

FTY 112 / ESP 112 – Forests Through Time: Discussions
Assignment for Week 5: 30 pt
Due Tuesday, February 19, 2008

Diversity of wildlife species depends on diversity of habitats, i.e., diversity of plant species and diversity of structure of forest stands. Maine Audubon has identified the following threats to the natural habitat diversity in the state of Maine.

- **Fragmentation of mature forests:** Mature and late-successional forest fragmentation and loss, especially on large commercial timberlands;
- **Loss of very young forests:** Loss of very young forest, particularly in parts of southern Maine where the forest is maturing and light partial harvests are common. Also, decline of clearcutting and the rise of partial cutting may also be leading to a loss of very young forest on the commercial timberlands of northern and eastern Maine
- **Simplification of the forest:** Simplification of the forest, in particular the decline in standing dead and down trees where "clean" silviculture or short-rotation, even-aged management is practiced; and
- **Forest Loss and Fragmentation:** Forest loss and fragmentation, especially due to sprawl and timberland liquidation in southern and central Maine.

Use "Focus Species Forestry" to find the habitat requirements of the following wildlife species common in Pine-Oak forests of central and southern Maine. In a sentence or two, describe the primary habitat requirements for each. Then, for each threat (or forest change) listed above, indicate which species will benefit from the change, which species will suffer from the change.

Fisher
Ruffed Grouse
Barred Owl
Pileated Woodpecker
Wood Thrush
Chestnut-sided warbler
Pine Warbler
Eastern Towhee
Redback Salamander