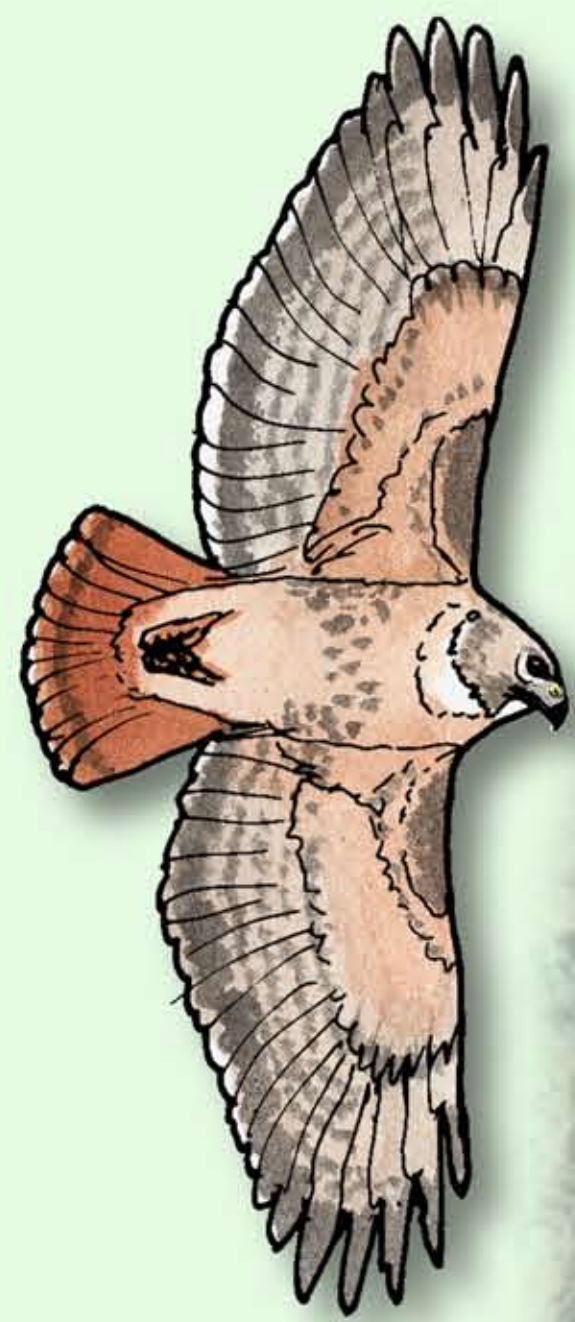




ROY H. PARK PRESERVE BALDWIN TRACT



Eastern Bluebird



Red-tailed Hawk

FIELD AND FOREST

The diversity of habitats found within this preserve are the result of its landscape features as well as the land use history of the site. Farmed until our nation's bicentennial, much of the site was once a corn field. Today, this same area sustains a mix of planted spruce and pine, interspersed with areas of meadow. To the rear of the property, mature hardwoods and hemlock groves are now approaching 150 years in age.



AERIAL VIEW OF THE ROY H. PARK PRESERVE BALDWIN TRACT

NORTH

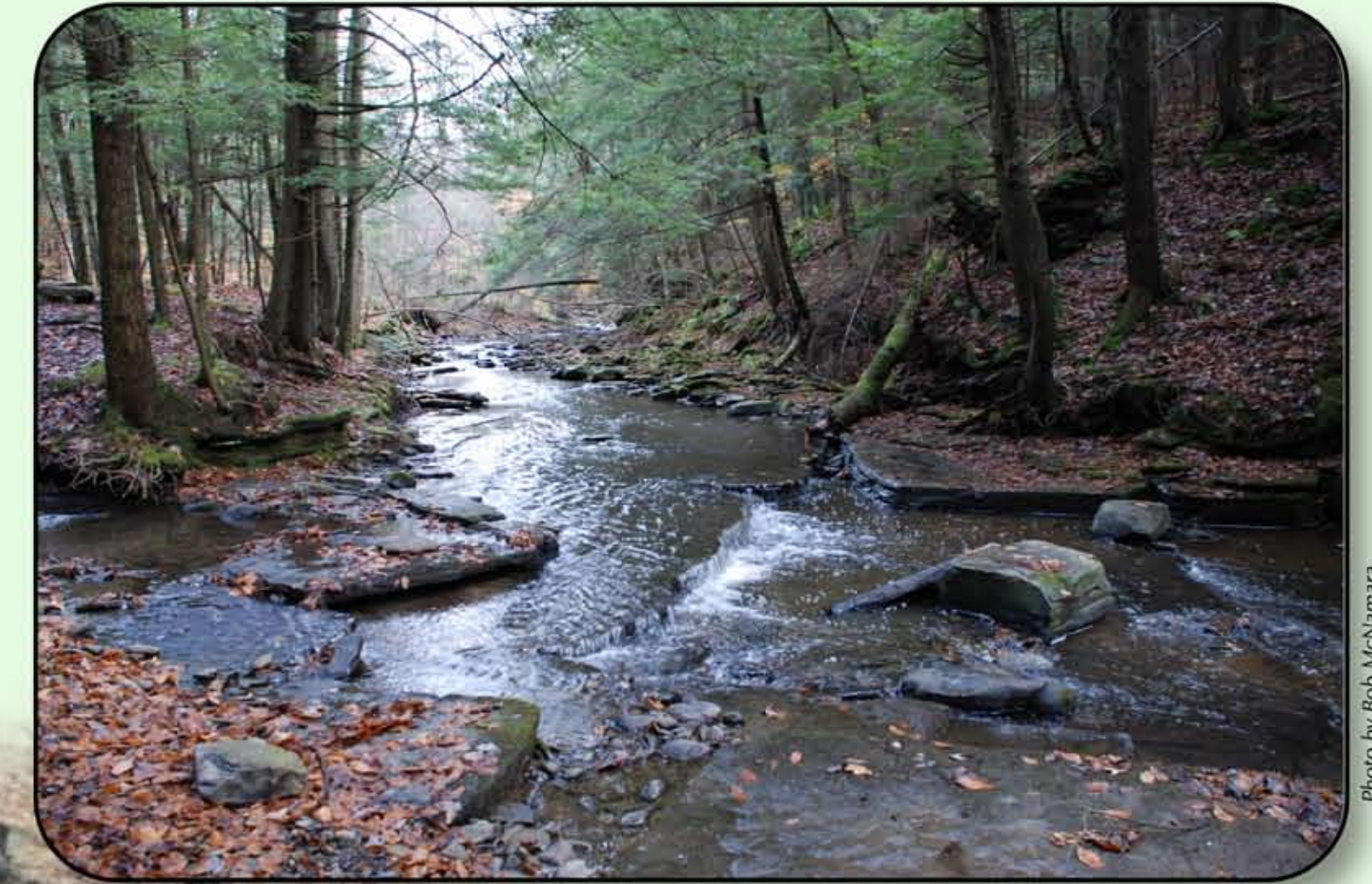
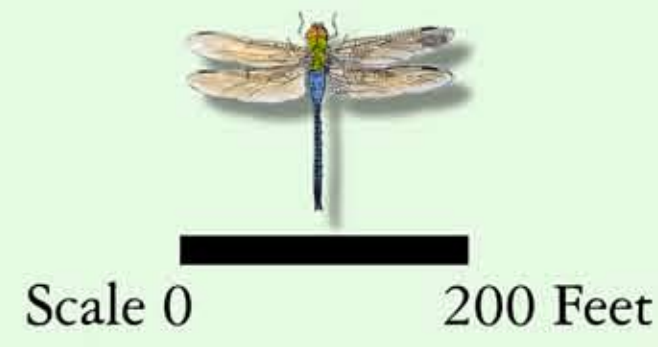


Photo by Bob McNamara

SIX MILE CREEK

Six Mile Creek steps down bedrock ledges near the lean-to site that can be reached by walking the Blue Trail.

GORGE

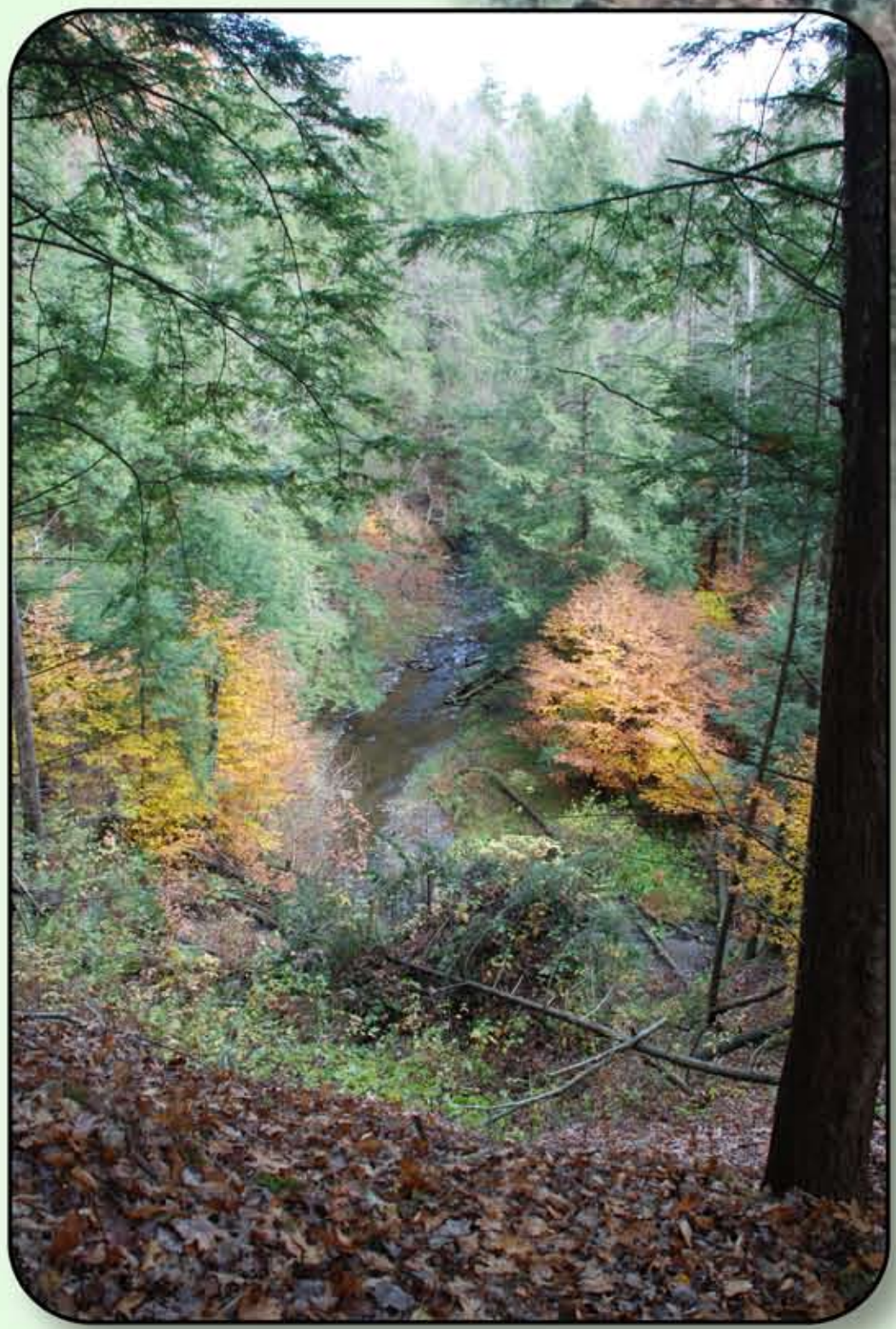


Photo by Bob McNamara

View of Six Mile Creek from the rim of the gorge along the south property line where hemlock-covered slopes drop 80' to the creek below.

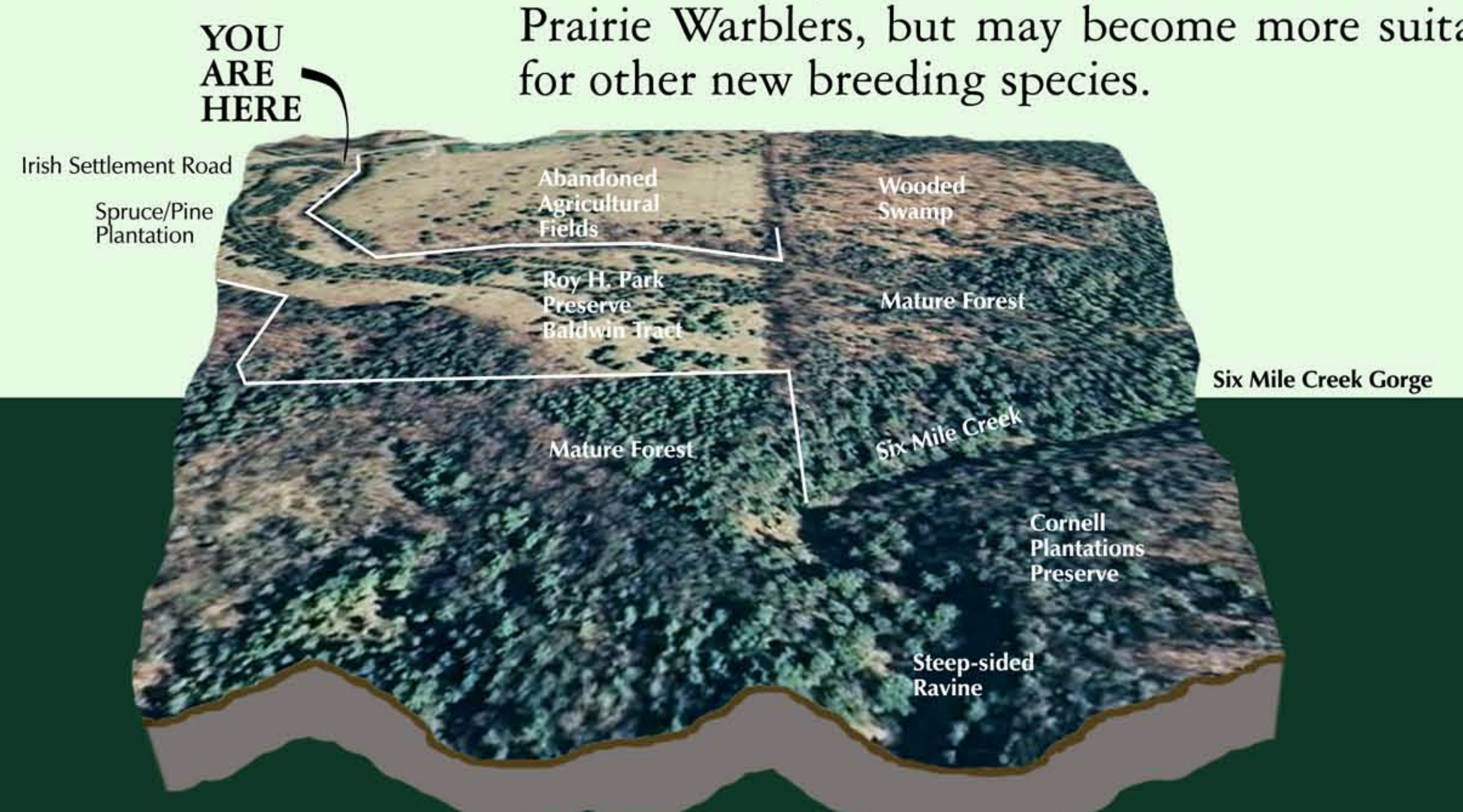
LEGEND

	Blue Trail	0.64 miles	Route through old field to mature forest, ends at lean-to overlooking Six Mile Creek.
	Orange Trail	0.55 miles	Loop through plantation, around old field, connects to Blue Trail.
	Red Trail	378 feet	Connects Blue and Orange Trails across old field.
	Property Line		

This preserve abounds with at least 50 species of breeding birds in spring and summer. As you explore, note how bird life changes as you move from habitat to habitat. As these habitats change, so too will their bird populations. The spruce plantation, as it grows, will eventually become too tall and dense for Prairie Warblers, but may become more suitable for other new breeding species.

CUT BY GORGES

Upper Six Mile Creek drains southward on gently tilted interbedded shale, siltstone and sandstone beds, gradually deepening its gorge as it approaches the Slaterville area. The stream bed generally follows the vertical joint (fracture) patterns in the rocks, breaking out rectangular slabs by winter freezing and thawing and summer floods. Much of the gorge was cut during past ice ages, when glacial meltwater floods poured through it.



3-D AERIAL VIEW OF THE PRESERVE LOOKING NORTH