

Plot and trap collection tables (WE026)

Table 1. LTEP mid-seral and control plots monitored for treatment effects on relative abundances of ground-dwelling vertebrates.

Replicate block	Subplot No.	Coarse woody debris level	Stand size (ha)
I	17	Low	6.07
I	19	High	6.48
I	5	Control	6.07
II	3	Low	6.48
II	2	High	6.48
II	1	Control	6.07
III	14	Low	6.48
III	16	High	6.48
III	15	Control	6.07

Table 2. Maximum and undisturbed trap nights for each trap type by subplot. S - Sherman traps; P - pitfall traps.

1995							
		Maximum Trap Nights			Undisturbed Trap Nights		
Replicate Block	Subplot	S	P	Total	S	P	Total
I	5	640	320	960	640	320	960
	17	640	320	960	640	320	960
	19	640	320	960	640	320	960
II	1	640	320	960	640	320	960
	2	640	320	960	640	320	960
	3	640	320	960	640	320	960
III	15	640	320	960	615	320	935
	14	640	320	960	640	320	960
	16	640	320	960	614	320	934

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1996							
		Maximum Trap Nights			Undisturbed Trap Nights		
Replicate Block	Subplot	S	P	Total	S	P	Total
I	5	560	280	840	505	280	785
	17	640	88	728	601	88	689
	19	640	320	960	576	320	896
II	1	560	280	840	480	280	760
	2	640	320	960	594	320	914
	3	640	320	960	582	320	902
III	15	560	280	840	503	280	783
	14	560	280	840	507	280	787
	16	560	280	840	491	280	771

1999							
		Maximum Trap Nights			Undisturbed Trap Nights		
Replicate Block	Subplot	S	P	Total	S	P	Total
I	5	640	320	960	797	280	517
	17	640	320	960	935	306	629
	19	640	320	960	924	292	632
II	1	640	320	960	538	304	842
	2	640	320	960	615	264	879
	3	640	320	960	613	312	925
III	15	640	320	960	591	320	911
	14	640	320	960	620	304	924
	16	640	320	960	626	304	930

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2000							
Replicate Block	Subplot	Maximum Trap Nights			Undisturbed Trap Nights		
		S	P	Total	S	P	Total
I	5	640	320	960	530	320	850
	17	640	320	960	588	320	908
	19	640	320	960	612	320	932
II	1	640	320	960	358	320	678
	2	640	320	960	626	320	956
	3	640	320	960	615	320	935
III	15	640	320	960	555	319	874
	14	640	320	960	615	319	934
	16	640	320	960	597	319	916

To date (1999), 12 species of mammals and four species of amphibians were recorded over the three years of trapping. The California red-backed vole, deer mouse, shrew species (mostly Trowbridge shrew), Townsend's chipmunk, and to some extent the northern flying squirrel were the more commonly captured mammal species across all stands. Based on ANOVA, treatment differences were significant ($P < 0.05$) for three of the six species examined. Numbers of individuals of the red-backed vole and the northern flying squirrel were lower on CWD treatments than on control plots. These trends reflect the loss of overstory cover. The strong association of this vole with downed-woody debris and the observed decrease over the treated stands suggests that CWD levels on the latter are insufficient to make up for the loss of overstory cover. The deer mouse was the only species to show a positive response to the CWD treatments. This trend fits this species' preference for shrubby, open areas. CWD treatments had no effect on shrew and chipmunk numbers. This likely reflects the amount of debris remaining on treated sites and the general habitat needs (i.e., overstory or ground cover) of these species. Further assessments are proposed after the 1999 sampling effort.