

# Open Forest Ecosystems of Southern New England Characteristics, Importance to Biodiversity & Restoration

Tom Wansleben-Habitat Biologist (MA Forester #462),

"MassWildlife restores and manages critical habitats to help conserve the diversity of wildlife and plant communities in the Commonwealth for generations to come."

# Woodland & Savanna Natural Communities Fire Influenced Inland



Montague Plains WMA

#### **Woodland**

30-70% tree cover

#### Overstory

- Large Spreading Crown Trees
- Oaks (Red, White, Black, Scarlet Chestnut),
- Pitch Pine
- Hickory
- Chestnut-Historically

Little to No Midstory

Diverse Understory & Groundcover of Shrubs, Grasses & Forbs



#### Savanna

10-30% tree cover

#### Sporadic Trees

Oaks, Pitch Pine

Little to No Midstory

#### Diverse Understory

Shrubs, Grasses & Forbs

Often transition into heathland barrens and NWS grasslands













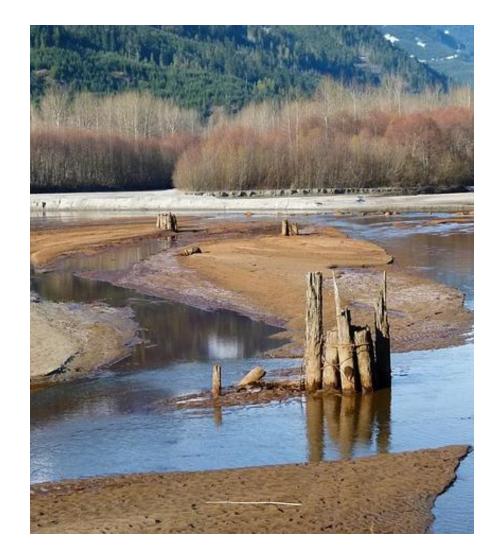
#### **Site Characteristics**

#### Glaciofluvial deposits

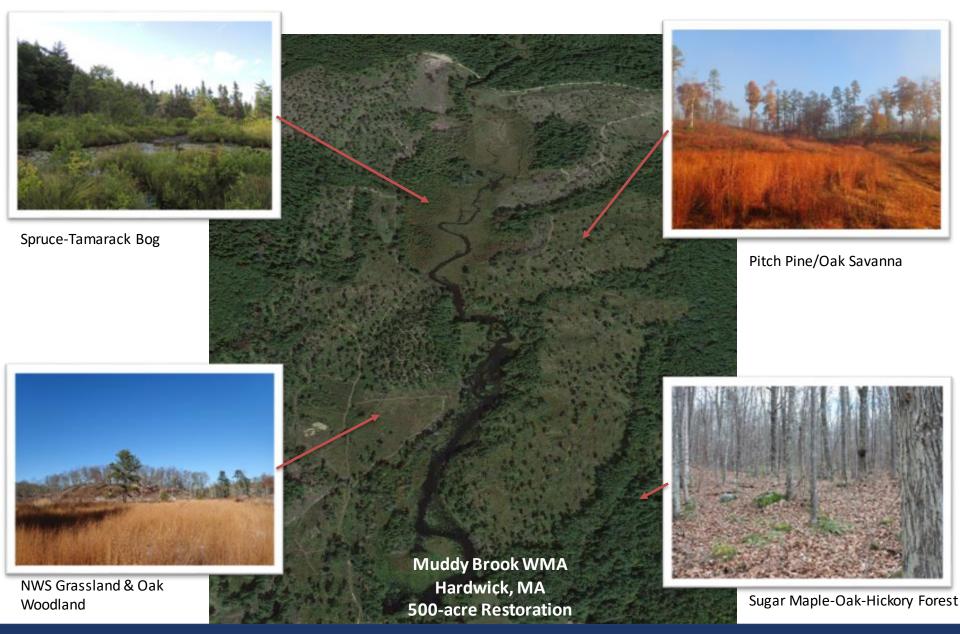
- Sand and Gravel
- Kame Terraces, Eskers
- Associated with Riparian Systems
- Nutrient poor & Very Well Drained

Thin soil ridges & South facing slopes





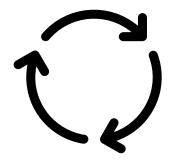
#### A Mosaic Across a Fire-influenced Landscape



#### **Disturbance Dynamic**

#### Anthropogenic Fire

- Low intensity/High Frequency
- Not Successional

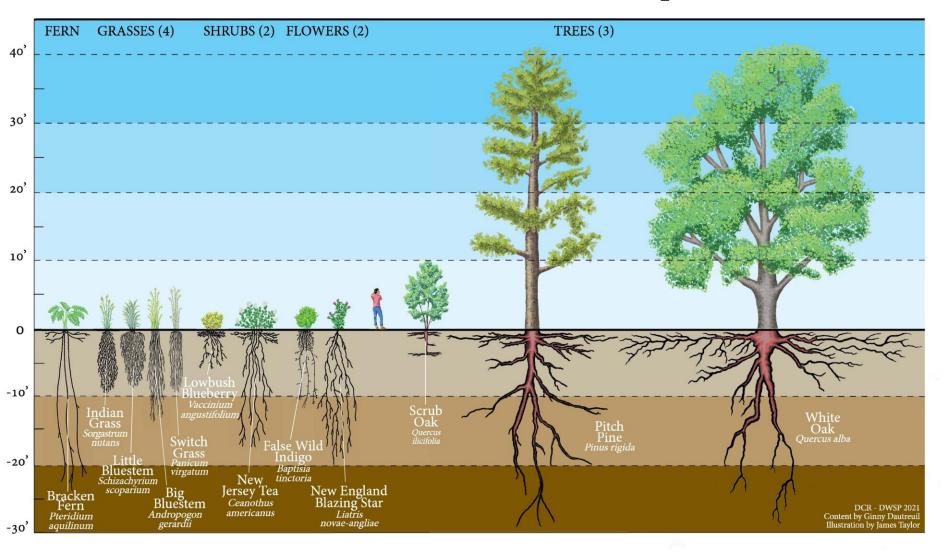


#### Feedback Loop

- Promotes Sunlight
- Prevents Midstory



#### Root Profiles of Northeastern Fire-adapted Plants



"On one subject, all are in accord, and that is the observation that the original forest was, in most places, extremely open and parklike, due to the universal factor of fire"

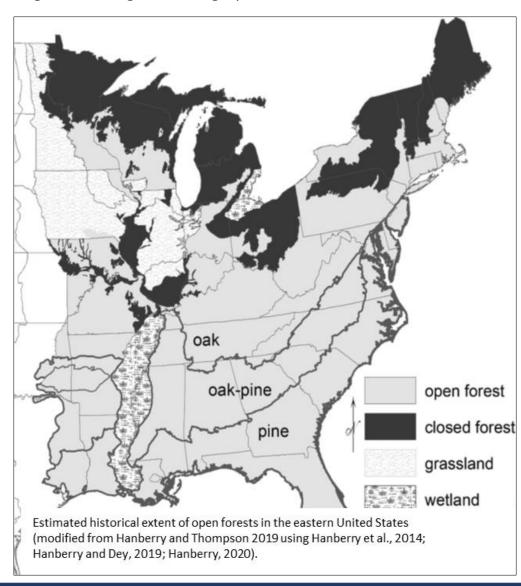
Bromley 1935 – The Original Forest Types of Southern New England. Ecological Monographs

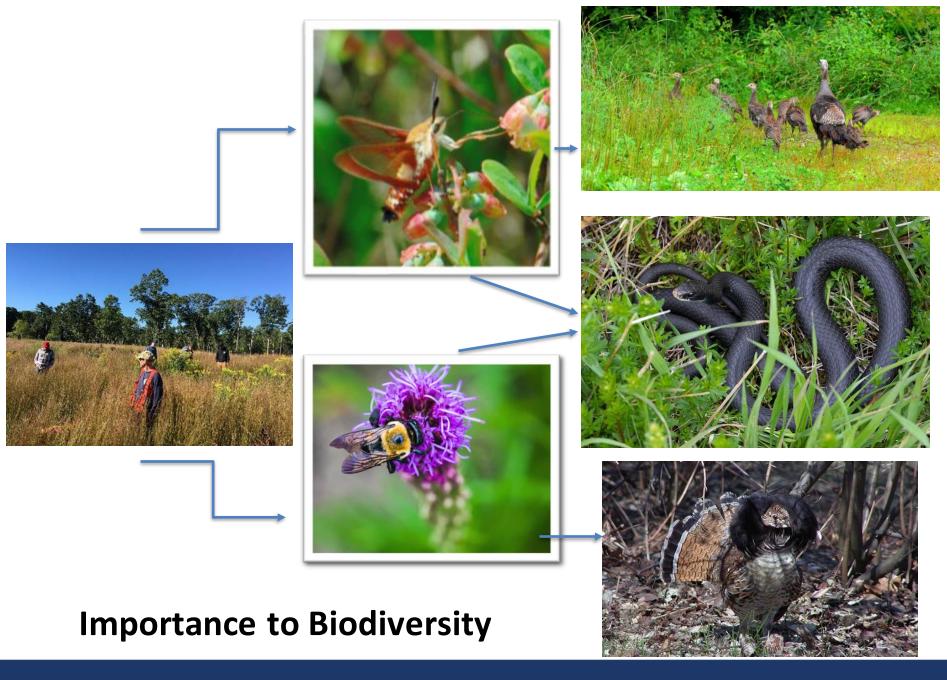
### Historically (& Currently) Indigenous Fire Stewardship Practices



"A hill near Boston from which one could see thousands of acres with not a Tree, it was barren"

Cronin "Changes in the Land" 2003







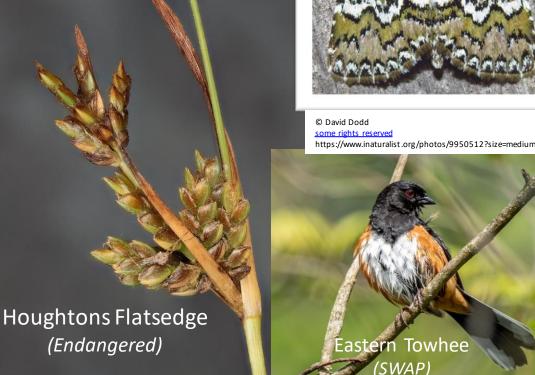
#### Sweat Bee (Special Concern)



#### **Owl-eyed Bird Dropping Moth** (Globally Vulnerable-Considered Extirpated)



© David Dodd



#### Importance to Biodiversity

- Whip-poor-wills return after 30-year absence
- Bee species increase:
  - 36 to 103 species
- 23 fire influence plants appear
  - (2-Endangered, 2-Threatened, 3-Watch List)
- Several state listed moths
- Large increase in early successional birds
  - prairie warbler, woodcock

## "species richness is declining, and will decline further, as numerous fire-adapted plants are replaced by a limited set of shade-tolerant species"

The Demise of Fire and "Mesophication" of Forests in the Eastern US (Nowacki & Abrams, BioScience 58/2)













## Restoration is the Reciprocal Relationship Between Humans and the Environment that is Mutually Beneficial

