

The Relationship Between Wildlife Damage Feeding Behavior and Stand Management in Coastal Redwoods (*Sequoia sempervirens*)¹

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A number of vertebrate species occur in the coastal redwood type. None of which are unique to that forest type. However, certain populations of mammals respond favorably to silvicultural and other management manipulations resulting in direct conflict with redwood regeneration efforts. Species such as American black bear (*Ursus americanus*), dusky-footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes*) and California vole (*Microtus californicus*) have all been shown to exhibit feeding behaviors on various stages of redwood growth. This paper characterizes damage and feeding behaviors for each species and examines the habitat relationships responsible for inciting this behavior.

Data is presented to demonstrate the positive correlation between vertebrate feeding behavior and stand age and structure.

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