

**Pennsylvania Game Commission
Howard Nursery Wildlife Homes
2018 Order Form**

Ask about our selection of bare-root tree seedlings!

Wildlife Home	Unit Price	# of Units	Total
American Kestrel	\$27		
Bluebird (single)	\$11		
Bluebird Kit (single)	\$11		
Bluebird (multiple)	\$10		
Bluebird Kit (multiple)	\$10		
Bat, small	\$70		
Bat, standard large	\$100		
Flying Squirrel	\$25		
Barn Owl	\$65		
Wood Duck	\$35		
Mallard	\$30		
Subtotal			
Shipping (total weight of your order from the chart below)			
PA State Sales Tax 6% (include tax on Shipping)			
TOTAL DUE			

ESTIMATED SHIPPING COSTS FOR ORDERS WITH A TOTAL WEIGHT OF...

1 to 5 lbs., \$2.50 per lb.	11 to 15 lbs., \$1.75 per lb.	More than 26 lbs., \$1.25 per lb.
6 to 10 lbs., \$2.00 per lb.	16 to 25 lbs., \$1.50 per lb.	

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:
 PGC Howard Nursery, 197 Nursery Road, Howard, PA 16841.

<p>Billing Address:</p> <p>Name: _____</p> <p>Street: _____</p> <p>City, State, Zip: _____</p> <p>Telephone: _____</p> <p>Email: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I prefer to PICK UP my order at the Nursery</p>	<p>Shipping Address:</p> <p>Name: _____</p> <p>(Circle one) <i>Business</i> or <i>Residence</i></p> <p>Street: _____</p> <p>City, State, Zip: _____</p> <p>Telephone: _____</p>
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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 pm.
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.

PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION
2018 WILDLIFE HOMES
 Handcrafted in Centre County, Pennsylvania at the
Howard Nursery



Pennsylvania Game Commission
 Your State Wildlife Agency

www.pgc.pa.gov
www.facebook.com/PennsylvaniaGameCommission
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www.youtube.com/pagamecommission
<http://pagamecommission.wordpress.com>
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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 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"



WOODLANDS



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"

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 eat primarily 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 31 lbs., 17" x 41" x 12"

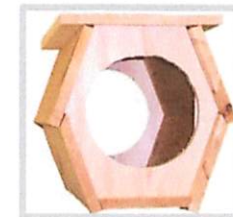
WETLANDS & ADJACENT UPLANDS



Wood Duck Box

Another conservation success story, wood duck boxes have helped the species recover from near extinction in the early 1900s. 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"



Mallard Box

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

Approximately 13 lbs., 24" x 13" x 13"