FOREST TYPE: ASPEN-BIRCH

SPECIES LIST

Asterisk denotes Species of Greatest Conservation Need. Hyperlinks take you to recommendations specific to the species. Colors denote wildlife species that require forest types dominated by aspen or birch.

Reptiles and Amphibians	
Eastern box turtle*	Northern black racer*
Fowler's toad*	Northern redbelly snake
Birds	
Chestnut-sided warbler	Blue jay (Birch Only)
Mourning warbler*	Blue-winged warbler* (Birch Only)
Nashville warbler	Broad-winged hawk* (Birch Only)
Northern flicker	Cedar waxwing (Birch Only)
Whip-poor-will*	Common redpoll (Birch Only)
Yellow-bellied sapsucker	Hoary redpoll (Birch Only)
	Northern goshawk* (Birch Only)
American Woodcock* (Aspen Only)	Philadelphia vireo (Birch Only)
Ruffed grouse* (Aspen Only)	Ruby-throated hummingbird (Birch Only)
	Tennessee warbler (Birch Only)
Mammals	
Eastern cottontail	Red Fox
Hoary bat*	Silver-haired bat*
Indiana bat*	Snowshoe hare
Little brown bat*	Tri-colored bat*
Northern long-eared bat*	
Red Bat*	Woodland jumping mouse (Aspen Only)

RECOMMENDATIONS

These recommendations are designed to optimize wildlife habitat conditions within this forest type. Other silvicultural options may apply, but they will not necessarily optimize potential habitat conditions for the full range of wildlife species that can occupy this type.

- Use even-aged management. Cuts can range from 5 to 30 acres.
- Rotation age
 - Aspen: 60-years with entries every 7 to 10 years.
 - o Birch: 80-years with entries every 15 to 20 years.
 - Let 10 percent of the area in this type age to 95 years before rotating.
- Birch Only: In larger cut blocks (greater than 10 acres), leave patches of uncut trees; about ¹/₃ acre for every 10 acres clear cut.
- Avoid entry during nesting season—April to June.
- Whole-tree harvest is preferred.