

FOREST TYPE: PAPER BIRCH

SPECIES LIST

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

Reptiles and Amphibians

[Northern black racer*](#)
Northern redbelly snake

[Eastern box turtle*](#)
[Fowler's toad*](#)

Birds

[Northern goshawk*](#)
[Broad-winged hawk*](#)
[Whip-poor-will*](#)
Ruby-throated hummingbird
Northern flicker
Philadelphia vireo
Blue jay
Cedar waxwing

[Blue-winged warbler*](#)
Chestnut-sided warbler
[Mourning warbler*](#)
Nashville warbler
Tennessee warbler
Common redpoll
Hoary redpoll

Mammals

Eastern cottontail
Snowshoe hare
[Hoary bat*](#)
[Indiana bat*](#)
[Little brown bat*](#)
[Northern long-eared bat*](#)

[Red Bat*](#)
[Silver-haired bat*](#)
[Tri-colored bat*](#)
Woodland jumping mouse
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. Cuts can range from 5 to 30 acres.
- Use 80-year rotation age with entries every 15 to 20 years.
- Let 10 percent of the area in this type age to 100 years before rotating.
- In larger cut blocks (greater than 10 acres), leave patches of uncut trees—about $\frac{1}{3}$ acre for every 10 acres of clearcut.
- Avoid entry during nesting season—April to June.
- Whole-tree harvest is preferred.