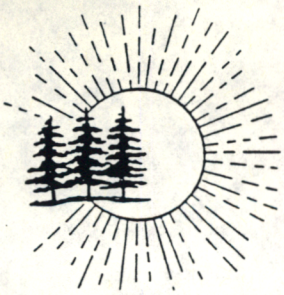

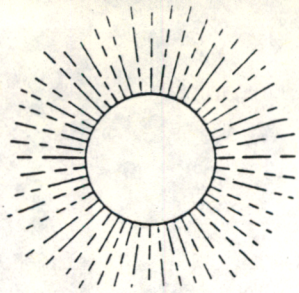

TOLERANT	MODERATELY TOLERANT	INTOLERANT
Sugar Maple	Red Oak	Poplar
Beech	White Oak	White Birch
Red Maple	Yellow Birch	Mountain Ash
Eastern Hemlock	White Pine	Pin and Choke Cherry
Red Spruce	White Spruce	Willow
Balsam Fir	Black Spruce	Eastern Larch
Eastern White Cedar	Hazelnut	Red Pine
		Austrian Pine
		Elderberry
		Alder

Figure 29. Before starting a specialty planting for wildlife refer to this chart to determine how much shade the species can withstand. Shade tolerant trees are those which can grow fairly well in shade. Intolerant trees are those which prefer full sunlight. To get abundant berry or nut production, the trees require more sunlight than that required to survive.

PLANT	MONTH											
	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Red Maple	xxxxxxx											
Elderberry		xxxxxxxxxxx										
Pin Cherry				xxxx								
Choke Cherry				xxxx								
Wild Pear				xxxx								
Witherod (Viburnum)				xxxx								
Balsam fir (Var)				xxx								
Eastern Larch (Juniper)				xxx								
Hazelnut					xxxx							
Witherod					xxxx							
Mountain Ash					xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx							
Red Pine					xxxxxxxxxxx							
White Pine					xxxxxxxxxx							
White Spruce					xxxxxxxxxxxxxx							
Bayberry					xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx							
Alder					xxxxxxxxxxxx							
Red Oak					xxxxxxxx							
White Oak					xxxxxxxxx							
Butternut					xxxxxxx							
Wild Rose					xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx							
Beech					xxxxxx							
Hawthorne					xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx							
Black Spruce					xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx							
Austrian Pine						xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx						

Figure 30. The amount of seed or berries produced by a tree, shrub, or ground plant varies from year to year, often dramatically. It is normally 6 to 12 years between bumper crops of red oak acorns and 3 to 5 between bumper cone years in white spruce. Softwood cones, excluding balsam fir, open slowly on the tree as they dry and drop their seed. Balsam fir cones fall apart several weeks after they ripen. By careful selection of the species to be planted and the planting locations, landowners can do their best to provide a variety of seed and berry types during much of the year. The information below which provides an estimate of the time seed will be available to seed eaters may be helpful in planning your selections. Some animals move this seed to storage or hiding areas as it comes to full maturity. This may make it available for prolonged periods, e.g. the red squirrel forms underground or in tree storage areas which have high moisture content in the air that prevents the cone from opening and the seed falling out or the cone falling apart.