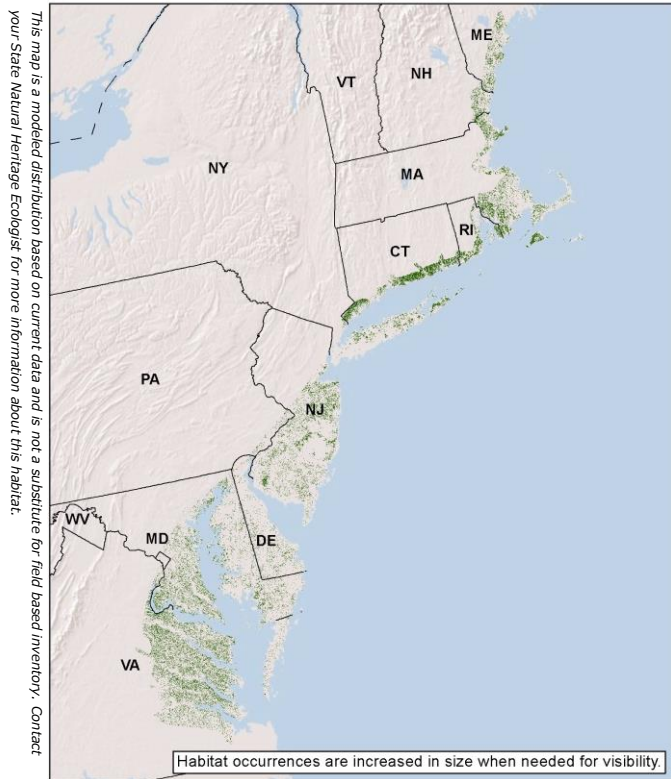


North Atlantic Coastal Plain Hardwood Forest



Macrogroup: Central Oak-Pine



© Robert Coxe (Delaware Species Conservation & Research Program)

Description:

A hardwood forest largely dominated by oaks, often mixed with pine. White, red, chestnut, black, and scarlet oaks are typical, and american holly is sometimes present. Sassafras, birch, aspen, and hazelnut are common associates in earlier-successional areas. In the northern half of the range, conditions can grade to dry-mesic, reflected in the local abundance of beech. A heath shrub layer is common; the herbaceous layer is sparse. In southern-more occurrences in Maryland or Virginia, pines (shortleaf, Virginia, and particularly loblolly) may be important, even strongly dominant canopy trees. The pine component is usually an indication of past human disturbance.

State Distribution: CT, DC, DE, MA, MD, ME, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VA

Total Habitat Acreage: 2,145,627

Percent Conserved: 16.1%

State	State Habitat %	State Acreage	GAP 1&2 (acres)	GAP 3 (acres)	Unsecured (acres)
VA	30%	640,887	6,989	58,455	575,442
MD	18%	390,546	15,217	63,378	311,950
NJ	14%	307,871	33,545	21,502	252,824
MA	12%	263,921	7,480	56,949	199,492
CT	9%	193,794	10,721	15,363	167,709
NY	4%	87,825	4,814	9,065	73,946
ME	4%	76,298	1,516	4,818	69,964
DE	3%	72,016	2,951	10,883	58,182
RI	3%	65,305	5,315	6,166	53,825
NH	2%	35,847	2,181	5,113	28,553
PA	0%	10,632	478	1,637	8,517
DC	0%	687	0	2	684

Ecological Setting and Natural Processes:

These forests occur on sandy to gravelly glacial deposits and outwash from Long Island north, and on deep, acidic, coarse-textured soils on the flat to rolling landscapes of the coastal plain to the south. A thick duff layer and dry conditions make this system subject to periodic fires, which in turn encourage oak regeneration.

Similar Habitat Types:

In the northern 2/3 of its range, this system shares dry sandy coastal plain landscapes with Pitch Pine Barrens. From southern New Jersey south, it forms a mosaic with Southern Atlantic Coastal Plain Mesic Hardwood Forest, which occupies lower, moister positions in a stream-dissected landscape.

Crosswalk to State Name Examples:

Upland Forest - Dry Oak Forests (CT), North Atlantic Coastal Oak-Holly Forest (DE), Coastal Forest/Woodland (MA), Mesic Mixed Hardwood Forest (MD), Deciduous And Mixed Forest (ME), Appalachian Oak Pine Forest (NH), Mesic Coastal Plain Mixed Oak Forest (NJ), Coastal Oak-Beech Forest (NY), Sweet Gum - Oak Coastal Plain Forest (PA), Mixed Oak - American Holly Forest (RI), Coastal Plain Mixed Oak / Heath Forest (VA)

Crosswalk to State Wildlife Action Plans:

Upland Forest - Dry Oak Forests (CT), Hardwood Forest - Chestnut oak forests (DC), Coastal Plain Upland Forests (DE), Upland Forest (MA), Loblolly Pine - Oak Forests (MD), Deciduous and Mixed Forest (ME), Appalachian Oak Pine Forest (NH), Upland forests - deciduous forest (NJ), Coastal Hardwoods (NY), Deciduous/Mixed Forest (upland) (PA), Deciduous Forests - Deciduous Forest Oak/Holly (RI), Forest Habitat - Deciduous Forest (VA)

Places to Visit this Habitat:

Nehantic State Forest | CT
 Redden State Forest | DE
 Great Bay National Wildlife Refuge | NH
 Connetquot River State Park Preserve | NY
 James River National Wildlife Refuge | VA

Associated Species: *Appendix lists scientific names*

BIRDS: barred owl, brown-headed nuthatch (south), black-and-white warbler, carolina wren, eastern towhee, great crested flycatcher, ovenbird, pine warbler, prairie warbler, scarlet tanager, veery (north), wood thrush

MAMMALS: masked shrew, meadow vole, red-backed vole, southern flying squirrel, white footed mice, woodland jumping mouse

HERPTILES: mole salamander, spotted turtle

PLANTS: Lion's-foot (*Prenanthes serpentaria*), Northern Blazingstar (*Liatris scariosa*), Redtop Panicgrass (*Panicum rigidulum*), Few-flower Nutrush (*Scleria pauciflora*), Eastern Silvery Aster (*Symphotrichum concolor*), Purple Needlegrass (*Aristida purpurascens*), Post Oak (*Quercus stellata*), Pale Green Orchid (*Platanthera flava*), Large Whorled Pogonia (*Isotria verticillata*)

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

BIRDS: yellow-throated warbler

MAMMALS: delmarva fox squirrel

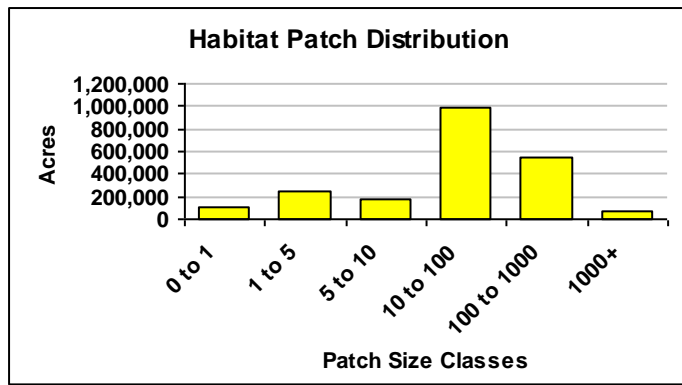
HERPTILES: eastern box turtle, green snake, marbled salamander

INSECTS: frosted elfin

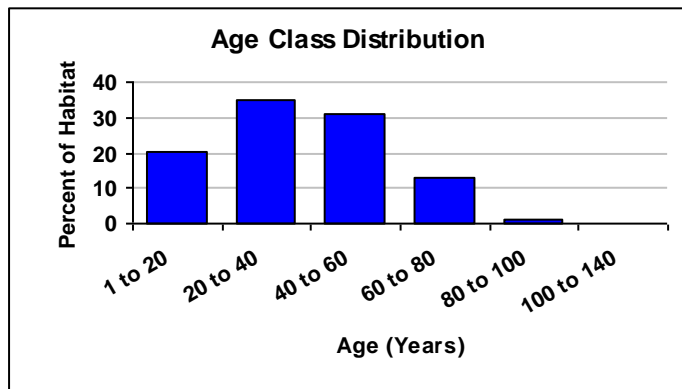
PLANTS: Featherfoil (*Hottonia inflata*), Sandplain Flax (*Linum intercursum*), Bushy Rockrose (*Helianthemum dumosum*), Swamp-pink (*Helonias bullata*), Rose Coreopsis (*Coreopsis rosea*), Cranefly Orchid (*Tipularia discolor*), Allegheny Mountains Crowfoot (*Ranunculus allegheniensis*), Small Whorled Pogonia (*Isotria medeoloides*), Creeping St. John's-wort (*Hypericum adpressum*), Long-beaked Baldrush (*Rhynchospora scirpoides*), Tall Bushclover (*Lespedeza stuevei*)



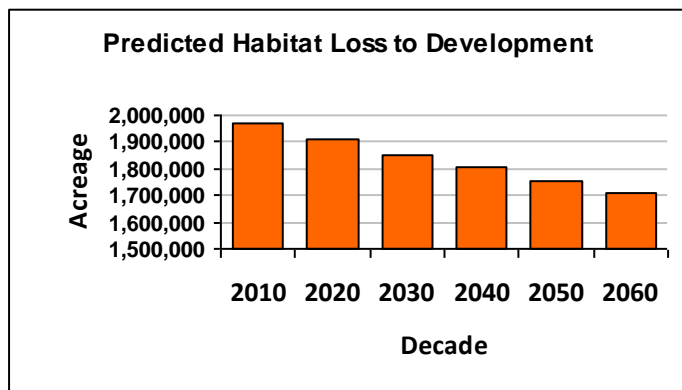
© Robert Coxie (Delaware Species Conservation & Research Program)



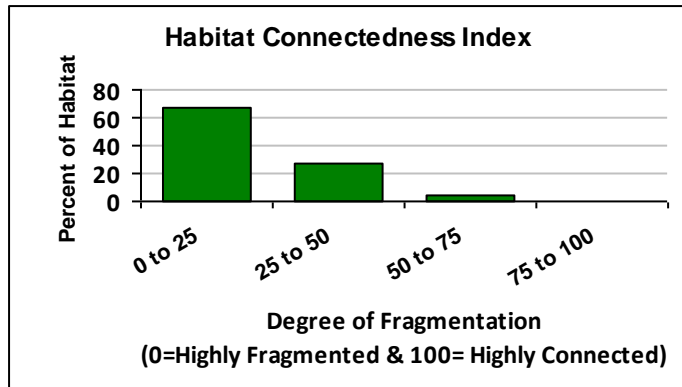
The average patch size for this habitat is 4 acres and the largest single patch is 3,742 acres. This chart shows the proportion of the habitat that is in each patch-size class.



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 (261,920 acres) if loss continues at the same rate as 1990-2000. The average rate of loss is 5,238 acres per year.



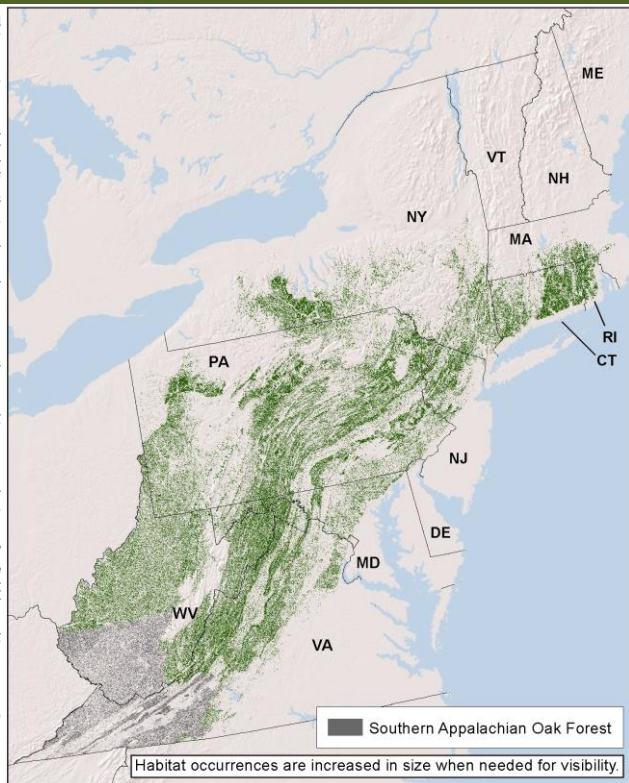
This metric measures how connected or fragmented the land directly surrounding (18 square miles) the habitat is, this the chart shows the proportion of the habitat in each connectedness class.

Northeastern Interior Dry-Mesic Oak Forest



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.



© Gary P. Fleming (Virginia Department of Conservation & Recreation Natural Heritage Program)

Description:

An oak-dominated, mostly closed canopy forest that occurs as a matrix (dominant) type through the central part of our region. Oak species characteristic of dry to mesic conditions (e.g., red, white, black, and scarlet oak) and hickories are dominant in mature stands. Chestnut oak may be present but is generally less important than other oak species. Red maple, black birch, and yellow birch may be common associates. Heath shrubs are often present but not well developed. Local areas of limy bedrock, or colluvial pockets, may support forests that reflect the richer soils. With a long history of human habitation, many of the forests are mid-successional, in which pines (typically Virginia or white) or tuliptree may be codominant or dominant.

Ecological Setting and Natural Processes:

Moderate moisture and heat loading are characteristic for this oaky system. It occurs at low to mid elevations, where the topography is flat to gently rolling, occasionally steep. Substrate bedrock and soils are commonly but not always acidic. Chestnut was formerly a prominent tree in these forests.

Similar Habitat Types:

Drier oak-pine systems (Central Appalachian Dry Oak-Pine Forest, CA Pine-Oak Rocky Woodland) are often upslope; mesic covey or wetland systems may be embedded in low landscape positions. A split along purely geographic lines separates this system from similar Southern Appalachian Oak Forests in southern WV, in lieu of more natural ecological or floristic distinctions.

Crosswalk to State Wildlife Action Plans:

Hardwood Forest - Mixed oak-beech forests (DC), Mesic Deciduous Forests (MD), Upland forests - deciduous forest (NJ), Oak Forest (NY), Deciduous/Mixed Forest (upland) (PA), Forest Habitat - Deciduous Forest (VA), Oak/Hickory and Dry/Mesic Oak Forest (WV)

State Distribution: CT, DC, DE, MA, MD, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VA, WV

Total Habitat Acreage: 17,032,701

Percent Conserved: 19.1%

State	State Habitat %	State Acreage	GAP 1&2 (acres)	GAP 3 (acres)	Unsecured (acres)
PA	37%	6,264,459	220,896	1,188,152	4,855,411
WV	22%	3,732,111	40,981	289,214	3,401,916
VA	15%	2,588,383	299,870	452,215	1,836,298
NY	11%	1,811,589	19,982	155,854	1,635,753
CT	6%	965,419	38,892	123,495	803,032
MD	4%	678,802	60,757	111,810	506,235
NJ	3%	559,819	117,260	47,837	394,722
MA	1%	242,876	5,771	34,365	202,741
RI	1%	179,468	8,231	29,188	142,049
DE	0%	8,229	59	2,573	5,596
DC	0%	1,546	0	0	1,546

Crosswalk to State Name Examples:

Dry Subacidic Forest (CT), Central Appalachian Dry-Mesic Chestnut Oak-Northern Red Oak Forest (DE), Dry, Rich Acidic Oak Forest (MA), Acidic Oak - Hickory Forest (MD), Dry-Mesic Inland Mixed Oak Forest (NJ), Appalachian Oak-Hickory Forest (NY), Dry Oak-Heath Forest (PA), Black Oak-Scarlet Oak/Heath Forest (RI), Central Appalachian Dry-Mesic Chestnut Oak - Northern Red Oak Forest (VA), Oak/Hickory And Dry/Mesic Oak Forest (WV)

Places to Visit this Habitat:

Green Ridge State Forest | MD
 Delaware Water Gap | NJ
 Sprout State Forest | PA
 George Washington and Jefferson National Forest | VA
 Monongahela National Forest | WV

Associated Species: *Appendix lists scientific names*

BIRDS: black-and-white warbler, broad-winged hawk, cerulean warbler, eastern wood-pewee, great crested flycatcher, louisiana waterthrush, ovenbird, red-bellied woodpecker, scarlet tanager, summer tanager (south), eastern whip-poor-will, wood thrush, veery, worm-eating warbler

MAMMALS: black bear, red-backed vole, short-tailed shrew, white footed mouse

HERPTILES: northern redback salamander, ringneck snake, redbelly snake, spotted salamander

PLANTS: American wintergreen (*Pyrola americana*), basil beebalm (*Monarda clinopodia*), blunt-lobe woodsia (*Woodsia obtusa*), bottlebrush grass (*Elymus hystrix*), common alexanders (*Zizia aurea*), early buttercup (*Ranunculus fascicularis*), shinleaf (*Pyrola elliptica*), sicklepod (*Arabis canadensis*)

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

BIRDS: golden-winged warbler

MAMMALS: eastern small-footed myotis, kittatiny red-backed vole, virginia big-eared bat

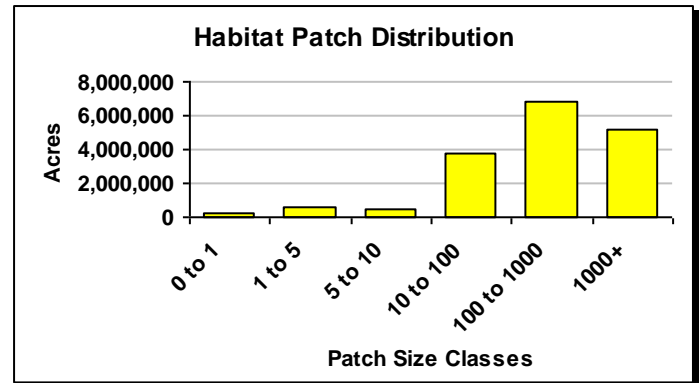
HERPTILES: big levels salamander, milk snake, peaks of otter salamander

INSECTS: American snout, Appalachian grizzled skipper, underwing moth (*Catocala resecta*), clouded underwing, dark stoneroot borer moth, flypoison borer moth, habilis underwing, northern metalmark, mournful underwing, yellow stoneroot borer moth

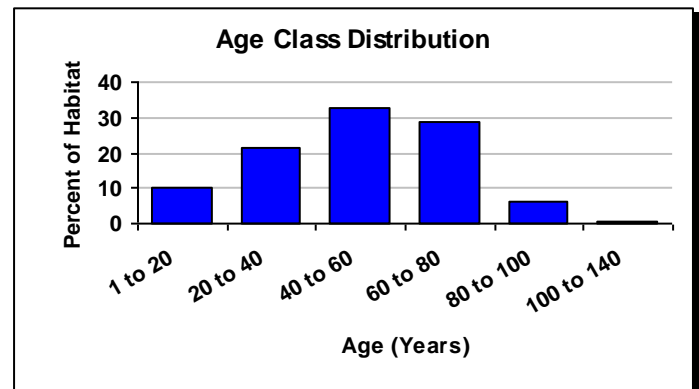
PLANTS: climbing fern (*Lygodium palmatum*), goldenseal (*Hydrastis canadensis*), small whorled pogonia (*Isotria medeoloides*)



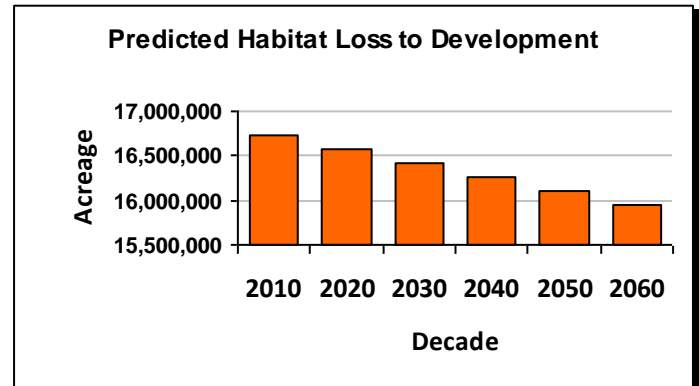
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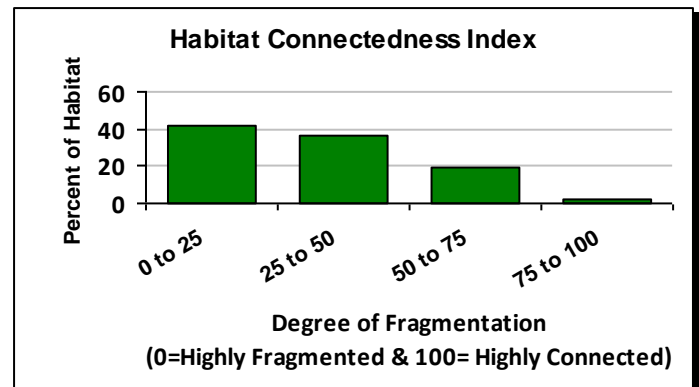
The average patch size for this habitat is 13 acres and the largest single patch is 20,946 acres. This chart shows the proportion of the habitat that is in each patch-size class.



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 (783,733 acres) if loss continues at the same rate as 1990-2000. The average rate of loss is 15,675 acres per year.



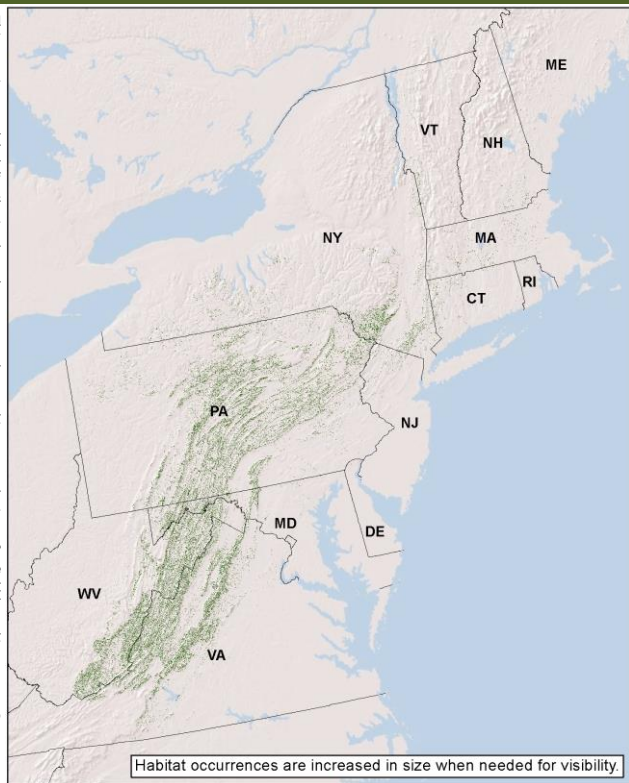
This metric measures how connected or fragmented the land directly surrounding (18 square miles) the habitat is, this the chart shows the proportion of the habitat in each connectedness class.

Central Appalachian Dry Oak-Pine Forest



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.



© Elizabeth Thompson (Vermont Land Trust)

Description:

An oak or oak-pine forest of dry sites, characterized by a variable mixture of drought tolerant oaks (chestnut oak, white oak, red oak, black oak, scarlet oak) and pines (pitch, white, Virginia). It occurs broadly in the Central Appalachians and northern Piedmont ecoregions, most commonly as a large (to very large) patch habitat. It has a much more limited range in New England, where hickories may be present. Community structure ranges from open woodlands to closed forest. Heath shrubs are common in the understory; the herb layer is often sparse and lacks diversity. In the absence of fire this system may tend to succeed to hemlock and locally common hardwoods.

State Distribution: CT, DC, DE, MA, MD, ME, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VA, VT, WV

Total Habitat Acreage: 3,845,317

Percent Conserved: 34.1%

State	State Habitat %	State Acreage	GAP 1&2 (acres)	GAP 3 (acres)	Unsecured (acres)
PA	39%	1,496,364	72,782	473,996	949,587
VA	26%	982,148	193,537	237,912	550,699
WV	20%	777,259	19,512	163,916	593,831
NY	8%	316,571	14,301	42,043	260,226
MD	3%	127,564	18,158	29,060	80,346
MA	1%	48,100	2,590	14,475	31,035
CT	1%	27,933	3,177	5,067	19,688
VT	1%	25,031	874	1,934	22,223
NJ	1%	23,303	9,633	3,516	10,154
NH	0%	15,155	270	2,413	12,472
ME	0%	4,783	156	398	4,229
RI	0%	938	16	124	799
DE	0%	164	2	33	129
DC	0%	4	0	0	4

Crosswalk to State Name Examples:

Dry Acidic Oak Forest On Stratified Sand And Gravel (CT), Central Appalachian/Northern Piedmont Chestnut Oak Forest (DE), Mixed Oak Forest (MA), Mixed Oak - Heath Forest (MD), Oak - Pine Forest (ME), Dry Red Oak - White Pine Forest (NH), Upland Forests - Mixed Deciduous-Coniferous Forest (NJ), Allegheny Oak Forest (NY), Dry Oak - Heath Woodland (PA), Deciduous Forests - Deciduous Forest Oak/Heath (RI), Central Appalachian / Piedmont White Pine - Xeric Oak Forest (VA), Dry Oak Forest (VT), Oak/Heath And Oak/White Pine Forests (WV)

Ecological Setting and Natural Processes:

A habitat of dry rolling hills, high sunny slopes and ridgetops, where soils are often thin, well-drained, and nutrient-poor. Bedrock substrates are variable, and can influence herb diversity. Disturbance agents include fire, windthrow, and ice damage, and gypsy moths can wreak havoc in the oak overstory periodically.

Similar Habitat Types:

Drier than, and often found upslope from the Northeast Interior Dry-Mesic Oak Forest system. Drier and more oak, and again upslope from the Appalachian (Hemlock-)Northern Hardwood system. A more moderate and less exposed habitat than Central Appalachian Pine-Oak Rocky Woodland, which most often occurs as a small patch within it.

Crosswalk to State Wildlife Action Plans:

Upland Forest - Dry Oak Forests (CT), Hardwood Forest - Chestnut oak forests (DC), Upland Forest (MA), Dry Oak-Pine Forests (MD), Deciduous and Mixed Forest (ME), Appalachian Oak Pine Forest (NH), Upland forests - mixed deciduous-coniferous forest (NJ), Oak-Pine Forest (NY), Deciduous/Mixed Forest (upland) (PA), Deciduous Forests - Deciduous Forest Oak/Heath (RI), Forest Habitat - Mixed Forest (VA), Oak-Pine-Northern Hardwood Forest - Dry Oak Forest (VT), Oak/Heath and Oak/White Pine Forests (WV)

Places to Visit this Habitat:

Savage River State Forest | MD
 Delaware Water Gap | NJ
 Bald Eagle State Forest | PA
 George Washington and Jefferson National Forest | VA
 Monongahela National Forest | WV

Associated Species: *Appendix lists scientific names*

BIRDS: black-and-white warbler, eastern wood-pewee, ovenbird, pine warbler, prairie warbler, scarlet tanager, summer tanager (south), eastern whip-poor-will, worm-eating warbler

MAMMALS: black bear, red-backed vole, short-tailed shrew, southern flying squirrel, white footed mouse

HERPTILES: black racer, northern redback salamander, redbelly snake, ringneck snake, ring-neck snake, spotted salamander

PLANTS: allegheny crowfoot (*Ranunculus allegheniensis*), chestnut oak (*Quercus prinus*), deerberry (*Vaccinium stamineum*), downy arrowwood (*Viburnum rafinesquianum*), hound's tongue (*Cynoglossum boreale*), mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*), rattlesnake-weed (*Hieracium venosum*), scarlet oak (*Quercus coccinea*), spotted wintergreen (*Chimaphila maculate*)

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

BIRDS: cerulean warbler, golden-winged warbler

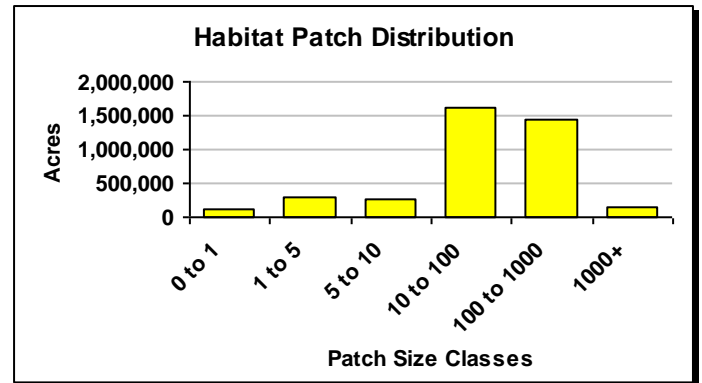
HERPTILES: black rat snake, five-lined skink, timber rattlesnake

INSECTS: New Jersey tea inchworm, orange sallow mothred-winged sallow moth, early hairstreak, red-winged sallow

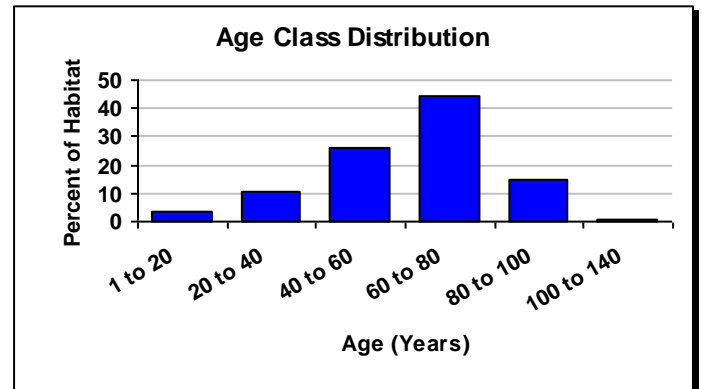
PLANTS: Kate's mountain clover (*Trifolium virginicum*), white alumroot (*Heuchera alba*), sword-leaved phlox (*Phlox buckleyi*), mountain parsley (*Taenidia montana*), climbing fumitory (*Adlumia fungosa*)



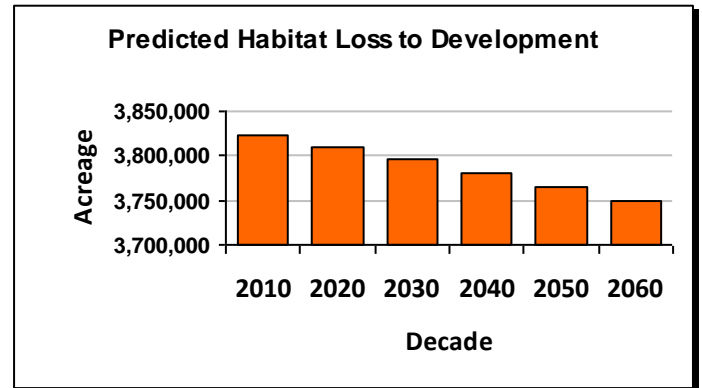
© Eric Sorenson (Vermont Fish & Wildlife)



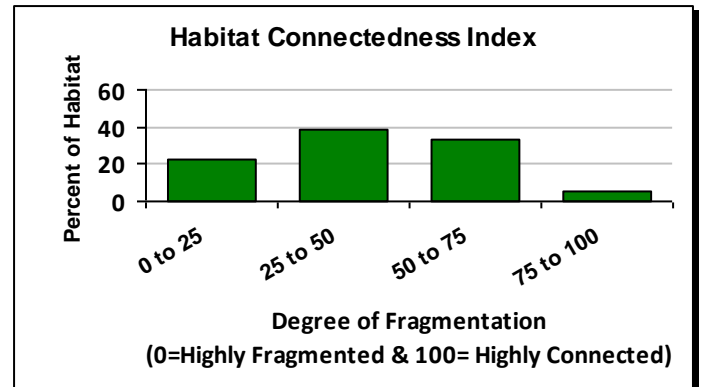
The average patch size for this habitat is 7 acres and the largest single patch is 4,519 acres. This chart shows the proportion of the habitat that is in each patch-size class.



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 (74,813 acres) if loss continues at the same rate as 1990-2000. The average rate of loss is 1,496 acres per year.



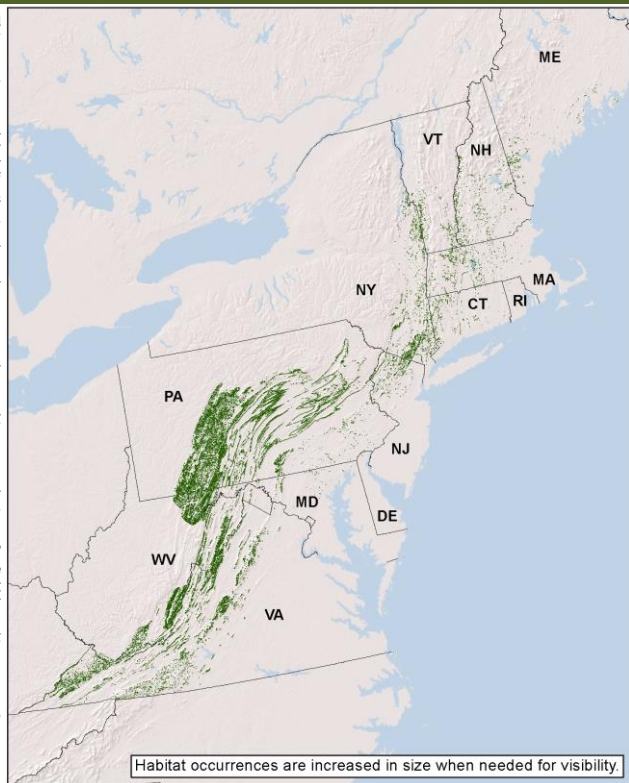
This metric measures how connected or fragmented the land directly surrounding (18 square miles) the habitat is, this the chart shows the proportion of the habitat in each connectedness class.

Central Appalachian Pine-Oak Rocky Woodland



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.



© Elizabeth Thompson (Vermont Land Trust)

Description:

A mixed forest or woodland of pitch pine and/or Virginia pine mixed with dry-site oaks (primarily scrub oak, scarlet oak, and chestnut oak). Red pine and shortleaf pine may also occur. Some areas have a fairly well-developed heath shrub layer; a graminoid herb layer dominated by Pennsylvania sedge, poverty grass, and common hairgrass may be more prominent in others. The vegetation is patchy, with woodland as well as open portions, or even sparse cover on dry rocky hilltops and outcrops.

State Distribution: CT, DC, DE, MA, MD, ME, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VA, VT, WV

Total Habitat Acreage: 566,276

Percent Conserved: 38.4%

State	State Habitat %	State Acreage	GAP 1&2 (acres)	GAP 3 (acres)	Unsecured (acres)
PA	55%	310,493	14,587	101,740	194,166
VA	17%	93,666	25,531	25,815	42,321
WV	12%	70,182	3,064	17,481	49,637
MD	5%	28,081	1,416	6,178	20,488
NY	4%	24,145	2,574	6,526	15,045
MA	2%	8,545	463	2,840	5,241
NJ	1%	8,243	3,245	1,440	3,558
NH	1%	7,739	286	1,353	6,099
VT	1%	6,188	192	377	5,619
CT	1%	4,918	653	957	3,309
ME	1%	4,009	321	233	3,455
RI	0%	38	0	5	33
DE	0%	24	1	10	14
DC	0%	4	0	0	4

Crosswalk to State Name Examples:

Subacidic Rocky Summit/Outcrop (CT), Ridgetop Pitch Pine/Scrub Oak (MA), Montane Pine - Oak Woodland (MD), Oak - Pine Woodland (ME), Appalachian Oak - Pine Rocky Ridge (NH), Ridgetop Pitch Pine-Scrub Oak Forest (NJ), Pitch Pine-Oak-Heath Rocky Summit (NY), Pitch Pine - Scrub Oak Woodland (PA), Central Appalachian Xeric Chestnut Oak - Virginia Pine Woodland (VA), Pitch Pine-Oak-Heath Rocky Summit (VT), Dry Rocky Pine/Oak Forests And Woodlands (WV)

Ecological Setting and Natural Processes:

This forest occurs as relatively small patches on exposed ridgetops, hilltops and outcrops, at elevations ranging up to about 4000 feet. The substrate rock is granitic or other acidic lithology, including traprock in New England. Conditions are dry, and soils are thin and nutrient-poor. This system experiences moderately intense fires naturally every 5 to 25 years; fire history largely determines the vegetation character of individual occurrences.

Similar Habitat Types:

Patches of this habitat are most often on exposed sites within larger occurrences of Central Appalachian Dry Oak-Pine Forest. Overlaps with Northern Appalachian-Acadian Rocky Heath Outcrop at the northern end of its range, but lacks spruce and some other northern species. Oakier than Southern Appalachian Montane Pine Forest and Woodland, and without table mountain pine.

Crosswalk to State Wildlife Action Plans:

Unique and Man-Made - Traprock Ridges (CT), Rocky Cliffs, Ridgetops, Talus Slopes, and Other Similar Habitats (MA), Early Successional Forests - Shrub-dominated natural communities (MD), Dry Woodlands and Barrens (ME), Talus Slopes and Rocky Ridges - Rocky Ridges (NH), Upland forests - mixed deciduous-coniferous forest (NJ), Oak-Pine Forest (NY), Deciduous/Mixed Forest (upland) (PA), Thicket/Shrub Habitats - Naturally occurring barrens (PA), Forest Habitat - Mixed Forest (VA), Oak-Pine-Northern Hardwood Forest - Pitch Pine-Oak-Heath Rocky Summit (VT), Dry Rocky Pine/Oak Forests and Woodlands (WV)

Places to Visit this Habitat:

Savage River State Forest | MD
 Harriman State Park | NY
 Bald Eagle State Forest | PA
 George Washington and Jefferson National Forest | VA
 Monongahela National Forest | WV

Associated Species: *Appendix lists scientific names*

BIRDS: black-and-white warbler, broad-winged hawk, ovenbird, pine warbler, prairie warbler, scarlet tanager, summer tanager (south), wood thrush, worm-eating warbler

MAMMALS: bobcat

HERPTILES: blue-spotted salamander, coal skink, black-bellied salamander, eastern box turtle, eastern hog-nosed snake, eastern rat snake, fence lizard, five-lined skink, four-toed salamander, marbled salamander, northern copperhead

PLANTS: ledge spike-moss (*Selaginella rupestris*), mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*), mountain sandwort (*Minuartia groenlandica*), new jersey tea (*Ceanothus americanus*), northern blazingstar (*Liatris scariosa*), purple clematis (*Clematis occidentalis*), scarlet oak (*Quercus coccinea*), scrub oak (*Quercus ilicifolia*), yellow false foxglove (*Aureolaria pedicularia*)

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

BIRDS: cerulean warbler, peregrine falcon, eastern whip-poor-will

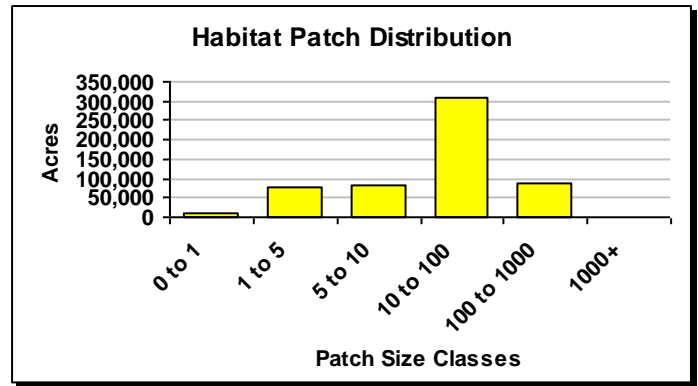
MAMMALS: allegheny woodrat, appalachian cottontail, eastern small-footed myotis, kittatiny red-backed vole, long-tailed shrew, northern myotis, southern flying squirrel

HERPTILES: big levels salamander, green salamander, jefferson salamander, timber rattlesnake, white-spotted salamander

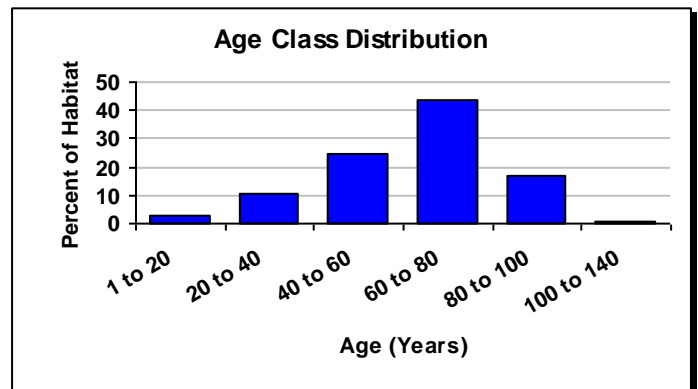
INSECTS: aureolaria seed borer, barrens chaetagnalea, barrens itame, barrens xylotype, blueberry sawfly, edward's hairstreak, Gerhard's underwing moth, northern barrens tiger beetle, oblique zale, pine-devil moth, pink sawfly, red-winged sawfly, similar underwing, sleepy duskywing, southern pine sphinx, the buckmoth



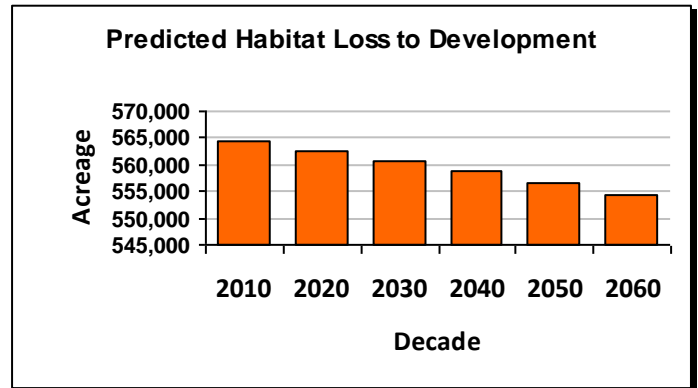
© Maine Natural Areas Program



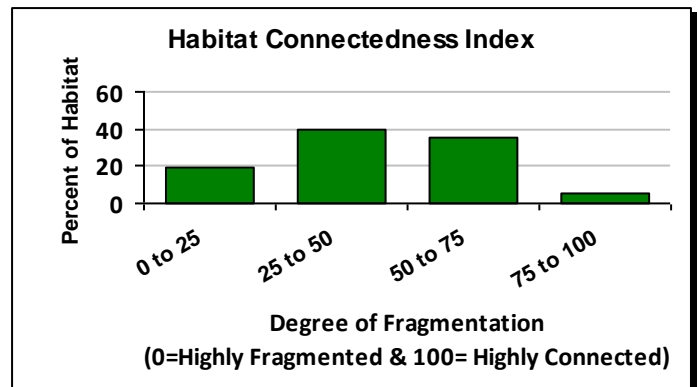
The average patch size for this habitat is 7 acres and the largest single patch is 1,202 acres. This chart shows the proportion of the habitat that is in each patch-size class.



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 (9,984 acres) if loss continues at the same rate as 1990-2000. The average rate of loss is 200 acres per year.

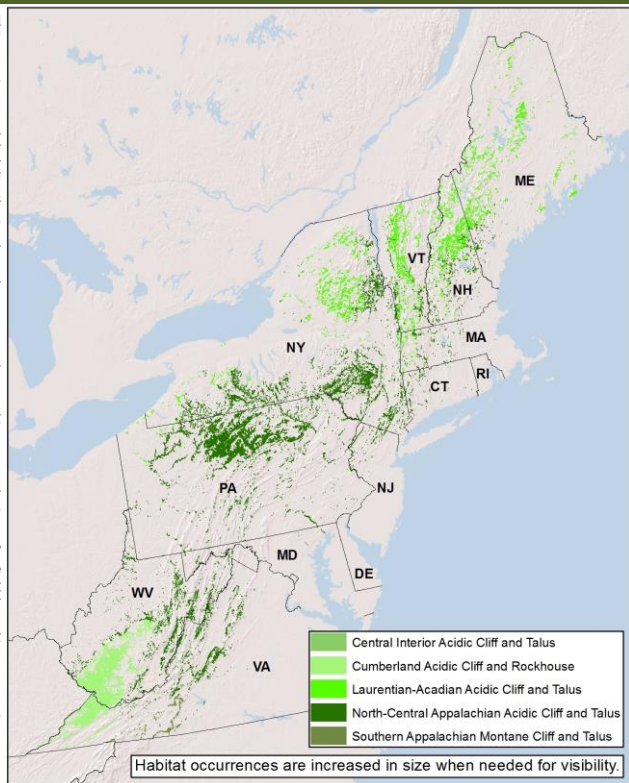


This metric measures how connected or fragmented the land directly surrounding (18 square miles) the habitat is, this the chart shows the proportion of the habitat in each connectedness class.



Macrogroup: Cliff and Talus

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.



© Eric Sorenson (Vermont Fish & Wildlife)

Description:

A sparsely vegetated cliff or talus slope formed on granitic, sandstone, or other acidic bedrock. The lack of soil, highly acidic bedrock, and constant erosion, limits the vegetation to mosses, lichens, and herbs growing on bare rock or crevices, and to sparse trees and shrubs rooted in deeper soil pockets. Lichen cover may be extensive. In the Central Appalachians, red-cedar trees, poison ivy vines and rock polypody ferns are characteristic. Birch or spruce replaces red cedar in the north, where a shrubland of heaths and reindeer lichen may develop where cold air accumulates at the sheltered bottom of slopes. Areas of concentrated seepage are sometimes present. In the Cumberland region, a mosaic of cavelike "rockhouses" and associated sandstone box canyons are typical.

Ecological Setting and Natural Processes:

Landforms in this system are associated with steeper mountains and hills, river bluffs, and gorges. In some cases this system may take the form of upper-slope boulderfields without adjacent cliffs, where talus forms from freeze/thaw action on the bedrock. This system is prone to harsh climatic conditions; frequent disturbances include drought stress and wind and storm damage. Mass movement of rocks can also reset the ecological clock.

Similar Habitat Types:

Cliff and talus systems have also been modeled for those steep landforms on other (calcareous and circumneutral) lithologies.

Crosswalk to State Wildlife Action Plans:

Unique and Man-Made - Traprock Ridges (CT), Rocky Cliffs, Ridgetops, Talus Slopes, and Other Similar Habitats (MA), Rock Outcrops and Cliffs (MD), Cliff Face and Rocky Outcrops (ME), Cliffs (NH), Cliff and Talus (NY), Cliff and Talus (NY), Rock Habitats (PA), Barren Habitat - Balds (VA), Cliffs and Talus Slopes - Boreal Acidic Cliff (VT), Cliffs and Talus Slopes - Open Talus (VT), Cliffs and Talus Slopes - Temperate Acidic Cliff (VT), Rock Outcrops/Cliffs/Talus (WV)

State Distribution: CT, DC, DE, MA, MD, ME, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VA, VT, WV

Total Habitat Acreage: 561,802

Percent Conserved: 48.2%

State	State Habitat %	State Acreage	GAP 1&2 (acres)	GAP 3 (acres)	Unsecured (acres)
PA	36%	204,775	28,707	101,430	74,638
NY	19%	107,441	35,533	15,398	56,510
WV	16%	90,419	3,952	8,344	78,122
VA	8%	43,020	6,885	7,542	28,592
NH	6%	35,115	17,793	7,648	9,674
ME	6%	35,028	14,019	4,641	16,368
VT	6%	34,675	6,169	7,047	21,459
MA	1%	6,149	1,715	1,313	3,121
NJ	0%	2,675	1,324	531	820
CT	0%	2,061	300	457	1,303
MD	0%	437	72	180	185
DE	0%	4	0	0	4
RI	0%	3	0	0	3
DC	0%	1	0	0	1

Crosswalk to State Name Examples:

Acidic Cliffs/Talus (CT), Acidic Rock Cliff Community (MA), Acidic Cliff And Bluff (MD), Acidic Cliff - Gorge/Spruce Talus Woodland (ME), Boreal/Temperate Acidic Cliff (NH), Siliceous Rock Outcrop Community (NJ), Cliff Community/Acidic Talus Woodland (NY), Birch (Black-Gum) Rocky Slope Woodland (PA), Central Appalachian / Piedmont Acidic Cliff (VA), Boreal/Temperate Acidic Cliff (VT), Rock Outcrops/Cliffs/Talus (WV)

Places to Visit this Habitat:

Baxter State Park | ME
 White Mountain National Forest | NH
 Slide Mountain | NY
 Elk State Forest | PA
 Monongahela National Forest | WV

Associated Species: *Appendix lists scientific names*

BIRDS: golden eagle, common raven, turkey vulture

MAMMALS: bobcat, eastern pipistrelle, porcupine

HERPTILES: broad-headed skink, eastern wormsneak, fence lizard, five-lined skink

PLANTS: boreal stitchwort (*minuartia rubella*), Carolina leaf-flower (*phyllanthus caroliniensis*), common butterwort (*pinguicula vulgaris*), fragrant cliff woodfern (*dryopteris fragrans*), Goldie's woodfern (*dryopteris goldiana*) hoary draba (*draba cana*), robbins' milkvetch (*astragalus robbinsii* var. *minor*), rock sandwort (*minuartia stricta*), small-flower bittercress (*cardamine parviflora*), smooth yellow false foxglove (*aureolaria flava*), summer grape (*vitis aestivalis* var. *bicolor*), white mountain saxifrage (*saxifraga paniculata*)

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

BIRDS: peregrine falcon

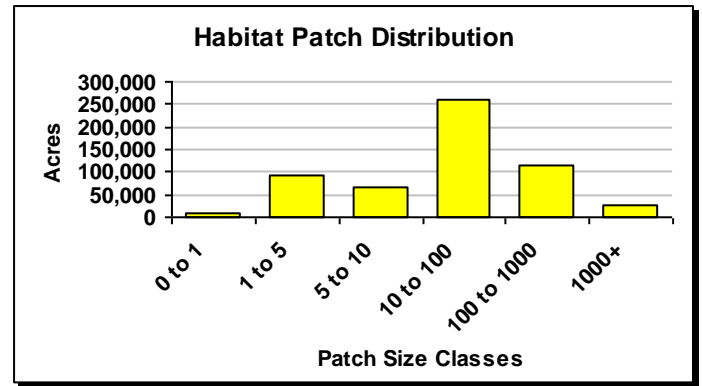
MAMMALS: allegheny woodrat, rock vole

HERPTILES: northern copperhead, timber rattlesnake

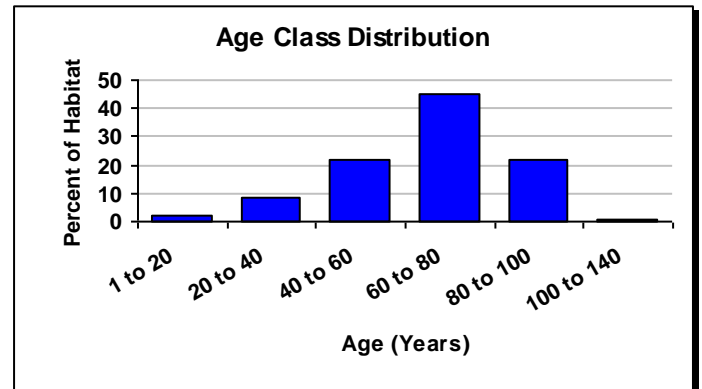
PLANTS: green spleenwort (*Asplenium trichomanes-ramosum*), Alabama lipfern (*Cheilanthes alabamensis*), silverling (*Paronychia argyrocoma*)



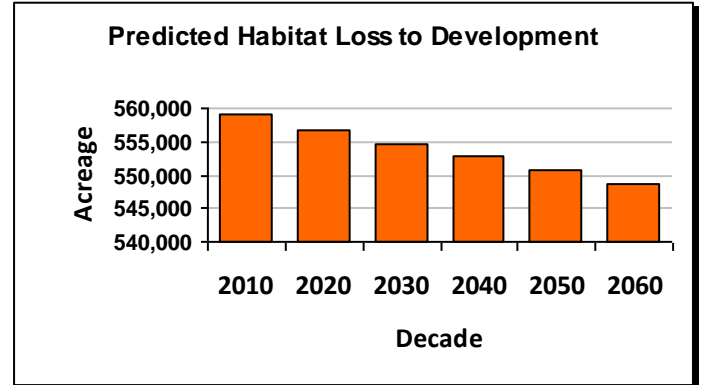
© Maine Natural Areas Program



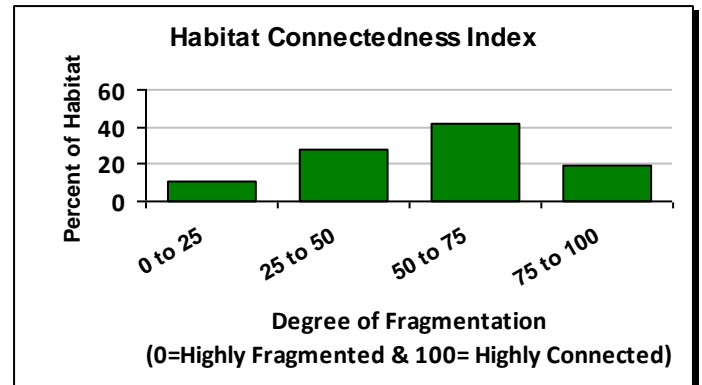
The average patch size for this habitat is 7 acres and the largest single patch is 2,038 acres. This chart shows the proportion of the habitat that is in each patch-size class.



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 (10,430 acres) if loss continues at the same rate as 1990-2000. The average rate of loss is 209 acres per year.

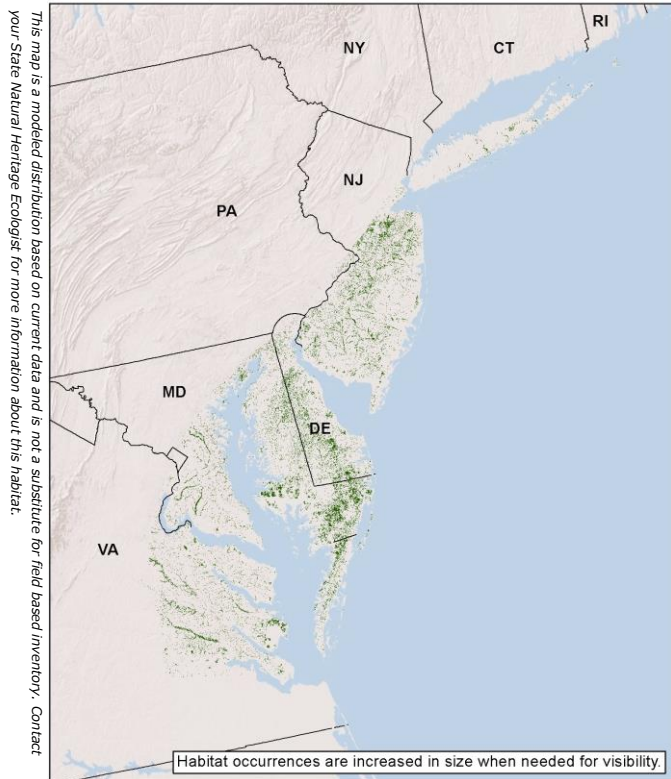


This metric measures how connected or fragmented the land directly surrounding (18 square miles) the habitat is, this the chart shows the proportion of the habitat in each connectedness class.

North Atlantic Coastal Plain Basin Swamp and Wet Hardwood Forest



Macrogroup: Coastal Plain Swamp



© Robert Coxe (Delaware Species Conservation & Research Program)

Description:

A basin hardwood swamp of seasonally flooded coastal plain habitats from Long Island south to Virginia. Characteristic tree species include red maple, sweet gum, black gum, willow oak, and green ash. Loblolly pine is not uncommon south of Delaware Bay. Although supporting some seepage indicators, it is also affected by overland flow.

State Distribution: DC, DE, MD, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VA

Total Habitat Acreage: 974,772

Percent Conserved: 18.9%

State	State Habitat %	State Acreage	GAP 1&2 (acres)	GAP 3 (acres)	Unsecured (acres)
MD	33%	322,976	18,978	56,526	247,473
NJ	27%	266,253	37,988	21,214	207,052
VA	22%	210,232	4,141	11,220	194,871
DE	16%	151,221	8,741	19,630	122,850
NY	2%	18,245	1,319	3,284	13,642
PA	1%	5,123	326	510	4,288
RI	0%	640	139	26	476
DC	0%	81	0	0	81

Ecological Setting and Natural Processes:

These swamps of poorly drained, relatively shallow depressions are often groundwater-influenced, but are also often configured in large patches along streams and rivers, especially in headwater settings. They occur on mineral soils overlain by a variable organic but non-peaty layer.

Similar Habitat Types:

Basins that support Northern Atlantic Coastal Plain Basin Peat Swamps are usually more hydrologically isolated than these often active river area-connected swamps, which also lack Atlantic white cedar.

Crosswalk to State Name Examples:

Northeastern Pin Oak-Swamp White Oak Forest (DE), Coastal Plain - Piedmont Acidic Seepage Swamp (MD), Cape May Lowland Swamp (NJ), Red Maple-Sweetgum Swamp (NY), Wetlands - Forested Wetlands And Bogs (PA), Outer Piedmont / Inner Coastal Plain Upland Depression Swamp (VA)

Crosswalk to State Wildlife Action Plans:

Coastal Plain Forested Floodplains and Riparian Swamps (DE), Forested Seepage Wetlands (MD), Forested wetlands - hardwood swamps (NJ), Coastal Red Maple-Black Gum Swamp (NY), Wetlands - Forested Wetlands and Bogs (PA), Wetland Habitat - Forested (VA)

Places to Visit this Habitat:

Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge | DE
 Pocomoke River State Forest | MD
 Wharton State Forest | NJ
 Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge | VA
 Presquile National Wildlife Refuge | VA

Associated Species: *Appendix lists scientific names*

BIRDS: american black duck, hooded warbler, prothonotary warbler, red-shouldered hawk, wood duck

MAMMALS: river otter, mink

HERPTILES: barking treefrog, carpenter frog, cope's gray treefrog, new jersey chorus frog, southern leopard frog, tiger salamander

INSECTS: bar-winged skimmer, golden-winged skimmer, mantled baskettail, southern sprite, sparkling jewelwing, sphagnum sprite

PLANTS: american lotus (*Nelumbo lutea*), awned meadow-beauty (*Rhexia aristosa*), awned mountainmint (*Pycnanthemum setosum*), big-head rush (*Juncus megacephalus*), blue maiden-cane (*Amphicarpum purshii*), canby's lobelia (*Lobelia canbyi*), new jersey rush (*Juncus caesariensis*), nuttall's lobelia (*Lobelia nuttallii*), pale false foxglove (*Agalinis skinneriana*), red turtlehead (*Chelone obliqua*)

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

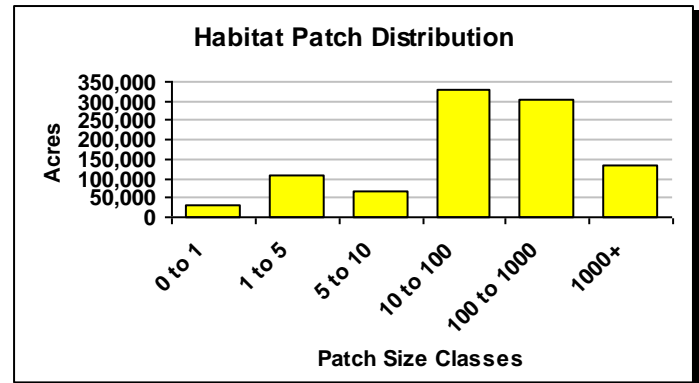
HERPTILES: Mabee's salamander

INSECTS: Bethany beach firefly, A slug moth, banner clubtail, checkered white, eastern pinebarrens tiger beetle, elfin skimmer, Franck's sphinx, golden aster flower moth, great purple hairstreak, Hessel's hairstreak, Laura's clubtail, Martha's pennant, pale bluet, sable clubtail, selys' sundragon, treetop emerald, violet dart, Virginia piedmont water boatman

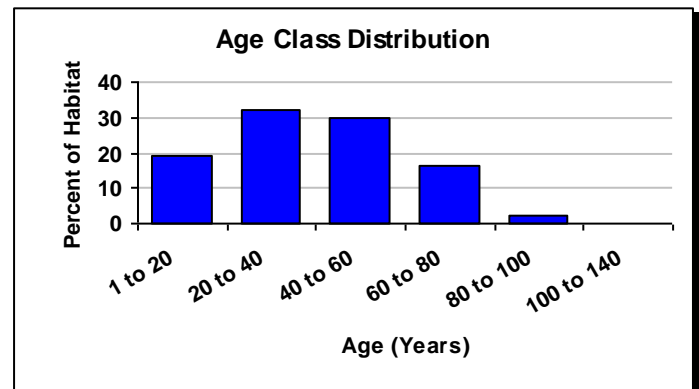
PLANTS: cypress swamp sedge (*Carex jooirii*), rose coreopsis (*Coreopsis rosea*)



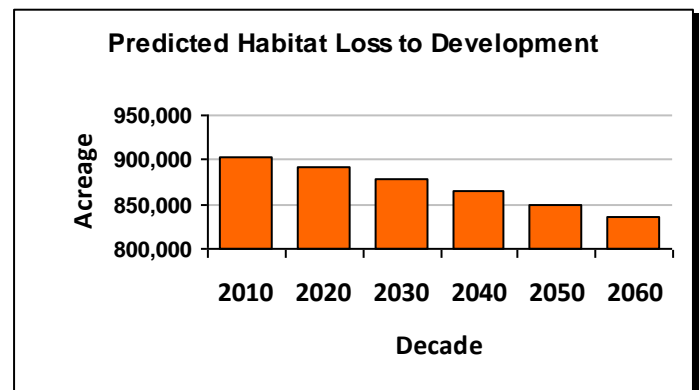
© Robert Coxie (Delaware Species Conservation & Research Program)



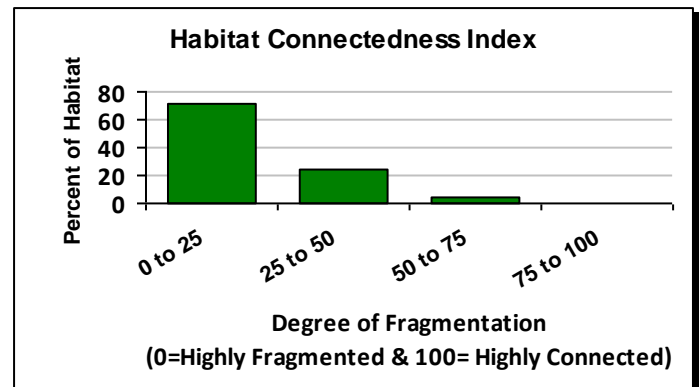
The average patch size for this habitat is 6 acres and the largest single patch is 3,190 acres. This chart shows the proportion of the habitat that is in each patch-size class.



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.



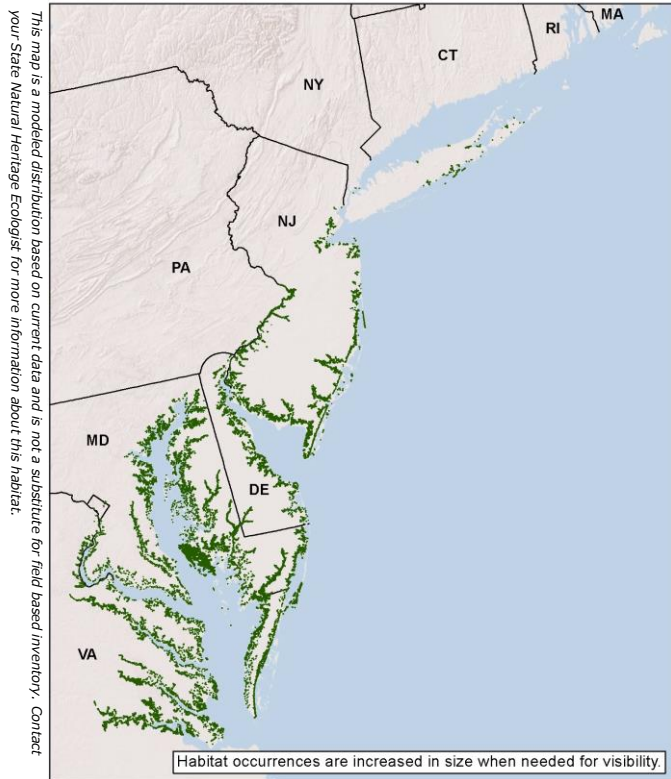
This chart shows the predicted loss of habitat over the next five decades (67,635 acres) if loss continues at the same rate as 1990-2000. The average rate of loss is 1,353 acres per year.



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.



Macrogroup: Coastal Plain Swamp



© Gary P. Fleming (Virginia Department of Conservation & Recreation Natural Heritage Program)

Description:

A tidally flooded hardwood forest and shrubland in lower river floodplains and estuaries of the North Atlantic Coastal Plain. Deciduous hardwood species predominate, especially ash (green or pumpkin), black gum, or water tupelo, along with red maple, American elm, and black willow. Alder and silky dogwood are common shrubs. Lianas and vines are common: poison ivy, greenbrier, and Virginia creeper. Species richness in the herbaceous layer is exceptionally high due to microtopographic features. Regularly flooded hollows primarily support flood-tolerant swamp species such as orange jewelweed, arrow arum, and various smartweeds. Water hemlock, and smallspike false nettle are typical of elevated hummocks.

Ecological Setting and Natural Processes:

Occurs as small patches in the uppermost portions of tidal rivers that have sufficiently fresh water and short enough flooding to support trees. Stands form distinct pockets and fringes on poorly-drained, slightly acidic tidal muck with high silt and clay content. Most common in the Chesapeake Bay region, but reaching as far up as the lower Hudson River.

Similar Habitat Types:

In Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, found usually at the upper limit of brackish or fresh and oligohaline tidal marshes. Southern Atlantic Coastal Plain Tidal Wooded Swamp is similar, with a different (but overlapping) suite of species due to biogeographic differences.

Crosswalk to State Wildlife Action Plans:

State Distribution: DC, DE, MA, MD, NJ, NY, PA, VA

Total Habitat Acreage: 196,233

Percent Conserved: 30.0%

State	State Habitat %	State Acreage	GAP 1&2 (acres)	GAP 3 (acres)	Unsecured (acres)
MD	43%	84,026	13,139	16,589	54,299
VA	29%	56,049	2,686	6,496	46,867
NJ	21%	41,724	13,129	2,827	25,768
DE	6%	11,564	807	2,514	8,243
NY	1%	1,507	384	104	1,020
PA	1%	1,278	221	8	1,050
DC	0%	83	0	3	79
MA	0%	2	0	0	2

Crosswalk to State Name Examples:

Wind-Tidal Cypress-Gum Swamp (DE), Tidal Hardwood Swamp (MD), Freshwater Tidal Swamp (NJ), Freshwater Tidal Swamp (NY), Northern Coastal Plain Tidal Bald Cypress Forest (VA)

Places to Visit this Habitat:

Cape Henlopen State Park | DE
 Blackwater Wildlife Refuge | MD
 Cape May National Wildlife Refuge | NJ
 Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge | NJ
 Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge | VA

Associated Species: *Appendix lists scientific names*

BIRDS: barred owl, chuck-will's widow, prothonotary warbler, red-shouldered hawk, white-eyed vireo, willow flycatcher, wood duck

HERPTILES: eastern narrow-mouthed toad

INSECTS: bar-winged skimmer, blue-faced meadowhawk, brown spiketail, fine-lined emerald, golden-winged skimmer, sparkling jewelwing

PLANTS: bayonet rush (*Juncus militaris*), maidencane (*Panicum hemitomon*), seaside alder (*Alnus maritima*), southern bladderwort (*Utricularia juncea*), catchfly-grass (*Leersia lenticularis*), clustered beakrush (*Rhynchospora glomerata*), cuckoo-flower (*Cardamine pratensis*), erect coinleaf (*Centella erecta*), gibbous panic-grass (*Sacciolepis striata*), red bay (*Persea palustris*), showy tick-trefoil (*Desmodium canadense*), star duckweed (*Lemna trisulca*)

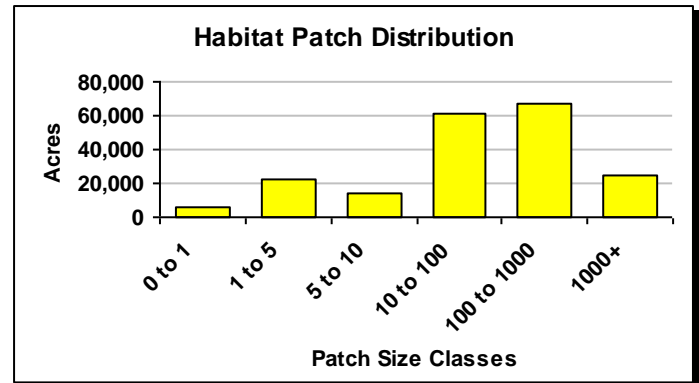
Species of Concern (G1-G4): *Appendix lists scientific names*

INSECTS: Bethany beach firefly, blackwater bluet, Lemmer's noctuid moth, palamedes swallowtail

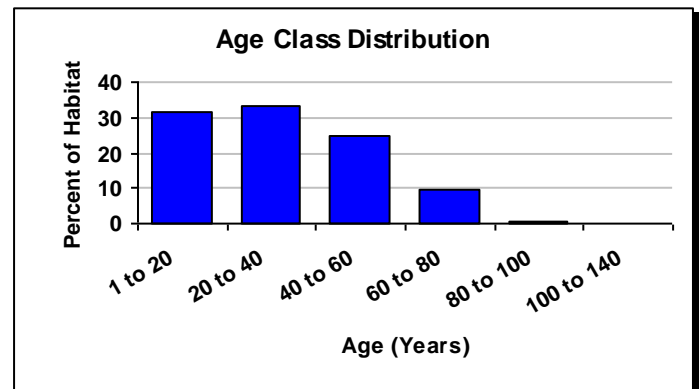
PLANTS: American frog's-bit (*Limnobium spongia*), american waterwort (*Elatine americana*), awned mountainmint (*Pycnanthemum setosum*), giant peatmoss (*Sphagnum torreyanum*), marsh rattlesnake master (*Eryngium aquaticum*), Nuttall's lobelia (*Lobelia nuttallii*), pale false foxglove (*Agalinis skinneriana*), reniform sedge (*Carex reniformis*), shoreline sedge (*Carex hyalinolepis*), sweet pinesap (*Monotropsis odorata*), tropical water-hyssop (*Bacopa innominata*), watermeal (*Wolffia papulifera*)



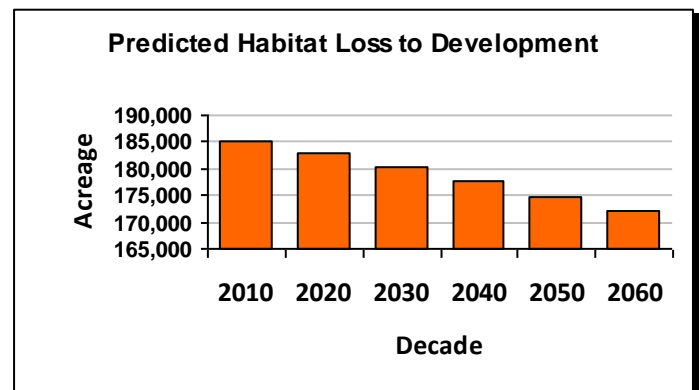
© Gary P. Fleming (Virginia Department of Conservation & Recreation Natural Heritage Program)



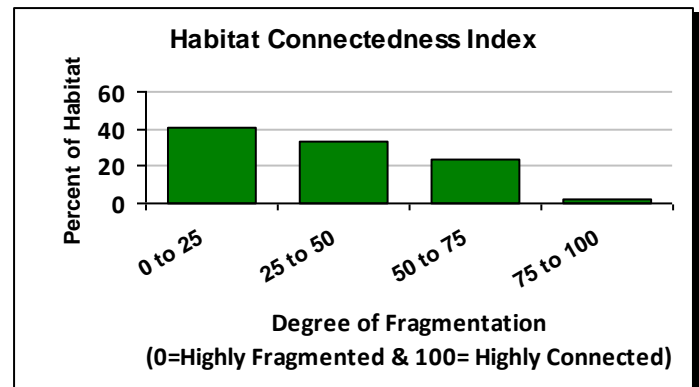
The average patch size for this habitat is 6 acres and the largest single patch is 3,555 acres. This chart shows the proportion of the habitat that is in each patch-size class.



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 (13,082 acres) if loss continues at the same rate as 1990-2000. The average rate of loss is 262 acres per year.



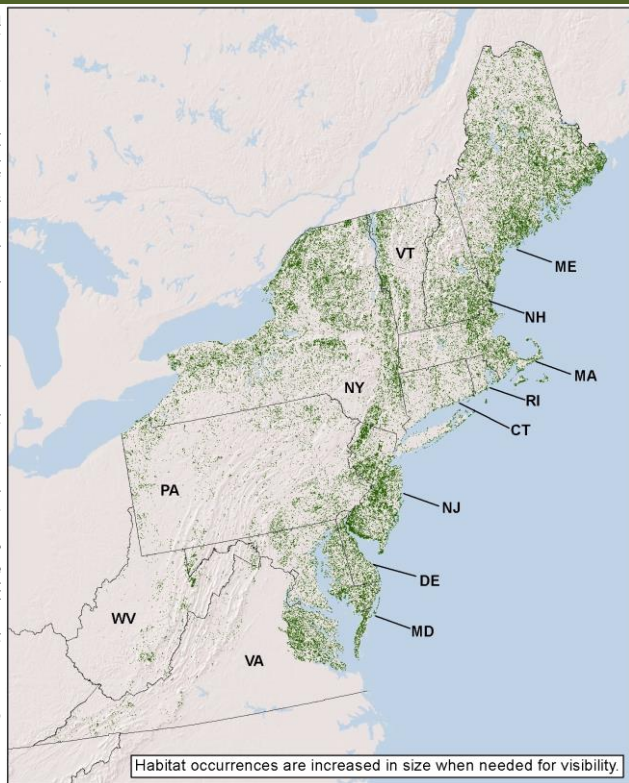
This metric measures how connected or fragmented the land directly surrounding (18 square miles) the habitat is, this the chart shows the proportion of the habitat in each connectedness class.

Laurentian-Acadian Freshwater Marsh



Macrogroup: Emergent Marsh

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.



© Maine Natural Areas Program

Description:

A freshwater emergent or submergent marsh dominated by herbaceous vegetation and associated with isolated basins, edges of streamways, and seepage slopes. Typical plants include cattails, marsh fern, touch-me-not, pondweeds, water lilies, pickerelweed, and tall rushes, species that tolerate sustained inundations and do not persist through the winter. Scattered shrubs are often present and usually total less than 25% cover. Trees are generally absent and, if present, are scattered. Zonation within a marsh is associated with water depth and length of inundation. This is a very broadly defined system, with many variants distributed widely in the Northeast.

State Distribution: CT, DC, DE, MA, MD, ME, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VA, VT, WV

Total Habitat Acreage: 906,723

Percent Conserved: 21.6%

State	State Habitat %	State Acreage	GAP 1&2 (acres)	GAP 3 (acres)	Unsecured (acres)
ME	25%	225,999	13,432	26,406	186,161
NY	25%	224,007	25,309	27,887	170,811
NJ	11%	98,802	17,497	9,039	72,265
VA	7%	61,229	1,285	3,949	55,995
MA	6%	57,011	4,217	12,825	39,969
MD	6%	52,867	2,802	10,177	39,888
PA	5%	48,783	3,585	4,395	40,802
NH	5%	48,642	2,373	10,747	35,523
VT	4%	39,373	2,385	5,542	31,445
DE	2%	21,773	1,518	3,960	16,294
CT	2%	16,321	1,506	2,964	11,851
WV	1%	6,766	156	244	6,366
RI	1%	5,089	413	1,010	3,666
DC	0%	61	0	0	61

Crosswalk to State Name Examples:

Herbaceous Inland Wetland - Freshwater Marshes (CT), Bulrush Deepwater Marsh (DE), Deep Emergent Marsh (MA), Cattail Marsh (ME), Emergent Marsh (NH), Robust Emergent Marsh (NJ), Deep Emergent Marsh/Backwater Slough (NY), Cattail Marsh (PA), Emergent Marsh (RI), American Lotus Aquatic Bed (VA), Cattail Marsh (VT), Emergent Marsh (MD)

Ecological Setting and Natural Processes:

Freshwater marshes are associated with lakes, ponds, headwater basins and slow-moving streams, impoundments, ditches, or any low lying basin that collects water. Such basins are often flat-bottomed and shallow, or marsh vegetation forms a ring around the edge of deeper basins. They typically occur on muck over mineral soil, and as part of a larger wetland complex that may include forested or shrubby swamps, peatlands, and/or open water.

Similar Habitat Types:

Very often occurs with Laurentian-Acadian Wet Meadow-Shrub Swamp, acidic or circumneutral forested swamps, peatlands, and floodplain vegetation in large, diverse complexes.

Crosswalk to State Wildlife Action Plans:

Herbaceous Inland Wetland - Freshwater Marshes (CT), Marshes and Wet Meadows - Deep Emergent Marsh (MA), Emergent Marsh and Wet Meadows (ME), Marsh and Shrub Wetlands (NH), Freshwater Marsh (NY), Wetlands - Emergent Freshwater (PA), Emergent Wetlands - Freshwater Wetland Unspecified (RI), Marshes and Sedge Meadows - Cattail Marsh (VT)

Places to Visit this Habitat:

Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge | ME
 Wharton State Forest | NJ
 Five Ponds Wilderness Area | NY
 Green Mountain National Forest | VT
 Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge | WV

Associated Species: *Appendix lists scientific names*

BIRDS: american bittern, american black duck, blue-winged teal, common gallinule, great blue heron, least bittern, marsh wren, pied-billed grebe, sora, swamp sparrow, virginia rail, wood duck

MAMMALS: eastern cottontail, meadow jumping mouse, mink, moose, muskrat, raccoon, southern bog lemming, virginia possum, water shrew

HERPTILES: blue-spotted salamander, northern leopard frog, northern spring peeper, red-spotted newt, spotted turtle

INSECTS: bar-winged Skimmer, ringed emerald, spatterdock darner

PLANTS: autumnal water-starwort (*Callitriche hermaphroditica*), floating pennywort (*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*), hardstem bulrush (*Schoenoplectus acutus*), marsh felwort (*Lomatogonium rotatum*), marsh hedge-nettle (*Stachys pilosa*), whorled pennywort (*Hydrocotyle verticillata*)

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

BIRDS: black tern, king rail, northern harrier

MAMMALS: water shrew

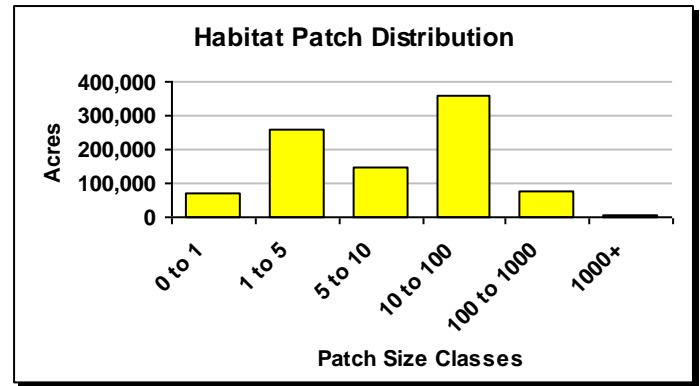
HERPTILES: wood turtle, blanding's turtle

INSECTS: bogbean buckmoth, broadtailed shadowdragon, eyed brown, granitosa fern moth, little bluet, Martha's pennant, scarlet bluet, spatterdock darner, two-spotted skipper

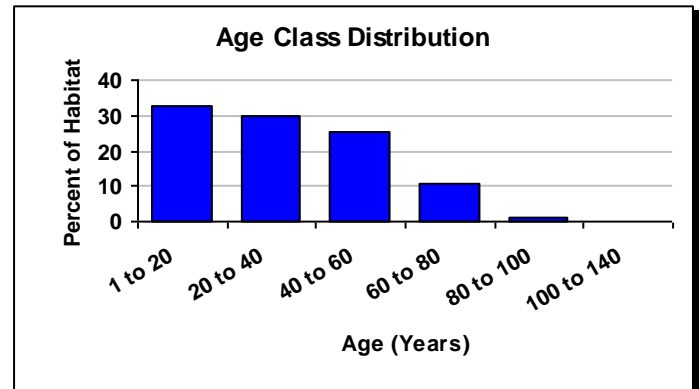
PLANTS: blue maiden-cane (*Amphicarpum purshii*), fly-poison (*Amianthium muscitoxicum*), northeastern bladderwort (*Utricularia resupinata*), ohio goldenrod (*Oligoneuron ohioense*), Robbins' spikerush (*Eleocharis robbinsii*), sago pondweed (*Potamogeton pectinatus*), Sartwell's sedge (*Carex sartwellii*), slender arrowhead (*Sagittaria teres*), Walter's sedge (*Carex striata*), watermeal (*Wolffia papulifera*)



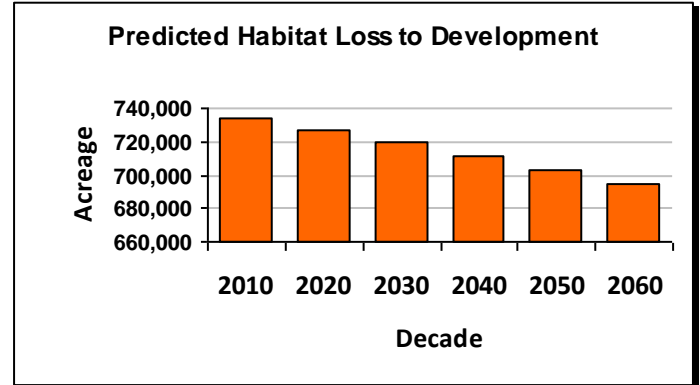
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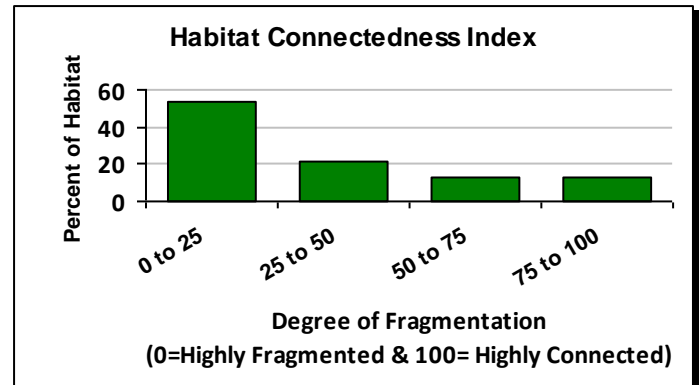
The average patch size for this habitat is 3 acres and the largest single patch is 1,258 acres. This chart shows the proportion of the habitat that is in each patch-size class.



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 (39,208 acres) if loss continues at the same rate as 1990-2000. The average rate of loss is 784 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.



Macrogroup: Large River Floodplain

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.



© Bruce A. Sorrie (Massachusetts Division of Fisheries & Wildlife/Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program)

Description:

A complex of wetland and upland vegetation on floodplains of medium to large rivers in Atlantic drainages. They are typical of larger rivers but they can occur on smaller rivers where the stream gradient is low and a broad floodplain develops. The vegetation complex includes floodplain forests in which silver maple, sycamore, box elder, and cottonwood are characteristic, as well as herbaceous sloughs, shrub wetlands, ice scours, riverside prairies, and woodlands. Most areas are underwater each spring; microtopography determining how long the various habitats are inundated. Depositional and erosional features may both be present depending on the particular floodplain.

State Distribution: CT, DC, DE, MA, MD, ME, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VA, VT, WV

Total Habitat Acreage: 254,862

Percent Conserved: 19.8%

State	State Habitat %	State Acreage	GAP 1&2 (acres)	GAP 3 (acres)	Unsecured (acres)
NY	56%	142,677	10,582	15,936	116,158
PA	24%	59,967	2,733	5,826	51,409
ME	4%	11,047	479	2,413	8,155
MA	4%	10,054	1,693	2,251	6,110
NJ	4%	9,846	4,177	520	5,149
NH	2%	4,646	131	778	3,737
CT	2%	4,024	251	980	2,793
MD	1%	3,708	708	298	2,702
VT	1%	3,430	199	324	2,906
VA	1%	3,290	56	131	3,103
WV	1%	1,982	9	70	1,903
DC	0%	90	1	0	89
DE	0%	82	10	30	42
RI	0%	19	0	2	17

Crosswalk to State Name Examples:

Floodplain Forest (CT), Silver Maple-Elm Floodplain Forest (DE), Major-River Floodplain Forest (MA), Montane - Piedmont Bottomland Forest (MD), Silver maple-wood nettle-ostrich fern floodplain forest (NH), Floodplain Forest (NJ), Floodplain Forest (NY), Silver Maple Floodplain Forest (PA), Silver Maple/Sycamore Floodplain Forest (RI), Piedmont / Central Appalachian Floodplain Swamp (VA), Silver Maple-Ostrich Fern Riverine Floodplain Forest (VT), Floodplain Forests And Swamps (WV)

Ecological Setting and Natural Processes:

Floodplains form on land adjacent to a stream or river that experiences periodic flooding when the river overflows its banks. A variety of microtopographic features form as a result of annual river activity. This broadly-defined system includes vegetation on deep alluvial deposits, on depositional levees and bars, in backwater sloughs, and (rarely) on bedrock where rivers cut through resistant geology.

Similar Habitat Types:

Shares dynamic processes with all other large river floodplain systems. Most similar to the silver maple-dominated Northern Appalachian-Acadian Large River type. Human impacts on this and other floodplain habitats regionally have made large, high quality occurrences rare.

Crosswalk to State Wildlife Action Plans:

Forested Inland Wetland - Floodplain Forests (CT), Floodplains (DC), Riparian Forests (MA), Floodplain Forests (MD), Floodplains - Major river silver maple floodplains (NH), Floodplains (NJ), Floodplain Forests (NY), Riparian Thickets/Forests (PA), Wetland Habitat - Forested (VA), Floodplain Forests - Silver Maple-Sensitive Fern Riverine Floodplain Forest (VT), Floodplain Forests and Swamps (WV)

Places to Visit this Habitat:

Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge | ME
 Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge | NY
 Allegheny National Forest Non-Reserved | PA
 George Washington and Jefferson National Forest | VA
 Bald Mountain Natural Area | VT

Associated Species: *Appendix lists scientific names*

BIRDS: alder flycatcher, bald eagle, cerulean warbler, northern waterthrush, red-shouldered hawk, veery, warbling vireo, willow flycatcher, wood duck, yellow warbler, yellow-throated vireo

MAMMALS: big brown bat, eastern pipistrelle, little brown myotis, long-tailed weasel, mink, moose, northern long-eared bat, northern short-tailed shrew, raccoon, red bat, river otter, silver-haired bat, virginia possum

HERPTILES: copperhead, leopard frog, northern water snake, marbled salamander, mole salamander, pickerel frog

INSECTS: brook snaketail, lake emerald, riffle snaketail, riverine clubtail

PLANTS: basil beebalm (*Monarda clinopodia*), green dragon (*Arisaema dracontium*), canada moonseed (*Menispermum canadense*), nodding trillium (*Trillium flexipes*), smooth bur-marigold (*Bidens laevis*)

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

BIRDS: american bittern, prothonotary warbler

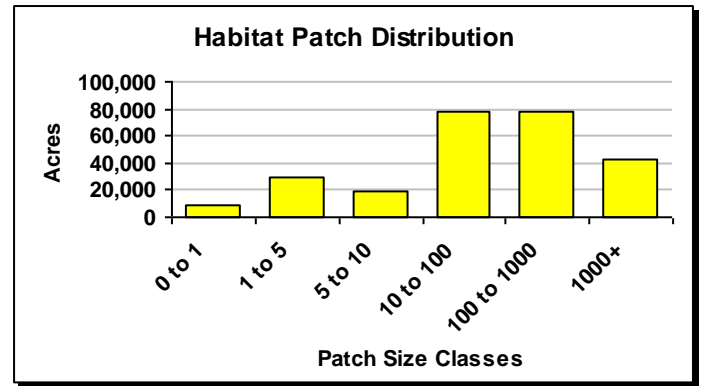
HERPTILES: blandings turtle, jefferson salamander, wood turtle

INSECTS: cobblestone tiger beetle, Newman's brocade, A ground beetle, little bluet, Maine snaketail, riverine clubtail

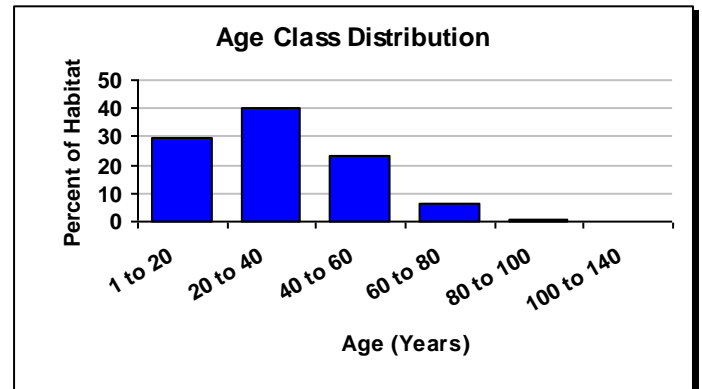
PLANTS: american lotus (*Nelumbo lutea*), coast violet (*Viola brittoniana*), eastern prairie white-fringed orchid (*Platanthera leucophaea*), heartleaf plantain (*Plantago cordata*), limestone wild petunia (*Ruellia strepens*), long's bulrush (*Scirpus longii*), maryland bur-marigold (*Bidens bidentoides*), navel-shape corn-salad (*Valerianella umbilicata*), stalked bulrush (*Scirpus pedicellatus*), tidal spikerush (*Eleocharis aestuum*)



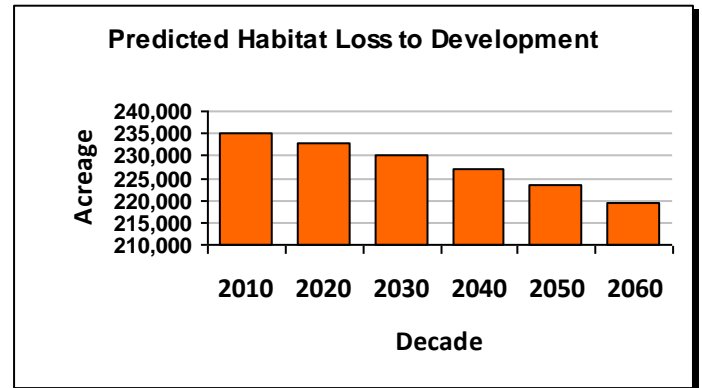
© Michael Batchler



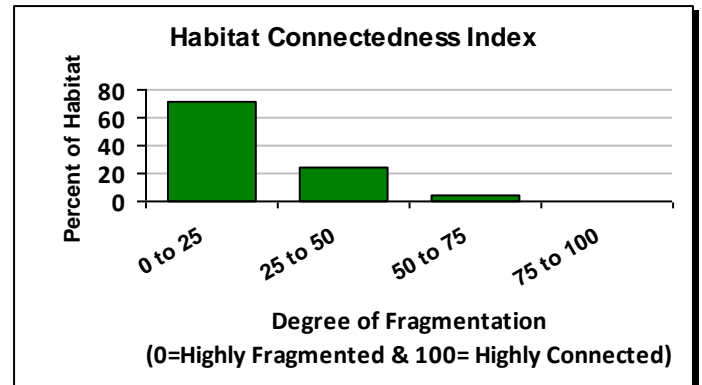
The average patch size for this habitat is 5 acres and the largest single patch is 3,512 acres. This chart shows the proportion of the habitat that is in each patch-size class.



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.



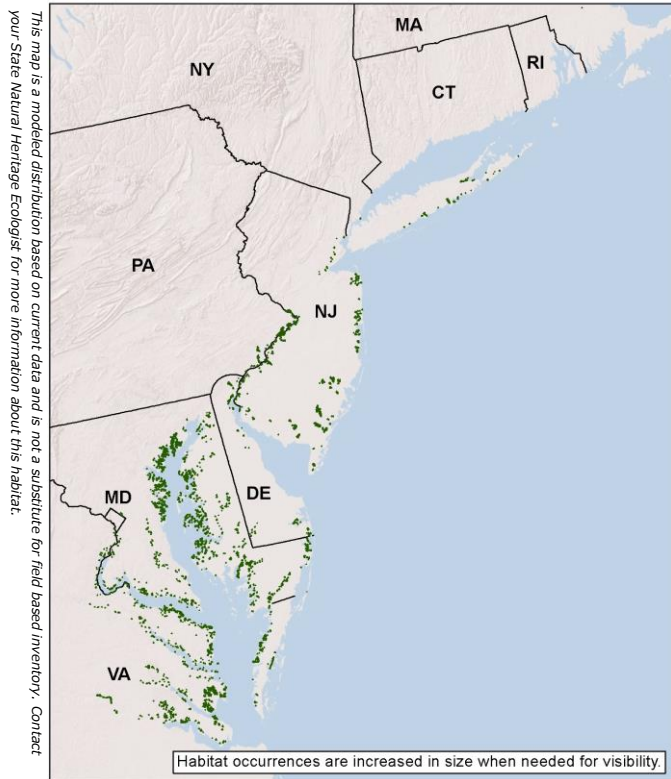
This chart shows the predicted loss of habitat over the next five decades (15,637 acres) if loss continues at the same rate as 1990-2000. The average rate of loss is 313 acres per year.



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.



Macrogroup: Large River Floodplain



Not Mapping

Description:
NOT IN GUIDE

State Distribution: DC, DE, MA, MD, NJ, NY, PA, VA

Total Habitat Acreage: 35,491

Percent Conserved: 20.2%

State	State Habitat %	State Acreage	GAP 1&2 (acres)	GAP 3 (acres)	Unsecured (acres)
MD	42%	14,762	691	3,375	10,697
VA	35%	12,320	96	465	11,758
NJ	18%	6,297	1,208	712	4,378
DE	2%	762	18	167	577
PA	2%	759	141	43	575
NY	2%	587	214	23	350
MA	0%	3	0	0	3
DC	0%	1	0	0	1

Ecological Setting and Natural Processes:
NOT IN GUIDE

Similar Habitat Types:
NOT IN GUIDE

Crosswalk to State Name Examples:

Coastal Plain - Piedmont Bottomland Forest (MD), Pine Barren Savanna (NJ)

Crosswalk to State Wildlife Action Plans:

Places to Visit this Habitat:

Blackwater Wildlife Refuge | MD
 Pocomoke River State Forest | MD
 Wharton State Forest | NJ
 Wertheim National Wildlife Refuge | NY
 John Heinz National Wildlife Refuge at Tinicum | PA

Associated Species: *Appendix lists scientific names*

MAMMALS: delmarva fox squirrel

HERPTILES: glossy crayfish snake, northern red-bellied cooter

INSECTS: blue-faced meadowhawk, burgundy bluet, eastern floater, hoary elfin, tidewater interstitial amphipod

PLANTS: Dense-flower Knotweed, Eastern Wild Rice, Giant Cane, Lake-bank Sedge, Largeleaf Pondweed, Leatherleaf, Nuttall's Micranthemum, Purple Passion-flower, Red Bay, Shrubby Camphorweed, Smooth Bur-marigold, Taperleaf Bugleweed, Walter's Barnyard Grass, Waterhemp Pigweed, Willow Oak

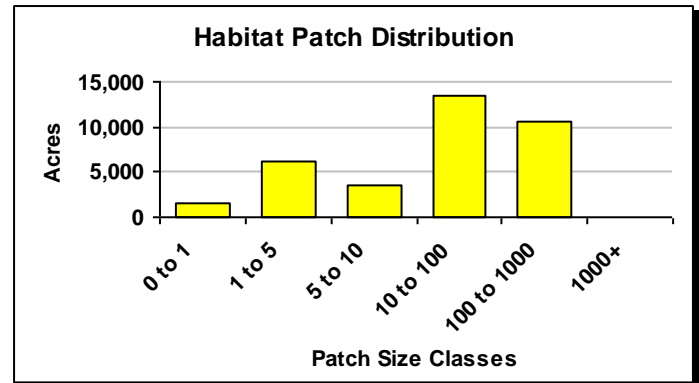
Species of Concern (G1-G4): *Appendix lists scientific names*

INSECTS: puritan tiger beetle, seepage dancer

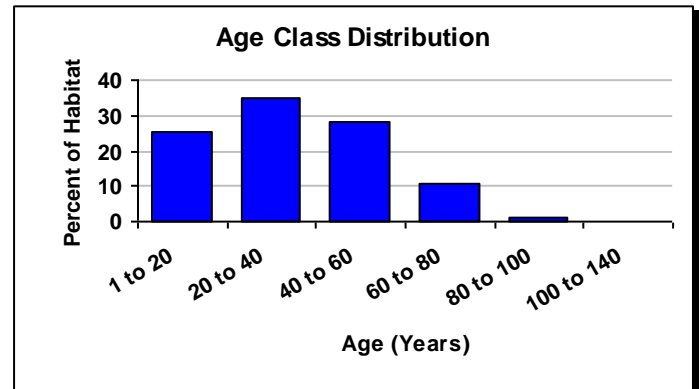
PLANTS: American lotus, American waterwort, Bayonet rush, Cape fear spatterdock, Carolina fanwort, Delmarva beggarticks, Gritty Hedge-nettle, Lined sedge, Maryland Bur-marigold, Mudwort, Multiflowered Mud-plantain, Pumpkin ash, Purple sandgrass, Rough avens, Sensitive Joint-vetch, Shoreline sedge, Squarestem spikerush, Strap-leaf Arrowhead, Sweet pinesap, Tropical Water-hyssop



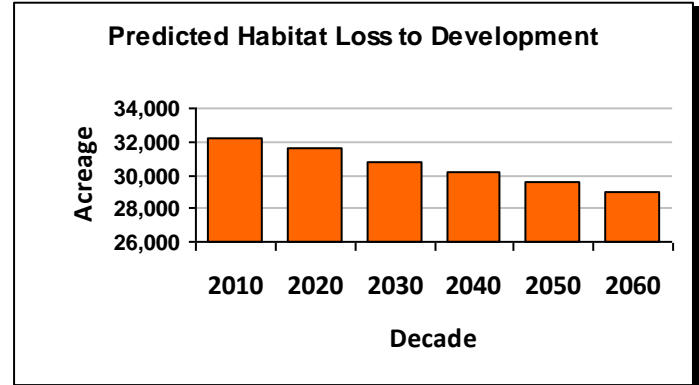
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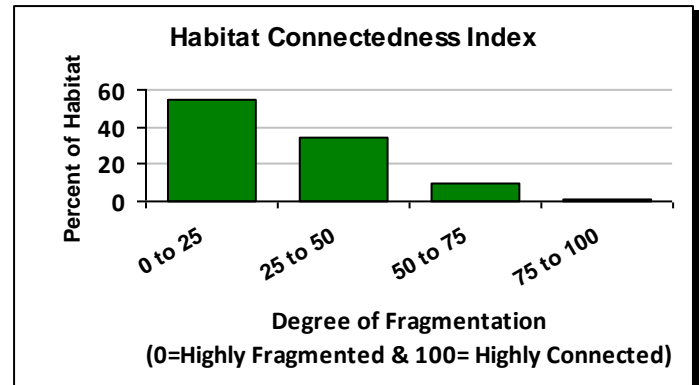
The average patch size for this habitat is 4 acres and the largest single patch is 776 acres. This chart shows the proportion of the habitat that is in each patch-size class.



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 (3,264 acres) if loss continues at the same rate as 1990-2000. The average rate of loss is 65 acres per year.

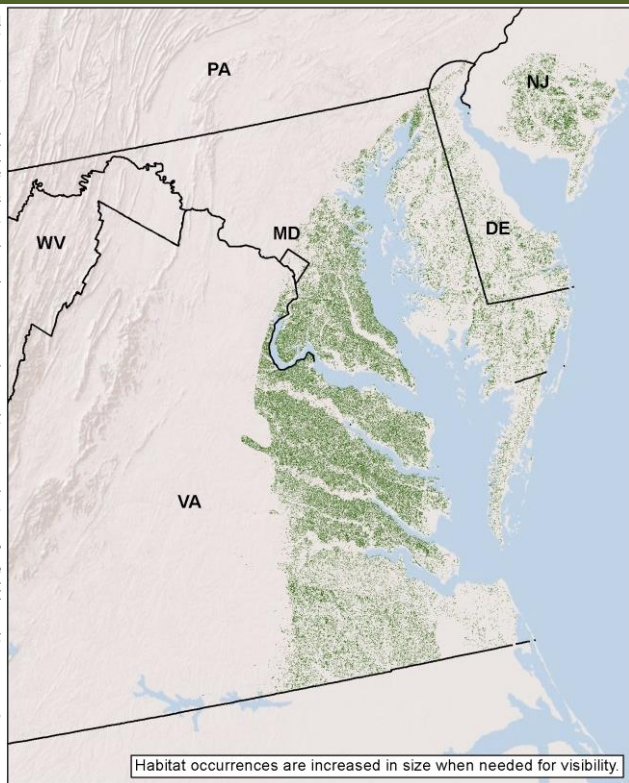


This metric measures how connected or fragmented the land directly surrounding (18 square miles) the habitat is, this the chart shows the proportion of the habitat in each connectedness class.



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.



© Robert Coxe (Delaware Species Conservation & Research Program)

Description:

A hardwood forest of the coastal plain with a significant component of mesophytic (moist but non-wetland) species, such as American beech or southern sugar maple. Upland and bottomland oaks at the mid range of moisture tolerance are usually also present, particularly white oak, but sometimes also southern red oak, cherrybark oak, or Shumard oak. Loblolly pine is sometimes present, but it is unclear if it is a natural component or has entered only as a result of past cutting. Understories are usually well-developed. Shrub and herb layers may be sparse or moderately dense. Ranging south from New Jersey to Georgia, these mostly large patch coastal plain forests occupy a variety of moist sites that are naturally sheltered from frequent fire.

Ecological Setting and Natural Processes:

Found on lower slopes, along streams and rivers, on mesic flats between drier pine-dominated uplands and floodplains, and on local raised areas within bottomland terraces or wet flats. Soils are variable in texture and pH, excluding only the coarsest sands. Fire is not an important disturbance in this system.

Similar Habitat Types:

Often adjacent to North Atlantic Coastal Plain Hardwood Forests (in lower landscape position). Differences from mesic forests of the Piedmont are sometimes fairly subtle; substantial floristic differences, however, can exist between examples of this system on acidic and basic substrates.

Crosswalk to State Wildlife Action Plans:

Hardwood Forest - Mixed oak-beech forests (DC), Coastal Plain Upland Forests - Tuliptree Rich Wood (Coastal Plain variant) (DE), Mesic Deciduous Forests (MD), Forest Habitat - Deciduous Forest (VA)

State Distribution: DC, DE, MD, NJ, PA, VA

Total Habitat Acreage: 1,932,352

Percent Conserved: 12.1%

State	State Habitat %	State Acreage	GAP 1&2 (acres)	GAP 3 (acres)	Unsecured (acres)
VA	58%	1,116,922	11,491	76,722	1,028,709
MD	29%	568,784	22,712	73,354	472,719
NJ	7%	137,699	23,430	8,031	106,238
DE	6%	107,687	3,634	14,012	90,041
DC	0%	1,122	0	11	1,111
PA	0%	139	0	0	139

Crosswalk to State Name Examples:

Coastal Plain Oak - Beech Forest (MD), Southern Coastal Plain Mesic Mixed Hardwood Forest (VA)

Places to Visit this Habitat:

Blackbird State Forest | DE
 Redden State Forest | DE
 Patuxent Wildlife Research Refuge | MD
 Belleplain State Forest | NJ
 Caledon State Park | VA

Associated Species: *Appendix lists scientific names*

PLANTS: American holly (*Ilex opaca*), American hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*), American strawberry-bush (*Euonymus americanus*), big-leaf snowbell (*Styrax grandifolius*), Christmas fern (*Polystichum acrostichoides*), downy rattlesnake-plantain (*Goodyera pubescens*), flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), New York fern (*Thelypteris noveboracensis*), silky camellia (*Stewartia malacodendron*), Virginia heartleaf (*Hexastylis virginica*), Small-flower Baby-blue-eyes (*Nemophila aphylla*), Yellow-eyed Grass (*Xyris difformis*), Broad-leaved Beardgrass (*Gymnopogon brevifolius*), Evergreen Bayberry (*Morella caroliniensis*), Black Snakeroot (*Zigadenus densus*), Capitulate Beakrush (*Rhynchospora cephalantha*), Seymeria (*Seymeria cassioides*), Wand-like Three-awn Grass (*Aristida purpurascens*)

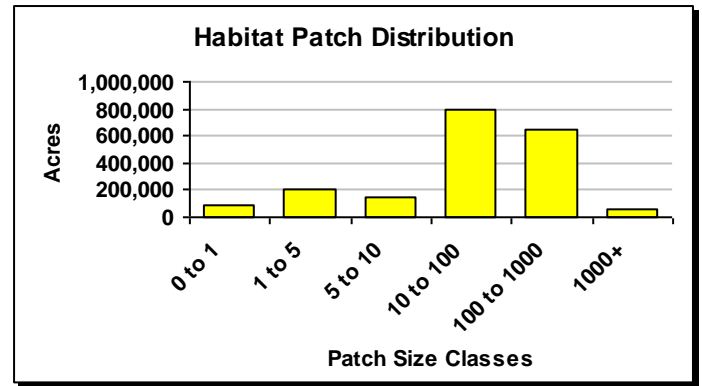
Species of Concern (G1-G4): *Appendix lists scientific names*

INSECTS: sesh forest water scavenger beetle (*hydrochus spangleri*)

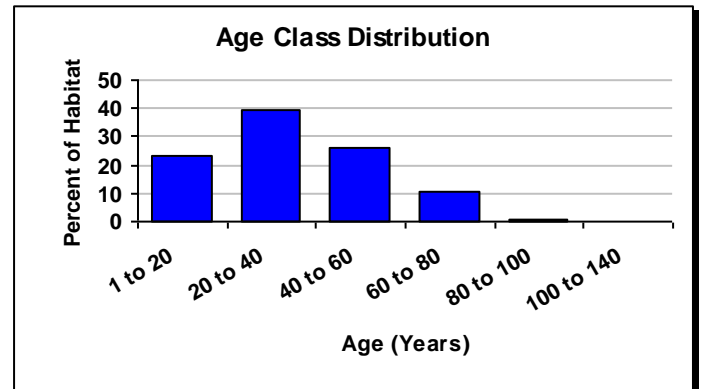
PLANTS: Canby's bulrush (*Schoenoplectus etuberculatus*), Canby's lobelia (*Lobelia canbyi*), early paspalum (*Paspalum praecox*), spiked hoary-pea (*Tephrosia spicata*), virginia heartleaf (*Hexastylis virginica*)



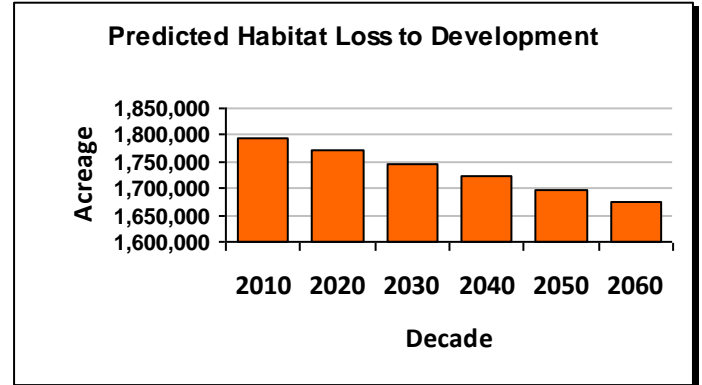
© Robert Coxie (Delaware Species Conservation & Research Program)



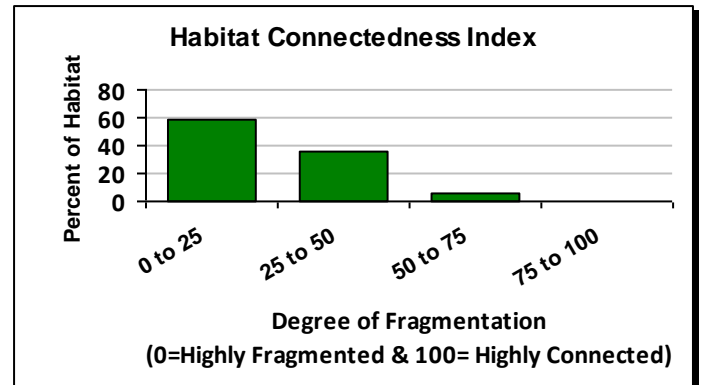
The average patch size for this habitat is 4 acres and the largest single patch is 1,277 acres. This chart shows the proportion of the habitat that is in each patch-size class.



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 (120,282 acres) if loss continues at the same rate as 1990-2000. The average rate of loss is 2,406 acres per year.



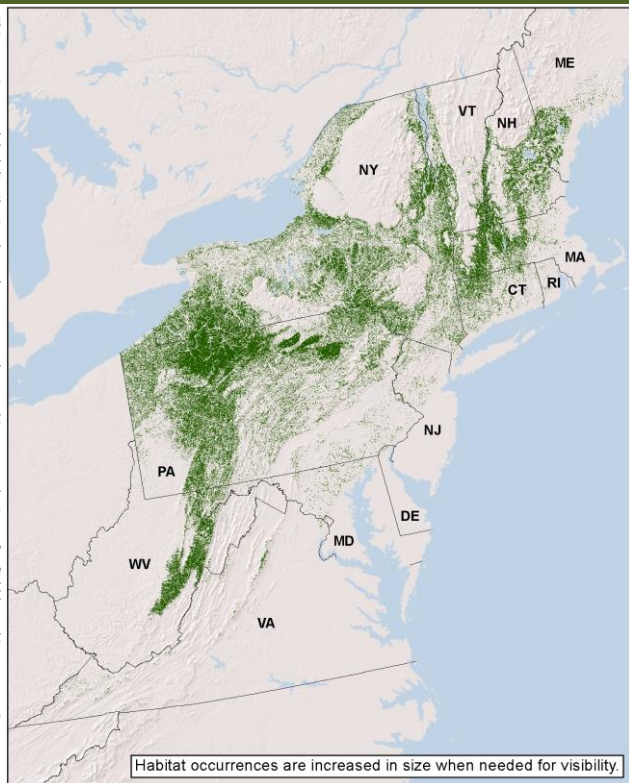
This metric measures how connected or fragmented the land directly surrounding (18 square miles) the habitat is, this the chart shows the proportion of the habitat in each connectedness class.

Appalachian (Hemlock)-Northern Hardwood 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.



© Maine Natural Areas Program

Description:

A hardwood forest of sugar maple, american beech, and yellow birch, sometimes mixed with, and sometimes dominated by, eastern hemlock. Northern red oak and white oak occur commonly, but do not dominate. Black cherry, black birch, white pine, and tuliptree are typical on nutrient rich or historically disturbed sites. This forest system is broadly defined, and is the only one to occur in at least parts of all 13 states of the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic. It is the dominant forest type in the central and northern part of its range (Allegheny Mountains northward through central New England), and occurs as smaller patches in more protected locations to the south.

State Distribution: CT, DC, DE, MA, MD, ME, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VA, VT, WV

Total Habitat Acreage: 20,995,362

Percent Conserved: 20.1%

State	State Habitat %	State Acreage	GAP 1&2 (acres)	GAP 3 (acres)	Unsecured (acres)
PA	39%	8,222,612	277,012	1,806,913	6,138,687
NY	34%	7,076,972	152,324	658,583	6,266,065
NH	6%	1,198,529	27,144	159,115	1,012,270
MA	5%	1,146,700	28,973	293,801	823,926
WV	5%	1,124,973	87,413	350,843	686,717
VT	3%	618,372	11,962	31,754	574,655
CT	3%	584,654	33,138	82,288	469,229
ME	2%	458,159	4,591	19,974	433,594
MD	1%	282,180	22,613	51,901	207,666
VA	1%	137,971	46,141	23,812	68,018
NJ	1%	127,379	35,274	8,106	84,000
RI	0%	11,945	435	4,496	7,014
DE	0%	3,633	40	1,308	2,285
DC	0%	1,283	0	0	1,283

Crosswalk to State Name Examples:

Cove Forest (CT), Northern Hardwoods-Hemlock-White Pine Forest (MA), Eastern Hemlock - Hardwood Forest (MD), Hemlock Forest (ME), Hemlock - Oak - Northern Hardwood Forest (NH), Mesic Hemlock-Hardwood Forest (NJ), Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest (NY), Hemlock (White Pine) - Northern Hardwood Forest (PA), Appalachian Hemlock - Northern Hardwood Forest (VA), Northern Hardwood Forest - Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest (VT), Hemlock Forests (WV)

Ecological Setting and Natural Processes:

This habitat type is an ecological generalist in much of its range, occupying low to mid-elevations on a variety of landforms and bedrock types. Drier, typic, and moist/cool variants occur along a gradient from higher, more exposed sites to lower, more protected ones. To the south, the hemlock wooly adelgid and a warming climate may push this system to more closely resemble Southern Appalachian Oak Forests.

Similar Habitat Types:

The hardwood mix in this system has a more Appalachian character than those found in cooler Laurentian-Acadian Northern Hardwood Forests. The L-A Pine-Hemlock-Hardwood Forest is similar to this system, but also favors cooler settings. Northeastern Coastal and Interior Pine-Oak Forest replaces it in lower relief areas on the coastal plain, and is more pine-rich.

Crosswalk to State Wildlife Action Plans:

Upland Forest - Coniferous Forests (CT), Upland Forest (MA), Northern Conifer – Hardwood Forests (MD), Deciduous and Mixed Forest (ME), Hemlock Hardwood Pine Forests (NH), Upland forests - mixed deciduous-coniferous forest (NJ), Mixed Northern Hardwoods (NY), Deciduous/Mixed Forest (upland) (PA), Deciduous Forests - Deciduous Forest Beech-Maple (RI), Forest Habitat - Mixed Forest (VA), Northern Hardwood Forest - Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest (VT), Hemlock forests (WV)

Places to Visit this Habitat:

Tunxis State Forest | CT
 Savage River State Forest | MD
 Allegany State Park | NY
 Allegheny National Forest Non-Reserved | PA
 Monongahela National Forest | WV

Associated Species: *Appendix lists scientific names*

BIRDS: barred owl, Blackburnian warbler, black-throated blue warbler, black-throated green warbler, chesnut-sided warbler, eastern wood-pewee, hermit thrush, Louisiana waterthrush, ovenbird, ruffed grouse, scarlet tanager, wood thrush

MAMMALS: black bear, fisher, gray fox, northern flying squirrel, porcupine, smoky shrew, southern flying squirrel, white-footed mouse, woodland jumping mouse

HERPTILES: northern redbelly snake

PLANTS: broad beech fern (*Thelypteris hexagonoptera*), flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), four-leaved milkweed (*Asclepias quadrifolia*), perfoliate bellwort (*Uvularia perfoliata*), round-leaved tick trefoil (*Desmodium rotundifolium*), spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*), squawroot (*Conopholis americana*), pinedrops (*Pterospora andromedea*)

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

BIRDS: brown creeper, Canada warbler, northern goshawk

MAMMALS: Allegheny woodrat, Indiana myotis, southern rock vole, southern water shrew, Virginia northern flying squirrel

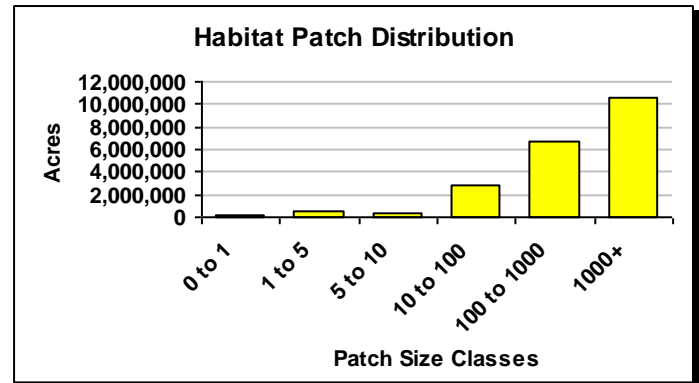
HERPTILES: Cheat Mountain salamander, eastern massasauga, green salamander, mountain earth snake, northern spring salamander

INSECTS: early hairstreak butterfly, spicebush swallowtail butterfly, west Virginia white

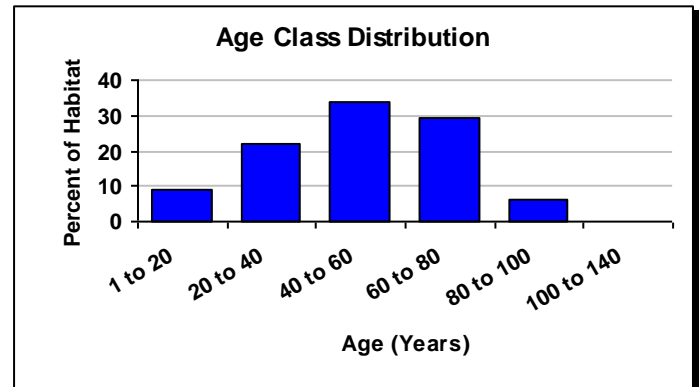
PLANTS: American ginseng (*Panax quinquefolius*), Appalachian blue violet (*Viola appalachiensis*), black bugbane (*Actaea racemosa*), Case's ladies'-tresses (*Spiranthes casei*), hairy beardtongue (*Penstemon hirsutus*), Laurentian bladder fern (*Cystopteris laurentiana*), mountain bugbane (*Actaea podocarpa*), small skullcap (*Scutellaria parvula*)



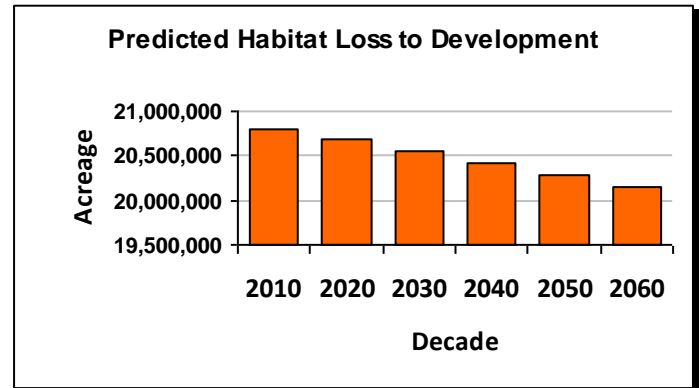
© Maine Natural Areas Program



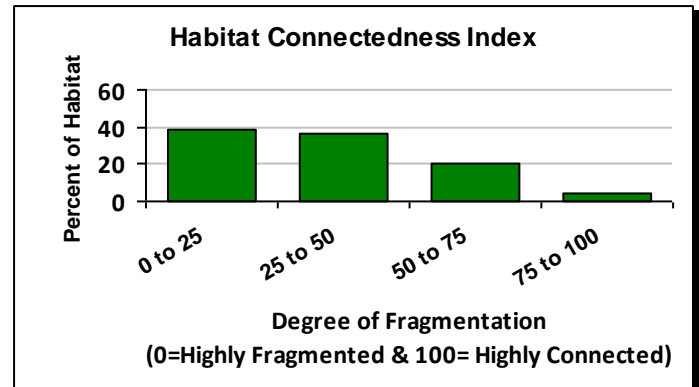
The average patch size for this habitat is 19 acres and the largest single patch is 39,064 acres. This chart shows the proportion of the habitat that is in each patch-size class.



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 (667,316 acres) if loss continues at the same rate as 1990-2000. The average rate of loss is 13,346 acres per year.



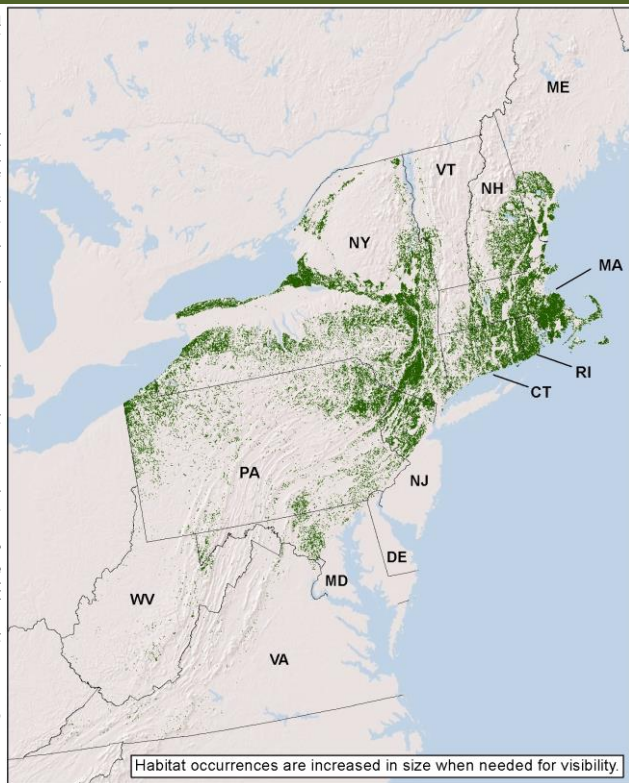
This metric measures how connected or fragmented the land directly surrounding (18 square miles) the habitat is, this chart shows the proportion of the habitat in each connectedness class.

North-Central Appalachian Acidic Swamp



Macrogroup: Northern Swamp

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.



© Shane Gebauer (New York Natural Heritage Program)

Description:

A conifer or mixed conifer-hardwood swamp of poorly drained acidic substrates throughout central New England and the Central Appalachians, encompassing a broad range of basin, seepage, and stream-associated wetland communities. Hemlock is usually present and may be dominant. It is often mixed with deciduous wetland trees such as red maple or black gum. Spruce is rarely present. Basin swamps tend to be more nutrient-poor than seepage swamps; in some settings, the two occur adjacent to each other with the basin swamp vegetation surrounded by seepage swamp vegetation on its upland periphery.

State Distribution: CT, DC, DE, MA, MD, ME, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VA, VT, WV

Total Habitat Acreage: 1,505,822

Percent Conserved: 19.1%

State	State Habitat %	State Acreage	GAP 1&2 (acres)	GAP 3 (acres)	Unsecured (acres)
NY	38%	573,190	12,114	41,979	519,097
MA	18%	272,643	13,012	62,775	196,856
PA	14%	213,320	15,593	42,685	155,042
CT	7%	112,088	6,555	17,448	88,085
NJ	6%	86,025	18,977	6,977	60,071
NH	6%	85,981	3,020	15,884	67,078
RI	4%	67,734	6,254	13,470	48,010
ME	4%	61,849	1,027	4,633	56,189
MD	1%	15,080	424	2,666	11,991
VT	1%	10,235	149	544	9,542
VA	0%	4,111	113	498	3,500
WV	0%	3,060	22	180	2,857
DE	0%	358	6	137	215
DC	0%	147	0	0	147

Crosswalk to State Name Examples:

Acidic Red Maple-Ericaceous Basin Swamp (CT), Red Maple/Tussock Sedge Wooded Marsh (DE), Hemlock/Inland Atlantic White Cedar Swamp (MA), Montane - Piedmont Acidic Seepage Swamp (MD), Red Maple - Skunk Cabbage Swamp (NH), Inland Red Maple Swamp (NJ), Red Maple-Hardwood Swamp (NY), Red Maple - Mixed Shrub Palustrine Woodland (PA), Hemlock/Hardwood Swamp (RI), Central Appalachian Low-Elevation Acidic Seepage Swamp (VA), Red Maple-White Pine-Huckleberry Swamp (VT)

Ecological Setting and Natural Processes:

Occurs at low to mid elevations (generally <2000 feet) in poorly drained depressions that may be in proximity to a stream. The acidic substrate is mineral soil, often with a component of organic muck; if peat is present, it usually forms a thin layer over the mineral soil rather than a true peat substrate.

Similar Habitat Types:

Similar to the Northern Appalachian-Acadian Conifer-Hardwood Acidic Swamp system, but with vegetation characteristic of a warmer climate. North-Central Interior and Appalachian Rich Swamps occur in the same region, but in more enriched hydrologic settings. Small patch poor fens may be embedded within larger wetland complexes of this type.

Crosswalk to State Wildlife Action Plans:

Forested Inland Wetland - Red/Black Spruce Swamps (CT), Forested Swamps (MA), Upland Depression Swamps (MD), Forested wetlands - hardwood swamps (NJ), Mixed Hardwood Swamp (NY), Wetlands - Forested Wetlands and Bogs (PA), Forested Wetlands - Forested Deciduous Wetland Unspecified (RI), Wetland Habitat - Forested (VA), Softwood Swamps - Hemlock Swamp (VT)

Places to Visit this Habitat:

Pachaug State Forest | CT
 Douglas State Forest | MA
 Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge | NJ
 Stewart State Forest | NY
 Delaware State Forest | PA

Associated Species: *Appendix lists scientific names*

BIRDS: blue-headed vireo, great-crested flycatcher, green heron, green-winged teal, northern waterthrush, veery, wood duck, yellow-bellied flycatcher

MAMMALS: black bear, golden mouse, northern flying squirrel, snowshoe hare

HERPTILES: spotted turtle

INSECTS: arctic skipper, belted whiteface, boreal bluet, common sanddragon, emerald spreadwing, great blue skimmer, harlequin darter

PLANTS: bog rosemary (*Andromeda polifolia*), boreal bog sedge (*Carex magellanica*), bushy cinquefoil (*Potentilla paradoxa*), canada lily (*Lilium canadense*), common labrador tea (*Ledum groenlandicum*), creeping snowberry (*Gaultheria hispidula*), hairy hedge-nettle (*Stachys pilosa*), smooth gooseberry (*Ribes hirtellum*), swamp dock (*Rumex verticillatus*), sweet bayberry (*Myrica gale*)

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

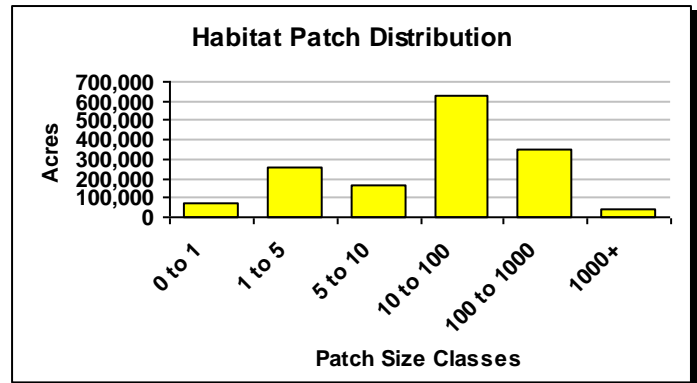
BIRDS: loggerhead shrike, olive-sided flycatcher

INSECTS: Amber-winged spreadwing, attenuated bluet, bog elfin, bog oligia, broad-lined catopyrrha, chain fern corer moth, macrochilo louisiana, northern brocade moth, white corporal

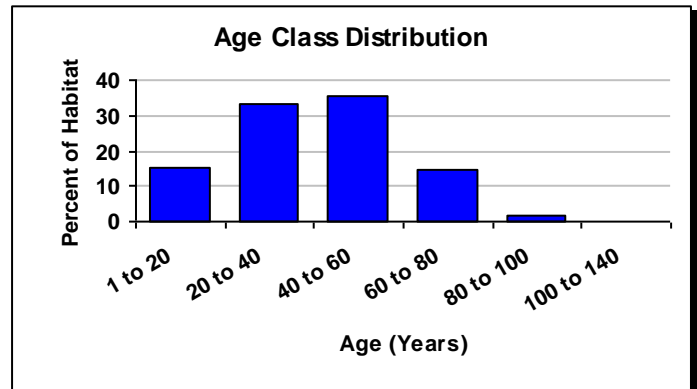
PLANTS: Collins' sedge (*Carex collinsii*), dwarf azalea (*Rhododendron atlanticum*), golden puccoon (*Lithospermum caroliniense*), incurved umbrella-sedge (*Cyperus aristatus*), many-fruit false-loosestrife (*Ludwigia polycarpa*), mitchell's sedge (*Carex mitchelliana*), tall beakrush (*Rhynchospora macrostachya*), tall bentgrass (*Agrostis altissima*)



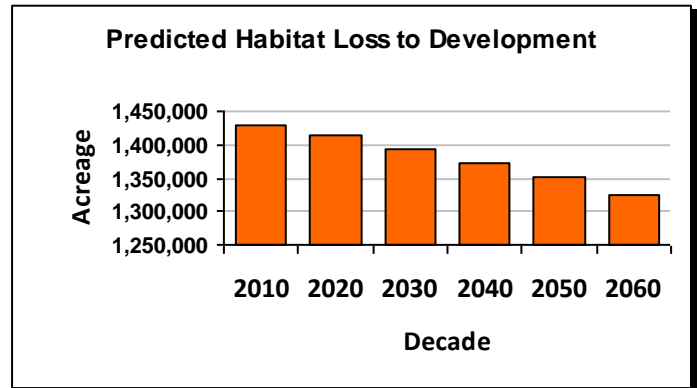
© Hal Malde



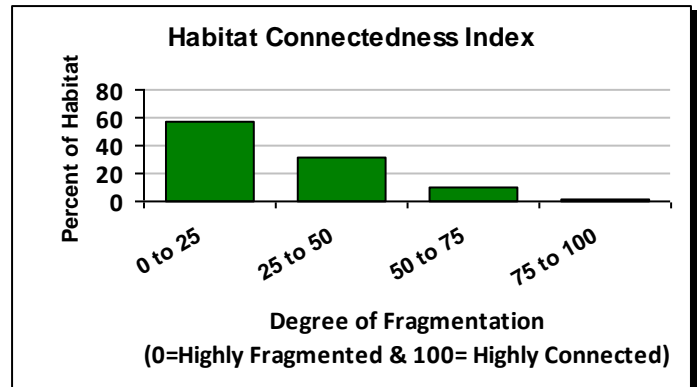
The average patch size for this habitat is 4 acres and the largest single patch is 2,811 acres. This chart shows the proportion of the habitat that is in each patch-size class.



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 (104,239 acres) if loss continues at the same rate as 1990-2000. The average rate of loss is 2,085 acres per year.



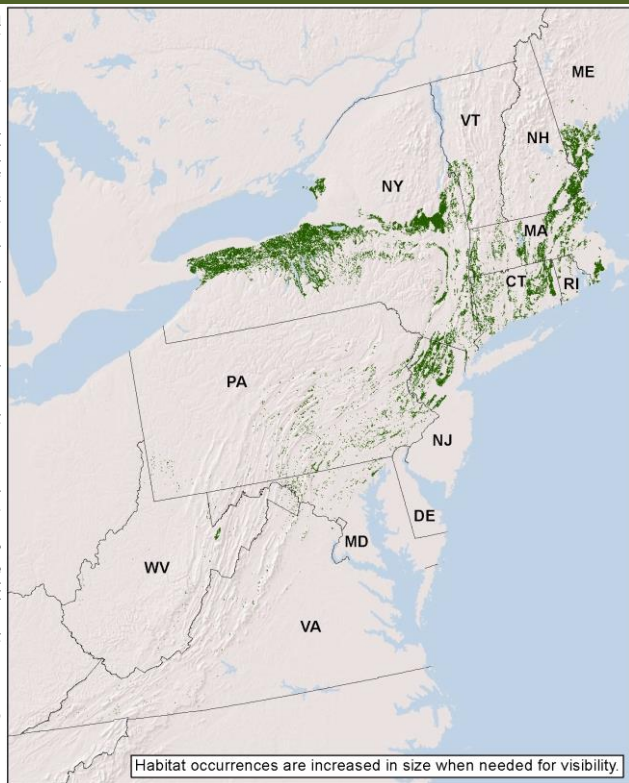
This metric measures how connected or fragmented the land directly surrounding (18 square miles) the habitat is, this the chart shows the proportion of the habitat in each connectedness class.

North-Central Interior and Appalachian Rich Swamp



Macrogroup: Northern Swamp

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.



© Elizabeth Thompson (Vermont Land Trust)

Description:

A hardwood or occasionally mixed swamp of alkaline wetlands associated with limestone or other calcareous substrate in the southern portion of the region. Red maple and black ash are the dominant deciduous trees in most examples. Conifers may include larch, but typically not northern white cedar, which is characteristic of more northern wetlands. The canopy can be variable, as there may be shrubby or herbaceous openings within the swamp. A diverse ground cover is made up of some combination of herbs indicative of nutrient-rich conditions, ferns, and bryophytes characteristic of fens.

State Distribution: CT, DC, DE, MA, MD, ME, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VA, VT, WV

Total Habitat Acreage: 830,818

Percent Conserved: 12.0%

State	State Habitat %	State Acreage	GAP 1&2 (acres)	GAP 3 (acres)	Unsecured (acres)
NY	57%	477,197	8,788	23,091	445,318
MA	12%	97,085	3,219	20,942	72,924
NJ	8%	65,853	14,570	3,360	47,923
CT	7%	61,367	3,321	7,547	50,499
ME	6%	50,962	1,159	2,184	47,618
NH	3%	28,320	1,780	4,476	22,064
PA	3%	28,125	1,271	1,786	25,068
VT	1%	8,935	118	649	8,167
RI	1%	5,679	255	737	4,687
MD	1%	4,219	298	270	3,651
VA	0%	1,932	79	49	1,804
WV	0%	1,096	46	45	1,006
DE	0%	28	0	4	25
DC	0%	19	0	0	19

Crosswalk to State Name Examples:

Circumneutral Maple/Ash Basin Swamp (CT), Central Appalachian Basic Seepage Swamp (DE), Red Maple-Black Ash Swamp (MA), Montane Basic Seepage Swamp (MD), Red Maple - Black Ash Swamp (NH), Calcareous Seepage Swamp (NJ), Red Maple-Tamarack Peat Swamp (NY), Red Maple - Black Ash Palustrine Forest (PA), Red Maple/Ash Swamp (RI), Central Appalachian Basic Seepage Swamp (VA), Hardwood Swamps - Calcareous Red Maple-Tamarack Swamp (VT), Wetlands - Scrub/Shrub Swamps (PA)

Ecological Setting and Natural Processes:

This forested wetland occurs at low to mid elevations. They are found in poorly drained depressions or at the margins of stream valley bottoms, where higher pH and/or nutrient levels are associated with a rich flora. The substrate is primarily mineral soil, but there may be some peat development. Basin settings may still be hydrologically connected to nearby streams.

Similar Habitat Types:

Similar to Laurentian-Acadian Alkaline Conifer-Hardwood Swamp, but with vegetation characteristic of a warmer climate. North-Central Appalachian Acidic Swamps include mixed swamps in the same part of the Northeast, but in less enriched settings, with different tree dominance and a less rich flora. Small patch rich fens may be embedded within the larger swamp complex.

Crosswalk to State Wildlife Action Plans:

Forested Inland Wetland - unspecified (CT), Forested Swamps (MA), Forested Seepage Wetlands (MD), Mixed Hardwood Swamp (NY), Wetlands - Forested Wetlands and Bogs (PA), Wetlands - Scrub/Shrub Swamps (PA), Forested Wetlands - Forested Deciduous Wetland Unspecified (RI), Hardwood Swamps - Calcareous Red Maple-Tamarack Swamp (VT)

Places to Visit this Habitat:

Salmon River State Forest | CT
 Willowdale State Forest | MA
 Wallkill River National Wildlife Refuge | NJ
 Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge | NY
 Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge | WV

Associated Species: *Appendix lists scientific names*

BIRDS: alder flycatcher, american black duck, blue-winged teal, least flycatcher, northern waterthrush, red-shouldered hawk, swamp sparrow, willow flycatcher, wood duck

MAMMALS: beaver

HERPTILES: four-toed salamander, longtail salamander, northern cricket frog, red-eyed slider, southern leopard frog, spotted salamander

INSECTS: Acadian hairstreak, bog tiger moth, frosted whiteface, Kennedy's emerald

PLANTS: big shellbark hickory (*Carya laciniosa*), bitternut hickory (*Carya cordiformis*), dwarf dogwood (*Cornus canadensis*), four-flower loosestrife (*Lysimachia quadriflora*), naked bishop's-cap (*Mitella nuda*), pumpkin ash (*Fraxinus profunda*), purple avens (*Geum rivale*), roundleaf goldenrod (*Solidago patula*), showy lady's-slipper (*Cypripedium reginae*), yellow sedge (*Carex flava*)

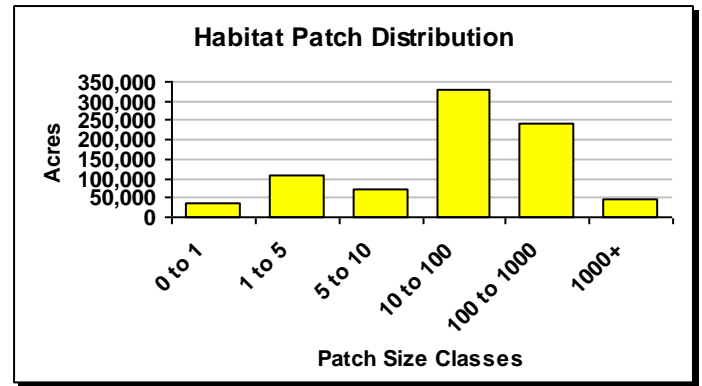
Species of Concern (G1-G4): *Appendix lists scientific names*

INSECTS: sable clubtail (*Gomphus rogersii*)

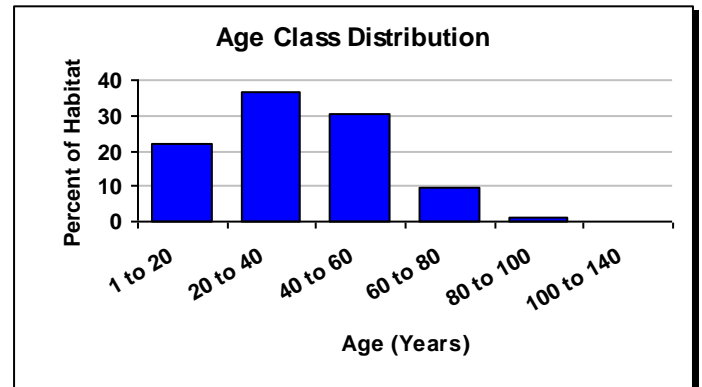
PLANTS: autumn willow (*Salix serissima*), Engelmann's spikerush (*Eleocharis engelmannii*), Hill's pondweed (*Potamogeton hillii*), many-headed sedge (*Carex sychnocephala*), prairie straw sedge (*Carex suberecta*), short-fruit rush (*Juncus brachycarpus*), spreading globeflower (*Trollius laxus*), weak stellate sedge (*Carex seorsa*)



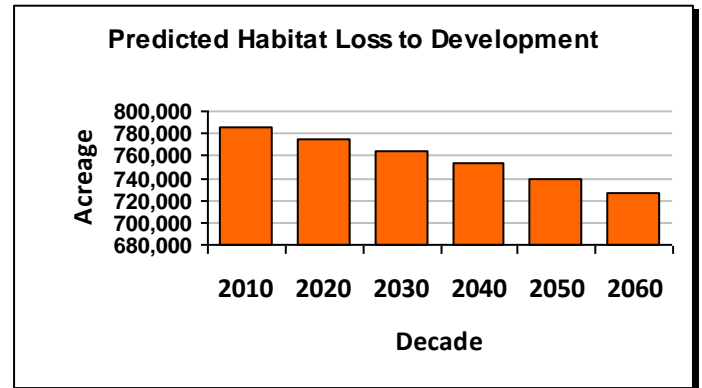
© Elizabeth Thompson (Vermont Land Trust)



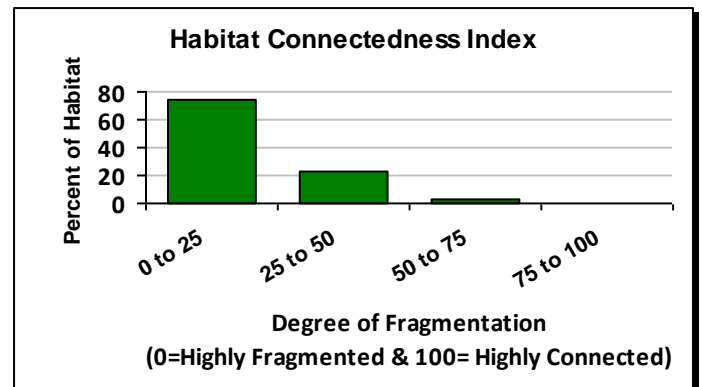
The average patch size for this habitat is 5 acres and the largest single patch is 3,380 acres. This chart shows the proportion of the habitat that is in each patch-size class.



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 (58,581 acres) if loss continues at the same rate as 1990-2000. The average rate of loss is 1,172 acres per year.

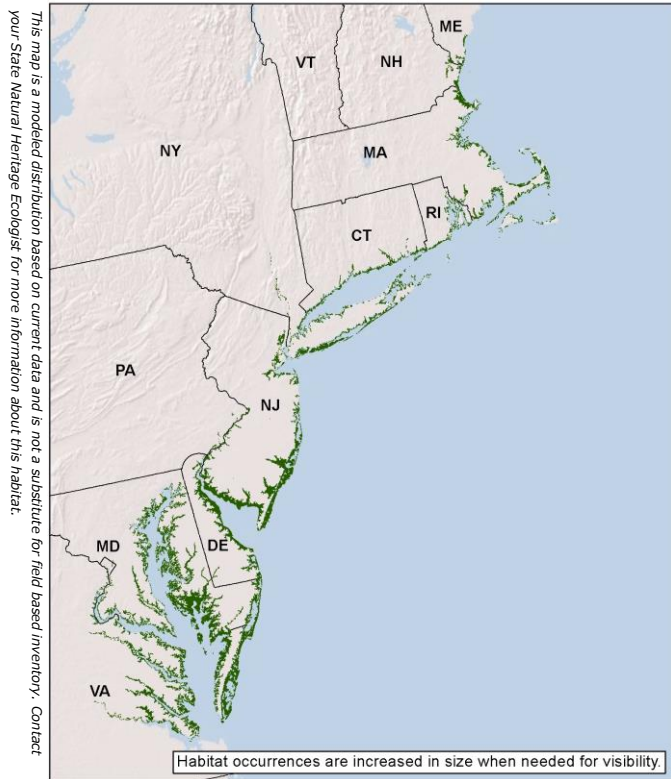


This metric measures how connected or fragmented the land directly surrounding (18 square miles) the habitat is, this the chart shows the proportion of the habitat in each connectedness class.

North Atlantic Coastal Plain Tidal Salt Marsh



Macrogroup: Tidal Marsh



© Kathleen Strakosch Walz (New Jersey Natural Heritage Program)

Description:

A complex of tidally influenced marshes from the coastal shore on up the tidal rivers of the Northern Atlantic Coastal Plain. This habitat includes salt marsh, brackish marsh, and freshwater tidal marsh. A salt marsh profile features a low regularly flooded marsh dominated by salt marsh cordgrass; a higher irregularly flooded marsh dominated by saltmeadow cordgrass and saltgrass; low hypersaline pannes characterized by saltwort; and a salt scrub ecotone characterized by marsh elder, groundsel-tree, and switchgrass. Brackish areas support salt marsh cordgrass, giant cordgrass, narrowleaf cattail, and bulrush. Freshwater tidal areas include wild rice marshes, and forbs such as water hemp, and rosemallow.

State Distribution: CT, DC, DE, MA, MD, ME, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VA

Total Habitat Acreage: 920,107

Percent Conserved: 45.2%

State	State Habitat %	State Acreage	GAP 1&2 (acres)	GAP 3 (acres)	Unsecured (acres)
MD	27%	245,840	39,574	66,003	140,264
NJ	25%	228,298	126,237	3,886	98,175
VA	22%	204,148	32,632	55,758	115,758
DE	9%	85,398	16,761	25,547	43,090
MA	7%	67,163	11,057	16,240	39,867
NY	5%	49,268	6,189	3,152	39,927
CT	2%	18,538	2,751	4,088	11,699
RI	1%	8,583	1,213	1,116	6,254
NH	1%	7,214	601	1,155	5,458
ME	0%	3,901	1,600	82	2,219
PA	0%	1,636	516	58	1,062
DC	0%	120	0	3	117

Ecological Setting and Natural Processes:

The salt/brackish/oligohaline-freshwater gradient tracks the degree to which intertidal flats are removed from the open ocean. Brackish marshes can occur along upper edges of salt marshes and along tidal rivers. Freshwater tidal marshes occur on the upper reaches of large rivers influenced by tidal flooding beyond the reach of the salt wedge. Marshes of lower salinity levels are best developed in Chesapeake and Delaware Bays.

Similar Habitat Types:

These marshes are generally more extensive than those along the coast north of the coastal plain (Acadian Coastal Salt Marsh). They experience lunar tides, as opposed to the irregular wind-driven tides of the Atlantic Coastal Plain Embayed Region Freshwater and Brackish Marshes of southeast Virginia, and tend to be more productive than marshes there.

Crosswalk to State Name Examples:

Salt/Brackish Intertidal Marsh (CT), North Atlantic High/Low Salt Marsh (DE), Estuarine Intertidal: Salt Marsh (MA), Tidal Mesohaline Marsh (MD), Spartina Saltmarsh (ME), Salt Marshes (NH), Salt Marsh Complex (NJ), High/Low Salt Marsh (NY), Freshwater Tidal Mixed High Marsh (PA), Salt Marsh (RI), High/Low Salt Marsh (VA), Intertidal Flat (NH)

Crosswalk to State Wildlife Action Plans:

Tidal Wetland - Tidal Wetlands (CT), Emergent Tidal Wetlands (DC), Freshwater Tidal Forested and Scrub-Shrub Wetlands (DE), Freshwater Tidal Marshes (DE), Estuaries (MA), Tidal Marshes (MD), Estuarine Emergent Saltmarsh (ME), Salt Marshes (NH), Tidal salt marsh (NJ), Salt Marsh (NY), Wetlands - Emergent Estuarine (PA), Intertidal - Estuarine Intertidal Emergent Brackish Marsh (RI), Wetland Habitat - Emergent (VA)

Places to Visit this Habitat:

Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge | DE
 Assateague Island National Seashore | MD
 Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge | NJ
 Fire Island National Seashore | NY
 Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge | VA

Associated Species: *Appendix lists scientific names*

BIRDS: american oystercatcher, arctic tern, black skimmer, black-crowned night-heron, clapper rail, common tern, forster's tern, glossy ibis, great egret, gull-billed tern, little blue heron, marsh wren, northern harrier, osprey, royal tern, tricolored heron, willet, yellow-crowned night-heron

MAMMALS: north american least shrew

INSECTS: big bluet, Needham's skimmer, salt marsh skipper

PLANTS: american sea-blite (*Suaeda calceoliformis*), dwarf glasswort (*Salicornia bigelovii*), large marsh pink (*Sabatia dodecandra*), salt reedgrass (*Spartina cynosuroides*), saltmarsh bulrush (*Schoenoplectus maritimus*), saltmarsh false foxglove (*Agalinis maritima*), sea pink (*Sabatia stellaris*), seacoast angelica (*Angelica lucida*), seaside heliotrope (*Heliotropium curassavicum*)

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

BIRDS: black rail, king rail, least tern, red knot, roseate tern, saltmarsh sparrow, seaside sparrow

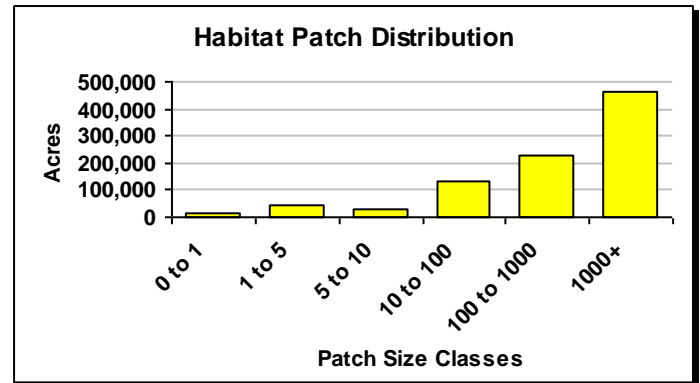
HERPTILES: diamondback terrapin, loggerhead, rainbow snake

INSECTS: checkered white, maritime sunflower borer moth, seaside goldenrod borer moth, spartina borer moth

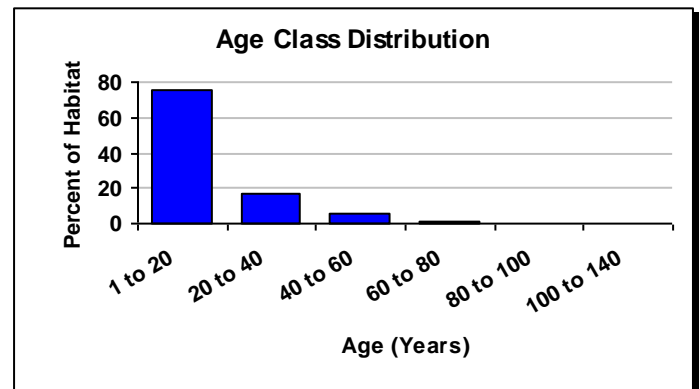
PLANTS: large salt marsh aster (*Aster tenuifolius*), Parker's pipewort (*Eriocaulon parkeri*), roland's sea-blite (*Suaeda rolandii*), salt marsh goosegrass (*Puccinellia fasciculata*), saltmarsh fleabane (*Pluchea odorata*), salt-marsh sedge (*Carex recta*), saltmarsh spikerush (*Eleocharis halophila*), seabeach dock (*Rumex pallidus*), seabeach knotweed (*Polygonum glaucum*), sea-chickweed (*Honckenya peploides*), seaside alder (*Alnus maritima*)



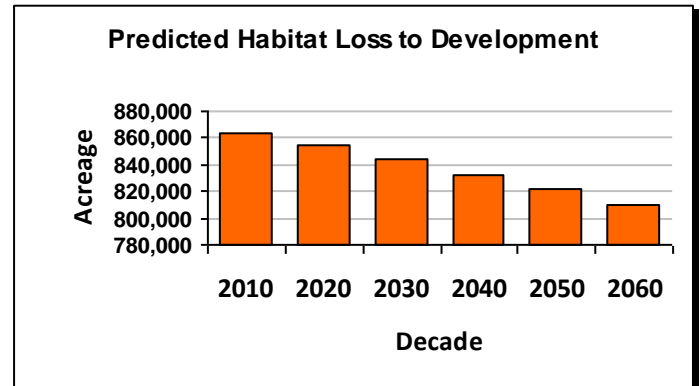
© Martin Rapp (New Jersey Natural Lands Trust)



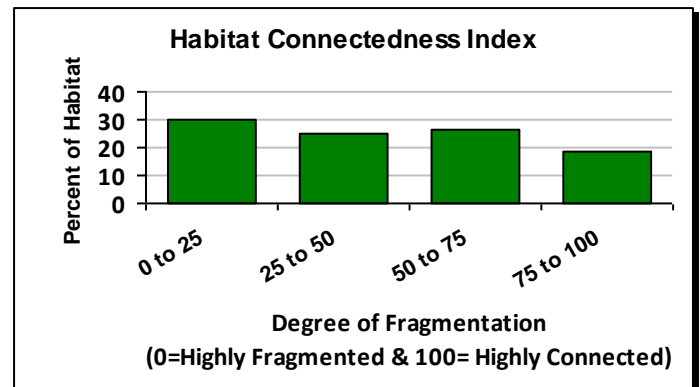
The average patch size for this habitat is 11 acres and the largest single patch is 19,464 acres. This chart shows the proportion of the habitat that is in each patch-size class.



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 (54,284 acres) if loss continues at the same rate as 1990-2000. The average rate of loss is 1,086 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.