

Estuarine or Freshwater Wetland (NWI Plus)

SADES_Stream_Crossings
Aquatic organism passage score

- ▲ Full Passage
- ▲ Reduced Passage
- ▲ No Passage
- ▲ No score/incomplete

Wildlife corridors are the top-scoring linkages all focal species combined (sum of scores) and may benefit multiple wildlife species with a variety of dispersal behaviors.

Secondary corridors are the top-scoring linkages for each focal species considered individually.

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Please refer to accompanying documents:
<https://www.wildlife.nh.gov/wildlife-and-habitat/nh-wildlife-corridors>

Wildlife move to meet their needs such as finding food, reproducing, migrating between winter and summer habitats, and dispersing to a new territory. A wildlife corridor is a habitat linkage that joins two or more areas of wildlife habitat, allowing for fish passage or the movement of wildlife from one area to another (RSA 207:1 XXXVI).

Wildlife corridors are critical for the conservation of wildlife in New Hampshire. The loss of wildlife corridors may impact species and populations through direct mortality, habitat fragmentation, and creating barriers to dispersal. More specifically, mortality can affect the dispersal and viability of isolated populations, and eventually cause the loss of local populations. At greatest risk are slow-moving species (e.g., reptiles and amphibians), species that depend on high adult survivorship (e.g., turtle species), species that are long range dispersers (e.g. bobcats, American martens), and species with scarce populations (e.g. timber rattlesnakes). Large mammals crossing roadways (e.g., black bear, moose, and deer), although not likely to have population level impacts, cause safety concerns for motorists.

The NH Wildlife Corridors map shows corridors that connect core areas of wildlife habitat and can be used by conservation planners, landowners, land trusts, biologists, and others. To create the map, areas of wildlife movement and dispersal were identified using the NH Wildlife Connectivity Model (last revised 2020). Then Linkage Mapper (a GIS tool for habitat connectivity analyses) was used to map connections between core wildlife habitats. Finally, the corridors where wildlife are predicted to most easily move, especially riparian corridors, were selected. This resulted in the 2021 NH Wildlife Corridors Map.

Use and analysis of geographic data are limited by the scale at which the data are collected and mapped, and by means of interpolation and other modeling procedures used in preparation of the data. The SWAP data were prepared with spatial models that used data at multiple scales and are time-limited. The user is advised of these complications. NHEFC and the conservation partners do not warrant completeness or accuracy of the data nor make claim to any implied uses of the data.

Base map data provided by NH GRANIT (2024)

Not intended for legal use.

Background: USDA NAIP orthoimagery (summer/fall, leaf-on)

