

# PA GAME COMMISSION HOWARD NURSERY

## 2016 ORDER FORM



Wildlife Home	Unit Price	# of Units	S&H per unit	Total
<b>Openland-Woodland Margins</b>				<i>PA prices*</i>
American Kestrel Box	\$25		\$15	
Gray and Fox Squirrel Box	\$32		\$17	
Bluebird Box	\$11		\$12	
Bluebird Box - kit	\$11		\$11	
Bluebird Box (Set of 2)	\$20		\$14	
Bluebird Box - kit (Set of 2)	\$20		\$14	
Northern Flicker Box	\$42		\$20	
Bat Box	\$98		\$34	
Winter Roosting Box	\$32		\$20	
<b>Hardwood Forests</b>				
Barred Owl Box	\$65		\$25	
Flying Squirrel Box	\$23		\$13	
<b>Farmlands / Openlands</b>				
Barn Owl Box	\$62		\$28	
<b>Wetlands &amp; Associated Uplands</b>				
Wood Duck Box	\$32		\$18	
Mallard Box	\$29		\$16	
			<b>Subtotal</b>	
			(include tax on S&H) <b>Sales Tax 6%</b>	
			<b>TOTAL DUE</b>	

*\*Please call for out-of-state shipping prices.*

### FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT

#### Howard Nursery's wildlife homes and tree seedlings:

Visit the Pennsylvania Game Commission's website at [www.pgc.state.pa.us](http://www.pgc.state.pa.us), click "General Store" and follow the links, or contact Howard Nursery, Monday-Friday, 7 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., at 814-355-4434.

#### Wildlife:

Find fact sheets on many different wildlife species, including those mentioned in this brochure, on the Pennsylvania Game Commission's website at [www.pgc.state.pa.us](http://www.pgc.state.pa.us). Hover over the "Wildlife" tab near the top of the screen and click on "Wildlife Notes" in the drop down menu.

#### DIY Plans for wildlife nesting boxes:

Visit the Pennsylvania Game Commission's website at [www.pgc.state.pa.us](http://www.pgc.state.pa.us), click "Self-Help" and "Build Something for Wildlife" then follow the links to the specific project you are interested in building.



# PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION HOWARD NURSERY

## Wildlife Homes



#### BILLING ADDRESS:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Street: \_\_\_\_\_  
 City/State/Zip: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Email: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ I prefer to **PICK UP** my order at the nursery.

#### SHIPPING ADDRESS: (No PO Boxes)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Circle one) **Business** or **Residence**  
 Street: \_\_\_\_\_  
 City/State/Zip: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

## 2016 Order Form

#### TO PLACE YOUR ORDER:

Please call 814-355-4434 to order and pay by credit card. Payment by check is also accepted but please call first to ensure the item is available. A check or money order payable to *PA Game Commission* along with a completed order form can be mailed to: PGC Howard Nursery; 197 Nursery Road; Howard, PA 16841.

## OPENLAND-WOODLAND MARGINS

### American Kestrel Box

The American kestrel is our smallest falcon and is a resident of agricultural areas characterized by scattered woodlots, shelterbelts, meadows, pastures and hayfields. Kestrels consume large amounts of small rodents and insects. Boxes should be located in areas surrounded by at least one acre of open space. Place boxes 10 to 30 feet high on a tree, utility pole or the back of a billboard or building within 200 yards of a high perch such as utility wires or a tall tree. The box's entrance should be free from obstacles and face in a southern or easterly direction. Place boxes in the fall or early winter. *Approximately 11 lbs, 24" x 10" x 12"*



### Bluebird Box

The species attracted to this nest box will vary depending on where it is placed. Farmlands and other large herbaceous openings are good habitats for bluebirds. Boxes placed in meadows, old fields, pastures, suburban gardens and parks, along fencerows, orchards, cemeteries, golf courses and rights-of-way also are likely to be used by bluebirds. Mowed or grazed areas provide the best habitat for bluebirds to forage for insects in spring and summer. Black-capped chickadees will use boxes placed near evergreens, within deciduous and mixed forests, and along forest edges and wooded areas in the suburbs. About two-thirds of a chickadee's diet consists of insects and the like, including gypsy moth and tent worm caterpillars. Wrens feed primarily on insects and prefer thick brushy areas, woodlots, suburban yards and parks. Wren boxes are best located under the eave of a building or in a tree. Houses should be placed 4 to 10 feet off the ground and ready for occupancy by mid-March. *Approximately 4 lbs, 14" x 6" x 8"*



### Gray and Fox Squirrel Box

Of all the Pennsylvania squirrels, the gray and fox squirrels are the most popular. Gray and fox squirrels readily adapt to nest boxes in backyards, woodlots and farm groves. Houses should be placed in trees at least 10 inches in diameter and at least 25 feet above the ground. *Approximately 14 lbs, 22" x 12" x 13"*



### Northern Flicker Box

Flickers are common in farm groves, orchards, woodlots and urban areas. They are often seen foraging on ants and other insects. Boxes should be placed 4 to 6 feet high, along fencerows bordering crop fields, pastures, orchards or woodlots. Boxes should be filled all the way to the top with sawdust before April 1, to simulate a dead tree with soft heartwood for excavating. *Approximately 20 lbs, 32" x 8" x 12"*

### Winter Roosting Box

While the nesting box is usually an empty cavity with a hole near the top, a roosting box often has shelves or perches inside and the hole is located at the bottom in order to limit the escape of heat as it rises. Shelves or perches at various heights inside allow the birds to make use of all the space in the box. Chickadees, wrens, nuthatches, titmice, woodpeckers and bluebirds will all use a winter roosting box. Place the box in a sheltered location with its back to the prevailing winds 6 to 12 feet from the ground. Help your backyard birds get through the winter by hanging out a suet cake and filling your feeders with top quality bird seed and nuts. *Approximately 20 lbs, 30" x 10" x 12"*



### Bat Box

In Pennsylvania, two bat species commonly inhabit man-made structures; both consume large amounts of insect pests. Little brown bats are capable of consuming 1,200 insects per hour and commonly feed on nocturnal moths, beetles, flies and mosquitoes. Big brown bats primarily eat beetles as well as other insects, many of which are agricultural pests. With modern construction techniques making buildings weather tight, bat boxes have become important for housing colonies of females raising pups each summer. Boxes should be placed at least 10 feet off the ground, on the side of a building or on a post in a location that receives at least seven hours of direct sunlight during the summer. Boxes in or near forest cover and a permanent water source have the greatest chance of being used. *Approximately 60 lbs, 36" x 25" x 10"*



## WOODLANDS

### Barred Owl Box

The barred owl is a common owl of our hardwood forests and is the most vocal of our owls. Pairs may return to the same nesting site year after year. Nest boxes should be located 15 to 30 feet high in a mature lowland hardwood forest on a living tree at least 12 inches in diameter, preferably within 200 feet of water. Do not place on the edge of a clearing or within 150 feet of a residence. *Approximately 24 lbs, 33" x 18" x 16"*



### Flying Squirrel Box

Both northern and southern flying squirrels inhabit the state. In Pennsylvania, the northern is listed endangered largely due to loss of old growth coniferous forests and fragmentation. In coniferous forests within the northern tier of the state, boxes should be placed 6 to 9 feet high in a tree with the opening away from prevailing winds. Fill 1/3 of box with dry leaves, then replace leaves every other year in late fall/early winter to avoid disturbing young. *Approximately 5 lbs, 9" x 9" x 13"*



## WETLANDS & ADJACENT UPLANDS

### Wood Duck Box

Another conservation success story, wood duck boxes have helped the species recover from near extinction in the early 1900s. The species nest readily in the man-made structure. Boxes on trees should be placed 30 to 100 feet out from the water's edge, to deter predators such as raccoons and snakes. Boxes over water are less likely to be used by squirrels. Place one box per five acres of wetlands. Wood ducks inhabit slow-moving creeks, woodland ponds, lakes, swamps, marshes, wetlands and flooded trees. Boxes should be ready for occupancy by March 1, and may also be used by kestrels, screech owls, mergansers and squirrels. *Approximately 18 lbs, 31" x 12" x 12"*



### Mallard Box

This duck box is best placed over still water on a pole with a predator guard. Locate about three feet above the spring high-water mark and place perpendicular to prevailing winds, to prevent nesting material from being blown out and to minimize the dispersal of the hen's scent. *Approximately 14 lbs, 24" x 13" x 13"*



## FARMLANDS / OPENLANDS

### Barn Owl Box

Changes in the design and construction of barns and silos have resulted in fewer traditional nesting sites for barn owls. Barn owls primarily eat small rodents, and the loss of farmland, which is the ideal foraging habitat for barn owls, is also hurting the population. Nest boxes should be placed on or in barns and silos with entrances facing grasslands, wet meadows and farm fields. *Approximately 28 lbs, 17" x 41" x 12"*

