

FOREST TYPE: WHITE PINE

SPECIES LIST

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

Reptiles and Amphibians

Northern red-belly snake
[Timber rattlesnake*](#)

[Eastern hognose snake*](#)
[Northern black racer*](#)

Birds

[Bald eagle*](#)
[Northern goshawk*](#)
[Long-eared owl*](#)
[Whip-poor-will*](#)
Pileated woodpecker
Blue-headed vireo

American crow
Red-bellied nuthatch
Hermit thrush
Pine warbler
[Eastern towhee*](#)
Chipping sparrow

Mammals

Snowshoe hare
Red squirrel
Deer mouse
Southern red-backed vole
[Indiana bat*](#)
[Northern long-eared bat*](#)

[Little brown bat*](#)
[Red bat*](#)
[Hoary bat*](#)
[Silver-haired bat*](#)
[Tri-colored bat*](#)
Red fox

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. A three-cut shelterwood system is preferred.
- Use a 150-year rotation age with entries every 20 years.
- Let 10 percent of the area of this type age to 175 years before rotating.
- Avoid entry during nesting season—April to June.
- Whole-tree harvest or cut-to-length is preferred.