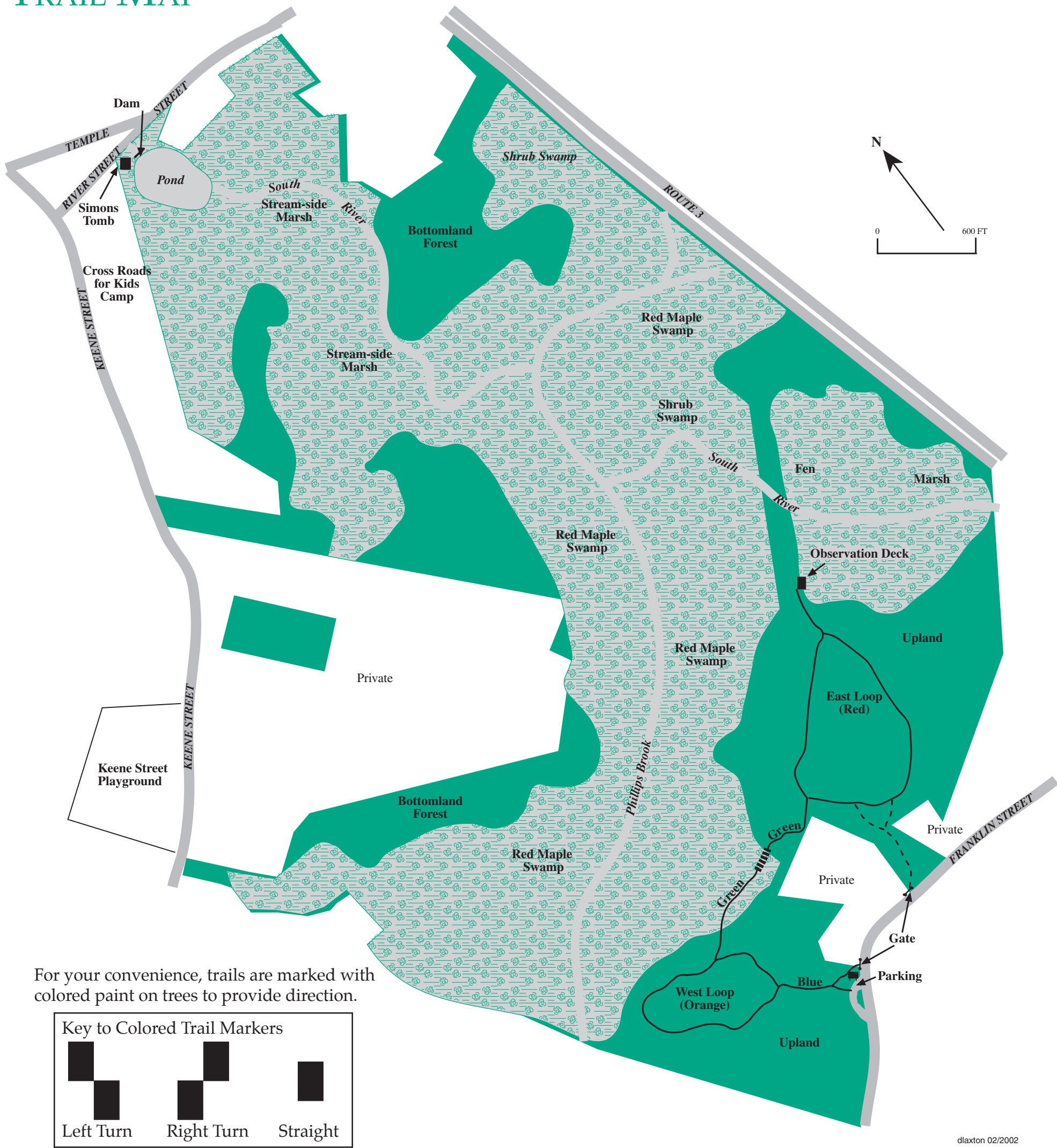


CAMP WING CONSERVATION AREA

TRAIL MAP



AN UNUSUALLY DIVERSE HABITAT

Stream-side Marsh—This diverse open wetland is outstanding habitat for both migratory and wintering waterfowl. It is good nesting habitat for marsh birds such as rails and bitterns. American bittern, a state endangered species, has been documented here. This is also an excellent warm water habitat for fish such as pickerel and bass.

Marsh—Dominated by cattail, unlike the stream side marsh, there is not much open water and relatively little flow. It is an excellent marsh bird nesting habitat, and the cattail is a prime food for wintering waterfowl such as black duck.

Red Maple Swamp— This forested wetland is dominated by red maple and green ash. The canopy is fairly open especially bordering the marsh. It grades from a forested swamp to a shrub swamp and marsh. Because there is more light here, herbs and sedges are abundant. Parts of this habitat seem suitable for four-toed salamanders and spotted turtles, both of which are listed by the state as species of special concern. The red maple swamp is good nesting habitat for wood duck and green heron.

Shrub Swamp—Although there are stunted trees here, the shrub layer is thick and dominates the stream side areas. Swamp azalea, sweet pepperbush, swamp sweetbells, blueberry, and alder are common. This is excellent song bird nesting habitat, particularly for warblers.

Fen—This wetland, dominated by sphagnum moss is the result of impoundment for a former cranberry bog. It is a diverse wetland with many herbs and sedges not found in the stream side wetlands. Bog orchids are likely to be found here.

Bottomland Forest—A transition between upland and wetland, white pine, red maple, and red oak dominate here with some hemlock and American holly. Shrubs include sweet pepperbush, witch hazel, blueberry, and inkberry. Prince's pine (a club moss) is common in the bottomland. There are red maple swamps within both the bottomland and upland.

Upland—White pine dominates the drier well-drained soils with a vigorous growth of seedlings from forestry management years ago. Red, white, and black oak are common. The shrub layer is almost exclusively huckleberry.