

Harvest practices that can benefit wildlife.

Harvest practice	Wildlife benefits	Timber management considerations
Design regeneration and group selection openings with irregular boundaries when possible.	Provides browse, nesting, food, and escape cover; increases habitat interspersion.	Regenerates shade-intolerant species (oak ¹ , tulip poplar, ash, cherry, walnut); these harvest strategies are cost-effective. ¹ Advanced regeneration required for oak species
For strip cuts, clear-cut timber in strips 60'-300' wide, spaced 600'-900' apart; position cuts to run perpendicular to the slope.	Provides continuous supply of ample browse, food, nesting, and escape cover; ensures availability of plants and earthworms with varying moisture conditions.	Regenerates shade-intolerant species; may provide economic return through pulpwood sales.
Remove 60% of overstory around spring seeps - optimum when most remaining trees are mast producers; insure that all slash is removed from seep area.	Provides food around spring seep areas that do not freeze and provide water and accessible mast all winter.	Provides areas for seed production; growth can be concentrated on valuable timber trees.

Harvest practice	Wildlife benefits	Timber management considerations
Perform TSI and harvest operations in late fall or winter when possible.	Causes least disturbance to wildlife; provides browse during most critical period of the year; increases sprouting, resulting in excellent cover.	Increases stump sprouting of many species, causes less soil compaction and erosion.
Make brush piles near edge of woodlot or logging road.	Provides cover for mammals and ground-dwelling birds near areas of greatest activity.	Concentrates brush in areas producing the poorest timber, thus allowing greater freedom of movement for maintenance and seedling regeneration in high quality areas.
Seed permanent logging deck and/or logging road with grass-legume mixture or encourage native herbaceous species on nonerodible sites; openings can also be created on utility rights-of-way, poorly stocked stands or regeneration failures (maintain 5-10% of unit in openings).	Provides insects for wildlife food, nesting cover, and forage for consumption (esp. for turkeys and grouse); provides travel lanes and connects wildlife openings.	Prevents soil erosion; maintained roads can be used for hiking, cross-country skiing, and woods access for maintenance; maintains logging deck in permanent condition for future harvest operations.