











WOODLANDS  
SINCE 1882

## Endangered Species and Ecosystems To Be On The Look Out For In Your Area

If you encounter these endangered species or ecosystems consult your local Forestry Best Management Practices to determine what actions to take

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Description	Range	NB	NS	Me	PEI	Que		
New Jersey Rush	<i>Juncus caesariensis</i>	The species is a globally rare plant found along the periphery of 25 bogs and fens in southern Cape Breton, NS	Restricted geographically to a particular set of wetlands in southeastern Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia		Y					
Gland-stem Dewberry	<i>Rubus adenocaulis</i>	Rocky or peaty openings and borders of spruce-woods, rocky roadsides and borders of woods, and damp to dryish roadside thickets.	Literature poorly describes the range of this rare plant but it seems limited to mainland Nova Scotia as well as Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia		Y					
Furbish's Lousewort	<i>Pedicularis furbishiae</i>	It grows on a narrow strip of sloped riverbank which is damp, yet not too close to the water and close enough to the forest to benefit from the shade. It is found in mixed shrub and herb associations with some common asters and clovers. The open habitat required of Furbish's lousewort is maintained by the yearly scouring of the ice.	The range of this rare plant is limited to the banks of the St. John River from Perth Andover, New Brunswick, up river north and westward into northern Maine (west of Allagash, Me)	Y		Y				
Little Goblin Moonwort	<i>Botrychium mormo</i>	Botrychium mormo occurs in moist mature hardwoods, where the dominant trees are sugar maple, yellow birch and perhaps basswood. A relatively closed canopy is required to maintain the moist, shaded conditions required of this plant.	The US range of this rare plant is limited to rich northern hardwood forests of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota with disjunct populations in Canada within the rich hardwoods of the St Lawrence Forest Region					Y		
Small Whorled Pogonia	<i>Isotria medeoloides</i>	Typically habitat is within mixed woods with sparse shrub and herb layers, a thick leaf litter and canopy cover that allows a moderate amount of light down to the forest floor (but not enough that encourages more competitive plants to overtake this orchid). Often occurs near wet runs or where bedrock close to the surface doesn't allow water to go deep into the ground. Associated understory plants include Indian cucumber-root, partridgeberry ( <i>Mitchella repens</i> ), and downy attlesnake plantain ( <i>Goodyera pubescens</i> ).	The Canadian range of this plant is limited to Elgin County (100km SW of Toronto) while US populations are found in Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut as well as the follow counties in southwestern Maine: Oxford, York, Franklin, Somerset, Cumberland and Kennebec			Y				
Northern Long-eared Bat	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Winter habitat in the northeast are caves and mines of various sizes but contain high humidity and little air current. Summer habitat includes cracks and crevases in trees (live or dead) and under the bark of trees. Maternity roosts are often found on the sunnier side of the tree, capturing solar warmth. Males and non-reproductive females can and do use cooler mines and caves through the summer.	Within Canada, this bat is found in all provinces, while in the US, its range is restricted to central states eastward	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Boreal Felt Lichen	<i>Erioderma pedicellatum</i>	This lichen is associated with cool, moist coastal balsam fir forests near the base of north facing slopes with some sites located along streams within semi-open wetlands. Boreal felt lichen has less frequently been found in black spruce, red maple wetlands. Other vegetative associates are cinnamon fern and sphagnum moss.	In Canada, this lichens range is limited to the SW and SE shores of Nova Scotia, the Southern shores of Cape Breton Island as well as the northern tip of the western peninsula of Newfoundland and the cool foggy forests of southern and eastern Newfoundland. Within the US, this lichens range is restricted to coastal Alaska.		Y					
North Atlantic Maritime Forest	<i>Pinus rigida - Fagus grandifolia / Morella pensylvanica Maritime Forest Group</i>	A sand dune based pitch pine-American beech forest, with variable canopy closure and variable height. High winds and salt spray off the Atlantic is often encountered in these coastal forests.	This forest group ranges from southern Maine (York, Cumberland, Kennebec, Knox, Waldo, Penobscot, Lincoln, Hancock Counties) southward along the coast to northern Virginia			Y				
Northern Pitch Pine / Bear Oak Barrens Woodland	<i>Pinus rigida / Quercus ilicifolia / Piptatheropsis pungens Woodland</i>	A pitch pine dominated forest growing on sand or glacial outwash with little organics. Canopy ranges from open (25%) to fairly closed (75%) and can contain small grey birch and/or red maple. Thin forest is dominated by shrubs such as sheep laurel	Range is limited to southern Maine (York, Cumberland and southern part of Oxford County) southward into Massachusetts			Y				