

Landcover Category

01 - Maple-Basswood Forest

Koprowski, 1994

association chosen from description in Mammalian Species account; most common in continuous woodlands >40 ha with diverse woody understory and where tree species produce winter-storable foods such as oak, hickory, walnut

Nixon, 1980

Brown and Batzli, 1984

captures directly associated with importance value of blue ash; also size of forest patch and tree canopy development may be important influence of grey squirrel distribution

Drake and Brenner, 1995

Riege, 1991

Rosenblatt et al., 1999

recorded in 3 of 4 riparian and 3 of 6 woodlots; gray squirrels depend primarily on forest habitat for mast and nest sites; appear sensitive to habitat fragmentation

02 - Oak-Hickory Forest

Choate, 1967

gray squirrel occurs only in dense or mature stands of oak and hickory

Koprowski, 1994

association chosen from description in Mammalian Species account; most common in continuous woodlands >40 ha with diverse woody understory and where tree species produce winter-storable foods such as oak, hickory, walnut

Nixon, 1980

Packard, 1956

found in areas with mature nut-bearing trees and was absent where timber was less dense and few mature trees occurred

Brenner and Johnson, 1989

optimal habitat for gray squirrels is dense woodlot of about 60 yrs old that has adequate den trees and is ≥ 0.49 ha; canopy closure should be 40-75%; optimal shrub canopy closure is $\leq 30\%$

Derge and Yahner, 2000

best habitats were farther from edge (>100 m), with fewer understory trees and logs, greater basal area of snags; abundance inversely correlated with percent and basal area of coniferous trees and distance to cropfields; avoid grassy and shrubby corridors

Drake and Brenner, 1995

Rosenblatt et al., 1999

recorded in 3 of 4 riparian and 3 of 6 woodlots; gray squirrels depend primarily on forest habitat for mast and nest sites; appear sensitive to habitat fragmentation

Zollner, 2000

Caster et al., 1994

habitat was woodlot isolated in agricultural matrix

03 - Post Oak-Blackjack Oak Forest

Nixon, 1980

04 - Pecan Floodplain Forest

Packard, 1956

found in areas with mature nut-bearing trees and was absent where timber was less dense and few mature trees occurred

05 - Ash-Elm-Hackberry Floodplain Forest

Packard, 1956

found in areas with mature nut-bearing trees and was absent where timber was less dense and few mature trees occurred

08 - Bur Oak Floodplain Woodland

Koprowski, 1994

association chosen from description in Mammalian Species account; most common in continuous woodlands >40 ha with diverse woody understory and where tree species produce winter-storable foods such as oak, hickory, walnut

09 - Mixed Oak Ravine Woodland

Pitts et al., 1987

gray squirrels rare in habitat, should be considered MARGINAL

55 - Deciduous Woodland

Packard, 1954

squirrel observed carrying young into opening of shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*) and Osage orange tree (*Maclura pomifera*) on farmstead

81 - Urban Areas

Thompson and Thompson, 1980

Koprowski, 1991

VanDruff and Rowse, 1986

densities of grey squirrels high in cemetery; species composition dominated by *Acer-Aesculus* (horse-chestnut)-*Quercus*

study area was parkland on University of Kansas campus dominated by black walnut (*Juglans nigra*)

most individual captured in wooded area of city where dominant tree was oaks, captured most frequently where numerous species of ground cover and shrub layer, a diversity of dominant trees in overstory, and wooded habitat with large trees

91 - Ozark Sandstone Glade / Prairie - not mapped

Caster et al., 1994

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Eastern Gray Squirrel

