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June 12, 1995

Doe Farm

Dr. James Barrett  
Department of Natural Resources  
James Hall, University of New Hampshire  
Durham, NH 03824

Dear Jim:

Thanks again to you, Dick Weyrick and Asa Metcalf for the tour of Doe Farm last month. The Conservation Commission greatly appreciates your offer to follow through with carrying out the management plan recommended by the FOR 745 "TREE" group.

I assume that the next step will be to mark trees for harvest in Compartment C and to release prime red oak trees in Compartment B by girdling surrounding competitors. The Commission will be pleased to supply marking paint and any other necessary supplies and equipment.

We are also interested in another recommendation of the plan - to install wood duck boxes and/or raptor platforms at the north end of Moat Island. Would it really be appropriate to do both (might not the raptors attack the ducks)? How should we decide?

Finally, during the Doe Farm tour we discussed the advisability of carrying out the timber harvest either with a feller-buncher (as recommended in the plan) or by skidding logs with a team of horses. In either case, the objective would be to minimize damage to the residual stand. I am confident that that the horse-skidding approach would appeal to Durham residents but don't know quite how to proceed. What do you recommend?

I look forward to working with all of you on this project.

Sincerely,

David T. Funk, Chairman  
Durham Conservation Commission

c: L. Wood

# UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

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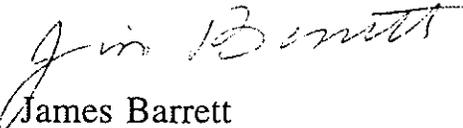
January 5, 1995

David P. Funk  
123 Mill Road  
Durham, NH 03824

Dear Dave:

I have enclosed a copy of "Inventory and Management Plan for the Doe Farm". I hope that it proves useful.

Sincerely,

  
James Barrett  
Professor of Forest Resources

JB/jp

T  
HIRTEEN

R  
ADICALLY

E  
NVISIONED

E  
NVIRONMENTALISTS

Kip Adams  
Dave Falkenham  
Deborah Ferguson  
William Guinn  
Jennifer Heinrich  
Candice Jackson  
Vicky Kjoss  
Vicki Lassonde  
Tim Martel  
Asa Metcalf  
Brian Parnham  
Seth Perry  
Sara Stanhope  
and  
Greg Jellison

# Table of Contents

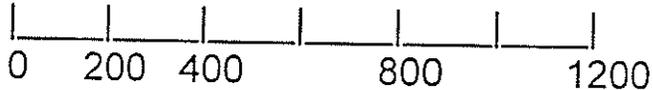
Description of the Doe Farm Property.....	1
Description of Surrounding Land Use.....	3
Description of Compartment A.....	5
Description of Compartment B.....	8
Description of Compartment C.....	12
Description of Compartment D.....	15
Summary of Management Suggestions.....	17

## Appendices

- A- Flora and Fauna Species List
- B- Forest Inventory of Compartment A
- C- Forest Inventory of Compartment B
- D- Forest Inventory of Compartment C
- E- Forest Inventory of Compartment D
- F- Stocking Guide

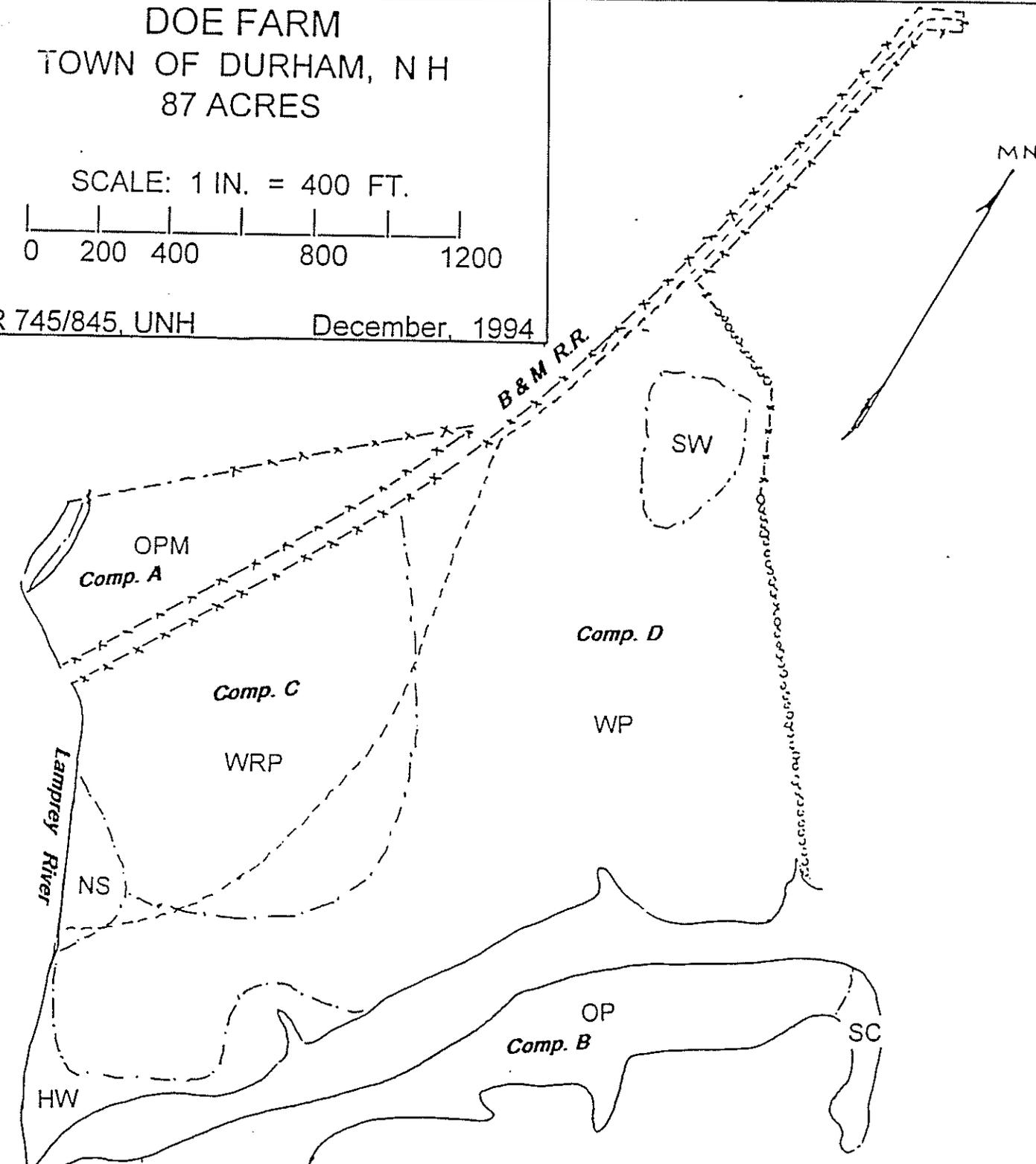
DOE FARM  
TOWN OF DURHAM, N H  
87 ACRES

SCALE: 1 IN. = 400 FT.



FOR 745/845, UNH

December, 1994



LEGEND

OPM	Red Oak, White Pine, Red Maple
WP	White Pine
WRP	White and Red Pine
NS	Norway Spruce
HW	Hardwood
OP	Red Oak, White Pine
SC	Scrub
SW	Swamp

## Description of the Doe Farm Property

The Doe Farm is located in Durham, New Hampshire, on Bennett Road off of Route 108 to Newmarket. It is approximately 4 miles from the center of Durham and the University of New Hampshire. The Doe Farm tract is one of several parcels that makes up the Durham town forest. It is approximately 87 acres in size. To the south and east, the property is bordered by the Lamprey River. The western parcel on the other side of the railroad tracks is adjacent to a housing development. To the northeast a working farm and another house abuts the property. This parcel provides recreation opportunities, such as hiking, mountain-biking, hunting, and canoeing. The tract is divided into three compartments: Moat Island, a contiguous, predominately softwood central portion, and a small portion separated from the central by the railroad tracks.

In 1909 Olinthus N. Doe bequeathed his estate to the town of Durham, with the stipulation that this land could not be sold and that the cemetery located on it be maintained. The hardwood and white pine canopy hosts a variety of wildlife, from birds and small mammals, to beaver and deer. The trails system allows for accessibility to all compartments of the parcel, except to the small tract west of the tracks. This forest is open to all recreational activities, including Boy Scout and Girl Scout troop outings and University educational programs and research. The main attraction is the diversity of wildlife and tree species. The unique features and stand composition are influenced by the soils and water resources.

The majority (greater than 75%) of the Doe Farm is composed of mixed hardwoods and white pine which are supported by loamy sands in the Windsor and Suncook soil series. Soil texture influences moisture content, permeability, erosion potential, nutrient content, and tree species composition and regeneration. The dry loamy

There are specific info related to town forests as this is official.

map and sketch in white color.

sand soils provide optimal growing conditions for the species present and promote white pine and red oak regeneration. Moat Island is unique in that the mixed alluvial soils in combination with loamy sands are conducive to promoting hydric soils species such as red maple, alder, and silver maple. Equipment operations are not limited on the majority of the central compartment, except in stream gullies where construction of temporary bridges is advised.

The Lamprey River bordering the south and east boundaries is a significant water resource feature of the property. It provides for water recreation and is a determining factor of species composition along the boundary edge. The inlet between Moat Island and the main compartment of the Doe Farm provides an ideal habitat for nesting birds, including mute swans, and mammals, such as deer and beaver. Within the main compartment, minor streams transect the forest stand and drain into the small wetland area to the southeast.

Evaluation of the forest resources includes not only a quantitative analysis of species composition and volume, but thorough examination of the definitive characteristics of the soils, water, and wildlife resources. Assessment of the unique properties, limitations, and benefits of these resources aid managers in establishing a recommendation for harvesting which balances all of the forested landscape needs. Despite the lack of extensive information regarding past land practices and activities on the Doe Farm property, evaluation, and assessment of the available resources will provide the foundation for establishing a detailed forest management plan. This plan will balance the needs of the community and the forest, while still maintaining the integrity of the environment. An established forest management plan will prove to be a valuable tool in any land use planning and will be flexible enough to meet ever-changing goals and needs.

## **Description of Surrounding Land Use**

The Doe Farm lies between developed areas of the town of Newmarket, Route 108, and the less developed farmland, fields, and woodlands of Durham.

Immediately to the north of the property is Bennett Road, which is classified as a medium duty road. The north side of Bennett Road is characterized mostly by forests, wetlands, and brooks, as well as some farmland. This area appears to be a valuable wildlife area; however, the existence of Bennett Road may inhibit the movement of some wildlife species between this land and the Doe Farm.

Just northwest of the Doe Farm lies land that is bordered by the Boston & Maine Railroad, the Lamprey River, and Bennett Road. This land consists mostly of fragmented forest and field, as well as a small housing development.

To the northeast of the property, just south of Bennett Road, lies a small parcel of land that is approximately the same size as the Doe Farm property. This land consists of mostly open fields and farmland with some scattered forest and housing. An unimproved dirt road runs through the middle of this property.

Across the Lamprey River, southeast of Moat Island, lies Route 108, a heavily traveled road with a high level of residential and commercial development. However, southeast of Route 108 there is a large tract of less developed fields, forests, and wetlands. This land is fairly extensive, and may provide good habitat for many wildlife species, as well some recreational potential. Despite the size and diversity of this tract, Route 108 is likely to hinder the movement of many wildlife species between this land and the Doe Farm.

The west and southwest border of the Doe Farm is the Lamprey River. Across the river is a tract of land approximately twice the size of the Doe Farm which is bisected by

the Boston & Maine Railroad. Currently this property is mostly forest and open field with some housing along Packers Falls Road to the west. This property has recently been approved for the construction of an 18-hole golf course. The current plan is to put nine holes on the north side of the railroad and nine holes on the south side of the railroad, with a tunnel underneath connecting the two courses.

Now  
owned  
by  
TNC

This plan will inevitably meet some public opposition which may delay or even eliminate the construction of the golf course. Nevertheless, the future of this particular tract is in question, and any large scale construction that occurs here will have a direct impact on the integrity of the Doe Farm.

### Overall Objectives

A special concern of the Doe Farm is that it is an island within a sea of development. Therefore, the management objectives aim to improve the current conditions of the land and to maintain forest cover. The complex structural diversity of the woodland lends a high aesthetic value, recreation potential, and wildlife habitat quality to the Doe Farm. Maintaining the high canopy diversity of the multi-aged forest is of prime importance. Small scale improvement cutting of the land is recommended to augment stand structure and promote vegetation beneficial to wildlife.

This management plan seeks to balance the needs of the community and the forest in conjunction with the goals of Olinthus N. Doe's will.

## Description of Compartment A

Compartment A, with approximately 6.5 forested acres, is located west of the Boston & Maine railroad, and is bordered by the Lamprey River to the south and a housing development to the east. The stand is characterized by mature red maple, red oak, eastern white pine, and shagbark hickory and minor components of sweet birch and black oak. The understory is comprised of hop hornbeam, white ash, white pine, red oak, and sweet birch. Minor components in the understory are red maple, basswood, and other hardwoods. The open, park-like structure of the stand may allow for regeneration of shade-intolerant white pine. Based on the current stand composition and regeneration, the trend for the future will be for the stand structure to remain predominantly hardwoods and white pine.

The compartment is defined by relatively rolling terrain and Windsor loamy sand soil, which is ideal for red oak regeneration. One of the outstanding natural features is a narrow pool (oxbow) running more than half the length of the southern boundary, enclosed by steep embankments. The existence of charred debris and soil also lead us to the conclusion that a small section of this stand has been influenced by a recent low intensity burn. Despite the maturity and percentage of merchantable timber within the stand, the proximity to the housing development and small compartment size restrict any harvesting and public recreational use. The railroad also limits any reasonable means of access. The forest type is an ideal site for wildlife because of the available browse material and potential mast production; however, the fragmentation of this stand makes wildlife utilization unlikely. Proximity to the housing development increases predation by cats and dogs of local small mammal and bird populations.

## Stand Description

The stand is characterized by more than 80% of hardwoods, including red maple, red oak, shagbark hickory, sweet birch, and black oak. The softwood component of the stand is entirely of white pine. For basal area, the percentages of red maple, red oak, white pine, and shagbark hickory in the overstory are 39, 23, 16, and 12, respectively. This inventory focused on the merchantable species: red oak, white pine, and hickory. The mean stand diameter of red oak is 15.8 inches, while white pine is 12.6 inches. Hickory, the youngest component of the overstory, has a smaller mean stand diameter at 10.9 inches. The range in dbh from 10 to 26 inches of red oak in the stand indicates variability in sawlog sizes. Red oak, compared to white oak and hickory, has the greatest range in dbh classes. This indicates that over time there will be a continual supply of red oak coming into merchantable harvesting size class that would permit more than one rotation.

The high volume per acre value of red oak versus basal area indicates that red oak is the most abundant and dominant species. In contrast, white pine, which is of harvestable age, is sparse through the landscape. Though the mean stand diameter of hickory indicates that it has reached merchantable size, the low volume per acre value displays that it still has not reached full merchantable potential.

The regeneration of understory species is measured as seedlings/acre. This is indicative of the potential future composition of the stand. The total seedlings/acre of mixed hardwoods and white pine for this compartment is 7,091. Of these, 2,182 seedlings/acre are merchantable species. Those species are white pine at 1,091 seedlings/acre, red oak 909 seedlings/acre, and white ash 1,182 seedlings/acre. The unmerchantable species included hop hornbeam, which has the greatest number of seedlings/acre overall at 2,455.

The less significant species present are: red maple, basswood, sweet birch and other hardwoods. Though hop hornbeam has the highest number of seedlings/acre of both merchantable and unmerchantable species, it is not likely to survive to maturity. Therefore, red oak, white pine, and red maple will continue to remain the dominant overstory species.

### **Management Recommendation**

This inventory indicates that the immediate recommendation would be to do a partial or full harvest of merchantable red oak and white pine, and to leave hickory for mast production until it reaches harvestable maturity. However, due to the small size of the compartment, its proximity to a residential area, and limited access caused by the railroad, this recommendation would not be feasible.

This compartment should be left as a natural area that is free from any future timber harvesting. Leaving this compartment completely forested will provide many functions including aesthetic value and wildlife food production. This compartment will also act as a buffer strip between the railroad and the housing development.

Further suggestions are to remark the boundaries, particularly the western boundary between compartment A and the housing development, to avoid complications.

## **Description of Compartment B**

Moat Island is a long narrow stretch of land situated on the eastern side of the Doe Farm, which is accessible by foot during the dry season. The approximately 19 acres of Moat Island are covered by a contiguous mixed hardwood overstory. Due to the seasonal fluctuations in water levels surrounding the island, there are two distinct zones of vegetation. The lowlands at the edge of the island are dominated by sweet pepperbush and other shrub species. These alluvial lowlands, with their mixed soils of silt, loam, and sandy gravel, make up a large percentage of the island. The flat upland center of Moat Island is dominated by white pine and red oak. There is also a trail along the western bank of the island leading to a rough campsite at the center, where there are opportunities to view wildlife such as red and gray squirrel, birds, and possibly beaver.

Due to the diversity of soils and micro changes in topography, there is a variable understory beneath a canopy of oak and pine. Along with the mixed alluvial soil, with its range of textures, are the Windsor fine loamy sands which characterize the rest of the Doe Farm. These soils support hardwood and softwood tree species in the center of the island. There are pockets of shrubby understory vegetation beneficial to wildlife, such as blueberries, common juniper, and winterberry holly, and a good number of cavity trees scattered throughout. There is also a dense stand of white pine saplings growing on the droughtier soils that will keep the island from reverting completely to red oak. These unique features set Moat Island apart as a small refuge for plants and wildlife.

## **Inventory Results**

Although Moat Island is comprised primarily of mixed hardwood species, white

pine accounts for the highest number of trees in both density (59 tree per acre) and basal area (42 square feet per acre). Red oak with a mean diameter of 10.5 inches and a basal area per acre of 32 square feet, along with red maple (mean diameter of 11.7 inches and a basal area per acre of 22 square feet) are the other two dominant species. Silver maple and shagbark hickory are also present although less abundant in both density and basal area. Regeneration is mostly red oak, signifying a natural successional shift towards an intermediate red oak overstory.

Combining all species of hardwoods results in a higher tree/acre and a higher basal area/acre calculation. These show that mixed hardwood species comprise the majority of the trees on the island .

Combined calculations for all species show relatively few trees/acre and a low basal area/acre. This evidence suggests that the trees on Moat Island are no yet of merchantable size.

Seedling tally results show red oak in association with white pine as the primary regeneration species throughout the island. The large amount of red oak seedlings per acre is indicative of the island converting to an oak dominant forest. A significant feature is a dense white pine sapling stand on the southwestern side of the island, which was missed in the random plot sampling process. Therefore, white pine regeneration on the island is actually greater than the calculations indicate.

### **Management Recommendations**

Based on the inventory of Moat Island, it was established that sustaining and promoting wildlife should be the primary objective. Since this is public land, and a rough campsite and path are already in place, a secondary goal could be light recreation.

Because it is an island with seasonal low lying wetlands, this parcel provides

prime wildlife habitat. Approximately 300 species of mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and birds are found in New Hampshire. Of these, almost two-thirds rely on wetlands at some point during their life. Because the island is characterized by pockets of seasonal wetlands, this parcel provides prime wildlife habitat. It is for this reason that the management objectives focus on the protection and enhancement of diversity of the island.

Equipment accessibility is a concern when implementing silvicultural prescriptions on the island. Timber harvesting is restricted to winter months when water surrounding the island is frozen, thereby facilitating access to the area while minimizing disturbance. However, harvesting is not cost-effective for several reasons. First, the island is relatively small (around 19 acres) and therefore does <sup>not</sup> support a large volume of merchantable timber. Second, the white pine and red oak timber that is present is of relatively low value. Third, since the basal area of both the white pine and red oak is rather low, a harvest at the present time would not be beneficial to the stand.

The current and future uses of the surrounding land were another key factor in determining our management objectives. The impending development of a golf course would lead to fragmentation of the remaining forested areas.

← Did not happen

In order to achieve the proposed goals,

1. No harvest should be made. A harvest now is not economically feasible. Also, the seedling tally indicates that the stand is naturally progressing towards Red Oak which should be beneficial to many wildlife species. Also, since the island is so small, we do not believe that a harvest will be economically advantageous in the near future either.
2. A few prime red oak trees should be released to increase mast production for wildlife. The ideal way to accomplish this would be to

Was this ever done?

girdle some of the surrounding competing species. The result would be increased mast production and the dead trees would produce cavities for wildlife.

3. The stand of white pine saplings located in the middle of the island should be left. This will provide an area in which wildlife can take refuge and also adds to the structural diversity of the island.

*but not both?*

4. Wood duck boxes and/or raptor platforms should be placed at the northern tip (where the cover is dominated by berries and shrubs).

5. Campsites and trails should be cleaned up to reduce the impact of recreation and human interference on the ecosystem.

No other recommendations for improving the recreation facilities on Moat Island are given, since any additional recreation that may arise from managing for that purpose would be detrimental to wildlife.

## Description of Compartment C

Compartment C, located in the central portion of the property, is comprised of approximately 25 acres. The compartment is bordered on two sides by the Lamprey River and the railroad track on the western side. The area in large part is a plantation of red pine and Norway spruce, planted in the early 1920s. Natural regeneration in the understory along with some planted white pine accounts for a strong presence of the white pine in the parcel. There are several hardwood species associated with the riparian areas: red oak, red maple, black birch, and American beech; however, these species do not constitute a large proportion of the stand composition. Similar to compartment A, a large portion of this parcel has an open, park-like appearance conducive to regeneration of intermediate tolerance hardwoods and white pine.

The topography of this area is relatively flat with slopes from 0-8%. Soils in this area are comprised of fine sands and are excessively well drained. A seasonally fluctuating water table is characteristic of soils located along stream terraces. These moist soils are more suited for white pine and red maple.

Wildlife is attracted to this area for several reasons. The regeneration of softwood and hardwood species provides browse for deer and other large herbivores. The mature red and white pine produce cones which are important food items for small mammals and birds. Several large standing snags provide these animals with nesting sites. Game trails throughout the compartment indicate use of this area as a travel corridor for wildlife. The stand of Norway spruce can provide critical winter cover for many wildlife species, primarily deer.

## Inventory Results

The majority of the stand ( 78%) is comprised of softwoods. White pine constitutes 41%, red pine 24%, and Norway spruce 13% . The hardwood component of the overstory consists largely of red maple (16%). The seedling tally shows white pine to be the dominant species at 3,250 seedlings/acre, which constitutes 75% of the understory. Though red maple comprises the majority of the hardwood component of the overstory, red oak was the significant hardwood regeneration species (667 seedlings/acre).

This inventory focused primarily on the merchantable white and red pine. The mean stand diameter of white pine is 15.6 inches, while red pine is 13.9 inches. White pine accounts for 70 square feet of basal area and of 5934 board feet/acre, while red pine accounts for 41.7 square feet and 4,095 board feet/acre. The range of dbh classes from ten to 24 inches, for white pine suggests that there will be a continuous supply of sawlogs.

## Management Recommendations

This inventory supports the immediate recommendation to conduct a partial harvest of merchantable timber, primarily white and red pine to improve the quality of the original stand. Given the inventory and size classes, the stand falls between the A-line (overstocked) and B-line (complete site utilization) of the stocking guide (see Appendix F). Based on these guidelines it is recommended to remove 40 square feet of the stand's basal area or a little over 25% of the stand stocking. This amount should be largely removed from size classes greater than 11 inches. By removing the 40 square feet of basal area, the advanced regeneration of white pine and hardwoods will be released, providing opportunities for continued harvest of this area.

*Done  
1/27/2000*

The volume to be removed is approximately 80,000 board feet, which was

determined by removing one-third of the basal area and the volume from 14, 15, and 16 inch diameter classes, and one-fourth of the basal area and volume from the other dbh classes greater than 11 inches.

To minimize damage to the advanced regeneration harvesting should be conducted by using a feller-buncher. Further damage can be avoided by restricting the harvest to the winter months. The residual biomass (tops and limbs ) of felled trees should remain on site to replenish the nutrient pool of the soil. Skid trails and log roads resulting from the harvest operation should be well maintained for future harvest operations and to provide recreational opportunities for the public.

The stand of Norway spruce should remain uncut to support an area of dense winter cover for deer and other wildlife. A buffer strip of vegetation should be left along the riverbanks to prevent erosion. This riparian zone, along with the Norway spruce stand, provides an effective screen from the proposed golf course on the opposite bank.

## **Description of Compartment D**

Compartment D is located in the north central portion of the property. The area is approximately 28 acres and is characterized by upland and wetland habitat types. On the west, the area is bordered by railroad tracks. To the north, it abuts fields and pastures. On the east is the Lamprey River, and to the south is compartment C. The terrain is gently sloping, with few small ridges, and contains a marsh in the northwest corner. A stream flows from the swamp to the Lamprey River. The compartment overstory is dominated by dense white pine and contains a sparse understory of mixed hardwoods with ample white pine regeneration. Wetland areas contain a dense understory of ferns, dogwoods, and other riparian species. Soil types are primarily Windsor loamy sand and Swanton fine sandy loam, which account for the prevalence of white pine. Wildlife in the area includes, but is not limited to, beaver, raccoon, white-tailed deer, waterfowl, and red squirrel. An old farm foundation, cemetery, and several stone walls add to the historical and cultural value of the area.

### **Inventory Results**

White pine comprises the majority (82%) of the overstory, with an average merchantable dbh of 13.3 inches. In comparison, red pine comprises only 5% of the stand's overstory. Similar to red pine, hardwoods are a minor component of the overstory. The remaining 13% of the overstory are comprised of mixed hardwoods such as red oak, red maple, and sweet birch. White pine is also the significant regeneration species with 1,882 seedlings/acre. The trend is for white pine to remain the dominant species in the stand.

### **Management Recommendations**

Since the primary objective of the Doe Farm is the enhancement of recreation,

aesthetics, wildlife, and overall stand improvement, management of compartment D will be directed towards accomplishing these goals.

Currently, several trails, which can be used for hiking, biking, and cross-country skiing, provide access throughout the area. These trails require improvements in drainage, as well as routine maintenance, to minimize the impact from heavy use. The trails could be used for outdoor education programs to teach the public about forest ecology, wildlife habitats, and forest management techniques. Interpretive signs could be another educational tool highlighting the unique features of the compartment.

Managing for wildlife is particularly important in face of the impending development surrounding the Doe Farm. With the construction of the golf course on the southern border, the area will become an isolated island of forested habitat surrounded by urbanization.

Due to the presence of large white pines in this compartment, which give the area an open, park-like appearance, harvesting may be postponed in favor of the recreational attraction that these aesthetic trees provide. However, the possibility of a single tree selection cut of mature white pine remains. Such a cut would facilitate growth of white pine regeneration, which would be further enhanced by the sandy loam soils present in the area. In order to retain the uneven-aged structure of the forest, the cut should remove one quarter of the basal area across the stand's diameter classes. The cut should be performed during the winter, to limit the degree of damage to regeneration and to reduce soil erosion. Finally, skid trails should be constructed and maintained with future recreation options in mind.

## Summary of Management Suggestions

In order to attain the overall objectives of improving the current conditions of the land and maintaining forest cover we suggest the following treatments:

1. Leave compartments A, B and D as natural areas with no harvest at the present time.
2. Remark the boundaries around Compartment A in order to avoid accidental damage from the adjacent housing development.
3. Place wood duck boxes on the northern end of Moat Island (Compartment B) to increase wildlife activity.
4. Conduct a partial harvest of merchantable white and red pine from Compartment C. It is recommended that 25% of the stocking be removed from tree size classes greater than 11 inches. In order to avoid damage to the residual stand, this harvest should be done with a feller-buncher during the winter months. Tops and limbs of felled trees should remain on site to replenish nutrients to the soil. The resulting skid trails and log roads should be maintained as recreational trails after the harvest.

## Appendix A - Flora and Fauna Species List

## Flora

Alder.....	<i>Alnus spp.</i>
American Basswood.....	<i>Tilia americana</i>
American Beech.....	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>
Black (sweet) Birch.....	<i>Betula lenta</i>
Black Cherry.....	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
Black Oak.....	<i>Quercus velutina</i>
Blueberry.....	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>
Common Juniper.....	<i>Juniperus communis</i>
Dogwood.....	<i>Cornus spp.</i>
Eastern Hemlock.....	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Eastern White Pine.....	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Hop Hornbeam.....	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>
Norway Spruce.....	<i>Picea abies</i>
Raspberry.....	<i>Rubus spp.</i>
Red Maple.....	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Red Pine.....	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>
Red Oak.....	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Shagbark Hickory.....	<i>Carya ovata</i>
Silver Maple.....	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>
Sugar Maple.....	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Sweet Pepperbush.....	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>
White Ash.....	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>
Winterberry Holly.....	<i>Nemopanthus ilex</i>

## Fauna

Beaver.....	<i>Castor canadensis</i>
Gray Squirrel.....	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>
Mute Swan.....	<i>Cygnus olor</i>
Raccoon.....	<i>Procyon lotor</i>
Red Squirrel.....	<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>
White-tailed Deer.....	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>
Wild Turkey.....	<i>Meleagris galapavo</i>
Wood Duck.....	<i>Aix sponsa</i>

Appendix B - Forest Inventory of Compartment A

Summaries of the INVENTORY

ANALYSIS ARE AVAILABLE

LIPON Request --

Appendices B Through F