

Southern Fox Squirrel

Sciurus niger niger

Contributors (2005): David Guynn (Clemson University), John Edwards (West Virginia University), Susan Guynn (Clemson University) and Judy Barnes (SCDNR)

Revised and Edited (2012): Billy Dukes (SCDNR)

DESCRIPTION

Taxonomy and Basic Description

Fox squirrels (*Sciurus niger*) were first described by Linnaeus (1758); ten recognized subspecies exist throughout the United States. These arboreal mammals range in length from 450 to 698 mm (17 to 27.5 in.) and weigh 0.5 to 1.2 kg (17.6 to 42.3 oz.). Coloration varies greatly, both locally and regionally; this variation has resulted in subdivision into numerous subspecies (Hall 1981). Fox squirrel subspecies can be divided into two distinctive but intergrading coloration groups (Weigl et al. 1989). Six subspecies (*S. n. vulpinus*, *S. n. cinereus*, *S. n. niger*, *S. n. shermani*, *S. n. avicennia* and *S. n. bachmani*) have silver, gray, agouti (grizzled) and/or melanistic (black) pelage with tan, gold or reddish undersides. In this coloration group, animals have black head markings, white or gray noses, and white ears and feet. The other coloration group contains four subspecies (*S. n. vulpinus*, *S. n. subauratus*, *S. n. ludovicianus*, and *S. n. limitis*) that are characterized by a distinctly reddish, orange, or tan agouti (grizzled) pelage, a grizzled or black nose, and no white markings on the head or feet. Melanism is common in the southern portions of the range (Lowery 1974; Kiltie 1989; Roe 1994). However, Turner and Laerm (1993) concluded that pelage characteristics are too varied and subjective to permit consistent determination or subspecies in the southeastern portions of the range. The fox squirrel is readily distinguished from the smaller gray squirrel (*S. carolinensis*) by its larger size and presence of only a single pair of premolars in the upper and lower jaws.

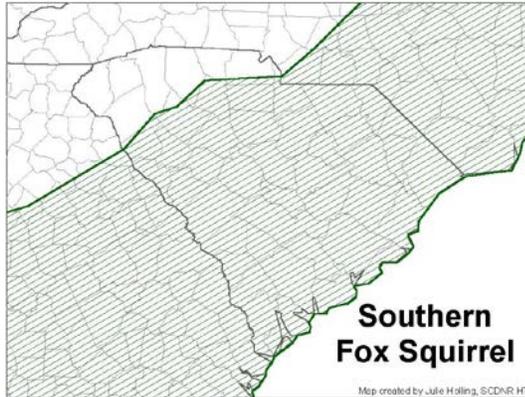


Status

The eastern fox squirrel has state rank of apparently secure (S4), in South Carolina and a global rank of secure G5 (NatureServe 2013). However, it is listed as vulnerable (S3) in North Carolina and Alabama, as apparently secure (S4) in Virginia, and as secure (S5) in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas. The Delmarva Peninsula fox squirrel (*S. n. cinereus*) is federally listed as endangered (US Department of Interior 2003). The fox squirrel is considered a game animal and its harvest seasons are regulated in all states in the southeast (Edwards et al. 2003). Concerns for the conservation status of the

southern fox squirrel are due to the lack of information on the distribution, abundance and ecology of the species.

POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION



The southern fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger niger*) is the only fox squirrel native to South Carolina (Edwards et al. 2003). Populations are scattered across the South Carolina Coastal Plain, occur less often in the Piedmont (Wood and Davis 1981; Harrigal 1993), and are rare to absent in the Blue Ridge (Harrigal 1993). In Georgia the species is most common in the Coastal Plain and Piedmont and rare to absent in the Blue Ridge (Hilliard 1979; Turner 1988; Turner and Laerm 1993). Fox squirrels in North Carolina are restricted to the southeastern Coastal Plain south of the Pamlico River (Weigl 1987); although historical records indicate its former occurrence in the Piedmont and Blue Ridge (Lee et al. 1982), the fox squirrel is now rare to absent (Weigl 1987).

Fox squirrel populations east of the Appalachians and along the eastern Gulf Coast have been declining dramatically over the past 100 years (Doutt et al. 1977; Webster et al. 1985; Loeb and Lennartz 1989; Weigl et al. 1989; Humphrey and Jodice 1992, Loeb and Moncrief 1993; Conner et al. 1999). Density estimates in the southeast range from 0.1 to 75 per square km (0.2 to 185 per square acre) (Moore 1957; Hilliard 1979; Humphrey et al. 1985; Weigl et al. 1989; Tappe 1991; Tappe et al. 1993; Lee 1999).

HABITAT AND NATURAL COMMUNITY REQUIREMENTS

Southeastern fox squirrels select more pine-dominated habitats compared to the deciduous habitats selected by the midwestern subspecies (Weigl et al. 1989). In southern Florida, they occur in cypress swamps, tropical hardwood forests, live oak (*Q. virginiana*) forests, and mangrove forests (Humphrey and Jodice 1992). Throughout the lower Coastal Plain, fox squirrels occur in fire-maintained longleaf pine (*P. palustris*) turkey oak (*Q. laevis*) sand hills, pine flatwoods and associated bottomland habitat (Moore 1957; Williams and Humphrey 1979; Kantola 1992; Wooding 1997; Conner et al. 1999). The preferred habitat of fox squirrels in the sandhills and piedmont of the Carolinas, Georgia and elsewhere is mixed stands of longleaf, loblolly (*P. taeda*) and shortleaf pine (*P. echinata*), hardwoods and bottomlands (Taylor 1973; Hilliard 1979; Dueser et al. 1988; Edwards et al. 1989; Loeb and Lennartz 1989; Weigl et al. 1989; Loeb and Moncrief 1993). Throughout its range, parks, golf courses and residential areas may support substantial fox squirrel populations (Jodice and Humphrey 1992).

Fox squirrels use tree cavities and leaf nests both as refugia and for rearing young. Leaf nests occur in a variety of tree species including both hardwoods and pines. Fox squirrels use cavities in a variety of tree species. Cavity use is greatest during winter and spring (Nixon and Hansen 1987; Edwards et al. 1989; Edwards and Guynn 1995). Hilliard (1979) and Weigl et al. (1989) suggested that the absence of suitable cavity trees might be a critical factor in litter survival and

subsequent recruitment of fox squirrels in Georgia and North Carolina. However, others have found no evidence that an absence of cavities was limiting fox squirrels in Florida or Georgia (Kantola 1986; Edwards and Guynn 1995).

Throughout their range, fox squirrels produce two litters per year; breeding is concentrated in late winter/early spring and, to a lesser extent, in summer (Moore 1957; Hoffman and Kirkpatrick 1959; Harnishfeger et al. 1978; Weigl et al. 1989; Larson 1990). Reproductive success is highly variable and dependent on demographic and environmental factors such as availability and timing of food sources, availability of cavities, and weather (Nixon and McClain 1969).

The diet of the fox squirrel is diverse and varies seasonally and by region (Flyger and Gates 1982). Nuts, seeds, buds, and flowers of pines (*Pinus* spp.), oaks (*Quercus* spp.), hickories (*Carya* spp.), beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), walnut (*Juglans* spp.) and other available hardwood species like maple (*Acer* spp.) are major components of the squirrel's diet. Soft mast, such as dogwood (*Cornus* spp.), grape (*Vitis* spp.), persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*) and cherry (*Prunus* spp.), various fruits, fungi, and insects are also eaten.

CHALLENGES

The widespread loss of preferred habitat, including mature, open pine-oak forests and associated bottomland and swamps is detrimental to fox squirrels throughout the southeast. Practices that have contributed to habitat loss include large-scale monocultural replacement of longleaf pine by loblolly pine, shortened stand rotation, loss of hardwoods, and fire suppression (Weigl 1987; Loeb and Lennartz 1989; Weigl et al. 1989; Dueser and Handley 1991; Humphrey and Jodice 1992; Kantola 1992).

Habitat improvement practices for fox squirrels generally target forest structure and tree species composition. Changes in forest structure affect overstory and understory densities and tree cavity availability. Tree species composition markedly affects mast production. Specific management practices vary among regions. The primary factor in maintaining fox squirrel populations in forest stands after harvest is sustaining adequate levels of winter-storable tree seeds (Nixon et al. 1975). Chamberlain et al. (1999) and Yarrow and Yarrow (1999) provide management guidelines specific to Mississippi and Alabama, respectively. Streamside management zones offer an option for providing high-quality habitat and travel corridors for fox squirrels in areas affected by even-aged forest management. Studies in the southeast suggest that forest management practices that reduce dense understory vegetation and promote retention of mature mast-producing hardwoods will benefit fox squirrels. Such practices include the use of prescribed fire, mowing and retention of hardwood stringers in pine-dominated habitats (Kantola 1986; Edwards et al. 1989; Lee 1999; Chamberlain et al. 1999; Conner et al. 1999).

Fox squirrels also benefit from the promotion and retention of cavity trees. Although cavity trees benefit both fox and gray squirrels, cavities are a more important habitat component for gray squirrels (Sanderson et al. 1980; Flyger and Gates 1982; Edwards and Guynn 1995).

The fox squirrel is a popular small game animal. Hunting mortality is considered compensatory to some extent, and is generally not thought of as a major factor controlling squirrel populations (Conner 2001). However, intensively hunted populations may be particularly vulnerable to overharvest depending on their level of isolation and potential for recolonization from nearby refuges or other lightly hunted areas (Allen 1943; Nixon et al. 1974; Herkert et al. 1992). In South Carolina, no distinction is made between hunting regulations for fox and gray squirrels on private lands, which contain the bulk of suitable fox squirrel habitats. Tappe and Guynn (1998) suggested that it might be more appropriate to manage southern fox squirrels differently than the gray squirrel because the former requires large home ranges and has a lower reproductive rate. Hunting fox squirrels is prohibited on many wildlife management areas in South Carolina.

CONSERVATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Fox squirrels have been protected from hunting mortality on over 61% Wildlife Management Areas within South Carolina. Additionally, a sighting survey to determine fox squirrel distribution in South Carolina was performed in 1989 and became a biennial event beginning in 1994. Statewide distribution of fox squirrels appears to be stable based on county distribution of sightings in the fox squirrel sighting survey. The data are not appropriate for estimating abundance as the number of personnel and sighting effort vary greatly between survey periods. A restoration project on St. Phillips and Hall Islands, South Carolina suggests translocation of fox squirrels may be a useful tool in restoring and augmenting fox squirrel populations throughout the Southeast (Senecal 2001). Fifty-two fox squirrels were released on the islands in 1999 and 2000. Annual survival of translocated fox squirrels was similar to reported rates in native populations and reproduction was documented.

Since 2004, successful restoration projects for southern fox squirrels have taken place on Yeamans Hall, Bailey Island, and Botany Bay Plantation Heritage Preserve and Wildlife Management Area in Charleston County. All squirrels translocated in these projects came from within South Carolina.

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

- Consider southern fox squirrel habitat requirements when managing for red-cockaded woodpeckers (*Picoides borealis*) as these two species often occur sympatrically.
- Consider southern fox squirrel habitat when restoring longleaf pine/wiregrass ecosystems.
- Encourage landowners and developers to consider southern fox squirrels when planning and constructing developed areas such as golf courses, parks and residential communities.
- Encourage maintenance of mature (greater than 50 years) loblolly and longleaf pine stands that have open canopies and sparse midstories. When possible, encourage landowners to maintain mature stands on their properties.
- Use prescribed burning to maintain sparse midstories in pine and mixed pine/hardwood stands on SCDNR properties. Encourage other landowners to also use prescribed burning to provide habitat for southern fox squirrels.

- Utilize fox squirrel translocation as a population restoration and conservation tool when suitable unoccupied habitat is identified and fox squirrel donors are available.
- Document the distribution and population status of southern fox squirrels in South Carolina, particularly in the piedmont.
- Conduct studies of dispersal patterns, feeding habits, translocation success, hunting mortality and population dynamics for southern fox squirrels.
- Conduct landscape-scale research studies to determine the effects of anthropogenic-induced habitat fragmentation and loss.
- Establish a survey protocol to periodically monitor southern fox squirrel population trends on WMAs and large SCDNR land holdings.
- Estimate harvest of fox squirrels on game harvest surveys.
- Continue the biennial fox squirrel sighting survey.

MEASUREMENTS OF SUCCESS

The ongoing biennial survey has shown population fluctuations from year to year. At this point, there is not enough data to determine if this is a cyclical pattern of a stable population. Over time, biologists hope that the population in South Carolina can be stabilized or increased. As research and management needs are identified, projects will be initiated to address those needs.

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