

**APPENDIX IV**

**LYME VOLUNTEER FIELD OBSERVATION REPORT & INVENTORY FORM**

**J – Bliss Lane Area: Tax Map 410, Lot 42 & 53**

Richard and Deborah Holmes have been compiling information about the birds they have sighted on their property for several years. Richard Holmes is an experienced ornithologist, and their findings are a great resource as a representation of the birds in Lyme and the surrounding area. Appendix III lists the birds by common and scientific name as well as when the sightings occurred.

The area is a mixture of open hay fields (mowed once per year), marsh edge with extensive alder thickets, and riparian wetlands along Hewes Brook, bordered by mixed deciduous and coniferous woodlands in the uplands. There is habitat for fringed gentian (*Gentiana crinita*) located on the property. Fringed gentian is listed as a threatened species by the New Hampshire Natural Heritage Bureau.

Property Details

The property is owned by Richard and Deborah Holmes. There are two parcels of land: one on the north side (lot 42 – 31.3 acres) and one on the south side (lot 53 – 10.7 acres) of Bliss Lane. Thirty-eight (38) acres of the total approximately 40 acres is in a conservation easement held by the Upper Valley Land Trust. The remaining two acres is occupied by the owners' residence on the north side of Bliss Lane. The easement is to retain the land as undeveloped, scenic, open space as well as to protect the fringed gentian habitat.

**L – Mud Turtle Pond Road Area: Tax Map 407, Lot 77**

Jackie Glass has walked the area around her home on Whipple Hill Road noting wildflowers. When she first moved here in 2000, she located a small area of yellow lady's-slippers (*Cypripedium parviflorum*) just off of Mud Turtle Pond Road (Class VI road) on an area about 15' wide sloping east and down from the road. The following year there was logging in the area, and it also appeared that someone may have dug up some of the lady's-slippers. Despite this disturbance, she found 15-20 plants in 2005. There is a small stream nearby perpendicular to the road. She also reported seeing evidence in the past of wildlife in the area including black bear, fisher, deer, coyotes, and turkeys.

Property Details

The property with the yellow lady's-slippers is currently in private ownership. There is no conservation easement on this 70 acre lot. Since Mud Turtle Pond Road is a Class VI road, there is no development in the immediate area including the Town Forest of about 370 acres just north of the subject site.

**M – Smith Mountain Road/Lily Pond/Mousley Mountain: Tax Map 415 Lot 22 and Map 418, Lot 3**

Alfred Balch is a hunter and tracker with years of experience in Lyme. He has walked the area within miles of his home over the years and has gained a sense of the wildlife and its habitat. Victoria Davis is the Lyme Planning & Zoning Administrator and is currently participating in a Keeping Track wildlife

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habitat program. Mr. Balch and Ms. Davis walked the area in December 2006 to document some of the wildlife. In just one day following a light snowfall, they documented recent evidence of moose, deer, coyote, black bear, porcupine, fisher, bobcat, squirrel, snowshoe hare, vole, beaver, turkey, and grouse. The area is clearly rich in wildlife habitat with a mix of coniferous and deciduous forests, wetlands, streams, and ponds. The property parcels in the area of this site visit consists of about 2,200 acres of land unfragmented by maintained roads though several logging roads, trails and the Class VI Smith Mountain Road dissect the properties. There are additional unfragmented lots contiguous to this site area making this a wildlife haven.

### Property Details

Lot 415/22 (approximately 1900 acres) is currently in private ownership. A conservation easement was placed on the lot in 1997 and is held by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Legacy Program. The easement reserved timber rights and allows for public access. This property includes Lily Pond which is about five acres and flows into a series of smaller ponds and wetlands to the south. These ponds and wetlands are undoubtedly important wildlife habitat as shown by the wildlife sign in the area.

Lot 418/3 (approximately 314 acres) is currently in private ownership. There are no conservation easements on this property. A portion of the property was being logged during the site visit in December 2006. This lot includes the peak of Mousley Mountain at an elevation of about 2140 feet. Ledges on the south slope of the mountain are known bobcat habitat according to Mr. Balch as evidenced by bobcat tracks found near the peak in December 2006. Tracks were not found that day around the ledges however.

### **Q – Trout Pond Area: Tax Map 415 Lot 3 and Map 416 Lots 22 and 24**

The Skellys have lived near this area for over 20 years and have walked here exploring during that time. Helen Skelly is a school teacher who took a tracking class and is interested in wildlife habitat. John Skelly is a forester interested in wildlife habitat as well as a former biology teacher.

In December 2006, the Skellys walked a loop including the western edge of Trout Pond for this project. There was fresh snow cover over the three day period they walked the area. They found evidence of red fox, coyote, deer, ruffed grouse, mice, barred owl, squirrel, and porcupine. The area includes Trout Pond, Trout Brook, riparian wetlands, beaver meadow, rough and rocky areas, and hilly to level terrain. During other times, the Skellys have seen or seen evidence of moose, black bear (with young), fisher, otter, mink, short-tailed weasel, bats, skunk, beaver, turkey, and vole. *Appendix III* includes a list of birds which John Skelly has recorded near this site at his home property.

Ben Kilham, Black Bear Researcher, has seen several red pine trees with bear markings on the ledges above Trout Pond.

### Property Details

Map 415 Lot 3 is owned by the Town of Lyme. There are 385 acres in this lot. About 300 acres is in conservation easement with the Upper Valley Land Trust to protect the property from development and provide public access. Permitted uses include forestry, recreation, habitat management, education, and scientific research. The remaining approximate 80 acres is in conservation easement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service under the Forest Legacy Program to protect the land for “scenic, cultural, fish, wildlife, and recreational resources, riparian areas and other ecological values...

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while at the same time allowing for use of the area for commercial forestry and public recreation purposes....”

Map 416 Lot 22 is in private ownership. There are 135 acres in this lot with no conservation easements. There was a camp on this property which burned down in 2002. There are old foundations marked “Davison” on a 1968 survey as well as “High Walls” of an old mill site.

The Map 416 Lot 24 ownership is currently private. The lot is 378 acres, and there is no conservation easement.

### **R – Lambert Ridge Area: Tax Map 419 Lot 1**

Kathy Wohlfort, Biologist & Matt Stevens, Conservationist at the Appalachian Trail Conservancy did a site visit in January 2007. There was fresh snow cover. They found much evidence of black bear foraging in a large beech stand. There are steep drainages and the slope is primarily an eastern slope. The deciduous forest is of mixed ages. The Appalachian Trail traverses the ridge.

#### *Property Details*

Map 419 Lot 1 is a 777 acre lot owned by the United States Department of Interior for the Appalachian Trail. It is part of a much larger complex of lots for the Appalachian Trail traveling through the town.

Just to the west of the visit site is Lot 415/22 (approximately 1900 acres) which is currently in private ownership and is part of the Smith Mountain Road/Lily Pond/Mousley Mountain study site previously described. A conservation easement was placed on the lot in 1997 and is held by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Legacy Program. The easement reserved timber rights and allows for public access.

### **X – Bear Hill Ledges Area: Tax Map 410 Lots 14 & 20**

Kathy Wohlfort, Biologist; Matt Stevens, Conservationist at the Appalachian Trail Conservancy; and Lee Larson, Lyme Conservation Commission Chair did a site visit in December 2006. The Bear Hill Ledges area is locally known for its cliffs and bobcat habitat. There was fresh snow cover and they saw or saw signs of fisher, deer, porcupine, ermine, coyote, snowshoe hare, pileated woodpecker, and raven. The area visited is the base and lower portion of a very steep south-facing cliff. A boulder field is at the base of the cliffs with a mix of small trees. The cliff is about one-half mile long with very steep sections up to 500’ in height. Several potential bobcat dens were noted in areas with broken rock although no bobcat tracks were found during the site visit.

Ben Kilham, Black Bear Researcher, has seen several red pine trees with bear markings in the Bear Hill area.

#### *Property Details*

Map 410 Lot 14 is owned by privately. This is a 150 acre parcel which is not in conservation easement. Map 410 Lot 20 is owned privately. It is a 116 acre lot with no conservation easement.

## **Y – Holt's Ledge Area: Tax Map 414, Lot 61.1 and Tax Map 414, Lot 66**

Alice Schori, Botanist has been walking this property looking at plants for years. She and Scott Bailey, Geologist of the White Mountain National Forest Service have documented many rare and endangered plants as detailed below. Chris Martin, Biologist of the New Hampshire Audubon Society has been studying the site for another reason: it is a nesting site for Peregrine falcons.

### *Plants at Holts Ledge*

The area of Holts Ledge has a variety of bedrock types including Ammonoosuc volcanic, Oliverian granodiorite, quartz veins, a diabase dike, and felsic tuff. Outcroppings of amphibolite and patterns of seepage that leach nutrients and deliver them to the surface contribute to an exceptionally rich habitat with relatively high pH. Topography adds to the richness of the area below, as debris from the cliffs and steep slopes accumulates on the lower slopes. The same general conditions exist at Winslow Ledge, which is a continuation of the same formation and supports many of the same species. As a result, the Holts-Winslow area has a few species found nowhere else in New Hampshire and several other state-listed rare species generally thought to be calciphiles. The following observations are restricted to the area around and below Holts Ledge.

There are two rare species found at the top of some cliffs. These are two of the species that are known in New Hampshire only from the Holts-Winslow area.

*Juniperus horizontalis*, or creeping juniper, is a low-growing, probably very long-lived shrub. At one time (back in the 1970's) it reportedly covered much of the top of the cliff, but trampling by visitors apparently contributed to the loss of most of it. Only one patch was found in September 2005, possibly consisting of one individual. Fortunately, it is thriving and has expanded since the chain-link fence was repaired a few years ago. This species, which is extremely rare in New Hampshire, is very common along the coast of Maine. A cultivated variety known as Bar Harbor juniper is commonly used in landscape plantings.

*Solidago ptarmicoides* (aka *Aster ptarmicoides* or *Oligoneuron alba*), or snowy aster, is a white, aster-like flower closely related to the goldenrods. In August of 2001, Schori counted over 100 plants in bloom at the top of the ledge and more than 400 on a trail of the Dartmouth Skiway. Since that time, extensive work has disturbed much of that area, and mowing of the ski slopes cannot always be delayed long enough to allow the plants to produce mature seed, so the population is down considerably. Nevertheless, the snowy asters would not be growing on that part of the hill if the ski slopes were not there, and they will likely rebound in the future as the area recovers.

At least one more creeping juniper grows on a shelf on the cliff face, well below the cliff-top plant, with at least 6 stout stems hanging out and over the edge. In September 2002, at least 40 snowy asters were seen scattered in various areas of the cliff, wherever small pockets of soil collect in crevices or on shelves. This is probably an undercount as they were randomly discovered.

The rarest plant at the site is *Carex eburnea*, or ebony sedge, a delicate, grass-like plant. Ebony sedge is common in limestone regions, but this is the only known location for it in New Hampshire. Twelve small clumps were found (rediscovered) on an almost inaccessible shelf of the cliff in 2002.

Another rare sedge, *Carex scirpoidea*, or Scirpus-like sedge, was observed in 2002.

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Another very rare plant at the site is the tiny fern *Woodsia glabella*, or smooth woodsia. The population observed in 2002 was small, with two mature plants, one dying plant, and a dozen immature plants clustered in a small, unique part of the cliff – north-facing, seepy, with a calcareous (diabase) dike. The plants were not vigorous, and this is the southern edge of its range, so long-term survival of this little population may be unlikely.

There is an area of very rich woods with a few scattered ginseng plants (*Panax quinquefolius*) and a large patch of Goldie's fern (*Dryopteris goldiana*). The main threat to ginseng is collection, so it would be wise not to advertize the location of these plants.

The broad drainage area below the cliffs is a beautiful example of rich mesic forest dominated by sugar maple and white ash. The spring flowers here are spectacular. There are many acres full of rare Squirrel-corn (*Dicentra canadensis*) and the uncommon Dutchman's breeches (*Dicentra cucullata*), as well as many other calciphilic species, such as Braun's holly fern (*Polystichum braunii*), bulblet fern (*Cystopteris bulbifera*), rattlesnake fern (*Botrychium virginianum*), sweet cicely (*Osmorhiza claytonii*), blue cohosh (*Caulophyllum thalictroides*), herb robert (*Geranium robertianum*), and baneberries (*Actaea* spp.). One can also find the uncommon Selkirk's violet (*Viola selkirkii*) near here.

A possible sighting of one other rare species occurred along the trail south of Holts Ledge in September 2005, when a single plant that was probably ciliated aster (*Symphyotrichum ciliolatum*) was found right on the edge of the trail.

### State Rank and Status of Rare and Uncommon Species Found in the Holts Ledge Area

Sedge, Ebony	<i>Carex eburnea</i>	S1	E
Sedge, Scirpus-like	<i>Carex scirpoidea</i>	S2	T
Fern, Bulbet	<i>Cystopteris bulbifera</i>	S3	SW
Squirrel-corn	<i>Dicentra canadensis</i>	S2	T
Fern, Goldie's	<i>Dryopteris goldiana</i>	S2	T
Juniper, Creeping	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	S1	E
Ginseng	<i>Panax quinquefolius</i>	S2	T
Aster, Snowy	<i>Solidago ptarmicoides</i>	S1	E
Aster, Ciliated	<i>Symphyotrichum ciliolatum</i>	S1	E
Woodsia, Smooth	<i>Woodsia glabella</i>	S1	E

S1 – generally 1-5 known occurrences in the state

S2 – generally 6-20 occurrences in the state

S3 – generally 21-100 occurrences in the state

E – state endangered

T – state threatened

SW – state watch (possibly vulnerable to becoming threatened)

### Peregrine Falcons at Holts Ledge

The Audubon Society of New Hampshire's staff and experienced volunteers have been observing a Peregrine falcon nesting site or "scrape" on Holts Ledge since 1987. They participate in this effort

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under authorization of a contract with the NH Fish & Game Department. The Audubon Society has done annual observations and report that from 1987 and 2006, 39 hatchlings have fledged: this is an annual average of two. There is typically one breeding pair at the site. The individuals change over the years probably due to mortality as Peregrine falcons tend to return to a nesting site.

Virtually exterminated from eastern North America by pesticide poisoning in the middle 20th century, restoration efforts have made the falcons a regular sight in many areas. Peregrine falcons were on the federal endangered species list until 1999. They remain on the State of New Hampshire endangered species list. The property owners at the Holt's Ledge site allow Audubon and NH Fish & Game to post a temporary closure in the nesting area to minimize human-related disturbance.

Powerful and fast-flying, the Peregrine falcon hunts medium-sized birds, dropping down on them from high above in a spectacular swoop. Food remains found at the Holts Ledge site indicate the peregrines have eaten wood duck, lesser and greater yellowlegs, spotted sandpiper, short-billed dowitcher, mourning dove, common flicker, hairy woodpecker, blue jay, thrush, cedar waxwing, European starling, red-winged blackbird, common grackle, Baltimore oriole, scarlet tanager, evening grosbeak, sparrow, and various other unidentifiable birds. Although falcons nest on cliffs, they typically hunt in open areas.

### Property Details

Map 414 Lot 61.1 is a 200 acre parcel owned by the Dartmouth College for the Dartmouth Skiway. A three acre site at the top of the ski slopes including the ledges is under conservation easement with the United States for the Appalachian Trail. Structures at the top of the ski lift are located within the easement area as well. The three acre site is surrounded on the north and west side by the ski area and the south and east side by federally owned 600 acre Map 414 Lot 66 for the Appalachian Trail. Other than the existing skiway facilities, the three acre site is restricted to noncommercial, passive recreational use only.

## **CC – Deer Migration and Yarding Area in Southern Lyme**

Ben Kilham, naturalist and black bear rehabilitator and researcher has walked this area since he began hunting in the late 1960s. It includes the Hewes Brook and Pressey Brook drainage areas. This is a regional corridor and winter range for deer traveling to Lyme to use this haven during the harsh winters. There are many south facing slopes, sheltered areas, and oak stands for high quality food sources. The climate of this lower area is relatively warm and deer travel in high numbers to this area in the winter. As many as 100 deer have been seen at feeding stations in people's yards. This indicates that there are substantially more deer in the woods. Ben Kilham has witnessed as many as 30 deer traveling together on the trails after the first significant snowfall. There is also activity on these trails during other seasons of the year.

### Property Details

This study area crosses over 30 properties in southern Lyme as it is a migratory route for deer in winter. Almost all of these properties are privately owned with no conservation easement. The U.S. government owns tracts going northerly through the migratory trail area for the Appalachian Trail.

**EE – Little Clark Pond Area, Tax Map 412 Lot 1.1 and Map 422 Lot 1**

Matt Stevens, Conservationist at the Appalachian Trail Conservancy visited the site in January 2007. This site is located in the southeast corner of Lyme on the town line with Canaan to the south and near the town line with Dorchester to the east.

There was fresh snow cover and they saw signs of fisher, porcupine, squirrel, and black bear as well as obscured tracks. There had been logging in adjacent upland areas accessed by a well-defined road. The pond has a sizeable heath wetland at the northeast with a small riparian area and large boulders adjacent to the wetland. The forest is mixed hard and softwood of mixed ages. The slopes are predominantly eastern, southeastern, and southern.

*Property Details*

Map 412 Lot 1.1 is a 1,362 acre parcel on the east side of Grafton Turnpike which is owned in private ownership with a 714 acre parcel on the west side of the road. There is no conservation easement on this lot. Map 422 Lot 1 is a 770 acre lot in private ownership. There is no conservation easement on this lot.

## Lyme Natural Resources Inventory Field Data Sheet

Name of Monitor(s):	Date & Time of Visit:
Site Name & Code:	<b>Weather Conditions:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Partly Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Light Overcast <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy Overcast <b>Temperature:</b> _____ °F <b>Snow:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Fresh cover <input type="checkbox"/> Crusted <input type="checkbox"/> Patchy <input type="checkbox"/> N/A
Please take photographs and tie to GPS number data. Notes:	
<b>RARE PLANTS</b> Due to the season, most herbaceous plant information will be from remnants or memory.	
Scientific Name, if known:	Common Name:
GPS Location of Rare Plants: X = _____ Y = _____ Datum: (ex. NAD 83)	
Estimated Number of Individual Plants Found: _____ If over 250 plants, circle : 251-500 501-750 751-1000 >1000 Area covered by the rare species in square feet: _____	
<b>ANIMAL HABITAT</b>	
<b>Animal Sign Descriptions:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Track <input type="checkbox"/> Scat <input type="checkbox"/> Carcass <input type="checkbox"/> Mark Tree <input type="checkbox"/> Feeding sign (browse) <input type="checkbox"/> Hair <input type="checkbox"/> Rub/rut pit <input type="checkbox"/> Scratch (cat) <input type="checkbox"/> Spraint mound/grass twist <input type="checkbox"/> Urine/Other Scent Marking <input type="checkbox"/> Bedding site <input type="checkbox"/> Den <input type="checkbox"/> Nest	
<b>Animal Trail Indications:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Faint <input type="checkbox"/> Fairly easy to identify <input type="checkbox"/> Well-worn <input type="checkbox"/> Destination obvious <input type="checkbox"/> Destination not obvious Notes: _____	
GPS Location of <u>EACH</u> Sign: X = _____ Y = _____ Datum: (ex. NAD 83)	
<b>NATURAL COMMUNITIES</b>	
<b>Relevant Communities:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Open Upland <input type="checkbox"/> Wooded Upland <input type="checkbox"/> Wooded Wetland & Floodplain Forest <input type="checkbox"/> Open Wetlands & Riparian Communities	
GPS Location of Community: X = _____ Y = _____ Datum: (ex. NAD 83)	
<b>GENERAL SITE VISIT DATA</b>	
Did you see any evidence of human activity (trampling, logging, campsite, trails, forest road, mining, litter)?	
General Description of Area (outcrops, terrain, geology...):	
<b>Vegetation Type:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Meadow <input type="checkbox"/> Shrub <input type="checkbox"/> Forest <b>Upper canopy type:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Deciduous <input type="checkbox"/> Coniferous <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed <b>Forest community age:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Sapling/pole size <input type="checkbox"/> Mixture of age classes <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly larger, mature trees <b>Aspect of slope:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> NE <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> SE <input type="checkbox"/> S <input type="checkbox"/> SW <input type="checkbox"/> W <input type="checkbox"/> NW	
<b>OTHER COMMENTS – PLEASE USE REVERSE OF THIS SHEET.</b> <b>THANKS FOR YOUR HELP!!</b>	
Return to Victoria Davis, Town of Lyme, P.O. Box 126, Lyme, NH 03768 Phone: 795-2661 Victoria@LymeNH.gov	



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Lily Pond Area – Site Visit Notes

December 29, 2006

Alfred Balch and Victoria Davis (*Note: GPS points are in Lyme GIS*)

- GPS #3: Photos: Moose tracks and bark stripping; Snowshoe hare tracks; coyote tracks; hardwood, pole sized; 1,760' el.
- GPS #4: Lily Pond Dam: photos of pond to north; nearby deer rub; from dam area south along Lily Pond Brook
- GPS #5: Photos: Trail and porcupine
- GPS #6: Photos: Bobcat ledges
- GPS #7: Photos: Grouse tracks near top of Mousley
- GPS #8: Photos: Top of Mousley
- GPS #9: Photos: Bobcat tracks; balsam and spruce, sloping north, just passing thru
- GPS #10: Photos: Soapstone quarry
- GPS #11: Fisher tracks near road
- GPS #12: near headwaters Smith Mountain Brook w/views of mountains

At 7:00 am, we left Alfred's home on ATVs. We followed Smith Mountain Road noting many coyote, snowshoe hare, and turkey tracks along the way. Alfred also pointed out bobcat tracks and old bear clawings on a beech tree on the road on the way back.

It was a clear cold day with temperatures in the mid-teens (F above zero) in the morning. The wind chill made it substantially colder, and I did not take off my gloves for writing unless I absolutely had to. There had been a light snow the evening before so the tracking was excellent and showed very recent activity. There has not been much snow this year so the walking was comfortable in boots.

We turned off Smith Mountain Road onto a trail headed west to Lily Pond. We parked the ATVs when we were close to the pond near the Nichols logging project and continued on foot. Along the trail we stopped to GPS and photograph moose sign as well as snowshoe hare and coyote. The moose had been stripping the bark on the trees in the area. Further along, we stopped at Lily Pond. It is a spectacular pond with several beaver lodges. We walked to the dam to take photographs north and south and GPS the location. We documented a nearby deer rub.

We headed back from the pond and stopped at a set of porcupine tracks to document them. Alfred took us up to some bobcat ledges he is familiar with from his bobcat hunting. We found no bobcat tracks here, but they would have needed to be very recent to be visible. We continued uphill toward the top of Mousley. There are several small natural openings around the top of the mountain due to ledge. Grouse tracks crossed these openings.

We did not find bobcat tracks near the monument at the top so Alfred suggested walking into the spruce and balsam thicket. We walked through a thicket and came out into another opening where Alfred found tracks of a small bobcat. Pretty exciting!

We headed back down the mountain to the ATVs and headed back toward Alfred's. Along the way there was a deep, long hole along the road. We stopped and Alfred said it was a soapstone quarry. We continued on and found fisher tracks crossing the road. We then took a detour to head toward the Smith Mountain Brook headwaters. We stopped at the end of the trail where Alfred pointed out a tree with new and old bear clawings. Alfred said there is a beaver pond more toward the headwaters, but it would be a long walk.

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We arrived back at Alfred's house at 3:00 pm. A great day!

### *Sign Sightings:*

Moose

Deer

Coyote

Black Bear

Porcupine

Fisher

Bobcat

Squirrel

Snowshoe Hare

Vole

Beaver

Turkey

Grouse

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December 28, 30, & 31, 2006

John & Helen Skelly (Note: GPS points are in Lyme GIS)

Site Q – Trout Pond Area – Site Visit Notes

- GPS #1: Photos: Red fox hunting both sides of Trout Brook; fox tracks (12/30/06); near farmland; brook frozen in level beaver meadow, open, alders, shrub.
- GPS #2: Photo: Stone retaining walls about 15' apart, 10' tall, and 30' long; terrain rough and rocky; old mill? (12/30/06); parallel to Trout Brook; wooded upland, rough and rocky, mostly large, mature coniferous trees, S slope aspect.
- GPS #3: Photos: Coyote tracks and coyote tracks on deer tracks (12/31/06); human woods trail; wooded upland, hilly terrain with thick second growth hardwoods; mostly larger, mature deciduous trees; NE slope aspect.
- GPS #4: Photos: Grouse tracks and habitat along pond and Smarts Mountain; ground feeding (12/31/06); near Trout Pond; along/near Trout Pond hiking trail; very rocky, boulder terrain; mostly larger, mature coniferous -- Spruce/Hemlock with some hardwood; E aspect of slope.
- GPS #5: Photos: Rodent Crossing (12/31/06); good predator perches in trees to aid the resident Barred Owl population as they hunt these rodents; heard owls at night; wooded upland with mostly larger, mature mixed trees; E aspect of slope.
- GPS #6: Photos: Coyote trail on rodent tracks (12/31/06); fresh coyote trail with multiple individuals working the log road network; fairly new, wide woods road; wooded upland, mostly larger, mature deciduous trees; no slope.
- GPS #7; Photos: Squirrel tracks and boulder habitat (12/31/06); very rocky, boulder slope down to edge of Trout Pond; wooded upland, mostly large mature coniferous trees; E slope aspect.
- GPS #8: Photos: Yellow birch with "rodent" gnaw marks (12/28/06); faint unspecified tracks; boulder-type terrain; mostly larger, mature deciduous trees; NE slope aspect.
- GPS #9: Photos: Coyote scent markings along log road (12/31/06); wooded upland, hilly to level terrain at base of unnamed "mountain," mostly larger mature deciduous trees; W slope aspect.
- GPS #10: Photos: Deer trail crossing log road (12/31/06); wooded upland, hilly to level terrain, mostly larger, mature deciduous trees; level.

12/28/06 – clear; 28 degrees F; fresh cover of snow

12/30/06 – heavy overcast; 22 degrees F; fresh cover of snow with falling snow up to 3"

12/31/06 – clear; 28 degrees F; fresh cover of snow

*Sign Sightings & Calls:*

Red Fox

Coyote

Deer

Squirrel

Grouse

Mice

Rodent (porcupine???)

Barred Owls