

# Northern White Cedar Swamp

**State Rank S4**

## Community Description

This type is moderately to densely forested, often with little light penetrating to the forest floor. Northern white cedar is dominant (up to 95% cover), often forming a fairly uniform stand, but may be interspersed with various amounts of red maple (up to 25% cover), black spruce (up to 40% cover), or, less frequently, larch, yellow birch, or balsam fir. The variable shrub and ground layers form a lush mosaic of vegetated hummocks interspersed with moist hollows; alder may be frequent. The herb layer is well developed (>30% cover), with herbs more abundant than dwarf shrubs. Small cedar trees and an array of boreal herbs grow on the fallen logs and hummocks, including yellow lady's-slipper and several rare species. Sphagnum and other mosses blanket the hummocks, hollows, and fallen logs.

## Soil and Site Characteristics

This community typically occupies level, poorly drained basins along stream flowages or the perimeter of ponds. The substrate is usually shallow peat (< 50 cm) over mineral soil; some sites are on deep peat accumulations. The characteristically alkaline conditions in this community type provide suitable habitat for a number of rare plant species.

## Diagnostics

Sites are basin wetlands with >60% tree canopy cover and northern white cedar as the dominant tree. Peat mosses are the dominant bryophytes.



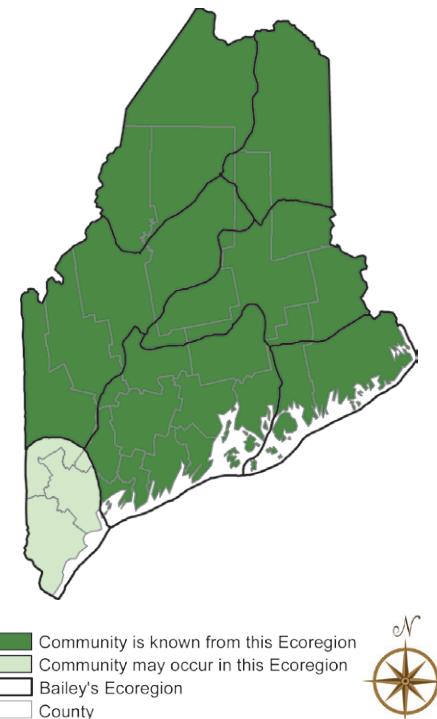
The substrate is organic peat or muck.

Small Round-leaved Orchis

## Similar Types

Northern White Cedar Seepage Forests are underlain by mineral soils, sometimes with a thin peat layer, and tend to occur on gentle slopes. They also have different mosses; feather-mosses (especially mountain-fern moss) and three-lobed bazzania will generally exceed peat mosses in total cover. Northern White Cedar Woodland Fens are partially forested peatlands with a patchy canopy of northern white cedar and a substantial cover of heath or other dwarf shrubs (usually >15% cover); open peatland vegetation types will usually occur with this type as part of the peatland. However, these three cedar types may grade into one another as part of large drainage basins.

## Location Map



Northern White Cedar Swamp

## Characteristic Plants

These plants are frequently found in this community type. Those with an asterisk are often diagnostic of this community.

### Canopy

Black spruce  
Larch  
Northern white cedar\*  
Red spruce  
White spruce

### Sapling/shrub

Black spruce\*  
Northern white cedar\*  
Red spruce  
Speckled alder  
Winterberry

### Herb

Balsam fir\*  
Creeping snowberry  
Northern white cedar\*  
Red spruce  
Three-seeded sedge\*

### Bryoid

Mountain fern moss  
*Sphagnum girgensohnii*\*  
Other peat mosses

## Associated Rare Plants

Bog bedstraw  
Hoary willow  
Lapland buttercup  
Livid sedge  
Northern bog sedge  
Showy lady's-slipper  
Small round-leaved orchis  
Sparse-flowered sedge  
White adder's-mouth

This community type may be used as nesting habitat by a number of coniferous forest specialist bird species, including black-backed woodpecker, palm warbler, yellow-bellied flycatcher, gray jay, boreal chickadee, Swainson's thrush, and northern waterthrush. Northern White Cedar Swamps that have a large number of dead trees provide ideal habitat for the three-toed woodpecker.

## Examples on Conservation Lands You Can Visit

- Deboullie Ponds Public Lands – Aroostook Co.
- Gott Brook, Dwinal Flowage Wildlife Management Area – Penobscot Co.
- Great Heath Public Lands – Washington Co.
- Petit Manan Point, Petit Manan National Wildlife Refuge – Washington Co.
- Salmon Brook Lake Bog Public Lands – Aroostook Co.

## Distribution

Throughout the New England - Adirondack Province and Laurentian Mixed Forest Province, but most extensive in northern Maine. Extends north, west, and east from Maine.

Landscape Pattern: Large Patch (although in more southerly locations in the state, swamps are often small, < 50 acres).