

from Karen Bennett <kbennett@ceunh.unh.edu>
to "Staats, William" <William.Staats@wildlife.nh.gov>
cc kferrare@ceunh.unh.edu
date Mon, Mar 15, 2010 at 1:19 PM
subject Re: high elevationh forests section
mailed-by ceunh.unh.edu

Hi Will,

The second public draft went live today and I won't be making any more edits until after public comment. I will add this email to the public comments for the second draft.

You are the first person to provide comments.

By the way, this is what we say about lynx and marten:

High-elevation forests are important wildlife habitat. These forests are core habitat for the state threatened American marten and American three-toed woodpecker. New Hampshire is within the range of the state endangered and federally threatened Canada lynx. Lynx are associated with dense, undisturbed boreal forests with a mix of mature conifer stands and shrubby openings. In New Hampshire, signs of lynx are occasionally documented in the White Mountain National Forest. Bicknell's thrush breeding is restricted to montane spruce-fir forests in New Hampshire, New York and parts of Quebec. Wildlife common to high-elevation forests include moose, deer, black bear, fisher, and spruce grouse.

And in considerations:

- *Pushing stands to older ages provides a more complex structure for American marten and three-toed woodpecker.*
- Leaving mountain ash encourages black bear, American marten, fisher, and numerous bird species who favor the fruits. Moose favor the bark throughout winter months.

Karen

At 11:15 AM 3/15/2010, you wrote:

Karen, I have a back log of small edits to the document and don't know when you want them-I have been slowly reading it again page by page -and there may have been changes already. My apologies for not sending them earlier if you wanted that to happen. Will us committee folks have time for a final read through and edits? On the latest high elevation section that I just got emailed to me for example you should add American marten as a species "common" to these forest habitats. (The text mentions a number of other species) Also in this same section when discussing lynx -it is worth noting that the fir waves at these

elevations produce early successional patches of spruce and fir which provide habitat for snowshoe hare and lynx. Thanks again for all your hard work! Will

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