



SGCN and Habitat Threats

Level 1 Threat Natural Systems Modifications

Level 2 Threat: Dams and Water Management-Use

Changing water flow patterns from their natural range of variation either deliberately or as a result of other activities

Species Associated With This Threat:

SGCN Priority Level P1 = 60 / P2 = 62 / P3 = 3

Class Ray-finned Fishes (*Actinopterygii*)

SGCN Priority

Alewife (*Alosa pseudoharengus*)

1

Severity: High Severity

Actionability: Moderately Actionable

Dams can completely block access to spawning grounds. While fishways can provide upstream access around dams, they may not pass all species effectively and/or may fall into disrepair without active maintenance. Actionability is moderate - proactive dam removal happens infrequently (not a high likelihood or certainty), but new small dam construction is slowing. Spatial extent is entire state.

American Eel (*Anguilla rostrata*)

1

Severity: High Severity

Actionability: Actionable with Difficulty

Eel mortality during downstream migration at hydropower facilities can be high. Few hydroelectric projects at dams have adequate downstream passage and maintenance of upstream passage at dams can be challenging.

American Shad (*Alosa sapidissima*)

1

Severity: High Severity

Actionability: Moderately Actionable

Dams can completely block access to spawning grounds. While fishways can provide upstream access around dams, they rarely pass all species effectively and may not be operated or maintained to pass species effectively.

Arctic Charr (*Salvelinus alpinus oquassa*)

1

Severity: Moderate Severity

Actionability: Moderately Actionable

Floods Pond population only - currently adequately mitigated but will always remain a public water supply.

Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo salar*)

1

Severity: High Severity

Actionability: Moderately Actionable

Dams hinder downstream fish passage and can block upstream fish passage. Dams also alter the natural flow and create habitat for predator. The likelihood of removing a hydropower dam is low, while the likelihood of removing of a non-hydro dam can be high. In most cases, the installation of up and downstream fish passage will moderate the impact. Spatial extent is entire state of Maine



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Class Ray-finned Fishes (*Actinopterygii*)

SGCN Priority

Atlantic Sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus*)

1

Severity: Moderate Severity

Actionability: Moderately Actionable

Some head of tide dams remain in Maine and limit or obstruct access to habitat. Dam removals on the Kennebec and Penobscot have already occurred and opened access to historical habitat, but the long-term effects of reduced habitat could be difficult to recover from.

Blueback Herring (*Alosa aestivalis*)

1

Severity: High Severity

Actionability: Moderately Actionable

Dams can completely block access to spawning grounds. While fishways can provide upstream access around dams, they may not pass all species effectively and/or may fall into disrepair without active maintenance. Actionability is moderate - proactive dam removal happens infrequently (not a high likelihood or certainty), but new small dam construction is slowing. Spatial extent is entire state.

Brook Trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*)

2

Severity: Moderate Severity

Actionability: Moderately Actionable

Dams without fish passage continue to compromise BKT movements and habitat use. Lake level manipulations can also affect habitat quantity or quality in reservoirs or managed systems

Creek Chubsucker (*Erimyzon oblongus*)

2

Severity: Moderate Severity

Actionability: Moderately Actionable

Dam management and fish passage should be considered where chubsuckers occur.

Lake Whitefish (*Coregonus clupeaformis*)

1

Severity: Moderate Severity

Actionability: Actionable with Difficulty

Lock Dam on Chamberlain Lake diverts flow from historical whitefish spawning tributary to Telos Cut

Landlocked Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo salar sebago*)

2

Severity: Moderate Severity

Actionability: Moderately Actionable

West Grand Lake Dam can be problematic for fish passage

Rainbow Smelt (*Osmerus mordax*)

1

Severity: High Severity

Actionability: Moderately Actionable

Dams at head of tide completely block access to spawning grounds. No fishway design has been proven to effectively pass smelt. Actionability is moderate - proactive dam removal happens infrequently (not a high likelihood or certainty), but new small dam construction is slowing. Spatial extent is entire state.



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Class Ray-finned Fishes (<i>Actinopterygii</i>)	SGCN Priority
Round Whitefish (<i>Prosopium cylindraceum</i>)	1
Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Actionable with Difficulty Inappropriate water level management on lakes controlled by a dam.	
Shortnose Sturgeon (<i>Acipenser brevirostrum</i>)	1
Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Some head of tide dams remain in Maine and limit or obstruct access to habitat. Dam removals on the Kennebec and Penobscot have already occurred and opened access to historical habitat, but the long-term effects of reduced habitat could be difficult to recover from.	
Striped Bass (<i>Morone saxatilis</i>)	2
Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Some head of tide dams remain in Maine and limit or obstruct access to habitat. Dam removals on the Kennebec and Penobscot have already occurred and opened access to historical habitat, but the long-term effects of reduced habitat could be difficult to recover from.	
Swamp Darter (<i>Etheostoma fusiforme</i>)	1
Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Town water supply and management issues associated with some darter habitats are a concern.	
Class Birds (<i>Aves</i>)	SGCN Priority
Bank Swallow (<i>Riparia riparia</i>)	1
Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Bank stabilization projects (e.g., erosion control) eliminate suitable natural nesting habitat along rivers and streams.	
Black Tern (<i>Chlidonias niger</i>)	1
Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable Can contribute to loss of nesting habitat, but also can create habitat - depends on specific management regime of each water control structure.	
Common Gallinule (<i>Gallinula galeata</i>)	2
Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable Can contribute to loss of nesting/foraging habitat, but can also create habitat.	
Least Bittern (<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>)	1
Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable Can contribute to loss of nesting/foraging habitat, but can also create habitat.	



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Class	Birds (<i>Aves</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Nelson's Sparrow (<i>Ammodramos nelsoni</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Undersized culverts and road crossings alter natural tidal cycles and can degrade or eliminate high marsh habitat. These hydrologic disruptions may lead to vegetation shifts and habitat loss for nesting sparrows.	2
	Saltmarsh Sparrow (<i>Ammodramos caudacuta</i>) Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Tidal restrictions, tide gates, impoundments, and ditching: Altered hydrology, including historic ditching and culvert-tide gate restrictions, reduces marsh resilience by limiting sediment delivery and accelerating marsh drowning.	1
	Sedge Wren (<i>Cistothorus stellaris</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable Can contribute to habitat loss or gain depending on how water levels are managed; mismanagement can drain or flood critical breeding sites.	1
Class	Marine And Freshwater Molluscs (<i>Bivalvia</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Brook Floater (<i>Alasmidonta varicosa</i>) Severity: High Severity Actionability: Actionable with Difficulty this species requires clean, flowing water; dams can alter and degrade habitat, block access to fish hosts, and potentially fragment populations; drawdowns for dam maintenance can cause direct mortality and downstream sedimentation; water withdrawals for irrigation or other large scale consumptive uses can alter/degrade habitat integrity and cause direct mortality	1
	Tidewater Mucket (<i>Atlanticoncha ochracea</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable dams can alter and degrade habitat, block access to fish hosts, and potentially fragment populations; drawdowns for dam maintenance can cause direct mortality and downstream sedimentation; water withdrawals for irrigation or other large scale consumptive uses can alter/degrade habitat integrity and cause direct mortality; see also "Removing or Reducing Human Maintenance" for impacts of dam removal (some impoundments provide excellent habitat for this species)	1
	Yellow Lampmussel (<i>Lampsilis cariosa</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable dams can alter and degrade habitat, block access to fish hosts, and potentially fragment populations; drawdowns for dam maintenance can cause direct mortality and downstream sedimentation; water withdrawals for irrigation or other large scale consumptive uses can alter/degrade habitat integrity and cause direct mortality; see also "Removing or Reducing Human Maintenance" for impacts of dam removal (some impoundments provide excellent habitat for this species)	1



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Class	Aquatic And Terrestrial Snails (<i>Gastropoda</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Bigmouth Pondsail (<i>Ladislavella mighelsi</i>) Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Alteration of water levels in lakes where this snail occurs may have lead to past extirpations	1
	Six-whorl Vertigo (<i>Vertigo morsei</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Alteration of hydrology at the single site in state for this snail is the single biggest possible threat. The site is protected but activity immediately offsite could compromise the wetland hydrology and quality.	1
Class	Insects (<i>Insecta</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Appalachian Tiger Beetle (<i>Cicindela ancocisconensis</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Construction of dams on rivers where this beetle occurs could have catastrophic effects on local populations	2
	Boreal Snaketail (<i>Ophiogomphus colubrinus</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Actionable with Difficulty Dams degrade habitat quality for many lotic species specialists	1
	Clayton's Copper (<i>Tharsalea dorcas claytoni</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable eggs, larvae and host plant are intolerant of prolonged/permanent inundation; water withdrawal for irrigation or other large consumptive uses can alter wetland hydrology	2
	Cobblestone Tiger Beetle (<i>Cicindela marginipennis</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Construction of a dams on the single river where this beetle occurs in Maine could have catastrophic results	1
	New England Bluet (<i>Enallagma laterale</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Vegetated littoral zones sensitive to water level manipulation	3
	Pygmy Snaketail (<i>Ophiogomphus howei</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Actionable with Difficulty Dams degrade habitat quality for many lotic species specialists	3
	Scarlet Bluet (<i>Enallagma pictum</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Vegetated littoral zones sensitive to water level manipulation	3



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Class Insects (<i>Insecta</i>)		SGCN Priority
Tomah Mayfly (<i>Siphonisca aerodromia</i>)		1
Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable species requires seasonally flooded sedge meadows on streams and rivers; dams alter natural flooding regime and can permanently inundate riparian wetlands, alter and degrade stream habitat; water withdrawal for irrigation or other large scale consumptive uses can alter/degrade habitat integrity and cause direct mortality		
Class Reptiles (<i>Reptilia</i>)		SGCN Priority
Wood Turtle (<i>Glyptemys insculpta</i>)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable In many locations, dams have flooded habitat for this species and serve to fragment remaining river and stream habitat where dams are present		
Class Eudicots (<i>Eudicots</i>)		SGCN Priority
Alpine Milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus alpinus</i> var. <i>brunetianus</i>)		2
Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable		
Anticosti Aster (<i>Symphyotrichum anticostense</i>)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable		
Bird's-eye Primrose (<i>Primula laurentiana</i>)		2
Severity: High Severity Actionability: Actionable with Difficulty		
Blue-leaf Willow (<i>Salix myricoides</i>)		2
Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable		
Bog Bedstraw (<i>Galium labradoricum</i>)		2
Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable		
Boundary Meadow-rue (<i>Thalictrum venulosum</i> var. <i>confine</i>)		1
Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable		
Canada Burnet (<i>Sanguisorba canadensis</i>)		2
Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable		
Clammy Azalea (<i>Rhododendron viscosum</i>)		1
Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable		
Cut-leaved Anemone (<i>Anemone multifida</i>)		1
Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable		



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Class	Eudicots (<i>Eudicots</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Dwarf Glasswort (<i>Salicornia bigelovii</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Tidal gates & restrictions	Actionability: Moderately Actionable
	Eaton's Bur-marigold (<i>Bidens eatonii</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Tidal restrictions	Actionability: Moderately Actionable
	English Sundew (<i>Drosera anglica</i>)	1
	Severity: High Severity	Actionability: Moderately Actionable
	Furbish's Lousewort (<i>Pedicularis furbishiae</i>)	1
	Severity: High Severity	Actionability: Moderately Actionable
	Gaspé Shadbush (<i>Amelanchier gaspensis</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity	Actionability: Moderately Actionable
	Great St John's-wort (<i>Hypericum ascyron</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately Actionable
	Hairy Arnica (<i>Arnica lanceolata</i>)	1
	Severity: High Severity	Actionability: Moderately Actionable
	Huron Tansy (<i>Tanacetum bipinnatum ssp. huronense</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity	Actionability: Moderately Actionable
	Hyssop-leaved Fleabane (<i>Erigeron hyssopifolius</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity	Actionability: Moderately Actionable
	Jacobs Ladder (<i>Polemonium vanbruntiae</i>)	1
	Severity: High Severity	Actionability: Moderately Actionable
	Lapland Buttercup (<i>Coptidium lapponicum</i>)	1
	Severity: High Severity	Actionability: Moderately Actionable
	Lesser Yellow Water Crowfoot (<i>Ranunculus gmelinii var. purshii</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity	Actionability: Moderately Actionable
	Lilaeopsis (<i>Lilaeopsis chinensis</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Tidal restrictions	Actionability: Moderately Actionable



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Class	Eudicots (<i>Eudicots</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Long-leaved Bluet (<i>Houstonia longifolia</i> var. <i>longifolia</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Long's Bitter-cress (<i>Cardamine longii</i>)	1
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Tidal restrictions	
	Marsh Valerian (<i>Valeriana uliginosa</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Marsh-elder (<i>Iva frutescens</i> ssp. <i>oraria</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Tidal restrictions	
	Nantucket Shadbush (<i>Amelanchier nantucketensis</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	New England Violet (<i>Viola novae-angliae</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Northern Gentian (<i>Gentianella amarella</i> ssp. <i>acuta</i>)	1
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Northern Painted Cup (<i>Castilleja septentrionalis</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Pygmy Water-lily (<i>Nymphaea leibergii</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Pygmyweed (<i>Crassula aquatica</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Tidal restrictions	
	Red-stemmed Gentian (<i>Gentiana rubricaulis</i>)	1
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Sandbar Willow (<i>Salix exigua</i> ssp. <i>interior</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Screwstem (<i>Bartonia paniculata</i> ssp. <i>iodandra</i>)	1
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	



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Class	Eudicots (<i>Eudicots</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Showy Goldenrod (<i>Solidago speciosa</i>)	1
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Slender-leaved Sundew (<i>Drosera linearis</i>)	1
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Small Salt-marsh Aster (<i>Symphyotrichum subulatum</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable tidal restrictions	
	St John Oxytrope (<i>Oxytropis campestris</i> var. <i>johannensis</i>)	1
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Swamp Birch (<i>Betula pumila</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Swamp White Oak (<i>Quercus bicolor</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Wild Ginger (<i>Asarum canadense</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Yellow Pond-lily (<i>Nuphar advena</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable tidal restrictions	
Class	Clubmoss (<i>Lycopodiopsida</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Creeping Spike-moss (<i>Selaginella apoda</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Low Spike-moss (<i>Selaginella selaginoides</i>)	1
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
Class	Monocots (<i>Magnoliopsida</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Gaspé Arrow-grass (<i>Triglochin gaspense</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Tidal restrictions	
Class	Monocots (<i>Monocots</i>)	SGCN Priority



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Class	Monocots (<i>Monocots</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Auricled Twayblade (<i>Neottia auriculata</i>)	1
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Awned Sedge (<i>Carex atherodes</i>)	1
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Beaked Sedge (<i>Carex rostrata</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Beaked Spikerush (<i>Eleocharis rostellata</i>)	1
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Tidal restrictions	
	Black Sedge (<i>Carex atratiformis</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Bulrush Sedge (<i>Carex scirpoidea</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Capillary Sedge (<i>Carex capillaris</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Cat-tail Sedge (<i>Carex typhina</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Ebony Sedge (<i>Carex eburnea</i>)	1
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Garber's Sedge (<i>Carex garberi</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Giant Rattlesnake-plantain (<i>Goodyera oblongifolia</i>)	1
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Horned Beak-rush (<i>Rhynchospora capillacea</i>)	1
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Indian Grass (<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	



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Class	Monocots (<i>Monocots</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Livid Sedge (<i>Carex livida</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Longleaf Dropseed (<i>Sporobolus compositus</i> var. <i>drummondii</i>)	1
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Long's Bulrush (<i>Scirpus longii</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Macgregor's Rye (<i>Elymus macgregorii</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Meadow Sedge (<i>Carex granularis</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Moor Rush (<i>Juncus stygius</i> ssp. <i>americanus</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Mountain Timothy (<i>Phleum alpinum</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Neglected Reed-grass (<i>Calamagrostis stricta</i> ssp. <i>stricta</i>)	1
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Northern Bog Sedge (<i>Carex gynocrates</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Northern Sweet-grass (<i>Anthoxanthum hirtum</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Actionable with Difficulty eg Tide gates	
	Pale Green Orchis (<i>Platanthera flava</i> var. <i>herbiola</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Parker's Pipewort (<i>Eriocaulon parkeri</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Tidal restrictions	
	Pickering's Reed Bent-grass (<i>Calamagrostis pickeringii</i>)	1
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	



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Class	Monocots (<i>Monocots</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Prairie Sedge (<i>Carex prairea</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Prairie White-fringed Orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>)	1
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Salt Marsh Sedge (<i>Carex vacillans</i>)	1
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable tide gates, impoundments, tidal restrictions	
	Saltmarsh Bulrush (<i>Bolboschoenus robustus</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Tidal restrictions	
	Shining Ladies'-tresses (<i>Spiranthes lucida</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Showy Lady's-slipper (<i>Cypripedium reginae</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Slender Blue Flag (<i>Iris prismatica</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Tidal restrictions	
	Slender Rush (<i>Juncus subtilis</i>)	1
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Small Round-leaved Orchis (<i>Amerorchis rotundifolia</i>)	1
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Sparse-flowered Sedge (<i>Carex tenuiflora</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Tall Beak-rush (<i>Rhynchospora macrostachya</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Tidal Spikerush (<i>Eleocharis aestuum</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable tidal restrictions	



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Class	Monocots (<i>Monocots</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Vasey Rush (<i>Juncus vaseyi</i>)	1
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	White Adder's-mouth (<i>Malaxis monophyllos ssp. brachypoda</i>)	1
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Yellow-eyed Grass (<i>Xyris smalliana</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
Class	Pine (<i>Pinopsida</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Atlantic White Cedar (<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
Habitats Associated With This Threat:		
Macrogroup	Appalachian Oak - Pine Forest & Woodland	
	Appalachian Oak - Pine Forest & Woodland Macrogroup - Unknown Habitat System Excess water use draining aquifers	
Macrogroup	Central Hardwood Swamp Forest	
	North-Central Appalachian Acidic Swamp Dams impact many lakeshore swamps by affecting riparian hydrology	
	North-Central Interior and Appalachian Rich Swamp Dams impact many lakeshore swamps by affecting riparian hydrology	
Macrogroup	Laurentian-Acadian Calcareous Scrub & Grassland	
	Laurentian-Acadian Calcareous Rocky Outcrop Excess water use draining aquifers	
Macrogroup	Laurentian-Acadian Flooded & Swamp Forest	
	Acadian-Northern Appalachian Conifer Seepage Forest Dams impact many lakeshore swamps by affecting riparian hydrology	
	Laurentian-Acadian Alkaline Conifer-Hardwood Swamp Dams impact many lakeshore swamps by affecting riparian hydrology	
	Laurentian-Acadian Flooded & Swamp Forest Macrogroup- Unknown Habitat System Dams impact many lakeshore swamps.	
	Laurentian-Acadian Flooded & Swamp Forest Macrogroup- Unknown Habitat System Floodplain hydrology may be altered by dam construction.	
	Laurentian-Acadian Floodplain Forest Floodplain hydrology and vegetation may be altered by dam construction	



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Macrogroup Laurentian-Acadian Flooded & Swamp Forest

Northern Appalachian-Acadian Conifer-Hardwood Acidic Swamp

Dams impact many lakeshore swamps by affecting riparian hydrology

Macrogroup North American Boreal & Subboreal Alkaline Fen

Laurentian-Acadian Alkaline Fen

A number of peatlands are impacted by dams located on inlet or outlet tributaries

Macrogroup North American Boreal & Subboreal Bog & Acidic Fen

Acadian Maritime Bog

A number of peatlands are impacted by dams located on inlet or outlet tributaries

Eastern Boreal-Sub-Boreal Acidic Basin Fen

A number of peatlands are impacted by dams located on inlet or outlet tributaries

Eastern Boreal-Sub-Boreal Bog

A number of peatlands are impacted by dams located on inlet or outlet tributaries

North American Boreal & Subboreal Bog & Acidic Fen Macrogroup - Unknown Habitat System

A number of peatlands are impacted by dams.

North-Central Interior and Appalachian Acidic Peatland

A number of peatlands are impacted by dams located on inlet or outlet tributaries



SGCN and Habitat Threats

Level 2 Threat: Dams and Water Management-Use

The Wildlife Action Plan was developed through a lengthy participatory process with state agencies, targeted conservation partners, and the general public. The Plan is non-regulatory. The species, threats, and voluntary conservation actions identified in the Plan complement, but do not replace, existing work programs and priorities by state agencies and partners.