MAP 5: FINE SCALE WILDLIFE RESOURCES GRANVILLE, VT
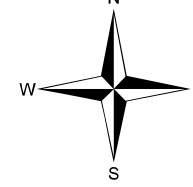
Note: Datasets at this scale are often incomplete and may contain some inaccuracies

Bear
- Mast Sites
- Bear Crossings
- Bear Collisions (Specific)
- Bear Collisions (Unspecific)
- Bear Wetland Feeding Locations

Bobcat
- Sighting

Moose
- Collisions

Reptiles & Amphibians
- confirmed
- potential

Rare Species & Communities
- Animal
- Community
- Plant

Other
- Deer Wintering Areas
- Town Boundaries
- Lakes
- Streams
- Wetlands

Roads
- Interstate
- Primary
- Secondary

Priority Clayplain Fragments
- high
- medium-high
- medium

Wildlife Road Crossing Value
- 1 (less important)
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 (more important)

Wildlife Suitability Analysis

Increasing chance of good habitat →

Map labels: WARREN, LINCOLN, ROXBURY, RIPTON, GRANVILLE, HANCOCK, ROCHESTER, BRAINTREE

Coordinates: 72°50'0"W, 72°45'0"W, 44°0'0"N

Scale: 0 0.45 0.9 1.8 Kilometers
0 0.45 0.9 1.8 Miles

This map shows a variety of datasets developed to be more spatially explicit and accurate at a very local scale. What is shown can generally be used effectively on the scale of an individual parcel with a couple caveats. First, the background for this map is the Wildlife Habitat Suitability Analysis which is a computer model created at a statewide scale. This is a generalized model more appropriate for Map 3 or Map 4 but was included here to provide statewide perspective. It is NOT accurate at a parcel scale. Second, the rest of the coverages are appropriate for a local scale, but aren't comprehensive. If, for example, we look at the Rare, Threatened and Endangered (RTE) species coverage, we'll see that each place that is marked is accurate spatially. But we haven't inventoried every place in Vermont, so it isn't an exhaustive list. A mark for an RTE species on this map is definitely accurate, but the absence of an RTE mark is NOT a definite sign that there are not rare species present since that spot might not have been inventoried. The point here is to know exactly what each map and each dataset is actually showing you before using the data for site-specific planning.

Data at this scale can help round out the patterns seen in Map 3 and Map 4. Start with those two maps in working to understand the patterns across your town or region, then move to this one to get a sense of what else might be known about the areas you're interested in. As noted in Map 4, the pattern of where our largest areas of contiguous habitat are found is biased towards the uplands and away from lower elevation wetlands and riparian habitats. This map, with coverages showing wetland feeding locations, can help you to understand other areas of biological interest. Within an area identified as a habitat block, additional data from this map can reinforce the assumption of greater biological diversity and give you a sense of what species use these areas.