



## Macrogroup: Central Oak-Pine

This map is a modeled distribution based on current data and is not a substitute for field based inventory. Contact your State Natural Heritage Ecologist for more information about this habitat.



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### Description:

A dry hardwood forest dominated by white oak, southern red oak, chestnut oak, scarlet oak, and black oak, with lesser amounts of red maple, pignut hickory, mockernut hickory, and sometimes sprouts of American chestnut. Scattered and small inclusions of shortleaf or Virginia pine may occur, particularly along to escarpments or following fire. Pitch pine and table mountain pine are also sometimes present, particularly in West Virginia. In the absence of fire, white pine may become established. Heath shrub layers are common. Chestnut was also common in these forests before chestnut blight eradicated it from the canopy.

**State Distribution:** PA, VA, WV

**Total Habitat Acreage:** 2,261,249

**Percent Conserved:** 8.4%

State	State Habitat %	State Acreage	GAP 1&2 (acres)	GAP 3 (acres)	Unsecured (acres)
WV	75%	1,699,961	17,370	56,536	1,626,054
VA	22%	500,416	13,318	93,888	393,209
PA	3%	60,873	1,615	6,190	53,067

### Ecological Setting and Natural Processes:

Occurs as small to large patches at higher topographic positions on mostly acidic substrates in the Allegheny and Cumberland plateaus, and acidic ridges in southwestern Virginia. Soils are dry and nutrient-poor. Fire has been the most ecologically significant disturbance historically.

### Similar Habitat Types:

Similar in range and expression to Southern Appalachian Oak Forest and might be thought of as a subtype of that type on more exposed acidic ridges and plateaus. Also often found above Northeastern Interior Dry-Mesic Oak Forests in the northern part of its range. The similar Central Appalachian Dry Oak-Pine system is mapped in forests to the east.

### Crosswalk to State Wildlife Action Plans:

Deciduous/Mixed Forest (upland) (PA), Forest Habitat - Deciduous Forest (VA), Hill Country Deciduous Forests (WV)

### Crosswalk to State Name Examples:

Deciduous/Mixed Forest (Upland) (PA), Forest Habitat - Deciduous Forest (VA), Hill Country Deciduous Forests (WV)

## Places to Visit this Habitat:

Forbes State Forest | PA  
 Clinch Mountain Wildlife Management Area | VA  
 George Washington and Jefferson National Forest | VA  
 Monongahela National Forest | WV  
 New River Gorge National River | WV

## Associated Species: *Appendix lists scientific names*

**BIRDS:** cerulean warbler, eastern whip-poor-will, ovenbird, kentucky warbler, louisiana waterthrush, summer tanager, willow flycatcher, yellow-throated warbler

**MAMMALS:** prairie vole, silver-haired bat, southern bog lemming, virginia big-eared bat

**HERPTILES:** eastern hog-nosed snake, northern coal skink, red salamander, smallmouth salamander

**PLANTS:** maryland senna (*Senna marilandica*), nodding trillium (*Trillium flexipes*), southern adder's-tongue (*Ophioglossum vulgatum*), spring coralroot (*Corallorhiza wisteriana*)

## Species of Concern (G1-G4): *Appendix lists scientific names*

**BIRDS:** cerulean warbler, golden-winged warbler

**MAMMALS:** allegheny woodrat, eastern small-footed myotis, indiana myotis, long-tailed shrew, northern myotis

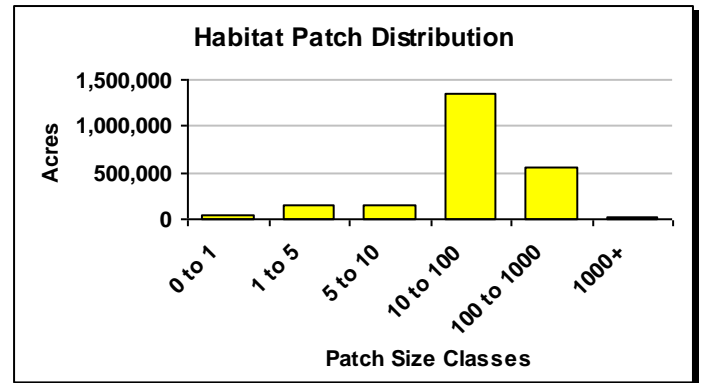
**HERPTILES:** black mountain salamander, bog turtle, green salamander, hellbender, shovelnose salamander, timber rattlesnake

**INSECTS:** a cave springtail, common roadside-skipper, deceptive cave beetle, diana fritillary, elusive clubtail, gemmed satyr, gold-banded skipper, long-headed cave beetle, mottled duskywing, northern barrens tiger beetle

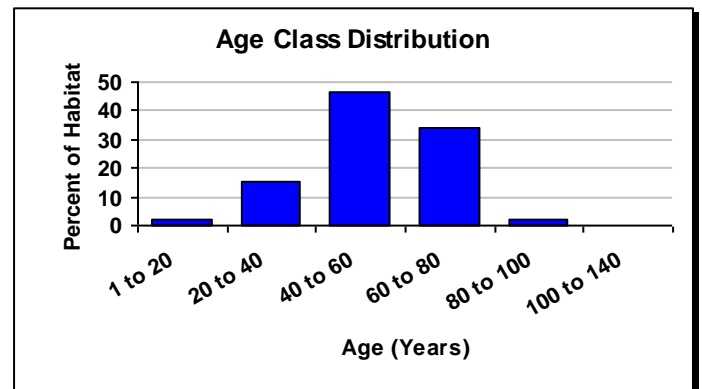
**PLANTS:** roundleaf catchfly (*Silene rotundifolia*), running buffalo clover (*Trifolium stoloniferum*), spreading pogonia (*Cleistes bifaria*), yellow-flowered leafcup (*Smallanthus uvedalius*), virginia mallow (*Sida hermaphrodita*)



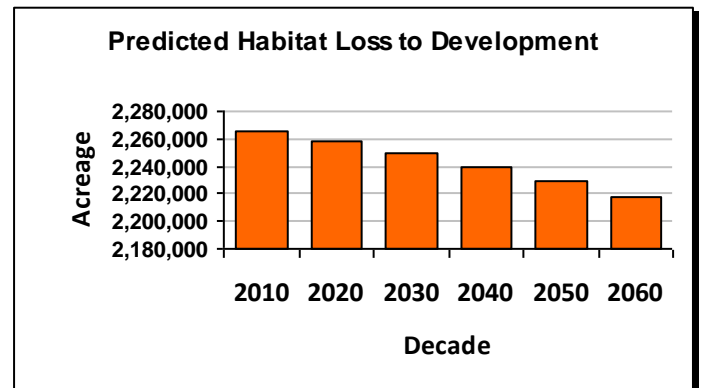
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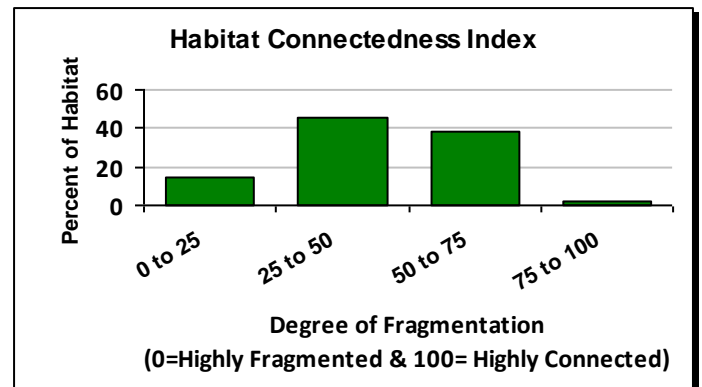
The average patch size for this habitat is 9 acres and the largest single patch is 2,688 acres. This chart shows the proportion of the habitat that is in each patch-size class.



This chart shows the average age of trees associated with this habitat based on forest inventory data. For non-forested systems or small habitats the average age is influenced by the surroundings.



This chart shows the predicted loss of habitat over the next five decades (47,983 acres) if loss continues at the same rate as 1990-2000. The average rate of loss is 960 acres per year.



This metric measures how connected or fragmented the land directly surrounding (18 square miles) the habitat is, this the chart shows the proportion of the habitat in each connectedness class.