

Guidelines for State-significance

Natural Heritage Inventory

Vermont Fish & Wildlife Department

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The following guidelines are for determining whether a particular area will be entered into the Vermont Fish & Wildlife Department's Natural Heritage Database as a species or natural community occurrence of statewide conservation significance. These guidelines are used in conjunction with the Natural Heritage Network's Element Occurrence Data Standard and Element Occurrence Specifications. These guidelines are primarily intended for staff and others providing Natural Heritage data to the Vermont Natural Heritage Inventory (VNHI.) These guidelines represent VNHI's default position on determining state-significance for a species or natural community Element Occurrence (EO). Any deviation from the guidelines needs to be clearly justified and documented either in these guidelines (see Exceptions section) or in the Natural Heritage Database.

The terms *state-significant* and *exemplary* have been used synonymously in the past to describe important Natural Heritage Element Occurrences. The term *exemplary* is currently used in the Vermont Wetland Rules (Exemplary Wetland Natural Community, section 5.5) and includes all wetland natural community occurrences that VNHI determines to be state-significant.

Meeting any of the following criteria would constitute state-significance for the purpose of entering an Element Occurrence into the Natural Heritage Database.

PLANT SPECIES

- Presence of any S1, S2, or state-listed (Threatened or Endangered) species;
- Presence of any G3/S3 species (e.g. Ginseng, Hill's Pondweed).

Note that, with the exception of S3S4 plants, split-rank species are rounded to the lower ranking, e.g. an S2S3 species is treated as S2 and thus mapped and tracked with EOs.

S3 (but not S3S4) plant species are documented in the Natural Heritage Database with limited observational information but are not considered state-significant.

ANIMAL SPECIES

- Known or suspected occupied reproductive season habitat for any S1, S2, or state-listed species;
- Known or suspected occupied reproductive season habitat for a G3/S3 species;
- Known overwintering concentrations of S1, S2, or state-listed species;
- Known overwintering concentrations of G3/S3 species.

Note that split rank species are rounded to the lower ranking, e.g., an S2S3 species is treated as S2 and thus mapped and tracked with EOs.

S3 and S3S4 animal species may be documented in the Natural Heritage Database with limited observational information but are not considered state-significant.

NATURAL COMMUNITIES

- Presence of an S1 or S2 natural community type with an EO Rank of A, B, or C;
- Presence of an S3 or S4 natural community type with an EO Rank of A or B;
- Presence of an S5 natural community type with an EO Rank of A.

Note that D-ranked S1 and S2 natural communities, C-ranked S3 and S4 natural communities, and B-ranked S5 natural communities may be tracked in the Natural Heritage Database, and may be considered state-

significant, *if* their EO Rank has been downgraded due to a temporary lowering of their condition for which recovery is expected. Justification must be provided in the EO record. Old forest natural communities are considered state-significant regardless of EO Rank, due to the rarity and ecological importance of old forest conditions.

ASSOCIATIONS OF NATURAL COMMUNITIES

A site may be considered state-significant if it contains an association of natural communities for which ecologically intact examples are rare or declining in the state. There are typically strong ecological connections between the natural communities in these associations that relate to specific site characteristics, such as topography, soils, hydrology, or natural disturbance. In these cases, the association of natural communities is the state-significant feature, not necessarily all of the individual natural communities that are components of the association, although at least one component natural community should be state-significant. Examples include the following: Lake Champlain associations of Deep Bulrush Marsh, Lakeshore Grassland, Lakeside Floodplain Forests, Lake Sand Beach, and Sand Dune, all closely tied to the ecological processes of flooding, wave action, wind, and sand deposition; and associations on calcareous hills of the Champlain Valley, including Mesic Maple-Ash-Hickory-Oak Forest, Dry Oak-Hickory-Hophornbeam Forest, and Temperate Calcareous Outcrop and Cliff, all tied to the warm, dry to mesic calcareous substrate of these hills.

EXCEPTIONS TO THE GUIDELINES

Great Blue Heron: While this species is ranked S3S4B, because of their concentrated nesting and vulnerability to human disturbance, VNHI does track Great Blue Heron rookeries with EOs.

Double-crested Cormorant: While this species meets the criteria for S2B it currently is not of conservation concern and is not tracked by VNHI. The species is considered a nuisance and its population in Vermont is being actively controlled. Under current conditions it is expected the population size would return to at least S4 levels if active control activities ceased.

American Eel: Though rare and of conservation concern, there are no definable occurrences to track due to their dispersed distribution while in their juvenile stage here. VNHI tracks observations as Independent Source Features.

Bryophytes: Most bryophyte State Ranks (S-ranks) are provisional. VNHI will not track S3 bryophyte species, even as Independent Source Features, until further notice.

Other exceptions may exist and are documented in Natural Heritage Database.