BAXTER STATE PARK

1995

ANNUAL REPORT

BAXTER PARK AUTHORITY:

RAY B. OWEN, Chairman
Commissioner, Inland Fisheries & Wildlife

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GADZIK
Maine Forest Service

Respectfully submitted:

IRVIN C. CAVERLY, JR.
Director, Baxter State Park
May 1, 1996

TO PROTECT AND PRESERVE

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A. DIRECTOR'S 1995 SUMMARY

DIRECTOR'S 1995 SUMMARY

It is our pleasure to provide you a report on the accomplishments within our operation during calendar year 1995. We are finding that each year becomes more complex in a complex world filled with issues of modern technology, interest of controversy and a schedule that requires more hours than are available in a day. Yet I am pleased to report that staff not only are able to anticipate agendas, but be flexible enough with their schedules to meet these agendas for the best interest of BSP. I appreciate very much the detail that each administrative staff member has included in reporting on their division. I believe you will concur that they have not only been thorough, but professional.

One evening many years ago, as a young Ranger who had just arrived on the scene, I was being briefed by a Supervisor who was firm yet had all the patience that a recruit could expect. During this discussion, he was briefing me on the importance of the longevity of this Park and Governor Baxter's visions of it for future generations, and the following quote are words that are as clear to me today as they were when I heard them 37 years ago: "As you go through your career, as you accept the opportunities for promotion, keep a clear vision of Governor Baxter's objectives, surround yourself with competent people that you and the Park can depend on and maintain a course for Park values." I am extremely appreciative of the people who I am privileged to work with and I trust that you will agree as you read through this report, the success of our Park rests not only with them, but those who follow who we can only hope will possess the same dedication and commitments.

Thanks to the efforts of the Maine Legislature and the Governor of Maine, BSP is proudly displaying Maine Conservation Plates on its motor vehicle fleet. A sequence of numbers were set aside exclusively for Park vehicles, for it is believed by all concerned that Baxter is one of the finest examples of a natural treasure as the words on the plate articulates with a caption of a loon in a scene of nature at peace.

Opening day 1995 wasn't quite as peaceful. Hundreds of people entered Park Headquarters during the first week to secure their vacation plans for 1995. Pre registration at the Heritage Motor Inn was extremely successful and we appreciate the motel and restaurant staff's cooperation in making our visiting guests comfortable and, in many cases, a pleasure, for as expressed by several individuals who had said to me that opening day at park Headquarters is similar to a family reunion, as for some staying in the cold all night long has created a bond among visitors so that over the years they even start to look forward to seeing each other and reminiscing about their experiences. I am pleased to report that during this

first week, those who wanted reservations got reservations, not always their first choice, but due to perseverance and patience, they and our Clerks working together were able to send them on their way with a confirmation in their pocket. Out of the hundreds of people that we serve each year, there may be as many as a half dozen throughout the year who express negative concerns about our reservation system. In investigating each complaint prior to my response, it is consistently interesting to me to find that the complainant was more upset with the fact that they did not get what they wanted then they were with the public services provided. Our staff is professional and lives up to the ideals of Governor Baxter's desires "that we not break faith with our visiting guests." Consequently over 60,000 people a year are provided a positive experience from the confirming of their reservation to their visitation within the resource. Throughout the year, we have maintained a daily correspondence rate with our visiting guests, departments and other agencies and within our ranks. Staff meetings have been held on a regular basis at all levels. Budget monitoring through Budget Tracking has been very successful and has kept us operating within the black and at the end of the year, having a surplus of $84,000 not used and allowed to remain in our trust fund investment account. This department is unique in many ways and thanks to the communication, cooperation and professionalism of our trust managers at Boston and at State level, the interest and commitment of the Finance and Investment Committees and Park staff, I take pride in the fact that we are probably one of the few agencies in State government today that is able to maintain our track record of operating within our limits, protecting the natural resources of our Park and through reinvestment of interest earned, protect the financial security of our future. I firmly believe that if these procedures are continued in the years ahead and we are conservative when we need to be conservative, that we never again will have to go back to the Maine Legislature and ask for funding for Park operations. This, in fact, was Governor Baxter's intent and this, in fact, is essential for managing a Park, for similar to the theory of the horse and carriage as the old song goes: "you can't have one without the other." Natural resource protection and preservation is dependent on financial stabilization, self-governed and uninfluenced by any Authority beyond that of the BSP Authority and the trustees charged with managing principle trust accounts.

Several years ago when I was speaking to a group of young people in the Town of Gorham at the library facility which was donated by James Phinney Baxter, I was talking about the values of the Baxter family and assuring them that, like James Phinney had done so much for Portland, Gorham and Boston, his son, former Governor Percival P. Baxter, had continued the tradition in giving to Maine specifically our famed BSP. I alluded to the fact that Percival P. Baxter was conservative at a very young age and told the story of the fish account which he had opened at the age of 8. In conclusion, Linda Frinsco of the Gorham Library,

advised me they had, within their files, a picture of young Percival at Cupsuptic Lake with his prize. She later researched the file, found and made a copy and sent it to me at Park Headquarters, and it, with the story attached, is on display in the lobby at Park Headquarters for public enjoyment. Our appreciation to Linda and all of the staff for sharing this jewel with us. A few weeks later, in talking to Eric Baxter and relating this story, he advised me that his father, Hartley, had framed a drawing of the fish by Governor Baxter on a piece of birch bark. Shortly thereafter I corresponded with Hartley and he had Eric hand deliver to me the drawing. It is on loan to us, also secured in the lobby at Park Headquarters, and is another piece of the Baxter legacy that is most beneficial to our visiting guests.

In addition to correspondence at all levels, I am privileged on an annual basis to be asked to speak to numerous organizations and groups. A few examples in 1995 were the United Methodist Men's Club, Penobscot County Conservation Association, Maine schools, vocational schools or colleges such as Unity, various Rotarian groups, Kiwanis as well as environmental groups in Maine and New Hampshire. One of the highlights of this past year was the opportunity to attend the Northeast Fish & Wildlife conference in Ocean City, MD. As important to me as the agenda items and workshops themselves, was the dialogue I had with the resource managers from the Northeastern states. That conference was also supplemented with the opportunity to meet with a number of national park people as well as state park people on to and the return from MD. It was my sincere privilege to spend some quality time with John Reynolds, Deputy Director of the U.S. Park Service, at his office in Washington, DC. A visit to Shenandoah National Park as well as the Appalachian Trail Headquarters in Harpers Ferry in West VA was also most beneficial. I am grateful to park managers along the entire route, both National and State for the time they spent with me, some without appointments, just spontaneously dropping by. Prior to this trip, I had had a perception that BSP was the most unique gift ever given to any state within New England. One man buying the land over 32 years, providing 28 deeds or conditions and identifying a unique administrative body to govern is extraordinary. Topping this all off with the funds to operate and accomplishing it for the sole purpose of preservation and protection is truly unique. Thus Maine people of his generation and beyond are compensated for allowing him to serve as their Legislator, State Senator, Chief Executive Officer and, yes, even being nominated as a Republican presidential candidate for the U.S. Governor Baxter and his Park are unlikely equaled anywhere else within our country or the world.

During this calendar period, I was contacted by numerous people from foreign countries interested in learning about resource management. They came from the Ukraine, Russia, Canada, Poland, China and others who just dropped by for informal visits. In a letter I received from Deputy Director Reynolds, U.S. Dept.

of Interior, in the first paragraph, "you hold one of the premier park jobs in the world which made me meeting you even more significant for me." His words are yet another reminder to me how fortunate we are to represent Governor Baxter's gift to Maine people.

My thanks to Advisory member John Loyd for his initiation and success in setting up meetings with Chuck Hewett to discuss BSP and how State government as a whole relates to our objectives. At this meeting, Mr. Hewett gave me his office phone number, told me that Governor King had made it very clear that, although he had never been to the Park, he was a student of Governor Baxter and wanted to support the BSP Authority and in no way get in their way in carrying out their charge. If there were ever any issues that I needed the assistance of Mr. Hewett or the Governor's office, to feel free to contact him at that number. A date for us to meet with Governor King was identified shortly thereafter and it was a privilege for this resource manager to join John Loyd, Assistant Attorney General Paul Stern and BSPA Chair Bucky Owen in a meeting with Governor King in his office to discuss Park issues. As a consequence to those 2 meetings, there has been dialogue between me and other Bureaus as well as Legislators during the year which have contributed to our success in meeting the needs of our Park. My sincerest appreciation to the Honorable Governor King and all of those who have assisted on these matters.

In the fall of 1994, Maine Times reporter Phyllis Austin contacted me to advise that she had agreed to do an article for the AMC report. The subject was BSP and what I, as the current manager, might envision in 50 years. I agreed to do the interview, it was extensive and, as one might expect, controversial. We discussed many of the same issues that Governor Baxter found controversial in the 40's and 50's - roads, hunting, access, sanctuary and use. Reaction was mixed. Locally it was disappointment. However from a wider perspective, there was support. I understand reaction from both perspectives and although in the details there was disagreement, the bottom line from all expressions was one common tie, that being love for the natural resources of this area and the opportunity to enjoy them according to all of the conditions provided by Percival P. Baxter.

Testimony before the Maine Legislature on bills relating to Park issues and extensive work with the BSP Authority and Advisory on a research policy statement was most time consuming. A field trip during the latter part of the season with Bill Irwin as well as a later trip with Ed Dwyer were most enjoyable and interesting. Inspection trips and dialogue with the Campground Rangers of Russell Pond and Chimney Pond and throughout the Park were always a pleasure for me when the opportunity arose. During 1995 there was a great write-up in the Down East on Gabe and Marcia Williamson, contractors who managed Daicey

Pond Camps for us, an article that reflected well on the Park and the commitment of 2 individuals who love their natural resources, public service and who have enjoyed being part of this Baxter legacy. Donations have continued to come into the Donation Account and within the spirit of that policy, have been spent for items contributing to the preservation of our Park. The tragic deaths of Jeff Rubin and Richard Baron were a humbling experience. My congratulations to all individuals, staff, volunteers and other professionals who assisted in the investigation and evacuation, particularly my thanks to Col. Tinkham, not only for the evacuation assistance but that of follow-up investigation which entailed flying this officer over the scene in our most remote section of BSP.

During 1995, in addition to the many projects identified within this report and supplemental to the subject, my sincerest appreciation to Jensen Bissell, Chris Drew and all of those on the state level as well as Roy Farnsworth, Chair of the Advisory, who worked to bring to reality a badly needed service area on the Black Brook Trail in T6R9. Although still in its construction and certification stages, it will provide long term benefits.

During the year, we have received requests for a few refunds and, at my discretion, I have approved those which were essential due to extraordinary circumstances resulting in loss of life, serious illness or other circumstances that could not be avoided.

The retirement of Gene Crosby, long time DOT grader operator within BSP, was unexpected and with mixed emotions. Although we are delighted that Gene and Diane are entering into some leisurely years which we hope will be free of schedules and consist of happy trails, we are, in fact, sorry to lose him and are grateful for the many years that he maintained the tote road for public service.

In the early fall, we were able to interview for our Winter Campground Ranger at Chimney Pond. After a lengthy and thorough process, Stewart Guay was appointed. Our congratulations to Stewart for an excellent interview and his ability to articulate his background training and the reasons he was most qualified for the position.

Early in the fall, I met with Art Hildebrand, Training Coordinator for this area from the Maine Criminal Justice Academy. We talked about BSP training needs and law enforcement as is determined by legislation as well as what is needed to keep our commissioned Rangers up to date and informed. We anticipate that within the near future, there will be available Academy certified in-service programs available within the Millinocket, East Millinocket, Medway area and that BSP will have the opportunity to work with the people planning these sessions

within those agencies in the development of criteria which is above and beyond what is required by law. In late September, I was invited by Wayne Scarano and Beverly Pelletier to join the newly formed Millinocket Rotary Club. I was honored and privileged to be offered the opportunity, but in reviewing the Rotarians' by-laws, they meet on a weekly basis and have a high rate of attendance expectation from their members. In viewing my schedule during the year, I find it is not uncommon for me to be out of Town on Wednesdays. Therefore I declined their invitation in anticipation that I could not meet their criteria expectation. Shortly thereafter, I received an invitation to join, as a representative of the Park, the newly formed Katahdin Area Chamber of Commerce. Their meetings are generally on a monthly basis. I signed up and look forward to working with all concerned.

Advisory member Ed Dwyer and I had the opportunity to hike from Russell Pond to Nes. Field, about 14 miles, one day in September to inspect the new trail along the shoreline of Wass. Lake and to review the new trail from the South Branch of Trout Brook to Center Pond and to Nes. Field. It was a great day and I appreciated Ed's company on the trail and his perspective of the fine work accomplished by Lester and Park staff. In late fall, I entered into a contract with Dick Fiske of Ben Fiske Company in order to make repairs to the abutment on the Kidney Pond bridge. I enjoyed working with Dick and he did an outstanding job in stabilizing that facility. Aside from a natural disaster it should last for many years to come.

In my opening remarks I have attempted to highlight issues that I, as your administrator, have dealt with in 1995 without being repetitious to issues that have already been reported via the administrative activities contained in the following pages. I have found it interesting in reviewing my personal correspondence list for 1995 that I communicated with over 831 people, many of those several times over. At the risk of sounding like I am keeping count, I emphasize this only to demonstrate that, in addition to the meetings and oral dialogue, the written correspondence in the interest of good communications, is substantial for such a small agency. However it has been and will continue to be my objective as your administrator to keep people informed and to solicit their input. I hope that our communications are a 2-way street, and thus will contribute to my ability to meet the objectives of Percival P. Baxter's deeds of trust and to serve the Authority who so graciously appointed me and allows me to continue to serve a people's Park.

B. OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS AND OVERVIEW

I OVERVIEW - 1995

CHRIS M. DREW - CHIEF RANGER
BARRY MACARTHUR - RANGER II - REGION I
ROBERT HOWES - RANGER II - REGION II
LESTER KENWAY - TRAIL SUPERVISOR
TIMOTHY SIDES - PARK MECHANIC
ALBERT RICKARDS - PARK CARPENTER

The winter of 1995 was relatively mild. A January thaw melted all the snow and ice of Mt. Katahdin. In fact, Chimney Pond had two ice outs in 1995. One in January and one in May. Most lakes were slushed over a good part of the winter making snowsledding hazardous on Matagamon and Webster Lakes and Togue Pond.

The spring brought out the beaver that created problems on the Park roads along the East Branch of the Penobscot, Camp Phoenix and McCarty Field. The Park road between Camp Phoenix and Trout Brook Farm was too soft for motor vehicle traffic until late May. The old East Branch log hauling road was relocated away from the East Branch of the Penobscot River and mulched.

Summer brought record numbers of day use and Appalachian Trail hikers. A prolonged drought created long term fair weather that was a boon to tourism. This drought also created extreme fire hazard conditions. Fire bans in Baxter State Park were in effect in July, August and September. There was a fire suppressed at the old sawdust pile on Matagamon Lake.

There were two mountaineering fatalities in Baxter State Park in 1995. Dr. Jeffrey Rubin died attempting to climb Fort Mountain on June 3, 1995. Richard Baron was killed by a falling rock below Pamola Peak on Mt. Katahdin on September 2, 1995. A complete report is included in the Search and Rescue portion of this report. There were 26 Search and Rescue activities in 1995.

Major work projects included opening a new gravel pit west of the East Branch pit. Screened gravel was piled at the East Branch pit, Dwelly pit and Nesowadnehunk pit. The Roaring Brook bunkhouse was insulated and renovated for winter campers. The old kitchen was removed from the Kidney Pond lodge and Camp Wassus was thoroughly renovated. The Kidney Pond bridge over Nesowadnehunk Stream was raised and repaired. A new Department of Transportation camp was built at Abol Field. The old Freezeout Trail was upgraded to a fire road with access to a toilet waste disposal area just north of

Black Brook. The interior of the Carpenter's cabin at Togue Pond was finished for seasonal use.

Bear were active at Trout Brook Farm, Russell Pond, Daicey Pond, Kidney Pond and Foster Field. One adult female bear was live-trapped at Daicey Pond and relocated to Aroostook County.

The fall foliage brought many sightseers followed by nearly 1,000 hunters in T6R9 and T6R10. Matagamon Gate and Togue Pond Gate (self registration) had about 1,000 entrants (split evenly) after October 15, 1995. Late fall hiking on Mt. Katahdin was heavy. This is a high risk time frame for mountain climbers due to ice, snow and great hypothermia danger.

November had two major storms that brought numerous blowdowns to Park roads and trails. The Park road system was not cleared of blowdowns until mid-December. Road damage was extensive at the South Branch Pond Campground area.

245 volunteers donated 7,545 hours to Baxter State Park in 1995. Long term volunteer Ruth Buttler of New York died this year. She will be remembered by many Park personnel.

The Carry-In, Carry-Out program is bearing fruit. A total of 11.3 tons of trash was removed from Baxter State Park in 1995. A total of 14.2 tons was removed in 1994 and 17.5 tons was removed in 1993. There is a steady decline in volume of trash every year.

December brought numerous snowstorms and the heaviest accumulation of early snow in a decade. This light powder insulated the ground and covered thin ice on ponds, making lakes and ponds dangerous to travel on. Illegal snowsledding activity was observed on the Roaring Brook road, the Abol Scout area, Abol Beach, Nesowadnehunk Field and the old West Gate.

A 12-person campsite for the Matagamon High Adventure Scout base was opened at Abol Pond

II TRAINING

1. The annual spring training/orientation took place on May 17, 1995 at Kidney Pond with year-round and seasonal personnel exchanging information and updating changes in rules and regulations and policy changes. Seasonal employee training occurred June 14, 1995

2. Firearm training took place in Millinocket with cooperation with the instructor of the Millinocket Police Department.
3. The maintenance and use of safety equipment and use of chainsaws was instructed by Trail Crew Supervisor Lester Kenway.
4. A 2-day Solo first aid training course was offered to new employees and those who requested to keep their cards current and some Gate Attendants.
5. A fire fighting techniques course was offered to new employees and those who have been here in previous years who wished to take it again. This training was conducted by the Maine Forest Service.
6. A technical mountain climbing instruction took place in the South Basin of Katahdin for Chimney Pond Rangers.
7. A brief familiarizing session was held at the Support Services complex concerning the new 4x4 Ford farm tractor.

III SEARCH AND RESCUE

1. On 2/5/95 assistance was requested from Fish & Wildlife for use of one of our double tracks stationed at Togue Pond. They were looking for a snowmobiler that was overdue and possibly caught in a severe blizzard the night before in the vicinity of the Millinocket Lake area. Bernard Crabtree at Togue Pond fueled a doubletrack, and with extra gas, took the doubletrack to Debsconeag turn on the Golden Road and left it for the Wardens. The lost individual was found shortly after and had driven into open water, managing to swim ashore and held up in a camp, suffering from frostbite of the feet.
2. On 3/9/95 Fish & Wildlife was given assistance dealing with a snowmobiler involved in an accident in which he suffered from a broken collar bone and dislocated shoulder. The individual was transported by snowmobile to an ambulance waiting on the Golden Road.
3. On 5/15/95 assistance was given to a Casey party at Katahdin Stream suffering from mild hypothermia after climbing the mountain.
4. On 5/25/95 assistance was given to Hill party, a hemophiliac at Katahdin Stream, by giving an ice pack.
5. On 6/4/95 a report of an overdue party that involved an individual that was bush-whacking from North Brother to Fort Mountain led to an extensive operation involving rescue teams and the 112th Medivac in which the individual was found deceased along Wassataquoik Stream area in the Klondike, See full report attached.

6. On 6/18/95 Park Rangers assisted Fish and Wildlife for 2 individuals, one Evan Farnham, reported lost in the Traveler Pond area the previous day. With the help of a Warden Service plane the two were spotted near Weed Pond and later they came out on their own.
7. On 6/18/95 Leroy Pixley and son were reported overdue on the Abol Trail. They had started climbing the mountain and wandered off to the south of Abol slide trying to locate the trail. They spent the night and in early morning, bushwhacked to the road system.
8. On 7/2/95 Park Rangers assisted Fish & Wildlife looking for 3 individuals overdue from a fishing trip along the East Branch of the Penobscot in which 7 people from the previous day tried to bushwhack from a logging road to Wassataguoik Stream. Four individuals had managed to come out on their own the previous day, but did not report the others missing until the following morning. Rescue efforts involved Fish & Wildlife, F&W airplane, Maine Forest Service helicopter, two 112th Medivac helicopters and Park personnel.
9. On 7/11/95 assistance given to individual that had fallen in the South Branch Falls area and suffered a knee and wrist injury.
10. Josh Nason received a deep wound with a knife on a finger on 7/11/95 and was given assistance at Katahdin Stream.
11. A sick hiker on the Chimney Pond trail 7/12/95, Ryan Decker, was helped back to Roaring Brook.
12. On 7/31/95 a Powers party with a broken hand was assisted at Katahdin Stream.
13. On 8/1/95 assistance given to Charles P.Till on the Chimney Pond Trail after he was returning to Roaring Brook with a right knee injury, he then hurt his left ankle. He was flown out by the Maine Army National Guard.
14. On 8/3/95 a bandage was put over an eye injury of a camper at South Branch and further medical treatment was in Patten.
15. On 8/10/95 an injury to a toe was bandaged at South Branch.
16. On 8/10/95 Christa Mattason became overwhelmed with fear of height and fainted on the Cathedral Trail. The 112th Medivac was notified and waited in Caribou Pit while Christa regained composure and managed to walk to Chimney Pond and then to Roaring Brook.
17. On 8/17/95 assistance was given to Starkman party with ankle injury by helping walk down Hunt Trail.
18. On 8/20/95 a telephone call from the Piscataquis Sheriff's Department that they had received a cellular call from the Nesowadnehunk Lake area concerning an 8-year old reported lost in the Little Wassataquoik Lake area. A call from Barry MacArthur to Brendan Curran informed him of the situation. Upon returning to Russell Pond from a short hike, Brendan learned that one of the campers had found an 8-year old, Brendan Norton,

at Big Wassataquoik Lake and helped him back to Little Wassataquok where they met the boy's father. (See attached report.)

19. On 8/23/95 assisted with injury on Hunt Trail to Williams party walking down to Katahdin Stream.
20. On 8/28/95 assisted Dean Cho with injury on Hunt Trail and helped him walk down.
21. On 9/2/95 a report was received from Chimney Pond that there had been a technical rock climbing accident under Pamola where 5 people were climbing. Stewart Guay arrived to find Richard Baron deceased, resulting when a large rock had fallen and struck him in the head. The body was moved to Chimney Pond and airlifted to Millinocket by the 112th Medivac Company. (See attached report.)
22. On 9/4/95 assistance given to Mrs. Oliver at Abol for a cut eye she received from a door.
23. On 9/18/95 Cliff Diskenson received a dislocated knee on the Chimney Pond Trail and was assisted walking to Roaring Brook.
24. On 9/30/95 assistance was given to bicyclist that had flipped his bicycle while traveling on the Perimeter Road south of Slide Dam.
25. On 10/2/95 Park Rangers assisted Ellen Hightower off Trout Mountain after she had injured her ankle.
26. Assistance was given to the following:

1/25		sprained ankle (Kidney)
6/10		flipped canoe (So. Br.)
7/1	Eugene Fischner	late off Hunt Trail
7/6	Neal Barlowe	late off Abol
7/26	Sawyer	late off Saddle
8/13	Feldman	late off Hunt
8/14	Hostatler	late off Hunt
8/14	Robachard	late off Hunt
8/17	Saxton	late of Hunt
10/1	Jim & Sally Tanner	late off Hunt
10/9	Ann & Nash Ferzell	late off Hunt

27 On 10/31/96 lost hunter Curtis Begley was found after dark in T6R9 by the Chief Ranger and volunteer personnel.

IV SAFETY

1. Campgrounds are opened in the spring including safety checks on propane appliances and lights cleaned, stoves and stovepipe are cleaned and checked, and facilities are checked for unsafe doors, screens and damaged areas.

2. Unsafe trees and limbs are removed from all buildings and camping areas.
3. Blowdowns are removed from the Park road system.
4. First aid supplies and other emergency equipment are checked and resupplied.
5. Fire equipment is readied and made available.
6. Chainsaws are checked for guards and chain wear.
7. Boats and canoes are checked for damage and repaired as needed.
8. Life cushions and life preservers are checked to be sure they meet the legal requirements. Effective in 1995, child life vests are required to be worn. In 1996, all people are required to have life vests. (Cushions no longer considered legal.)
9. Safety is the key word being talked about at all times in dealing with all aspects of jobs and tasks that are being performed.
10. Vehicles are being checked over to be sure that all fire extinguishers are functional and firstaid equipment ready as well as the general operational components of the vehicles themselves.
11. The Park is continually checking, repairing or replacing picnic tables as may be required.
12. Footbridges and bog bridges are checked to be sure that they are completely safe for use.
13. Informational signs are posted at all trail locations concerning the equipment and weather conditions that are needed for Park users to have safe hiking conditions.
14. Heavy equipment maintenance and operation is stressed so that they are used in a safe manner.
15. A written BSP safety policy has been implemented (see Safety rules in Appendix of this section).

V PUBLIC RELATIONS

1. Volunteers contributed to the wilderness experience by having fireside talks and answering questions about some of the features of the Park.
2. The Education and Information facility at Togue Pond continues to be a tremendous success in answering questions and providing information to Park users before they get to the gate, thus providing for a smoother gate processing.
3. Assistance was provided to other Agencies including the Fish and Wildlife service, Maine Forest Service Sheriff's Department and local police departments as needed.

4. Assistance was given to moving various volunteers and volunteer groups to various locations, and much needed help was received for maintenance projects.
5. Assistance was provided to volunteer rescue teams for training sessions.
6. Many contacts were made throughout the Park on foot trails and road systems providing information to users and protecting the resources.
7. Assistance was provided to users including boosting vehicles, changing flat tires, providing transportation resulting from emergencies and many other functions that may occur in the Park.
8. The Park helped the Department of Transportation by screening, hauling and spreading surface on the road system. Approximately 400 yds. was spread on the road from the Park line to about 1 1/2 miles south of Matagamon Gatehouse. Approximately 500 yds. was spread from the Camp Phoenix road north to the highway camps. Approximately 400 yds. of screened gravel is stored at the pit on the East Branch Penobscot River and 1000 yds. stored at Dwelley Pit.
9. Park Rangers attended a field meeting with representatives of the Maine High Adventure at Matagamon Lake.
10. Assistance was rendered to motorists that had ventured too far into the ditches.
11. Received help from international organization (Volunteers for Peace) for various work projects.
12. Provided tour for a group visiting the Park from the Ukraine.
13. The Park continues to replace aluminum canoes with Discovery canoes, a type of canoe more aesthetically pleasing to both the eye and ear.
14. Old boats and canoes unfit for use or not claimed continue to be removed from remote ponds and streams.
15. Public complaints continue to be directed toward the road system as well as the inevitable confrontation with the ferocious beasts indigenous to our area: blackflies, mosquitoes, deer flies, horse flies and the ones we don't have because you can see them - mingies.
16. Chief Ranger Chris Drew was involved in various speaking engagements in 1995.

2/15/95	Sherman Senior Citizens
3/4/95	Maine Bowhunter's Association
4/27/95	Millinocket Historical Society
5/15/95	East Millinocket Senior Citizens
6/5/95	East Millinocket Middle School
7/15/95	Maine Bound group - University of Maine
10/14/95	Presque Isle Snowsled Club

VI SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

1. Assistance was rendered to a group camping at South Branch on January 21 after they had used bicycles to travel from Matagamon to South Branch and a heavy snowstorm prevented them from having a return trip. A Park Ranger moved their gear back to Matagamon, without bicycles.
2. Park Ranger Loren Goode assisted Maine Warden Service in the trial of William Finney who was charged with and convicted of shooting a deer and leaving it in the woods.
3. Plugged culverts was a common problem throughout the season as beaver increased their activities throughout the Park.
4. Park managing teams were fortunate to accompany Resource Manager Jensen Bissell and the Park Authority on a tour of the SFMA where forestry techniques were discussed.
5. About 800 yds. of surface was put on the road system north of Camp Phoenix with assistance from the work crew DOT on the north end of the Park.
6. The old kitchen facility at Kidney Pond was removed from the dining hall, torn down and hauled to Foster field wood disposal area. A severely burned inside roof was revealed when the interior was exposed, an event that had taken place many years ago.
7. Thirty-five picnic tables were built in the Millinocket garage and partially preassembled and distributed to the campgrounds.
8. Solar battery charging systems were installed at the I&E facility at Togue Pond and the patrol camp at Webster lake.
9. A DC water pumping system was installed at Mountain View Camp at Togue using the existing solar power source.
10. The annual Search and Rescue meeting was held in Bangor, including all area Search and Rescue units.
11. Assisted the public with numerous activities, including boosting vehicles, pulling vehicles onto the road, transporting between locations, calling for wrecker service and many other services.
12. Assistance was provided through various details in helping IF&W biologists survey Wassataquoik Lake and Traveler Pond.
13. Campground Rangers participated in the annual loon count.
14. The road south of Abol received about 8" of new gravel for about 1/2 mile thanks to DOT.
15. The Park received an old gravel screen from the DOT that was repaired by the Park Mechanic and moved to the Matagamon gravel pit where 800 yds. of gravel was screened. Then the screen was moved to Dwelley where about 1,000 yds. of gravel was screened and stored. The screen then was

moved to the Nesowadnehunk gravel pit where screening will resume in 1996 as time allows.

16. A new road was constructed along the East Branch of the Penobscot for about 1/4 mile by Bowater personnel. The old existing road that ran immediate to the river where Billfish Brook enters the river was closed, mulched, and the old twin culverts were removed.
17. Assistance was given to DOT when they hot-topped in front of the I&E building and extended the hot-top about 100 yds further on the road from the I&E building north.
18. A new AM radio system was studied and installed at the Millinocket facility that will enable day-use people to tune in to information about weather, class days and areas open to parking, before users leave the Millinocket area.
19. A new toilet waste disposal area was built about one mile west on the old Black Brook road. At the same time the road was extended to the south side of the SFMA with a light coat of gravel providing a light base for light vehicle traffic.
20. Light gates were installed at the beginning of the Black Brook road and also at various 'mud season' locations at specific area along the road system.
21. Assistance was given to Pelletiers, the contractor who was building the Black Brook road, when one of their gravel trucks was forced off the road. A front end loader, backhoe and another loaded gravel truck was needed
22. There were three incidents of nuisance bear this year due to the unusual dry year where food was not available. One at Daicey Pond had to be live-trapped and removed to another location outside the Park.
23. Two deer were found dead of natural causes during the winter, one on Matagamon Lake and one on Upper South Branch Pond.
24. Due to heavy '95' fall rains, much damage was done to Park roads that will need repair in spring of '96'.
25. Park Rangers continue to work on the Park boundary at various locations found during the last boundary completion in 1985-1994.
26. Park personnel assisted F&W with fish stocking at required times during the year.

VII NEW CONSTRUCTION - REGIONS I AND II

1. Three new single toilet buildings were constructed on 1,000 gallon toilet vaults installed at Roaring Brook.
2. The usable space was increased at the Millinocket Support Services complex when the chain link fence was extended to a line parallel with the cold storage building and gravel filled and graded.
3. Single hole rustic outhouses were constructed at Middle Fowler and Billfish camping areas.
4. A porch deck and deck roof was constructed on the Wassus facility at Kidney Pond.
5. A bedroom addition was added to the CA facility at Roaring Brook.
6. A screened front porch was added to the CA camp at South Branch Pond.
7. A woodshed was added to the side of the workshop at Chimney Pond.
8. A new road was constructed along the East Branch of the Penobscot River near Matagamon Lake and the old road system was torn up, mulched, and closed.
9. A toilet waste disposal system was built on the old Black Brook road and the Black Brook road was rebuilt with about 8" of gravel. The road is to be used for administrative purposes only and access to the south section of the SFMA.
10. A screened-in porch was added to the Park Ranger facility at Trout Brook Farm.
11. A new outhouse was constructed for Cabin #1 facility at Daicey Pond.
12. There was a considerable amount of cabin repair to the dining room/library facility at Kidney Pond.
13. The bunkhouse at Roaring Brook was completely stripped of all interior walls and insulation, and new doors and windows were installed, ceiling and floors rebuilt, and a new floor plan and sleeping section completed from the period after the Park closes October 15 and before the Park opens its winter season on December 1.
14. The bridge over Nesowadnehunk Stream on the Kidney Pond road was repaired when the bridge was lifted 2 feet and cement abutments were added to each end, replacing the wood crib. The Bailey bridge should be good for approximately 15 years.
15. A new cabin was built at Abol Field that will be used for housing by DOT personnel on the south end of the Park. At the appropriate time, the DOT facility presently being used at Katahdin Stream will be removed.

moved to the Nesowadnehunk gravel pit where screening will resume in 1996 as time allows.

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26. Park personnel assisted F&W with fish stocking at required times during the year.

VIII LAW ENFORCEMENT

Baxter Park Rangers continue to use educational efforts in the attempt to preserve and protect the resources of the Park. Enforcement action, when deemed necessary, usually deals with illegal fishing activities, illegal camping and fires, littering and illegal hunting activities. Deterrents for illegal activity include making a presence known and for the first time this year, Gate Attendants were employed at Matagamon Gate providing an obvious appearance of personnel. Park Rangers using information and education techniques provided an attempt to strengthen rule and law compliance. The following is a breakdown of law enforcement activities:

Prosecutions	28	
Automobile accidents	8	
Oral warnings		Too numerous to count

SUMMARY OF
CRIMINAL CASES

BAXTER STATE PARK AUTHORITY

STATE OF MAINE

COURT OFFICER

DATE

*P-Physical
S-Summons
B-Bond

OFFICER	BDG NO.	RESPONDENT	DOB	ARREST*	OFFENSE	PLACE OF ARREST	COLL.	DISPOSITION	TIME
Goode	57	Aronson, Susan	09/20/61		Illegal camping				
Goode	57	Aronson, Susan	09/20/61		Failure to Register				
Howes	53	Comi, Joseph B.S.	09/29/76		Failure to Register				
Howes	53	Comi, Joseph B.S.	09/29/76		Pet in Park				
Drew	51	Drenning, Benjamin A.	10/03/69		Illegal camp				
Howes	53	Gilfeather, Michael S.	08/02/64		Illegal camp				
Kenney	59	Gooch, David E.	12/23/77		Illegal camp				
Goode	57	Hinds, Josh	08/18/78		Illegal camp				
Goode	57	Hinds, Stephen T.	09/13/50		Illegal fire				
Goode	57	Hinds, Stephen T.	09/13/50		Illegal camp				
Goode	57	Lippman, Arthur	07/03/46		Illegal camp				
Goode	57	Lippman, Garth G.	12/03/77		Illegal camp				
Goode	57	Livsay, Dale R.	08/22/62		Failure to Register				
Goode	57	Livsay, Dale R.	08/22/62		Illegal camp				
Kenney	59	Mannes, Bernita K.	01/17/45		Pet in Park				
Howes	53	Moriarty, Vincent W.	03/14/75		Pet in Park				
Howes	53	Moriarty, Vincent W.	03/14/75		Failure to Register				

SUMMARY OF CRIMINAL CASES

BAXTER STATE PARK AUTHORITY

STATE OF MAINE

COURT OFFICER _____

DATE _____

*P-Physical
S-Summons
B-Bond

OFFICER	BDG NO.	RESPONDENT	DOB	ARREST*	OFFENSE	PLACE OF ARREST	COLL.	DISPOSITION	TIME
Kenney	59	Peterson, Thor A.	09/17/76		Illegal camp				
Goode	57	Taylor, Patrick R.	09/05/73		Failure to Register				
Goode	57	Taylor, Patrick R.	09/05/73		Illegal camp				
Goode	57	Toffler, Aaron	03/27/65		No life Preserver				
Goode	57	Treat, Michael C.	06/20/72		Failure to Register				
Goode	57	Treat, Michael C.	06/20/72		Illegal camp				
Howes	53	White, Bradford J.	03/18/58		Illegal camp				
Goode	57	Worcester, David N.	03/31/73		Failure to Register				
Goode	57	Worcester, David N.	03/31/73		Illegal camp				

IX MAINTENANCE

TRAIL MAINTENANCE REPORT 1995

Trail Supervisor	- Lester C. Kenway
Trail Crew Leader	- Nik Rogers
Trail Crew Leader	- Mike Shallcross

SCA Trail Crew Members:

Kate Butterfield, Vancouver, B.C.
Robert Miles Dickinson,Cheshire, England
Margaret E. Ounsworth, Philadelphia, PA
Janice C. Ross, Baldwin, MD
Mike F.Tremberth, Reading, MA
Alan Watson, London, England

STATISTICS:

Trail Supervisor:

	Hours	Percent
Field Work	932	94%
Office	49	5%
Support Services	11	1%
	992	100%

Foot Patrol	299 mi.	
Service truck mileage		1412 mi.
Suburban mileage		4019 mi.
Trail inspected		64 mi.
cleared of blowdowns		126 mi.
cleared of brush		44 mi.
blazed		17 mi.
Waterbars cleared		180
Treadway projects		12
Bridge projects		5

TOTAL HOURS SPENT ON TRAIL WORK:

Trail Supervisor	691
Trail Crew Leader (NR)	557
Trail Crew Leader (MS)	369
SCA	1892
CCCM	479
Neff	42
MATC FORCE	430
Sierra Club	480
Trautmann	16
Sanborn	100
Bangor AMC	88
Foster	60
Crowe	80
PATH	96
Burwell	40
Dwyer	72
Hanley	40
Oxford hills Forestry	150
Smith	40
Stillman	40
Pepin	16
McLain/Small	16
Moore	16
Community School	80
AMC Service Trip	480
TOTAL	6370 hours

TOTAL NUMBER OF TRAIL VOLUNTEERS IN 1995: 80

TRAILS INSPECTED:

Lower Fowler Pond	1.8	Webster	5.2
Freezeout	8.5	High and Long Ponds	2.4
Littlefield Pond	1.5	Grand Falls	0.4
Grassy Pond	0.5	Wassataquoik Stream	3.9
North Peaks	2.0	Wassataquoik Lake	8.0
Hunt	3.0	Abol	1.0
Dudley	1.3	Cathedral Cut-off	0.2
Baxter Peak Cut-Off	0.9	Chimney Pond	3.3

Saddle	2.2	Cathedral	1.6
Sandy Stream Pond	1.4	Helon Taylor	3.2
Russell pond	7.1	Northwest Basin	4.0
			63.2 mi.

TRAILS CLEARED OF BLOWDOWNS:

Center Ridge	2.9	Howe Brook	2.0
Webster Lake	5.0	South Branch Mt.	4.5
Middle Fowler Pond	5.5	Ledges	0.2
Freezeout	15.4	High and Long Ponds	2.4
Littlefield Pond	1.5	Fowler Brook	1.3
Lower Fowler Pond	2.7	Trout Brook Mt.	1.0
Horse Mt.	1.4	Wassataquoik Stream	3.9
North Peaks	5.0	Wassataquoik Lake	2.7
Pogy Notch	9.6	Marston	3.1
South Brother	0.2	North Brother	0.7
Mt.Coe Trail	5.1	Sentinel Link	0.5
OJI Link	0.5	OJI North Slide	1.4
OJI South Slide	0.5	Doubletop Mtn.	8.0
Slaughter Pond	0.9	Draper Pond	0.2
Little Rocky Pond	0.6	Rocky Pond	0.6
Little Beaver Pond	0.6	Celia & Jackson Ponds	1.6
Windy Pitch Pond	1.0	Lily Pad Pond	0.4
Sentinel Mt.	3.3	Lost Pond	1.0
Daicey Pond Nature	1.0	Grassy Pond	1.3
The Owl	2.2	Appalachian	5.2
Hunt	3.5	Little Abol Falls	0.8
Abol	1.0	North Basin Cut-Off	0.7
NorthBasin	1.2	Russell Pond	7.1
Helon Taylor	1.5	South Turner Mt.	2.0
Sandy Stream Pond	1.4	Kidney Pond Outlet	1.0
			126.3 mi

TRAILS CLEARED OF BRUSH:

Center Ridge	2.1	Howe Brook	2.0
Middle Fowler Pond	1.0	Webster Lake	5.0
Freezeout	5.2	High and Long Ponds	2.4
Grand Falls	3.5	Fowler Brook	0.4

Lower Fowler Pond	2.7	Trout Brook Mt.	2.3
Marston	0.4	Wassataquoik Stream	1.8
Mt.Coe Trail	4.1	Grassy Pond	1.3
Kidney Pond Outlet	0.5	South Turner Mt.	2.0
Little Beaver Pond	0.6	Abol	1.0
The Owl	2.2	Little Abol Falls	0.8
Helon Trail	1.5	Sentinel Mt.	1.0
			43.8 mi.

TRAILS BLAZED:

Freezeout	3.2	Slaughter Pond	0.4
Littlefield Pond	0.4	Lower Fowler Ponds	1.0
Hunt	5.2	Helon Taylor	0.3
Abol	0.7	Cathedral Cut-off	1.6
Dudley	1.0	CathedralCut-off	0.2
Baxter Peak Cut-off	0.9	Saddle	2.0
			16.9 mi.

WATERBARS CLEARED:

Chimney Pond Trail	60
Hunt	40
Abol	60
Marston	20
	180

TREADWAY PROJECTS:

1. Sandy Stream Pond: The crew continued to replace aging bridges in the popular Sandy Stream Pond area. 224 feet of bridging was replaced this season. Over 700 more feet of bridging needs to be replaced in order to keep the bridges safe to walk on.
2. Cathedral Trail: Work continued on the top of the Cathedral Trail. The rock staircase was completed by adding 21 more steps, and 1150 square feet of rip rap was placed around the steps to stabilize the soils. At least 500 square feet more rip rap will be needed to complete the restoration work.

3. Russell Pond Trail: A persistent mud hole was converted to 20 feet of rock and gravel causeway just outside the campground.
4. Abol Trail: Much time was committed to redefining the Abol Trail where it crosses the Tableland near Thoreau Spring. 15 rock cairns, and 200 feet of double edge rocks were installed to make the trail clear where it leads to edge of the plateau. Much of the area is heavily impacted by wandering hikers. "Stumble stones" were distributed across the barren areas to deter hiker traffic outside the trail.
5. Hunt Trail: We discovered that the eastern edge of the Hunt Trail near Thoreau Spring has been severely damaged by hiker traffic that parallels the trail in this relatively rock-free tundra area. 3000 square feet of barren areas were scattered with "Stumble stones" to discourage foot traffic.
6. Saddle Trail: The crew restored the trail tread on about 1500 feet of this heavily used trail in the base of the Saddle. Edge rocks were re-positioned, signs re-set, "Stumble stones replaced", waterbars dug out, and the treadway Was smoothed to make it more attractive for walking (hopefully more attractive than the nearby tundra).
7. Northwest Basin: Edge rocks were placed along a 200 ft. section of this trail in base of the Saddle to help control hiker wandering in this area.
8. Hunt Trail: Work continued on the extensive rock steps above Katahdin Falls. With the help of the MATC FORCE, enough rock was quarried to build at least 30 more steps on this severely eroded piece of trail.
9. Wassataquoik Lake Trail: With the help of an AMC Service Group, we put in about 150 feet of side hill trail along the boulder strewn slope of Wassataquoik Mt. near green Falls. This was a good start towards adequate, and safe footing in one of two sections that require side-hill work on this newly relocated section of trail.
10. Wassataquoik Lake Trail (Center Pond Relocation): 200 feet of side hill trail was dug in by the Sierra Club Group on the North bank of Little Wassataquoik Stream.
11. Chimney Pond Trail: 105 feet of bog bridging was placed over several wet areas along the shore of Basin Pond.
12. Grassy Pond Trail: 85 more feet of this wet trail area was bridged this season. It is a good improvement but nearly 300 more feet of bridging will be needed to complete the project.

BRIDGE PROJECTS:

1. Sentinel Trail: The bridge over Nesowadnehunk Stream was completed at last. The bridge stringers were built on site from 2" x 12" spruce planks. 7 layers of planks were glued with resourcinol glue to make 2 beams 12" x 14" x 32 feet long. The beams appear to be very rigid and strong. It was

very helpful to build them in place and not have to maneuver large logs into position. The bridge span has been fitted with a wire rope truss to assure strength and longevity.

2. Chimney Pond Trail: The bridge over the lower Saddle Brook crossing has been replaced. The new bridge is 73 feet long, and includes ramps to make it snowsled accessible.
3. Chimney Pond Trail: The bridge over the upper Saddle Brook crossing has also been replaced. The new bridge is 36 feet long, and is built on the level, so as to make it safer for hikers in slippery conditions.
4. Appalachian Trail: All piers have been placed for bridges over the outlets of Tracy and Elbow Ponds. We were unsuccessful in getting bridge stringers this year, and have re-ordered them for next year.
5. Slaughter Pond Trail: A simple bridge plank (4" x 12" x 18 ft.) has been placed over the outlet of Deer Pond at Slaughter Gravel Pit.

NEW TRAIL CONSTRUCTION:

1. Wassataquoik Lake Trail (Center Pond Relocation): Most of the route has now been cleared of trees and brush, and we hope to open the trail in the mid season of 1996. So far we have invested 16 crew weeks of work in this new trail. Work remaining includes measuring, blazing, signing, and doing tread work in several short areas. The trail should be a more interesting and convenient route than the old one.
2. Lower Fowler Pond Trail: This trail has been re-routed (as of 10/4/95) to begin at Trout Brook Farm.
3. Littlefield Pond Trail: This trail has also been re-routed (as of 10/4/95) to begin at Trout Brook Farm.
4. Marston Trail: Due to limited parking at Slide Dam, this trail has been re-routed to a new parking area a short distance south of Slide Dam.
5. Slaughter Pond Trail: Has been extended from Deer Pond to the Slaughter Gravel Pit.

TRAIL VOLUNTEERS 1995

INDIVIDUALS - MORE THAN 20 HOURS SERVICE

Robert William Foster Sr.
RFD #4 Box 7890
Gardiner, Me 04345

Stephen L. Crowe
4 Sargent St.
Cherry Valley, MA 01611

George Foster
RFD #4 Box 7890
Gardiner, ME 04345

John R. Crowe
4 Sargent St.
Cherry Valley, MA 01611

Charles S. Burwell
RR1 Box 1730
Dixmont, ME 04932

Ed Dwyer
8 Birch Meadow Road
Brunswick, ME 04011

Elsa J. Sanborn
P.O.Box 8087
Bangor, Me 04402

Francis Hanley
56 Neal St.
Gardiner, Me 04345

Leslie O. Mitchell
144 North River Drive
Woodstock,VA 22664

Gary Stillman
95 Nuangola Ave. rt. 8
Mt. Top, PA 18707

Lindsey H. Smith
1800 Skyline Dr.
Lincoln, NE 68506

INDIVIDUALS - LESS THAN 20 HRS. SERVICE

Christan Small, Orrington
Phil Pepin, Stratton
Rick St. Croix, Woodville
John Neff, Winthrop
Robert Deslauriers, Winterport

Alex McLeain, Los Alamos, NM
Terry Moore, Bangor
Frank Trautmann, Ilesford
Gregg Goodman, Winterport

MATC FOOTPATH RECOVERY CREW (FORCE) - 46 HRS.

Kristen Tenney
733 Galloway Dr.
Winter Springs, FL 32708

Perry Lakin
218 Virgil St.
Maple Park, IL 60151

David Luttrell
9 Melvill Rd.
Falmouth Cornwall
TR11 4AS UK

Gordon Lang
1520 N Astor St.
Chicago, IL 60610-1610

Jeff Clay
605 Airport Rd.
Menasha, WI 54952

Sharon Friedner
38 Sunset Dr.
Milford, MA 01757

Steve Simon

Phoenix, AZ

Jennifer L. Martin
1302 27th St. CT NW
Gig Harbor, WA 98335

SIERRA CLUB - 40 HRS.

Richard Gritman - Leader
Witthhill Rd.
Ridgewood, NJ 07450

Shelley Freierman - Leader
233 E 88th St. #4E
New York, NY 10128

Gerald Axelrad
13571 Demetrias Way
Germantown, MD 20874

Debra Gaines
241 Glen Oak Drive
Oakville Ontario
Canada L6K 2J3

Dan Hawthorne
14 Grove St.
Ansonia, CT 06401

Linda Krumrie
P.O. Box 1896
Poughkeepsie, NY 12601

Philip Moran
225 E 46th St. Apt. 9K
New York, NY 10017-2927

Patricia Neis
3282 Gardenia Pl.
Eugene, OR 97404-1772

Joan Salzberg
540 Summit St.
Englewood Cliffs, NH 07632-3013

Thomas Shoesmith
112 Charlton St. #26
New York, NY 10014

Dale Stephens
8801 Vineyard Ave.
Cleveland, OH 44105-6626

Brigitte Williams
c/o Neis
3282 Gardenia Place
Eugene, OR 97404

OXFORD HILLS TECHNICAL SCHOOL - 30 HRS.

Dave Mason - Instructor
RR2 Box 2128
Hebron, ME 04238

Jamie Hall
19 Mink Farm Rd.
South Paris, ME 04281

THE COMMUNITY SCHOOL, ROANOKE VIRGINIA - 16 HRS.

Mike Dawson - Instructor
Whet Moser
Bobby Bursey
Shaena Robison
Sam Speis

NOTES:

1. The total amount of hours spent on trail work declined only slightly in 1995. A total of 6370 hours were dedicated to working on the trails compared to 6605 hours in 1994 (a decline of 4%).

2. The completion of the two snowsled bridges over Saddle Brook comes close to completing our program to replace all the aging bridges on this winter trail. The only project remaining is to put a new deck on the bridge over Blacksmith Brook.

3. We look forward to opening the Center Pond relocation during the 1996 season.

4. It appears that we will begin another major relocation project in 1996. It is planned to relocate all of the Webster Lake Trail, and part of the Freezeout Trail to avoid road-building activities and sewage disposal facilities in the SFMA.

5. Both Crew Leaders Nik Rogers and mike Shallcross deserve thanks and appreciation for their fine work with the Trail Program this season. Their energy and skills helped to coordinate all work groups in good fashion, and helped to assure that all involved had an enjoyable and productive time at Baxter Park.

CONCLUSION:

I am pleased to be able to participate in the Baxter Park Trails program for another season. I am grateful to all Park staff who helped make this possible. In particular, thanks go to Chris Drew, Rosemary James and Tim Sides for helping to keep our machines and projects going along. I am especially grateful for all the volunteers who came to help us take care of the trails.

Respectfully submitted,
Lester C. Kenway
Trail Supervisor

George Desrosier
RR1 Box 1455
Hebron, ME 04238

Mike Ray
RR1 Box 2275
Hebron, ME 04238

Bob Gay
83 East Main St.
South Paris, ME 40281

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB SERVICE TRIP - 80 HRS.

Michael Bowers - Leader
c/o AMC Trails
P.O. Box 298
Route 16
Gorham, NH 03581

Hudson Cashdan
26 Beacon Hill Road
Port Washington, NY 11050

Smith T. Edwards
907 River Road
Stowe, VT 05672

Daniel Kirby
42 Cliff Road
Milton, MA 02186

Miranda R. F. Reide
125 Weaver St.
Greenwich, CT 06831

Paul Woodward
110 Gager Road
Bozrah, CT 06334

BANGOR AMC COMMITTEE - 8 HRS.

Shirley Ellis, Old Town
Arthur Benson, Hampden
Rebeckah Somers, Gorham
Nancy Fishwick, Bangor
Ellen Pariser, Hampden
Katie Donovan, East Holden

Beth Cuddy, Orrington
Craig Troeger, Van Buren
Joyce Rummery, Brewer
Cherri Connant, Kennebunk
Paul Bortz, Kennebunk
Nick Frawler, Brewer

PENOBSCOT AREA TREKKERS AND HIKERS - PATH - 16 HRS.

Susan Bodyke, Milford
Marh Knowlton, Orono
Ron Logan, Bangor

John Minot, Milford
Ed wainwright, Veazie
Meg Logan, Bangor

THE COMMUNITY SCHOOL, ROANOKE VIRGINIA - 16 HRS.

Mike Dawson - Instructor
Whet Moser
Bobby Bursey
Shaena Robison
Sam Speis

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Respectfully submitted,
Lester C. Kenway
Trail Supervisor

MAINTENANCE RANGER - (Albert Rickards, Carpenter)

1. Plowed & shoveled snow as needed.
2. Cleaned carpentry shop as needed.
3. Worked in reservations office answering phones.
4. Constructed four handicap accessible outhouses.
5. Built signs.
6. Installed exhaust fan in copy machine room.
7. Built box for snowsled for 50.
8. Vented exhaust fan to outside of building.
9. Worked on renovations of Trapper camp at Togue Pond.
10. Washed & cleaned out pickup truck as needed.
11. Cleaned carpentry shop daily.
12. Repaired windows at Headquarters.
13. Made extension jams for doors and windows in shop.
14. Built bedroom walls; installed T&G cedar on ceiling.
15. Repaired ceiling in copy machine room.
16. Researched grounds corner post at Millinocket lot.
17. Installed new pre-fabed outhouse at Administration camp.
18. Installed fiberglass roof panels, vent pipe, trim, riser, etc.
19. Completed 3 pre-fabed outhouses at Roaring Brook.
20. Assisted campers with information on BSP, trails & camping.
21. Cleaned outhouses at Togue Pond.
22. Jacked & blocked Abol Ranger's camp.
23. Cut & installed trim for skylight; cut & installed trim for windows & doors; installed ceiling molding; cut & installed extension jambs; boxed in beam & installed corner molding.
24. Installed baseboard trim, trimmed stairway, etc.
25. Installed water line from tower to Trapper camp.
26. Barry & I plumbed up sewer drain to Trapper camp.
27. Repaired door on changing room at Togue Pond beach.
28. Sawed lumber for trim work in carpentry shop.
29. Installed kitchen sink; installed sheet rock on wall.
30. Installed trim boards; installed joint compound.
31. Patched wall; sanded walls & ceiling.
32. Installed wood sealer to walls & ceiling, kitchen cabinets & trim.
33. Assembled shower; picked out supplies at hardware.
34. Cleaned out camp & basement. (Moved out 2 dump truck loads.)
35. Installed new vanity cabinet & vanity in bathroom.
36. Installed new medicine cabinet in Trapper camp.

37. Sanded hardwood floor in Trapper camp.
38. Installed new entrance door in Trapper camp.
39. Installed new cedar shingles.
40. Installed T&G cedar boards on walls of Trapper camp.
41. Installed new solar tube skylight in crew camp at Katahdin Stream.
42. Installed new kitchen faucet & plumbed drain.
43. Installed new counter top at Abol camp.
44. Stained walls, door & trim work at Trapper camp.
45. Repaired wall for smaller door at Trapper camp.
46. Assisted gas service man with propane installation of gas lights, stove, refrigerator, etc.
47. Cut & installed baseboard trim boards in Trapper camp.
48. Installed all new storm windows at Trapper camp.
49. Stained new cedar shingles & trim around door.
50. Installed floor finish on floor at Trapper camp. (4 coats)
51. Sanded floor of crew camp at Roaring Brook.
52. Sanded off old paint. (Several layers)
53. Worked on renovations of Ranger's camp at Nesowadnehunk.
54. Took out old windows, reframed for smaller & installed new.
55. Installed 1/2" plywood sheathing on walls of camp.
56. Removed old door; reframed for window.
57. Installed all new windows in Ranger's camp.
58. Installed new insulated door; took out old door & frame.
59. Installed log cabin siding on Ranger's camp at Nesowadnehunk.
60. Retrimmed doors & windows; new extension jambs & trim.
61. Installed new cedar paneling on dining room walls.
62. Insulated walls with 3/4" rigid insulation.
63. Installed new baseboard trim & corner trim.
64. Hauled log cabin siding to Togue Pond Administrative camp.
65. Installed solar tube in bathroom of Ranger's camp.
66. Remodeled bunkhouse at Roaring Brook Campground.
67. Gutted out interior of bunkhouse; removed old windows.
68. Took out partitions, took paneling off walls, took down block chimney,removed paneling from ceiling, removed old insulation, etc.
69. Cut hole for metal bestos chimney & installed roof jack.
70. Shingled roof in bunkhouse at Roaring Brook.
71. Reframed windows for new windows.
72. Insulated walls with 2" styrafoam insulation.
73. Installed T&G cedar paneling on walls of bunkhouse.
74. Built new front wall; reframed for windows & doors.
75. Installed air conditioner covers at Headquarters & Warehouse.
76. Installed 3/4" plywood on floor of bunkhouse.

77. Framed new wall for sleeping area & installed trussed roof with 1x6 boards.
78. Installed waferboards in bunkroom.
79. Built center partition in bunkroom.
80. Installed plywood ceiling bunkroom & living area.
81. Installed 9 new windows in bunkhouse.
82. Installed T&G cedar boards on walls.
83. Built 4 sets of triple bunkbeds.
84. Cut & installed new trim for all windows & doors at Roaring Brook bunkhouse.
85. Installed 4 coats of water based varnish on walls & ceiling.
86. Unloaded $4,000 worth of lumber at Abol DOT camp, cleaned out garage at Roaring Brook, moved tools, equipment & extra building supplies to Millinocket.
87. Completed all monthly & weekly reports as required.
88. Built new corner shelves for speakers at Headquarters.
89. Picked up trash along beach at Togue Pond.
90. Repaired exhaust system for camper on 7/27/95.
91. Assisted in mountain rescue; flew to Chimney Pond; helped to litter carry with deceased victim on 9/2/95.

REGION AND CAMPGROUND MAINTENANCE REPORT
PARK RANGER MAINTENANCE REPORT
THOMAS CHASE
CHARLIE KENNEY
LOREN GOODE
BARRY MACARTHUR

MAINTENANCE - REGION I

1. Routine duties of Park Rangers include alternating duty officer reponsibilities including checking building facilities in Millinocket and monitoring radio traffic for emergencies or special assistance.
2. Routine patrolling of areas in the Park to check winter parties, day-use activities, snowmobiling, automobile traffic, hunting and fishing activities, campsite and campground cleaning and patrolling the many foot trails.
3. Propane and other supplies were hauled to Webster Lake.
4. During the winter months much time is spent repairing and servicing snowmobiles.
5. Blowdowns were removed from the Webster Lake Trail and the winter trail to Russell Pond.
6. Time was spent at Trout Brook in the garage reorganizing and marking tools and preparing the facility for the coming season.

7. Worked on the interior of the Park Ranger facility at Trout Brook putting trim and finish on windows and walls.
8. Yards at the Millinocket facility were plowed and buildings were shoveled off as needed.
9. Time was spent compiling information to be placed in the Annual Report.
10. Reviewed right-of-way that had been cut on the East Branch Penobscot River (down river) where road relocation has been planned.
11. Prepared priority list of projects to be completed during the winter months.
12. Prepared winter trail from Roaring Brook to Sandy Stream Pond to haul bridging material used by the Trail Crew during the summer months.
13. Planed lumber in Millinocket as time allowed.
14. Worked on boundary and hunting lines. (Park boundary lines were begun in 1985 and completed in 1994. It is recommended that they be redone every 10 years.)
15. Hauled prefab-lean-to from parking area south of Webster Lake to the old boathouse site., Lean-to to be constructed during summer season.
16. Assisted with repair of tractor wench (farm wench) so tractor can be moved to Kidney Pond for the winter.
17. Moved approximately 135 pieces of long length bridging materials from Roaring Brook to Sandy Stream Pond.
18. Started hauling propane, firewood and supplies from Roaring Brook to Chimney Pond. (Supplies needed for Campground operation during the summer months.)
19. Hauled seasoned firewood from CRI facility at Russell Pond to the bunkhouse, firewood to be used by winter parties.
20. Removed leftover building materials from lean-to at Little Wassataquoik Lake to Russell Pond.
21. Hauled leftover bridging material from Basin Ponds (Snub Pitch) to proposed brook crossing at Saddle Brook on the Chimney Pond Trail.
22. Removed empty propane tanks from Russell Pond along with old shingles and other waste material.
23. Removed empty tanks from Chimney Pond to Roaring Brook along with trash, shingles and other waste left from the previous summer season.
24. Hauled shingles to Wassataquoik Stream lean-to's.
25. Posted no ATV and no snowmobiling signs at appropriate locations throughout the Park.
26. Checked along Park boundaries where access can be made without passing directly through Park gates.
27. Worked compiling inventories and requisitions for various locations throughout the Park.
28. Removed dock from ledges at the Martin Camp.
29. Removed blowdowns from trail to Sandy Stream Pond.

30. Hauled bog bridge material from South Branch to Russell Pond to be used for repair on campground perimeter trail.
31. Travel by snowmobiles on lakes and ponds proved treacherous at the least due mostly to slush created by the insulating effects of snow.
32. Broke out trail to Billfish Pond cutting blowdowns and hauling log material and shingles for outhouse at tent site.
33. Cut and hauled 3/4 cord firewood from across Turner Deadwater to facilities at Russell Pond.
34. Replaced winter bridge over Turner on the southern branch. (approx. 35 ft.)
35. Hauled painted corner post to top of Billfish Mt. and placed at corner intersection. Post will have to be erected during summer season.
36. Patrolled to Webster Stream near Little East in search of north line SFMA finding it at the intersection of Hinckly Brook and blazing it east about a mile.
37. Attended State-wide Search and Rescue meeting held in Bangor.
38. Assisted removing windows and furnishings from old kitchen at Kidney Pond so building can be removed at the earliest possible date.
39. Assisted with interviews for seasonal positions at Headquarters in Millinocket.
40. Broke trail to High and Long Ponds and removed old unusable boats to Trout Brook.
41. Broke trail, cut blowdowns and hauled door material to toilets on Middle Fowler.
42. Put door and window trim on bunkhouse facility at Trout Brook Farm.
43. Hauled supplies for Trail Crew from Matagamon to Russell Pond to be used during the summer season.
44. Cut and removed brush from garage corner lot at west end of polebarn. Area was graveled and will be used for metal storage and similar purposes. The fence was extended to be parallel to back of existing polebarn west to intersection of current fence along the west line.
45. Snowmobiles were cleaned, greased and prepared for the summer season.
46. Assisted with maintenance and repair of backhoe in the Support Services complex.
47. Worked cutting out and pre-fabricating picnic tables to be taken to field operations for final assembly.
48. Built post assembly for yard fence including welding bottom to galvanize pipe and drilling cement blocks to attach the post to.
49. Cut up and sharpened 200 steel pins to be used by the Trail Crew during the coming season.
50. Cut, painted and placed ceiling trim on the rest of the CRI facility at Trout Brook Farm.

51. Regularly removed blowdowns from the main traveled road portions of the Park.
52. Cut out and routed 45 signs for replacement for various locations in the Park.
53. Assisted with water tank repair for SFMA.
54. Worked on fence repair and gate building at Support Services complex.
55. Hauled dock material for South Branch to Trout Brook from Millinocket.
56. Assisted with shingling CRI facility at South Branch Pond.
57. Started fabricating portable gates and posts that will be used seasonally at various locations along the road system in the spring mud and fall snow times to stop traffic for safety and road preservation.
58. Assisted disconnecting kitchen facility at Kidney Pond from the dining/ library.
59. Drained areas along Park road system where water has been allowed to collect at low areas. Inventoried areas where culverts may need to be replaced
60. Replaced 3 damaged culverts that must be replaced before the road system can be opened for seasonal traffic.
61. Replaced a 2' culvert on top of Abol Hill. (rotted out)
62. Took approximately 60 pallets donated by Island Falls Starch Company to Abol Pit to be used under stored bundles of firewood sold at various campgrounds.
63. Built portable gate system to be used at beginning of the old Thissell Pond Road at intersection of Perimeter Road.
64. Removed old culverts from along the road system to temporary storage at Nesowadnehunk Field.
65. Assisted with jacking of Wassus Camp at Kidney Pond and removing the floor section in one piece and transporting it to Foster Field to later be disposed.
66. Assisted replacing/constructing 3-12' dock sections at South Branch Ponds.
67. Checked over and repaired Matagamon boat readying for use. Also docks at Matagamon were placed.
68. Assisted campgrounds by cleaning sites and getting areas ready for the seasonal use.
69. Assisted with transportation of old canoes and trucks to Surplus Materials Auction in Augusta.
70. Assisted with dismantling entry-ways at Headquarters facility in Millinocket.
71. Assisted with installation of radios in vehicles.
72. Assisted with cutting brush, blowdowns and ditching along the Perimeter Road system.
73. Assisted opening up the I&E facility by cleaning and plumbing repair.

74. Assisted with repair of CA facility at Roaring Brook.
75. Assisted with cutting and yarding firewood on the Roaring Brook road.
76. Culverts plugged by beaver were routinely cleared.
77. Assisted with toilet waste removal. (Removed from Park)
78. Routinely checked and cleaned outlying site areas.
79 Cut and hauled sign post material in SFMA and took to north end of Park.
80. Removed old porch addition on north end of PR facility at Trout Brook Farm.
81. Removed old shingles in dump truck from South Branch to recycle facility at Dyer Brook.
82. Assisted loading logs on trailer on Roaring Brook road, logs to be used for camp repair at Kidney or Daicey.
83. Assisted cutting and removing problem trees from Abol Scout Area.
84. Graded and filled areas around I&E facility at Togue Pond anticipating hot topping parking area.
85. Placed large rocks in boat launching area on Lower Togue Pond.
86. Worked on plumbing at Trapper John (Togue Pond) connecting to septic system and laying water line.
87. Worked grading area around Administrative Camp on Lower Togue Pond.
88. Assisted with digging ditch from well tile to Mountain View Camp installing wire for water pump in pvc pipe and grading of grounds.
89. Placed dumpster at mouth of Roaring Brook road to assist with some demand for trash disposal.
90. Repaired erosion problem along Nesowadnehunk Stream about one mile above Foster Field.
91. Dug up pipeline at Nesowadnehunk Field where the lines connect and replaced valve and reburied and also replaced valve in well tile 1/2 mile above camp.
92. Replaced 2-15" culverts near Camp Phoenix with 1-30" culvert.
93. Hauled and spread about 500 yds. of surface on road from Phoenix north to area near old highway camps using 2 Park vehicles and assisted by the highway crew DOT.
94. Installed new door on north wall PR facility at Trout Brook and began insulating the north wall and setting the posts and floor for the new porch.
95. Assisted in hauling and spreading gravel in the campgrounds at South Branch and Trout Brook.
96. Scraped and painted trim on PR facility at Martin Camp.
97. Installed gutters on north side of camp at Martin Camp.
98. Assisted hauling old scrap wood from Togue Pond to Rum Mt. scrap area.
99. Replaced two culverts on the Dwelley Pond road.
100. Stained new sign posts north of Nesowadnehunk Field.
101. Stained snowsled storage facility near Matagamon.

102. Moved 966 tractor to pit on East Branch, set it up and screened about 800 yds. of gravel, putting about half on the road starting from the Park line and heading south about 2 1/2 miles. About 400 yds. of gravel is piled at the Pit.
103. Started work and assisted building porch on CA camp at South Branch Pond.
104. Built new racks for new vehicle 54.
105. Repaired grader blade on old tow-behind grader that had been damaged when a culvert was caught. Main frame welding. Installed blade back onto grader.
106. Assisted DOT with hot topping parking lot in front of I&E building at Togue Pond.
107. Installed tool boxes on vehicle 54.
108. A new road was built along the East Branch by GNP and a new gravel pit was opened for the Park.
109. The old road along the East Branch Penobscot River was closed and mulched down and the old culverts taken out.
110. Had 966 Cat tractor hauled to Patten for repairs. The tractor was then hauled back to Matagamon.
111. Cleared trail to Burnt Mt. tower so radio system could be accessed for repair, and new windows put on.
112. Cut, split and hauled firewood for year-round facilities and gates.
113. Jacked up propane shed at Trout Brook and removed cement posts, lowered and leveled and set building on blocks.
114. Hauled gravel for base for woodshed at Matagamon Gate. Old storage shed from Martin Landing was moved to Matagamon Gate to be used for a workshop.
115. All Park heavy equipment was moved from Matagamon to Dwelley Pit anticipating to be used for new leaching facility to be established on the Black Brook Road.
116. Hauled shoulder material from Medway gravel pit to the base of the Administrative facility road at Togue.
117. Time was spent hauling materials from Millinocket to Roaring Brook for the addition to the CA facility.
118. Gutted out old bunkhouse at Roaring Brook and hauled supplies in from Millinocket to completely renovate the interior of this building, as well as to reshingle the roof.
119. Assisted on Black Brook Road, cutting brush and hauling rock rake, picking and removing the larger rocks.
120. Installed steel gate at mouth of Black Brook Road.
121. Installed and leveled generator building at Trout Brook.
122. Winterized small and medium power equipment.

123. Hauled propane to South Branch Pond to be transported to Russell Pond during the winter months.
124. Hauled firewood to winter rental facilities.
125. Hauled boat from Matagamon Lake, drained and prepared for winter.
126. Removed old junk and batteries from tower on Horse Mt.
127. Drained and winterized seasonal facilities.
128. Checked roads and culverts removing leaves, and wood debris as much as possible to allow for proper drainage.
129 Met and discussed winter activities with new Chimney Pond Alpine Ranger.
130. Assisted cutting over 200 blowdowns near Foster Field.
131. Built work benches in garage at Trout Brook.
132. Assisted 69 building picture frames for Millinocket office.

CAMPGROUND AND GATEHOUSE WORK AREAS

Campground workplace assignments and duties include many routine responsibilities that are required daily, weekly or monthly. Weather reports and class day information are placed at appropriate locations, toilets are cleaned and campsites are checked. All litter is removed and fireplaces are cared for, day use areas are cleaned and checked, campers are registered, and Rangers meet with the Park users on a daily basis. Reports are filled out and completed on a daily, weekly and/or monthly basis as required.

Gatehouse personnel greet the visitor, post the weather and class day and provide information that will assist Park users as to what activities are available. Attendants also clean toilets and facilities. Reports are submitted daily, weekly and monthly as required.

CHIMNEY POND - (CRI GREG HAMER, CA STEWART GUAY)

1. The bunkhouse is opened up to airing out, cleaned and scrubbed.
2. The main Campground Ranger and Crew Camp facility is cleaned and scrubbed and water hooked up.
3. Outhouses are cleaned and waste material removed and composted.
4. Requisitions delivered by snowsled to Chimney Pond are sorted and stored for the summer.
5. Blowdowns were removed from the Chimney Pond Trail and from trails in the Chimney Pond area.
6. Gravel was placed appropriately on campground trails so to alleviate environmental impact.
7. Four lean-to's were cleaned, scraped and stained.

8. A new flagpole was prepared, painted and erected.
9. Firewood was piled in desired locations.
10. The west wall of one woman's single toilet was replaced.
11. Propane utilities were checked and repaired as needed.
12. Replaced ceiling in CRI facility with plywood, strapped and painted.
13. The kitchen, office and porch floor was cleaned and painted.
14. Jacked up and turned lean-to #1 so that it is now facing toward Hamlin Ridge.
15. Placed the last new window in front porch of CRI cabin.
16. Built information rack for office.
17. Scraped and stained workshop/woodshed.
18. Shingled lean-to's #8 and #1.
19. Placed plastic bin in outhouse for CRI facility to assist with the practice of composting in the area.
20. Repaired treads on bridges in campground as needed.
21. Assisted Trail Crew with bridge building project near Chimney Pond.
22. Scraped and stained CRI facility.
23. Replaced steps to front porch CRI.
24. Cleaned and blackened stoves as needed.
25. Boxed old shingles and other debris to be removed from Chimney during the winter months.
26. Assisted Roaring Brook with some of the opening and closing chores.
27. Signs and sign posts were scraped and painted as needed.
28. The solar system and radio system was checked.
29. The CRI facility had skirting put on and was winterized.

ROARING BROOK - (CRI JOAN ROBERTS, CA CARTER SMITH)

1. Campground facilities were opened, waterlines set up and buildings cleaned and painted as needed.
2. Requisitions were sorted and stored for use during summer season.
3. Blowdowns were removed from area trails near the campground and footbridges were inspected.
4. Cribwork was placed appropriately at site #25 and gravel hauled in and leveled.
5. Painted new outhouses in the campground areas.
6. Assisted with the cleaning of Togue Pond beach area at least twice a week, including picking litter, cleaning fireplaces and toilets.
7. Built new fireplaces at Rum Brook, trimming brush and filling 10" circle with gravel.
8. Continued practice of surfacing trails in campground to lessen erosion.
9. Repaired, cleaned and stained outhouses as needed.

10. Established cribwork for parking area of lean-to #2 using large boulders and leveling area with gravel.
11. Assembled and stained new picnic tables for replacements.
12. Built rock wall between lean-to's #5 and #6.
13. Added gravel and leveled sites #20, #24, #25.
14. Cut and piled 4 cord of firewood to be hauled to Chimney Pond during the winter months.
15. Hauled firewood sold to campers from Abol Pit several times a week during the summer season.
16. Hauled firewood from Abol Pit to be piled on CRI porch and used by campers during the winter season.
17. Closed campground, drained waterlines and winterized.
18. Started renovating bunkhouse by stripping out the ceiling and inside walls and tearing out windows.
19. Hauled building materials from Millinocket to be used on bunkhouse renovating at Roaring Brook.
20. Assisted with removal of blowdowns on road system
21. CA cabin completely renovated with a porch addition attached.

RUSSELL POND - (CRI BRENDAN CURRAN, CA NEAL SLEEPER)

1. Campground facilities were opened up including getting the water running, cleaning the camp and bunkhouse and painting as needed.
2. Installed new antenna cable and checked solar system and repaired radio system.
3. Sanded and varnished interior walls of bunkhouse.
4. Cut up, split and piled 1/2 cord firewood.
5. Cut and removed blowdowns from many miles of area trails.
6. Checked and repaired all canoes from area ponds.
7. Checked, cleaned and removed any litter from all the campsites in the area.
8. Sorted and stored all requisitions that had been hauled in during the previous winter by snowsled.
9. Painted window and door trim on CRI.
10. Scraped and stained exterior of bunkhouse.
11. Built new canoe rack and bog bridging at Six Ponds canoe site.
12. Backpacked some supplies and requisitions from Wassataquoik Lake to Russell Pond. (22 boxes)
13. Removed blowdowns to Davis Pond lean-to on Northwest Basin Trail.
14. Repaired bog bridging around campground as needed.
15. Built new canoe racks at Wassataquoik Lake for winter storage.
16. Repaired steps on lean-to at Wassataquoik Lake.
17. Stained weigh-in station and painted rock weights.
18. Repaired sink utilities.

19. Applied Kevlar plates to three canoes at Russell, canoes at Pogy, Deep and Six Ponds, and three canoes at Wassataquoik Lake.
20. Replaced window screening on bunkhouse.
21. Cut and replaced sign posts as needed, scraped and painted signs.
22. Tore down old toilet that had previously used for storage space.
23. Built new canoe rack at Wassataquoik Lake.
24. Stained most of lean-to on Wassataquoik Lake Island.
25. Dismantled and disposed of old cribbing from old Wassataquoik Stream bridge.
26. Set out small seat benches in some campground sites.
27. Shoveled out and mulched campground toilet waste.
28. Winterized campground and campsites by draining waterlines, storing tools and fire equipment, and securing canoes.
29. Removed temporary crossing planks from Wassataquoik Stream and Turner Brook on the Russell Pond Trail.
30. Carried out base radio for repair during the winter.

SOUTH BRANCH PONDS - (CRI KEITH SMITH, CA JONATHAN MILNE)

1. Opened campground by hooking up water lines, cleaning facilities, and sorting requisitions.
2. Stripped shingles from CRI cabin and reshingled entire roof.
3. Placed rental canoes out and checked outboard motors and got them ready for emergency.
4. Assisted cutting blowdowns along road system and trails in vicinity of the campground.
5. Replaced old dock, float and stained.
6. Replaced old sign posts and signs, staining as needed.
7. Checked and replaced life cushions and vests.
8. Used construction magnet to pick up shingle nails that had been lost while shingling CRI cabin.
9. Built and stained 4 new picnic tables (replacements).
10. Repaired chimney support in bunkhouse.
11. Scraped and stained workshop, woodshed, outhouses and lean-to's #1 and #2, and outhouse at Trout Brook Crossing.
12. Mowed lawn at South Branch Pond, Trout Brook Crossing and Burnt Mountain day use area.
13. Built and stained new steps to rear porch CRI building.
14. Built screens and finished trim and stained outhouse at Burnt Mountain.
15. Repaired and maintained power equipment.
16. Gathered material and built porch for Crew Camp,
17. Assisted with construction of rear porch at Trout Brook Farm.
18. Repaired floor of lean-to #3 and braced.

19. Stained CRI camp, crew camp and bunkhouse.
20. Filled potholes in campground areas.
21. Repaired ceiling in crew camp.
22. Deposited old junk wood, limbs and lumber at Telos deposition area.
23. Disassembled loft in work shop and reconstructed utilizing space more efficiently.
24. Cleaned and refinished floors in CRI cabin.
25. Replaced and reinforced floor on lean-to #1.
26. Assisted removing blowdowns and trimming Burnt Mountain Trail.
27. Assisted waste removal and cleaning of double vault toilets.
28. Picked up firewood for sale from McCarty Field for use during the summer season.
29. Assisted with coverage at Trout Brook routinely.
30. Assisted with fall coverage at Russell Pond.
31. Split and stored firewood for use at the bunkhouse during the winter months.
32. Winterized campground facilities and stored canoes, boats, outboard motors and live preservers for the winter months.
33. Removed all scrap metals to the recycle facility in Dyer Brook.

TROUT BROOK - (CRI THOMAS EDES)

1. Assisted removing litter and cleaning sites on Matagamon Lake.
2. Assisted patrolling sites in Fowler Pond area removing litter and checking fireplaces.
3. Hauled campfire wood from McCarty Field to Trout Brook Farm.
4. Put gravel in fireplaces according to Maine Forest Service guidelines.
5. Installed information sign in group area at Trout Brook Farm.
6. Installed sign posts and signs in appropriate locations in the group areas and campground.
7. Assisted construction of porch at PR facility at Trout Brook Farm.
8. Continued the never ending process of mowing grass at Trout Brook Farm.
9. Assisted covering campground at Nesowadnehunk Field during Ranger's days off.
10. Assisted clearing road to Burnt Mountain tower.
11. Stained picnic tables and installed new replacement tables.
12. Cut and hauled pick-up load of cedar posts from SFMA.
13. Assisted moving storage facility from Martin Camp to new site at Matagamon Gate.
14. Hauled propane for Park use from Millinocket to Trout Brook Farm.
15. Rebuilt site #19 at Trout Brook Farm using stone for cribbing and hauling gravel and leveling the areas.
16. Assisted with coverage at Matagamon Gate during vacant periods.

17. Assisted screening gravel at Matagamon gravel pit and pit at Dwelley Pond.
18. Assisted with fall coverage at Russell Pond.
19. Assisted cutting brush along Black Brook Road.
20. Assisted moving light truck between gravel pits and with resurfacing the road.

MATAGAMON GATE - (DANA MILLER, TED HANSON, PHIL HILL)

1. Replaced rear steps at gatehouse with cedar steps.
2. Stained and lettered 48 new signs for distribution.
3. Assisted with coverage or projects one day each week at either Trout Brook or Matagamon.
4. Mowed lawns at the gatehouse and removed litter from Matagamon landing.
5. Stained two picnic tables.
6. Reversed direction of window opening in bathroom window at gatehouse.
7. Put two coats of Thompson's water seal on rear steps.
8. Stained and lettered all sign posts and signs in gatehouse vicinity.
9. Scraped and stained outhouse at landing.
10. Assisted with moving old storage shed from Martin landing to Matagamon Gate for wood storage.
11. Piled camp firewood in new woodshed.
12. Assisted clearing blowdowns from Perimeter Road system.
13. Assisted removing debris from culvert near gate.

TOGUE POND GATE - (DIANE FREELOVE, JOHN DOE, JENNIFER HALL, JOANNA THORPE)

1. Opened the gatehouse system, cleaning and washing the gatebooth and getting paperwork in order.
2. Mowed lawns near Mountain View Camp and assisted some days removing litter from Togue Pond Beach.
3. Repaired and stained picnic tables for Togue Beach.
4. Cleaned, scraped and stained gate at Park line.
5. Pulled fire rings at Togue Beach during fire ban.
6. Stained sign posts and signs.
7. Cut up and stored firewood for gate use.
8. Put waterseal on deck.
9. Spread loam in area around Mountain View Camp.
10. Closed down gatebooth and filed reports.
11. Class days for mountain climbing:

	I	II	III	IV
May			15	2
June	16	13	1	
July	15	16		
August	19	12		
September	14	16		
October	4	10	2	
Totals	68	67	18	6

Parking lots closed:	RBr.	Abol	KatStr.	DP	KPC
May	1	2	1	1	1
June	5	3	2	3	
July	15	8	8	6	1
August	28	19	16	18	5
September	11	8	8	5	6
October	3	2	2		
Totals	63	42	37	33	13

REGION AND CAMPGROUND RANGER REPORT
PARK RANGER MAINTENANCE REPORT
ROBERT HOWES
BERNARD CRABTREE

MAINTENANCE - REGION II

1. Worked cutting, clearing and removing blowdowns from Perimeter road and Roaring Brook road.
2. Removed cabin stand table from Kidney Pond to Millinocket to be used later for a pattern for others to be made.
3. Performed routine duties of duty officer by checking buildings in Millinocket, removing snow from facilities, building fires in garage and monitoring radio traffic for emergencies or special services.
4. Transported 1290 tractor from Millinocket to mile 14 and later moved to Kidney Pond area.
5. Worked on and repaired snowmobiles as required.
6. Worked repairing tote sleds, generators and chain saws as needed.
7. Worked on snowmobile trail to Chimney Pond removing blowdowns, filling in holes and dragging in preparation for hauling firewood and requisitions
8. Routinely patrolled Perimeter road checking snowmobilers, skiers and meeting campers.

9. Worked on Annual Report compiling and sorting information.
10. Assisted Park Carpenter working on interior of "Trapper John" facility at Togue Pond.
11. Transported cedar lumber from Roaring Brook to be used at Park Director facility on front porch.
12. Placed horse manure in septic tank used at Mountain View Camp to assist with proper septic action.
13. Nailed on strapping in workshop at Togue PR.
14. Worked on boundary line east of Abol Bridge flagging, clearing, blazing, painting and hanging signs.
15. Placed 'No Snowmobiling' signs at obvious locations around Upper and Lower Togue Ponds.
16. Built square tube steel stakes for blue 1-ton dump truck and built wood sideboards.
17. Replaced radio antenna cable or PR facility at Trout Brook Farm.
18. Hauled firewood, requisitions and 14 propane tanks to Chimney Pond to be used during the summer season.
19. Hauled cedar bridging material from Roaring Brook to Sandy Stream Pond areas.
20. Hauled leftover bridging material from Snub Pitch to Upper and Lower Saddle Brook.
21. Hauled some supplies, 2x4's, door and window from Crew Camp at Chimney Pond to main CRI facility on hand sled.
22. Removed several boxes of trash accumulated from projects at Chimney Pond during the summer months and took to Millinocket for disposal.
23. Checked facilities on west side of Park concerning a possible break-in.
24. Changed propane tank on Kidney Pond facility to be used by volunteers during the winter.
25. Serviced solar powered battery system at Chimney Pond draining one battery and refilling.
26. Hauled window from Togue Pond to Chimney Pond via snowsled.
27. Hauled cedar and other building form Abol bridge to Trapper John at Togue.
28. Inventoried materials at Kidney Pond and removed utensils and equipment from the old kitchen to the shop.
29. Moved firewood from Chimney bunkhouse to main camp.
30. Moved peat moss and bark for composting from bunkhouse/crew camp area and stored in fire shed at Chimney Pond.
31. Partially installed DC water pump system at Mountain View Camp at Togue Pond.
32. Worked on A.M. radio system information that will be established at Milinocket as a public information network.

33. Installed antenna system on residence of Director.
34. Assisted with fence relocation project at garage complex.
35. Assisted mechanic in Millinocket with some cleaning and repairing of heavy and light equipment before season.
36. Planted 10 pine trees in area adjacent to Mountain View Camp.
37. Blazed and painted game preserve line east of Roaring Brook road.
38. Strengthened two sets of new skis and 3 mounts for totesleds.
39. Assisted with prefabrication of picnic tables.
40. Assisted building new racks for steel storage at Millinocket garage.
41. Removed winter bumpers on vehicles and reinstalled tool boxes.
42. Cleaned and repaired snowmobile equipment and stored for the summer season.
43. Installed new or used radios in vehicles as needed.
44. Set up and moved seasonal gates to appropriate locations during the spring mud season.
45. Readied Administrative facility on Lower Togue by hooking up water, removing winter brace supports, and adding a new spring and mattress.
46. Moved truck and trailer and heavy equipment to site locations as needed.
47. Cut, split and piled firewood to be used at PR facilities at Togue pond during the winter months.
48. Installed new solar/radio system at I&E facility at Togue Pond.
49. Moved several canoes and stoves from Kidney to Millinocket to go to auction.
50. Hauled and located large rocks at Administrative Camp on Lower Togue Pond.
51. Assisted with the demolition and grading of ground under the old kitchen facility at Kidney Pond.
52. Pushed back and graveled wood disposal area Foster Field.
53. Hauled new furniture from Millinocket to Kidney Pond.
54. Turned lean-to at Foster Field and leveled grounds.
55. Replaced sill log on #7 at Daicey Pond and rebuilt porch.
56. Assisted replacing 2' culvert on top of Abol Hill.
57. Assisted resetting windblown toilet at Katahdidn Stream.
58. Graveled and graded old bunkhouse site at Katahdin Stream.
59. Assisted at Kidney Pond on Wassus Camp leveling, replacing floor and building roof over porch.
60. Cut and peeled logs on Roaring Brook road used for repairs of cabins at Daicey or Kidney.
61. Assisted with porch repair at Daicey Pond #8 cabin.
62. Replaced Baxter Park rules sign at Kakadjo.
63. Picked up and delivered 24 bags hydrate lime to be used in toilet vaults throughout the Park before waste pumpout.

64. Hauled empty dumpster from Togue to Nesowadnehunk Field.
65. Hauled Abol refrigerator to Burlington for repair.
66. Assisted with campground coverage as needed.
67. Cleaned and repaired light fixtures at I&E Togue Pond.
68. Transported cement pads from Millinocket to Kidney.
69. Installed new radio in Roaring Brook camp.
70. Traveled to central equipment to rent jackhammer.
71. Installed new radio system in camp at Webster Lake.
72. Worked with GNP Co. concerning lock problems on gate.
73. Hauled calcium from Winn and spread calcium at I&E and gate.
74. Dug trench for wire installation for DC water system at Mountain View Camp.
75. Worked on road system repairing washouts as needed.
76. Loaded gravel at Nesowadnehunk and hauled to Daicey Pond road for resurfacing the road.
77. Assisted painting interior of Wassus Camp.
78. Cut and hauled cedar logs for Daicey Pond dock.
79. Removed 3 loads of gravel from beneath dining hall at Kidney Pond and put it on Kidney Pond road.
80. Assisted with replacement logs on dining hall at Kidney Pond.
81. Assisted mechanic with welding power gravel screen.
82. Repaired lock guard on gate near Thissell Pond.
83. Assisted with splitting camper wood at Kidney Pond.
84. Picked up door at Howland to be used on "Trapper John".
85. Removed climbing pins from ledges on Owl Mt.
86. Checked and serviced batteries throughout the Park.
87. Assisted with flagging of speed bumps on new hot top near the I&E building at Togue Pond.
88. Assisted with delivering firewood for sale at the various campgrounds.
89. Assisted delivering propane to various locations.
90. Transported 1290 tractor and bush hog to Coffeelos Camp.
91. Reinstalled and painted windows in tower at Burnt Mt.
92. Worked clearing culverts of beaver debris.
93. Assisted with shingling at Kidney Pond dining hall.
94. Hauled 3 loads loam from Nesowadnehunk to Mountain View Camp and I&E at Togue.
95. Hauled lumber roofing and chimney material to Kidney.
96. Assisted screening gravel and spreading near Matagamon.
97. Delivered rocks to Foster Field for rip-rap project.
98. Hauled fuel trailer from Abol Pit to Millinocket for service; then filled and hauled to Dwelley gravel pit.

99. Assisted uncovering and pumping out septic tank at Nesowadnehunk year-round camp and 3 vault toilets.
100. Loaded and hauled load of gravel from Dwelley Pit to Katahdin Stream.
101. Assisted hauling gravel for leachfield site on Black Brook Road and also for thru road to SFMA.
102. Assisted moving screen from Dwelley pit to Nesowadnehunk.
103. Assisted closing Kidney by pulling boat and canoes and storing stoves and putting on storm windows.
104. Assisted with renovation of Roaring Brook bunkhouse.
105. Repaired glass framed information at Togue Gatehouse.
106. Removed numerous old mattresses from Foster Field to Millinocket Recycle Center.
107. Moved 1290 and bushhog from North side to South side of Webster Lake.
108. Reviewed information about new 4x4 Ford tractor with dealer.
109. Hauled spikes to Kidney Pond bridge project.
110. Hauled 12 tanks propane to Roaring Brook to be hauled to Chimney Pond during the winter months.
111. Hauled firewood from McCarty Field to Roaring Brook to be used by campers during the winter season.
112. Built 2 new covers for well tile for Mountain View Camp.
113. Burned waste wood products at Rum Mt. site.
114. Welded and repaired furnace at Millinocket garage.
115. Built new totesled for use at Nesowadnehunk Field.
116. Assisted training new Chimney Pond winter Ranger by showing him snowsled maintenance, blowdown removal that usually is heavy in late fall, and working on and preparing the Chimney Pond Trail for snowmobile use.
117. Shoveled snow off buildings as needed.
118. Assisted with unloading building materials for new facility at Abol Field to be used next year by DOT.
119. Compiled and coordinated with National Guard in regards to flights to be accomplished later in winter.
120. Updated court records in Millinocket.
121. Measured up lean-to's at Abol Scout area.

ABOL - (CRI BRIAN JOHNSTON, CA PAUL FARRINGTON)

1. Opened up campgrounds at Abol, Katahdin Stream Campgrounds, day use areas at Abol Beach and Foster Field.
2. Assisted setting toilet at Katahdin Stream Campground back on vault in the day use area.
3. Built platform and stand for mountain display on Abol porch.
4. Serviced and maintained lawn mower, chainsaw and firepump.

5. Repaired broken window, built door for paper room, cleaned and organized workshop.
6. Assisted scraping of Ranger station, crew camp and shop at Katahdin Stream.
7. Assisted Park Carpenter jacking and leveling CRI at Abol.
8. Scraped and stained porch at Abol.
9. Scraped, stained and reset signs and posts as needed.
10. Graded Daicey and Kidney Pond roads.
11. Removed cribwork from north end of dam at Abol Pond.
12. Assisted with scheduled maintenance at Togue Pond Beach.
13. Brought pickup load of logs from SFMA to be used on projects.
14. Assisted staining CRI at Katahdin Stream and 12 picnic tables.
15. Assisted spreading 7 loads of gravel on Daicey road.
16. Continually hauled firewood for sale from Abol Pit.
17. Cleared blowdowns and limbs along roads as needed.
18. Stained lean-to #8 and painted trim on #1 and #2.
19. Sealed and painted box used on truck for carrying fire equipment during fire bans.
20. Built and finished box for first aid material.
21. Assisted DOT with road resurfacing near Abol.
22. Put calcium in road in front of campground.
23. Assisted putting refrigerator and cook stove in Wassus at Kidney Pond.
24. Assisted replacing countertop and sink at Abol.
25. Drained fuel trailer at Abol Pit to be refilled with diesel fuel.
26. Assisted with beaver problems at Barren Brook.
27. Removed all metals and similar waste materials to recycle facility in Millinocket.
28. Closed up campground and facilities and prepared for the winter season.

KATAHDIN STREAM - (CRI BRUCE WHITE, CA TROY DOW)

1. Opened campground, cleaned facilities, and hooked up water system.
2. Moved and repositioned toilet in day use area.
3. Cleaned up area around old bunkhouse and DOT camp that had been removed the previous fall.
4. Hooked up carrying litter to a pack frame.
5. Stained sign posts and signs and lettered.
6. Leveled lean-to at Foster Field group area.
7. Reroofed and shingled lean-to's #10 and #11.
8. Scraped and painted porch floor.
9. Built stand and case for the mountain model of Katahdin.
10. Replaced log siding on front porch CRI.

11. Put up new bulletin board and hiking sign out at trailhead of Appalachian Trail (Hunt).
12. Brushed out around and cleaned area next to fire pits as a result of a partial fire ban.
13. Stained CRI camp and built and stained 12 picnic tables.
14. Painted flag pole.
15. Placed picnic tables at High Adventure site at Abol Pond.
16. Stained workshop and 4 picnic tables.
17. Built steps for shop.
18. Stained gas shed at Abol Pit.
19. Installed CO2 detectors in living quarters and put new propane regular for office of CRI.
20. Finished siding and put new doors on woodshed.
21. Assisted with stripping roof at Kidney Pond.
22. Placed log cabin siding on CA facility.
23. Removed old metal and similar waste products to recycle facility in Millinocket.
24. Cleared ski trail from Abol Beach to Abol bridge.
25. Closed campground and facilities for season by draining waterlines and preparing area for winter season.

NESOWADNEHUNK FIELD - (CRI JODI TOLLETT-BROWNING)

1. Repaired CA and CRI porch screens and painted.
2. Scraped and stained 5 outhouses in campground.
3. Cleaned and stained crew camp.
4. Removed stove and sink side of crew camp and relocated beds.
5. Put 13 picnic tables together and stained them, putting them throughout campground.
6. Scraped and stained year-round camp, CRI camp and crew camp and painted trim.
7. Cleaned and sorted old metal and waste material behind workshop hauling metal to Millinocket.
8. Reseeded with grass around year-round camp and CRI camp.
9. Painted gate to the fuel depot area.
10. Built waterbar in front of lean-to #2 to prevent erosion.
11. Stained woodshed for CRI facility.
12. Stained and painted trim on wood storage building adjacent to workshop.
13. Stained and painted trim on bunkhouse.
14. Dug up septic tank on year-round facility assisting in having it pumped and covered over.
15. Built fence to shield propane tanks used for year-round facility.
16. Cleaned and reorganized workshop.

17. Worked in SFMA measuring roads and hanging signs.
18. Assisted renovating Roaring Brook bunkhouse.
19. Sanded and finished woodwork in year-round camp.
20. Compiled inventory and worked on next years requisitions.
21. Assisted stripping roof on dining hall at Kidney Pond.
22. Assisted Park Carpenter installing windows at year-round facility at Nesowadnehunk Field.
23. Assisted with coverage at Abol and Katahdin Stream.
24. Closed campground and facilities winterizing water systems and hauling firewood for winter use to bunkhouse.

KIDNEY POND - (CARETAKERS, STEVE AND GLADYS BUZZELL)

1. Opened camps and cleaned and scrubbed floors and walls; emptied ashes from stoves and checked stovepipe.
2. Installed stovepipe and stove installation in library.
3. Painted floors in cabins #2, #2, #4, #9.
4. Worked with volunteer group reroofing Wassus Camp.
5. Assisted removing kitchen complex from dining hall.
6. Removed septic tank from kitchen area, and filled in hole graveling and grading.
7. Took several items from Kidney Pond to Millinocket for auction.
8. Cut and removed blowdowns from trails in Kidney area.
9. Cleaned and sorted material in workshop area. Cleaned and sorted material in workshop area that had been stored the previous winter. This had been removed from the old kitchen hall.
10. Built wire mesh room in workshop to store paper products.
11. Brought furniture from Augusta to be used in camps at Kidney Pond.
12. Mowed lawn and trimmed grass around buildings as needed.
13. Repaired window and door screens on camps.
14. Cut, split and stacked firewood for camps.
15. Assisted numerous volunteer groups with camp facility at Kidney Pond.
16. Made and installed hiking trailhead box for Doubletop Trail.
17. Extensive work was done on Wassus Camp leveling, tearing out old floor and joists and replacing. Floor was stained and new sill logs were installed.
18. Put a fire pit in Cabin #12 and installed a new stove.
19. Assisted hauling gravel out from under dining hall and spreading it on the Kidney Pond road.
20. Removed old docks from Lily Pad landing.
21. Built new deck and roof for Wassus Camp and fitted new doors to the main camp.
22. Cleaned up and assisted installing large cook stove that had been removed from the old kitchen area of dining room.

23. Painted and installed cabinets in Wassus.
24. Stained 6 picnic tables to be used on camp porches.
25. Leveled dining hall and put logs in area that used to be the large door that connected the kitchen and also added 2 windows and filled in around them.
26. Replaced and installed mattresses in four cabins.
27. Installed wood stove and stovepipe in Wassus.
28. Removed shingles from the library/dining hall and hauled them to Nesowadnehunk transfer.
29. Built and completed new deck.
30. Renailed roof on lodge and installed new trim and 2 new metal bestos chimneys.
31. Installed new door and 2 new wood stoves.
32. Installed 6 new gas lights and connected tubing.
33. Closed up cabins, drained water system and prepared the facilities for the winter season.

DAICEY POND - (CARETAKERS GABRIEL AND MARCIA WILLIAMSON)

1. Opened cabins cleaning and scrubbing floors and walls, removing ashes and raking areas.
2. Painted floors in five cabins.
3. Stained cabins #7, #8 and the 2 Appalachian Trail lean-to's.
4. Cut up, split and stacked firewood used by cabins.
5. Cleared near trails of blowdowns.
6. Installed new outhouse at cabin #1 and stained.
7. Installed new education display in library.
8. Stained and installed sign posts and signs as needed.
9. Removed old porch on cabin #7 and installed new one, leveling the building and shimming the cement pads.
10. Assembled and placed new picnic tables.
11. Replaced and installed 4 new wood stoves.
12. Cleaned out and sorted material in tool shed.
13. Replaced and built new porch on cabin #8 adding new pads.
14. Repainted white blazes in campground areas.
15. Mowed lawn and trimmed grass near buildings as needed.
16. Scraped and stained logs adjacent to office.
17. Marked tools to assure their location identity.
18. Cleared brush and debris in 10' circle at fireplaces and hauled gravel and leveled.
19. Replaced decayed logs on dock with cedar.
20. Stained and painted trim on shower house.
21. Repaired screen doors on #7, #8 and Ranger house.
22. Sorted through and cleaned out books in library.

23. Built new shelves and first aid box for office.
24. Repaired broken step on library porch.
25. Assisted spreading gravel on hill near Daicey Pond.
26. Equipped truck with fire fighting equipment during ban.
27. Hauled gravel to pathways between cabins #5 and #1. (erosion control)
28. Replaced gas lantern in cabin #1 and changed propane tanks on cabins as needed.
29. Installed bumper logs at canoe landing site.
30. Painted flagpole and repaired screens on doors or windows as needed.
31. Replaced mattresses in some cabins.
32. Installed waterbars on Daicey Pond hill.
33. Hauled old metal and similar waste to Millinocket recycle facility.
34. Completed yearly inventory and requisition forms.
35. Closed cabins and drained water system in preparation for the winter season.

AUTOMOTIVE MECHANIC - (TIMOTHY SIDES)

Battery Replacement/Recharge	No. 8 new
Body Repair/Painting	No. 24
Brake Repair	No. 14
Canoe/Boat Repair	No. --
Chainsaw Repair	No. 7
Clutch Repair	No. --
Electrical Repair	No. 28
Exhaust System Repair	No. 7
Front End Repair	No. 27
Generator Repair	No. 3
Motor Repair (incl. valves)	No. --
New tires installed	No. 19
Outboard Repair	No. --
Rear end repair	No. 2
Road Calls for Park Equipment	No. 7
Snowsled Repair	No. 3
State Vehicle Inspections	No. 30
Tires	No. 25
tune-ups	No. 9
Universal Joint Repair	No. 2
Vehicles Serviced (grease, oil)	No. 102
Water pump Repair	No. --
Window Replacement	No. 5
Pressure Washing	No. 14

Many hours are spent snowplowing and sanding and removing snow from walkways in the Millinocket complex. time is spent repairing minor tools and equipment in the Support Services complex. Also there are several hours assisting field operations shuffling vehicles between operations. Assistance is given to picking up some supplies and delivering to field operations. Gravel was hauled to the Millinocket garage for gate expansion. firewood is cut, split and stacked at the garage. Time was spent welding on the rock screen and a new belt was installed. The front entrance to the garage was stained. Assistance was given spreading mulch hay on the old abandoned road south and adjacent to the East Branch Penobscot River near Matagamon. Assistance was given at Dwelley Pit, running the screen while work was being done on the Black Brook Road.

X PROJECTION OF MAJOR PROJECTS FOR '96-'97

1. Complete interior finish work of the Department of Transportation cabin at Abol Field.
2. Install a septic system for the DOT cabin at Abol Field.
3. Dismantle and replace old woodshed at Kidney Pond.
4. Dismantle and replace storage shed at Kidney Pond
5. Cover the Kidney Pond cement block building with board and batten and make into a shower facility for Trail Crew and staff.
6. Create a handicap parking space at Daicey Pond.
7. Finish and blaze the Center pond portion of the Wassataquoik Lake Trail.
8. Construct a lean-to just north of Center Pond.
9. Blaze and paint the eastern boundary of the SFMA.
10. Install new corner posts of town lines along the perimeter of Baxter State Park.
11. Repaint 10 miles of BSP boundary.
12. Relocate and cut out western portion of the Freezeout Trail.
13. Replace older toilet vaults and toilets at South Branch Pond Campground.
14. Install chain link fence between McDonalds and the BSP Headquarters building.
15. Seed down the new road that parallels the East Branch of the Penobscot River.
16. Renovate the interior of the South Branch Pond bunkhouse.
17. Create a crew camp facility on the north side of the Information Center at Togue Pond.
18. Install 2 vault toilets at the Abol Boy Scout area.
19. Relocate the Marston Trail parking lot.
20. Close the Slaughter Brook gravel pit and renovate the landscape.
21. Cover and landscape the former Foster Field Camp.

XI 1995 BAXTER STATE PARK VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

Volunteer Coordinator Wallis Drew compiled the following 1995 volunteer statistics:
A total of 245 volunteers provided 7545 valuable hours of assistance toward the protection and preservation of Baxter State Park.
Volunteer hours by location are as follows:

Abol -	120 hours		
Administrative assistance -	354 "	Roaring Brook -	53 hours
Chimney Pond -	620 "	Russell Pond -	60 "
Daicey Pond -	735 "	So. Branch Pond -	291 "
Katahdin Stream	36 "	Togue Pond area -	427 "
Kidney Pond -	321 "	Trail maintenance -	2,382 "
Matagamon Gate -	59 "	Trout Brook Farm -	441 "
Nesowadnehunk Field -	776 "	Webster Lake -	840 "
		Misc. -	30 "
		Total	7,545 hours

1995 VOLUNTEERS (20+ HOURS)

Dan Anderson
Jamie Hall
Bruce Arolia
Gerald Axelrad
James & Bonnie Barden
Bangor AMC
Bob Bateman
Roland & Janice Bilodeau
Michael Bowers
Rilla Bray
Dorothy Brownell
Jodi Browning
Evelyn Bryant
Charles S. Burwell
Joseph & Alice Caputo
Hudson Cashdan
Jeff Clay
Frank Clukey
Smith T. Edwards
David Flanagan
Carolyn C. Foley
George Foster
Robert W. Foster, Sr.
Sharon Friedner
Shelley Freierman
Debra Gaines
Bob Gay
David and Dorrie Getchell
Christian Gilbert
Tom Goetz
John Gondek
Loren Goode, Jr.
David Goodrich
Richard Gritman
James Hall
Francis Hanley

Irene Coleman
John R. Crowe
Stephen L. Crowe
Steve Day
William David Dobbs, Jr.
George Desrosier
Wallis Drew
Richard J. Duddy
Ed Dwyer
Tom Edes
Ruth Kelley
George Kesel
Linda Krumrie
Daniel Kirby
Perry Lakin
Gordon Lang
David Luttrell
Jennifer L. Martin
Dave Mason
Abbot & Nancy Meader
Teri-ann Miller
John Mingus
Leslie O. Mitchell
Marjorie Mitchell
David Morgan
Mark Morrison
Philip Moran
Norman & Paula Mrozicki
Patricia Neis
George Osborn
Reginald Ouillette
George Osborn
Helmars E. Ozolins
P.A.T.H.
Pine Island Camp
Kevin Prosser
Roger & Lori Rand
Orvil Ranger
Erland & Margaret Wentzell
Judith Wentzell
Bridgette Williams
Gabriel Williamson
Roland and Margaret Hanscom
Jane Harvey
Dan Hawthorne
Robert Heald
Eric Hendrickson
John & Betty Howard
Linda Ives
Steve Jackson
Chuck James
Julie Johnston
Alan Rees
Miranda R. Reide
Elsa J. Sanborn
Alan Saunders
Joan Salzberg
Mike Ray
Wayne Shedd
Thomas Shoesmith
Steve Simon
Charles Smith
Lindsey H. Smith
Richard Smith
Dale Stephens
Gary Stillman
Rowena Strout
Courtney Strout
Abbie Strout
John Taylor
Kristen Tenney
Jane Thomas
Mike & Elaine Thurlow
Harland A. Turner
Unity College
Upward Bound
Volunteers for Peace:
Gemma Smith
Monica Murphy
Sonia Luri Gomez
Larisa Sandford
Huges Saint Antonio
Michael Neszler
Jennifer Lyons

Wilderness Search & Rescue
Helen Wood
Paul Woodward
Phillip York

Ingrid Van Hooter

APPENDIX TO

OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

AND OVERVIEW

4/19/95

BAXTER STATE PARK SAFETY RULES

1. All Park employees and passengers will wear seat belts when operating Park motor vehicles.

2. All Park employees will wear a hard hat, safety glasses, hearing protectors and other issued safety equipment when operating chain saws. This safety equipment shall be used when using similar cutting or impact tools.

3. All Park staff on duty inside Baxter State Park who are traveling alone off the Park road system will orally communicate in advance their itinerary of that day's schedule in the following sequence to:

    a. Park Gatehouse personnel (May 15 to Oct. 15)
    b. Millinocket Headquarters personnel
    c. Park Ranger II or scheduled Duty Officer in the absence of any of the above
    d. Any Park Ranger on duty.

    Such communication may be by radio, telephone or in person. Upon completion of the solo patrol, such staff involved will make oral notification before the end of the workday to the same personnel listed previously and in the same sequence. Such communication will be logged, identifying person, time and location.

4. Each employee shall use care in the performance of his/her duties and act in a manner that will assure maximum safety to themselves, fellow employees, and the public.

5. All unsafe conditions, accidents, and injuries shall be reported immediately to the supervisor.

6. The supervisor must respond to all reports of unsafe conditions. Employees failing to receive timely response from their supervisor should follow up with the next higher level of supervision.

7. Employees shall not work under the influence of alcohol or illegal drugs. Prescription and "over the counter" drugs are allowed provided the employee can safely perform their duties without impairment of skills, function, and judgment.

8. On-the-job illness, over fatigue, and any other impairments shall be reported to the supervisor so that possible accident situations can be avoided.

9. Work areas, vehicles, and the inside and outside accessways of buildings shall be kept clean.

10. Horseplay or practical jokes shall not be permitted before, during, or after work hours. Fighting on the job is grounds for dismissal.

11. Unauthorized tampering with any machinery or equipment is not allowed.

12. Sabotage, theft, or willful destruction of property is grounds for immediate dismissal and prosecution.

13. All tools/equipment shall be kept in good working condition. Defective tools/equipment shall not be used. Report all defective tools/equipment to the supervisor.

14. Employees shall not operate any machine unless they are trained and authorized to use the equipment and all guards and safety devises are in place and in operating condition.

15. All ladders shall be inspected by the employee prior to use. No defective ladders shall be used. Straight ladders shall be placed on secure footing at a 4 to 1 pitch (75 degree angle), with the top of the ladder extending above the work surface. The ladder shall also be tied off at the top. Folding ladders shall be used only in the open and locked position and the last step prior to the top shall never be used.

16. Employees shall not smoke in unauthorized areas.

OFFICE SAFETY RULES

1. Drawers of desks and file cabinets shall be kept closed when unattended.

2. Caution shall be exercised when walking around blind corners.

3. Only one drawer of a file cabinet shall be pulled out at a time in order to avoid tipping, unless the cabinet is securely fastened to the wall or other cabinets.

4. The floor shall be kept free of tripping hazards such as telephone cords, extension cords, loose papers, cartons, etc.

5. Materials shall be stored on shelves in a manner to prevent falling. Heavy objects shall be placed on middle shelves at the optimum "knuckle to shoulder" height.

6. Unsafe electrical cords, faulty electrical equipment, and any other hazards shall be reported to the supervisor immediately.

7. Broken glass and sharp objects shall not be placed in waste paper containers.

8. Cigarettes and other burning material shall not be placed in waste paper containers.

9. Employees shall not use their own ventilation fans. All fans must be properly guarded (openings no larger than 1/2 inch).

10. Portable heaters are not to be used unless authorized by the area supervisor.

11. Provide Video Display Terminal training as required under Maine law.

NOTE: Any questions regarding specific details and safety requirements should be referred to the supervisor.

June 4. 1995

SPECIAL ACTIVITY REPORT #1
JEFF RUBIN INCIDENT OF JUNE 3-4, 1995

On June 3, 1995, Jeff Rubin, age 53 and Daniel Lieberfeld made plans to climb Fort Mt. in T4R10 Wels Township in Baxter State Park. The pair of hikers left the Marston Trailhead at Slide Dam at approximately 7:05 a.m. to begin the hike. Jeff had planned a quick ascent in order to have supper with his wife Carol in the evening in Portland, Maine.

Weather conditions were poor. It was raining hard with cooling temperatures. Visibility on top of North Brother Mountain was less than 50 feet.

At about 9:55 a.m. Jeff and Dan reached the summit of North Brother Mt. Jeff has climbed North Brother Mt. several years previous and is quite familiar with Baxter State Park topography. After a brief stop at the summit of North Brother where they split a candy bar between them. Jeff left his day pack on the summit of North Brother Mt. This pack had food and a cellular phone inside. They then traveled toward Fort Mt. Visibility was poor with dense undergrowth hampering travel. Dan was slowing down the progress of the hike. At about 1025 a.m. Dan left Jeff to return to Jeff's Toyota Landcruiser at the Marston trailhead. Jeff told Dan that he would return in about two hours and also told him the location of the keys of the Toyota.

Dan returned to the trailhead in the early afternoon. He could not find the keys to the Toyota. At approximately 500 p.m., Dan hitchhiked a ride to the Togue Pond gate where he reported Jeff's failure to return from Fort Mountain.

Park Ranger Robert Howes coordinated a search and rescue operation with park personnel hiking to the summit of North Brother Mt. The day pack belong to Jeff was found on the summit of North Brother Mt. Park Rangers were involved in this search until about 3 am on June 4, 1995.

Park Ranger Howes made contact with the National Guard personnel in Bangor for helicopter flight assistance. Ranger Howes called the Chief Ranger and Director of Baxter State Park to inform them of the search and rescue operation status. Park Rangers Barry MacArthur, Charlie Kenney and Bernard Crabtree were involved in this search operation. Fish and Wildlife Sgt. David Sewall also assisted in the search operation.

Ranger Howes contacted Dirigo S&R, Wilderness S&R and Lincoln S&R teams and Maine Search & Rescue Dog Team for standby status. Call out of these personnel would be initiated following helicopter surveillance if Jeff Rubin could not be located.

Various Park personnel were being airlifted to safe landing zones around the Fort Mt. area of the Park.

At 1210 pm on June 4, 1995, the National Guard chopper called in a sighting of a person in the Klondike along Wassataquoik Stream. At about 1225, a message was relayed that the person found was deceased.

Communication was made to Park Director Caverly who contacted the Newton Massachusetts Police Dept. (Austin Disgregorio) to notify Carol Rubin, the wife of Jeff Rubin. Carol Rubin called the Chief Ranger for details of the incident at 215 pm.

The body of Jeff Rubin was flown by helicopter to the Millinocket Airport where transport was made to Dowd's Funeral Home of 177 Central Street, Millinocket, Maine. The nature of the injury and death of Jeff Rubin will be determined by autopsy.

Search and Rescue teams on standby were notified by Park Personnel that the search was over and that they were off standby status.

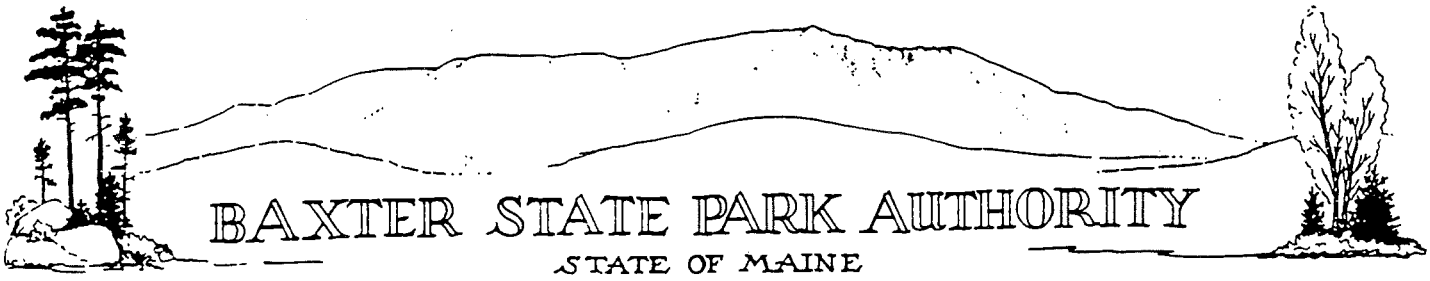
The search and rescue operation was greatly enhanced by the quick response of the Maine Army National Guard personnel and good weather conditions.

Dr. Jeff Rubin, Age 53, of slender build, c. 5-10" and 155 pounds -hair color is dark brown. He is mostly bald with a moustache. He was last seen wearing a red rainsuit. Avid hiker. A professor of Tufts University. Address: 20 Claremont, Newton, Mass. Phone: 617-965-3546.

Next of kin - Carol Rubin - wife
Same above address and phone number

Daniel Lieberfeld, Age 35 of 124 Amory St., Cambridge, Mass. A friend and graduate student. Dr. Jeff Rubin was his advisor.

Motor Vehicle of Jeff Rubin
B2H-910, New Hampshire, a grey 4wd Toyota Landcruiser.



BAXTER STATE PARK AUTHORITY

STATE OF MAINE

INFORMATION

(207) 723-5140

PARK HEADQUARTERS

ADMINISTRATION 723-9616

IRVIN C. CAVERLY, JR., DIRECTOR

64 BALSAM DRIVE
MILLINOCKET, MAINE 04462
(207) 723-9500

June 6, 1995

TO: BAXTER STATE PARK AUTHORITY

FROM: IRVIN C. CAVERLY, JR., DIRECTOR, BAXTER STATE PARK

SUBJECT: ACCIDENTAL DEATH T4-R10 BSP ACTIVITY REPORT #3

I am saddened to report to you that a user of BSP has perished as a result of a climbing/hiking accident which occurred in T4-R10 on June 3, 1995. Jeffrey Rubin of 20 Claremont St., Newton, MA was hiking North Brother Mt. en route to Fort Mt. in an attempt to complete an agenda of climbing the 100 highest mountains. To this date, he had climbed 99. According to his hiking companion Daniel Lieberfeld and Park weather reports, it was raining at the time and continued on until the P.M. of 6/3/95. The hike is tough under normal conditions, and as you will see from the attached report, nearly impossible under these adverse conditions.

Since the 1950's, records show that 35 people have lost their lives in BSP, ranging from heart attacks, to drownings, lightening strikes to avalanches. Seventeen, including Mr. Rubin, have been mountain climbing related. Each incident is difficult for all persons involved, from the family and friends to those who participate in the search and recovery efforts.

I am proud to report that this time, as in the past, all search participants conducted themselves in a professional manner and successfully accepted a most difficult task. My appreciation to BSP staff, Maine Warden Service, the Maine Army National Guard and all others. It was a massive combined effort that allowed us to recover Mr. Rubin from the Klondike of BSP so he might be returned to his family in Massachusetts. This situation could have easily been a repeat of the Augustus Aldrich disappearance in July of 1974. Mr. Aldrich was about 80 years old and we never did find him.

The long hours and cold night of 6/3/95 did not deter those who were assigned search responsibilities. The Duty Officer, Ranger Robert Howes, is commended on his efforts to coordinate and keep track of all activities and to call back search crews at 3:00 A.M. when stress and fatigue was closing in. The Maine Army National Guard helicopter units from the Bangor base was most helpful and deserve ultimate credit for the location and recovery. Lt. Col. James Tinkham, State Operations Officers and staff were most helpful when responding to our call. The new OH58 special communication equipped Flir was essential and could have saved one of our own, through heat sensing, in the event they were disoriented, injured or lost while looking for Mr. Rubin. Communications between other units and BSP were excellent thanks to Pilot Jay Scammon and this unit.

As you learn about this incident through the attached report and appendix, you will recognize the massive effort put forth in Maine's most rough terrain. The Klondike is true wilderness, massive, beautiful, but unforgiving. In this situation it witnessed the loss of life and once more we are humbled by the fact that we are mere visitors to the land and nobody conquers mountains.

My thanks to Chief Ranger Chris Drew for keeping me informed and Warden Sgt. Dave Sewall for his assistance at the scene and his contacting of the District Attorney's office; and finally, my thanks to members of the press who were most patient and cooperative.

ICC:rm
Encl.

BAXTER STATE PARK AUTHORITY
STATE OF MAINE

AUTHORITY MEMBERS

RAY B. OWEN, CHAIR
COMMISSIONER OF INLAND FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

ANDREW KETTERER
ATTORNEY GENERAL

CHARLES GADZIK
DIRECTOR, MAINE FOREST SERVICE

INFORMATION

(207) 723-5140

PARK HEADQUARTERS

ADMINISTRATION 723-9616

IRVIN C. CAVERLY, JR., DIRECTOR

64 BALSAM DRIVE
MILLINOCKET, MAINE 04462
(207) 723-9500

September 5, 1995

TO: BAXTER STATE PARK AUTHORITY

FROM: IRVIN C. CAVERLY, JR., DIRECTOR, BAXTER STATE PARK

SUBJECT: ACTIVITY REPORT #4

Within the staff of BSP, there are 6 Duty Officers made up of Commissioned Rangers, including myself. Each takes a turn in rotation to cover weekends for any unusual incidents or emergencies that may develop. On Labor Day Weekend 1995, it was my turn. A State-wide fire ban was in place, weather was ideal, traffic was heavy and public use was high throughout the Park. Considering all these factors, I was certain that the potential for something to happen was high. I just didn't know what.

On Saturday, September 2, one of several technical climbing teams registered with the Campground Ranger at Chimney Pond for a day on the headwall of the South Basin. A party under the leadership of Michael Lanza of Lebanon, NH which included Bill Mistrotta of Nashua, NH, Richard Baron of Norwood, MA, Diane Mailloux of Norwood, MA, Penny Beach of Lebanon, NH had met with Campground Ranger Greg Hamer of Chimney Pond to discuss technical climbing routes. The route they had selected appeared to be difficult and Greg, during his discussion with them, identified an alternate route which they all agreed was well within their experience level.

They all set out for the day's climb. Shortly after 11:00 they had crossed the base of the mountain beyond Chimney Pond and were starting their climb. Bill and Mike were in the lead and were about one rope length ahead of Diane and Penny,

a distance of approximately 100 feet. Richard was just above Penny and Diane. At about 11:40, as Bill was proceeding with the climb, he reached for a handhold, grabbed a rock and started to pull. Momentarily the rock broke into a 2' x 3' junk 2-3 inches thick and weighing about 200 lbs. He yelled a warning and about half the way down the rock broke up. Diane, Penny and Richard were under a ledge. Richard was exposed. A piece of rock hit him just over his left eye, knocking off his helmet and driving him backwards 8-10 feet before he was stopped by his climbing harness. When Penny reached him, he was gasping for air and making gurgling sounds. His lungs started to fill with fluid and, although he was breathing, he was doing so with great difficulty. After about 15 minutes, he stopped breathing. CPR was administered by Mike and Penny, who is a medical student.

Immediately following the accident, Bill left for Chimney Pond to report the incident and seek help. After about 1/2 hour to 45 minutes of CPR with no response, CPR was stopped. It was estimated he had expired about 12:10. When Bill came in to give the report, he advised Stewart there had been an accident, the victim was unconscious and was bleeding from the ear. Ranger Guay advised me of the report and I asked that he proceed as close to the scene as possible without putting himself at risk. He advised he had been to that location during a previous training mission and he had the expertise and equipment to go the distance safely. I approved. I asked him to call me with an update as soon as he arrived and made his evaluation. About 45 minutes later, I got a call from Stewart advising that he had reached the scene, could not get any vital signs and give me the details that had been taken place prior to his arrival. I advised him to prepare the victim for evacuation while I proceeded to get permission from the Medical Examiner's office to move the body, coordinate radio traffic with the volunteer who was covering at Chimney Pond in an attempt to locate technical climbers, and volunteers in the area who would be capable and available to assist on the evacuation from the accident scene to Chimney Pond Campground.

Response was tremendous and, although the numbers were limited, they were adequate to accomplish this most difficult task. Ranger Stewart Guay did an outstanding job under these most difficult circumstances. He observed and evaluated fellow team members from the Baron party, recognized the stress that they were under and took steps to relieve that to every extent possible. Each of the 4 members were extremely strong people and dealt with the emergency at hand in a most admirable way. Penny and Diane proceeded to Chimney Pond. Bill and Michael, with great stability and expertise, worked with Stewart in the evacuation process.

Campground Ranger Greg Hamer, who had left Chimney Pond earlier in the day after interviewing the 5 climbers prior to their climb, was in Millinocket en route home for his days off. He heard the radio traffic, recalled talking with the group earlier in the day and immediately returned to Togue Pond where I was conducting base operations via 2-way radio and my cellular phone. Commissioner Ranger Charlie Kenney was also there to assist and Park Carpenter Albert Rickards was working near the Visitor Center. About this time, the medevac chopper arrived and I asked for Kenney, Hamer and Rickards to be airlifted to Chimney Pond. Kenney, as the only Commissioned Ranger at Chimney Pond, was asked to conduct the interview there by talking to all witnesses. Hamer was to take volunteers assembled at this point along with Rickards and meet with the evacuation team and assist with the carry to Chimney Pond. One more time, I note that although this was a most difficult task, I am extremely proud of the employees, supported by other participants and the professionalism that all demonstrated in carrying out the operation.

Ranger Kenney met with Diane and Penny, recorded the specific information and arranged for them and that information to be flown to the Millinocket Airport. While the litter evacuation was taking place in the South Basin, the medevac crew refueled and returned to Togue Pond and stood by waiting to be notified that the victim could be picked up at Chimney Pond. I picked up Diane and Penny at the Millinocket Airport, brought them to Park Headquarters, compiled information for the report via the paperwork I had received from Kenney and clarified and reaffirmed information from Diane and Penny. Via telephone, they were able to contact family members and report this tragic loss. Meanwhile I contacted the State Medical Examiner's office, relayed all pertinent information so they might arrange for their local Medical Examiner to meet with the undertaker at the funeral home as soon as the body had arrived. Penny and Diane continued to be extremely strong during this time period and were most helpful in filling in communication gaps so that our report might be complete. Although fatigued and stressed, after some refreshment they were ready to return to Roaring Brook and meet the remainder of their party. About this time, we were notified that the medevac chopper was en route to Millinocket with the victim on board. I proceeded to the airport, met the chopper, assisted with the transfer of the body, picked up the victim's pack and climbing ropes, and returned to the car to transport Penny and Diane back to Togue Pond. There they were rejoined by Bill and returned to the campsite at Roaring Brook for the night.

The litter evacuation from the scene to Chimney Pond took approximately 3 hours. At the start of that evacuation, I had advised Ranger Guay that the highest priority was the safety of he and his colleagues, to take what time was necessary and do as

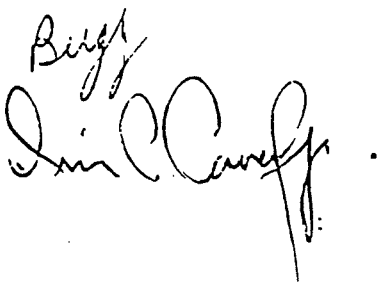
much as he could to assure their safety and to minimize stress on the participants as well as fellow climbers.

I had just returned to the Administrative Camp at about 8:15 P.M. when I received a call from MFS fire control unit 322 advising that a passing aircraft had noticed a fire on Nes. Stream. Several minutes of intensity passed as I proceeded north and Campground Ranger Tom Edes, covering Nes. proceeded south along Nes. Stream looking for the fire reported. Simultaneously I got a call from the Millinocket Fire Department that the Medical Examiner wanted me to call Dr. Connelly immediately. I reached him on the cellular phone. He advised that he was examining the body and although everything was as expected, there was one minor problem. The victim had been delivered with no paperwork. Consequently, he had an individual with no name and absolutely no information. As I had given the pertinent information to the Examiner's office over the phone immediately following my review of the paperwork and interview with Penny and Diane, I had assumed they had forwarded that when they had notified their local examiner to review the body. Consequently my priority was in completing the details as the evacuation wound down, contribute to relieving the stress of party members and to provide them with transportation, refreshment, and to assure family members were notified before press releases. I did not interrupt all that by printing out the formal report and delivering it. Dr. Connelly reminded me that the paperwork was a priority and that the procedure was to have been present at the funeral home when he arrived for examination to verify that was, in fact, the body, and to present the paperwork. I advised that I could return that evening to Millinocket. He said no it could wait till the next day. I assured him that I would deliver it to him by mid morning.

Meanwhile back to the fire. Ranger Edes and I met up with our patrols. No sign of fire. I had inquired through Millinocket Fire Department if they could call the airport to see if there was a pilot and plane equipped for night flying which could patrol that valley. The answer was negative. A couple of field stations had called me that climbers coming off the mountain had reported seeing smoke to the west of the Park in the late afternoon, but it was at least 15 miles away. I advised Forest Service that we had seen no indication of a fire and suggested that the pilot who had spotted it may have seen a controlled campfire in the group area in Nes. Field. We all concluded shortly thereafter that was the case. However as a precautionary measure, Forest Service sent a patrol plane out of Presque Isle at 9:00 A.M. on Sunday to patrol the west side of BSP. The pilot called me direct by radio to advise there was no sign of any problems. My day ended at approximately 11:15, weary, clearly aware that I was a year older, but satisfied all had been done through the cooperation of everybody involved to respond to details and essentials when such a tragedy occurs.

My deepest appreciation to medevac, Major Dave Smith and crew, all of the volunteers who participated, BSP staff previously mentioned, as well as those who were on standby to assist when called upon, and to those who assisted with radio and telephone communications. My thanks to the local press for their patience and cooperation and my thanks to the good Lord for a safe evacuation without further injury.

Respectfully submitted:



ICC:rm
Encl.
cc: BSP Advisory

ANNUAL REPORT OF MAINE SCIENTIFIC COLLECTOR PERMITTEE
FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1995 1995

IMPORTANT: This report must be submitted on or before January 31, 1994 to the:

Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, Wildlife Research Section, 650 State Street, Bangor, Maine 04401-5654.

I herewith submit my report of activities conducted under Maine Scientific Collector's Permit dated 1/27/95 as listed below:

This report includes activities undertaken by myself and any of my subpermittees: (Please list birds and animals taken by number and species). Additional pages may be used.

Black Bear: June 24, 1995 - live-trapped one female problem bear at Daicey Pond (T3R10) and transfered into a holding cage.
June 26, 1995 - relocated female bear from T3R10 - BSP to R8R5 Wels, Aroostook County
Beaver: July 18, 1995 - live-trapped 1 problem beaver in T4R10, BSP and relocated to Thissell Brook T5R11 WEls.

Please list current subpermittees:
Thomas Chase, Loren Goode, Jean Hoekwater, Robert Howes, Charlie Kenney, Barry MacArthur

IMPORTANT: You are legally required to have both a Federal and State permit if collecting migratory birds or rare and endangered species.

I do not wish to renew my permit /___/

If you need to continue current activities in order to complete/meet the objectives of the described project for which your past year's permit was issued, complete the enclosed application (except question 6). If you wish to change your objectives, amend your current project, or initiate a new one, complete the entire application (including question 6).

NAME Chris M. Drew - Baxter State Park

ADDRESS 64 Balsam Drive, Millinocket, ME 04462

ZIP CODE

C. SCIENTIFIC FOREST MANAGEMENT AREA

1995 ANNUAL REPORT

"It long has been my purpose to create in our forests a large area wherein the state may practice the most modern methods of forest control, reforestation and production...."

Percival P. Baxter, 1955

ISSUES AND ADMINISTRATION

- ***CFI Plots***

Apart from a change in forest operations contractors, 1995 was a year without any major shifts in operations. This stability suggested that the time was right to step back and take stock of our efforts. Our general policy has been to combine modest but steady road construction with careful stand conditioning in an attempt to both initiate the development of young stands and improve the quality and growth of "extendible" mature stands. Although this approach appears to be appropriate to carry us into the first decade of the 21st century, 1995 seemed a good time to cast a critical eye toward our operations and begin some long-range planning. Toward this end, proposals were requested to establish about 30 Continuous Forest Inventory (CFI) plots to provide long term forest-wide information on growth, mortality and other stand dynamics. Eventually, the SFMA should have about 100 CFI plots, but if plots are established along with access, the expense is much more reasonable. The information from CFI plots is usually collected every 5 or 10 years and consequently, it takes at least 20 years for the CFI plots to become valuable. Baxter Park is a complex endeavor and numerous issues and initiatives are often pursued simultaneously. That was certainly the case in the summer of 1995 and as a result, funding for CFI plots was shifted to other needs. CFI plots will be top of the list for 1996.

Although CFI plots will help us with the long-term considerations, in the near term we still need to make good judgments regarding harvest levels over the next 10 years.

- ***SFMA Enterprise Account***

Since forest management activities began on the SFMA in the late 1970's, the expenditures and revenues of the SFMA have been included on a few lines of the Park's annual budget. This was acceptable in part because the Park gained revenue by selling SFMA wood products "on stumpage". This common arrangement worked in this way: the harvesting contractor and the Park agree that in exchange for the ability to cut and haul a generally specified and located amount of wood from the SFMA, the contractor agrees to pay the Park a specified amount per unit removed. The actual sale of the product to local mills is handled by the contractor and the actual amount paid by the mills is known only to the contractor. The contractor actually takes title to the wood as a product at the time the tree is severed from the trunk. On the plus side, the Park incurs a lower amount of risk and administration with a stumpage contract and receives payment in a form that equates to net revenue (easy to list on a single revenue line in the Park budget), but also suffers some loss of reward (if the product price rises during the contract) and control.

Primarily to capture available profits in aggressive marketing and maintain stronger control over the mix and utilization of wood products harvested from the SFMA, the Park switched slowly to a service-based contract from 1991 to 1993. Under the service -based system, the contractor is paid for the services (cutting, yarding, loading, hauling) required to harvest forest products and ship them to local mills. The Park markets all available wood products and receives payments directly from the mills for delivered products. These gross revenues are used to pay service costs, hopefully leaving a net revenue at years' end.

An immediate result of switching to a service-based system was that including the SFMA budget as single lines within the Park budget became very difficult. Although most of the money that flowed into the SFMA revenue line would be paid out in service costs, standard accounting practice required showing the total amounts in each line. Sales of wood products from the SFMA over a fiscal year usually total from $750,000 to over $1,125,000 in gross receipts - an amount equal to 50% of the total Park operating budget. Most of this money is pass through money on the way to realizing a net profit, but to include it in the Park's revenue lines gave the Park an appearance of having a much larger budget than is actually the case.

To remedy the situation, in 1995 the Park established the SFMA Enterprise Fund. This separate fund allowed the SFMA to conduct the sale of wood products and pay for service costs without distorting the Park's annual budget. Once a year, at the end of the operating season in April or May, the SFMA net revenues will be transferred from the SFMA Enterprise Account to the revenue line in the Park budget. This fund also allows a separate listing of SFMA wood products transactions and will provide, over time, a clear record of revenues and expenditures in SFMA operations.

• ***Contractor Changes***

Administratively, the biggest single change in the daily operations of the SFMA was the change in forest operations contractors made early in 1995. After 7 years of successful and exemplary work on the SFMA, declining health forced Sherman native Randy Cyr to sell his business. In many ways Randy Cyr played an instrumental role over the last decade in the Park's efforts to successfully build and maintain a level of forest management reflective of Percival Baxter's intentions. Never one to step aside from a challenge, Randy's commitment to success set a standard of forest operations that helped restore confidence in our management and set the stage for the stable and consistent approach to forest operations that currently guides our activities. Randy Cyr was the right person at the right time for the SFMA and his many contributions, which extended above and beyond the call of duty, will be long recognized and remembered.

One of Randy Cyr's last contributions was to interest Gerald and Eldon Pelletier of Millinocket in the purchase of his equipment and to invite discussion between the Park and the Pelletiers regarding the possibility of continuing operations on the SFMA. Harvesting and road construction agreements were signed between the Park and Gerald Pelletier Inc.

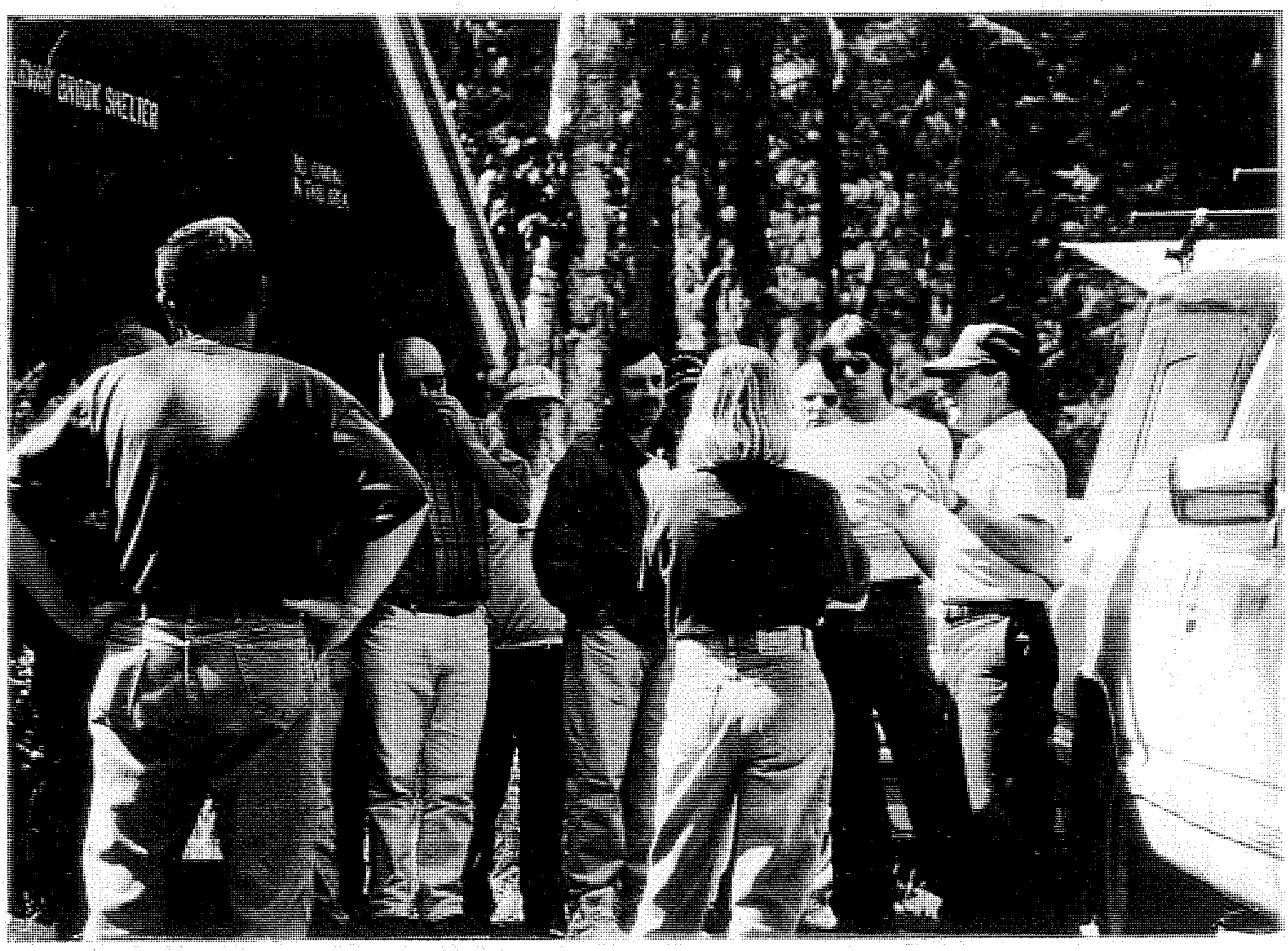
(later changed to Pelletier Brothers, Inc.) in the spring and followed by a successful season of harvest operations. The quality-minded and attentive approach of the Pelletiers, in combination with the retention of most of Randy Cyr's original operations crew, led to a smooth and seamless transition in harvest and road construction activities. Based on 1995/96, we look forward to a long and successful relationship with Pelletier Brothers, Inc.

- ***Database Management***

Maintenance of the SFMA database, using MAPINFO has gained significantly in 1995. Several additional layers of data have been digitized and updated into the MAPINFO files including wetlands and fire history data. Harvest block information has been expanded to include a more complete picture of operational data and, thanks to true-color aerial photography captured in late 1995, now more accurately reflects actual conditions and locations on the ground.

- ***Boundary Marking***

SFMA boundary lines along the eastern edge of the SFMA from the BSP boundary south to Webster Stream were refreshed in 1995. In addition, the interior subdivision line delineating that portion of T.6 R.9 included in the SFMA was located and flagged for marking in 1996. This line was somewhat difficult to find and thanks are in order to Chris Drew and Barry MacArthur for their assistance in this effort.



Mac Browning talks to tour group from Maine Department of Labor

"In my travels in foreign lands I have seen beautiful great forests that for centuries have been producing a crop of wood without depletion."

Percival P. Baxter, 1955

FOREST EDUCATION

- ***BSP Authority Tour***

The SFMA conducted two organized tours in 1995. On June 30th a group of about 20 people consisting primarily of BSP Authority and Advisory members put up with the dust for a tour of the SFMA. Initiated by BSPA Chair Bucky Owen, this excursion provided an opportunity to see the SFMA first hand and review stands and operational achievements over the last six years. The trip was well attended and received and I hope this type of "hands on" experience can be repeated every so often. As good as it is for people to see the SFMA first hand, it's just as important for those of us actively engaged on a day-to-day basis to hear the comments and reflections of first-time visitors.

- ***Maine Department of Labor Tour***

Later in the summer, we hosted a group of about 15 people from the Maine Department of Labor. Of primary interest to this group was the Scandinavian cut-to-length harvesting equipment that is used on the SFMA. This equipment heralds a slow but steady change in the nature and talents of woods labor and the crew was on hand to demonstrate and discuss their perspective with the tour participants. Forest Technician Mac Browning led an informative discussion on our approach to the use of these harvesting systems and their capabilities in the forests of the SFMA.

- ***Talks and Training***

In addition to these tours, I presented a noon seminar at UMO, and assisted with the East Millinocket Middle School spring field forestry session. Forest Technician Mac Browning attended training sessions on Wood Products Utilization, a seminar on Bridge Maintenance and instruction on log scaling.

In October, Park Naturalist Jean Hoekwater and I had the pleasure of leading a Nature Conservancy sponsored tour of the Big Reed Pond Natural Area.

Mac Browning in a stand of spruce in Compartment 4

"I want this township to become a show place for those interested in forestry, a place where a continuing timber crop can be cultivated, harvested and sold; where reforestation and scientific cutting will be employed; an example and an inspiration to others..."

Percival P. Baxter, 1955

FOREST OPERATIONS

- ***Harvesting Crew***

When people visit the SFMA, whether the SFMA becomes an example or an inspiration to them depends in part on what they see, and what they see a lot of is forest harvesting. In large part, people's reactions to the harvesting they see on the SFMA is very positive, and that's no accident. Our operations have benefited greatly from the stable and competent attentions of a small and skilled workforce that hasn't changed much over the past 7 years. To the good fortune of the SFMA, many of Randy Cyr's employees chose to continue their work under Pelletier Brothers Inc. Along with their skills and abilities, these men brought the positive attitude and determination it takes to work long hours in sometimes difficult conditions and still have a smile ready for anybody that comes along. After many years, I'm still learning things from these folks and I hope

they can continue their relationship with the SFMA for many years to come. The 1995/96 crew included:

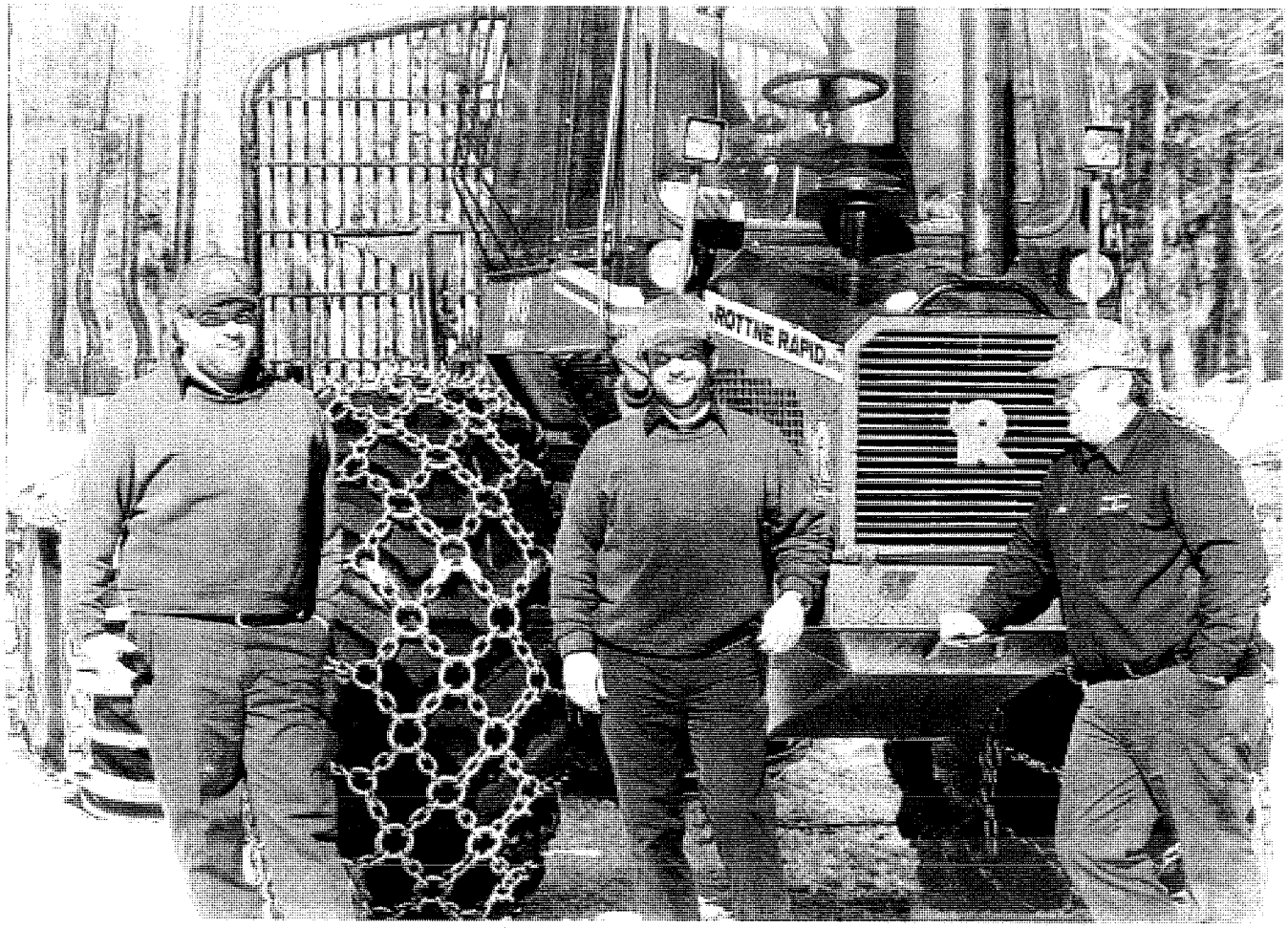
- *Eldon Pelletier*, President, Pelletier Brothers Inc.
- *Reggie Beaulieu*, Controller

Rottne Cut-to-Length Harvester
Alston Crandall
Mike Irish

Rottne Forwarder
Dean Schlaunwhite
Brian Boutilier

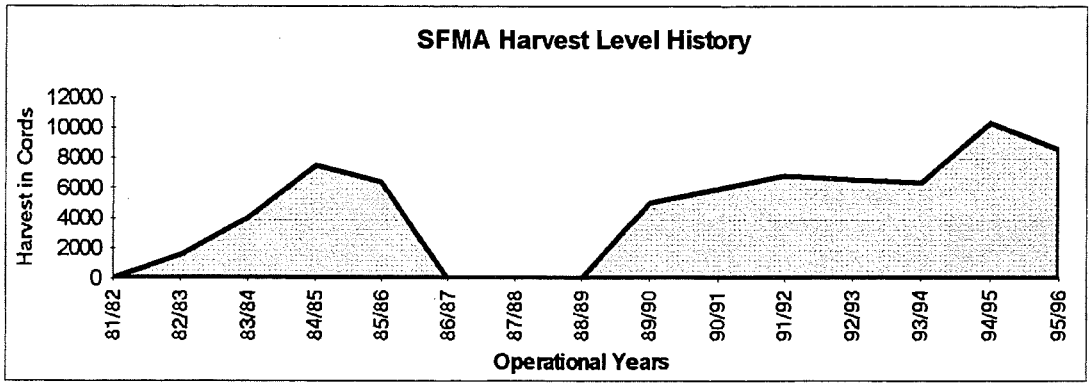
Road Construction
Brian Boutilier

Trucking
Rusty Springer
Mike Detour
Wayne Pelletier
Lee Powers



- ***Harvest Quantity and Product Mix***

Harvesting operations in 1995/96 started in the SFMA at the end of June and were planned to harvest about 8,000 cords over a variety of stands (we harvested 7,500 cords plus about 600 in windthrow salvage) with approximately the same mix of products as 1994. A significant exception was the increase in poplar harvested from fire-origin stands (circa 1903). This stand type is of significant size and potential, especially south of Webster Stream, and will play an increasingly important role in harvesting plans over the coming years.



- ***Windthrow Salvage***

After an exceptionally dry early summer, the fall of 1995 was a productive period for high winds, windthrow, and salvage. In one specific event, it appears that a minor funnel cloud touched down, completely leveling about 12 acres. The severity of the wind events, coupled with ample rain, produced scattered pockets as well as individual blowdown. We experimented with limited in-stand salvage using an individual working with a forwarder. This combination resulted in minimal damage to the residual stand and good utilization with improved safety. In general, all windthrow is not bad, in fact, we feel some amount of windthrow is beneficial in depositing some heavy bole-wood on the forest floor to play a part in carbon cycling, moisture banks and small mammal and invertebrate habitat among other roles. Too much windthrow is not desirable, and it's this balance that we are constantly judging. 1995 clearly produced more windthrow than we would like and we recognize the need to develop a safe, effective and economical way to address windthrow salvage. We hope to implement a more long-term approach to scattered individual tree salvage in 1996. Wet weather in November deteriorated harvest conditions and resulted in a one-week shutdown of harvesting operations in late November. Winter conditions were generally good, with substantial early snowfall disappearing in a number of January/February thaws.

- ***Silvicultural Approach***

Markets were soft at the start of the operating year but strengthened by late summer resulting in price increases by mid September. The unusually strong markets of 1994 were not to be found in 1995. Review of previous harvests suggested that we continue to trend toward a reduced harvest per acre spread over a larger acreage to

maintain higher stocking and stability after harvest. Continuous review of harvest strategies has led us to recognize that standard shelterwood management would not be the best course of action for many SFMA stands. Instead, in some stands we envision a more continuous retention of some portion of the overstory, specifically those trees with potential for significant increased growth/value, including the values of wildlife and stand diversity. We also began to experiment with operational approaches to stands previously harvested in the mid 1980's. Although much more complex than our fire-origin stands, these stands will also play an increasing role in the annual harvest on the SFMA over the next 10 years.

Brian Boutilier in the Rottne Forwarder

• ***Road Construction***

For the past 7 years, our intent has been to build enough forest management road to stay at least one year ahead of our harvest schedule. In 1995 we tested the strength of that intent by reducing the footage of new road construction in lieu of some renovation work and a special project involving renovation of the Webster Lake Trail to an Administrative Access Road. We constructed 15,477 feet of new all weather forest management road plus 3,050 feet of winter road for a total of 18,527 feet of road construction. In addition to this new road, significant work was done in renovations of

existing road including 8,000 feet of the Telos Landing Road on Great Northern Paper (this is the primary access to the SFMA south of Webster Stream), 6,500 feet of the Murphy Brook Road from the Webster Ledge Road to the north branch of Murphy Brook. 1995 work also included some minor renovations to a difficult portion of the Acorn Road, and culvert and bridge redecking work on both SFMA and BPL crossings. Specific projects are listed below:

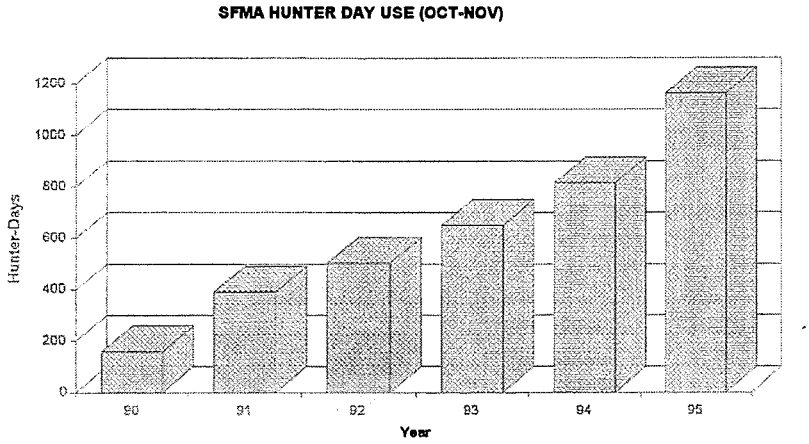
Project	Length (feet):
• Brayley Ridge Extension	1,865
• Coyotel Road	360
• Raven Road Extension	1,950
• Murphy Brook renovation	6,500
• Useless Road	8,000
• Black Brook Road	11,302
• Roundabout Road	3,050
• Acorn Road Renovation	300
• Re-deck Bridge, Coffeelos Hill (BPL)	

As in past years, coated seed was applied in May of 1995 to the ditchline of all new construction from 1994. About 200 white pine were planted at various locations along new and previous construction. Action was also initiated to correct a persistent drainage problem on roads sloping towards brooks by the installation on the Webster Ledge Road of 3 surface culverts designed to catch runoff traveling down the road surface toward the south branch of Murphy Brook during heavy rains. Plans for 1996 include additional installations of these structures in other locations on SFMA roads.

1996 will mark a major change in operations as road construction activity moves primarily to areas south of Webster Stream. It is anticipated that 1996 will again focus on a full schedule of forest management road construction.

• ***Recreation***

Recreation use numbers, particularly in hunting, rose once again in 1996. This marks the 6th consecutive year of significant increase in fall recreational use. Three short side roads were closed to vehicle access in 1995 to provide some additional remoteness within a generally accessible area. 1995 included no reported incidents of lost hunters or significant resource damage from recreational use. SFMA hunting use for the last 6 seasons is depicted as follows (not including SFMA use along the "legal mile" accessed from Matagammon):



Hunters take a break on the Fisher Road in Compartment 11

Volunteers once again contributed many productive hours of work toward SFMA projects working out of the Webster Lake Camp. This year's projects included the assembly and finishing of a new lean-to at the Boathouse site on Webster Lake (thanks again to Frank Trautmann for materials and construction), and substantial remodeling inside the Webster Lake Camp, and the addition of a solar powered 2-way radio with expanded repeated access. This new system allows clear contact with the Burnt Mtn.

repeater in BSP as well as channels that access continuous weather forecasts out of Caribou and the State Police dispatch in Houlton.

We are fortunate to have such a talented and hard-working group of volunteers each year. Webster volunteers for 1995 include:

Dave and Dorrie Getchell	Tom Goetz
Jack Taylor and Charlie Smith	Jim and Bonnie Barden
Phil and Nyoka York	John Mingus
Harland Turner	Rosemary and Chuck James
Roland and Janice Bilodeau	Eric Hendrickson

Special thanks to Dave Getchell and Eric Hendrickson for their efforts in trail maintenance, and thanks to Tom Goetz for his herculean efforts at single-handedly jacking and renovating the sill and underpinning of the Webster Lake Camp

- ***Research***

Alison Dibble conducted data collection in a variety of plots located in the SFMA as part of a larger research project. (see section regarding the Scientific Study Review Committee - Park Naturalist)

Black Brook Road Project

The recent renovation of the Webster Lake Trail (also known as the Black Brook or Bangor Hydro road) was a complex project which addressed several issues.

Background:

Issue 1: The Trail

The project area is a portion of the Webster Lake Trail which leaves the Park Tote Road near the location of the former Black Brook Farm. This trail runs north for approximately 1.25 miles before crossing the T6., R.10 line and entering the Scientific Forest Management Area. The remaining length of the trial to Webster Lake is entirely within the SFMA. The trail follows an original Right of Way held by the Bangor Hydro Company as access to a 25 acre dam lot that the Hydro held at the mouth of Webster Brook. Due to the efforts of BSP Director Caverly and then Bangor Hydro president Robert Haskell, the Hydro deeded both the dam lot and the ROW to the Baxter State Park Authority in the early 80's. As a ROW, the trail was closed to vehicle use around 1970, but the trail is still clearly recognizable as a road. As the original drainage structures in the road deteriorated, numerous low areas became wet for extended periods of the summer season and as a result, the trail developed a reputation as a wet hike, especially from May through mid-July. In addition, due to its original purpose as a road, the location and orientation of the trail was inconsistent with other Park trails.

Issue 2: Septic Waste Disposal

Starting around 1990, the Park began an aggressive (and expensive) campaign to replace all existing dug privies with sealed concrete vaults. The reason for this change was to eliminate the potential for site degradation from the leaching and local disposal of ever increasing amounts of septic waste. Many of the existing facilities were located close to surface water and the sealed vaults ensured the containment and controlled removal of the wastes. By 1994, most of the privies had been replaced, but disposal of septic wastes at approved sites was becoming very expensive. In response, the Park spent considerable time researching options and concluded that (1) the surface spreading of wastes on a suitable site is the most environmentally sound method of waste disposal and (2) the potential existed to locate suitable sites within Baxter Park with the capability of handling all septic wastes generated by Park users. At this point, SFMA Advisor and BSPA Advisory Chair Roy Farnsworth performed a great service to the Park by volunteering his expertise as a Geologist-Site Evaluator. The Park worked closely with Roy to locate suitable soils for waste disposal area(s). The granitic origin of soils in the southern and central regions of the Park disqualified the areas from consideration and field examinations confirmed that most of the suitable soils lay north of the Park Tote Road in or near the SFMA.

Issue 3: Resource Protection

The Scientific Forest Management Area is a 29,000 acre area added to Baxter State Park by Percival Baxter in 1955 as an area "wherein the State may practice the most modern methods of forest control, reforestation and production". The area was also left open to hunting and trapping. One of the results of the approach to forest management outlined by Governor Baxter is that the area has become very attractive to hunters. Based on entrance registrations, hunting use has increased from about 150 hunter-days in 1990 to over 1100 hunter days in 1995. To date, law enforcement and patrol access to the SFMA has been from mile 46 and mile 52 of Great Northern Paper's Telos road. Practical use of this access severely reduced the amount of actual on-site patrol time available to on-duty Rangers. Although the SFMA is a part of Baxter Park, with active forest management including road construction and harvesting, there has been no vehicle access to the area from within Baxter Park.

The Webster Lake Trail after renovation to a service access road

Respectfully Submitted:

D. Jensen Bissell
Resource Manager

Proposal:
The consideration of the 3 issues listed above merged together in late 1994 in the following plan of activity:

1: Locate and site a waste disposal area on suitable soils and appropriate orientation along the former Bangor Hydro access road. The site must be a minimum of 45,000 square feet to adequately accept the spreading of current volumes of septic waste generated within Baxter Park. The site must be accessible from the Park Tote Road and capable of accommodating a tank truck hauling a minimum of 5000 gallons.

2: Improve the current Webster Lake Trail for a distance of approximately 1.5 miles beyond the Waste Disposal Site to standards permitting passage of pick-up truck class or smaller vehicle. Width, surfacing and drainage to be minimal for this objective.

3: Connect the road improvement described in (2) above with standard SFMA forest management road construction utilizing approximately 2 additional miles of the Webster Lake Trail.

4: Restrict to administrative purposes only the use of this access to the SFMA (in a similar fashion to the former access at Thissell Pond).

5: Permanently close the access from Thissell Pond via Great Northern Paper's East Road.

6: Relocate the Webster Lake Trial to continue the tradition of an extended hiking loop from Trout Brook Farm into and through the Webster Lake region. Utilize the opportunity to improve the trail experience and offer hikers contact with interesting natural features and trail design. Upon completion of the trail relocation, close the original section utilizing the former Bangor Hydro access road.

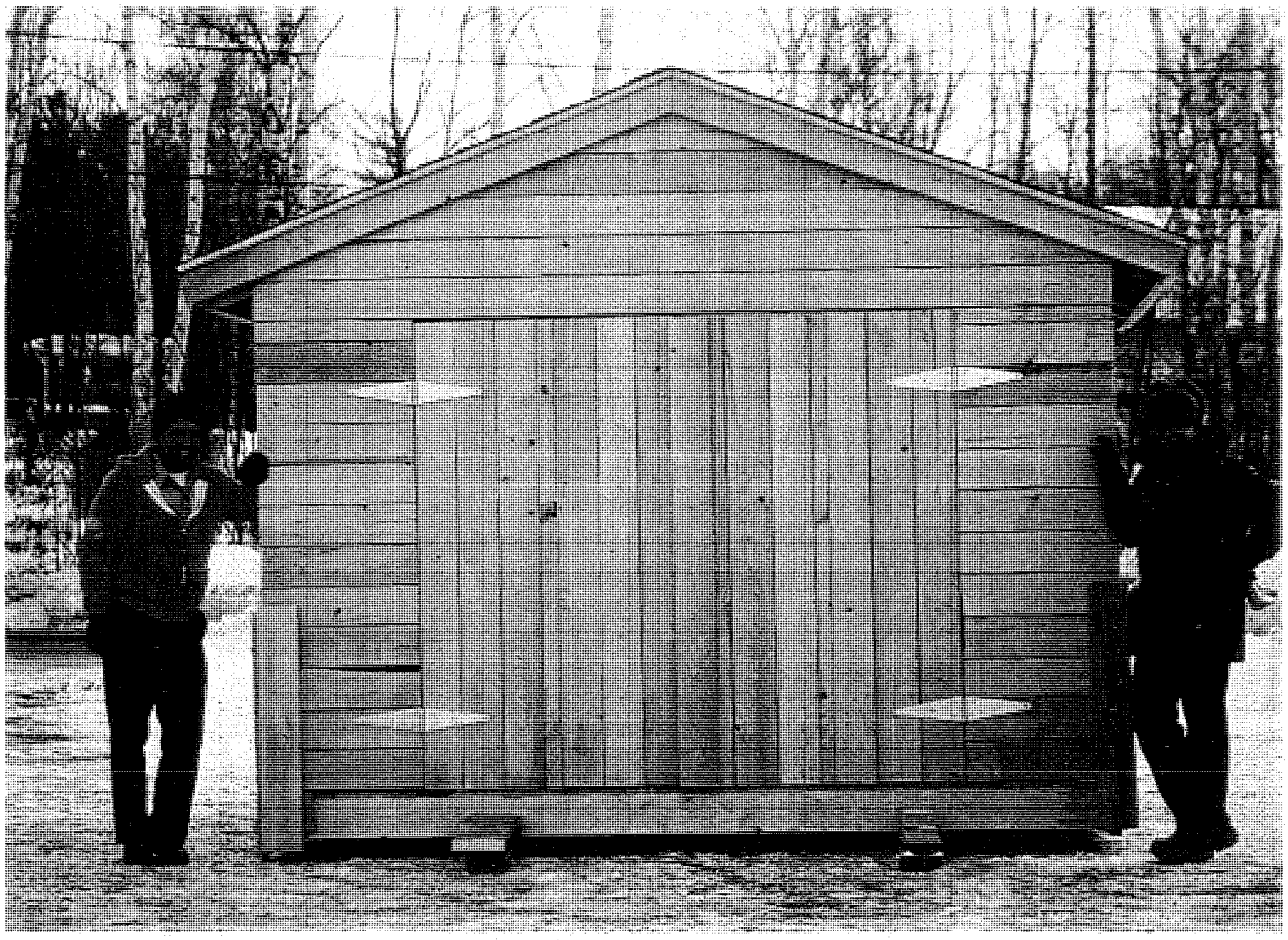
Progress:
To date, most of the actions listed under 1, 2, and 3 are complete. Additional work on the completion of the septic disposal site are scheduled for late 1996. Final work on actions listed in item 2 and 4 are scheduled for mid 1996. The majority of the work planned in item 6 is set for completion by fall 1996, with completion of the entire loop in 1997.

- ***Other Activities***

The Coffeelos crew camps received some much-needed attention in 1995 with a thorough staining/painting of all buildings. The generator was removed in April for two weeks of maintenance and repairs. In general, the camps are serving the Park well in providing comfortable lodging for the crew for 4 nights per week. Considerations for 1996 include construction of a connected, communal bathroom between the two small log camps. Completion of this project would allow the older, stick-built structure (originally removed from Kidney Pond during renovation) to be eliminated, reducing congestion at the site and enhancing the aesthetics of the camps.

In the fall, we constructed a small 10x12 shed and, based upon an agreement with Great Northern Paper, sited the shed at the junction of the William's Pond Road and the Telos Road. The structure provides secure storage of equipment and supplies, particularly snowsleds, used by Mac and Jodi Browning in traversing the 6 miles of winter travel between the plowed Telos Road and their year-round Park residence at Nesowadnehunk Field. Currently, this shed is sited only for seasonal use and will have to be moved to the Coffeelos Camps this summer, unless a LURC permit can be obtained for permanent siting as a forest management facility.

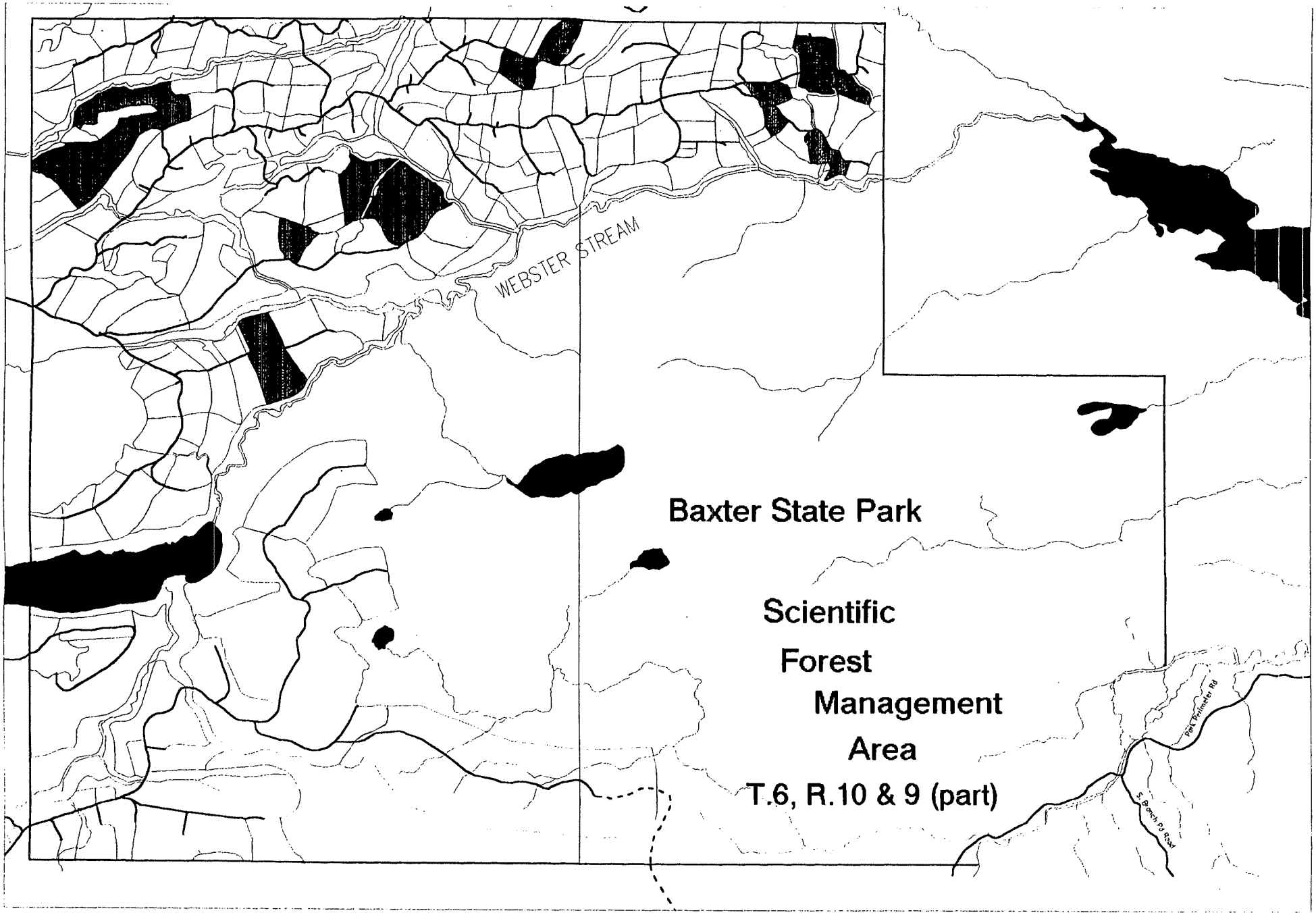
A number of cosmetic changes were introduced near the SFMA northern entrance including some gate modifications, tree planting, and a new SFMA signs at both the north and south entrances (many thanks to Frank Trautmann for his tireless contributions to this effort).



"The Shed" ready to truck to field location

BLOCK HARVEST SUMMARY 1995-96 (Unless noted. all figures in thousands of pounds)

BLOCK #	ACRES	CEDAR LOGS	HEMLOCK PULP	HARDWOOD LOGS	HARDWOOD PULP	PINE LOGS	PINE PULP	PALLET LOGS	POPLAR PULP	SPRUCE LOGS	STUDWOOD	TOTAL HWD PRODUCTS	TOTAL SOFTWOOD PRODUCTS	% OF HWD	% OF SOFTWOOD	TOTAL VOLUME	TOTAL CORDS	CORDS/PER ACRE
4014	38	132.841		20.640	184.870	28.745	3.240	15.946			1437.010	221.456	1601.836	12%	88%	1823.292	400.3	10.53
4015	42	109.269		13.760		28.745	33.240	15.956			1636.650	29.716	1807.904	2%	98%	1837.620	407.7	9.71
4016	48	91.412			167.272			41.120			1876.760	208.392	1968.172	10%	90%	2176.564	479.0	9.98
4019	32	48.703	16.500	13.760	71.320						614.686	85.080	679.889	11%	89%	764.969	168.1	5.25
4020	31	65.446		29.450	370.006	26.452	30.310				908.907	399.456	1031.115	28%	72%	1430.571	309.0	9.97
4021	22	23.372			294.120			41.120			1091.125	335.240	1114.497	23%	77%	1449.737	314.7	14.31
4022	58	53.760		29.450	33.362	11.332	30.310				706.908	62.812	802.310	7%	93%	865.122	190.9	3.29
4026	38	45.640		20.640	430.780	42.445		47.868			579.314	499.288	667.399	43%	57%	1166.687	248.2	6.53
5024	76	49.000		8.800	376.370						1731.090	385.170	1780.090	18%	82%	2165.260	472.6	6.22
5029	41	47.020		8.800	243.990			103.758			1242.170	356.548	1289.190	22%	78%	1645.738	357.8	8.73
9059	20			59.210	355.146	37.733		91.740	68.320		635.460	574.416	673.193	46%	54%	1247.609	264.5	13.22
9060	42	9.700	16.648	8.800	342.100	47.326		62.704	55.860	8.400	1062.749	469.464	1144.823	29%	71%	1614.287	348.3	8.29
9061	28	13.240			249.940	30.182		43.299			855.175	293.239	898.597	25%	75%	1191.836	258.3	9.23
9064	58	9.700	24.972	8.800	83.000	20.009		15.676	59.400		1247.731	166.876	1302.412	11%	89%	1469.288	322.8	5.57
9065	61		7.280		67.740			43.299			424.025	111.039	431.305	20%	80%	542.344	118.1	1.94
9067	57	29.580		8.800	111.500	22.865		16.056			981.160	136.356	1042.405	12%	88%	1178.761	258.9	4.54
11037	38	18.572		4.239	158.389			49.638			509.123	212.266	531.934	29%	71%	744.200	160.7	4.23
11057	45	25.840		5.898	220.367			69.061			795.505	295.326	821.345	26%	74%	1116.671	241.6	5.37
11072	17	11.536	57.940	85.928	317.430					12.979	798.940	403.358	881.395	31%	69%	1284.753	276.5	16.27
11074	29		76.860	34.856	222.320	9.592		180.302		10.683	660.330	437.478	757.465	37%	63%	1194.943	255.8	8.82
11080	22			30.820	15.705				636.560	3.393	210.801	683.085	214.194	76%	24%	897.279	184.2	8.37
11081	16			36.864	45.135				754.300		341.679	836.299	341.679	71%	29%	1177.978	243.2	15.20
11086	20	16.605	80.202		124.935						1117.970	124.935	1214.777	9%	91%	1339.712	294.9	14.75
11090	29	11.070	115.436		197.676	19.135					995.500	197.676	1141.141	15%	85%	1338.817	293.1	10.11
11096	32	11.070	137.918	81.750	376.855			64.920			1051.915	523.525	1200.903	30%	70%	1724.428	371.6	11.61
11097	18	16.605	71.620		188.274	9.820		29.440			920.435	217.714	1018.480	18%	82%	1236.194	269.9	14.99
TOTAL		839.981	605.376	511.265	5248.602	334.381	97.100	931.983	1574.440	35.455	24433.118					TOT.VOL.	34624.660	
%TOTAL		2%	2%	1%	15%	1%	0%	3%	5%	0%	71%							
												HWD	SOFT					
												8266.210	26358.450			TOT.CORDS	7510.7	
												24%	76%			AVERAGE/BLOCK	288.87	7.84
ROW	19	45.492	60.820	69.405	387.070	0.761		38.950	235.920	16.526	1045.980	731.345	1169.579			1900.924	406.2	21.38
%TOTAL		2%	3%	4%	20%	0%	0%	2%	12%	1%	55%	38%	62%					
SALVAGE		117.580	189.084		318.880	0.761		30.568			2004.520	349.448	2311.945			2661.393	583.7	
												13%	87%					
TOTAL ALL		1003.053	855.280	580.670	5954.552	335.903	97.100	1001.421	1810.360	51.981	27483.618					TOT.VOL.	39186.977	8500.5
												HWD	SOFT					
BLOCK ACRES			958.000									9347.803	29839.974			TOT.CORDS	8500.5	
TOTAL ACRES			977.000									20%	80%			CDS/ACRE	8.7006	10.10


WEBSTER STREAM
Baxter State Park
Scientific
Forest
Management
Area
T.6, R.10 & 9 (part)
Golf Primeter Rd
S. Branch Rd Road

Scientific Forest Management Area
Wood Products Harvest Summary, FY 96

PRODUCT	VOLUME IN M-LBS	%GRP %TOT	GROSS REVENUE ($)	%GRP %TOT	SERVICE COSTS ($)	%GRP %TOT	NET REVENUE ($)	%GRP %TOT
Pine Sawlogs	356.986	31%	11,839.44	42%	7,139.38	40%	4,700.06	44%
Spruce/Fir Sawlogs	59.490	5%	1,797.34	6%	1,136.75	6%	660.59	6%
Cedar Sawlogs*	724.870	64%	14,829.54	52%	9,528.83	54%	5,300.71	50%
TOTAL SFTWD LOGS	**1,141.346**	**3%**	**28,466.32**	**3%**	**17,804.96**	**3%**	**10,661.36**	**5%**
Spruce/Fir Studwood	27,351.460		707,019.55		523,722.58		183,296.97	
TOTAL STUDWOOD	**27,351.460**	**71%**	**707,019.55**	**82%**	**523,722.58**	**82%**	**183,296.97**	**82%**
Pine Pulpwood	127.100	13%	1,398.10	13%	1,271.00	13%	127.10	11%
Hemlock Pulpwood	855.280	87%	9,531.08	87%	8,552.80	87%	978.28	89%
TOTAL SFTWD PULPWOOD	**982.380**	**3%**	**10,929.18**	**1%**	**9,823.80**	**2%**	**1,105.38**	**0%**
TOTAL SFTWD PRODUCTS	**29,475.186**	**76%**	**746,415.050**	**87%**	**551,351.340**	**86%**	**195,063.710**	**88%**
Hardwood Sawlogs	510.300	34%	15,007.33	55%	7,308.77	45%	7,698.56	69%
Hardwood Pallet Logs	990.640	66%	12,383.00	45%	8,915.76	55%	3,467.24	31%
TOTAL HRDWD LOGS	**1,500.940**	**4%**	**27,390.33**	**3%**	**16,224.53**	**3%**	**11,165.80**	**5%**
Poplar Pulpwood	1,810.360	23%	22,448.46	25%	18,103.60	25%	4,344.86	27%
Mixed Hardwood Pulpwood**	5,982.580	77%	65,808.38	75%	54,042.50	75%	11,765.88	73%
TOTAL HRDWD PULPWOOD	**7,792.940**	**20%**	**88,256.840**	**10%**	**72,146.100**	**11%**	**16,110.740**	**7%**
TOTAL HRDWD PRODUCTS	**9,293.880**	**24%**	**115,647.170**	**13%**	**88,370.630**	**14%**	**27,276.540**	**12%**
TOTAL ALL GROUPS	**38,769.066**		**$862,062.22**		**$639,721.97**		**$222,340.25**	
REVENUE PER M-LBS			**$22.24**		**$16.50**		**$5.73**	

* *Does not include 724.87 Mlbs of Cedar logs processed for use by Baxter State Park*
** *Does not include 157 Mlbs of firewood processed for use in Baxter State Park*

BAXTER STATE PARK

D. INFORMATION/EDUCATION PROGRAM, 1995

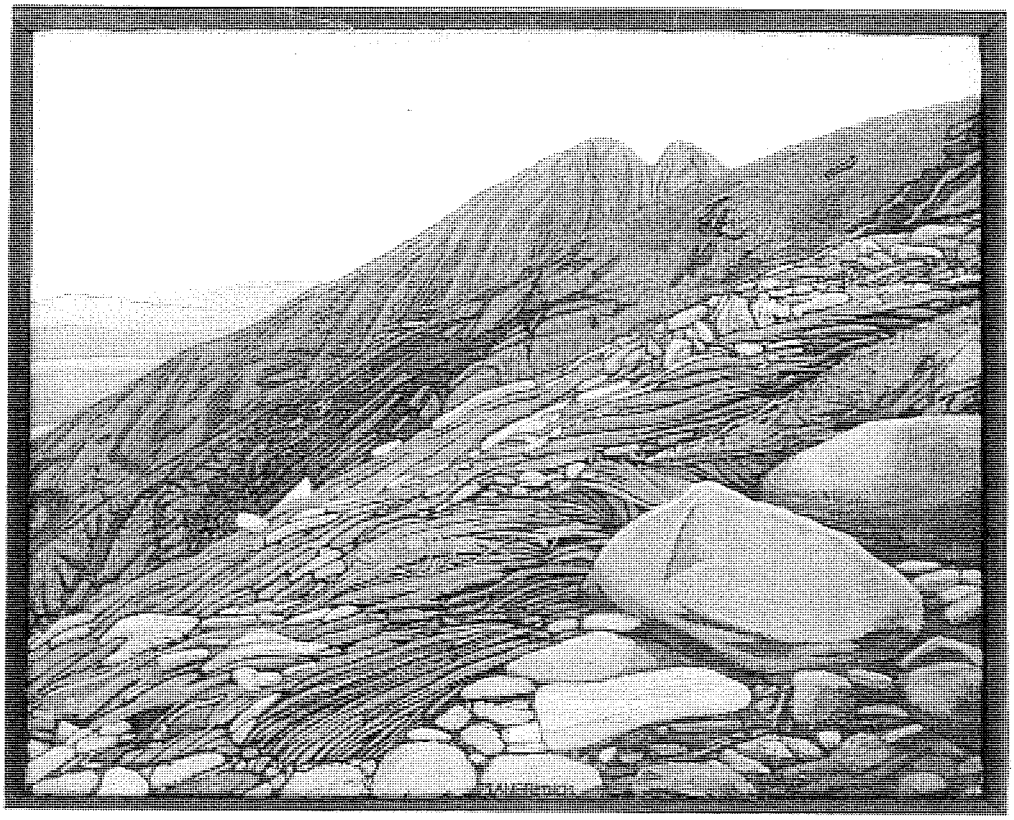


Illustration: Pamela Redick

INFORMATION/EDUCATION
JEAN HOEKWATER, BSP NATURALIST

I PUBLIC PROGRAMS

The Park continues to provide enrichment and outreach services to interested agencies, organizations and schools, as our operating schedule permits. The programs are offered free of charge and provide a low cost way to keep in touch with a wide variety of the recipients of Governor Baxter's gift. The following is a partial list of groups contacted through 1995 BSP Park Naturalist programs (See also: Appendix with summer Park program schedule):

Millinocket Brownies - BSP Natural History and Policies
Sherman Senior Citizens - BSP Natural History and Policies
University of Machias - Wilderness Management Seminar
Millinocket Cadets - Museums and Careers in Interpretation
Pine Tree State Arboretum - Intro to BSP (2 programs - part of IF&W's school day seminar)
Millinocket Cadet Scouts - Endangered Species in Maine
Sherman Boy Scouts - Uses of Native Plants
Millinocket Seventh Grade - Woodland Plants of BSP
Natarswi Scout Leader - Orientation to BSP Policies & Resources
Upward Bound, U Maine - Resource Protection in BSP
SAD 25 Summer Science Camp - Wetland Animals and Plants in BSP, Animal Adaptation
Sherman/Phippsburg (school exchange) - BSP Natural History and Policies
College of the Atlantic, Public Policy - BSP Natural History and Policies
Schenck Gifted and Talented Program - Fire History of BSP

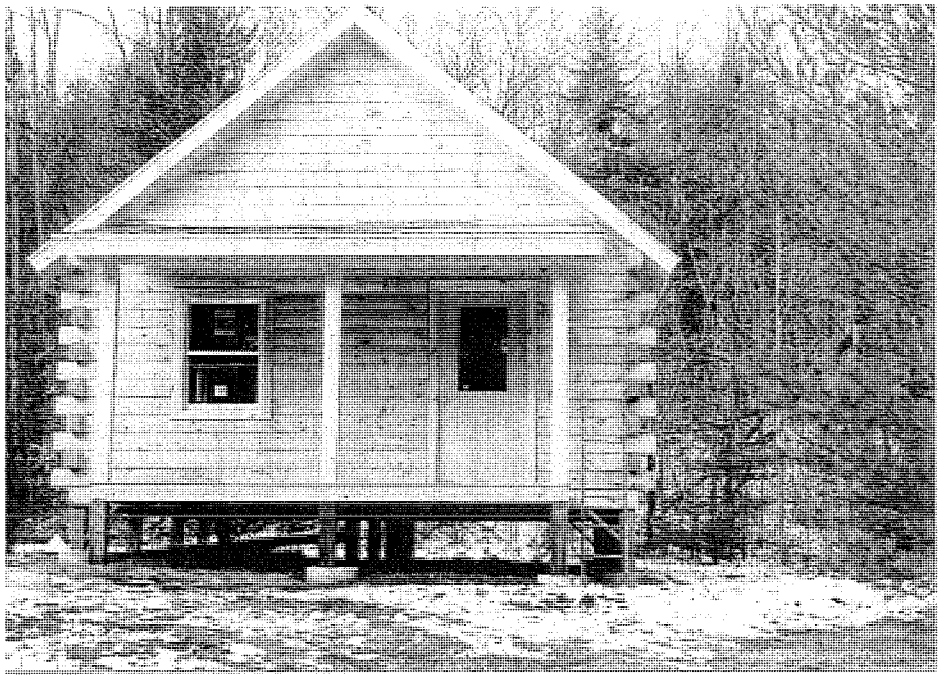
II ENRICHMENT/EXCHANGES

The Maine Forest Biodiversity Project

As mentioned in the 1994 Annual Report, this Statewide effort involves State agencies, non-profit organizations and large landowners identifying and solving the challenges in managing Maine's forests for a wide range of values. In 1995, the Naturalist attended a one-day field trip in May and two-day conference in Bethel in November. Additionally, she attended two days of training near Camden Hills State Park May 24-25 for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the format participating landowners will follow to assess biodiversity on selected parcels of land. The project has requested in-house contributions of BSP field

Transportation Sub-Committee

The members met for scheduled meetings together during the year, but additionally chair Rodney Hanscom put many hours into meeting with Department of Transportation staff to discuss road maintenance standards in Baxter State Park. The issue of turn-outs along the main road and surfacing needs as well as the longevity of the Kidney Pond bridge, were all issues of discussion. The long-term welfare of our roads depends, in part, on continuity of relationships with DOT staff. To that end, Rodney and the Transportation Committee worked with the Park Director to determine a suitable housing solution for the DOT grader operator position on the Park's south end. The cabin traditionally used at Katahdin Stream Campground was in poor condition and more importantly, poorly located for the grader operator. The fumes and commotion of early morning grader start-ups are not every wilderness camper's dream. Fortunately, Park Director Caverly had a workable suggestion. In October, after approval by BSP Authority members, Northeastern Log Homes delivered and assembled a pre-fab cabin shell at Abol Field, near the area the Park dumpsters have been stored. The cabin sits on the site of the former Y.C.C. camp of the late 1970's - early '80's. The Abol Field pit is just a bit further down the road. The housing is much improved and the location will help DOT avoid unnecessary impact on the public camping experience. The Transportation Sub-Committee is now focused on the subject of tote road pull-outs and methods of discouraging unauthorized parking for day-hikers up Katahdin in concert with the Access Sub-Committee (see below).



Access Committee

The Access Committee (referred to as the "Carrying Capacity Committee" in 1994 Annual Report), chaired by Ben Townsend met a number of times in 1995 in part responding to encouragement from the Authority to revisit the hiker shuttle issue. One meeting was held at Togue Pond Visitor Center in which Committee members and Park management invited representative staff to discuss the pros and cons of a 1-season shuttle experiment on the south end of the Park. The reality is that, with the new control booth location at the "Y", the Park has effective controls in place to control day hikers using the Roaring Brook trailheads. The remainder of Park traffic is shunted to the main tote road. As visitors drive directly past Abol, then Katahdin Stream Campgrounds, they are tempted to park any which way at trailheads already filled to capacity or park in roadside pull-outs expressly authorized for safety and grader pull-outs. The "closed system" shuttle experiment we hoped to try on the Roaring Brook spur road was deemed an unnecessary solution. The challenge of designing a solution to protect west side Katahdin trailheads and help cope with the "domino effect" further up the road at Daicey, Kidney, Nesowadnehunk and all the roadside trailheads and picnic areas is the next area upon which this committee will focus.

Director's Research Committee

The DRC (formerly called the Scientific Research Review Committee) held their regularly scheduled meetings on April 13, 1996 and September 13-14, 1995 at Kidney Pond Camps in BSP, as well as in June in Augusta at the special request of the Director and BSP Authority.

The spring meeting of the Committee traditionally deals with all pending research proposals for the upcoming field season. The agenda for that meeting is in the appendices following the Information/Education section. One proposal that day reinforced a need the Committee had previously expressed on occasion, for greater clarity and direction from the Authority regarding the Park's philosophy toward research, specifically mortality resulting directly from scientific inquiry. The issue was a recently submitted proposal to extend activities of the long-term Marten Project to undertake small mammal trapping to determine prey availability at selected sites in the Marten Project's already established BSP study area. From the Project viewpoint, it was a simple extension of their inquiry and a fundamental necessity adding to the credibility of their study results and recommendations for management of a mammal attracting a great deal of interest, both locally and globally. From the Park management standpoint, a small mammal trapping project in the game sanctuary portion (with expected mortality) of the Park qualified as a separate proposal and seemed to warrant at least a 6 month lead time for thorough

discussion by all concerned parties. DRC members had only received news of this development in the Marten Project a few weeks prior to the April meeting. It appeared to them that the issue was not so much a matter of voting on this particular proposal as it was requesting a clearer directive on such matters from the Baxter State Park Authority. For that reason, no vote was taken on this proposal on April 13. At the May 12th Baxter State Park Authority meeting, the directive was given to hold a special meeting of DRC expressly for the purpose of voting on the Prey Availability Study component of the Marten Project. (At this time, the previously approved activities of the Project were underway, basically tracking movements of radio-collared Martens to continue adding data to the previous 3 seasons on several aspects of Marten lifestyle and habitat.)

On June 1 the BSP Director and Naturalist joined members of the DRC as well as guest Ken Elowe, representing Maine IF&W, in Augusta to consider and vote on the Prey Availability Study. Discussion was extensive, highlighting many areas of confusion and/or disagreement in the Park's research policy. In the end, the DRC voted 6 to 1 in favor of allowing the study with many expressing reservations and concerns that it not be a precedent-setting approval for other applications down-the-road. Expressing their views at the end of the meeting, as non-voting participants, the Park Director and Naturalist both said that they could not support approval of the Prey Availability Study as it was proposed. A summary of the discussion was sent to each BSP Authority member prior to the July 11 meeting and it was decided that this was an issue which should be voted on by the BSP Authority at that meeting. Usually research approval is granted or denied by the BSP Director, with or without the specific recommendations of the DRC. In this case, and in others generating similar controversy, the BSP Authority becomes the final decision-maker.

At the July 11 meeting, the Authority voted 2 to 1 to approve the Project. Three days later, one member notified the Park Director that he had reversed his vote, making the vote 2 to 1 against approval of the Prey Availability Study. Members of the BSP Authority then assigned the Director, Naturalist and BSP Advisory to work hard to refine the research policy. They were especially interested in changing the introduction to the research application to reflect a more welcoming attitude toward research and to explain clearly the different zones in the Park and their varying degrees of suitability to research .

The process was initially tackled by BSP legal counsel Paul Stern. His language was added to the original document and revisions developed from that. The BSP Authority scheduled a special meeting expressly for the purpose of addressing the issues of research on October 20 at Kidney Pond Camps. Following that, many people were involved and ultimately, the BSP Authority

members themselves specified certain language at times. The end result is included in the appendix of this section.

Because of the growing interest in the Park as a research site, controversies can be expected to continue to surface. What was most important about this effort was the fact it forced a larger number of people's attention on research and the implications for the Park. The study that precipitated the debate was an important catalyst in forcing recognition of an issue that wasn't prominent enough in Governor Baxter's time to prompt much personal comment from him. This space has been devoted to the process entailed in refining this policy for the sake of those revisiting the issue of research, as they surely will, in the future.

Administrative Meetings

The Naturalist attended all Advisory/Authority meetings held in the calendar year 1995. Additional meetings attended included routine meetings on the BSP Management Plan, Bi-Annual Communication meetings, Budget (Work Program) meetings. Responsibility for special topic meetings such as one held in April to establish the appropriate number of canoes rented at Kidney Pond Camps are also occasionally assigned to the Naturalist position.

IV INFORMATION/EDUCATION

Publications

Several interesting projects/events were afoot this year and it was an excellent year, overall, to share the special qualities of the Park via information/education contacts. One project began in the spring, slated for release in the spring of 1996, was a special issue of *Paper Talks* magazine featuring Baxter State Park. Pierre Dumont contacted former employees and local people to get some vintage photos for this issue. He requested the Park Naturalist try to capture as many 1995 BSP employees as possible on film during the field season to help create a yearbook-style composite for the magazine. The Naturalist was pursuing some elusive quarry in many cases, but in the end, almost everyone was captured on film or donated a print of themselves to the cause. The Naturalist also contributed a brief written section on the history (copy of the 1995 employee pictures appears elsewhere in this Annual Report) of the Park for this special issue. This magazine is circulated throughout Aroostook, Piscataquis and Penobscot counties and will certainly be a souvenir for everyone with ties to the Park.

Throughout the year, on at least a weekly basis, calls from authors, publishers and photographers are referred to the Naturalist. The Director has shared his perceptions of Governor Baxter's views on the subject of promoting

Baxter State Park, especially for individual economic gain. We try to deal with each inquiry/request responsibly, in a friendly manner, but remain true to the spirit of the Governor's wishes. We are responsible for reviewing submitted materials/projects for accuracy while not officially endorsing the promotional nature of any product. In late June, an example of such a project came to the Park Naturalist for review and suggestions. The project was an extremely, well-executed map of the Katahdin area and trails in Baxter State Park. The high-quality and detail of the project was obviously a source of great pride for the map maker/vendor. However, despite an effective format, many factual corrections were necessary on the trail descriptions provided on the back of the map, as well as a few details in the map itself. Furthermore, many, many previously unnamed features had been given names on this map. The map maker had obtained names for the features from Park staff and users and, in some cases, chosen his own names for places as well. This lent an air of intimacy and detail never before offered in a commercial map of Katahdin and he felt certain the map was a guaranteed market success because of the additional names and the Katahdin focus. We pointed out that the Park strives to maintain the wilderness <u>experience</u> in addition to the wilderness resource. For true wilderness lovers, finding a jar with names on top of a trailless summit, finding a sign in an off-trail picnic spot, where one previously had not been posted, and looking at a map with no nameless streams to invent names for, are all situations which diminish their wilderness experience. Luckily, the map-maker understood his urge to monument sites was in direct conflict with overall philosophy of the Park. He agreed to work with us to remove the offending names, or at least the majority, and went on to produce his map with a deeper respect for the protection wilderness areas require. The end product is still eminently marketable and is well worth the time investment of the Naturalist and her assistant, in terms of presenting a truer image of the resource.

<u>AM Traveler Information Station</u>

In the late summer and fall of 1995 BSP Ranger II Robert Howes and State Police Radio Technician Lance Cook from Houlton assembled and installed BSP's new AM Traveler Information Station radio tower. The unit was installed with a 15 ft. antenna mounted on a 30 foot pole above ground. Our range is extremely limited at this time, extending 2 miles to the east and south of Millinocket outskirts. The system has a capacity to broadcast messages lasting up to 4 minutes 15 seconds continuously. At the time of writing, the system has been broadcasting for several months, but the official road signs alerting travelers to tune to 1610 AM for BSP information have not yet been posted due to difficulties with DOT obtaining the necessary equipment and signs.

The system will be used to alleviate some of the confusion tourists experience regarding Park access, etc., if they arrive in Town when Headquarters is closed, especially during the in-between spring and fall seasons. Another use for which it may be applied is during instances of natural emergencies, fire bans, etc. Samples of messages we have tested (broadcast) thus far are included in the appendix of this section.

Resource Monitoring

The summer season was uncommonly dry and sunny, making it possible for the Naturalist to keep every one of her scheduled patrol or monitoring days. An early summer highlight was a 2-day patrol on Katahdin looking for Oeneis polixenes katahdin, the Katahdin Arctic butterfly, with Dr. Mark McCollough of the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife and Heather Lee, Assistant to the Naturalist. In addition to observing butterflies and aerial slide shows provided by water pipits, we were able to observe and make contact with some avid lepidopterists. In mid-summer, Heather Lee and Jean Hoekwater again returned to the alpine zone, this time with Special Agent Dick Stott of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the agent in charge of investigating leads in the State of Maine during the 1993 Butterfly Poaching Case, involving Katahdin Arctic specimens.

In late summer, the Naturalist spent two days in the field with Bill Brumback from the New England Wildflower Society and Don Hudson, Executive Director of the Chewonki Foundation. One day was spent on the back side of Trout Brook Mountain locating Draba lanceolata, Dryopteris fragrans, Carex scirpoidea. This side of the mountain is always a challenge with rough footing on the talus slope and extreme heat due to the southern exposure. Nevertheless, mission accomplished, the next day was spent scrambling off-trail in the South Basin. As the hike progressed, it became apparent that an area hosting a rich variety of rare plants was at least partially obliterated by a natural landslide a few years ago. Some species were relocated, but in the case of Alpine timothy for instance, they were unable to verify the record. They traversed along the headwall with the able guidance of Chimney Pond Ranger Greg Hamer. Don and Bill made a quick trip up to the first chock stone in the Chimney before heading back to the campground and on down to Roaring Brook Campground. Other general patrols included two winter stints at Chimney Pond, one in January and one in March. The January duty was shared with BSP volunteer Dorcas Miller and notable for the balmy weather, with ice-out in Chimney Pond occurring on January 16. The March duty featured more seasonable weather, but included a climbing party returning to camp after midnight as a result of an overconfident choice of climbs. In early October, the Naturalist and Chief Ranger hiked into Center Pond via the

newly-relocated route, meeting the Park Director and BSP Advisory member Ed Dwyer, who had hiked out from Russell Pond that morning. In late October, the Naturalist hiked in to view the remainder of the relocation, beyond Center Pond with the Trail Supervisor, Chief Ranger and Assistant Trail Crew Leader and looked for a suitable site for a lean-to along this route.

The Naturalist also participated in surveys the Maine Inland Fisheries & Wildlife Department undertook throughout the Park. One day was spent at Traveler Pond with BSP Ranger I Loren Goode, Biologists from Enfield and several local residents. Down on the south end of the Park, Biologists spent the better part of a week sampling numerous ponds. Both the Naturalist and summer assistant Heather Lee participated this week in an effort to learn more about BSP resources and the monitoring efforts of Maine IF&W. Summaries of various fisheries work done during the summer of 1995 can be found in the research appendices following this section.

1995 Mountain Patrol

Mountain Patrol forms are turned in most often as a result of week-long stints in which each trail crew member takes their turn patrolling Katahdin trails instead of doing trail construction/reconstruction. The forms are self-explanatory and can be filled out and submitted by any staff member or volunteer as well. Patrollers are asked to count the number of people they can see from a viewpoint (usually several different ones in a day) of their choice. This information is one way to describe the visual impact current use levels have on individual hiker's experiences. Many thanks to the BSP Trail Supervisor Lester Kenway, his summer SCA trail crew, Chimney Pond Campground Ranger I Greg Hamer and Campground Attendant Stewart Guay and other BSP staff and volunteers for their active support of this date gathering.

Number of completed forms - 45

Number of Patrols by month:	June	- 7
	July	- 16
	August	- 12
	September	- 7
	October	- 3
Number of Class I Days (excellent weather))	- 27	
Number of Class II Days (poor weather affecting use and visibility levels)	- 16	
Number of Class IV Days (Poor weather, trails closed)	- 1	

1995 was significant in terms of the higher-than-usual number of Class I days. Sunny dry hiking weather meant fewer people postponed their Katahdin hike on rainy days. When postponing due to rainy and/or Class II conditions happens, the first fair day usually brings a flush of hikers.

	# of Observations made from this point during 45 patrols	Range of #'s of hikers seen	Aug # of hikers seen from this point.
Baxter Peak	62	0-200	31
South Peak	5	6-80	40
Knife Edge	2	0-20	10
Pamola Peak	12	0-55	25
Hamlin	7	0-6	2
Saddle	43	0-35	7
Cathedral	6	0-50	16
Thoreau	32	0-23	12
Caribou Spring	4	0-4	2
Baxter Cut-off	9	0-34	6
Top of Abol Slide	4	0-12	4

Total number of people met along the trail on one day patrol, leaving from Chimney and returning to Chimney via marked trails ranged from a low of 8 on a Class IV day with drizzle and freezing rain (Oct. 7, 1995) to a maximum of 200 people met on both August 26 and September 3 (Labor Day weekend). The average number met while on patrol was 83 people. This program continues to provide numerous opportunities for public contact along the trails in the fragile alpine zone. Compiled anecdotal comments from the forms are included in the appendices of this section.

The Maine Audubon Loon Survey

Each year the Naturalist and her summer Assistant coordinate loon survey efforts in the Park and compile the results. The 1995 Maine Audubon Loon Survey took place from 7:00-7:30 A.M. on Saturday July 15. Many of the staff of BSP as well as some BSP volunteers took time to report on the number of loons and loon chicks viewed in 14 locations throughout Baxter State Park. A total of 39 adults and 1 chick were reported. It should be noted that the count took place on the morning of a brief downpour with mist and high humidity affecting visibility. The following people participated:

Brendan Curran	Heather Lee
Troy Dow	Nancy & Abbott Meader
Tom Edes	Neal Sleeper
Tom Goetz	Keith Smith
Jen Hall	Cory Staples
Ted Hanson	Matthew Tenan
Jeanie Howes	Bruce White
Brian Johnston	Gabe & Marcia Williamson

Fortunately, actual number of loon chicks in the Park is higher than the survey results indicate, but the folks at Maine Audubon emphasize the importance of collecting data for a 1/2 hours each year to establish long-term trends.

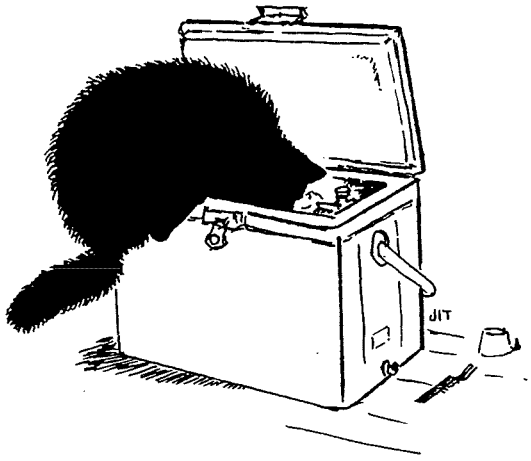


ILLUSTRATION: JANE THOMAS

V Visitor Information Center

The VIC opened May 21 with Karen Mott filling the Clerk II position in charge of the day-to-day operations at the VIC. Mid-summer, Karen accepted another job in her career field and we were forced to make different arrangements for coverage. Heather Lee, Summer Assistant to the Naturalist, began covering 2 days a week at the VIC in early July. Jeanie Howes, Clerk Typist II from the Millinocket office worked at the VIC on other days until Phil Hill, Togue Pond Gatehouse Attendant, transferred to the VIC Clerk II position. Eventually Phil transferred to a vacant position at Matagamon Gatehouse and Jeanie Howes was assigned to keep the VIC open 3 days per week until October 13.

The VIC now has a painted fiberglass model of Katahdin for visitors to study. All the major hiking trails on Katahdin are painted on and the model is set up to be accessible to children and wheelchair-bound visitors as well as providing a tactile image of the mountain for blind visitors. The mold used was made by the late Win Robbins, engineer and BSP Advisory member, and was previously used to make the model under glass at BSP Park Headquarters. The Hinckley Yachts

fiber-glass shop of South West Harbor kindly donated the production of 3 models from the mold. In addition to the model for the VIC, models were also finished and painted for Abol and Katahdin Stream Campgrounds. Each fiberglass model required significant patching with epoxy and subsequent grinding before being primed, painted and having the trails added on at last. This project could not have been completed in time for the 1995 season without the cheerful assistance of Jodi Tollett-Browning.

MOUNTAIN MODEL DURING FINAL PHASES OF PAINTING

A review of the work journal at the VIC reveals steady use starting out the season with 167 people in a day on Memorial Day weekend. As early as July 1, the Center served 216 adults and 22 children between 7 A.M. and 3 P.M.! The season high for visitation was, predictably, on Labor Day weekend, September 3, with 253 adults and 32 children stopping in for information services. Most days, the number of visitors fell between 100-200. The Park seems to be seeing an increasing number of foreign visitors in the fall months and this trend is clearly demonstrated with a quick look at our visitor log at the Center. We will continue

to work to improve our information services at this site; using the most feasible suggestions of both visitors and staff to guide our efforts!

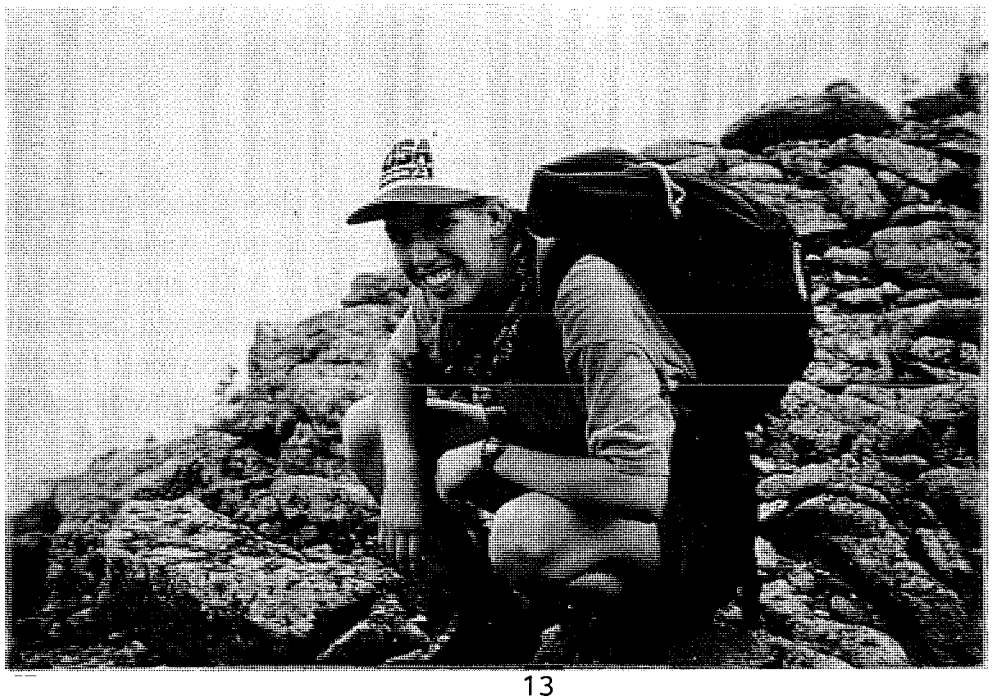
This year, the small meeting room in the same building as the VIC was used several times to host operational staff meetings as well as Advisory Sub-Committee meetings.

One-of-a-Kind Donations

Park volunteer and Advisory member Jane Thomas has been giving wonderful illustrations to the Park Naturalist for free use in brochures, pamphlets, etc. She has been drawing specific subjects on request and her work is a very valuable addition to our office "toolbox". The illustrations range from a scientifically accurate drawing of a Labrador Tea Shrub flowing to a comical one of marauding raccoons. Good artwork, especially accurate artwork is not easy to come by and Jane has certainly given us a beautiful boost in this department over the past year. (The artwork in this section of the Annual Report is by Jane Thomas unless otherwise noted.)

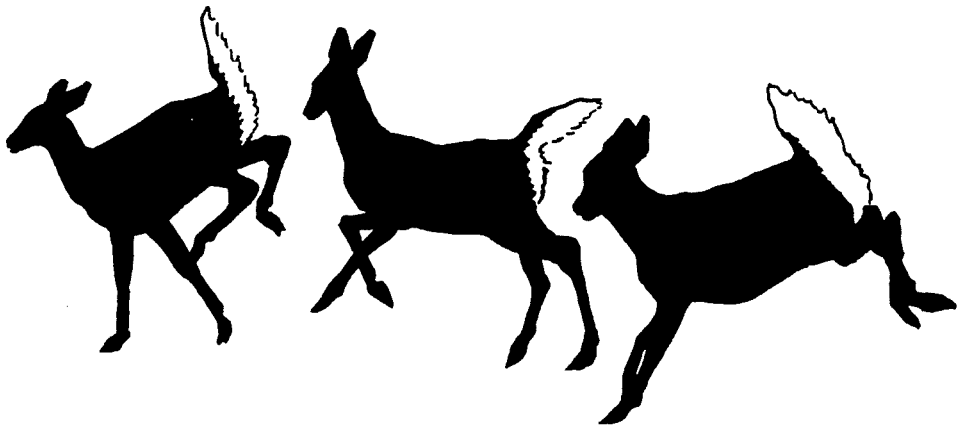
Summer Assistant to the Naturalist

Assisting the Naturalist from June to mid-September this summer was Heather Lee, a Rec. major at U.M. Orono. Heather created and offered 7 children's environmental education programs and worked 2 days per week answering questions at the Togue Pond Visitor Information Center. She also worked on revising several Park handouts on natural history and fishing regulations. Each Summer Assistant brings different talents to the I&E program at Baxter and the Park benefits from the energy and knowledge with which these young people infuse the program.

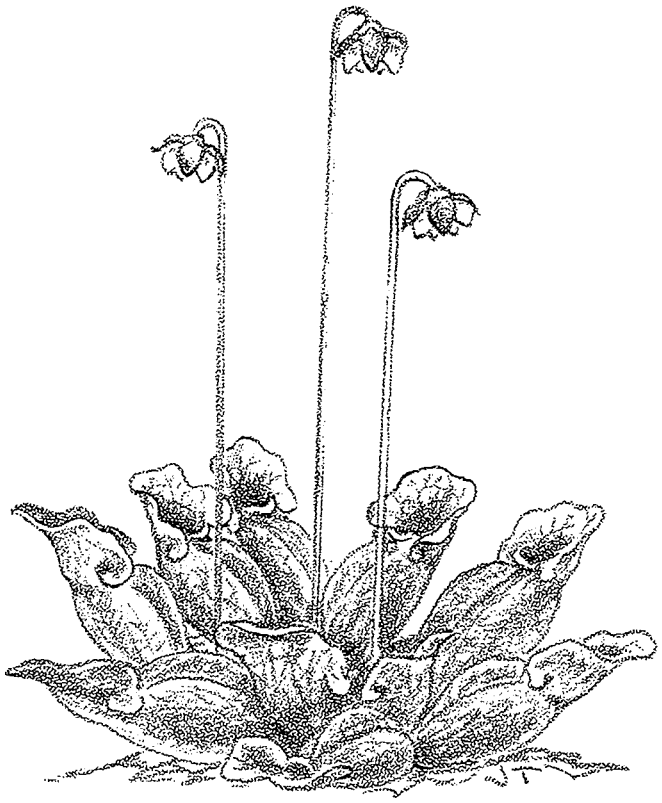


Research

Most of the news regarding research was covered under the Director's Research Committee section. Included in the appendices to this section is an up-to-date inventory of research projects and reports on file at Headquarters.



ILLIUSTRATION: JANE THOMAS



PITCHER PLANT DRAWING BY JANE THOMAS

APPENDIX
TO INFORMATION/EDUCATION
1995 ANNUAL REPORT

1995 Daicey Pond/Kidney Pond Evening Program Schedule

* 6/27 (Tuesday) Jean Hoekwater, "**Spatterdock and Pipewort- A Shoreline Nature Walk**", Kidney Pond

7/10 (Monday) Jane Thomas, "**Chimney Pond Tales**", Daicey Pond

7/19 (Wednesday) Bob Howes, "**Life as a Baxter State Park Ranger**", Kidney Pond

* 7/25 (Tuesday) Jean Hoekwater, "**Water Lizards and Aerial Dragons- A Streamside Ramble**", Daicey Pond

8/2 (Wednesday) Jensen Bissell, "**Hikers, Hunters, and Harvesting: Baxter State Park's Scientific Forest Management Area**", Kidney Pond

8/7 (Monday) Jane Thomas, "**Chimney Pond Tales**", Daicey Pond

8/15 (Tuesday) Chris Drew, "**Bear 'Tails' and More**", Daicey Pond

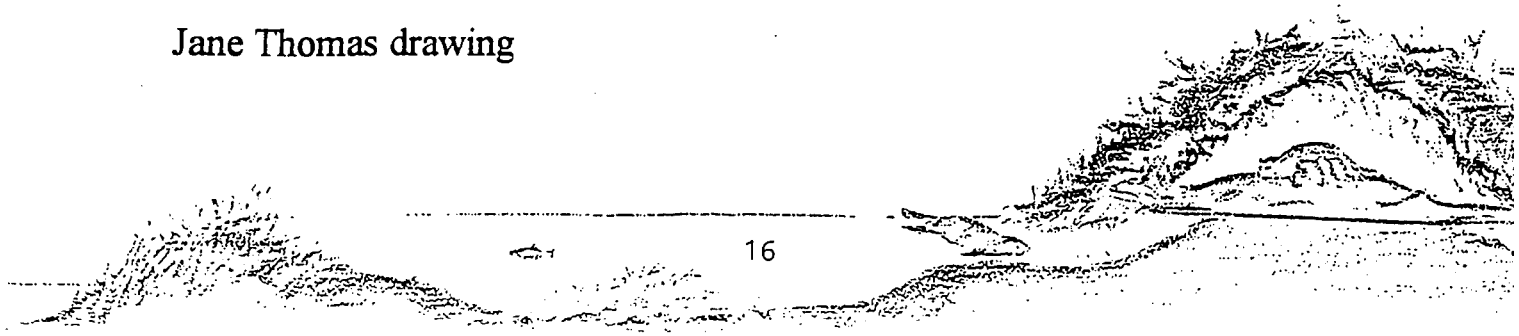
8/21 (Monday) Jane Thomas, "**Chimney Pond Tales**", Daicey Pond

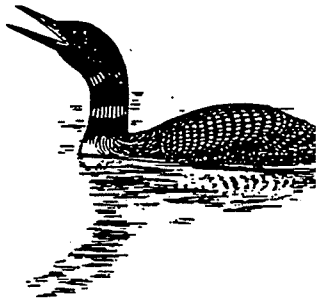
* 8/29 (Tuesday) Jean Hoekwater, "**Night Watching- Learning to Enjoy Nature's Darkest Hours**", Kidney Pond

All programs scheduled to begin at 7 p.m., meet at Kidney/Daicey Campground Library.

* - Indicates outdoor activities/moderate hiking pending weather conditions.

Jane Thomas drawing





1995 CHILDREN'S NATURE PROGRAMS

With Assistant Naturalist Heather Lee

PROGRAMS MOST APPROPRIATE FOR AGES 6 - 11

PARENTS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME

JULY 1 - DO YOU HEAR WHAT I HEAR?

We'll learn to identify some of Baxter's birds by song, get to know where they live, and play some games! 10 a.m. - Kidney Pond - Meet at the library.

JULY 8 - SIMILAR NEEDS

Come find out how animals (including humans) decide where to live and what is needed to survive. 10 a.m. - Daicey Pond - Meet at the library.

JULY 22 - CARING FOR WILDERNESS

Come find out how to enjoy nature without harming it. 10 a.m. - Kidney Pond - Meet at the library.

JULY 29 - A WALK IN THE WOODS

We'll learn the do's and don'ts of hiking and find out how to get the most out of a hike. 10 a.m. - Daicey Pond - Meet at the library. Children must be accompanied by an adult .

AUGUST 5 - USING YOUR SENSES

We'll learn how animals find food using different senses. We'll also see how good your senses are with a few experiments. 10 a.m. - Kidney Pond - Meet at the library.

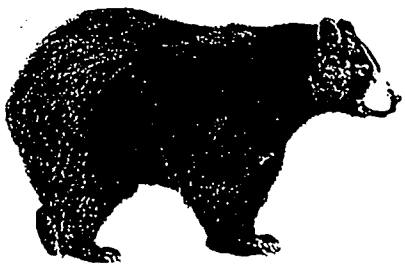
AUGUST 12 - LIFE IN THE POND

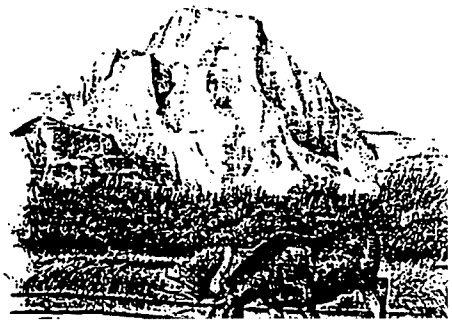
Come walk the shores of Daicey pond to find out who lives there and how they depend on the water. 10 a.m. - Daicey Pond - Meet at the library.

AUGUST 26 - TRAVELING PLANTS

We'll find out how plants seeds travel and you can use your imagination to design your own way to make a seed travel. 10 a.m. - Kidney Pond - Meet at the library.

PROGRAMS WILL BE HELD RAIN OR SHINE. IN CASE OF RAIN, MEET IN THE CAMPGROUND LIBRARY FOR INDOOR ACTIVITIES. SEE YOU THERE!!





COMMENTS FROM MOUNTAIN PATROL FORMS

6/20 "Can't wait for my next Mtn. patrol experience!! Removed 'memorial' plaque from summit."

6/19 "A thunder-lightning-hail-rain storm chased me down the mountain. I saw a lot of trampled on Diapensia on Tableland."

6/24 "Hazy, hot and humid all day."

6/27 "Planes: 12:40 jet N Baxter Peak, 1:20 jet SW Hunt Trail, 2:30 jet SW Baxter Peak cut-off." (Not low flights, just "Practice".)

7/2 "Griffith party of 2 down Hunt from Baxter Peak at 4:40 P.M."

7/4 "Walked within 7 feet of a raven that lit near the trail...wouldn't budge!! Beautiful bird...intimidating beak, though! (Only 2 people did I see on the vegetation today!!)"

7/9 "# of people at noon on peak - 45, # of people at 2:30 on peak - 15. 50+ on Cathedral on the way up, 23 on way down Hunt to Thoreau Springs, 35 on Saddle between cut-off and peak."

7/9 "As of 12:45 - 27 people, peak as of 1:45 - 50+ people, 10 people on Knife Edge between 2:00 and 3:30."

7/10 "S 35° W from the edge of the tableland on Abol Trail...fire spotted (lots of smoke)...W Debsconeag Lakes area...11:45 A.M...I notified HQ and they called Maine Forestry. Summit in and out of clouds today, cool...wind-chill in the 40's."

8/6 "Fantastic visibility today!!"

8/19 "Diving birds (possibly peregrines), last freezing temp May 28th, why isn't there a sheet at the top now (doesn't fit w w/wild ethic). On a clear day can you see New Hampshire? (yes)"

8/20 "Garbage - gum, cig. butts, toilet paper."

8/22 "Freezing at the top."

9/9 "Peters party of 4 went down Hunt Trail instead of down Abol (they're camping at Abol). Visibility dropped down to 10-15 feet once the clouds rolled in."

9/10 "Winds gusted up to 60 mi/hr occasionally. Walked a party of 2, Woodworth, across the Knife Edge to Pamola; they went down Helon Taylor, gave them my head lamp. Saw a flying squirrel on Baxter Peak and a red squirrel."

9/24 "Met up with illegal campers."

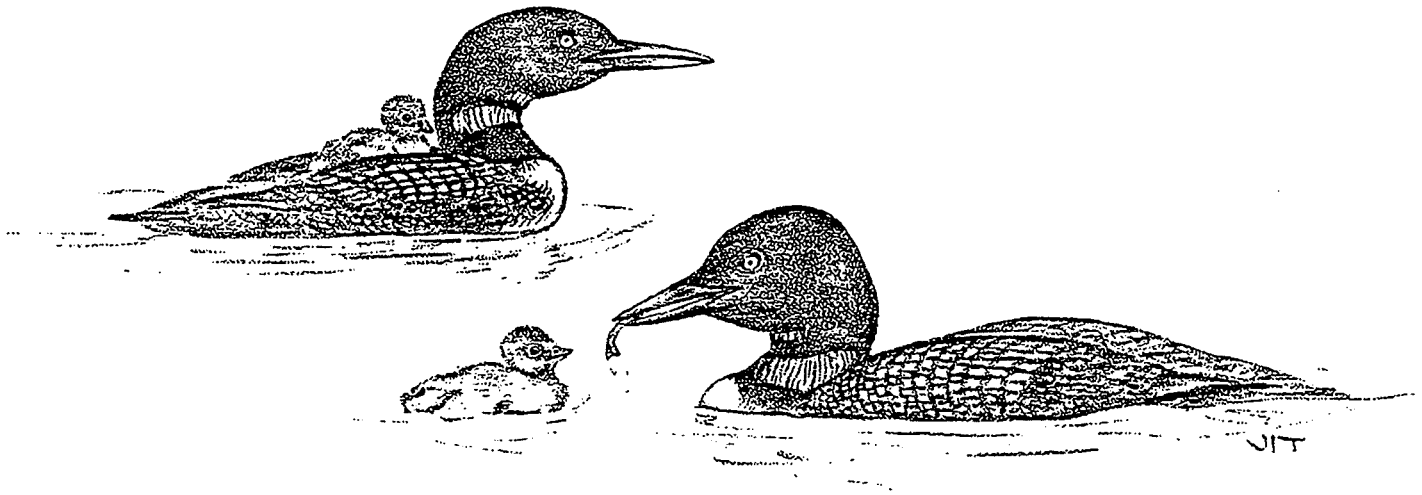
10/1 "Black bears in North Basin 1 mother, 2 cubs."

10/7 "1st class IV day I've ever personally experienced! Greg (Chimney Pond Ranger) and I went to inspect the condition of the mountain above treeline. Ice was reported on the tableland the previous day. Temperature at the peak was 44° F and we only saw ice on the "Peak Cairn" and on the cirque side of the mountain around the summit area. Could not see Knife Edge.

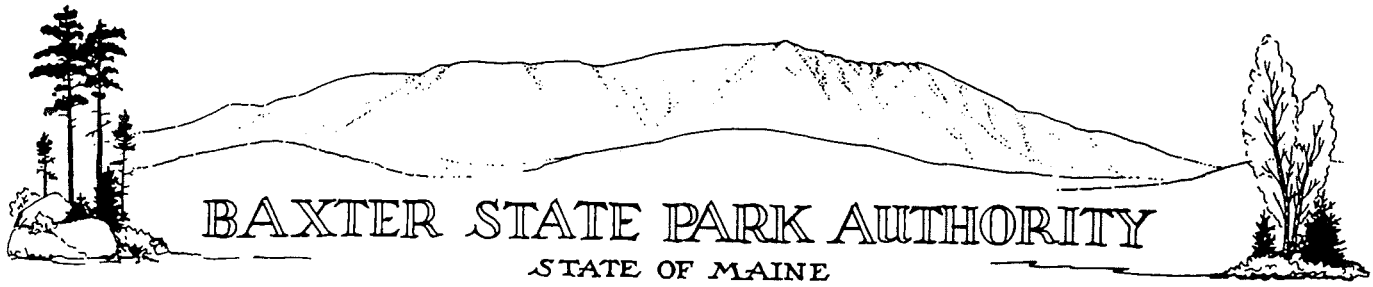
Ice was melting and sloughing off. Never seen ice or snow on this great mountain. Of course I've never been here past August to see the fall foliage either! Glad to be here!"

10/8 "Advised some kids not to throw things (i.e. rocks) off the mountain. You never know who's walking down below! Started to drizzle at 1:30 P.M. Got compliments on stairs/riprap at top of Cathedral. Talked about alpine plants and how important they are to the area. Talked to a group of 15 about Mt. Katahdin and Park history. Wanted to know about rescues on the mtn. (I obliged...somewhat). I explained to them about the clouds breaking up sometimes and low and behold a hole opened up and you could see to Millinocket and to South Peak."

RESEARCH APPENDICES
1995



LOON FAMILY DRAWING BY JANE THOMAS



BAXTER STATE PARK AUTHORITY

STATE OF MAINE

PARK HEADQUARTERS

ADMINISTRATION 723-9616

IRVIN C. CAVERLY, JR., DIRECTOR

64 BALSAM DRIVE
MILLINOCKET, MAINE 04462
(207) 723-9500

February 24, 1995

TO: BSP SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH REVIEW COMMITTEE

FROM: JEAN HOEKWATER, NATURALIST, BAXTER STATE PARK

SUBJECT: SPRING MEETING

The Spring meeting of the BSP Scientific Research Review Committee will be held on April 13, 1995 from 10:00 A.M. to noon. We will meet at the Maine Forest Service Insect and Disease Laboratory in Augusta*.

AGENDA

I Updates on summer 1994
- A. Pine Marten Project
- B. Orono Sedge
- C. New England Wildflowers Society Plant Survey and Seed Banking
- D. Bicknell's Gray Cheeked Thrush - Marshall and V.I.N.S. correspondence

II 1995 Proposals
- A. Forest Biodiversity Study - Alison Dibble
- B. Comparing Arctic and Alpine Populations the Freezing Tolerant Moth - Olga Kukal
- C. New England Wildflower Society Plant Survey and Seed Collecting - Bill Brumback

III Other

GUIDELINES FOR SCIENTIFIC STUDIES IN BAXTER STATE PARK

Baxter State Park was donated to the people of the State of Maine by Governor Percival Baxter for the dual purposes of maintaining a portion of Maine's forest as forever wild and to provide primitive recreational opportunities to people of the State he so loved. The goals and objectives of the Authority and its staff, therefore, are to protect, preserve and maintain the Park for those purposes.

As a set of unique ecosystems, the Park provides valuable opportunities for scientific research and study. The Authority welcomes scientific research which will assist it in understanding the Park's natural systems in order to preserve, protect and maintain the Park, and which may also provide a basis for comparison with other natural systems.

Scientific researchers should be aware that there are three different areas within the Park. The largest area is the Sanctuary -- comprising approximately 150,564 acres. It was set aside by Governor Baxter as a place where flora and fauna would be kept forever wild with negligible human impact and as reflected by these words "Life will live, flourish and die in nature's endless cycle" and "The hunting of animals will be done with cameras rather than guns." Therefore, research that adversely impacts the natural systems of this area will not be approved.

A second area is the Scientific Forest Management Area -- consisting of 28,594 acres. This area was donated by Governor Baxter as a showplace for forestry management and research. Further, hunting and trapping are allowed in this area. Scientific research that might not be acceptable in the Sanctuary could potentially be conducted in the SFMA under certain circumstances such as ensuring there are no long term impacts to the natural systems.

Finally, there is a third area -- comprising 51,500 acres (22,906 acres outside of the SFMA) -- where hunting and trapping are allowed. Scientific research not tolerated in the Sanctuary might be found to be acceptable here, but with greater scrutiny than occurs in the SFMA.

The Authority wishes to emphasize that there is a balance between the Governor's clear and unequivocal desire that the Park, particularly the Sanctuary, be kept forever wild, and the need to better understand the Park in order to preserve, maintain and protect this ecological gem. A better understanding of ecosystems is beneficial. In proposing research in the Park, researchers must be conscious of these considerations in planning any studies. Therefore, in respect to these objectives, the following criteria are used in evaluating requests for scientific research.

1. Impact to the Park. Emphasis and priority will be given to research projects that have a minimal impact on the natural resources of the Park, but consideration will be given to any reasonable scientific studies. The Park will not allow research that involves removal or destruction of geological specimens or features; construction of permanent structures; alteration of terrain; permanent markings; or removal, destruction, or loss of

life of plants and animals in the sanctuary.

According to Park donor, Percival P. Baxter, the Park is to be left in its natural wild state. The removal of any natural object, no matter how benign the impact, changes the natural state of the Park. As we enter the 21st century, the scientific interest in the Park is at an all-time high. Annually we receive requests from many researchers seeking approval for collecting organisms or objects found in the Park. At the same time the demand for primitive camping and hiking opportunities increases every year. The rapidly growing necessity for humans to be able to visit an area where, in policy and in practice, human influence is deliberately minimal, and nature rules in all its complexity, is precisely the need BSP is designed to meet. Our preservation mandate requires compromises on everyone's part including researchers. The essential question we will be asking ourselves, when considering any research proposal, but particularly one involving collecting, will be "How does this proposed action further our efforts to protect and preserve this area for all generations?" The applicant must be able to show that the project cannot be undertaken elsewhere and collection is essential to the project yet removal of the item will be benign. Considering this rationale, it should be evident that there will rarely be an instance where the value of collecting outweighs the value of preserving the Park in its natural state. It should be mentioned here that the likelihood of a permit being granted for collecting is slightly higher in the regions of the park known as the Scientific Forest Management Area and the additional areas in which hunting and trapping are allowed. These areas represent a more actively-managed approach to natural resources and generally speaking, conducting research and collecting is more appropriate in the SFMA.

2. Funding. In general, the Park will not fund scientific research from its annual budget. The Park will consider funding research that will provide data and management recommendations for specific management issues within the Park. If funding is requested, applications must be made two years prior to expected fundings.

3. Applications. Applications for permission to conduct research in the Park must be made in adherence with the following categories and lead-time. The park will circulate the proposal to a Director's Research Committee.

CATEGORY I: Requires only short-term approval (minimum of 2 weeks notice) of Park Director. Projects in this category include any based purely on unobtrusive visual or auditory observation such as bird censusing, photographing fir waves, etc. This category applies to studies requiring no Park-provided quarters or services, no collecting or waivers of any other Park rules and regulations, and no temporary site alteration (flagging, etc.).

CATEGORY II: Requires 6 month lead time for project approval in order to allow the Director's Research Committee and the Director to review the proposal and make recommendations. Category II proposals may, by design, request waiver of certain Park rules and regulations (use of playback tapes, use of snowmobile in staff-only

zones, etc.), and use of Park facilities/services. The greater complexity of study design and requests necessitates more lead time so all responsible parties are informed and have a chance to offer their recommendations.

CATEGORY III: Requires 9 month lead time for project approval in order to ensure full involvement of the Authority, the Park Director, and the Director's Research Committee. Category III proposals include all requests for any sort of collecting in Baxter State Park. Category III proposals also include reintroductions and any other proposed research deemed controversial enough by the Director and DRC to warrant the required lead time.

Compliance with the deadline guarantees thorough consideration of the proposal, not necessarily approval. Failure to comply with the lead time specified in these categories is sufficient reason alone for the Park Director to deny approval of the proposal.

The application must contain the following:

1. Title
2. Name Researcher
3. Researcher's credentials
4. Benefits to be derived from the research
5. Detailed description of research
6. Area(s) of the Park for the research
7. Impact on the Park
8. Budget
9. Time table for research and completion of project
10. Limited to 5 pages.

4. The Director's Research Committee. The DRC will meet in the spring and fall of each year to review applications and make recommendations to the BSP Director. Whenever possible Committee meetings will be held at the University of Maine at Orono. Agendas will precede the meetings by two weeks.

5. Permit. Research will only be allowed in the Park after a detailed description of the proposed research and the issuance of a permit by the Park's Director. The Director, upon the advice of the Director's Research Committee, may attach conditions to the permit.

6. Staff Coordination. The Park Director shall assign a staff member to monitor the research site and program. The researcher shall coordinate implementation of the research project with the appropriate Park staff.

7. Rules, Regulations, and Fees. Researchers in the Park shall be subject to the existing Park rules, regulations, and fees and include justification for using Baxter State Park.

8. Revoking of Permit. The Park Director, at his discretion, at any time, may revoke the research permit by informing the researcher of the revocation, orally or in writing, and if orally revoked such shall be confirmed in writing.

9. Liability. The Park will not be liable for the researcher's equipment or property installed or left in the Park during the course of the project.

10. Final Report. Following the completion of a research project, all researchers are required to submit a complete report to the Baxter State Park Director identifying the results of that research project. This report must be submitted to the Director by December 31, of the year in which the research occurred. Failure to comply with these requirements will result in denial of subsequent research proposals from both the individual researcher and the supporting institution. All reports will be kept on file for reference material at Park Headquarters, the University of Maine and the Maine State Archives in Augusta.

Policy Statement:

Irvin C. Caverly, Jr., Director

1-12-96
Date

Approved by:

Ray B. Owen, Chair Date

1/23/96
Drew Ketterer Date

1/26/96
Charles Gadzik Date

Revised 1/96

APPLICATION FOR SCIENTIFIC STUDY IN BAXTER STATE PARK

1. TITLE:

2. NAME OF RESEARCHER:

3. RESEARCHER'S CREDENTIALS:

4. BENEFITS TO BE DERIVED FROM RESEARCH:

5. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF RESEARCH:

6. AREA(S) OF THE PARK FOR THE RESEARCH:

7. IMPACT ON THE PARK:

8. BUDGET:

9. TIMETABLE FOR RESEARCH AND COMPLETION OF APPLICATION:

(USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY.)

SAMPLE RADIO MESSAGES

Trial Message

You are listening to a test message on Baxter State Park's new Traveler Information Station at 1610 A.M. on your radio. We will be testing this message both for range and content over the fall and winter months. Baxter State Park operates a Park Headquarters and Administration building at 64 Balsam Drive in Millinocket, right next to McDonalds. Our fall and winter hours are 8 A.M.-4 P.M., Monday through Friday, excluding state and national holidays. Detailed maps and other informational materials as well as campsite reservation services are available there.

After October 15 of each year, the Park road is open for day use only, weather permitting. The Park road is not plowed during the winter months. This allows a safe transition to snowmobile and cross-country skier traffic during winter conditions. If you are uncertain of the current road conditions, weather forecast or class day for climbing above treeline, information is available at our Millinocket Headquarters on weekdays 8-4. During this off-season time, the gates open at sunrise and close at sunset. Please note: Pets, motorcycles and oversized vehicles are not allowed in Baxter State Park. If your vehicle measures over 9 feet high, 7 feet wide or 22 feet long, it is not permitted in Baxter Park, for your safety and the safety of others traveling on our rugged and narrow gravel road. The southern park entrance is 18 miles from our Headquarters building in Millinocket. If you decide to drive through the Park from south to north, please be advised that the trip will generally take at least 21/2-3 hours. On the northern end of the Park, Shin Pond is 10 miles from the northern (Matagamon) gate and Patten is 26 miles from the northern gate. At certain times in the late fall and spring, road conditions or blowdowns may not permit an end-to-end drive through the Park. Our speed limit is 20 miles per hour throughout the Park. Please help us preserve the beautiful gift former Governor Baxter gave by carrying out all your garbage and trash and disposing of it properly at home.

Camping is not allowed in the Park between October 15 and December 1st. December 1st is the beginning of our winter camping season. To stay overnight in Baxter during the winter, you need to send in your reservation requests a minimum of 2 weeks in advance. Winter groups must consist of at least 4 members all of whom have filled out detailed forms available from Park Headquarters. We begin accepting reservation requests for winter use each November 1.

There are no phones, stores or gas stations in Baxter State Park so plan to take care of all those needs before entering the Park. We offer over 175 miles of hiking trail including moderate valley and forest hikes as well as some of the roughest hiking terrain east of the Mississippi. As a general rule, you can expect to encounter rocks and tree roots on most of our trails. Many feature boulder fields and rock scrambling as well. It is a good idea to have a detailed map, water, extra clothing and sturdy footwear when hiking in Baxter. Consider sampling the variety the Park offers, from wildlife watching near the ponds , lakes and streams to visiting some of our waterfalls and hiking any of our 46 mountains. The staff at Baxter State Park is committed to making your visit special. Happy Trails!

WINTER MESSAGE

You are listening to a test message on Baxter State Park's new Traveler Information Station at 1610 AM on your radio. We will be testing this message both for range and content over the winter months. Baxter State Park operates a Park Headquarters and Administration building at 64 Balsam Drive in Millinocket, right next to McDonalds. Our winter hours are 8 AM-4 PM, Monday through Friday, excluding state and national holidays. Detailed maps and trail guides are sold and current weather updates and trail conditions are posted here.

Beginning December 1st each year until April 1st, the Park offers winter camping and day use opportunities. Park roads are not plowed during this time. This allows a safe transition to snowmobile and cross-country skier traffic during winter months. Snowmobiles are required by law to limit their use to the ungroomed Park Tote Road. There are no services, fuel or food supplies for visitors setting out to cover the 41 mile distance between the southern park entrance and the northern park entrance. Advance planning is crucial to ensure your enjoyment of this beautiful landscape! Besides being available in Millinocket, Patten and Shin Pond, gas is also available at Abol Bridge and, upon occasion, the East Branch crossing on the north end. Winter visitors traveling on foot are free to share use of the Park Tote Road with snowmobiles. In addition, skiers and winter hikers are also permitted to use spur roads into Kidney, Daicey, South Branch, Roaring Brook and other roadside campgrounds as well as the entire backcountry trail system. Because we do not groom any trails for winter use, backcountry trail-breaking for even short distances may be strenuous at times and stream crossings may be treacherous. All winter visitors should remember that the main Park Tote Road is a shared resource. For your safety, the speed limit on Park roads is 20 mph year-round and snowmobilers and skiers should do their best to accommodate each other.

The Park uses a color code system to classify winter weather conditions. Green indicates favorable conditions. Yellow indicates favorable but deteriorating conditions. Red indicates the wind chill is 50 degrees below zero or colder OR rain/sleet conditions exist. Park use is restricted or terminated on code red days. Current code -day information and weather information is available at Park Headquarters in Millinocket or any staffed ranger station in the Park.

Overnight camping in the winter is a highlight of the season for some of our hardiest Baxter visitors! Winter camping reservations are accepted in person or through the mail, beginning November 1 of each year. All overnight, winter parties must have a minimum of 4 people , must submit information on the experience of each member of their party and submit their request with a minimum of two weeks lead time in order to be confirmed . Winter reservation packets and trip planning assistance are available at Park Headquarters.

On the south end of the Park, State Highway 157 is not plowed beyond Millinocket Lake and is groomed for use as a snowmobile trail. You can park vehicles in the large parking lot provided and snowmobile or ski the remaining 9 miles to the right-hand turn into Baxter Park. If you choose instead to get on the paper company's' "Golden Road", drive down the road to parking provided at Abol Bridge on the West Branch of the Penobscot River. From Abol Bridge skiers can follow the cross-country trail which starts behind the store and gravel pit in this area; snowsledders can follow the sled trail to the Southeast for about 5 miles and turn left on the Baxter State Park road. Up on the Park's north end, Route #159 is plowed until shortly after you cross over the East Branch of the Penobscot; a plowed parking area is provided.

The Park abounds in natural beauty and opportunities for physical challenge, especially during the winter. Whether you are interested in a short ski and lunch on the shore of Abol Pond or a week-long expedition into Chimney Pond, we hope you will join us in protecting and preserving Governor Baxter's precious gift to the state of Maine. Happy Trails!

SPRING MESSAGE

You are listening to Baxter State Park's new Traveler Information Station at 1610 AM on your radio. Baxter State Park operates a Park Headquarters and Administration building at 64 Balsam Drive in Millinocket, right next to McDonalds. Our regular hours are 8 AM- 4 PM, Monday through Friday, excluding state and national holidays. After Memorial Day, Headquarters will also be open on weekends. Detailed maps and trail guides are sold and current weather updates and trail conditions are posted here.

The winter camping season in Baxter State Park ends April 1st each year. Between April 1 and May 15 of each year, the Park is open for day use with access beyond Millinocket lake and into the Park gradually becoming possible as the unplowed portions of state highway 157 are opened up to vehicle traffic again and closed to snowmobiles. Togue Pond Gate on the southern end of Baxter State Park, and Matagamon Gate on the northern end will remain closed until conditions on the unplowed Park road allow at least limited travel by car. These gates are kept closed as long as necessary after April 1st to prevent mixed snowmobile and car encounters and to give thawing roads a chance to stabilize before the regular camping traffic arrives.

Once the gates are opened, please be aware that during most years, end-to-end trips on the Park Tote Road may not be possible until June. Sections of the main Park Tote road as well as spur roads to Roaring Brook, Daicey Kidney and South Branch Pond campgrounds may all be closed until road conditions permit safe travel and minimal damage to the roadway. Road shoulders will be soft throughout the Park and caution is advised. Due to several episodes of high wind and torrential rains this past fall and winter, we have many blowdowns to clear and road wash-outs to repair. Please be patient with our efforts to maintain and repair our gravel roads during this time of the year. For the most up-to-date information on access and road conditions in the Park this spring, it is best to call or visit our Millinocket Headquarters during business hours.

Our 1996 Summer camping season begins officially on May 15. Until that time, use of the Park this spring is limited to daylight hours only. If you are planning to hike in the early spring season, please be prepared for changeable weather, ranging from mild to severe conditions. Despite the challenges and uncertainty of access, early spring in Baxter State Park is an excellent time to take a leisurely ramble and witness the arrival of spring in a wilderness setting. Even when the gates are still closed Many people find it enjoyable to walk the first few miles of the Park Tote Road beyond Togue Pond Gate or Matagamon Gate during mud season, taking advantage of solitude not usually available along this busy

stretch of road once our summer season starts. The first few miles of the Park Tote Road on the south end are located along a fine example of a glacial esker, giving you a nice view of the wetlands and occasionally, Katahdin through the trees. The esker is a steep-sided ridge of gravel deposited by meltwater flowing in an ice tunnel under the continental glacier and left behind when the glacier melted away. On the northern end of the Park, a springtime stroll along the Park Tote Road will reward you with views of Matagamon Lake and the dramatic cliffs of Horse Mt.. A word to the wise, it is not a good idea to leave the road to explore the base of these cliffs, as this is one of the few areas in the Park where poison ivy grows. The official trail access to this mountain is marked by a sign on the left side of the road about a half a mile beyond the gatehouse and is a better way to enjoy this mountain.

If you are planning on fishing in the Park, please pick up a copy of the latest fishing regulations for the State of Maine. These booklets are available at Park Headquarters as well as other places that issue fishing licenses. There are no less than 19 regulation changes pertaining to Baxter State Park this season and it is important for fishermen to update themselves before casting a line.

Whether you are a visitor to this area or a long-time resident of the Katahdin region, we hope you enjoy spring's arrival in Baxter State Park. Staff members at Baxter are proud to work with you to protect and preserve Governor Baxter's precious gift to the state of Maine. Happy Trails!

COMPLETED REPORTS ON FILE

"Ecological Study of Baxter State Park and Mt. Katahdin" by Paula Downes, 1972.
"A Study of Soil & Vegetation at Selected Campgrounds in Baxter State Park and Acadia National Park" by William D. Lilley, 1975.
"A Regional Study of Heavy Metals in Lichens, Mosses and Organic Soil Horizons in High Altitude Ecosystems" by John M. Richey, 1976.
"Baxter State Park: A Profile of Users, Activities and User Attitudes, 1979 by S. D. Reiling, F. E. Montville & Co. R. Facchina.
The Reproductive Biology of Saxifraga stellaris var comosa on Mt. Katahdin, ME by Don Hudson, 1979.
Inventory of Plecoptera species collected from Baxter State Park (1979-80) by Terry Mingo, 1980.
The Effects of Baxter Park Fire on the Vegetation 7 Soils of Several Coniferons Stands" by Sandra Bartrell Hansen, 1983.
"Field Studies of the Yellow-Nosed Vole & Northern Bog Lemming" by Garrett Clough 1986.
"Spiders of Mt. Katahdin, Baxter State Park, Piscataquis County ME" by Daniel T. Jennings, 1986.
BSP User Survey, Burnham Martin, 1989.
"A Theoretical and Empirical Evaluation of a Method of Estimating Area Occupied for Breeding Woodland Hawks in ME" by Holly Devaul, 1990.
"Aquatic Chemistry of Maine High Elevation Lakes 1986-1986 "by Jeffrey S. Kahl & Matthew Scott.

RESEARCH PROPOSALS SUBMITTED & APPROVED
After 1988

Baseline Characteristics of Alpine Area of Katahdin by Cogbill & Hudson 1/20/89.*
Pine Marten Project by Dan Harrison, 5/3/89.***
Ancient Forests of New England - History of Environmental Change by Cogbill, Conkey & Hudson 3/1/91.*
Baxter State Park Moss Inventory, Bruce Allen, Hank Tyler 1/91.**
Katahdin Arctic Nursery & Breeding Areas, Chris Livesay 6/19/91.
Mycological Foray - Micheline Mulvey 6/30/91.*
5 Year Bird Census, Steve Oliverie, 1/92.*
Gray-Cheeked Thrush Study by Roger Applegate & Joe Marshall Dec. 91.*
Reintroduction of Orono Sedge, Alison Dibble, 1/10/92.
Taxus canandensis Taxol research, Alison Dibble 1/14/92.

Banking Male Fern Spore, Bill Brumback, New England Wildflower Society, 11/91.*

Maine Forest Service FIA Resurvey 2/95.

Sustainability of a Red Spruce Ecosystem: Understudy Composition & Pollination, Alison Dibble 4/95.***

Bicknell's Thrush Survey - Chris Rimmer, Vermont Institute of Natural Science 4/95.

Survey of Globally Rare Species (Katahdin & Trout Brook Mtn.), Bill Brumback, New England Wildflower Society, 4/95.

Survey of Arctic & Alpine Populations of the Freezing Tolerant Moth, Olga Kulkal, Acadian University, Nova Scotia, 4/95.**

* Final report submitted.

** Project approved but research never took place.

*** Interim Reports Received

ACQUATIC CHEMISTRY OF MAINE HIGH ELEVATION LAKES 1986-1989

By

Jeffrey S. Kahl & Matthew Scott

An excerpt:

"The status of surface waters in Baxter State Park

As a special case study, we examined the chemistry of the surface waters of Baxter State Park (BSP) in July, 1987. Eight of the HELM lakes are in Baxter State Park, and are the most northeasterly of the high elevation lakes in the state. This location is of special significance when the air patterns that transport atmospheric pollutants are considered. In the northeast U.S., BSP is the mountainous area that is farthest downwind from the industrialized regions that are implicated in producing the acidic deposition precursors. Due to the poorly buffered waters that drain the granitic bedrock and thin soils that are common in BSP, the Park waters are very sensitive to the effects of acid rain. Thus, Baxter waters should represent the worst-case scenario for lakes and streams in central and northern Maine, and perhaps even in waters farther downwind in portions of New Brunswick, Canada.

Most lakes and streams in BSP were circum-neutral in the summer of 1987. The only exceptions were two small special interest ponds on Katahdin: Pamola Pond (0.4 ha) and Cathedral Pond (0.1 ha). Pamola Pond had a pH of 4.9, due to a substantial contribution from organic acidity. Cathedral Pond had a pH of 5.7. A complete list for the Baxter waters sampled in summer, 1987 is included in Appendix 10."

APPENDIX 9

Chemistry of the lakes and streams of Baxter State Park. The chemistry listed for the 8 HELM lakes in the Park are the means for three years of sampling (2 to 5 samples each). The chemistry for the lakes less than 600 meters in elevation, and for all the streams, is from July, 1987.

LAKES-Baxter State Park

Name	Township	Area	Depth	Elev	EQpH	ANC	Cond	Color	DOC	Ca	Mg	K	Na	Cl	NO3	SO4
		ha	m	m		µeq/l	µS/cm	PCU	mg/l	----------		µeq/l			----------	
Abol Pond	T2R9 WELS	35.6	10	181	7.41	177	30.8	13	2.2	148	34	24.3	80	17	0.0	68
Basin P#1	Mt Katahdin	3.6	4	747	6.52	35	14.1	6	1.0	64	7	6.2	35	7	21.0	42
Basin P#2	Mt Katahdin	5.7	9	747	6.62	44	12.9	10	1.5	57	7	6.5	38	9	12.3	40
Cathedral Pond	T3R9 WELS	0.2	.	950	5.72	4	10.4	7	0.9	36	3	5.4	27	7	9.9	48
Chimney Pond	Mt Katahdin	1.7	5	881	6.12	17	13.5	7	1.0	69	9	5.4	28	7	28.0	45
Daicey Pond	T3R10 WELS	14.2	8	331	7.15	86	19.9	15	2.1	94	12	18.4	59	16	0.0	57
Davis Pond	Mt Katahdin	0.9	2	869	6.63	35	12.6	10	0.8	59	5	5.0	31	7	12.1	43
Deep Pond	T4R9 WELS	2.7	6	412	6.99	75	14.7	32	3.0	49	16	8.9	69	9	0.0	26
Depot Pond	Mt Katahdin	1.1	1	753	6.37	32	12.5	8	1.9	59	5	5.3	32	10	12.0	43
Kidney Pond	T3R10 WELS	42.5	10	320	7.23	119	27.1	26	4.9	137	36	22.5	62	24	0.0	75
Klondike Pond	T3 R10 WELS	1.6	3	1E3	6.72	34	12.0	15	1.0	53	4	5.5	36	7	9.5	43
Lake Cowles	Mt Katahdin	4.0	16	869	6.29	25	11.2	27	3.6	41	7	6.8	33	10	9.4	36
L. Wassataquoik Lake	T4R10 WELS	3.9	3	485	7.28	111	20.4	31	2.5	96	16	15.3	51	11	0.0	44
Lower So. Branch P.	T5R9 WELS	43.7	18	299	7.21	99	17.5	10	1.4	98	20	8.2	43	9	0.0	51
Pamola Pond	Mt Katahdin	0.4	1	771	4.76	-21	14.6	35	6.2	16	8	6.9	14	7	0.3	55
Pogy Pond	T4R9 WELS	10.5	.	347	6.75	38	13.2	30	2.1	45	8	10.2	51	16	0.0	46
Russell Pond	T4R9 WELS	8.5	2	406	7.01	77	15.4	39	3.6	56	10	11.0	73	10	0.0	29
Sandy Stream Pond	T3R9 WELS	7.3	1	459	7.23	112	18.6	29	0.9	86	9	8.9	71	10	5.8	38
South Whidden Pond	T3R9 WELS	2.6	.	492	6.11	21	13.9	30	3.4	44	12	8.4	48	13	0.0	71
Upper So. Branch P.	T5R9 WELS	40.5	23	300	7.32	139	22.5	18	1.3	132	24	10.0	50	10	0.0	50
Wassataquoik Lake	T4R9/10 WELS	80.9	24	420	7.21	98	20.5	7	2.2	114	18	8.7	43	9	14.3	54

STREAMS-Baxter State Park

Name	Township	Elev	EQpH	ANC	Cond	Color	DOC	Ca	Mg	K	Na	Cl	NO3	SO4
		m		µeq/l	µS/cm	PCU	mg/l	----------		µeq/l			----------	
Abol Stream	T3R9/10 T2R9/10 WEL	182	7.25	119	24.4	17	1.7	131	17	15.3	65	9	11.5	61
Avalanche Brook	T3R9 WELS	390	7.48	257	38.6	9	3.3	223	53	16.6	73	14	30.8	50
Katahdin Stream	T3R9/10 WELS	341	7.15	111	24.5	4	0.2	123	11	13.6	55	10	24.0	65
Pamola Brook	T3R9 WELS	549	4.88	11	11.7	10	1.3	38	5	5.9	40	8	10.7	45
Roaring Brook	T3R9 WELS	457	6.96	54	15.0	2	0.2	70	5	6.6	50	8	20.0	40
Rum Brook	T2R9 WELS	212	7.28	123	26.0	14	1.0	128	23	17.1	71	10	26.7	61
Saddle Brook	T7R9 WELS	.	6.71	39	14.3	4	1.2	69	4	4.3	39	15	18.6	47
Trout Brook	T6R9 T5R9/10 WELS	237	7.60	274	37.5	16	1.2	170	62	19.2	90	27	4.3	48
Wassataquoik Stream	T4R8/9 T3R7/8 WELS	408	6.92	57	15.9	14	0.8	62	10	9.7	64	10	29.2	30

EFFECTS OF TIMBER HARVESTING AND TRAPPING ON POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS, HABITAT SELECTION, AND AREA OCCUPANCY BY AMERICAN MARTENS IN NORTHERN MAINE: THE BAXTER PARK STUDY SITE

Dr. Daniel J. Harrison

Field work on the CFRU funded portion of our project began in May 1994 within the Baxter Park site. This site represents the baseline without trapping or timber harvesting, and is designed to compare the relative effects of trapping and timber harvesting (T4 R11), and timber harvesting without trapping (T5 R11) on marten population characteristics and habitat selection. The research in the industrial landscape (T4 R11, T5 R11) is being funded by Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (MDIFW), the Maine Agricultural and Forest Experiment Station (MAFES), the Department of Wildlife Ecology (DWE), University of Maine, and Maine Forest Service. Associated projects are also being supported by the National Council of the Paper Industry for Air and Stream Improvement (NCASI). Project personnel included David Payer (Ph.D. student), Theodore Chapin (Research Associate), Thomas Hodgman (Research Associate), H. Joseph Lachowski (M.S. student), Aaron Drake (undergraduate technician), Duggins Wroe (technician), and numerous summer student employees. Payer's dissertation will address a comparison of marten population characteristics and habitat selection among the 3 treatments. This work will be completed during 1998, and will represent the basis of a single final report to be submitted to CFRU in 1999.

OBJECTIVES

The specific objectives of the CFRU funded portion of our project are to:

1) Document and compare seasonal habitat selection by martens in an untrapped forest preserve, an untrapped industrial forest, and a trapped industrial forest.

2) Document and compare population characteristics (i.e. home range size, inter- and intra-sexual home range overlap, density, age and sex structure, survival and percent females lactating) of martens in an untrapped forest preserve, an untrapped industrial forest and a trapped industrial forest.

PROGRESS DURING OCTOBER 1994 TO SEPTEMBER 1995

We trapped martens from 19 May-8 July 1995 in T5 R11 WELS, T4 R11 WELS and Baxter State Park (BSP). There were a total of 55 (22 females, 33 males) initial captures of marten in 1995, compared to 48 captured during 1994 prior to the trapping closure. Each captured marten was sexed, weighed, measured, examined for

reproductive status, aged, ear tagged and radiocollared.

We monitored radiocollared martens from the air on a weekly basis from 1 October-31 December 1994. From 1 January-31 March 1995 we monitored 29 remaining resident marten (captured during 1994) approximately 3-5 times weekly from the ground via snow machines, and weekly from aircraft. Animals captured during the spring 1995 trapping effort were monitored 4-6 times weekly from the ground and weekly from aircraft during the interval 1 June 1995 - 30 September 1995. To date, we have obtained approximately 6000 locations of radio collared martens among the three study sites. We have sufficient data from all residents to specify individual home ranges and examine habitat use patterns (placement of the home range on the landscape, habitat selection within the home range, and use of microhabitat characteristics).

We continue to monitor population density, individual survival, and reproductive success of captured marten across sites. These data will be used to help us evaluate differences in habitat quality and population performance of marten exposed to the three forest harvest/trapping treatments.

Three townships (T5 R11, T6 R11 and T6 R10) were closed to commercial furbearer (except beaver and bear) trapping by the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (MDIFW) during 1994 and 1995 to facilitate our study of effects of trapping on marten populations. We are working with MDIFW to enforce this closure, and have posted signs regarding the closure and objectives of our study in strategic areas throughout our study site. During early 1996, we will initiate rulemaking to extend this closure for the fall 1996 trapping season.

FUNDING

As proposed, CFRU funding covers 50% of the costs to operate the Baxter Park study area. Because field work did not begin until May 1994, CFRU funding, in addition to $3,000 "in kind" support (flying time, contract labor, vehicles) provided by MDIFW was sufficient to cover field operations during FY 1994. During FY 1995, additional funding of $10,998 was provided by Maine Forest Service (MFS), and MDIFW committed $5,700 of in-kind support. This allowed us to proceed with all objectives as proposed. Proposed research activities in the industrial forest continue to be fully funded via MDIFW, MAFES, and DWE.

The National Council of the Paper Industry for Air and Stream Improvement has provided funding to expand the study to include an evaluation of microhabitat characteristics in areas receiving different intensities of use by martens. The specific objective of this work is to document and compare microhabitat characteristics between forested areas ($>$ 6 m in height) with different intensities of use by resident, nonjuvenile martens in the industrial forest with trapping closure and in Baxter Park. This information will allow us to integrate the landscape-level findings from the larger study with stand-specific recommendations on ways to maintain habitat suitability for

martens in harvested stands. This work is occurring concurrently with CFRU funded research during summers 1995-96 in T5 R11 WELS, and in Baxter State Park.

RESULTS FROM ASSOCIATED STUDIES

I) FOREST LANDSCAPES AND MARTEN

BACKGROUND: Available literature suggests that extensive timber harvesting may detrimentally influence habitat quality for marten. The specific characteristics of landscape pattern that affect marten habitat use are poorly understood. Marten have been documented to use remnant stands as small as 300 m^2. However, characteristics such as isolation of stands have not been examined relative to use by marten. We investigated the influence of spatial characteristics of forest patches, such as size, shape, and isolation, on spatial use of habitat by marten in an industrial forest landscape. We also related measures of landscape pattern in marten home ranges with home range size, to evaluate the influence of landscape pattern on area requirements.

This component of our project was designed to: 1) assess the relationship of spatial characteristics of residual forest patches with marten use of habitat in an industrial forest landscape, and 2) evaluate the relationship between landscape pattern and home range area of marten. Data were collected via radio telemetry locations for 34 adult marten collared and monitored on land owned by Bowater, Great Northern Paper Co., in Piscataquis county Maine (T4 R11 and T5 R11 WELS) during May 1989 - April 1991. Analyses have been completed, and a final report will be available by 15 December 1995.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS: American marten (*Martes americana*) are generally considered an associate of mature forests and their populations are susceptible to over-harvesting and habitat loss. Despite the potential for clearcutting to fragment habitat of area-sensitive, forest-dependent species such as marten, few studies have evaluated the influence of landscape pattern on use of habitat and spatial distribution of marten in areas with extensive timber harvesting. Thus, we examined relationships among measures of landscape pattern and spatial use of habitat by 33 (17 male and 16 female) resident and 32 (17 male and 15 female) non-resident adult ($\geq$1 year) marten in an extensively logged landscape.

Area of forest stands (>6 m in height) used by resident marten (median = 27 ha, n = 12) was greater ($P < 0.003$) than stands that contained no locations (median = 1.5 ha, n = 128); no stands <2.7 ha (n = 88) contained locations (n = 1,188) of residents. Further, stands used by residents were closer to the nearest stand larger than 2.7 ha (i.e., the smallest stand that contained locations; $P = 0.057$) and to a large (637 km^2) forest preserve ($P = 0.075$) than stands that contained no locations. However, there was no difference in distance to nearest stand of any size ($P = 0.219$) between stands used by residents and stands that contained no

locations. We also examined the potential influence of landscape pattern on spatial use of habitat by marten at 4 spatial scales ranging from 10 to 250 ha. At all 4 spatial scales, grid cells that contained locations of resident marten had a higher percent forest >6 m in height ($P \leq 0.008$) and intersected stands of greater area ($P \leq 0.006$) than cells that contained no locations. At cell sizes of 125 ha and 250 ha, used cells intersected fewer residual stands ($P \leq 0.024$). Analyses for non-residents revealed similar effects of stand area and isolation, despite that non-residents exhibited greater variability of stand use. Home ranges ($n = 27$) of all resident adult marten were composed of >60% forest cover >6 m in height. Shape indices were not different ($P \geq 0.490$) between used cells and cells that contained no locations. Marten used forest types within their home ranges irrespective of forest edges. Although distance between marten locations and forest edge were significantly different ($P = 0.049$) from expected, expected distances exceeded observed distances by only 10 m. The median size of the largest forest stand in marten home ranges was 1.5 km^2 for females and 2.5 km^2 for males; thus, contiguous forest patches of 1.5-2.5 km^2 may be necessary to maintain resident marten in logged landscapes. Our results concur with companion studies that concluded marten select habitat at a landscape scale, and indicate that landscapes characterized by few, large, residual forest stands close in proximity received greater occupancy by resident marten than areas with small isolated stands. Thus, forest planning aimed at reducing fragmentation via retaining large residual stands may help to maintain resident adult marten in extensively logged landscapes.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT: MDIFW, MAFES, DWE, NCASI

II). SEASONAL HABITAT SELECTION BY MARTEN IN A FOREST PRESERVE

BACKGROUND: Some of the highest densities of marten recorded occur in Baxter State Park, an area of contiguous forest with an abundance of mature hardwoods (beech, birch, and maple). This association seems contrary to the habitat associations that have been developed for marten, based primarily on studies in the western U.S. Some studies in the eastern U.S. have documented that marten may use mixed-wood or even hardwood stands extensively. Habitat quality for marten may be related to the amount of structure on the forest floor. If the amount of ground structure is not related to cover type, assessment of habitat selection based on cover types alone may be misleading. Thus, in the west, where softwood forests have more ground structure than hardwoods (aspen), cover-type selection probably reflects marten habitat associations. In the east, however, the relationship between cover type and ground structure may be less distinct. To better understand the habitat associations of marten in the east, we investigated selection for major forest types by marten in a forest preserve and related our findings to previous studies that we had conducted on habitat selection by marten in an industrial forest.

Specific objectives were to: 1) test for stand- and landscape-scale habitat selection by resident adult marten in a large forest preserve, and 2) compare habitat selection by marten inhabiting a forest preserve versus marten in a trapped, industrial forest

landscape. We monitored habitat selection by 38 resident adult marten in Baxter State Park, Maine during October 1990 - April 1993. We compared our results to similar analyses conducted for 28 resident adult marten that were monitored on an industrial forest site (T4 R 11, T5 Rll WELS) owned and managed by Bowater, Great Northern Paper Co. during May 1989 - April 1991. Marten densities on the industrial forest site were substantially lower than in the forest reserve; this was partly a result of intensive fur trapping on the managed area. Analyses have been completed, and a final report will be available by 15 December 1995.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS: At the landscape scale, nearly all of the available habitat was used by marten; home ranges of radio-collared individuals included 70-84% of our study site during the 3 years of the study. At the stand scale, however, marten used forest types disproportionate to availability ($P = 0.030$) within their home ranges during summer (1 May-31 October). Stands with substantial spruce-budworm (*Choristoneura fumiferana*) mortality (<50% overstory canopy closure) had the highest selection index, which was significantly higher ($P = 0.003$, pairwise rejection level = 0.008) than the mature (>12 m in height), well-stocked (>50% canopy closure) mixed-wood forest type. No significant differences in selection index were detected among mature well-stocked coniferous, deciduous, or mixed-wood forest types. During winter (1 November-30 April), marten used forest types proportionate to availability within home ranges ($n = 8$ males, 1 female). Our results suggest that marten do not require dense or coniferous canopy cover and are consistent with the hypothesis that vertical and horizontal structural complexity may be a more important habitat component than age or species composition of the forest overstory. Thus, post-harvest techniques, such as on-site delimbing and slash management, may provide opportunities to enhance the quality of regenerating forest stands for marten habitat. Although structural complexity may often be associated with age and species composition of forests, the regional- and site-specific nature of these associations leads us to conclude that conservation practices should focus on structural attributes that influence quality of forested habitats for marten, regardless of age and species composition of trees. Further research to identify threshold amounts of specific structural features (e.g., volume of downed logs, density of snags) required by marten, and experimental designs that separate the specific effects of trapping versus timber harvesting would provide valuable information about marten habitat relationships, and would assist in balancing management activities in landscapes where both timber harvesting and trapping occur.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT: MDIFW, MAFES, DWE, NCASI

III). SEASONAL SELECTION OF HABITATS USED FOR RESTING SITES BY MARTEN IN MAINE

BACKGROUND: Structural characteristics of habitats used for resting by American marten have been studied throughout the western portion of the species' range. Resting sites are generally associated with forest attributes that provide vertical or horizontal

structure, such as trees, snags, downed logs, stumps, root masses, rock crevices, and squirrel middens. Availability of suitable resting sites is generally thought to be important to marten survival because these sites provide thermal cover, protection from predators, and access to prey beneath the surface of the snow. Previous studies have often assumed that structural attributes of forests that provide suitable rest sites are limiting in managed forests and that availability of rest sites increases with the age and softwood dominance within a forest stand. Hence, we attempted to evaluate the relative importance of structural characteristics, age, and species composition by evaluating selection for forest attributes at sites used for resting by adult marten. Our study site was located in Baxter State Park, Maine, which is a large forest preserve where marten are protected from fur trapping. Specifically, we identified forest type. and structural features (e.g., stumps, tree species, root masses) used for resting, and quantified structural characteristics (e.g., down logs, visual obstruction, snags, stem density) at den sites and at random points distributed throughout home ranges of radiocollared marten. We characterized rest sites and random sites separately by season, and based our results specifically on rest sites used by 28 adult (>1 year) marten during summer ($n = 73$ sites) and 36 marten during winter ($n = 69$ sites). We evaluated differences in seasonal rest site use, quantified differences in structural characteristics between major forest types, evaluated whether marten rest sites were distributed in forest types disproportionate to availability, and used a logistic modelling approach to evaluate important habitat parameters that might distinguish used sites from random sites.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS: American marten (*Martes americana*) use a variety of resting sites between foraging episodes, and the vertical position of resting sites may vary by season. Marten tend to rest above the ground during summer, and almost exclusively beneath the snow surface during winter. Marten may select resting sites based on forest structure, but may be opportunistic in rest-site choice based on the relative availability of potential sites. We compared the types of resting sites used during summer versus winter, and compared measures of forest overstory, understory, and ground structure between resting sites and random sites in north-central Maine, from January 1991 to January 1994. During summer, marten tended to rest in trees or snags, whereas during winter, marten usually rested in subnivean sites ($P < 0.001$). The distribution of resting sites among forest overstory types did not differ from the distribution of random sites during summer ($P = 0.164$) or winter ($P = 0.510$), despite that coniferous stands had significantly ($P \leq 0.007$) more logs on the forest floor and standing snags than did both mixed and deciduous stands. Multivariate logistic regression models resulted in few differences in measurements of forest overstory, understory, and ground structure between resting sites and random sites during summer or winter. Although the logistic models were significant, few variables had significant effects, and the models poorly predicted locations as resting sites or random sites. Our data indicate that rest-site selection for the characteristics of forest overstory, understory, and ground structure that we measured was universally weak. We conclude that potential resting sites occurred above thresholds at which resting sites limit use of habitat by marten. We recommend further study to document thresholds of forest structure required by marten, and to examine the

influence of current timber harvesting trends on long-term forest structure.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT: MDIFW, MAFES, DWE, NCASI

IV). INFLUENCE OF MICROHABITAT CHARACTERISTICS ON INTENSITY OF FOREST USE AND PRODUCTIVITY OF MARTENS IN MAINE: IMPLICATIONS FOR FOREST PRACTICES.

BACKGROUND AND SCOPE: Stand-scale habitat selection by marten is thought to reflect a choice for stands with microhabitat characteristics that provide an abundance of horizontal and vertical structure. However, the relationships of marten use of forests with structural attributes has not been quantified, except for den and rest sites, which do not appear to be limiting in the forests of Maine. A verified relationship of the use intensity of forested habitats with structural attributes may enable managers to shed the paradigm that marten require mature, conifer-dominated forests, and may provide opportunities to manage for the structural characteristics of forests required by marten in a wider variety of forest age classes and species types than has previously been considered compatible with marten conservation.

Hence, our specific objectives are to: 1) document and compare microhabitat characteristics between forested areas (> 20 feet in height) receiving different intensities of use (# locations/area) by successful martens (i.e., based on survival and reproductive history) in an industrial forest and a forest preserve; and 2) develop stand-level recommendations regarding silvicultural techniques, harvesting methods, and slash management strategies to maximize habitat quality for martens.

The areas defined by the minimum convex polygon encompassing marten locations on each study site will be partitioned into 16 ha grid cells, and intensity of use will be quantified for each cell. We will sample overstory, understory, and microhabitat habitat variables at 8 sampling sites randomly distributed within each cell. Sampling intensity will be stratified by relative cell use to reduce variance. Each cell will have a minimum of one sampling station per every 2.5 ha.

Use of microhabitat characteristics will be analyzed separately for the industrial forest site and the forest preserve, and for leaf-on and leaf-off periods. We will use step-wise multiple regression to compare the number of marten relocations/cell (response variable) to habitat characteristics of each cell (explanatory variables). Pearson correlation coefficients for all possible pairs of habitat variables will be examined to identify correlations that could confound subsequent analyses. Highly correlated variables will be collapsed as necessary. Discriminant analyses will be applied to cells in high, medium, low and no use strata to identify combinations of microhabitat characteristics associated with marten habitat use. Results of the latter analyses will be compared to the fitted regression models to check for agreement in terms of variables included.

For each study site, we will identify cells receiving high or medium use in leaf-on

and leaf-off periods. We will use logistic regression to model differences in microhabitat characteristics between areas of concentrated use during leaf-on versus leaf-off periods, and between the industrial forest and the forest preserve.

PROGRESS DURING FY 95 AND FUTURE PLANS: We overlaid > 3000 locations of marten collected during 1989-91 and 1993-94 on our study site in T4 R11 and T5 R11 WELS with available road access and excluded all locations > 400 m from roads. We then overlaid a 16 hectare grid cells and chose 15 grid cells in each of the following 3 treatments: 1) forested with no use by resident marten; 2) forested with use by resident marten; and 3) regenerating with no use by resident marten prior to the trapping closure. Within each of the 45 grid cells, we have sampled microhabitat characteristics at 8 sampling stations.

During 1996 we will repeat the grid cell selection and sampling protocol within Baxter State Park, except that we will substitute cells with severe spruce-budworm kill for regenerating cuts. The final report for the project will be available in November 1997.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT: NCASI, MAFES, DWE, MDIFW

V). RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SMALL MAMMAL DENSITIES, AND MACRO- AND MICROHABITAT CHARACTERISTICS OF FORESTS IN NORTHERN MAINE

BACKGROUND AND SCOPE: Marten are thought to select for forest stands with high amounts of vertical and horizontal structure provided by multi-layered overstory, snags, stumps, and coarse woody debris on the forest floor. Structural complexity has been postulated as a correlate with the abundance and availability of small mammals, which comprise the primary prey for marten. Further, marten are also widely cited as an associate with conifer dominated stands because of perceived positive relationships between conifer dominance and structural complexity.

Hence, we are investigating the relationship between microhabitat characteristics, densities of small rodents, and forest stand age and species composition. Specific objectives are to: 1) document seasonal food habits of marten on our industrial forest site (T4 R11, T5 R11 WELS) in northern Maine; 2) estimate and compare small mammal densities in different forest types (mature mixedwood, mature hardwood, mature softwood, regenerating forest, and stands with severe spruce-budworm damage) classified based on overstory species, tree height, canopy closure, and stocking density; 3) quantify differences in structural complexity in different stand types; and 4) evaluate which stand, microhabitat, and structural characteristics are the best predictors of small mammal densities.

Food habits of marten will be quantified from marten scats collected during field activities over the past 6 years. Small mammals are being live-trapped in 5 habitat types (mature mixedwood, mature hardwood, mature softwood, regenerating forest,

and stands with severe spruce-budworm damage). Also, snowshoe hare densities are being indexed on each grid by counting pellets on transects distributed throughout the trap grids. Microhabitat characteristics will be measured on the trapping grids and then analyzed to determine if small mammals demonstrate habitat selection at the stand level (based on overstory type) or at the microhabitat level. We will develop a multivariate model to predict which habitat attributes are the best predictors of small mammal densities. These results will be compared with associated studies designed to identify which habitat attributes are the best predictors of use intensity of forest grid cells by marten. We hope to identify which structural features could be managed for in harvested forest stands to maintain use by marten and their principal prey species.

PROJECT STATUS AND FUTURE PLANS: During June - August 1995 we totaled 1,852 captures of 867 individuals [56% red-backed voles (*Clethrionomys gapperi*), 28% deer mice (*Peromyscus maniculatus*), 12% shrews (*Sorex cinereus*, *Blarina brevicauda*)] in 7,808 trap nights of effort. Microhabitat characteristics were sampled at 320 sampling stations distributed among the 5 habitat types. Transects (n=240) for snowshoe hare pellet counts were established and cleared of all pellets at the beginning of the leaf-off season.

Small mammal trapping protocol will be repeated during summer 1996 and snowshoe pellets will be counted at the end of the leaf-off season. Data analysis will be conducted during fall 1996, with an anticipated completion of the final report by March 1997.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT: DWE, MAFES

VI. COMPARISON OF SURVIVAL AND CAUSE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES OF MARTEN IN AN INDUSTRIAL FOREST AND A FOREST PRESERVE

PROJECT STATUS: This phase of the project has been completed. An abstract of the scope and primary findings follows:

Comparisons of survival characteristics for untrapped populations of marten in unharvested forests are needed to evaluate the influence of human activities on population performance in managed landscapes with both timber harvesting and trapping. Although survival rates have been estimated for marten in areas with trapping and logging, comparable data from an untrapped and unlogged area are lacking. Thus, we monitored 33 adult ($\geq$1 yr) female and 26 adult male martens in an untrapped forest preserve in northcentral Maine from October 1990 - April 1994. We documented causes of natural mortality, estimated semi-annual survival rates, compared predation-caused mortality rates between sexes, and compared survival characteristics for the population in the forest preserve with published information from an adjacent trapped population in an extensively logged landscape. We documented 8 mortalities during 5,390 marten-days for females, and 4 mortalities over 10,488 marten-days for males within the forest preserve. Five of 8 females and 1 of 4 males died from predation; undetermined natural causes resulted in the

remaining 6 documented deaths of marten within the preserve. Additionally, of 17 marten (8 adults, 9 juveniles) that left the preserve, 3 were caught by trappers and 4 died of predation. Within the preserve, daily survival during 1 May - 15 December was not different from rates during 16 December - 30 April for females ($P = 0.10$) or males ($P = 0.54$). Annual survival rates were higher ($P = 0.01$) for males than females, in contrast to reports from trapped populations. Further, females experienced higher ($P = 0.03$) annual mortality from predation than males. Survival rates during 1 May - 15 December were higher ($P \leq 0.001$) for adult marten in the forest preserve than in the trapped and logged landscape. However, natural mortality rates (1 May - 15 December) were not different between the 2 areas for adult females ($P = 0.39$) or adult males ($P = 0.14$). Our results do not support published conclusions that marten in unlogged areas experience lower natural mortality than marten in logged areas. Trapping mortality accounted for most of our observed differences in survival of marten between the trapped and logged landscape and the forest preserve.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT: MDIFW, MAFES, DWE

Sustainability of the red spruce forest ecosystem:
Understory composition and pollinators

Progress Report -- 1995 RESULTS

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SUMMARY. The red spruce (*Picea rubens*) forest ecosystem is vulnerable to conversion to mixed woods or dominance by balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*) where red spruce regeneration is insufficient. These processes could occur in part through development of a weedy understory that inhibits spruce establishment and alters plant-pollinator relationships. In Maine, the practice of high-grading, salvage operations following the spruce budworm epidemic of the 1970s and 1980s, and a strong market for spruce have all contributed to a pronounced decline in the proportion of young spruce in the forest. This study examines the relationship between red spruce regeneration (i.e., < 0.5 m high) and other vegetation. Data from 42 25 x 25 m permanent plots in spruce-dominant stands at seven Maine sites across a harvest gradient from old growth stands to large clearcuts indicate a decrease in abundance of spruce seedlings as harvest intensity increases beyond selection harvests on 20-70 year intervals. Ten plots in four clearcuts at four sites contained few conifer seedlings, although dominant stumps were red spruce. In a Principal Components Analysis using nine variables, the first three axes accounted for 73% of the total variation and indicated that spruce regeneration is most abundant under mature softwood canopies where harvest is infrequent; bryophytes cover >50% of the forest floor; herb species richness is low (<20 species); and >90% of the understory plants are shade-tolerant, non-weedy, and insect-pollinated. Harvest methods that leave sufficient seed sources and protect natural regeneration are likely to benefit red spruce renewal. The proportion of softwood litter is higher around spruce seedlings <0.1 m high than around balsam fir, which establishes in a wider niche. Bees captured at two extremes of harvest intensity in the Penobscot Experimental Forest (PEF) were highly diverse and abundant in a weedy shelterwood compared to an adjacent mature stand. Species richness in forest bees was unexpectedly high. Data from a supplemental pollination experiment conducted in 1995 will be used to develop an index of ecosystem functionality, in which some understoy plants may emerge as reliable indicators of high quality red spruce habitat. Another year of data collection is needed to complete the above studies. Related research may include study of pits and mounds in the PEF to assess relative importance of windthrow to spruce renewal, classificaton of forest litter, comparison of root morphology for proximal small red spruce and balsam fir to investigate belowground competition between these species.

(4) Does species diversity of forest bees change along a harvest disturbance gradient?

Statement of objectives. This landscape-scale study seeks trends across four large counties in northern, western, eastern, and central Maine rather than site-specific patterns, and is ideally conducted here in the center of the geographic distribution for red spruce (Blum 1990, Figure 1) because chance of anomalous results near the edge of the species' range is reduced. Objectives are to (1) classify habitat of establishing red spruce seedlings, (2) develop an index of ecosystem functionality by which forest managers can recognize habitat conducive to red spruce renewal, (3) determine diversity of bee species along a harvest disturbance gradient, and (4) establish a system of permanent monitor plots and a methodology by which spruce regeneration and understory composition can be followed over time across a region.

METHODS

Study Sites and Plots. To obtain data regarding regional trends, sites are in five counties. In 1994-1995 I set up 42 permanent plots (each 25 x 25 m or 625m^2) in seven locations in Maine (Table 1; Fig. 1); these represent a disturbance gradient from unmanaged mature forest to recent clearcut (Table 2). Sites include three of Maine's finest stands of old red spruce, including Boody Brook in Baxter State Park, Big Reed Pond, and Machias Lakes Headwaters Old Growth Complex (T42 MD). Sites were selected from aerial photos, records of harvest, soil maps, and ground reconnaissance. Paired plots were arbitrarily placed one each in a relatively undisturbed older stand and in a nearby, not necessarily adjacent, harvested stand in which residual trees and/or stumps indicated that red spruce had been dominant. At two sites (T42 MD and Big Reed Pond, most plots are within 0.5 km of each other; otherwise, paired plots at any site are within seven kilometers of each other, and usually within walking distance. To prevent bias regarding perceived abundance of regenerating spruce and fir, I purposely did not inspect the forest floor prior to placement of plot center. Instead, dominance of red spruce timbers in the overstory or of red spruce stumps in a clearcut was the criterion by which plots were placed. In ten of these plots, pre-treatment data were collected where harvest was scheduled for 1995-96, so first- and second-year post-treatment response to harvest can be quantified.

Each plot has 12 systematically-placed circular quadrats each 1 m^2 (total 504). The center of each quadrat is marked with re-bar. See Appendix A for plot dimensions and a diagram of quadrat placement within plots. Permanent plots set up for this study are coordinated with a large monitoring scheme at the PEF ongoing since 1952 (Frank et al. 1994), and follow methods developed at the Holt Research Forest (Witham et al. 1993). Forest Service data from the PEF include 30 years of regeneration data from ca. 2000 4.05 m^2 plots measured at five-year intervals, and ca. 2500 marked individuals in nine tree species followed since 1978 in a 22.4 ha compartment.

Table 1. Cooperating landowners, site locales, and number of plots in each locale.

Landowner	Site locale and county	No. plots
Baxter State Park, Millinocket	Township 6 Range 10; Scientific Forest Management Area, Pis. Co.	7*
Bowater/Great Northern Paper, Inc., Millinocket	T3 R14 Lobster Lake, Pis. Co.	6
Bureau of Public Lands, Maine Dept. of Conservation, Augusta	T4 R1 Mooselookmeguntic Lake, Oxf. Co. T13 R12 Round Pond, Aro. Co.	4 6
Champion International Corporation, Bucksport	T42 MD Third Machias Lake, Was. Co.	6
Maine Chapter, The Nature Conservancy, Brunswick	T8 R10 Big Reed Pond Preserve, Pis. Co.	3
Seven Islands Land Company, Bangor	T8 R10 near Big Reed Pond, Pis. Co.	3
University of Maine, Orono	Penobscot Experimental Forest, Bradley, Pen. Co.	8
Mr. Kermit Allen	Kingdom Rd., Blue Hill, Han. Co.	no formal plots

* only six reported here

Table 2. Harvest intensity levels for sampled plots.

Harvest Intensity	Level A	B	C	D
Years since last entry	> 80	20-70	5-15	12 and 3
Harvest practice	Selective	Selective	Shelterwood, partial cuts	Unregulated clearcut
No. sites in category	6	5	1	4
No. plots sampled	17	12	4	10

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BACKGROUND

If we are to understand the dynamics of red spruce (*Picea rubens* Sarg.) and balsam fir (*Abies balsamea* [L.] P. Mill.) in Maine forests, aspects of forest renewal must be examined with the goal of assessing overall forest health. The motive for this study is concern that some lowland forests dominated by red spruce are harvested unsustainably. Such a condition could be the result of years of high-grading on some forest lands, salvage cuts following the spruce budworm episode of the 1970s and 1980s, and a recent strong market for spruce. This study seeks to test implications for spruce regeneration, shade-adapted understory plants, and solitary bees if the Triad plan for sustainable forest management (Seymour and Hunter 1992) is implemented. It is unusual in its focus on (1) the impact of weeds on spruce regeneration, (2) characterization of spruce seedling microhabitat, and (3) a survey of forest bees. Establishment of red spruce has not been intensively quantified in this manner before. Studies of temperate forests rarely seek to relate understory plants to regeneration of trees (exception: Maguire and Forman 1983), or include attention to forest bees. Plant-pollinator relationships in the understory are an aspect of forest biodiversity that could be useful as indicators of ecosystem health. Without pollinating insects, many forest plants would eventually become extinct, and animals that depend on them for food would suffer.

This study will provide a context for almost 50 years of USDA Forest Service data on spruce-fir collected at the Penobscot Experimental Forest in Bradley, Maine. The biodiversity approach developed here provides a model for study in other forest types and ecosystems where impact of weedy plants has not been examined yet.

Private, industrial, and public land managers agreed to cooperate in this project (Table 1) and have provided valuable insights during the study. For additional details regarding background, motivation for the study, methods, and results of the pilot study, see the proposal submitted to the USDA National Research Initiative Competitive Grants Program on 22 January 1995. Copies were distributed to cooperating landowners in February 1995, or are available from the Orono Unit of the USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station.

Results reported here are for data collected in 1994 (pilot study) and especially in 1995 at 42 permanent 25 x 25 m plots at seven sites in four counties. Some of these data were presented in a poster session at the Annual Meeting of the Society of American Foresters in Portland, Maine during October 29, 1995. Tentative conclusions offered on the poster are summarized here also.

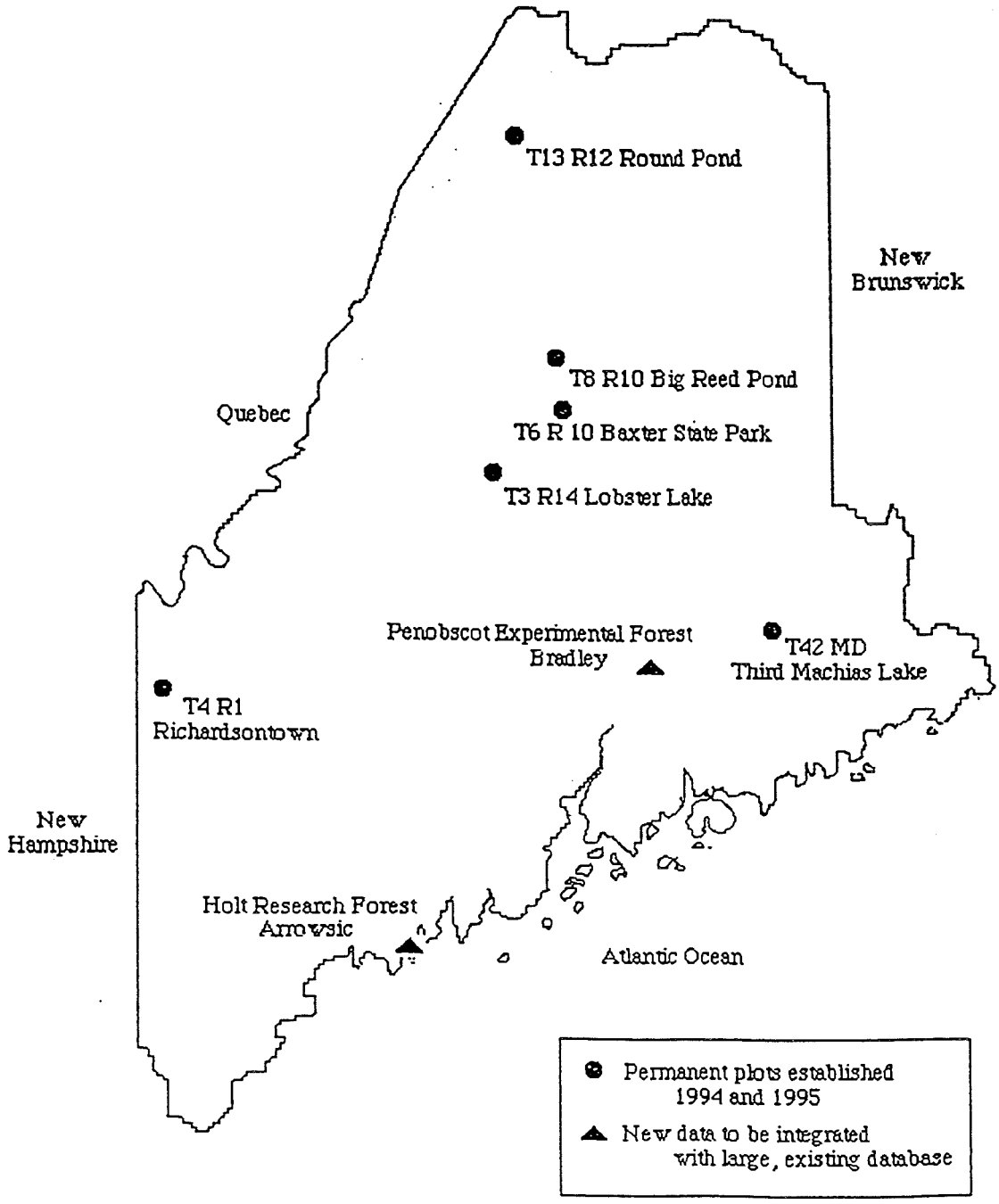
Research questions. Overall health of the red spruce forest ecosystem can be determined, in part, through these questions:

(1) At what proportion of softwoods to hardwoods or of spruce to fir in a given stand does red spruce regeneration cease to be robust and, by inference, sustainable?

(2) What spatial density and volume of red spruce (all trees >2 cm dbh), composition and density of ground flora, and type of ground cover are most conducive to red spruce establishment?

(3) Does presence of weedy plants in the understory alter bee-pollination of diminutive, shade-adapted understory plants?

Figure 1. Approximate locations of study sites where permanent plots were set up in 1994-1995.



Index of ecosystem functionality. A new aspect of the study since the proposal of February 1995 is development of a measure of forest health by an index of ecosystem functionality regarding understory plants and their potential to support associated animals. Such an index resembles earlier efforts to use understory plants as indicator species (Coffman and Willis 1977), but takes into account various biological features of plants including their pollination

syndrome. The index may be useful for assessing the quality of red spruce regeneration habitat. Data will include species diversity (including abundance in a limited area), geographic range, niche width, flowering season, fruiting season, fruit type, number of seeds per fruit, percent fruit and seed set, pollination agents, incidental insect visitors within 10 min in a patch ca. 3 m^2, dispersal agents, leaf morphology, evidence of herbivory, aspects of growth habit, and other variables.

Distribution of red spruce and balsam fir seedlings. To test the null hypothesis that red spruce and balsam fir seedlings occur with equal frequency across all harvest intensities, I counted spruce and fir seedlings within 12 quadrats 1 m^2 per plot at two height classes, <0.1 m high and 0.1-0.5 m high. Plots were assigned *a posteriori* to one of four harvest intensity levels according to stand history, especially length of intervals between harvests (Table 2). Mean number of trees by species per plot were compared between harvest intensities in a notched box plot. Box plots, recommended by Irland (1995), allow comparison of groups where sample size is uneven, and provide confidence intervals by which differences between groups can be assessed. Further explanation is presented in Appendix B.

Spruce-fir seedling microhabitat study. To characteristize the type of ground cover in which red spruce and balsam fir seedlings grow, I estimated percent cover within 5 cm radius of red spruce and balsam fir <0.1 m high at all plots where these were found. Only features readily observable on the surface of the forest floor were estimated, so soil type, bedrock, and underlying features are not included. I entered data for 2074 red spruce and 395 balsam fir seedlings -- all that were found in the two least intensive harvest levels (A and B -- Table 2). Categories included hardwood litter, softwood litter, moss (with liverworts), lichen, slash, root, exposed soil, rock, dung, and herbaceous litter. Of these, hardwood and softwood litter were of special interest because their chemical composition and pH are known to differ. Moss was thought to be important because highest abundance of tiny trees usually occurred where bryophytes were abundant. Percent cover for each feature was compared by tree species and by harvest intensity level in box plots; this graphical presentation is recommended where sample size is highly uneven (G. Walton, pers. comm.).

Relationship between red spruce regeneration and stand structure and composition. To describe structure in the data and to explore potential explanations for the abundance of red spruce, I conducted a multivariate analysis with data from 42 plots. Principal Components Analysis (PCA), an ordination technique widely used for descriptive purposes in ecology, was selected for data exploration because it reveals whether there is any structure in the data. PCA allows numerous variables to be condensed into a few supervariables, or components, that explain variability in the dataset by summarizing correlations among the original variables (Tabachnik and Fidell 1996). I used this on the correlation matrix to reduce the number of linear variables and account for most of the total variance among the original variables. Variables included years since harvest, harvest intensity (four levels listed above in Table 2), number of herb species per plot, percent of understory plants that are shade-tolerant and nonweedy, percent of understory plants that are bee-pollinated, ratio of softwoods:hardwoods, Curtis' Relative Density (incorporates both basal area and quadratic

mean diameter; Davis and Johnson 1987), and for the following three variables, average per one m^2 quadrat (12 quadrats per plot): number of balsam fir trees < 0.1 m high, number of balsam fir trees 0.1-0.5 m high, and percent moss per one m^2 quadrat.

Component loadings, expressed as a percent of an axis that is explained by each of the original variables, were generated by the statistical package (SYSTAT -- Wilkinson 1992); loadings that approach 1.0 show that high values for an original variable lead to an important contribution to a particular axis. Very low values for an original variable (e.g., low basal area as in a clearcut) could result in a negative loading that approaches -1.0; this also can contribute heavily to an axis. A graph showing placement of plots according to their loadings is expected to reflect some of the relationships between abundance of red spruce < 0.5 m high and the variables listed above, especially if the total variation explained by the first three Principal Components is relatively high (i.e., > 70%).

Survey of bees along a harvest disturbance gradient. The null hypothesis is that species richness and abundance of bees do not change along a harvest disturbance gradient. After I conducted the Supplemental Pollination experiment, explained below, I conducted a survey of forest bees that are active in mid-summer in the PEF. Bees were captured in four Malaise traps--portable tent-like structures that conduct unsuspecting insects upwards toward the light and into a jar from which they seldom escape. Two traps were placed in Compartment 2, a shelterwood with reserves in which the overstory was removed in 1985. At that time the compartment was divided into two halves -- C2A was whole-tree logged, and C2B was biomass-harvested with a few large white pine (*Pinus strobus*) reserve trees left standing. I set up one trap in each half, in open, weedy stands in which young hardwoods form dense thickets; some conifers are in the understory. The other two traps were placed in an adjacent out area, a mature mixed stand owned by the Maine Forest and Logging Museum, at least 50 m from the edge. Traps were in place for at least five weeks and were checked every 3-7 days depending on the weather. Flowering time for understory plants near the traps was recorded. In addition, bees were captured in the PEF in sweeps and individually on flowers in 20 min sessions; Compartment number and plant species on which these insects were foraging were recorded. Such bees will be analyzed separately from and then pooled with the Malaise trap data. Bees were identified to species by Dr. Wallace E. LaBerge, Illinois Natural History Survey, University of Chicago.

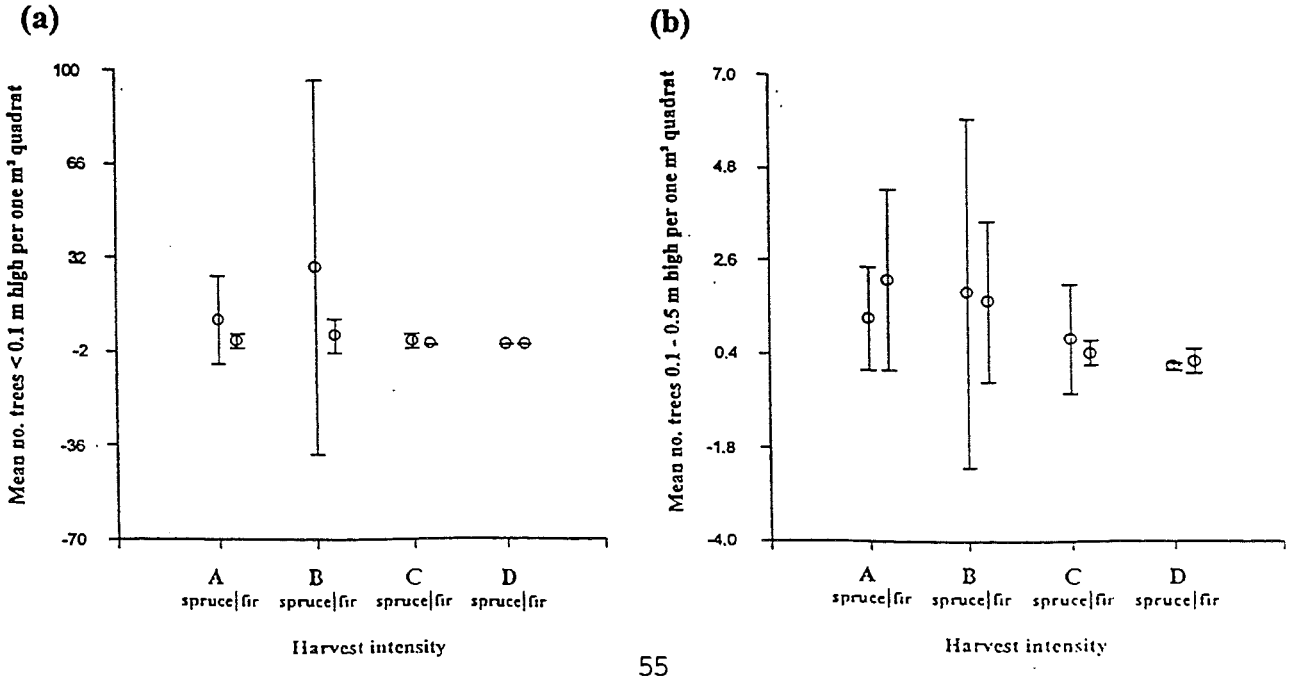
Supplemental Pollination experiment. As part of the data that will be used in an index of ecosystem functionality for understory plants, I selected common understory plants that are found (but not always) in red spruce stands either before or after harvest. The experiment required access to at least 40 pairs of open flowers or inflorescences during sunny weather, so timing was crucial. I tested an hypothesis that these plant species respond similarly to the addition of pollen on the stigma. For pairs of flowers or inflorescences (depending on the species), I brought dehiscing anthers from a near neighbor of the same species and applied it to the apparently receptive stigma of a flower in a standardized way (i.e., I used the same number of brushes with the anther for every treatment within the species, but number varied according to plant morphology). Pollinators were not excluded from either the treated or the

open control flowers because mesh enclosures could shade, weight down, or otherwise interfere with fruit production. Colored thread or yarn was used to mark flowers. I collected fruits when seed set was apparent (usually 3-4 weeks later) but prior to fruit dispersal and scored filled seeds and, if available, aborted ovules, at 10-30 X using a dissecting microscope.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

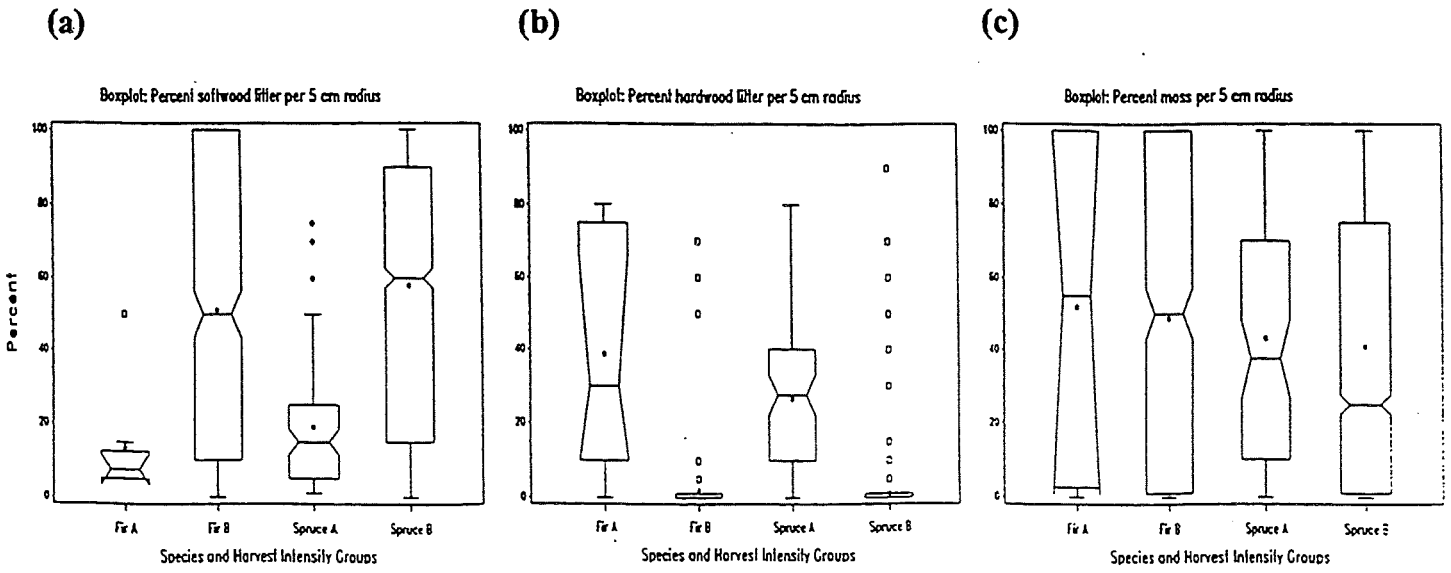
Distribution of red spruce and balsam fir seedlings. The unregulated clearcuts had almost no spruce or fir seedlings. The median abundance of red spruce < 0.1 m high (Fig. 2a) and 0.1-0.5 m high (Fig. 2b) was highest in stands harvested on intervals of 20-70 years, or Level B. Balsam fir < 0.1 m high was also most abundant at Level B (Fig. 2a), but fir trees 0.1-0.5 m high were most abundant in the mature forest, Level A (Fig. 2b). Spruce < 0.1 m high was more abundant than fir in the mature forest, and not significantly different from abundance of fir in stands entered on 5-15 year intervals (Fig. 2a). In this sample, abundance of small red spruce and balsam fir increases with moderate selection harvest (e.g., intervals of 20-70 years) but thereafter decreases with harvest intensity. In clearcut plots, red spruce seed sources were mostly distant, sparse or absent; it may take many years for such stands to be dominated by red spruce even if herbicide is applied in a conifer-release program. This finding appears to conflict Randall (1974, cited in Blum 1990, p. 252), who estimated that dispersal of spruce seeds into clearcuts at 100 m from the timber edge was "more than adequate for regeneration in a good seed year and adequate in an average year".

Figure 2. Mean abundance of red spruce and balsam fir trees for 12 quadrats per plot **(a)** <0.1 m high and **(b)** 0.1-0.5 m high. Harvest intensity: A = no harvest > 80 years; B = selection harvest on 20-70 year intervals; C = selection harvest on 5-15 year intervals; D = unregulated clearcut. Vertical lines indicate two times the standard deviation around the mean.



Spruce-fir seedling microhabitat study. Not all data have been entered and analyzed yet. In the two less-disturbed harvest intensities, A and B (Table 2), ground cover within a 5 cm radius around 2143 spruce and 86 balsam fir < 0.1 m high were compared from 11 plots at three sites -- T42 MD, T13 R12, and T4 R1 (Fig. 3). For softwood litter, percent per tree was higher around spruce than fir at both harvest intensities (Fig. 3a). Hardwood litter was slightly higher around fir than spruce in the mature forest, but was low around both in harvest Level B (Fig. 3b). Percent moss was high for spruce and fir at both harvest intensities (Fig. 3c). This sample is extremely uneven, with almost 25 times the number of spruce to that of fir, and other types of ground cover such as rotting logs were relatively sparse, thus conclusions are preliminary. Given these limitations, it appears that fir tends to germinate in a wider range of ground cover types than spruce, including slash, exposed soil, rock, or herbaceous litter. Moss is an important microhabitat for both spruce and fir. Apparently, spruce germinates and establishes differently from balsam fir given the amount of hardwood and softwood litter on the forest floor. Refinement of data might be achieved through a humus classification study; see below under Directions for Future Research.

Figure 3. Notched box plots showing percent ground cover within a 5 cm radius of red spruce and balsam fir < 0.1 m high. Level A is no harvest > 80 years, Level B is harvest intervals of 20-70 years. **(a)** softwood litter **(b)** hardwood litter **(c)** mosses and liverworts. The asterisk is the mean. See Appendix B for further explanation of box plots.



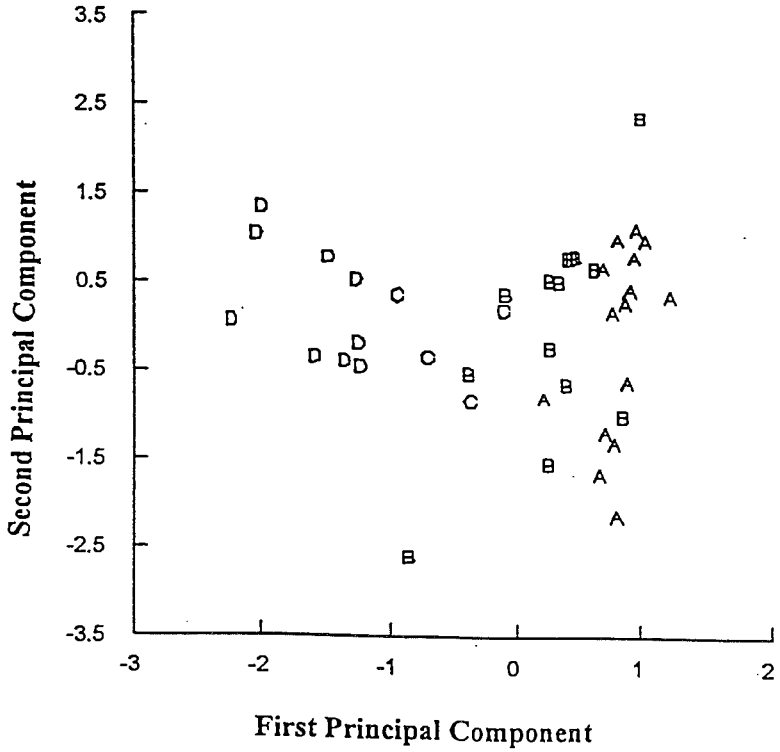
Relationship between red spruce regeneration, stand structure and composition. The first three Principal Components explained 72.7% of the total variance in the abundance of small red spruce (< 0.1 m high and 0.1-0.5 m high). In a plot of the first two Principal Components, plots grouped more or less according to harvest intensity (Fig. 4); plots in mature stands are all at the upper end of the x axis while plots in clearcuts are at the lower end of the x axis (Fig. 4). Component loadings are shown in Table 3. Variables that contribute heavily to arrangement of plots along the x axis show that red spruce regeneration is greatest where years since harvest is longest, harvest intensity is lowest, percent of understory plants that are shade-tolerant and nonweedy is high, ratio of softwoods to hardwoods is high, and Curtis' Relative Density is high (i.e., basal area is high). The y axis is determined especially by number of herb species and abundance of balsam fir 0.1-0.5 m high -- where values for both of these variables are low, spruce regeneration is more abundant. The third axis is not shown, but is determined especially by abundance of balsam fir < 0.1 m high.

Table 3. Component loadings for the first three Principal Components in which ten independent variables describe aspects of vegetation and the dependent variable is abundance of red spruce < 0.5 m high.

VARIABLE	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3
Years since harvest	0.812	0.030	-0.325
Harvest intensity (see Table 2)	-0.924	0.133	0.088
Number of herb species	-0.422	-0.716	0.213
Percent plants shade-tolerant, nonweedy	0.904	-0.071	-0.100
Percent plants bee-pollinated	0.676	0.284	-0.388
Ratio of softwoods to hardwoods	0.823	-0.256	0.271
Curtis' Relative Density	0.844	0.129	0.271
Fir <0.1 m high (avg. 12 quadrats)	0.332	0.334	0.660

Table 2, cont.	0.402	-0.664	-0.159
Fir 0.1-0.5 m high (avg. 12 quadrats)			
Avg. % moss per m^2 (12 quadrats)	0.595	-0.123	0.305

Figure 4. Plot of First and Second Principal Components showing relation between abundance of red spruce < 0.5 m high to aspects of stand structure and composition (listed in Table 3). Letters signify harvest intensity (Table 2).



Supplemental Pollination experiment. I found that additional pollen led to a significantly higher fruit or seed set in two of the 16 understory plant species (Table 4). In *Cypripedium acaule*, Pink lady's slipper, no capsules were produced except those to which pollen had been added. There was considerable variation within a species in number of ovules per fruit (including aborted ovules), especially in *Trillium undulatum*, Painted trillium (range 13-46). Variation was high in number of filled seeds per fruit in *Hedyotis caerulea*, Bluets (range 4-25); in filled fruits per inflorescence in *Maianthemum canadense*, Canada mayflower (range 0-12); and in number of achenes per flower in *Ranunculus acris*, Buttercup (range 13-46) and *Rubus alleghaniensis*, Blackberry (range 0-22). Variance in the treated plants was significantly lower in *Taraxacum officinale*, Dandelion and *Hedyotis caerulea*, Bluets.

Standard deviation was higher in the treated group for *Trientalis borealis*, Starflower. Standard deviation and variance were both higher in the treated group for *Coptis groenlandica*, Goldthread, *Maianthemum canadense*, Canada mayflower, and in *Aralia nudicaulis*, Wild sarsaparilla; however, they were lower in the treated group for *Trillium undulatum*.

Table 4. First-year results of Supplemental Pollination experiment for 16 species of common understory plants. "Results" indicates that fruit or seed set for flowers to which pollen was added was significantly higher than that for the open control.

Species	Common name	Sample size	Results
Taraxacum officinale	Dandelion	12 treated, 16 control	no
Hieracium pratense	Devil's paintbrush	10 treated, 10 control	no
Ranunculus acris	Buttercup	30 treated, 32 control	no
Rubus idaeus	Red raspberry	31 treated, 29 control	no
Rubus alleghaniensis	Blackberry	23 treated, 23 control	no
Clintonia borealis	Bluebead lily	30 treated, 31 control	no
Coptis groenlandica	Goldthread	29 treated, 25 control	no
Hedyotis caerulea	Bluets	24 treated, 25 control	no
Cornus canadensis	Bunchberry	40 treated, 38 control	no
Medeola virginiana	Indian cucumber	20 treated, 18 control	no
Maianthemum canadense	Canada mayflower	fruits: 24 treated, 24 control seeds: 74 trt, 62 ctl	fruits: no seeds: no
Aralia nudicaulis	Wild sarsaparilla	30 treated, 30 control	no
Trientalis borealis	Starflower	38 treated, 38 control	no
Mitchella repens	Partridgeberry	28 treated, 27 control	*no*

Table 4, cont.

Trillium undulatum	Painted trillium	33 treated, 37 control	yes
Cypripedium acaule	Pink lady's slipper	26 treated, 26 control	yes

Sample size for some species was too small for conclusions to be drawn, especially given the degree of within-species variation I encountered. I will repeat the experiment in 1996 to obtain a larger sample. The preliminary result that not all understory species respond in the same way to supplemental pollen indicates that insect populations and activities have a differential effect on understory plants in the red spruce ecosystem. Forest practices might alter insect abundance by creating habitat in forest openings, by application of herbicides, or by sowing of Conservation Mix along roadways -- a management technique that enhances forage for some furbearers but that alters their feeding patterns and brings some undesirable non-native weeds into the working forest. As bee populations fluctuate, some understory plants could be affected more than others.

Survey of bees along a harvest disturbance gradient. Bees captured in the PEF from June-August 1995 included forty nine species. Almost all bees were taken in Compartment 2, the unregulated shelterwood; only two bees were caught under the mature canopy, compared to 151 bees captured in Malaise traps in C2. Of these, 98 were caught in the whole-tree logged half, and 53 were caught in the biomass harvest half of the compartment. An additional 24 bees were captured individually on flowers along the access roads in the PEF.

One reason why so few bees were captured in the mature stand was because almost all shade-adapted understory plants had finished flowering by the time the traps were set up. This was intentional -- I had not wanted to trap bees that might influence the Supplemental Pollination experiment in late spring. Many of the weedy plants of forest openings flower in mid- to late summer, so there was forage for bees in the shelterwood but not in the mature stand. In 1996 I will sample bees on spring-flowering shade-adapted plants.

Species richness was unexpectedly high in this sample. Twelve of the 49 bee species had not been checked for Maine according to Mitchell (1965), although subsequent records may exist. This implies that diversity of forest bees is still poorly understood in Maine, despite research interests of Dr. Eben A. Osgood (retired) and others in the Department of Entomology at the University of Maine. This lack of knowedge is true elsewhere in North America, also (W. LaBerge, pers. comm.).

Additional observations. In addition to lower species richness of understory plants, older forests have few or no weedy plants, and greater cover in bryophytes and rotting logs. Bryophytes with which red spruce seedlings germinate include especially *Bazzania trilobata* (L.) S. Gray (a liverwort) and *Dicranum polysetum* Sw (a moss). Exposed mineral soil is

thought to promote spruce establishment (Blum 1990), yet these results show that moss (and liverwort) patches and rotting logs are important spruce seedling microsites in old conifer stands. Red spruce seedlings apparently do not establish well in dense hardwood litter, perhaps because the fragile seedlings cannot penetrate broad leaves, but where there is a mix of softwood and hardwood litter, seedlings can be abundant. Bryophytes, also, do not form extensive colonies in pure hardwood litter except on boulders, rotting logs, and slopes where leaves wash or blow away. Many of the understory plant species found in this study range with red spruce to the Great Smokey Mountains (Oosting and Billings 1951), and some such as *Gaultheria hispidula* appear to grow most vigorously in mature stands or in moist, acid conditions near spruce stands.

Overall conclusions and tentative implications for management. Although data are limited by the lack of randomness in plot placement, several patterns emerged from the first year of data for 42 plots. Abundance of small red spruce increases with years since harvest, basal area, ratio of softwoods to hardwoods, percent of understory plants that are shade-tolerant and nonweedy, percent of understory plants that are insect- rather than wind-pollinated, and average percent moss cover per 1 m^2 quadrat. Managers who seek to prioritize red spruce can protect natural regeneration by harvesting in winter and/or using low-impact harvesting systems. It seems that partial harvests such as small patch or strip cuts are more likely to create conditions conducive to abundant red spruce renewal than are clearcuts. Severe soil scarification does not appear to be necessary or even beneficial to red spruce germination and establishment, in this study, contrary to Blum (1990). Vigorous red spruce regeneration in mineral soils along forest roads, in burned areas, or in association with soil scarification may have led to the popular assumption that forest litter might interfere with spruce establishment, but I did not find this to be so. Finally, a suite of shade-tolerant herbs are potential indicators of red spruce habitat; conversely, weeds such as red raspberry, fireweed, and bristly sarsaparilla may be detrimental to red spruce establishment.

DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSES TO BE COMPLETED

Some important components of this study are yet to be completed. These include:

Increase sample for harvest interval of 5-15 years. This harvest level is currently under-represented in the study (Table 2). I will seek to establish 5-6 more permanent plots in red spruce stands for which there are harvest records that show this harvest intensity.

Proportion of softwoods to hardwoods in the overstory. I will test the null hypothesis that the proportion of softwood to hardwood is similar across all harvest intensities. Data have been collected for all plots.

Assess understory plant species composition. I will test the null hypothesis that plants that grow with red spruce seedlings in the understory are random assemblages. Early analyses indicate that species richness is highest in an intermediate harvest intensity (level B or C), especially in a wet area.

Analyze tree height data. Height was measured by species group and sapling, pole, and timber size class at almost all plots in 1995 by use of either a height pole or a Suunto clinometer. Data will be added to the stand structure dataset.

Collect and analyze data on stand age. Butt cores taken from the three red spruce trees with the largest dbh either within or immediately outside all plots have not yet been scored. In clearcuts, I counted annual growth rings on the three largest red spruce stumps and measured diameter and height of the cut surface above the ground. To date, the oldest tree scored is about 300 years and is in the SFMA at Boody Brook old growth. I observed that dbh is not always a good indicator of tree age in red spruce; some large trees are only 65-70 years old. Core data collected in 1991 at the PEF under R. Frank's supervision show a similar lack of correlation between age and dbh. A spruce 180 years old was only 20 cm dbh (J. Brissette, pers. comm.).

Forest bee survey. Repeat and expand survey, mostly at the PEF, to include bees that are active both earlier and later in the growing season. Compute species diversity index. Find out as much as possible about ecology of forest bees so that nesting habitat can be evaluated for bee species that are likely to be present under various harvest intensities.

Bee behavior on weedy and shade-adapted plants. Data from an experiment in which potted weeds were set out with a shade-adapted understory species have not yet been analyzed. The experiment may be altered, expanded, and/or repeated in 1996 to try to answer the question: "Does presence of weedy plants in the understory disrupt bee-pollination of diminutive, shade-adapted understory plants?"

Collect post-treatment data at ten plots for which I sampled prior to harvest. I established plots in the following sites 1-2 years prior to harvest: PEF C6, C10, C12, C25; one near Munsungan Lake; two at Baxter State Park in the Scientific Forest Management Area, and two at T4 R1 near Mooselookmeguntic Lake. I plan to score these plots 1-2 years after harvest and analyze differences in forest renewal and understory plant composition that might be attributable to harvest.

Holt Research Forest. Some red spruce occurs at the Holt Research Forest in Arrowsic, and methods in this study are intended to correspond to those used in the permanent plots at that site where a large, detailed monitoring program is in progress (Witham et al. 1993). I will visit the Forest and examine the possibility of comparing data from sites in this study to those collected in Arrowsic. The purposes are to add a site in southern, coastal Maine to this study and to provide information that could help in interpretation of results at the Holt Forest.

DIRECTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

Results from the first full year of this research prompt additional questions regarding the competition between red spruce and balsam fir. Most of these would be answered with sampling limited to the PEF. Questions are listed below, not in priority or scheduling:

Do red spruce and balsam fir seedlings establish at the same rate in pits and mounds of windthrown trees? In November 1995 and January 1996, unusually strong winds in central Maine blew down timber-size red spruce in recently harvested compartments in the PEF, especially in C6 and C10. This presents a new opportunity to monitor windthrows on an annual basis. For comparison, data would be collected from an undisturbed section of the forest floor nearby, and from windthrows of known age. USDA Forest Service data for plots in these compartments include coding for type of mortality from 1976 to the present. Thus on five-year intervals we can follow a windthrown spruce, return to a specific tree and collect data on regeneration at the windthrow. In addition to balsam fir, various understory plants and other tree species may be important competitors for red spruce under these conditions.

Do red spruce and balsam fir seedlings establish at the same rate in various types of humus? Because of interesting results regarding ground cover around red spruce and balsam fir trees < 0.1 m high, we consider refining the data to better understand a possible preference in red spruce for softwood litter and moss. Using the humus classification methods developed by Green et al. (1993), we may test the null hypothesis that red spruce and balsam fir seedlings show no difference in seedling germination and establishment given the proportion of softwood to hardwood litter. Both container-grown seedlings and wild seedlings under natural conditions might be studied.

Does root morphology play an important role in successful competition between small balsam fir and red spruce? Belowground processes are poorly understood for most trees; where red spruce and balsam fir < 0.2 m high grow close together, might the vigor of fir be explained in terms of root size, architecture, or other features? In a destructive sampling of paired seedlings, we would mark their orientation, measure morphological attributes, and biomass the shoot.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to the cooperating landowners and their staffs for access to sites (Table 1). Thank you to S. Bacon, M. Coan, B. Grunden, and P. Yao, who all assisted in the field for days at a time. In addition, L. Kenefic, V. Labbe, D. Maguire, and A. Meister helped with data collection. Helpful suggestions at various stages of the study were provided by L. Alverson, K. Bawa, J. Bissell, J. Brissette, C. Cogbill, A. Filauro, R. Frank, M. Hunter, Jr., K. Jensen, L. Kenefic, V. Labbe, P. Ludwig, D. Maguire, R. Seymour, T. Stone, T. Skratt, and B. St. J. Vickery; a person's name in this list does not necessarily imply endorsement of the methods used or conclusions reached. D. Robinson and T. Stone helped with preparation of this report.

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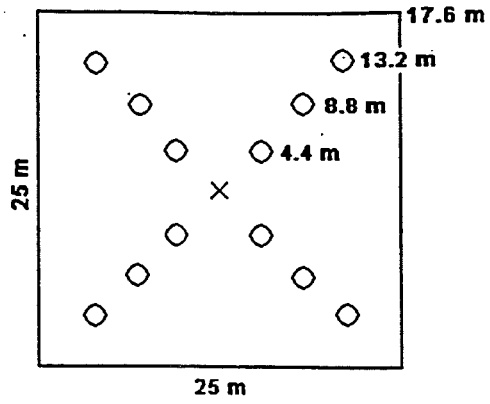
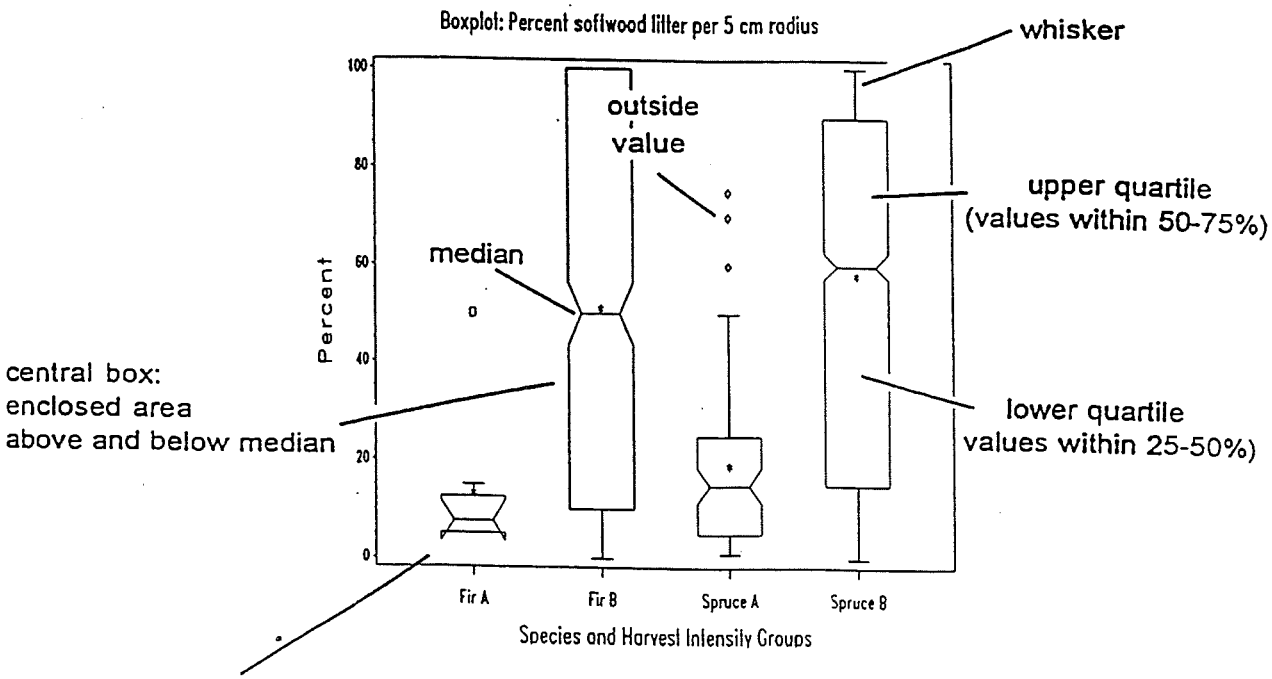
APPENDIX A. Dimensions of a permanent plot and placement of 1 m² quadrats.



APPENDIX B. The notched box plot: its utility and interpretation.

Box plots are used to compare summarized data for two or more groups, and show the spread of data about the median. The mean is indicated below as an asterisk, but standard deviation is not displayed. If notches for two groups do not overlap horizonatlly, then groups are significantly different at alpha=0.05. Here, percent softwood litter is significantly higher for spruce and fir in harvest intensity level B, and higher for spruce than fir at both harvest levels.



The "pronged" effect is due to small sample size; confidence intervals extend beyond the limits of the upper and/or lower quartiles.

References: McGill, Tukey, and Larsen 1978; Wilkinson 1992; Irland 1995

WEBSTER LAKE WHITEFISH STUDY

On August 29 and 30 Regional Fishery Biologist David Basley from the Ashland IF&W office, along with a field assistant sampled the Webster Lake Whitefish population for age and growth determination. Liver samples were taken to obtain material for genetic analyses as well. In a follow-up letter, David reported "...In the two days at Webster lake we were successful in collecting 37 lake whitefish samples with our gill nets. Of these fish, 17 were between 16-18 in., 10 were 12-15 in., and 10 were less than 12 in. We captured sexually mature and immature whitefish in each size category so it should provide an excellent sample for genetic analyses, particularly when combined with the sample obtained in 1994. Liver samples were taken for the genetic work and scale samples were removed for age and growth determinations. I have included the age determinations made on the lake whitefish sample from 1994.

Although we directed our sampling effort to minimize catching brook trout, lake water quality conditions reduced our effectiveness. The enclosed water quality data indicate a tremendous drop in temperature between 25 and 30 ft. and also a decline in the amount of suitable dissolved oxygen for salmonids. This made it difficult to avoid water that was not cohabitated by lake whitefish and brook trout. Ordinarily, lake whitefish prefer colder water in the hypolimnion providing there is a suitable amount of dissolved oxygen. We sampled 29 brook trout ranging in size from 8-20 in. Mean length was 10.7 ± 0.4 in. Mean weight was 9 ± 2 oz.

Other species that were taken included round whitefish, considered low in sport fishery value (N=98, 8-16 in.); rainbow smelt (N=4, 4-6 in.); white sucker (N=20, 10-19 in.); longnose sucker (N=2, 11-15 in.); fallfish (N=2, 12 in.); lake chub (N=1, 4 in.).

We also collected a sample of freshwater mussel shells from the outlet shoreline and around the island. These will be forwarded to the IF&W non-game project for identification."

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF INLAND FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

LAKE WATER ANALYSIS, 617K

LAKE Webster TOWN T6R10+11 COUNTY Pisc SURVEYOR Basley + Cote

LAKE CODE 2718 MONTH 08 DAY 29 YEAR 95 STATION TIME 1346

SKY OVERCAST: 1=clear 2=light 3=moderate 4=heavy 3

24-HR. PRECIP.: 1=none 2=light 3=moderate 4=heavy 1

WIND (mph) VELOCITY 15

WATER LEVEL (feet)

ABOVE OR BELOW HIGH WATER MARK: 1=at 2=below 3=above 2

WATER COLOR: 1=colorless 2=light brown 3=dark brown 4=brown 5=blue 6=greenish blue 7=bluish green 8=green 9=greenish yellow 1

TURBIDITY: 1=none 2=light 3=moderate 4=heavy 1

SECCHI DISK

SECCHI ON BOTTOM? 1=yes 2=no

AIR TEMP. 23

TEMPERATURE UNIT: 1=°F 2=°C 2

DEPTH UNIT: 1=feet 2=meters 1

pH INDICATORS: 1=bromthymol blue 2=chloraphenol red 3=bromcresol purple 4=bromcresol red 5=meter 6=other

DEPTH	WATER TEMP.	OXYGEN	pH	pH IND.	PHENO. ALKALIN.	TOTAL ALKALINITY	RESISTIVITY	CONDUC-TIVITY
00	200	86						
50	200	86						
100	199	86						
150	199	86						
200	195	85						
250	188	78						
300	97	30						
350	85	26						
400	67	05						
450								

If more than one other chemical, put on next line and repeat depth.

Dotted lines represent decimal points.

Right-justify all values.

Record trailing zeros

Leading zeros may be omitted.

Leave unused data fields blank.

Do not write remarks in data

OTHER CHEMICALS CODE	VALUE	UNIT

67

Webster Lake T6 R10 Piscataquis County

	Species	DATE	AGE	Length INCHES	Length mm	Weight lbs.-oz.	Weight grams	SEX	MAT.	STOMACH ANALYSIS
#10	Lake Whitefish	8-30-94	III+		238		96	M	I	—
#14	Lake Whitefish	8-30-94	III+		249		110	F	M	—
#21	Lake Whitefish	8-30-94	III+		264		131	F	I	—
#19	Lake Whitefish	8-30-94	III+		275		154	F	M	—
	Gillnet		4 Fish	10.1	257	0-4	123			
#12	Lake Whitefish	8-30-94	IV+		255		127	F	M	—
#13	Lake Whitefish	8-30-94	IV+		256		132	F	M	—
#18	Lake Whitefish	8-30-94	IV+		256		133	F	M	—
#11	Lake Whitefish	8-30-94	IV+		257		128	F	M	—
#15	Lake Whitefish	8-30-94	IV+		261		146	F	M	—
#7	Lake Whitefish	8-30-94	IV+		282		164	F	I	—
	Gillnet		6 Fish	10.3	261	0-5	138			
#9	Lake Whitefish	8-30-94	V+		229		81	F	M	—
#16	Lake Whitefish	8-30-94	V+		253		120	F	M	—
#17	Lake Whitefish	8-30-94	V+		262		136	F	M	—
#20	Lake Whitefish	8-30-94	V+		275		157	F	M	—
#22	Lake Whitefish	8-30-94	V+		282		164	F	M	—
#3	Lake Whitefish	8-30-94	V+		367		420	F	I	—
#2	Lake Whitefish	8-30-94	V+		366		385	M	M	Diptera larvae
#1	Lake Whitefish	8-30-94	V+		404		540	F	M	—
	Gillnet		8 Fish	12.0	305	0-9	250			
#8	Lake Whitefish	8-30-94	VI+		230		92	F	M	—
#5	Lake Whitefish	8-30-94	VI+		335		325	M	M	—
#6	Lake Whitefish	8-30-94	VI+		352		335	M	M	—
	Gillnet		3 Fish	12.0	306	0-9	251			
#4	Lake Whitefish	8-30-94	VII+		380		440	M	M	—
	Gillnet		1 Fish	15.0	380	1-0	440			

Webster Lake T6 R10 Piscataquis County

Species	DATE	AGE	Length INCHES	Length MM.	Weight lbs.-oz.	Weight grams	SEX	MAT.	STOMACH ANALYSIS
Round Whitefish	8-30-94	II+		222		77	M	M	—
Gillnet		1 Fish	8.7	222	0-3	77			
Round Whitefish	8-30-94	IV+		265		160	M	I	—
Round Whitefish	8-30-94	IV+		287		189	M	M	—
Gillnet		2 Fish	10.9	276	0-6	175			
Round Whitefish	8-30-94	VI+		293		200	F	M	—
Round Whitefish	8-30-94	VI+		307		220	M	M	—
Gillnet		2 Fish	11.8	300	0-7	210			
Round Whitefish	8-30-94	VII+		320		265	F	M	—
Round Whitefish	8-30-94	VII+		341		340	M	M	—
Round Whitefish	8-30-94	VII+		370		390	F	M	—
Gillnet		3 Fish	13.5	344	0-12	332			
Round Whitefish	8-30-94	IX+		341		340	M	M	—
Round Whitefish	8-30-94	IX+		343		370	M	M	—
Gillnet		2 Fish	13.5	342	0-13	355			
Round Whitefish	8-30-94	XI+		390		560	F	M	—
Gillnet		1 Fish	15.4	390	1-4	560			
Round Whitefish	8-30-94	XII+		377		530	M	M	—
Gillnet		1 Fish	14.8	377	1-3	530			

BAXTER STATE PARK

EMPLOYEES

FOR YEAR 1995

Baxter State Park
Continuous Service
As Of 1995

BAXTER STATE PARK PERSONNEL YEAR-ROUND

Jensen Bissell
Resource Manager
8 years service

Irvin "Buzz"
Caverly, Jr.
Park Director
35 years service

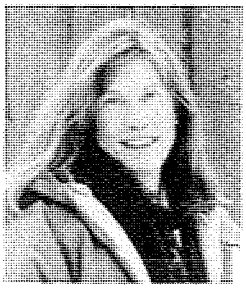
Janice Caverly
Clerk III
23 years service

Thomas Chase
Baxter Park Ranger I
30 years service

Bernard Crabtree
Baxter Park Ranger I
20 years service

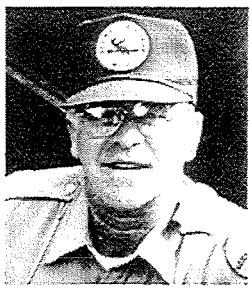
Chris Drew
Resource Manager
23 years service

Loren Goode
Baxter Park Ranger I
26 years service



Jean Hoekwater
Park Naturalist
7 years service

Jean Howes
Clerk Typist II
17 years service



Robert Howes
Baxter Park Ranger II
23 years service

Rosemary James
Storekeeper I
8 years service

"Charlie" Kenney
Baxter Park Ranger I
26 years service

Barry MacArthur
Baxter Park Ranger II
24 years service

Roxanna McLean
Secretary to Director
8 years service

Albert Rickards
Carpenter
9 years service

Tim Sides
Auto Mechanic II
9 years service

William "Mac" Browning - Forest Technician (6 years) and seasonal employee Jodi Tollett-Browning - Campground Ranger I (4 years)

BAXTER STATE PARK PERSONNEL
SEASONAL

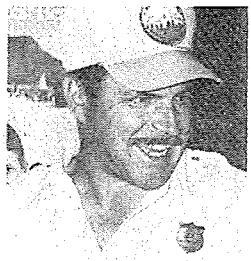
Not Pictured Are:
Judy Hafford and
Jason Hafford

Mary-Ellen Bell
Park Receptionist • 2 years

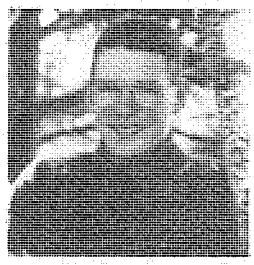
Brendan Curran
Campground Ranger I • 10 yrs.

John Doe
Gatehouse Attendant • 3 yrs.

Troy Dow
Campground Attendant • 3 yrs.



Thomas Edes
Campground Ranger I • 3 yrs.

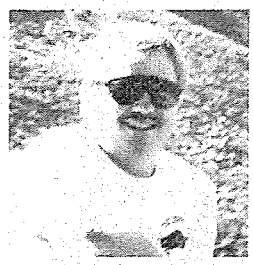


Paul Farrington
Campground Attendant • 1 yr.

Diane Freelove
Gatehouse Attendant • 4 yrs.

Stewart Guay
Campground Attendant • 3 yrs.

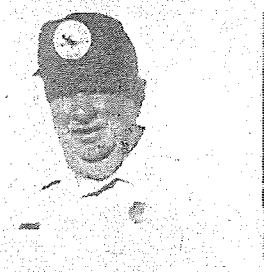
Jennifer Hall
Gatehouse Attendant • 1 yr.



Gregory Hamer
Campground Ranger I • 10 yrs.

Ted Hanson
Gatehouse Attendant • 7 yrs.

Gladys Hanson
Clerk II • 3 years



Philip Hill
Gatehouse Attendant • 2 yrs.

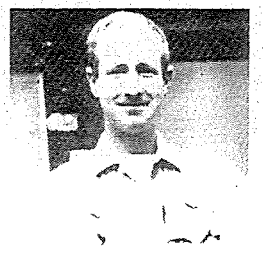
Herbert "Jim" Hunt
Campground Attendant • 3 yrs.

Brian Johnston
Campground Ranger I • 16 yrs.

Joan King
Clerk II • 17 years

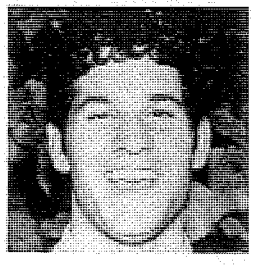
"Nick" Rogers - Asst. Pk. Rgr.- 6 mos.
Lester Kenway - Trail Crew Sup. • 17 yrs.

Dana Miller
Gatehouse Attendant • 9 yrs.

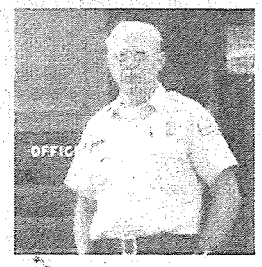


Jonathan Milne
Campground Attendant • 7 yrs.

Joan Roberts
Campground Ranger I • 2 yrs.

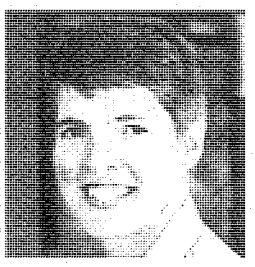


Neal Sleeper
Campground Attendant • 6 mos.

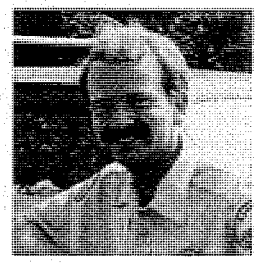


Carter Smith
Campground Attendant • 6 mos.

Keith Smith
Campground Ranger I • 13 yrs.



Joanna Thorpe
Gatehouse Attendant • 6 mos.



Bruce White
Campground Ranger I • 6 yrs.

E. ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

I PERSONNEL CHANGES

Changes in personnel this year are as follows:

New Hire:

Neal Sleeper - CA at Russell Pond
Carter Smith - CA at Roaring Brook
Joanna Thorpe - Gatehouse Attendant at Togue Pond
Allan Hanson - Acting-Capacity Gatehouse Attendant at Togue Pond

Resignations:

Matt Klimkosky - CA at Roaring Brook
Todd Bauman - CA at Katahdin Stream

AND THE TRANSFERS:

Troy Dow - CA at Russell Pond transferred to CA at Katahdin Stream
Phil Hill - Gatehouse Attendant at Togue Pond transferred to Matagamon Gate
Jim Hunt - Gatehouse Attendant at Matagamon transferred to CA at Togue Pond

II TRAINING

JUNE Maine Forest Service training for Campground Rangers and Attendants

SOLO - backwoods medical training for Trail Crew, Campground Rangers, Attendants and Gatekeepers.

III CONTRACT SERVICES

Daicey Pond Campground was operated by Marcia and Gabrial Williamson.
Kidney Pond Campground was operated by Gladys and Steve Buzzell.
Rubbish removal services provided by Dave Condon d/b/a The White Knight
Septic tank pumping was done by John Brown of Patten
Maintenance Person services at Park Headquarters were provided by Jason Hafford
Road construction in the SFMA was completed by Gerald Pelletier
Forest Management services were provided by John Mills
Firewood bundling done by Wesley Cunningham
Heather Lee - assistant to Naturalist
Eight SCA - trail crew

IV SUPPLY

In late fall Storekeeper I Rosemary James and Secretary Roxanna McLean drove 2 vehicles to Surplus Property in Augusta to be auctioned off. Snowsleds and canoes were also sent down at other times for the auction.

At the Fall Retreat and follow-up Quarterly Staff meeting ideas for an orientation packet for newly hired people and a recycling policy were discussed. The orientation packet will be compiled by Mac Browning, Jean Howes, Judy Hafford and Rosemary James. Rosemary's section of the packet will be to inform the new people about uniforms and will include an order form for them to fill out to order their clothes. This packet will be ready for distribution in the 1996 season. Rosemary and Jean will work on the recycling policy and have it ready to be implemented during the 1996 season also.

V DONATION ACCOUNT

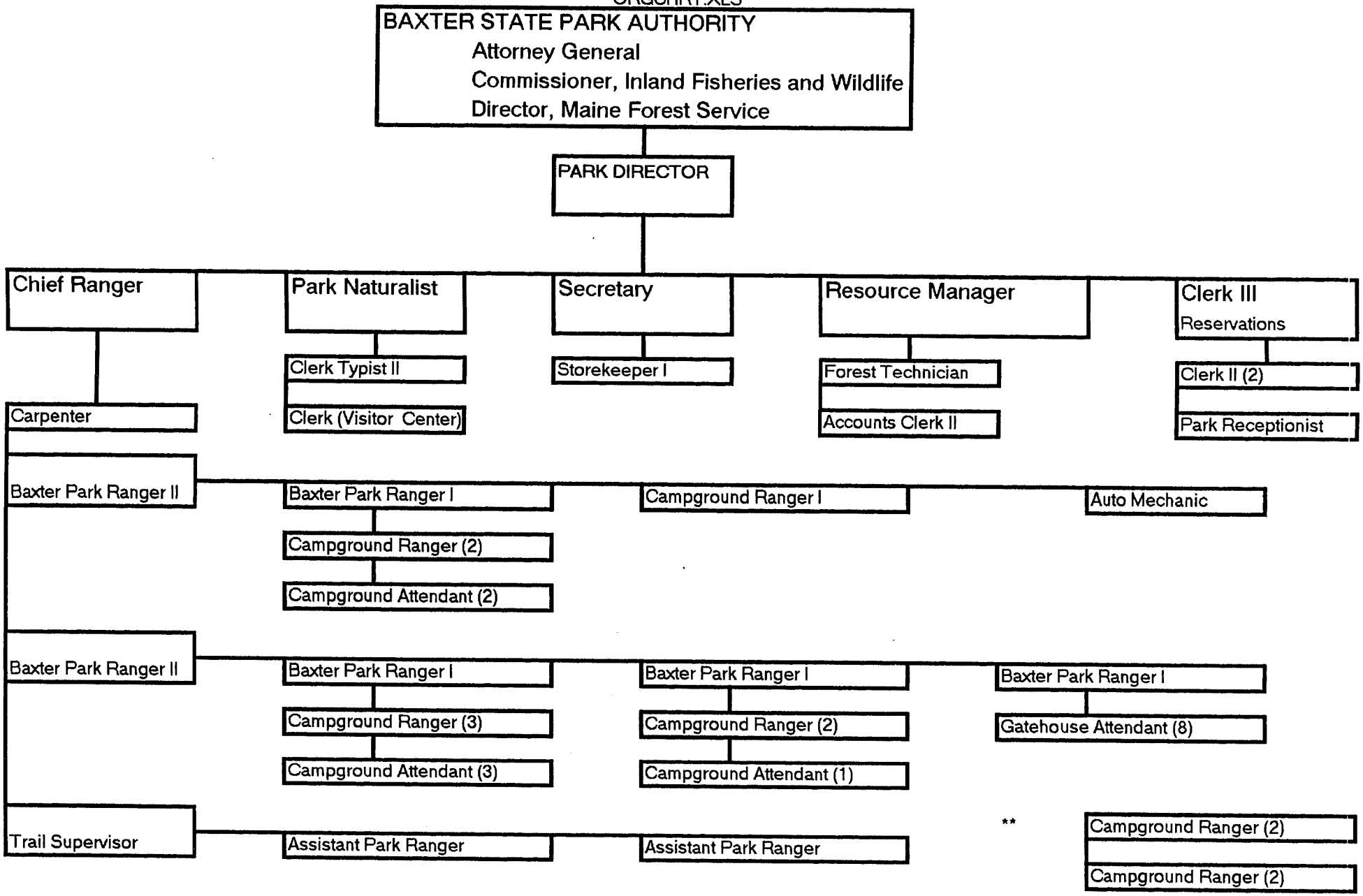
The December 30, 1994-January 31, 1995 statement listed the closing balance of the Donation Account as $546.13. Purchases made during the 1995 season were:

Payment made for a chopsaw purchased in December of 1994	$215.00
2-169 Old Town Discovery Canoes	$798.00

Following is a list of donors and their donations:

Penobscot County Conservation Assoc.	$100.00
Through reservations	77.45
Ed & Debbie Dwyer	50.00
David Deluca	45.00
Michael Perry	90.00
Through Reservations	127.00
Ray Rinaldi	114.00
Through reservations	22.00
Maurice & Judith Getchell	10.00
Flora Parmenter	40.00
G. Marie Spiers	10.00
Eleanor M. Webb	10.00
Janet, David, Kim Metcalf	30.00
Jim Garland	481.00
Jim Dip	20.00
Through reservations	24.00
Through reservations	12.00
Through reservations	31.78
Joyce C. Baker	25.00
William Reese	30.00

ORGCHRT.XLS



** Pending Legislative approval four CR1 positions will cover K.P. and D. P Camps.
Chain-of-command to be determined via job standards.

YEAR-ROUND POSITIONS - 1995

Title/ Position Number:	Name:	Location:
BSP Director 9429-0811	Irvin C. Caverly, Jr.	Headquarters, Mlkt.
BSP Chief Ranger 9428-0966	Chris M. Drew	Headquarters, Mlkt.
Forester II 9428-0968	D. Jensen Bissell	Headquarters, Mlkt.
Forest Technician 9456-0121	W. MacPerson Browning	Headquarters, Mlkt.
BSP Naturalist 9214-0947	Jean Hoekwater	Headquarters, Mlkt.
Sec. to Director 0005-0969	Roxanna McLean	Headquarters, Mlkt.
Acct. Clerk II 0312-1081	Judith A. Hafford	Headquarters, Mlkt.
Clerk Typist II 0012-0871	S. Jean Howes	Headquarters, Mlkt.
Storekeeper I 0231-0927	Rosemary James	Headquarters, Mlkt.
Clerk III 0003-0091	Janice T. Caverly	Headquarters, Mlkt.
Auto Mechanic II 8303-0926	Timothy Sides	Headquarters, Mlkt.
Carpenter 8201-0041	Albert Rickards	Headquarters, Mlkt.
BSP Ranger II		
9404-0946	Barry MacArthur	Field
9404-0945	Robert E. Howes	Field
BSP Ranger I		
9434-0972	Thomas P. Chase	Field
9434-0944	Loren Goode	Field
9434-0943	Bernard Crabtree	Field
9434-0942	Charlie Kenney	Field

SEASONAL POSITIONS - 1995

Title/Position Number	Name/Location		Weeks	Start	End
CAMPGROUND RANGERS					
9425-0631 - 7	J. T-Browning	- Nesowadnehunk	14	6-11	9-16
9425-0021 - 1	B. Curren	- Russell Pond	24	5-7	10-21
9425-0021 - 3	K. Smith	- South Branch Pond	24	5-7	10-21
9425-0351 - 4	G. Hamer	- Chimney Pond	24	5-7	10-21
9425-0641 - 8	J. Roberts	- Roaring Brook	24	5-7	10-21
9325-0391 - 5	B. White	- Katahdin Stream	24	5-7	10-21
9425-0611 - 2	T. Edes	- Trout Brook Farm	14	5-28	9-2
CAMPGROUND ATTENDANTS					
9424-0841 - 5	S. Guay	- Chimney Pond	18	6-4	10-7
9424-0741 - 3	C. Smith	- Roaring Brook	18	6-4	10-7
9424-0922 - 6	J. Milne	- South Branch Pond	18	6-4	10-7
9424-0831 - 4	N. Sleeper	- Russell Pond	14	5-28	9-2
9424-0421 - 1	T. Dow	- Katahdin Stream	18	5-21	10-7
9424-0461 - 2	P. Farrington	- Abol	14	5-21	8-26
GATEHOUSE ATTENDANT					
9422-0171 - 3	J. Hall	- Togue Pond	23	5-14	10-21
9422-0511 - 5	P. Hill	- Togue Pond	23	5-14	10-21
9422-0361 - 7	D. Miller	- Matagamon	23	5-14	10-21
9422-0441 - 8	J. Hunt	- Matagamon	23	5-14	10-21
9422-0201 - 9	T. Hanson	- Matagamon	23	5-14	10-21
9422-0501 - 4	D. Freelove	- Togue Pond	23	5-14	10-21
9422-0531 - 1	J. Doe	- Togue Pond	20	5-21	10-7
9422-0541 - 2	J. Thorpe	- Togue Pond	12	6-4	8-26
TRAIL CREW					
9435-0141 - 1	L. Kenway	- Trail Crew Super.	28	4-30	11-11
9209-0940 - 1	N. Rogers	- Assistant Park Rgr.	14	5-21	8-26
RESERVATION OFFICE					
0002-0731 - 1	J. King	- Clerk II	40	1-3	10-7
0002-0941 - 2	G. Hanson	- Clerk II	40	1-3	10-7
9210-0967 - 1	M.E. Bell	- Park Receptionist	14	1-3	10-7

BAXTER STATE PARK
Camper Day Summary
1994

CAMPGROUNDS	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	SUMMER TOTAL	% OF SUMMER CAMPER DAY	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	WINTER TOTAL	% OF WINTER CAMPER DAY	ANNUAL CAMP-DAY TOTAL	% OF PARK TOTAL
Roaring Brook	441	1609	2697	2842	1861	731	7527	15%	8	39	205	186	438	21%	7965	15%
Abol	337	648	1506	1793	940	269	5493	11%	0	0	24	4	28	1%	5521	10%
Katahdin Stream	538	1488	2665	2652	1604	547	7148	14%	0	0	69	80	149	7%	7297	14%
Daicey Pond	329	697	987	1006	738	315	4072	8%	0	22	74	66	162	8%	4234	8%
Kidney Pond	141	821	1122	1204	978	329	4595	9%	0	0	69	12	81	4%	4676	9%
Nesowadnehunk	232	316	2144	2337	452	139	3594	7%	0	0	29	29	58	3%	3652	7%
Trout Brook Farm	121	312	1139	1580	287	0	2440	5%	0	0	9	10	19	1%	2459	5%
S. Branch Pond	337	1079	2748	3007	1367	435	8973	18%	0	0	80	31	111	5%	9084	17%
Russell Pond	237	550	658	749	581	184	2959	6%	0	12	94	41	147	7%	3106	6%
Chimney Pond	CLOSED	731	1076	1033	789	337	3966	8%	8	51	439	433	931	44%	4897	9%
Campground Total	**2713**	**8251**	**16742**	**18203**	**9597**	**3286**	**50767**	**77%**	**16**	**124**	**1092**	**892**	**2124**	**100%**	**52891**	**78%**
GROUP AREAS																
Avalanche Field	88	433	765	880	351	137	2654	29%							2654	29%
Foster Field	104	346	795	733	326	42	2346	25%							2346	25%
Nesowadnehunk	100	74	763	746	250	93	2026	22%	C L O S E D						2026	22%
Trout Brook Farm	0	103	381	429	86	0	999	11%							999	11%
Abol Scout Area	126	136	394	331	150	106	1243	13%							1243	13%
Group Area Total	**418**	**1092**	**3098**	**3119**	**1163**	**378**	**9268**	**14%**							**9268**	**14%**
OUTLYING SITES																
S. Branch Pond	44	98	222	229	162	65	820	15%							820	15%
Fowler	84	65	122	266	113	0	650	12%							650	12%
Webster	105	106	298	497	253	0	1259	23%							1259	23%
AT Shelter	30	51	124	264	111	46	626	11%	C L O S E D						626	11%
Davis	0	34	59	61	66	15	235	4%							235	4%
Wassataquoik Area	43	142	226	299	189	69	968	17%							968	17%
Mat.High Adv.	0	0	745	273	0	0	1018	18%							1018	11%
Outlying Total	**306**	**496**	**1796**	**1889**	**894**	**195**	**5576**	**8%**							**5576**	**8%**
TOT. CAMPER DAYS	**3437**	**9839**	**21636**	**23211**	**11654**	**3859**	**65611**	**100%**	**16**	**124**	**1092**	**892**	**2124**	**100%**	**67735**	**100%**
% OF PARK TOTAL	**5%**	**15%**	**32%**	**34%**	**17%**	**6%**	**97%**		**0%**	**0%**	**2%**	**1%**	**3%**		**100%**	

* Last year the Group Area numbers were added twice in the calculations, making the total for the Camper Day Use incorrect. This sheet represents the correct numbers, which will be used for all 1995 comparative statistics.

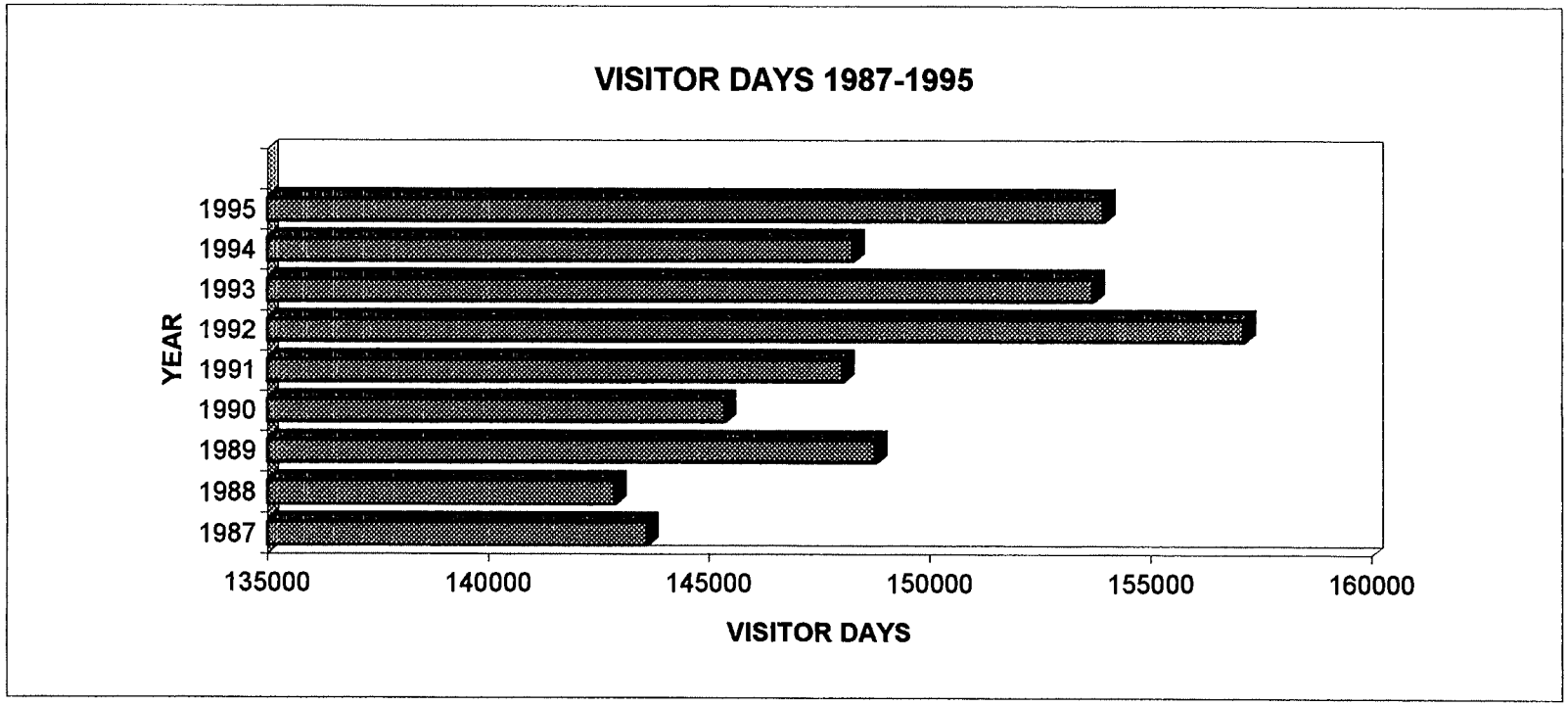
BAXTER STATE PARK

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS - VISITOR DAYS
1987 - 1995

VISITOR DAY* STATISTICS:	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
TOTAL SUMMER VISITOR DAYS	141468	139798	145667	142358	145046	154619	152133	146148	152281
TOTAL WINTER VISITOR DAYS	2119	3070	3109	2992	2992	2489	1554	2124	1660
TOTAL PARK VISITOR DAYS	**143587**	**142868**	**148776**	**145350**	**148038**	**157108**	**153687**	**148272**	**153941**

* Visitor day = camper days + gatehouse headcount
(a visitor staying in the park two nights would spend three days in the park. Camper days counts the nights in the Park, gatehouse headcount adds the extra day.)

** Complete day use stats not available in 1992



BAXTER STATE PARK
1995 GATE COUNTS - PEOPLE PER MONTH

	CAMPERS			DAY USE			TRANSIENTS				TOTAL BY	% OF
	RES	NON-RES	TOTAL	RES	NON-RES	TOTAL	RES	NON-RES	TOTAL	WALK/ BIKE	MONTH	TOTAL
MAY												
Togue Pond	862	451	1313	1903	505	2408	38	12	50	5	3776	
Matagamon	249	85	334	595	96	691	39	15	54	3	1082	
Total MAY	1111	536	1647	2498	601	3099	77	27	104	8	4858	6
JUNE												
Togue Pond	1998	1580	3578	4030	1679	5709	202	111	313	78	9678	
Matagamon	395	120	515	863	283	1146	70	31	101	5	1767	
Total JUNE	2393	1700	4093	4893	1962	6855	272	142	414	83	11445	14
JULY												
Togue Pond	2886	2531	5417	6711	4854	11565	410	354	764	54	17800	
Matagamon	976	423	1399	1579	656	2235	81	69	150	15	3799	
Total JULY	3862	2954	6816	8290	5510	13800	491	423	914	69	21599	26
AUGUST												
Togue Pond	2716	2723	5439	6662	6782	13444	322	399	721	50	19654	
Matagamon	943	508	1451	1514	850	2364	21	2	23	17	3855	
Total AUGUST	3659	3231	6890	8176	7632	15808	343	401	744	67	23509	28
SEPTEMBER												
Togue Pond	1985	1999	3984	5106	3802	8908	434	402	836	43	13771	
Matagamon	395	219	614	816	583	1399	34	7	41	3	2057	
Total SEPTEMBER	2380	2218	4598	5922	4385	10307	468	409	877	46	15828	19
OCTOBER												
Togue Pond	678	631	1309	1675	1332	3007	186	309	495	6	4817	
Matagamon	82	61	143	499	216	715	125	103	228	2	1088	
Total OCTOBER	760	692	1452	2174	1548	3722	311	412	723	8	5905	7
TOTALS BY USE CATAGORY	14165	11331	25496	31953	21638	53591	1962	1814	3776	281	83144	100
% OF TOTAL USE			31			64			5	0		
% BY CATAGORY RES/NON-RES	56	44		60	40		52	48				
TOTAL % RES/NON-RES	58	42										

BAXTER STATE PARK
1995 GATE COUNTS - PEOPLE PER GATE

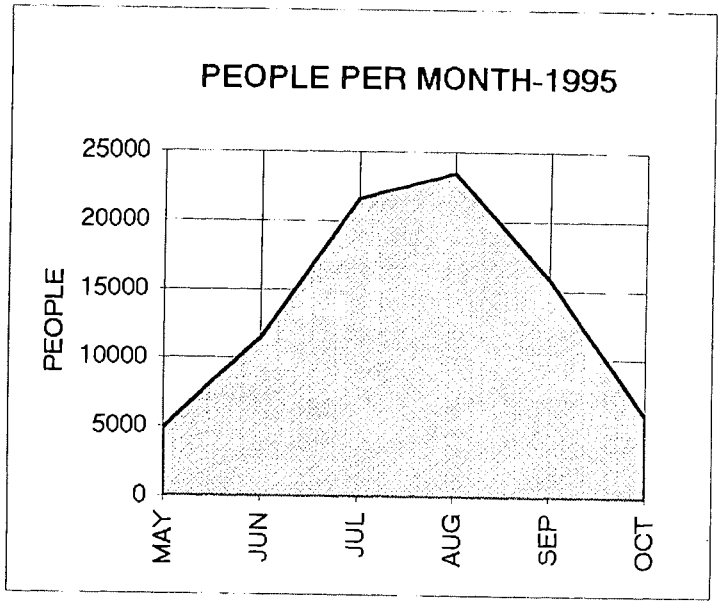
	CAMPERS			DAY USE			TRANSIENTS			WALK/	TOTAL	%
	RES	NON-RES	TOTAL	RES	NON-RES	TOTAL	RES	NON-RES	TOTAL	BIKE	COUNT	BY GATE
TOGUE POND GATE												
May	862	451	1313	1903	505	2408	38	12	50	5	3776	
June	1998	1580	3578	4030	1679	5709	202	111	313	78	9678	
July	2886	2531	5417	6711	4854	11565	410	354	764	54	17800	
August	2716	2723	5439	6662	6782	13444	322	399	721	50	19654	
September	1985	1999	3984	5106	3802	8908	434	402	836	43	13771	
October	678	631	1309	1675	1332	3007	186	309	495	6	4817	
TOGUE TOTAL	11125	9915	21040	26087	18954	45041	1592	1587	3179	236	69496	84%

	CAMPERS			DAY USE			TRANSIENTS			WALK/	TOTAL
	RES	NON-RES	TOTAL	RES	NON-RES	TOTAL	RES	NON-RES	TOTAL	BIKE	COUNT
MATAGAMON GATE											
May	249	85	334	595	96	691	39	15	54	3	1082
June	395	120	515	863	283	1146	70	31	101	5	1767
July	976	423	1399	1579	656	2235	81	69	150	15	3799
August	943	508	1451	1514	850	2364	21	2	23	17	3855
September	395	219	614	816	583	1399	34	7	41	3	2057
October	82	61	143	499	216	715	125	103	228	2	1088
MATAGAMON TOTAL	3040	1416	4456	5866	2684	8550	370	227	597	45	13648	16%
TOTAL GATES	14165	11331	25496	31953	21638	53591	1962	1814	3776	281	83144	

BAXTER STATE PARK
1995 GATE COUNTS -VEHICLES PER MONTH

	VEHICLES			% OF TOTAL	TOTAL PEOPLE/	AVE. PEOPLE/
	RES	NON-RES	TOTAL	VEHICLES	MONTH**	VEHICLE
MAY						
Togue Pond	1077	606	1683			
Matagamon	323	170	493			
Total MAY	**1400**	**776**	**2176**	**6**	**4858**	**2.2**
JUNE						
Togue Pond	2232	1935	4167			
Matagamon	480	339	819			
Total JUNE	**2712**	**2274**	**4986**	**15**	**11445**	**2.3**
JULY						
Togue Pond	3144	3667	6811			
Matagamon	836	525	1361			
Total JULY	**3980**	**4192**	**8172**	**24**	**21599**	**2.6**
AUGUST						
Togue Pond	3178	4365	7543			
Matagamon	799	626	1425			
Total AUGUST	**3977**	**4991**	**8968**	**26**	**23509**	**2.6**
SEPTEMBER						
Togue Pond	2684	3201	5885			
Matagamon	464	530	994			
Total SEPTEMBER	**3148**	**3731**	**6879**	**20**	**15828**	**2.3**
OCTOBER						
Togue Pond	986	1219	2205			
Matagamon	259	309	568			
Total OCTOBER	**1245**	**1528**	**2773**	**8**	**5905**	**2.1**
TOTALS BY USE CATAGORY	**16462**	**17492**	**33954**	**100**	**83144**	**2.4**
% BY CATAGORY	48%	52%				

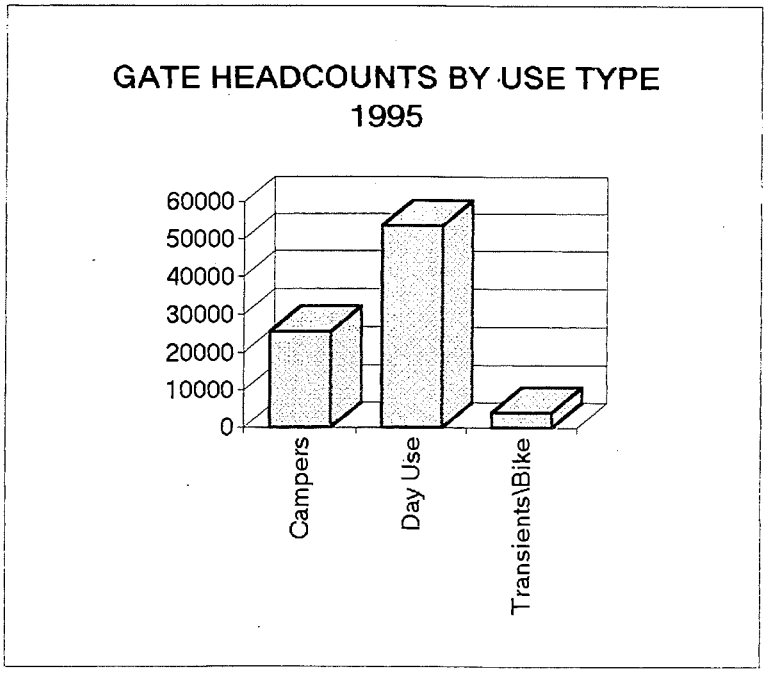
** See 1995 Gate Counts - People per Month



BAXTER STATE PARK
1994 GATE COUNTS -VEHICLES PER GATE

	VEHICLES RES	NON-RES	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
TOGUE POND GATE	---	---	---	
May	1077	606	1683	
June	2232	1935	4167	
July	3144	3667	6811	
August	3178	4365	7543	
September	2684	3201	5885	
October	986	1219	2205	
	---	---	---	
TOGUE TOTAL	13301	14993	28294	83

	RES	VEHICLES NON-RES	TOTAL	
MATAGAMON GATE	---	---	---	
May	323	170	493	
June	480	339	819	
July	836	525	1361	
August	799	626	1425	
September	464	530	994	
October	259	309	568	
	---	---	---	
MATAGAMON TOTAL	3161	2499	5660	17
TOTAL GATES	16462	17492	33954	100



BAXTER STATE PARK
TRAIL USE SUMMARY - 1995
Registered hikes per person per trail

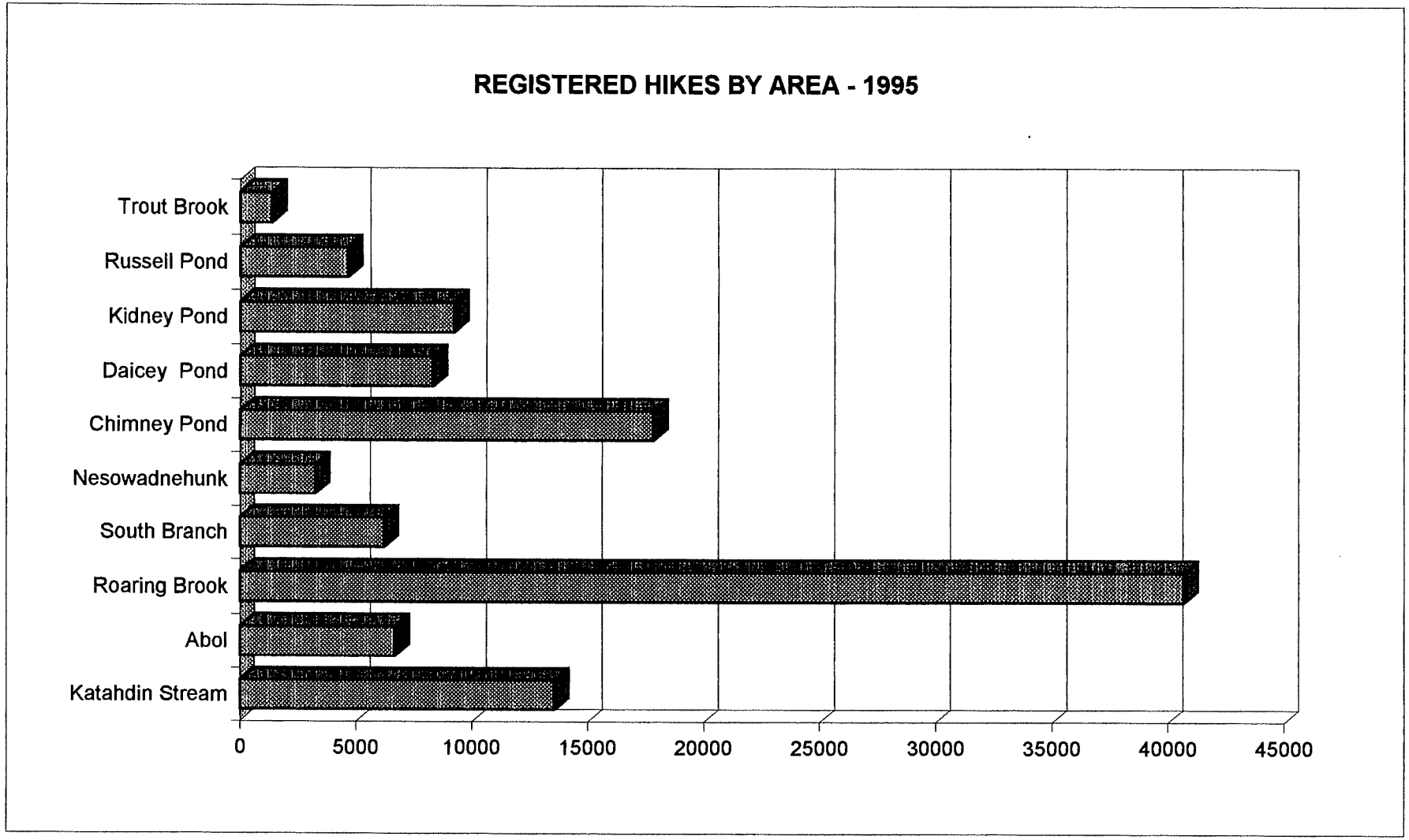
TRAIL USE-UNITS BY MONTH

TRAIL NAME	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT.	OCT	TRAIL TOTAL	AREA TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
KATAHDIN STREAM:									
Hunt	399	1122	2186	3205	2326	914	10152		
Owl	51	73	213	263	250	134	984		
Grassy Pond	67	196	492	551	343	172	1821		
O.J.I.	15	27	79	109	150	15	395		
A.T. South	0	99	103	0	0	0	202		
KATAHDIN TOTALS	**532**	**1517**	**3073**	**4128**	**3069**	**1235**		**13554**	**12%**
ABOL:									
Abol Trail	453	756	1489	1573	1174	291	5303		
Abol Falls	75	97	276	223	173	100	951		
ABOL TOTALS	**528**	**853**	**1765**	**1796**	**1347**	**391**		**6680**	**6%**
ROARING BROOK:									
Chimney	259	3080	4605	5677	3664	1279	18564		
Helon Taylor	175	1025	1615	1872	981	245	5913		
Sandy Stream	862	1847	3467	2648	2110	763	11697		
So. Turner	148	312	482	384	479	105	1910		
Russell Pond	176	286	476	502	501	123	2064		
Nature Trail	27	101	55	164	135	35	517		
RRG BK TOTALS	**1647**	**6651**	**10700**	**11247**	**7870**	**2550**		**40665**	**36%**
SOUTH BRANCH POND:									
So. Branch Falls	15	4	75	65	20	6	185		
Ledges	10	22	53	94	34	4	217		
Howe Brook	13	65	179	37	110	16	420		
N. Traveler	67	122	428	424	176	44	1261		
Center Ridge	9	8	39	87	62	6	211		
So. Br. Mtn.	22	32	100	186	113	40	493		
Pogy Notch	166	165	806	961	556	137	2791		
Burnt Mtn.*	13	26	62	93	67	29	290		
Mid. Fowl. & Other	31	15	44	79	43	6	218		
Webster Lake	10	24	37	44	6	2	123		
SO. BRNCH. TOTALS	**356**	**483**	**1823**	**2070**	**1187**	**290**		**6209**	**6%**
NESOWADNEHUNK:									
Double Top	0	70	293	479	497	50	1389		
Marston	0	120	350	573	481	65	1589		
Wass. Lake Trail	0	20	58	92	64	5	239		
Dwelley Trail	0	0	52	54	31	10	147		
NESO. TOTALS	**0**	**210**	**753**	**1198**	**1073**	**130**		**3364**	**3%**

continued...

Registered hikes per person per trail, continued

TRAIL NAME	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT.	OCT	TRAIL TOTAL	AREA TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
CHIMNEY POND:									
Dudley	0	592	807	910	617	253	3179		
Cathedral	0	687	1127	1293	924	303	4334		
Saddle	0	1106	2350	2779	1580	478	8293		
Hamlin	0	93	173	192	223	79	760		
N. Basin	0	97	165	291	261	79	893		
N. Peaks	0	6	9	18	15	0	48		
N.W. Basin	0	77	83	83	52	25	320		
CHIMNEY TOTALS	**0**	**2658**	**4714**	**5566**	**3672**	**1217**		**17827**	**16%**
DAICEY POND:									
Niagara Falls	237	574	1546	1741	733	292	5123		
D.P. Nature Trail	25	76	162	169	118	65	615		
Lost Pond Trail	18	27	56	82	58	22	263		
Sentinel Mt. Trail	7	13	23	45	24	17	129		
A.T. to Katahdin	2	19	90	196	194	79	580		
Daicey to Grassy	20	59	136	149	99	57	520		
Daicey to Elbow	27	112	217	237	181	85	859		
Daicey to Kidney	25	49	58	45	28	16	221		
DAICEY TOTALS	**361**	**929**	**2288**	**2664**	**1435**	**633**		**8310**	**7%**
KIDNEY POND:									
Double Top	51	344	449	659	1131	193	2827		
Sentinel Mtn.	111	520	544	893	583	166	2817		
Rocky Pond	65	200	142	276	331	73	1087		
Draper Pond	10	89	125	179	126	48	577		
Kid. Pond Circuit	17	96	128	197	59	7	504		
Celia & Jackson	23	93	65	99	133	27	440		
Windy Pitch/Niagara/ Lily Pad	46	246	228	248	183	18	969		
KIDNEY TOTALS	**323**	**1588**	**1681**	**2551**	**2546**	**532**		**9221**	**8%**
RUSSELL POND:									
Russell Pond Trail	186	175	247	292	259	106	1265		
Wass. Stream Trail	74	74	186	244	126	68	772		
Pogy Notch Trail	51	51	87	98	75	40	402		
Wass. Lake Trail	97	102	273	322	194	76	1064		
N.W. Basin Trail	8	50	80	118	112	60	428		
N. Peaks Trail	0	4	5	22	15	9	55		
Grand Falls Trail	29	29	133	109	39	14	353		
Lookout Trail	27	26	83	110	32	16	294		
RUSSELL TOTALS	**472**	**511**	**1094**	**1315**	**852**	**389**		**4633**	**4%**
TROUT BROOK FARM:									
Horse Mountain	0	54	140	240	18	N	452		
Littlefield Pond	0	36	102	143	22	O	303		
High/Long Pond	0	7	32	57	13	S	109		
Fowler Pond	0	35	107	84	8	T	234		
Freezeout	0	5	31	76	15	A	127		
Trout Brook Mtn.	0	2	40	69	23	T	134		
TROUT BROOK TOTALS	**0**	**139**	**452**	**669**	**99**			**1359**	**1%**
TOTALS BY MONTH	**4219**	**15539**	**28343**	**33204**	**23150**	**7367**		**111822**	**100%**
% OF TOTAL	**4%**	**14%**	**25%**	**30%**	**21%**	**7%**		**100%**	


REGISTERED HIKES BY AREA - 1995
Trout Brook
Russell Pond
Kidney Pond
Daicey Pond
Chimney Pond
Nesowadnehunk
South Branch
Roaring Brook
Abol
Katahdin Stream
0
5000
10000
15000
20000
25000
30000
35000
40000
45000

BAXTER STATE PARK
CAMPGROUND VACANCY RATES *
1995

CAMPGROUND	# SITE-DAYS PER SEASON	# VACANT SITE	% 1995 VACANCY
ROARING BROOK	3366	710	12%
ABOL	3203	917	15%
KATAHDIN SREAM	3282	709	12%
DAICEY POND	1638	137	2%
KIDNEY POND	1777	133	2%
NESOWADNEHUNK	2434	701	11%
SOUTH BRANCH	4894	1792	29%
CHIMNEY POND	1377	190	3%
RUSSELL POND	1224	266	4%
TROUT BROOK FARM	1560	570	9%
PARK WIDE	**24755**	**6125**	**100%**

OUTLYING SITE VACANCY RATES
1995

OUTLYING SITE	# SITE-DAYS PER SEASON	# VACANT SITE	% 1995 VACANCY
WEBSTER AREA	2142	857	50%
DAVIS POND	137	29	2%
FOWLER AREA	1224	600	35%
SOUTH BRANCH	459	126	7%
WASS. AREA	584	115	7%
OUTLYING SITES	**4546**	**1727**	**100%**

* These tables reflect the rate at which sites were occupied regardless of whether or not the site was filled to capacity. Bunkhouse facilities are not included in campground tabulations.

BAXTER STATE PARK
Camper Day Summary

1995

CAMPGROUNDS	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	SUMMER TOTAL	% OF SUMMER CAMPER DAY	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	WINTER TOTAL	% OF WINTER CAMPER DAY	ANNUAL CAMP-DAY TOTAL	% OF PARK TOTAL
Roaring Brook	440	1224	1942	2083	1521	450	7660	14%	14	59	80	106	259	16%	7919	14%
Abol	302	731	1469	1759	1190	254	5705	11%	0	0	24	0	24	1%	5729	10%
Katahdin Stream	457	1200	1854	1979	1352	530	7372	14%	0	0	16	20	36	2%	7408	13%
Daicey Pond	410	748	965	1063	840	374	4400	8%	0	0	64	52	116	7%	4516	8%
Kidney Pond	197	846	1172	1187	1100	432	4934	9%	0	0	56	97	153	9%	5087	9%
Nesowadnehunk	0	359	1553	1786	596	90	4384	8%	0	0	18	0	18	1%	4402	8%
Trout Brook Farm	94	160	851	1290	114	16	2525	5%	0	40	28	0	68	4%	2593	5%
S. Branch Pond	507	867	3135	3159	1560	367	9595	18%	0	16	87	53	156	9%	9751	18%
Russell Pond	265	416	744	822	538	174	2959	6%	0	17	52	20	89	5%	3048	6%
Chimney Pond	CLOSED	793	933	1039	819	387	3971	7%	45	115	318	263	741	45%	4712	9%
Campground Total	**2672**	**7344**	**14618**	**16167**	**9630**	**3074**	**53505**	**77%**	**59**	**247**	**743**	**611**	**1660**	**100%**	**55165**	**78%**
GROUP AREAS																
Avalanche Field	79	649	1021	709	662	90	3210	30%							3210	30%
Foster Field	200	446	850	778	374	176	2824	27%							2824	27%
Nesowadnehunk	0	180	737	788	238	50	1993	19%			C L O S E D				1993	19%
Trout Brook Farm	58	86	392	591	55	0	1182	11%							1182	11%
Abol Scout Area	217	1911	1932	1825	864	144	1440	14%							1440	14%
Group Area Total	**554**	**3272**	**4932**	**4691**	**2193**	**460**	**10649**	**15%**							**10649**	**15%**
OUTLYING SITES																
S. Branch Pond	57	128	244	232	147	60	868	17%							868	17%
Fowler	14	30	117	188	113	0	462	9%							462	9%
Webster	27	77	284	499	253	4	1144	23%							1144	23%
AT Shelter	26	59	178	271	257	48	839	17%			C L O S E D				839	17%
Davis	0	60	68	78	50	29	285	6%							285	6%
Wassataquoik Area	24	126	225	216	142	80	813	16%							813	16%
Mat.High Adv.	0	0	200	372	0	0	572	11%							1018	10%
Outlying Total	**148**	**480**	**1316**	**1856**	**962**	**221**	**4983**	**7%**							**4983**	**7%**
TOT. CAMPER DAYS	**3374**	**11096**	**20866**	**22714**	**12785**	**3755**	**69137**	**100%**	**59**	**247**	**743**	**611**	**1660**	**100%**	**70797**	**100%**
% OF PARK TOTAL	**5%**	**16%**	**29%**	**32%**	**18%**	**5%**	**98%**		**0%**	**0%**	**1%**	**1%**	**2%**		**100%**	

BAXTER STATE PARK
COMPARATIVE STATISTICS - CAMPER DAYS
1987 - 1995

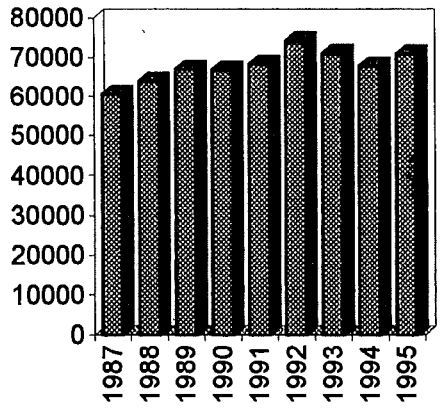
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
CAMPGROUNDS:									
Roaring Brook	7711	7535	7653	7406	7664	10769	7450	7527	7660
Abol	5415	5621	5691	5381	5601	5623	5707	5493	5705
Katahdin Stream	7456	7382	7743	7223	7353	7654	7227	7148	7372
Daicey Pond	4863	4871	4636	5138	4842	4428	5681	4072	4400
Kidney Pond	-	-	2179	3315	3826	4565	4654	4595	4934
Nesowadnehunk	4541	4602	4223	4695	4425	4528	4631	3594	4384
Trout Brook Farm	2331	2710	3077	2977	2650	2717	2537	2440	2525
S. Branch Pond	9375	9331	9380	9251	9610	9900	9587	8973	9595
Russell Pond	2890	3028	2881	2961	2968	3029	2900	2959	2959
Chimney Pond	3688	3756	3888	3812	3849	3973	3794	3966	3971
TOTAL	**48270**	**48836**	**51351**	**52159**	**52788**	**57186**	**54168**	**50767**	**53505**
GROUP AREAS:									
Avalanche Field	2762	3008	2968	3116	3110	3093	3033	2654	3210
Foster Field	2536	3323	2627	2564	2690	2845	2772	2346	2824
Nesowadnehunk	1246	1288	1959	1501	1667	1722	2124	2026	1993
Trout Brook Farm	935	1483	1714	1169	1331	1156	987	999	1182
Abol Scout Area	-	-	-	-	-	1500	1500	1243	1440
TOTAL	**7479**	**9102**	**9268**	**8350**	**8798**	**10316**	**10416**	**9268**	**10649**
OUTLYING SITES:									
S. Branch Area	466	501	565	678	649	803	758	820	868
Fowler Area	785	1005	1003	796	734	659	478	650	462
Webster Area	1101	1491	1373	1315	1181	1514	1137	1259	1144
AT Shelter	324	171	393	386	484	414	887	626	839
Davis Pond Area	243	241	251	271	230	250	244	235	285
Wassataquoik Area	773	864	829	868	848	950	953	968	813
Mat.High Adv.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1018	572
TOTAL	**3692**	**4273**	**4414**	**4314**	**4126**	**4590**	**4457**	**5576**	**4983**
TOTAL SUMMER CAMPER DAYS	**59441**	**62211**	**65033**	**64823**	**65712**	**72092**	**69041**	**65611**	**69137**
WINTER CAMPER DAYS	**919**	**1622**	**1810**	**1895**	**2435**	**1868**	**1868**	**2124**	**1660**
TOTAL ANNUAL CAMPER DAYS	**60360**	**63833**	**66843**	**66718**	**68147**	**73960**	**70909**	**67735**	**70797**

TOTAL CAMPER DAYS (70,797)

TOTAL CAMPERS (25,496)

2.77 DAYS PER CAMPER

CAMPING USE TRENDS
1987-1995

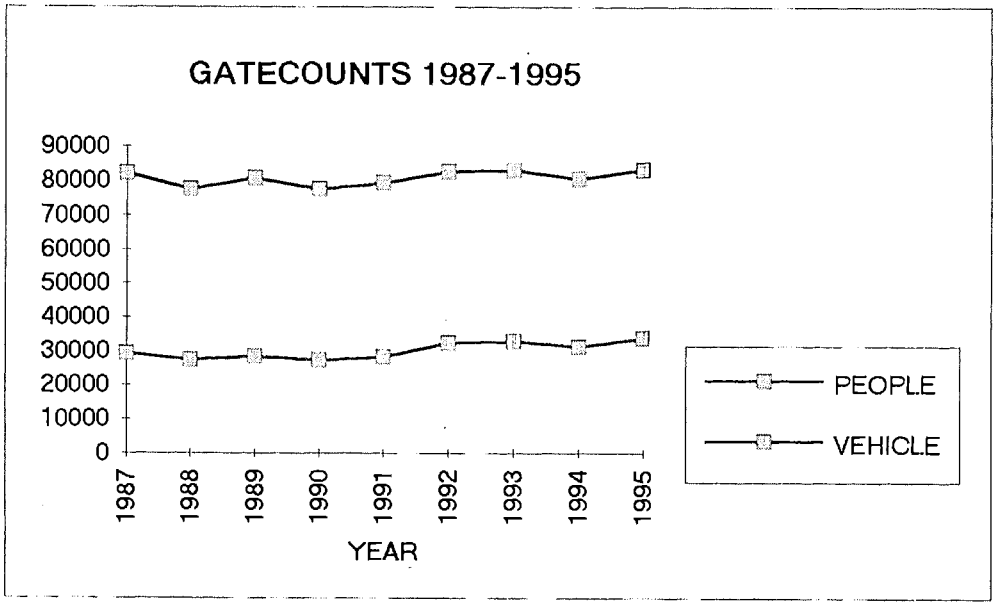


BAXTER STATE PARK
COMPARATIVE STATISTICS 1987 - 1995

GATEHOUSE STATISTICS:

PERSONS	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Resident	50612	46908	50440	46913	47306	48110	49673	47918	48361
Non-resident	31415	30679	30194	30622	32028	34417	33419	32619	34783
TOTAL	**82027**	**77587**	**80634**	**77535**	**79334**	**82527**	**83092**	**80537**	**83144**
Campers	22290	22877	24869	23205	24755	24197	24508	23362	25496
Day Use	45980	48746	49195	50012	49402	54208	54335	53579	53591
Transient	13013	5964	6570	4318	5177	4122	4249	3202	3776
Walk/Bike	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	394	281
K.P. Lodge	744	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**81283**	**77587**	**80634**	**77535**	**79334**	**82527**	**83092**	**80537**	**83144**

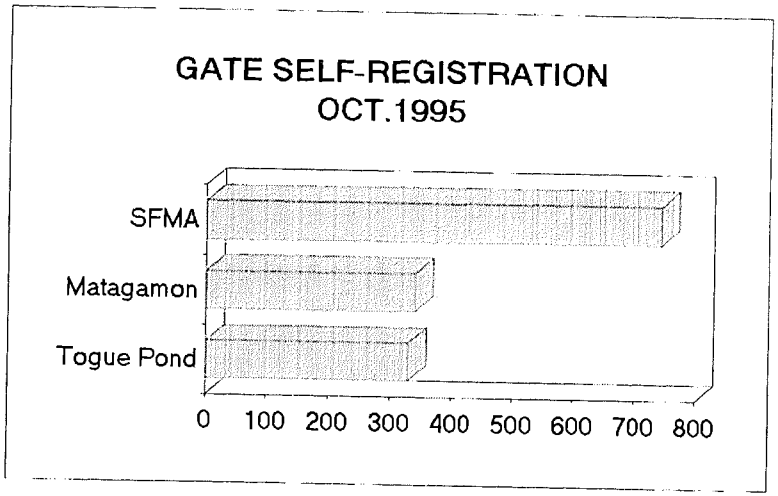
VEHICLES	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Togue Pond	22387	21430	22094	22523	23436	27763	28055	26417	28294
Matagamon	4740	4584	4797	4858	4755	4783	4895	4920	5660
West Gate	2221	1484	1585	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**29348**	**27498**	**28476**	**27381**	**28191**	**32546**	**32950**	**31337**	**33954**

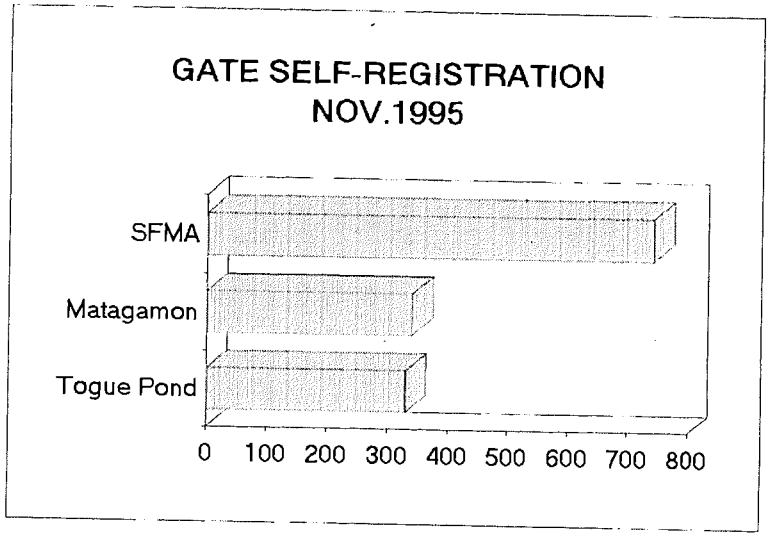


BAXTER STATE PARK
GATE SELF-REGISTRATION OCT.- NOV. 1994

* OFF SEASON STATISTICS:	PEOPLE	% BY GATE
OCT.		
Togue Pond	211	25%
Matagamon	189	24%
**SFMA	421	51%
Total Oct.	821	100%
Nov.		
Togue Pond	330	23%
Matagamon	340	24%
**SFMA	743	53%
Total Nov.	1413	100%
Total	2234	

* Off season statistics represent individuals signing a self-registration form or card from Oct. 1st through Nov. 30th. The final count may be lower than indicated, due to a certain number of individuals that fail to register.
** SFMA totals include the use during the summer months, which was approx. 7% of SFMA total.





F. FINANCIAL REPORT

BAXTER STATE PARK			
STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES			
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1995			
BALANCE FORWARD JULY 1, 1994			$242,757.38
REVENUE			
PARK OPERATIONS			
Recreational Use Fees	$559,509.02		
Transfer Fees	1,870.00		
Entrance Fees	92,288.50		
Miscellaneous Services	22,915.96		
Sale of Maps, Books etc.	20,523.56		
Sale of Forest Products	1,080,203.80		
Foreign Exchange Differential	(93.98)		
Duplicate Fees	(8,000.00)		
Overpayments Refunded	(5,163.15)		
NET REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS		1,764,053.71	
TRUST FUNDS			
Boston Safe Deposit and Trust	563,367.19		
State-Held Trust	86,925.91		
NET REVENUE FROM TRUSTS		650,293.10	
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE			
Interest on Investment	17,376.53		
Special Licenses and Leases	100.00		
Sale of Equipment	12,017.50		
Miscellaneous Income	0.00		
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE		29,494.03	
TOTAL REVENUE ALL SOURCES		2,443,840.84	
Adjustment to Balance Forward		794.00	
TOTAL REVENUE AVAILABLE			$2,444,634.84
EXPENDITURES			
PERSONAL SERVICES			
Salaries, permanent	547,065.45		
Salaries, seasonal	238,984.22		
Overtime/Differential/Retro	30,454.35		
Retirement Contribution	134,983.29		
Other Benefits	128,581.67		
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES		1,080,068.98	
ALL OTHER			
Contractual Services	865,875.39		
Park Operations - All Groups	474,495.03		
Sta-Cap Charges	5,115.71		
TOTAL ALL OTHER		1,345,486.13	
CAPITAL			
Buildings	18,214.42		
Equipment	60,456.74		
Purchase	0.00		
TOTAL CAPITAL		78,671.16	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES			$2,504,226.27
BALANCE FORWARD JUNE 30, 1995			$183,165.95

G. DIRECTOR'S CONCLUDING REMARKS

DIRECTOR'S CONCLUDING REMARKS

Now as we move away from 1995 and seek out happy trails in 1996, for all who are associated with the Park and visit the Park, I look with great anticipation to a number of issues before us. The BSP history is well on its way to being into its final draft. A sub-committee will work closely with Park staff from the early months of 1996 to bring it to conclusion for Authority review and approval, see it to a publisher and, hopefully, have it ready for distribution and sale in early 1997.

The renovations to Daicey and Kidney Pond Camps, which began with Daicey in early 1971 and has extended to Kidney Pond through this calendar year, are nearly complete. Thanks to the efforts of many staff, volunteers and contractors over a period of 24 years' time, has allowed us to meet our management plan objectives which were to provide a few small rustic log cabins compatible with wilderness concepts and managed consistent with its values. This objective has been arrived at after reduction in building inventories, relocation of buildings, jacking, leveling and replacement of sills, porches, new roofs and paint jobs. Flush toilets and electricity from the sporting camp era have been eliminated. Access to the home ponds as well as remote ponds is as available to the transient or day user as it is to the registered campers. Old dumps have been cleaned up, vehicles removed from brooks and hazardous chemicals and pollutants removed from the buildings and the shorelines. Although the sporting camp era was romantic and added much to the enjoyment of the wild for our visiting guests, there was not much attention given to the impact to the land, for the land volume seemed to be so great. It was not considered a major problem. During the last 25 years, we have focused on a facility that protects people from the elements, but allows them to recreate and enjoy the natural resources without impacting those resources. With these objectives nearly accomplished, it is time in 1996 to move away from contract laborers and to fill the campground jobs with that of classified Park employees, those employees to focus on public service, information/education and maintenance of facilities vs. major construction and renovation.

In late 1994 and then more specifically in 1995, I was alerted by groups that I was speaking to that the mounted animal heads within the library at Daicey and Kidney Pond Camps were really old and, for the era that the taxidermist formed them, he likely used an arsenic chemical. Consequently in November of 1995, they were all removed for evaluation, and it was determined that they were, in deed, hazardous. Through the assistance of Skip Basso, Museum Curator of COA, we have disposed of the mounts themselves, yet in the tradition of the Maine woods, we have retained the wooden plaques as well as the antlers of the moose and deer at both

Daicey and Kidney Ponds. We look for them to be a useful tool in the interest of information/education for years to come.

Renovation work on the Roaring Brook bunkhouse was successful in the late fall of 1995. Our thanks to Albert Rickards for getting the project started and to Rangers Charlie Kenney and Tom Chase for bringing it to quality completion and for it to be available for public use when the winter season started.

As indicated in the contents of this report, heavy storms caused blowdowns and washouts during the late fall of this calendar year. There is no doubt that this will result in major work projects prior to opening day in some areas of our Park in 1996. Fortunately we have the equipment and the expertise within our staff as well as the resources to accomplish repairs as quickly as possible without impairing our early visitors' opportunity to enjoy the Park.

During 1995, I was advised that Beal College had recently started a new law enforcement class and extended an invitation to me to serve on its Advisory Committee in assisting Mike Ritchie, their newly hired instructor. I was delighted to do so for I had had the pleasure of working with Mike when he was a Warden Lt. as well as his father Leonard, who held the same position early on. I look forward to continuing to serve Beal College in this capacity in the upcoming years. My thanks to Mike Ritchie and Allen Stehle, President of the college, for this opportunity. I was also invited to join the new Maine High Adventure Committee and look forward to working with Scouters towards keeping that program successful.

The new International Appalachian Trail was the topic of much discussion and controversy during this past calendar year. In the closing months, I had the opportunity to meet with Dick Anderson, its primary promoter. After much discussion, he concurred that it was not in the best interest of BSP or the IAT to ask the Authority for any considerations which might impact the Park's ability to continue to function with total autonomy. Thus I am pleased to report at the end of 1995, with thanks to the cooperation of the IAT Committee, any trails to BSP will be side trails and, in fact, Katahdin will not be an extension or starting point for the IAT, but will remain the terminal point for the Appalachian Trail.

In my opening remarks, I mentioned technology. Thanks to the efforts and interest of Resource Manager Jensen Bissell, support of BSP Authority and motivation and interest by staff members Roxanna McLean, Rosemary James, Judy Hafford, Jean Howes, Mac Browning, Jean Hoekwater, technology has moved into Park Headquarters. We have even got a thing called e-mail and I have found that these fingers, two at a time, can slowly type out a few words. However I am not so

competent that I will need Roxanna McLean at least 25 more years to get this technique under control.

As you review our search and rescue activities, you will note again that the Maine Army National Guard out of the Bangor base, under the direction of Col. Jim Tinkham and Major Smith, has been an ongoing influence in the success of life saving missions, evacuations, training and resupply of our back country sites. We appreciate so much the assistance of these 2 men and the support offered by their equipment and people power all made possible in the generosity of the Adjutant General's office. To them, I say thanks, for I will not soon forget the days when this was accomplished with manual labor and I don't reverently refer to them as the good old days. They were tough times and the Maine Army National Guard, although not eliminating the difficult situations we are confronted with on an annual basis, certainly makes them more manageable and contributes regularly to life saving missions.

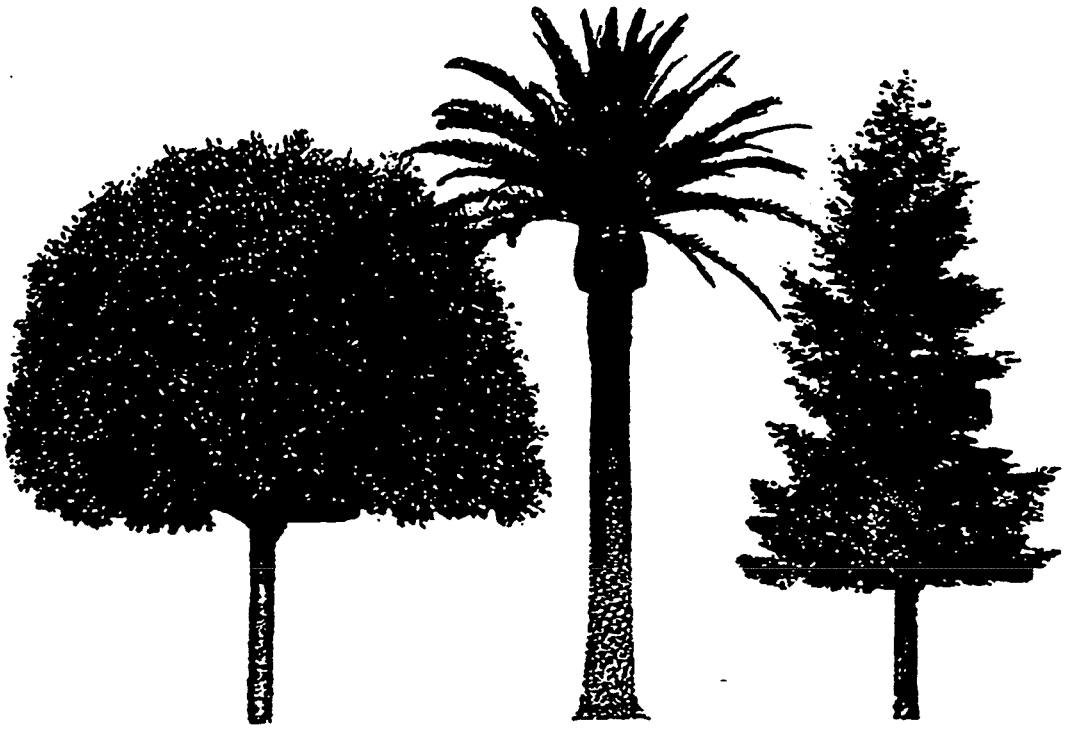
In 1996 we look forward to Mary Baxter White to return for her lean-to camping at Katahdin Stream as well as a couple of days in a cabin at Kidney Pond. Mary has already confirmed her reservations and she continues the Baxter tradition of enjoying the resources as was envisioned by her uncle.

In closing, I want to take this opportunity to thank all who have been associated with the Park in 1995 for their support and contribution, from the Authority, Advisories, staff, the laborer, the volunteers and users. There has been a concentrated effort to communicate and to keep the Park as it was "In the good old days, unimpacted by modern civilization when only the Indians roamed at large, before the song of the power saw, "where one could tramp through the woods, cook a steak and make flapjacks by the brooks and streams." (P.P. Baxter)

In the latter months of 1995, Barbara Waters, editor of the Katahdin Times, extended an invitation to me and several other public service representatives, to share a guest column in the local paper on a monthly basis. My sincerest appreciation to Barbara and the Katahdin Times, for I see this as an opportunity to continue communications and to wish everybody within and from away, best wishes in 1996 for happy trails.

Irvin C. Caverly, Jr.
Director

All I Need To Know About Life I Learned From Trees



🌲 It's important to have roots. 🌲 In today's complex world, it pays to branch out. 🌲 Don't pine away over old flames. 🌲 If you really believe in something, don't be afraid to go out on a limb. 🌲 Be flexible so you don't break when a harsh wind blows. 🌲 Sometimes you have to shed your old bark in order to grow. 🌲 If you want to maintain accurate records, keep a log. 🌲 To be politically correct, don't wear firs. 🌲 Grow where you're planted. 🌲 It's perfectly okay to be a late bloomer. 🌲 Avoid people who would like to cut you down. 🌲 Get all spruced up when you have a hot date. 🌲 If the party gets boring, just pick up and leaf. 🌲 Be sure to cover your bare ash in the winter. 🌲 As you approach the autumn of your life, you can't hide your true colors. 🌲 It's more important to be honest than poplar.

Compliments of Pine Tree Arboretum

H. APPENDIX

BAXTER STATE PARK
AUTHORITY/ADVISORY LISTING
Effective 5/95

AUTHORITY MEMBERS:	*REAPPOINTMENT YEAR*	*ADDRESS:*	*TELE-PHONE*
RAY B. OWEN, CHAIR COMMISSIONER INLAND FISHERIES & WILDLIFE		284 State St. Station #41 Augusta, ME 04333	287-3371
ANDREW KETTERER ATTORNEY GENERAL		Dept. of Atty. Gen. Station #6 Augusta, ME 04333	626-8800
CHARLES GADZIK MAINE FOREST SERVICE		Station #22 Augusta, ME 04333	287-2791
ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMTERS:			
1. DR. ROY L. FARNSWORTH CHAIR	97	14 Hersey Hill Rd. Auburn, ME 04210	783-9936
2. FRANK CLUKEY VICE CHAIR	97	20 Union St. East Mlkt., ME 04430	(H)746-5395 (W)746-3553
3. STEPHEN CROCKETT SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT	97	Fleet Bank of Maine 244 Water St. Augusta, ME 04330-4614	621-2221 FAX621-2203
4. BEN TOWNSEND	96	RFD 2, Box 535 Augusta, ME 04330	(H)582-5600 (W)622-6311
5. RUPERT WHITE	96	Kidder, Peabody & Co., Inc One Canal Plaza	773-1721 800-439-6307
6. PAUL F. HAERTEL SUPERINTENDENT	97	Acadia National Park P.O. Box 177 Bar Harbor, ME 04609	288-0374
7. ERIC BAXTER	97	Hewins Travel 100 Commercial St. Portland, ME 04101	772-7252 800-370-0888
8. JOHN F. LOYD, JR.	98	Loyd, Bumgardner & Ciolfi Lincoln Bldg. 98 Maine Street Brunswick, ME 04011	(W)729-6556 (H)833-5007 FAX725-8039

9.	JOHN F. LOYD, JR.	95	Loyd, Bumgardner & Ciolfi Lincoln Bldg. 98 Maine Street Brunswick, ME 04011	(W)729-6556 (H)833-5007 FAX725-8039
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11.	JAMES GARLAND	96	24 Fairmount Street Portland, ME 04103-3051	772-3344
12.	JOHN P. BIBBER	97	8 Blueberry lane Brunswick, ME 04011	725-6823
13.	RICK SCRIBNER	96	Rt. 1, Box 344A Machias, ME 04654	255-3313
14.	SHIRLEY BURKE THAXTER ASSIST. EXECUTIVE DIR.	97	Abnaki Girl Scout Coun. 156 North Main St. Brewer, ME 04412-2012	989-7474 800-464-3858
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Revised 1/95

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Appalachian Trail Conference
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(Effective 2/95)

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DIRECTOR'S PERSPECTIVE OF CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES THAT AROSE IN 1995

For the record:
I reviewed with interest comments appearing in the Maine Times, Katahdin Times and Bangor Daily News during 1995. Although I do not wish, and, in fact, refuse to debate personality issues, I do want to take this opportunity to clarify subject issues periodically reported.

MAINE CAMP TORN DOWN

Reference to the main camp at Kidney Pond being torn down refers to the old kitchen facility attached to the dining and library portions of the Kidney Pond lodge. In 1988, when we developed a 5-year plan to convert Kidney Pond Camps from the traditional sporting camp to a more rustic log cabin rental facility, our primary objective was to reduce the number of buildings from 38 to about 20, eliminate the power lines and correct a terrible sewerage problem by removing the system that had been in place since the early 60's which consisted of metal tanks and orangeburg sewerage pipe, both of which were obsolete and deteriorated. The kitchen facility was an add-on to the main Kidney Pond lodge in an L-shaped form. Over the years it had experienced a grease fire, the rafters were charred and in an advanced state of deterioration. The sill logs had rotted to the point that the room had settled and, from the center point of the floor, it was a substantial down hill run to the back door. As our plan did not call for replacing the amenities of the dining room, the cost of repairing or replacing the kitchen as it was known in the sporting camp days, was excessive. By using one of the smaller camps, we were able to meet the immediate feeding needs of volunteers, staff and periodic meetings that may be held for administrative groups of 12 or less. I am pleased to advise that the renovations to the main camp are nearly complete, the library is intact and the old dining room serves as an extension of that facility. Ethel Barrymore's piano is still there, the tables made from the Samuel Colt bowling alley are still there as well as bowling balls, numerous pictures and information material.

KIDNEY POND BRIDGE

Twenty-four years ago, Myron Smart of Milo rebuilt the abutments for Nes. Stream which support the Bailey bridge on the Kidney Pond road. during the interim years, Park staff have replanked the bridge on an as-needed basis. In mid 1994, it was brought to our attention by the DOT Engineering Division that the abutments were in a deteriorating state and according to their inspection report, needed to be replaced. This report generated discussion among staff and Advisory as to the extent of repairs or replacement necessary. At the 1994 fall meeting of the Authority, Engineers from DOT presented a proposal for replacing the Bailey

bridge with a timber, bridge estimate cost was in excess of $200,000. To many of us, the price tag seemed extreme and our immediate reaction was that he should consider other options. In late fall of 1994, I was being interviewed by reporter Phyllis Austin for an article on BSP she was preparing for the AMC in the perspective of the long range objectives. Kidney Pond bridge options were discussed, ranging from an elaborate replacement to the elimination entirely and a concept of Kidney Pond becoming a walk-in campground. Her final report, which dealt with many issues, was published in the AMC publication and later her paper the Maine Times. Reaction was mixed. There was substantial support for the concept, yet during the 1995 season, there was tremendous opposition to the concept. It became clear to me that from a social, political standpoint, it was unacceptable to do anything for the immediate future other than to make repairs which would buy the Authority some time to consider the full range of options available to them. Consequently, at the fall meeting of the BSP Authority at Kidney Pond, I asked and received Authority approval to contract repairs to bridge to assure its use and safety for the immediate future. New cribbing was installed in late fall and it is estimate that, aside from any unforeseen natural disaster, Kidney Pond bridge should be serviceable and safe for a period of 15-20 years, thus allowing the managers of the Park to continue to focus on the long term objectives which must be reviewed and discussed before a definite plan can be developed on that subject. On this rainy cold morning of November 15, the issue of Kidney Pond bridge has been put to rest for now, but it is not an issue that is going to go away and one that will require some hard decisions in the years ahead.

LETTERS TO EDITOR ADVOCATES CUTTING DOWN ON AUTOMOBILE SIGHTSEEING TRAFFIC WITH THE USE OF PERMITS

In the early 70's, the BSP Authority approved overnight capacities within the various facilities throughout the Park. Since that time, overnight use has been consistent with those capacities. Day use is an issue many of us have been wrestling with for a long time. Currently our capacities are based on the side of our parking lots and an effort is made to disperse traffic to parking lot vacancies when the most popular are filled. It is not uncommon during the summer season for Roaring Brook, Katahdin Stream, Abol and Daicey Pond to be filled to capacity by 8:00 A.M. When that happens, staff are committed to identifying other areas of the Park where our visiting guests may enjoy a rewarding experience. The Park Use Committee, consisting of staff and BSP Advisory, will continue to review options. Finally, we firmly believe that Governor Baxter's objectives of "using the Park to the fullest extent, but in the right unspoiled way" is what we must continually strive for and we are committed to that objective.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

This issue has been discussed many times, orally, in writing and at public meetings. Governor Baxter was extremely clear, as those of us who are familiar with BSP history know, he did not want the Federal Government assigned any jurisdiction or responsibilities over his Park. His sole purpose in creating BSP was for the people of Maine. His objective was to say to Maine people for all generations, "Thanks for giving me the opportunity to serve as your Legislator, Senator and Governor." As I think about this, I am continually inspired by his motivations and think how wonderful it would be today if those seeking public office did it for the same motivation and appreciation demonstrated by Percival P. Baxter. As is extensively documented in Baxter vs. Brewster, there is no room for national control over BSP, no memorials to people, buildings, etc. Governor Baxter said it best as he talked about his ideals to protect and preserve the resources of our State forever with this piece of land which encumbers much of 8 townships. It is not to be memorialized to any individual or facility. It is focused on natural resource protection forever. ***"MAN IS BORN TO DIE HIS WORKS ARE SHORT-LIVED BUILDINGS CRUMBLE, MONUMENTS DECAY, WEALTH VANISHES BUT KATAHDIN IN ALL ITS GLORY FOREVER SHALL REMAIN THE MOUNTAIN OF THE PEOPLE OF MAINE."***

INFORMATION EDUCATION

Information Education techniques are an extremely valuable tool in managing the natural resources of BSP. That is why I have recommended and the Authority has supported extensive financial and physical commitments to maintaining the facilities at Park Headquarters and the new seasonal Visitor Information Center at Togue Pond at the southern entrance to the Park. We provide information both at Kidney Pond and Daicey Pond libraries and will continue to do that at every opportunity. Throughout the year, but commonly during the winter months, I and key members of my staff will travel all over Maine to inform people about their Park. I communicate on a daily basis, both orally and in writing - examples: since January, I have corresponded with approximately 425 people about their Park. In addition to regular Park Authority/Advisory meetings, I meet with Communications Committee members a minimum of twice a year. One and all are invited to attend. Agendas for those 2 meetings are scheduled in January and posted at least 2 weeks prior to the date, which is generally in June and December. Information/education is an extremely important resource protection tool. Anybody who is familiar with our operation, reads our Annual Reports and works with our local school system, as well as other educational institutions across Maine, knows that we respond quickly and enthusiastically when contacted.

PETITIONS/SOLICITATIONS

It is important that BSP not be used for a lobbying site for solicitations/petitions. However it has not been uncommon for surveys to be conducted in the past.

Whenever I have had inquiries, I have advised the inquirers that their activity should not be forced upon or negatively impact the users of our Park and that solicitations were inappropriate. However, under the first amendment, individuals have certain rights. It was only this past week that the Authority agreed to identify a policy on this subject that fulfills the requirement of our constitution and meets and objectives of Governor Baxter so that a wilderness experience can be enjoyed in the Park without impairment.

ADMINISTRATIVE CAMPS

Within the boundaries of BSP, there are 4 buildings out of an inventory of approximately 175, ranging from covered picnic tables to camps, which are reserved for administrative purposes exclusively. They are the old forest Service camp at McCarty Field, the CRI camp at Nes. Field, Camp Nick at Kidney Pond and the Administrative camp at Lower Togue Pond. Uses of those buildings range from short duration overnight stays for those staff who are not assigned a camp in the Park, but are assigned to work in the Park beyond the normal work day, to Authority members when they visit the Park, Advisory members when they are assigned Park duties, volunteer use, sometimes in the event of a double booking and, on occasion, for an overnight stay for Bill Irwin (the blind AT hiker who completed the AT), George Murray when he returned to Millinocket for a brief stay or other individuals who are handicapped who needed special considerations and requested our assistance. Over the years, I have had a few senior citizens, ages 75 and above, who have hiked the Park for numerous decades when they were younger, who requested 1-2 nights to reminisce about early day stays. Each situation is evaluated on its own merits and dealt with accordingly. and finally, I can remember on 2 occasions, for very short durations, offering these facilities to members of BSP Authority's staff who have worked hard for the Park, have never received anything in return and asked for nothing. Those incidents are few per year and have been a small way of saying thanks to them for they have gone above and beyond the call of duty to assist us in the management of BSP on a regular basis. We are currently considering our policy on use of these camps and, at the writing of this report, a clear and defined statement is forthcoming.

BSP HISTORY

Legacy Of A Lifetime is an extremely valuable tool for references to the managers of BSP. We refer to it and the deeds of trust on a frequent basis. A couple of years ago, it was recommended by a BSP sub-committee that, in order to maintain the history of our Park, it should be updated at 25-year intervals. The Authority agreed and we advertised for bids. Three historians responded and Dr. Trudy Scee of Bangor was selected. During the last year, she has done an extensive research, attended many meetings, both at and away from the Park and familiarized herself with the subjects that she is reporting on. Her history will cover the time period

from 1969-1994. We had a one-year contract. We have much of her work in hand and her project should be complete soon. It is an objective document and will serve long term benefits to the public and Park staff seeking information to the 25-year period.

DIRECTOR'S TENURE

Reference to the duration of my career. I serve at the pleasure of the BSP Authority. I have no misgivings or vagueness regarding the responsibility that I am charged to fulfill. I am committed, as the record demonstrates, to the objectives of governor Baxter's deeds of gift and to assist the Authority in assuring they are carried out. I do not serve for the sole purpose of attaining tenure towards retirement. I have no desire to retire, for going to work today, I have the same enthusiasm for the challenges of the job that I experienced in my younger years. The Director of BSP, whether it is me or someone else, must be able to look at our natural resources, our mandate and all the issues, controversial and non-controversial, and ask of him or herself whenever a request comes in, is the approval of such a request necessary and in the best interest of BSP? The posing of that question and an honest answer to it, aside from all other considerations, will ultimately assist with the determination, and that determination will better assure the protection and preservation of BSP. I make mention of this subject only to reflect within the record that during this season and due to these controversies, it has been suggested that my tenure with BSP should expire. Beyond that, I was personally threatened on two occasions, and in addition, received an anonymous letter at my home P.O. Box 67 miles from Millinocket in an attempt to intimidate me physically, mentally and professionally. Evidently some people have not learned that one can disagree without being disagreeable. Keep smiling!

1995 ADMINISTRATIVE CAMP USE

JULY	*DAYS OF USE*	*DAYS OPEN (NOT USED)*
L. Togue Pond	12 days SFMA-1, Staff-2, BSP Adv.-9	19 days open
*Camp Nick	14 days (trail crew-9 days)	17 days open
*Nes. Field	16 days (Vol. for Peace)	15 days open
McCarty Field	1 day	30 days open
	43 days of use (35% use)	81 days open (65% open)

AUGUST

Lower Togue Pond	12 days of use (AG personnel)	19 days open
Camp Nick	6 days of use	25 days open
*Nes. Field	13 days (Fisheries F&W bio.)	18 days open
McCarty Field	2 days of use	29 days open
	33 days of use (27% days of use)	91 days open (73% open)

SEPTEMBER

Lower Togue Pond	9 days of use Director, Sue Bell, BSP Adv.	21 days open
Camp Nick	19 days of use (5 trail crew)	11 days open
*Nes. Field	7 days of use (F&W bio, Unity Coll., Vol., Adv.-2)	23 days open
McCarty Field	3 days of use	27 days open
	38 days of use (31% of use)	82 days open (69% open)