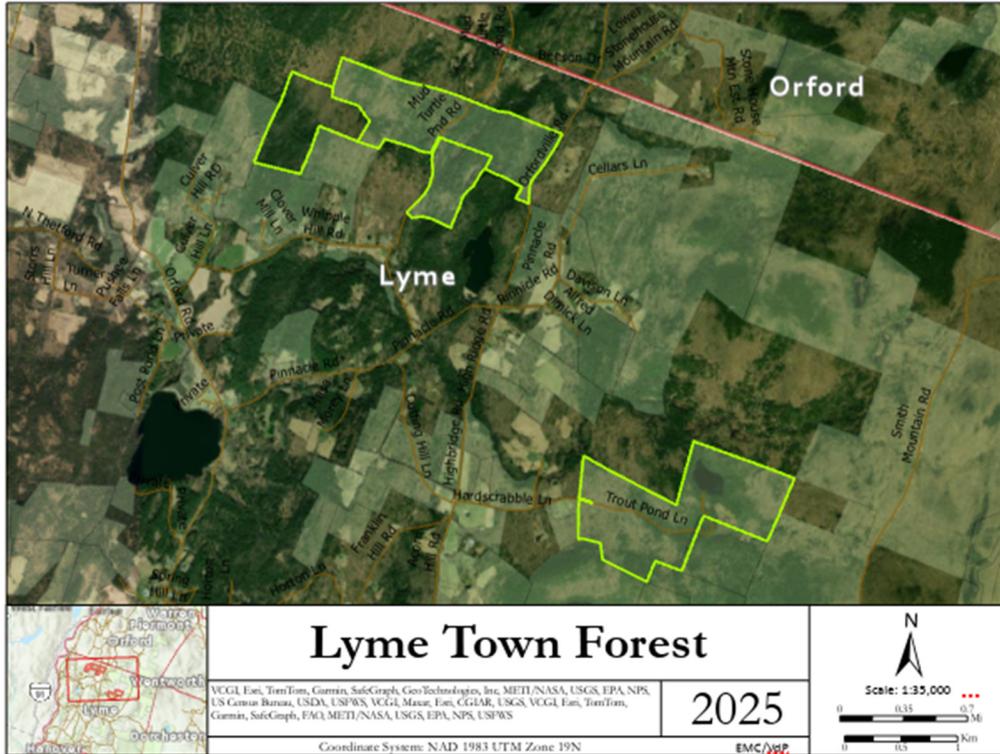


ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Of The

LYME TOWN FOREST & TROUT POND, LYME, NH



Prepared for:
Town of Lyme Conservation Commission

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I. BACKGROUND

On February 16, 2023, Ecosystem Management Consultants (EMC) received an informal Request for a Proposal (RFP) from Blake Allison of the Lyme Conservation Commission to complete an Ecological Assessment (EA) of the +/- 315-acre Lyme Town Forest off of Orfordville Road and the +/- 306-acre Trout Pond Forest off of Hardscrabble Road in Lyme, New Hampshire. Subsequent conversations with Mr. Allison over the course of 2023 resulted in a written proposal in November 2023 that contained the following goals for the study:

- Complete an ecological inventory of salient natural resource features such as vernal pools, natural communities, wildlife corridors, and significant ecological areas (SEAs)
- Integrate these findings into existing timber management plans and planned updates by identifying known areas of ecological sensitivity, providing recommendations to preserve their functional integrity over the long term, and offer guidance relative to timber harvesting, recreational foot paths, and other human uses that may impact their current and future condition

Previous work in Lyme had confirmed the presence of a number of ecologically and culturally important habitats in the town, inclusive of the River Road area, Holt's Ledge, and the Appalachian Trail on Smarts Mountain. Familiarity with Upper Valley geology, soils, and forests arose from extensive work in Hanover and Lebanon, which aided in the study plan for the project.

Beginning in late 2023 and extending into mid-2024, several site visits were made to both properties in order to document and geolocate salient ecological features of the two town forests. An equivalently important purpose of these site visits was to ascertain potential land use conflicts with sensitive natural resources, as well as to prepare site-specific management recommendations for the proper stewardship of these properties.

During the fall of 2024, the field data was processed and maps prepared that depict the salient findings of the study. After a few interruptions and delays the assessment project has reached its final reporting phase. The following report includes several descriptive sections that review the completed tasks for the project:

- Project Background and Overview of the Properties
- Detailed Methods for the Mapping and Assessment Process
- Findings of the Study
- Recommendations for Further Protection

OVERVIEW OF LYME TOWN FOREST and TROUT POND FOREST

Lyme lies in the Upper Valley Region adjacent to the Connecticut River, and borders Hanover to the south, Orford to the north, and Dorchester to the east. Elevations range from 382 feet along River Road to 3232 feet on top of Smarts Mountain. At the Lyme Town Forest property off Orfordville Road, elevations range from 700 feet in the southwest part to 1166 feet in the upper northwest part. At the Trout Pond property, elevations range from 1066 feet in the northwest corner to 1548 in the higher southeast corner.

Much of the physical and biological differences between the two properties arise from the bedrock geology. According to the 1997 *Bedrock Geology Map of New Hampshire* (Lyons et al), the Lyme Town Forest property is underlain by Ordovician era mica schist whereas the Trout Pond property is underlain by two mica granite. The mica schist is further differentiated into Partridge Formation phyllite in the eastern and western third of the property and Ammonoosuc slaty schist in the central third of the property. Strike and dip of these formations are similar with a general NNE-SSW fracture pattern and very steep (i.e. > 75 degree) uptilt bedding. This is largely responsible for the very steep valleys and side walls when going across the property from east to west, as well as the calcium enrichment that is well reflected in the plant cover.

Trout Pond is quite different in its topography and minerology, wherein the bedrock is a magmatic intrusion (pluton) of Bethlehem Granodiorite that is more massive and lacks the distinct north-south layering and fracture zones of the much older mica schist. The property lies in a broad band of this two-mica granite that includes Flint Hill, Demmick Hill and Moody Mountain. These are more circular in their conformity wherein weathering patterns are more randomized. Granodiorite produces far less calcium in its weathering byproducts and therefore the soils are much more acidic as reflected by the acid-loving plants that dominate this landscape.

Soils are primarily glacial tills in both properties, but that is where the similarity ends. Lyme Town Forest has far more shallow-to-bedrock soils owing to the structural features of the bedrock outcrops. The soils are also more calcium-laden and easily produce rich mesic site conditions for plants to thrive. Trout Pond soils are very stony to bouldery, and are variously shallow to deep. The north-facing slopes in the south part were subjected to glacial compaction of the substrata, hence soil water tables are higher and nutrient layers are closer to the

surface. This no doubt was responsible for the only evident agricultural practices on the property in this section. Otherwise, the soils are hyper-acidic and so conifers are much more abundant. There is also one unusual geomorphic feature in the central part that is associated with the periglacial Trout Brook. An esker over 1500 feet in length can be seen in the Lidar map image below.

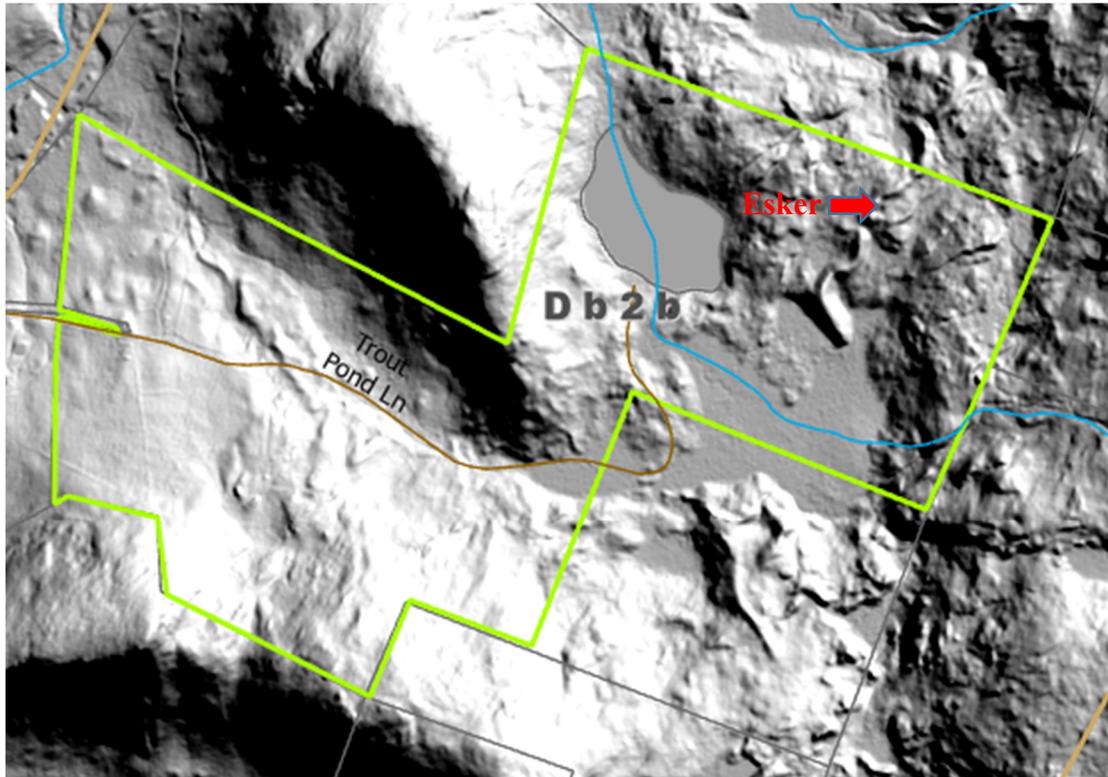


Figure 1. Lidar image of the Trout Pond Forest property¹

In the above image the only “smooth” terrain suitable for farming is in the southwest part. A number of stone walls, stone piles, and wall gates can be found. In contrast, Lyme Town Forest had few stonewalls, mostly in the western part where surface stones were fewer and productive soils allowed for summer pasturage (see map below).



Figure 2. Old landing/field just south of the Trout Pond parking area

¹ Note the D2b2 is the bedrock code for Bethlehem Granodiorite

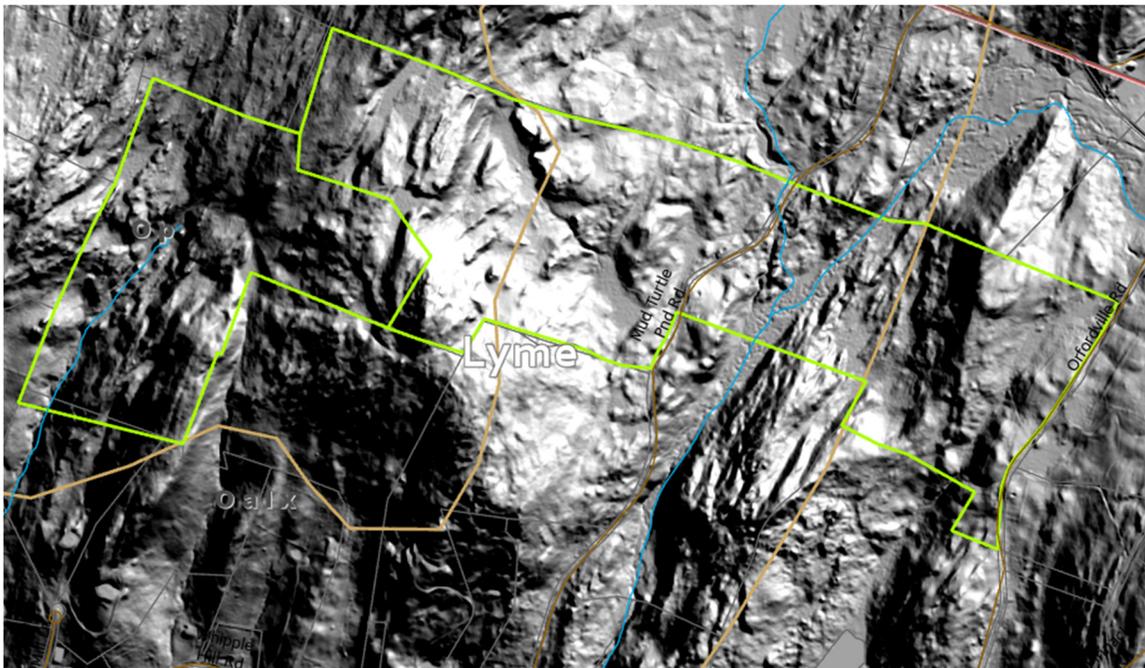


Figure 3. Lidar map image of the Lyme Town Forest²

Water resources on both properties were various, many of which are described in more detail below. Lyme Town Forest contained one second order and at least two first order perennial streams. The largest stream, Whipple Brook, traversed the eastern part and formed the basis for the largest wetland system on the property east of Mud Turtle Pond Road. Trout Pond Forest included at least one first order perennial stream, Trout Brook, which traversed the property east to west through Trout Pond itself. It also supported the largest wetland on the property, which lay east and just above the inflow to Trout Pond.



Figure 4. The Waterfall at the Lyme Town Forest

More details are given below of the various water resources and biological elements of both properties, as well as those elements that form a significant ecological basis for special management. Selected recommendations can be found in the final section, which the Lyme Conservation Commission is encouraged to consider as it moves ahead with drafting a more formal stewardship plan for the two properties.

² “Op” is the bedrock code for Partridge Formation mica schist, whereas “Oalx” stands for the Ammonoosuc Formation mica schist.

II. DETAILED METHODS FOR THE MAPPING PROCESS

The first step in this inventory and assessment project was to review the existing data in the author's professional files of the natural resource inventory projects he has completed in the region since 1991. Equally as important was to upgrade EMC's base map coverage for Lyme by downloading the latest aerial photography information as well as the 2018 Lidar coverage. The latter has been used since 2020 when it was made publicly available and has proved to enhance the precision mapping of natural communities by an order of magnitude. Combined with its 2-foot contour derivative, the hillshade bare earth coverage of the Light Detection and Ranging (Lidar) map provides a visually compatible image for locating surface waters, soil types, and bedrock exposures. Although there is some loss of image resolution under dense conifer canopies, in general, this coverage has revolutionized the way in which we can view the earth.

Relative to this project, three critical steps were necessary:

- Uploading the latest GIS coverage onto an ArcPro 3.3 platform
- Field and office delineation of all natural community areas
- Identifying significant ecological areas for the purposes of integrating forestry, recreation, and other possible land uses of the two properties

Of particular note was the identification of vernal pool sites that are well known to be critical for furthering the protection of smaller wetland systems. The following narrative describes each of these steps in greater detail.

Natural Community Mapping Methods

Natural communities are defined by the state of New Hampshire as "recurring assemblages of plants and animals found in particular physical environments" (Sperduto and Nichols 2004). There are over 167 different natural community types in New Hampshire, and the two Lyme Town Forest properties contained over two dozen of them. Because of the nature of prior and contemporary disturbance, not all areas of the two town forest properties were able to be assigned natural community types. A total of 10 "cover types" were identified on the basis of features observed in the field. For example, roadways were identified as "Road," ditches as "Ditch," and log landings as "Landing." Some naturally occurring ecological units such as intermittent and perennial streams were also mapped as separate units and assigned appropriate labels.

Since nearly all of the natural vegetation types on both properties have been managed in some way in the past, some liberal interpretations were made as to

what the actual natural community might be. For example, if a second growth forest contained a mix of pole-sized hardwoods and softwoods, those in the understory that would likely become the canopy dominants were used as the namesake species. In a forest that included hemlock, beech, oak, pine, spruce, fir, paper birch, cherry, sugar maple, and red maple, the shade-tolerant species might include hemlock, beech, spruce, and sugar maple. Over time this forest will likely turn into a Hemlock-Spruce-Northern Hardwood Forest, which is the official name of this natural community type (Sperduto and Kimball 2011).

Since the elevations of the Lyme Town Forest property were approximately 300-400 feet lower than Trout Pond, both central and northern New England natural community types were present. For example, the most common central New England mixed forest cover type is the Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest, whereas farther north the oak and pine tends to drop out and the most common forest types are the Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest or the Hemlock-Spruce-Northern Hardwood Forest. At the Lyme Town Forest, elevation, aspect, and soil type was used extensively to estimate the climax forest type present. In this case, south-facing units that were less than 1000 feet in elevation on moderately acidic and well-drained soils were estimated to be Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forests. Those on north-facing slopes or in cool ravines near perennial streams were usually assigned to the Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest type.



Figure 5 Red Spruce Swamp at Trout Pond Forest

At Trout Pond the elevations were on average higher than at Lyme Town Forest and the proximity to the higher hills and mountains of the eastern part of town suggested that the more northern forest types were more prevalent. The abundant presence of spruce and fir in the understory of most of the forested areas usually dictated an assignment as a Hemlock-Spruce-Northern Hardwood Forest type. The more acidic soils with abundant surface stones and boulders also favored more conifer-dominated forest types in the low topographic positions. The Lowland Spruce-Fir Forest and Red Spruce Swamp were two examples of lowland northern types that were absent at the Lyme Town Forest.

Specific Wetland Mapping Methods

Wetlands that were identified for this project met the definition of a wetlands as promulgated in the Lyme Wetlands Ordinance, specifically,

“The Wetlands Conservation District is hereby defined as any area that is inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration to support, and that under normal conditions does support, a predominance of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions, together with a 100 foot buffer zone around such areas. Wetlands include but are not limited to swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas. Wetlands shall be delineated on the basis of hydrophilic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetlands hydrology in accordance with the current New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services Wetlands Bureau Code of Administrative Rules.”

The two primary remote map sources used to map the wetlands of Lyme included:

- 1) The 2010 Color Infrared Aerial Orthophotography (CIR) as secured and published by Complex Systems Research Center (CSRC) at UNH in Durham and as made available through the NH GRANIT system online;
- 2) The 2018 bare earth Lidar coverage along with its 2-foot contour (smoothed) derivative also as made available through NH GRANIT

Both sources confer 1-meter pixel precision of high altitude/satellite imagery that are photo-rectified to a NAD FIPS 2800 state plane coordinate projection. Actual ground resolution coverage for this imagery is also one meter or better for > 95% of the image. The CIRs were flown in 2010 but not made available to the general public until 2012. The 2018 Lidar imagery was made available in 2020. Also useful in determining more recent aerial imagery was the GoogleEarth Pro platform, that depicts full color imagery for most of the earth, which locally was as recent as 9/9/2024. This coverage was primarily used for checking any potential land disturbances since 2010, especially for areas along the Class VI roadways that traversed the properties.

Field data were gathered that included both hand-held GPS data using the GaiaGPS app and a digital camera using an iPhone 15 pro. These data were processed after the field site visits and incorporated into the mapping software for the project. Both the remote mapping sources and field data were viewed on an ArcPro 3.3 platform, which also provides a variety of base map options, including satellite-based ‘World Imagery’ that compliments the GoogleEarth. Wetland mapping procedures utilized all of the tools available on the Arc

platform, including the creation of geodatabases, shapefiles, geoprocessing, and various map production options. The latter included pdf creation of large format (Ainsi C size) digital maps for this project.



Figure 6 Trout Pond

In terms of other surface waters, all of the naturally occurring areas that were observed in the field or were visible on the aerial CIRs and GoogleEarth imagery were included in the mapping effort. This included the deepwater habitat of Trout Pond that had jurisdictional wetland edges plus a few inflowing streams and marshy edges.³ It also included vernal pools that were defined according to the New Hampshire state definition, namely:

Env-Wt 104.44 “Vernal pool” means a surface water or wetland, including an area intentionally created for purposes of compensatory mitigation, that provides breeding habitat for amphibians and invertebrates that have adapted to the unique environments provided by such pools and that:

(a) Is not the result of on-going anthropogenic activities that are not intended to provide compensatory mitigation, including but not limited to:

- (1) Gravel pit operations in a pit that has been mined at least every other year; and
- (2) Logging and agricultural operations conducted in accordance with all applicable New Hampshire statutes and rules; and

(b) Typically has the following characteristics:

- (1) Cycles annually from flooded to dry conditions, although the hydroperiod, size, and shape of the pool might vary from year to year;

³ Deepwater habitats are defined by the federal government as any water body that is >8.1 feet deep below the ordinary highwater mark (OHWM).

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- (2) Forms in a shallow depression or basin;
- (3) Has no permanently flowing outlet;
- (4) Holds water for at least 2 continuous months following spring ice-out;
- (5) Lacks a viable fish population; and
- (6) Supports one or more primary vernal pool indicators, or 3 or more secondary vernal pool indicators.

Env-Wt 103.64 “Primary vernal pool indicators” means the presence or physical evidence of breeding by marbled salamander, wood frog, spotted salamander, jefferson-blue spotted salamander complex, or fairy shrimp.

Env-Wt 104.15 “Secondary vernal pool indicators” means physical evidence used by wildlife biologists or certified wetland scientists who are familiar with vernal pool habitats as evidence of the presence of a vernal pool, if primary vernal pool indicators are absent and other vernal pool characteristics suggest vernal pool habitat. Secondary vernal pool indicators include but are not limited to caddisfly larvae and cases (Limnephilidae, Phryganeidae, or Polycentropodidae), clam shrimp and their shells (Laevicaudata, Spinicaudata), fingernail clams and their shells (Sphaeriidae), aquatic beetle larvae (Dytiscidae, Gyrinidae, Haliplidae, and Hydrophilidae), dragonfly larvae and exuviae (Aeshnidae, Libellulidae), spire-shaped snails and their shells (Physidae, Lymnaeidae), flat spire snails and their shells (Planorbidae), damselfly larvae and exuviae (Coenagrionidae, Lestidae), and truefly larvae and pupae (Culicidae, Chaoboridae, and Chironomidae), and those identified in the third edition of “Identifying and Documenting Vernal Pools in New Hampshire” published by NHF&G, available at <https://wildlife.state.nh.us/nongame/documents/vernalpool-manual.pdf> and as noted in Appendix B.

Of the 17 vernal pool areas that were mapped, only those that had primary and/or secondary indicators were identified as “confirmed” (see Appendix B.3). All others were considered “possible” or “probable.” Shallow water depths that likely could not support either breeding salamanders or frogs in most years were treated as “possible” vernal pools, whereas those that had sufficient depth but lacked indicators because of the time of year were treated as “probable.”



Figure 7 Blue-spotted salamander eggs almost hatched in Roadside Pool on May 10th

III. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

A total of six site visits between November 2023 and June 2024 were completed at one or both of the properties. The November 6, 2023 site visit covered the central part of the Trout Pond property and included some boundary recon work as well as a visit to the pond itself. On December 6, 2023, the field site visit canvassed the east central part of Lyme Town Forest, including Mud Turtle Pond Road, the 407-77 lot, and a section of the north boundary wall. The March 4, 2024 site visit was intended to provide some snow tracking data from Lyme Town Forest, but the entire site was found to be without any snow cover. That site visit covered the central part of the Town Forest as far west as the high ledges. On May 10, 2024 the primary purpose was to find and verify vernal pools on the Lyme Town Forest property. This necessarily included the high ridge pools in the western part.

Subsequent to the May site visit it was discovered that the state's conservation layer did not include the western part of the Town Forest (Lot 406-30), and after a discussion with the Lyme CC who pointed out this was part of the Town Forest, an effort to cover this area was made on June 12, 2024. This site visit also documented some vernal pools as well as most of the pocket wetlands and intermittent streams in this section of the property. The final site visit took place the next day at Trout Pond, wherein the entire northern and eastern boundary was covered along with the main marsh system above the pond.

The 43.1 kilometers of field visit tracks on the two properties allowed for an estimated coverage of about 75% of the Town Forest property and 50% of the Trout Pond property. This included about half of the trail system on Lyme Town Forest and all of the Trout Pond Trail. Time constrictions disallowed complete coverage of both properties, and so some of the natural community and soil mapping described below was necessarily completed using remote sources via the methods described above. For this reason, the Lyme Conservation Commission is encouraged to fill in some of the gaps in terms of confirming vernal pools and ensuring that all trail treads are adequately protected from erosion.

Lyme Town Forest

The boundaries of the Lyme Town Forest were mostly well marked, although there were some locations where the boundaries were indistinct. In the absence

of any surveys, the tax map served as the basis for reconnoitering the outer boundaries, which was mostly completed during the course of the four site visits. The most challenging areas included the southern and eastern edges of the western Lot 406-30, where very old blazes and a single iron pipe corner was located. The remainder was either well blazed or had stonewalls. The northwest corner of this lot was also found to be unmarked.

After adjusting the tax map and Kilmarx map provided by the Conservation Commission, the Lyme Town Forest was found to contain 423.7 acres. A total of



Figure 8 Black Ash-Conifer-NH Seepage Swamp in the western edge of Lyme Town Forst

165 cover type units were mapped for the property, which represented 20 different natural community types and 10 additional cover types. Forests covered over 98% of the Town Forest with 12% of them being forested wetland and 88% being forested upland. Thirty-eight forested wetland units were found scattered across the entire property, with six of these including vernal pool activity and three of them being designated a Black Ash-Conifer-Northern Hardwood natural community. These two types represent the most sensitive, critical habitat on the Lyme Town Forest owing to potential negative impacts from logging and/or climate change.

The most common type of forest on this property was the Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest with 37 separate units totaling 176 acres, or about 50% of the Lyme Town Forest. Second to this was the Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest with 22 units representing 123 acres or about 35% of the property. With few exceptions, these two forest types were found growing as second growth forests that regenerated from old pasture land. The only potentially untouched forest occurred on the very steep ledges near the top of the Ledge Trail where some of the red oaks appeared to be in an old growth state that exceeded 350 years in

age. Otherwise, most of these stands were mixed hardwoods and conifers of varying ages. All accessible stands have been harvested at least once and in some cases three times since the days of pasturage, as based on stump ages, even age cohorts, and logging history.⁴

Soil types were either stony glacial tills or shallow to bedrock tills. Commonly mapped soil types included Tunbridge, Lyman, Monadnock, Hermon, Cardigan, Keasarge, and Berkshire. Field evidence suggested the Bernardston-Pittstown-Stissing catena present in the western section above the Partridge Formation mica schist area. Otherwise, the western section soils were very shallow and provided optimal habitat for drought-tolerant species such as red oak and white pine. A single four-acre area in this section was found to be nutrient rich and supported the uncommon to rare Rich Red Oak Rocky Woods natural community. This area was concurrent with the old growth oaks described above.

Equally as unique and significant in the western portion of the Town Forest was the single Birch-Mountain Maple Wooded Talus natural community. This nearly inaccessible forest and woodland type was in a late successional condition with 150 – 200 year old yellow birch, red oak, and white ash. The Partridge Formation and Ammonoosuc Formation bedrock strata overlapped each other here and created very rich site conditions with a few rare plants and lichens. Species such as maidenhair fern, silvery spleenwort, bulblet fern, rattlesnake fern, spring beauty, hepatica, blue cohosh, white baneberry, early saxifrage, wild ginger, yellow downy violet, white-edge sedge, plantain-leaved sedge, and white-fruited mountain rice-grass were not uncommon. Rare lichens included *Lobaria quercizans* and *Peltigera degenii*. Soil colluvium was thick in spots, and certain uncommon fungi were found as well, including scarlet goblet cup (below right).

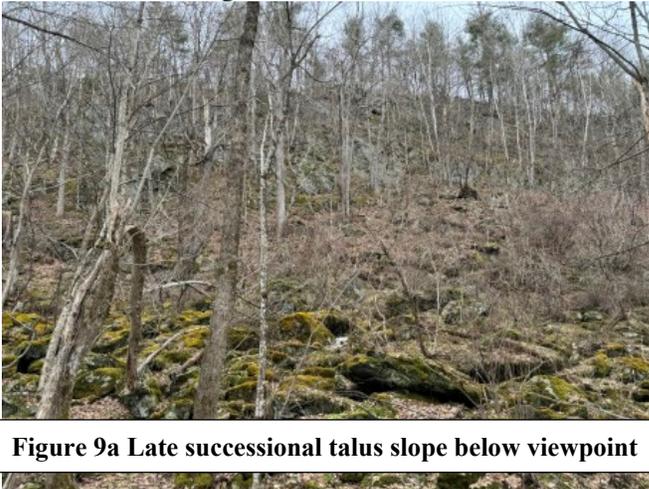


Figure 9a Late successional talus slope below viewpoint



⁴ The primary harvest dates appeared to be in the 1940s (white pine), late 1990s, and 2008.

The view east from the ledges above the outcrop was perhaps the best view on the property and was well served by the Ledge Trail. This sharp ledge area formed the eastern edge of a series of small ridges and valleys that have created a number of vernal pools in between. Of the 12 vernal pools found on the Forest, seven of them were in this area. Each received an arbitrary name for ease of future reference, such as the 'Ridge Pool,' which proved to be the most productive for the state special concern species, the blue-spotted/Jefferson's salamander complex. A total of 36 egg clusters of this species was found in this perfect basin, which was the second highest count for the property. Three other vernal pools had this species, including one with a count of 68 egg masses along the Mud Turtle Pond Road (aka Roadside Pool). The latter pool sits across from the property corner at the beginning of the Ledge Trail and likely served as a livestock pond during the heyday of agrarian life there.

The largest wetland unit on the property was the Alder Alluvial Thicket along Whipple Brook east of the Mud Turtle Pond Road. The Beaver Pond Trail leads to this swamp, which is currently devoid of active beavers but not without their evidence. An old beaver dam bounds the lowest part of the wetland complex and a sinuous stream amidst cut alder stubs runs the length all the way up past the boy scout camp ("Marty Simpson BSA Campground"). In terms of wildlife habitats, this wetland offers one of the best on the property, especially since it includes the only naturally occurring, non-forested cover type on the Town Forest. Deer, fox, coyote, bobcat, snowshoe, and bear sign was found in close proximity to the scrub-shrub swamp.

Of comparable importance but with very different plant and wildlife species were the three Black Ash-Conifer-Northern Hardwood Seepage Swamps. The easternmost one lies downhill from Orfordville Road and begins right below the north boundary in the northeast corner of the Town Forest. Not unlike the other "BASwp" units, it contained a mix black ash, red maple, hemlock, and red spruce in the canopy, with ample opening with winterberry holly, speckled alder, and mountain holly. Typical seepage herbs were found, including water avens, golden-saxifrage, foamflower, touch-me-not, turtlehead, marsh violet, swamp saxifrage, sensitive fern, bristle-stalk sedge, stalk-grain sedge, and striate manna-grass. This swamp was not unlike the second unit that the Beaver Pond Trail wraps around as it heads towards the "Beaver Pond." The second unit has more hemlock and spruce, and appears to be older and more pristine in structure. There were fewer herbaceous species in the understory owing to the higher acidity. On the opposite pH spectrum is the last black swamp unit along the

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western boundary of the Forest, where ample bedrock run-off that is rich in nutrients supports non-vascular species such as *Calliergon cuspidata*, *Roseobryum ontariense*, and *Atrichum undulatum*. This swamp is of moderate age but of high wildlife habitat value owing to its remote location.

The Lyme Town Forest property is perhaps best known by the public for its extensive series of historic features along Mud Turtle Pond Road. This old byway allowed prior residents to access good farmland near Whipple Brook. A fairly large cellar hole for the residents and two barn foundations and root cellar was scattered across approximately 1.5 acres of land on both sides of the road. The former livestock pond is now a vernal pool with substantial productivity. The former barnyard sported the only invasive plant collection on the property, with ample amounts of autumn olive, Morrow's honeysuckle, bittersweet, and glossy buckthorn. The latter has crept upslope into the nearby alder and red maple swamps but otherwise is largely absent from most of the property.



Figure 9b Autumn Olive at the old barn foundation

Trout Pond

There was a discrepancy among early maps that were circulated, including the "Trout Pond Forest Map" that contained survey information on the property, and so the additional 80 acres that was added on in 2011 was not surveyed during this study.⁵ That being said, much of the land in this unit appears to be consistent with the northern/boreal character of the rest of the property. Perhaps

⁵ I also noted "Posted" signs the first trip out along the eastern boundary and so made the decision not to foray into the lot.

the most fortuitous inclusion of habitat types in this 80-acre lot is the remainder of the Red Spruce Swamp and Lowland Spruce-Fir Forest that is mapped for the Trout Pond Forest property. This, and the lower half of the large scrub-shrub marsh above Trout Pond, makes this an especially critical addition to the property.

On the whole, the Trout Pond Forest has a much more remote feel to the landscape than Lyme Town Forest. Other than the aforementioned post-agricultural part in the western part, the land was largely avoided during post-colonial settlement due to its “hardscrabble” nature. Large boulder fields, steep talus slopes, and glacially dumped stony basins made this land very difficult to farm let alone log. Based on the current stand conditions, it suspected that red spruce was likely one of the target species to be harvested back during the post-colonial era since it likely grew in substantial quantities on the property. Hemlock may have been harvested for tannin bark at one time, since very few old hemlocks remain. Otherwise, the site is nearly devoid of red oak and white pine, which were staple wood sources in historic neighborhoods nearby.

The 12.5-acre Trout Pond forms the primary namesake and destination for visitors to this property. It is a fairly shallow, stone and mud-bottomed pond with ample amounts of fish in spite of its acidity.⁶ Its size suggests it is a “great pond,” and therefore falls under the regulatory authority of the state. The stony-bouldery shoreline that rings the pond does appear as if it could be called a ‘lake’ since it includes a wave-washed shoreline. The remote setting and pristine forest that surrounds Trout Pond makes this truly one of the recreational gems in Lyme.

The remote nature of the Trout Pond Forest is also reflected in its timber stands. Several patches of late successional hemlock and northern hardwoods were found, notably along the north boundary above the pond and in the southeast corner of the original lot (near the talus slope). Trees in excess of 250 years in age were not uncommon. This was somewhat surprising given the historical notes in the 2012 Hudson Forestry Forest Management Plan about a mill site nearby. With the exception of the absence of large, coarse woody material in all stages of decay, much of these two areas mimicked old growth forests elsewhere in the state.

⁶ The purported presence of trout was untested during my two site visits to the property, although ample evidence of trout was observed in both the outflow and inflow Trout Brook. After taking a quick dip in June, I can attest to the multitudes of hungry dace in the pond, however.



Figure 10 Late successional hemlock-northern hardwood forest north of Trout Pond; note old boundary blaze

The other remarkable characteristic of the forest stands, as noted above, were the northern/boreal nature of the woodlands. Although northern hardwood forests are not uncommon in the higher elevations of east Lyme, those that mix with spruce and fir are not as common except on top of Smarts Mountain. The Lowland Spruce-Fir Forest east of and south of the pond were also noteworthy since these forest types are gradually converting to warmer swamp types with the advent of warmer winters. Spruce and balsam fir are being replaced with hemlock and red maple as snowless winters and fewer ground-freeze days are recorded. The pond and the large basin marsh nearby both contribute to the cold air mass that is retained later into the spring, which promotes the growth of spruce and fir over maple or hemlock.

A somewhat unusual anomaly in the Trout Pond Forest is the +/- 1500-foot long esker that snakes its way from the north boundary down to the east central basin marsh. This 40 – 50 foot high by 100 foot wide gravel deposit was formed by the receding glacier in the Smith Mountain Brook and Trout Brook basin over ten thousand years ago. The direction of the esker is somewhat odd, since it runs

north-south versus the direction of the two streams that run more or less east-west. It is also surrounded by stony to boulder glacial till deposits and not glacial outwash, which is the norm elsewhere in the state. The texture of the substrate was quite evident in the field, not only by looking at the soil particle sizes in upturned root mounds, but also by the prevalence of pine and oak that grows atop this narrow band of sandy gravel. It was one of the few places where the more mesic based Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest was mapped for the property. Otherwise, the only other place this forest type was found was the very lowest elevational part of the property in the northwest corner.



Figure 11 Top of esker showing Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest

Northern hardwood forest types – i.e. those containing yellow birch, beech and sugar maple, were all or a part of 72% of the forest types on the property. Of the total number of 77 forest units that were mapped for the property, 67 of them contained northern hardwoods or 85% of the acreage. The most abundant northern hardwood forest types included the mixed Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest (N = 23, 93.7 acres), the Hemlock-Spruce Northern Hardwood Forest (N = 13, 33.55 acres), the Hemlock-Oak-Northern Hardwood Forest (N = 8, 44.6 acres), and the pure hardwood, Beech-Birch-Maple Forest (N = 17, 49.8 acres). Also associated with these northern natural community types was the Lowland Spruce-Fir Forest (N = 4, 5.7 acres), and the Red Spruce Swamp (N = 2, 3.3 acres).

As noted above, the Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest was far less common than at the Lyme Town Forest, where in only five stands were mapped (8.8 acres).

Other hemlock-associated natural community types included the pure Hemlock (Terrace) Forest (N = 1, .17 acres), the Hemlock-Cinnamon Fern Forest (N = 1, .32 acres), and the Hemlock-Cinnamon Fern Swamp (N = 5, 2.5 acres).⁷ Other 'warmer' natural community types included the Semi-Rich Oak-Sugar Maple Forest (.35 acres) in the southwest corner, and the Red Maple Floodplain Forest (N = 5, 4.8 acres), which was on both somewhat poorly drained and poorly drained soils. The nicest example of this forest type was at the north apex of the main marsh.

Wetlands comprised 14.5% of the Trout Pond Forest with a total of 21 cover types among 43 units. Most of the wetland acreage was assignable to a specific natural community type, although several, such as Intermittent Stream, Perennial Stream, Pondshore Edge, and Mixed Forest Seep were arbitrary in their designation.⁸ The largest wetland was the basin marsh along Trout Brook above Trout Pond, which included 11 units totaling 19.7 acres. At least three intermittent streams feed into this marsh along with approximately 11 more acres on the 80-acre lot to the south. Smaller wetland basins can be found throughout the property, especially in the northeast part where at least three different areas were deemed "possible" vernal pools. All three were along the boundary, although several other small basins are possible in this part of the property as well.

Another remarkable natural community feature on the Trout Pond Forest was the "Giant's Casket" found in the south central part of the property. This glacial feature lay in the midst of a small wooded talus area wherein a 10 by 20 foot block of granite was plucked out of a sloping ledge to form an eight-foot deep box chasm. The talus area was visible on the Lidar imagery, but this



Figure 12 The "Giant's Casket"

⁷ The Hemlock-Cinnamon Fern Forest differed from its wetland analog by having somewhat poorly drained instead of poorly drained or very poorly drained soils. There were other subtle differences in the plant material make-up in the understory.

⁸ According to the *Natural Communities of the Granite State* (Sperduto and Nichols 2004), many of these smaller wetland types are included in the larger wetland types, such as the Red Maple-Sphagnum Basin Swamp or the Red maple-Sensitive Fern Seepage Swamp.

sunken depression was not. Two other smaller Birch-Mountain Maple Wooded Talus areas were found on the property. One was in the outer southeast corner (southwest corner of the 80-acre lot), and the other was above the basin marsh along the eastern boundary. Unlike the Lyme Town Forest, open talus woodlands were scarce on this property.

Nearly all of the historical evidence of prior agriculture was found in the westernmost section of the property at the end of Hardscrabble Road. This site has been well documented by other Lyme residents so a full description is not warranted here. What was of interest ecologically was the fact that prior agricultural use has likely altered the long-term trajectory of the natural community structure in this locale. Surface stones were removed to improve pasturage, which was common in those days, yet extensive use by livestock has not only compacted the soil and altered the groundwater discharge sites, it has also introduced earthworms in this semi-rich area to the extent that very little leaf litter is accumulating at this point. As has been documented elsewhere in earthworm-affected sites, the residual seedling development of herbs, shrubs, and trees will likely be different than it was pre-settlement. At present, the area has been mapped as a “Mixed Hardwood Forest,” although it is uncertain as to whether or not it will become a northern hardwood stand, mixed hemlock-northern hardwood stand, or simply a red maple seepage forest. The current pole-sized woodland is dominated by red maple, which is more tolerant of surface moisture than red oak or sugar maple. It also contains a fair amount of white ash owing to the mesic, semi-rich nature of the soils, yet these trees are beginning to show signs of emerald borer demise and so will likely not persist. The last timber harvest on the Trout Pond Forest property was in this locale and this has also added a level of uncertainty to how it will develop over time.

Higher up on the slope the soils dry out to a more moderate level and the semi-rich nature of these bedrock-associated soils support sugar maple and white ash. The ledge system along the western boundary had the highest plant diversity of any locale on the property, which included the state special concern species, white-edge sedge and Peck’s sedge. Other calciphilic plants included blue cohosh, dolls-eye baneberry, Dewey’s sedge, communal sedge, and kidneyleaf violet. One of the very few invasive plants that was found on the trout Pond Forest was present in good abundance, the giant hellebore orchid (*Epipactis helleborine*). This species, which is virtually impossible to eradicate, has only been proliferating these semi-rich to rich sites in the state since 2010.

Wildlife Species of Note

The Lyme Town Forest property was the site of many wildlife observations of note. In terms of mammals, fresh bobcat sign was present in the large talus woodland below the Ledge Trail in at least two locations. This talus slope provides excellent denning habitat for this species, and it is suspected that bobcats frequent this part of the property on a regular basis. The ledge area above and west of the main alder swamp also had fresh bobcat sign, although the size of the outcrops here do not suggest any real denning potential.

In terms of other (mostly) shy mammals, black bear was in evidence in several locales on the Town Forest. Scat with corn grit was found well away from Orfordville Road, attesting to the distance that some Town Forest residents travel for artificial food. A completely marred and bitten red pine tree was found in March along the north boundary (GPS#60), which indicated regular use by at least one territorial individual. Another bitten up red pine was found along the boundary ridge in the southwestern corner. Several tracks were found along Whipple Brook in ribbon frost also in March, and in the large outcrop area in May.



Figure 13 Bear "Bulletin Board" red pine

White-tailed deer were the most frequently observed mammal species on the Lyme Town Forest. Tracks and scat were found virtually everywhere, and certain areas contained strong evidence of continual browsing. The latter suggest that the more recent timber harvest areas are an attractant for deer due to the amount of browse, but that the density of the herds are not severely impairing the natural regeneration of the forest. Although the absence of deep winter snowfall has altered the way in which wintering deer "yard up," there are several potential deer wintering areas on the property, including in and around the boy scout camp, along the north boundary near the 'Boundary Pool,' in and around the upper northwest basin swamps, and in the ravine below the Waterfall.

Other mammals that were commonly observed on the property included gray squirrel (notably where red oaks were present), chipmunk (also favoring hardwoods), white-footed/deer mouse (throughout), raccoon (near most waterways and wetlands), and eastern coyote (throughout). Surprisingly, red fox and gray fox sign was uncommon to rare for the property. Better snow-tacking conditions may have helped equalize the numbers that were expected, however, canine distemper and/or rabies has likely affected these two predators in the Upper Valley as it has elsewhere in the state. Also under-represented was red squirrel, which apparently has not come back to the population numbers it formerly enjoyed in the state prior to 2018.

Avifauna on the Lyme Town Forest was mostly present in predictable numbers among predictable species. Year-round residents included black-capped chickadee, white-breasted nuthatch, red-breasted nuthatch, downy woodpecker, hairy woodpecker, pileated woodpecker, common raven, blue jay, eastern tufted titmouse, winter wren, and brown creeper. Winter visitors included dark-eyed junco, American goldfinch and red crossbill, the latter of which was quite prevalent in late 2023 likely due to the white pine cone crop. Summer residents included many of the neo-tropical migrants such as great-crested flycatcher, red-eyed vireo, black-throated blue warbler, black-throated green warbler, blackburnian warbler, northern parula, ovenbird, scarlet tanager, and veery. In spite of good habitat, wood thrush was only recorded once, which attests to its declining numbers in the region. Hermit thrush, eastern phoebe, blue-headed vireo, yellow-bellied sapsucker, black-and-white warbler, yellow-rumped warbler, pine warbler, common yellowthroat, and song sparrow were common summer breeders who winter in the southern United States.

Raptors were not observed to be in abundance, although a few nests were seen. Broad-winged hawk was the most frequently seen hawk, and the pole to submature hardwoods in the Lyme Town Forest provided ample nesting opportunities. Barred owls were heard several times in the more remote western section as well as east of the cellar hole area. Turkey vultures were observed in and around the large west-central outcrop/talus area, and this site may very well support a nesting pair based on observed behavior in May. A single red-tailed hawk was heard and seen from the Ledge Trail viewpoint but it was uncertain whether or not it was nesting on the property.



Figure 14 Broad-winged Hawk at Lyme TF

Reptiles and amphibians were scarce except for those associated with vernal pools. Appendix B.3 contains the roster of spotted salamander, blue-spotted/Jefferson's complex salamander, and wood frog eggs observed during the vernal pool surveys. Incidental amphibian species at some of the pool sites included spring peeper, gray treefrog, and green frog. All three of these species were also seen and/or heard in a number of other locales on the property. Both common stream salamanders were found in two locales after VES surveys. Two-lined salamander larvae and adults were found below the Waterfall, along with northern dusky salamanders. They also appeared in Whipple Brook. Garter snake was the only reptile that was definitively identified on the property, although two turtles were quickly seen in Mud Turtle Pond. In spite of the name, the turtles could have been either mud turtles (eastern stinkpots), or painted turtles. The absence of ponded water on the Town Forest limited the species diversity in terms of turtles.

Invertebrates were commonly observed, although they tended to be woodland species rather than open upland or open wetland species. Several aquatic macro-invertebrate species were uncovered during stream salamander checks, including a number stoneflies and mayflies that indicated positive water quality. Few dragonfly or damselfly larvae or adults were found, except for stream cruiser along Whipple Brook (which was common), chalk-fronted corporal and autumn meadowhawk in the alder swamp, and marsh bluet also in the alder swamp. The only recorded butterfly was Canadian tiger swallowtail. Woodland moths were much more prevalent, including *Lambdina fiscellaria*, *Ectropis crepuscularia*, *Probole alienaria* (grp.), *Nepytia canosaria*, and *Operophtera bruceata*. There were no known pathogenic invertebrates found, although a careful review of all ash trees looking for emerald ash borer was not conducted.

Trout Pond Forest had a slightly different suite of wildlife species, which was expected given the different forest (and pond) conditions. Moose was actively present in the eastern part in and around the marsh, where several scat piles and fresh tracks were seen. Both bobcat and bear sign was fairly frequent in and around Trout Pond and in the talus areas of the south part. The red spruce swamp along the eastern boundary had another red pine 'bulletin board' tree with several decades of bear bite scars. Given the very stony to boulder terrain, it is very likely that local bruins find wintering dens on the property. Red squirrel was much more frequent, which was no surprise given the amount of conifers on the property. Middens were found throughout the eastern part of the Trout Pond Forest. Porcupine was also more prevalent than at the Lyme Town Forest, likely

because of the amount of denning opportunities, the abundant hemlock, and the generally older age of the forest canopy. At least three dens were found in old, rotted out boles of beech, sugar maple, and ash.

Trout Pond itself presented an entirely different suite of species not found at Lyme Town Forest. Eastern brook trout were common in Trout Brook and a few smaller fry were seen in the pond. Black-nose dace were also abundant in the pond and few were seen in the perennial streams feeding into it. Bullfrog was a



Figure 15 Hobomok Skipper

common resident along the pondshore, as were eastern toad, green frog, gray treefrog, and spring peeper. Many more *Odonata* species were observed, including widow skimmer, dusky clubtail, calico pennant, chalk-fronted corporal, and ebony jewelwings. *Lepidoptera* species were also more common, including white admiral, little wood satyr, Hobomok skipper, Peck's skipper, dun skipper, *Macrochilo absorptalis*, *Phalaenostola metonalis*, and *Macaria bisignata*.

Far fewer vernal pools were found at Trout Pond Forest, with only one possible pool that had a primary indicator. The old skid trail that punched through the swamp off of Trout Pond Trail at the bend made a rut deep enough to attract a spotted salamander that laid two egg masses. It was uncertain as to whether or not these would have been reproductively successful since the water level was so low. The other three possible vernal pools lacked sufficient water this year to produce primary or secondary indicators, although in wet years they may be reproductively active. Follow-up visit to those sites listed in Appendix B.3 is encouraged.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER PROTECTION

The generation of natural resource observations and data for this project naturally led to some suggestions for management of the two town forest properties. Since there were specific requests made about recommendations regarding timber management, trails, invasive species, and other human land uses, each of these will be addressed here section by section.

Timber Management

The 2012 Timber management Plan by Hudson Forestry was reviewed prior to conducting fieldwork that verified and substantiated much of the baseline information contained in that report. That being said, there was no comparable document for Lyme Town Forest and comparatives were not possible. Each will be discussed in turn.

Lyme Town Forest

As noted above, Lyme Town Forest has had at least three different timber harvests since the time of post-colonial settlement. As was common in the region during World War II, white pine that had regenerated from post-pasture release in the late 19th century was harvested likely for ammunition boxes. Evidence of white pine stumps dating back to this era was found in the eastern section of the forest where more white pine is still present in the canopy. A second harvest date of the late 1990s was also seen in evidence in the eastern section as well as along the north boundary. Some of the skid trails used for this harvest became foot trails (e.g. Western Forest Trail), although it is uncertain when these foot trails came into being. The most recent harvest appears to have been in and around the cellar hole area in 2008, as based on the white pine seedling ages. Mixed pine, oak, and other hardwoods were taken out with a 50 – 60% basal area reduction in most places.

The Lyme Town Forest clearly has timber harvest potential in the areas where it has been conducted in the past, however the entire western section offers enough unique, uncommon, or rare natural resources that it should be left alone. This would include all of the ridgetop vernal pools, the open viewing ledge, the talus slope below it, and the basin swamp in the west central valley. Steep slopes, sensitive wildlife habitats, rare plants, and erosive soils that are shallow to bedrock provide a suitable rationale to keep this section as a 'no cut' zone. A possible delimiting boundary could be the Western Forest Trail where everything west of it would be off limits. Otherwise, selective management such as TSI, diameter limit cuts, and scattered shelterwood harvests could be undertaken with good effect on improving the residual stands in the eastern

part. Care will need to be taken around the basin swamps and Whipple Brook, with suitable buffer setbacks to protect these riparian areas. In addition, some improvements to Mud Turtle Pond Road will be in order with more water bars and gravel placement in certain locales.

Trout Pond Forest

This forest has only been lightly touched since the only major harvest took place in the 1980s(?). Much of the eastern section of the forest is difficult to access since there are major wetlands in the way and the crossings used during the last harvest are insufficient for re-use. There are also a number sensitive resources that make this section of the property less than desirable for timber harvests such as the large open marsh, several perennial stream threads, possible vernal pool pockets, and steep erosive slopes. The aesthetic quality of the forested backdrop to Trout Pond itself is enough to warrant limiting or eliminating timber harvests



Figure 16 The 1980s(?) skid road that went through the red spruce swamp and encouraged spotted salamanders to lay eggs in a rut

in this area altogether. Much of the forest north of the pond is late successional and will more quickly succeed to old growth condition than any other locale on the property. This alone will provide wildlife habitat opportunities not otherwise present, notably among tree-dwelling bats.

The section of forest that was the former agricultural area in the western part of the property presents a moderately good site for future timber management, although as noted above, the moderately well-drained soils may present some erosion and rutting challenges for heavy equipment. The mixed forest area east of this zone has better soils, which includes everything south of Trout Pond Road and west

of the "Giant's Casket." It appears that there is more suitable timber harvest areas below (north of) Trout Pond Road below the cellar hole. The intermittent stream east of the driveway and the somewhat poorly drained soils of the red maple floodplain forest at the bottom of the slope should be avoided.

Trails

Lyme Town Forest was recorded as having 4.69 miles of trails that are currently recognized as ‘official’ or ‘unofficial.’ Besides Mud Turtle Pond Road, which along the property is 4,000 feet in length, there are six recognized trails:

Western Forest Trail	5,000 feet	
Ledge Trail	3965 feet	
Waterfall Trail	3350 feet	
Clay Brook Trail	470 feet	(on property)
Beaver Pond Trail	4880 feet	
Ridge Trail	1400 feet	

There are also two ‘unofficial’ trails, one of which is marked on the Lyme Town Forest Map that leads approximately 1150 feet north from the Beaver Pond Trail. The other takes off south from the Beaver Pond Trail farther to the west and leads 555 feet to the south boundary of the property and then cuts over to the eastern edge of Lot 407-77 and descends along the boundary to an unknown location.

At present, there are no known issues with trails impacting sensitive wildlife habitats or passing through ecologically sensitive areas. That being said, the Ledge Trail does pass very close to potential bobcat denning habitat and at certain times of year excessive use may prevent this species from denning. Until further observations of confirmed denning is recorded, there is no need to close this trail down. Reproductively active dens have been known to be closely co-located with well-used foot trails in the state, and certainly the bobcat population is not presenting any concerns to state wildlife managers in terms of numbers.

Although not every linear foot of trail was walked during this survey, the tread that was traversed appeared to be in good shape. Adequate bridges and walkways have been emplaced in critical areas, and with the exception of the initial bridge on the Clay Brook Trail, all appeared to be in good shape. Whereas it goes without saying that motorized use on this trail system would easily change the currently positive conditions of the trails, it is strongly recommended that



Figure 17 Mud Turtle Pond Road showing some signs of motorized use and erosion

motorized use be prohibited except on Mud Turtle Pond Road. The latter cannot be restricted in any case because of it being a public thoroughfare, although it needs a few more water bars and temporary closure during mud season. On the whole, it does appear to have a good enough road bed to support recreationists who cannot otherwise access the historical sites and other areas of the central part of the property.

The Trout Pond Forest has only a single recreational foot trail of approximately 4100 feet in length that leads from the end of Hardscrabble Road to Trout Pond. Much of this old roadway is wet in the spring and cannot be easily walked, hence every effort should be made to close this roadway to motorized vehicles at that time. Since Trout Pond is a great pond, it may not be able to be permanently closed to all motorized vehicles without state permission, however, the absence of motorized vehicles is a boon to the sensitive wildlife habitat areas that the pond supports. The absence of motorized vehicles is also consistent with the remote, wilderness-like setting around the pond. The Trout Pond Trail tread could use some improvements for foot traffic, however, especially where seeps and intermittent streams cross the roadway.

In terms of other trails on either of the properties, none are recommended. The eastern part of the Trout Pond Forest has already been described as an exceptional wildlife habitat area, and any further incursions into this zone by foot travel would only disrupt the remoteness it currently enjoys. At present, there is ample access to most of the Lyme Town Forest, and given the 'zone of influence' that a foot trail is estimated to have, very little of the Town Forest lies outside of the 400-foot buffer zone of these trails.⁹

Invasive Species

Very few patches of invasive plant species were found on either property. As noted above, the historic cellar hole area near Mud Turtle Pond was the only locale where invasives were prevalent and could be managed to prevent their spread. Then glossy buckthorn in this area is perhaps the worst offender since it can easily proliferate into wet forests and woodlands as it has to the north of the barn foundations. Autumn olive, bittersweet, and Morrow's honeysuckle are perhaps less noxious in that they cannot readily invade dense forests or wet soils. There were some old Morrow's honeysuckle seen along Whipple Brook, however this area is growing in and the old, existing plants do not seem to be expanding

⁹ See NH Fish & Games publication by Jim Oehler, *Trails for People and Wildlife*.

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outward. A few work parties at the historic site along Mud Turtle Pond Road is warranted, especially for glossy buckthorn removal.

Scattered invasive plants were found in the western, post-agricultural area of Trout Pond Forest, but these do not appear to be widespread. Japanese barberry and glossy buckthorn appear to be the most common of these, although there were no areas found with solid stands of either of these species. The barberry can be fairly easily pulled in the moderately well-drained soils of this area, especially in spring. A more careful assessment of the glossy buckthorn needs to be undertaken to better understand how prevalent it is in this locale. Most of the observations made during the fieldwork as along the skid trail leading up to the old landing, where common buckthorn was also noted.

Other Land Uses

There were a few other land use features that were worth noting relative to the long-term management of the two properties. Lyme Town Forest had the greatest number of these, although not all corners of either property were able to be visited. Perhaps the most obvious feature was the boy scout camp. This 1980(?) vintage collection of cabins and an outhouse is well on its way to a rotten heap of boards. It is currently a red squirrel 'palace' and has some potential legal liabilities associated with it. Removal is strongly encouraged.



Figure 18 A few old tires down along Whipple Brook

Along Whipple Brook below Mud Turtle Pond Road some enterprising individual has sent down a few old tires into or near the stream. These can be found at GPS#47 on March 4, 2024. Not far downstream is a constructed campfire that has had some obvious overnight camping use. Whereas the user has kept the place neat and tidy, it may encourage future users to camp at this spot, and camping as an allowable recreation activity has not been established as far as is known. Although occasional use would likely not incur much impact on the riparian wildlife, repeated or expanding use would.¹⁰ Pending a formal policy of camping at the Town Forest, it should be discouraged.

¹⁰ FYI, a mink den was found not more than 100 yards upstream of this site.

There were two other campsites found on the Lyme Town Forest, both of which were off-trail and in remote locations. In both cases it appeared that the site does not get much use, and perhaps serves as a very occasional, wilderness style camping opportunity. Again, a formal policy with signage that advertises what is allowed and not allowed would be helpful for the back country recreationist.

Trout Pond Forest and the well-used trail leading to Trout Pond invites people to enjoy the public wildland as it should. That being said, camping should be prohibited. In an area in town where open water bodies and marshlands are scarce, wildlife species should have the priority over non-essential land uses that might exacerbate the already fragmented landscape that our wildlife species already live in. This would be particularly true for bobcat, bear, coyote, mink, otter, moose, and aerial raptors that currently optimize the specialized habitats in and around the pond. The occasional day use of the canoes that are stored there do not have the same deleterious effect on wildlife that overnight camping would have.

This project brings to conclusion the ecological inventory and assessment effort of two of the highest quality town lands in Lyme, and therein provides a roadmap for garnering greater protection of these resources as desired by the plurality of the town's residents. Whereas the fairly rapid nature of the ecological assessment must be kept in mind – i.e. that not all corners of either property was able to be visited in all times of the year, this initial review hopefully sheds greater light on the complexity of natural resources that exist at Lyme Town Forest and at Trout Pond Forest, and helps guide the Lyme Conservation Commission in the right direction as conscientious, long-term stewards of these lands.



Figure 19 Trout Pond from southwest corner

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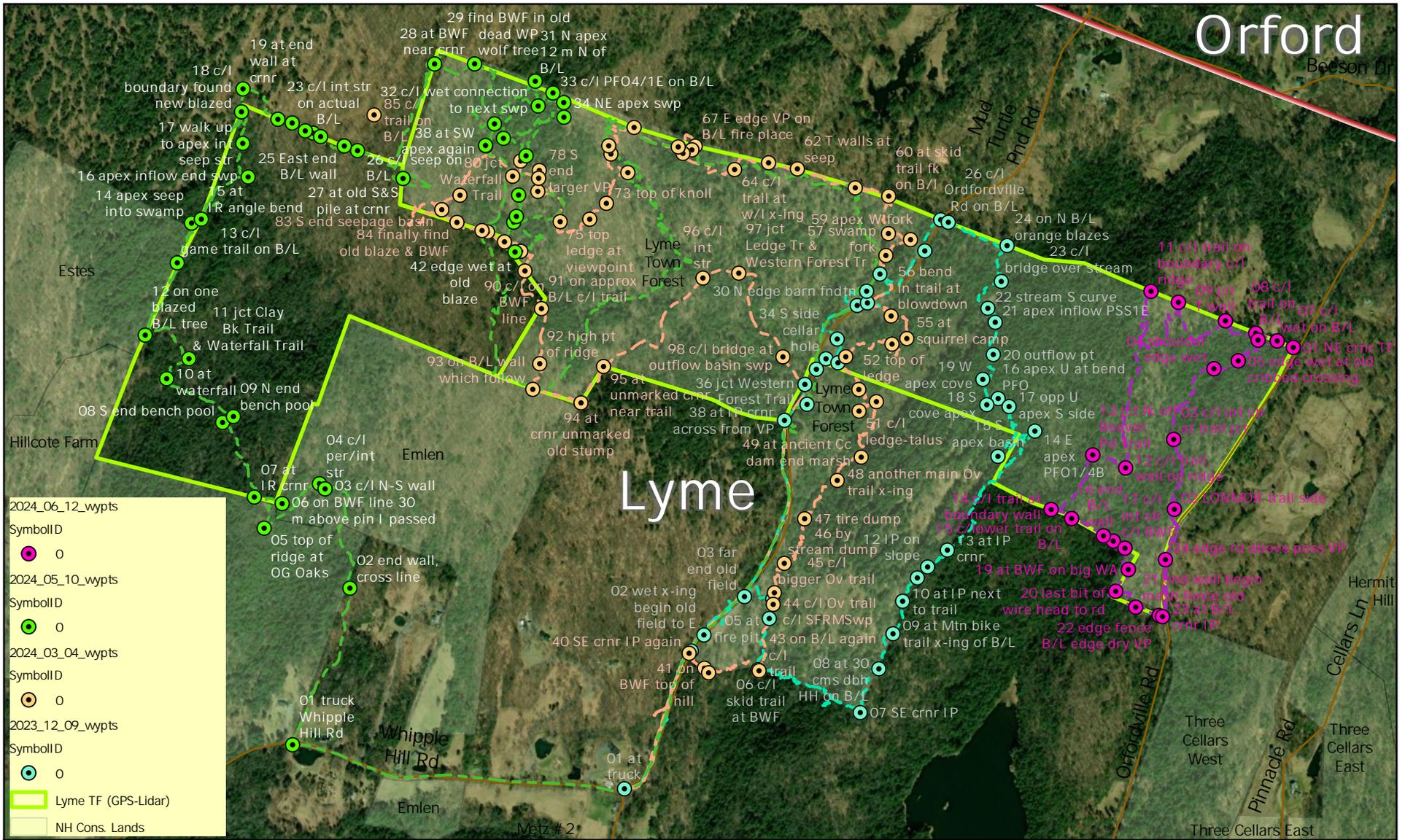
VI. Appendices

a. Maps

- i. Lyme TF Site Visit Map 1-12,500 A-1**
- ii. Trout Pond Site Visit Map 1-10,000 A-2**
- iii. Lyme TF Cover Types - Aerial 1:6250 (see digital attachment)**
- iv. Lyme Soil Type Map - Aerial 1:6250 (see digital attachment)**
- v. Trout Pond Cover Types - Aerial 1:5000 (see digital attachment)**
- vi. Trout Pond Soil Type Map - Aerial 1:5000 (see digital attachment)**

b. Data Results

- i. Lyme Town Forest Map Units B-1 to B-3**
- ii. Trout Pond Map Units B-4 to B-6**
- iii. Vernal Pool Summary B-7**



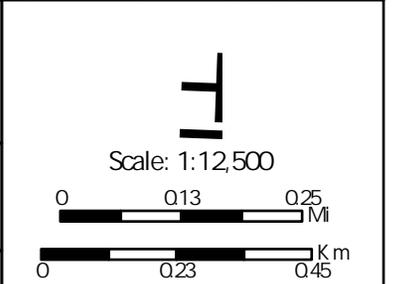
Lyme Town Forest

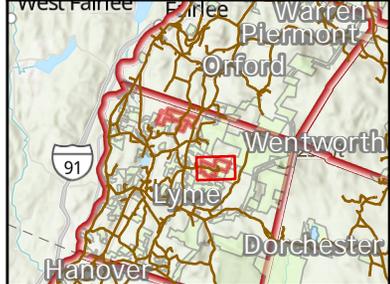
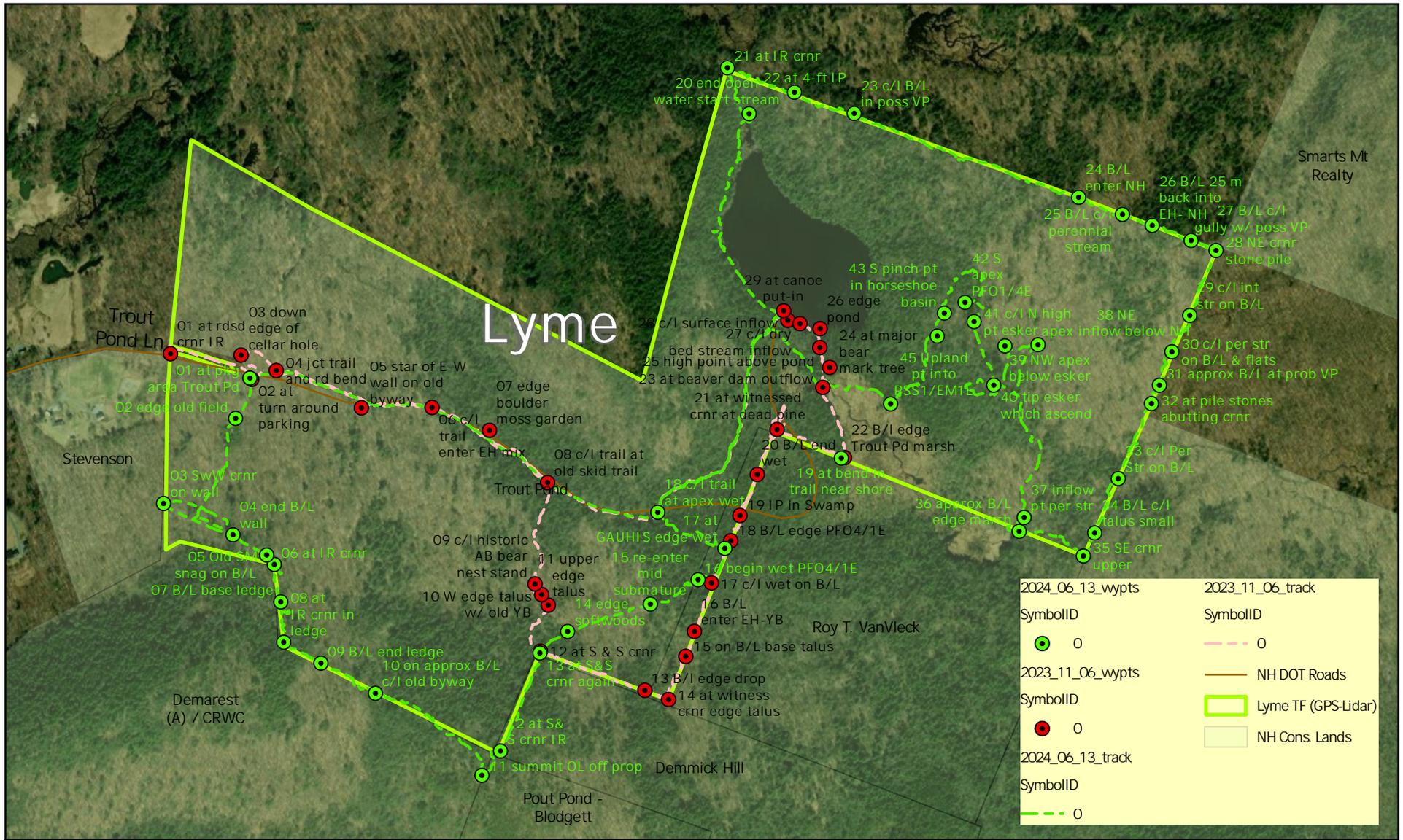
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2025

EMC/vDP





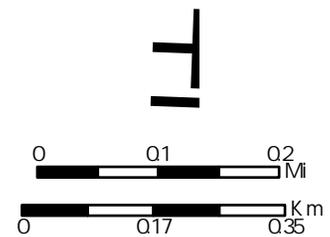
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2025

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Z one 19N

EMC/vDP



FID	Id	Label	NWI_code	MU_sym	MU_name	Hydric	ACRES	Area	Perimeter	Cvr_Code	Cvr_Type
27	1	PSS	PSS1E	731	Peacham & Ossipee	A	4.56	198443.46	3142.83	AASwp	Alder Alluvial Swamp
145	2	PSS	PSS1E	731	Peacham & Ossipee	A	1.80	78522.47	1252.92	AASwp	Alder Alluvial Swamp
55	3	PSS	PSS1E	731	Peacham & Ossipee	A	0.44	19305.68	540.82	Alder Seep	Alder Seepage Swamp
10	4	PFO	PFO1/4E	549	Peacham, v. stony	A	2.52	109599.77	2485.67	BA Swp	Black Ash-Conifer-NH Swamp
17	5	PFO	PFO1/4E	495	Ossipee	A	2.62	114032.45	3068.69	BA Swp	Black Ash-Conifer-NH Swamp
116	6	PFO	PFO1/4E	731	Peacham & Ossipee	A	1.15	50248.22	1386.82	BA Swp	Black Ash-Conifer-NH Swamp
162	7	PFO	PFO1/4E	495	Ossipee	A	0.32	13762.38	557.95	BA Swp	Black Ash-Conifer-NH Swamp
38	8	Dist		299C	Udorthents, smoothed	N	1.11	48170.06	2884.47	Dist	Disturbed ground
39	9	PFO	PFO1E	600B	Endoaquents, loamy	N	0.53	22996.71	1479.96	Dist	Disturbed ground
54	10	RIP	R4SB3/PFO1/4E	600B	Endoaquents, loamy	A	0.06	2582.22	429.33	Ditch	Ditch
151	11	M		299D	Udorthents, smoothed	N	0.72	31259.19	1522.18	Fill	Old Fill/Stumps
18	12	S		942	Moosilauke SPD, v. stony	N	0.59	25700.52	1016.16	Hem	Hemlock Forest
20	13	S		942	Moosilauke SPD, v. stony	N	0.34	14872.98	537.82	Hem	Hemlock Forest
22	14	S		169B	Sunapee, v. stony	N	0.81	35212.53	1046.51	Hem	Hemlock Forest
23	15	S		169B	Sunapee, v. stony	N	1.17	51025.75	1097.44	Hem	Hemlock Forest
29	16	S		4	Pootatuck, occ. fldd	N	0.50	21755.90	840.73	Hem	Hemlock Forest
30	17	S		169B	Sunapee, v. stony	N	0.28	12136.55	565.70	Hem	Hemlock Forest
100	18	S		60B	Tunbridge-Berkshire, v. stony	N	0.24	10286.12	633.95	Hem	Hemlock Forest
118	19	MSH		336C	Pittstown, v. stony	N	0.39	17074.06	836.09	Hem	Hemlock Forest
131	20	MSH		336C	Pittstown, v. stony	N	0.77	33468.06	1443.37	Hem	Hemlock Forest
146	21	S		169C	Sunapee, v. stony	N	0.49	21347.53	863.46	Hem	Hemlock Forest
148	22	S		918	Madawaska SPD	N	0.10	4386.18	528.10	Hem	Hemlock Forest
155	23	S		61D	Tunbridge-Lyman-Rock Outcrop	N	0.12	5149.72	300.04	Hem	Hemlock Forest
158	24	S		918	Madawaska SPD	N	0.27	11729.96	834.19	Hem	Hemlock Forest
0	25	M		361E	Cardigan-Kearsarge-Rock Outcrop	N	30.44	1325921.41	9416.85	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
1	26	M		73C	Berkshire, v. stony	N	5.97	260171.31	3273.55	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
15	27	M		61B	Tunbridge-Lyman-Rock Outcrop	N	3.23	140704.49	1877.76	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
37	28	M		60C	Tunbridge-Berkshire, v. stony	N	3.73	162362.43	2861.79	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
43	29	MSH		73C	Berkshire, v. stony	N	0.87	37750.55	810.71	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
45	30	MHS		169C	Sunapee, v. stony	N	1.14	49811.19	2030.86	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
46	31	MSH		60C	Tunbridge-Berkshire, v. stony	N	4.95	215636.83	2212.00	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
47	32	MHS		60C	Tunbridge-Berkshire, v. stony	N	7.41	322816.14	5725.90	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
50	33	MHS		169B	Sunapee, v. stony	N	2.24	97545.99	1815.63	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
52	34	MHS		255D	Monadnock & Hermon, v. stony	N	12.01	523072.61	4074.07	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
57	35	M		255C	Monadnock & Hermon, v. stony	N	2.26	98446.57	2246.30	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
58	36	M		255D	Monadnock & Hermon, v. stony	N	13.34	581066.60	6122.33	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
60	37	M		61E	Tunbridge-Lyman-Rock Outcrop	N	8.85	385713.48	3008.50	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
70	38	M		255C	Monadnock & Hermon, v. stony	N	0.92	40089.46	940.62	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
72	39	MHS		255C	Monadnock & Hermon, v. stony	N	1.55	67445.87	1921.85	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
81	40	M		361D	Cardigan-Kearsarge-Rock Outcrop	N	4.27	185892.39	2366.26	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
113	41	MSH		331D	Bernardston, v. stony	N	3.62	157889.98	4044.74	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
117	42	M		360C	Cardigan-Kearsarge Complex	N	1.55	67549.50	1440.45	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
119	43	M		331D	Bernardston, v. stony	N	0.47	20546.24	677.36	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
121	44	MSH		336C	Pittstown, v. stony	N	0.38	16483.34	548.76	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
123	45	M		331C	Bernardston, v. stony	N	1.84	80198.19	1547.47	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
125	46	MHS		336C	Pittstown, v. stony	N	0.37	16052.73	884.11	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
128	47	M		360D	Cardigan-Kearsarge Complex	N	6.96	303307.31	3960.41	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
129	48	M		336C	Pittstown, v. stony	N	0.51	22029.38	995.47	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
132	49	MHS		336B	Pittstown, v. stony	N	0.56	24201.94	1282.11	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
134	50	M		360D	Cardigan-Kearsarge Complex	N	9.02	392779.94	4002.22	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
137	51	M		336C	Pittstown, v. stony	N	0.52	22688.15	979.87	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
139	52	MHS		169C	Sunapee, v. stony	N	0.80	34971.15	2030.40	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
141	53	MSH		169C	Sunapee, v. stony	N	0.24	10308.66	960.80	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
142	54	M		60C	Tunbridge-Berkshire, v. stony	N	3.48	151785.86	3084.24	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
143	55	MSH		61E	Tunbridge-Berkshire, v. stony	N	6.97	303673.12	4104.96	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
152	56	M		918	Madawaska SPD	N	0.73	31708.95	1523.01	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest

FID	Id	Label	NWI_code	MU_sym	MU_name	Hydric	ACRES	Area	Perimeter	Cvr_Code	Cvr_Type
153	57	MHS		61D	Tunbridge-Lyman-Rock Outcrop	N	3.81	165836.96	2148.17	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
157	58	MHS		169C	Sunapee, v. stony	N	1.08	46965.09	1177.62	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
159	59	MSH		918	Madawaska SPD	N	0.30	13009.35	725.73	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
160	60	M		60C	Tunbridge-Berkshire, v. stony	N	1.29	56092.20	1111.39	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
163	61	MSH		61D	Tunbridge-Lyman-Rock Outcrop	N	28.56	1243863.54	6005.70	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
28	62	PFO	PFO4/1E	414	Moosilauke	B	0.31	13710.97	563.81	HemCinn	Hemlock-Cinnamon Fern Swamp
53	63	PFO	PFO4/1E	658B	Pillsbury & Peacham, v. stony	A	2.34	101782.92	2046.47	HemCinn	Hemlock-Cinnamon Fern Swamp
83	64	PFO	PFO4/1E	647B	Pillsbury, v. stony	B	0.02	713.05	127.51	HemCinn	Hemlock-Cinnamon Fern Swamp
2	65	MSH		60D	Tunbridge-Berkshire, v. stony	N	2.77	120626.09	2441.76	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
9	66	MSH		169C	Sunapee, v. stony	N	2.86	124724.35	2418.17	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
11	67	MSH		169C	Sunapee, v. stony	N	2.13	92897.35	1519.49	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
13	68	MSH		61D	Tunbridge-Lyman-Rock Outcrop	N	5.95	259125.51	3493.30	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
14	69	MSH		61C	Tunbridge-Lyman-Rock Outcrop	N	2.36	102692.74	1594.69	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
16	70	MSH		61E	Tunbridge-Lyman-Rock Outcrop	N	16.26	708459.03	7515.12	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
19	71	MSH		169C	Sunapee, v. stony	N	4.64	201982.78	3655.05	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
24	72	MSH		61D	Tunbridge-Lyman-Rock Outcrop	N	7.94	346051.28	5610.04	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
25	73	MSH		61D	Tunbridge-Lyman-Rock Outcrop	N	4.89	213004.13	2920.32	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
31	74	MSH		90C	Tunbridge-Lyman Complex	N	9.43	410802.57	3129.27	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
32	75	MSH		169B	Sunapee, v. stony	N	0.27	11681.04	534.55	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
36	76	MSH		61E	Tunbridge-Lyman-Rock Outcrop	N	1.62	70476.73	1462.68	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
66	77	MSH		361E	Cardigan-Kearsarge-Rock Outcrop	N	10.40	452829.90	4145.55	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
75	78	M		60D	Tunbridge-Berkshire, v. stony	N	2.38	103576.79	1506.94	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
84	79	MSH		61C	Tunbridge-Lyman-Rock Outcrop	N	0.57	24846.69	922.84	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
85	80	MSH		61C	Tunbridge-Lyman-Rock Outcrop	N	1.06	46243.70	922.83	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
102	81	MHS		360C	Cardigan-Kearsarge Complex	N	26.62	1159568.87	6609.84	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
103	82	MSH		360D	Cardigan-Kearsarge Complex	N	1.56	68038.07	1613.12	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
114	83	MHS		360D	Cardigan-Kearsarge Complex	N	2.83	123446.36	2449.38	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
147	84	MSH		169C	Sunapee, v. stony	N	0.94	40827.72	1022.24	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
161	85	M		61E	Tunbridge-Lyman-Rock Outcrop	N	15.65	681810.18	7132.91	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
164	86	MSH		61E	Tunbridge-Lyman-Rock Outcrop	N	0.34	14802.97	769.67	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
3	87	MSH		61E	Tunbridge-Lyman-Rock Outcrop	N	5.27	229639.22	3072.60	HemRONH	Hemlock-Oak-Northern Hardwood Forest
12	88	MHS		61C	Tunbridge-Lyman-Rock Outcrop	N	5.80	252685.93	2963.50	HemRONH	Hemlock-Oak-Northern Hardwood Forest
35	89	Hist		299C	Udorthents, smoothed	N	0.64	27762.62	732.93	Hist	Historical Site
40	90	Hist		299C	Udorthents, smoothed	N	0.28	12362.02	618.13	Hist	Historical Site
4	91	RIP	R4SB3E	7	Fluvaquents	A	0.78	34135.04	2182.28	Int Str	Intermittent Stream
21	92	RIP	R4SB3E	658B	Pillsbury & Peacham, v. stony	A	0.20	8771.25	857.29	Int Str	Intermittent Stream
59	93	RIP	R4SB3E	7	Fluvaquents	A	0.27	11644.90	1018.83	Int Str	Intermittent Stream
68	94	RIP	PFO1/R4SB3E	647B	Pillsbury, v. stony	B	0.23	10024.75	1161.56	Int Str	Intermittent Stream
71	95	RIP	R4SB3/7E	658B	Pillsbury & Peacham, v. stony	A	0.36	15898.75	1168.64	Int Str	Intermittent Stream
77	96	RIP	R4SB3E	7	Fluvaquents	B	0.30	13131.15	1291.65	Int Str	Intermittent Stream
88	97	RIP	R4SB3/7/PFO1E	647B	Pillsbury, v. stony	B	0.12	5374.37	593.69	Int Str	Intermittent Stream
108	98	RIP	R4SB3E	647C	Pillsbury, v. stony	B	0.25	10898.01	973.08	Int Str	Intermittent Stream
110	99	RIP	R4SB3E	7	Fluvaquents	B	0.19	8431.33	804.30	Int Str	Intermittent Stream
112	100	RIP	R4SB3E	7	Fluvaquents	B	0.20	8653.76	970.91	Int Str	Intermittent Stream
120	101	RIP	R4SB3/PFO1/4E	647C	Pillsbury, v. stony	B	0.49	21263.38	1700.56	Int Str	Intermittent Stream
124	102	RIP	R4SB3/PFO1/4E	647C	Pillsbury, v. stony	B	0.75	32829.54	3013.13	Int Str	Intermittent Stream
149	103	Open		299C	Udorthents, smoothed	N	0.76	33195.86	1030.44	Landing	Log Landing/Field
89	104	MHS		61C	Tunbridge-Lyman-Rock Outcrop	N	3.28	142793.06	3007.67	NH	Northern Hardwood Forest
94	105	H		60C	Tunbridge-Berkshire, v. stony	N	1.31	57118.96	1177.99	NH	Northern Hardwood Forest
95	106	H		61E	Tunbridge-Lyman-Rock Outcrop	N	0.90	39376.19	1379.61	NH	Northern Hardwood Forest
98	107	H		360D	Cardigan-Kearsarge Complex	N	20.75	903847.09	5326.74	NH	Northern Hardwood Forest
109	108	H		360E	Cardigan-Kearsarge Complex	N	4.07	177218.24	2726.56	NH	Northern Hardwood Forest
33	109	RIP	R3UB1/2H	W	WATER	W	0.61	26466.29	2433.53	Per Str	Perennial Stream
111	110	RIP	R3UB1/2G	W	WATER	W	0.61	26720.60	2270.31	Per Str	Perennial Stream
135	111	RIP	R3UB1/2G	W	WATER	W	0.68	29815.19	1542.80	Per Str	Perennial Stream
144	112	RIP	R3UB2/3/PEM1F	7	Fluvaquents	A	0.22	9559.48	512.69	Per Str	Perennial Stream

FID	Id	Label	NW1_code	MU_sym	MU_name	Hydric	ACRES	Area	Perimeter	Cvr_Code	Cvr_Type
154	113	RIP	R3UB1/2/RB1H	W	WATER	W	1.18	51278.74	4134.16	Per Str	Perennial Stream
76	114	H		169C	Sunapee, v. stony	N	0.36	15875.40	788.23	RMF	Rich Mesic Forest
79	115	H		61E	Tunbridge-Lyman-Rock Outcrop	N	1.05	45566.09	1655.70	RMF	Rich Mesic Forest
41	116	PFO	PFO1/SS1E	600B	Endoaquents, loamy	B	0.04	1922.31	187.31	RMSFSwp	Red Maple-Sensitive Fern Swamp
42	117	PFO	PFO1E	647B	Pillsbury, v. stony	B	1.01	44171.02	1599.16	RMSFSwp	Red Maple-Sensitive Fern Swamp
44	118	PFO/SS	PFO1/SS1E	658B	Pillsbury & Peacham, v. stony	A	1.01	43987.47	2752.13	RMSFSwp	Red Maple-Sensitive Fern Swamp
48	119	PFO	PFO1E	647B	Pillsbury, v. stony	B	0.35	15238.09	853.93	RMSFSwp	Red Maple-Sensitive Fern Swamp
49	120	PFO	PFO1/EM1E	647C	Pillsbury, v. stony	B	0.37	15998.36	1101.52	RMSFSwp	Red Maple-Sensitive Fern Swamp
51	121	PFO	PFO1/4E	658B	Pillsbury & Peacham, v. stony	A	0.50	21952.27	1358.79	RMSFSwp	Red Maple-Sensitive Fern Swamp
96	122	PFO	PFO1E	647B	Pillsbury, v. stony	B	0.10	4550.23	287.98	RMSFSwp	Red Maple-Sensitive Fern Swamp
101	123	PFO	PFO1/4E	647B	Pillsbury, v. stony	B	0.17	7289.55	407.08	RMSFSwp	Red Maple-Sensitive Fern Swamp
105	124	PFO	PFO1E	647B	Pillsbury, v. stony	B	0.10	4556.43	325.04	RMSFSwp	Red Maple-Sensitive Fern Swamp
106	125	PFO	PFO1E	647B	Pillsbury, v. stony	B	0.22	9544.44	496.23	RMSFSwp	Red Maple-Sensitive Fern Swamp
122	126	PFO	PFO1/4E	647B	Pillsbury, v. stony	B	0.25	10849.09	484.71	RMSFSwp	Red Maple-Sensitive Fern Swamp
130	127	PFO	PFO1/4E	658B	Pillsbury & Peacham, v. stony	A	0.27	11752.12	496.86	RMSFSwp	Red Maple-Sensitive Fern Swamp
150	128	PFO	PFO1/SS1E	647C	Pillsbury, v. stony	B	0.16	6759.97	443.81	RMSFSwp	Red Maple-Sensitive Fern Swamp
156	129	PSS/FO	PSS1/FO1E	546	Walpole	B	0.18	7975.76	378.02	RMSFSwp	Red Maple-Sensitive Fern Swamp
74	130	PFO	PFO1/4E	731	Peacham & Ossipee	A	2.13	92682.73	2082.22	RMSphSwp	Red Maple-Sphagnum Basin Swamp
82	131	PFO	PFO1/4/SS1E	731	Peacham & Ossipee	A	1.19	51885.39	1506.12	RMSphSwp	Red Maple-Sphagnum Basin Swamp
86	132	PFO	PFO1/4E	731	Peacham & Ossipee	A	1.21	52786.07	1534.54	RMSphSwp	Red Maple-Sphagnum Basin Swamp
92	133	PFO	PFO1/4E	731	Peacham & Ossipee	A	1.13	49375.08	1112.20	RMSphSwp	Red Maple-Sphagnum Basin Swamp
126	134	PFO	PFO4/1E	658B	Pillsbury & Peacham, v. stony	A	0.28	12273.23	618.58	RMSphSwp	Red Maple-Sphagnum Basin Swamp
34	135	Road		299B	Udorthents, smoothed	N	0.80	34921.96	3027.49	Road	Mud Turtle Pond Road
63	136	H		161E	Lyman-Tunbridge-Rock Outcrop	N	4.20	182881.77	1779.86	RRORW	Rich Red Oak Rocky Woods
115	137	RIP	R4SB3/PFO4/1E	658C	Pillsbury & Peacham, v. stony	A	0.21	9178.86	729.95	Seep	Forested Acidic Seep
7	138	PFO	PFO1C	647B	Pillsbury, v. stony	B	0.16	7027.74	518.47	SFRMSwp	Seasonally Flooded Red Maple Swamp
26	139	PFO	PFO1/4E	347B	Lyme & Moosilauke, v. stony	B	1.12	48725.20	1361.18	SFRMSwp	Seasonally Flooded Red Maple Swamp
8	140	H		90C	Tunbridge-Lyman complex	N	2.47	107456.14	2077.65	SRMSM	Semi-rich Mesic Sugar Maple Forest
61	141	MHS		59C	Waumbek, v. stony	N	4.80	209103.96	2535.33	SRMSM	Semi-rich Mesic Sugar Maple Forest
62	142	MHS		61E	Tunbridge-Lyman-Rock Outcrop	N	2.04	89079.31	2150.00	SRMSM	Semi-rich Mesic Sugar Maple Forest
69	143	H		169B	Sunapee, v. stony	N	1.62	70513.00	1896.30	SRMSM	Semi-rich Mesic Sugar Maple Forest
78	144	H		61D	Tunbridge-Lyman-Rock Outcrop	N	0.49	21219.42	1049.43	SRMSM	Semi-rich Mesic Sugar Maple Forest
80	145	H		61D	Tunbridge-Lyman-Rock Outcrop	N	0.33	14540.58	591.92	SRMSM	Semi-rich Mesic Sugar Maple Forest
93	146	H		73C	Berkshire, v. stony	N	0.72	31437.70	1006.88	SRMSM	Semi-rich Mesic Sugar Maple Forest
97	147	H		60C	Tunbridge-Berkshire, v. stony	N	0.26	11530.42	612.01	SRMSM	Semi-rich Mesic Sugar Maple Forest
127	148	MHS		336C	Pittstown, v. stony	N	0.45	19750.47	1142.06	SRMSM	Semi-rich Mesic Sugar Maple Forest
64	149	H		61E	Tunbridge-Lyman-Rock Outcrop	N	1.92	83557.56	1814.18	SROSOM	Semi-rich Oak-Sugar Maple Forest
65	150	H		61C	Tunbridge-Lyman-Rock Outcrop	N	1.01	43942.68	1238.89	SROSOM	Semi-rich Oak-Sugar Maple Forest
73	151	H		60D	Tunbridge-Berkshire, v. stony	N	6.19	269546.59	3274.00	SROSOM	Semi-rich Oak-Sugar Maple Forest
104	152	H		331C	Bernardston, v. stony	N	1.30	56575.09	1143.60	SROSOM	Semi-rich Oak-Sugar Maple Forest
107	153	MHS		336C	Pittstown, v. stony	N	2.31	100450.98	3062.27	SROSOM	Semi-rich Oak-Sugar Maple Forest
67	154	H		361E	Cardigan-Kearsarge-Rock Outcrop	N	3.81	165843.23	2518.71	Talus	Birch-Mountain Maple Wooded Talus
5	155	PFO	PFO1E	600B	Endoaquents, loamy	B	0.13	5800.41	348.26	Temp Pool	Seasonal Pool
6	156	PFO	PFO1/EM1E	647B	Pillsbury, v. stony	B	0.12	5347.98	296.31	Temp Pool	Seasonal Pool
133	157	PFO	PFO1/4E	341B	Stissing, v. stony	B	0.04	1852.92	216.88	Temp Pool	Seasonal Pool
56	158	VP	PFO4/1F	731	Peacham & Ossipee	A	0.06	2742.71	253.32	VP	Vernal Woodland Pool
87	159	VP	PFO1/4E	658B	Pillsbury & Peacham, v. stony	A	0.25	10752.91	463.77	VP	Vernal Woodland Pool
90	160	VP	PFO1E	647B	Pillsbury, v. stony	B	0.07	2949.81	227.75	VP	Vernal Woodland Pool
91	161	VP	PFO1E	658B	Pillsbury & Peacham, v. stony	A	0.19	8224.78	422.27	VP	Vernal Woodland Pool
99	162	VP	PUB4H	W	WATER	W	0.06	2406.34	195.39	VP	Vernal Woodland Pool
138	163	VP	PFO1/UB4H	W	WATER	W	0.17	7452.90	640.29	VP	Mud Turtle Pond
140	164	VP	PFO4/1E	731	Peacham & Ossipee	A	0.10	4314.19	305.06	VP	Vernal Woodland Pool
136	165	RIP	R3RB1G	W	WATER	W	0.05	1975.70	206.71	Waterfall	Waterfall

FID	Id	Label	NWI_code	MU_sym	MU_name	Hydric	ACRES	Area	Perimeter	Cvr_Code	Cvr_Type
120	0	PSS	PSS1E	731	Peacham & Ossipee	A	0.03	1169.59	150.63	AATHkt	Alder Alluvial Thicket
2	0	PSS	PSS1Eb	549	Peacham, v. stony	A	0.62	26879.47	1365.91	ADATHkt	Alder-Dogwood-Arrowwood Alluvial Thicket
51	0	PUB/AB	PUB3/AB3/4Hb	196	Meadowsedge, ponded	A	0.37	16072.35	826.74	Beaver Pd	Beaver Pond
121	0	PAB	PAB3/4Gb	196	Meadowsedge, ponded	A	0.01	535.60	98.04	Beaver Pd	Beaver Pond
117	0	Fill		299C	Udortheents, smoothed	N	0.12	5289.04	328.55	Fill	Fill Pile by Road
97	0	PFO	PFO1B	647C	Pillsbury, v. stony	B	0.19	8311.26	532.54	H Seep	Hardwood Seep
107	0	PFO	PFO1B	647C	Pillsbury, v. stony	B	0.25	10996.41	822.38	H Seep	Hardwood Seep
92	0	S		379B	Dixfield, v. stony	N	0.17	7429.40	616.63	Hem	Hemlock Forest
18	0	MHS		22C	Colton	N	0.49	21274.01	747.24	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
19	0	M		22E	Colton	N	3.95	171981.10	2346.29	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
101	0	H		379B	Dixfield, v. stony	N	0.96	41911.25	1255.13	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
122	0	MHS		821C	Marlow-Dixfield, v. stony	N	2.65	115380.14	1583.77	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
128	0	M		77C	Marlow, v. stony	N	0.73	31993.57	689.58	HemBOP	Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine Forest
118	0	MSH		918B	Madawaska SPD	N	0.32	13999.44	685.92	HemCinn	Hemlock-Cinnamon Fern Forest
60	0	PFO	PFO4/1E	728B	Skerry-Pillsbury, ex. stony	B	0.37	16172.52	623.03	HemCinnSwp	Hemlock-Cinnamon Fern Swamp
94	0	PFO	PFO4/1E	647B	Pillsbury, v. stony	B	0.45	19575.68	1061.26	HemCinnSwp	Hemlock-Cinnamon Fern Swamp
98	0	PFO	PFO4/1E	658B	Pillsbury & Peacham, v. stony	A	0.45	19462.13	813.15	HemCinnSwp	Hemlock-Cinnamon Fern Swamp
104	0	RIP	R4SB3/PFO4/1E	658B	Pillsbury & Peacham, v. stony	A	1.18	51353.77	1434.72	HemCinnSwp	Hemlock-Cinnamon Fern Swamp
124	0	PFO	PFO4/1E	547B	Walpole, v. stony	B	0.04	1686.63	229.41	HemCinnSwp	Hemlock-Cinnamon Fern Swamp
5	0	MSH		169C	Sunapee, v. stony	N	0.86	37254.67	1231.58	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
7	0	MSH		711D	Monadnock-Hermon, v. stony	N	9.46	412157.33	4105.54	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
8	0	MHS		59C	Waumbek, v. stony	N	1.44	62709.93	1277.97	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
9	0	MHS		812C	Monadnock-Hermon, ex. bouldery	N	1.19	51866.68	1015.13	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
10	0	M		59C	Waumbek, v. stony	N	1.76	76539.26	1204.94	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
11	0	MHS		61C	Tunbridge-Lyman-Rock Outcrop	N	5.79	252323.25	2897.41	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
13	0	M		59C	Waumbek, v. stony	N	3.10	135221.06	3265.12	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
14	0	MHS		711C	Monadnock-Hermon, v. stony	N	1.46	63673.89	1658.94	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
15	0	MSH		61D	Tunbridge-Lyman-Rock Outcrop	N	1.62	70409.83	1363.41	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
27	0	MHS		711C	Monadnock-Hermon, v. stony	N	7.32	319045.19	2277.76	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
30	0	MHS		812C	Monadnock-Hermon, ex. bouldery	N	0.27	11733.84	818.91	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
32	0	MHS		711D	Monadnock-Hermon, v. stony	N	0.91	39545.13	1086.85	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
39	0	MHS		711D	Monadnock-Hermon, v. stony	N	7.08	308288.09	3456.64	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
42	0	MHS		711D	Monadnock-Hermon, v. stony	N	2.05	89359.43	1632.13	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
61	0	M		421C	Waumbek & Skerry, v. stony	N	0.12	5198.00	562.17	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
68	0	MHS		720E	Marlow-Lyman-Rock Outcrop	N	17.23	750653.09	5085.42	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
69	0	M		722D	Marlow-Berkshire, v. stony	N	6.84	297983.47	5662.49	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
75	0	M		379C	Dixfield, v. stony	N	0.53	23290.06	622.10	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
77	0	M		712D	Hermon-Monadnock, ex. bouldery	N	2.76	120176.89	1808.72	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
80	0	MSH		722D	Marlow-Berkshire, v. stony	N	4.43	192782.88	2394.97	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
83	0	M		720E	Marlow-Lyman-Rock Outcrop	N	15.22	663178.68	3432.68	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
95	0	MSH		719C	Marlow-Tunbridge, v. stony	N	1.20	52355.47	1914.70	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
96	0	MSH		712C	Hermon-Monadnock, ex. bouldery	N	1.01	43945.03	1719.72	HemNH	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest
74	0	M		719C	Marlow-Tunbridge, v. stony	N	5.43	236375.51	2335.28	HemRONH	Hemlock-Oak-Northern Hardwood Forest
84	0	M		379C	Dixfield, v. stony	N	1.69	73604.06	1511.06	HemRONH	Hemlock-Oak-Northern Hardwood Forest
85	0	MHS		722D	Marlow-Berkshire, v. stony	N	25.70	1119387.94	7555.42	HemRONH	Hemlock-Oak-Northern Hardwood Forest
86	0	H		722D	Marlow-Berkshire, v. stony	N	3.20	139402.37	2255.13	HemRONH	Hemlock-Oak-Northern Hardwood Forest
87	0	H		378C	Dixfield	N	1.40	60986.95	1088.48	HemRONH	Hemlock-Oak-Northern Hardwood Forest
102	0	MSH		379C	Dixfield, v. stony	N	3.53	153825.94	3413.16	HemRONH	Hemlock-Oak-Northern Hardwood Forest
106	0	MHS		719C	Marlow-Tunbridge, v. stony	N	2.71	118028.67	2563.38	HemRONH	Hemlock-Oak-Northern Hardwood Forest
126	0	MSH		821C	Marlow-Dixfield, v. stony	N	0.95	41464.53	804.87	HemRONH	Hemlock-Oak-Northern Hardwood Forest
12	0	MSH		61B	Tunbridge-Lyman-Rock Outcrop	N	0.65	28138.00	710.68	HemRSNH	Hemlock-Spruce-Northern Hardwood Forest
24	0	S		711C	Monadnock-Hermon, v. stony	N	3.28	142864.09	2695.68	HemRSNH	Hemlock-Spruce-Northern Hardwood Forest
55	0	MSH		711C	Monadnock-Hermon, v. stony	N	4.65	202653.73	2554.33	HemRSNH	Hemlock-Spruce-Northern Hardwood Forest
56	0	MSH		421B	Waumbek & Skerry, v. stony	N	0.89	38556.78	985.09	HemRSNH	Hemlock-Spruce-Northern Hardwood Forest
58	0	MSH		704C	Becket-Monadnock, ex. stony	N	0.50	21816.37	676.19	HemRSNH	Hemlock-Spruce-Northern Hardwood Forest
62	0	MSH		812C	Monadnock-Hermon, ex. bouldery	N	1.92	83642.27	2765.07	HemRSNH	Hemlock-Spruce-Northern Hardwood Forest

FID	Id	Label	NWI_code	MU_sym	MU_name	Hydric	ACRES	Area	Perimeter	Cvr_Code	Cvr_Type
63	0	MSH		719D	Marlow-Tunbridge, v. stony	N	5.77	251347.01	3671.72	HemRSNH	Hemlock-Spruce-Northern Hardwood Fores'
64	0	MSH		379C	Dixfield, v. stony	N	1.06	46004.91	1072.50	HemRSNH	Hemlock-Spruce-Northern Hardwood Fores'
65	0	MSH		421C	Waumbek & Skerry, v. stony	N	0.67	29093.88	984.98	HemRSNH	Hemlock-Spruce-Northern Hardwood Fores'
66	0	MSH		719C	Marlow-Tunbridge, v. stony	N	4.37	190548.02	3016.19	HemRSNH	Hemlock-Spruce-Northern Hardwood Fores'
67	0	MSH		720D	Marlow-Lyman-Rock Outcrop	N	5.45	237531.55	2781.36	HemRSNH	Hemlock-Spruce-Northern Hardwood Fores'
70	0	MSH		720C	Marlow-Tunbridge, v. stony	N	1.32	57655.89	1077.90	HemRSNH	Hemlock-Spruce-Northern Hardwood Fores'
105	0	MSH		77D	Marlow, v. stony	N	3.02	131734.42	2142.12	HemRSNH	Hemlock-Spruce-Northern Hardwood Fores'
89	0	H saps		77C	Marlow, v. stony	N	0.37	16166.87	485.43	Hist	Historical Site
129	0	Hist		299C	Udorthents, smoothed	N	0.98	42674.07	890.50	Hist	Historical Site
22	0	PFO/RIP	PFO1/4/R4SB3E	647C	Pillsbury, v. stony	B	0.44	19330.21	1453.82	Int Seep-Str	Intermittent Seep-Stream
17	0	RIP	R4SB3/PFO1/4E	415C	Moosilauke, v.stony	B	0.14	5896.63	644.93	Int Str	Intermittent Stream
59	0	RIP	R4SB2/3F	7	Fluvaquents	B	0.29	12823.35	906.05	Int Str	Intermittent Stream
93	0	RIP	R4SB3E	7	Fluvaquents	A	0.71	30965.10	2444.12	Int Str	Intermittent Stream
110	0	RIP	R4SB3/7E	7	Fluvaquents	A	0.46	20170.45	1876.31	Int Str	Intermittent Stream
119	0	RIP	R4SB3/PFO1/4E	658B	Pillsbury & Peacham, v. stony	A	0.27	11629.14	781.20	Int Str	Intermittent Stream
88	0	MSH		378C	Dixfield	N	0.44	18998.74	531.54	Landing	Old Landing
25	0	MSH		935B	Moosilauke SPD	N	0.44	19223.25	685.10	LSF	Lowland Spruce-Fir Forest
48	0	S		935B	Moosilauke SPD	N	3.46	150540.90	1742.97	LSF	Lowland Spruce-Fir Forest
72	0	S		379C	Dixfield, v. stony	N	1.37	59795.96	2518.74	LSF	Lowland Spruce-Fir Forest
100	0	MSH		720C	Marlow-Lyman-Rock Outcrop	N	0.40	17208.34	519.16	LSF	Lowland Spruce-Fir Forest
99	0	PFO	PFO4B	658B	Pillsbury & Peacham, v. stony	A	0.65	28236.68	867.17	M Seep	Mixed Forest Seep
90	0	H		379C	Dixfield, v. stony	N	21.05	916975.02	5701.33	Mxd Hdwds	Mixed Hardwood Forest
3	0	H		379C	Dixfield, v. stony	N	4.92	214242.31	3012.72	NH	Northern Hardwood Forest
20	0	H		711C	Monadnock-Hermon, v. stony	N	3.15	137206.48	2327.78	NH	Northern Hardwood Forest
21	0	H		59C	Waumbek, v. stony	N	1.78	77619.55	3125.35	NH	Northern Hardwood Forest
23	0	H		711D	Monadnock-Hermon, v. stony	N	1.04	45415.87	1363.53	NH	Northern Hardwood Forest
26	0	H		711D	Monadnock-Hermon, v. stony	N	5.72	249027.94	2713.41	NH	Northern Hardwood Forest
31	0	MHS		169B	Sunapee, v. stony	N	0.57	24613.89	692.18	NH	Northern Hardwood Forest
36	0	H		169B	Sunapee, v. stony	N	0.82	35824.38	1112.85	NH	Northern Hardwood Forest
37	0	H		711C	Monadnock-Hermon, v. stony	N	2.71	117995.01	1565.82	NH	Northern Hardwood Forest
78	0	H		722D	Marlow-Berkshire, v. stony	N	9.27	403900.96	3000.87	NH	Northern Hardwood Forest
82	0	H		720E	Marlow-Lyman-Rock Outcrop	N	7.41	322632.44	2919.31	NH	Northern Hardwood Forest
108	0	H		379C	Dixfield, v. stony	N	2.63	114609.13	2392.38	NH	Northern Hardwood Forest
109	0	H		379C	Dixfield, v. stony	N	0.31	13512.55	934.85	NH	Northern Hardwood Forest
112	0	H		379C	Dixfield, v. stony	N	0.66	28721.83	1846.56	NH	Northern Hardwood Forest
113	0	H		77C	Marlow, v. stony	N	0.36	15805.60	545.25	NH	Northern Hardwood Forest
114	0	H		821C	Marlow-Dixfield, v. stony	N	2.60	113411.22	1963.29	NH	Northern Hardwood Forest
115	0	MHS		77D	Marlow, v. stony	N	2.64	114928.85	1925.95	NH	Northern Hardwood Forest
130	0	H		77C	Marlow, v. stony	N	3.20	139260.20	1962.49	NH	Northern Hardwood Forest
1	0	RIP	PUB3/R3RB2Hb	7	Fluvaquents	A	0.30	12864.46	607.12	Outflow	Trout Pd Outflow
53	0	PSS/FO	PSS1/FO1E	7	Fluvaquents	A	0.04	1601.41	202.65	Outflow	Beaver Dam Outflow
4	0	RIP	R3UB1/2H	W	WATER	W	0.49	21372.70	683.48	Per Str	Perennial Stream
28	0	RIP	R3UB2/3G	W	WATER	W	0.06	2646.42	323.35	Per Str	Perennial Stream
33	0	RIP	R3UB1/2G	W	WATER	W	0.03	1103.86	167.09	Per Str	Perennial Stream
35	0	RIP	R3UB1/2H	W	WATER	W	1.10	47877.11	2480.06	Per Str	Perennial Stream
40	0	RIP	R3UB1/2H	W	WATER	W	0.32	14152.14	1403.77	Per Str	Perennial Stream
6	0	Pool	PFO4/1E	647B	Pillsbury, v. stony	B	0.00	183.94	67.61	Pool	Temporary Pool
29	0	PFO	PFO1E	546B	Walpole	B	0.25	10973.71	526.81	RMFIdpln	Red Maple Floodplain Forest
34	0	PFO	PFO1E	546B	Walpole	B	0.15	6337.22	500.91	RMFIdpln	Red Maple Floodplain Forest
44	0	PFO	PFO1E	546B	Walpole	B	3.06	133481.21	1540.49	RMFIdpln	Red Maple Floodplain Forest
111	0	H		918B	Madawaska SPD	N	0.94	41130.68	889.85	RMFIdpln	Red Maple Floodplain Forest
125	0	MHS		28B	Madawaska	N	0.37	16307.16	668.54	RMFIdpln	Red Maple Floodplain Forest
103	0	RIP	R4SB3/PFO1E	658B	Pillsbury & Peacham, v. stony	A	0.60	25949.17	1466.54	RMSFSWp	Red Maple-Sensitive Fern Swamp
123	0	PFO	PFO1E	647B	Pillsbury, v. stony	B	0.97	42463.82	1577.92	RMSFSWp	Red Maple-Sensitive Fern Swamp
127	0	PFO	PFO1/4E	647B	Pillsbury, v. stony	B	2.07	90043.94	1776.25	RMSFSWp	Red Maple-Sensitive Fern Swamp
16	0	PFO	PFO1/4E	658B	Pillsbury & Peacham, v. stony	A	0.52	22524.84	623.12	RMSPhSwp	Red Maple-Sphagnum Basin Swamp

FID	Id	Label	NWI_code	MU_sym	MU_name	Hydric	ACRES	Area	Perimeter	Cvr_Code	Cvr_Type
46	0	PFO	PFO4/1E	731	Peacham & Ossipee	A	2.51	109301.09	1670.06	RMSphSwp	Red Maple-Sphagnum Basin Swamp
47	0	PFO	PFO1/4E	731	Peacham & Ossipee	A	1.24	54123.92	1352.37	RMSphSwp	Red Maple-Sphagnum Basin Swamp
73	0	PFO	PFO1/4E	549	Peacham, v. stony	A	0.08	3405.08	263.48	RMSphSwp	Red Maple-Sphagnum Basin Swamp
91	0	Road		299B	Udorthents, smoothed	N	1.07	46495.09	5097.45	Road	Trout Pond Access Road/Trail
116	0	Road		299C	Udorthents, smoothed	N	0.90	39115.18	2795.74	Road	Driveway
45	0	PFO	PFO4B	495	Ossipee	A	1.71	74608.59	1552.74	RSSwp	Red Spruce Swamp
71	0	PFO	PFO4B	495	Ossipee	A	1.54	66965.39	1533.26	RSSwp	Red Spruce Swamp
49	0	PFO/SS	PFO1/SS1/4E	495	Ossipee	A	1.31	57076.27	1711.01	SFRMSwp	Seasonally Flooded Red Maple Swamp
54	0	PFO/SS	PFO1/4/SS1/4E	731	Peacham & Ossipee	A	0.71	30992.56	790.09	SFRMSwp	Seasonally Flooded Red Maple Swamp
57	0	PSS/FO	PSS1/4/FO1/4D	7	Fluvaquents	B	0.44	19270.46	1177.54	Shore	Pondshore edge
38	0	H		169B	Sunapee, v. stony	N	0.52	22620.38	818.56	SRMSM	Semi-Rich Mesic Sugar Maple Forest
81	0	H		712D	Hermon-Monadnock, ex. bouldery	N	0.35	15066.61	632.93	SROSM	Semi-Rich Oak-Sugar Maple Forest
41	0	H		812C	Monadnock-Hermon, ex. bouldery	N	0.02	823.47	153.66	Talus	Birch-Mountain Maple Wooded Talus
76	0	MHS		712D	Hermon-Monadnock, ex. bouldery	N	0.12	5050.95	376.41	Talus	Birch-Mountain Maple Wooded Talus
79	0	H		712C	Hermon-Monadnock, ex. bouldery	N	0.28	12302.78	477.07	Talus	Birch-Mountain Maple Wooded Talus
43	0	PEM	PEM1E	731	Peacham & Ossipee	A	0.22	9676.64	433.01	TGMM	Tall Graminoid Meadow Marsh
50	0	PEM/SS	PEM1/SS1E	894	Meadowsedge	A	1.77	77190.62	1452.16	TGSSM	Tall Graminoid Scrub-Shrub Marsh
52	0	PEM/SS	PEM1/SS1E	894	Meadowsedge	A	3.33	145134.15	2138.31	TGSSM	Tall Graminoid Scrub-Shrub Marsh
0	0	Pond	PUB3/4H	W	WATER	W	12.58	548129.64	3081.06	Trout Pond	Trout Pond

FID	Id	Size	D_max_cms	D_ave_cms	pct_ow	primary_ev	secondary_	Name	Status	Y_	X_
0	1	10 x 80 m	96	52	90	Am eggs x 174, Ls larvae		Mud Turtle Pond	Confirmed	43.85182772	-72.12186953
1	2	19 x 30 m	78	42	80	Am eggs x 227; Aj-I eggs x 68; Ls larvae	pred. diving beetles	Roadside Pool	Confirmed	43.85096944	-72.1224264
2	3	16 x 30 m	160	52	97	Am eggs x 53; Aj-I eggs x 4		Trail Bend Boundary Pool	Confirmed	43.85672012	-72.12556262
3	4	7 x 14 m	25	18	60	Am eggs x 14		Swamp Moat Pool	Confirmed	43.85525035	-72.12645878
4	5	4 x 24 m	38	15	85	Am eggs x 2		Big Aspen Pool	Confirmed	43.8558051	-72.12988054
5	6	20 x 58 m	55	38	78	Am eggs x 90		Lower Pool	Confirmed	43.85636577	-72.12970505
6	7	11 x 20 m	110	55	100	Am eggs x 188; Aj-I eggs x 36; Ls eggs x 25, larva		Ridge Pool	Confirmed	43.8548802	-72.13117639
7	8	25 x 46 m	55	28	75	Am eggs x 16; Ls larvae		Upper Pool	Confirmed	43.85541021	-72.13042959
8	9	25 x 170 m	44	22	40	Am eggs x 156; Ls larvae (3 areas)		Upper Swamp Pool Complex	Confirmed	43.85683671	-72.13111243
9	10	56 x 66 m	42	18	35	Am eggs x 22; Ls eggs x 2	spring peeper	Lower Swamp Pool Complex	Confirmed	43.85648753	-72.13033237
10	11	45 x 102 m	45	20	30	Am eggs x 114; Aj-I eggs x 4; Ls larvae (2 areas)		Basin Swamp Moat Pool	Confirmed	43.85485673	-72.13034299
11	12	8 x 27 m	25	9	45	Am eggs x 2		Bench Gap Pool	Confirmed	43.85077235	-72.13839907
12	13	10 x 80 m	96	52	90	Am eggs x 174, Ls larvae		Mud Turtle Pond	Confirmed	43.85182772	-72.12186953
13	14	6 x 10 m	25	15	95			Boundary Swamp Pool	Possible	43.82059988	-72.09279819
14	15	4 x 7 m	22	15	95	Am eggs x 2		Skid Trail Pool	Confirmed	43.82166809	-72.09369198
15	16	4.5 x 8 m	0	0	0			Boundary Pool	Possible	43.82831835	-72.0896911
16	17	3 x 4 m	0	0	0			Standing Stones Pool	Possible	43.82647598	-72.08195347