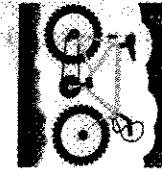
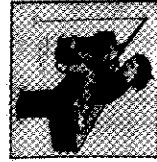


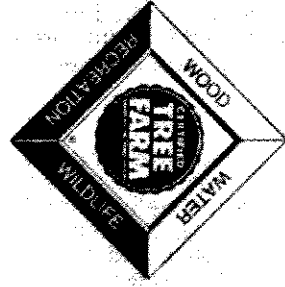
TRAIL MAP INSIDE

WWW.MOUNTISINGLAS.COM

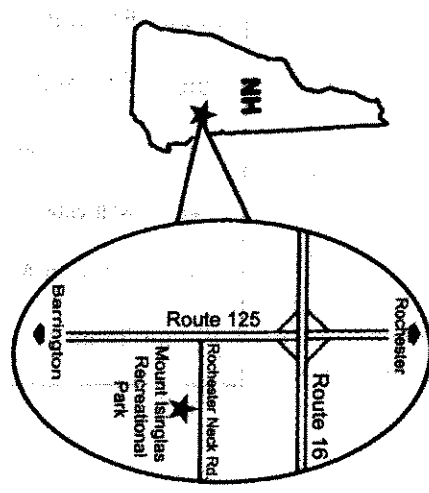
OPEN YEAR-ROUND



Think Green



1/2 Mile up Rochester Neck Rd.,
off Rte. 125 in Rochester



WASTE MANAGEMENT

Mount Isinglas Recreational Area

The Mount Isinglas Recreational Area Forest Management and Gonic Trail System are operated and maintained by SNAFU Enterprises Inc. & owned by Waste Management of Northern New England (WMNNE). These areas are designed to provide educational and recreational opportunities for the public. The trails may be used for activities such as hiking, biking, jogging, skiing, snowshoeing and also provide access to the Isinglass River for swimming and fishing.

The trails provide a mix of education and nature by offering a self-guided tour through the forest. There are three trail loops with numbered signs at various informational locations. The numbered locations correspond to the map and information inside this guide.

The first trail named Locke's Loop details some of the history of the area. The second trail, Watson's Way, describes the forest management area and highlights information on the local flora and fauna. The third trail, Luanne's Lane, is a leisurely 7 mile round trip nature walk either beginning at the Gonic Trails parking lot or the River Park picnic area at Mount Isinglass Recreational Park.

The trail system will eventually circle WMNNE's 1200 acre property as part of their Master End Use Plan for the site.

Forest Management

The Turnkey Recycling and Environmental Enterprises (TREE) Forest Management Area is a "working" forest, encompassing 100+ acres along the Isinglass River. Since 1993 it has been carefully managed for a variety of forest values including: recreational uses, wildlife habitat, forest health and conservation, timber products and soil and water protection.

A popular feature of the forest is its availability for public use. The extensive trail network previously described serves as the backbone for recreational activities.

Another unique feature of this working forest are the designated preserve areas, which are to be left largely undisturbed. Over time, the preserves will develop into old growth forest.

In 1994 a comprehensive forest improvement harvest was completed on the property. The following year, the property was officially certified as a Tree Farm, joining a system of 90,000 Tree Farms nationwide. The Tree Farms are living examples of well-managed forests and sound forest resource use.

Trail

Map

Inside

For more information regarding the trails, the recreational park, the forest management area or a site tour, please contact Waste Management of Northern New England @ 603-330-2106.

- ◆ Hunting
 - ◆ Littering
 - ◆ Overnight Camping
 - ◆ Motorized Vehicles
 - ◆ Alcoholic Beverages
- ◆ Cross-Country Skiing
 - ◆ Snowshoeing
 - ◆ Ice Skating
 - ◆ Picnicking
 - ◆ Swimming
 - ◆ Fishing
 - ◆ Walking
 - ◆ Biking
 - ◆ Hiking

Activities not allowed:

Activities allowed:

The Recreational Area is open
Year-round.

Waste Management of Northern New England

The TREE Facility has been serving the State's residents with environmentally sound solid waste management and disposal since 1979. Permitted as New Hampshire's first lined sanitary landfill, TREE's advanced technology helps to ensure protection of public health and the environment.

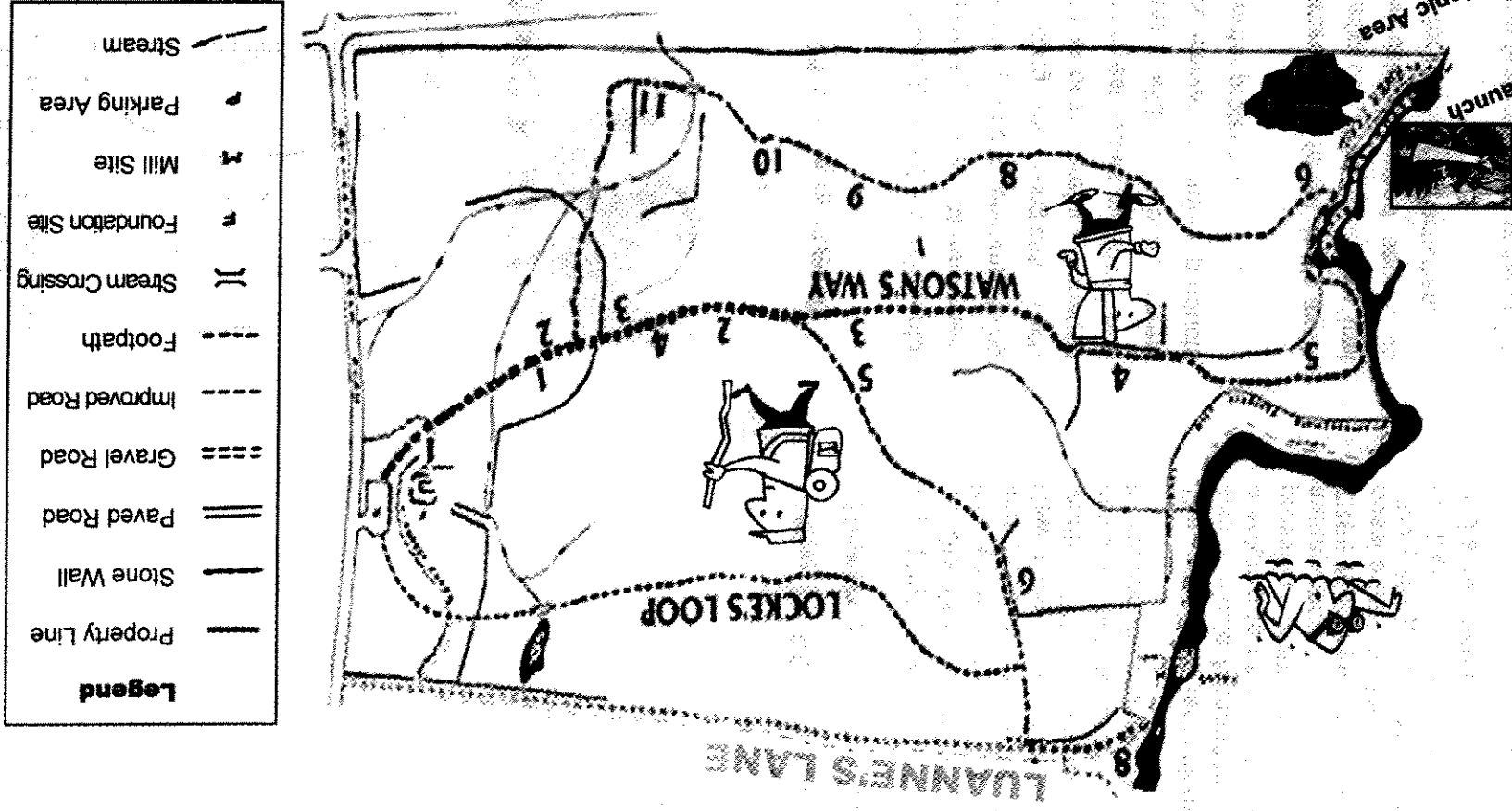
The advanced technology at TREE allows Waste Management to provide a solution to one of the nation's most pressing problems through proper management of solid waste. The TREE facility includes lined refuse disposal areas, a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF), two landfill gas recovery facilities for production of electricity and a leachate treatment facility.

In 1992 and 2003 TREE received the Solid Waste Association of North America's prestigious excellence in Solid Waste Award. This honor recognized TREE's exceptional operation practices and state-of-the-art facilities.

There are five principal methods of solid waste management: source reduction, recycling, reuse, waste-to-energy and landfilling. Landfills will continue to remain a necessary component of integrated solid waste management. When properly designed, operated and maintained landfill facilities such as TREE represent one of the most environmentally safe methods of waste disposal.

Local History Trail Loop (Blue Numbers) 1.1+ Miles
Forestry Tour Trail Loop (Red Numbers) 1.4+ Miles

Luann's Lane River Walk (Gold Trail) 7.1 mile (round trip)



LOCKE'S LOOP
History Trail Loop

1. Abandoned Home site
 This apple tree is a remnant of the Watson Homestead orchard. Just beyond, note the old farm site evidence: house and barn foundations, stone walls, cattle lane, grown in field, orchard trees. The farm was abandoned in the late 1950's. The trail lies on an old wood road, probably over 100 years old.

2. Old Crop field
 This walled in area, now forested, was abandoned as field land about 55 years ago. In close proximity to the farm-house, and containing moist soils that were cleared of stones, this area was probably filled at one time to grow crops. White pine, known as the "old field invader", is typically prominent amongst the vegetation taking over the abandoned fields.

3. Farm "Dump"
 The farm "dump" contains old farm implements, glass-waste disposal was historically an unregulated, field. Waste disposal was historically an unregulated, uncontrolled activity, i.e., every farm had its own dump.

4. Granite Quarry
 Located about 50 feet north of the trail. Steel star hits were hammered into the granite in order to split off slabs of stone. Finger-sized chinks of the stone remain as evidence of this labor-intensive activity. The stone was used primarily for foundations, as well as doorsteps, fence posts, fitted walls, and bridge & road abutments.

5. Older Forest
 The forest in the central portion of the property was once pasture-land. Trees in this area range up to 100 years of age, indicating that the pasture was probably abandoned in the 1800's.

6. Younger "Back" Forest
 Located near the former mill site, this field was also abandoned in the 1950's; at the same time the Watson Farm was abandoned. Note how the stone walls were used to delineate the edges of this former field, and what was once surrounding pasture.

7. Abandoned Town Road
 Connecting Barrington's Green Hill area to Rochester Neck, this was a well-traveled road last century. Use of the road was largely discontinued in 1898 when a flood carried away the wooden bridge that crossed the Isinglass River.

8. Mill site
 Little remains of what was once a bridge, stone dam, sluiceways, and several mill buildings. John Locke first erected a sawmill and gristmill at the falls, probably in the 1730's. Several generations of Lockes then ran and improved the mills. As noted in the book, A History of Barrington, NH: "at the height of the mill prosperity, about 1860-1870, a considerable Village developed about the falls". The enlarged mill included a factory for making wooden pails and tubs. Soon after, fire destroyed the mills, and the 1898 Flood swept away what was left. As history quotes: "Now only the beauty of the falls remains: but could the rocks speak, they would tell quite a story".

Luann's Lane River Walk (Gold Trail) 7.1 mile (round trip)

Luann's Lane River Walk (Gold Trail) 7.1 mile (round trip)

Legend

- Property Line
- Stone Wall
- ==== Paved Road
- ==== Gravel Road
- Improved Road
- - - Footpath
- || Stream Crossing
- " Foundation Site
- ⊠ Mill Site
- ⊠ Parking Area
- Stream

3. White Pine Saw timber
 Developing from pastureland abandoned in the 1890's, trees in this stand now range about 85 to 100 years of age. This area escaped heavy harvest over the last century. As the existing trees approach maturity, forest treatment is aimed as regenerating the stand as pine. The shelter wood technique is being used (first phase in 1994) in order to maintain the scenic qualities of the stand.

4. Young Pine Stand
 40+ year old pine now stocks this former field, which was abandoned in the 1950's. Treatment to improve growth includes a crown thinning (1994). Follow-up pruning (1996) of lower limbs from the first 17 feet of the stems will provide valuable knot-free lumber in future years. Note the old stone gatepost at the bar way when entering this area.

5. Older Growth
 Trees in this area also approach 100 years of age. Due to its proximity to the Isinglass River, this area has been designated as permanently reserved from future logging or forest treatment. In addition to its natural beauty, old growth serves as an important habitat for wildlife.

6. Reserve Area
 This steep sloping area is also part of the river buffer to be permanently reserved from future forest treatment. Pine was harvested from this area 50 to 60 years ago. Barrington natural disturbance, the area should now develop into older growth.

7. Hemlock Pocket
 Hemlock is an important tree for wildlife. Large individual hemlocks, as well as hemlock pockets, as is found on this small knoll, are an important winter habitat component for ruffed grouse and deer. Hemlocks are also attractive to walk through, especially in the winter.

8. Pine/Hardwood Mix
 White pine and red oak, both highly desirable timber species, predominant in this area. Red oak is also valuable for wildlife; the acorn is a staple in the diet of many wildlife species. The forestry objective in this area is to encourage the development of healthy, high quality timber over the next 40 to 50 years. Gypsy moth caterpillars, however, will continue to take its toll on the oak.

9. Mid Aged Pine
 Unlike adjacent pine areas, this stand averages 75-80 years of age. A crown thinning (1994) freed the straighter, healthier trees from poorly growing competitors. Over time this will become an increasingly valuable saw timber stand.

10. Previous Harvest Pine Stand
 Saw timber was partially harvested from this stand around 1970. Note the older stumps, and the dense hardwood sapling growth. Present treatment (shelter wood, phase 2, 1994) was intended partly to release the hardwood, but primarily to promote some pine regeneration. Large pine will be retained well into the future as a seed source.

11. Reserve Area
 As with the forest buffer area along the Isinglass River, this stand has been designated to be permanently reserved from any future logging or forest treatment. Nature will take its course on this scenic pocket of century old trees.

Luann's Lane connects Locke's Loop and Watson's Way at the river allowing access back to the main entrance from either trail. Near the river's end of the intersection of Watson's Way and Luann's Lane there is access to Isinglass Drive, which leads back to Mount Isinglass parking lot. There is also access to the Mount's parking lot further up Watson's way.

A leisurely 7-mile round-trip walk starting down the abandoned town road (Locke's Loop #7) to the Isinglass River. Once at the river the trail follows the river bank for approximately 3 miles ending at Isinglass Park. There are picnic facilities and a canoe launch at the park and a radio-controlled airport facility just up the road.

Luann's Lane connects Locke's Loop and Watson's Way at the river allowing access back to the main entrance from either trail. Near the river's end of the intersection of Watson's Way and Luann's Lane there is access to Isinglass Drive, which leads back to Mount Isinglass parking lot. There is also access to the Mount's parking lot further up Watson's way.

This area was abandoned as a field in the 1950's. A 40+ year old white pine, often referred to as "the old field invader", now dominates the new stand. The pine is rapidly increasing in value as timber. In order to maintain high growth rates, poor trees were thinned from the stand in 1995 further enhanced the value of future timber.

1. Young Pine Stand
Forest Management Loop

2. Hardwood/Pine Mix

This older tree stand (60-70+ years) is composed of oak, birch, beech, and maple, with areas of pine. Dead branches and branch tips, especially of the oaks and birch, attest to the detrimental effects of the gypsy moth caterpillar. Management improvement (cutting/thinning in 1994) is aimed at increasing the proportion of pine, and other species less vulnerable to the gypsy moth.