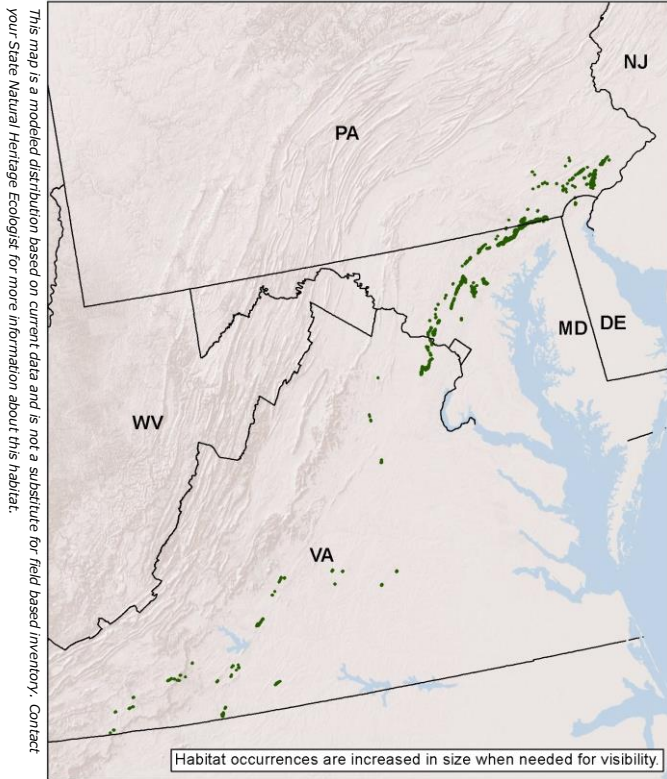




Macrogroup: Glade, Barren and Savanna



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Description:

An open woodland of distinct vegetation associated with serpentinite, soapstone, dunite, and other ultramafic rock substrates in Maryland, southern Pennsylvania, and Virginia. The open, stunted canopy, often less than 5 meters high, is composed of pitch pine, Virginia pine, white oak, post oak, and/or blackjack oak. Fire suppression probably leads to stronger dominance by pines. Extreme edaphic conditions lead to xerophytic (extremely dry) growing environments, resulting in relatively open structure and a ground cover dominated by prairie grasses and a variety of forbs. Endemics such as serpentine aster and roundleaf farnesifer are diagnostic.

State Distribution: DE, MD, PA, VA

Total Habitat Acreage: 11,954

Percent Conserved: 19.7%

State	State Habitat %	State Acreage	GAP 1&2 (acres)	GAP 3 (acres)	Unsecured (acres)
MD	50%	6,031	1,184	330	4,516
PA	33%	3,985	339	490	3,155
VA	16%	1,929	5	1	1,923
DE	0%	10	0	4	6

Ecological Setting and Natural Processes:

The unusual and extreme soil chemistry determines the distinctive flora of the type, but fire frequency determines the physiognomy of particular examples over time, and many have succeeded to forest cover as a result of fire suppression. This, along with a history of intense habitat fragmentation and quarrying, have left most remnant patches small and in degraded condition.

Similar Habitat Types:

Similar systems are ones that are distinct because of their association with particular bedrock lithologies and atypical moisture regimes: Appalachian Shale Barrens, Southern Ridge and Valley Calcareous Glade and Woodland, and Great Lakes Alvar, among others. Generally set in a landscape of dry to dry-mesic oak or oak-pine forest patches.

Crosswalk to State Name Examples:

Serpentine Barren (MD), Serpentine Virginia Pine - Oak Forest (PA), Southern Blue Ridge Ultramafic Woodland (VA)

Crosswalk to State Wildlife Action Plans:

Barrens and Dry Glades (MD), Grassland Habitats - Naturally occurring barrens (PA), Forest Habitat - Mixed Forest (VA)

Places to Visit this Habitat:

Patapsco Valley State Park | MD
 Soldiers Delight Natural Environment Area | MD
 Goat Hill Serpentine Barrens | PA
 Ridley Creek State Park | PA
 Valley Forge State Forest | PA

Associated Species: *Appendix lists scientific names*

BIRDS: blue-winged warbler, eastern whip-poor-will, northern bobwhite, prairie warbler, white-eyed vireo, yellow-breasted chat

INSECTS: black-waved flannel moth, juniper hairstreak, Packard's lichen moth, southern variable dart moth

PLANTS: bluehearts (*Buchnera americana*), maryland golden-aster (*Chrysopsis mariana*), plains frostweed (*Helianthemum bicknellii*), marsh blazingstar (*Liatris spicata*), grooved yellow flax (*Linum sulcatum*), staggerbush (*Lyonia mariana*), small's ragwort (*Packera anonyma*), pink milkwort (*Polygala incarnata*), sand blackberry (*Rubus cuneifolius*), pink wild bean (*Strophostyles umbellata*), bushy aster (*Symphotrichum dumosum*), porcupine sedge (*Carex hystericina*), tufted hairgrass (*Deschampsia cespitosa*)

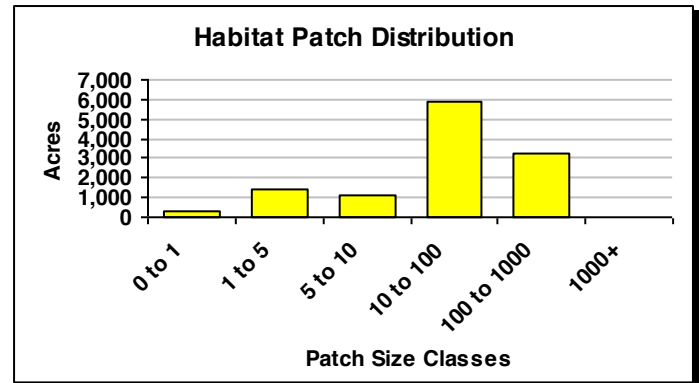
Species of Concern (G1-G4): *Appendix lists scientific names*

INSECTS: Broad-lined catopyrrha, Eastern sedge barrens leafhopper, Falcate orangetip, Joyful holomelina moth, Mottled duskywing, Pure lichen moth, Small tolype

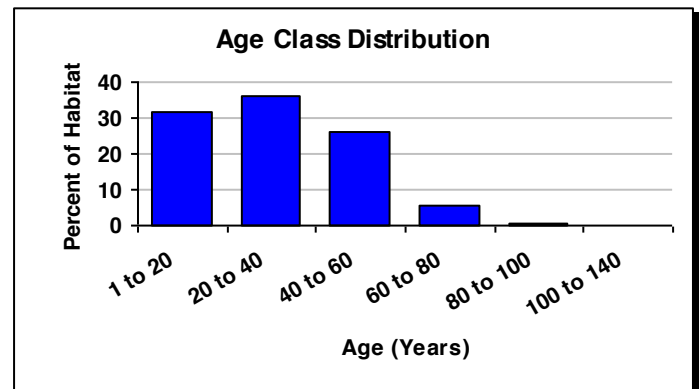
PLANTS: broadleaf beardgrass (*Gymnopogon ambiguus*), dwarf prairie willow (*Salix humilis* var. *tristis*), prostrate blue violet (*Viola walteri*), richardson's sedge (*Carex richardsonii*), roundleaf fameflower (*Talinum teretifolium*), serpentine aster (*Aster depauperatus*), striped gentian (*Gentiana villosa*)



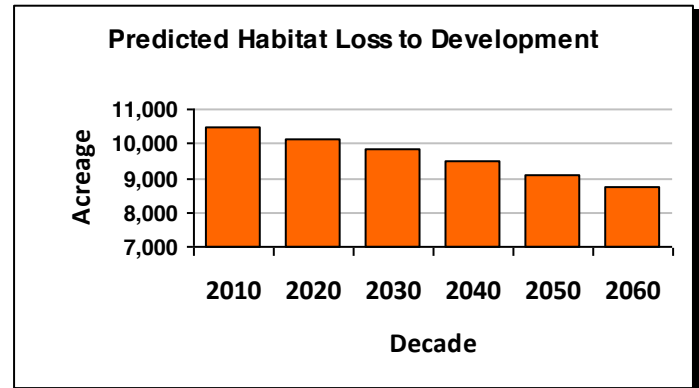
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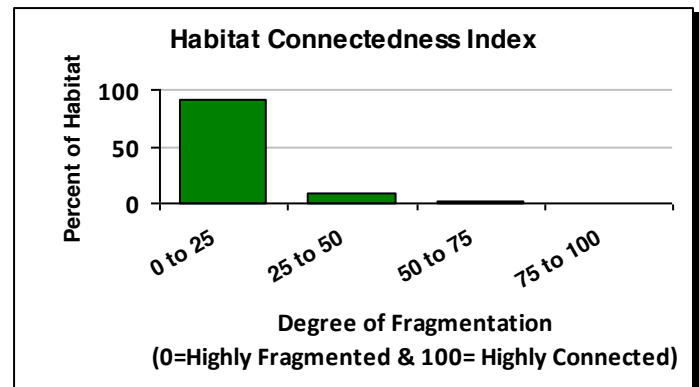
The average patch size for this habitat is 5 acres and the largest single patch is 209 acres. This chart shows the proportion of the habitat that is in each patch-size class.



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 (1,722 acres) if loss continues at the same rate as 1990-2000. The average rate of loss is 34 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.