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Site Factors Influence on Herbaceous Understory Diversity in East Texas *Pinus palustris* savannas

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Abstract

Longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*) savannas were once dominant across the southeastern U.S., including East Texas and parts of western and central Louisiana. The diverse understory associated with these historical savannas may occasionally be seen today, but not often in longleaf pine ecosystems. This project aimed to define east Texas site characteristics that are necessary to support these ecosystems with a dense and diverse herbaceous understory with little to no midstory cover. Fifty-nine plots across three study sites were established to evaluate the influence of overstory cover, basal area, aspect, elevation, and slope on the number of plant genera present. Forest structure and site characteristics had significant effects on the number of plant genera found. The number of genera increased with higher elevation and slope; as elevation increased, there was a decline in basal area and overstory cover, leading to a more diverse, understory layer. In order to re-establish and maintain a diverse, herbaceous understory in longleaf pine savannas, sites with more open canopies and on slopes with the most solar exposure should be given priority, particularly when planting desired understory species.

Keywords: Restoration, Longleaf Pine, Diversity

1. Introduction

The historical range of longleaf pine (Figure 1) extended from the Atlantic Coast to East Texas (Mohr & Roth, 1897) and contained over 37 million hectares of longleaf pine forest (Frost, 1993). Today just over 526,000 hectares of longleaf pine ecosystems remain (Kelly & Bechtold, 1989), with the majority in a less than desirable state. Longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*) was once dominant in East Texas and parts of western and central Louisiana as practically pure stands (Bray, 1904), with a dense herbaceous understory, relatively low midstory cover, and mature longleaf pine trees dominating the overstory. Native understory species have been replaced or reduced by the introduction of exotic plants, fire suppression, intensive forest management activities, and land conversion.

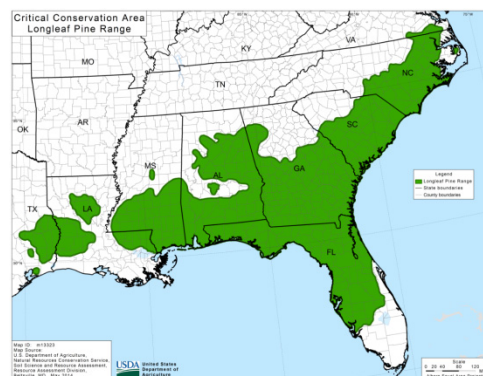


Figure 1. The historic longleaf pine range across the southeastern U.S.. Map taken on June 24, 2018 from the USDA website (Natural Resource Conservation Service)

Historically, the understory in longleaf pine ecosystems was diverse herbaceous vegetation of grasses and forbs. With a historic fire interval of 2-3 years, woody midstory plants such as sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) were reduced, and herbaceous, pyrophytic plants such as little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), pineywoods dropseed (*Sporobolus junceus*), wire grass (*Aristida spp.*), and eastern gammagrass (*Tripsacum dactyloides*) dominated.

Longleaf pine ecosystems require periodic prescribed fires, in the absence of wildfires, to sustain an understory that will not compete with the longleaf pine overstory, and to support the historic savanna ecotype. Across the entire range, longleaf pine forests historically occurred on different landforms ranging from well-drained, xeric sandhills and rocky mountainous regions to poorly-drained flatwoods (Boyer, 1990), each supporting unique understory communities.

The overall goal of this project was to evaluate east Texas sites that historically supported longleaf pine ecosystems to determine understory vegetation associations based on site factors. Specific objectives of this study were to (i) correlate understory vegetation with overstory cover, basal area, and site parameters, and (ii) identify what site conditions are needed for specific herbaceous vegetation in longleaf pine ecosystems in East Texas.

2. Material and Methods

2.1 Study Sites

This study was conducted within the Boykin Springs area of the Angelina National Forest (31.05186°N, -94.26804°W) near Zavalla, Texas, with a humid and subtropical climate (McWhorter, 2005). Boykin Springs is located on the Catahoula geologic formation, and the area is characterized by hot summers (mean daily high of 34 °C in July) with mild winters and an average low temperature of 2 °C in January. Mean annual rainfall for the study area is 134cm with December and May being the wettest with both months having a mean monthly rainfall of 14.2cm. The drier months, August and October, have a mean monthly rainfall of approximately 9.1 cm (Oswald et al., 2014).

2.2 Data Collection

Fifty-nine plots were located in three study sites (A, B, and C) that differed in soil series, elevation, basal area, and overstory cover which would influence understory plant species composition (Table 1). Locations were chosen “subjectively but without preconceived bias” (Mueller-Dombois & Ellenberg, 1974) by establishing plots in suitable understory chosen based on visual affirmation of a diverse herbaceous understory with few midstory trees or shrubs, but not all plots were located in areas with these conditions as some plots were located within longleaf pine ecosystems but with more midstory cover. Site A (Figure 2) was burned approximately three months prior to sampling under nesting colonies of red-cockaded woodpeckers. Sites B and C were potential suitable areas that were not currently in the desired forest condition.

Table 1. Study sites with mean vegetative parameters, elevation, and slope

Study Site	Number of Species per Plot	Grass Cover (%)	Tree Seedling Cover (%)	Shrub/Forb Cover (%)	Basal Area (ft ² /acre)	Overstory Cover (%)	Elevation (m)	Slope (°)
A	20	35	38	34	86	81	36.1	4.1
B	20	44	38	31	115	86	31.1	3.4
C	14	48	15	36	102	89	22.8	1.6

Each 5m radius plot was established at least 50m from a road and at least 50m from other plots with selection based upon visual affirmation of suitable understory vegetative cover for longleaf pine ecosystems (Figure 3). Within each plot, a 1m² subplot was randomly placed to estimate the percent cover of understory species by grass, shrub/forbs, and trees. Percent ground cover was visually estimated using Daubenmire (1959) classifications and entered as the mean for that respective class (2.5, 15, 37.5, 62.5, 87.5%). The shrub/forb coverage included non-graminoid herbaceous vegetation or woody species that may become part of the midstory. Tree classification included species that have the potential to become part of the overstory. In addition, any plant within the plot was identified to genus or species if possible and classified as either native or exotic. Since not all of the plants were identified to species, the number of genera was used to determine richness. Within each plot a randomly placed 5 m line-intersect transect was established to assess little bluestem abundance. Overstory cover was determined using a spherical densiometer and basal area estimated using a 20 BAF wedge prism. Aspect, elevation, and slope were determined through the application ArcMap version 10.5.1 in ArcGIS for desktop.

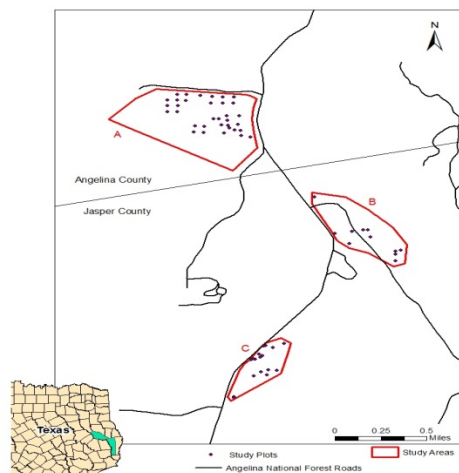


Figure 2. Location of plots across the three sites (A, B, and C). Data acquired from the ArcGIS Database at Stephen F. Austin State University and TNRIS. June 28, 2018

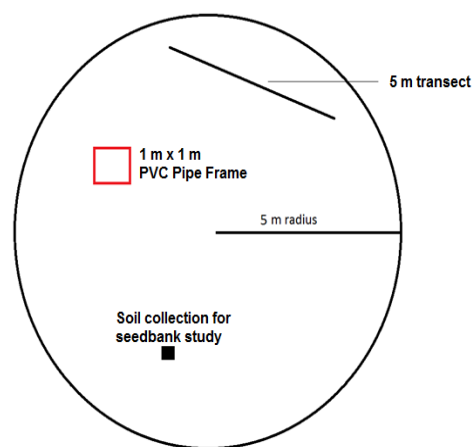


Figure 3. Design of plots located within the Boykin Springs area. Basal area was estimated at the center of each plot

2.3 Data Analysis

The Pearson correlation method was used to determine any correlations among the site parameters (basal area, overstory cover, elevation, slope, study site, and aspect) and the number of genera. Analyses of covariance were used to test the impact of the site parameters on independent variables including percent cover of bluestem, grass, tree seedling, percent shrub/forb, and species abundance. Since all dependent variables other than species abundance were expressed as percent, linear modelling was used. Species abundance was recorded as count data, for this trait, a generalized linear model paired with POISSON distribution was used. SAS package (SAS v.9.4 Institute Inc. 2011) was used for all analyses; except where otherwise indicated, the term significant refers to $Pr < 0.10$. A beta diversity index value was calculated in order to determine differences in genera composition between sites using the equation $\beta = c / (S1 + S2)$ where β is equal to the beta diversity index, c is equal to the genera the two areas have in common, $S1$ is equal to the total number of genera in site 1, and $S2$ is equal to the total number of genera in site 2.

3. Results

Sixty-four different genera were identified across the 59 plots (Table 2). When comparing only two of the sites (Figure 4) beta diversity showed low similarity but was higher when looking at all three sites together. Significant correlations existed between the number of genera and both elevation and slope, as well as between basal area and overstory cover (Table 3). In addition, elevation had a significant correlation with basal area, overstory cover, and slope. Figures 5-11 show the correlations as scatterplots, with weak correlations reflected in Figures 9 and 11. Site was negatively correlated with the number of genera, percent slope and elevation, and a positively correlated with overstory cover.

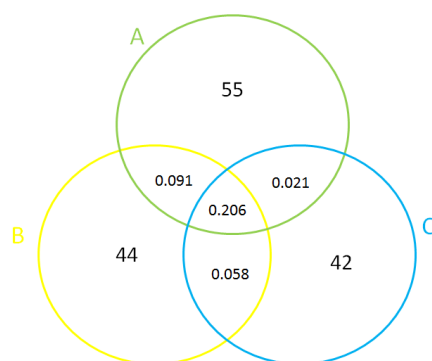


Figure 4. The total number of genera and the beta diversity index between sites

Table 2. Genera found near Zavalla, Texas with the respective native status, the number of plots that contained each respective species, the sites where they occurred, and growth form category

Genus	Number of Plots	Native Status	Site	Growth Form
<i>Alophia</i>	3	N	A	Shrub/Forb
<i>Ambrosia</i>	36	N	A,B,C	Shrub/Forb
<i>Ampelopsis</i>	2	N	A	Shrub/Forb
<i>Andropogon</i>	1	N	A	Grass
<i>Aristolochia</i>	15	N	A	Shrub/Forb
<i>Asimina</i>	4	N	C	Tree
<i>Berlandiera</i>	16	N	A,B,C	Shrub/Forb
<i>Callicarpa</i>	52	N	A,B,C	Shrub
<i>Campsis</i>	2	N	B,C	Shrub/Forb
<i>Carex</i>	14	N	A,B	Grass
<i>Carya</i>	5	N	A,B,C	Tree
<i>Ceanothus</i>	4	N	A	Shrub/Forb
<i>Centrosema</i>	3	N	A,C	Shrub/Forb
<i>Chamaecrista</i>	3	N	A	Shrub/Forb
<i>Chasmanthium</i>	2	N	C	Grass
<i>Cichorium</i>	1	E	A	Shrub/Forb
<i>Cirsium</i>	1	N	C	Shrub/Forb
<i>Clitoria</i>	14	N	A	Shrub/Forb
<i>Cnidocolus</i>	22	N	A,B,C	Shrub/Forb
<i>Commelina</i>	19	E	A,B,C	Shrub/Forb
<i>Conyza</i>	20	N	A,B	Shrub/Forb
<i>Croton</i>	50	N	A,B,C	Shrub/Forb
<i>Cyperus</i>	17	N	A,B	Grass
<i>Desmodium</i>	52	N	A,B,C	Shrub/Forb
<i>Dichantherium</i>	46	N	A,B,C	Grass
<i>Echinacea</i>	14	N	A,B	Shrub/Forb
<i>Eleocharis</i>	1	N	C	Grass
<i>Eragrostis</i>	5	N	B,C	Grass
<i>Eryngium</i>	1	N	B	Shrub/Forb
<i>Fragaria</i>	1	N	A	Shrub/Forb
<i>Galactia</i>	16	N	A,B,C	Shrub/Forb
<i>Gelsemium</i>	5	N	A,B,C	Shrub/Forb
<i>Helianthus</i>	18	N	A,B	Shrub/Forb
<i>Hypericum</i>	10	N	A,B	Shrub/Forb
<i>Ilex</i>	18	N	A,B,C	Shrub/Forb
<i>Ipomoea</i>	6	N	A,C	Shrub/Forb
<i>Liatris</i>	4	N	A	Shrub/Forb
<i>Liquidambar</i>	29	N	A,B,C	Tree
<i>Mimosa</i>	45	N	A,B,C	Shrub/Forb
<i>Morella</i>	7	N	B,C	Shrub/Forb
<i>Osmunda</i>	2	N	C	Shrub/Forb
<i>Oxalis</i>	5	N	B,C	Shrub/Forb
<i>Parthenocissus</i>	9	N	B,C	Shrub/Forb
<i>Paspalum</i>	12	N	A,B,C	Grass
<i>Pinus</i>	33	N	A,B,C	Tree
<i>Pityopsis</i>	41	N	A,B,C	Shrub/Forb
<i>Pteridium</i>	49	N	A,B,C	Shrub/Forb
<i>Quercus</i>	21	N	A,B	Tree
<i>Rhus</i>	18	N	A,B,C	Shrub
<i>Rubus</i>	9	N	A,B,C	Shrub/Forb
<i>Sassafras</i>	37	N	A,B,C	Tree
<i>Schizachyrium</i>	65	N	A,B,C	Grass
<i>Setaria</i>	2	N	C	Grass
<i>Smilax</i>	8	N	A,B,C	Shrub/Forb
<i>Sporobolus</i>	16	N	A,B	Grass
<i>Stillingia</i>	14	N	A	Shrub/Forb
<i>Strophostyles</i>	17	N	A,B,C	Shrub/Forb
<i>Stylisma</i>	1	N	A	Shrub/Forb
<i>Stylosanthes</i>	29	N	A,B,C	Shrub/Forb
<i>Taraxacum</i>	1	E	A	Shrub/Forb
<i>Tephrosia</i>	33	N	A,B,C	Shrub/Forb
<i>Toxicodendron</i>	61	N	A,B,C	Shrub/Forb
<i>Tradescantia</i>	5	N	A,B	Shrub/Forb
<i>Tragia</i>	10	N	A	Shrub/Forb
<i>Tripsacum</i>	33	N	A,B,C	Grass
<i>Vitis</i>	24	N	A,B,C	Shrub/Forb
<i>Yucca</i>	3	N	A	Shrub/Forb

Table 3. Pearson correlation coefficients along with their respective p-values. “Prob > |r| under H0: Rho=0” refers to the p-value and indicates the probability of observing the correlation

Correlation Variables	Prob > r under H0: Rho=0	Pearson Correlation Coefficient (R)
Number of Genera * Elevation	0.0044	0.372
Number of Genera * Slope	0.0212	0.302
Number of Genera * Study Site	<.0001	-0.625
Basal Area * Overstory Cover	0.0350	0.277
Elevation * Slope	0.0003	0.465
Elevation * Basal Area	0.0918	-0.225
Elevation * Overstory Cover	0.0983	-0.221
Basal Area * Slope	0.0622	-0.246
Study Site * Overstory Cover	0.0269	0.291
Study Site * Elevation	<.0001	-0.713
Study Site * Slope	<.0001	-0.500

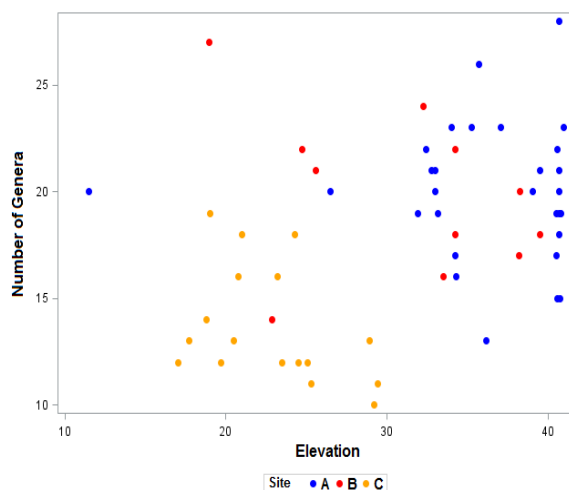


Figure 5. Scatter plot showing a positive correlation between the number of genera (y) and elevation (x) (R=0.372)

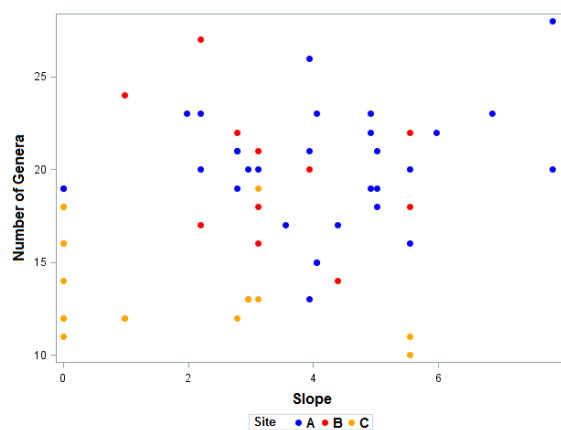


Figure 6. Scatter plot showing a positive correlation between the number of genera (y) and slope (x) (R=0.302)

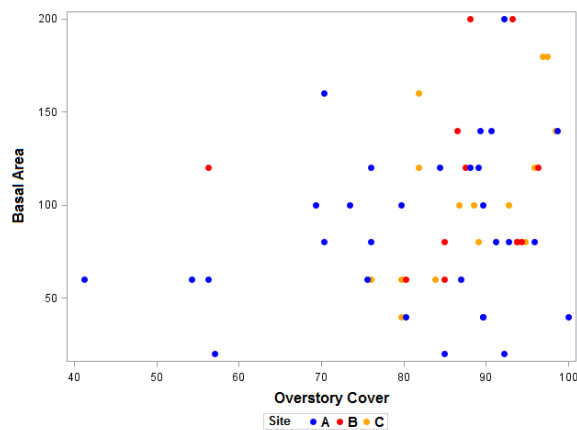


Figure 7. Scatter plot showing a positive correlation between basal area (y) and overstory cover (x) (R=0.277)

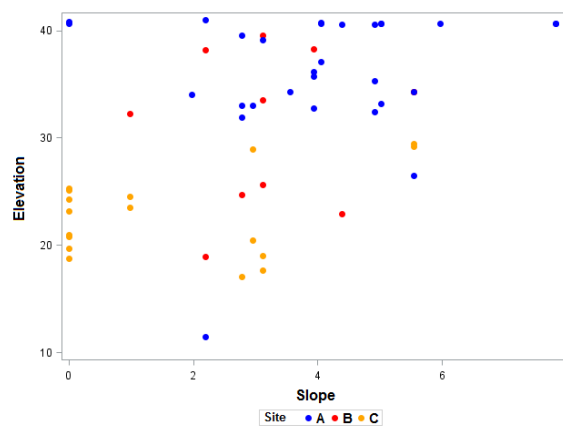


Figure 8. Scatter plot showing a positive correlation between elevation (y) and percent slope (x) (R=0.465)

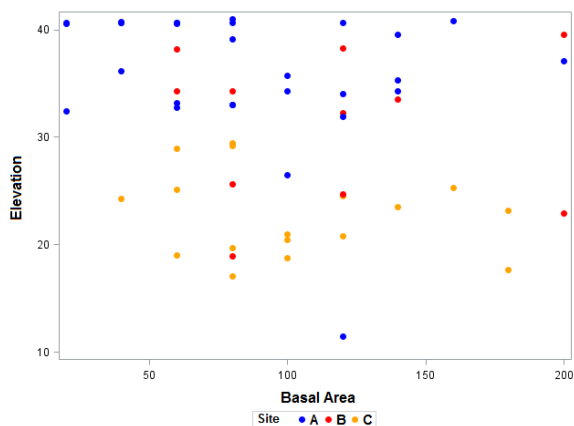


Figure 9. Scatter plot showing a negative correlation between elevation (y) and basal area (x) ($R = -0.225$)

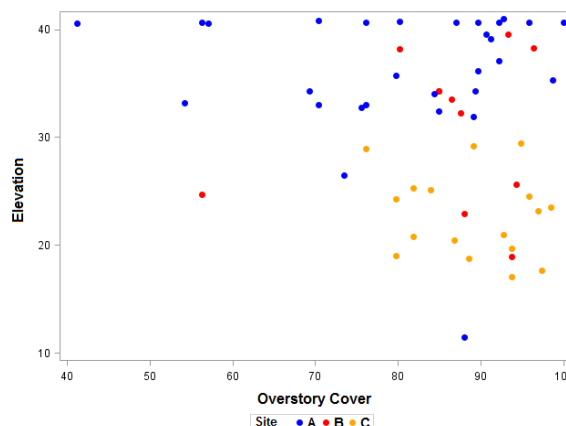


Figure 10. Scatter plot showing a negative correlation between elevation (y) and overstory cover (x) ($R = -0.221$)

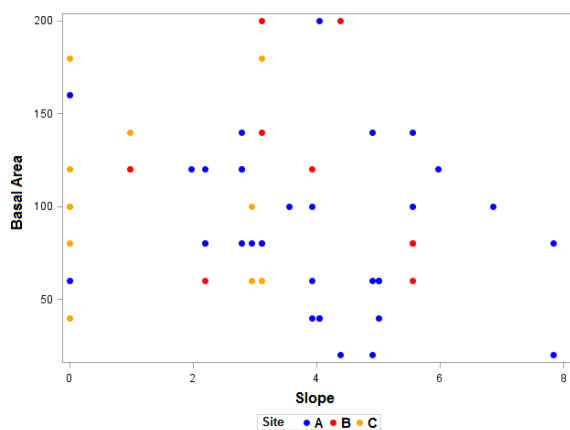


Figure 11. Scatter plot showing a negative correlation between basal area (y) and percent slope (x) ($R = -0.246$)

In GLM, the dependent variable ‘number of species’ found a number of variables which had significant impacts on the number of genera (Table 4). Effects of site variables on the number of species and percent of grass cover, tree seedlings, shrub/forb cover, and bluestem cover are found in Table 5. Elevation and study site significantly influenced not only the number of genera, but also the percent tree seedlings; these seedlings were also negatively correlated to increasing basal area. Site effects on other dependent variables were mostly non-significant, other than effects of elevation on percent shrub/forb cover and overstory cover on percent bluestem cover were significant.

Table 4. GLM results that assumed the POISSON distribution of the number of genera with independent variables of basal area, overstory cover, elevation, slope, and study site

Source	Num DF	LR Statistics For Type 3 Analysis			Chi-Square	Pr > ChiSq
		Den DF	F Value	Pr > F		
Basal Area	1	41	0.15	0.7022	0.15	0.7002
Overstory Cover	1	41	0.51	0.4795	0.51	0.4754
Elevation	1	41	3.57	0.0660	3.57	0.0589
Aspect	7	41	0.68	0.6906	4.74	0.6921
Slope	1	41	0.19	0.6653	0.19	0.6630
Study Site	2	41	14.22	<.0001	28.45	<.0001

Table 5. GLM results with dependent variables percent grass cover percent tree seedlings, percent shrub/forb cover and percent bluestem cover and independent variables of basal area, overstory cover, elevation, aspect, slope, and study site

Percent Grass Cover					
Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Basal Area	1	0.0742	0.0742	0	0.992
Overstory Cover	1	95.0111	95.0111	0.13	0.7193
Elevation	1	40.8431	40.8431	0.06	0.8136
Aspect	7	1513.9058	216.2723	0.3	0.9506
Slope	1	10.6994	10.6994	0.01	0.9039
Study Site	2	372.4524	186.2262	0.26	0.7748
Percent Tree Seedlings					
Basal Area	1	428.7461	428.7461	6.52	0.0145
Overstory Cover	1	85.969	85.969	1.31	0.2595
Elevation	1	350.6653	350.6653	5.33	0.0261
Aspect	7	235.7083	33.6726	0.51	0.8201
Slope	1	80.0371	80.0371	1.22	0.2764
Study Site	2	460.7686	230.3843	3.5	0.0394
Percent Shrub/Forb Cover					
Basal Area	1	123.5104	123.5104	0.35	0.5557
Overstory Cover	1	2.0014	2.0014	0.01	0.9401
Elevation	1	1355.232	1355.232	3.87	0.0559
Aspect	7	2993.3419	427.6203	1.22	0.3131
Slope	1	0.4924	0.4924	0	0.9703
Study Site	2	238.7985	119.3992	0.34	0.7129
Percent Bluestem Cover					
Basal Area	1	18.1531	18.1531	0.08	0.7729
Overstory Cover	1	1015.2624	1015.2624	4.73	0.0365
Elevation	1	27.5355	27.5355	0.13	0.7224
Aspect	7	624.4102	89.2015	0.42	0.886
Slope	1	15.1199	15.1199	0.07	0.7923
Study Site	2	288.3691	144.1846	0.67	0.5173

4. Discussions

In mountainous zones, increasing elevation led to peaks in species diversity, accompanied by a decline in overall species richness (Lomolino, 2001). Although East Texas is not a mountainous region, the elevation differences found in our study had an effect on the understory vegetation, as an increase in elevation led to a decrease in overstory cover and basal area, with an associated increase in understory cover. Possible reasons include soil differences found on the upper slopes and ridges than those found on lower slopes. Since slope was negatively correlated with basal area, there most likely was also greater light availability reaching the forest floor (Barbier et al., 2008.) Since herbaceous species respond to slight changes in soil moisture, this relationship might indicate soil moisture conditions associated with elevation and slope (Stromberg et al., 1996). The significant correlation between basal area and overstory cover indicated the higher the basal area the higher the overstory cover, which was not surprising as overstory cover and basal area are inherently positively correlated with each other, and often one is used to predict the other (Mitchell & Popovich, 1996).

Site was correlated with the number of genera, overstory cover, elevation, and slope, as the site had significant effects on the percent cover by tree seedlings, the number of genera, and percent shrub/forb cover. This could primarily be due to recent effects from prescribed burning of site A three months prior to data collection, whereas sites B and C were not burned, and tended to have higher amounts of midstory cover. Site A had a denser herbaceous understory cover with more longleaf pine regeneration. Prescribed burning was not only effective in removing or reducing competitive midstory species, in this case it increased the vigor of herbaceous understory species by allowing more sunlight to reach the forest floor as well as potential increase in available soil nutrients (Olson & Platt, 1995). The number of genera was highest in site A, which had the highest elevation among sites.

In all cases except for understory species diversity, aspect had a significant impact upon the understory as the aspect and degree of the slope influences sunlight exposure, and in turn vegetative cover.

Percent grass cover was not influenced by basal area, overstory cover, elevation, aspect, slope, or site, but visual observations noted the effects of lower overstory cover on the coverage of grasses. Basal area, elevation, and site had significant effects on the percent cover of tree seedlings. More tree seedlings were present with lower overstory cover as well, which is explained by an increase in available sunlight reaching the forest floor. Site A had higher elevation, lower basal area and overstory cover, which led to an increase in the number of plant genera. Increased elevation also had significant impact upon the percent coverage of shrubs and/or forbs. However, this interpretation is confounded by the recent fire that occurred on that site.

5. Conclusion

The main site factors driving species abundance and presence were elevation and overstory cover. Less tree cover led to more coverage of grasses, and an increase in elevation led to a decrease in basal area and overstory cover. Where there is an overabundance of midstory, thinning these species would allow for increased viability of understory species plantings, either from fire, mechanical, or chemical methods. Little bluestem was present on all plots and is therefore should not be considered a species of concern for reestablishment efforts in the Boykin Springs area. Since pineywoods dropseed was not as abundant as little bluestem, but is a species of interest to the USFS, this species should be prioritized for reestablishment projects in the East Texas area, and should be successful in plantings in more well-drained, open canopy areas.

Prescribed burning is not only effective in removing or reducing competitive midstory species, in this case it allowed more sunlight to reach the forest floor. Important understory species such as little bluestem and pineywoods dropseed are necessary in longleaf pine savannas in order to maintain the fine fuel source for periodic fires to reduce midstory competition. Longleaf pine ecosystems with a two to eight year fire return interval are most effective at producing a dense, diverse herbaceous understory with increases in fire dependent species of grasses such as little bluestem and Pineywoods dropseed (Brockway & Lewis, 1997).

Management practices of periodic prescribed fire along with plantings of important understory species in areas with open canopy cover on slopes with the most solar exposure will provide longleaf pine savannas with a more dense, diverse herbaceous understory. Periodic prescribed fires are the most effective tool in maintaining longleaf pine savannas and should be used more often as a management tool to effectively reduce woody competition (Brockway et al., 1997; Brockway & Outcalt, 1999).

Conflict of interests

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

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