

The *Northeast Highlands* are the Vermont portion of the granitic dome system centered in the White Mountains of New Hampshire. The region's mountains are significantly higher than those in the adjacent North and East Central regions, with eight named peaks over 914 m (3,000 ft) high. The region's acidic soils and cool climate support extensive stands of boreal forest dominated by balsam fir and red spruce, and replaced by black spruce in wet forests. The boreal forest provides habitat for northern birds either not found or very rare in other regions of Vermont. Northern hardwood forests grow at middle elevations and near the Connecticut River. Clear-cutting is a widely used logging technique in the region, creating habitat for birds of edge and second growth, while reducing habitat available for boreal forest species.

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## APPENDIX B: Plants Cited in the Text

- alder *Alnus rugosalserrulata/crispa*  
alfalfa *Medicago sativa*  
apple *Pyrus malus*  
ash *Fraxinus* spp.  
aspen *Populus tremuloides/*  
*grandidentata*
- bee-balm *Monarda didyma*  
beech, American *Fagus grandifolia*  
birch *Betula papyrifera/lutea/lenta/etc.*  
white *B. papyrifera*  
yellow *B. lutea*  
blackberry *Rubus allegheniensis/etc.*  
blueberry *Vaccinium* spp.  
box elder *Acer negundo*  
butternut *Juglans cineria*  
buttonbush *Cephalanthus occidentalis*
- cattail *Typha latifolia/angustifolia*  
cedar *Thuja occidentalis/Juniperus*  
*virginiana*  
red *J. virginiana*  
white (northern white) *T. occidentalis*  
cherry *Prunus pensylvanica/serotina/*  
*virginiana/etc.*  
black *P. serotina*  
pin *P. pensylvanica*  
chestnut *Castanea dentata*  
clover *Trifolium pratense/repens/*  
*arvense/hybridum/etc.*  
corn *Zea mays*  
cottonwood, eastern *Populus deltoides*  
crabapple *Pyrus prunifolia/baccata/*  
etc.  
(bald) cypress *Taxodium distichum*
- dogbane *Apocynum* spp.  
dogwood *Cornus stolonifera/obliqua/*  
*racemosa/amoenum/etc.*
- elm, *Ulmus americana/rubra*  
American *U. americana*
- fern Osmundaceae/Polypodiaceae  
fir, balsam *Abies balsamea*  
fireweed *Epilobium angustifolium*  
fungus, Dutch elm disease  
*Ceratocystis ulmi*  
heart rot *Spongipellis pachyodon*  
hoof or tinder *Fomes igniarius*
- grape *Vitis* spp.  
grass Gramineae  
reed Canary *Phalaris arundinacea*
- hardhack *Spiraea tomentosa*  
hawthorn *Crataegus* spp.  
heath Ericaceae  
hemlock, eastern *Tsuga canadensis*  
hickory *Carya cordiformis/ovata/etc.*  
shagbark *C. ovata*  
hobblebush *Viburnum alnifolium*  
holly *Ilex* spp.  
honeysuckle *Lonicera tatarica*
- jewelweed *Impatiens capensis*  
juniper *Juniperus communis*
- larch *Larix* spp.  
(mountain) laurel *Kalmia latifolia*  
leatherleaf *Chamaedaphne calyculata*  
lichen Ascomycetes: Lecanorales  
(used in nest decoration: *Parmelia* spp.)  
old-man's-beard *Usnea* spp.  
lilac *Syringa vulgaris*  
linden *Tilia americana*

- (red) mangrove *Rhizophora mangle*  
**maple** *Acer* spp.  
 mountain *A. spicatum*  
 red *A. rubens*  
 silver *A. saccharinum*  
 striped *A. pensylvanicum*  
 sugar *A. saccharum*  
**meadow rue** *Thalictrum polygamum*  
**meadowsweet** *Spiraea alballatifolia*  
**milkweed** *Asclepias syriacalincarnata*  
 etc.  
**moss, sphagnum** *Sphagnum* spp.  
**mountain-ash** *Pyrus americana/decora*  
**mulberries** *Morus* spp.
- nettle** *Urtica dioicalgracilis* etc.
- oak** *Quercus rubra/alba/prinus/velutina/bicolor* etc.  
 northern red *Q. rubra*  
 swamp white *Q. bicolor*
- pine** *Pinus strobus/resinosa/rigida/sylvestris* etc.  
 pitch *P. rigida*  
 red *P. resinosa*  
 white *P. strobus*  
**poison ivy** *Rhus radicans*  
**pondweed** *Potamogeton* spp.
- raspberry** *Rubus idaeus*  
**reed** *Phragmites communis*  
**rhododendron** *Rhododendron maximum*  
**rose, multiflora** *Rosa multiflora*
- salvia** *Salvia splendens*  
**sedge** Cyperaceae: *Carex* spp.  
**smartweed** *Polygonum* spp.  
**spanish-moss** *Tilandsia usneoides*  
**spirea** *Spiraea* spp.  
**spruce** *Picea* spp.  
 black *P. mariana*  
 Norway *P. abies*  
 red *P. rubens*  
 white *P. glauca*  
**steeple-bush** *Spiraea tomentosa*  
**sumac** *Rhus typhinalglabra* etc.  
**sweet-gale** *Myrica gale*
- tamarack** *Larix laricina*  
**thistle** *Cirsium* spp.  
**trumpet-creeper** *Campsis radicans*
- viburnum** *Viburnum alnifolium/cassinoides/lentago/recognitum/acerifolium/edule/trilobum*
- willow** *Salix* spp.

#### REFERENCES

- Fernald, M. L. 1950. *Gray's manual of botany*. 8th ed. New York: American Book.
- Hale, M. E., Jr. 1961. *Lichen handbook: A guide to the lichens of eastern North America*. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.
- Little, E. L., Jr. 1953. *Check list of native and naturalized trees of the United States*. Agriculture Handbook no. 41. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Forest Service.

#### APPENDIX C: Animals (other than Birds) Cited in the Text

- ant** Hymenoptera: Formicidae  
 carpenter *Camponotus* spp.
- bat** Chiroptera: Vespertilionidae
- beaver** *Castor canadensis*
- beetle** Coleoptera  
 bark Scolytidae  
 click Elateridae  
 elm bark *Scolytus multistriatus*  
 Japanese *Popillia japonica*
- budworm, spruce** *Choristoneura fumiferana*
- butterfly** Lepidoptera: Rhopalocera
- caterpillar** Lepidoptera  
 spiny elm (mourning cloak)  
*Nymphalis antiopa*  
 tent *Malacosoma americana/disstria*
- cattle** *Bos taurus*
- chafer, leaf** Coleoptera: Rutelinae
- chipmunk** *Tamias striatus*
- cicada** Homoptera: Cicadidae
- cottontail** *Sylvilagus floridanus/transitionalis*
- crab** Decapoda: Brachyura