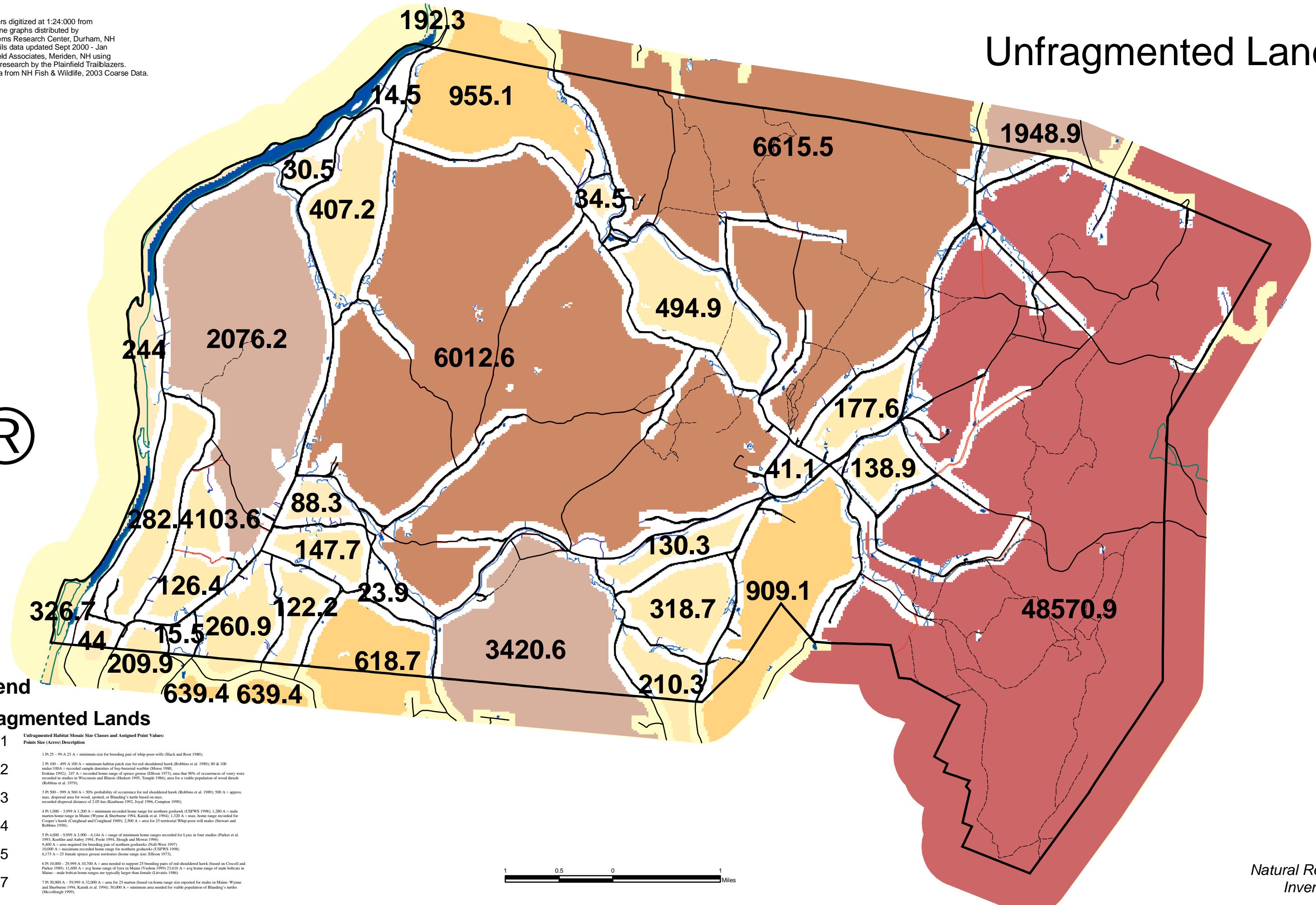


Data Sources:  
 Base data layers digitized at 1:24:000 from  
 USGS digital line graphs distributed by  
 Complex Systems Research Center, Durham, NH  
 Roads and Trails data updated Sept 2000 - Jan  
 2003 by Hadfield Associates, Meriden, NH using  
 GPS data and research by the Plainfield Trailblazers.  
 Landcover data from NH Fish & Wildlife, 2003 Coarse Data.

# Unfragmented Lands



## Legend Unfragmented Lands

- | Class | Points Size (Acres) | Description   |
|-------|---------------------|---|
| 1     | 25 - 99             | 25 A = minimum size for breeding pair of whip-poor-wills (Slack and Root 1980);   |
| 2     | 100 - 499           | 100 A = minimum habitat patch size for mid-shouldered hawk (Robbins et al. 1989); 80 & 100 males/100A = recorded sample densities of bay-breasted warbler (Morse 1980); Erskine 1992; 247 A = recorded home range of spruce grouse (Ellison 1973), area that 90% of occurrences of very were recorded in studies in Wisconsin and Illinois (Harker 1995; Temple 1986), area for a viable population of wood thrush (Robbins et al. 1979); |
| 3     | 500 - 999           | 500 A = 50% probability of occurrence for red shouldered hawk (Robbins et al. 1989); 500 A = approx. max. dispersal area for wood, spotted, or Blanding's turtle based on max. recorded dispersal distance of 2.165 km (Kaufman 1992; Joyal 1996; Compton 1999);  |
| 4     | 1,000 - 3,999       | 1,200 A = minimum recorded home range for northern goshawk (USFWS 1998); 1,280 A = male marten home range in Maine (Wynne & Sherburne 1994; Katnik et al. 1994); 1,230 A = max. home range recorded for Cooper's hawk (Craighead and Craighead 1969); 2,500 A = area for 25 territorial Whip-poor-will males (Stewart and Robbins 1988);  |
| 5     | 4,000 - 9,999       | 3,900 - 6,144 A = range of minimum home ranges recorded for Lynx in four studies (Parker et al. 1993; Kowler and Aubrey 1994; Proke 1994; Singh and Mowat 1996); 9,400 A = area required for breeding pair of northern goshawks (Noil-West 1997); 10,000 A = maximum recorded home range for northern goshawks (USFWS 1998); 6,175 A = 25 female spruce grouse territories (home range size: Ellison 1973);                               |
| 6     | 10,000 - 29,999     | 10,700 A = area needed to support 25 breeding pairs of red-shouldered hawk (based on Crocoll and Parker 1989); 11,600 A = avg home range of lynx in Maine (Vaughn 1999); 23,616 A = avg home range of male bobcats in Maine - male bobcat home ranges are typically larger than female (Lisvatis 1986);   |
| 7     | 30,000 A - 59,999   | 32,000 A = area for 25 martens (based on home range size reported for males in Maine: Wynne and Sherburne 1994; Katnik et al. 1994); 50,000 A = minimum area needed for viable population of Blanding's turtles (McCollough 1999);  |

