Pennsylvania Game Commission
Howard Nursery Wildlife Homes
2019 Order Form

Ask about our selection of bare-root tree seedlings!

Looking for more information?
Howard Nursery’s wildlife homes and tree seedlings:
Visit the Pennsylvania Game Commission’s website at pgc.pa.gov, click “Information & Resources” on the top menu, then “Make a Purchase” to find Howard Nursery products, or call 814-355-4434, Monday-Friday, 7 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

DIY plans for wildlife nesting boxes:
Visit the Pennsylvania Game Commission’s website at pgc.pa.gov, click “Information & Resources” on the top menu, then “Get Involved” to find “Wildlife Home Plans.”

Wildlife:
Visit the Pennsylvania Game Commission’s website at pgc.pa.gov, click “Wildlife” on the top menu, then “Wildlife Notes” for fact sheets on many different species of wildlife, including those mentioned in this brochure.

Estimated shipping costs for orders with a total weight of...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weight Range</th>
<th>Cost per lb.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 to 5 lbs.</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to 10 lbs.</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 to 15 lbs.</td>
<td>$1.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>More than 15 lbs.</td>
<td>$1.25 per lb.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Call for shipping outside of PA. When ordering multiple boxes of any kind, call for pricing.

To place your order:
Phone (814) 355-4434 and pay by credit card. Or, mail your completed order form and check or money order payable to “PA Game Commission” to:
P.G.C. Howard Nursery, 197 Nursery Road, Howard, PA 16841.

Billing Address:
Name: ____________________________
Street: ____________________________
City, State, Zip: _____________________
Telephone: _________________________
Email: ____________________________

I prefer to PICK UP my order at the Nursery

Shipping Address:
Name: ____________________________
(Circle one) Business or Residence
Street: ____________________________
City, State, Zip: _____________________
Telephone: _________________________

Total due:
Wildlife Home Unit | Price | # of Units | Total
--- | --- | --- | ---
American Kestrel | $27 | | |
Bluebird (single) | $11 | | |
Bat, small | $70 | | |
Bat, standard large | $100 | | |
Bee Block | $6 | | |
Flying Squirrel | $25 | | |
Barred Owl | $62 | | |
Wood Duck | $35 | | |

Shipping (total weight of your order from the chart below)
PA State Sales Tax 6% (include tax on shipping)

Estimated sales tax at 6% will be added to the total.

Total due: ____________________________

Pennsylvania Game Commission
www.pgc.pa.gov
www.facebook.com/PennsylvaniaGameCommission
www.twitter.com/PAGameComm
http://pagamecommission.wordpress.com
https://www.instagram.com/pagamecomm

Your State Wildlife Agency

Jacob Dingel
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 13 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 eaves 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 5 lbs., 14” x 6” x 8”

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 eat primarily 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.

Standard Large Bat Box Approximately 60 lbs., 36” x 25” x 10”
Small Bat Box Approximately 17 lbs., 24” x 19” x 6”

Barred Owl

“Who cooks for you? Who cooks for you-all?” the barred owl’s call is a classic sound of old forests and treed swamps. Barred owls don’t migrate, they build nests in cavities of large trees or use open nests made by hawks or crows. They prey on small mammals, rabbits, birds, amphibians, reptiles and invertebrates. Mount the box 15 feet to 30 feet high facing any direction, if possible within 200 feet of water. Insure that no branches or leaves obscure the entrance, however a perch near the next box is desirable. Barred owls usually nest between February and May.

Approximately 26 lbs., 24” x 14” x 13”

Wood Duck Box

Another conservation success story, wood duck boxes have helped the species recover from near extinction in the early 1900s. Wood ducks nest readily in this 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 19 lbs., 31” x 12” x 12”

Bee Block

Nationwide, wild and domestic bees are in decline. Solitary bees are the unsung heroes of the pollinator world, generally having a far lower profile than either honey or bumblebees. Installing a bee block enables you to observe bees at close quarters while also benefiting from the pollination services they provide. Place the structure at eye level or higher on the wall of a building with a protective overhang.

Approximately 2.2 lbs., 9” x 5” x 4”

Flying Squirrel Box

Both northern and southern flying squirrels inhabit the state. In Pennsylvania, the northern is listed as 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 the box 1/3 full with dry leaves, then replace the leaves every other year in late fall/early winter to avoid disturbing young.

Approximately 6 lbs., 9” x 9” x 13”

OPENLAND-WOODLAND MARGINS

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 eaves 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.

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