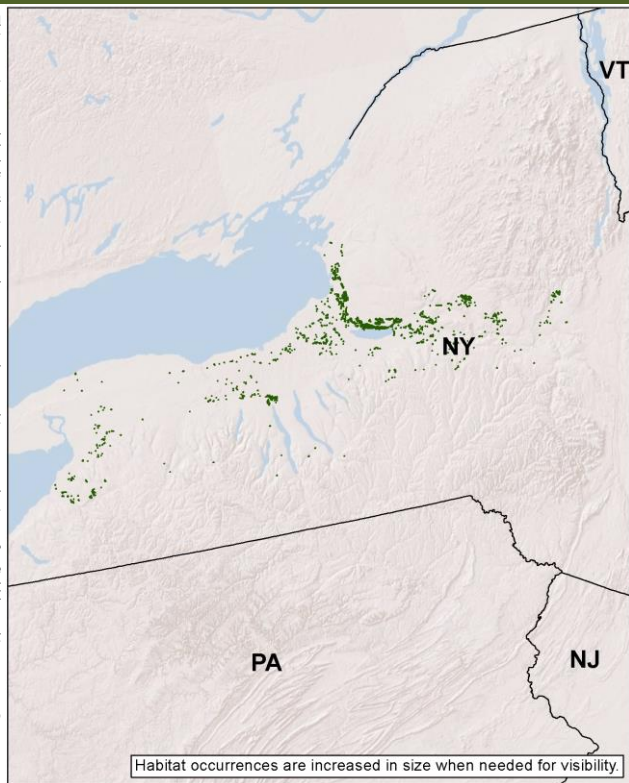


Laurentian-Acadian Northern Pine-(Oak) Forest



Macrogroup: Northern Hardwood & Conifer

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 coniferous or mixed forest typically dominated by red pine and white pine. Codominants may include hardwoods such as red oak and red maple, with white birch and aspen in post-fire successional stands. Boreal conifers like spruce and fir may occasionally be present. Canopy structure is mostly closed but can be partially open; shrub and herb layers are generally of low diversity, and can be fairly dense to sparse. The center of the distribution of this dryish, mostly coniferous system is in the Great Lakes region; across New York and northern New England it tends to occur in patches in response to fire and poor soils.

State Distribution: NY

Total Habitat Acreage: 14,328

Percent Conserved: 3.8%

| State | State Habitat % | State Acreage | GAP 1&2 (acres) | GAP 3 (acres) | Unsecured (acres) |
|-------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| NY | 100% | 14,328 | 33 | 511 | 13,784 |

Ecological Setting and Natural Processes:

Sites tend to be nutrient-poor and dry, though not as dry as pine barrens. Low rolling landscapes are typical, but topographic settings vary. Soils vary as well, from loamy to sandy, and from thin to deeper. Fire is a principal disturbance agent for this system, with a return interval of 100 to 200 years.

Similar Habitat Types:

The predominance of white and red pine in these forests, and the relative unimportance of hemlock, distinguish them from the Laurentian-Acadian Pine-Hemlock-Hardwood habitat, which is also less dry and has a broader range of hardwood associates. In effect, however, it is very difficult to map the 2 systems separately with available data.

Crosswalk to State Wildlife Action Plans:

Mixed Northern Hardwoods (NY)

Crosswalk to State Name Examples:

Pine-Northern Hardwood Forest (NY)

Places to Visit this Habitat:

Altmar State Forest | NY
 Selkirk Shores State Park | NY
 Stone Barn State Forest | NY
 Three Rivers Wildlife Management Area | NY
 Verona Beach | NY

Associated Species: *Appendix lists scientific names*

BIRDS: baltimore oriole, pileated woodpecker, pine warbler, great crested flycatcher, rose-breasted grosbeak, swamp sparrow, veery

MAMMALS: black bear, gray fox, gray squirrel, southern flying squirrel, white-footed mouse

HERPTILES: jefferson salamander, marbled salamander, northern redbelly snake

PLANTS: starflower (*Trientalis borealis*), sarsaparilla (*Aralia nudicaulis*), canada mayflower (*Maianthemum canadense*), woodland sedge (*Carex pensylvanica*), bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*), wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*), pipsissewa (*Chimaphila umbellata*), pink lady's slipper (*Cypripedium acaule*), spotted wintergreen (*Chimaphila maculata*)

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

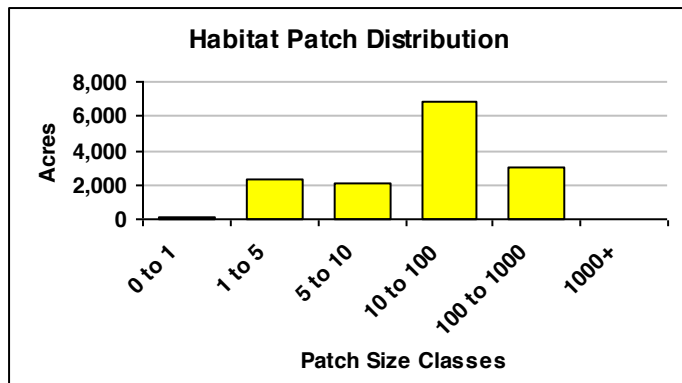
BIRDS: sharp-shinned hawk

INSECTS: early hairstreak, oblique zale, southern pine sphinx

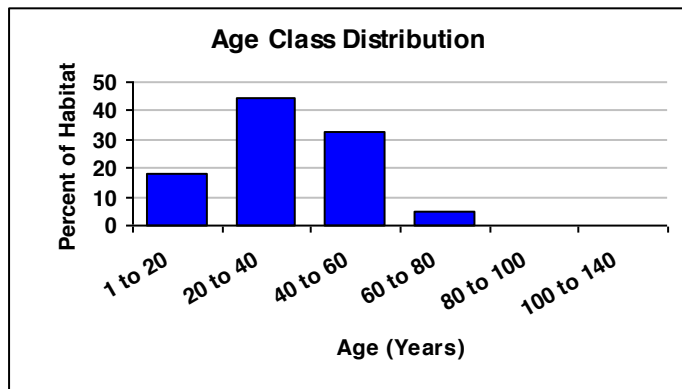
PLANTS: mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*), slender mountain-rose (*Oryzopsis pungens*), yellow panic grass (*Panicum xanthophyllum*)



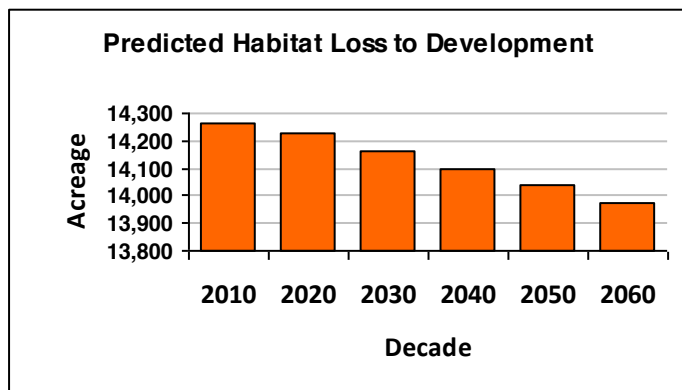
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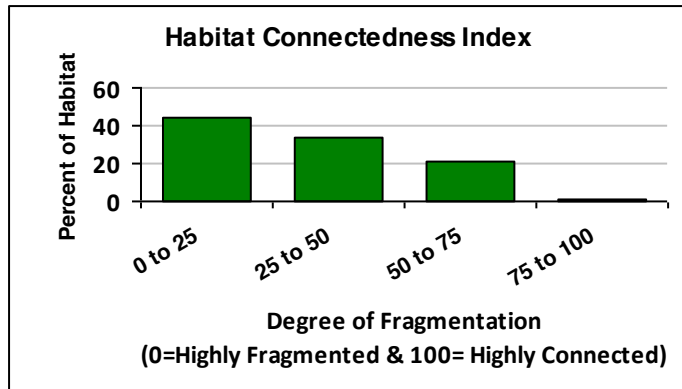
The average patch size for this habitat is 7 acres and the largest single patch is 362 acres. This chart shows the proportion of the habitat that is in each patch-size class.



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 (292 acres) if loss continues at the same rate as 1990-2000. The average rate of loss is 6 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.