

“Giving-up density” (Rutka 2004) = 50 kg/ha

- DEDs functionally zero
- Corn and Soybean: 92% of fields below
- Grain Sorghum: 100% of fields below

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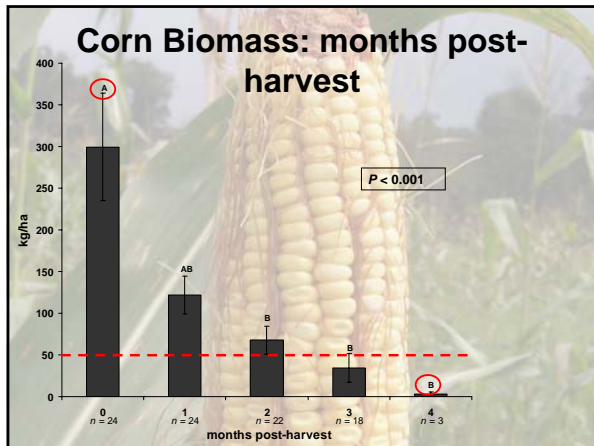
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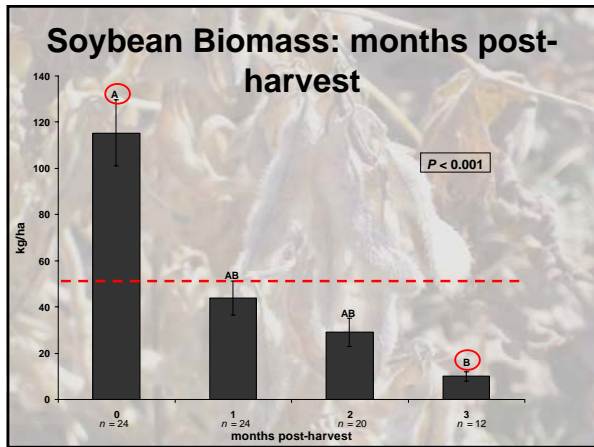
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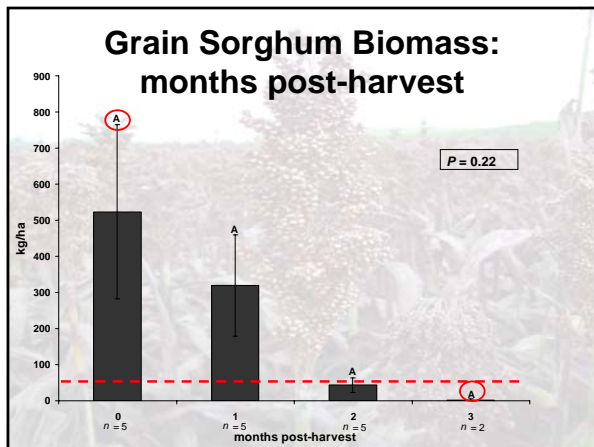
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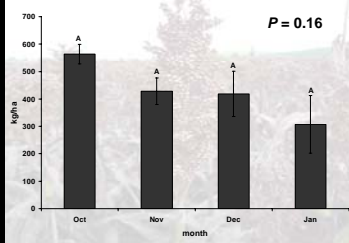
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## Unharvested Fields:

- **Corn & Soybeans:**
  - No temporal trends ( $P > 0.71$ )
- **Grain Sorghum:**
  - trend to decrease



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## Preliminary Results: Seed Fate

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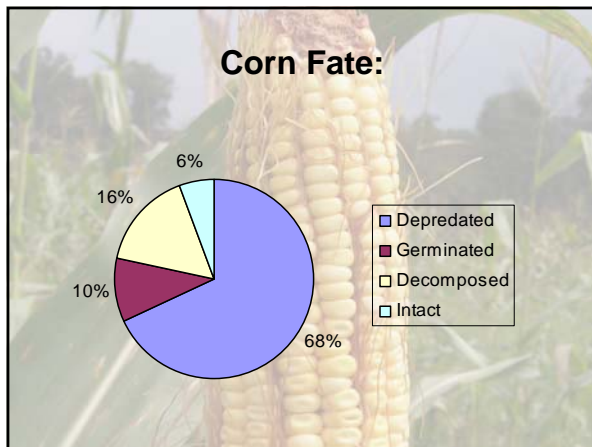
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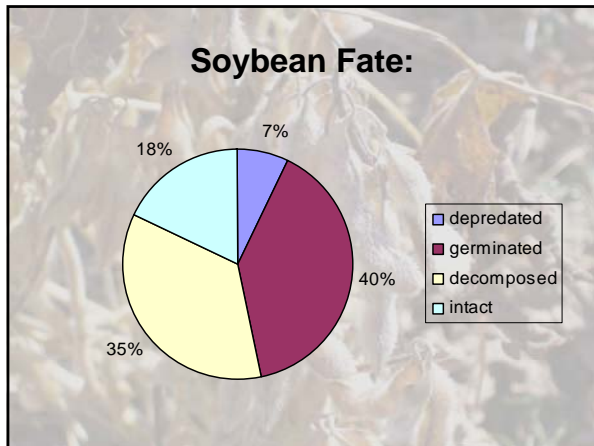
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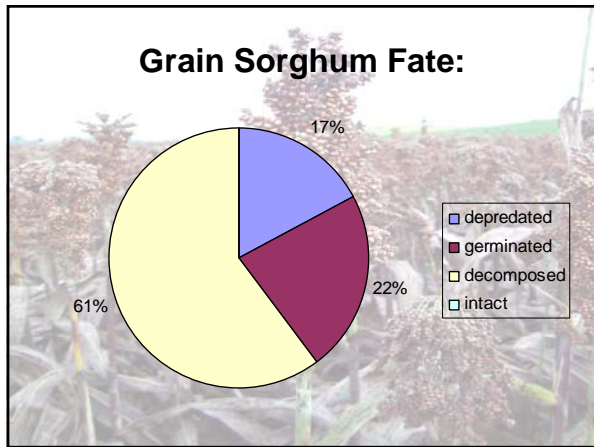
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**Note:**

- Data represents individual seeds scattered on ground
- Aggregate fate quantified last fall
  - Data

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## Summary:



- **DEDs = 0**
  - Grain sorghum: 1 month post-harvest
  - Soybean: 2 months post-harvest
  - Corn: 3 months post-harvest
- **January:**
  - DEDs = 0 in most (90-100%) fields
- **Cannot rely on harvested agricultural fields to sustain waterfowl!**

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## Management Recommendations:



- **Delay harvest if possible**
- **Plant additional food plots**
  - Delay bush hogging
- **Increase waterfowl carrying capacity through management of natural wetlands (e.g., moist-soil impoundments)**
  - Moist-soil seeds decompose more slowly than agricultural seeds.

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## Acknowledgements:

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- Michael Wickens
- Tim Willis, DU
- Carl Wirwa, TWRA
- Many other private landowners!



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