



SGCN and Habitat Threats

Level 1 Threat Human Intrusions and Disturbance

Level 2 Threat: Recreational Activities

People spending time in nature or traveling in vehicles outside of established transport corridors, usually for recreational reasons

Species Associated With This Threat: SGCN Priority Level P1 = 79 / P2 = 38 / P3 = 3

Class	Ray-finned Fishes (<i>Actinopterygii</i>)	SGCN Priority
Alewife (<i>Alosa pseudoharengus</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		
American Shad (<i>Alosa sapidissima</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		
Atlantic Bluefin Tuna (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>)		3
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
Recreational fishing accounts for a portion of fishing mortality and can be reduced with regulations, however the impact on species recovery may not be significant or the effects are not seen for at least 3 generations.		
Atlantic Cod (<i>Gadus morhua</i>)		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 do not allow recreational cod take, the stocks may be too far reduced to recover.		
Atlantic Sturgeon (<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus</i>)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
While directed fishing is banned, some bycatch occurs resulting in limited mortality. Also, where there are high numbers of recreational boats there are more frequent occurrences of boat strikes or sturgeon jumping and hitting boats.		
Atlantic Wolffish (<i>Anarhichas lupus</i>)		2
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
Recreational fishing for, landing, or take of Atlantic wolffish is not permitted in Maine waters, but some bycatch likely occurs. Wolffish are caught in during recreational fishing trips targeting groundfish and can be released live if handled properly.		



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Class	Ray-finned Fishes (<i>Actinopterygii</i>)	SGCN Priority
Blueback Herring (<i>Alosa aestivalis</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		
Brook Trout (<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>)		2
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Highly Actionable	
ATVs crossing through streams greatly degrades habitat quality		
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 recreational cusk take (size or number). This is largely because they are caught with hook and line during trips targeting groundfish, and cusk do not survive the change in pressure during landing, therefore catch-and-release is not a viable option.		
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: Moderately Actionable	
No directed fishing is allowed, but occasional bycatch occurs in recreational fishing. Educational information can help anglers reduce stress during catch and release and limit mortality. Boat strikes are also more frequent in recreational fishing areas.		
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.		



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Class Ray-finned Fishes (<i>Actinopterygii</i>)	SGCN Priority
Winter Flounder (<i>Pseudopleuronectes americanus</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Historic heavy fishing pressure has drastically reduced winter flounder stocks in the Gulf of Maine and Maine waters, combined with altered spawning habitat, the stocks have drastically decline. While there are current regulatory measures in place that limit the take and size of winter flounder, the stocks may be too far reduced to recover.	2
Class Birds (<i>Aves</i>)	SGCN Priority
American Pipit (<i>Anthus rubescens</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable Potential issue but currently unknown if recreational activity on Katahdin poses any major risks. Heavy hiker traffic on alpine trails may cause disturbances leading to abandonment or predation. Nest sites are ground-level and highly exposed, making even low-impact recreation a potential risk in these rare habitats. Additional study is warranted, awareness campaigns and seasonal trail restrictions could mitigate risk.	2
Black Tern (<i>Chlidonias niger</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable Fishing, kayaking/canoeing can cause enough disturbance to cause nest or colony failure or abandonment of habitat.	1
Black-crowned Night-heron (<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable Outdoor recreation can cause disturbance to nesting birds; would need to restrict activities within and adjacent to colonies during nesting.	2
Common Gallinule (<i>Gallinula galeata</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable Fishing, kayaking/canoeing can cause enough disturbance to cause nest failure or abandonment of habitat.	2
Golden Eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Limit human disturbance from recreation within the vicinity (1/4 mile) of historic nest sites.	1
Great Blue Heron (<i>Ardea herodias</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Outdoor recreation can cause disturbance to nesting birds; would need to restrict activities within and adjacent to colonies during nesting.	2



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Class	Birds (<i>Aves</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Greater Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	2
	Least Bittern (<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable Fishing, kayaking/canoeing can cause enough disturbance to cause nest failure or abandonment of habitat.	1
	Least Tern (<i>Sternula antillarum</i>) Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Disturbance from recreational activities can be mitigated through outreach, municipal beach management agreements, protection of nesting areas, and municipal ordinances such as leash laws.	1
	Peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable Disturbance to year-round resident/breeding peregrines from nearby recreational activities that are not properly managed can lead to site abandonment and negatively impact hatching success, chick survival, and fledging success.	1
	Peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable Important to minimize disturbance during nesting season through restricting access to some cliffs.	1
	Piping Plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>) Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Can mitigate impacts through outreach, municipal beach management agreements, and municipal ordinances.	1
	Red Knot (<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>) Severity: High Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Reversible through protection of staging habitats with symbolic fencing, outreach, municipal beach management agreements, and municipal ordinance such as leash laws.	1
	Ruddy Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable Impacts can be minimized through outreach, municipal beach management agreements, municipal ordinance, and environmental review recommendations.	2



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Class Birds (<i>Aves</i>)		SGCN Priority
Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>)		2
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Highly Actionable	
Human related disturbance can be minimized through outreach programs, municipal beach management agreements, municipal ordinance such as leash laws and environmental permit review.		
Semipalmated Sandpiper (<i>Calidris pusilla</i>)		2
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Highly Actionable	
Human related disturbance can be minimized through outreach programs and environmental permit review.		
Class Insects (<i>Insecta</i>)		SGCN Priority
Appalachian Tiger Beetle (<i>Cicindela ancocisconensis</i>)		2
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
Camping and other activities on sand bars, cobble bars, and sand banks where this beetle occurs could threaten it		
Cobblestone Tiger Beetle (<i>Cicindela marginipennis</i>)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
Camping and other activities on cobble bar islands in limited area where this beetle occurs could threaten it		
Katahdin Arctic (<i>Oeneis polixenes katahdin</i>)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
off-trail hiking damage to host plant and habitat		
Margined Tiger Beetle (<i>Ellipsoptera marginata</i>)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
Habitat often occurs adjacent to high-use beach areas so there is potential for negative impacts by beachgoers		
Class Mammals (<i>Mammalia</i>)		SGCN Priority
Blue Whale (<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Actionable with Difficulty	
Recreational boaters, fishermen, and whale watch vessels can negatively impact individuals but it is hard to track. Education efforts are done by NMFS with varying degrees of success.		



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Class	Mammals (<i>Mammalia</i>)	SGCN Priority
Eastern Small-footed Myotis (<i>Myotis leibii</i>)		1
Severity:	Moderate Severity	Actionability: Highly Actionable
Caving can disturb bats and awaken them from hibernation, thus depleting fat reserves. Furthermore, not following disinfection procedures can spread the fungal pathogen that causes White Nose Syndrome, or introduce other variants that could negatively impact our cave bats.		
Finback Whale (<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>)		1
Severity:	Moderate Severity	Actionability: Actionable with Difficulty
Recreational boaters, fishermen, and whale watch vessels can negatively impact individuals but it is hard to track. Education efforts are done by NMFS with varying degrees of success.		
Harbor Porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>)		3
Severity:	Moderate Severity	Actionability: Actionable with Difficulty
Recreational boaters, fishermen, and whale watch vessels can negatively impact individuals but it is hard to track. Education efforts are done by NMFS with varying degrees of success.		
Humpback Whale (<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>)		1
Severity:	Moderate Severity	Actionability: Actionable with Difficulty
Recreational boaters, fishermen, and whale watch vessels can negatively impact individuals but it is hard to track. Education efforts are done by NMFS with varying degrees of success.		
Little Brown Bat (<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>)		2
Severity:	Moderate Severity	Actionability: Highly Actionable
Caving can disturb bats and awaken them from hibernation, thus depleting fat reserves. Furthermore, not following disinfection procedures can spread the fungal pathogen that causes White Nose Syndrome, or introduce other variants that could negatively impact our cave bats.		
North Atlantic Right Whale (<i>Eubalaena glacialis</i>)		1
Severity:	Moderate Severity	Actionability: Actionable with Difficulty
Recreational boaters, fishermen, and whale watch vessels can negatively impact individuals but it is hard to track. Education efforts are done by NMFS with varying degrees of success.		
Northern Long-eared Myotis (<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>)		1
Severity:	Moderate Severity	Actionability: Highly Actionable
Caving can disturb bats and awaken them from hibernation, thus depleting fat reserves. Furthermore, not following disinfection procedures can spread the fungal pathogen that causes White Nose Syndrome, or introduce other variants that could negatively impact our cave bats.		



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Class	Mammals (<i>Mammalia</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Sei Whale (<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Actionable with Difficulty Recreational boaters, fishermen, and whale watch vessels can negatively impact individuals but it is hard to track. Education efforts are done by NMFS with varying degrees of success.	1
	Sperm Whale (<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Actionable with Difficulty Recreational boaters, fishermen, and whale watch vessels can negatively impact individuals but it is hard to track. Education efforts are done by NMFS with varying degrees of success.	1
	Tri-colored Bat (<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Caving can disturb bats and awaken them from hibernation, thus depleting fat reserves. Furthermore, not following disinfection procedures can spread the fungal pathogen that causes White Nose Syndrome, or introduce other variants that could negatively impact our cave bats.	1
Class	Reptiles (<i>Reptilia</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Blanding's Turtle (<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable Direct mortality from off-road vehicles is a threat as well as impacts to habitat, particularly nesting habitat	1
	Green Seaturtle (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Actionable with Difficulty Recreational boaters, fishermen, and beach goers can negatively impact individuals but it is hard to track. Education efforts are done by NMFS with varying degrees of success. Also collisions with boats.	1
	Kemp's Ridley Seaturtle (<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Actionable with Difficulty Recreational boaters, fishermen, and beach goers can negatively impact individuals but it is hard to track. Education efforts are done by NMFS with varying degrees of success. Also collisions with boats.	1
	Leatherback Seaturtle (<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>) Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Actionable with Difficulty Recreational boaters, fishermen, and beach goers can negatively impact individuals but it is hard to track. Education efforts are done by NMFS with varying degrees of success. Leatherbacks are also at risk for collisions with boats.	1



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Class Reptiles (<i>Reptilia</i>)		SGCN Priority
Loggerhead Seaturtle (<i>Caretta caretta</i>)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Actionable with Difficulty	
Recreational boaters, fishermen, and beach goers can negatively impact individuals but it is hard to track. Education efforts are done by NMFS with varying degrees of success. Also collisions with boats are possible.		
Class Eudicots (<i>Eudicots</i>)		SGCN Priority
Alpine Azalea (<i>Kalmia procumbens</i>)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Highly Actionable	
Alpine Bearberry (<i>Arctous alpina</i>)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Highly Actionable	
Alpine Bistort (<i>Bistorta vivipara</i>)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Highly Actionable	
Alpine Blueberry (<i>Vaccinium boreale</i>)		2
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Highly Actionable	
Alpine Cudweed (<i>Omalotheca supina</i>)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Highly Actionable	
Alpine Speedwell (<i>Veronica wormskeoldii</i>)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Highly Actionable	
Alpine Willow-herb (<i>Epilobium anagallidifolium</i>)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Highly Actionable	
Arctic Sandwort (<i>Minuartia rubella</i>)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Highly Actionable	
Arctic Willow (<i>Salix arctophila</i>)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Highly Actionable	
Bearberry Willow (<i>Salix uva-ursi</i>)		1
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Highly Actionable	
Bird's-eye Primrose (<i>Primula laurentiana</i>)		2
Severity: Moderate Severity	Actionability: Moderately Actionable	



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Class	Eudicots (<i>Eudicots</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Blinks (<i>Montia fontana</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Boott's Rattlesnake Root (<i>Nabalus boottii</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Canada Buffaloberry (<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Comb-leaved Mermaid-weed (<i>Proserpinaca pectinata</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Common Butterwort (<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Cutler's Goldenrod (<i>Solidago leiocarpa</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Douglas' Knotweed (<i>Polygonum douglasii</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Dwarf Dandelion (<i>Krigia virginica</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Dwarf White Birch (<i>Betula minor</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Dwarf Willow (<i>Salix herbacea</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Early Crowfoot (<i>Ranunculus fascicularis</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Fogg's Goosefoot (<i>Chenopodium foggii</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Lance-leaved Draba (<i>Draba cana</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Lapland Diapensia (<i>Diapensia lapponica</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	



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Class	Eudicots (<i>Eudicots</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Lapland Rosebay (<i>Rhododendron lapponicum</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Livelong Saxifrage (<i>Saxifraga paniculata ssp. neogaea</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Marsh Felwort (<i>Lomatogonium rotatum</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Michaux's Sandwort (<i>Minuartia michauxii</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Moss Bell-heather (<i>Harrimanella hypnoides</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Mountain Heath (<i>Phyllodoce caerulea</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Narrow-leaved Goldenrod (<i>Euthamia caroliniana</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	New Jersey Tea (<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Oakes' Eyebright (<i>Euphrasia oakesii</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Robbins' Milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus robbinsii</i> var. <i>minor</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Robinson's Hawkweed (<i>Hieracium robinsonii</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Rock Whitlow-grass (<i>Draba arabisans</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Sharp-lobed Hepatica (<i>Anemone acutiloba</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Silverling (<i>Paronychia argyrocoma</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	



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Class	Eudicots (<i>Eudicots</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Smooth Draba (<i>Draba glabella</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Smooth Rockcress (<i>Boechera laevigata</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Star Saxifrage (<i>Micranthes foliolosa</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Tea-leaved Willow (<i>Salix planifolia</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Tufted Saxifrage (<i>Saxifraga cespitosa</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Tundra Dwarf Birch (<i>Betula glandulosa</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
Class	Clubmoss (<i>Lycopodiopsida</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Alaskan Clubmoss (<i>Diphasiastrum sitchense</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Mountain Firmoss (<i>Huperzia appressa</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
Class	Monocots (<i>Monocots</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Alpine Sweet-grass (<i>Anthoxanthum monticola</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Arctic Red Fescue (<i>Festuca prolifera</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Bigelow's Sedge (<i>Carex bigelowii</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Boreal Bentgrass (<i>Agrostis mertensii</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Dwarf Bulrush (<i>Lipocarpa micrantha</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	



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Class	Monocots (<i>Monocots</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Intermediate Sedge (<i>Carex media</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Long-tubercled Spike-rush (<i>Eleocharis tuberculosa</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Mountain Hairgrass (<i>Vahlodea atropurpurea</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	New England Northern Reed Grass (<i>Calamagrostis stricta</i> ssp. <i>inexpansa</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Northern Wood-rush (<i>Luzula confusa</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Red-root Flatsedge (<i>Cyperus erythrorhizos</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Moderately Actionable	
	Russett Sedge (<i>Carex saxatilis</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Secund Rush (<i>Juncus secundus</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Sharp-scaled Manna-grass (<i>Glyceria acutiflora</i>)	2
	Severity: High Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Spiked Wood-rush (<i>Luzula spicata</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Wavy Bluegrass (<i>Poa laxa</i> ssp. <i>fernaldiana</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	White Bluegrass (<i>Poa glauca</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Wild Chess (<i>Bromus kalmii</i>)	2
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
Class	Fern (<i>Polypodiopsida</i>)	SGCN Priority



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Class	Fern (<i>Polypodiopsida</i>)	SGCN Priority
	Green Spleenwort (<i>Asplenium viride</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Maidenhair Fern (<i>Adiantum viridimontanum</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Northern Woodsia (<i>Woodsia alpina</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Slender Cliffbrake (<i>Cryptogramma stelleri</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	
	Smooth Woodsia (<i>Woodsia glabella</i>)	1
	Severity: Moderate Severity Actionability: Highly Actionable	

Habitats Associated With This Threat:

Macrogroup Acadian-Northern Appalachian Forest

Acadian Low Elevation Spruce-Fir-Hardwood Forest
motorized vehicle use off-trail

Acadian Sub-boreal Spruce Flat
motorized vehicle use off-trail

Acadian-Appalachian Montane Spruce-Fir Forest
motorized vehicle use off-trail

Acadian-Northern Appalachian Forest Macrogroup- Unknown Habitat System
motorized vehicle use off-trail

Acadian-Northern Appalachian Forest Macrogroup- Unknown Habitat System
Off trail use

Laurentian-Acadian Northern Hardwood Forest
Off trail use

Laurentian-Acadian Pine-Hemlock-Hardwood Forest
Off trail use

Laurentian-Acadian Sub-boreal Dry-Mesic Pine-Black Spruce-Hardwood Forest
motorized vehicle use off-trail

Macrogroup Appalachian Oak - Pine Forest & Woodland

Appalachian Oak - Pine Forest & Woodland Macrogroup - Unknown Habitat System
recreational use off-trail

Macrogroup Eastern North American Cliff & Rock Vegetation



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Macrogroup Eastern North American Cliff & Rock Vegetation

Eastern North American Cliff & Rock Vegetation Macrogroup - Unknown Habitat System

rock climbers in limited locations

Laurentian-Acadian Acidic Cliff and Talus

rock climbers in limited locations; potential disturbance to cliff nesting birds and lichens and mosses

Laurentian-Acadian Calcareous Cliff and Talus

rock climbers in limited locations; potential disturbance to cliff nesting birds and lichens and mosses

Macrogroup Laurentian-Acadian Acidic Rocky Scrub & Grassland

Laurentian-Acadian Acidic Rocky Scrub & Grassland Macrogroup - Unknown Habitat System

or is residential development the biggest threat?

Northern Appalachian-Acadian Rocky Heath Outcrop

off trail use and trampling

Macrogroup Laurentian-Acadian Calcareous Scrub & Grassland

Laurentian-Acadian Calcareous Rocky Outcrop

recreational use off-trail

Laurentian-Acadian Calcareous Rocky Outcrop

off trail use and trampling

Macrogroup Lotic

Cold Rivers

Highly vulnerable habitat type to excessive or unauthorized ATV and other motorized vehicle use, hiking, or backcountry camping effects.

High Slope Headwater

Highly vulnerable habitat type to excessive or unauthorized ATV and other motorized vehicle use, hiking, or backcountry camping effects.

Low Slope Headwater

Highly vulnerable habitat type to excessive or unauthorized ATV and other motorized vehicle use, hiking, or backcountry camping effects.

Moderate Slope Headwater

Highly vulnerable habitat type to excessive or unauthorized ATV and other motorized vehicle use, hiking, or backcountry camping effects.

Macrogroup North American Atlantic Coastal Beach & Rocky Shore

Northern Atlantic Coastal Plain Sandy Beach

walking on dunes can lead to trash, trampling of vegetation, disturbance to nesting birds, etc

Macrogroup North American Atlantic Coastal Dune, Grassland & Rocky Headland

Northern Atlantic Coastal Plain Dune and Swale

walking on dunes can lead to trash, trampling of vegetation, disturbance to nesting birds, etc



SGCN and Habitat Threats

Level 2 Threat: Recreational Activities

Macrogroup North American Freshwater Coastal Beach & Rocky Shore

Laurentian-Acadian Lakeshore Beach
motorized vehicle use including ATVs on pondshore, jetskis in water, and attendant physical destruction, siltation

Macrogroup North Atlantic Coastal Forest & Woodland

North Atlantic Coastal Plain Maritime Forest
Motorized, non-motorized trails and usage

Northern Atlantic Coastal Plain Pitch Pine Barrens
Off trail use



SGCN and Habitat Threats

Level 2 Threat: Recreational Activities

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.