TABLE OF CONTENTS

Camp Morgan consists of two lots; the 134 acre lot that contains the forest and the lodge and the additional 23-acre lot north of Millen Pond Road which holds the septic system for the school and the lodge. There is a natural untouched area that needs to be defined on the forest cover type map. A limited amount of cutting has been done on a portion of the property under the 1999 management plan. A review of the forest should be done to assess the next timber stand treatment.

PROJECT SCHEDULE

Year,	Season	Stand	Date Completed	Project
CAMP MORGAN LOTS:				
2015-16,	any on map	all	_____☐	Check natural untouched area and define
2015-16,	any needed	all	_____☐	Locate boundary lines and freshen if
2016-18	any	1-3	_____☐	Plan and layout silvicultural thinning.
2016-18 for log	spring or fall	2	_____☐	Lime, fertilize and seed landing/hot yard dual use as wildlife food plot and future landing
2023-28	any condition in	all	_____☐	Review stand response, growth and 7-10 years.

Lot: **Camp Morgan** Area: **134 Acres**

Deed Restrictions or otherwise: Septic system is located on 23 Acre addition piece for the school and lodge.

Old Marlow Road runs through lot and is the snowmobile trail.

Last year boundary was blazed and painted: _____ Boundary work needed? _____

Goals/Uses:	Rate their importance			
	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NONE
Income:				
Recreation:				
Hiking Trails				
Horse Trails				
Snowmobile Trail				
Hunting				
Trapping				
Other				
Wildlife Habitat:				
Openings				
Water				
Increase Species richness				
Other				
Visual and Scenic:				
Enhance Visual access to				
Existing opening				
Screen an opening				
Create a new opening				
Other				

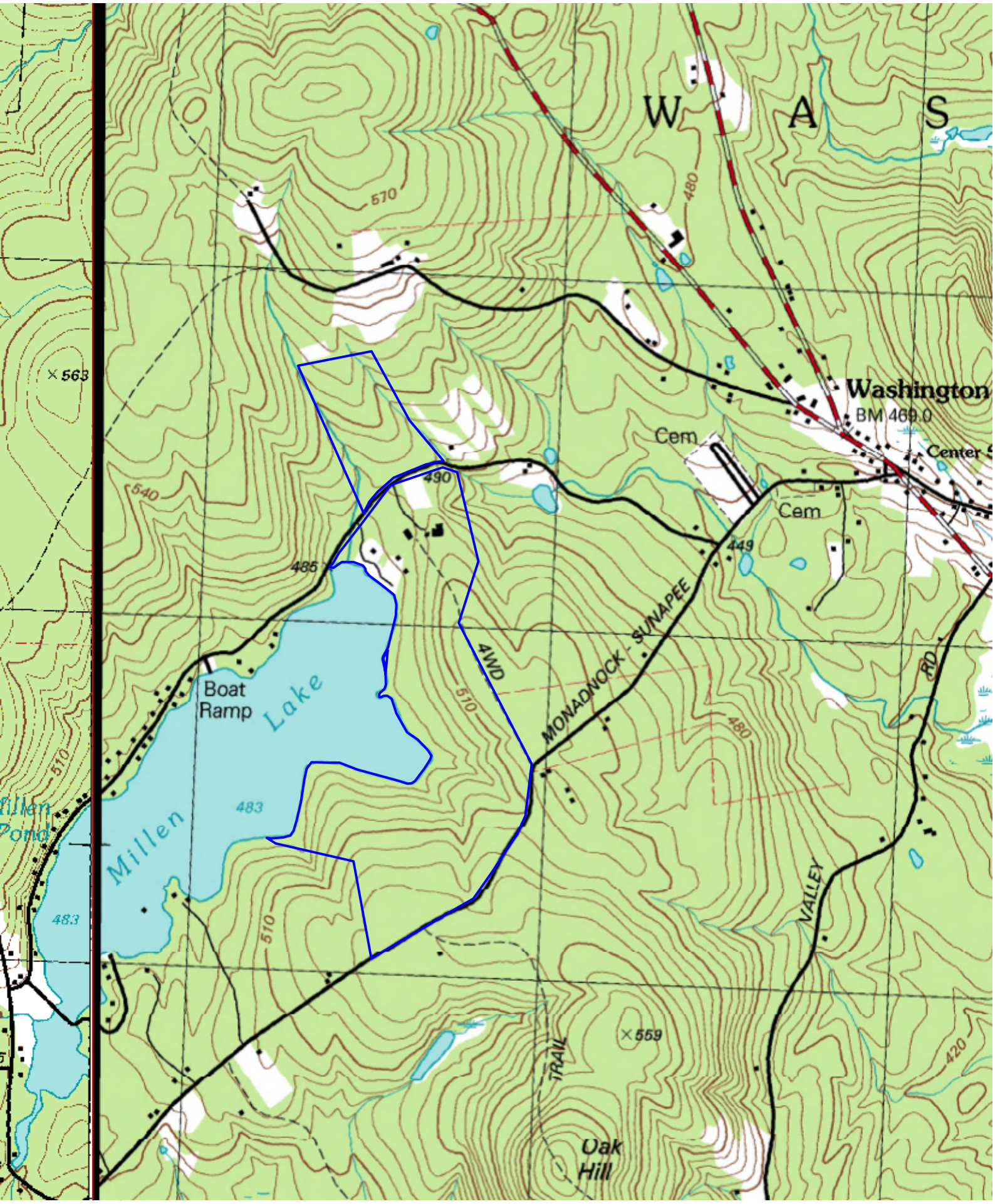
Main Goals for Managing this lot (in order of importance):

1. Timber production and recreation uses are primary focus. _____

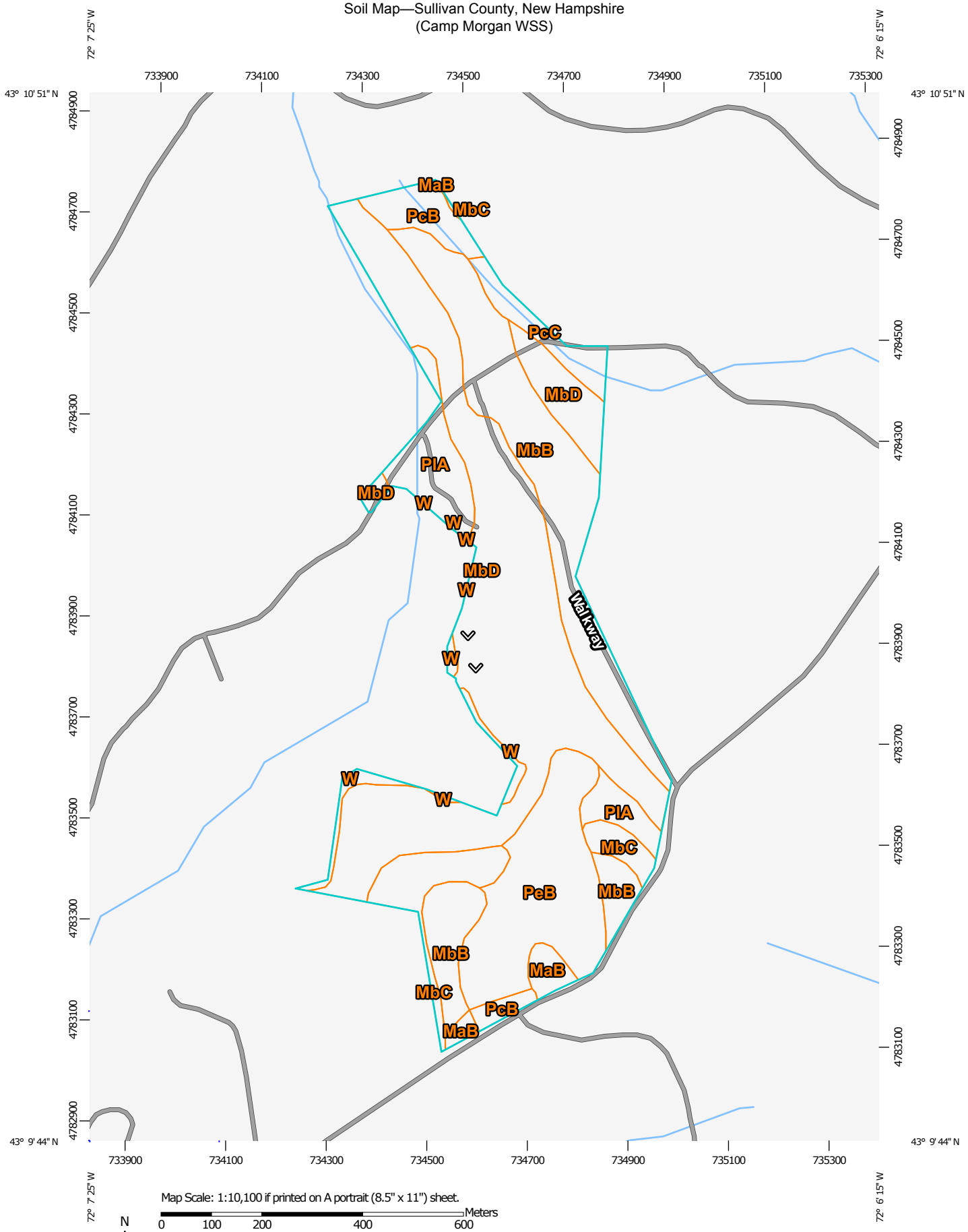
2. Define the natural untouched area and identify on forest cove type map. _____

3. _____

4. _____


W
A
S
570
480
563
Washington
BM 469.0
Cem
Cem
Center
540
490
485
449
MONADNOCK - SUNAPEE
4WD
Boat
Ramp
Lake
510
480
483
Millen
Millen
Pond
483
510
510
RD
VALLEY
559
TRAIL
420
Oak
Hill

Soil Map—Sullivan County, New Hampshire
(Camp Morgan WSS)



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Sullivan County, New Hampshire
Survey Area Data: Version 18, Dec 31, 2013

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Map Unit Legend

Sullivan County, New Hampshire (NH019)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
MaB	Marlow loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	2.4	1.6%
MbB	Marlow stony loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	32.8	22.5%
MbC	Marlow stony loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	8.2	5.6%
MbD	Marlow stony loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	60.5	41.5%
PcB	Peru loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	5.4	3.7%
PcC	Peru loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	4.0	2.7%
PeB	Peru stony loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	20.6	14.1%
PlA	Pillsbury stony loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	9.4	6.4%
W	Water	2.4	1.7%
Totals for Area of Interest		**145.7**	**100.0%**

Camp Morgan Lots
SOILS TABLE

Map Symbol	Soil Classification	% Slope	Forest Soil Grp	Tree Species (Site Index)	Erosion Hazard	Equipment Limitations	Windthrow Hazard	Windthrow SHWT	Hydric Soil
MaB	Marlow loam	3-8	IA	white pine (66)	slight	slight	slight	24"-30"	no
				white birch (65)					
				yellow birch (63)					
				sugar maple (59)					
				white ash (61)					
MbB	Marlow stony loam	3-8	IA	white pine (66)	slight	slight	slight	24"-30"	no
				sugar maple (59)					
				balsam fir (57)					
MbC	Marlow stony loam	8-15	IA	white pine (66)	slight	slight	slight	24"-30"	no
				sugar maple (59)					
				balsam fir (57)					
MbD	Marlow stony loam	15-25	IA	white pine (66)	severe	moderate	slight	24"-30"	no
				sugar maple (59)					
				balsam fir (57)					
PcB	Peru loam	3-8	IA	white pine (71)	slight	slight	slight	12"-24"	no
				red oak (70)					
				sugar maple (57)					
PcC	Peru loam	8-15	IA	white pine (71)	slight	slight	slight	12"-24"	no
				red oak (70)					
				sugar maple (57)					
PeB	Peru stony loam	0-8	IA	white pine (71)	slight	slight	slight	12"-24"	no
				red oak (70)					
				sugar maple (57)					
PIA	Pillsbury stony loam	0-3	IIB	white pine (65)	slight	severe	severe	0-18"	yes
				red oak (60)					
				sugar maple (55)					

New Hampshire Natural Heritage Bureau

DRED - Division of Forests & Lands

PO Box 1856 -- 172 Pembroke Road, Concord, NH 03302-1856

Phone: (603) 271-2214 Fax: (603) 271-6488

To: Anita Blakeman, Woodland Care Forest Management
P.O. Box 4
N. Sutton NH 03260

From: Melissa Coppola, NH Natural Heritage Bureau
Date: 8/21/2014
Re: Review by NH Natural Heritage Bureau of request dated 8/19/2014

NHB File ID: 1956
Project type: Landowner Request
Town: Washington
Location: Tax Map 11 lot 67 and map 11 lot 41, Camp Morgan Town Forest-Millen Pond Road

I have searched our database for records of rare species and exemplary natural communities on the property(s) identified in your request. Our database includes known records for species officially listed as Threatened or Endangered by either the state of New Hampshire or the federal government, as well as species and natural communities judged by experts to be at risk in New Hampshire but not yet formally listed.

NHB records on the property(s): **None**

NHB records within one mile of the property(s):

	Last Reported	Listing Status		Conservation Rank	
Vertebrate species (For more information, contact Kim Tuttle, NH F&G at 271-6544)		**Federal**	**NH**	**Global**	**State**
Common Loon (*Gavia immer*)	2013	--	T	G5	S2B
Natural Community		**Federal**	**NH**	**Global**	**State**
Drainage marsh - shrub swamp system	2002	--	--	--	S5

Listing codes: T = Threatened, E = Endangered SC = Special Concern
Rank prefix: G = Global, S = State, T = Global or state rank for a sub-species or variety (taxon)
Rank suffix: 1-5 = Most (1) to least (5) imperiled. "--", U, NR = Not ranked, B = Breeding population, N = Non-breeding. H = Historical, X = Extirpated.

A negative result (no record in our database) does not mean that no rare species are present. Our data can only tell you of known occurrences, based on information gathered by qualified biologists and reported to our office. However, many areas have never been surveyed, or have only been surveyed for certain species. An on-site survey would provide better information on what species and communities are indeed present.

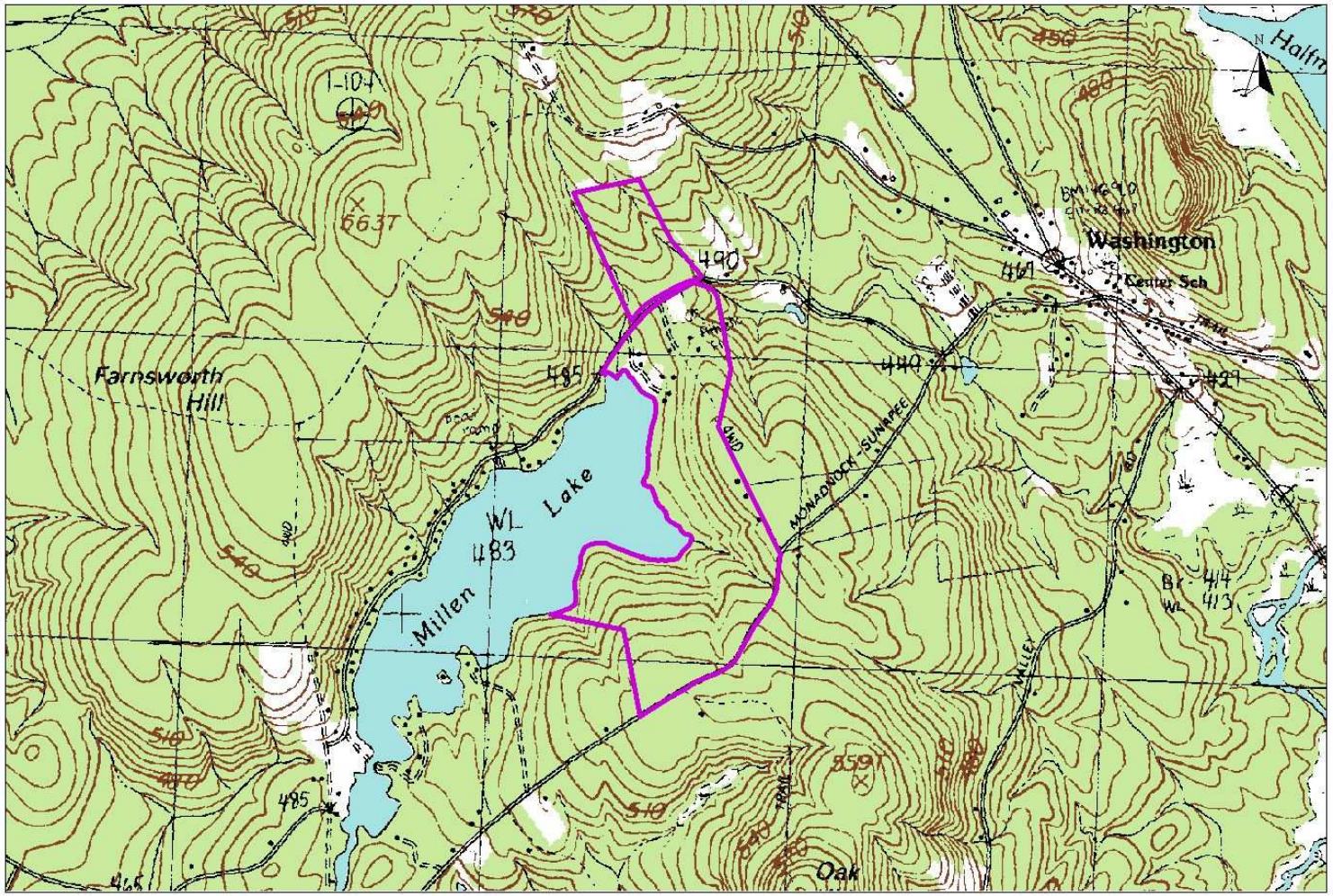
NOTE: This review *cannot* be used to satisfy a permit or other regulatory requirement to check for rare species or habitats that could be affected by a proposed project, since it provides detailed information only for records actually on the property.

NHB: L1956

NH Natural Heritage Bureau

Known locations of rare species and exemplary natural communities

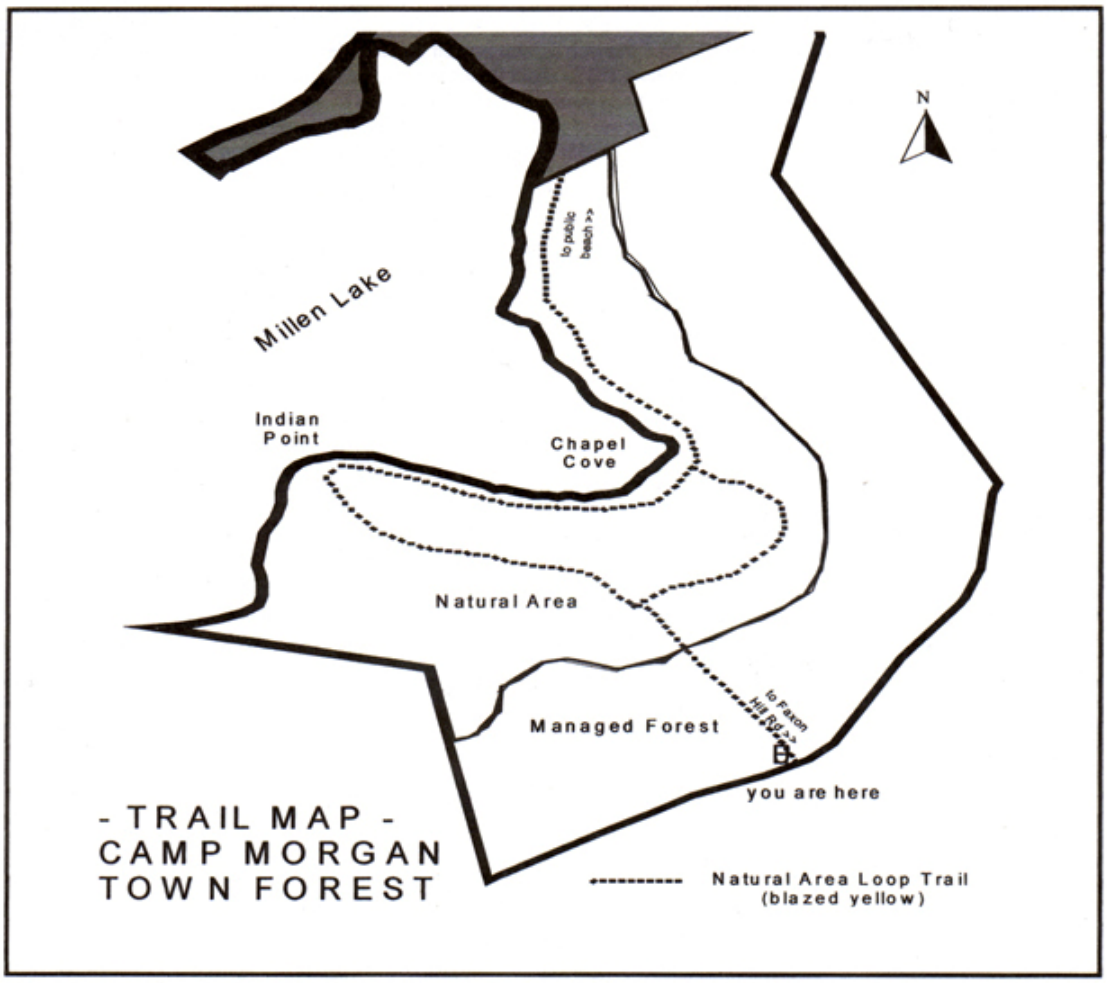
Sensitive species are labelled but not mapped. All other records are clipped to the property boundaries.
Occurrences not on the property are not shown.



Property: Camp Morgan Town Forest

1:18000 0.25 0 0.25 0.5 Miles

21 Aug 2014



Trail Notes

(the stop numbers listed below coincide with numbered markers along the trail)

# 1:	The majority of Camp Morgan Town Forest will be carefully managed for timber. A recent timber harvest completed here in 2004 produced 101,000 board feet of white pine saw logs and created valuable habitat for many animals, including moose, deer, rabbits, turkeys and grouse - to name just a few. In time, these openings will close once again, as the grasses that you see now are replaced first by blackberries, and then birches, cherries, and pine.
# 2:	This is the boundary of the 2004 timber sale. Notice how there are very few young pines in the forest that was not cut. This is because pine don't reproduce well in shaded forest. Maintaining white pine in large numbers requires disturbance, whether natural (such as fire or hurricanes) or by creating sunny openings through timber management.
# 3:	You are now entering the Camp Morgan Natural Area. Approximately 45 acres in size, this impresive forest is being kept in its natural state for education, public enjoyment, water quality protection, and conserving biological diversity. For the next trail marker, head to your left at the fork in the trail (to Indian Point).
# 4:	Look at the trees around you. This is an excellent example of a mature Northern hardwood forest, dominated by large sugar maple, American beech, and white ash trees above, with striped maple, wood and lady ferns below. Notice how there are no white pines or other softwood trees – left to their own devices, plants naturally form communities that favor certain species and exclude others.
# 5:	Here are trees that died and fell, leaving behind several downed logs. Downed logs are very important to the health of forests – they provide important habitat for all kinds of life including insects, mosses, lichens, fungi, amphibians, reptiles, and many mammals. The bigger the log, the more plants and animals can use it. Big hollow logs are the best of all – mammals ranging from porcupines to black bears seek out these logs for dens. In time, downed logs break down into humus, an essential element of fertile soil.
# 6:	This is a mature yellow birch, another signature species of nothern hardwood forests. Yellow birch sap is loaded with oil of wintergreen - along the way, see if you can find a twig to chew on!
# 7:	Sometimes living trees fall over, leaving behind a root wad or "tip up mound". Tip up mounds are valuable for wildlife – birds can use the tangled roots to nest in, and many amphibians, reptiles and mammals can burrow into the holes and exposed mineral soil below.
# 8:	Notice that the forest has changed – Eastern hemlock has become dominant along with yellow birch, and sugar maple is hard to find. Coming down the hill, the soils are wetter and colder, giving rise to a different natural community.

# 9:	You are now approaching Indian Point on Millen Lake. Notice this solitary large white pine. In the 1700's, when New England was a British Colony, the tallest and straightest white pines were claimed by the Crown as the "King's pines", serving as masts for the Royal Navy's ships.
# 10:	Camp Morgan Town Forest includes more than 3000' of undeveloped shore along Millen Lake. Along the shore, there are many shrubs that compete for the increased light, including blueberries, mountain holly, hobblebush, and maleberry. These shrubs provide food and shelter for birds and other wildlife, and help to protect the soil from the erosive effects of the lake.
# 11:	There are many native plants that can be used for food and medicine. The bright yellow stems of goldthread can be chewed as a temporary relief for toothache. Wild sarsaparilla roots can be boiled in water to make a refreshing reddish-brown tea. And nearby, wood sorrel leaves high in vitamin C may be added to salads.
# 12:	In addition to downed logs, standing dead trees ("snags") are also very important for wildlife. Loaded with insects and fungi, snags provide abundant food for many birds and mammals. When pileated woodpeckers mine these trees for ants, they leave behind big cavities that allow dozens of other animals including birds, bats, and squirrels sheltered places to live off of the ground.
# 13:	Notice the abundant mosses and lichen on the rocks and downed logs. Up close, these miniature gardens reveal a diversity of species.
# 14:	Forest seeps like this one are special places for plants. Several wildflowers can be seen here, including spotted touch-me-not, scullcap, wild lettuce, and meadow rue.
# 15:	Millen Lake has numerous streams flowing into it – the quality of the lake's water depends on protecting these streams from disturbance and pollution. Up ahead is Chapel Cove, a scenic highlight and lakeshore opening for wetland and upland wildlife
# 16:	On one side of the trail is a white ash, and on the other, a sugar maple. Also nearby are black cherry, red maple and American beech trees, with younger Eastern hemlock and red spruce below. Can you tell them apart?
# 17:	Here is a pocket of mature American beech. Beech nuts are an important food for black bears and other wildlife. Some of these trees are healthy, with smooth bark characteristic of all beeches. Others, with rough and broken bark, are inflicted with beech bark disease and may eventually die.
# 18:	This stand of oak, ash and beech includes several large and impressive red oak trees. Like American beech, red oak acorns are an important wildlife food.
# 19:	A few interesting wildflowers also grow here – can you spot Indian Pipe, Starflower or Jack in the Pulpit?
# 20:	This stone pile is evidence of earlier agriculture – in the 1800's, the area behind you was likely a plowed field.
# 21:	Trees can live for centuries with large cavities and hollow stems. Notice the cavity in this sugar maple. Many wildlife species, including bats, squirrels and porcupines live in cavity trees.
# 22:	The diversity of ferns is high in Camp Morgan Town Forest. There are 3 fern species here – mostly New York fern, with a few (larger) interrrupted fern and (broader) lady fern. Do you see all three?
# 23:	Here is a swath of hayscented fern. Crush a leaf and notice the nice smell - similar to fresh-mown hay.