

1yr Wildlife Monitoring Summary for Green Hills

Wildlife Monitoring Overview: Autonomous recording units (ARUs) and Game cameras were set up to help understand songbird and wildlife community response to different harvest treatment implementations for more resilience forest structure.

Game Camera Results:

Deployed: 5/25/24

Stand 1: Control		Stand 2: Control	
American Black Bear	6	Snowshoe Hare	7
White-tailed Deer	129	American Black Bear	4
Stand 1: Patch Cut		Bobcat	2
Moose	216	Coyote	6
American Crow	3	White-tailed Deer	40
White-Tailed Deer	479	Stand 2: Treatment	
Wild Turkey	22	Moose	147
American Black Bear	3	American Black Bear	6
Bobcat	1	White-tailed Deer	672
Coyote	4	American Crow	1
Red Fox	1		
Stand 1: Crop tree			
Moose	3		
Snowshoe Hare	2		
American Black Bear	2		
American Crow	1		
Common Raccoon	1		
Coyote	5		
Porcupine	1		
Red Fox	1		
White-tailed Deer	506		

Table 1: Presence of species per stand and treatment with the State Wildlife Action Plan Species of Greatest Concern highlighted in yellow. Count is used to provide estimate of relative abundance. The game camera for Stand 1: Control, did not recorded correctly for a period leading to lower data collection for that site.

Wildlife Findings:

- Wider variety of species found within the treatment sites compared to the control sites.
- Higher moose activity in the patch-cut areas where there was resprout happening.
- Not specifically called out but also captured multiple black bear and white-tailed deer offspring.

ARU Summary: We deployed 2 recorders in each treatment type and had 4 in the control units (2 in each stand) for a total of 10 ARUs. The ARUs were programmed to record for an hour/day (starting at 0530) for 10 days.

Std 1 Control

Scarlet Tanager
Veery
Wood Thrush
Bay-breasted Warbler
Ovenbird
Black-throated Green Warbler
Hermit Thrush
Great Crested Flycatcher
American Redstart
Eastern Wood-Pewee
American Robin
Common Raven
Blue Jay
Hairy Woodpecker
Black-capped Chickadee
Northern Flicker
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
White-breasted Nuthatch
Red-breasted Nuthatch
Black-throated Blue Warbler
Black-and-white Warbler
Golden-crowned Kinglet
Brown Creeper
Red-eyed Vireo
Blue-headed Vireo
Great Blue Heron
Blackburnian Warbler
Downy Woodpecker

Std 1 Crop Tree

Scarlet Tanager
Bay-breasted Warbler
Black-billed Cuckoo
Veery
Ovenbird
Black-throated Green Warbler
Eastern Wood-Pewee
Blue-headed Vireo
Common Raven
Great Crested Flycatcher
Red-eyed Vireo
Black-and-white Warbler
Hermit Thrush
Black-capped Chickadee
Brown Creeper
Pine Warbler
Wild Turkey
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
Hairy Woodpecker
Golden-crowned Kinglet
Red-breasted Nuthatch
Broad-winged Hawk
Blue Jay
Downy Woodpecker
Least Flycatcher
American Goldfinch
Pileated Woodpecker
American Redstart
American Robin
White-breasted Nuthatch

Std 1 Patch Cut

Scarlet Tanager
Veery
Wood Thrush
Blue-headed Vireo
Black-and-white Warbler
Common Raven
Hermit Thrush
Red-eyed Vireo
Wild Turkey
Pine Warbler
Eastern Wood-Pewee
Ovenbird
Hairy Woodpecker
White-breasted Nuthatch
Chipping Sparrow
Black-capped Chickadee
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
Blackburnian Warbler
Northern Flicker
American Redstart
Downy Woodpecker
Great Crested Flycatcher
American Robin
Least Flycatcher
Brown Creeper
Black-throated Green Warbler
Red-breasted Nuthatch
Dark-eyed Junco
Evening Grosbeak
Golden-crowned Kinglet
Pileated Woodpecker
Pine Siskin
Mourning Warbler
Blue Jay
Black-throated Blue Warbler

Color key:

Shrubland Habitat



 Used for breeding season
 Used for winter/migrating

Table 2: Presence of species per treatment for Stand 1 with Species of Greatest Conservation Need highlighted in Yellow (NHF&G Wildlife Action Plan). The pink/purple color coding represents bird species that use shrubland habitat for breeding & for winter/migrating.

Stand 2: For stand 2, only one treatment was applied: lateral seral stage cut. Stand 2 forest type is Hemlock & Northern Hardwood dominate.

Std 2 Control
Scarlet Tanager
Veery
Wood Thrush
Black-billed Cuckoo
Ovenbird
Blackburnian Warbler
Hermit Thrush
Black-throated Green Warbler
Red-breasted Nuthatch
Blue-headed Vireo
Common Raven
Red-eyed Vireo
Black-capped Chickadee
Golden-crowned Kinglet
Black-throated Blue Warbler
Blue Jay
Brown Creeper
Belted Kingfisher
Pileated Woodpecker
Black-and-white Warbler
Philadelphia Vireo
Pine Warbler
American Redstart
American Robin
Chestnut-sided Warbler
Common Loon
Great Crested Flycatcher
Hairy Woodpecker
Magnolia Warbler
White-breasted Nuthatch

Std 2 Treatment
Wood Thrush
Bay-breasted Warbler
Cape May Warbler
Scarlet Tanager
Veery
Hermit Thrush
Blue-headed Vireo
Blackburnian Warbler
Black-and-white Warbler
Ovenbird
Black-throated Green Warbler
Brown Creeper
Common Raven
Red-breasted Nuthatch
Winter Wren
Red-eyed Vireo
Black-capped Chickadee
Golden-crowned Kinglet
Blue Jay
Chipping Sparrow
Broad-winged Hawk
Black-throated Blue Warbler
Pine Warbler
Pileated Woodpecker
Belted Kingfisher
Hairy Woodpecker
Pine Siskin
Chestnut-sided Warbler
Eastern Wood-Pewee
Northern Flicker
American Robin
Evening Grosbeak
American Redstart
Black-billed Cuckoo
Great Blue Heron
Great Crested Flycatcher
Osprey
Philadelphia Vireo
Red-bellied Woodpecker
Tufted Titmouse
Wild Turkey
American Goldfinch
Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Yellow-rumped Warbler

Table 3: Presence of species per treatment for Stand 2 with Species of Greatest Conservation Need highlighted in Yellow (NHF&G Wildlife Action Plan). The pink/purple color coding represents bird species that use shrubland habitat for breeding & for winter/migrating.

ARU Findings:

- Stands 1 and 2 treatment areas exhibited higher species richness and diversity compared to their control sites.
- The patch cut areas seem to support a broader range of species, including several not observed in control sites
- We are currently detecting only a small number of SWAP Species of Greatest Concern, although previous surveys indicate that many more are present.