



Photo: Rob Bryan

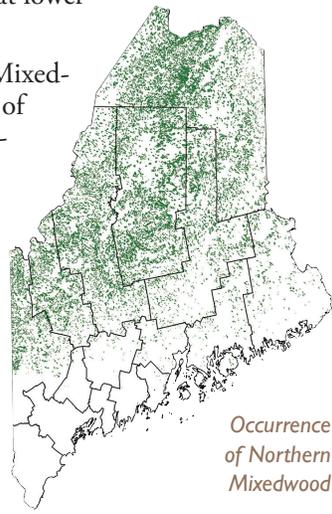
Northern Mixedwood Association

- NORTHERN HARDWOOD/HEMLOCK
- HEMLOCK (IN PATCHES)
- NORTHERN HARDWOOD/SPRUCE-FIR
- ASPEN-BIRCH

IDENTIFICATION Northern Mixedwood includes forest types that are transitional between Northern Hardwood and Northern Softwood types. Neither hardwoods nor softwoods make up more than 75% of the stocking. Typical hardwood species may include sugar maple, red maple, yellow birch, paper birch, American beech, aspen, and red oak. Softwoods may include hemlock, red spruce, white spruce, balsam fir, and northern white cedar. Aspen (popple) and paper birch may dominate young forest stages. See Oak-Pine Association for mixed hardwood-softwood types in landscapes where oak is a significant component. Northern Mixedwoods currently cover approximately 2.5 million acres in Maine.

ECOLOGY Northern Mixedwoods are typically found on moist, medium to somewhat poorly-drained sites throughout the state, forming a transition zone between hardwood and softwood sites. Hardwood and softwood dominance may shift over time, and on enriched sites, harvesting and other disturbances often promote hardwood dominance. Mixedwoods are common on intermediate-quality sites at lower elevations.

WILDLIFE Northern Mixedwoods host a great variety of resident and migrant songbirds, with species characteristic of both Northern Hardwood and Northern Softwood forests potentially present (See Table).



Selected Northern Mixedwood Habitat Association Species

FFMB PRIORITY SPECIES	KEY HABITAT FEATURES
American Woodcock	Small clearings, dense undergrowth
Bay-breasted Warbler	Dense conifers
Black-throated Green Warbler	Hemlock
Black-throated Blue Warbler	Dense understory of hobblebush or other shrubby species
Canada Warbler	Wet areas with small gaps
Eastern Wood-Pewee	Small gaps
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	Snags, especially aspen-birch
OTHER WILDLIFE SPECIES	KEY HABITAT FEATURES
Barred Owl	Large cavity trees
Blue-headed Vireo	Dense hardwood thickets/sapling stands
Northern Goshawk	Mature trees
Pileated Woodpecker	Large decaying trees or snags
Red-breasted Nuthatch	Conifer component
Hermit Thrush	Dense conifers, closed canopy
Fisher	Hollow trees and logs, dense regenerating softwoods
Snowshoe Hare	Dense hardwood or softwood regeneration
White-tailed Deer	Adequate winter browse, conifer cover to reduce snowpack
Wild Turkey	Hard mast, forest openings or gaps