

FOREST TYPE: SPRUCE-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	Hermit thrush
Hooded merganser	Nashville warbler
Sharp-shinned hawk *	Northern parula
Merlin	Magnolia warbler
Spruce grouse *	Cape May warbler *
Three-toed woodpecker *	Blackburnian warbler
Yellow-bellied flycatcher	Bay-breasted warbler *
Olive-sided flycatcher *	Blackpoll warbler
Blue-headed vireo	Dark-eyed junco
Gray jay	Rusty blackbird *
Boreal chickadee	Pine grosbeak
Red-breasted nuthatch	Purple finch *
Golden-crowned kinglet	Red crossbill
Ruby-crowned kinglet	White-winged crossbill
Swainson's thrush	Pine siskin

Mammals

Snowshoe hare	Silver-haired bat *
Red squirrel	Northern long-eared bat *
Northern flying squirrel	Indiana bat *
Deer mouse	Red bat *
Southern red-backed vole	Red fox
Long-tailed shrew *	American marten *
Hoary bat *	Bobcat *
Tri-colored bat *	Moose *
Little brown bat *	

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 uneven-age management. Group selection with groups ranging from $\frac{1}{10}$ to 2 acres.
- Use a 90-year rotation age with entries every 15 years.
- Let 10 percent of the area of this type age to 120 years before rotating.
- Avoid entry during nesting season—April to June.
- Whole-tree harvest or cut-to-length is preferred.