

Cary Plantation Lots

Character of the Landbase

There are two lots in Cary Plantation located in southern Aroostook County; the 225-acre East Lot along Maine's border with Canada, and the 105-acre West Lot. Both properties are original public lots, with no deeded access to either parcel. Both parcels are located on tributaries of Sheean Brook within the Eel River watershed which drains into the St. John River.

Resources

Natural and Geological Resources

The East Lot contains a significant wetland component. The forested acres (only 37% of the Lot) are currently dominated by young mixedwood (59%). There are also softwood stands of cedar/black spruce/fir (22%) in wet depressions and riparian zones, and retention stands of mature early-successional hardwood (19%). There are 28 acres of open wetlands on the parcel, associated with Tracy Brook. There are also 81 acres of forested wetlands. The bedrock on both Cary Lots consists mostly of acidic sedimentary/metasedimentary rock, overlain by poorly drained glacial till soils of the Telos-Monarda-Monson Association. Extensive marsh and bog deposits are located in the wetlands.

The West Lot is primarily forested, with 60% of the parcel being forested wetland, and eleven acres of open wetlands associated with Sheean Brook. The Lot contains a Spruce Larch Wooded Bog, Northern White Cedar Woodland Fen, and a Northern White Cedar Swamp. The forest types consist of 34% young mixedwood in the uplands and 66% softwood dominated by black spruce, cedar and larch, largely in the forested wetlands.

Historic and Cultural Resources

Cellar holes, wells, and rock walls located on both lots gives evidence that most of the uplands were settled and cleared in the past.

Fisheries and Wildlife Resources

Tracy Brook and Sheean Brook are locally important brook trout fisheries. There are 62 acres of wading bird and waterfowl habitat overlapping with the 28 acres of open wetlands.

Recreation Resources

Recreation has consisted primarily of dispersed fishing, hunting, and trapping.

Timber and Renewable Resources

Timber comprises most of the management activity on these lots. Prior to 1998 forest stands were dominated by aspen and birch which originated from old fields, pastures, and burns circa 1930. Most of the white spruce and fir were killed by spruce budworm in the 1980s. Bureau harvests conducted in the winters of 1998-99 removed much of the declining aspen to release a well-established sapling stand of spruce, fir, and maple.

Transportation and Administrative Considerations

Access to Tracy Brook on the East Lot is prohibited through a gate on a DEP-licensed septage spreading site on adjacent land.

Management Issues

- There is no deeded access to the public lots.
- Access to Tracy Brook on the East Lot is prohibited through a gate on a DEP-licensed septage spreading site on adjacent land.
- Future operations will have to be coordinated with Federal Border Patrol agencies.

Cary Plantation Lots Resource Allocations and Management Recommendations

The following resource allocations will apply:

Wildlife Management as a Dominant Use All P-WL1 and P-WL2 (LURC zoned) wetlands and a corresponding major riparian zone will be allocated as wildlife dominant areas.

Timber Management as a Dominant Use The remainder of the Cary Public Lots will be allocated as timber dominant.

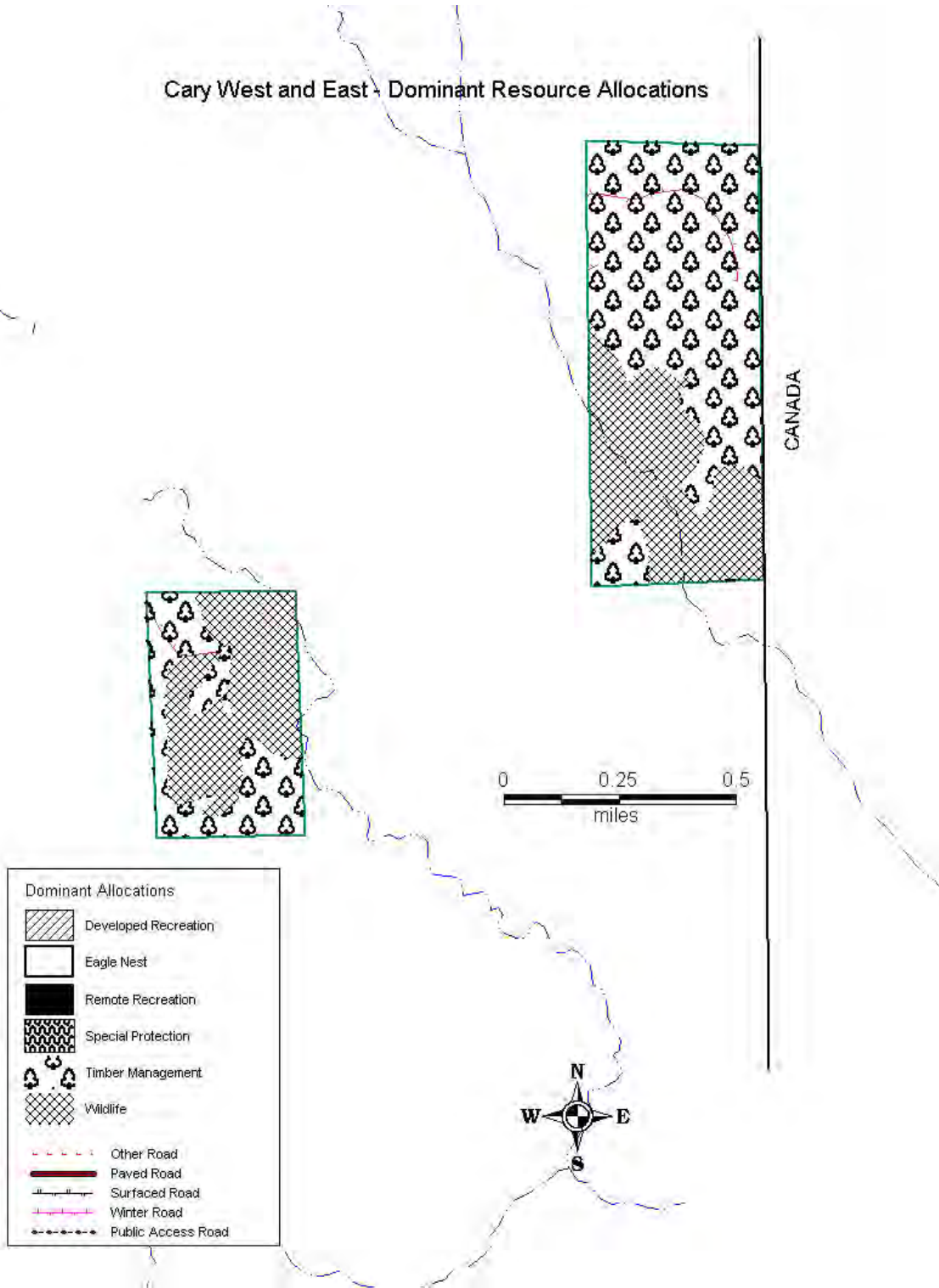
Management Recommendations

- Communicate with the Federal Border Patrol on management plans for these lots.
- Pursue acquiring legal access to the Lot.

Cary Lot Dominant Allocation Acreages

Dominant Allocation	Acres
Wildlife	142
Timber Management	189

Cary West and East - Dominant Resource Allocations



Codyville Plantation Lots

Character of the Landbase

There are three public lots located on Codyville Plantation in Washington County east of Topsfield: the 938-acre West (Tomah Mountain) Lot, the 137-acre Northeast Lot, and the 176-acre Southeast Lot. All three lots are original public lots. The West Lot is bisected by Route 6 while the other two lots are located south of Route 6. The West Lot is located on the easterly ridgeline and southeasterly and northerly slopes of Tomah Mt. and is primarily an upland forest, with portions of abandoned fields along Route 6. The Northeast and Southeast Lots are located on the southerly side of Route 6 and are dominated by wetlands associated with the westerly branch of Tomah Stream which flows through both parcels.

Resources

Natural and Geological Resources

The geology of these public lots has a variety of bedrock and surficial geological features. The prominent feature of the West Lot is Tomah Mt. which is acidic granite bedrock, with lower north and south slopes of moderately calcareous sedimentary/metasedimentary bedrock. Surface geology of the Lot includes bare bedrock, gravelly ice-contact glaciofluvial sediments as well as the dominant glacial till. The very stony silt loams of the Monson-Elliotsville and Monarda Monson soils dominate till sites. There are also 18 acres of open wetland and 56 acres of forested wetland on the southerly side of Route 6. The Northeast and Southeast Lots are 82% wetland. These two parcels include 256 acres of wetland associated with Tomah Stream which runs through both parcels, and 95 acres of open wetland. Several types of sedge meadows are found on the mucky soils bordering the stream. Forested areas around the meadows are characterized by red maple, gray birch, aspen, and red spruce. Several rare and endangered species are associated with these wetlands. The Tomah mayfly has been documented on the Southeast Lot, which is also within the critical habitat of a bald eagle nest. The yellow rail was also found, also considered a rare species.

Fisheries and Wildlife Resources

Tomah Stream is a locally important brook trout stream. In addition, several rare and endangered species are associated with the stream and associated wetlands. The Tomah mayfly is present within the Southeast Lot, which is also within the critical habitat of a bald eagle nest. In addition, the rare yellow rail was found. There is a small aspen dominated stand on the south side of Route 6 which has been prescribed for grouse management. The first series of blocks has been cut and is currently due for the next entry. A small abandoned agricultural field with apple trees presents another opportunity for wildlife enhancement.

Recreation Resources

The lots are used primarily for dispersed hunting and fishing.

Timber and Renewable Resources

Timber is the primary management activity on the larger West Lot. Forest types are 50% hardwood, 20% mixedwood, and 20% softwood. The southerly slopes of Tomah Mt are a somewhat enriched Beech-Birch-Maple stand characterized by mature sugar maple and beech

with scattered white ash, and yellow birch. Many areas are characterized by an over-story of large veteran maple and birch with an understory of small diameter dead and dying beech. Lower in the slope, mixedwood stands tend to be hardwood seepage forests with a hemlock component. These stands were examined by the Maine Natural Areas Program and found not to be exemplary. The Bureau last harvested a portion of the North Lot in 1998-99.

Transportation and Administrative Considerations

Tomah Mountain has been the subject of recent inquiries as to its suitability for a windpower project. No formal application has been made, although efforts to determine the viability of the site are ongoing.

Eastern Maine Electric Co-op once held a powerline right-of-way on the south portion of the West Lot, which was relocated in 2002 along Route 6. There is also a camplot lease located on the south side of the West Lot Route 6, and is managed as part of the Bureau's Camplot leasing program.

A portion of the abandoned fields on the West Lot was once used as a Town ball field, and an old gravel pit has been used as the Town landfill. The landfill was closed out and the access road gated. A camp and associated abandoned fields located on the north side (north of Route 6) has been the site of an on-going "adverse claim" by the camp owner. In 2002 the legislature gave approval for the Bureau to convey a 5.5-acre parcel as a means to settle the claim which was not accepted by the claimant.

There is no deeded vehicular access to Northeast Lot. A Bureau held public access easement on the 312,000-acre "Sunrise Tree Farm" conservation easement held by the New England Forestry Foundation (Wagner Forest Management lands owned by Typhoon, LLC) surrounds the Northeast and Southeast Lots, and abuts the West Lot to the east and south. The Bureau easement guarantees pedestrian access to the lots.

Management Issues

- An abandoned powerline right-of-way crosses the southern portion of the West Lot, once used by Eastern Maine Electric Co-op but since abandoned as poles were relocated along Route 6.
- Rare and endangered species have been found on the two southern lots.
- There have been recent inquiries regarding the possibility of wind power on Tomah Mt.
- An adverse claim on the north side of the West Lot has not been finalized.
- There is no deeded vehicular access to the Northeast Lot.

Codyville Plantation Lots Resource Allocations

The following resource allocations will apply:

Special Protection as Dominant Use The entire Southeast Lot, and P-WL 1 and P-WL2 (LURC zoned) areas of the Northeast Lot will be allocated as special protection areas.

Wildlife as a Dominant Use A riparian buffer on the West Lot will be allocated as wildlife dominant.

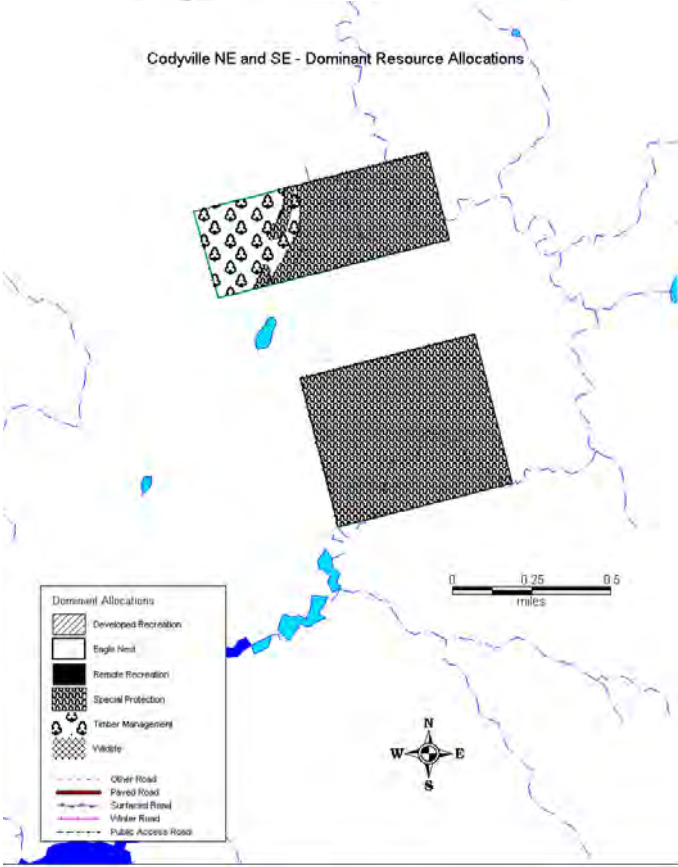
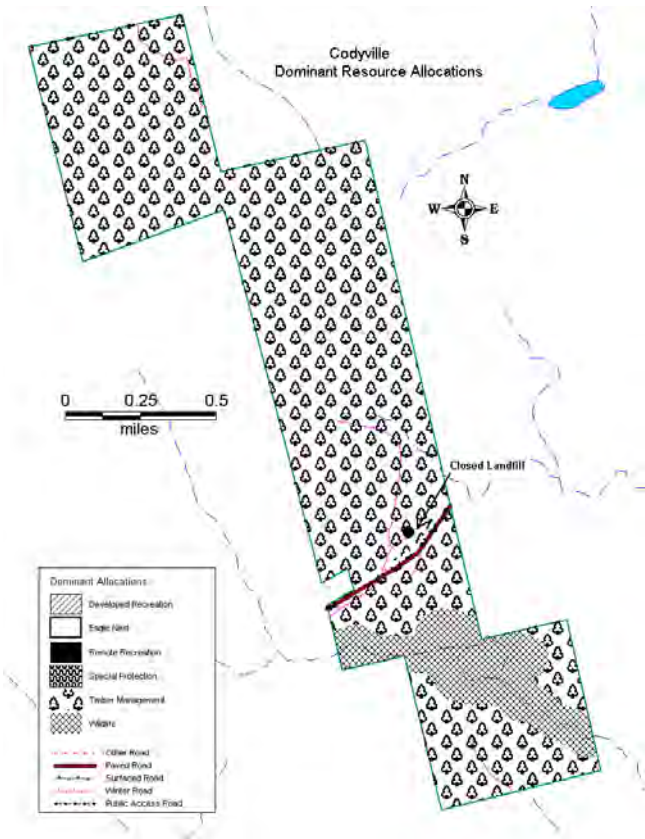
Timber Management as a Dominant Use The northern side of the West Lot, with the exception of the landfill site, will be allocated as timber dominant. A portion of the West Lot south of Route 6 will be timber dominant (except for the area along the stream in wildlife allocation). The Northeast Lot contains a portion on the west side of the Lot that will be timber allocation.

Management Recommendations

- Continue to work toward a solution to the adverse claim on the West Lot.
- Pursue acquiring legal vehicular access to the Northeast Lot.

Codyville Plantation Lots Dominant Allocation Acreages

Dominant Allocation	Acres
Special Protection	268
Wildlife	106
Timber Management	865



Grand Falls School House Lot

The Grand Falls School House Lot is a formal municipal property that came to the state after de-organization of the Plantation of Grand Falls in 1981. The ½-acre property and historic school house, located approximately five miles from the Town of Burlington, have been under lease with the Grand Falls Historical Society; discussions with the Historical Society are ongoing regarding the future use and care of the building and contents.

Grand Lake Stream Lot

Character of the Landbase

The 917-acre Grand Lake Stream Lot is an original public lot located between the East and West Branches of Musquash Stream, in the “Waite” area of Grand Lake Stream Plantation.

Resources

Natural and Geological Resources

The height of land is approximately 120 feet in elevation at the midpoint of the Lot, where it then drains to both East and West Branches of Musquash Stream. The parcel is nearly all forested with only one acre of open wetland. There are no perennial watercourses; however, the shoreland protection zone for the East Branch of Musquash Stream crosses along the east boundary. The parcel is situated on moderately calcareous sedimentary/metasedimentary bedrock. Soils above bedrock are the very stony silt loam till soils of the Telos-Monarda-Monson Association.

Fisheries and Wildlife Resources

The parcel supports a variety of wildlife due to its close proximity to wetland and riparian areas associated with nearby major streams, along with the diversity of stand types and age classes present on the parcel. There are no deeryards, but there is documentation of deer winter use in the 1980s on the eastern end of the lot. Musquash Stream is an important local fishery.

Recreation Resources

Recreation has consisted primarily of dispersed hunting and trapping.

Timber and Renewable Resources

Forest composition is 45% softwood, 43% mixedwood, and 12% hardwood. Stands are typically multi-aged, a result of frequent historical harvests dating back to tanbark harvests for the Grand Lake Tannery. The better-drained hardwood and mixedwood sites are dominated by beech with a sugar maple and hemlock component. The more poorly-drained softwood stands are cedar, hemlock, and spruce. The Bureau conducted harvests in 1985-87, primarily in the budworm damaged softwood stands, and 1997-98 in hardwood stands. Firewood theft has been a problem for many years, with significant timber trespasses documented in 1993 and 1997.

Administration and Transportation Considerations

There is no deeded access to the public lot.

Historic and Cultural Resources

There are no known historic or cultural resources on the Lot.

Grand Lake Stream Lot Resource Allocations

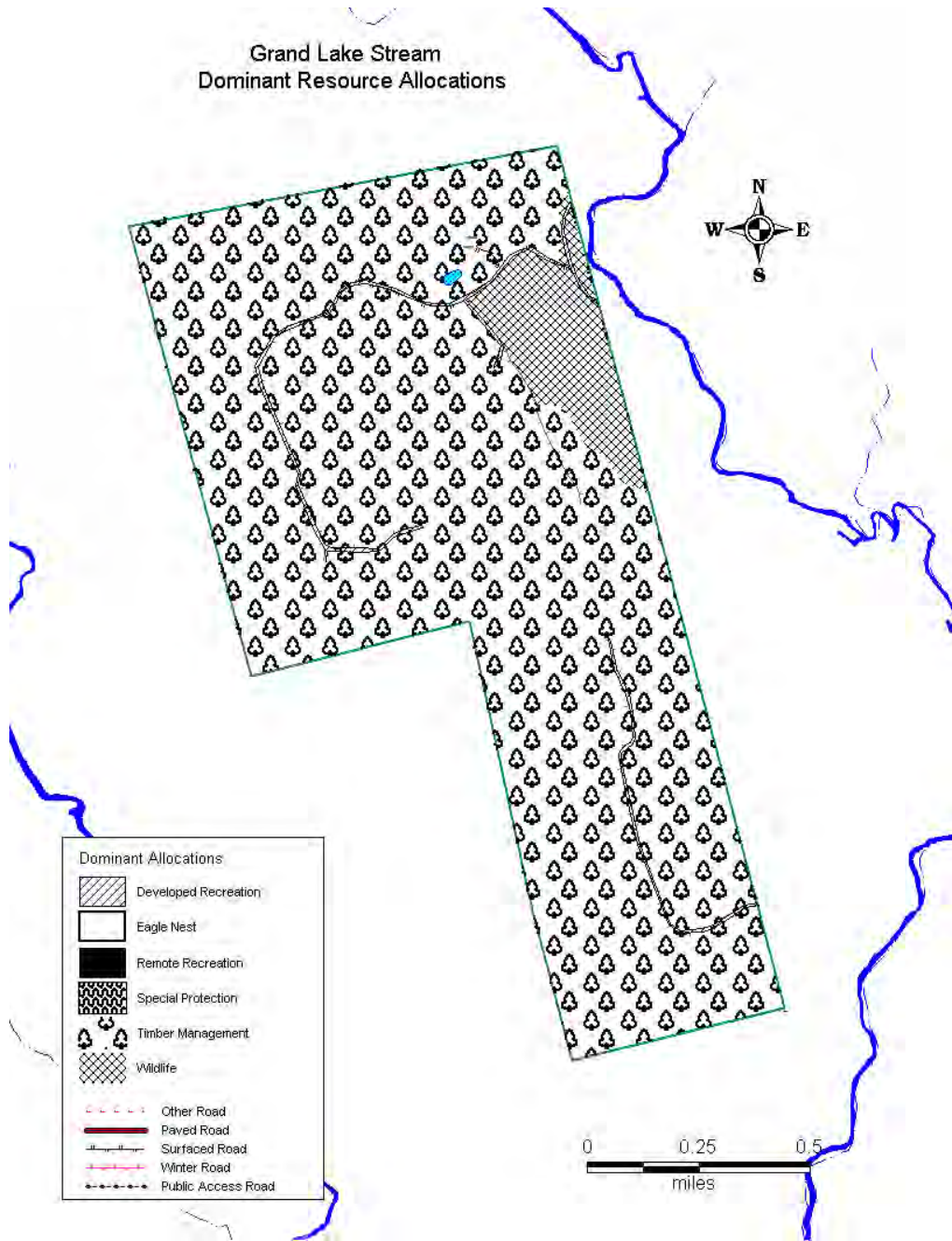
The following resource allocations will apply:

Wildlife Management as Dominant Use A major riparian zone will follow along the east boundary in conjunction with the East Branch of Mushquash Stream. Softwood stands immediately adjacent to this zone will also be wildlife dominant.

Timber Management as a Dominant Use The remainder of the Lot will be allocated as timber dominant.

Dominant Allocation	Acres
Wildlife	27
Timber Management	860

Grand Lake Stream Dominant Resource Allocations



Great Pond Lots

Character of the Landbase

The Great Pond North and South Lots are original public lots in the Town of Great Pond. The layout of the 451-acre North Lot consists of two separate parcels on opposite sides of Great Pond, located on the northerly or inlet side of the lake. The 39-acre South Lot is a remnant of an original 320-acre parcel on the west side of the lake at the southerly outlet. The North Lot has approximately 1.3 miles of lake frontage, while the South lot has approximately 0.5 mile of lake frontage along with 0.25 mile on the outlet stream.

Resources

Natural and Geological Resources

The easterly portion of the North Lot is characterized by two boulder strewn hills rising 250 feet above the lake. The soils are very stony with fine sandy loam, and are moderately well-drained, belonging to the Dixfield-Marlow-Colonel association. The bedrock consists of mafic-intermediate granite and acidic granite. The western portion of the lot is largely swamp, with muck and bog deposits over various types of sedimentary bedrock. The parcel contains 52 acres of open wetland, six acres of forested wetland and 47 acres of inland wading bird and waterfowl habitat. Wetland types include Sweet Gale Mixed Shrub Fen and an exemplary Mixed Tall Sedge Fen.

The South Lot is underlain by acidic granite bedrock and has the same moderately well drained soils as the North Lot. There are eight acres of wetland associated with the outlet stream.

Historic and Cultural Resources

There are no known historical or cultural resources on the parcels.

Fisheries and Wildlife Resources

Great Pond is a 647-acre mesotrophic pond drained by the Union River which The Nature Conservancy has selected as a portfolio lake - a high value water body that best represents the ecosystems, natural communities, and species characteristic of the region. In addition to the warm water and brook trout fishery, the pond has been stocked with Atlantic salmon, brown trout, and landlocked salmon. The Union River is also a historic Atlantic salmon river. There are no zoned deer yards on the property, however there is some documented deer wintering use from the 1970s and 80s on the parcel associated with the inlet to Great Pond. Additionally, there is anecdotal information regarding several "pocket yards" throughout the North Lot. The presence of large mature red oak in hardwood stands provides an important source of hard mast.

Recreation Resources

Recreation consists primarily of hunting and fishing, and the enjoyment of the shoreline in conjunction with boating. A commercial sporting camp located on an abutting out lot has contributed to the hunting use, as there is no other public access to the parcel.

Timber and Renewable Resources

Forest stands on the property are moderately diverse in type and age classes. Current forest types are 50% hardwood, 34% mixedwood, and 16% softwood. It appears that some current stocking originated from documented harvests that took place from 1917-21, 1953-54, and 1960-1961. These early harvests targeted softwood and hardwood logs. Much of the young hardwood is classified as low quality, dominated by diseased beech and low vigor birch. There are also multi-aged stands of fair to good quality hardwood, with locally enriched areas with a white ash-basswood-red oak component and a scattered legacy component of sugar maple. The softwood was moderately to heavily impacted by the spruce budworm epidemic in the early 1980s.

Transportation and Administrative Considerations

There is no deeded access to the public lots, with the only vehicular road access being through a gated road on private land off the Stud Mill Road. This old road crosses the north boundary line to a sporting camp located on an out lot that was once part of the original state-owned parcel. In 1994 the Bureau leased a 22 foot right-of-way to the sporting camp over this road. The lease has not been paid in some time, and it is unclear if the right-of-way is still in force. There has been foot access for hunting purposes along old trails along abutting private land. There is also one camp lease on the east shore of the pond near the south line, and is managed as part of the Bureau's Camplot Leasing Program.

There is a long history with the Town that has impacted the Bureau's management of the property. At various times the Town has shown significant support for maintaining the state lots as "no cut preserves," and have expressed interest in assuming management of the properties through a lease agreement, although one was never developed. Consequently, the Bureau has not undertaken any management of the timber to date. The lots are also within the conservation initiative known as the "Lower Penobscot Forest Project," with the project area abutting the North Lot to the north and west, and the South Lot to the west. It is uncertain at this time as to how this project will impact the future management of these lots.

Management Issues

- There is no deeded access to the public lots.
- The Bureau will need to determine from the Town its future interest in the public lots.
- The Bureau will need to determine how the Lower Penobscot Forest Project conservation area will interact with the future management of these lots.
- Forest management commitments on the North Lot will be heavily influenced by management conducted by the abutting private landowner.

Great Pond Lots Resource Allocations and Management Recommendations

The following resource allocations will apply:

Wildlife Management as a Dominant Use On the North Lot, the portion of the Lot west of Great Pond and the portion between the pond and the Main Stream are wildlife dominant. On the South Lot, a 330 foot buffer along Great Pond is wildlife dominant.

Recreation as Dominant Use The entire South lot is allocated as remote recreation, except where the wildlife dominant allocation applies along the shoreline of the pond.

Timber Management as Dominant Use The North Lot is allocated as timber dominant, except where allocations apply for wildlife.

Management Recommendations

- Communicate with the Town regarding its future interest in the Lot.
- Communicate with partners in the Lower Penobscot Forest Project regarding future planning for Project lands, and how these might interact with management of the Lot.
- Pursue acquiring legal access to the Lot.

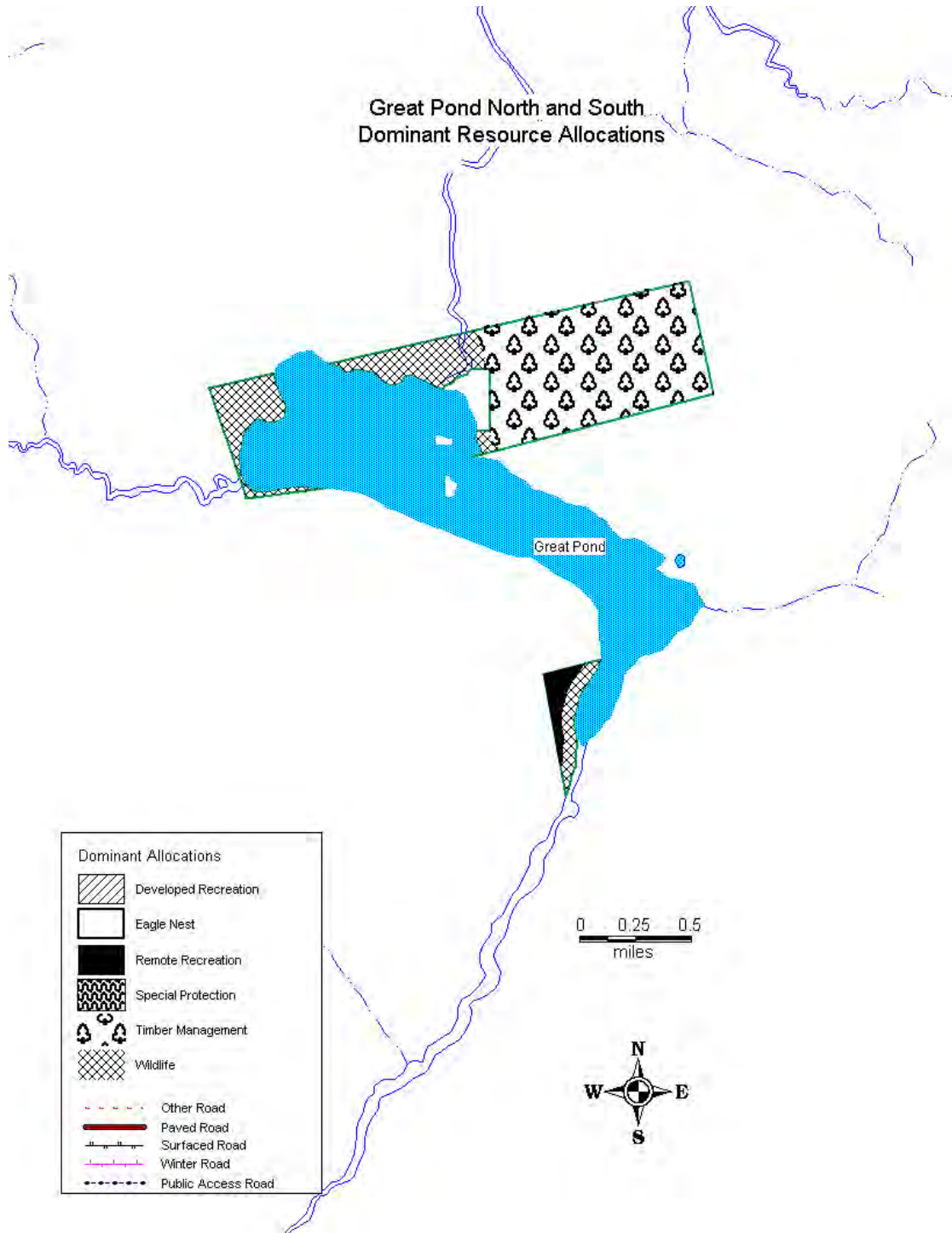


A small portion of the extensive fen complex at Great Pond.

Great Pond Lots Dominant Allocations Acreages

Dominant Allocation	Acres
Wildlife	140
Remote Recreation	16.5
Timber Management	333

Great Pond North and South Dominant Resource Allocations



Hardwood Island Lot (West Grand Lake)

Character of the Land Base

This 49-acre island in West Grand Lake was transferred to the state in 1949 by the state tax assessor as a result of a tax delinquency. The island is located approximately five miles north of Grand Lake Stream Village. West Grand Lake drains to the St Croix River system and has been selected as a portfolio lake by TNC.

Resources

Fisheries and Wildlife Resources

The island includes two acres of wetlands. The fishery on West Grand Lake includes brook trout, pickerel, white perch, cusk, togue, lake whitefish, landlocked salmon, and smallmouth bass.

Recreation Resources

The principal recreational use of the island is in conjunction with recreational boating on the lake. There are two fire permit campsites on the island which the Bureau does no maintenance on due to lack of staffing and distance from the regional office. Sporadic maintenance has been provided by the Grand Lake Stream guides.

Management Issues

- The Bureau has been unable to maintain campsites due to the lack of staffing and distance from the regional office.

Hardwood Island Lot Resource Allocations and Management Recommendations

Wildlife as a Dominant Use The shoreline will be wildlife dominant.

Recreation as Dominant Use The interior of the island will be allocated as remote recreation.

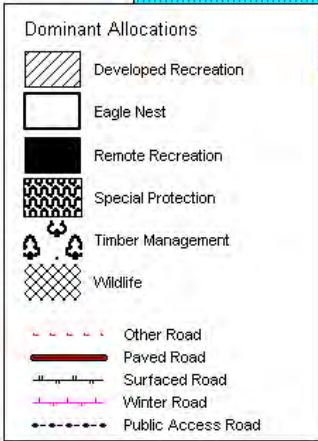
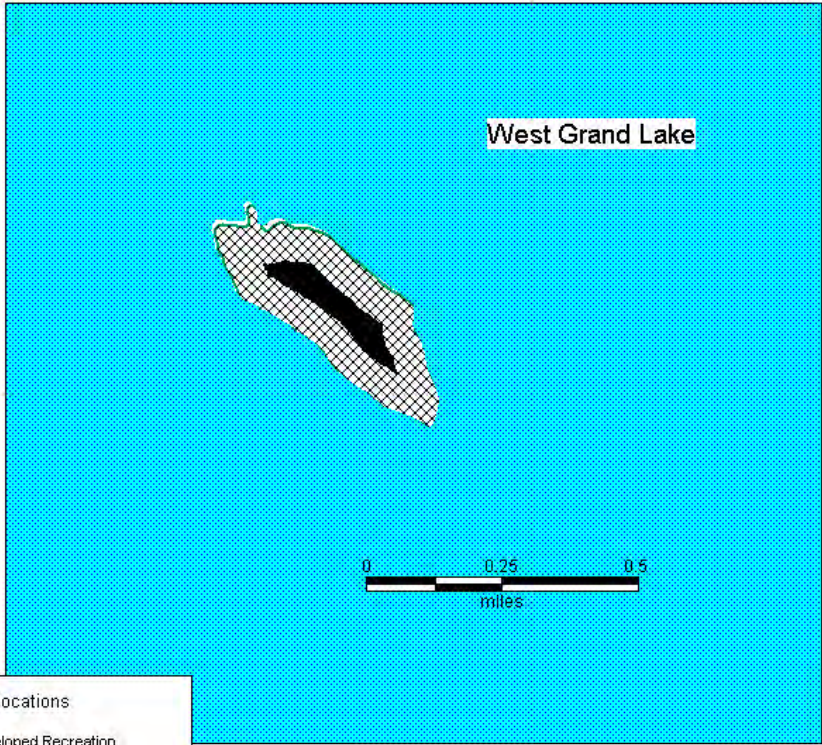
Management Recommendations

Work with area sportsmen and recreational interests to address campsite maintenance needs on the island.

Hardwood Island Lot Dominant Allocations Acreages

Dominant Allocation	Acres
Wildlife	41
Remote Recreation	8

Hardwood Island
Dominant Resource Allocations



Lakeville Lots

Character of the Landbase

There are three original public lots located in the Town of Lakeville. The 890-acre Keg Lake Lot is in the northeastern part of the town at the eastern foot of Almanac Mountain, located off the paved Bottle Lake Road with frontage on Keg Lake and Duck Lake. The 612-acre Upper Dobsis Lot is located in the center of the town just south of Upper Sysladobsis Lake. It is at the height of land between the Passadumkeag and the St.Croix watersheds. The 267-acre Magoon Pond Lot is an un-roaded parcel located at the northwest corner of the town on Connecticut Ridge between Weir Pond and Oak Mountain. All three lots are largely rolling to hilly upland sites.

Resources

Natural and Geological Resources

All three public lots are covered with boulder filled till soils underlain by the acidic granite bedrock characteristic of the Lakeville area. Areas with southeast facing slopes often have exposed bedrock with small ledge drops.

Soils on the Keg Lake Lot are dominated by the extremely stony fine sandy loam soils of the Brayton–Dixfield-Peacham Association. The Lot includes 116 acres of forested wetland and 11 acres of open wetland. Wetlands are associated with Keg Lake and several brooks draining to it. Weymouth Brook is the largest of these brooks.

Soils on the Magoon Pond Lot are dominated by the very stony fine sandy loam Colonel-Dixfield-Lyman Association. The tops of most knolls in this rolling topography have exposed bedrock. Magoon Pond is a classic, spring-fed, three acre kettlehole located entirely on the public lot. There are two small seasonal brooks and a vernal pool on the property. Much of the Lot has a late-successional character. The entire Lot, including younger areas, is considered “mature” according to the the Manomet Hardwood Late-Successional Index. Many stands have late-successional characteristics, with sugar maple, red maple, and hemlock the dominant species within the over-story. Increment cores taken by Bureau staff indicate many older trees originating around 1800-1840. The oldest tree was found to be over 250 years old. The Maine Natural Areas Program found the hemlock forest in the western part of the Lot to be “exemplary” in nature, meaning an excellent example of this type of ecological community. Other types on the property include a cedar–black spruce seepage forest near Magoon Pond. As early as 1994 the Bureau, on a provisional basis, allocated this Lot as special protection in recognition of its unique natural characteristics.

Soils on the east side Upper Dobsis Lot are very similar to those on the Magoon Pond Lot. The westerly side of the Lot also has the boulder filled sandy loam soils of the Hermon Association. There are 11 acres of forested wetland, with only one acre of open wetland, along with two seasonal brooks.

Historic and Cultural Resources

The Keg Lake Lot has a history of settlement and agriculture. The Keg Lake Lot has at least two cellar holes, wells, and stone walls still in evidence. An 1850 state report mentions the so-called Weymouth Farm that existed during that time. Much of the frontage on Duck Lake was sold by the Forest Commissioner in 1929. There is also an old historic canoe portage between Duck and Keg Lakes on the Keg Lake Lot.

The Upper Dobsis Lot also has a history of development. An 1849 state report mentions the “Carry Farm” once located on the Lot as an “ancient possession.” It was known as the Carry Farm because of its location along a canoe “carry” or portage from the Passadumkeag to the St. Croix and Machias River systems. Local legend tells that a grave of an “old Canadian smuggler” exists along the portage trail somewhere on the Lot.

The West end of the Magoon Pond Lot was sold as a claim settlement and became known as the “Budge Farm.” The Lot was separated by a wire fence still in evidence today.

Fisheries and Wildlife Resources

Keg Lake and Duck Lake provide warm water fisheries, with Duck Lake supporting a small brook trout population. There are no zoned deer wintering areas on any of the lots, although small yarding areas are found in the softwood stands on the southern end of the Lot. Apple trees can be found near old field sites, and old field aspen provide wildlife management options. Scattered red oak on ledge sites on the Upper Dobsis and Keg Lake Lots provide a supply of mast in the absence of healthy beech.

Recreation Resources

Recreational use of these lots has consisted primarily of dispersed hunting and fishing. There are no campsites or public boat launches on Duck or Keg Lakes, although there is potential for their development. There is interest in the construction of a trailered boat launch on Duck Lake and a hand-carry boat launch on Keg Lake. A small sand beach on Keg Lake could provide a water access day use or campsites. An important ATV and snowmobile club trail crosses the Keg Lake Lot. There is heavy ATV use of the Upper Dobsis Lot, probably from campowners on nearby Upper Dobsis Lake, though there are no authorized shared use roads or trails on this parcel.

Timber and Renewable Resources

Current forest types on Keg Lake Lot are 54% mixedwood, 26% hardwood, and 20% softwood. Forest stands are a mix of late-successional stands particularly in riparian areas, and early-successional stands on abandoned fields. Much of the hardwood is dominated by red maple and beech of low quality. Old field growth consists of aspen, red maple, gray birch, and alder. Much of the riparian area around Weymouth Brook is late-successional especially downstream toward Keg Lake. Hemlock dominated softwood stands are associated with the flats along the lakes and drains and provide important diversity and cover. Much of the hemlock is late-successional, with late-successional white pine and yellow birch also in significant numbers. The Bureau harvested the Lot in 1986-87, targeting spruce budworm-damaged fir and white spruce. In the early 1990s the hemlock looper heavily attacked the hemlock and was sprayed with Bt to combat the infestation.

The Upper Dobsis Lot is 41% mixedwood, 40% softwood, and 19% hardwood. This Lot has been heavily cut through the years. The Bureau conducted a harvest in 1994-96, targeting the rapidly declining diseased beech. Multi-aged hemlock dominant softwood and mixedwood stands on the flats provide important diversity and cover in the area.

The Magoon Pond Lot is an un-roaded parcel which has had very limited cutting in the last 100 years. The forest composition is 54% mixedwood, 26% hardwood, and 20% softwood. The surrounding private land has been heavily cut to the boundary line. Some areas near the boundary were apparently harvested around 1950, probably removing the spruce.

Transportation and Administrative Considerations

The Bureau has deeded access to the Keg Lake Lot on a road and land owned by the Town, although access has been discontinued to Weymouth Brook. The public accesses the Lot on a gravel road known as the Town Hall Road, then passes through private land to the Long Point Road. Other roads on the Lot are winter roads developed for timber harvesting purposes.

There is no deeded access to the Upper Dobsis Lot. All internal roads are winter roads. There is also no deeded access to the Magoon Pond Lot which has no internal road system.

There are two camp leases on Duck Lake within the Keg Lake Lot, and one camp lease at the site of the old Carry Farm on the Upper Dobsis Lot.

At various times the Town of Lakeville has expressed an interest in acquiring a timber lease from the Bureau, and in fact held a lease for a short time. They have had no interest in pursuing this in recent years, although discussions have continued with the Town.

Management Issues

- There is no deeded access to the Magoon Pond or Upper Dobsis Lots.
- The Magoon Pond Lot has late-successional forest types of ecological importance that should be preserved.
- There is interest from the town of Lakeville in participating in recreation management of the Keg Lake Lot on an ongoing basis.
- There is no public boat access to either Keg Lake or Duck Lake and some interest in the Bureau adding a hand carry launch to Keg Lake and a trailered launch to Duck Lake.
- There is unauthorized use by ATVs on the Upper Dobsis Lot.

Lakeville Lots Resource Allocation and Management Recommendations

The following resource allocations will apply:

Special Protection as a Dominant Use The entire Magoon Pond Lot will be allocated as special protection.

Wildlife Management as a Dominant Use The main branch of Weymouth Brook and the shorelines of Duck Lake and Keg Lake on the Keg Lake Lot will be allocated as wildlife dominant. Minor streams where they exist will be allocated as wildlife dominant. A no-cut zone

within the wildlife dominant allocation along Weymouth Brook will be maintained along the floodplain.

Wildlife Management Recommendations

- Areas of late-successional character will be maintained as such and deer cover will be enhanced where feasible. No timber harvesting will be performed along the Weymouth Brook floodplain.

Recreation as a Dominant Use The portage trail on Keg Lake and trailered boat launch on Duck Lake if built, will be allocated as developed class I recreation areas. The ATV/Snowmobile Club trail on the Keg Lake Lot will be allocated as developed class I recreation.

Recreation Management Recommendations

- Coordinate with the town of Lakeville in planning and management of trails and recreational facilities on the Keg Lake Lot, and send Lakeville town officials a copy of the 5-year reports issued to the Advisory Committee on the status of plan recommendations.
- Determine the suitability for a hand carry site on Keg Lake and a trailered boat launching facility on Duck Lake.
- Work with the area ATV club to deter illegal use of the Upper Dobsis Lot, or to establish trails as appropriate.

Timber Management as Dominant Use The remainder of the Keg Lake Lot and the entire Upper Dobsis Lot will be allocated as timber dominant.

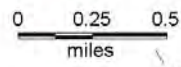
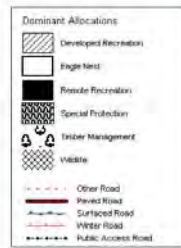
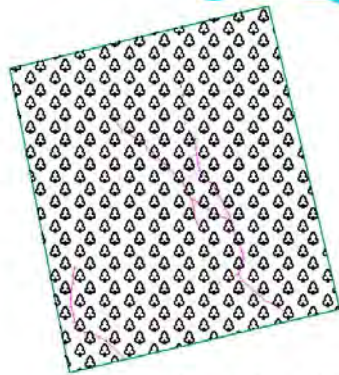
Transportation and Administrative Recommendations

- Pursue acquiring legal access to the Magoon Pond and Upper Dobsis Lots.

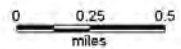
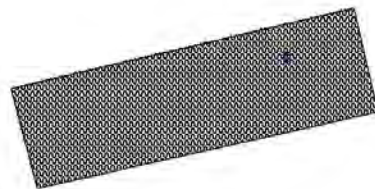
Lakeville Lots Dominant Allocations Acreages

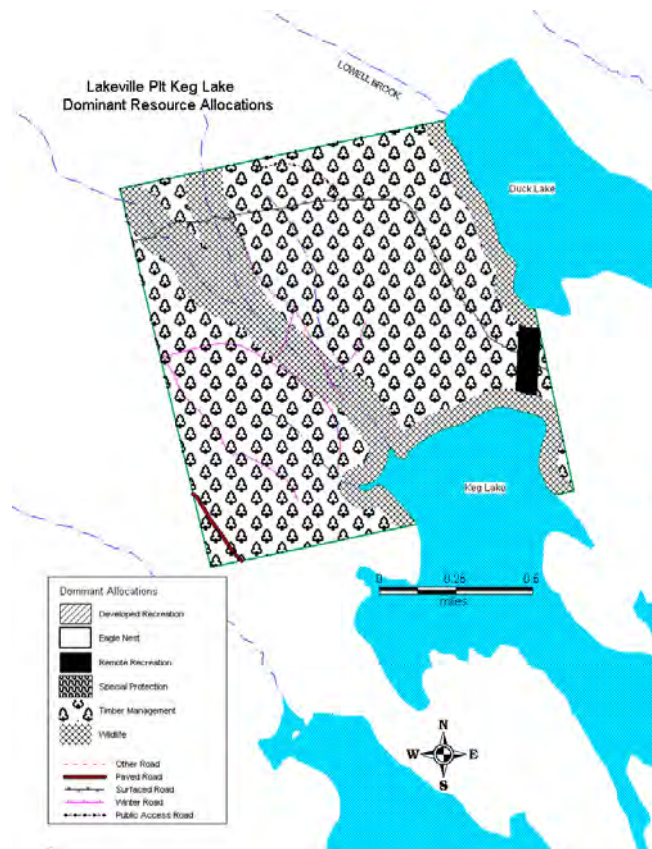
Dominant Allocation	Acres
Special Protection	267
Wildlife	209
Remote Recreation	10
Timber Management	1,267

Lakeville Pit Upper Dobsis
Dominant Resource Allocations



Lakeville Pit Magoon Pond
Dominant Resource Allocations





Macwahoc Lot

Character of the Landbase

The 558-acre Macwahoc Lot is an original public lot located along U.S. Route 2A in Macwahoc Plantation. The property is within the Mattawamkeag River watershed and has been managed primarily for its timber and wildlife resources.

Resources

Natural and Geological Resources

The Lot is underlain by calcareous sedimentary/metasedimentary bedrock which outcrops in numerous places. Much of the Lot is covered by the extremely stony till soils of the Danforth-Masardis-Shirley Association. Bog, marsh, and swamp soils are associated with Crossuntic Stream in the eastern portion of the Lot. There are three acres of open wetland and 59 acres of forested wetlands.

Historic and Cultural Resources

There is one old cellar hole on the property near Route 2A giving evidence to past settlements, probably in conjunction with development and use of the old Military Road. The U.S. Congress had authorized the construction of the road from Bangor to Houlton, which was completed in 1830. The quality of the road was important in opening the region to pioneers.

Fisheries and Wildlife Resources

There are 69 acres of zoned deer wintering area on the Lot associated with the headwaters of Crossuntic Stream. Winter surveys have found little or no deer use of the zoned yard on the state land, which is part of a much larger wintering complex on private land. There has been more use of adjacent softwood stands to the west on the state parcel. Upland areas along Route 2A contain early-successional forest types of benefit to many species of wildlife, along with a few apple trees. Several vernal pools have also been found on the property.

Recreation Resources

Recreation on the Lot has consisted primarily of dispersed hunting and trapping.

Timber and Renewable Resources

Current forest types on the Lot are 66% softwood, 29% mixedwood, and 5% hardwood. Softwood stands west of the Crossuntic Stream are largely spruce-hemlock, with stands in the northeast corner being primarily cedar-black spruce. The Lot has been harvested many times as it is easily accessible, including a 1950s entry by the US Forest Service as part of a spruce budworm suppression study. In 1982 and 1983 the Bureau harvested within the softwood stands in response to budworm, which was followed by several salvage harvests. The next harvest took place during 2003 and 2004, where high risk trees were targeted. Much of the Lot today has mature softwood and has a diversity of age classes not common to this area. A softwood stand on the easterly side of Crossuntic Stream has an old growth component of hemlock.

Administration and Transportation Considerations

The central access road on the Lot is a summer timber management road. There is an old winter road that accesses the easterly side of the brook. An old winter road to the south has been discontinued. Although the Lot was gated for several years, the gate has been removed.

Management Issues

- The Route 2 location may attract disposal of trash, white goods, etc. since the gate has been removed (trash disposal occurred prior to gate installation).
- The softwood resource provides an opportunity to better provide for deer cover in the Crossuntic Stream watershed.

Macwahoc Lot Resource Allocations

Wildlife Management as Dominant Use The eastern two thirds of the Lot will be wildlife dominant.

Timber Management as a Dominant Use The western third of the Lot will be timber dominant.

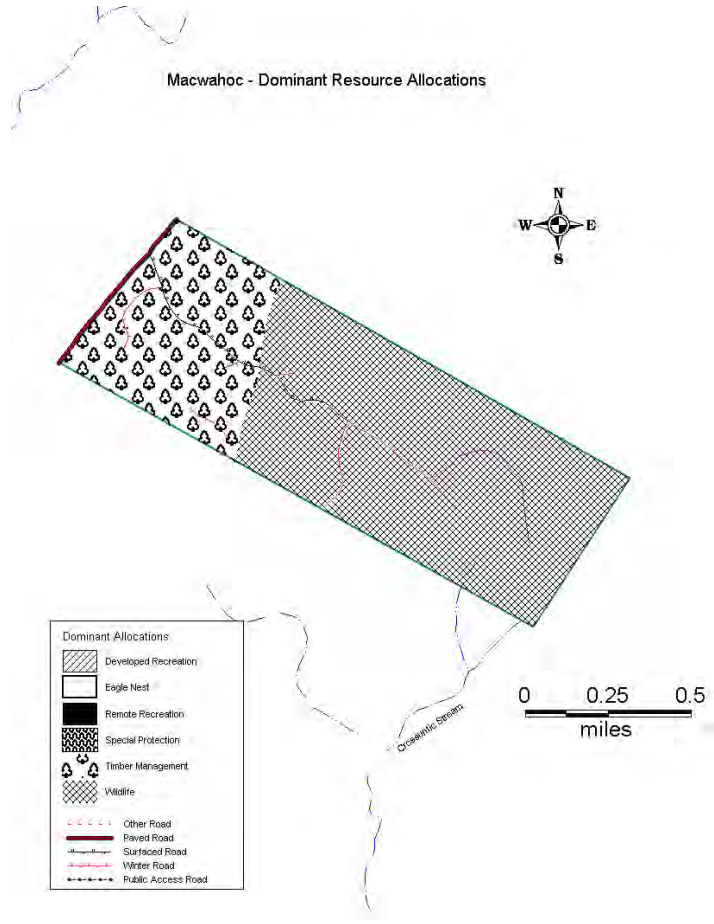
Management Recommendations

- Manage for deer winter cover in the Crossuntic Stream watershed.

Macwahoc Lot Dominant Allocations Acreages

Dominant Allocation	Acres
Wildlife	385
Timber Management	165

Macwahoc - Dominant Resource Allocations



Mattawamkeag Lands (Fee and Easement)

Character of the Landbase

The Mattawamkeag lands located in T4 R3 WELS and T3 R3 WELS in southern Aroostook County were acquired in 2003. They included the purchase of two parcels (Big Island and Long Point) totaling 190 acres, and a conservation easement of 3,073 acres sold to the Bureau by Wayne and Maxine Farrar. The easement lands include mostly forestland and seven miles of shore land on the southern end of Mattawamkeag Lake, along with three miles of frontage on the West Branch of the Mattawamkeag River. The easement protects the property from future development, while allowing sustainable forest management and traditional non-intensive public access to continue. The easement also controls harvesting in the riparian and visual zones of Mattawamkeag Lake, Mud Lake, First Stream, and the West Branch. The Bureau has responsibility for monitoring the forest management activities on the property. The fee lands include two parcels: 126-acre Big Island in Mattawamkeag Lake and 64-acre Long Point. Primary access to the property is via the Lower Pond Road off of U.S. Route 2.

Bible Point State Historic Site

The 27-acre Bible Point property located just south of the Mattawamkeag project lands on the West Branch of the Mattawamkeag River was acquired in 1971, and is managed as an undeveloped state historic site. The site was made famous by Teddy Roosevelt, one of the nation's foremost conservationists. Roosevelt visited the area beginning in 1878, camping at the southern end of the lake while hunting and fishing throughout the area. It was reported that, each day, Roosevelt would take his bible and hike to a "beautiful point of land" at the confluence of the river and First Brook, where he would read his bible. A plaque at the site commemorates his love of the area with the following inscription:

"This place to which a great man in his youth liked to come to commune with God and with the wonder and beauty of the visible world is dedicated to the happy memory of Theodore Roosevelt."

Resources

Natural and Geological Resources

Mattawamkeag Lake and the West Branch of the Mattawamkeag are considered to be of outstanding statewide significance. Big Island and Long Point (Bureau fee owned properties) are in the southerly portion of the lake near its outlet into the West Branch. Soils on both parcels are largely moderately well drained till soils derived from sedimentary and meta-sedimentary bedrock. Big Island is largely high and well drained except for several small wetlands. Much of the forest on Big Island and Long Point is a mature hemlock forest and was considered an exemplary community by the Maine Natural Areas Program. Bald eagle nests are located nearby on the lake. Rare and endangered mussels are found in the West Branch, including at the outlet of the lake.

Historic and Cultural Resources

Maine Historic Preservation Commission did an archaeological survey of the fee lands on Big Island and Long Point, and found no evidence of use of the area by pre-European Native Americans.

Fisheries and Wildlife Resources

Mattawamkeag Lake is primarily a warm water fishery with smallmouth bass, white perch, and pickerel being the primary species. Small areas of deep cold water provide habitat for lake whitefish, smelt, and landlocked salmon. The river has a brook trout fishery and has been stocked with Atlantic salmon in the past.

Recreation Resources

The Mattawamkeag Lake area is popular with anglers, campers, boaters, snowmobilers, and hunters. The lake has received a high rating from the Land Use Regulation Commission for its significant scenic, wildlife, fishery, and cultural values. The lake also provides the beginning point for an extended backcountry canoe route down the West Branch of the Mattawamkeag River. There are traditional campsites on both Long Point and Big Island. The Bureau is planning for construction of one campsite on Long Point and one on Big Island.

The conservation easement allows the Bureau to manage recreation on the property, for traditional uses such as hunting, fishing, hiking, snowmobiling, camping, and boating. Snowmobile, mountain bike, and vehicular access is allowed on the Sly Brook Road, which ends at a boat access site on the outlet of the lake. Snowmobile, mountain bike, and pedestrian access extend south along a trail to Bible Point. ATV use of this trail and other portions of the easement are by permission of the Grantor of the easement. The recreational management objective in the easement is to provide a diversity of traditional non-intensive recreational opportunities, including areas for vehicle access, snowmobiles, and developed facilities, as well as areas designated for remote, backcountry recreation where motorized vehicles and facilities are prohibited.

Mattawamkeag Lands Resource Allocations and Management Recommendations

Wildlife Management as a Dominant Use The shoreline of Big Island and the entirety of Long Point will be allocated as wildlife dominant.

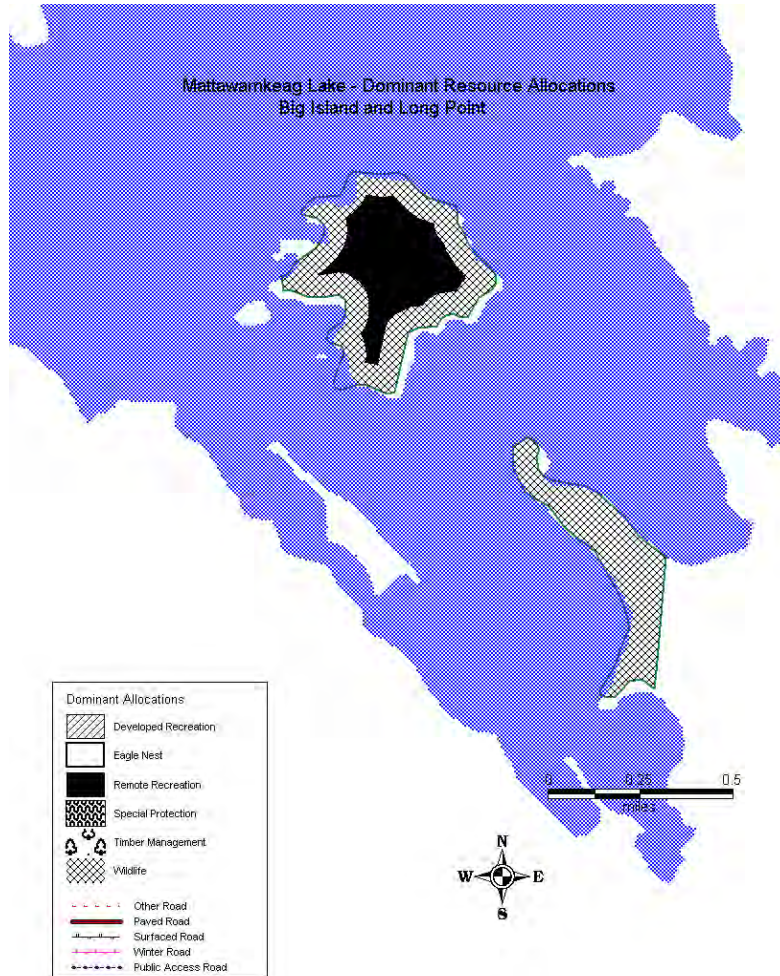
Recreation Management as a Dominant Use The interior of Big Island will be allocated as remote recreation.

Recreation Management Recommendations

- Monitor the recreational use on these parcels and manage for their remote character.
- Campsites will be built on Long Point and Big Island.
- Discuss with the landowner of the easement area possible locations for backcountry, non-motorized areas, as stipulated in the easement.

Mattawamkeag Lands Dominant Allocations Acreages

Dominant Allocation	Acres
Wildlife	129
Remote Recreation	50



Molunkus Lot

Character of the Landbase

This 487-acre original public lot is located on the Aroostook Road approximately two miles from U.S. Route 2. It is comprised of three lots laid out in 1884. Much of the land was settled before the layout of these lots, with roadside forest types dominated by old field succession stands. The Lot has approximately 1000 feet of frontage on Molunkus Lake comprising a portion of the northern boundary. There are twelve camplot leases and a boat landing within a seven-acre area zoned by the Land Use Regulation Commission for residential recreational uses.

Resources

Natural and Geological Resources

The Molunkus Lot is characterized by calcareous metasedimentary bedrock. There are numerous outcroppings and small ledge drops throughout the parcel. Soils belong to the very stony silty loam tills of the Telos–Monarda–Monson Association. The Lot contains six acres of forested wetland and six acres of open wetland associated with Baker Brook. Baker Brook and one seasonal brook drain into the lake through the Lot. Numerous seeps emerge from fractures in the shale on steep slopes to the lake. Molunkus Lake drains to the Mattawamkeag River.

Fisheries and Wildlife Resources

Molunkus Lake is an 1,108-acre dammed lake. The fishery includes brook trout, landlocked salmon, brown trout, smallmouth bass, white perch, and pickerel. Baker Brook (an inlet stream) has brook trout. There is a bald eagle nest on the lake two miles to the north. There are no zoned wintering areas on the Lot, however, IF&W biologists consider softwood stands near the lake to be important connective cover between yards to the northeast and west. Abandoned fields, with numerous old apple and thornapple trees, and a variety of early-successional vegetation provide opportunities for wildlife management. Numerous mature basswood and red oak, rare in this region, provide hard mast. At least five raptor nests have been located on the property.

Historic and Cultural Resources

There are at least four known historic building sites with accompanying stone wall, wells, etc. One building still exists on an “adverse claim”. A one room schoolhouse stood at the intersection of the boat landing road and the Aroostook Rd. It has been moved intact to an abutting parcel.

Recreation Resources

In 1932 the Forest Commissioner laid out thirteen camplots and a public boat landing on the lake, occupying most of the usable shoreline on the property. The launch is somewhat primitive and shallow but suitable for small motorized craft. The remainder of the Lot is used mostly for dispersed hunting and trapping.

Timber and Renewable Resources

Current forest types on the Lot are 60% hardwood, 34% mixedwood, and 6% softwood. Hardwood stands are of two types: old burn origin /old field early-successional stands dominated by aspen and birch, and northern hardwood stands characterized by white ash, maples, basswood, and beech. Most of these areas are of low quality. The softwood and mixedwood

stands are mature to late-successional stands characterized by hemlock, red spruce, white ash, basswood, maples, red oak, and hophornbeam. The large trees in this 130 acre area were 140 to 180 years old. The dominant age class probably originated from a documented harvest that took place around 1880. The Bureau harvested on the Lot in 2004-2005. Patch cuts were done in some aspen areas and apple trees released. A very light cut was done in mature areas to maintain late-successional attributes.

Transportation and Administrative Considerations

The Boat Landing Road was upgraded in 2002. An internal summer road system was built in conjunction with the 2004 harvest. In 2002, a powerline transmission lease was granted to run electric power down the main road and its extension onto an abutting lot. The powerline services the Bureau’s camplot leases and nearby private campowners.

There is a long history of conflicting and overlapping adverse claims against the Molunkus Lot. This matter was extensively reviewed by the Attorney Generals Office who determined there was no legal basis for the claims. There are two unresolved “claims” located on the Aroostook Rd. “All Maine Adventures,” a sporting camp, occupies about five acres of the claim area, while another camp occupies about ½ an acre. Field operations have avoided management of any lands associated with these claims.

Molunkus Lot Resource Allocations

The following resource allocations will apply:

Wildlife Management as Dominant Use All land north of Baker Brook will allocated as wildlife dominant, along with an open field area south of the Boat Landing Road.

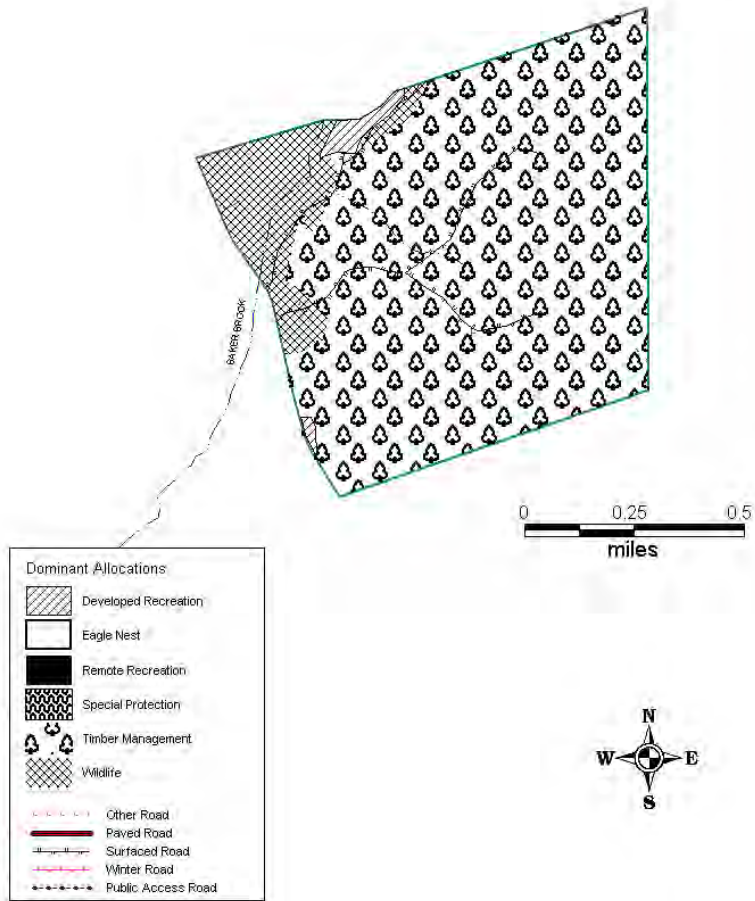
Developed Recreation as Dominant Use All land between the Boat Landing Road and extension and Baker Brook will be allocated as developed recreation.

Timber Management as Dominant Use The remainder of the Lot will be allocated as timber dominant.

Molunkus Lot Dominant Allocations Acreages

Dominant Allocation	Acres
Wildlife	59
Developed Recreation Class I	7
Timber Management	419

Molunkus - Dominant Resource Allocations



Reed Lots

Character of the Landbase

There are two original public lots in Reed Plantation: the 996-acre Northwest Lot and the 539-acre Central Lot. The Northwest Lot is located approximately two miles west of U.S. Route 2 on the Thompson Deadwater section of Wytopotlock Stream. The Central Lot is located approximately two miles northeast of Wytopotlock Village on the easterly side of Finn Brook. Both lots are located within the Mattawamkeag River watershed.

Resources

Natural and Geological Resources

The Northwest Lot contains a significant wetland component associated with the approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile of Wytopotlock Stream traversing the property. There are 29 acres of open water and 132 total acres of inland wading bird and waterfowl habitat. The wetland consists of an extensive peatland bordering the stream. Other wetland community types associated with Thompson Deadwater include Sedge-Leatherleaf Fen Lawn, Cedar Woodland Fen, Mixed Tall Sedge Fen and Sheep Laurel Dwarf Shrub Bog. There are five intermittent brooks and one small perennial brook draining to the main stream. Both lots have calcareous sedimentary–metasedimentary bedrock overlain with till soils of the Telos-Chesuncook-Daigle series in the upland areas. A relatively small area of Perham soils has two gravel pits.

Historic and Cultural Resources

Thompson Deadwater is the site of a historic river driving dam and log landing. There are at least three cellar holes and corresponding wells and stone walls on the Central Lot. Both lots have northern hardwood stands with sugar maple that show signs of historic tapping.

Fisheries and Wildlife Resources

In 1987 the Bureau petitioned the Land Use Regulation Commission to designate a deer wintering area associated with softwood and mixedwood cover adjacent to Thompson Deadwater. Approximately 354 acres are currently zoned. This acreage is just a portion of a much larger traditional wintering complex that extends to the east. Surveys indicate that actual use is light and sporadic. Much of the traditional complex off of the property has been heavily harvested. The Center Lot has no zoned yards but there is historic use of cover along Finn Brook on the westerly side of the Lot and other parts of the Lot. Wytopotlock Stream and Finn Brook support brook trout fisheries.

The Wytopotlock Stream-Thompson Deadwater area also has recorded incidence of rare and endangered species such as Tomah mayfly, fresh water mussels, and wood turtle.

There is one old field on the Central Lot that is relatively open, which has been bush hogged by the Bureau. There are several apple trees in the field.

Recreation Resources

Both lots are used primarily used for dispersed hunting and fishing. Wytopotlock Stream provides a traditional but lightly traveled canoe trip. The “old dam site” is used as a primitive hand carry launch site for anglers and canoeists.

Timber and Renewable Resources

Current forest types on the Northwest (Thompson Deadwater) Lot are softwood (61%), mixedwood (34%), and hardwood (5%). Stands are typically multi-aged as a result of frequent historical harvests. Proximity to the historic Military Road and the river driving dam located on the Lot has contributed to the harvest history. Harvests have been conducted in 1976-1978, 1983-1984, 1989-1990, and 2001-2002.

Most upland sites support fair to good quality spruce–hemlock stands and spruce-hemlock mixedwood stands. Poorly drained soils have softwood stands with a high cedar component both in and outside of the deeryard. There are scattered small patches of late-successional growth on both lots. Hemlock is a common old tree on both Reed lots as this area was too distant from the tanning industry. The 2001-2002 harvest was outside of the deeryard and targeted poor quality hardwood, converting some mixedwood stands to softwood in the process. Some brown ash was harvested and given to Micmac tribal members. Five acres of the 1978 clearcut area was pre-commercially thinned to improve deer access within the deeryard, with the next harvest planned for 2014.

Current forest types in the Central (Wytopitlock) Lot are 60% softwood, 25% mixedwood and 15% hardwood. There are 55 acres of forested wetlands. Over 105 acres of poorly drained sites are cedar dominant. The parcel was close to Wytopitlock Village so it was frequently harvested. The Lot was also used as the Town Farm or “Poor Farm” A variety of forest stands contains old field successional types. Firewood was also cut for the nearby school house. Because the Lot has been highgraded many times, most stands are of poor to fair quality. The Bureau conducted harvests of its own in 1985-1986 and 2002-2003. The 1985 harvest targeted budworm-damaged stands with approximately 41 acres clearcut in that entry. The frequent entries over the years have produced a variety of age classes.

Administration and Transportation Concerns

There is no deeded access to the public lots. In 2001-2003, portions of the road systems on both lots were upgraded for timber harvesting purposes.

Reed Lots Resource Allocations

The following resource allocations will apply:

Wildlife Management as Dominant Use. Central Lot - The old field area will be allocated as wildlife dominant; **Northwest Lot** - The entire Northwest Thompson Deadwater Lot will be allocated as wildlife dominant.

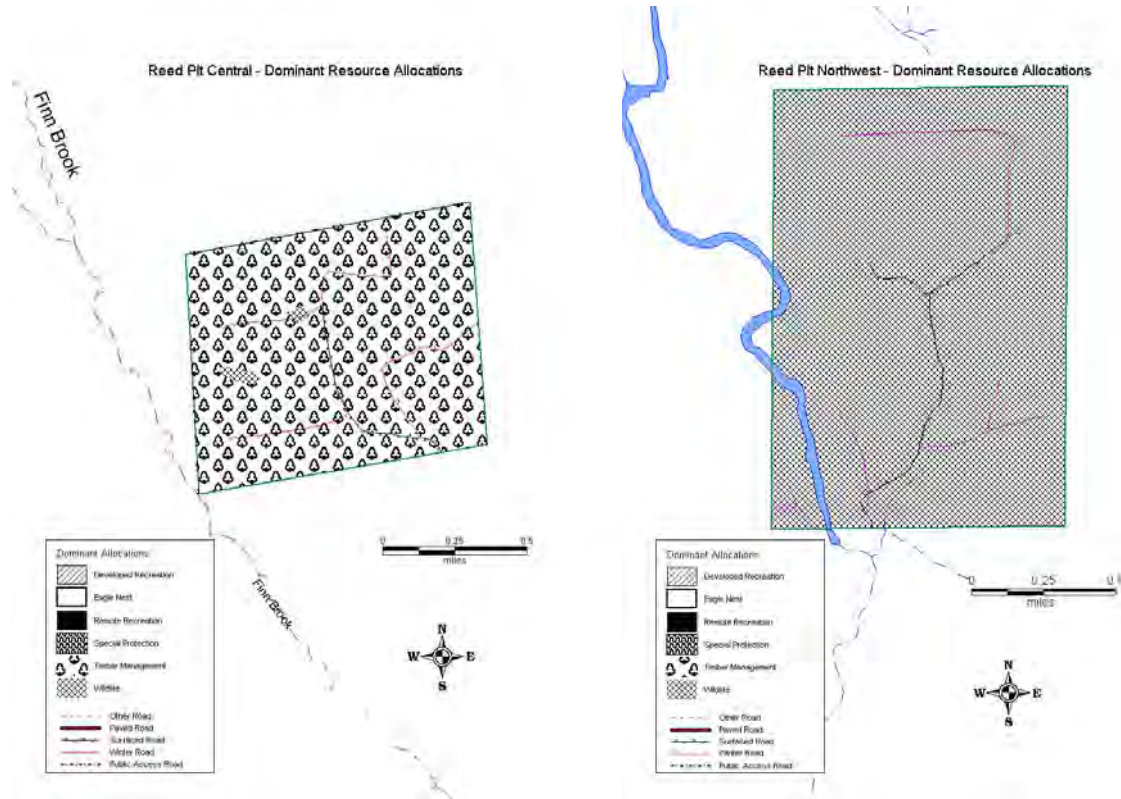
Timber Management as a Dominant Use The majority of the Central Lot will be allocated timber dominant.

Management Recommendations

- Consult with MNAP and/or IF&W if performing any harvesting near habitat of the rare or endangered species on the Northwest Lot.
- Pursue acquiring legal access to the lots.

Reed Lots Dominant Allocations Acreages

Dominant Allocation	Acres
Wildlife	972
Timber Management	522



Webster Lot

Character of the Landbase

This 794-acre Webster Lot is an original public lot located on the southeast corner of Webster Plantation. The parcel, bisected by a town road, the Pickle Ridge Road, was once comprised of three contiguous 320-acre lots. As a result of early settlements and resulting possession and private land claims the Lot was reduced to its current size. Legislation and conveyances to resolve these claims took place as early as 1935, with more recent conveyances occurring in 1981 and 1997. Much of the original road frontage was sold off as a result of these claims.

The Pickle Ridge Road runs north/south and is located on the height of land. The land slopes gradually to wetlands on the east and west. There is small triangle of land at the southeast corner of the Lot located at the intersection of Routes 170 and 169 which contains a gravel pit/esker, and is often used by abutting owners to access their portion of the esker.

Resources

Natural and Geological Resources

This property is located in the headwaters of Mattagoudas Stream and is within the Mattawamkeag River watershed. There are several ephemeral streams draining to one small perennial stream (Dead Brook) that drains to the Mattagoudas. Pickle Ridge is composed of till soils of the Monson-Winnecook- Monarda Association. The ridge top is excessively drained with numerous ledge outcrops. Extensive bog and marsh deposits are found in the wetlands on the easterly side of the Lot. Route 170 follows an esker crossing the southeast corner of the Lot.

The Lot includes 168 acres of forested wetlands and 20 acres of open wetlands. Current forest types are 41% hardwood, 41% mixedwood, and 18% softwood. Although the wetlands are not considered exemplary, they are close to properties along the Mattagoudas Stream owned and managed by IF&W where rare species exist.

Historic and Cultural Resources

As most of the higher ground was historically cleared for pasture, there are minor remnants of stone walls within the Lot giving evidence to early settlement. There are no other historic resources known on the Lot.

Fisheries and Wildlife Resources

There are 45 acres of wading bird and waterfowl habitat in junction with the streams and wetlands. There are also several abandoned fields that support scattered apple trees, many of which have been released and pruned by Bureau staff.

There are no zoned deeryards on the parcel, however, over flights in the winter of 1999-2000 revealed a number of deer wintering along the upland softwood edge of the wetlands to the east. Spring examination revealed one major trail. Regional biologists from IF&W expressed interest in developing more softwood cover in this area.

Bureau harvests in 1983 and 2001 regenerated aspen while retaining an over-mature remnant, with a goal to enhancing habitat diversity on the parcel.

Recreation Resources

Recreation has consisted primarily of dispersed hunting.

Timber and Renewable Resources

The uplands of this property have been dominated by intolerant hardwood originating from old fields and burns. Many mixedwood and softwood stands were heavily cut in the 1950s. The Bureau conducted extensive harvests in 1982-83 to salvage budworm-damaged fir in mixedwood and softwood stands. The 2001 harvest targeted over-mature aspen and ice storm-damaged birch. Most current stands are two aged with the younger age class dominated by fir. There are small stands of improved composition of pine, hemlock, and hardwood.

Transportation and Administrative Concerns

The two roads on the easterly side of Pickle Ridge Road were constructed as winter roads for timber harvesting. Both roads have been blocked to prohibit vehicle use. A short road on the westerly side of Pickle Ridge has been constructed as a summer road for timber harvesting, and is open for vehicle use.

Webster Lot Resource Allocations

The following resource allocations will apply:

Wildlife Management as Dominant Use Lowland softwood stands and adjacent wetlands on the eastern and western sides of the property and a major riparian zone along Dead Brook are allocated as wildlife dominant. The small area containing the apple trees on the western side of the road is also designated as wildlife dominant.

Timber Management as Dominant Use The remainder of the Lot is allocated as timber dominant.

Webster Lot Dominant Allocations Acreages

Dominant Allocation	Acres
Wildlife	210
Timber Management	583

Webster Plantation- Dominant Resource Allocations

