

**ANM-05 Maine State Supplement 2012-1**  
**Extending riparian forest buffers for water quality protection  
and wildlife habitat**

Common	Scientific	Wildlife Benefits:
White spruce	<i>Picea glauca,</i>	The following species are known to use this tree and hedgerows as food, cover or travel corridors: ruffed and spruce grouse, gray jay, black-backed woodpecker, white-winged crossbill, pine grosbeak, red-breasted nuthatch, cedar waxwing, snowshoe hare, porcupine, gray and red squirrel, chipmunk, weasel, and bay-breasted, magnolia and Cape May warblers.
White pine, Red Pine, Jack Pine	<i>Pinus strobes,</i> <i>Pinus resinosa,</i> <i>Pinus banksiana</i>	Pine seed, especially white, are consumed extensively by some wildlife species. Black-capped chickadee, white-winged crossbill, goldfinch, pine grosbeak, juncos, red- and white-breasted nuthatch, eastern towhee, brown thrasher, several woodpeckers, bay-breasted, magnolia and Cape May warblers showshoe hare, white-footed mouse, beaver, porcupine, gray and red squirrel, and chipmunk are some of the species that use pine as habitat.
Northern white-cedar, Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Northern white cedar and spruce-fir forests have similar “northern conifer” wildlife communities that include a wide range of resident and migratory species. Northern white cedar provides critical food and cover to wintering deer in eastern and northern Maine.
Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Wildlife benefit greatly from red cedar . They find refuge and nest sites in the dense branches and foliage and consume the fleshy, berry-like cones. The fruits and leaves provide important winter food for several species, like white-tailed deer, who browse on the vegetation, and fox and skunk who eat the nutritious cones. Rabbits, mice, and ground birds, also eat the small cones, as do many songbirds.
Highbush Cranberry	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	Many species of shrubs are of value to wildlife. The fruit or nuts from shrubs such as dogwoods ( <i>Cornus</i> spp.) and viburnums ( <i>Viburnum</i> spp.) are an important food source. Soft (berries and fruit) and hard (nuts) mast produced by various tree species is a valuable food source for wildlife. Shrubs can be particularly important because several species of wildlife, especially songbirds, prefer to feed or nest on or near the ground. Shrubs also provide good protective cover for these types of wildlife.

<p><b>Nannyberry Viburnum</b></p>	<p><i>Viburnum lentago</i></p>	<p>Many species of shrubs are of value to wildlife. The fruit or nuts from shrubs such as dogwoods (<i>Cornus</i> spp.) and viburnums (<i>Viburnum</i> spp.) are an important food source. Soft (berries and fruit) and hard (nuts) mast produced by various tree species is a valuable food source for wildlife. Shrubs can be particularly important because several species of wildlife, especially songbirds, prefer to feed or nest on or near the ground. Shrubs also provide good protective cover for these types of wildlife.</p>
<p><b>Arrowwood Viburnum</b></p>	<p><i>Viburnum dentatum var. lucidum</i></p>	<p>Many species of shrubs are of value to wildlife. The fruit or nuts from shrubs such as dogwoods (<i>Cornus</i> spp.) and viburnums (<i>Viburnum</i> spp.) are an important food source. Soft (berries and fruit) and hard (nuts) mast produced by various tree species is a valuable food source for wildlife. Shrubs can be particularly important because several species of wildlife, especially songbirds, prefer to feed or nest on or near the ground. Shrubs also provide good protective cover for these types of wildlife.</p>
<p><b>Willow spp.</b></p>	<p><i>Salix spp.</i></p>	<p>An important wildlife plant in wetland habitats for general cover and nest sites. Flowers and buds are eaten by various finches. Foraging habitat for insect eating birds. Willows are used extensively by beavers, snowshoe hare and moose for food. Provides reproductive habitat for cavity nesting native bees.</p>
<p><b>Dogwood spp.</b></p>	<p><i>Cornus spp.</i></p>	<p>Many species of shrubs are of value to wildlife. The fruit or nuts from shrubs such as dogwoods (<i>Cornus</i> spp.) and viburnums (<i>Viburnum</i> spp.) are an important food source. Soft (berries and fruit) and hard (nuts) mast produced by various tree species is a valuable food source for wildlife. Shrubs can be particularly important because several species of wildlife, especially songbirds, prefer to feed or nest on or near the ground. Shrubs also provide good protective cover for these types of wildlife</p>

**Note:** There are other species that can also be used in hedgerows and windbreaks that benefit wildlife. If you want to use species not on this list, please contact your local NRCS office to determine applicability.