This report and associated map provide information about important sites for biodiversity conservation in your area.

This information is intended for conservation planning, and is not intended for use in state regulations.
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Introduction

The Massachusetts Department of Fish & Game, through the Division of Fisheries and Wildlife’s Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program (NHESP), and The Nature Conservancy’s Massachusetts Program developed BioMap2 to protect the state’s biodiversity in the context of climate change.

BioMap2 combines NHESP’s 30 years of rigorously documented rare species and natural community data with spatial data identifying wildlife species and habitats that were the focus of the Division of Fisheries and Wildlife’s 2005 State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP). BioMap2 also integrates The Nature Conservancy’s assessment of large, well-connected, and intact ecosystems and landscapes across the Commonwealth, incorporating concepts of ecosystem resilience to address anticipated climate change impacts.

Protection and stewardship of BioMap2 Core Habitat and Critical Natural Landscape is essential to safeguard the diversity of species and their habitats, intact ecosystems, and resilient natural landscapes across Massachusetts.

What Does Status Mean?

The Division of Fisheries and Wildlife determines a status category for each rare species listed under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act, M.G.L. c.131A, and its implementing regulations 321 CMR 10.00. Rare species are categorized as Endangered, Threatened or of Special Concern according to the following:

- **Endangered species** are in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range or are in danger of extirpation from Massachusetts.
- **Threatened species** are likely to become Endangered in Massachusetts in the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of their range.
- **Special Concern species** have suffered a decline that could threaten the species if allowed to continue unchecked or occur in such small numbers or with such restricted distribution or specialized habitat requirements that they could easily become Threatened in Massachusetts.

In addition NHESP maintains an unofficial watch list of plants that are tracked due to potential conservation interest or concern, but are **not** regulated under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act or other laws or regulations. Likewise, described natural communities are **not** regulated by any law or regulations, but they can help to identify ecologically important areas that are worthy of...
The status of natural communities reflects the documented number and acreages of each community type in the state:

- Critically Imperiled communities typically have 5 or fewer documented sites or have very few remaining acres in the state.
- Imperiled communities typically have 6-20 sites or few remaining acres in the state.
- Vulnerable communities typically have 21-100 sites or limited acreage across the state.
- Secure communities typically have over 100 sites or abundant acreage across the state; however, excellent examples are identified as Core Habit to ensure continued protection.

In 2005 the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife completed a comprehensive State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP) documenting the status of Massachusetts wildlife and providing recommendations to help guide wildlife conservation decision-making. SWAP includes all the wildlife species listed under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act (MESA), as well as more than 80 species that need conservation attention but do not meet the requirements for inclusion under MESA. The SWAP document is organized around habitat types in need of conservation within the Commonwealth. While the original BioMap focused primarily on rare species protected under MESA, BioMap2 also addresses other Species of Conservation Concern, their habitats, and the ecosystems that support them to create a spatial representation of most of the elements of SWAP.

**BioMap2: One Plan, Two Components**

BioMap2 identifies two complementary spatial layers, Core Habitat and Critical Natural Landscape.

Core Habitat identifies key areas that are critical for the long-term persistence of rare species and other Species of Conservation Concern, as well as a wide diversity of natural communities and intact ecosystems across the Commonwealth. Protection of Core Habitats will contribute to the conservation of specific elements of biodiversity.

Critical Natural Landscape identifies large natural Landscape Blocks that are minimally impacted by development. If protected, these areas will provide habitat for wide-ranging native species, support intact ecological processes, maintain connectivity among habitats, and enhance ecological resilience to natural and anthropogenic disturbances in a rapidly changing world. Areas delineated as Critical Natural Landscape also include buffering upland around wetland, coastal, and aquatic Core Habitats to help ensure their long-term integrity.

The long-term persistence of Massachusetts biological resources requires a determined commitment to land and water conservation. Protection and stewardship of both Critical Natural Landscapes and Core Habitats are needed to realize the biodiversity conservation vision of BioMap2.

**Components of Core Habitat**

Core Habitat identifies specific areas necessary to promote the long-term persistence of rare species, other Species of Conservation Concern, exemplary natural communities, and intact ecosystems.

**Rare Species**

There are 432 native plant and animal species listed as Endangered, Threatened or Special Concern under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act (MESA) based on their rarity, population trends, and threats to survival. For
BioMap2, NHESP staff identified the highest quality habitat sites for each non-marine species based on size, condition, and landscape context.

### Other Species of Conservation Concern

In addition to species on the MESA List described previously, the State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP) identifies 257 wildlife species and 22 natural habitats most in need of conservation within the Commonwealth. BioMap2 includes species-specific habitat areas for 45 of these species and habitat for 17 additional species which was mapped with other coarse-filter and fine-filter approaches.

### Priority Natural Communities

Natural communities are assemblages of plant and animal species that share a common environment and occur together repeatedly on the landscape. BioMap2 gives conservation priority to natural communities with limited distribution and to the best examples of more common types.

#### Vernal Pools

Vernal pools are small, seasonal wetlands that provide important wildlife habitat, especially for amphibians and invertebrate animals that use them to breed. BioMap2 identifies the top 5 percent most interconnected clusters of Potential Vernal Pools in the state.

#### Forest Cores

In BioMap2, Core Habitat includes the best examples of large, intact forests that are least impacted by roads and development, providing critical habitat for numerous woodland species. For example, the interior forest habitat defined by Forest Cores supports many bird species sensitive to the impacts of roads and development, such as the Black-throated Green Warbler, and helps maintain ecological processes found only in unfragmented forest patches.

#### Wetland Cores

BioMap2 used an assessment of Ecological Integrity to identify 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

To delineate integrated and functional ecosystems for fish species and other aquatic
Species of Conservation Concern, beyond the species and exemplary habitats described above, BioMap2 identifies intact river corridors within which important physical and ecological processes of the river or stream occur.

**Components of Critical Natural Landscape**

Critical Natural Landscape identifies intact landscapes in Massachusetts that are better able to support ecological processes and disturbance regimes, and a wide array of species and habitats over long time frames.

**Landscape Blocks**

BioMap2 identifies the most intact large areas of predominately natural vegetation, consisting of contiguous forests, wetlands, rivers, lakes, and ponds, as well as coastal habitats such as barrier beaches and salt marshes.

**Upland Buffers of Wetland and Aquatic Cores**

A variety of analyses were used to identify protective upland buffers around wetlands and rivers.

**Upland Habitat to Support Coastal Adaptation**

BioMap2 identifies undeveloped lands adjacent to and up to one and a half meters above existing salt marshes as Critical Natural Landscapes with high potential to support inland migration of salt marsh and other coastal habitats over the coming century.

The conservation areas identified by BioMap2 are based on breadth and depth of data, scientific expertise, and understanding of Massachusetts’ biodiversity. The numerous sources of information and analyses used to create Core Habitat and Critical Natural Landscape are complementary, and outline a comprehensive conservation vision for Massachusetts, from rare species to intact landscapes. In total, these robust analyses define a suite of priority lands and waters that, if permanently protected, will support Massachusetts’ natural systems for generations to come.

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**Legal Protection of Biodiversity**

BioMap2 presents a powerful vision of what Massachusetts would look like with full protection of the land most important for supporting the Commonwealth’s biodiversity. While BioMap2 is a planning tool with no regulatory function, all state-listed species enjoy legal protection under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act (M.G.L. c.131A) and its implementing regulations (321 CMR 10.00). Wetland habitat of state-listed wildlife is also protected under the Wetlands Protection Act Regulations (310 CMR 10.00). The Natural Heritage Atlas contains maps of Priority Habitats and Estimated Habitats, which are used, respectively, for regulation under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act and the Wetlands Protection Act. For more information on rare species regulations, and to view Priority and Estimated Habitat maps, please see the Regulatory Review page at http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/dfg/dfw/natural-heritage/regulatory-review.

BioMap2 is a conservation planning tool that does not, in any way, supplant the Estimated and Priority Habitat Maps which have regulatory significance. Unless and until the BioMap2 vision is fully realized, we must continue to protect our most imperiled species and their habitats.
Understanding Core Habitat Summaries

Following the Town Overview, there is a descriptive summary of each Core Habitat and Critical Natural Landscape that occurs in your city or town. These summaries highlight some of the outstanding characteristics of each Core Habitat and Critical Natural Landscape, and will help you learn more about your city or town’s biodiversity. You can find out more information about many of these species and natural communities by looking at specific fact sheets at [www.mass.gov/nhesp](http://www.mass.gov/nhesp).

Additional Information

For copies of the full BioMap2 report, the Technical Report, and an interactive mapping tool, visit the BioMap2 website via the Land Protection and Planning tab at [www.mass.gov/nhesp](http://www.mass.gov/nhesp). If you have any questions about this report, or if you need help protecting land for biodiversity in your community, the Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program staff looks forward to working with you.

Contact the Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program

By phone 508-389-6360
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The GIS datalayers of BioMap2 are available for download from MassGIS at [www.mass.gov/mgis](http://www.mass.gov/mgis).
Town Overview

Lynn lies within the Boston Basin Ecoregion, an area defined by a rim of low hills and outlying hilly suburban towns. The basin itself has low rolling topography and numerous urban reservoirs, lakes, and ponds. The flat areas were once tilled, but are now almost exclusively urban and suburban developments. Habitat for rare coastal birds is found along the shore, and a Vernal Pool Core is found in Lynn Woods.

Lynn at a Glance

- Total Area: 7,391 acres (11.5 square miles)
- Human Population in 2010: 90,329
- Open space protected in perpetuity: 1,978 acres, or 26.8% percent of total area*
- BioMap2 Core Habitat: 209 acres
- BioMap2 Core Habitat Protected: 160 acres or 76.5%
- BioMap2 Critical Natural Landscape: 0 acres
- BioMap2 Critical Natural Landscape Protected: 0 acres

BioMap2 Components

Core Habitats
- 1 Vernal Pool Core
- 6 Species of Conservation Concern Cores**
  - 2 birds, 1 insect

* Calculated using MassGIS data layer “Protected and Recreational Open Space—March, 2012”.
** See next pages for complete list of species, natural communities and other biodiversity elements.
BioMap2 Core Habitat and Critical Natural Landscape in Lynn

BioMap2 Core Habitat

BioMap2 Critical Natural Landscape

1 Mile
Species of Conservation Concern, Priority and Exemplary Natural Communities,
and Other Elements of Biodiversity in Lynn

Insects

Beetles

Hentz's Redbelly Tiger Beetle, (Cicindela rufiventris hentzii), T

Birds

Common Tern, (Sterna hirundo), SC
Sanderling, (Calidris alba), Non-listed SWAP

Other BioMap2 Components

Vernal Pool Core

E = Endangered
T = Threatened
SC = Special Concern
S1 = Critically Imperiled communities, typically 5 or fewer documented sites or very few remaining acres in the state.
S2 = Imperiled communities, typically 6-20 sites or few remaining acres in the state.
S3 = Vulnerable communities, typically have 21-100 sites or limited acreage across the state.
BioMap2 Core Habitat in Lynn

Core IDs correspond with the following element lists and summaries.
## Elements of BioMap2 Cores

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

### Core 2076
Species of Conservation Concern
- **Common Tern**
  - *Sterna hirundo*
  - SC

### Core 2111
Species of Conservation Concern
- **Sanderling**
  - *Calidris alba*
  - Non-listed SWAP

### Core 2188
Vernal Pools
Species of Conservation Concern
- **Hentz's Redbelly Tiger Beetle**
  - *Cicindela rufiventris hentzii*
  - T

### Core 2223
Species of Conservation Concern
- A data-sensitive species

### Core 2237
Species of Conservation Concern
- A data-sensitive species

### Core 2254
Species of Conservation Concern
- A data-sensitive species
Core Habitat Summaries

Core 2076
A 15-acre Core Habitat featuring a Species of Conservation Concern.

The Common Tern is a small seabird that nests in colonies on sandy or gravelly islands and barrier beaches, but also occurs on rocky or cobbly beaches and salt marshes. It feeds on small fish, crustaceans, and flying insects in the open ocean, bays, tidal inlets, and between islands.

Core 2111
A 177-acre Core Habitat featuring a Species of Conservation Concern.

The Sanderling is a relatively small, active sandpiper of the outer beaches. Sanderlings are common migrants and common wintering birds in Massachusetts. The Monomoy islands and South Beach in Chatham support the largest numbers of migrating Sanderlings, although peak numbers have declined since the 1950s. This species breeds on the Arctic tundra and winters from Massachusetts to southern South America.

Core 2188
A 243-acre Core Habitat featuring Vernal Pools and a Species of Conservation Concern.

Vernal pools are small, seasonal wetlands that provide important wildlife habitat, especially for amphibians and invertebrate animals that use them to breed. Species such as Blue-spotted Salamander rely on the vernal pool itself and the adjacent upland forest habitat for foraging, overwintering, and successful migration of individuals among pools. BioMap2 identifies the top 5 percent most interconnected clusters of Potential Vernal Pools in the state. Targeting clusters of pools, rather than individual pools, will maximize the resistance and resilience of vernal pool habitats and their resident species in the context of climate change.

Hentz’s Redbelly Tiger Beetle inhabits rock outcrops and ridges with sparse vegetation; soil-filled fissures must be present for the larvae to construct their burrows. Some of the outcrops occupied by Hentz’s Redbelly Tiger Beetles burn frequently, which may enhance habitat for both adults and larvae by clearing vegetation and opening the canopy.

Core 2223
A 17-acre Core Habitat featuring a data-sensitive species.

The Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program does not release information on particularly vulnerable species.

Core 2237
A 59-acre Core Habitat featuring a data-sensitive species.

The Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program does not release information on particularly vulnerable species.
Core 2254

A 109-acre Core Habitat featuring a data-sensitive species.

The Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program does not release information on particularly vulnerable species.
BioMap2 Critical Natural Landscape in Lynn

Critical Natural Landscape IDs correspond with the following element lists and summaries.
Elements of BioMap2 Critical Natural Landscapes

There are no areas of Critical Natural Landscape in Lynn.
Critical Natural Landscape Summaries

There are no areas of Critical Natural Landscape in Lynn.
Help Save Endangered Wildlife!

Please contribute on your Massachusetts income tax form or directly to the Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Fund.

To learn more about the Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program and the Commonwealth’s rare species, visit our web site at www.mass.gov/nhesp.