The Blackland Prairie of Mississippi: Conservation needs, practices, and development of a predictive model

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Mississippi Prairie



- Jackson
 - 250 km²
- Blackland
 - Over 10,000 km² in MS and AL
 - Calcareous soil
 - Soil attributed to diverse flora (Jones and Patton 1966)
 - 196 plant species

(Barone and Hill 2007)

"Grainery of Confederacy"

Cause for Concern

- Listed as an Endangered ۲ Ecosystem with less than 1% of pre-Columbian coverage remaining (Noss et al. 1995)
- Continued degradation of remaining patches (Barone and Hill 2007)
- Home to state-listed plant species

Linum sulcatum

Polytaenia nuttallii







Echinacea purpurea

Conservation Efforts

- Conservation Reserve Program (CP33)
 - Primary goal restoration of upland bird habitat
- State Acres for Wildlife Enhancement (CP38)
 - Primary goal is wildlife habitat restoration
- Grassland Reserve Program
 - Enhancement of grazing land using native vegetation







Hypothesis 1

Mississippi Blackland Prairie remnant sites will have **different plant species assemblages** than restored sites.

• 1st known attempt at assessment of restoration practices

Site	Ownership	Status
Burnt Oak	Private	Restoration
Bryan Farm	Private	Restoration
Davis Lake	National Forest	Remnant
Tombigbee	National Forest	Remnant
Dairy Farm	Mississippi State	Remnant
	University	
16 th Section	Private	Remnant





Eryngiunm yuccifolium

- Map study sites
 - GPS to record perimeter using tree line as limit
- Sample points
 - Randomly generated points within each prairie site





- Sampling method
 - Nested plot sampling design
 - May and August, 2009
 - One point per sample period
- Data collected
 - Plant species coverage
 - Ground cover variables
 - Plant species presence
 - Disturbance features



- Remnant vs. Restored
 - Ordination

Non-metric Multidimensional Scaling (Pc-Ord 5.10)

	Site	Species Richness (Cover/Presence)	Evenness	Shannon Index
γ=126 r ² =0.78	Bryan Farm	11/13	.67	1.6
	Burnt Oak Lodge	35/38	.89	3.1
	Davis Lake	51/66	.75	2.9
	Tombigbee	47/56	.77	3.0
	Dairy Farm	47/60	.85	3.3
	16 th Section	40/47	.73	2.7

Hypothesis 2

Presence of prairie *Indicator Species* will be correlated with soil attributes, topography, and/or canopy cover.

- 1st known attempt to model in the Blackland Prairie
- Predict locations where remnant prairie habitat or suitable prairie restoration sites may be found
 - Based on *Indicator Species* from Hypothesis 1
 - Locate sample points
 - Environmental variables expected to be important correlates of prairie habitat

<u>Methods</u> •Logistic regression •GIS modeling

Indicator Species

• Most common species by presence or coverage

Presence	Cover
Salvia lyrata	Schizachyrium scoparium
Schizachyrium scoparium	Sorghastrum nutans
Andropogon virginicus	Andropogon virginicus
Chamaecrista fasciuclata	Ratibida pinnata
Dalea candida	Aristida purpurascens
Desmanthus illinoensis	Ambrosia artimesifolia
Ratibida pinnata	Salvia lyrata
Solidago nemoralis	Solidago nemoralis
Ambrosia artimesifolia	Desmanthus illinoensis
Cornus drumundii	Dalea candida

- Sample points
 - Initial survey sites (n=12)
 - Presence points
 - List of indicator species
 - Mississippi Museum of Natural Science (n=25)
 - Presence points based on indicator species
 - Statewide floristic survey
 - Presence points based on indicator species (n=3)
 - Absence points (n=30)



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 - Absence points (n=30)
 - Total: N=70

(40 presence, 30 absence)

 All points used ≥ 140m to nearest neighbor



- Environmental Data
- Publicly accessible GIS databases
 - Mississippi Automated Resource Information System (MARIS)
 - 10m DEM
 - Topography: curvature
 - Soil
 - USDA NRCS SSURGO/Soil Data Viewer
 - Soil characteristics
 - % clay, % silt, % sand
 - USGS Southeast Gap Analysis Project (SEGAP)
 - Canopy

<u>Methods</u>

- Forward Stepwise Logistic Regression (SPSS 16.0)
- GIS
 - Mahalanobis distance

(Jenness Enterprise, ArcView 3.3)



Ophioglossum engelmannii

<u>Results</u>

- Generated 11 prediction models
 - 2 Logistic Regression
 - 9 GIS



Lithospermum canescens

Top models?

- Assessment metrics
 - ROC curve
 - Represents model ability to correctly identify presence against false presence
 - > 0.8 considered good model
 - Reduce false presence for conservation (Fielding and Bell 1997)
 - 5 Good models
 - All from Mahalanobis method



Blephilia ciliata

How do they look?



How do they look?



Validate model predictions

 Ground truth predicted presence of *Indicator Species* based on environmental attributes

How?

- Create validation points
 Public land
- Survey validation points
- Top model?
 - Assess models with:
 - metrics
 - validation points



Liatris aspera



- Public Land
 - MARIS
 - National Forest
 - National Parks
 - National Wildlife Refuges
 - Mississippi State Wildlife Management Areas
 - Mississippi State Parks



- Generate validation points
 - Extract model surfaces to public land
 - Convert to points
 - Select random subset
 of 40 points for each
 model (N=200)



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- Survey validation points
 Presence of *Indicator Species*
 - Topographic position
 - Disturbance features

In Progress...

- Assess models with validation data
- Determine Top model

Prairie Roundup

- Mississippi Blackland Prairie needs:
 - Exploration
 - Conservation
- Evaluate conservation efforts
- Develop and test prediction model for:
 - More thorough investigation of region for remnant sites
 - Aid selection for future conservation

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MISSISSIPPI

Museum of

latural cience

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Burnt Oa

FFB



