

FOREST TYPE: BALSAM FIR

SPECIES LIST

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

Reptiles and Amphibians

None listed

Birds

Common goldeneye
Hooded merganser
[Sharp-shinned hawk](#)*
[Spruce grouse](#)*
[Three-toed woodpecker](#)*
[Olive-sided flycatcher](#)*
Yellow-bellied flycatcher
Boreal chickadee
Red-breasted nuthatch
Ruby crowned kinglet

Swainson's thrush
Yellow warbler
Magnolia warbler
[Cape May warbler](#)*
Blackburnian warbler
[Bay-breasted warbler](#)*
Dark-eyed junco
[Rusty blackbird](#)*
[Purple finch](#)*
Pine siskin

Mammals

Snowshoe hare
Red squirrel
Northern flying squirrel
Deer mouse
Southern red-backed vole
[Long-tailed shrew](#)*
[Indiana bat](#)*
[Little brown bat](#)*
[Red bat](#)*

[Hoary bat](#)*
[Tricolored bat](#)*
[Silver-haired bat](#)*
[Northern long-eared bat](#)*
Red fox
[American marten](#)*
[Bobcat](#)*
[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—patch cuts from 3 to 10 acres.
- Use a 75-year rotation age with entries every 15 years.
- Let 10 percent of the area in this type age to 100 years before rotating.
- Avoid entry during nesting season—April to June.
- Whole tree harvest is preferred.