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...
BioMap2
Conserving the Biodiversity of Massachusetts in a Changing World

ecologically important areas that are worthy of protection. 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.

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.

**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  
By fax  508-389-7890  
By email  natural.heritage@state.ma.us  
By Mail  
  100 Hartwell Street, Suite 230  
  West Boylston, MA 01583  

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

Sherborn lies on the border of the Boston Basin and the Southern New England Coastal Plains and Hills Ecoregions. The Boston Basin Ecoregion is 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. The Southern New England Coastal Plains and Hills Ecoregion is comprised of plains with a few low hills. Forests are mainly central hardwoods with some transition hardwoods and some elm-ash-red maple and red and white pine. Many major rivers drain this area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sherborn at a Glance</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Total Area: 10,339 acres (16.2 square miles)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Human Population in 2010: 4,119</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Open space protected in perpetuity: 1,575 acres, or 15.2% percent of total area*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• BioMap2 Core Habitat: 671 acres</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• BioMap2 Core Habitat Protected: 382 acres or 56.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• BioMap2 Critical Natural Landscape: 453 acres</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• BioMap2 Critical Natural Landscape Protected: 366 acres or 80.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BioMap2 Components

Core Habitat

• 2 Wetland Cores
• 4 Aquatic Cores
• 8 Species of Conservation Concern Cores**
  ○ 1 reptile, 2 amphibians, 2 insects, 1 crustacean, 1 mussel, 3 plants

Critical Natural Landscape

• 2 Wetland Core Buffers
• 2 Aquatic Core Buffers

* 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 Sherborn

![Map of Sherborn showing core habitats and critical landscapes]

- **BioMap2 Core Habitat**
- **BioMap2 Critical Natural Landscape**

1 Mile

For more information on rare species and natural communities, please see our fact sheets online at [www.mass.gov/nhesp](http://www.mass.gov/nhesp).
Species of Conservation Concern, Priority and Exemplary Natural Communities, and Other Elements of Biodiversity in Sherborn

Mussels
Triangle Floater, (*Alasmidonta undulata*), Non-listed SWAP

Crustaceans
Intricate Fairy Shrimp, (*Eubranchipus intricatus*), SC

Insects
Moths
Two-striped Cord Grass Moth, (*Macrochilo bivittata*), Non-listed SWAP

Butterflies
Oak Hairstreak, (*Satyrium favonius*), SC

Amphibians
Four-toed Salamander, (*Hemidactylium scutatum*), Non-listed SWAP
Blue-spotted Salamander, (*Ambystoma laterale*), SC

Reptiles
Eastern Ribbon Snake, (*Thamnophis sauritus*), Non-listed SWAP

Plants
River Bulrush, (*Bolboschoenus fluviatilis*), recently de-listed
Long's Bulrush, (*Scirpus longii*), T
Britton's Violet, (*Viola brittoniana*), T

Other BioMap2 Components
Aquatic Core
Wetland Core
Aquatic Core Buffer
Wetland Core Buffer

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 Sherborn

Core IDs correspond with the following element lists and summaries.

For more information on rare species and natural communities, please see our fact sheets online at www.mass.gov/nhesp.
Elements of *BioMap2* Cores

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

### Core 1430

Aquatic Core  
Wetland Core  
Priority & Exemplary Natural Communities  
Acidic Shrub Fen  
Alluvial Red Maple Swamp  
Species of Conservation Concern  
Britton's Violet  
Great Laurel  
Long's Bulrush  
Eastern Pondmussel  
Triangle Floater  
Two-striped Cord Grass Moth  
Blue-spotted Salamander  
Eastern Ribbon Snake

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Viola brittoniana</em></td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Rhododendron maximum</em></td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Scirpus longii</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ligumia nasuta</em></td>
<td>SC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Alasmidonta undulata</em></td>
<td>Non-listed SWAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Macrochilo bivittata</em></td>
<td>Non-listed SWAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ambystoma laterale</em></td>
<td>SC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Thamnophis sauritus</em></td>
<td>Non-listed SWAP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Core 1441

Aquatic Core  
Species of Conservation Concern  
Long's Bulrush

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Scirpus longii</em></td>
<td>T</td>
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</table>

### Core 1449

Species of Conservation Concern  
Blue-spotted Salamander

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Species</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Ambystoma laterale</em></td>
<td>SC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Core 1463

Species of Conservation Concern  
Blue-spotted Salamander

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Ambystoma laterale</em></td>
<td>SC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Core 1464

Aquatic Core  
Species of Conservation Concern  
Long's Bulrush

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Scirpus longii</em></td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Core 1503

Species of Conservation Concern  
Oak Hairstreak  
Blue-spotted Salamander

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Satyrium favonius</em></td>
<td>SC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ambystoma laterale</em></td>
<td>SC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Core 1523

Wetland Core
Core 1549
Aquatic Core
Wetland Core
Species of Conservation Concern
Intricate Fairy Shrimp  Eubranchipus intricatus  SC
Blue-spotted Salamander  Ambystoma laterale  SC

Core 1594
Species of Conservation Concern
Four-toed Salamander  Hemidactylium scutatum  Non-listed SWAP
Core Habitat Summaries

Core 1430

A 2,473-acre Core Habitat featuring Wetland Core, Aquatic Core, Priority Natural Communities, 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.

A 1,057-acre Wetland Core here is the 6th largest in the state and the 4th largest in this ecoregion. A separate 709-acre Wetland Core is among the largest 20% of Wetland Cores statewide and in this ecoregion.

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 Shrub Fens are shrub-dominated acidic peatlands found primarily along pond margins in the eastern and central part of the state. These wetland communities experience some groundwater and/or surface water inputs, but no calcareous seepage. This small Acidic Shrub Fen is the only sphagnum peatland community in the Army Corps’ Charles River Area G marshlands. It has typical fen species and no invasives, although the surrounding marshes have abundant exotic species.

Alluvial Red Maple Swamps are a type of red maple swamp that occurs in low areas along rivers and streams. Regular flooding enriches the soil with nutrients, resulting in an unusual set of associated trees and plants. This large, but fragmented, example of Alluvial Red Maple Swamp occurs widely throughout the Charles River marshlands towards the upland from marshes and shrub swamps. There are two variants within this occurrence, one with fairly open canopy, the other closed.

Britton’s Violet is a low-growing, herbaceous perennial found along the edges of floodplains of freshwater rivers.

Great Laurel, a member of the Heath family, is an evergreen shrub or small tree that grows up to 10 m high. It is a plant of moist woods, swamps, and the edges of ponds.

Long’s Bulrush is a globally rare, robust sedge of open peaty wetlands. In Massachusetts, Long’s Bulrush is known to occur in acidic fen and wet meadow communities associated with rivers.

Eastern Pondmussels, large freshwater mussels, are most abundant in southeastern Massachusetts. They inhabit streams, rivers, and small to large lakes and ponds; they show no preference for substrate, depth, or flow conditions. As sedentary filter feeders they are vulnerable to the alterations of water bodies.

Triangle Floaters are freshwater mussels commonly found in low-gradient river reaches with sand and gravel substrates and low to moderate water velocities, although they are found in a wide range of substrate and flow conditions.
The Two-striped Cord Grass Moth inhabits open wetlands including fens, marshes, and wet meadows. Larval host(s) are undocumented, but are likely grasses (Poaceae) and/or sedges (Cyperaceae).

Adult and juvenile Blue-spotted Salamanders inhabit upland forests during most of the year, where they reside in small-mammal burrows and other subsurface retreats. Adults migrate during late winter or early spring to breed in vernal pools and fish-free areas of swamps, marshes, or similar wetlands. Larvae metamorphose in late summer or early fall, whereupon they disperse into upland forest.

Eastern Ribbon Snakes are a medium-sized, very thin snake ranging from 7 to 34 inches long at maturity. They are active during the day and live in wetlands and edges of open water being comfortable in water and on land, eating amphibians, insects, and occasional fish. This species hibernates in ant mounds, rodent burrows, crayfish burrows, and bank burrows.

**Core 1441**

A 66-acre Core Habitat featuring Aquatic Core and a Species of Conservation Concern.

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.

Long’s Bulrush is a globally rare, robust sedge of open peaty wetlands. In Massachusetts, Long’s Bulrush is known to occur in acidic fen and wet meadow communities associated with rivers.

**Core 1449**

A 92-acre Core Habitat featuring a Species of Conservation Concern.

Adult and juvenile Blue-spotted Salamanders inhabit upland forests during most of the year, where they reside in small-mammal burrows and other subsurface retreats. Adults migrate during late winter or early spring to breed in vernal pools and fish-free areas of swamps, marshes, or similar wetlands. Larvae metamorphose in late summer or early fall, whereupon they disperse into upland forest.

**Core 1463**

A 94-acre Core Habitat featuring a Species of Conservation Concern.

Adult and juvenile Blue-spotted Salamanders inhabit upland forests during most of the year, where they reside in small-mammal burrows and other subsurface retreats. Adults migrate during late winter or early spring to breed in vernal pools and fish-free areas of swamps, marshes, or similar wetlands. Larvae metamorphose in late summer or early fall, whereupon they disperse into upland forest.

**Core 1464**

A 59-acre Core Habitat featuring Aquatic Core and a Species of Conservation Concern.

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.
Long’s Bulrush is a globally rare, robust sedge of open peaty wetlands. In Massachusetts, Long’s Bulrush is known to occur in acidic fen and wet meadow communities associated with rivers.

Core 1503
A 201-acre Core Habitat featuring Species of Conservation Concern.

In Massachusetts, the Oak Hairstreak inhabits xeric and open oak woodland and barrens on rocky uplands and sandplains. Adults are often found nectaring in dry, open, weedy or scrub areas, such as old fields, clearings, powerline or pipeline cuts, abandoned gravel pits, etc. New Jersey tea (*Ceanothus americanus*), dogbanes (*Apocynum* spp.), milkweeds (*Asclepias* spp.), and blueberries (*Vaccinium* spp.) are favored nectar sources, although others are used. Larvae feed on various oaks (*Quercus* spp.) across the species’ range; particular oak species have not been documented in Massachusetts.

Adult and juvenile Blue-spotted Salamanders inhabit upland forests during most of the year, where they reside in small-mammal burrows and other subsurface retreats. Adults migrate during late winter or early spring to breed in vernal pools and fish-free areas of swamps, marshes, or similar wetlands. Larvae metamorphose in late summer or early fall, whereupon they disperse into upland forest.

Core 1523
A 4-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 1549
A 334-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.

The 119-acre Wetland Core here is among the largest 20% of Wetland Cores statewide and in this ecoregion.

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.

The Intricate Fairy Shrimp is a small, elongated crustacean that inhabits vernal pools.

Adult and juvenile Blue-spotted Salamanders inhabit upland forests during most of the year, where they reside in small-mammal burrows and other subsurface retreats. Adults migrate during late winter or early spring to breed in vernal pools and fish-free areas of swamps, marshes, or similar wetlands. Larvae metamorphose in late summer or early fall, whereupon they disperse into upland forest.
Core 1594

A 51-acre Core Habitat featuring a Species of Conservation Concern.

Four-toed Salamanders live in forested habitats surrounding swamps, bogs, marshes, vernal pools, and other fish-free waters that are used as breeding sites. Most breeding sites in Massachusetts are characterized by pit-and-mound topography with significant sphagnum-moss cover. Eggs are typically laid in mounds or patches of sphagnum moss that overhang water. Upon hatching, the larvae wriggle through the moss and drop into the water, where they will develop for several weeks prior to metamorphosis.
BioMap2 Critical Natural Landscape in Sherborn

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

This section lists all elements of BioMap2 Critical Natural Landscapes that fall entirely or partially within Sherborn. The elements listed here may not occur within the bounds of Sherborn.

CNL 730
   Aquatic Core Buffer
   Wetland Core Buffer

CNL 782
   Aquatic Core Buffer
   Wetland Core Buffer
Critical Natural Landscape Summaries

CNL 730
A 3,077-acre Critical Natural Landscape featuring Aquatic Core Buffer and Wetland Core Buffer.
A variety of analyses were used to identify protective upland buffers around wetlands and rivers. One, the variable width buffers methodology, included the most intact areas around each wetland and river, by extending deeper into surrounding unfragmented habitats than into developed areas adjacent to each wetland. Other upland buffers were identified through the rare species habitat analysis. In this way, the conservation of wetland buffers will support the habitats and functionality of each wetland, and also include adjacent uplands that are important for many species that move between habitat types.

CNL 782
A 243-acre Critical Natural Landscape featuring Aquatic Core Buffer and Wetland Core Buffer.
A variety of analyses were used to identify protective upland buffers around wetlands and rivers. One, the variable width buffers methodology, included the most intact areas around each wetland and river, by extending deeper into surrounding unfragmented habitats than into developed areas adjacent to each wetland. Other upland buffers were identified through the rare species habitat analysis. In this way, the conservation of wetland buffers will support the habitats and functionality of each wetland, and also include adjacent uplands that are important for many species that move between habitat types.
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 website at www.mass.gov/nhesp.