



SGCN and Habitat Threats

Level 1 Threat Biological Resource Use

Level 2 Threat: Logging and Wood Harvesting

Harvesting trees and other woody vegetation for timber, fibre, or fuel

Species Associated With This Threat:

SGCN Priority Level P1 = 62 / P2 = 98 / P3 = 9

Class Ray-finned Fishes (*Actinopterygii*)

SGCN Priority

Brook Trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*)

2

Severity: Moderate Severity

Actionability: Moderately Actionable

Improve riparian and shoreline buffer condition by using whatever tactic is appropriate for the area and local land use.

Lake Whitefish (*Coregonus clupeaformis*)

1

Severity: Moderate Severity

Actionability: Moderately Actionable

Excessive sedimentation due to run-off of commercial forest practices.

Landlocked Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo salar sebago*)

2

Severity: Moderate Severity

Actionability: Moderately Actionable

Improve riparian condition around waters in managed forests

Round Whitefish (*Prosopium cylindraceum*)

1

Severity: Moderate Severity

Actionability: Moderately Actionable

Excessive sedimentation due to run-off of commercial of commercial forest practices.

Class Amphibians (*Amphibia*)

SGCN Priority

Blue-spotted Salamander (*Ambystoma laterale*)

3

Severity: Moderate Severity

Actionability: Moderately Actionable

Intensive forestry in close proximity to high value breeding pools and swamps can degrade habitat quality; ecological forestry is compatible with species conservation

Northern Spring Salamander (*Gyrinophilus porphyriticus porphyriticus*)

2

Severity: Moderate Severity

Actionability: Highly Actionable

In riparian buffer where loss of intact forest canopy can degrade stream and riparian habitat integrity and water quality (e.g., erosion off steep slopes, machinery in stream beds)

Class Birds (*Aves*)

SGCN Priority



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Class Birds (*Aves*)

SGCN Priority

American Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides dorsalis*)

1

Severity: Moderate Severity

Actionability: Moderately Actionable

In Maine, this species is associated with mature and old-growth spruce-fir forests and benefits from natural disturbance processes (e.g., windthrow, insects, fire). Modern timber harvest, especially short rotation cycles, reduces habitat availability and complexity, including standing deadwood needed for nesting and foraging. Salvage logging after disturbance further reduces suitability. While not inherently incompatible with forestry, standard practices limit the presence of high-quality habitat.

Black-backed Woodpecker (*Picoides arcticus*)

2

Severity: High Severity

Actionability: Moderately Actionable

Logging of mature and old conifer forests in Maine reduces the availability of high-quality habitat for Black-backed Woodpeckers, particularly in unburned landscapes where dense stands of dead or dying trees are scarce. Standard forest practices, including salvage logging and clearcutting, typically remove standing snags and coarse woody debris, eliminating critical foraging and nesting resources. These harvested areas may function as sink habitat, unable to sustain local populations without immigration from more suitable, disturbance-created stands. Retention of snags and structural legacies during harvest and forest planning that mimics natural disturbance are essential to maintaining suitable habitat conditions.

Blackpoll Warbler (*Setophaga striata*)

1

Severity: Moderate Severity

Actionability: Moderately Actionable

Although Blackpolls may recolonize regenerating forests, extensive clearcutting, particularly near breeding sites, can reduce habitat quality and lead to avoidance, especially by post-breeding juveniles. Quality of regenerating habitat also varies.

Boreal Chickadee (*Parus hudsonicus*)

2

Severity: Moderate Severity

Actionability: Moderately Actionable

Harvest of mature spruce-fir forests reduces the availability of structurally complex, conifer-dominated habitat used throughout the annual cycle.

Canada Warbler (*Cardellina canadensis*)

2

Severity: Moderate Severity

Actionability: Moderately Actionable

Canada Warblers rely on dense understory vegetation for nesting and foraging. Forest management practices that thin the shrub layer, such as overstory thinning without understory retention, can reduce habitat suitability. Although they may occupy regenerating or selectively cut forests, populations tend to decline as stands mature and understory structure diminishes.



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Class	Birds (<i>Aves</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Cape May Warbler (<i>Setophaga tigrina</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Logging practices may reduce the availability of dense, mid-aged to mature spruce-fir forest, which is critical for Cape May Warblers. Removal of these stands reduces the habitat suitability for both the warbler and its prey, especially outside of budworm outbreak periods.	2
	Evening Grosbeak (<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Reduces extent and quality of mature spruce-fir habitat in northern and western Maine	1
	Fox Sparrow (<i>Passerella iliaca</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Intensive logging may reduce or alter the dense coniferous understory preferred by breeding birds, especially if regrowth lacks dense structure or is treated with herbicide.	2
	Great Blue Heron (<i>Ardea herodias</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable Upland heron colonies very vulnerable to logging of nest trees as well as disturbance associated with logging activities. BMPs with timing restrictions and no-harvest buffers can prevent colony loss and abandonment.	2
	Least Flycatcher (<i>Empidonax minimus</i>) Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Highly sensitive to habitat alterations, particularly those resulting from logging and forest fragmentation. Studies have shown that disturbances like clearcutting can lead to displacement and reduce suitable habitat availability. Additionally, forest maturation without periodic disturbances can lead to declines in suitable mid-successional habitats preferred by the species.	3
	Olive-sided Flycatcher (<i>Contopus cooperi</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Some harvested forests attract Olive-sided Flycatchers but may not provide sufficient resources or safe nesting conditions, potentially reducing reproductive success. Research needed.	2
	Peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable Timber harvesting during the breeding season near nest sites can cause disturbances, potentially affecting pair presence, hatching success, and chick survival. The construction of permanent access roads may facilitate easier access to nest sites, leading to increased activity and disturbance.	1



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Class	Birds (<i>Aves</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Avoid construction of permanent access roads within ¼ mile of eyeries.	1
	Pine Grosbeak (<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Pine Grosbeaks breed in mature spruce-fir and open subalpine forests. Large-scale logging, especially clearcutting in northern and high-elevation forests, removes critical breeding habitat and is likely contributing to long-term declines in the Northeast.	2
	Red Crossbill (<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Logging reduces the extent and maturity of conifer-dominated forests. Many of these trees do not reach peak cone productivity until 60–80 years of age. Loss of older-growth conifers diminishes reliable food sources for Red Crossbills and can reduce nesting habitat in core forest areas.	3
	Ruby-crowned Kinglet (<i>Corthylio calendula</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Ruby-crowned Kinglets show decreased abundance in recently logged spruce forests and do not respond positively to salvage logging. Given their reliance on intact spruce-fir canopy and dense foliage for nesting, logging practices (e.g., clearcutting or salvage logging) are likely detrimental.	2
	Wilson's Warbler (<i>Cardellina pusilla</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Wilson's Warblers rely on dense shrub and sapling layers in early to mid-successional stages. Logging practices that remove or suppress understory regeneration (e.g., through herbicide use or plantation-style reforestation) reduce the availability of suitable breeding habitat. Can be addressed through forest management practices that retain or promote dense understory in riparian and wet forest areas.	2
	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher (<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Historic and ongoing logging has reduced the extent and quality of mature spruce and conifer forests.	2
Class	Marine And Freshwater Molluscs (<i>Bivalvia</i>)	SGCN Priority



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Class	Marine And Freshwater Molluscs (<i>Bivalvia</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Brook Floater (<i>Alasmidonta varicosa</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable in riparian buffer where loss of intact forest canopy can degrade aquatic habitat integrity and water quality; instream where sunken logs are salvaged	1
	Tidewater Mucket (<i>Atlanticoncha ochracea</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable in riparian buffer where loss of intact forest canopy can degrade aquatic habitat integrity and water quality; instream where sunken logs are salvaged	1
	Yellow Lampmussel (<i>Lampsilis cariosa</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable in riparian buffer where loss of intact forest canopy can degrade aquatic habitat integrity and water quality; instream where sunken logs are salvaged	1
Class	Insects (<i>Insecta</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Arctic Fritillary (<i>Boloria chariclea grandis</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable Only one modern documented population is located on private industrial forest land; ecologically sensitive forest management is compatible	1
	Arrow Clubtail (<i>Stylurus spiniceps</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable in riparian buffer where loss of intact forest canopy can degrade aquatic habitat integrity and water quality	2
	Barbarous Primitive Minnow Mayfly (<i>Siphonurus barbarus</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable In riparian zone where forest canopy is lost or degraded	3
	Boreal Snaketail (<i>Ophiogomphus colubrinus</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Intensive forestry in the shoreland zone can affect water quality and riparian habitat	1
	Brown's Comb Minnow Mayfly (<i>Ameletus browni</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable in riparian buffer where loss of intact forest canopy can degrade stream and riparian habitat integrity and water quality (e.g., erosion off steep slopes, machinery in stream beds)	2



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Class	Insects (<i>Insecta</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Canada Whiteface (<i>Leucorrhinia patricia</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Intensive forestry in the shoreland zone could affect peatland hydrology and riparian habitat	3
	Clayton's Copper (<i>Tharsalea dorcas claytoni</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable in riparian buffer and forested wetlands where unmanaged harvest can impact host plants and fragile fen habitat (also see Removing or Reducing Human Maintenance - planned harvest to reduce forest succession and shading of host plants can improve/create habitat)	2
	Cobra Clubtail (<i>Gomphurus vastus</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable in riparian buffer where loss of intact forest canopy can degrade aquatic habitat integrity and water quality	2
	Comet Darner (<i>Anax longipes</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable in riparian buffer where loss of intact forest canopy can degrade aquatic habitat integrity and water quality	2
	Common Sanddragon (<i>Progomphus obscurus</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable in riparian buffer where loss of intact forest canopy can degrade aquatic habitat integrity and water quality	2
	Crowberry Blue (<i>Plebejus idas empetri</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable riparian buffers needed on peatlands and tributaries	2
	Demaray's Primitive Minnow Mayfly (<i>Siphonurus demarayi</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable in riparian buffer where loss of intact forest canopy can degrade stream and riparian habitat integrity and water quality (e.g., erosion off steep slopes, machinery in stream beds)	2
	Dusky Dancer (<i>Argia translata</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable in riparian buffer where loss of intact forest canopy can degrade aquatic habitat integrity and water quality	2



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Class	Insects (<i>Insecta</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Early Hairstreak (<i>Erora laeta</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable The primary habitat is northern hardwood forest with mature beech	2
	Frigga Fritillary (<i>Boloria frigga saga</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable riparian buffer integrity and hydrology	1
	Hessel's Hairstreak (<i>Callophrys hesseli hesseli</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable Atlantic White Cedar can be a valuable market tree; limited/careful harvesting is likely sustainable	1
	Hoary Comma (<i>Polygonia gracilis gracilis</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable The primary habitat is northern hardwood forest adjacent to streams with the host plant - gooseberry (<i>Ripens</i> spp)	2
	Mocha Emerald (<i>Somatochlora linearis</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable in riparian buffer where loss of intact forest canopy can degrade aquatic habitat integrity and water quality	1
	Northern Blue (<i>Plebejus idas scudderii</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable intensive forestry may be detrimental	2
	Provancher's Armored Mayfly (<i>Baetisca rubescens</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable in riparian buffer where loss of intact forest canopy can degrade stream and riparian habitat integrity and water quality (e.g., erosion off steep slopes, machinery in stream beds)	2
	Pygmy Snaketail (<i>Ophiogomphus howei</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Intensive forestry in the shoreland zone can affect water quality and riparian habitat	3
	Quebec Emerald (<i>Somatochlora brevicincta</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Intensive forestry in the shoreland zone could affect peatland hydrology and riparian habitat	3



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Class	Insects (<i>Insecta</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Rambur's Forktail (<i>Ischnura ramburii</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable in riparian buffer where loss of intact forest canopy can degrade aquatic habitat integrity and water quality	2
	Ringed Boghaunter (<i>Williamsonia lintneri</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable intensive forestry in the shoreland zone could affect water quality and riparian habitat	1
	Ringed Emerald (<i>Somatochlora albicincta</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable in riparian buffer where loss of intact forest canopy can degrade aquatic habitat integrity and water quality	2
	Roaring Brook Mayfly (<i>Epeorus frisoni</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable in riparian buffer where loss of intact forest canopy can degrade stream and riparian habitat integrity and water quality (e.g., erosion off steep slopes, machinery in stream beds)	1
	Satyr Comma (<i>Polygonia satyrus neomarsyas</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable intensive canopy removal and ground disturbance likely harmful	2
	Sedge Darner (<i>Aeshna juncea</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Intensive forestry in the shoreland zone could affect water quality and riparian habitat	1
	Southern Pygmy Clubtail (<i>Lanthus vernalis</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Headwater streams receive limited protections; intensive forestry in the shoreland zone can affect water quality and riparian habitat	3
	Spatterdock Darner (<i>Rhionaeschna mutata</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable in riparian buffer where loss of intact forest canopy can degrade aquatic habitat integrity and water quality	2
	Spicebush Swallowtail (<i>Pterourus troilus troilus</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	2



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Class Insects (<i>Insecta</i>)		SGCN Priority
Tomah Mayfly (<i>Siphonisca aerodromia</i>)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable in riparian buffer where loss of intact forest canopy can degrade stream and riparian habitat integrity and water quality		
Class Mammals (<i>Mammalia</i>)		SGCN Priority
American Marten (<i>Martes americana</i>)		3
Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Actionable with Difficulty A large portion of marten habitat in western and northern Maine is private land. Complete removal of forest canopy eliminates marten habitat but marten habitat can be sustained with partial timber harvests.		
Northern Bog Lemming (<i>Synaptomys borealis sphagnicola</i>)		2
Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable Northern bog lemmings occur in wetlands and other habitats with <i>Sphagnum</i> moss. If their habitat is logged it could alter the ground moisture levels of the area, potentially causing a negative impact on their habitat.		
Class Reptiles (<i>Reptilia</i>)		SGCN Priority
Blanding's Turtle (<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable Forestry operations could negatively effect populations by direct mortality from skidders etc during spring/summer or by altering forested wetland habitat		
Eastern Ribbonsnake (<i>Thamnophis saurita</i>)		2
Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable Forestry operations conducted in and around wetland habitat may impact ribbon snakes directly with mortality and indirectly by affecting habitat quality		
Spotted Turtle (<i>Clemmys guttata</i>)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable Forestry operations could negatively effect populations by direct mortality from skidders etc during spring/summer or by altering forested wetland habitat		
Wood Turtle (<i>Glyptemys insculpta</i>)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable Forestry operations could negatively effect populations by direct mortality from skidders etc during spring/summer or by altering forested wetland habitat		
Class Eudicots (<i>Eudicots</i>)		SGCN Priority



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Class	Eudicots (<i>Eudicots</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Allegheny Vine (<i>Adlumia fungosa</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Alpine Milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus alpinus</i> var. <i>brunetianus</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	American Chestnut (<i>Castanea dentata</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	American Ginseng (<i>Panax quinquefolius</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Anticosti Aster (<i>Symphyotrichum anticostense</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Bitternut Hickory (<i>Carya cordiformis</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Blue-leaf Willow (<i>Salix myricoides</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Boreal Bedstraw (<i>Galium kamtschaticum</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Boundary Meadow-rue (<i>Thalictrum venulosum</i> var. <i>confine</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Canada Burnet (<i>Sanguisorba canadensis</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Chestnut Oak (<i>Quercus montana</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Clammy Azalea (<i>Rhododendron viscosum</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Comb-leaved Mermaid-weed (<i>Proserpinaca pectinata</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Cut-leaved Anemone (<i>Anemone multifida</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	



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Class	Eudicots (<i>Eudicots</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Cut-leaved Toothwort (<i>Cardamine concatenata</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Flowering Dogwood (<i>Benthamidia florida</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Furbish's Lousewort (<i>Pedicularis furbishiae</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Gaspé Shadbush (<i>Amelanchier gaspensis</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Great Rhododendron (<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate 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: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Hairy Bush-clover (<i>Lespedeza hirta ssp. hirta</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Hoary Willow (<i>Salix candida</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Hornemann's Willow-herb (<i>Epilobium hornemannii</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Huron Tansy (<i>Tanacetum bipinnatum ssp. huronense</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Hyssop-leaved Fleabane (<i>Erigeron hyssopifolius</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Lapland Buttercup (<i>Coptidium lapponicum</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Lesser Wintergreen (<i>Pyrola minor</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	



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Class	Eudicots (<i>Eudicots</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Lesser Yellow Water Crowfoot (<i>Ranunculus gmelinii</i> var. <i>purshii</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Long-leaved Bluet (<i>Houstonia longifolia</i> var. <i>longifolia</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Marsh Valerian (<i>Valeriana uliginosa</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Missouri Rockcress (<i>Boechera missouriensis</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Mountain Honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera dioica</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Mountain-laurel (<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Nantucket Shadbush (<i>Amelanchier nantucketensis</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Narrow-leaved Goldenrod (<i>Euthamia caroliniana</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	New England Violet (<i>Viola novae-angliae</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Northern Gentian (<i>Gentianella amarella</i> ssp. <i>acuta</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Northern Painted Cup (<i>Castilleja septentrionalis</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Northern Stickseed (<i>Hackelia deflexa</i> var. <i>americana</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Northern Wild Comfrey (<i>Cynoglossum virginianum</i> var. <i>boreale</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Pale Jewel-weed (<i>Impatiens pallida</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	



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	Rattlesnake Hawkweed (<i>Hieracium venosum</i> var. <i>nudicaule</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Rue-anemone (<i>Thalictrum thalictroides</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Sandbar Willow (<i>Salix exigua</i> ssp. <i>interior</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Scarlet Oak (<i>Quercus coccinea</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Showy Goldenrod (<i>Solidago speciosa</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Spotted Wintergreen (<i>Chimaphila maculata</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Squirrel-corn (<i>Dicentra canadensis</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	St John Oxytrope (<i>Oxytropis campestris</i> var. <i>johannensis</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Summer Grape (<i>Vitis aestivalis</i> var. <i>bicolor</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Swamp Birch (<i>Betula pumila</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Swamp White Oak (<i>Quercus bicolor</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Upland Boneset (<i>Eupatorium sessilifolium</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Wild Coffee (<i>Triosteum aurantiacum</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Wild Ginger (<i>Asarum canadense</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	



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Class Clubmoss (<i>Lycopodiopsida</i>)		SGCN Priority
Low Spike-moss (<i>Selaginella selaginoides</i>)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
Class Monocots (<i>Monocots</i>)		SGCN Priority
Auricled Twayblade (<i>Neottia auriculata</i>)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Highly Actionable	
Autumn Coral-root (<i>Corallorhiza odontorhiza</i>)		2
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
Black Sedge (<i>Carex atratiformis</i>)		2
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Highly Actionable	
Bulrush Sedge (<i>Carex scirpoidea</i>)		2
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Highly Actionable	
Bur-reed Sedge (<i>Carex sparganioides</i>)		2
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
Canada Mountain-ricegrass (<i>Piptatherum canadense</i>)		2
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
Capillary Sedge (<i>Carex capillaris</i>)		2
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Highly Actionable	
Cat-tail Sedge (<i>Carex typhina</i>)		2
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
Cliff Muhly (<i>Muhlenbergia sobolifera</i>)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
Dwarf Bulrush (<i>Lipocarpa micrantha</i>)		2
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Highly Actionable	
Ebony Sedge (<i>Carex eburnea</i>)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Highly Actionable	
Garber's Sedge (<i>Carex garberi</i>)		2
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Highly Actionable	



SGCN and Habitat Threats

Level 2 Threat: Logging and Wood Harvesting

Class	Monocots (<i>Monocots</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Giant Rattlesnake-plantain (<i>Goodyera oblongifolia</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Horned Beak-rush (<i>Rhynchospora capillacea</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Houghton's Flatsedge (<i>Cyperus houghtonii</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Indian Grass (<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Livid Sedge (<i>Carex livida</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Longleaf Dropseed (<i>Sporobolus compositus</i> var. <i>drummondii</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Long-tubercled Spike-rush (<i>Eleocharis tuberculosa</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly 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: Highly Actionable	
	Moor Rush (<i>Juncus stygius</i> ssp. <i>americanus</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Mountain Timothy (<i>Phleum alpinum</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Neglected Reed-grass (<i>Calamagrostis stricta</i> ssp. <i>stricta</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Nodding Pogonia (<i>Triphora trianthophora</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Northern Bog Sedge (<i>Carex gynocrates</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	



SGCN and Habitat Threats

Level 2 Threat: Logging and Wood Harvesting

Class	Monocots (<i>Monocots</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Pickering's Reed Bent-grass (<i>Calamagrostis pickeringii</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Prairie Sedge (<i>Carex prairea</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Ram's-head Lady's-slipper (<i>Cypripedium arietinum</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Sharp-scaled Manna-grass (<i>Glyceria acutiflora</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Shining Ladies'-tresses (<i>Spiranthes lucida</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Showy Lady's-slipper (<i>Cypripedium reginae</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Showy Orchid (<i>Galearis spectabilis</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Slender Rush (<i>Juncus subtilis</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Small Round-leaved Orchis (<i>Amerorchis rotundifolia</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Small Whorled Pogonia (<i>Isotria medeoloides</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Sparse-flowered Sedge (<i>Carex tenuiflora</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Spreading Sedge (<i>Carex laxiculmis</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Variable Sedge (<i>Carex polymorpha</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Vasey Rush (<i>Juncus vaseyi</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	



SGCN and Habitat Threats

Level 2 Threat: Logging and Wood Harvesting

Class	Monocots (<i>Monocots</i>)	SGCN Priority
	White Adder's-mouth (<i>Malaxis monophyllos ssp. brachypoda</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
Class	Pine (<i>Pinopsida</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Atlantic White Cedar (<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
Class	Fern (<i>Polypodiopsida</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Aleutian Maidenhair Fern (<i>Adiantum aleuticum</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Blunt-lobed Grapefern (<i>Botrychium oneidense</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Blunt-lobed Woodsia (<i>Woodsia obtusa</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Broad Beech Fern (<i>Phegopteris hexagonoptera</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Male Fern (<i>Dryopteris filix-mas ssp. brittonii</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	

Habitats Associated With This Threat:

Macrogroup Acadian-Northern Appalachian Forest

Acadian Low Elevation Spruce-Fir-Hardwood Forest

Severity varies depending on intensity. May be a stress to species preferring closed canopy or late-successional systems; provides habitat for species using early to mid-successional forests; working forests can also help provide valuable open space

Acadian Sub-boreal Spruce Flat

Severity varies depending on intensity. May be a stress to species preferring closed canopy or late-successional systems; provides habitat for species using early to mid-successional forests; working forests can also help provide valuable open space

Acadian-Appalachian Montane Spruce-Fir Forest

Severity varies depending on intensity. May be a stress to species preferring closed canopy or late-successional systems; provides habitat for species using early to mid-successional forests; working forests can also help provide valuable open space

Acadian-Appalachian Montane Spruce-Fir Forest

Bottlenecks to spruce regeneration



SGCN and Habitat Threats

Level 2 Threat: Logging and Wood Harvesting

Macrogroup Acadian-Northern Appalachian Forest

Acadian-Northern Appalachian Forest Macrogroup- Unknown Habitat System

Severity varies depending on intensity. May be a stress to species preferring closed canopy or late-successional systems; provides habitat for species using early to mid-successional forests; forest management also maintains working forest as valuable open space for wildlife

Laurentian-Acadian Northern Hardwood Forest

Severity varies depending on intensity. May be a stress to species preferring closed canopy or late-successional systems; provides habitat for species using early to mid-successional forests; working forests can also help provide valuable open space

Laurentian-Acadian Pine-Hemlock-Hardwood Forest

forest practices that focus on short term rotation periods or clearcuts, as well as changing ownership patterns

Laurentian-Acadian Pine-Hemlock-Hardwood Forest

Severity varies depending on intensity. May be a stress to species preferring closed canopy or late-successional systems; provides habitat for species using early to mid-successional forests; working forests can also help provide valuable open space

Laurentian-Acadian Sub-boreal Dry-Mesic Pine-Black Spruce-Hardwood Forest

Severity varies depending on intensity. May be a stress to species preferring closed canopy or late-successional systems; provides habitat for species using early to mid-successional forests; working forests can also help provide valuable open space

Macrogroup Central Hardwood Swamp Forest

Central Hardwood Swamp Forest Macrogroup - Unknown Habitat System

Severity varies depending on intensity. Harvesting may alter structure for species preferring closed canopies, may lead to introduction of invasives

North-Central Appalachian Acidic Swamp

Severity varies depending on intensity. Harvesting in cedar swamps and spruce flats alters structure for species preferring closed canopy

North-Central Interior and Appalachian Rich Swamp

Severity varies depending on intensity. Harvesting in cedar swamps and spruce flats alters structure for species preferring closed canopy

Macrogroup Laurentian-Acadian Flooded & Swamp Forest

Acadian-Northern Appalachian Conifer Seepage Forest

Severity varies depending on intensity. Harvesting in cedar swamps and spruce flats alters structure for species preferring closed canopy

Laurentian-Acadian Alkaline Conifer-Hardwood Swamp

Severity varies depending on intensity. Harvesting in cedar swamps and spruce flats alters structure for species preferring closed canopy

Laurentian-Acadian Flooded & Swamp Forest Macrogroup- Unknown Habitat System

Severity varies depending on intensity. Harvesting in cedar swamps and spruce flats alters structure for species preferring closed canopy



SGCN and Habitat Threats

Level 2 Threat: Logging and Wood Harvesting

Macrogroup Laurentian-Acadian Flooded & Swamp Forest

Laurentian-Acadian Flooded & Swamp Forest Macrogroup- Unknown Habitat System

Impacts depend on intensity, season of harvest, etc.

Laurentian-Acadian Floodplain Forest

Floodplain forests contain vulnerable soils and understory species; impacts depend on intensity, season of harvest, etc.

Northern Appalachian-Acadian Conifer-Hardwood Acidic Swamp

Severity varies depending on intensity. Harvesting in cedar swamps and spruce flats alters structure for species preferring closed canopy

Macrogroup North Atlantic Coastal Forest & Woodland

North Atlantic Coastal Plain Maritime Forest

Severity varies depending on intensity. May be a stress to species preferring closed canopy or late-successional systems; provides habitat for species using early to mid-successional forests; working forests can also help provide valuable open space

Northern Atlantic Coastal Plain Pitch Pine Barrens

Severity varies depending on intensity. May be a stress to species preferring closed canopy or late-successional systems; provides habitat for species using early to mid-successional forests; working forests can also help provide valuable open space



SGCN and Habitat Threats

Level 2 Threat: Logging and Wood Harvesting

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.