Browsing the Literature

This section reviews new publications available about the art and science of rangeland management. Personal copies of these publications can be obtained by contacting the respective publishers or senior authors (addresses shown in parentheses.) Suggestions are welcomed and encouraged for items to include in future issues of Browsing the Literature. Contact Jeff Mosley, jmosley@montana.edu.

Animal Ecology


**Predicted and observed mortality from vector-borne disease in wildlife: West Nile virus and small songbirds.** A. M. Kilpatrick, R. J. Peters, A. P. Dupuis, M. J. Jones, P. Daszak, P. P. Marra, and L. D. Kramer. 2013. *Biological Conservation* 165:79–85. (Dept of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Univ of California–Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA 95060, USA.) Authors conclude that West Nile virus may be killing many small-bodied birds.


Hydrology/Riparian


**Blazing and grazing: influences of fire and bison on tallgrass prairie stream water quality.** D. M. Larson, B. P. Grudzinski, W. K. Dodds, M. D. Daniels, A. Skibbe, and A. Joern. 2013. *Freshwater Science* 32:779–791. (Division of Biology, Kansas State Univ, Manhattan, KS}
In tallgrass prairie of Kansas, grazing by moderate densities of bison increased the amount of bare ground in riparian areas and increased total suspended solids and total phosphorus in streams.


Comparison of native woody species for use as live stakes in streambank stabilization in the southeastern United States. A. E. Hunolt, E. F. Brantly, J. A. Howe, A. N. Wright, and C. W. Wood. 2013. *Journal of Soil and Water Conservation* 68:384–391. (Dept of Crop and Soil Environmental Sciences, Virginia Tech Univ, Blacksburg, VA 24061, USA.) Black willow, silky willow, silky dogwood, and Virginia sweetspire all can be established from cuttings harvested when these shrubs are dormant. It is not necessary to soak the cuttings in water for 48 hours prior to planting.

**Plant Ecology**

Elevated nitrogen effects on *Bromus tectorum* dominance and native plant diversity in an arid montane ecosystem. A. L. Concilio and M. E. Loik. 2013. *Applied Vegetation Science* 16:598–609. (Dept of Environmental Studies, Univ of California–Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA 95064, USA.) Increased nitrogen deposition did not affect native plant diversity after 4 years at upper elevations of sagebrush steppe in eastern California. Cheatgrass cover was inversely related to native forb species richness.

Rehabilitation/Restoration


Does seeding after wildfires in rangelands reduce erosion or invasive species? D. A. Pyke, T. A. Wirth, and J. L. Beyers. 2013. *Restoration Ecology* 21:415–421. (US Geological Survey, Forest and Rangeland Ecosystem Science Center, 3200 SW Jefferson Way, Corvallis, OR 97331, USA.) Where postfire erosion is a significant threat, treatments such as mulching will probably be more effective than seeding. Suppression of invasive plants will likely require more than one seeding and herbicides.


**Socioeconomics**


**Soils**

Influence of management and precipitation on carbon fluxes in Great Plains grasslands. M. Riggs, B. Wylie, L. Zhang, and S. P. Boyte. 2013. *Ecological Indicators* 34:590–599. (47914 252nd St, Sioux Falls, SD 57198, USA.) In tallgrass and mixed-grass prairie, sustainable management practices can induce soil carbon to accumulate until a new equilibrium is achieved. In shortgrass prairie, however, management should be considered sustainable if soil carbon levels are merely maintained.

*Jeff Mosley is Professor of Range Science and Extension Range Management Specialist, Dept of Animal and Range Sciences, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT 59717, USA.*

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