FOREST TYPE: NORTHERN HARDWOODS

SPECIES LIST

Asterisk denotes Species of Greatest Conservation Need. Hyperlinks take you to recommendations specific to the species.

Reptiles and Amphibians

Five-lined skink*

Northern redbelly snake

Eastern box turtle*

Birds

Common goldeneye

Hooded merganser

Common merganser

Sharp-shinned hawk*

Northern goshawk*

Broad-winged hawk*

American kestrel*

American woodcock*

Barred owl

Northern saw-whet owl

Whip-poor-will*

Downy woodpecker

Hairy woodpecker

Pileated woodpecker

Willow flycatcher

Least flycatcher

Eastern kingbird*

White-eyed vireo*

Yellow-throated vireo

Warbling vireo

Blue jay

Field sparrow*

Black crowned chickadee White-breasted nuthatch

Eastern bluebird

Veery*

Swainson's thrush

Hermit thrush

Wood thrush*

Northern parula

Chestnut-sided warbler

Black-throated blue warbler*

Black-throated green warbler

Black-and-white warbler*

Golden-winged warbler*

Mourning warbler*

Tennessee warbler

American redstart

Ovenbird

Common yellowthroat

Yellow-breasted chat*

Scarlet tanager*

Rose-breasted grosbeak*

Mammals

Smoky shrew

Snowshoe hare

White-footed mouse

Southern red-backed vole

Woodland jumping mouse

Red bat*

Silver-haired bat*

Little brown bat*

Hoary bat*

Indiana bat*

Northern long-eared bat*

Tri-colored bat*

Porcupine

Red fox

Gray fox

Fisher

Moose*

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

- Use even-aged management. Openings can range from 5 to 50 acres.
- Use a 120-year rotation age with entries every 15 to 20 years.
- Let 10 percent of the area in this type age to 175 years before rotating.
- Favor yellow birch to grow where possible.
- In larger cut blocks (greater than 10 acres), leave patches of uncut trees, about ¹/₃ acre for every 10 acres of clear cut.
- Avoid entry during nesting season—April to June.
- Whole-tree harvest or cut-to-length is preferred.