

# Species Spotlights

## New England cottontail

The New England cottontail is listed as an endangered species in Maine. Currently, populations are scattered among small patches inland and along the coast of York and Cumberland counties. Cottontails are found in dense thickets of shrubs and young trees. During the spring and summer, cottontails feed on leaves, flowers, fruit, grasses, and sedges, and in fall and winter, they eat the stems, buds, and bark of shrubs and small trees. Cottontails need thick cover to escape and hide from predators. Populations of these rabbits have suffered greatly from habitat loss; their range has been reduced by over 80% since the 1960s. To learn more visit [www.newenglandcottontail.org](http://www.newenglandcottontail.org).



## American woodcock

The American woodcock is a species of greatest conservation need. In the fall, it is found in wet thickets, young forests, and brushy swamps throughout Maine. A long flexible bill allows these birds to probe in the soil and under leaf litter to search for food. They eat mainly earthworms, but also other insects and occasionally seeds. They nest on the ground under thick cover. The woodcock population has decreased since the 1960s, due to forest maturation and urban development. To learn more visit [www.timberdoodle.org](http://www.timberdoodle.org).



## Eastern towhee

Another species of greatest conservation need, the Eastern towhee, breeds in Maine during the summer. It lives along forest edges, in overgrown fields and shrublands, and shrubby areas along powerlines and in backyards. Towhees spend most of their time near the ground. They find food by scratching and turning over leaf litter and feed on soft leaves and flower buds, insects, grass seeds, small fruits and berries, and acorns. Nests are built on the ground, beneath or in shrubs, or in tangles of plants such as grapes, honeysuckle, or greenbrier. The population of the Eastern towhee has decreased because of habitat loss.



Over 100 wildlife species are known to use shrubland and/or young forest habitat for food, raising young or shelter. Typical species include the blue spotted salamander, New England cottontail, yellow warbler, coral hairstreak butterfly, white-tailed deer, and gray catbird.

## Shrubland Species of Greatest Conservation Need

These animals rely heavily on shrubland habitats. We need to create and renew habitat for these species through management efforts. (t) = Maine threatened list, (e) = Maine endangered list, and (T) = Federal threatened list.

- |                         |                            |                    |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| American bittern        | Chestnut-sided warbler     | Rusty blackbird    |
| American woodcock       | Clayton's copper (e)       | Spotted turtle (t) |
| Black racer (e)         | Common nighthawk           | Swamp darter       |
| Blanding's turtle (e)   | Eastern kingbird           | Whip-poor-will     |
| Blue-gray gnatcatcher   | Eastern towhee             | Willow flycatcher  |
| Blue-spotted salamander | Loggerhead shrike          | Wood turtle        |
| Blue-winged warbler     | New England cottontail (e) |                    |
| Brown thrasher          | Olive-sided flycatcher     |                    |
| Canada lynx (T)         | Ringed boghaunter (t)      |                    |

For more information about a wildlife species of greatest conservation need, contact the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife at one of the regional offices:

Region A – Gray: (207) 657-2345      Bangor Research Office: (207) 941-4440  
 Region B – Sidney: (207) 547-5300

## How you can help

For information on financial assistance programs that help landowners create or maintain shrubland habitat, contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program at (207) 827-6099, or the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service at (207) 990-9100. For more information about easements contact the Maine State Planning Office at (207) 624-7660 or your local land trust. For information about forest management practices on your land, call the Maine Forest Service at (207) 287-2791. If you are interested in managing for New England cottontails, call Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge at (207) 646-9226.



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# Wildlife Needs Shrublands



## Conserving Habitat in Maine

## What is a Shrubland?

Shrublands are thickets of bushes and young trees mixed with scattered grasses and wildflowers. In Maine, typical shrubland plants include dogwood, speckled alder, willow, meadowsweet, and blueberry.

Impenetrable and dense, shrublands often are ignored and undervalued by people. However, for some species of wildlife like the New England cottontail, American woodcock, and Eastern towhee, shrublands provide the best possible cover.



Many large shrublands in Maine are found on old fields and pastures, along powerlines, in gravel pits, and in recent forest openings. These shrublands are a result of human activities— abandonment of agricultural fields, mowing, or timber harvest.

Natural shrublands also exist in Maine, including patches of juniper, coastal shrublands, and scrubby wetlands. Wind, fire and soils create natural thickets.



*The shrubs in this beach plum thicket produce fruit that is eaten by many different birds and animals. They also provide homes for reptiles and amphibians, mammals, and migrating birds.*

## A Vanishing Habitat



*In some thickets, low-growing shrubs are the dominant plants, but in others, small trees make up the habitat.*

**Large shrublands and young forests—those greater than five acres—are rare in Maine. In fact, in the southern part of the state, less than 2 percent of our land contains shrubland habitat.**



One reason shrublands are rare is that the vast majority of these habitats are temporary. If an open field is left alone for just a few years, shrubs and young trees grow, forming dense thickets. As the trees continue to grow, they shade out grasses, wildflowers, and shrubs. Within 20 to 25 years, the area that was once a field will become a tall forest.

In the late 1800s and early 1900s, many people abandoned their farms in Maine. As fields went unmowed, shrublands grew in their place and became common. Wildlife that needed shrublands also increased.

By the mid-1900s, wetlands were drained, and towns and cities expanded, especially along the coast, and most old fields reverted to forest. Today, shrublands and the wildlife that need these habitats are becoming increasingly rare.



*Wet shrub swamps contain plants like alders and willows, and provide habitat for species such as the spotted turtle.*



*In the early 1900s, birds like the brown thrasher thrived in bountiful dense shrubby cover.*

## A Need for Balance

A diversity of wildlife requires a diversity of habitats, including young forests and shrublands. Help spread the word to neighbors and land managers about the importance of shrublands for wildlife.

### What You Can Do

- Maintain existing shrublands by periodically cutting different areas as trees begin to shade vegetation.



*You can take steps to help maintain shrubland habitat on your land. In certain cases planting native shrubs can speed up the development of the shrubland.*

- Let shrubs grow along the edges of fields, “softening” the line between field and forest and creating a band of shrubland habitat around open fields. Shrub borders at least 50 feet wide will provide habitat for a variety of wildlife.

- Your hedgerow can help wildlife by providing connecting habitat between nearby larger shrublands.

- Whenever possible, encourage shrubs to grow naturally.

- Create shrublands by cutting patches of trees in wooded areas, and by letting fields revert to thickets. Be sure to comply with local and state regulations.

- Natural resource professionals can offer technical and sometimes financial assistance to create shrubland habitat. Contact information is listed on the back of this brochure.

## Plan Ahead for Wildlife Conservation

Putting your land into a conservation easement will ensure that it will never be developed, so that future generations can enjoy sharing land with wildlife. Minimizing future habitat loss in areas with natural or maintained shrublands will be critical for conserving wildlife that need shrublands.

