

Diet of Southern Toads (*Bufo terrestris*) in Loblolly Pine (*Pinus taeda*) Stands Subject to Coarse Woody Debris Manipulations

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ABSTRACT.—In the southeastern United States, coarse woody debris (CWD) typically harbors high densities of invertebrates. However, its importance as a foraging substrate for southeastern amphibians is relatively unknown. We examined effects of CWD manipulations on diet composition of southern toads (*Bufo terrestris*) in upland loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*) stands in the Coastal Plain of South Carolina. Twelve 9.3-ha plots were assigned one of the following treatments: removal- all CWD ≥ 10 cm in diameter and ≥ 60 cm long removed; downed- five-fold increase in volume of down CWD; and unmanipulated control stands. We collected southern toads ≥ 4 cm snout-vent length (SVL) during 14 d sampling periods in June and October 2002, June 2003 and during a 28 d sampling period in April 2003. We collected 80, 36 and 35 southern toads in control, downed and removal treatments, respectively. We found no difference in relative abundance or frequency of invertebrate groups consumed among treatments ($P > 0.05$). Average body weight (g), SVL (cm) and stomach content weight (g wet) of individuals also were similar among treatments ($P > 0.05$). The role of CWD as a foraging substrate for southern toads in loblolly pine stands of the southeastern Coastal Plain may be negligible, at least in the early stages of decay.

INTRODUCTION

Coarse woody debris (CWD) often harbors high densities of invertebrates in terrestrial habitats (Graham, 1925; Savely, 1939; Harmon *et al.*, 1986; Hanula, 1996; Lockaby *et al.*, 2002). Coarse woody debris also offers added protection from predation and dry ambient conditions during foraging periods by terrestrial insectivorous vertebrate species (Loeb, 1996; Whiles and Grubaugh, 1996). These characteristics are believed to make CWD ideal foraging sites for forest dwelling amphibians (Maser *et al.*, 1979). Although use of CWD by southeastern amphibians has been documented (Whiles and Grubaugh, 1996), its importance as a foraging substrate in the region remains unknown.

The southern toad is an abundant species throughout the Coastal Plain of the southeastern United States. Southern toads, and other species of *Bufo*, feed predominately on ants (Formicidae) and beetles (Coleoptera; Bush and Menhinick, 1962; Brown, 1974; Clarke, 1974a; Punzo, 1992; Bellocq *et al.*, 2000). For example, stomach contents of southern toads collected in Florida were composed primarily of beetles (19–31%) and ants (12–18%),

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with spiders (Araneae; 8–11%) and unidentified insects (22–35%) comprising the remainder (Punzo, 1992). Stomach contents of Fowler's toads (*B. woodhousei fowleri*) collected in agricultural fields and nearby hardwood forests in the Coastal Plain of Arkansas were limited almost entirely to ground-dwelling insects such as ants and beetles (Brown, 1974). Diet of American toads (*B. americanus*), Great Plains toads (*B. cognatus*), plateau toads (*B. compactilis*) and Woodhouse's toads (*B. woodhouseii woodhouseii*) in Oklahoma consisted primarily of different types of beetles and ants (Smith and Bragg, 1949). Bellocq *et al.* (2000) speculated that microclimate variation associated with different forest stand structural characteristics influenced insect assemblages and, therefore, affected food resource availability for insectivorous vertebrate species.

In a broad ecological sense, CWD is an important component of forest stand structure (Hunter, 1990; McComb and Lindenmayer, 1999). Many invertebrate groups associated with decomposing woody material are negatively affected by CWD volume reductions (Harmon *et al.*, 1986; Lattin, 1993; Freedman *et al.*, 1996; McCay *et al.*, 2002). Abundance of ground beetles (Carabidae) and silken fungus beetles (Cryptophagidae) declined 1 y after removal of downed CWD in upland loblolly pine stands in the Coastal Plain of South Carolina (McCay *et al.*, 2002). As predators dependent on invertebrates in forested ecosystems, species of *Bufo* may be heavily affected by fluctuations in invertebrate abundance caused by reductions in CWD volume.

We investigated effects of CWD manipulations in upland loblolly pine stands on diet composition of southern toads. We hypothesized that southern toads captured in plots subject to CWD removal would consume a lower diversity and abundance of prey items. Furthermore, we hypothesized that fewer foraging opportunities, because of reductions in cover from predators and inadequate availability of moist refugia, would result in lower stomach content and body weight.

STUDY AREA AND METHODS

Our study was conducted at the Savannah River Site (SRS), a 78,000-ha National Environmental Research Park located in the Upper Coastal Plain physiographic region in an area known as the Sandhills in Aiken, Barnwell and Allendale counties, South Carolina (33°0–25"N, 81°25–50"W). Upland areas were dominated by the longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*)-wiregrass (*Aristida* spp.) community before being cleared for agriculture in the early 1800s. The Atomic Energy Commission acquired the land comprising the SRS in 1951 and the USDA Forest Service was contracted to plant abandoned agricultural fields in loblolly, longleaf and slash pine (*P. elliottii*). Currently, pine plantations dominate most of the SRS landscape. The regional climate is warm temperate to subtropical with a mean annual temperature of 18 C and mean annual precipitation of 122.5 cm.

Experimental stands were selected based on the following criteria: forested with loblolly pine approximately 45–50 y in age, capable of accommodating four square 9.3-ha plots and located ≥ 76 m from the nearest wetland, road or power line. Four square 9.3-ha plots were established within stands, each containing a 6-ha core area to be used for southern toad and invertebrate sampling surrounded by a 3.3-ha buffer area subject to the same treatment. Dominant understory vegetation consisted of lespedeza (*Lespedeza* spp.), poison oak (*Toxicodendron pubescens*), beggarweed (*Desmodium* spp.) and broomsedge (*Andropogon* spp.).

Plots within each stand were randomly assigned to one of three treatments: removal- all downed woody debris ≥ 10 cm in diameter and ≥ 60 cm long removed (n = 3), downed- 5-fold increase in volume of down CWD (n = 3) and unmanipulated control (n = 6). A private crew under USFS supervision removed all downed woody material by hand during summer 1996

and each winter 1997–2003. Downed treatments were implemented in August 2001 by randomly selecting 12 rows of trees to be felled within plots using a feller-buncher. Trees were not moved subsequent to felling. Our manipulations were not intended to mimic natural CWD dynamics and because sampling began shortly after trees were downed, all CWD additions occupied the earliest stages of decay. Additionally, effects of below ground CWD, such as decomposing tree stumps, were beyond the scope of our study. Control and removal plots were subsequently thinned to standardize basal area among treatments. Trees felled within these plots as a result of thinning were subsequently removed. Estimates of mean (\pm SE) coarse woody debris loadings were 56.2 ± 6.6 , 4.5 ± 1.0 and 2.4 ± 1.0 m³/ha in downed, control and removal plots, respectively. Most plots were prescribed burned between 1990 and 1996 in accordance with normal land management practices for forests at the SRS.

We sampled southern toads using a series of drift fence arrays. Drift fences were made from aluminum flashing buried 15 cm in the ground. Nineteen plastic buckets were buried against each fence, flush to the ground. On each plot, a centrally located cross-shaped array with 30 m arms was installed. In each corner of the center array, Y-shaped arrays with 15 m arms were installed (Corn, 1994). We opened traps for 14-d periods during June and October 2002 and June 2003. Additionally, we opened traps for a 28 d period during April 2003. We checked traps daily between 0600 and 1200 h. Because we were interested in adult southern toads, we only collected individuals ≥ 4 cm snout-vent length. We collected a maximum of five toads per sampling period to minimize any effects caused by removal of adult toads. We euthanized individuals via double pithing (McDiarmid, 1994; AVMA Panel on Euthanasia, 2001) within 6 h of collection and then froze them for later dissection. We collected all individuals under South Carolina Department of Natural Resources scientific research permit # G-02-09 and University of Georgia IACUC number A2002-10019-c2.

We sampled terrestrial arthropods using 15 pitfall traps placed throughout each plot. We opened traps for 7 d periods in May, July, September and November 2002, and January and March 2003. At the end of each collection period, we stored arthropods in 70% ethanol for later analysis. We identified arthropods to order or class and in the case of ants, to family (Formicidae). We calculated relative abundance of arthropod groups for each plot by dividing total number of individuals within each group by the total number of invertebrates captured within that plot.

We weighed (g) individual southern toads, recorded SVL (cm) and then removed the stomach contents which we weighed (g wet) and examined for prey. We did not record body weight or stomach content weight of individuals captured during the June 2002 sampling period. Invertebrates found within stomach contents were identified to order or class and, in the case of ants, to family. We identified invertebrates primarily through presence of head capsules to prevent counting a single individual twice. We calculated relative abundance as described above for invertebrate groups consumed. We defined frequency of occurrence as percent of stomachs from each treatment plot containing at least one individual of a given prey group.

We treated individual toads as subsamples within replicates to test for CWD treatment effects. Diet composition did not differ between sexes ($P > 0.05$), so we pooled them for analysis. We tested data for normality using a Shapiro-Wilks test, ranked variables that did not meet assumptions of normality, even after transformation, and performed analysis on the ranks. We used a two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) to test for differences in relative abundance of invertebrate groups consumed, frequency of occurrence of each invertebrate group consumed and mean number of prey items identified in stomach contents among control, removal and downed treatments. We standardized body weight and stomach content weight by individual SVL and tested for differences in body weight, stomach content weight

TABLE 1.—Mean (\pm SE) relative abundance of prey items in stomach contents of southern toads (*Bufo terrestris*) captured in June and October 2002 and April and June 2003 at the Savannah River Site, Barnwell County, South Carolina, in loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*) stands subject to addition of downed coarse woody debris (CWD), removal of CWD and controls. Relative abundance of each group was compared among treatments with a 2-way Analysis of Variance

	Downed (n = 3)	Removal (n = 3)	Control (n = 6)	F _{2,7}	P
Formicidae	0.622 \pm 0.004	0.731 \pm 0.034	0.611 \pm 0.058	1.84	0.228
Coleoptera	0.170 \pm 0.030	0.158 \pm 0.023	0.216 \pm 0.028	1.30	0.330
Araneae	0.064 \pm 0.013	0.022 \pm 0.007	0.060 \pm 0.017	1.79	0.236
Hymenoptera ^{1,2}	0.038 \pm 0.011	0.012 \pm 0.004	0.041 \pm 0.020	1.21	0.353
Orthoptera	0.026 \pm 0.010	0.045 \pm 0.012	0.037 \pm 0.015	0.63	0.562
Immatures ¹	0.024 \pm 0.018	0.008 \pm 0.005	0.008 \pm 0.004	0.17	0.844
Blattaria ¹	0.017 \pm 0.004	0.002 \pm 0.002	0.005 \pm 0.003	3.63	0.083
Chilopoda ¹	0.013 \pm 0.009	0.003 \pm 0.003	0.007 \pm 0.005	0.66	0.548
Gastropoda ¹	0.013 \pm 0.006	0.007 \pm 0.004	0.003 \pm 0.002	1.39	0.310
Isoptera ¹	0.003 \pm 0.003	0.002 \pm 0.002	0 \pm 0	1.01	0.412
Diptera ¹	0.002 \pm 0.002	0.002 \pm 0.002	0.002 \pm 0.001	0.02	0.979
Diplopoda ¹	0 \pm 0	0.002 \pm 0.002	0.006 \pm 0.004	0.57	0.588
Homoptera ¹	0 \pm 0	0.005 \pm 0.005	0.006 \pm 0.005	0.60	0.575

¹ ANOVA performed on ranks

² Excluding Formicidae

and SVL among treatments using a two-way ANOVA. We analyzed differences among invertebrate abundance and relative abundance of invertebrates captured within plots among treatments with a two-way ANOVA. All statistical analyses were conducted using SAS statistical software (SAS Institute, 1997).

Diet similarity among treatments was compared using Morisita's index of dietary overlap (Litvaitis *et al.*, 1996), which produces values between 0 and 1, where 0 indicates no overlap in diet and 1 indicates total overlap. This index (C) is considered the least biased diet overlap estimator (Smith and Zaret, 1982). However, because we only identified most prey items to order, our results should be interpreted cautiously as similarity between treatments may be overestimated (Greene and Jaksic, 1983).

RESULTS

We collected 80, 36 and 35 southern toads in control, downed and removal treatments, respectively. Southern toad stomach contents consisted of 13 invertebrate groups with ants being the most abundant (Table 1) and most frequently consumed (Table 2) prey item among all three treatments, followed by beetles and spiders (Araneae). We found no differences in relative abundance (Table 1) or frequency (Table 2) of the 13 invertebrate groups consumed among treatments. Mean number of prey items found in stomachs was 9.97 ± 1.64 , 11.07 ± 1.14 and 11.92 ± 1.61 in control, downed and removal plots, respectively. Number of prey items in stomach contents did not differ among treatments ($F_{2,7} = 0.52$, $P = 0.618$).

We captured representatives of 18 terrestrial arthropod groups across all treatments. Arthropod groups captured in plots were similar in both numbers captured (Table 3) and relative capture rate (Table 4) among treatments. Combined abundance of captured arthropods in the 13 groups identified in stomach contents did not differ among treatments ($F_{2,7} = 0.69$, $P = 0.535$).

TABLE 2.—Mean (\pm SE) frequency of occurrence of prey items identified in stomach contents of southern toads (*Bufo terrestris*) captured in June and October 2002 and April and June 2003 at the Savannah River Site, Barnwell County, South Carolina, in loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*) stands subject to addition of downed coarse woody debris (CWD), removal of CWD and controls. Relative abundance of each group was compared among treatments with a 2-way Analysis of Variance

	Downed (n = 3)	Removal (n = 3)	Control (n = 6)	F _{2,7}	P
Formicidae	87.08 \pm 2.39	74.44 \pm 2.94	80.60 \pm 3.00	2.50	0.152
Coleoptera	78.08 \pm 1.03	65.56 \pm 9.88	74.95 \pm 6.64	1.03	0.404
Araneae	34.84 \pm 3.31	23.33 \pm 8.82	25.95 \pm 4.68	0.84	0.472
Hymenoptera ^{1,2}	18.58 \pm 4.31	15.56 \pm 7.29	17.45 \pm 8.24	0.42	0.670
Orthoptera	26.41 \pm 10.44	33.33 \pm 3.33	23.47 \pm 5.22	0.58	0.585
Immatures ¹	7.63 \pm 3.82	5.56 \pm 2.94	7.93 \pm 3.76	0.16	0.857
Blattaria	12.70 \pm 4.91	3.33 \pm 3.33	5.37 \pm 2.17	1.52	0.282
Chilopoda ¹	10.37 \pm 5.79	2.22 \pm 2.22	5.52 \pm 2.86	0.64	0.556
Gastropoda ¹	12.55 \pm 6.31	7.78 \pm 4.01	3.27 \pm 2.18	1.39	0.310
Isopoda ¹	3.70 \pm 3.70	3.33 \pm 3.33	0 \pm 0	1.01	0.412
Diptera ¹	1.96 \pm 1.96	3.33 \pm 3.33	2.99 \pm 1.38	0.29	0.757
Diplopoda ¹	0 \pm 0	3.33 \pm 3.33	3.57 \pm 2.44	0.54	0.606
Homoptera ¹	0 \pm 0	4.44 \pm 4.44	3.42 \pm 2.40	0.60	0.575

¹ ANOVA performed on ranks

² Excluding Formicidae

Mean weight of individual southern toads (g/cm) was 3.41 ± 0.09 , 3.57 ± 0.06 and 3.32 ± 0.16 in control, downed and removal plots, respectively. Weight did not differ among treatments ($F_{2,7} = 1.35$, $P = 0.320$). Mean stomach content weight (g/cm) of individuals was 0.12 ± 0.02 , 0.13 ± 0.02 and 0.12 ± 0.02 in control, downed and removal plots, respectively, and did not differ among treatments ($F_{2,7} = 0.11$, $P = 0.900$). Mean SVL (cm) of individuals in control, downed and removal plots was 5.50 ± 0.06 , 5.44 ± 0.06 and 5.39 ± 0.02 , respectively, and did not differ among treatments ($F_{2,7} = 0.80$, $P = 0.487$).

We found a high degree of dietary overlap among treatments, with downed and removal treatments being the most similar ($C = 0.99$), followed by downed and control ($C = 0.98$) and removal and control ($C = 0.97$). Individuals captured in removal plots contained the highest number of prey groups ($n = 13$) followed by control ($n = 12$) and downed ($n = 11$) plots.

Because relative abundance of invertebrates consumed and relative capture rate of invertebrates within plots did not differ among treatments, for all southern toads, we combined treatments to compare consumption of invertebrate groups with their occurrence in plots using a one-way ANOVA (Fig. 1). Variables did not meet assumptions of normality. We rank transformed all variables except spiders and ants and performed analysis on the ranks. Ants ($F_{1,20} = 60.85$, $P < 0.0001$), beetles ($F_{1,20} = 14.74$, $P = 0.001$) and true bugs (Homoptera) ($F_{1,20} = 5.73$, $P = 0.027$) were consumed in greater proportion to their relative capture rate, whereas spiders ($F_{1,20} = 73.14$, $P < 0.0001$), flies (Diptera) ($F_{1,20} = 100.32$, $P < 0.0001$) and millipedes (Diplopoda) ($F_{1,20} = 60.42$, $P < 0.0001$) were consumed proportionately less than their relative capture rate in plots (Fig. 1).

DISCUSSION

Although CWD has been identified as an important foraging substrate for amphibians in the southeast (Whiles and Grubaugh, 1996), our results indicate that southern toads may not depend on CWD in early decay stages for invertebrate prey in upland pine stands of the

TABLE 3.—Mean (\pm SE) captures of arthropod groups in plots subject to downed coarse woody debris (CWD) additions, CWD removal and controls in upland loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*) stands at the Savannah River Site, Barnwell County, South Carolina, during May, July, September and November 2002 and January and March 2003. Relative abundance of each group was compared among treatments with a two-way analysis of variance

	Downed (n = 3)	Removal (n = 3)	Control (n = 6)	F _{2,7}	P
Formicidae	1683 \pm 168	1427 \pm 183	1483 \pm 182	0.33	0.729
Araneae	714 \pm 78	649 \pm 90	805 \pm 53	1.95	0.212
Diptera	570 \pm 154	497 \pm 160	564 \pm 117	0.10	0.905
Coleoptera	429 \pm 86	464 \pm 33	531 \pm 54	1.89	0.221
Orthoptera	223 \pm 24	161 \pm 53	183 \pm 24	0.78	0.496
Hymenoptera ²	208 \pm 63	134 \pm 26	176 \pm 27	0.99	0.419
Diplopoda	130 \pm 25	192 \pm 29	154 \pm 42	0.54	0.604
Immatures	73 \pm 25	49 \pm 10	61 \pm 8	0.69	0.534
Hemiptera	32 \pm 3	26 \pm 7	39 \pm 4	3.81	0.076
Phalangida	31 \pm 12	25 \pm 10	34 \pm 6	0.19	0.832
Blattaria	27 \pm 1	26 \pm 8	39 \pm 4	2.41	0.160
Chilopoda	31 \pm 10	30 \pm 2	34 \pm 4	0.33	0.729
Homoptera	15 \pm 2	11 \pm 0	16 \pm 2	1.86	0.225
Lepidoptera	10 \pm 2	7 \pm 3	14 \pm 1	3.85	0.075
Thysanura ¹	14 \pm 12	8 \pm 7	12 \pm 7	0.46	0.648
Chelonethida	7 \pm 2	5 \pm 2	6 \pm 3	0.15	0.863
Psocoptera ¹	7 \pm 5	4 \pm 1	19 \pm 8	1.11	0.381
Isoptera ¹	6 \pm 6	13 \pm 7	5 \pm 4	1.55	0.277

¹ ANOVA performed on ranks

² Excluding Formicidae

southeastern Coastal Plain. The only obligatory CWD invertebrate group identified in stomach contents was termites. Termites were consumed infrequently by southern toads in our study, being identified in less than 4% of all stomachs and consumed in proportion to their relative capture rate on plots. Termites represented 7–11% of prey items consumed by southern toads captured in the Coastal Plain of Florida during Spring, but decreased (3–5%) for individuals captured during Summer (Punzo, 1992). Conversely, stomach contents of southern toads collected along roadsides within Everglades National Park did not contain any termites (Kraukauer, 1968). Because they are more digestible than invertebrates with more chitinous exoskeletons, such as ants and beetles (Dimmitt and Rubal, 1980), termites may be underrepresented in stomach content samples. Termites found in fecal matter collected from common Malayan toads (*Bufo melanostictus*) were almost completely digested, identifiable only by presence of head capsules. Conversely, ant exoskeletons were frequently found intact, having undergone little digestion (Berry and Bullock, 1962).

In our study consumption of roaches (Blattaria), a common inhabitant of standing and downed coarse woody material (Horn and Hanula, 2002), was 8.5 times greater in downed than in control treatments. However, because they were consumed proportional to their relative capture rate (Fig. 1) and constituted a minor component of all prey items identified (Table 1), increased consumption may only reflect opportunistic use of CWD. Ants and beetles comprised the majority of prey items in our study, which combined, accounted for 79.2, 88.9 and 82.7% of stomach contents in downed, removal and control treatments, respectively.

We found no difference in relative abundance or frequency of invertebrate groups consumed among treatments. Similar diet composition observed among treatments may be

TABLE 4.—Mean (\pm SE) relative capture rate of arthropod groups captured in plots subject to downed coarse woody debris (CWD) additions, CWD removal and controls in upland loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*) at the Savannah River Site, Barnwell County, South Carolina, during May, July, September and November 2002 and January and March 2003. Relative abundance of each group was compared among treatments with a two-way analysis of variance

	Downed (n = 3)	Removal (n = 3)	Control (n = 6)	F _{2,7}	P
Formicidae	0.404 \pm 0.030	0.385 \pm 0.048	0.357 \pm 0.042	0.36	0.710
Araneae	0.170 \pm 0.008	0.173 \pm 0.013	0.194 \pm 0.013	1.10	0.383
Diptera	0.131 \pm 0.020	0.129 \pm 0.030	0.133 \pm 0.025	0.01	0.992
Coleoptera	0.102 \pm 0.016	0.128 \pm 0.018	0.013 \pm 0.006	2.21	0.180
Orthoptera	0.054 \pm 0.005	0.042 \pm 0.010	0.044 \pm 0.005	0.61	0.569
Hymenoptera ²	0.047 \pm 0.009	0.037 \pm 0.010	0.043 \pm 0.007	0.32	0.735
Diplopoda	0.031 \pm 0.006	0.051 \pm 0.003	0.037 \pm 0.010	0.98	0.421
Immatures	0.018 \pm 0.007	0.013 \pm 0.002	0.015 \pm 0.002	0.65	0.551
Hemiptera	0.008 \pm 0	0.007 \pm 0.001	0.009 \pm 0.001	3.35	0.095
Phalangida	0.008 \pm 0.004	0.007 \pm 0.003	0.008 \pm 0.002	0.02	0.979
Blattaria	0.007 \pm 0.001	0.007 \pm 0.002	0.009 \pm 0.001	1.17	0.365
Chilopoda	0.007 \pm 0.001	0.008 \pm 0	0.008 \pm 0.001	0.99	0.419
Homoptera	0.004 \pm 0	0.003 \pm 0	0.004 \pm 0	0.94	0.435
Lepidoptera	0.003 \pm 0.001	0.002 \pm 0.001	0.004 \pm 0	2.82	0.127
Thysanura ¹	0.003 \pm 0.002	0.002 \pm 0.002	0.003 \pm 0.001	0.24	0.794
Chelonethida	0.002 \pm 0	0.001 \pm 0.001	0.001 \pm 0.001	0.11	0.894
Psocoptera ¹	0.002 \pm 0.001	0.001 \pm 0	0.004 \pm 0.002	1.19	0.360
Isoptera ¹	0.002 \pm 0.001	0.004 \pm 0.002	0.001 \pm 0.001	1.55	0.277

¹ ANOVA performed on ranks

² Excluding Formicidae

attributable to lack of response by preferred invertebrate groups, such as ants and beetles, to CWD manipulations. Abundance of certain invertebrate groups can be negatively affected by CWD removal (Harmon *et al.*, 1986; Lattin, 1993; Freedman *et al.*, 1996; McCay *et al.*, 2002; Bouget and Duelli, 2004). However, abundance of ants and beetles remained similar among treatment types despite a 56.2 m³/ha increase or removal of downed woody material. Ants and beetles are abundant in southeastern pine forests (Hanula and Franzreb, 1998; Hanula and Wade, 2003). Sanzone (1995) found abundance of Coleopterans and Hymenopterans captured in a loblolly pine stand on the Coastal Plain of South Carolina was lower in pitfall traps associated with CWD than in traps independent of downed pine logs. Additionally, ant abundance adjacent to partially decomposed CWD was greater than near recently felled CWD.

The lack of treatment responses by arthropods in our study may be related in part to the early decay stage of the recently downed CWD. As wood decays, composition of the invertebrate community in the logs will change (Graham, 1925; Savely, 1939; Elton, 1966), but whether CWD in more advanced stages of decay will affect composition of ground dwelling invertebrate assemblages, and thus diet composition of southern toads, is unclear.

We found no difference in body weight and stomach content weight of southern toads or mean number of prey items consumed among our treatments, indicating that individuals were able to effectively forage following removal of CWD. Despite greater CWD inputs in recently harvested stands, body weight of southern toads in 19 y old intensively managed loblolly pine stands was similar to individuals in recently clearcut loblolly pine stands in the Coastal Plain of South Carolina (Baughman, 2000). Studies investigating effects of forest

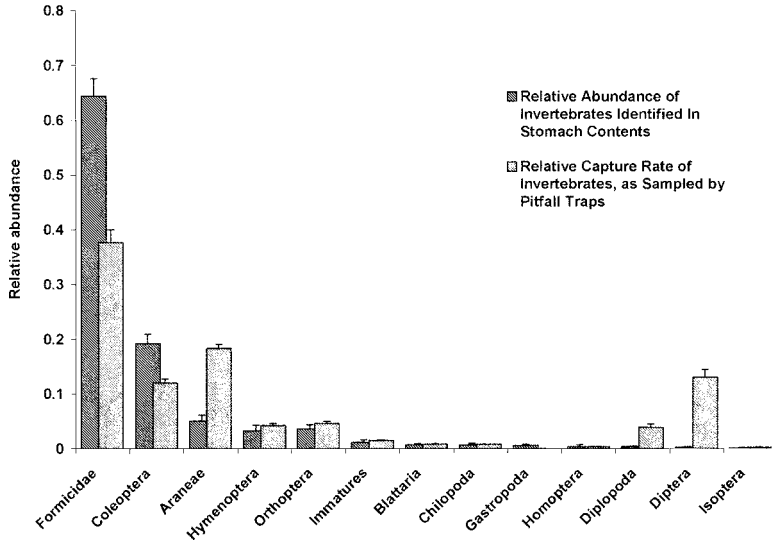


FIG. 1.—Mean (\pm SE) relative abundance of invertebrates consumed by southern toads (*Bufo terrestris*) vs. mean relative capture rate of invertebrates captured in plots subject to downed coarse woody debris (CWD) additions, CWD removal and controls in upland loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*) at the Savannah River Site, Barnwell County, South Carolina, during May, July, September and November 2002 and January and March 2003

management practices, such as timber harvesting and subsequent site preparation, in the Coastal Plain region of the United States have found these practices to have relatively little affect on abundance and diversity of many terrestrial invertebrates in the near-term, at least at higher taxonomic levels (Greenberg and Thomas, 1995; Greenberg and McGrane, 1996; Bird *et al.*, 2000). Abundance and biomass of ground-dwelling arthropods in sand pine (*Pinus clausa*) scrub in Ocala National Forest, Florida did not differ in stands subjected to intense burning and salvage logging, clearcutting followed by roller-chopping, clearcutting followed by bracke seeding and naturally regenerated mature stands, despite lower woody debris in roller-chopped and mature stands in terms of density, diversity and evenness of beetles (Greenberg and Thomas, 1995; Greenberg and McGrane, 1996). Clarke (1974a) suggested that food is rarely a limiting factor during the terrestrial stage of *Bufo* species and that availability of moisture in the terrestrial environment may be more limiting.

Historically, upland areas of the southeastern Coastal Plain were dominated by the longleaf pine-wiregrass community, which was maintained by frequent, low intensity, ground fires that occurred during the growing season (Landers *et al.*, 1995; Frost, 1998; Van Lear and Harlow, 2002). Frequent fires, combined with greater decomposition rates, probably prevented buildup of CWD within upland pine stands (Van Lear, 1996). Indeed, pine forests of the Southeast generally have a lower abundance of CWD than forests of the Pacific Northwest or Appalachian regions (McMinn and Hardt, 1996). Properties of CWD that would benefit *Bufo* species as a moist microhabitat are probably only achieved after advanced stages of decomposition and greater water holding ability develops (Boddy, 1983). However, because of high decomposition rates and frequent fires in upland pine systems, CWD occupying advanced decay classes is probably sparse and short-lived. As a foraging substrate, CWD may be less important than leaf litter and exposed forest floor, where *Bufo* species often forage on

nights with acceptable levels of ambient moisture and temperature (Klimstra and Myers, 1964; Clarke, 1974b; Gibbons and Bennett, 1974). Because our addition treatments were limited to recently felled CWD, future studies should focus on CWD in more advanced stages of decay.

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