

trait is associated with poor establishment rates. Our goal was to find the most successful means of germinating these species using a hydroseeding application so they can be utilized as part of an airfield vegetation management design. Our data will show the evaluation of plant vigor conducted under controlled greenhouse conditions. Some of the species tested include Pennsylvania sedge (*Carex pennsylvanica*), little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), crinkled hair grass (*Deschampsia flexuosa*), and purple love grass (*Eragrostis spectabilis*). By evaluating each species for their suitability for hydroseeding, germination, and early vigor we are able to make recommendations for hydroseeding native species at airfields managed for reducing wildlife hazards.

Parameters Affecting Bird Use of Stormwater Impoundments in the Southeastern United States: Implications for Hazardous Wildlife Management at Airports

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Stormwater impoundments within Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) citing criteria (10,000 ft from the air operations area) increase the risk of bird-aircraft collisions (strikes) by providing bird habitat. The number of wildlife strikes (97.5% involving birds) reported in the U.S. annually is increasing and, consequently, annual losses to the U.S. civil aviation industry from strikes now exceed \$625 million. Wildlife managers must find ways to reduce this risk, while still managing stormwater for environmental quality compliance and safe aircraft ground movements. Existing guidelines for wildlife-hazard management at airports do not quantify the role of pond and landscape characteristics in attracting birds to stormwater impoundments. In a collaborative effort with the FAA and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Wildlife Services program, we are quantifying bird use of 40 stormwater detention ponds near Auburn, AL, over a two-year period. We will use the observer data and analyses via geographic information systems to develop bird-habitat models and, subsequently, improved BMPs to reduce bird use of stormwater impoundments in and around airports. We will present our development of this project and its objectives, as well as the project's preliminary data and analyses to date.

Southeastern Coyote Home Range Size Across an Urban to Rural Gradient

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In recent years, both human and coyote populations have expanded in the southeastern United States bringing the question of what makes suitable coyote habitat in urban areas to the forefront. Home range size is based on population density, minimum resource requirements of the individual, and availability of resources; typically, the smaller the home range size, the better