

Summer 7-1-1989

A Report on Maine Forests Parks & Lands, Summer 1989

Maine Department of Conservation

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a
report
on

maine



Forests Parks & Lands

News from the Maine Department of Conservation

Summer 1989

Farsighted Management Plan Created for Maine's Wildland Lakes

**"...some of the
largest, most pristine
waterbodies in the
Northeast..."**

The lakes of Maine's wildlands lie like jewels on the landscape and include some of the largest, most pristine waterbodies in the Northeast. A growing interest in recreational property and other factors have turned people's attention to Maine's wildland lakes in recent years, evidenced in part by a significant increase in lake related permit applications to the Land Use Regulation Commission (LURC). To address changing demands on wildland lakes, in 1986 LURC initiated a special planning effort, seeking creative approaches to management of this highly valued resource.

Working cooperatively with other Department of Conservation Bureaus and other state agencies, LURC compiled detailed natural resource and land use information on the approximately 1500 great ponds within its jurisdiction. The product of this effort, the Wildlands Lake Assessment, represents probably the most comprehensive collection of information on lake resources in the northeast and has provided a systematic basis for identifying especially valuable lake resources.

To forge a comprehensive lake management program using information from the Wildlands Lake Assessment, the Commission appointed a Lakes Policy Committee comprised of representatives of major landowners, statewide environmental and sports-



Deboullie Lake (foreground) and Gardner Lake in the Public Reserved Land in T15 R9, Aroostook County. Photo by Hank Tyler.

men's organizations, the University of Maine, and Commission members.

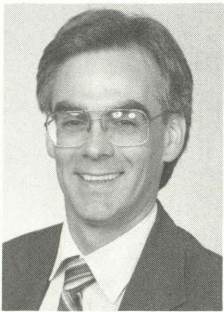
The Committee produced the Lakes Action Program, a comprehensive program for managing development around lakes while protecting important natural values. The program includes a classification system that allocates future development to lakes based on their natural resource values and land use characteristics. Under this system, about 60 high-value lakes have been targeted to remain essentially undeveloped, while the others are available for varying levels of development depending on sensitivity and suitability.

The plan also introduces "lake concept plans," an innovative planning tool that has drawn positive response from many landowners. Lake concept plans give landowners

greater latitude in planning future development in exchange for conservation of resources important to the public. The flexibility allowed by lake concept plans has been received as an alternative to traditional shoreland zoning, one which ultimately promotes better resource management.

LURC's special planning effort has spawned a farsighted management plan that allows the Commission to guide, rather than follow, future lake development. Together, the Wildlands Lake Assessment and Action Program dramatically strengthen the Commission's ability to make informed decisions regarding the use and protection of Maine's most precious lake resources.

**Caroline Eliot
Land Use Regulation Commission**



C. Edwin Meadows, Jr.
Commissioner

Commissioner 's Column

New laws enacted this year mean a major increase in work and responsibility for the Department. Some of these new laws are briefly described in this newsletter.

New legislation with the biggest impact is the Forest Practices Act. This law (if enacted, as it was in June when this was written) requires the Department to develop rules over the next 18 months to regulate clearcutting and regeneration, insure protection of water quality and prevent adverse impacts on wildlife habitat. The discussions on this act were long and complex, but due to commitment of those who worked on it, the issue did not become divisive.

Several forestry laws were initially proposed. Rather than submitting separate legislation ourselves, the Department chose to facilitate the debate between interest groups, agencies and the Legislature. In this way we were able to insure a balance of all interests, which is a proper role of government. The Department also was steadfast in our position that any law enacted must include the finances and foresters necessary for implementation. Without that capability, the program cannot succeed.

One of the themes emerging from the legislative session was the changing nature and increasing complexity of outdoor and natural resource management. Opinion polls affirm strong public support for increased and direct government action. The solutions, however, are not simple. As public use and demands on the resources increase, competing and conflicting interests develop. The issues and the solutions become more complex and confusion results.

This was seen in the discussion of boating safety and jet ski regulation. Despite two separate study commissions and additional legislation, the issues still were not clear. Is it a law enforcement matter or a resource management issue, or

simply a public recreation matter? Where does one program end and another begin?

We see this complexity increasing daily. The Bureau of Public Lands, for instance, manages several different types of public lands. They are different from lands managed by the Bureau of Parks & Recreation, lands acquired by the Land for Maine's Future Program and lands owned by different federal agencies. But to most people, public land is public land. The need for different rules at different locations, based on different site conditions, use patterns and other considerations is easily understood by resource managers. Baxter State Park is managed differently than the Bigelow Preserve. The public does not see these distinctions, however. Both public and private sectors need to do a better job of education. And in many cases there may be better ways of doing things. The lines of distinction between departments and jurisdictions are not always clear. For instance, six separate agencies regulate public campsites. The Department will study this situation and make recommendations for better coordination.

Over the next several months we will explore other ways to better manage Maine's precious natural resources. Some of these include:

- More effective management of the submerged lands along the heavily developing coast and freshwater lakes.
- Development of a strategy for effective protection of groundwater resources.
- Identification of the most practical means for protecting freshwater and saltwater wetlands.
- Growing interest and pressures on marine geologic issues, including beach, dune and shoreline erosion, offshore dredging and the significant public policy impacts of sea level rise.
- Still additional efforts to develop management strategy for the growing use of recreational vehicles of all types.

Since Maine does not have a large amount of public land, the agencies working on these efforts necessarily involve private landowners. We will be pursuing efforts to promote proper user ethics and explore additional ways of developing responsible public access to private land.

All of these efforts go toward increasing the state's capability as good stewards of the resource and doing what we can to foster the stewardship ethic in the private sector. To sort all this out takes effort. The Department of Conservation is proud to be taking a leadership role in public policy issues affecting natural resources.

In this newsletter you will see but a few more examples of the diversity of projects in which we are involved. Send us your comments and questions.

DOC Cash, Equipment Shared with Towns

Towns and plantations in all 16 Maine counties have shared \$231,253 of 1988 State Park and Public Reserved Land income.

The money, which is distributed annually in lieu of property taxes to jurisdictions where state-owned property is located, is a portion of State Park user fees and Public Reserved Land income from timber, fuelwood and gravel sales and campsite leases.

Beaver Cove Plantation, home of Lily Bay State Park on Moosehead Lake, received \$15,524, the largest amount distributed to a single jurisdiction.

Maine towns also share forest fire control equipment provided by the Maine Forest Service through the Federal Excess Property Program. Vehicles, pumps, tools and hose valued in excess of \$500,000 are on loan to municipalities.

MCC Goes to Yellowstone

A Maine Conservation Corps (MCC) team now working on the Appalachian Trail (AT) will leave in late July for four weeks in Yellowstone National Park.

The six member crew is one of many conservation teams from across the country participating in the 2.5 million dollar restoration and rehabilitation project at the fire-damaged park.

The Student Conservation Association, Charlestown, NH, and the National Association of Student Conservation Corps, Washington, DC, are organizing the 'recovery' effort at the request of the National Park Service and the US Forest Service.

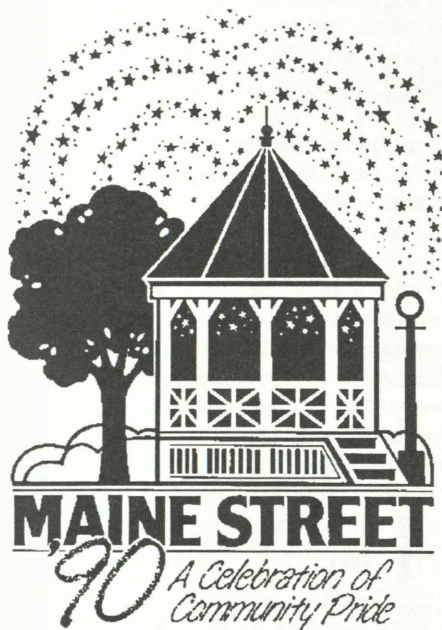
According to the MCC's Director, Ken Spalding, the Maine crew will take part in restoring stretches of the nine hundred miles of trails damaged in the park and adjoining national forests and wilderness areas during the fires last summer. Spalding said

the crew will help clear fallen trees, restore backcountry campsites and rehabilitate fireline, helicopter pads and camps established during the fire fighting effort.

Maine team members, selected from the Summer Youth Employment and Training Program, spent one week working on the AT at the Bigelow Preserve and will remain working on the trail in an area south of Greenville until their trip West.

Joan Saxe

Maine Conservation Corps



Maine Street '90 was launched by Governor John McKernan last September in Gardiner. The program "offers an exciting opportunity to celebrate those things in our past and present that make living in Maine so special," said McKernan, who is also Honorary Chairman of Maine Street '90. "At the same time, we'll be investing in our community's future as well as we work on special projects to improve our cities and towns."

The Department of Conservation's resource and recreation professionals are available to provide technical assistance to municipalities for Maine Street '90 projects. Public waterway access sites for boat launching, trails and tree planting are examples of Maine Street '90 projects where department specialists may be helpful.

Contact the Maine Street '90 office at 80 Middle Street, Portland, Maine 04101; phone 874-1990 for more information.

DOC Participates in Land for Maine's Future Program

The 11 member Land for Maine's Future Board, composed of 6 public members and 5 state agency commissioners including Conservation Commissioner Ed Meadows, has authorized the Bureaus of Parks and Recreation and Public Lands to appraise and evaluate the acquisition of several parcels. The parcels were rated worthy of further consideration from among the many proposals submitted to the Board in its first round of activity. The Department's Engineering and Realty Division has been involved in the appraisal process for land under consideration by the Board which administers the \$35 million land acquisition bond issue.

Shackford Head in Eastport, the Coleman Farm in Brunswick, Sandy Point Beach in Stockton Springs, Tide Mill Farms in Edmonds, a large shore front parcel on the Androscoggin River in Turner and an abandoned section of the Aroostook Valley Railroad running between Presque Isle and Caribou are among tracts with special recreation potential which the Bureau of Parks and Recreation is looking at for possible acquisition.

The Bureau of Public Lands is evaluating properties with multiple-use management potential and has already assumed

management of the Dodge Point property in Newcastle.

While most acquisition costs can be paid using bond issue money, future management costs must be met by the agency responsible for the property. However, up to five percent of the appraised value of parcels acquired can be made available by the Board to the managing agency for the provision of basic public access improvements.

Because adequate stewardship is necessary to protect natural values of these lands and provide for public access, the Board and DOC bureaus hope that organizations and individuals will come forward who are willing to contribute significant funds to help defray the long term costs of management.

In the most recent submission of proposals to the Land for Maine's Future Board there are several other parcels for which the Department of Conservation may well be the acquiring and holding agency.

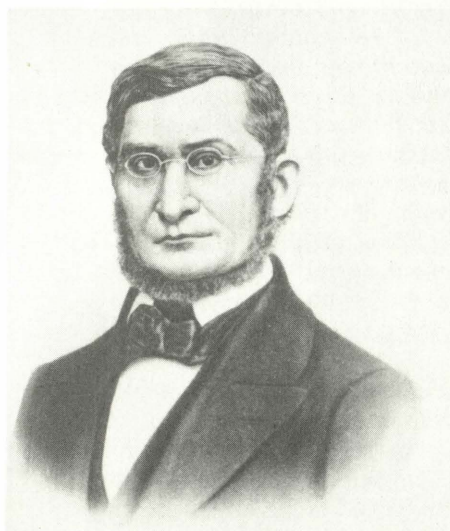
By the time the entire \$35 million of the Land for Maine's Future is spent several years from now, the Bureaus of Parks and Recreation and Public Lands may have acquired between six and a dozen new parcels or major additions to existing state ownerships.

The Maine Geological Survey

A 150 -Year Tradition of Earth Science

The MGS today: Enid Jones, MGS summer field worker, records the results of a seismic survey to determine the location of ground water for a study of Maine's sand and gravel aquifers. Photo by John Poisson

The Department of Conservation's Maine Geological Survey (MGS) gathers and publishes geological information and provides technical assistance to government planning and regulatory agencies, industry, and the general public. During the last three years, the MGS has been observing the 150th anniversary of the first State-sponsored geological investigations in Maine published in 1837-39. This article highlights the history and role of the Survey in addressing Maine's environmental and natural resource concerns.



Charles Thomas Jackson

The early settlers of Maine were anxious to discover and utilize the state's mineral resources. Recognizing the importance of these assets to Maine's economy, the legislature authorized the first geological survey of the state. This work was contracted to Charles T. Jackson, a prominent physician and naturalist from Boston, who conducted his survey between 1836 and 1838. He was also hired to investigate the public lands in northern Maine, which were jointly owned by Maine and Massachusetts.

The principal motive for this expedition probably was to inventory

resources and establish a presence along the Canadian border, the location of which was being disputed with England.

First Scientific Survey

In 1861 the Maine legislature commissioned a "Scientific Survey" for the Board of Agriculture. Ezekiel Holmes, a naturalist from Winthrop, and Charles H. Hitchcock, Professor of Geology at Amherst College, directed this survey. It included Hitchcock's geological studies, which were published in 1861-62. One of Hitchcock's notable accomplishments was the first published map of the bedrock geology of the state. He also recognized the effects of glaciers in forming the important deposits of sand, gravel, and other surficial sediments that cover much of the bedrock in Maine.

There was no State-funded geological work in Maine during the rest of the 19th century. Between 1903 and 1920, several individuals were appointed to the position of State Geologist. The job was passed through a succession of short-lived State agencies such as the Water Power Commission during this period. The State Geologist was responsible for coordinating topographic mapping and river basin studies by the U.S. Geological Survey. Hydroelectric power was being developed, the planning for which required good maps and information on water storage potential along rivers.

The first major geological research conducted by the State in this century occurred in 1929-32, when Lucius Merrill and Joseph Twinhem issued their reports of investigations. Like most of their predecessors, these two State Geologists came from academic backgrounds. They brought a new breadth to Maine geology, with studies of topics as diverse as earthquakes and clay deposits. A second bedrock map of the state was published under Twinhem's direction in 1933. Two years later, the first surficial geologic map of Maine was completed by

Edward Perkins, who had been Assistant State Geologist under Merrill and Twinhem.

The modern Maine Geological Survey began to take shape in 1942, when University of Maine professor Joseph Trefethen was appointed State Geologist. Trefethen greatly increased the pace of geologic work in Maine. He assembled a staff of eight persons, and published annual reports and the first of the MGS bulletin series. This activity was spurred by the wartime demand for strategic minerals, but Trefethen also promoted the benefits of earth resources to the post-war economy. He was succeeded as State Geologist by John Rand in 1956 and Robert Doyle in 1959. The legislature transferred the responsibility for geologic work from the Department of Economic Development to the Forestry Department in 1971, and then to the new Department of Conservation in 1973. Only in 1977 did "Maine Geological Survey" become the bureau's official name.

The MGS Today

Walter Anderson has been State Geologist since 1979. MGS programs have continued the diversification that began in the 1970's in response to development pressures in Maine and growing environmental concerns. The MGS has expanded its activities through the 1980's, with the establishment of divisions for bedrock and surficial geology, cartography and information services, hydrogeology, and marine geology. The MGS staff broadened its services to include many projects besides geologic mapping. Much of the Survey's work is oriented toward today's land-use issues, including radioactive waste disposal, ground water protection, and coastal management. MGS also provides technical review services to other state agencies. However, basic geologic mapping and data collection are still essential.

The MGS maintains close research ties with the U.S. Geological Survey (particularly the Water Resources Division in Augusta), the University of Maine system, and other State agencies such as the Depart-



ment of Environmental Protection. During the summer field season, geologists from academic institutions in other states and even foreign countries are involved in MGS projects. This multidisciplinary approach, involving workers with knowledge of mutually related fields, has proven to be a successful means of tackling complex geologic problems. The MGS has obtained Federal grants to help fund many tasks in recent years. These include peat resource inventory, landslide studies, and investigations of sea-level change and offshore marine geology. The new state geologic maps of 1985 were products of one such project.

Data for Growth Management

Presently, the Survey is developing a computerized system to handle the growing amount of earth science data. Detailed bedrock and surficial mapping are continuing, because the reconnaissance nature of much earlier work is inadequate to meet current planning needs. Sand and gravel aquifers have received much attention recently, with detailed aquifer mapping supplemented by acquisition of data from well drillers and other sources. A parallel effort has been initiated to understand the complex bedrock aquifers, knowledge of which is critical in defining and protecting Maine's ground-water resource. Both ground-water and coastal geologic information will be required as Maine towns and cities develop their growth management plans over the next few years.

Woodrow Thompson
Maine Geological Survey

Maine Geological Survey Information Clearinghouse

The Survey is a major publisher and distributor of geologic information in the State of Maine. Over 650 different geologic maps and books are currently available. The demand for these publications has skyrocketed in the last decade, with sales increasing tenfold from 1979 to 1989. This increasing demand reflects growing public concern about water quality, waste management, and controlled development. Survey publications provide useful information about these and related issues to planners and decision makers concerned with the future of Maine's resources. Historically, the Survey focused on the publication of highly technical maps and reports concerning Maine's bedrock and surficial geology. Recent efforts have included educational handbooks and guides for the layman on such subjects as ground water geology, mineral collecting, and the geology of Acadia National Park.

Governor John McKernan accepts a copy of the "Jackson Volumes" (after C. T. Jackson, the first State Geologist), from State Geologist Walter Anderson. This is the first in a series entitled *Studies in Maine Geology* that is being published this year.

Photo by
Rose Smith



As an affiliate office of the federal Earth Science Information Center, the Survey also sells topographic maps and answers questions regarding geologic and cartographic information available from federal agencies.

A complete list of publications, and indexes showing geologic map coverage of Maine, are available on request from the Maine Geological Survey, State House Station 22, Augusta, ME 04333. Phone: 289-2801. Visitors to the office may use the MGS reference library and examine collections of air photos and Maine minerals.

Robert Tucker
Maine Geological Survey

Recreation Plan/ Maps Available

- Maine's State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, which outlines recreation needs and priorities for State and municipal recreational acquisition and development, is now available from the Bureau of Parks and Recreation.
 - For the first time, a series of color maps depicting federal and State lands managed for recreation is also available.
- Interested persons should contact Tom Cieslinski, Bureau of Parks and Recreation, Station 22, Augusta, ME 04333, Phone (207) 289-3821.

Conservation Legislation

The Department of Conservation actively participated in the First Session of the 114th Legislature, putting forward seven department proposals and tracking over 300 pieces of legislation potentially impacting DOC programs.

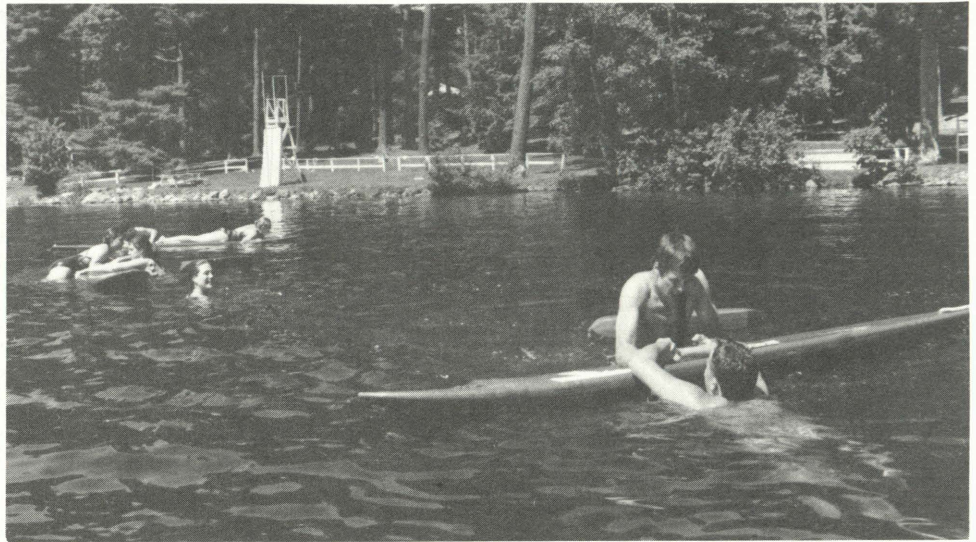
The themes of this legislative session were clear: increasing public desire for information about, management of, and access to Maine's natural and recreational resources.

Legislation initiated this session reflected the growing public concern about the future supply of the state's forest resource and the need for improved forest management, increasing demands upon public and private lands to accommodate traditional and new forms of recreation, continued development pressure in the unorganized territories, and the quality of our water resources.

The Department proposed legislation in an effort to continue the effective management of bureau programs. The Bureau of Forestry submitted two bills: one providing authority to lease the State Forest Nursery at Greenbush, the second clarifying fire control rangers' authority to enforce and prosecute violators. The Bureau of Parks and Recreation initiated two bills dealing with the transfer of boat access sites to local governments for management purposes. The Bureau of Public Lands proposed a bill based on the recommendations of a study of the submerged lands program which will increase the program's revenues to meet the escalating program management demands. Continuing its efforts to divest of holdings with little public value, the bureau put forth a lands trade bill which included the sale of the Little Squaw camp lot leases to the lessees.

Because of the cooperative efforts throughout the bureaus, the department made significant contributions to the formation of public policy regarding the state's natural resources. The legislative process provides an opportunity to share information about our programs and our efforts to accomplish our mission of enhancing the quality of life in Maine.

Catherine Ward
Department of Conservation



The Bureau of Parks and Recreation conducted its annual Lifeguard Academy at Cobbossee Lake this spring in preparation for the 1989 season at State Park lake and ocean beaches. Sixty-four lifeguards met the demanding requirements including the use of paddle boards for deep water rescues as depicted above. Photo by Marshall Wiebe.

Aroostook State Park Observes 50th Anniversary

Aroostook State Park in Presque Isle celebrates its 50th anniversary this year as the first park in Maine's state park system.

Often called the "peoples' park" because local people combined their efforts to donate it to the State, Aroostook began as the brainchild of the Presque Isle Merchants Association. In 1938, this group of local businessmen began raising funds locally to purchase the property that now includes the park. Their efforts were supplemented that year by Civilian Conservation Corps workers who started work on the park's ski slopes and ski jump. In March of 1939, the Merchants Association donated the area to the newly formed Maine State Park Commission. With this, Aroostook became the first park to be administered by the State Park Commission, which today is the Bureau of Parks and Recreation.

The park was operated as a weekend skiing area in its early years. A toboggan chute was also built as winter recreation drew large numbers of winter sports enthusiasts to the area. During this time, World War II was well underway and funds were not available to continue construction at the park. In addition, the Maine State Park Commission had acquired other parks such as Bradbury Mountain, Lake St. George, Mt. Blue, and Sebago Lake, which required the Commission's resources and funds.

In 1945, \$50,000 was appropriated for a major construction project at Aroostook State Park to develop swimming, boating, picnic, and camping areas. A local businessman, Harry B. Green, was the driving force behind this period of the park's development and he hired the park's first ranger, Linwood (Red) Delano.

Delano, in his twelve years of managing Aroostook State Park oversaw the development of most of the park as it is known today. Due to increased public use, new camping and picnic areas were built in the middle 50's. The camping area was again enlarged in the middle 70's to bring the total number of campsites to 30.

Today, Aroostook State Park, comprising nearly 665 acres centered around Quoggy Jo Mountain, continues to provide a variety of recreational experiences to its 26,000 visitors. Aroostook's ski slope and toboggan chute were discontinued many years ago. The park has nonetheless continued its tradition of winter recreational facilities with one of the most extensive snowmobile and cross-country ski trail systems among all state parks.

Joe Powers
Bureau of Parks and Recreation

MFS Receives New Helicopters

Two "Huey H-Model" helicopters have recently been acquired by the Maine Forest Service to replace the aging "B-Models" currently in the fleet. The "H" models - each valued at \$923,000- have a greater flight range, provide coverage to a larger area, and carry more water per load.

Maine and other states receive these excess military aircraft and other equipment at no cost to the state through the U.S. Forest Service Federal Excess Property Program. In exchange, state forestry agencies agree to assist the U.S. Forest Service in the event of a large fire, such as the Yellowstone fires last summer. More than six million dollars of fire control equipment is currently on loan to Maine under the terms of the program.

The Forest Service currently has a fleet of four Hueys and one smaller "Jet Ranger". These aircraft are used by the Fire Control Division for fire suppression and aerial observation. Currently, one of the new aircraft is having its military olive drab color changed to the Maine Forest Service green and white, and the other aircraft is being equipped for its new fire-fighting role.

**Tom Driscoll,
Maine Forest Service**

Firewood Use Declines

The amount of roundwood burned for residential heating has steadily decreased since the winter of 1984-85 when over one million cords were burned. The Maine Office of Energy Resources (OER) estimates that during the 1987-88 heating season, only 755,000 plus cords of fuelwood were consumed.

According to the OER, there are many reasons for the decline including stable supplies of relatively inexpensive oil, improved efficiency of wood burning stoves and home insulation improvements.

Declining interest in home heating with firewood has occurred despite the fact wood is still the least expensive source of heat per BTU. Last January, OER reported that the cost of a million BTU's produced from wood was \$3.80, while the same number of BTU's produced from electricity cost \$23.70. Heating oil cost \$5.50 per million BTU's while kerosene cost \$6.80, coal \$6.70 and natural gas \$6.14 per million BTU.

Commercial wood and trash to energy operations have increased their consumption of whole tree chips. The most recent Maine Forest Service report on whole tree chipping operations states that 51 firms produced 1,316,073 green tons of biomass chips in 1987. This was an increase of 238,073 green tons over the previous year's production.

**Peter Lammert
Maine Forest Service**

From left to right: State Forester John Cashwell, Pilot John Knight, and Chief Maintenance Officer Gary Davis look over a new Model "H" helicopter.
Photo by Marshall Wiebe



Public Reserved Land : THE MAHOOSUCS

The Appalachian Trail crosses the Maine/New Hampshire border at Carlo Col, climbs Goose Eye Mountain, North Peak, and Old Speck before dropping into Grafton Notch. Following this route a hiker must also negotiate the Mahoosuc Notch, generally regarded as the toughest mile on the entire Georgia-to-Maine trail. The list and description of rare (and often fragile) plants, outstanding geologic features and beautiful waterfalls in this area would fill a substantial book.

Straddling Grafton Notch State Park, the Bureau of Public Lands' 27,000 acre Mahoosuc Mountain Management Unit also includes the spectacular Bald Pate Mountains to the north. When the Bureau selected an advisory committee to assist in the preparation of a management plan for the Unit, it was not hard to find a number of people and organizations with long association and enthusiasm for the area. The Appalachian Mountain Club has served for many years as steward of the AT and the associated side trails. The Outward Bound School in Newry frequently uses the Unit as an outdoor classroom to teach students self awareness and the importance of living harmoniously with nature. These groups and several others counselled the Bureau to maintain the wild and remote character of the area. At the same time significant opportunities were identified to both produce timber and improve the health of the forest through sound management.

Trail heads providing access to the Mahoosucs are all in New Hampshire with the exception of the heavily used AT trail head in Grafton Notch State Park. To improve access from Maine and relieve visitor pressure on the AT, the Bureau is creating a new trail starting in the Sunday River Valley and following the cold clear waters of Goose Eye Brook as they tumble off the north slope of the Mountain in a series of cascades. During the summer of 1987, the Bureau began construction of a hiking trail which will follow the brook to near its headwaters and then connect three of the Mountain's four summits with a loop. A Maine Conservation Corps crew will complete the trail this summer.

Another recreation development in the Mahoosucs will involve a cooperative effort to replace a large number of log bridges on the AT where it crosses the alpine bogs commonly found on the Range. The Appalachian Mountain Club and the Bureau are planning to construct some 350 short bridges using rough sawn cedar cut elsewhere on Public Lands. The National Guard will air lift the materials as part of its training program. Installation will be accomplished by AMC and Bureau crews.

**Steve Spencer
Bureau of Public Lands**

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Maine Department of Conservation
John R. McKernan, Jr., Governor
C. Edwin Meadows, Jr., Commissioner

Bureau of Parks & Recreation	289-3821
Bureau of Public Lands	289-3061
Forest Service	289-2791
Geological Survey	289-2801
Land Use Regulation Commission	289-2631

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Summer Events at State Parks and Historic Sites

- Aroostook, Damariscotta Lake, Lake St. George, Lily Bay, Mount Blue, Peacock Beach, Peaks Kenny, Rangeley Lake, Range Ponds, Sebago Lake, Swan Lake State Parks; Celebration of Lake Week, **July 21**.
- Aroostook State Park, Presque Isle; Demonstrations and displays all day celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the park; **July 15**.
- Colonial Pemaquid State Historic Site, Bristol; Guided tours **Saturday and Sunday** at 1:00 p.m. and by appointment.
- Ferry Beach State Park, Saco; Guided walks **Saturday and Sunday** at 2:00 p.m. and by appointment.
- Fort Edgecomb State Historic Site, No. Edgecomb; Demonstrations of early nineteenth century military camp life; **September 1-3**.
- Fort Knox State Historic Site, Prospect; Company B, 20th Maine Regiment Volunteers, Civil War period encampment; **July 29-30 and August 26-27**.
- Fort Knox State Historic Site, Prospect; Guided tours **weekdays** 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.; **weekends** 11 a.m., 1 p.m., and 3 p.m., and by appointment.
- Holbrook Island Sanctuary State Park, Brooksville; Guided walks; **July 9 and 23, August 6 and 20**, at 1:00. Cosponsored by Brooksville Public Library.
- Montpelier State Historic Site, Thomaston; Guided tours **Wednesday through Sunday**.
- Montpelier State Historic Site, Thomaston; 1989 Summer Lecture Series; Joe Marcus, "Restoring Old Houses," **July 12**, 7:00 p.m.; Beatrice Richardson of Norlands Living History Center, "Health, Sanitation, and Deadly Diseases of the 19th Century," **August 16**, 7:00 p.m. Cosponsored by Friends of Montpelier.
- Montpelier State Historic Site, Thomaston; Commemoration of the 200th Anniversary of Major General Henry Knox's appointment as Secretary of War, with an 18th century encampment and special drills and demonstrations by the Waldoboro Light Infantry and living history groups from throughout the eastern U.S.; **August 4-6**. Cosponsored by Friends of Montpelier, Living History Association, and Thomaston Historical Society.
- Montpelier State Historic Site, Thomaston; Annual Silver Tea open house, ceremonies and speakers commemorating General Knox and Montpelier; **August 26**, 9:30-4:00. Cosponsored by Friends of Montpelier.
- Montpelier State Historic Site, Thomaston; Knox birthday celebration open house, book signing by Dr. North Callahan, **July 22**, 2-4 p.m. Cosponsored by Friends of Montpelier.
- Mt. Blue State Park, Weld; Guided walks **Tuesday through Saturday** (check at park for time).
- Wolfe's Neck Woods State Park, Freeport; Guided walks **daily** at 2:00 p.m. and by appointment.

SERVE/Maine

Volunteering at Wolfe's Neck Woods State Park is a family affair for Mary Thorp and her husband Chuck.

"We like to keep the picnic area clean and the wheelchair accessible-trail free from leaves and debris for people who like that trail's slight grade with no steps, water bars or rocks to impede them," Mary explained.

"Because of Mary's dedication to the Park and interest in nature, we were very receptive to the idea of her becoming a volunteer naturalist," said John Cooke, Park Manager. Pat Bailey, the Park's Interpretive Specialist has trained Mary, a pharmacist, to lead school and other interested groups on nature walks throughout the spring and summer.

Mary thinks it's important for children to have an understanding of the environment, nature and wildlife. "People won't protect what they haven't learned to appreciate," she said. "Wolfe's Neck Woods is a beautiful place. We must teach others how to care for it and how to appreciate it."

Mary's volunteer position gives her the opportunity to share her knowledge and enthusiasm for the park and she encourages others to become involved in SERVE/Maine projects.

Joan Saxe
Maine Conservation Corps