|               | INTERDEPENDENCY INVENTORY  |  |   |   |
|---------------|--|--|---|---|
|               | YOUNG TREE   | MATURE TREE  | DEAD UPRIGHT<br>TREE (SNAG)   | ROTTING LOG   |
| MAMMALS       | buds, bark and twig<br>ends provide food                                   | low, drooping<br>branches provide<br>shelter from<br>weather   | holes provide<br>shelter from<br>weather and<br>predators                   | used as "lookout"<br>spots and runaways   |
| BIRDS         | assist seed dispersal<br>by eating seed<br>container and<br>expelling seed | sturdy places for<br>large birds to build<br>heavy nests   | soft dead wood easy<br>to drill out to make<br>nesting cavities             | insects using dead<br>wood for shelter<br>provide food for<br>birds                 |
| INVERTEBRATES | sticky resin from<br>buds used to<br>waterproof hives                      | fallen needles and<br>twigs provide<br>materials to build<br>mounds/hills  | bark falling to the<br>ground provides<br>dark, moist places<br>for shelter | rotting wood<br>provides food for<br>insect larvae                                  |
| PLANTS/FUNGI  | used by climbing<br>vines for support                                      | fungus and tree roots<br>grow together; fungus<br>gets nutrients from tree;<br>tree gets more roots<br>absorbing nutrients | grow and feed on<br>the dead wood   | creates hole in forest<br>canopy allowing<br>more sunlight to<br>reach forest floor |
| OTHER TREES   | gives young trees<br>shade and shelter                                     | maintain diverse<br>gene pool to pass on<br>strong characteristics   | may act as buffer<br>zone to slow spread<br>of disease                      | decaying wood adds<br>nutrients to soil for<br>tree growth                          |