



SGCN and Habitat Threats

Level 1 Threat Biological Resource Use

Level 2 Threat: Fishing and Harvesting of Aquatic Resources

Harvesting aquatic wild animals or plants for commercial, recreation, subsistence, research, or cultural purposes, or for control/persecution reasons; includes accidental mortality/bycatch

Species Associated With This Threat:

SGCN Priority Level P1 = 26 / P2 = 34 / P3 = 5

Class Ray-finned Fishes (*Actinopterygii*)

SGCN Priority

Alewife (*Alosa pseudoharengus*)

1

Severity: Moderate Severity

Actionability: Moderately Actionable

Extraction and mortality rates differ widely among Maine runs. Implementing voluntary conservation measures, such as continuous escapement or not fishing the run during the first week, can help ensure sustainable harvests

American Eel (*Anguilla rostrata*)

1

Severity: Moderate Severity

Actionability: Moderately Actionable

Commercial and Recreational harvest can be effectively regulated or minimized, however timescale of effect on adult spawning populations is long

American Shad (*Alosa sapidissima*)

1

Severity: Moderate Severity

Actionability: Moderately Actionable

Extraction and mortality rates differ widely among Maine runs. Implementing voluntary conservation measures, such as continuous escapement or not fishing the run during the first week, can help ensure sustainable harvests

Atlantic Bluefin Tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*)

3

Severity: High Severity

Actionability: Moderately Actionable

While fishing mortality in the Western Atlantic has been effectively reduced based on TACs and other measures, fishing mortality continues to be very high in the Eastern Atlantic. The species is also susceptible as bycatch in longlining and other pelagic fishing.

Atlantic Cod (*Gadus morhua*)

2

Severity: Moderate Severity

Actionability: Moderately Actionable

Historic heavy fishing pressure has drastically reduced Atlantic cod stocks in the Gulf of Maine and Maine waters. Past fishing on spawning aggregations likely extirpated local populations. While there are current regulatory measures in place that severely limit cod fishing and the landing of cod, the stocks may be too far reduced to recover, and further limits on catch may have minimal impact.

Atlantic Sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus*)

1

Severity: Moderate Severity

Actionability: Moderately Actionable

While no directed fishing is allowed, some bycatch occurs and can be fatal (especially in trawler fleets).



SGCN and Habitat Threats

Level 2 Threat: Fishing and Harvesting of Aquatic Resources

Class	Ray-finned Fishes (<i>Actinopterygii</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Atlantic Wolffish (<i>Anarhichas lupus</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Commercial fishing for, landing, or take of Atlantic wolffish is not permitted in Maine waters, but some bycatch likely occurs. Wolffish are caught in lobster traps and can be released live if handled properly.	
	Blueback Herring (<i>Alosa aestivalis</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Extraction and mortality rates differ widely among Maine runs. Implementing voluntary conservation measures, such as continuous escapement or not fishing the run during the first week, can help ensure sustainable harvests	
	Cusk (<i>Brosme brosme</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Historic heavy fishing pressure has drastically reduced cusk stocks in the Gulf of Maine and Maine waters. There are currently no regulatory measures in place to limit commercial cusk take, however, annual landings are small and few fishermen report landings.	
	Haddock (<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>)	3
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Historic heavy fishing pressure has drastically reduced haddock stocks in the Gulf of Maine and Maine waters. While there are current regulatory measures in place that limit haddock fishing, recent stock assessments for the Gulf of Maine found that the stocks may be recovering and that overfishing is not occurring	
	Rainbow Smelt (<i>Osmerus mordax</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable Extraction and mortality rates differ widely among Maine runs. Implementing voluntary conservation measures, such as continuous escapement or not fishing the run during the first week, can help ensure sustainable harvests	
	Shortnose Sturgeon (<i>Acipenser brevirostrum</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Actionable with Difficulty Directed fishing is prohibited but some bycatch occurs and can lead to mortality especially in trawl nets.	
	Striped Bass (<i>Morone saxatilis</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Extraction rates may be low in some cases but mortality rates are high in some populations. Regulations can be implemented to close fisheries and effect is measurable within 2-3 generations of the population, but may be difficult to implement.	



SGCN and Habitat Threats

Level 2 Threat: Fishing and Harvesting of Aquatic Resources

Class Ray-finned Fishes (*Actinopterygii*)

SGCN Priority

Winter Flounder (*Pseudopleuronectes americanus*)

2

Severity: Moderate Severity**Actionability:** Moderately Actionable

Historic heavy fishing pressure has drastically reduced haddock stocks in the Gulf of Maine and Maine waters. While there are current regulatory measures in place that limit haddock fishing, recent stock assessments for the Gulf of Maine found that the stocks may be recovering and that overfishing is not occurring

Class Sea Stars (*Asteroidea*)

SGCN Priority

Common Sea Star (*Asterias rubens*)

2

Severity: Moderate Severity**Actionability:** Moderately Actionable

Large-scale, unintentional by-catch in commercial bottom trawl fisheries reduces the population of this predatory species. Population declines may result in decreased benthic diversity through trophic cascades, reducing the availability of food for other species. The likelihood of the threat posed by fishing is high (high certainty) and large-scale (throughout the region), so actionability is low, but moderate in new areas for developing bottom trawl fisheries.

Common Sun Star (*Crossaster papposus*)

2

Severity: Moderate Severity**Actionability:** Moderately Actionable

Large-scale, unintentional by-catch in commercial bottom trawl fisheries reduces the population of this predatory species. Population declines may result in decreased benthic diversity through trophic cascades, reducing the availability of food for other species. The likelihood of the threat posed by fishing is high (high certainty) and large-scale (throughout the region), so actionability is low, but moderate in new areas for developing bottom trawl fisheries.

Forbes's Starfish (*Asterias forbesi*)

2

Severity: Moderate Severity**Actionability:** Moderately Actionable

Large-scale, unintentional by-catch in commercial bottom trawl fisheries reduces the population of this predatory species. Population declines may result in decreased benthic diversity through trophic cascades, reducing the availability of food for other species. Likelihood of the threat posed by fishing is high (high certainty) and large-scale (throughout the region), so actionability is low, but moderate in new areas for developing bottom trawl fisheries.



SGCN and Habitat Threats

Level 2 Threat: Fishing and Harvesting of Aquatic Resources

Class	Sea Stars (<i>Asteroidea</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Purple Sunstar (<i>Solaster endeca</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Large-scale, unintentional by-catch in commercial bottom trawl fisheries reduces the population of this predatory species. Population declines may result in decreased benthic diversity through trophic cascades, reducing the availability of food for other species. The likelihood of the threat posed by fishing is high (high certainty) and large-scale (throughout the region), so actionability is low, but moderate in new areas for developing bottom trawl fisheries.	2
	White Sea Star (<i>Stephanasterias albula</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Large-scale, unintentional by-catch in commercial bottom trawl fisheries reduces the population of this predatory species. Population declines may result in decreased benthic diversity through trophic cascades, reducing the availability of food for other species. The likelihood of the threat posed by fishing is high (high certainty) and large-scale (throughout the region), so actionability is low, but moderate in new areas for developing bottom trawl fisheries.	2
Class	Birds (<i>Aves</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Actionable with Difficulty Competition for prey items by commercial fishermen and disturbance	1
	Atlantic Puffin (<i>Fratercula arctica</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Actionable with Difficulty Prey base is highly sought after by commercial fishing industry and fishing related disturbance	2
	Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Actionable with Difficulty Prey availability issues as many important foods are commercially valuable fish resources and disturbance associated with these activities	3
	Great Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Competition with commercial interests for prey items and disturbance	1
	Harlequin Duck (<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable Activities can alter habitat and behavior	1



SGCN and Habitat Threats

Level 2 Threat: Fishing and Harvesting of Aquatic Resources

Class	Birds (<i>Aves</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Purple Sandpiper (<i>Calidris maritima</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable Activities can alter habitat and behavior	1
	Razorbill (<i>Alca torda</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Actionable with Difficulty Competition for important prey items by commercial fisheries and fishing related disturbances	2
	Red Knot (<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable Activities in the intertidal areas can impact habitat and behavior.	1
	Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Prey availability issues as many important foods are also commercially valuable and overfishing of these stocks becomes an issue; and disturbance associated with these fishing activities	1
	Ruddy Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable Activities in the intertidal areas can impact habitat and behavior.	2
	Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable Habitat degradation from macroalgae harvest may be minimized through area closure and environmental permit review process.	2
	Semipalmated Sandpiper (<i>Calidris pusilla</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Activities in the intertidal areas can impact habitat and behavior	2
	Whimbrel (<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable Activities in the intertidal areas can impact habitat and behavior.	2
Class	Marine And Freshwater Molluscs (<i>Bivalvia</i>)	SGCN Priority



SGCN and Habitat Threats

Level 2 Threat: Fishing and Harvesting of Aquatic Resources

Class Marine And Freshwater Molluscs (*Bivalvia*)

SGCN Priority

Atlantic Great Piddock (*Zirfaea crispata*)

2

Severity: High Severity

Actionability: Actionable with Difficulty

Large-scale, commercial trawling causes ecosystem degradation reducing population size and subsequently results in local extinctions, impaired role of the functional group "suspension feeders." Large-scale incidental catch contributes to these effects. Likelihood is high (high certainty) and large scale (throughout the region where this species occurs). Actionability is low for incidental catch.

Class Sharks, Rays, And Skates (*Chondrichthyes*)

SGCN Priority

Barndoor Skate (*Dipturus laevis*)

3

Severity: High Severity

Actionability: Moderately Actionable

The barndoor skates (like other elasmobranchs) are highly vulnerable to exploitation because of their k-selective life histories (i.e. slow growth rates, late maturity, low fecundity). Although this species is not directly targeted, it is commonly captured as bycatch in the multispecies trawl and scallop fisheries. Currently, the barndoor skate is prohibited from capture (in US waters) due to low biomass levels. However this species is slowly recovering and at present is no longer considered overfished. To ensure the population does not decline again, it is important to assess the short-term (immediate mortality) and long-term (post-lease mortality, physiological alteration and recovery time) impacts these fishing methods have on these species.

Smooth Skate (*Malacoraja senta*)

2

Severity: High Severity

Actionability: Moderately Actionable

The smooth skates (like other elasmobranchs) are highly vulnerable to exploitation because of their k-selective life histories (i.e. slow growth rates, late maturity, low fecundity). Although this species is not directly targeted, it is commonly captured as bycatch in the multispecies trawl and bottom gillnet fishery. Currently, the smooth skate is prohibited from capture (in US waters) due to low biomass levels and overfishing is believed to be occurring. To ensure the population does not decline again, it is important to assess the short-term (immediate mortality) and long-term (post-lease mortality, physiological alteration and recovery time) impacts these fishing methods have on these species.



SGCN and Habitat Threats

Level 2 Threat: Fishing and Harvesting of Aquatic Resources

Class Sharks, Rays, And Skates (*Chondrichthyes*)

SGCN Priority

Thorny Skate (*Amblyraja radiata*)

2

Severity: High Severity**Actionability:** Moderately Actionable

The thorny skate (like other elasmobranchs) are highly vulnerable to exploitation because of their k-selective life histories (i.e. slow growth rates, late maturity, low fecundity). Although this species is not directly targeted, it is commonly captured as bycatch in the multispecies trawl and bottom gillnet fisheries. Currently, the thorny skate is prohibited from capture (in US waters) due to low biomass levels. Interestingly, despite their prohibited status, populations have continued to decrease. Currently, discard mortality rates in the trawl fishery have been investigated for thorny skates and were reported to be moderate. To ensure the population does not decline further it's essential to continue to assess their physiological tolerance levels and ability to recover from fishing capture. In addition, it is also important to assess the impacts (i.e. bycatch rates) in the gillnet fishery.

Winter Skate (*Leucoraja ocellata*)

1

Severity: High Severity**Actionability:** Moderately Actionable

The winter skates (like other elasmobranchs) are highly vulnerable to exploitation because of their k-selective life histories (i.e. slow growth rates, late maturity, low fecundity). Currently, there is a directed (i.e. wing fishery) and indirect fishery (captured as bycatch within the multispecies trawl, bottom gillnet and scallop fishery) for this species. To ensure the winter skate population remains sustainable, it is important to continue to assess the impacts these fishing methods have on this species. Currently, discard mortality rates in the trawl fishery have been investigated for winter skates and were reported to be low. However this information should be obtained for other commercial fisheries, to determine what augmentations should be made to ensure a sustainable population

Class Sea Urchins (*Echinoidea*)

SGCN Priority

Green Sea Urchin (*Strongylocentrotus droebachiensis*)

2

Severity: High Severity**Actionability:** Moderately Actionable

Maine's sea urchin stock has been significantly over-fished. The threat of over-fishing is highly certain and highly likely (occurred in recent years). However, reductions in fishing pressure have only been effective in stabilizing or recovering the stock in some regions. Other regions are showing no signs of recovery despite no fishing in more than 10 years. Other actions, such as reseeding, hold promise but will be difficult to implement.

Class Aquatic And Terrestrial Snails (*Gastropoda*)

SGCN Priority



SGCN and Habitat Threats

Level 2 Threat: Fishing and Harvesting of Aquatic Resources

Class Aquatic And Terrestrial Snails (*Gastropoda*)

SGCN Priority

American Pelican Foot (*Arrhoges occidentalis*)

2

Severity: High Severity

Actionability: Highly Actionable

Large-scale, unintentional catch by commercial trawling reduces population size and subsequently results in local extinctions, impaired role of the functional group "suspension feeders." Likelihood is high (high certainty) and large scale (throughout the region where this species occurs). Actionability is low for incidental catch. Intentional collection by aquarium trade leads to significant population reductions with similar effects. Likelihood is high (high certainty) and small-scale so actionability is high.

Clathrate Trophon (*Boreotrophon clathratus*)

2

Severity: High Severity

Actionability: Highly Actionable

Large-scale, unintentional catch by commercial trawling reduces population size and subsequently results in local extinctions, impaired role of the functional group "predator," and subsequently results in decreased benthic diversity through trophic cascades and thus decreases the availability of food for other species. Large-scale incidental catch contributes to these effects. Likelihood is high (high certainty) and large scale (throughout the region where this species occurs). Actionability is low for incidental catch.

Murex (*Boreotrophon truncatus*)

2

Severity: High Severity

Actionability: Highly Actionable

Large-scale, unintentional catch by commercial trawling reduces population size and subsequently results in local extinctions, impaired role of the functional group "predator," and subsequently results in decreased benthic diversity through trophic cascades and thus decreases the availability of food for other species. Large-scale incidental catch contributes to these effects. Likelihood is high (high certainty) and large scale (throughout the region where this species occurs). Actionability is low for incidental catch.

Pygmy Whelk (*Colus pygmaeus*)

2

Severity: High Severity

Actionability: Highly Actionable

Large-scale, unintentional catch by commercial trawling reduces population size and subsequently results in local extinctions, impaired role of the functional group "predator," and subsequently results in decreased benthic diversity through trophic cascades and thus decreases the availability of food for other species. Large-scale incidental catch contributes to these effects. Likelihood is high (high certainty) and large scale (throughout the region where this species occurs). Actionability is low for incidental catch.



SGCN and Habitat Threats

Level 2 Threat: Fishing and Harvesting of Aquatic Resources

Class	Aquatic And Terrestrial Snails (<i>Gastropoda</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Spindle Shell (<i>Ptychotractus ligatus</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable Large-scale, unintentional catch by commercial trawling reduces population size and subsequently results in local extinctions, impaired role of the functional group "predator," and subsequently results in decreased benthic diversity through trophic cascades and thus decreases the availability of food for other species. Large-scale incidental catch contributes to these effects. Likelihood is high (high certainty) and large scale (throughout the region where this species occurs). Actionability is low for incidental catch. Intentional collection by aquarium trade leads to significant population reductions with similar effects. Likelihood is high (high certainty) and small-scale so actionability is high.	
Class	Sea Cucumbers (<i>Holothuroidea</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Orange-footed Sea Cucumber (<i>Cucumaria frondosa</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable Maine's sea cucumber stock has probably been over-fished, but lacks a formal assessment. The threat of over-fishing is moderately certain, moderately likely, and probably spatially patchy. However, significant reductions in fishing pressure have occurred recently (2013, 2014). More information is needed to understand the relationships between fishing and stock abundance.	
	Psolus (<i>Psolus fabricii</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Actionable with Difficulty Unintentional catch by commercial bottom trawling reduces population size and subsequently results in local extinctions facilitated by low growth rates, impaired role of the functional group "suspension feeders."	
	Psolus (<i>Psolus phantapus</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Unintentional catch by commercial bottom trawling reduces population size and subsequently results in local extinctions facilitated by low growth rates, impaired role of the functional group "suspension feeders."	
	Sea Cucumber (<i>Thyonidium drummondii</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Unintentional catch by commercial bottom trawling reduces population size and subsequently results in local extinctions facilitated by low growth rates, impaired role of the functional group "suspension feeders."	
Class	Crustaceans (<i>Malacostraca</i>)	SGCN Priority



SGCN and Habitat Threats

Level 2 Threat: Fishing and Harvesting of Aquatic Resources

Class Crustaceans (*Malacostraca*)

SGCN Priority

Northern Shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*)

1

Severity: Moderate Severity

Actionability: Highly Actionable

Recent (2010-2012) state-wide catch levels have been higher than those recommended by ASMFC scientists. Regulations have been implemented to close fisheries (in 2014 and 2015). The fishing effect is difficult to measure because of other stressors, but in past years, the likelihood of over-fishing impacting the stock was likely; certainty was moderate; and the spatial extent was pervasive (state-wide (coastal)).

Polar Lebbeid Shrimp (*Lebbeus polaris*)

2

Severity: High Severity

Actionability: Highly Actionable

Unintentional catch by commercial trawling reduces population size and subsequently results in local extinctions, impaired role of the functional group "predator," and subsequently results in decreased benthic diversity through trophic cascades and thus decreases the availability of food for other species.

Spiny Lebbeid Shrimp (*Lebbeus groenlandicus*)

2

Severity: High Severity

Actionability: Actionable with Difficulty

Unintentional catch by commercial trawling reduces population size and subsequently results in local extinctions, impaired role of the functional group "predator," and subsequently results in decreased benthic diversity through trophic cascades and thus decreases the availability of food for other species.

Class Mammals (*Mammalia*)

SGCN Priority

Blue Whale (*Balaenoptera musculus*)

1

Severity: Moderate Severity

Actionability: Highly Actionable

Large whales, namely the right and humpback whale, are being taken in too large of numbers as bycatch in fixed gear fisheries as a result of entanglements in rope. This issue is at the center of an evolving Atlantic Large Whale Take Reduction Plan to mitigate the risk, but large data gaps exist and entanglement rates are not decreasing.

Finback Whale (*Balaenoptera physalus*)

1

Severity: High Severity

Actionability: Highly Actionable

Large whales, namely the right and humpback whale, are being taken in too large of numbers as bycatch in fixed gear fisheries as a result of entanglements in rope. This issue is at the center of an evolving Atlantic Large Whale Take Reduction Plan to mitigate the risk, but large data gaps exist and entanglement rates are not decreasing.

Harbor Porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*)

3

Severity: High Severity

Actionability: Highly Actionable

Harbor porpoise are at risk as bycatch in mobile gear and gillnets and are being regulated through a Harbor Porpoise Take Reduction Plan to mitigate that risk.



SGCN and Habitat Threats

Level 2 Threat: Fishing and Harvesting of Aquatic Resources

Class Mammals (*Mammalia*)

SGCN Priority

Humpback Whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*)

1

Severity: High Severity

Actionability: Highly Actionable

Large whales, namely the right and humpback whale, are being taken in too large of numbers as bycatch in fixed gear fisheries as a result of entanglements in rope. This issue is at the center of an evolving Atlantic Large Whale Take Reduction Plan to mitigate the risk, but large data gaps exist and entanglement rates are not decreasing.

North Atlantic Right Whale (*Eubalaena glacialis*)

1

Severity: High Severity

Actionability: Highly Actionable

Large whales, namely the right and humpback whale, are being taken in too large of numbers as bycatch in fixed gear fisheries as a result of entanglements in rope. This issue is at the center of an evolving Atlantic Large Whale Take Reduction Plan to mitigate the risk, but large data gaps exist and entanglement rates are not decreasing.

Sei Whale (*Balaenoptera borealis*)

1

Severity: Moderate Severity

Actionability: Highly Actionable

Large whales, namely the right and humpback whale, are being taken in too large of numbers as bycatch in fixed gear fisheries as a result of entanglements in rope. This issue is at the center of an evolving Atlantic Large Whale Take Reduction Plan to mitigate the risk, but large data gaps exist and entanglement rates are not decreasing.

Sperm Whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*)

1

Severity: Moderate Severity

Actionability: Highly Actionable

Large whales, namely the right and humpback whale, are being taken in too large of numbers as bycatch in fixed gear fisheries as a result of entanglements in rope. This issue is at the center of an evolving Atlantic Large Whale Take Reduction Plan to mitigate the risk, but large data gaps exist and entanglement rates are not decreasing.

Class Horseshoe Crabs And Sea Scorpions (*Merostomata*)

SGCN Priority

Horseshoe Crab (*Limulus polyphemus*)

1

Severity: Moderate Severity

Actionability: Highly Actionable

Unintentional catch by commercial trawling reduces population size and subsequently results in local extinctions, impaired role of the functional group "predator," and subsequently results in decreased benthic diversity through trophic cascades and thus decreases the availability of food for other species. Small-scale intentional catch for bait, biomedical products and research causes local population reductions

Class Corals, Sea Pens, Sea Fans, Sea Anemones (*Octocorallia*)

SGCN Priority



SGCN and Habitat Threats

Level 2 Threat: Fishing and Harvesting of Aquatic Resources

Class	Corals, Sea Pens, Sea Fans, Sea Anemones (<i>Octocorallia</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Sea Strawberry (<i>Gersemia rubiformis</i>) Severity: High Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable Unintentional catch by commercial bottom trawling reduces population size and subsequently results in local extinctions facilitated by low growth rates, impaired role of the functional group "suspension feeders".	2
Class	Brittle Stars (<i>Ophiuroidea</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Northern Basket Starfish (<i>Gorgonocephalus arcticus</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Large-scale, unintentional by-catch in commercial bottom trawl fisheries reduces the population of this predatory species. Population declines may result in decreased benthic diversity through trophic cascades, reducing the availability of food for other species. The likelihood of the threat posed by fishing is high (high certainty) and large-scale (throughout the region), so actionability is low, but moderate in new areas for developing bottom trawl fisheries.	2
Class	Reptiles (<i>Reptilia</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Green Seaturtle (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>) Severity: High Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable Sea turtles are at risk as bycatch in mobile gear, gillnets, and fixed gear. DMR keeps records of turtle/fishing gear entanglements.	1
	Kemp's Ridley Seaturtle (<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>) Severity: High Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable DMR keeps records of turtle/fishing gear entanglements. Sea turtles are at risk as bycatch in mobile gear, gillnets, and fixed gear.	1
	Leatherback Seaturtle (<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>) Severity: High Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable DMR keeps records of turtle/fishing gear entanglements. This threat is widely documented in new england waters including gulf of ME as well as Nova Scotia. Sea turtles are at risk as bycatch in mobile gear, gillnets, and fixed gear.	1
	Loggerhead Seaturtle (<i>Caretta caretta</i>) Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable DMR keeps records of turtle/fishing gear entanglements. Sea turtles are at risk as bycatch in mobile gear, gillnets, and fixed gear.	1
Class	Brachiopods (<i>Rhynchonellata</i>)	SGCN Priority



SGCN and Habitat Threats

Level 2 Threat: Fishing and Harvesting of Aquatic Resources

Class Brachiopods (*Rhynchonellata*)

SGCN Priority

Lamp Shell (*Terebratulina septentrionalis*)

2

Severity: High Severity

Actionability: Highly Actionable

Large-scale, unintentional catch by commercial trawling reduces population size and subsequently results in local extinctions, impaired role of the functional group "suspension feeders." Likelihood is high (high certainty) and large scale (throughout the region where this species occurs). Actionability is low for incidental catch. Intentional collection by aquarium trade leads to significant population reductions with similar effects. Likelihood is high (high certainty) and small-scale so actionability is high.

Habitats Associated With This Threat:

Macrogroup Intertidal Mudflat

Freshwater Tidal Marsh

In combination with the natural stressors, harvesting resources can stress some species and the mudflat environment; these impacts can affect the target and non-target species (e.g. clammers and wormers)

Non-Vascular Mudflat

In combination with the natural stressors, harvesting resources can stress some species and the mudflat environment; these impacts can affect the target and non-target species (e.g. clammers and wormers)

Submerged Aquatic Vegetation

In combination with the natural stressors, harvesting resources can stress some species and the mudflat environment; these impacts can affect the target and non-target species (e.g. clammers and wormers)



SGCN and Habitat Threats

Level 2 Threat: Fishing and Harvesting of Aquatic Resources

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.