

Elements of BioMap2 Cores

This section lists all elements of BioMap2 Cores that fall *entirely or partially* within Clarksburg. The elements listed here may not occur within the bounds of Clarksburg.

Core 2963

Species of Conservation Concern

Ski-tipped Emerald	<i>Somatochlora elongata</i>	SC
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Core 2970

Wetland Core

Core 2975

Forest Core

Aquatic Core

Priority & Exemplary Natural Communities

Acidic Rocky Summit/Rock Outcrop Community

High-energy Riverbank		S3
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High-terrace Floodplain Forest		S2
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Northern Hardwoods - Hemlock - White Pine Forest

Red Oak - Sugar Maple Transition Forest

Rich, Mesic Forest Community		S3
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Species of Conservation Concern

Autumn Coralroot	<i>Corallorhiza odontorhiza</i>	SC
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Bailey's Sedge	<i>Carex baileyi</i>	T
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Bartram's Shadbush	<i>Amelanchier bartramiana</i>	T
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Bristly Black Currant	<i>Ribes lacustre</i>	SC
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Crooked-stem Aster	<i>Symphotrichum prenanthoides</i>	SC
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Farwell's Water-milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum farwellii</i>	E
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Large-leaved Goldenrod	<i>Solidago macrophylla</i>	T
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Leafy White Orchis	<i>Platanthera dilatata</i>	T
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Michaux's Sedge	<i>Carex michauxiana</i>	E
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Mountain Alder	<i>Alnus viridis ssp. crispa</i>	T
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Nodding Pogonia	<i>Triphora trianthophora</i>	E
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Northern Mountain-ash	<i>Sorbus decora</i>	E
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Shore Sedge	<i>Carex lenticularis</i>	T
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Spiked False Oats	<i>Trisetum spicatum</i>	E
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Thread Rush	<i>Juncus filiformis</i>	E
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Woodland Millet	<i>Milium effusum</i>	T
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Orange Sallow Moth	<i>Pyrrhia aurantiago</i>	SC
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Early Hairstreak	<i>Erora laeta</i>	T
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Twelve-spotted Tiger Beetle	<i>Cicindela duodecimguttata</i>	SC
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Ocellated Darner	<i>Boyeria grafiana</i>	SC
Ski-tipped Emerald	<i>Somatochlora elongata</i>	SC
Spring Salamander	<i>Gyrinophilus porphyriticus</i>	Non-listed SWAP
Bridle Shiner	<i>Notropis bifrenatus</i>	SC
Longnose Sucker	<i>Catostomus catostomus</i>	SC
American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	E
Mourning Warbler	<i>Oporornis philadelphia</i>	SC
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	SC

Core 2976

Wetland Core

Aquatic Core

Species of Conservation Concern

Ski-tipped Emerald	<i>Somatochlora elongata</i>	SC
Longnose Sucker	<i>Catostomus catostomus</i>	SC

Core 2978

Forest Core

Wetland Core

Aquatic Core

Priority & Exemplary Natural Communities

Acidic Rocky Summit/Rock Outcrop Community

Ridgetop Pitch Pine - Scrub Oak Community S2

Species of Conservation Concern

Bartram's Shadbush	<i>Amelanchier bartramiana</i>	T
Dwarf Scouring-rush	<i>Equisetum scirpoides</i>	SC
Large-bracted Tick-trefoil	<i>Desmodium cuspidatum</i>	T
Spring Salamander	<i>Gyrinophilus porphyriticus</i>	Non-listed SWAP
Longnose Sucker	<i>Catostomus catostomus</i>	SC





Core Habitat Summaries

Core 2963

A 40-acre Core Habitat featuring a Species of Conservation Concern.

Ski-tipped Emeralds are dragonflies that inhabit small to medium-sized streams that may have a moderate or very sluggish flow and dense or little emergent vegetation.

Core 2970

A 30-acre Core Habitat featuring Wetland Core.

Wetland Cores are the least disturbed wetlands in the state within undeveloped landscapes—those with intact buffers and little fragmentation or other stressors associated with development. These wetlands are most likely to support critical wetland functions (i.e., natural hydrologic conditions, diverse plant and animal habitats, etc.) and are most likely to maintain these functions into the future.

Core 2975

A 25,569-acre Core Habitat featuring Forest Core, Aquatic Core, Priority Natural Communities, and Species of Conservation Concern.

The upper Deerfield River and several of its tributaries connect four Forest Cores in northwestern Massachusetts. This complex Core Habitat supports 29 rare and uncommon species, including three Endangered bats, seriously threatened by white-nose syndrome. As the river and brooks cut down through layers of ancient rocks, areas of richer bedrock were exposed. These scattered rich areas a number of rare plants, including Nodding Pogonia and Autumn Coralroot orchids.

Acidic Rocky Summits are open communities of shrubs, scattered grasses, mosses, lichens and occasional trees found on exposed rocky summits. These areas are dry with little soil, and can often be found as patches within other ridgetop communities. This large example of Acidic Rocky Summit/Rock Outcrop is in good condition, with evidence of the natural disturbance regime, fire, that can perpetuate this community type.

High-Energy Riverbank communities are sparse, open graminoid communities found on cobble and sand deposits along fast-flowing rivers that experience severe flooding and ice scour. This Core has two examples of High-Energy Riverbank with high species and habitat diversity. One is in excellent condition, and a large buffer of natural forest.

High-Terrace Floodplain Forests are deciduous hardwood forests that occur along riverbanks, above the zone of annual flooding. Although they do not flood annually, they flood often enough for the soil to be moderately enriched. This example of High-Terrace Floodplain Forest is in good condition, with moderate diversity and good buffering by natural vegetation.

Northern Hardwoods-Hemlock-White Pine Forests have a mix of evergreen and deciduous trees, with a closed, full canopy, and sparse shrub and herbaceous layers. It commonly occurs on north facing slopes and ravines with moderately acidic soils. This example of Northern Hardwoods-Hemlock-White Pine





forest is large and unfragmented. Large tracts of this forest type are important habitat for Massachusetts' more common species such as bear, deer, moose, and neo-tropical migrant birds.

Red Oak-Sugar Maple Transition Forests have species typical of both northern hardwood forests (maples), and central hardwood forests (oaks). This widespread forest type is moderate in moisture, pH, and nutrient availability. This relatively large example of Red Oak-Sugar Maple Transition Forest is in very good condition, with many very old trees and the structural characteristics of an old growth forest.

Rich, Mesic Forests are a variant of northern hardwood forests, dominated by sugar maple with a diverse herbaceous layer that includes many spring wild flowers, in a moist, nutrient-rich environment. This small patch of Rich, Mesic Forest is a regional variant lacking the full species diversity of this community type. However it is in very good condition, with no exotic species, and is found within a very large naturally vegetated area.

Forest Cores are the best examples of large, intact forests that are least impacted by roads and development. Forest Cores support many bird species sensitive to the impacts of roads and development and help maintain ecological processes found only in unfragmented forest patches.

Aquatic Cores are intact river corridors within which important physical and ecological processes of the river or stream occur. They delineate integrated and functional ecosystems for fish species and other aquatic Species of Conservation Concern.

Core 2976

A 456-acre Core Habitat featuring Wetland Core, Aquatic Core, and Species of Conservation Concern.

Wetland Cores are the least disturbed wetlands in the state within undeveloped landscapes—those with intact buffers and little fragmentation or other stressors associated with development. These wetlands are most likely to support critical wetland functions (i.e., natural hydrologic conditions, diverse plant and animal habitats, etc.) and are most likely to maintain these functions into the future.

Aquatic Cores are intact river corridors within which important physical and ecological processes of the river or stream occur. They delineate integrated and functional ecosystems for fish species and other aquatic Species of Conservation Concern.

Ski-tipped Emeralds are dragonflies that inhabit small to medium-sized streams that may have a moderate or very sluggish flow and dense or little emergent vegetation.

In Massachusetts, the torpedo-shaped Longnose Sucker is found mainly in cool upper sections of streams and rivers with rocky to gravel substrates. These fish may swim miles to deposit their eggs on clean and well oxygenated gravel substrates.

Core 2978

A 4,734-acre Core Habitat featuring Forest Core, Wetland Core, Aquatic Core, Priority Natural Communities, and Species of Conservation Concern.

Forest Cores are the best examples of large, intact forests that are least impacted by roads and development. Forest Cores support many bird species sensitive to the impacts of roads and development and help maintain ecological processes found only in unfragmented forest patches.





This 4,462-acre Forest Core is among the largest 20% of Forest Cores in the state, the eighth largest in the ecoregion, and provides important forest interior habitat. It is fairly well protected, primarily through Clarksburg State Forest, and is connected with additional and extensive forest interior habitat to the north in Vermont.

Wetland Cores are the least disturbed wetlands in the state within undeveloped landscapes—those with intact buffers and little fragmentation or other stressors associated with development. These wetlands are most likely to support critical wetland functions (i.e., natural hydrologic conditions, diverse plant and animal habitats, etc.) and are most likely to maintain these functions into the future.

Aquatic Cores are intact river corridors within which important physical and ecological processes of the river or stream occur. They delineate integrated and functional ecosystems for fish species and other aquatic Species of Conservation Concern.

Acidic Rocky Summits are open communities of shrubs, scattered grasses, mosses, lichens and occasional trees found on exposed rocky summits. These areas are dry with little soil, and can often be found as patches within other ridgetop communities. This example of Acidic Rocky Summit/Rock Outcrop is in very good condition, with little signs of human disturbance despite a well used hiking trail. It has good species diversity and also provides a lovely view of the Berkshires.

The Ridgetop Pitch Pine-Scrub Oak community occurs on acidic bedrock along mountain ridges, often in a mosaic with one of the rocky summit communities. This fire-dependent community is tolerant of extremely severe growing conditions. This example of Ridgetop Pitch Pine-Scrub Oak Community is in excellent condition, with good regeneration and minimal human disturbances. It is buffered by over 12,000 acres of natural vegetation.

Bartram's Shadbush thrives in mountain thickets, near sphagnum bogs and on high-elevation, steep, wooded, rocky slopes.

Dwarf Scouring-rush, a member of the Horsetail family, is 4-8 inches tall, evergreen, and grows as a dark green tuft of wiry stems. Dwarf Scouring-rush is found on moist banks and seepy wooded slopes and hillsides with springs and streams, often in ecotones between upland and wetland sites.

Large-bracted Tick-trefoil generally inhabits dry, rocky, open areas such as forest edges, rocky ridges, and embankments. It is often found in scrubby, shrub-dominated landscapes with circumneutral or alkaline bedrock.

Spring Salamander adults inhabit clean, cold, high-gradient brooks and headwater seeps in forest habitat, usually at elevation >100 m. Larvae are entirely aquatic and largely nocturnal, spending daylight hours buried below the streambed or hidden under stones. Adults are semi-aquatic and spend most of their time under cover objects along the margins of brooks, springs, and seeps; however, they will venture into upland forest during rainy weather.

In Massachusetts, the torpedo-shaped Longnose Sucker is found mainly in cool upper sections of streams and rivers with rocky to gravel substrates. These fish may swim miles to deposit their eggs on clean and well oxygenated gravel substrates.



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