



## National Quail Symposium Proceedings

Volume 8

Article 15

2017

# Population Response of Three Quail Species to Habitat Restoration in South Texas

Eric D. Grahmann

*Texas A&M University, Kingsville*

Fidel Hernández

*Texas A&M University, Kingsville*

Leonard A. Brennan

*Texas A&M University, Kingsville*

Timothy E. Fulbright

*Texas A&M University, Kingsville*

Carter Crouch

*Texas A&M University, Kingsville*

*See next page for additional authors*

Follow this and additional works at: <http://trace.tennessee.edu/nqsp>

 Part of the [Natural Resources and Conservation Commons](#)

### Recommended Citation

Grahmann, Eric D.; Hernández, Fidel; Brennan, Leonard A.; Fulbright, Timothy E.; Crouch, Carter; Hehman, Michael W.; Heft, David; Perez, Robert; and Bryant, Fred C. (2017) "Population Response of Three Quail Species to Habitat Restoration in South Texas," *National Quail Symposium Proceedings*: Vol. 8 , Article 15.

Available at: <http://trace.tennessee.edu/nqsp/vol8/iss1/15>

This Plenary Session is brought to you for free and open access by Trace: Tennessee Research and Creative Exchange. It has been accepted for inclusion in National Quail Symposium Proceedings by an authorized editor of Trace: Tennessee Research and Creative Exchange. For more information, please contact [trace@utk.edu](mailto:trace@utk.edu).

---

# Population Response of Three Quail Species to Habitat Restoration in South Texas

## **Authors**

Eric D. Grahmann, Fidel Hernández, Leonard A. Brennan, Timothy E. Fulbright, Carter Crouch, Michael W. Hehman, David Heft, Robert Perez, and Fred C. Bryant

# POPULATION RESPONSE OF THREE QUAIL SPECIES TO HABITAT RESTORATION IN SOUTH TEXAS

Eric D. Grahmann<sup>1,2</sup>

Caesar Kleberg Wildlife Research Institute, Department of Animal and Wildlife Sciences, Texas A&M University–Kingsville, 700 University Boulevard MSC 218, Kingsville, TX 78363, USA

Fidel Hernández

Caesar Kleberg Wildlife Research Institute, Department of Animal and Wildlife Sciences, Texas A&M University–Kingsville, 700 University Boulevard MSC 218, Kingsville, TX 78363, USA

Leonard A. Brennan

Caesar Kleberg Wildlife Research Institute, Department of Animal and Wildlife Sciences, Texas A&M University–Kingsville, 700 University Boulevard MSC 218, Kingsville, TX 78363, USA

Timothy E. Fulbright

Caesar Kleberg Wildlife Research Institute, Department of Animal and Wildlife Sciences, Texas A&M University–Kingsville, 700 University Boulevard MSC 218, Kingsville, TX 78363, USA

Carter Crouch

Caesar Kleberg Wildlife Research Institute, Department of Animal and Wildlife Sciences, Texas A&M University–Kingsville, 700 University Boulevard MSC 218, Kingsville, TX 78363, USA

Michael W. Hehman

Hixon Ranch, PO Box 263, Cotulla, TX 78014, USA

David Heft

Indian Creek Ranch, PO Box 1083 Rocksprings, TX 78880, USA

Robert Perez

Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, 95 Post Oak Road, La Vernia, Texas 78121, USA

Fred C. Bryant

Caesar Kleberg Wildlife Research Institute, Department of Animal and Wildlife Sciences, Texas A&M University–Kingsville, 700 University Boulevard MSC 218, Kingsville, TX 78363, USA

## ABSTRACT

Maintaining and increasing usable space is paramount for maintaining and increasing wild quail. Aside from weather and other factors that can temporarily reduce densities, range-wide, no factor has as much influence on quail populations as the amount of habitat present across the landscape. In the field of quail management, “bad news” is the norm, as many articles begin by explaining how a select species has declined. Here we provide good news and use 4 empirical examples of population increases for 3 quail species following creation of usable space and restoration of patch connectivity. From 2008–2014, a suite of independent projects aimed at increasing usable space for quail was initiated across South Texas. These projects included 3 focused on northern bobwhites (*Colinus virginianus*), 1 focused on scaled quail (*Callipepla squamata*), and 1 landowner-executed project focused on Montezuma quail (*Cyrtonyx montezumae*). Through the correction of attributes limiting habitat, bobwhite numbers increased 22–378% across 2 studies. On one particular study site, native grassland restoration resulted in the colonization of bobwhites from adjacent areas to 1 bobwhite/1.2 ha from nearly 0. For scaled quail in South Texas, reducing buffelgrass standing crop via grazing from about 2,240 kg/ha to 1,008 kg/ha resulted in the recolonization of a previously unoccupied habitat patch to a density of 1 scaled quail/6 ha. Finally, clearing monotypic stands of the invasive native plant, ash juniper (*Juniperus ashei*) in the Edwards Plateau of Texas, resulted in the reestablishment of native grasses and forbs and thus recolonization by Montezuma quail from nearby areas. Although habitat restoration and management

<sup>1</sup>E-mail: eric.grahmann@tamuk.edu

<sup>2</sup>Present address: CKWRI, 3660 Thousand Oaks Dr., Suite 126, San Antonio TX 78247, USA

© 2017 [Grahmann, Hernández, Brennan, Fulbright, Crouch, Hehman, Heft, Perez and Bryant] and licensed under CC BY-NC 4.0.

can be a painstaking and lengthy process, addressing limiting factors to quail occupancy is the only known way to increase wild quail populations. We hope that highlighting these particular studies will provide inspiration to those interested in restoring and increasing quail across the US.

**Citation:** Grahmann, E.D., F. Hernández, L. A. Brennan, T. E. Fulbright, C. Crouch, M. W. Hehman, D. Heft, R. Perez, and F. C. Bryant. 2017. Population response of three quail species to habitat restoration in South Texas. National Quail Symposium Proceedings 8:29–30.

**Key words:** usable Space, habitat restoration, northern bobwhite, *Colinus virginianus*, scaled quail, *Callipepla squamata*, Montezuma quail, *Cyrtonyx montezumae*, South Texas