

Tumbledown/Mount Blue Region Management Plan

Adopted February 1, 2022

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Appendix A: Public Consultation Process

- *Advisory Committee Members*
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Tumbledown/Mount Blue Region Advisory Committee Members:

Name	Organization or Affiliation/Title
Sarah Boyden	IF&W Region D - Wildlife
Ron Davis	Webb Lake Association
Rick Davol	Weld Winter Wildcats Snowmobile Club
Richard Doughty	Town of Weld Selectman
Lisa Drapeau	unaffiliated
Corey Hutchinson	Town of Weld Fire Chief
Jan Hutchinson	Town of Carthage - Selectperson
Erica Kaufman	Forest Society of Maine
Dan Mitchell	River Valley Riders ATV club
Travis Pratt	unaffiliated
Elizabeth Thorndike	IF&W Region D - Fisheries
Michelle Wynn	Tumbledown Conservation Alliance

Public Consultation Summary:

Plan Phase/Date	Action/Meeting Focus	Attendance/Responses
Public Scoping		
Jan. 10, 2020	Press release on Public Scoping Meeting sent out by DACF; notice sent for publication in local papers.	
Jan. 28, 2020	Public Scoping Meeting at UM Farmington Olsen Student Center: presented public lands covered in the Plan and the process for planning; received public input on issues of concern, Q and A on public lands addressed and plan process.	About 60 AC members and the general public, plus BPL staff, attended.
Feb. 21, 2020	End of Public Scoping Comment Period	Granite Backcountry Alliance submitted proposal for backcountry glade skiing at MBSP and Tumbledown
Preliminary Planning		
Oct. 25, 2019	Initial field visit to Tumbledown to view and discuss access and road systems,	Various Western Region and Augusta BPL staff

Plan Phase/Date	Action/Meeting Focus	Attendance/Responses
	recreation facilities and use, forest conditions, etc.	
Feb. 10, 2020	Email notice of AC Meeting to AC members and other interested parties; summary of Resources and Issues/Needs/Opportunities developed during scoping and subsequent BPL staff discussions sent via email Feb. 20.	
Feb. 26, 2020	Advisory Committee Meeting at Weld Town Office: review of Tumbledown/Mt. Blue State Park Region Issues, Needs and Opportunities. Comment deadline of March 18 given to attendees.	10 AC members plus several members of the public and BPL staff
March 18, 2020	Deadline for additional comments from AC members.	No additional comments were submitted by AC members. Information on historic road and rock climbing at Tumbledown submitted by others.
March 24, 2020	Draft AC meeting minutes sent to AC for review and comment.	No requests for revisions received. Final minutes were posted to Plan webpage in April.
May – Sept. 2020 (6 dates)	Additional field visits to Tumbledown and MBSP to view and discuss access and road systems, recreation facilities and use, forest conditions, etc.	Various Western Region and Augusta BPL staff
Sept. 21, 2020	Advisory Committee Meeting held via videoconference: discussion of options for management of camping at Tumbledown Public Reserved Land. Comment deadline of October 6 given to attendees.	6 AC members plus several members of the public, BPL staff, and MNAP Ecologist
Oct. 1, 2020, Oct. 22, 2020	Additional field visits to Tumbledown (AC members and public were invited to attend Oct. 1 hike to Tumbledown Pond to view and discuss trails, camping use, and resource impacts in pond area.)	Various Western Region and Augusta BPL staff, with several AC member and members of the public participated in Oct. 1 visit.
October 6, 2020	Deadline for additional comments from AC members.	Additional comments were submitted by 5 AC members.
October 9, 2020	Draft AC meeting minutes sent to AC for review and comment.	No requests for revisions received. Final minutes were posted to Plan webpage in October.
Draft Plan		
June 16, 2021	Draft Plan made available online and sent via email to AC members with notice of third AC meeting.	

Plan Phase/Date	Action/Meeting Focus	Attendance/Responses
July 20, 2021	Advisory Committee Meeting held via videoconference: review of Draft Plan. Comment deadline of August 10 given to attendees.	3 AC members and 6 members of the public plus BPL staff.
July 22, 2021	Draft AC meeting minutes sent to meeting attendees for review and comment.	No comments received.
August 10, 2021	End of comment period.	6 comments received by email (2 from AC members), one with attached comment letter.
Final Draft Plan		
October 29, 2021	Final Draft Plan made available online and mailed to AC members. Public Meeting scheduled for December 1 (to be held via videoconference) with comment period ending December 22, 2021.	
Nov., 7-13, 2021	Notice of Public Meeting posted in papers.	
December 1, 2021	Public Meeting held, 6:00-7:00 pm: presented Final Draft Plan and took comments. Meeting Notes were posted on plan webpage.	5 AC members and members of public attended, plus BPL staff.
December 22, 2021	End of Comment Period.	No comments received.

Advisory Committee and General Public Comments Received on the Draft Plan

Comment source	Date	Form received
Elizabeth Thorndike, IF&W (AC member)	7/21/21	email
Melanie Sturm, Natural Resource Council of Maine	7/22/21	email
Eliza Townsend, Appalachian Mountain Club	7/23/21	email
Erica DuBois, Forest Society of Maine (AC member)	7/23/21	email
Mike Morin, The Access Fund	8/2/21	email with attached letter
Conrad Heeschen & Pamela Prodan	8/6/21	letter
Ben Houde	8/10/21	email

Summary of Public Comment with Bureau Responses:

Summary of Written Comments on the Draft Tumbledown-Mount Blue Region Management Plan (June 14, 2021) (Post AC-Meeting Comment Period: July 21, 2021 – August 10, 2021) Some comments have been excerpted, and introductory or background statements deleted.	
Comment	Response
I. General comments and comments applicable to the Plan as a whole, or not specific to one management unit	
Topic: Overall direction of plan as reflected in proposed resource allocations and recreation recommendations	
<u>Melanie Sturm, NRCM:</u> Overall, we support the proposed resource allocations for all three units in this management plan....We agree that existing recreational opportunities are ample for the public to enjoy these public lands and opportunities don't need to be expanded.	Comment noted.
II. Comments on Sections I, II and III of the Draft Plan (pages 1-14) (Introduction, The Planning Process and Resource Allocation System, Planning Context)	
Topic: Corrections to fishing resources table (Section III. Planning Context, Recreation Resources)	
<u>Elizabeth Thorndike, IF&W:</u> I found a few errors on the table on page 11 but other than that the draft looks great and I have no comments. We use BKT for Brook Trout, in the table I see three different codes (BRK, BRT, BKT). I suppose it doesn't matter which one but would be best if they all matched when referencing Brook Trout presence. <i>Ellis Pond:</i> BRK (primary fishery column) and BRT (stocking column) used for Brook Trout <i>Little Ellis Pond:</i> BRT used for Brook Trout <i>Mount Blue Pond:</i> the Department also stocks splake (SPK), it's only listed under primary fisheries <i>Webb Lake:</i> BRK used for Brook Trout <i>Androscoggin River:</i> BKT is listed twice under primary fishery – I believe you want BKT, BNT, RBT; BRT listed under stocking – switch to BKT?	Corrections have been made to the table as indicated in the comment.
<u>Conrad Heeschen & Pamela Prodan:</u> On page 11, the chart of primary fisheries shows "BRK," "BKT," "RBT," and "LMB," in the chart, but those are not defined in the chart's key. Should "BRK" and "BKT" be "BRT" brook trout? Is "RBT" rainbow trout? Is "LMB" largemouth bass? Can you fix this chart?	Corrections have been made to the table as indicated in the comment (some of which were addressed above).

III. Comments specific to Tumbledown Unit

Topic: Recommendation to Prohibit Camping at Tumbledown

Melanie Sturm, NRCM:

We commend BPL for taking the hard step of banning camping. Tumbledown Mountain has been a cherished camping spot, and I'm sure BPL didn't take lightly the decision to prohibit camping. However, we agree it was a necessary decision to prevent further ecological damage, for the natural resources to recover, and to educate the public about the leave no trace ethic. We support considering how to bring back camping at designated, off summit sites in the future, and in the meantime, we think it's wise to have staff at the mountain every day that's practicable, at least for now, to ensure the new rules are understood and abided by.

Eliza Townsend, AMC:

Overall, I am really supportive of the direction the Bureau is going in, especially the camping ban...

Ben Houde:

I think a better option than banning camping entirely is to have a camping-by-permit system that enlists the help of those who camp in keeping the area around Tumbledown Pond clean and beautiful. In my experience, a not-so-insignificant portion of the trash left on the mountain is left not by campers, but by day hikers. Enlisting the help of campers who care about the preservation of Tumbledown is a better option than banning camping entirely because 1) the mountain will be left cleaner than it would be otherwise and 2) it preserves the opportunity to camp for responsible and respectful members of the public.

Obviously the question would be how to manage this sort of system, but I think that if it were clear that people are not entitled to camp on Tumbledown whenever they feel like it, but that the BPL is still doing what it can to allow people to enjoy this one-of-a-kind backcountry experience, I think the public would be grateful. People have been camping on Tumbledown for generations because of the draw of its beauty, so to take this opportunity away entirely from responsible nature enthusiasts seems to me to be unnecessarily drastic. Other options should be explored more carefully before the decision is made to completely ban camping year-round.

If the BPL does not have the resources at this point to manage the amount of people that would be asking for camping permits, perhaps this camping-by-permit plan could first be tested in the fall when

Comment noted. Regarding staff presence, the BPL Recreation Ranger and the MCC Environmental Steward assigned to Tumbledown for the 2021 season have maintained a nearly daily presence on the mountain. In addition, Maine Forest Service Rangers have conducted weekend patrols on the mountain at the request of the Bureau, and have provided detailed reports to the Bureau on their interactions with the public.

Comment noted.

The Bureau recognizes the high value some members of the public place on the opportunity to camp on Tumbledown Mountain. As a result, the decision to ban camping at Tumbledown was made only after a number of options for managing camping – ranging from construction of designated campsites or tent platforms and sanitary facilities to a prohibition -- were considered and discussed by the entire staff team (Augusta, Western Region Lands, and Mount Blue State Park) involved in the plan effort. All of the options were considered in the context of natural resource protection priorities, as well as management costs and staff burden in relation to possible public benefit.

The suggested camping-by-permit system would present several management challenges for the Bureau and we believe would place an untenable burden on staff resources for the benefit of a relatively small segment of the visitor population. This burden would involve both the management of such a system (e.g., responding to permit requests, issuing permits, communicating the rules under which the permit would be issued) as well as the ongoing need for field staff to monitor the permitted camping use. Field staff would have a new obligation to distinguish between campers with permits and those who may attempt to camp without a permit. Also, with a complete prohibition, and it can be assumed that vehicles observed at the parking areas after

<p>fewer people are likely to be asking for permits. There are online systems to manage this sort of backcountry camping permit (example: Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Camping Permits, Apostle Islands National Lakeshore - Recreation.gov), but I think it would be better to make the process more difficult for the applicant (only in-person applications? mail-in applications? handwritten letter expressing commitment to LNT principles?) so that only those who are willing to put in the effort actually submit applications. The sort of person who would go through the effort to file an application for a camping permit would likely also be the sort of person who would go through the effort to keep Tumbledown clean.</p> <p>Clearly 10-15 camping groups around Tumbledown Pond on a summer weekend night are too many, but with a reasonable permitting system in place, people can still experience the unique beauty of watching the Perseid meteor shower as they lay on the rocks next to Tumbledown Pond and wake up to the splendor of the sun rising over Parker Ridge while still allowing for the area around the pond to be clean. Campers who apply for a permit should clearly be committed to following LNT (leave no trace) principles and should be willing to help in picking up litter and trash from other hiking groups. Unfortunately it is likely that those who disregard the camping ban are the same people who will leave the area around the pond littered and charred. My request is that there be some way for responsible and respectful members of the public who are committed to LNT principles to camp at the pond.</p>	<p>nightfall belong to unauthorized campers, which facilitates enforcement of the camping closure; this would not be the case with a camp-by-permit system.</p> <p>Continued camping on the mountain would necessitate that designated campsites be established, or tent platforms constructed, as no designated sites now exist. Also, continued camping activity – even with leave-no-trace principles followed – would likely slow the natural healing of the camping areas that we wish to encourage. These effects would be contrary to the Bureau’s overall focus on resource protection and restoration within the high elevation portions of Tumbledown.</p> <p>Lastly, it is our view that the presence of campers (with permits) on the mountain while all other camping remains prohibited runs the substantial risk of confusing the public who observe or hear second hand about the camping activity. Some may draw the conclusion that the camping prohibition is no longer in effect, or is not being enforced. This, too, has the potential to make our ongoing efforts to control unauthorized camping substantially more difficult.</p> <p>Regarding the issue of litter from other users -- it is worth noting that the Recreation Rangers and MCC Environmental Stewards who are present at Tumbledown each summer spend part of their time on the mountain picking up litter and trash, as part of their maintenance duties.</p>
<p>Topic: Decision to not move forward with proposal for glade skiing</p>	
<p><u>Eliza Townsend, AMC:</u> [continuation of preceding comment] ...and decision not to move forward with glade skiing.</p>	<p>Comment noted.</p>
<p>Topic: Historic and Cultural Resources information</p>	
<p><u>Erica DuBois, FSM:</u> I'm attaching some suggested wording for you to consider in order to beef up the Historic and Cultural section(s) of the draft plan. I've also attached a map of place names that is my source for the "Coos" = "pine trees" factoid; everything else I would consider more-or-less common knowledge.</p> <p>I hope this is helpful! It just strikes me as factually incorrect, at best, and at worst outright erasure, for the Plan to suggest that the cultural history of this land begins in 1700.</p>	<p>The draft plan has been revised, in part based on the text attached to the comment email, to address pre-European settlement history.</p>

Topic: Request for modification of guidance on potential temporary closure of climbing routes in the vicinity of nesting peregrine falcons

Mike Morin, The Access Fund:

With many climbing opportunities in the State of Maine occurring on private lands, maintaining climbing opportunities that exist on publicly managed lands are of significant importance to Maine climbers.

With this in mind Access Fund was happy to see guidance in the plan related to the management of climbing in proximity to nesting peregrine falcons that is generally in line with current research on the topic of raptor management. We did note that the plan calls for closures to be lifted five weeks after fledging has occurred, while current research we are familiar with suggests that closures be lifted immediately after fledging², and at least two National Forest Ranger Districts (Sweet Home R.D. and Tiller R.D.) in Oregon have adopted management policies calling for closures to be lifted two weeks after fledge³. Based upon this research and examples of implemented management policy Access Fund suggests that two weeks is a reasonable buffer for relaxing closures⁴ and encourages the Bureau to consider revising this portion of the plan to reflect this.

[References cited]

- 2. <http://assets.peregrinefund.org/docs/pdf/research-library/manuals/manual-eyrie-management.pdf>, pg. 68.
- 3. Pagel, Joel and Alice C. Smith. 1997. Peregrine Falcon habitat management plan, Moose nest site. USDA Forest Service, Region 6, Sweet Home Ranger District, Willamette National Forest, pg. 20.
- 4. https://d1w9vyym276tvm.cloudfront.net/assets/2132_AF-Raptor-Paper-150dpi_v3a.pdf, pg. 12.

After additional consultation with IF&W, BPL has decided to retain the five weeks post-fledging guidance for potential closure of climbing areas or routes, as expressed in the management issues discussion.

The management recommendations do not specify the length of closure, but state that any such closures would typically be based on the peregrine nesting season (revised in response to IF&W input to March 15 until five weeks after the last bird has fledged) and may be extended if fledging is delayed.

At Tumbledown Mountain, there may be uncertainty as to when birds are likely to fledge. A closure period longer than may be implemented elsewhere in the country (as referenced in the comment) allows for that uncertainty. The Bureau will defer to IF&W on how long any closures should be maintained to provide the best protection for the birds.

The Bureau will communicate with Access Fund and the climbing community about any temporary closures that may be deemed necessary. We look forward to working with Access Fund to identify where and how we can best share this information to help climbers plan their activities in the area, and would appreciate participation in the development of educational and closure signage to post at this site.

Topic: Restoration of Tumbledown Pond area

Conrad Heesch & Pamela Prodan:

In 1999 we observed restoration efforts at Chimney Pond in Baxter State Park in the vicinity of the bunkhouses and shelters. Low strings on short stakes delineated paths from off-limits areas. It was a low visibility approach that appeared to be working, as vegetation was reclaiming previously barren areas (though while we were there a moose spent considerable time each day lying in one of those patches). We don't know whether it took the presence of a caretaker to enforce the "stay on the designated paths" rule, but it may be worth trying this approach at Tumbledown Pond. Probably it will also be necessary to block off some of the shoreline until shrubs come back naturally. A

The Bureau appreciates the suggestions and observations from other protected lands. The ideas expressed are compatible with the restoration approaches and user education the Bureau is considering for implementation in the pond area, as reflected in the management recommendations.

<p>significant reduction of "traffic" area would be a good goal.</p> <p>An educational campaign might be needed to get people to "stay on the rocks," rather than trampling vegetation. This is also true for the trails on Little Jackson & Parker Ridge, where if it's wet people will beat down the edges. Or even walk on the vegetation whether it is wet or dry, rather than on bedrock, especially on a slope. Strongly remind people that these trees & shrubs may be small but they are old. Foot erosion in places can be as bad as from ATVs.</p> <p>At Cadillac Mountain signs admonish people not to move rocks or make cairns, as it can create confusion and erosion, and to stay on paths. "Leave the mountain and the rocks as you find them," and "plants grow by the inch and die by the foot" are two of the messages.</p>	
<p>Topic: Visual Resource considerations</p>	
<p><u>Conrad Heesch & Pamela Prodan:</u> The Tumbledown range looms up like a wall at the northern end of the Weld basin. Jackson Mountain is nearly 2900' above the lake and Little Jackson only 100' less. It is not clear what the baseline is for the figures of 2000'- 2500' on p. 16. What happens on those slopes even below 2700' will be readily apparent from anywhere on the lake and many other places in the basin, so careful planning of timber management activities is crucial.</p> <p>Glade skiing is discussed on p 30. Even if access was satisfactorily addressed, the scale of clearing needed would present an unacceptable visual impact given the prominence of the range in the viewshed.</p>	<p>The 2,000'-2,500' elevations cited are taken from USGS topo maps and relate to the surrounding terrain (~1,000 ft), not Webb Lake, which sits at a lower elevation (676 ft.). However, the application of Visual Class II "visual consideration areas" as a secondary resource allocation (page 34 of the plan) refers to "background hillsides viewed from...water bodies." This allocation will be taken into consideration during any timber harvesting activity.</p> <p>Comment noted. As reflected in the plan, the Bureau has determined it will not move forward with the glade skiing proposal, with lack of winter road access one of several factors in that decision.</p>
<p>Topic: Mountain elevation data</p>	
<p><u>Conrad Heesch & Pamela Prodan:</u> On p. 22 the elevation of Little Jackson is given as 3434'. This comes from the 1929 Rangeley 15' topo (also had Jackson as 3535'). On the 1984 Jackson Mtn 7.5' topo the top contour on Little Jackson is 3460' - it's a pretty broad summit, so the actual can't be much higher; this topo also has the 3568' for Jackson Mtn; Blueberry Mtn 2890'? where did this come from? - 1984 Madrid 7.5' = 2962', 1929 Phillips 15' = 2942'.</p> <p>On p. 51 the elevation of Bald Mtn is given as ~2386'. That comes from the 1929/1956 Dixfield</p>	<p>The elevations cited for Little Jackson Mtn., Blueberry Mtn., and Bald Mtn. have been slightly revised. All are taken from the most recent USGS topo maps, available online.</p>

15' topo. On the 1968 Mt Blue 7.5' topo the last contour shown, pretty close to the top, is 2360'.	
Topic: Motorized access	
<p><u>Conrad Heesch</u> & Pamela Prodan: ATVs and snowmobiles have come up the back side from Jackson Pond in the past (20+ years ago), and gone at least part way up Little Jackson. For some time there were serious scars on the mountainside, and scratches on rocks from snowmobiles. These have somewhat healed & revegetated, at least this was true the last time (2018 or 2019) up there. Though motorized access to the pond & cabin may be acceptable at this time, do vehicles have to be provided for in future leases of the cabin, as it may be challenge to keep them from upper slopes on Little Jackson and Jackson Mountains. And how do you keep unauthorized motorized vehicles off when it's obvious there are tracks going up Jackson?</p> <p>Are there any regulatory restrictions (LUPC) at this time on motorized access above certain elevations (e.g., fragile mountain areas), and if so, can you summarize them in the plan, and how do the restrictions affect such activities on the higher elevations of the unit, including but not limited to ATV and snowmobile access to the top of Jackson Mountain for the communications-related facilities there? Perhaps on page 26, in the discussion about the P-MA zone under "LUPC Zoning," along with the mention of timber harvesting.</p>	<p>Motorized access to the camplot lease at Jackson Pond is not authorized. However, the lease for the telecom site on the summit of Jackson Mountain does permit the lessee motorized access (including ATVs and snowmobiles) using existing roads and trails, which includes the trail extending from the end of the old management road along the Stockbridge Branch to Jackson Pond at the camplot, and continuing around the pond and up to the summit.</p> <p>To the best of our knowledge, motorized activity on the upper parts of Little Jackson and Jackson mountains is very infrequent. However, the Bureau will make an effort to monitor those areas for unauthorized ATV and snowmobile use that may occur, whether on the trail or off-trail, taking advantage of the telecom site access trail.</p> <p>LUPC regulations allow motorized vehicular use on trails, and snowmobiling, within P-MA zones. The plan text has been revised to provide more clarity on the P-MA zone and motorized access.</p>
IV. Comments specific to Mount Blue State Park	
Topic: Overall direction and application of policy to protect natural resources within the park	
<p><u>Melanie Sturm, NRCM</u>: ... Similarly for Mount Blue State Park, we appreciate the recognition that this park is essentially an undesignated Natural Area and emphasize the importance of BPL making a concerted effort to steward it as such. We also strongly support the recommended resource allocations to protect inland waterfowl and wading bird habitat, deer wintering areas, and Bicknell's thrush habitat found on this unit.</p>	<p>Comment noted.</p>
V. Comments specific to Bald Mountain Lot	
Topic: Management of Bald Mountain Trail	
<p><u>Eliza Townsend, AMC</u>: I can foresee issues arising around the Bald Mountain lot because of its accessibility and great views. I recognize that the</p>	<p>The Bureau has obtained the track of the Bald Mtn. trail (on both private and public land) as far</p>

trail is largely on private land, but it would be helpful to see it on the map to better understand the interplay between BPL property and abutters. The Bald Mountain trail is increasingly eroded, and I anticipate increased use of the Saddleback Wind trail over time. While a lot of the factors are outside of BPL's control, you are smart to try to get ahead of them—the public doesn't distinguish between landowners.

as the point where the trail leaves the public lot and the trail has been added to the plan maps.

Appendix B: Guiding Statutes

- *MRSA Title 12, §1846 & 1847 (addressing Public Reserved Lands)*
- *MRSA Title 12, §1811 & 1826 (addressing State Parks)*

MRSA Title 12, §1846 & 1847

§1846. ACCESS TO PUBLIC RESERVED LANDS

1. Legislative policy. The Legislature declares that it is the policy of the State to keep the public reserved lands as a public trust and that full and free public access to the public reserved lands to the extent permitted by law, together with the right to reasonable use of those lands, is the privilege of every citizen of the State. The Legislature further declares that it recognizes that such free and reasonable public access may be restricted to ensure the optimum value of such lands as a public trust but that such restrictions, if and when imposed, must be in strict accordance with the requirements set out in this section.

[1997, c. 678, §13 (NEW) .]

2. Establishment of restrictions on public access.

[2001, c. 604, §10 (RP) .]

3. Unlawful entry onto public reserved lands.

[2001, c. 604, §10 (RP) .]

4. Development of public facilities. The bureau may construct and maintain overnight campsites and other camping and recreation facilities.

[1997, c. 678, §13 (NEW) .]

5. User fees. The bureau may charge reasonable fees to defray the cost of constructing and maintaining overnight campsites and other camping and recreation facilities.

[1997, c. 678, §13 (NEW) .]

SECTION HISTORY

1997, c. 678, §13 (NEW). 2001, c. 604, §10 (AMD).

§1847. MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC RESERVED LANDS

1. Purpose. The Legislature declares that it is in the public interest and for the general benefit of the people of this State that title, possession and the responsibility for the management of the public reserved lands be vested and established in the bureau acting on behalf of the people of the State, that the public reserved lands be managed under the principles of multiple use to produce a sustained yield of products and services by the use of prudent business practices and the principles of sound planning and that the public reserved lands be managed to demonstrate exemplary land management practices, including silvicultural, wildlife and recreation management practices, as a demonstration of state policies governing management of forested and related types of lands. [1997, c. 678, §13 (NEW).]

2. Management plans. The director shall prepare, revise from time to time and maintain a comprehensive management plan for the management of the public reserved lands in accordance with the guidelines in this subchapter. The plan must provide for a flexible and practical approach to the coordinated management of the public reserved lands. In preparing, revising and maintaining such a management plan the director, to the extent practicable, shall compile and maintain an adequate inventory of the public reserved lands, including not only the timber on those lands but also the other multiple use values for which the public reserved lands are managed. In addition, the director shall consider all criteria listed in section 1858 for the location of public reserved lands in developing the management plan. The director is entitled to the full cooperation of the Bureau of Geology and Natural Areas, the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, the Maine Land Use Regulation Commission and the State Planning Office in compiling and maintaining the inventory of the public reserved lands. The director shall consult with those agencies as well as other appropriate state agencies in the preparation and maintenance of the comprehensive management plan for the public reserved lands. The plan must provide for the demonstration of appropriate management practices that will enhance the timber, wildlife, recreation, economic and other values of the lands. All management of the public reserved lands, to the extent practicable, must be in accordance with this management plan when prepared.

Within the context of the comprehensive management plan, the commissioner, after adequate opportunity for public review and comment, shall adopt a specific action plan for each unit of the public reserved lands system. Each action plan must include consideration of the related systems of silviculture and regeneration of forest resources and must provide for outdoor recreation including remote, undeveloped areas, timber, watershed protection, wildlife and fish. The commissioner shall provide adequate opportunity for public review and comment on any substantial revision of an action plan. Management of the public reserved lands before the action plans are completed must be in accordance with all other provisions of this section. [1999, c. 556, §19 (AMD).]

3. Actions. The director may take actions on the public reserved lands consistent with the management plans for those lands and upon any terms and conditions and for any consideration the director considers reasonable. [1997, c. 678, §13 (NEW).]

4. Land open to hunting. The bureau and the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife shall communicate and coordinate land management activities in a manner that ensures that the total number of acres of land open to hunting on public reserved lands and lands owned and managed by the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife does not fall below the acreage open to hunting on January 1, 2008. These acres are subject to local ordinances and state laws and rules pertaining to hunting. [2007, c. 564, §1 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

1997, c. 678, §13 (NEW). 1999, c. 556, §19 (AMD). 2007, c. 564, §1 (AMD).

MRSA Title 12, §1811 & 1826

§1811. MANAGEMENT OF WILDERNESS OR NATURAL AREAS

The bureau shall establish wilderness or natural areas, or both, from among lands classified as state parks and shall manage those areas primarily to preserve their natural character and features, and any use or development that threatens the character and features of those wilderness and natural areas is prohibited. [PL 1997, c. 678, §13 (NEW); PL 2011, c. 657, Pt. W, §7 (REV); PL 2013, c. 405, Pt. A, §24 (REV).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1997, c. 678, §13 (NEW). PL 2011, c. 657, Pt. W, §7 (REV). PL 2013, c. 405, Pt. A, §24 (REV).

§1826. FOREST MANAGEMENT

The bureau shall manage forested areas within state parks and historic sites to preserve to the maximum practicable extent their natural, recreational and scenic qualities. The director may authorize wood harvesting on state park and historic site lands when the wood is to be used at state parks and historic sites, when cutting is required by deed conditions on specific lots or when necessary to improve wildlife habitat; control insect infestation and other disease; reduce the risk of fire or other hazards; improve the recreational and aesthetic quality of the park lands; or demonstrate exemplary multiple use forest management techniques within a demonstration forest area established on state park land for educational purposes. All cutting is subject to the following restrictions. [PL 1997, c. 678, §13 (NEW); PL 2011, c. 657, Pt. W, §7 (REV); PL 2013, c. 405, Pt. A, §24 (REV).]

1. Protect recreational and natural values. The cutting may not impair the recreational use, aesthetic qualities or natural values of the land. [PL 1997, c. 678, §13 (NEW).]

2. Consistency with forest management plan. The cutting must be carried out in accordance with a written management plan certified by a state-registered professional forester that is available in the principal offices of the bureau for public review and comment at least 60 days before cutting. [PL 1997, c. 678, §13 (NEW); PL 2011, c. 657, Pt. W, §7 (REV); PL 2013, c. 405, Pt. A, §24 (REV).]

3. Consistency with management objectives for parks and historic sites. The cutting must be consistent with the management objectives of the bureau for state parks and historic sites. [PL 1997, c. 678, §13 (NEW); PL 2011, c. 657, Pt. W, §7 (REV); PL 2013, c. 405, Pt. A, §24 (REV).]

4. Cost paid. The cost of these timber management activities must be paid from revenues received from cutting. The balance of revenue received from cutting must be deposited to the General Fund. [PL 1997, c. 678, §13 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY PL 1997, c. 678, §13 (NEW). PL 2011, c. 657, Pt. W, §7 (REV). PL 2013, c. 405, Pt. A, §24 (REV).

Appendix C: A Summary of BPL Resource Allocation System

Designation Criteria for Special Protection Areas

1. *Natural Areas*, or areas left in an undisturbed state as determined by deed, statute, or management plan; and areas containing rare and endangered species of wildlife and/or plants and their habitat, geological formations, or other notable natural features;
2. *Ecological Reserves*, established by Title 12, Section 1801: "an area owned or leased by the State and under the jurisdiction of the Bureau, designated by the Director, for the purpose of maintaining one or more natural community types or native ecosystem types in a natural condition and range of variation and contributing to the protection of Maine's biological diversity, and managed: A) as a benchmark against which biological and environmental change can be measured, B) to protect sufficient habitat for those species whose habitat needs are unlikely to be met on lands managed for other purposes; or C) as a site for ongoing scientific research, long-term environmental monitoring, and education." Most ecological reserves will encompass more than 1,000 contiguous acres.
3. *Historic/Cultural Areas* (above or below ground) containing valuable or important prehistoric, historic, and cultural features.

Management Direction

In general, uses allowed in special protection areas are carefully managed and limited to protect the significant resources and values that qualify for this allocation. Because of their sensitivity, these areas can seldom accommodate active manipulation or intensive use of the resource. Recreation as a secondary use is allowed with emphasis on non-motorized, dispersed activities. Other direction provided in the IRP includes:

Vegetative Management on Ecological Reserves, including salvage harvesting, is also considered incompatible. Commercial timber harvesting is not allowed on either Ecological Reserves or Special Protection natural areas.

Wildlife management within these areas must not manipulate vegetation or waters to create or enhance wildlife habitat.

Management or public use roads are allowed under special circumstances, if the impact on the protected resources is minimal.

Trails for non-motorized activities must be well designed and constructed, be situated in safe locations, and have minimal adverse impact on the values for which the area is being protected. *Trail facilities and primitive campsites* must be rustic in design and accessible only by foot from trailheads located adjacent to public use roads, or by water.

Carry-in boat access sites are allowed on water bodies where boating activity does not negatively impact the purposes for which the Special Protection Area was established.

Hunting, fishing, and trapping are allowed where they do not conflict with the management of historic or cultural areas or the safety of other users.

Research, interpretive trails, habitat management for endangered or threatened species, are allowed in Special Protection natural areas unless limited by other management guidelines

Designation Criteria for Backcountry Recreation Areas

Relatively large areas (usually 1,000 acres or more) are allocated for Backcountry recreational use where a special combination of features are present, including:

- Superior scenic quality
- Remoteness
- Wild and pristine character
- Capacity to impart a sense of solitude

Backcountry Areas are comprised of two types:

Non-mechanized Backcountry Areas – roadless areas with outstanding opportunities for solitude and a primitive and unconfined type of dispersed recreation where trails for non-mechanized travel are provided and no timber harvesting occurs.

Motorized Backcountry Areas – multi-use areas with significant opportunities for dispersed recreation where trails for motorized activities and timber harvesting are allowed.

Management Direction

Trail facilities and campsites in all Backcountry Areas will be rustic in design and accessible from trailheads located outside the area, adjacent to management roads, or by water. All trails must be well designed and constructed, situated in safe locations, and have minimal adverse impact on the Backcountry values.

Management roads and service roads will be allowed as a secondary use in those Backcountry Areas where timber harvesting is allowed.

Timber management in Motorized Backcountry Areas will be an allowed secondary use, and will be designed to enhance vegetative and wildlife diversity. Salvage harvesting is allowed in Motorized Backcountry Areas only.

Wildlife management in Non-mechanized Backcountry Areas will be non-extractive in nature.

Designation Criteria for Wildlife Dominant Areas

1. *Essential habitats* are those regulated by law and currently consist of bald eagle, piping plover, and least tern nest sites (usually be categorized as Special Protection as well as Wildlife Dominant Areas).
2. *Significant habitats*, defined by Maine’s Natural Resource Protection Act, include habitat for endangered and threatened species; deer wintering areas; seabird nesting islands; vernal pools; waterfowl and wading bird habitats; shorebird nesting, feeding, and staging areas; and Atlantic salmon habitat.
3. *Specialized habitat areas and features* include rare natural communities; riparian areas; aquatic areas; wetlands; wildlife trees such as mast producing hardwood stands (oak and beech),

snags and dead trees, den trees (live trees with cavities), large woody debris on the ground, apple trees, and raptor nest trees; seeps; old fields/grasslands; alpine areas; folist sites (a thick organic layer on sloping ground); and forest openings.

Management Direction

Recreation and timber management are secondary uses in most Wildlife Dominant Areas. Recreational use of Wildlife Dominant Areas typically includes hiking, camping, fishing, hunting, trapping, and sightseeing. Motorized trails for snowmobiling and ATV riding are allowed to cross these areas if they do not conflict with the primary wildlife use of the area and there is no other safe, cost-effective alternative (such as routing a trail around the wildlife area). Direction provided in the IRP includes:

Habitat management for wildlife, including commercial and noncommercial harvesting of trees, will be designed to maximize plant and animal diversity and to provide habitat conditions to enhance population levels where desirable.

Endangered or threatened plants and animals – The Bureau will cooperate with the US Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, and Maine Natural Areas Program in the delineation of critical habitat and development of protection or recovery plans by these agencies on Bureau lands.

Timber management as a secondary use in riparian buffers will employ the selection system, retaining all den trees and snags consistent with operational safety. In other wildlife-dominant areas it will be managed to enhance wildlife values.

Designation Criteria for Remote Recreation Areas

1. Allocated to protect natural/scenic values as well as recreation values. Often have significant opportunities for low-intensity, dispersed, non-motorized recreation.
2. Usually are relatively long corridors rather than broad, expansive areas.
3. May be a secondary allocation for Wildlife Dominant areas and Special Protection – Ecological Reserve areas.
4. Examples include trail corridors, shorelines, and remote ponds.

Management Direction

Remote Recreation areas are allocated to protect natural/scenic values as well as recreation values. The primary objective of this category is to provide non-motorized recreational opportunities; therefore, motorized recreation trails are allowed only under specific limited conditions, described below. Timber management is allowed as a secondary use. Direction provided in the IRP includes:

Trail facilities and remote campsites will be rustic in design and accessible by foot from trailheads, management and/or public roads, or by water.

Existing snowmobile and all-terrain vehicle activity may be continued on well-designed and constructed trails in locations that are safe, where the activity has minimal adverse impact on

protected natural resource or remote recreation values, and where the trails cannot be reasonably relocated outside of the area.

New snowmobile or all-terrain vehicle trails are allowed only if all three of the following criteria are met:

- (1) no safe, cost effective alternative exists;
- (2) the impact on protected natural resource values or remote recreation values is minimal; and
- (3) the designated trail will provide a crucial link in a significant trail system;

Access to Remote Recreation areas is primarily walk-in, or boat, but may include vehicle access over timber management roads while these roads are being maintained for timber management.

Designation Criteria for Visual Areas

Many Bureau-managed properties have natural settings in which visual attributes enhance the enjoyment of recreational users. Timber harvests which create large openings, stumps and slash, gravel pits, and new road construction, when viewed from roads or trails, may detract significantly from the visual enjoyment of the area. To protect the land's aesthetic character, the Bureau uses a two-tier classification system to guide management planning, based on the sensitivity of the visual resource to be protected.

Visual Class I Areas where the foreground views of natural features may directly affect enjoyment of the viewer. Applied throughout the system to shorelines of great ponds and other major watercourses, designated trails, and designated public use roads.

Visual Class II Include views of forest canopies from ridge lines, the forest interior as it fades from the foreground of the observer, background hillsides viewed from water or public use roads, or interior views beyond the Visual Class I area likely to be seen from a trail or road.

Visual Class I Management Direction:

Timber harvesting is permitted under stringent limitations directed at retaining the appearance of an essentially undisturbed forest.

Openings will be contoured to the lay of the land and limited to a size that will maintain a natural forested appearance.

Within trail corridors or along public use roads it may be necessary to cut trees at ground level or cover stumps.

Branches, tops, and other slash will be pulled well back from any trails.

Scenic vistas may be provided.

Visual Class II Management Direction:

Managed to avoid any obvious alterations to the landscape.

Openings will be of a size and orientation as to not draw undue attention.

Designation Criteria for Developed Recreation Areas

Developed Class I areas are low to medium density developed recreation areas, while *Developed Class II* areas have medium to high density facilities and use such as campgrounds with modern sanitary facilities. There are no Developed Class II areas in the Moosehead Region public reserved lands (they are more typical of State Parks).

Class I Developed Recreation Areas

Typically include more intensely developed recreation facilities than found in Remote Recreation Areas such as: drive-to primitive campsites with minimal supporting facilities; gravel boat access facilities and parking areas; shared use roads and/or trails designated for motorized activities; and trailhead parking areas. These areas do not usually have full-time management staff.

Management Direction

Developed Recreation areas allow a broad range of recreational activities, with timber management and wildlife management allowed as secondary uses. Direction provided in the IRP includes:

Timber management, allowed as compatible secondary use, is conducted in a way that is sensitive to visual, wildlife and user safety considerations. Single-age forest management is not allowed in these areas. Salvage and emergency harvests may occur where these do not significantly impact natural, historic, or cultural resources and features, or conflict with traditional recreational uses of the area.

Wildlife management may be a compatible secondary use. To the extent that such management occurs, it will be sensitive to visual, and user safety considerations.

Visual consideration areas are often designated in a buffer area surrounding the Developed Recreation area.

Designation Criteria for Timber Management Areas

1. Area meets Bureau guidelines as suitable for timber management, and is not prohibited by deed or statute.
2. Area is not dominated by another resource category. Where other uses are dominant, timber management may be a secondary use if conducted in a way that does not conflict with the dominant use.

Management Direction

The Bureau's timber management practices are governed by a combination of statute and Bureau policy, including but not limited to policies spelled out in the IRP. These general policies include:

Overall Objectives: The Bureau's overall timber management objectives are to demonstrate exemplary management on a large ownership, sustaining a forest rich in late successional character and producing high value products (chiefly sawlogs and veneer) that contribute to

the local economy and support management of Public Reserved lands, while maintaining or enhancing non-timber values (secondary uses), including wildlife habitat and recreation.

Forest Certification: Timber management practices (whether as a dominant or secondary use) meet the sustainable forestry certification requirements of the Sustainable Forestry Initiative, and the Forest Stewardship Council.

Roads: Public use, management, and service roads are allowed. However, the Bureau seeks to minimize the number of roads that are needed for reasonable public vehicular access or timber harvesting.

Recreational Use: Most recreational uses are allowed but may be subject to temporary disruptions during management or harvesting operations. The Bureau has latitude within this allocation category to manage its timber lands with considerable deference to recreational opportunities. It may, through its decisions related to roads, provide varying recreational experiences. Opportunities for hiking, snowshoeing, back-country skiing, horseback riding, bicycling, vehicle touring and sightseeing, snowmobiling, and ATV riding all are possible within a timber management area, but may or may not be supported or feasible, depending on decisions related to creation of new trails, or management of existing roads and their accessibility to the public.

In addition, the IRP provides the following specific direction for timber management:

Site Suitability: The Bureau will manage to achieve a composition of timber types that best utilize each site.

Diversity: For both silvicultural and ecological purposes, the Bureau will maintain or enhance conditions of diversity on both a stand and wide-area (landscape) basis. The Bureau will manage for the full range of successional stages as well as forest types and tree species. The objective will be to provide good growing conditions, retain or enhance structural complexity, maintain connectivity of wildlife habitats, and create a vigorous forest more resistant to damage from insects and disease.

Silvicultural Systems: A stand will be considered single-aged when its tree ages are all relatively close together or it has a single canopy layer. Stands containing two or more age classes and multiple canopy layers will be considered multi-aged. The Bureau will manage both single- and multi-aged stands consistent with the objectives stated above for diversity; and on most acres will maintain a component of tall trees at all times. Silvicultural strategy will favor the least disturbing method appropriate, and will usually work through multi-aged management.

Location and Maintenance of Log Landings: Log landings will be set back from all roads designated as public use roads. Off-road yarding may be preferable along all gravel roads, but the visual intrusion of roadside yarding must be balanced with the increased soil disturbance and loss of timber producing acres resulting from off-road spurs and access spurs. All yard locations and sizes will be approved by Bureau staff prior to construction, with the intention of keeping the area dedicated to log landings as small as feasible. At the conclusion of operations, all log landings where there has been major soil disturbance will be seeded to herbaceous growth to stabilize soil, provide wildlife benefits, and retain sites for future management need.

Appendix D: Summary of 2019 & 2020 Tumbledown Public Land Visitor Data

Brook Trail and Loop Trail

2019 Data: 103 once-daily vehicle counts conducted at Brook Trail and Loop Trail parking areas and along Byron Road near the parking areas, mid-June through September. Counts were typically conducted mid-day (between 11:00 AM and 2:00 PM).

Vehicle counts do not include the Morgan Road trailhead (on private land, with limited parking), which provides access to the lesser-used Parker Ridge and Little Jackson Trails, or the Blueberry Mountain trailhead (also on private land, by agreement), which provides access to the Blueberry Mountain Trail.

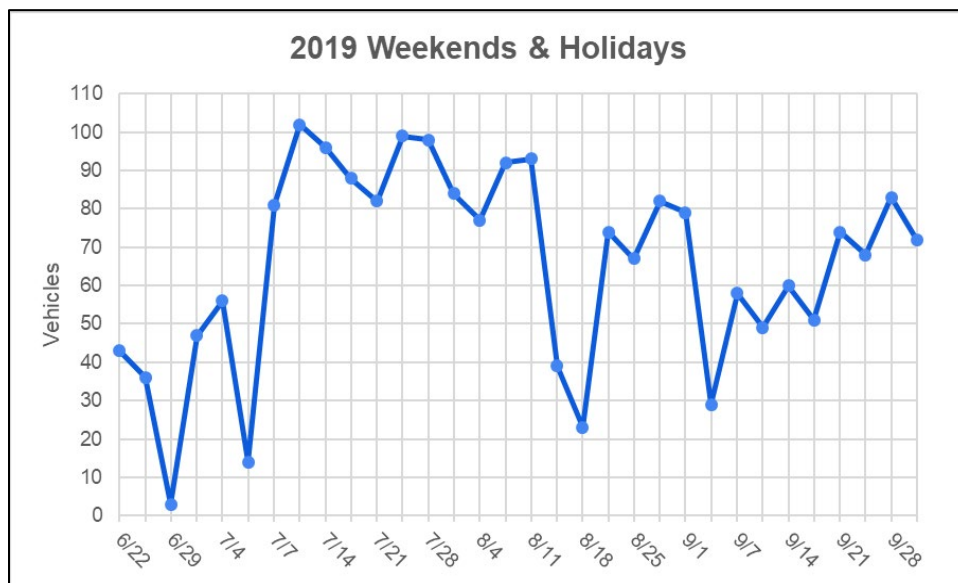
Season Summary and Visitor Estimates

2019 Tumbledown Visitor Estimates Based on Daily Vehicle Counts			
	Average	PPV	Visitors
All Days	30.3	2.5	75.8
Weekdays	14.4	2.5	36.0
Weekends/Holidays	65.6	2.5	164.0

Note: Visitor count assumes 2.5 people per vehicle (PPV), an estimate widely used in the outdoor recreation literature when that information is not available.

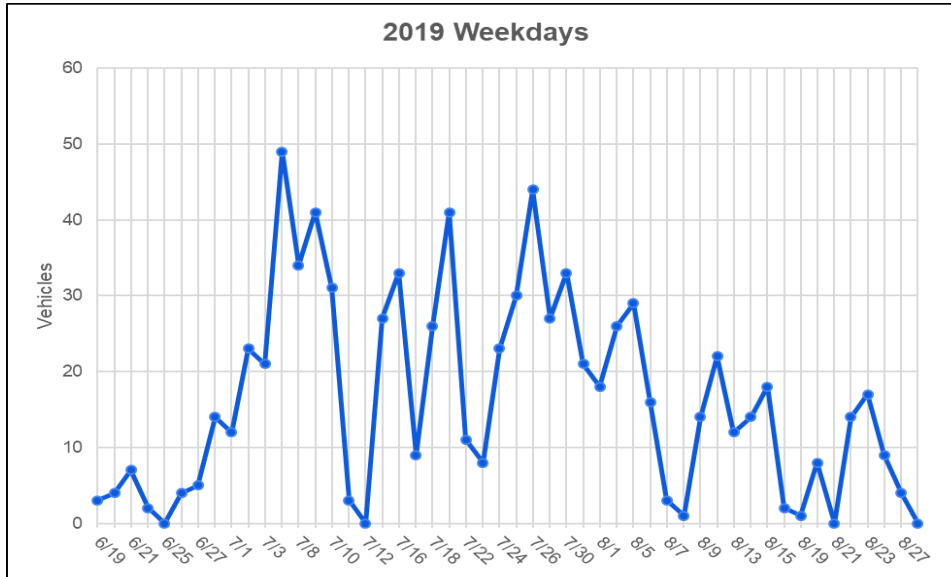
Weekends and Holidays

Total Days Counted	32
Total vehicle count	2,099
Max. count	102
Average count	65.6



Weekdays

Total Days Counted	71
Total vehicle count	1,021
Max. count	49
Average count	14.4



2020 Data: 71 once-daily vehicle counts conducted at the Brook Trail and Loop Trail parking areas and along Byron Road near the parking areas from late April to mid-August, 12:00 – 4:00 PM (may not be representative due to effects of Covid-19 pandemic).

Weekends and Holidays	
Total Days Counted	31
Total count	2,618
Max. count	162
Average count	84.5

Weekdays	
Total Days Counted	40
Total count	1,433
Max. count	128
Average count	35.8

Additional notes:

The Brook Trail typically accounted for ~60-75% of the vehicles counted, the Loop Trail ~25-40%. General observation of vehicle license plates indicates that about half of the visitors were Maine residents, and the other half were from several other states, mainly in the Northeast. The most frequent out-of-state plates observed in 2020 were Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Florida, and Michigan.

Appendix E: Glossary

“Age Class”: the biological age of a stand of timber; in single-aged stands, age classes are generally separated by 10-year intervals.

“ATV Trails”: designated trails of varying length with a variety of trail surfaces and grades, designed primarily for the use of all-terrain vehicles.

“All-Terrain Vehicles”: motor driven, off-road recreational vehicles capable of cross-country travel on land, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or other natural terrain. For the purposes of this document an all-terrain vehicle includes a multi-track, multi-wheel or low pressure tire vehicle; a motorcycle or related 2-wheel vehicle; and 3- or 4-wheel or belt-driven vehicles. It does not include an automobile or motor truck; a snowmobile; an airmobile; a construction or logging vehicle used in performance of its common functions; a farm vehicle used for farming purposes; or a vehicle used exclusively for emergency, military, law enforcement, or fire control purposes (Title 12, Chapter 715, Section 7851.2).

“Bicycling/ Recreation Biking Trails”: designated trails of short to moderate length located on hard-packed or paved trail surfaces with slight to moderate grades, designed primarily for the use of groups or individuals seeking a more leisurely experience.

“Boat Access - Improved”: vehicle-accessible hard-surfaced launch sites with gravel or hard-surface parking areas. May also contain one or more picnic tables, an outhouse, and floats or docks.

“Boat Access - Unimproved”: vehicle-accessible launch sites with dirt or gravel ramps to the water and parking areas, and where no other facilities are normally provided.

“Campgrounds”: areas designed for transient occupancy by camping in tents, camp trailers, travel trailers, motor homes, or similar facilities or vehicles designed for temporary shelter. Developed campgrounds usually provide toilet buildings, drinking water, picnic tables, and fireplaces, and may provide disposal areas for RVs, showers, boat access to water, walking trails, and swimming opportunities.

“Carry-In Boat Access”: dirt or gravel launch sites accessible by foot over a short to moderate length trail, that generally accommodate the use of only small watercraft. Includes a trailhead with parking and a designated trail to the access site.

“Clear-cut”: a single-age harvesting method in which all trees or all merchantable trees are removed from a site in a single operation.

“Commercial Forest Land”: the portion of the landbase that is both available and capable of producing at least 20 cubic feet of wood or fiber per acre per year.

“Commercial Harvest”: any harvest from which forest products are sold. By contrast, in a pre-commercial harvest, no products are sold, and it is designed principally to improve stand quality and conditions.

“Community”: an assemblage of interacting plants and animals and their common environment, recurring across the landscape, in which the effects of recent human intervention are minimal (“Natural Landscapes of Maine: A Classification Of Ecosystems and Natural Communities” Maine Natural Heritage Program. April, 1991).

“Cross-Country Ski Trails”: designated winter-use trails primarily available for the activity of cross-country skiing. Trails may be short to long for day or overnight use.

“Ecosystem Type”: a group of communities and their environment, occurring together over a particular portion of the landscape, and held together by some common physical or biotic feature. (“Natural Landscapes of Maine: A Classification of Ecosystems and Natural Communities.” Maine Natural Heritage Program, April, 1991).

“Foliate Site”: areas where thick mats of organic matter overlay bedrock, commonly found at high elevations.

“Forest Certification”: A process in which a third party “independent” entity audits the policies and practices of a forest management organization against a set of standards or principles related to sustainable management. It may be limited to either land/forest management or product chain-of-custody, or may include both.

“Forest Condition (or condition of the forest)”: the state of the forest, including the age, size, height, species, and spatial arrangement of plants, and the functioning as an ecosystem of the combined plant and animal life of the forest.

“Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Certification”: A third-party sustainable forestry certification program that was developed by the Forest Stewardship Council, an independent, non-profit, non-governmental organization founded in 1993. The FSC is comprised of representatives from environmental and conservation groups, the timber industry, the forestry profession, indigenous peoples’ organizations, community forestry groups, and forest product certification organizations from 25 countries. For information about FSC standards see http://www.fscus.org/standards_criteria/ and www.fsc.org.

“Forest Type”: a descriptive title for an area of forest growth based on similarities of species and size characteristics.

“Group Camping Areas”: vehicle or foot-accessible areas designated for overnight camping by large groups. These may include one or more outhouses, several fire rings or fire grills, a minimum of one water source, and several picnic tables.

“Horseback Ride/Pack Stock Trails”: generally moderate to long-distance trails designated for use by horses, other ride, or pack stock.

“Invasive Species”: generally nonnative species which invade native ecosystems and successfully compete with and displace native species due to the absence of natural controls. Examples are purple loosestrife and the zebra mussel.

“Late successional”: The condition in the natural progression of forest ecosystems where long-lived tree species dominate, large stems or trunks are common, and the rate of ecosystem change becomes much more gradual. Late successional forest are also mature forests that, because of their age and stand characteristics, harbor certain habitat not found elsewhere in the landscape.

“Log Landings”: areas, generally close to haul roads, where forest products may be hauled to and stored prior to being trucked to markets.

“Management Roads”: roads designed for timber management and/or administrative use that may be used by the public as long as they remain in service. Management roads may be closed in areas containing special resources, where there are issues of public safety or environmental protection.

“Mature Tree”: a tree which has reached the age at which its height growth has significantly slowed or ceased, though its diameter growth may still be substantial. When its annual growth no longer exceeds its internal decay and/or crown loss (net growth is negative), the tree is over-mature.

“Motorized”: a mode of travel across the landbase which utilizes internal combustion or electric powered conveyances; which in itself constitutes a recreational activity, or facilitates participation in a recreational activity.

“Mountain Bike Trails”: designated trails generally located on rough trail surfaces with moderate to steep grades, designed primarily for the use of mountain bicycles with all-terrain tires by individuals seeking a challenging experience.

“Multi-aged Management”: management which is designed to retain two or more age classes and canopy layers at all times. Its harvest methods imitate natural disturbance regimes which cause partial stand replacement (shelterwood with reserves) or small gap disturbances (selection).

“Multi-use Trail”: a trail in which two or more activities occur on the same trail at different times of the year.

“Natural Resource Values”: described in Maine’s Natural Resource Protection Act to include coastal sand dunes, coastal wetlands, significant wildlife habitat, fragile mountain areas, freshwater wetlands, great ponds and rivers, streams, and brooks. For the purposes of this plan they also include unique or unusual plant communities.

“Non-motorized”: a mode of travel across the landbase which does not utilize internal combustion, or electric powered conveyances; which in itself constitutes a recreational activity, or facilitates participation in a recreational activity.

“Non-native (Exotic)”: a species that enters or is deliberately introduced into an ecosystem beyond its historic range, except through natural expansion, including organisms transferred from other countries into the state, unnaturally occurring hybrids, cultivars, genetically altered or engineered species or strains, or species or subspecies with nonnative genetic lineage.

“Old Growth Stand”: a stand in which the majority of the main crown canopy consists of long-lived or late successional species usually 150 to 200 years old or older, often with characteristics such as large snags, large downed woody material, and multiple age classes, and in which evidence of human-caused disturbance is absent or old and faint.

“Old Growth Tree”: for the purposes of this document, a tree which is in the latter stages of maturity or is over-mature.

“Pesticide”: a chemical agent or substance employed to kill or suppress pests (such as insects, weeds, fungi, rodents, nematodes, or other organism) or intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant (from LURC Regulations, Ch. 10).

“Primitive Campsites”: campsites that are rustic in nature, have one outhouse, and may include tent pads, Adirondack-type shelters, and rustic picnic tables. Campsites may be accessed by vehicle, foot, or water.

“Public Road or Roadway”: any roadway which is owned, leased, or otherwise operated by a government body or public entity (from LURC Regulations, Ch. 10).

“Public Use Roads”: all-weather gravel or paved roads designed for two-way travel to facilitate both public and administrative access to recreation facilities. Includes parking facilities provided for the public. Management will include roadside aesthetic values normally associated with travel influenced zones.

“Recreation Values”: the values associated with participation in outdoor recreation activities.

“Regeneration”: both the process of establishing new growth and the new growth itself, occurring naturally through seeding or sprouting, and artificially by planting seeds or seedlings.

“Remote Ponds”: As defined by the Maine Land Use Regulation Commission: ponds having no existing road access by two-wheel drive motor vehicles during summer months within ½ mile of the normal high water mark of the body of water with no more than one noncommercial remote camp and its accessory structures within ½ mile of the normal high water mark of the body of water, that support cold water game fisheries.

“Riparian”: an area of land or water that includes stream channels, lakes, floodplains and wetlands, and their adjacent upland ecosystems.

“Salvage”: a harvest operation designed to remove dead and dying timber in order to remove whatever value the stand may have before it becomes unmerchantable.

“Selection”: related to multi-aged management, the cutting of individual or small groups of trees; generally limited in area to patches of one acre or less.

“Service Roads”: summer or winter roads located to provide access to Bureau-owned lodging, maintenance structures, and utilities. Some service roads will be gated or plugged to prevent public access for safety, security, and other management objectives.

“Silviculture”: the branch of forestry which deals with the application of forest management principles to achieve specific objectives with respect to the production of forest products and services.

“Single-aged Management”: management which is designed to manage single age, single canopy layer stands. Its harvest methods imitate natural disturbance regimes which result in full stand replacement. A simple two-step (seed cut/removal cut) shelterwood is an example of a single-aged system.

“Shared-use Trail”: a trail in which two or more activities are using the same trail at the same time.

“Snowmobile Trails”: designated winter-use trails of varying length located on a groomed trail surfaces with flat to moderate grades, designed primarily for the use of snowmobiles.

“Stand”: a group of trees, the characteristics of which are sufficiently alike to allow uniform classification.

“Succession/ successional”: progressive changes in species composition and forest community structure caused by natural processes over time.

“Sustainable Forestry/ Harvest”: that level of timber harvesting, expressed as treated acres and/or volume removals, which can be conducted on a perpetual basis while providing for non-forest values. Ideally this harvest level would be “even-flow,” that is, the same quantity each year. In practice, the current condition of the different properties under Bureau timber management, and the ever-changing situation in markets, will dictate a somewhat cyclical harvest which will approach even-flow only over time periods of a decade or more.

“Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI)”: A third party sustainable forestry certification program that was developed in 1994 by the American Forest and Paper Association, which defines its program as “a comprehensive system of principles, objectives and performance measures that integrates the perpetual growing and harvesting of trees with the protection of wildlife, plants, soil and water quality.” To review SFI standards see http://www.afandpa.org/Content/NavigationMenu/Environment_and_Recycling/SFI/The_SFI_Standard/The_SFI_Standard.htm.

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