



## New England Cottontail

**Listing Status: Candidate**

**Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts,  
New Hampshire, New York,  
Rhode Island**

### Focal Area Map

#### New England Cottontail



### Background

In 2006, the New England Cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus transitionalis*) was listed as a candidate species under the Federal Endangered Species Act due to an 86 percent decline in its historic range. New England Cottontail is listed as a priority species for the states in which it occurs (Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York), and it is listed as an “endangered” species by state law in Maine and New Hampshire.

The primary threat to the New England cottontail is loss of habitat through succession. As forests mature, understory thins to such an extent that the habitat is no longer suitable for New England cottontail. Fragmentation serves to further degrade habitat on a larger scale. Isolation of occupied patches by surrounding areas of unsuitable habitat, coupled with high predation rates, are causing local extirpation of New England cottontail from small patches.

In order to sustain local populations, New England Cottontail requires at least 25 acres of continuous early successional habitat intermingled with smaller suitable parcels that are 12 or more acres in size. These core areas need to be connected by dispersal corridors or be within the species dispersal distance. Landscape fragmentation, loss of habitat from succession, infestations of invasive plants, and alterations of hydrology, are the most common resource concerns affecting the New England Cottontail.

Working Lands for Wildlife will develop and maintain habitat within priority areas, and work with landowners to support New England Cottontail recovery and conservation of the species.

Resource Concern	Total Acres Needing Treatment
<b>Fish and Wildlife</b> Inadequate Food; Inadequate Cover/Shelter; Inadequate Space; Habitat Fragmentation; Imbalance Among and Within Population; Declining species, Species of Concern	5,000
<b>Plant Condition</b> Noxious and Invasive Plants	3,000

### Goals / Objectives

Over the next five years, Working Lands for Wildlife will assist private land owners to create and enhance approximately 2,500 acres of shrub thicket and early successional forest. The habitat improvements will support New England Cottontail recovery and conservation.

## Actions

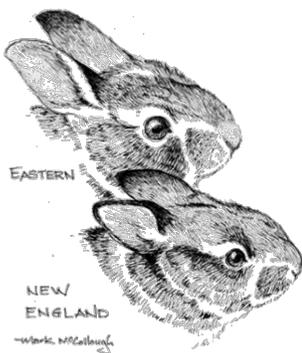
- Brush management and/or herbaceous weed control to manage invasive plants.
- Reestablishment of native woody vegetation.
- Cutting trees and shrubs to encourage dense forest regeneration and rehabilitation of shrublands.
- Restoration of wetland seeps within priority areas.
- Increase connectivity of habitat in core areas.
- Development of Candidate Conservation Agreements with Assurances.

Core Practices	Supporting Practices	
643 Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats	314 Brush Management	472 Access Control
644 Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management	315 Herbaceous Weed Control	490 Tree Shrub Site Preparation
645 Upland Wildlife Habitat Management	327 Conservation Cover	528 Prescribed Grazing
647 Early Successional Habitat Development and Management	338 Prescribed Burning	560 Access Road
	340 Cover Crops	612 Tree/Shrub Establishment
	386 Field Borders	655 Forest Harvest Trails and Landings
	391 Riparian Forest Buffer	657 Wetland Restoration
	394 Firebreak	666 Forest Stand Improvement
	422 Hedge Row Planting	

## Outcomes and Impacts

Habitat improvements will remove threats and assist with conservation of the species. This work may enable potential down-listing from endangered under Maine and New Hampshire law. In addition, 59 species of greatest conservation need in New England depend on early successional habitats will benefit from this effort.

Additional species benefiting in this focal area are: wild turkey, woodcock, deer, bass, trout, salmon, and black bear.



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