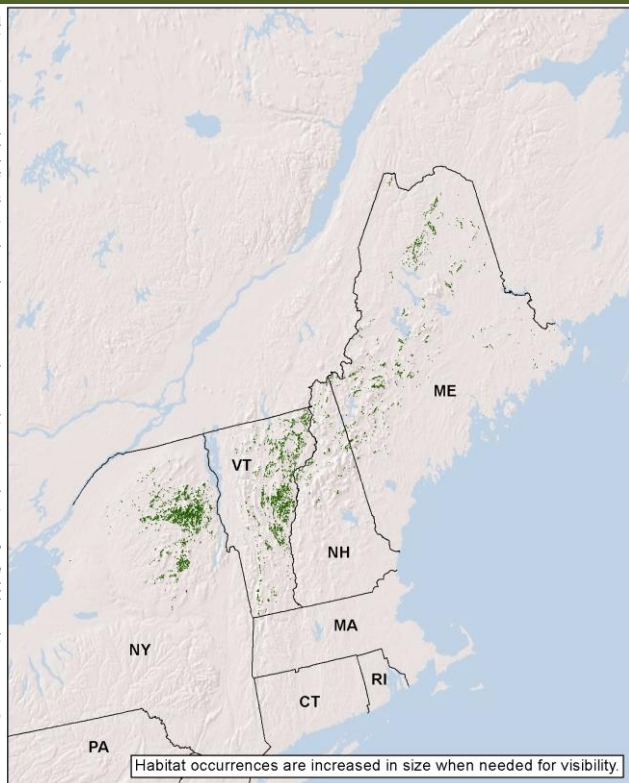




Macrogroup: Outcrop & Summit Scrub

This map is a modeled distribution based on current data and is not a substitute for field based inventory. Contact your State Natural Heritage Ecologist for more information about this habitat.



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Description:

A sparsely vegetated ridge, summit, dome, or flat plain, composed of circumneutral or calcareous bedrock such as limestone or dolomite. The vegetation is a mosaic of woodlands and open glades reflecting the proportion of rock surface to thin soil. Northern white cedar is a characteristic tree although it rarely forms extensive cover. Sites are often exposed and dry; however, there may be local areas of more moist conditions.

State Distribution: ME, NH, NY, VT

Total Habitat Acreage: 50,770

Percent Conserved: 51.5%

State	State Habitat %	State Acreage	GAP 1&2 (acres)	GAP 3 (acres)	Unsecured (acres)
NY	39%	20,023	16,266	1,514	2,242
VT	33%	16,985	1,170	2,612	13,203
ME	21%	10,744	963	2,278	7,503
NH	6%	3,018	920	447	1,650

Ecological Setting and Natural Processes:

Occurs on ridges or summits of circumneutral to calcareous bedrock such as limestone or dolomite. This outcrop system occurs in scattered locations from New England west to the Great Lakes. Sites are often exposed and dry; however, there may be local areas of more moist conditions. Exposure, thin soils, and occasional fire are the major factors in keeping the vegetation open.

Similar Habitat Types:

Calcareous rocky outcrops share affinities with calcareous cliff and talus and open glade communities.

Crosswalk to State Name Examples:

Boreal Circumneutral Open Outcrop (ME), Circumneutral Rocky Ridge (NH), Northern White Cedar Rocky Summit (NY), Temperate Calcareous Outcrop (VT)

Crosswalk to State Wildlife Action Plans:

Cliff Face and Rocky Outcrops (ME), Talus Slopes and Rocky Ridges - Rocky Ridges (NH), Rocky Outcrop (NY), Oak-Pine-Northern Hardwood Forest - Limestone Bluff Cedar-Pine Forest (VT)

Places to Visit this Habitat:

Bigelow Preserve | ME
 Dix/Giant Mountain Wilderness | NY
 High Peaks Wilderness Area | NY
 Siamese Ponds | NY
 Green Mountain National Forest | VT

Associated Species: *Appendix lists scientific names*

BIRDS: gray jay

PLANTS: bronze sedge (*Carex foenea*), creeping juniper (*Juniperus horizontalis*), downy arrowwood (*Viburnum rafinesquianum*), ebony sedge (*Carex eburnea*), four-leaved milkweed (*Asclepias quadrifolia*), fragrant sumac (*Rhus aromatica*), hairy beardtongue (*Penstemon hirsutus*), hairy honeysuckle (*Lonicera hirsuta*), harsh sunflower (*Helianthus strumosus*), intermediate sedge, lance-leaved draba, lyre-leaved rock cress (*Arabis lyrata*), purple clematis (*Clematis occidentalis*), Richardson's sedge (*Carex richardsonii*)

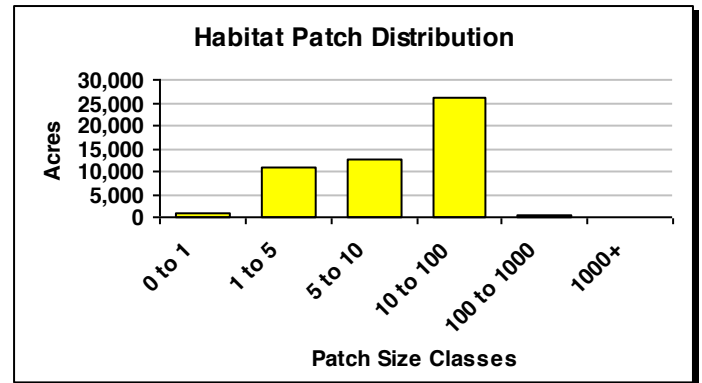
Species of Concern (G1-G4): *Appendix lists scientific names*

BIRDS: Bicknell's thrush

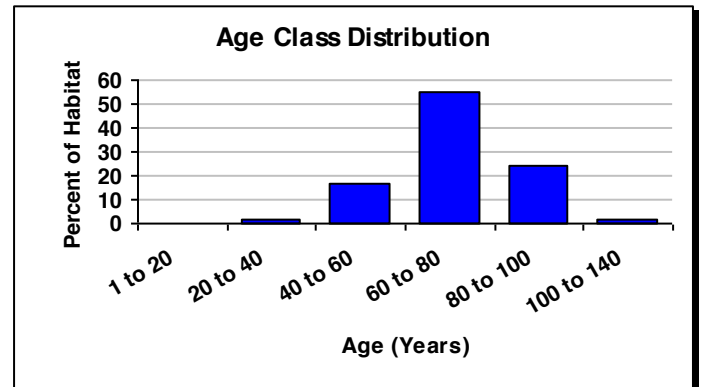
PLANTS: rock whitlow grass (*Draba arabisans*), sticky goldenrod (*Solidago simplex*)



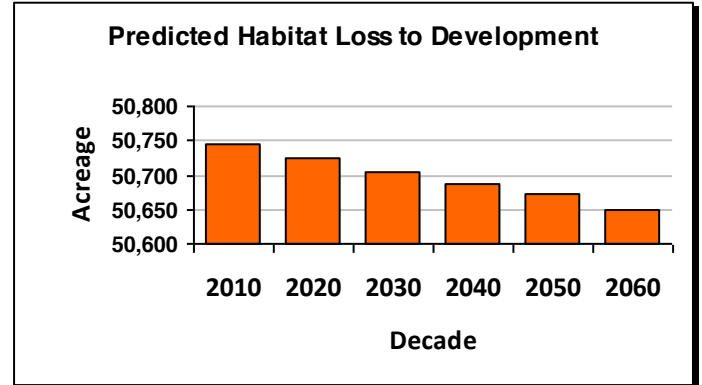
© Maine Natural Areas Program



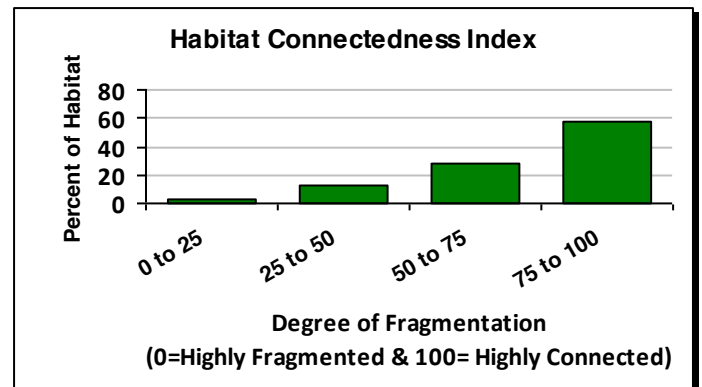
The average patch size for this habitat is 6 acres and the largest single patch is 136 acres. This chart shows the proportion of the habitat that is in each patch-size class.



This chart shows the average age of trees associated with this habitat based on forest inventory data. For non-forested systems or small habitats the average age is influenced by the surroundings.



This chart shows the predicted loss of habitat over the next five decades (97 acres) if loss continues at the same rate as 1990-2000. The average rate of loss is 2 acres per year.



This metric measures how connected or fragmented the land directly surrounding (18 square miles) the habitat is, this the chart shows the proportion of the habitat in each connectedness class.