

Coastal Zone
Information
Center

Maine Coastal Recreation and Open Space Conservation

COASTAL ZONE
INFORMATION CENTER



Prepared for the
Maine Department of Conservation
Bureau of Parks and Recreation

June 1977

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Coastal Zone Management Program

St. Pierre, James A.

Maine Coastal Recreation and Open Space Conservation

James A. St. Pierre



Prepared for the
Maine Department of Conservation
Bureau of Parks and Recreation

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ABSTRACT

Beginning in late 1976 the Maine Bureau of Parks and Recreation initiated a study to identify those open space sites of state level significance in Maine's coastal area which would be suitable for one or more forms of outdoor recreation and which are worthy of protection because of their intrinsic natural features. A number of such areas have tentatively been identified. More may be added to the list when a review of the coastal islands has been completed.

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JAS
6/30/77

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PREFACE

The Maine Coast - these three words evoke a great variety of mental images: long sandy beaches, bold rocky headlands, saltwater farms with grassy fields that run down to muddy tidal flats, spruce covered islands, blushing red lobsters, quaint weatherbeaten villages, foggy harbors with a seagull perched on every pier and boat, antique shops and roadside flea markets and tourist traps.

The coast of Maine is all of these things and, of course, much more. It is a composite resource which is important to the economic, environmental and social needs of Maine. Above all, the largest use of the coastline by the public is for recreation of all types. It is important, therefore, that we plan for both the rational use of the coast for recreation and for protection of the values which make the coast so attractive and, in the long run, indispensable to our well being.

In the past there was little competition for use of the resources in Maine's coastal area. There was plenty of coastal land and only a few dominant uses: fishing, farming, dwelling, processing, logging. Coastal resource uses are changing, however. Deep water ports are much more important for modern transport than in the past. Cold seawater temperatures now are a resource for industrial cooling rather than an ice-cluttered nuisance. Shore bluffs are a scenic vantage point rather than a barrier to land access from the water. In short, as resource uses shift and as pressures for all types of uses increase conflicts never before experienced along the coast have become a common threat to the natural integrity of many shore areas.

In addition to the conflicts, there is also a sense of irony in that people often have contradictory desires. The prime interest of the general public in the Maine coast may be esthetic and recreational. Visitors want to enjoy the natural scenery of undeveloped headlands or quaint fishing villages barnacled to the rocky shore, to hear when the sea meets the land, to taste the cool salty air, to smell the sandy warmth of the mid-summer sun, to feel the openness of the panorama of the coast. They want to be able to drive along the sea, but they do not want roads spoiling the unblemished beauty. They want to live by the ocean, but they do not want homes to deface their view of the seashore. They want more public beaches, but they would like to have them all to themselves.

To a great many people the Maine coast is a place offering a vast complex of opportunities which most equitably would belong to all the people. Yet many would give their right arm to have a piece of the coast to call their own.

Although people want an uncrowded coast accessible to anyone they continue to crowd along, build upon, and change the face of the Maine coast. At present only a small proportion of the seashore in Maine is in public ownership -- roughly three to four percent. This situation - with more than 95% of our coastline in private ownership - presents some unique problems for achieving an allocation of resources in which conservation values are given equal consideration with economic interests.

It is perhaps most useful to look at Maine's coastal land and water resources as scarce goods with inherent natural and social values. There are pressures on these limited resources from a variety of uses, some of which are complementary, some of which are competing. Every portion of the coast cannot be all things to all people. If we are to conserve areas which represent some of the most outstanding examples of natural features to be found in Maine while providing opportunities for outdoor recreation, choices simply will have to be made which will preclude alternatives.

In the end the greatest problem relating to use of the Maine coast is in the decision-making process. Who should be making the decisions which determine coastal resource use? How are we to most effectively and most fairly protect the rights of the individual and the interests of the public? What trade-offs are socially justifiable and politically acceptable?

Unless creative and aggressive decision-making can be implemented individual landowners and special interests will continue to determine the fate of our coast. As a consequence the interest of the public may go wanting.

Ultimately, as an allocation problem, the issue is this: how to provide, at the lowest real and intangible costs, for many diverse and often conflicting demands, both public and private, and still obtain the optimal long term social, ecologic and economic benefits.

One thing is clear: the State has a responsibility to the people of Maine to protect, for the general good, those resources which must be considered to belong to the people in common.

This obligation was recognized by the Maine Legislature when it declared

...that the highest and best uses of the seacoast of the State are as a source of public and private recreation and solace from the pressures of an industrialized society, and as a source of public use and private commerce in fishing, lobstering and gathering other marine life used and useful in food production and other commercial activities.

...preservation of these uses is a matter of the highest urgency and priority and that such uses can only be served effectively by maintaining the coastal waters, estuaries, tidal flats, beaches and public lands adjoining the seacoast in as close to a pristine condition as possible taking into account multiple use accommodations necessary to provide the broadest possible promotion of public and private interests with the least possible conflicts in such diverse uses.

(38 M.R.S.A. 541 as enacted by P.L.1969, c. 572)

It is primarily through the agencies of state and local government that these lofty objectives are implemented. The Maine Bureau of Parks and Recreation is, of course, charged with providing opportunities for public recreation. But the Bureau also has other responsibilities. To quote the Bureau's statutes: "wilderness or natural areas, or both, shall be established and managed primarily to preserve the natural character and features of such areas, and any use or development which threatens such character and features shall be prohibited." The law also states that one of the types of parks the Bureau "shall have jurisdiction, custody and control in, over and upon [is] ...any area of land largely in a natural condition and containing natural features of scenic, ecological or scientific interest or importance." (12 M.R.S.A. 601-602).

These facts taken together - the importance of the coast and the responsibility for resource conservation - have prompted the Bureau of Parks and Recreation to undertake a study of the coastal area of Maine to identify those sites suitable for recreation and conservation which the Bureau may acquire or encourage and assist other jurisdictions to acquire for recreational use and resource protection. This working document is the product of that study. It is an attempt to present in a systematic manner information and guidelines which will help the Bureau of Parks and Recreation in making decisions relating to the provision of recreation opportunities and the protection of outstanding natural features in Maine's coastal area.

These purposes will be best served if it is understood that planning by its very nature is a process; it is necessarily interpretive and evolutionary. Above all planning should be responsive to public desires and changing needs, while at the same time committed to the conservation of our natural resources. These considerations underly the work summarized in this report.

"...the development of recreation on the Maine coast so far has been quite scattered and piecemeal: superbly attractive in a few places, and an unadulterated mess in many places....Much more thought and care and planning and effort will be necessary in the years ahead if the coast is even to begin to meet in an attractive and tasteful way the demands that are going to be placed on it."

--Joseph L. Fisher,
"Toward a Maine Coastal
Park and Recreation
System," 1966

I. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

FINDINGS

- ⇒ The Maine Coast is a composite resource with many unique characteristics which offer both opportunities and constraints for use.
- ⇒ Although a number of coastal conservation efforts have been undertaken by both public agencies and private individuals and organizations, more needs to be done to protect Maine's coastal resources.
- ⇒ Only about 100,500 acres or 4.1 percent of the land in the Maine coastal area is currently managed by public agencies or quasi-public conservation organizations as open space for low intensive recreational use and natural resource protection. Portions of this land are closed to or are unsuitable for public use leaving even less of the coast available for public use.
- ⇒ The Maine Bureau of Parks and Recreation currently has 32 fully or partially developed parks and memorials, 22 undeveloped holdings, five leased properties, 13 State operated boating facilities, 18 town operated boating facilities, 5 undeveloped boating facilities, and 13 conservation easements within the coastal area.
- ⇒ About 76 percent of estimated non-camping use of Bureau operated facilities in 1976 took place at coastal state parks and memorials. Approximately 31 percent of camping use occurred in coastal state parks.
- ⇒ Various types of protected natural features appear to be deficient for all coastal administrative units.
- ⇒ Needs for various types of outdoor recreation activities have been identified in all coastal administrative units.
- ⇒ Outstanding unprotected coastal area resources have been identified for all coastal administrative units.
- ⇒ Three out of four campers using state parks in Maine are from out of state; nine out of ten campgrounds in Maine are run by private operators.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- ⇒ The Department of Conservation should take an active, leading role in the conservation and management of open space areas and natural features of statewide and regional significance through the implementation of a clearly defined open space and resource conservation program covering both the coastal and inland regions of Maine.
- ⇒ Unprotected high priority open space lands and resources of statewide significance which are threatened by adverse land use or ownership changes should be acquired for conservation and outdoor recreational use where suitable. Consideration priority should be given to coastal area open space lands which are subject to development.
- ⇒ The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should be encouraged to exercise the right of eminent domain only for acquiring interests in those coastal resources identified as of statewide or regional significance or as essential to enhance the public convenience for recreation.
- ⇒ An Open Space Acquisition & Development Land Resource Conservation Fund should be established expressly for the purpose of providing funds to local and state governments for the protection of open space lands.
- ⇒ The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should explore opportunities for expanding the use of cooperative agreements with recreation and conservation organizations (e.g., Appalachian Mountain Club, Sierra Club, Audubon Societies, Nature Conservancy) to further mutual objectives.
- ⇒ The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should continue to limit use of state parks or of specific park areas to insure protection of the parks' resources and to maintain high quality recreational experience levels.
- ⇒ The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should attempt to improve public awareness and use distribution of existing developed parks, memorials and boat facilities.

- ➡ The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should work closely with the Critical Areas Program to help protect those sites identified as of outstanding natural significance.
- ➡ The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should continue to leave the provision of most of the facilities for non-primitive camping to the private sector.
- ➡ The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should continue to operate all developed coastal state parks and memorials.
- ➡ The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should develop the following land holdings for public use (Figure 2):
Eastern Head, Fort Baldwin, Fort Island, Jewell Island, Laudholm Farm, Little Chebeague Island, Mt. Waldo, Pickering Cove.
- ➡ The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should, if possible, sell, transfer or lease the following properties (Figure 3):

SITE	UNIT	ACTION
Andrews Beach	Southern B	Lease to local
Bangs Island	Southern A	Transfer to Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife
Birch Point Beach	Southern D	Lease to local
Carvers Island	Southern D	Transfer to Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife
Clark Cove	Southern C	Lease to local
Ferry Beach	Southern B	Lease to local
Gleasons Point	Eastern E	Lease to local
Goods Point	Eastern E	Sell or lease to local
Scarborough River	Southern B	Lease to local and to Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife

→ The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should consider acquisition of the following coastal area properties (Figure 4):

SITE	UNIT	ACTION
Blue Hill	Eastern W	fee (if threatened)
Boot Neck-Goose River	Southern D	fee
Cape Small-Hermit Is.	Southern C	fee
East Cundy Point	Southern C	fee
Fox Islands	Southern C	fee (if threatened)
Lands End	Southern C	fee
Mt. Waldo	Southern D	fee (if threatened)
Popham Peninsula	Southern C	fee
Richmond Island	Southern B	study
Scarborough Beach	Southern B	fee/easement
Scarborough Ledges	Southern B	easement
The Basin	Southern C	study
Wolf Neck	Southern A	fee

→ The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should work with or urge other agencies or organizations to acquire the following properties (Figure 5):

SITE	UNIT	ACTION	PROPOSED	
			MANAGEMENT	AGENCY
Arrowsic	Southern C	fee	IFW	
Bagaduce River	Eastern W	easement	IFW	
Biddeford Pool	Southern B	fee	FWS	
Cape Elizabeth Beaches	Southern B	fee/easement	BPR, TNC, IFW	
Great Wass Island	Eastern E	study	TNC	
Howard Cove Beach	Eastern E	fee	TNC	
Long Island	Eastern W	study	ANP	
Mt. Agamenticus	Southern B	fee	BPR, IFW, BPL, local, others	
Roque Island	Eastern E	fee (if threat- ened)	BPR	
Saco Heath	Southern B	study	Saco C/C	
Salt Pond	Eastern W	easement	IFW	
Tunk Lake	Eastern W	fee	BPR, IFW, BPL	
Upper York River	Southern B	fee	FWS	

KEY
Management Agency

- ANP - Acadia National Park
- BPL - Bureau of Public Lands
- BPR - Bureau of Parks and Recreation
- FWS - U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
- IFW - Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife
- C/C - Conservation Commission
- TNC - The Nature Conservancy

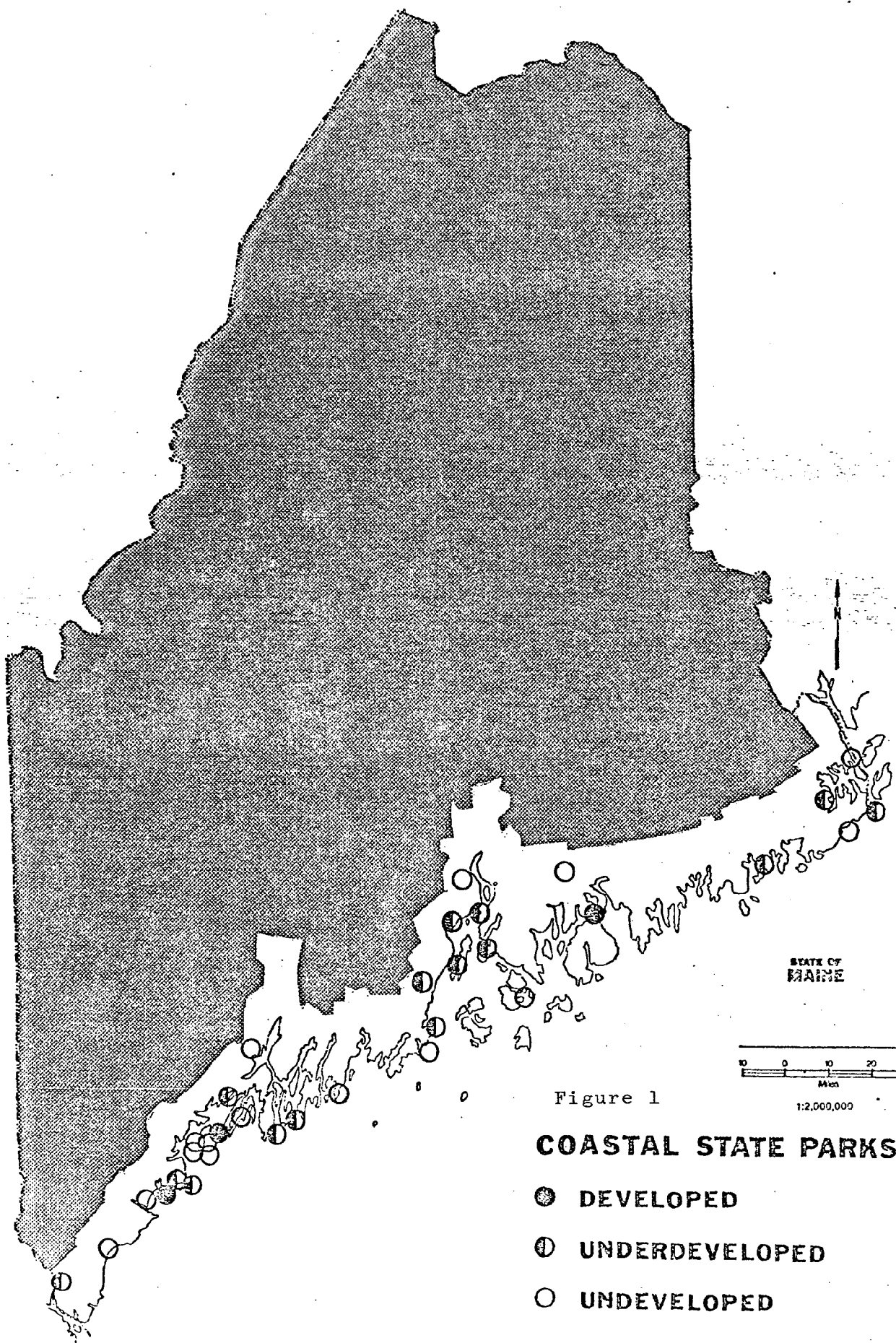


Figure 1

COASTAL STATE PARKS

- DEVELOPED
- ⊖ UNDERDEVELOPED
- UNDEVELOPED

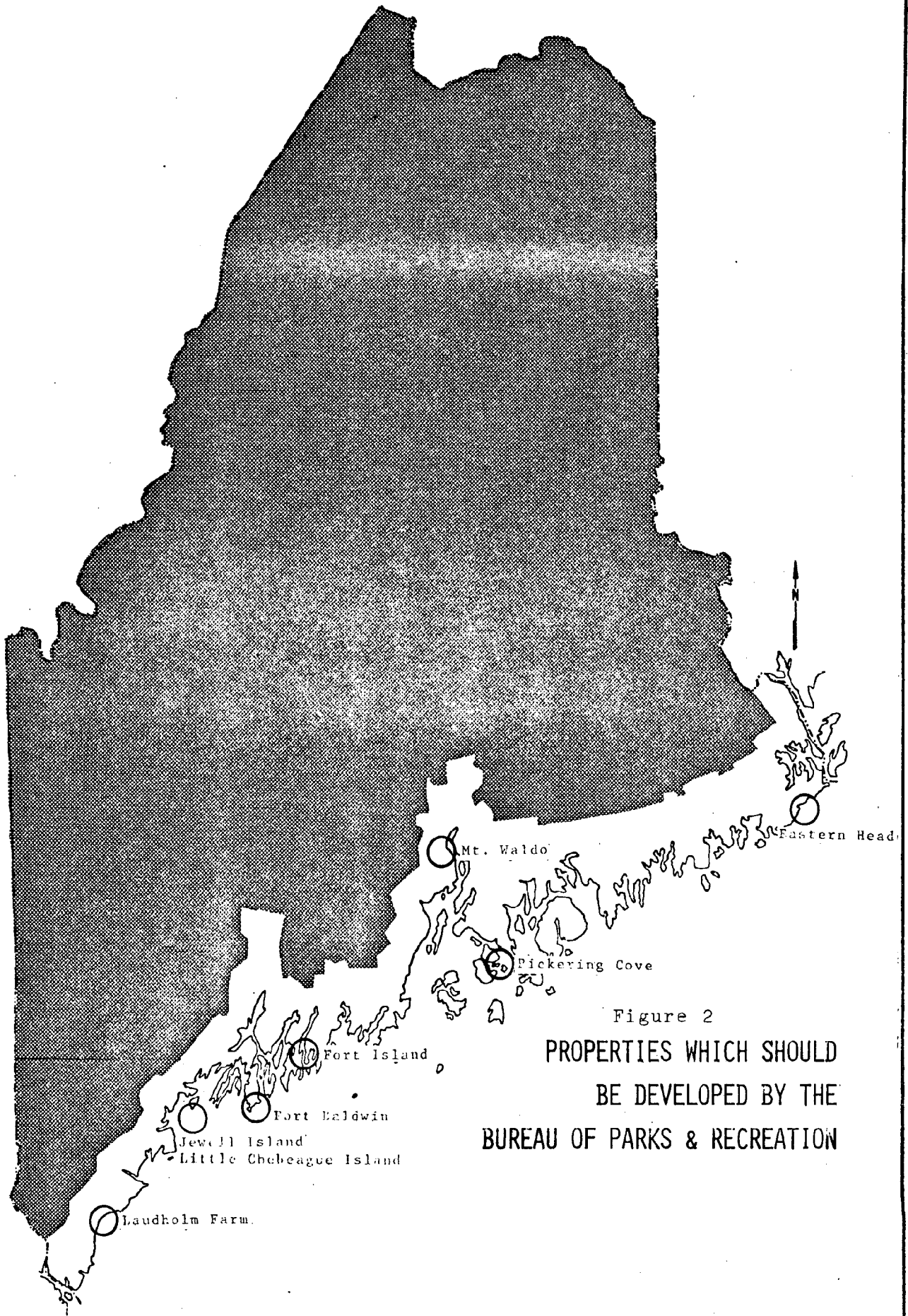


Figure 2
PROPERTIES WHICH SHOULD
BE DEVELOPED BY THE
BUREAU OF PARKS & RECREATION

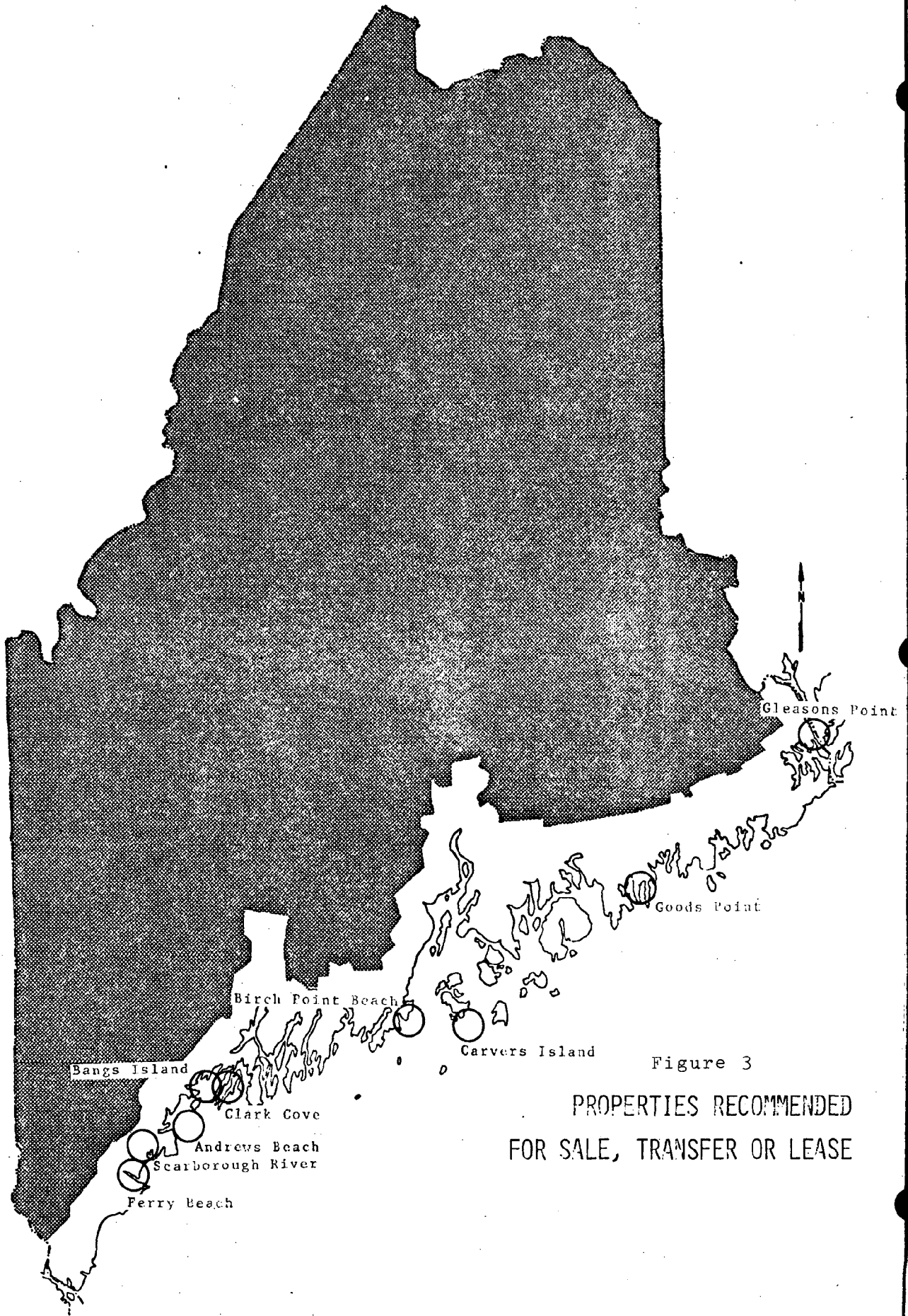


Figure 3
PROPERTIES RECOMMENDED
FOR SALE, TRANSFER OR LEASE

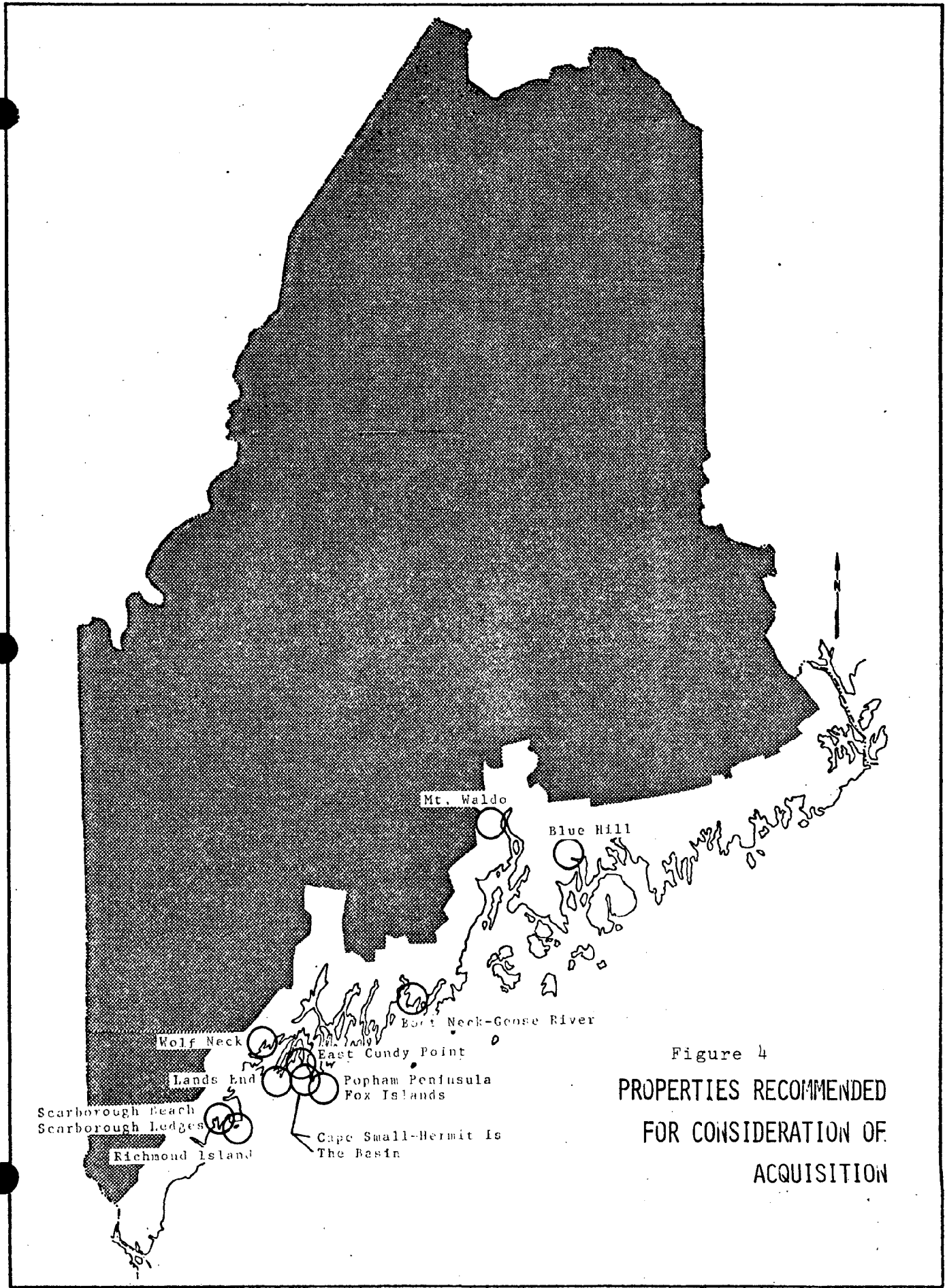


Figure 4
 PROPERTIES RECOMMENDED
 FOR CONSIDERATION OF
 ACQUISITION

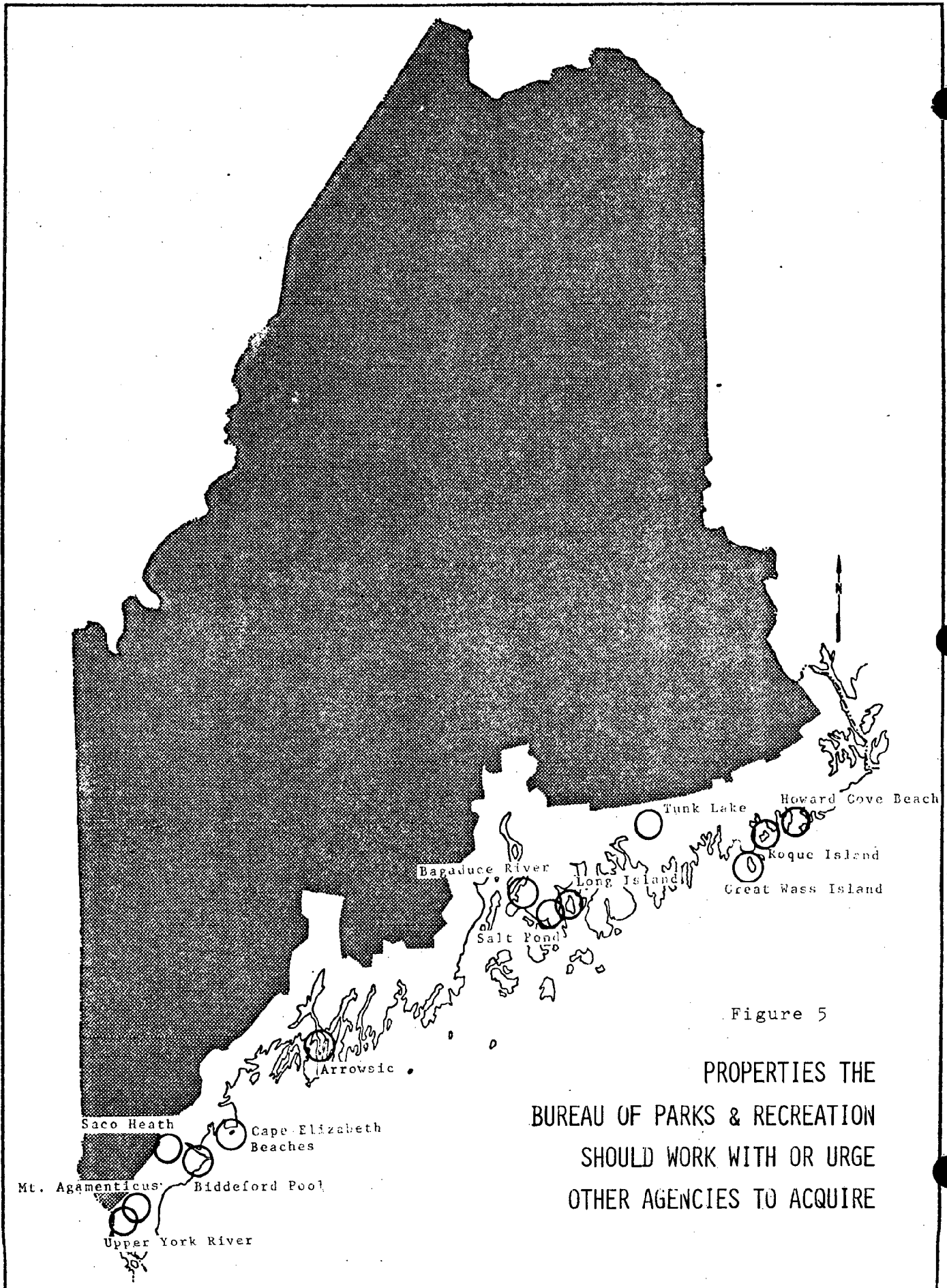


Figure 5

PROPERTIES THE
 BUREAU OF PARKS & RECREATION
 SHOULD WORK WITH OR URGE
 OTHER AGENCIES TO ACQUIRE

II OVERVIEW

"The shore has a dual nature, changing with the swing of the tides, belonging now to the land, now to the sea. On the ebb tide it knows the harsh extremes of the land world, being exposed to heat and cold, to wind, to rain and drying sun. On the flood tide it is a water world, returning briefly to the relative stability of the open sea."

--Rachel Carson,
The Edge of the Sea,
1955

II. OVERVIEW

By way of an overview definitions of the Maine coastal area and open space are first set out in this chapter. This is followed by a brief discussion of why it is important to conserve open space. Next discussions highlighting the unique characteristics of the coast and the major existent conservation efforts having an impact on coastal protection are presented. The methodology employed in the study is then outlined. Finally, ownership totals, state park and memorial visitor use estimates, natural feature deficiencies and recreation needs for all administrative units are summarized.

DEFINITIONS

Coastal Area

The Maine coastal area is defined for the most part by those municipalities which border on water affected by the tides of the Atlantic Ocean (Fig.). Approximately one hundred forty minor civil divisions are located within the boundary of the coastal area. These are listed in Table 1 by Bureau administrative unit.

While the coast is a distinct portion of Maine, it cannot be considered wholly separate from the rest of the State. For the purposes of this report, then, a near-coastal inland region has been delineated as shown in Fig. 1. None of the communities within this region are more than about 50 miles (80.5 kilometers) from the seashore - a reasonable driving distance for a day trip to, say, a coastal state park.

Open Space

Open space is a term more easily defined by what it is not than by what it is. For the purposes of this report "open space" shall be interpreted to mean areas of land, air and water which are not preempted by intensive uses such as residential, industrial and commercial building sites, paved parking lots and roads, etc.

Open spaces may be wilderness areas, city or state parks, urban green belts, town forests, watershed protection districts, wildlife habitats, beaches, and so on.

Table 1

Coastal Area Minor Civil Divisions

<u>Southern A</u>	<u>Southern D</u>	<u>Eastern W (cont'd)</u>
Cumberland	Belfast	Penobscot
Freeport	Bremen	Sedgewick
Yarmouth	Bristol	Sorrento
	Camden	Southwest Harbor
<u>Southern B</u>	Cushing	Stonington
Arundel	Damariscotta	Sullivan
Biddeford	Frankfort	Surry
Cape Elizabeth	Friendship	Swans Island
Eliot	Isle au Haut	Tremont
Falmouth	Islesboro	Trenton
Kennebunk	Lincolville	T7 SD
Kennebunkport	Matinicus	T8 SD
Kittery	Monhegan	T9 SD
Old Orchard Beach	Newcastle	T10 SD
Portland	Nobleboro	Winter Harbor
Saco	North Haven	
Scarborough	Northport	<u>Eastern E</u>
South Berwick	Owls Head	Addison
South Portland	Prospect	Beals
Wells	Rockland	Calais
York	Rockport	Centerville
	Searsport	Cherryfield
<u>Southern C</u>	So. Bristol	Columbia
Alna	So. Thomaston	Columbia Falls
Arrowsic	St. George	Cutler
Augusta	Stockton Springs	Dennysville
Bath	Thomaston	East Machias
Boothbay	Vinalhaven	Eastport
Boothbay Harbor	Waldoboro	Edmunds
Bowdoinham	Warren	Harrington
Brunswick	Winterport	Jonesboro
Chelsea		Jonesport
Dresden	<u>Eastern W</u>	Lubec
Edgecomb	Bangor	Machias
Farmingdale	Bar Harbor	Machiasport
Gardiner	Blue Hill	Marion
Georgetown	Brewer	Marshfield
Hallowell	Brooklin	Milbridge
Harpswell	Brooksville	Pembroke
Perkins Twp.	Castine	Perry
Phippsburg	Cranberry Isles	Robbinston
Pittston	Deer Isle	Roque Bluffs
Randolph	Ellsworth	Steuben
Richmond	Franklin	Trescott
Southport	Gouldsboro	Whiting
Topsham	Hancock	Whitneyville
West Bath	Hampden	
Westport	Lamoine	
Wiscasset	Long Island Pt.	
Woolwich	Mt. Desert	
	Orrington	

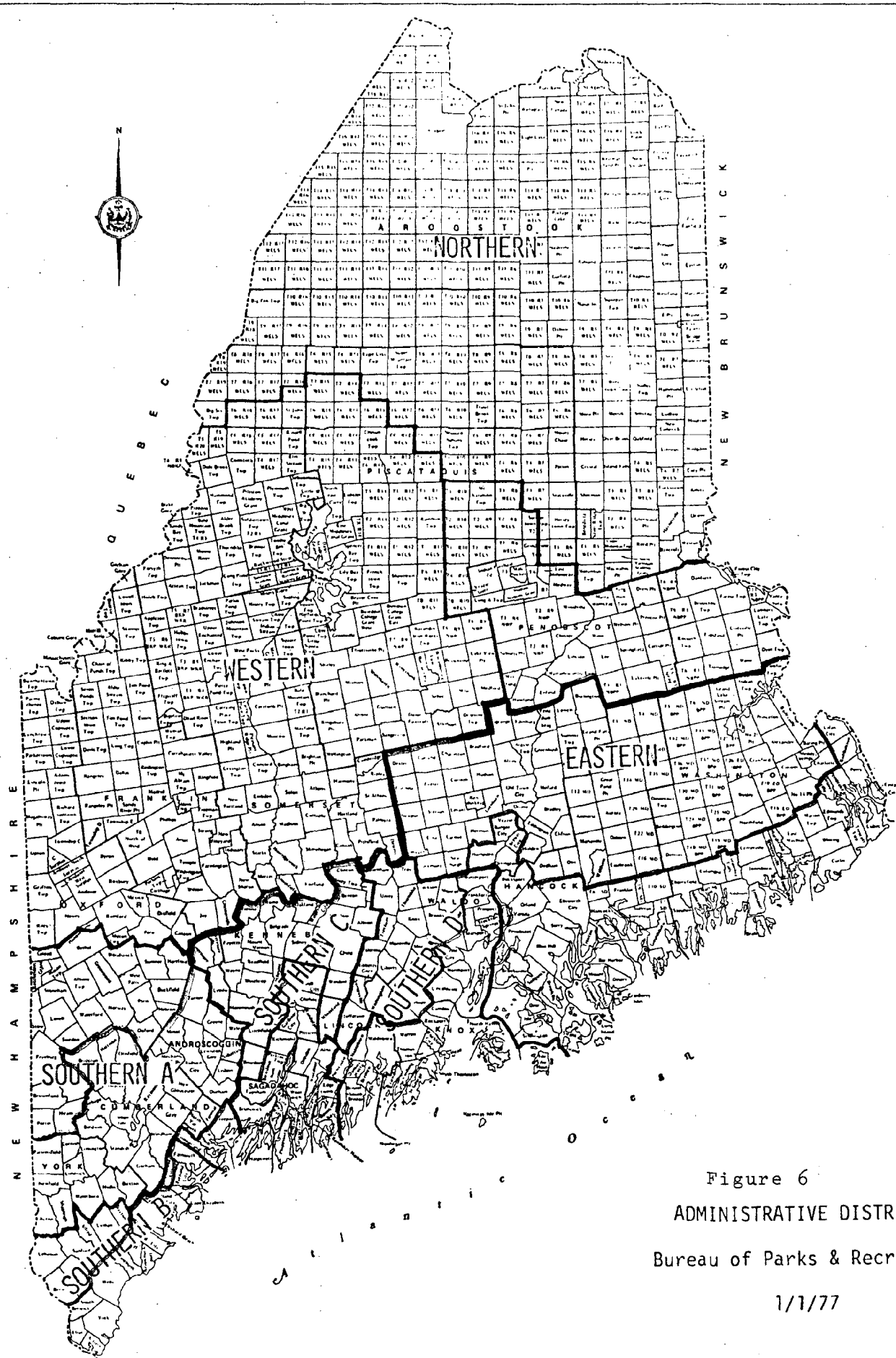


Figure 6
 ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS
 Bureau of Parks & Recreation

1/1/77

THE MAINE COAST AS A UNIQUE NATURAL RESOURCE

Taken as a whole, the coast of Maine is an outstanding and unique natural resource. At least seven factors or groups of factors make the Maine coast unique.

- A. First of all, the coast is a definite and distinct part of the State which differs from, say, the rolling fields and mountainous areas because it presents an interface unlike that found away from water. This is the triple terrestrial-atmospheric-hydrologic interface where the land meets the air meets the ocean. The confluence of these three systems results in a variety of special ecologic and physiographic associations like that found nowhere save at the edge of the sea.
- B. Less tangible but equally as important is the thalassic drama of the coast which offers an almost inexplicable attraction to the seashore. The crashing of the waves on a rocky island, the taste of the cool salty air, the awesomeness of an unmarred landscape stretching toward the horizon, the smell of the mud flats on a foggy summer morning - all of these together are part of the draw of the coast. And, too, there is the mystery of the ocean as the original source of life and the continuing source of recharging vitality. In many ways the sea is yet in our blood.
- C. As a third aspect, the Maine coast is unique because of its historic and prehistoric importance. Long before Europeans "discovered" the New World, aboriginal Americans lived on the coast seasonally gathering their food from the sea and the shore. With the advent of colonization, the settlements on the coast played a key role as a focus for the trade which permitted development of much of the vast North American hinterland.
- D. Fourth, is the group of natural features which together set the Maine coast apart from any other physiographic area in the world: climate, soils, geography and vegetation.
 1. Much of the Maine coast has what is known as a perhumid climate. This refers to humid weather systems associated with thick fogs and frequent rains, and relatively cool summers and warm winters. Perhumid climates

are found in very few locations in North America. Other than along the Maine coast they occur only along the Pacific coast of Washington and Oregon and in small pockets in some mountain regions.

2. By and large the soil along the coast of Maine is shallow and infertile. In the southwest are the great sandy beaches, residuals of till wash plains left when the last glaciers finally retreated from Maine 12,000 years ago. East of York County are soils from clay, sand, and glacial till.
3. The diversity of geographic forms is perhaps the most noticeable natural feature of the Maine coast. As distinguished from inland Maine, most of the coast is rolling rather than hilly or mountainous in relief, although there are a few exceptional hilly areas on the coast which are all the more important due to their rarity. The southern portion of the coast is quite flat while from Casco Bay east the present shore was formed by submergence under the weight of the most recent glaciers and a general rise in sea level. The resultant landforms are plains in the extreme south and bold irregular peninsulas and islands in the east. It is interesting that along the Maine coast are a large proportion of the total percentage of the nation's headlands. Maine also has the deepest harbors and highest tides of the entire U.S. Atlantic seaboard. In addition, the irregularity of the coast gives Maine one of the longest shorelines of any state. One study has estimated that Maine has over 4,100 miles of shorefrontage. Yet this lengthy shoreline accounts for only a small measure of our total land acreage. The value of the seashore, like any resource, is proportional to its rarity.

The diversity of coastal wetlands is as unique as the variety of landforms. Lakes and ponds are scarcer in the coastal area than in any other region of the State. Large estuaries and salt marshes as well as extensive mud flats, on the other hand, are found from Kittery to Cobscook Bay - evidence of the unusually high tides which stretch northward into the Bay of Fundy.

4. The climate, soils, and geography of the Maine coast combine to support the great spruce-fir forest region which characterizes the coast from Casco Bay eastward. South of Casco Bay is an area of mixed hardwoods interspersed with some softwoods. Offshore on the coastal islands are found many rare birds and plants beyond their inland limits of tolerance.

All of these natural factors together help describe the uniqueness of the coast.

- E. The fifth factor which makes the coast of Maine unique is its relatively low state of development, particularly Downeast. To be sure, much of the shore from York to Portland is lined with necklaces of private homes and cottages. However, compared with states to the south, the Maine coast has so far escaped most of the sort of development which alters the face of the shore beyond recognition. Only in Portland has significant dredging and filling changed the shore to an undistinguished facade of piers and highways.

- F. But that is not to say that the pressures for development on the entire coast are not tremendous. Commercial, residential and recreational interests compete daily with industrial interests for the use of precious coastal land. Today about 45 percent of the resident population of Maine lives on the twelve percent of land comprising the coastal fringe. The vast majority of the State's public energy needs are generated at power plants sited on the coast. And in recent years at least half a dozen major industrial developments have been proposed for various coastal locations in Maine. Moreover, between tourism, boat building and commercial fishing, the coast is probably more important to the State economically than all of the inland forest resources.

All of these pressures entail more than merely land use conflicts. They threaten a social order and cultural heritage as well. For many of the rustic villages barnacled to the shore and the quaint summer colonies alike represent the last strongholds of established ways of life which remain in many other places only as artifacts and memories. Conservation of the Maine coast must ultimately include protection of human as well as natural resources.

- G. One fact which surprises many is the low percentage of public ownership along the Maine coast. Only about three to four percent of shoreline is in the public domain. In all of New England approximately eight percent of the coastline is publicly owned. In many of the western states the proportion is much higher. More than 60 percent of the shoreline of California, for example, is public. On the whole nationally about 30 percent of the coast is public property. And in most states the rights of the public in the intertidal portion of the shore are extensive while in Maine this area is generally considered to belong to owners of the upland property.

The many characteristics of the coast come together as an indispensable aspect of what might be called the "Maine Image" - spruce covered islands surrounded by colorful lobster bouys; sunshine and peasoup fogs; weather grayed fishing shacks; cold, blue waters which dance to the gravity of unheard moon songs.

All of these factors combine to offer problems and opportunities for using and protecting a natural resource - the Maine coast - the likes of which cannot be found anywhere else in the world.

WHY CONSERVE OPEN SPACE?

In many areas of the United States more urbanized than Maine, it would be unnecessary to address the question of why to conserve open space. The benefits of open space areas would be obvious. However, in Maine where perhaps better than 90 percent of our land area is undeveloped, it would be easy to conclude that we already have an over abundance of open space areas. The crucial points then are not only how much open space there is and why it is valuable but where it is located and to whom it is available.

Open space resources are not of a single type although there is some overlap between types. For discussion purposes open space resources can be broken down into several types:

A. Open Space Areas for the Conservation of Natural Resources.

1. Fish and Wildlife

Needless to say, fish and wildlife are important to the State's economy, both directly and indirectly. Total fisheries landings along the Maine coast in 1976 were over 177,833,343 lbs. Landed value of this harvest was \$53,821,342. Hunting, sport fishing & nature study also are important recreational activities. To maintain each of these it is essential to have productive habitats. This means that dunes, estuaries and other wetland areas as well as upland habitats must be protected. Today there are a number of endangered, threatened or peripheral fish, birds and plants in the coastal area. It is primarily the responsibility of the federal Fish & Wildlife Service, the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife and the Department of Marine Resources along with private organizations such as the Audubon Societies to protect fish and wildlife resources on the coast.

2. Scientific Study & Environmental Education

While in many cases areas for scientific study and environmental education are coterminous with fish and wildlife habitats they are distinct because they are often areas of unique ecological or geological character. Several academic and research programs already use the resources of the Maine coast for scientific

study and environmental education. Both of these uses can directly benefit our physical and mental wellbeing by increasing our knowledge of ecosystem diversity and the impacts of human activity affecting the sea and the shore. It is imperative that we protect the best examples of harbors, salt marshes, mud flats, rocky shores and beaches so that we do not find ourselves studying only memories.

B. Open Space for Parks & Recreation and Protection of Scenic Resources

1. Parks and Recreation

The Bureau of Parks and Recreation has over the years acquired some excellent open space lands and outstanding resources in Maine, particularly along the coast. However, during the past few years there has been a general shift away from acquiring resource oriented parks in favor of providing smaller, user oriented recreation areas near population centers throughout the State. Undeniably these urban area parks are an important addition to Maine's outdoor recreation facilities. Nevertheless, acquisition of those open space areas and natural features important for recreation and protection in their own right should not be allowed to lapse. For the resources of the earth form the basis of a peoples' heritage and in the end, it is peoples' heritage and the earth which sustain.

The State in its parks and memorials holds some 13,500 acres in Maine's coastal area - seemingly a large amount of land, but a mere fraction of a percent of the total coastal land base. Increasing population, expanding tourism and improved environmental awareness combine to suggest that pressures for outdoor recreation are greater than ever. Of course, balancing this is the uncertainty of the short and long term energy outlook. But there will always be people wanting, willing and able to go to the resource parks. A case can clearly be made for a manifold increase in the area in our coastal state parks. Particularly since the value of these parks toward open space and resource conservation in Maine goes far beyond simply fulfilling recreation needs.

2. Scenic Resources

Although intangible, the scenic resources of Maine, especially at the edge of the sea, are among the State's most precious. The natural scenery is one of the amenities which makes

Maine such an attractive place for residents and tourists alike. The conservation of coastal open space as an aesthetic resource, then, is of no small value.

To date, in addition to those areas protected in park and wildlife areas, approximately 8,000 - 9,000 acres of coastal land have come under the protective cloak of easements granted for conservation purposes. Most of these easements have been granted by private island property owners. Although these easements do not allow public access except in a few cases, they do restrict visual intrusions in many significant coastal locations.

Besides these individual landowners, private conservation organizations, notably the Nature Conservancy, also help protect scenic resources by holding properties in their natural state.

Thus far the State Scenic Highway Board has designated one 12-mile stretch of road in the coastal area as an official scenic highway. Other open space areas, particularly those with good coastal vistas, should be included in the scenic highway system to encourage their retention as open spaces.

Maine's environmental laws also help to protect scenic resources along the coast. Under the Mandatory Shoreland Zoning Act, for example, areas tagged as protection zones have restrictions on development and tree cutting. This protects the shore not only from visual degradation but also from erosion and other types of degradation.

C. Open Space Resources for Managed Production

1. Forests

While most of Maine's remaining great woodlands are located inland back from the coast, forest lands are among the most productive and most economically important of the State's natural resources. In the Downeast coastal reaches of Hancock and Washington Counties large scale timberland management is yet the rule. Indeed, timberland ownership by the major forest products corporations is on the increase there. Along most of the rest of the coast small scale woodlot management and tree farming is more common. And residential, industrial and commercial land uses are increasingly eating away at the remaining

tracts of woodland. Few spots on the coast today are safe from either the bulldozer or the chainsaw. And fewer still are the ancient stands of virgin trees.

2. Agricultural Land

Despite the efforts of the pioneers who cleared the forests to farm the land, agriculture in Maine has been on a disturbingly precipitous decline for the past several decades. Too many rich-soiled, rural roadside farms are sprouting mobile homes and shopping malls rather than crops. And too many abandoned fields, both coastal and inland, support scrub pine and junipers rather than productive forest timber. With the first signs of weather catastrophe and crop failure in our western and mid-western farm belts and of inevitable energy cost increases portending shifts toward greater self-sufficiency, it behooves us to save our most productive agricultural lands. A rationale for allowing existing prime agricultural lands to be converted to other uses simply will not be justifiable in the long run.

3. Farmland and Open Space Law and Tree Growth Tax Law

According to the National Wildlife Federation urbanization devours nearly a million acres of farmland in the United States every year. Additionally two million acres of agricultural land is lost annually due to leapfrogging development and the construction of new ponds and reservoirs.

The Maine Farm Productivity and Open Space Land Law - enacted in 1971, revised in 1973 and further amended in 1976 - was intended to prevent the forced conversion of farmland and open space land to more intensive uses as the result of economic pressures caused by taxing these lands for their potential uses such as house-lots or commercial development. Farmland or open space landowners may apply to have their land classified for current use valuation.

The law also allows municipalities to accept or acquire scenic easements or development rights for the preservation of open space or agricultural farmland. These easements or development rights must be held for a term of at least ten years. As of January 1977 only 4,608 acres had been

classified as farmland in the coastal area (0.2%). Less than 46,000 acres (19%) were classified as open space. Some additional administrative changes to the law have been proposed in the 108th Legislature. None of these, however, are likely to significantly affect the amount of land classified under the law.

The Farmland and Open Space law has been criticized on a number of counts. It has not, for example, protected large tracts of open space lands, particularly near cities. Neither has it significantly prevented the conversion of prime agricultural land to other uses. Traditionally, most farm and open space lands in Maine have received low assessments. There is little incentive, then, to seek special classification. Simply stated, few people in Maine seek classification for philosophical reasons. On the contrary, economic considerations are the most important. As more towns are re-evaluated and as market values rise, more landowners will seek to have their farm or open space land taxed at current use levels.

Somewhat similar to the Farm Productivity and Open Space Land Law is the Tree Growth Tax Law which declares it to be the policy of the State to "tax all forest lands according to their productivity and thereby to encourage their operation on a sustained yield basis." The law is intended to provide incentive to forest landowners to retain their land holdings in forest production and to improve woodland management practices. Parcels over 500 acres must be included while the law may be applied to parcels of 10 to 500 acres at the owners' discussion. 131,763 acres of woodland in the coastal area towns (5.4%) were classified under the law as of the beginning of 1977.

D. Open Space Areas for Public Health and Safety

1. Air Quality

Maine generally has few air pollution problems. With the exception of emissions from out-of-state sources entering Maine airsheds, Maine's worst air quality problems are localized. Some of Maine's urban centers are trouble spots due to geographical peculiarities which cause temporary thermal inversions or due to concentrations of emissions. In the case of the latter open space areas can have a definite beneficial effect. The stiffling canyon-effect of tall city buildings

can be relieved by opening up the "canyons" with open spaces which promote air circulation.

2. Water Quality

Open space areas can play a vital part in the protection of both surface and subsurface water supplies. Lakes and streams must be guarded for watershed protection while aquifers and aquifer recharge zones must be protected for well water supplies. Although Maine has thousands of freshwater lakes, there are fewer lakes and ponds in the coastal area than in any other portion of the state. Furthermore, coastal water supplies in Maine are especially fragile because of the concentrations of population and the danger of saline intrusion.

3. Flood Plains

Intertidal inundation is the way of the sea. Historically building on the flood plains of the seashore has been the way of people. It is a well known and sad story that the two often conflict - with neither the winner in the end. Nationally floods are our single greatest annual disaster. There are now both federal and state programs to discourage incompatible flood plain activity. President Carter, moreover, recently directed all federal agencies to refrain from supporting, funding or issuing licenses and permits to most new projects located on floodplains. Yet people continue to fight the water at the ocean's edge. All major flood plain areas along the Maine coast could be included as part of a statewide open space plan implemented for the public's safety.

These then are some of the types and values of open space. There are a variety of techniques for protecting valuable open space areas. Those most relevant to the Bureau of Parks and Recreation are fee acquisition and restricted land transfers such as easements. The most important factor affecting open space acquisition at all levels is the availability of money. If open space and resource conservation are to be carried out on a large scale, it is essential that funds for this purpose be greatly increased.

COASTAL PROTECTION

There are a number of existing and proposed recreation and conservation efforts which affect the Maine coast. These range from regulatory laws to management programs.

Federal

Among the most important national laws affecting coastal resources are the Coastal Zone Management Act, the Maine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act, the Water Pollution Control Act, the Deepwater Ports Act, the Ports and Waterways Safety Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, the Fishery Conservation and Management Act. All of these laws are useful tools for protecting coastal areas - those vulnerable bands fronting the sea which are the most heavily used land areas in this country. However, none of these laws alone, nor all of them together, are adequate for conservation of our coastlines.

The two federal agencies which hold coastal land in Maine for resource protection are the National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service. Besides these, the Coast Guard, the Navy and the Air Force all maintain installations on the coast, though, except in a very few cases, active recreation is not allowed on these properties and protection of natural resources is at most incidental to the purposes of the installations. One 260 acre tract in Winterport is managed by the U.S. Forest Service for blueberry production.

One coastal area, Monhegan Island, has been designated a National Natural Landmark. Twenty-three coastal sites are National Historic Landmarks. Of the 328 Maine sites on the National Register of Historic Places 215 are located in coastal area communities. Twenty-five of the 32 sites in Maine on the National Registry of Historic Districts are in coastal towns.

There are also a number of federal or federally funded administrative programs which have a bearing on coastal recreation and conservation. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, for example, administers the Land and Water Conservation Fund which provides matching grants to states, and through the states, to local governments for the planning, acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas.

The Soil Conservation Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is involved in recreation largely through its Resource Conservation and Development Projects. Three RC&D projects in Maine combined cover all of the State's coastal counties.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development administers several programs which provide technical and financial assistance to communities relating to recreation. Comprehensive Planning Assistance "701" grants and Community Development "block grants" are the most important of these.

The Economic Development Administration provides funds for a variety of development projects including such facilities as marinas and campgrounds.

The Office of Coastal Zone Management provides monies to states and communities for planning and implementation of programs to encourage the development and conservation of resources in coastal areas. Under the Coastal Zone Management Act, states and municipalities are also eligible for grants to set up estuarine sanctuaries and soon will be eligible for grants to acquire lands to provide public access to public coastal areas and to preserve coastal islands.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has completed improvement projects in sixty coastal rivers and harbors in Maine. These projects are intended to improve navigation for both commercial and recreational boating.

There are a number of other federal agencies which have an impact on coastal resource use. However, these are the major agencies affecting coastal recreation and protection in Maine.

State

Currently there are about 75 state laws, administered by more than a dozen separate agencies, which pertain to management of coastal resources in Maine. Of these, eight are administered by the Department of Conservation, three specifically by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation:

<u>LAW</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>
Bureau of Parks & Recreation Statutes	Bureau of Parks & Recreation
Keep Maine Scenic	Bur. of Parks & Rec.
Water Safety Aids to Navigation, Boating Facilities	Bur. of Parks & Rec.
Coastal Island Registry	Bureau of Public Lands
Submerged & Intertidal Lands Act	Bureau of Public Lands
Land Use Regulation for Wildlands	Land Use Regulation Com.
Mining on State-Owned Lands	<i>Ed</i> Maine Mining Commission
Oil and Gas Conservation Act	Maine Mining Commission

Forget it

With respect to the conservation of shorelands, there are 10 principle laws governing land and water use and quality along the coast. The Coastal Wetlands Act (38 M.R.S.A. 4701-4708) directs the Department of Environmental Protection to regulate uses that could harm tidal and subtidal lands. The Mandatory Shoreland Zoning Act (12 M.R.S.A. 4811-4814) requires municipalities to enact and enforce zoning for shore areas within 250 feet of water. The Act which established the Land Use Regulation Commission (12 M.R.S.A. 681-689) directs that agency to zone all land use in the unorganized areas of the State, including six unorganized townships and 116 islands in Maine's coastal area. The Protection and Improvement of Waters Act (38 M.R.S.A. 3-1-454) mandates that the quality of all state waters be protected from degradation. The Subdivision Law (30 M.R.S.A. 4956) specifies that communities have to review proposed subdivisions to see that they meet minimum state criteria. The Site Location of Development Act (38 M.R.S.A. 481-489) controls large development projects through a permit procedure. The Coastal Conveyance of Petroleum Act (38 M.R.S.A. 541-560) established an oil spill prevention and clean-up program financed by a fee on oil brought into Maine ports. The State Plumbing Code (22 M.R.S.A. 42) sets up minimum standards for subsurface waste water disposal. The Conservation of Renewable Resources Law (M.R.S.A. 401-417) gives the Department of Marine Resources broad regulatory powers to manage almost all phases of marine fisheries. The Coastal Island Trust Act (12 M.R.S.A. 641-646) enables coastal island trusts administered by coastal island commissions to be set up to control and guide the development of Maine's coastal islands. The Submerged Lands Act (12 M.R.S.A. 514-A) reaffirmed the State's ownership of submerged and intertidal lands.

All of these laws are a very important part of the effort to protect our shore and marine resources. But as William R. Adams, Jr., former Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection pointed out in a recent speech to the Commission on Maine's Future -

Maine cannot rely upon environmental laws alone to preserve our lifestyles. Environmental laws cannot halt the development of agricultural land, nor dictate shoreland uses. Environmental laws are no panacea against changes to landscape or lifestyles, and people who think so are in for a rude shock.

In his talk, Commissioner Adams went on to cite examples of environmental regulations which offer little control over cumulative effects. As long as the criteria for approval are met for any one specific wetland project, for instance, the Board of Environmental Protection is required to approve the permit. The additive result of approving an endless number of individual applications could be "wall-to-wall piers from Kittery to Eastport." What we are missing by this case-by-case regulation are the broad social and political issues which, in the end, will result in infringements of the

rights of the general public. "Pocketcombs" of wall-to-wall private piers limit public access to public lands below the low-water mark and cause farreaching changes in esthetic appearance.

The ~~and~~ consequence of this sort of environmental management will be a contraction of the alternatives available to the people of Maine to protect their resources and to improve their lifestyles. What can be done is to improve the coordination of planning on a regional and statewide basis. This need not mean the loss of all local decision-making. What it does mean is the setting of policy at the State level with the execution of regulation left to the municipalities, subject to oversight by the State. The Maine shoreland zoning experience provides a good case study of this type of social-environmental control. Despite all the problems encountered in the implementation of shoreland zoning, it is fair to say that the exercise has served its purpose. We only need to improve our enforcement techniques. What is important is that the rationale behind shoreland zoning as a method of helping to protect a fragile resource has been accepted by the people of Maine as a social control necessary to guard the rights of the public at large.

Besides the Bureau of Parks and Recreation there are three principle state agencies responsible for managing public lands along the coast of Maine. The Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife administers wildlife management areas including 25 coastal eider duck islands. The Bureau of Public Lands maintains the Coastal Island Registry and has responsibility for the submerged and intertidal public lands as well as the public reserved lots and public "agricultural lands." The Bureau of Forestry manages a few select forest lands for silviculture experimentation.

The State Planning Office is also involved in the conservation of coastal resources though it neither administers regulatory laws nor holds public lands. The Coastal Planning Program of the State Planning Office seeks mainly to provide technical resource information and to encourage coastal land use planning and management efforts at all levels of government.

The 106th Maine Legislature, in 1974, set up a Registry of Critical Areas (natural features "of unusual natural, scenic, scientific, or historical significance") to be coordinated by the State Planning Office. An eleven member Critical Areas Advisory Board was created to advise and assist in the establishment of the Registry and in the conservation of critical areas throughout the State. So far thirty-five coastal sites have been registered as official critical areas.

On February 4, 1976, Governor James B. Longley revamped the Advisory Committee on Coastal Development and Conservation.

One of the major responsibilities of the CCDC, as stated in the Governor's Executive Order, is to "make recommendations for the conservation of important coastal natural resources." Both the Commissioner of Conservation and the Director of the Bureau of Parks and Recreation are members of the Coastal Conservation Subcommittee of the Governor's Advisory Committee.

Local

At the local level, a number of coastal communities in Maine manage lands for resource conservation and public outdoor recreational use. In some instances, however, notably coastal beaches, it is not clear whether the municipalities, in fact, legally own some of the lands they claim. Title searches would have to be done to clarify ownership. It is expected that over the next few years cities and towns in Maine will become more actively involved in the provision of outdoor recreation facilities.

Attempts have been made in several Maine communities in recent years to control residential growth by enacting a moratorium on building. Harpswell, for example, voted in 1973 to approve a moratorium banning all new subdivisions and most commercial development until 1975 or until a comprehensive plan had been formulated and accepted by the town.

More recently, voters in Arundel have enacted an ordinance which limits housing construction in that town to 36 units annually. This action was taken as a check on the residential growth which resulted in a 49% increase in population in the town during the six years 1970-1975.

Also, as mentioned above, all municipalities were required by the Mandatory Shoreland Zoning Act to zone all shore areas within 250 feet of high water mark. One hundred eleven of the coastal cities and towns now have State-approved ordinances describing their shoreland zoning. Eighteen have State-imposed ordinances on all of their shore areas and two have State-imposed ordinances on some of their shorelines.

One bill currently being considered by the State Legislature would increase the Community Recreation Fund of monies available to towns to purchase open space and recreation property. Money for this proposal would come from an increase in the State's real estate transfer tax.

Private

Along with federal, state and local efforts to protect Maine's coastal resources there are a number of private groups which actively participate in coastal conservation.

The Critical Areas Program, for instance, grew out of a Natural Areas Inventory which was conducted by the Natural Resources

Council of Maine in 1971-73. The purpose of the inventory was (1) to identify, classify and describe sites and areas whose natural state was suggested to be of unusual interest, and (2) to develop a program for natural area protection which would be more comprehensive in scope and more coordinated than had been undertaken previously. Dozens of coastal natural features were listed in the original Natural Areas Inventory. The State Planning Office is now in the process of updating the Inventory.

Several private, not-for-profit organizations have become involved in coastal land ownership in recent years. Most prominent among these are The Nature Conservancy, the National Audubon Society, and the Maine Audubon Society. The Maine Chapter of the Nature Conservancy alone holds forty-four properties in the coastal area with a cumulative acreage of 2,876 acres.

However, ownership is only part of the involvement of these organizations. The Audubon Societies, for example, also conduct extensive environmental education programs. Since 1936 the National Audubon Society has operated the Audubon Camp of Maine on Hog Island in Upper Muscongus Bay as an adult education center. Two sessions are held annually in the summer. Maine Audubon conducts about 25 field trips annually to coastal islands, operates a nature center at the Scarborough Marsh and conducts educational programs at its Mast Landing Sanctuary in Freeport.

Several small, private landowner organizations provide ongoing resource protection. The Monhegan Associates, for example, is a group of private individuals, most of them landholders on Monhegan Island, which oversees the conservation and use of that portion of the island which remains undeveloped. The Hope Island Club holds Hope and Sand Islands in Casco Bay. Friends of Nature retain McGlatnery and Little McGlatnery Islands in Merchant Row as undeveloped. The Isle of Springs Association protects the shore area of that island off Boothbay Harbor for the members collectively. A new group, the Dix Island Association, will hold most of the land on Dix Island in Muscle Ridge for the members in common.

An organization which does not hold land itself but which helps obtain conservation easements from private landowners is Maine Coast Heritage Trust. The Coast Heritage Trust has helped secure easements on more than 120 properties, mostly in the coastal Hancock County region. The recipients of these easements include local, state and federal agencies as well as certain private conservation organizations.

There have also been a number of private ad hoc citizens groups formed to respond to particular threats to coastal lands over the past ten years or so. The formation of Citizens Who Care in 1969, to oppose the development of an oil terminal by King Resources in Casco Bay is one example. Another group is the Coastal Resources Action Committee. CRAC has intervened in the administrative proceedings of

the Board of Environmental Protection on a number of occasions to block the construction of heavy industrial developments on the coast. Safe Power for Maine has worked in opposition to the siting of a nuclear power plant on Sears Island.

Other private organizations which have been involved in various aspects of coastal area resource protection are the Saco River Corridor Association, the Sheepscot Valley Conservation Association, the Maine Public Interest Research Group, the Oyster River Bog Association, the Royal River Watershed Association, Save Our Environment, For the Love of Eastport, Friends of Meeymeeting Bay, Save Agamenticus, Pine Tree Conservation Society, Damariscotta River Association, Citizens for Safe Power, Ocean Park Conservation Society and the Coastal Resources Center. Local conservation commissions, both through the Maine Association of Conservation Commissions and individually, have also played a major role in resource conservation at the municipal level.

METHODOLOGY

Presented here is a summary of the process used to determine the significant coastal area sites identified in this report.

First a review of secondary sources was undertaken to determine those sites which in recent years have been suggested as important resource areas and/or which would be suitable for outdoor recreation use. This yielded a large list of potential study sites of varying significance. Some small sites on the list, for example, clearly were only of local significance. Other recommendations involved sites so large that they were useful only for hinting at general areas. A total of more than 160 sites were listed from the review of secondary sources.

While the review of secondary sources was underway, a number of relevant agencies, organizations and individuals were contacted directly by letter, telephone, or in person. Of the approximately 55 groups and individuals contacted about 25 formal and informal replies were received suggesting 10 possible study sites. Each of these sites was reviewed as a potential study area.

The third method of site identification used was review of old and new USGS topographic maps and personal on-the-ground reconnaissance. This method, in fact, proved to be one of the best as several otherwise unmentioned sites were discovered.

The sites identified during the study are not intended to be a complete catalog of natural areas along the Maine coast meriting protection. They are selected areas with unusual or unique natural features which may be suitable for one or more forms of outdoor recreation and which in many cases should be protected from inappropriate use or development.

Also, it should be noted that most of the sites recommended in this draft document are on the mainland. Only those islands of obvious or well documented significance have been included. Other islands may be added when they have been studied in more detail.

Supplementary to the identification of new sites, an inventory of existing public and quasi-public open space areas was compiled on a unit by unit basis. This inventory shows which sector or level of government currently has responsibility for the most open space in a given unit. This is important because it is generally desirable to have a mix of agencies and types of open space.

From this list of open space areas, then, an assessment was made of the apparent natural feature deficiencies in each unit.

Recreational needs for each unit were synthesized from a review of five separate documents. No single survey on coastal outdoor recreation habits and needs has been undertaken in recent years. However, once completed, the results of a survey on recreational habits and preferences of Maine residents, recently conducted for the Bureau of Parks and Recreation by Northeast Markets, may be helpful in more accurately evaluating coastal recreational needs.

The detailed analyses presented in Section III of this report are broken out on the basis of Bureau of Parks and Recreation administrative units. The format of each analysis will be the same.

- A. Since a prime goal of the study is to identify those sites in the Maine coastal area with outstanding natural features which may be protected, it is important, first of all, to look at existing parks to get an idea of what natural features and outdoor recreational opportunities are already available. All state parks in the coastal area, both developed and undeveloped, are briefly described indicating their present or potential recreational use.
- B. Next a synopsis of recent park and memorial visitor use is presented with a coastal/inland breakdown.
- C. Third, areas along the coast which are now managed for resource use and protection by public and quasi-public agencies are listed. In addition to Bureau properties these coastal open space areas include principally those held by the National Park Service, the US Fish & Wildlife Service, the Maine Bureau of Public Lands, the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, the National Audubon Society, the Maine Chapter of the Nature Conservancy, the Maine Audubon Society, and those municipalities in the coastal area. Where applicable, coastal conservation easements have been included in separate listings.

In a similar fashion, near-coastal inland open space areas are also listed.

- D. From the existing supply of open space areas, including those managed both by the Bureau and by other agencies, the types of natural features which appear to be deficient in a unit are listed. Those which are not physically represented by significant examples in a unit are also mentioned. Normally if at least

one or two significant examples of a particular type of natural feature are present no deficiencies are listed for that type. Thus, because a natural feature type is not listed as deficient does not mean that other examples of the same type should not be protected. Deficiencies listed are only intended to suggest minimums.

For the purposes of this document, natural features of the coastal area have been broken down into the following types:

sand beaches	forests
sand dunes	grasslands
cobble beaches	bogs & heaths
rocky headlands	freshwater marshes
hills	estuaries & salt marshes
lakes and ponds	sub-alpine habitats
rivers & streams	intertidal flats

A glossary of natural feature definitions is presented in Appendix B.

- E. As an indication of recreational needs in a given unit, five sources are cited:

Maine: An Appraisal by the People. Prepared by Northeast Markets, Inc. for the Maine State Planning Office, September 1973.

Tourism In Maine: Analysis and Recommendations. Prepared by Northeast Markets, Inc. for the Maine Vacation Travel Analysis Committee, May 1974.

Citizen Evaluation of Public Policy in the Coastal Zone.

Prepared by the Social Science Research Institute of the University of Maine at Orono for the Maine State Planning Office, May 1975.

Recreation In Maine: Utilization and Need.

Prepared by the Social Science Research Institute of the University of Maine at Orono for the Maine Bureau of Parks & Recreation, November 1976.

Draft 1977 Maine Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

Prepared by the Maine Bureau of Parks & Recreation, March 1977.

- F. As part of the study for this plan, sites in the Maine coastal area which have outstanding natural features and recognized recreational potential have been identified. Those areas now in private owner-

ship which were deemed to be outstanding unprotected resources, then, are listed here as worthy, in many cases, of in depth study and serious consideration for acquisition by the Bureau.

- G. Finally, recommendations based on the information gathered for this report are summarized at the end of the discussion for each unit.

COASTAL OWNERSHIP SUMMARY

There are 2,449,969 acres in the 144 minor civil divisions of Maine's coastal area (excluding most coastal submerged lands). Of this, about 2,350,000 acres (95.9%) are privately owned. The balance, about 100,520 acres, is open space land maintained in a natural condition by public or quasi-public agencies. Figure 3 illustrates land ownership in the coastal area by jurisdiction. Figure 4 gives a breakdown of the public and quasi-public open space lands by jurisdiction for the entire coast. Figure 5 shows public and quasi-public coastal open space lands by administrative unit. The information presented in all of these figures is summarized in Table 2.

Federal

Federal agencies, notably the National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service, hold about 50,000 acres, or 2.1% of the total coastal area acreage. This does not include Coast Guard lighthouses and military installations which are closed to the general public and General Services Administration properties. The largest block of federal land ownership on the coast is the 34,370 acres of Acadia National Park in Hancock and Knox Counties.

State

Slightly less than 25,000 acres are controlled by various state agencies in the coastal area excluding the roughly 1,500 small coastal islands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Public Lands. This acreage is equal to approximately one percent of the total coastal land area. The Bureau of Parks and Recreation controls in its coastal state parks and memorials more than 13,500 acres of this 25,000. The other state agency with substantial coastal open space properties is the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife.

Municipal

The coastal cities and towns control about 17,500 acres of open space lands maintained in a natural condition. Not included in this figure are some small local parks (under 10 acres), tax delinquent lands and coastal beaches. Beach areas were not included because of the difficulty in defining boundaries and the confusion over ownership. In any case, excluding these beach open spaces significantly affects Unit Southern B and does not significantly affect acreage figures for the coast as a whole.

Quasi-public

A total of over 8,100 acres are owned by private, non-profit conservation organizations in the coastal area. The Nature Conservancy is the largest single land owner in this category with 2,876 acres. State designated game sanctuaries have been included here where acreages were known. In addition to these areas, there are about 8,000 - 9,000 acres of private lands encumbered with conservation easements which restrict development to various degrees. These areas have not been included in the inventory because for the most part they do not allow public access. These lands under easement do, however, constitute an important flora, wildlife and aesthetic resource. The Bureau of Parks and Recreation has responsibility for monitoring 14 separate coastal conservation easements totaling about 900 acres.

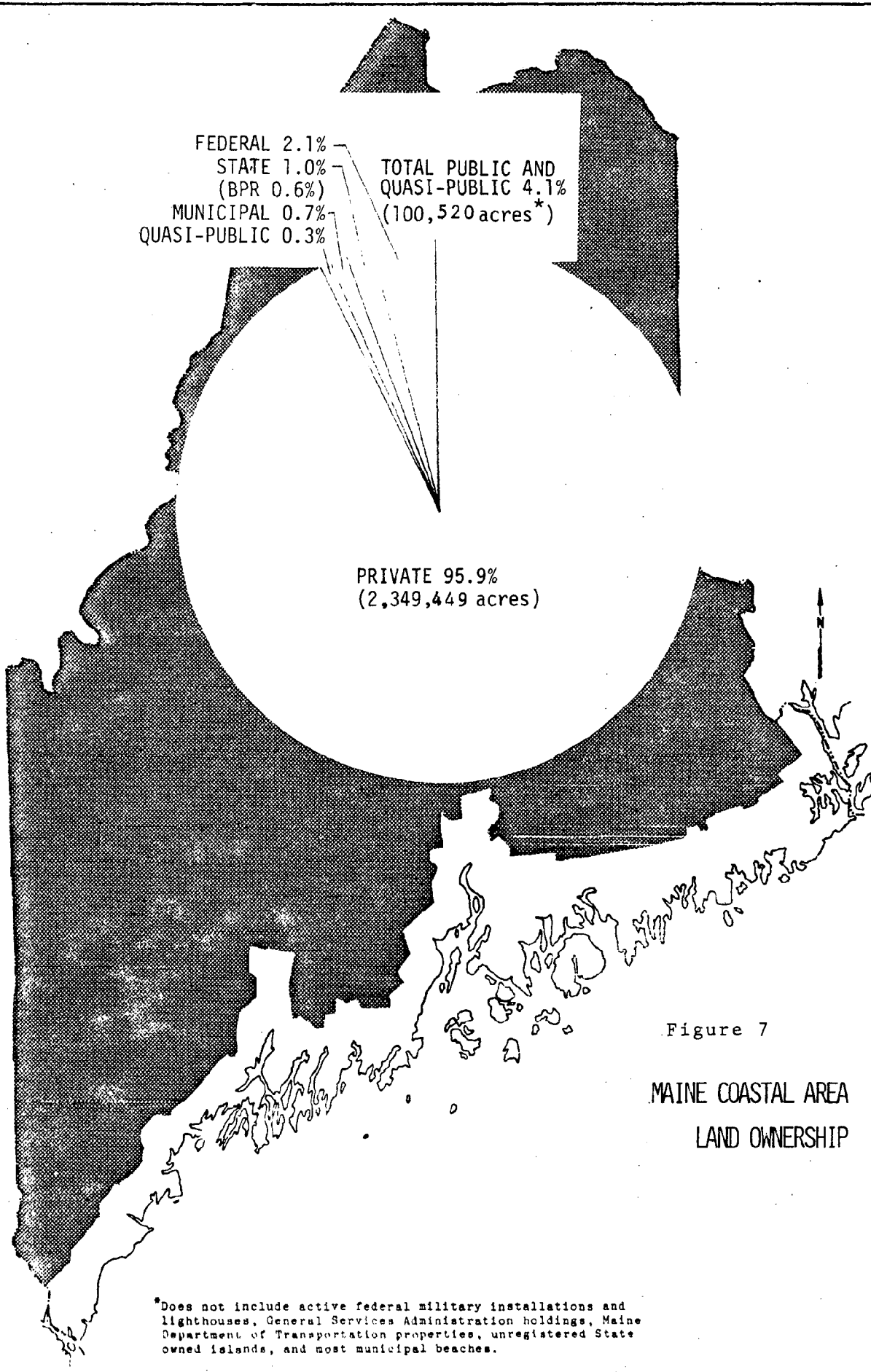


Figure 7

MAINE COASTAL AREA
LAND OWNERSHIP

*Does not include active federal military installations and lighthouses, General Services Administration holdings, Maine Department of Transportation properties, unregistered State owned islands, and most municipal beaches.

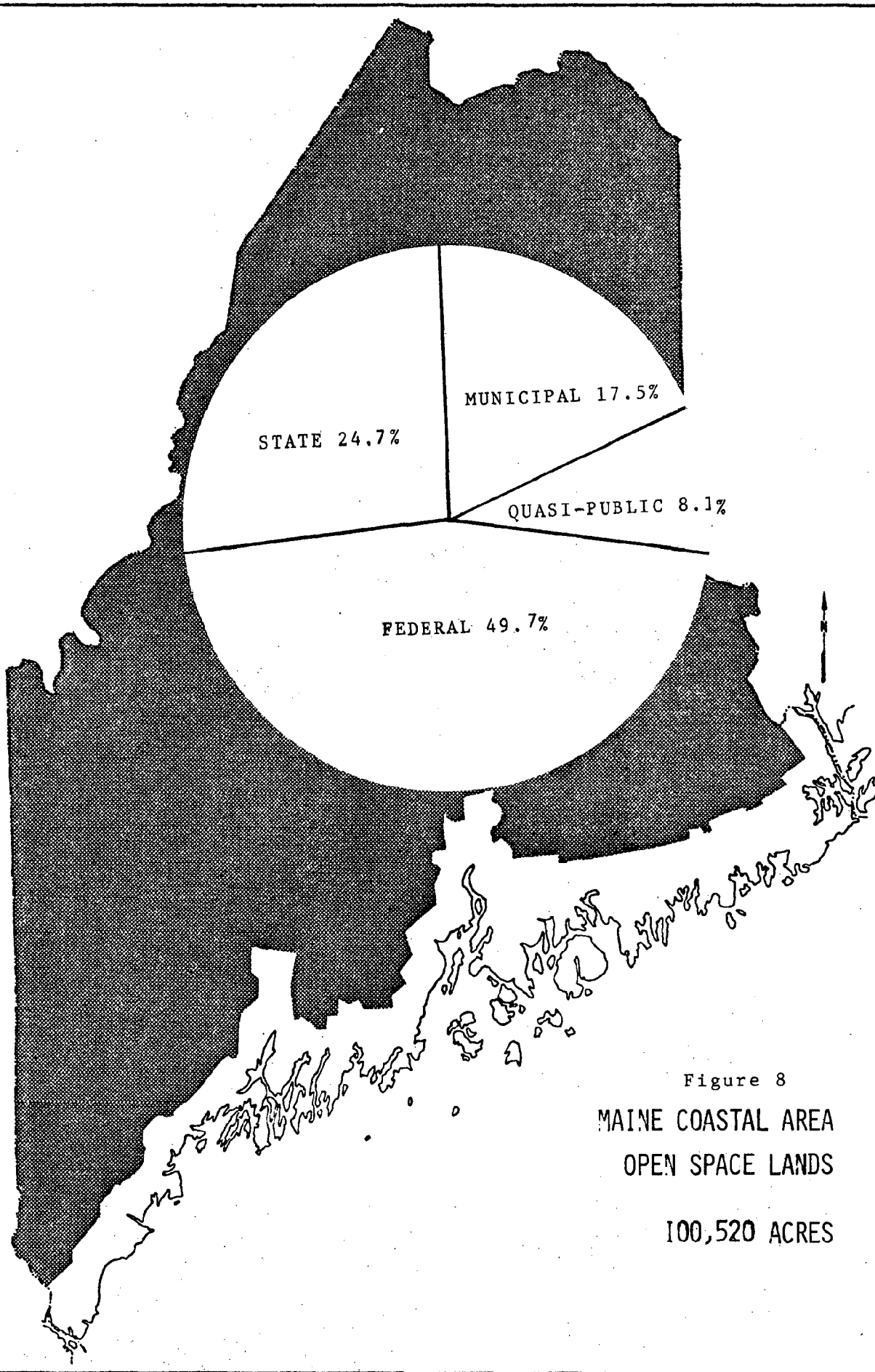


Figure 8
MAINE COASTAL AREA
OPEN SPACE LANDS
100,520 ACRES

Figure 9
MAINE COASTAL AREA
OPEN SPACE LANDS
BY ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

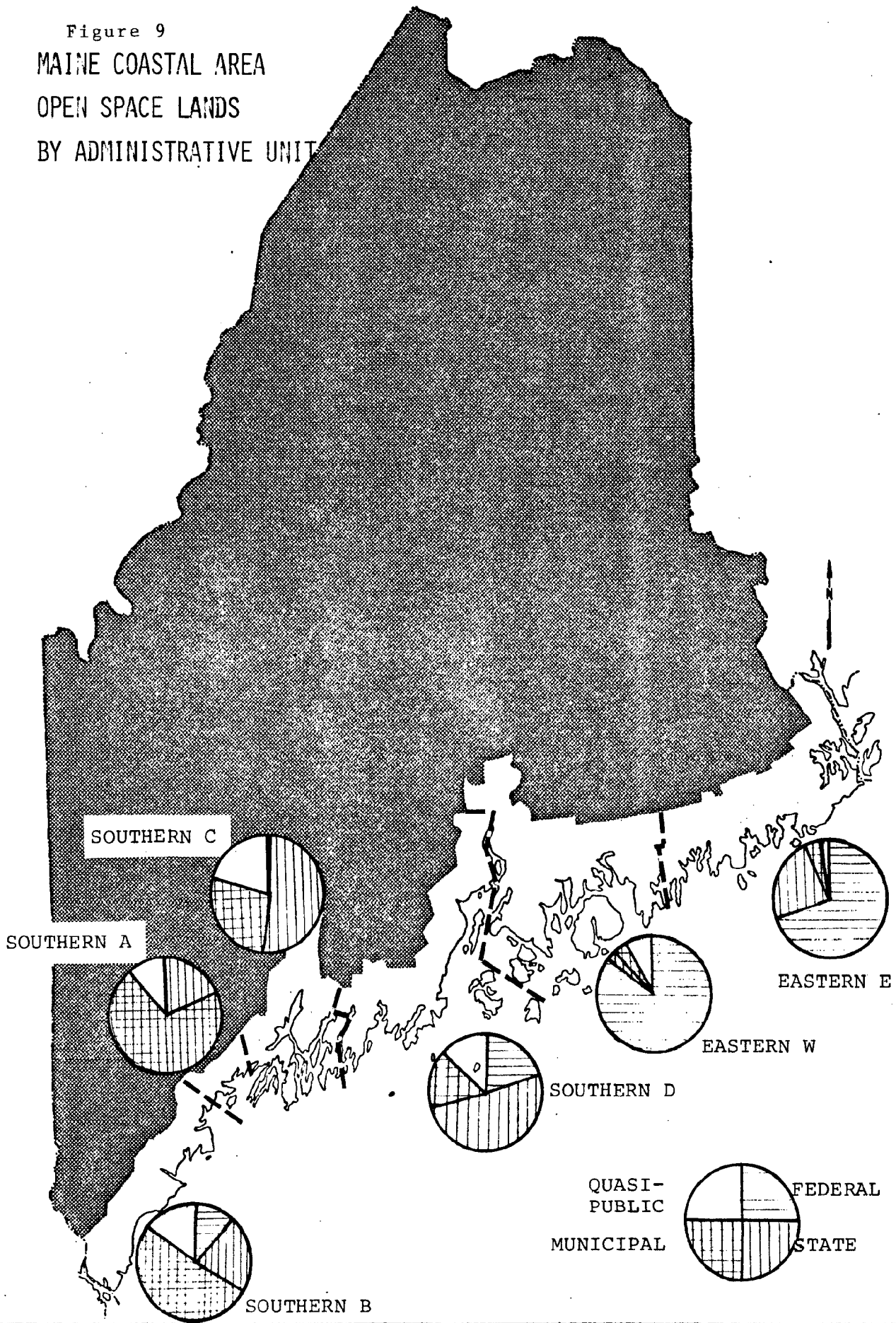


Table 2

PUBLIC AND QUASI-PUBLIC COASTAL OPEN SPACE LANDS
By Administrative Unit - Summary

	ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT										COAST			
	S/A Acres	%	S/B Acres	%	S/C Acres	%	S/D Acres	%	E/W Acres	%	E/E Acres	%	Total Acres	% of Total Public & Quasi-Pub
Coastal Acreage	46,599	100	375,315	100	369,988	100	445,402	100	650,352	100	562,313	100	2,449,969	100
Federal	0	0	2,035	0.5	30	*	3,215	0.7	31,584	4.9	13,133	2.3	49,997	2.1
State (BPR)	289 (288)	0.6 (0.6)	4,166 (1,080)	1.1 (0.3)	4,196 (1,465)	1.1 (0.4)	8,422 (6,016)	1.9 (1.4)	3,333 (2,656)	0.5 (0.4)	4,488 (2,039)	0.8 (0.4)	24,804 (13,544)	1.0 (0.6)
Municipal	1,107	2.4	9,387	2.5	2,172	0.6	2,728	0.6	1,094	0.2	1,067	0.2	17,555	0.7
Quasi-Public	176	0.4	2,620	0.7	1,545	0.4	2,133	0.5	1,489	0.2	199	*	8,162	0.3
Total Public & Quasi-Public	1,572	3.4	18,208	4.8	7,853	2.1	16,500	3.7	37,500	5.8	18,887	3.3	100,520	4.1

* Less than 0.1%

VISITOR USE SUMMARY

Figure 10 shows that visitor use at state parks and memorials with day use facilities increased at both coastal and inland facilities between 1966 and 1976. However, coastal use rose at a considerably faster rate than inland use. Since 1970, inland day use has remained fairly stable averaging about 420,000 visitors annually. Coastal day use, in contrast, has markedly increased in recent years. The volume of coastal use is now more than three-fold that of inland use.

A comparison of coastal/inland design capacities and user estimates for 1976 reveals that while inland facilities total 53% of potential capacity and coastal facilities 47%, coastal use was 76% and inland 24%. The pressures on coastal state parks and memorials is not only disproportionably large but seems to be growing.

As presented in Figure 11 visitor use at state parks with camping facilities increased between 1966 and 1970, both inland and coastal. Inland park camping use peaked in 1970 at about 237,600. Coastal camping use peaked in 1971 at about 104,300. Camping use declined until 1974. Inland use increased slightly during 1975 and 1976, due largely to the opening of Peaks-Kenny State Park in Dover-Foxcroft. Coastal use increased in 1975 then dropped again during the wet 1976 season.

Despite the fact that inland camping facilities were increased significantly between 1966 and 1976 with the addition of Rangeley Lake and Peaks-Kenny State Parks and expansion of sites at Aroostook State Park, the gap between inland and coastal use appears to be narrowing. Coastal parks were expanded by only about twenty sites. The importance of coastal/inland camping is illustrated by comparing site and user ratios. In 1976, 30% of the Bureau's camping sites were in coastal parks. Camping use was 31% coastal and 69% inland. Use of existing state park camping facilities appears to be well distributed between the coastal and inland facilities.

Looking at coastal visitor use on a unit by unit basis, Figure 12 illustrates that most of the camping in coastal state parks in 1976 occurred in Unit Southern D (56.6%). Camden Hills and Warren Island State Parks are in the Unit. Unit Eastern E had 26.3 percent of the coastal camping (Cobscook Bay State Park). Eastern W had 17.1 percent (Lamoine State Park). There were no state camping areas in the coastal portion of Units Southern A, Southern B, or Southern C.

Day use activity was more evenly distributed with no unit re-

ceiving more than one-third of the total coastal day use. Unit Southern D received 33 percent of the total. Roughly 28 percent of the day use occurred each in Units Southern B and Southern C. The remaining three coastal units experienced considerably less use.

These figures suggest that perhaps attempts should be made to spread use more evenly both among coastal units and between coastal and inland regions.

Table 3 provides a comparison of coastal and inland 1976 visitor use estimates within each of the administrative units bordering the coast. In every unit except Southern A facilities in the coastal portion of the unit accommodated over 90% of the day users. In units Southern D, Eastern W and Eastern E, most or all of the camping use occurred in the coastal parks. In Southern A, all camping occurred inland. There were no camping facilities in Units Southern B and Southern C.

The table clearly shows that by far most of the total public use occurred in the coastal portion of each of the units, Southern A being the single exception.

To summarize, it appears that visitor utilization of state parks and memorials for day use activities is far heavier along the coast than inland. Camping use, on the other hand, is much heavier inland though overall use of available facilities is no greater inland than in the coastal parks.

It is important to note that none of these statistics reveal potential demand or user preferences. They merely suggest how use matches existing supply. Many questions remain to be addressed. For instance, what portion of the facilities supplied by the Bureau ought to be coastal? Should parks be developed Downeast to draw people away from the southwestern coast? Should State camping areas be developed in southern Maine? Should the Bureau concentrate on high intensive or low intensive use parks? Answers to these sort of questions will determine the action plan needed to guide the Bureau in park development over the next few years.

MAINE STATE PARK AND MEMORIAL ESTIMATED VISITOR DAY USE: 1966 - 1976

Figure 10

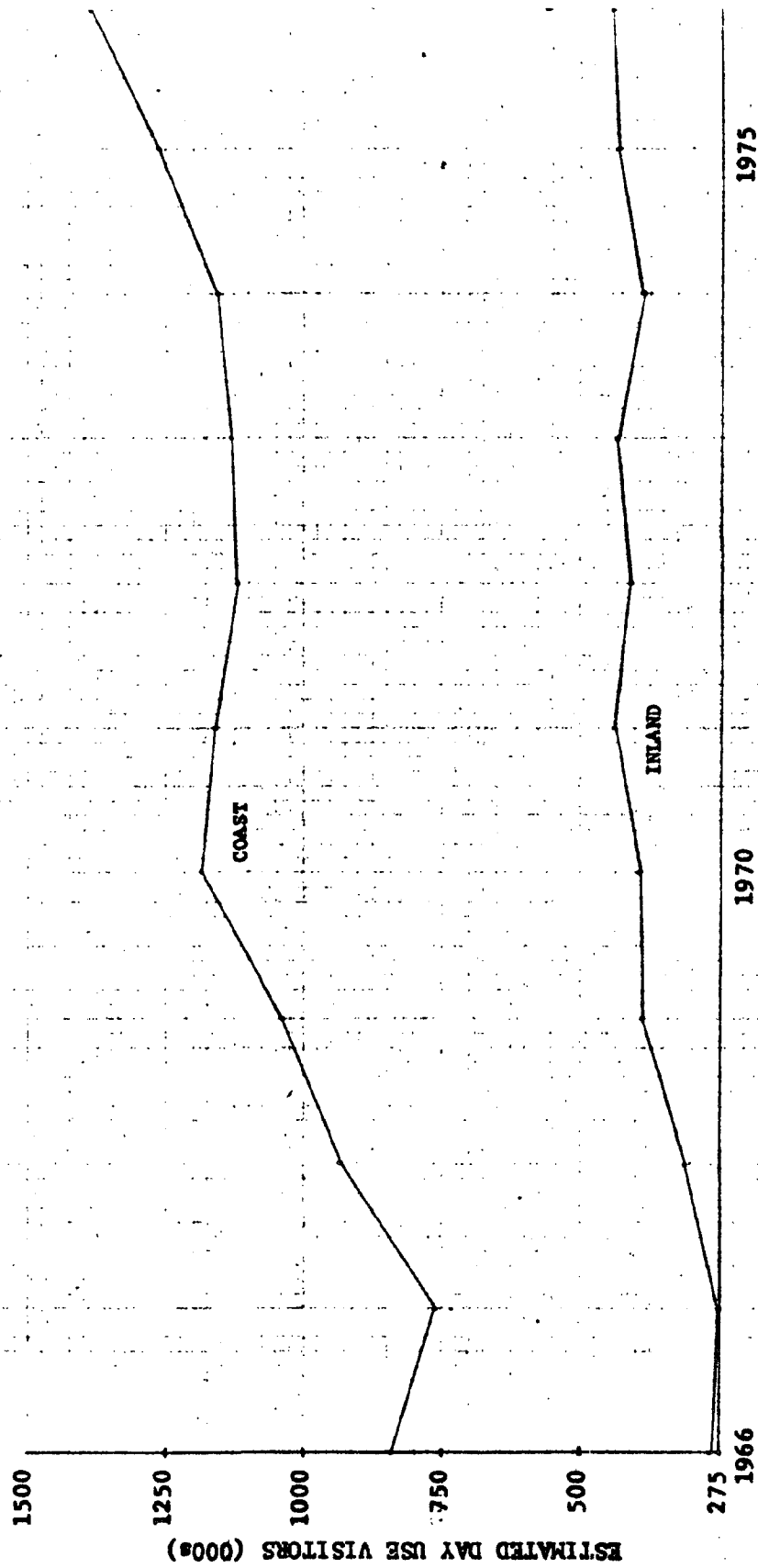
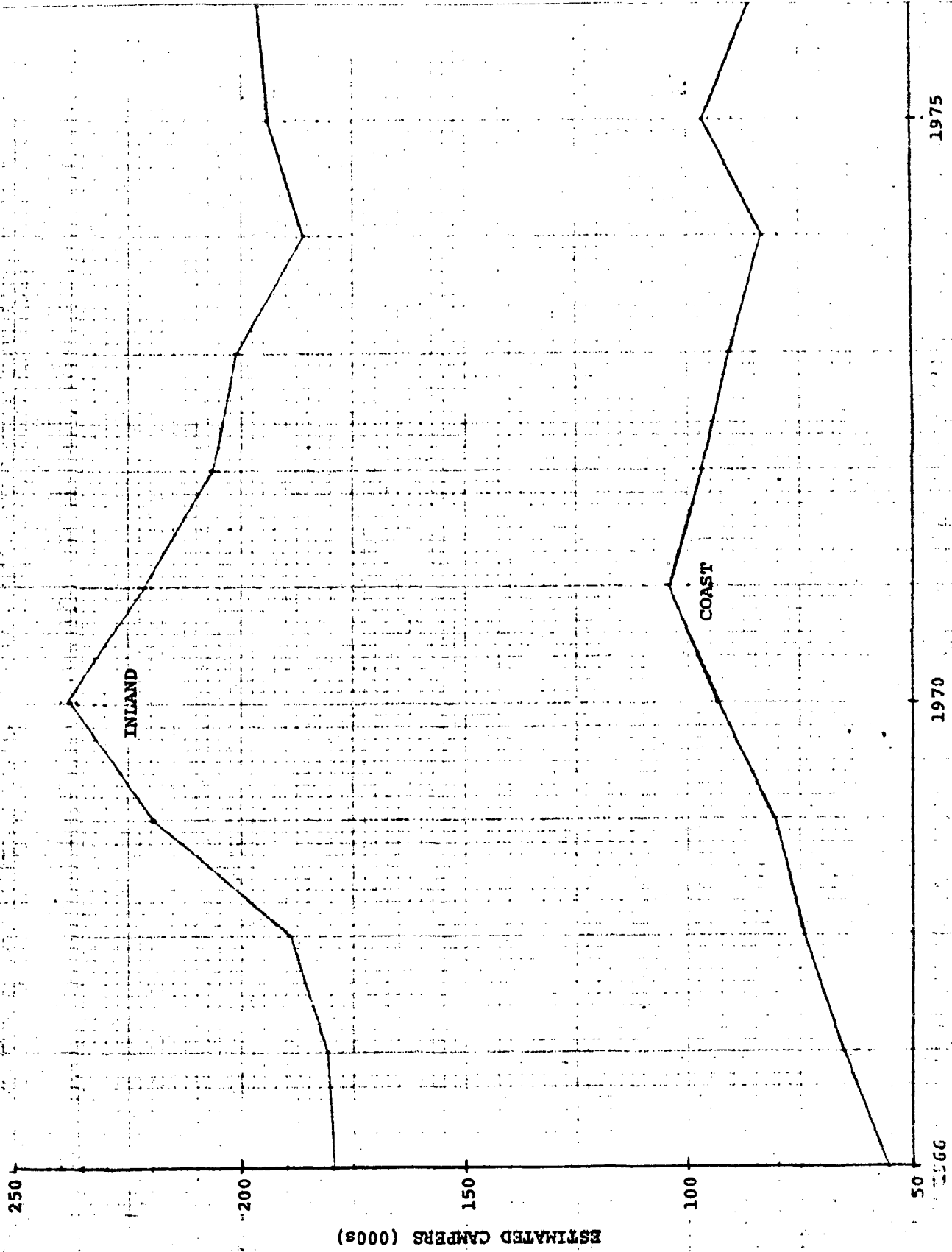


Figure 11

MAINE STATE PARK ESTIMATED VISITOR CAMPING USE, 1966 - 1976



1966

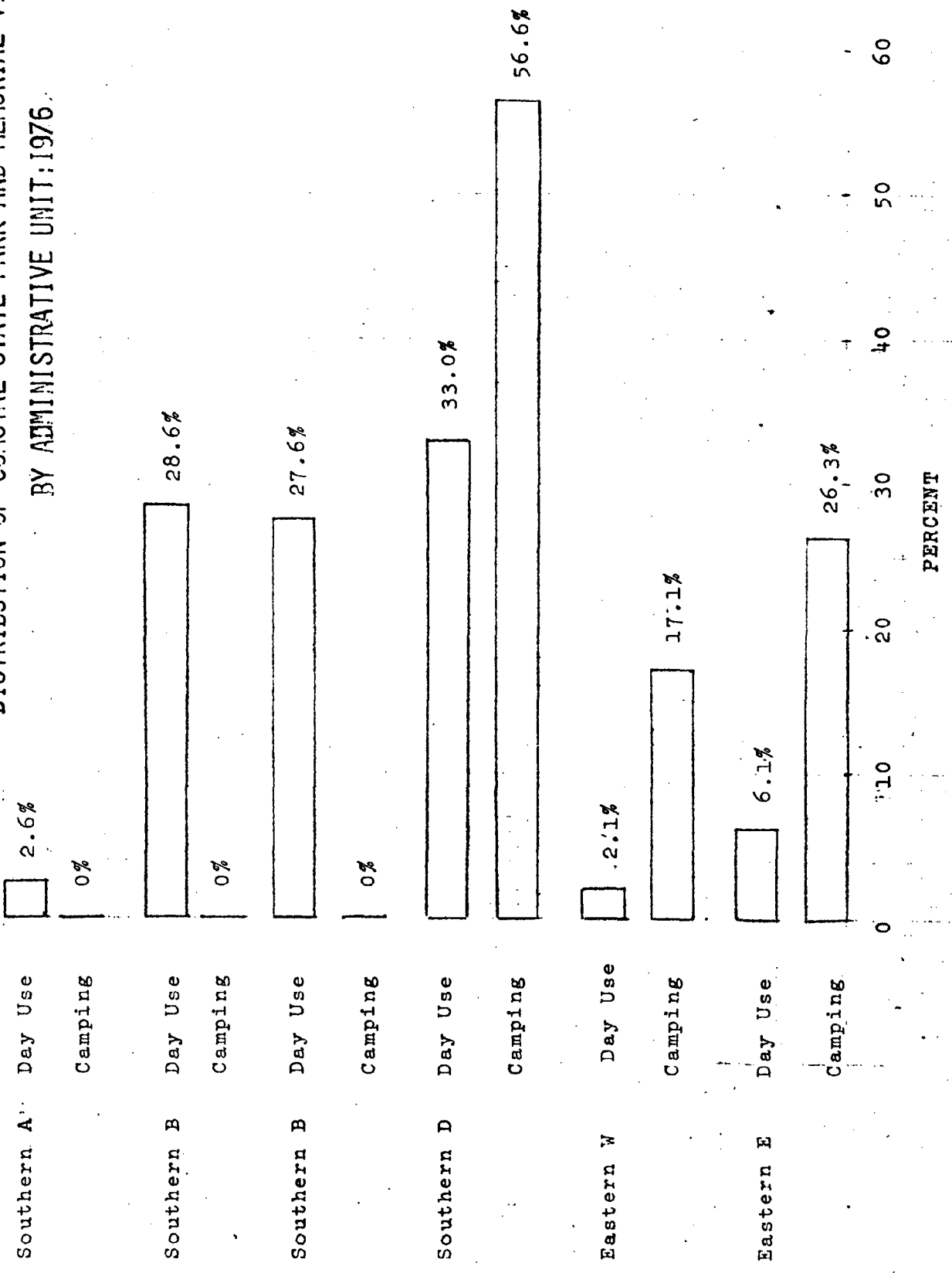
1970

1975

YEAR

Figure 12

DISTRIBUTION OF COASTAL STATE PARK AND MEMORIAL VISITOR USE
BY ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT: 1976



UNIT

Table 3

Coastal/Inland Visitor Use of State Parks & Memorials Within Administrative Units: 1976

UNIT	DAY USE		CAMPING		PUBLIC USE	
	Coastal	Inland	Coastal	Inland	Coastal	Inland
	-percent-					
Southern A	12.6	87.4	0	100	9	91
Southern B	100	0	--	--	100	0
Southern C	97.4	2.6	--	--	97.4	2.6
Southern D	91.3	8.7	81.5	18.5	90.2	8.8
Eastern W	100	0	100	0	100	0
Eastern E	100	0	100	0	100	0

NATURAL FEATURE DEFICIENCIES SUMMARY

From a checklist of coastal area natural features, those types of protected features which appear to be deficient have been identified for each unit. Table 4 summarizes these deficiencies for each coastal unit. Forests (coniferous, deciduous and mixed) and lakes and ponds are represented in every unit. On the other hand, good examples of protected cobble beaches, a significant though uncommon feature along much of the State's shoreline, are lacking in all units. Other features are found to be deficient in various units. A glossary of natural feature definitions is presented in Appendix B.

RECREATION NEEDS SUMMARY

Table 5 is a summary of those kinds of resource oriented outdoor recreation opportunities which appear to be needed in each coastal administrative unit. Needs for each unit were identified by analyzing needs listed in five separate surveys and studies issued between 1973 and 1977. The surveys and studies are not directly comparable since each used somewhat different methodologies and slightly different lists of activities. Nevertheless, a qualitative evaluation can be made of the results of each with some interpretation. There are, of course, other outdoor recreation activities not mentioned here. However, the major activities the Bureau is involved with are represented.

According to the analysis camping areas, beaching facilities, both coastal and inland, boat access sites, trails, and natural/wildlife areas are the most important needs.

It should be noted that this list of needs may be updated once results from a March 1977 recreation user preference survey conducted for the Bureau are available.

Table 5

RECREATION NEEDS - by Administrative Unit - Summary

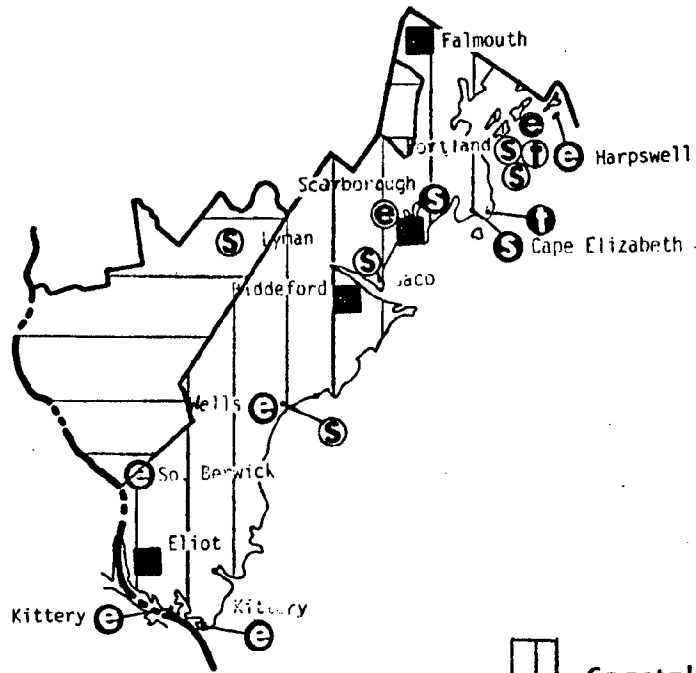
Unit	Coastal Beaching	Lake Beaching	Coastal Boating	Freshwater Boating	Picnicking	Camping	Natural/Wildlife Areas	Trails
Southern A	X	X	X	X		X	X	
Southern B	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Southern C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Southern D	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Eastern W	X	X				X	X	
Eastern E	X	X		X		X		X



"We need indoor and outdoor recreation facilities and we would like to see open spaces and wilderness preserved for future generations and for the immediate, unrestricted use of people today." Those were the collective opinions of Mid-Coast youth speaking out at a youth forum held at Medomak Valley High School this week.











--News item,
Courier-Gazette,
June 18, 1977

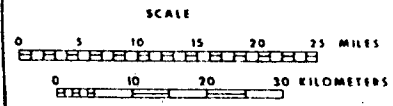
SOUTHERN B

Population-
 Total- 224,956
 Coastal- 181,958



 Coastal
 Near-coastal

TYPE OF AREA	DEVELOPED	UNDEVELOPED
Day Use - Swimming/Picnicking		
Day Use - Trails/Picnicking		
Day Use - Educational/Cultural		
Camping		
Boat Access		



UNIT SOUTHERN B

Coastal Parks

There are at present four developed state parks in the coastal section of Unit Southern B:

Crescent Beach is a salt water park in Cape Elizabeth mainly serving the Greater Portland area as a regional swimming-picnicking day use area. As shown in Table 6, since the park opened in 1962, public use has increased fairly steadily topping 168,000 visits in 1976. The park has an instant design capacity of 3,753. At present roughly 60% of the land suitable for development for parking within the park's boundaries is developed. Expansion of parking facilities and development of an interpretive trail system and picnic area would be possible. However, the sand dunes fronting the back beach area should be vigorously protected against trampling.

Scarborough Beach (formerly called Jordan's Beach) is a salt water park in the town of Scarborough which, like Crescent Beach, primarily serves the Greater Portland area as a regional swimming-picnicking day use area. However, unlike Crescent only a very small fraction of the beach is actually owned by the Bureau, 67 linear feet to be precise. Users of the park tend to spill over onto the privately owned beach on either side of the Bureau's land.

Before Scarborough Beach was operated as a state park, the 300 car parking lot was run as a private concern. Since the park opened in 1972, annual use has more than doubled. There is no room for expansion of parking facilities at the park. Indeed, to protect the barrier dune behind the beach, all parking should be limited to the lot north of Massacre Pond with only foot traffic allowed to the beach.

Two Lights, a park in Cape Elizabeth nearly adjacent to Crescent Beach, is used as a trails-picnicking day use area mostly by Maine residents, especially those from the Portland region. Located on the site of a former World War II military magazine, the coastal views of the rocky shore both north and south make this a popular regional park. Visitor use has risen steadily since the park opened in 1960, totaling almost 150,000 in 1976. There is no significant room for expansion of parking facilities at the park and use of the vegetated headland is already showing the signs of erosion problems.

Vaughan Woods Memorial Park on the Piscataqua River in South Berwick is a wooded area used for walking, horseback riding

and picnicking day use. The park is apparently available only for passive recreation. The will of the donor, Elizabeth R. Vaughan, reads, in part, that the "land, woods and forest shall forever be retained and used, for a State Forest, public park and public recreation purposes, shall forever be left in the natural wild state and forever be kept as a sanctuary for wild beasts and birds..." Since 1961 visitor use has increased slowly from 1,723 to an estimated 10,506 in 1976. The current instant design capacity of 81 visitors appears adequate to accommodate anticipated use in the immediate future.

The Bureau now owns five undeveloped coastal properties in the Unit. Two of these would be suitable primarily to serve beach use only: Ferry Beach in Saco, and Andrew's Beach on Long Island in Portland. Since both of these areas are mainly of local interest, they might best be transferred to local administrative bodies. To enhance the use of Andrew's Beach, Vaill (Marsh) Island should be protected as a wildlife (bird nesting) site.

Laudholm Farm in Wells has been proposed as a multiple-use, trails-picnicking-swimming-open space day use park. Priority for development of this area should be high as it could serve as a park of diversified opportunities in a region of rapid population and tourist growth.

In Casco Bay the Bureau has two islands in the Unit with important state park potential: Jewell and Little Chebeague. Something should probably be done with these islands as soon as possible so that the unsupervised use now occurring on the islands does not seriously degrade the resources. These islands will be treated in more detail in the Coastal Island Analysis.

Inland Parks

Inland in the Unit there are no developed state parks. There is one undeveloped 142 acre parcel of land on Bunganut Pond in Lyman which would be suitable for swimming and picnicking day use.

Visitor Use

Public use of existing State Parks and Memorials in Unit Southern B totalled 376,147 persons in 1976 (Table 6). All of this use took place in coastal facilities as there are no developed inland parks in the Unit (Table 3).

Public and Quasi-Public Open Space Lands

The total area of the coastal towns in Unit Southern B is 375,315 acres. Of this, 2,035 acres or 0.5 percent is now in

federal ownership. This brings to slightly over eleven percent the federal portion of the total public and quasi-public coastal open space lands in the Unit. When all of the proposed acquisitions for the Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge are completed a total of 4,011 acres is expected to be in federal ownership.

Approximately 4,103 acres or 1.1 percent of the coastal area in the Unit is in State ownership. This is 22.6 percent of the public and quasi-public open space lands. Bureau of Parks and Recreation properties account for one-quarter of these State owned lands.

An estimated 9,407 acres or 2.5 percent of the coastal land is town-owned open space or property available for low intensive recreation. Municipal open space lands account for more than half of the public and quasi-public open space acreage. Actually this is something of an underestimate since coastal beach lands have not been included here due to uncertainty over ownership and instability in beach size.

Over 2,600 acres or 0.7 percent of the coastal land in the Unit is managed by quasi-public conservation organizations or private landowners as game sanctuaries. In sum these land managers hold 14.4 percent of the total public and quasi-public lands in the Unit.

Taken together, the total open space land managed by public or quasi-public agencies along the coast in Unit Southern B is approximately 18,165 acres. In other words, only about five percent of the area in the coastal communities - the region undergoing the most rapid growth in Maine - has been set aside as open space.

Natural Feature Deficiencies

There appear to be deficiencies in the Unit of the following types of protected natural features: hills, heaths, sub-alpine habitats, freshwater marshes and cobble beaches (See Table 4). Of these, sub-alpine habitats and cobble beaches are not significantly available in the coastal portion of the Unit.

Recreational Needs

The survey of Maine people prepared for the State Planning Office in 1973 indicated that the top recreation priorities of respondents in the York and Cumberland Districts were for coastal beaches and scenic areas, natural areas, wild and scenic rivers, inland beaches and scenic areas, and camp-site areas. Coastal beaches were far and away the favorite (61% in York, 70% in Cumberland).

The 1974 tourism study indicated that the most popular recreation activities of tourists in Maine were, in decreasing order: sightseeing, fishing/hunting, freshwater beaching, salt water beaching, fresh water boating, and camping.

The 1975 citizen evaluation of public policy indicated that 50% or more of the respondents in the Southern Coastal Area favored more spending for the following coastal projects, in decreasing order: wildlife habitats, historic areas, public beaches and picnic areas, scenic road turnoffs, campsites, and marinas and boat ramps.

The results of the 1976 panel surveys conducted by the Social Science Research Institute listed what participants felt state recreation priorities should be. In order of decreasing priority for the Souther Region, these were: camping areas, saltwater boat launches, state parks, backpacking trails, and upgrading existing facilities. For the Southern Maine Region the state recreation priorities agreed upon by 50% or more of the meeting participants were:

1. camping (70%)
2. educational programs (70%)
3. saltwater boat launches (60%)
4. stocking brooks and lakes (60%)
5. state parks (50%)
6. saltwater access (50%)
7. wildlife management (50%)
8. freshwater boat launches (80%)
9. small man-made ponds (50%)

The planning district analysis of the Draft 1977 Maine SCORP indicated that from now through 1990 there will be needs in the Southern Maine and Cumberland Planning Districts for hiking, ski touring, picnicking, bicycling, horseback riding opportunities, interpretive trails, swimming, boating, camping, and snow skiing opportunities. SCORP does not indicate a need for canoeing or snowmobiling opportunities.

While all of these studies are not directly comparable, a qualitative evaluation of each reveals that there is little consistency in the activities people do or would prefer to participate in in southern coastal Maine. These inconsistencies may be due to changes over the past few years in outdoor recreation preferences. Coastal beaching, for example, seems to be giving way among residents of the area to other preferences such as boating, both coastal and non-coastal, lake beaching, natural areas and trail activities of all sorts. The pressures for camping facilities appear to be holding fairly steady. It may be that as more and more non-residents crowd the southern coastal beaches, local residents are shifting to other, mostly inland, activities. If this is the case, an important question arises for the Bureau: What are the Bureau's responsibilities in providing ocean beach opportunities in southern Maine? The beach analysis presented in Section IV will address this issue.

Outstanding Unprotected Coastal Area Open Spaces

Large sand beach ecosystems (beaches, dunes, wetlands) are the predominant coastal natural features in the Unit. Between the longshore beaches are reaches of rocky headland interspersed with small sand and gravel pocket beaches. Inland for a considerable distance most of the landscape is quite flat, the hills of York providing an interesting contrast in landform. In the Unit the most important unprotected coastal area open spaces include the following:

- Gerrish Island - Cutts Island, a compact area of unusual ecological diversity in close proximity to a rapid growth center; being developed now for housing
- Upper York River area, an important wildlife habitat
- Bald Head and York Cliffs in York, one of the few stretches of bold rocky headland along the southern Maine coast
- Mt. Agamenticus watershed area in York and So. Berwick, long recognized as an unusual, relatively undeveloped area in close proximity to a fast growth region
- Biddeford Pool, a tidal bay/estuary which has been described as the most significant area in Maine for migratory shorebird concentrations
- shore between Scarborough and Higgins Beach, a headland of particularly colorful scenic quality
- Richmond Island in Cape Elizabeth, an island of state-wide and possibly national historical significance and present day aesthetic importance
- Saco Heath, one of the largest inland sphagnum wetlands in southern Maine
- all of the privately owned coastal beaches including Crescent in Kittery, Crescent Surf and Parson's in Kennebunk, Goose Rocks in Kennebunkport, the Biddeford and Saco Beaches, Scarborough and Western in Scarborough, Cod and Richmond Island Harbor in Cape Elizabeth and the island beaches in Casco Bay (see Section IV on coastal beaches).

Recommendations

1. The Bureau should continue to operate *Vaughan Woods Memorial* as a low intensive day use picnicking and trail recreational area; however, as the cost per user at this park is comparatively high, the area should be studied to determine how operation and maintenance costs might be decreased.
2. The Bureau should continue to operate *Two Lights State Park* without increasing parking capacity.
3. The Bureau should develop a day use state park at *Laudholm Farm* as soon as possible (development of this area should have high priority in the Unit); the park would offer day use swimming, interpretive trails, picnicking, and open field recreational opportunities as well as wildlife habitat protection; as the beach and marsh areas of the farm site are a fragile environment, there should be no road access to the beach and a carry in-carry out policy should be strictly enforced.
4. The Bureau should negotiate an agreement with the Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife to manage its land bordering the *Scarborough River* as part of the Scarborough Marsh Wildlife Management Area; the upland portion of the Scarborough River parcel should be leased to the town for outdoor recreation.
5. The Bureau should actively explore the possibility of acquiring *Richmond Island* in Cape Elizabeth to conserve the scenic recreational and historic resources of the Island.
6. The Bureau should strongly urge the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service to add the *Upper York River*, the *Biddeford Pool*, and the *Chauncy Creek areas* to the Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge.
7. The Bureau should explore with the Maine Department of Transportation the construction of a bicycle path connecting downtown Portland - So. Portland with Two Lights, Crescent Beach, and Scarborough Beach State Parks.
8. The Bureau should try to acquire at no or at low cost a conservation easement on the *rocky ledges* between Scarborough Beach and Higgins Beach in *Scarborough* to protect the natural beauty of the area.

9. The Bureau should immediately begin active exploration of the acquisition of the *Mt. Agamenticus* watershed area in cooperation with other interested agencies and groups.
10. The Bureau should strongly urge the newly formed Saco conservation commission to immediately begin a study of the environmental significance and value of the *Saco Heath* to determine appropriate use and protection of the area; the integrity of the Heath is threatened by mining operations.

Recommendations relating to the coastal islands in the Unit will be presented when Section VI has been completed. The following suggestions, based on known information are presented in the interim:

11. *Little Chebeague Island* should be developed as soon as possible as a day use state park featuring picnicking, trail and swimming opportunities; picnic and toilet facilities should be provided to accommodate an instant capacity of approximately 1,000 people; overnite camping on the island should be strictly prohibited; public ferry transportation to the Island, say, on weekends, should be explored.
12. *Jewell Island* should be developed as funds become available as a day use and overnight state park featuring a limited number of picnic tables, a trail system, a small number of primitive campsites, and a harbor anchorage. Public transportation to the Island should not be promoted and facilities should be kept to a minimum.
13. The land that the Bureau owns at *Andrews Beach* on Long Island in Casco Bay should, if possible, be leased to a regional or local administrative body for operations and maintenance; the Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife should be urged to acquire *Vaill (Marsh) Island* which lies off of *Andrews Beach* as a protected bird nesting area.

Recommendations relating to the coastal beaches in the Unit will be presented when Section IV has been completed. The following tentative suggestions based on known information are presented in the interim:

14. The Bureau should consider developing at this time on existing holdings at *Ferry Beach* in Saco only a parking lot even if this necessitates a walk to the beach of a quarter mile or more; this facility might be leased to the City for operations and maintenance. A bicycle path from downtown Saco to the park is being constructed. Problems over property acquisition and potential beach erosion make this an inappropriate time to develop a full park.

15. If possible, the operation & maintenance of *Crescent Beach State Park* should be turned over to a regional or local administrative body to be run as a regional park leased from the Bureau and subject to annual review by the Bureau; in the absence of such an arrangement the Bureau should continue to operate the area as a state park; facilities need not be expanded beyond present capacities for the short term.
16. The Bureau should work with the Nature Conservancy and/or the Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife to acquire in fee or easement the *beach areas in Cape Elizabeth* at the Richmond Island breakwater and east of the Cod Rocks to protect these fragile and uniquely undisturbed areas if they become threatened by changes in land use.
17. If federal funds become available under the federal CZMA Amendments of 1976, the Bureau should consider acquisition of additional land at *Scarborough Beach*; if funds are not available, as an alternative, the Bureau might try to secure at no cost or at low cost, a conservation easement on the beach and adjacent dune areas. Parking at the existing park should be limited to the lot north of Massacre Pond; if more of the beach is acquired in fee, an additional parking area could be developed east of the existing lot.

Table 6

STATE PARK AND STATE MEMORIAL ESTIMATED VISITOR USE
UNIT SOUTHERN B
1966-1976

Park/Memorial	Type Of Use	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1976 Instant Design Capacity
* Crescent Beach	Day Use	58,196	97,459	94,908	126,239	146,769	144,038	112,940	132,273	148,547	150,069	168,379	3,753
* Fort McClary	Day Use	46,974	32,797	43,507	56,735	57,088	60,653	61,565	52,389	48,237	50,549	47,020	171
* Scarborough Beach	Day Use						2,935	2,176	2,992	1,999	1,606	2,906	1,350
* Two Lights	Day Use	90,935	84,525	102,563	112,382	126,424	121,212	111,997	120,216	117,497	134,166	147,336	833
* Vaughan Woods	Day Use	5,980	4,385	4,104	5,274	6,115	7,708	8,373	9,540	8,509	8,991	10,506	81

* Coastal

Table 7

PUBLIC AND QUASI-PUBLIC COASTAL OPEN SPACE AREAS

Southern B
Summary

	ACRES	PERCENT OF COASTAL ACREAGE	% OF TOTAL PUBLIC AND QUASI-PUBLIC ACREAGE
COASTAL ACREAGE	375,315	100	--
FEDERAL	2,035	0.5	11.2
STATE (BPR)	4,103 (1,080)	1.1 (0.3)	22.6 (5.9)
MUNICIPAL	9,407	2.5	51.8
QUASI-PUBLIC	2,620	0.7	14.4
TOTAL	18,165	4.8	100

BUREAU OF PARKS & RECREATION COASTAL OWNERSHIP

Table 8

Southern B

SITE	DEVELOPED UNDEVELOPED		TYPE	MUNICIPALITY	OUTSTANDING FEATURE	RECREATION USE OR POTENTIAL	ACRES	FEET SALT SHORELINE
	X							
Crescent Beach SP	X		Park	Cape Eliza- beth	beach, dunes	s,p	243.9	7,840
Scarborough Beach SP	X		Park	Scarborough	beach, dunes	s/ns	2.8	67
Two Lights SP	X		Park	Cape Eliza- beth	headland	p	41.1	2,000
Jewell Island		X	Park	Portland, Cumberland	conifer forest, harbor	b,c,t, p	191	16,650
Little Chebeague Is.		X	Park	Portland, Cumberland	open field, forest	p,t, s	81	10,020
Ferry Beach		X	Park	Saco	beach,pond	s,p, t,ns	109.8	490
Laudholm Farm		X	Park	Wells	beach,salt marsh,for- est	s,p, t	198.5	1,800
Long Is.(Andrews Beach)		X	Park	Portland	beach	s	16.5	930
Vaughan Woods	X		Memorial Park	So. Bristol	forest	t, p	165.4	
Fort McClary	X		Memorial	Kittery	fort, bluff	h,p	27.5	2,300
John Paul Jones	X		Memorial	Kittery	monument	h	1.8	---
Storer Garrison	X		Memorial	Wells	fort	h	0.3	---
Meetinghouse Eddy	X		Boat	Biddeford		b	10	1,170
Nonesuch	X		Boat	Scarborough		b	1.9	
Piscataqua River	X		Boat	Eliot	bluff	b, p	7	460
Buttermilk Cove		X	Boat	Brunswick		b	1.2	
The Brothers			Easement.	Falmouth	bird is- lands	ns	6	
Pine Point			Easement	Scarborough	beach	s		
Timber Island			Easement	Biddeford	forest, rocky shore		24	

KEY

Recreation Use or Potential

s = swimming	sv = scenic vista
c = camping	r = public use restricted or limited
p = picnicking	g = golf
b = boating/canoeing	pc = primitive camping
t = trails	ns = nature study
h = historic	sk = skiing/ice skating

OTHER PUBLIC AND QUASI-PUBLIC COASTAL OPEN SPACE AREAS

Table 9

SOUTHERN B

MANAGEMENT AGENCY		SITE	MUNICIPALITY	OUTSTANDING FEATURE	RECREATION USE OR POTENTIAL	ACRES
FEDERAL	FWS	Rachael Carson N.W.R.	Kittery, York, Wells, Kennebunk, Kennebunkport, Biddeford, Scarborough, Cape Elizabeth	Esturary, Forest	t,ns,b	2,035 ¹
STATE	BPL	Bragdon Forest	Kennebunk		r	87
	IFW	Inner Green Island	Portland	Duck Nesting	r	3
	IFW	Outer Green Island	Portland	Duck Nesting	r	5
	IFW	Peaks Island WMA	Portland	Fresh Marsh		22
	IFW	Scarborough WMA	Scarborough	Tidal Marsh	b,ns	2,969
MUNICIPAL	City	Baxter Blvd.	Portland			33
	Town	Blackstrap	Falmouth			8.3
	City	Capisic Pond Park	Portland			18.5
	Town	Casco Hall Area	Falmouth			11
	YWD	Chases, Welches Ponds Shore	York	Water protection	r,p,sv	1,200
	City	Deering Oaks	Portland			53.7
	Town	Drakes Island Beach	Wells	Sand beach	s	
	City	East End Beach	Portland	400' beach	s	
	City	Evergreen Cemetery	Portland	Open Space	p	368
	Town	Falmouth Foreside Pres.	Falmouth	Forest		34
	City	Ferry-BayView-Kinney Beach	Saco	Sand beach	s	
	Town	Ferry Beach	Scarborough	Sand beach	s	
KWD	Folly, Middle, Boulter Ponds Shore, Smelt Brook	York	Water protection	r	1,150	
1. Proposed total acquisition is 4,011 acres.						

OTHER PUBLIC AND QUASI-PUBLIC COASTAL OPEN SPACE AREAS

SOUTHERN B (continued)

MANAGEMENT AGENCY	SITE	MUNICIPALITY	OUTSTANDING FEATURE	RECREATION USE OR POTENTIAL	ACRES
City of Portland	Forest City Cemetery	So. Portland		p	100
City	Fort Foster	Kittery	Beach, head-land	s,t,p	92
City	Fort Gorges	Portland	Fort	h	1.5
Town	Fort Williams	Cape Elizabeth	Headland	p,h,sv	100
City	Fortunes Rocks Beach	Biddeford	Sand Beach	s	
Town	Goochs Beach	Kennebunk	Sand Beach	s	
Town	Goodrich Park	York			40
City	Gulliver Field	Portland			22
Town	Higgins Beach	Scarborough	Sand Beach	s	
City	Hills Beach	Biddeford	Sand Beach	s	
City	Hinckley-Knight Pond	So. Portland		sk,p	32
Town	Jasper St. Skating Area	Scarborough		sk	35
Town	Kennebunk River Land	Kennebunk			90
City	Larry Rowe Golf Course	So. Portland		g	30.6
Town	Lions Field	Cape Elizabeth		t	37
Town	Long Sands Beach	York	Sand Beach	s	
Town	Massacre Pond	Scarborough		ns	35
City	Mayor Baxter Woods	Portland			30
City	Mill Creek Park	So. Portland			9
Town	Moulton Park	York		sk	40
Town	Oaks Neck Beach	Kennebunk	Sand Beach		
Town	Ogunquit-Moody Beaches	Wells	Sand Beaches	s	
Town	Old Town Farm	Kittery			70
Town	Old Trolley Trail	Wells		t,h	1 mile

MUNICIPAL

OTHER PUBLIC AND QUASI-PUBLIC COASTAL OPEN SPACE AREAS

SOUTHERN B (continued)

MANAGEMENT AGENCY	SITE	MUNICIPALITY	OUTSTANDING FEATURE	RECREATION USE OR POTENTIAL	ACRES
Town	Open Space	Eliot			25
Town	Open Space	Cape Elizabeth	Water protection	r	150+
Town	Open Space (3)	Falmouth			78
Town	Open Space	Wells			450+
City	Payson Park	Portland			47.8
City	Peaks Island Reservation	Portland			100
Town	Pine Grove Park	Falmouth			15
City	Pine Grove Park	Portland			6.2
Town	Pine Point Beach	Scarborough	Sand Beach	s	
Town Leased	Powder House Hill	So. Berwick		sk	20
City	Presumpscot Park & Baxter Pines	Portland		t	34
City	Putnam Park	Biddeford			60
City	Ram Island	Kittery			2
Town	Ramancescho Land	Arundel			182
Town	Reservoir Land	Kennebunk	Watershed Protection		200
Town	Reservoir Land	Wells	"		100
City	Riverside Municipal Golf Course	Portland		g,t	187
City	Rogers Park	Kittery		t	25
Town Leased	Scarborough R. Area	Scarborough	Open Field	ns	55
School	School Forest	Kennebunk	50A. wooded		50
School	School Forest	Kittery	26A. wooded		26
School	School Forest	Wells	25A. wooded		25

MUNICIPAL

OTHER PUBLIC AND QUASI-PUBLIC COASTAL OPEN SPACE AREAS

SOUTHERN B (Continued)

MANAGEMENT AGENCY	SITE	MUNICIPALITY	OUTSTANDING FEATURE	RECREATION USE OR POTENTIAL	ACRES	
MUNICIPAL	Town	Scottows Hill			25	
	City	Seapoint Beach	Kittery	Sand Beach	s	2
	Town	Short Sands Beach	York	Sand Beach	s	
	Town	Town Farm	Kittery	65A.woodland		70
	Town	Town Farm	Wells	75A.woodland		75
	Town	Town Forest	Kennebunkport	500A.woodland		500
	Town	Town Forest	Scarborough	79A.woodland		79
	Town	Town Forest	So. Berwick	90A.woodland		90
	City	University Park	Portland			8.7
	Town	Wells Beach	Wells	Sand Beach	s	
	City	Western Promanade	Portland		p	18.9
	City	Willard Beach	So. Portland	Sand Beach	s	3
	City	Wood Island	Kittery			1.3
	Town	York Harbor Beach	York	Sand Beach	s	
PRIVATE	IFW	Back Bay Sanctuary	Portland	Tidal Flats	p	6
	TNC	Butler Preserve	Kennebunk	Forest		30
	PNA	Bluff & Stratton Is.	Saco	Bird Nesting	r	50
	CIA	Cushing Island	Portland		r	50
	IFW	Drake's Is. Game Sanc.	Wells	Wildlife		
	MAS	East Point Sanctuary	Biddeford	Pebble Beaches	ns,t,sv	21
	MAS	Fore River Sanctuary	Portland	Salt Marsh		76
	MAS	Gilsland Farm	Falmouth	Open Field	ns,t,p	70
	TNC	Marshall Preserve	Arundel	Forest	ns	181
	TNC	Mill Cove	So. Portland	Tidal Flat	ns	30
TNC	Mill Creek Preserve	Falmouth	Salt Marsh	ns	20	

OTHER PUBLIC AND QUASI-PUBLIC COASTAL OPEN SPACE AREAS

SOUTHERN B (continued)

MANAGEMENT AGENCY	SITE	MUNICIPALITY	OUTSTANDING FEATURE	RECREATION USE OR POTENTIAL	ACRES	
PRIVATE	IFW	Ocean Park Game & Bird Sanctuary	Old Orchard B.			
	IFW	Prout's Neck-Richmond's Island-Cape Elizabeth Sanctuary	Cape Elizabeth	Beach	r	1,927
	TNC	Redin's Island	Cape Porpoise		ns	6
	TNC	Ritchey Preserve	Portland	Headland	ns	60
	MAS	Stage & Wood Islands	Biddeford	Bird Nesting	r,ns	45
	TNC	Vaughn's Island	Kennebunkport		ns	48
	IFW	Wells Sanctuary	Wells		ns	
	IFW	Wells & York Sanctuary	Wells, York			

KEY

RECREATION USE OR POTENTIAL

- s = swimming
- c = camping
- p = picnicking
- b = boating/canoeing
- t = trails
- h = historic
- sv = scenic vista
- r = public use restricted or limited
- g = golf
- pc = primitive camping
- ns = nature study
- sk = skiing/ice skating

MANAGEMENT AGENCY

- BPL = Bureau of Public Lands
- CIA = Cushing Island Association
- FWS = U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
- IFW = Dept. of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife
- KWD = Kittery Water District
- MAS = Maine Audubon Society
- PNA = Prouts Neck Audubon
- TNC = The Nature Conservancy
- YWD = York Water District

CONSERVATION EASEMENTS

Table 10

SOUTHERN B

SITE	MUNICIPALITY	RECIPIENT AGENCY	APPROX. ACREAGE	RESTRICTIONS
Biddeford Pool	Biddeford	MAS	9	no development

Key
Recipient Agency

MAS - Maine Audubon Society

NEAR-COASTAL INLAND OPEN SPACE AREAS

Table 11

SOUTHERN B

MANAGEMENT AGENCY		SITE	MUNICIPALITY	OUTSTANDING FEATURE	RECREATION USE OR POTENTIAL	ACRES
FEDERAL	USFS	Messabesic Exp. Forest	Lyman, Dayton, Sanford		r	3,700
	BPR	Bunganut Pond	Lyman	1300' beach	s,p	142
MUNICIPAL	Town	Little River Town Lot	Berwick			12
	Town	Reservoir Land	Sanford	58A. wooded		58
	School	School Forest	Dayton			13
	School	School Forest	Lebanon	5A. wooded		10
	School	School Forest	Sanford	20A. wooded		70
	Town	Town Farm	Lebanon	79A. wooded		79
	Town	Town Farm	Lyman			100
	Town	Town Farm	Sanford	24A. wooded		90
	Town	Town Forest	Berwick	25A. wooded		40
Town	Town Forest	Lebanon	100A. wooded		100	

KEY

Recreation Use or Potential

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| s = swimming | sv = scenic vista |
| c = camping | r = public use restricted or limited |
| p = picnicking | g = golf |
| b = boating/canoeing | pc = primitive camping |
| t = trails | ns = nature study |
| h = historic | sk = skiing/ice skating |

Management Agency

BPR - Bureau of Parks and Recreation

USFS - US Forest Service

RECREATION NEEDS

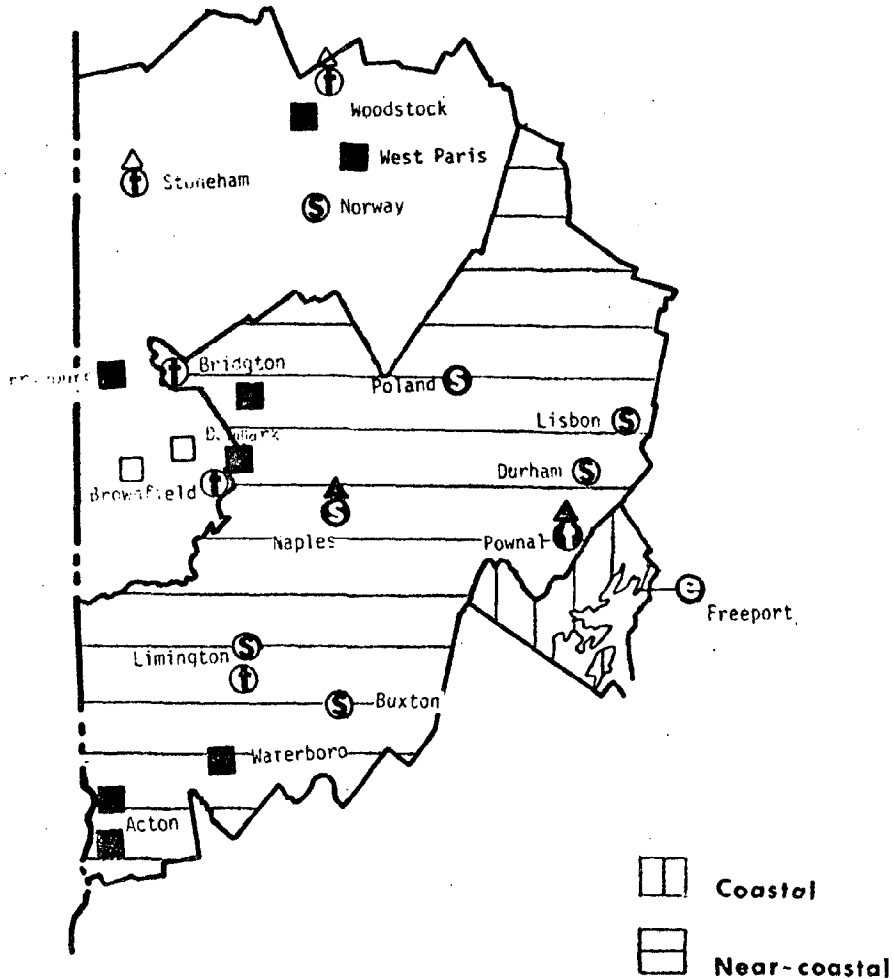
Table 12

SOUTHERN B

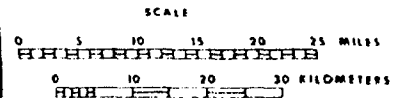
STUDY (YEAR)	Coastal Beaching	Lake Beaching	Coastal Boating	Freshwater Boating	Picnicking	Wild & Scenic Rivers	Historic Sites	Camping	Snowmobiling	Hiking/Back Packing	Bicycling	Horseback Riding	Interpretive	Ski Touring	Snow Skiing	Natural/Wildlife Areas	Sightseeing	Hunting/Fishing	
1973	X	X				X		X								X			X
1974	X	X		X				X										X	X
1975	X		X		X		X	X									X		
1976			X	X				X		X			X			X			
1977	X	X	X	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X					

SOUTHERN A

Population -
 Total - 169,293
 Coastal - 13,731



TYPE OF AREA	DEVELOPED	UNDEVELOPED
Day Use - Swimming/Picnicking	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Day Use - Trails/Picnicking	Ⓜ	Ⓜ
Day Use - Educational/Cultural	ⓔ	ⓔ
Camping	▲	▲
Boat Access	■	□



1/77

UNIT SOUTHERN A

Coastal Parks

There is only one state park in the coastal section of this Unit, Wolf Neck in Freeport. This is a 233 acre park with a variety of habitats including wooded upland, salt marsh, rocky shore, and open fields. Interpretive trails crisscross the park making it the most fully developed educational state park in the system. The popularity of the park is illustrated by the fact that public use quadrupled between 1973 and 1976. The park is used year-round, cross-country skiing being the most popular winter recreation activity. The natural qualities of Wolf Neck State Park are further enhanced by a conservation easement directly adjacent to the park which protects the scenic vistas both from and to the park.

There is one separate undeveloped island in this administrative unit, Bangs Island in Casco Bay. A treeless, 54 acre island with limited recreation potential due to the fragility of its soils, this area might best be protected as a wildlife habitat.

Inland Parks

There are a number of properties, both developed and undeveloped, held by the Bureau inland in this Unit. Bradbury Mountain State Park in Pownal is one of the oldest holdings in the State Park system and one of the few not located on water. It is used both for day use (picnicking, walking, scenic viewing) and camping (averaging about 11,300 visitors annually). Just north of Bradbury Mountain is an undeveloped park at Runaround Pond (145 acres) which is leased to the town of Durham. North of this area is Beaver Park (338 acres) which is leased to the town of Lisbon for use as a day use swimming-picnicking area.

Three other parks in the Unit can be considered to be of reasonable distance from the coast to be regarded as available recreation alternatives. Salmon Falls in Buxton (61 acres) is a parcel once slated for development but rendered much less desirable when CMP built a dam downstream which flooded the formerly picturesque gorge. Currently it is leased to the town which has failed to improve the site. It would be suitable for public picnicking and trail use only. The Bureau might do well to entirely divest itself of this area.

A 38 acre parcel on Horn or Pequawet Pond in Limington could be developed as a swimming-picnicking day use area if a problem

concerning the access road can be resolved. It is unlikely, however, that the carrying capacity of the beach could tolerate much over 400-500 people at any given time.

Finally, Sebago Lake State Park in the Naples area is by far the most heavily used camping park in the system and the second most popular day use area after Reid. The heavy use the area receives suggests that perhaps the Bureau ought to be developing other camping areas in the southern and western sections of the state.

While all of these inland parks are important supplements to the parks on the coast, they cannot really be considered as alternatives since for the most part they offer natural features and recreation opportunities different from those intrinsic to the coast.

Visitor Use

Public use of existing State Parks and Memorials in Unit Southern A totalled 374,728 persons in 1976 (Table 13). Of this, 9 percent occurred at Wolf Neck, the only developed coastal facility in the Unit. Inland facilities dominate current public use in the Unit both for camping and day use (Table 3).

Public and Quasi-Public Open Space Lands

The total area of the coastal towns in Unit Southern A is 46,599 acres. This includes no significant federal open space holdings.

State open space properties total 289 acres, all but one of which is land owned by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation. This is equivalent to 0.6 percent of the coastal acreage and 18.4 percent of the public and quasi-public land in the Unit.

More than 1,100 acres in the coastal communities are locally owned. This accounts for only 2.4 percent of the total coastal acreage but seven-tenths of the total public and quasi-public open space areas.

Private conservation organizations hold 176 acres in the Unit - 11.2 percent of the open space lands.

Something less than 1,600 acres total, then, is in public or quasi-public ownership in the three coastal communities in the Unit. This equals only 3.4 percent of the land area in the three towns - one of the fastest growing urban centers in the State. Clearly the most important current open space land holders in the Unit are the coastal municipalities.

Natural Feature Deficiencies

There appear to be deficiencies in the Unit of the following types of protected natural features: coastal beaches, sand

dunes, rivers and streams, cobble beaches, heaths, fresh water marshes, estuary/salt marshes and sub-alpine habitats. (see Table 4). Of these, significant beaches, sand dunes, heaths, and sub-alpine habitats are not physically available in the coastal portion of the Unit. It should be noted that many of the deficiencies may be alleviated by protected areas in adjacent administrative units.

Recreation Needs

The survey of Maine people done for the State Planning Office in 1973 indicated that the top recreation priorities of respondents in the Cumberland District were for coastal beaches and scenic areas, natural areas, wild and scenic rivers, inland beaches and scenic areas, historic areas, and campsites. Coastal beaches were far and away the favorite.

The 1974 tourism study indicated that the most popular recreation activities of tourists in Maine were, in decreasing order: sightseeing, fishing/hunting, fresh water beaching, salt water beaching, fresh water boating, and camping.

The 1975 citizen evaluation of public policy indicated that 50% or more of the respondents in the Southern Coastal Area favored more spending for the following coastal projects, in decreasing order: wildlife habitats, historic areas, public beaches and picnic areas, scenic road turnoffs, campsites, and marinas and boat ramps.

The results of the 1976 panel surveys conducted by the Social Science Research Institute listed what participants felt state recreation priorities should be. In order of decreasing priority for the Southern Region, these were: camping areas, saltwater boat launches, state parks, backpacking trails, and upgrading existing facilities. For the Southern Maine Region the state recreation priorities agreed upon by 50% or more of the meeting participants were:

1. camping (70%)
2. educational programs (70%)
3. saltwater boat launches (60%)
4. stocking brooks and lakes (60%)
5. state parks (50%)
6. saltwater access (50%)
7. wildlife management (50%)
8. freshwater boat launches (80%)
9. small man-made ponds (50%)

The planning district analysis of the Draft 1977 Maine SCORP indicated that from now through 1990 there will be needs in the Cumberland Planning District for hiking, horseback riding, picnicking, interpretive trails, bicycling, ski touring, swimming, boating, camping and snow skiing opportunities. SCORP does not indicate a need for canoeing or snowmobiling

opportunities.

An evaluation of all of these studies reveals the same basic inconsistencies as were found for the southern coastal area. The most pressing needs appear to be for camping, coastal and lake beaching, boating facilities, and natural areas. Because of the heavy permanent concentration of urban population in the Portland area, priority needs for all types of recreation activities may be greater in this Unit than along the southern coastal section. The differences are not in kind so much as in degree.

Outstanding Unprotected Coastal Area Open Spaces

The islands of Casco Bay as a group are the dominant coastal natural feature, a unique resource worthy of immediate attention. These are treated in the section on coastal islands. On the mainland, in the coastal portion of this Unit, the area of greatest significance is the upper Harraseeket River area along Wolf Neck to the Mast Landing Sanctuary.

Recommendations

18. The Bureau should continue to operate *Wolf Neck State Park* as a day use area offering trails and picnicking; existing parking capacities should not be expanded; the feasibility of opening up more of the parkland on the north side of the neck should be explored with a possible parking lot on that side of the road.
19. The Bureau should consider acquisition of the area on *Wolf Neck* which stretches from existing state park property northward to the Mast Landing Sanctuary along the Harraseeket River. This property would serve as an addition to *Wolf Neck State Park*.
20. The Bureau should transfer *Bangs Island* to the Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife for administration as a wildlife management area.

Table 13

STATE PARK AND STATE MEMORIAL ESTIMATED VISITOR USE
UNIT SOUTHERN A
1966-1976

Park/Memorial	Type Of Use	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1976 Instant Design Capacity
Bradbury Mountain	Day Use	26,510	16,242	18,966	16,368	21,029	19,917	20,128	22,910	20,812	21,588	26,598	608
	Camping	9,184	8,255	10,590	11,670	12,246	14,901	12,829	10,146	7,819	9,277	9,868	228
Range Pond	Day Use	35,148	38,694	37,355	38,505	47,813	64,703	50,739	46,614	19,987	23,345	30,590	2,475
Sebago Lake	Day Use	132,000	111,937	126,248	169,321	129,767	159,843	151,139	157,551	151,502	167,808	176,408	2,943
	Camping	102,407	93,066	95,338	122,130	132,283	106,713	105,040	101,954	93,824	93,628	97,658	1,148
Wolf Neck	Day Use								8,038	16,759	27,000	33,606	436

*Coastal

Table 14

PUBLIC AND
QUASI-PUBLIC

COASTAL OPEN SPACE AREAS

Southern A
Summary

	ACRES	PERCENT OF COASTAL ACREAGE	% OF TOTAL PUBLIC AND QUASI-PUBLIC ACREAGE
COASTAL ACREAGE	46,599	100	--
FEDERAL	0	0	0
STATE	289	0.6	18.4
(BPR)	(288)	(0.6)	18.4
MUNICIPAL	1,107	2.4	70.4
QUASI-PUBLIC	176	0.4	11.2
TOTAL	1,572	3.4	100

BUREAU OF PARKS & RECREATION COASTAL OWNERSHIP

Table 15

Southern A

SITE	DEVELOPED UNDEVELOPED	TYPE	MUNICIPALITY	OUTSTANDING FEATURE	RECREATION USE OR POTENTIAL	ACRES	FEET SALT SHORELINE
Wolf Neck SP	X	Park	Freeport	mixed forest, estuary, birds	t, p, ns	233.4	10,300
Bangs Island	X	Park	Cumberland			54.2	10,200
Jewell Island	X	Park	Cumberland, Portland	conifer forest, harbor	b, c, t, p	191	16,650
Little Chebeague Is.	X	Park	Cumberland, Portland	open field, forest	p, t	81	10,020
Wolf Neck		Easement	Freeport	open fields	sv	200	

KEY

Recreation Use or Potential

- s = swimming
- c = camping
- p = picnicking
- b = boating/canoeing
- t = trails
- h = historic
- sv = scenic vista
- r = public use restricted or limited
- g = golf
- pc = primitive camping
- ns = nature study
- sk = skiing/ice skating

OTHER PUBLIC AND QUASI-PUBLIC COASTAL OPEN SPACE AREAS

Table 16

SOUTHERN A

MANAGEMENT AGENCY		SITE	MUNICIPALITY	OUTSTANDING FEATURE	RECREATION USE OR POTENTIAL	ACRES
STATE	IFW	West Branch Cow Island	Cumberland	Duck Nesting	r	1
MUNICIPAL	Town	Chebeague Is. Beach	Cumberland	Beach	s,p,b	11
	Town	Cousins Island Beach	Yarmouth	150' beach	s,p	
	Town	Cousins Island Preserv.	Yarmouth	Flowers		20
	Town	Open Space	Freeport			42
	Town	Royal River Park	Yarmouth		p,t	40
	School	School Forest	Cumberland	5A wooded		220
	School	School Forest	Freeport	6A wooded		19
	School	School Forest	Yarmouth	20A wooded		125
	Town	Town Forest	Cumberland	400A.wooded	t	400
	Town	Val Halla Golf Course	Cumberland		g	150
Town	Winslow Park	Freeport		c	80	
PRIVATE	TNC	Basket Island	Cumberland	Mixed Growth	ns	9
	MAS	Mast Landing Sanctuary	Freeport	Old Dam Site	t,p,h,ns	167

KEY

RECREATION USE OR POTENTIAL

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| s = swimming | sv = scenic vista |
| c = camping | r = public use restricted or limited |
| p = picnicking | g = golf |
| b = boating/canoeing | pc = primitive camping |
| t = trails | ns = nature study |
| h = historic | sk = skiing/ice skating |

MANAGEMENT AGENCY

- IFW = Dept. of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife
 MAS = Maine Audubon Society
 TNC = The Nature Conservancy

NEAR-COASTAL INLAND OPEN SPACE AREAS

Table 17

SOUTHERN A

MANAGEMENT AGENCY	SITE	MUNICIPALITY	OUTSTANDING FEATURE	RECREATION USE OR POTENTIAL	ACRES	
STATE	BPR	Bradbury Mt. State Park	Pownal	Hill	p, c, t	297
	IFW	Dry Mills Hatchery	Gray		r	162
	BPL	Hebron Agricultural Land	Hebron			466
	BPR	Little Ossipee River	Limington		b	1,193
	BPR	Middle Pond	Hiram, Denmark, Wildlife Sebago		ns	1,880
	IFW	Newfield WMA	Newfield, Shapleigh		r, ns	4,159
	IFW	New Gloucester Hatchery	New Gloucester		r	53
	IFW	Northwest River WMA	Sebago	Fresh marsh	r, ns	47
	BPR	Pequawket Pond	Limington	1200' beach	s, p	38
	BPL	Pineland Agricultural Land	Pownal, Gray, New Gloucester			1,055
	BPR	Range Pond State Park	Poland	Beach	s, p	753
	BPR	Sabatis Island	Bridgton		sv, p	15
	BPR	Sebago Lake State Park	Naples, Casco	Beach	s, c, t	1,338
	IFW	State Game Farm	Gray		p, r	111
MUNICIPAL	Town Leased	Beaver Park	Lisbon	Two ponds	s	338
	Town	Conservation Areas (2)	Gray			20
	City	Mt. Apatite	Auburn	Hill	t	370
	Town	Open Space	New Gloucester			100
	Town	Perley Mem. Woods	Bridgton			52
	Town	Recreation Area	Greene		t	102
	Town	Reservoir Land	Lewiston			33
	Town	Reservoir Land	Lisbon	15A. wooded		15

NEAR-COASTAL INLAND OPEN SPACE AREAS

SOUTHERN A

MANAGEMENT AGENCY	SITE	MUNICIPALITY	OUTSTANDING FEATURE	RECREATION USE OR POTENTIAL	ACRES
Town Leased	Runaround Pond	Durham	Wildlife	ns	145
Town Leased	Salmon Falls	Buston			61
School	School Forest	Gray	5A. wooded		40
School	School Forest	Lewiston			215
School	School Forest	Lisbon			?
School	School Forest	Mechanic Falls	25A. wooded		73
School	School Forest	Poland			13.5
School	School Forest	No. Yarmouth	12A. wooded		25
PWD	Sebago Lake	Standish, Gorham		r	1,440
Town	Town Farm	Baldwin	175A. wooded		175
Town	Town Farm	Bridgton			100
Town	Town Farm	Buxton			177
Town	Town Farm	Cornish			12
Town	Town Farm	Harrison			60
Town	Town Farm	Hollis	65A. wooded		94
Town	Town Farm	Lewiston	33A. wooded		133
Town	Town Farm	Lisbon	40A. wooded		40
Town	Town Farm	Otisfield	150A. wooded		165
Town	Town Farm	Poland	217A. wooded		217
Town	Town Farm	Standish	450A. wooded		500
Town	Town Farm	Wales			5
Town	Town Forest	Hollis	120A. wooded		120
Town	Town Forest	No. Yarmouth	120A. wooded		120
Town	Town Forest	Sabattus	40A. wooded		40

MUNICIPAL

NEAR-COASTAL INLAND OPEN SPACE AREAS

SOUTHERN A

MANAGEMENT AGENCY		SITE	MUNICIPALITY	OUTSTANDING FEATURE	RECREATION USE OR POTENTIAL	ACRES
MUNICIPAL	Town	Town Forest	Shapleigh	90A. wooded		140
	Town	Town Forest	Turner			482
	Town	Town Forest	Waterboro	50A. wooded		50
PRIVATE	TNC	Douglas Mt.	Sebago	Hill	SV	150
	IFW	Dry Pond Sanctuary	Gray		r	
	IFW	Gray Game Sanctuary	Gray		r	
	IFW	Limington, Hollis and Waterboro Sanctuary	Limington, Hollis Waterboro		r	
	IFW	Narragansett Game Sanc.	Gorham		r	3,600
	IFW	Sebago Lake Basin WMA	Standish, Windham		r	
	NEWPS	Springvale	Springvale			24
	IFW	Standish Sanctuary	Standish		r	
	IFW	Thoncrag-Stanton Bird Snactuary	Lewiston		r,ns,t	45
Auburn YMCA	Town Beach	Poland		s	15	

KEY

Recreation Use or Potential

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| s = swimming | sv = scenic vista |
| c = camping | r = public use restricted or limited |
| p = picnicking | g = golf |
| b = boating/canoeing | pc = primitive camping |
| t = trails | ns = nature study |
| h = historic | sk = skiing/ice skating |

Management Agency

- BPR = Bureau of Parks and Recreation
- BPL = Bureau of Public Lands
- MAS = Maine Audubon Society
- IFW = Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife
- NEWPS = New England Wildflower Preservation Society
- PWD = Portland Water District
- TNC = The Nature Conservancy

RECREATION NEEDS

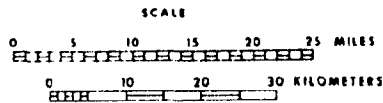
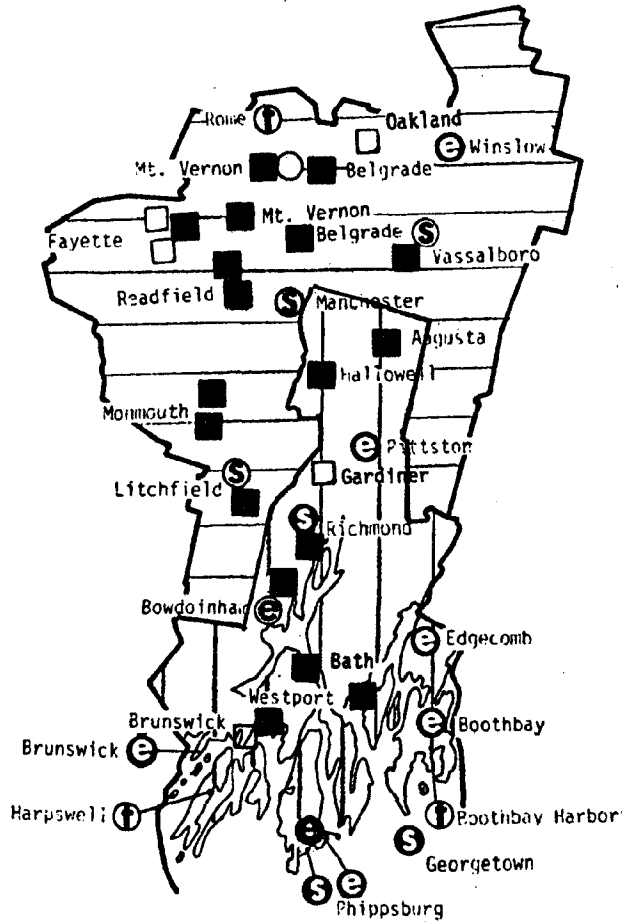
Table 18

SOUTHERN A

STUDY (YEAR)	Coastal Beaching	Lake Beaching	Coastal Boating	Freshwater Boating	Picnicking	Wild & Scenic Rivers	Historic Sites	Camping	Snowmobiling	Hiking/Back Packing	Bicycling	Horseback Riding	Interpretive	Ski Touring	Snow Skiing	Natural/Wildlife Areas	Sightseeing	Hunting/Fishing	
1973	X	X				X	X	X								X			
1974	X	X		X				X									X	X	
1975	X		X		X		X	X									X	X	
1976			X	X				X		X						X			
1977	X	X	X	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X					

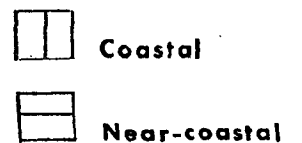
SOUTHERN C

Population-
 Total-153,457
 Coastal-87,477



1/77

TYPE OF AREA	DEVELOPED	UNDEVELOPED
Day Use - Swimming/Picnicking	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Day Use - Trails/Picnicking	Ⓣ	Ⓣ
Day Use - Educational/Cultural	ⓔ	ⓔ
Camping	▲	▲
Boat Access	■	□



UNIT SOUTHERN C

Coastal Parks

There are two developed state parks in the coastal section of this Unit, Popham Beach and Reid. Popham, a popular swimming-picnicking day use park in Phippsburg, was acquired in 1965. Since it officially opened in 1968, annual visitor use of the park has tripled. The beach is threatened, however, with serious erosion problems. In the past few years the forebeach has been drastically altered by coastal currents, the situation being aggravated by attempts by adjacent landowners to stabilize the beach. At the same time overcrowding presents a potential threat to the fragile sand dunes and to critical bird nesting habitats in the park. Particularly worrisome is the public pressure for more parking facilities close to the beach.

With its extensive sand beaches, rocky headlands, and wetlands, Reid State Park offers one of the most compact areas of diversified coastal resources on the entire Maine coast. And the enthusiasm of the public for the area matches this physiological diversity. Since 1970 Reid has been the most heavily used day use park in the Maine State Park System with an annual average of almost 200,000 visitors. Currently the park has an instant design capacity of 2,943 persons. Within the boundaries of the park is undeveloped land which would be suitable for trail walking, nature study and other low intensive recreational uses.

The Bureau also owns ten acres of land on Lobster Cove in Boothbay Harbor which is being developed into a local park to be operated by the town.

There is one small undeveloped day use park on Clark Cove in Harpswell which offers a good view of Merriconeag Sound. This site may be of primarily local significance.

Bordering on the tide waters of Merymeeting Bay the Bureau also has a 435 acre parcel in Bowdoinham which is managed by cooperative agreement by the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife. In a report prepared for the Department of Conservation in 1975 it was recommended that a "nature/visitors/education center with overlook to tidal flats, exhibit area, and nature conservation trails that illustrate the ecology of the Bay" be developed on this site.

Inland Parks

There are a number of inland parks in this Unit, most of them undeveloped. Peacock Beach on Pleasant Pond in Richmond is

state operated but the area is one of the least used of all state parks. The area might better be run as a local or regional park. A parcel on Woodbury Pond in Litchfield would be suitable as a day use swimming area. The lot is small, however, and possesses no outstanding resources. A 127 acre parcel around Tyler Pond in Manchester and Augusta and a 251 acre parcel on Spectacle Pond in Vassalboro may likewise be suitable as day use recreation areas.

Lastly, two parcels, one 63 acres and one 71 acres, in Mt. Vernon and Rome could be developed as day use areas of regional importance.

Visitor Use

Public use of existing State Parks and Memorials in Unit Southern C totalled 371,704 persons in 1976 (Table 20). Over 97 percent of this use took place in coastal day use facilities. There are no State camping areas in the Unit (Table 3).

Public and Quasi-Public Open Space Lands

The total area of the coastal communities in Unit Southern C is 369,988 acres. Of this, only 30 acres is federally administered open space.

State agencies control nearly 4,100 acres or 1.1 percent of the total coastal land. More than one-third of this acreage is held by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation. Aggregate State holdings account for over fifty percent of the total public and quasi-public open space areas.

Municipal open space ownership equals 2,172 acres or a mere 0.6 percent of coastal acreage in the Unit.

Private organizations own 1,545 acres or 0.4 of the coastal land in the Unit. This is about one-fifth of the total public and quasi-public land.

In all, 7,839 acres are maintained as public or quasi-public open space lands in the coastal area communities of Unit Southern C leaving nearly 98 percent of the land in private ownership.

Natural Feature Deficiencies

There appear to be deficiencies in the Unit of the following types of protected natural features: hills, heaths, estuaries/salt marshes, sub-alpine habitats and cobble beaches (See Table 4). Of these, hills, heaths, sub-alpine habitats and cobble beaches are not significantly available in the coastal portion of the Unit.

Recreation Needs

The survey of Maine people done for the State Planning Office in 1973 indicated that the top recreation priorities of respondents in the Midcoastal District were for, in decreasing order, coastal beaches and scenic areas, natural areas, wild and scenic rivers, campsite areas, inland beaches and scenic areas, and historic areas.

The 1974 tourism study indicated that the most popular recreation activities of tourists in Maine were, in decreasing order: sightseeing, fishing/hunting, fresh water beaching, salt water beaching, fresh water boating, and camping.

The 1975 citizen evaluation of public policy indicated that 50% or more of the respondents in the Midcoast Area favored more spending for the following coastal projects, in decreasing order: wildlife habitats, historic areas and picnic areas, public beaches, scenic road turnoffs, campsites, coastal highways, and marinas and boat ramps.

The results of the 1976 panel surveys conducted by the Social Scenic Research Institute listed what participants felt state recreation priorities should be. In order of decreasing priority for the Midcoast Region, these were: inland camping and wilderness parks, trails for biking/walking, picnic areas, public beaches, and boat launches.

For the Midcoast Region the state recreation priorities agreed upon by 50% or more of the meeting participants were:

1. day-use facilities (82%)
2. public beaches (74%)
3. wildland preservation (74%)
4. trails - hike/bike/nature (50%)

The planning district analysis of the Draft 1977 Maine SCORP indicates that from now through 1990 there may be acreage deficiencies in the Midcoast Planning District for ski touring, hiking, bicycling, interpretive trails, picnicking, swimming, boating, and snow skiing. SCORP does not indicate any camping, canoeing, horseback riding, or snowmobiling acreage deficiencies.

Taken together these studies seem to indicate a fairly strong need for ocean beaching opportunities, a somewhat less urgent need for lake beaching facilities and a need for camping areas. Also, there appears to be a growing need for picnic sites for trail facilities of all types, for boat launch sites and for natural/wildlife areas.

Outstanding Unprotected Coastal Area Open Spaces

The coastal area between Brunswick and Boothbay is characterized by highly irregular islands and peninsulas with a diversity of topographic relief not found in the southern coastal plains. Some towns, such as Arrowsic and Georgetown, are located entirely on large near-shore islands. Separating the heavily forested islands and peninsulas are tidal rivers and bays lined with salt marshes and estuaries. In fact the area has one of the highest concentrations of tidal and salt marshes of the entire coast though extensive marshes such as those found along the southern coast are absent. There are only two major beach systems in the Unit, the Popham-Seawall complex in Phippsburg and the Reid State Park complex in Georgetown.

Other than the coastal islands, which are treated in a separated section, the most important coastal area unprotected resources in the Unit include:

- Merrymeeting Bay, a unique tidal bay formed by the confluence of six rivers which is perhaps most important as a waterfowl habitat
- Lands End on Bailey Island in Harpswell, one of the best examples of bold rocky shore with an excellent view of Casco Bay readily accessible by car
- East Cundy Point in Cundys Harbor (Harpswell), a compact system of many typical habitats and landforms including rocky shore, softwood forest, sand beach and salt marsh in addition to cellar holes of possible historical significance
- the southern portion of Arrowsic Island, an area of broad salt marshes, thick forests and high promontories with excellent views north up the Back River, west across to Phippsburg village and south down the wide Kennebec River to Popham
- the Basin in Phippsburg, a natural, protected shelter for small watercraft surrounded by forested hills
- the Cape Small - Hermit Island complex of sand beaches and dunes, rocky headlands, sheltered harbors, tidal flats and ponds in Phippsburg
- the entire Popham peninsula region at the mouth of the Kennebec River in Phippsburg, an area of diverse topography, scenic islands, salt marshes, sand beaches and dunes and historical significance.

Recommendations

27. The Bureau should continue to operate *Popham Beach* as a swimming-picnicking day use state park. Parking facilities should not be expanded near the beach or on the sand dunes; rather, parking lots could be constructed on Bureau property at Fort Baldwin or near Spirit Pond with public mini-bus transportation to the beach, if necessary.
28. The Bureau should consider acquisition of the *Fox Islands* off Popham Beach State Park if public use becomes restricted and of *Wood Island* if land use changes threaten the view from Popham (Wood Island is currently for sale).
29. Because of the unique natural and historic importance of the *Popham Beach* area the Legislature should consider setting aside the entire peninsula in a park by declaring it to be the long term intent of the State to acquire all land on the peninsula. Current landowners could be granted life tenancy with further development restricted. However, the State would purchase fee interests from landowners wishing to sell. Federal matching funds would be available for much of the purchase. The Atkins Bay area could be designated a National Estuarine Sanctuary. There are already a number of protected parcels in the area. North and South Sugarloaf Islands, Popham Beach State Park, Fort Popham and Fort Baldwin Memorials are all held by the Bureau of Parks & Recreation. Pond and Sequin Islands are held by the federal government. The Seawall Beach - Morse Mountain area and the Heron Islands are managed by the Nature Conservancy.
30. In conjunction with the above the Bureau should consider acquisition of the *Cape Small - Hermit Island* area in Phippsburg. If opened to public recreational use while protected in public ownership this area, together with the adjacent Seawall & Popham Beach areas, could constitute one of the most important natural - historic reserves on the Maine coast.
31. The Bureau should continue to operate *Reid State Park*. Consideration should be given to developing recreational facilities such as interpretive trails on the undeveloped areas in the park.
32. The Bureau should consider selling, leasing or transferring its property on *Clark Cove* to a local or regional administrative body which would operate

and maintain the area as a park for passive recreation (picnicking - sightseeing),

33. The Bureau should actively explore the feasibility of setting up a nature center with interpretive trails in cooperation with the Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife and the Audubon Society at its property on *Merrymeeting Bay*.
34. The Bureau should consider acquisition of property at *Lands End* and *East Cundy Point* in Harpswell to improve public access to these areas.
35. The Bureau should urge the Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife to consider the acquisition of the southern portion of *Arrowsic Island* as a Wildlife Management Area; the property is threatened by residential subdivisions.
36. The Bureau should study the possibility of acquisition of land around *The Basin* in Phippsburg; marina facilities might eventually be developed here; the area is threatened by residential subdivision.

Table 19

STATE PARK AND STATE MEMORIAL ESTIMATED VISITOR USE
UNIT SOUTHERN C
1966-1976

Park/Memorial	Type Of Use	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1976 Instant Design Capacity
*Eagle Island	Day Use				438	1,216	1,448	1,735	2,219	2,660	2,170		1
*Fort Edgecomb	Day Use	12,334	14,950	16,720	15,151	18,609	17,971	16,764	12,676	10,985	9,707	12,688	122
Fort Halifax	Day Use		412	1,208	1,012	1,110	1,268	983	1,189	1,103	1,435	1,290	18
*Fort Popham	Day Use	6,968	8,019	9,690	10,188	11,314	16,757	22,114	14,057	18,985	14,365	31,404	144
Peacock Beach	Day Use			9,017	14,843	14,517	13,797	12,354	12,537	24,169	16,599	10,377	292
*Popham Beach	Day Use			41,126	68,545	90,315	91,862	88,182	100,669	108,401	122,887	111,079	1,980
*Reid	Day Use	159,088	150,211	164,096	168,671	196,833	200,843	194,091	192,143	199,343	200,633	202,716	2,943

*Coastal

Table 20

PUBLIC AND
QUASI-PUBLIC

COASTAL OPEN SPACE AREAS

Southern C
Summary

	ACRES	PERCENT OF COASTAL ACREAGE	% OF TOTAL PUBLIC AND QUASI-PUBLIC ACREAGE
COASTAL ACREAGE	369,988	100	--
FEDERAL	30	*	0.4
STATE (BPR)	4,092 (1,465)	1.1 (0.4)	52.2 (18.7)
MUNICIPAL	2,172	0.6	27.7
QUASI-PUBLIC	1,545	0.4	19.7
TOTAL	7,839	2.1	100

* Less than 0.1%

BUREAU OF PARKS & RECREATION COASTAL OWNERSHIP

Table 21

Southern C

SITE	DEVELOPED UNDEVELOPED		TYPE	MUNICIPALITY	OUTSTANDING FEATURE	RECREATION USE OR POTENTIAL	ACRES	FEET SALT SHORELINE
	X							
Popham Beach SP	X		Park	Phippsburg	beach, dunes, salt pond	s, p	554.7	12,380
Reid SP	X		Park	Georgetown	beach, dunes, headland	s, p	770	15,360
Clark Cove		X	Park	Harpwell	bluff, beach	p	20.4	1,600
Lobster Cove	X		Town Park	Boothbay Hbr.		p	9.8	1,880
Eagle Island	X		Memorial	Harpwell	Adm. Perry House	h	17	4,100
Fort Edgecomb	X		Memorial	No. Edgecomb	fort	h	3.1	720
Fort Popham	X		Memorial	Phippsburg	fort	h	4.4	2,400
Mere Point	X		Memorial	Brunswick	monument	h	0.2	---
Fort Baldwin		X	Memorial	Phippsburg	fort, tower, hill	h	45.1	385
Fort Island		X	Memorial	Boothbay	fort site	b, p, h, c	37.6	5,350
No. & So. Sugarloaf Is.	X		Memorial	Phippsburg	bird nest- ing	ns, h	3.0	2,020
Ferry Landing	X		Boat	Westport	DOT oper- ated	b	10	
Kennebec River	X		Boat	Hallowell		b	1.5	383
Pleasant Pond		X	Boat	Gardiner		b	6.5	250
Whaleboat Island			Easement	Harpwell	wildlife		100	
Merrymeeting Bay	X		IFW admin.	Bowdoinham	wildlife area		435	5,776

KEY

Recreation Use or Potential

- s = swimming
- c = camping
- p = picnicking
- b = boating/canoeing
- t = trails
- h = historic
- sv = scenic vista
- r = public use restricted or limited
- g = golf
- pc = primitive camping
- ns = nature study
- sk = skiing/ice skating

OTHER PUBLIC AND QUASI-PUBLIC COASTAL OPEN SPACE AREAS

Table 22

SOUTHERN C

MANAGEMENT AGENCY		SITE	MUNICIPALITY	OUTSTANDING FEATURE	RECREATION USE OR POTENTIAL	ACRES
FEDERAL	FWS	Pond Island N.W.R.	Phippsburg	Bird Nesting	r	10
	USGS	Sequin Island	Georgetown	Lighthouse	p,b,h	20
STATE	BPL	Augusta Agricultural Land	Augusta	Forest, grass-land	t	361
	BF	Austin Cary Tree Farm	Harpswell		r	
	BPL	B. Baxter Memorial Forest	Topsham		r	125
	IFW	Gov. Hill Hatchery	Augusta			171
	IFW	Muddy River	Topsham	Tidal Marsh	r,ns	160
	IFW	Oakes Lot	Bowdoinham			6.2
	IFW	Powell Lot	Dresden	Tidal Marsh	r,ns	200
	BPL	Hallowell Agricultural Land	Hallowell			32
	IFW	Swan Island WMA	Perkins Twp.	Wildlife	r,ns,pc	1,570
	IFW	Winship Island	Arrowsic	Salt Marsh		16
MUNICIPAL	City	Bath Recreation Park	Bath			24
	City	Butlers Cove	Bath	Headland	sv	135
	Town	Clough Point Cons.Area	Westport			8
	City	Coffin Pond	Brunswick	±400' beach	s,t	142
	Town	Elm Island	Harpswell			10
	Town	Five Islands Open Space	Georgetown			27
	Town	Kennebec River Lot	Farmingdale			7
	Town	Knickerkane Island	Boothbay	±100' beach		1
	Town	Lewis Park	Boothbay Harb.			5

Clear to town in

OTHER PUBLIC AND QUASI-PUBLIC COASTAL OPEN SPACE AREAS

SOUTHERN C (continued)

MANAGEMENT AGENCY	SITE	MUNICIPALITY	OUTSTANDING FEATURE	RECREATION USE OR POTENTIAL	ACRES
Town Leased	Lobster Cove	Boothbay Hbr.		p	10
Town	Long Reach Mt.	Harpswell			9
Town	Open Space	Chelsea			28
Town	Open Space	Farmingdale			10
Town	Open Space	Richmond			22
Town	Pat's Pond Park	Boothbay Hbr.			8
Town	Perkins Island	Georgetown	Lighthouse	h,p,pc	9
Town	Recreation Area	Bowdoinham			13
City	Reservoir Land	Brunswick	87A.wooded		158
Town	Reservoir Land	Dresden			20
Town	Reservoir Land	Hallowell			700
Town	Reservoir Land	Southport	15A.wooded		20
City	Sawyer Park	Brunswick			18
School	School Forest	Augusta			105
School	School Forest	Bath	15A.wooded		41
School	School Forest	Dresden	20A.wooded		38
School	School Forest	Gardiner			64
School	School Forest	Richmond			55
School	School Forest	Woolwich			18
Town	Southport Beach	Southport	±500' beach	s	
City	Town Common	Brunswick	86A.wooded		195
City	Town Farm	Brunswick			51
Town	Town Farm	Topsham			80
Town	Town Forest	Phippsburg	20A. wooded		20

MUNICIPAL

OTHER PUBLIC AND QUASI-PUBLIC COASTAL OPEN SPACE AREAS SOUTHERN C (continued)

MANAGEMENT AGENCY		SITE	MUNICIPALITY	OUTSTANDING FEATURE	RECREATION USE OR POTENTIAL	ACRES
MUNICIPAL	Town	Town Forest	Richmond	90A. wooded		90
	City	Trailwood Arboretum	Brunswick			31
PRIVATE	MAS	Appalachie Sanctuary	Boothbay Hbr.	Lake	r,ns	35
	Augusta Nat.Clb.	Augusta Nature Center	Augusta			17
	YMCA	Bath YMCA Summer Camp	Bath		r	50
	AMC	Beals Island	Georgetown		r,pc,b	100
	YMCA	Boothbay YMCA Day Camp	Boothbay	±1,500' beach	s	100
	Bowdoin College	Bowdoin Pines	Brunswick	Forest		
	MAS	Cow Island	Topsham	Freshwater Marsh	r	20
	TNC	Damariscove Island	Boothbay Hbr.	Rocky,open	ns,h,p,	209
	TNC	Doughty Island	Harpwell	Forest		2
	TNC	Doughty Point	Harpwell	Salt Marsh	ns	40
	TNC	Eustis Preserve	Georgetown	Forest	r,ns	43
	TNC	Heron Islands	Phippsburg			5
	ISA	Isle of Springs	Boothbay Hbr.		r	75' shore band
	NEWPS	Coffin Wild Flower Re-servation	Woolwich	Tidal marsh	ns	175
	IFW	Merrymeeting Bay Game Sanctuary	Bowdoinham, Woolwich		r	
	TNC	Montswag Preserve	Woolwich	Open Field	ns,sv	45
TNC	Morse Mt.	Phippsburg	Hill,sand, dunes	ns,sv	30	
MAS	Newman Sanctuary	Georgetown	Marsh, pines	t,ns,h	200	

OTHER PUBLIC AND QUASI-PUBLIC COASTAL OPEN SPACE AREAS

SOUTHERN C (continued)

MANAGEMENT AGENCY		SITE	MUNICIPALITY	OUTSTANDING FEATURE	RECREATION USE OR POTENTIAL	ACRES
PRIVATE	PTCS	Newagen	Southport		ns	470
	HGC	Stover Point Marsh	Harpswell			4

KEY

RECREATION USE OR POTENTIAL

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| s = swimming | sv = scenic vista |
| c = camping | r = public use restricted or limited |
| p = picnicking | g = golf |
| b = boating/canoeing | pc = primitive camping |
| t = trails | ns = nature study |
| h = historic | sk = skiing/ice skating |

MANAGEMENT AGENCY

- | | |
|--|---|
| AMC = Appalachian Mountain Club | ISA = Isle of Springs Association |
| BF = Bureau of Forestry | MAS = Maine Audubon Society |
| BPL = Bureau of Public Lands | NEWPS = New England Wildflower Preservation Society |
| HGC = Harpswell Garden Club | PTCS = Pine Tree Conservation Society |
| FWS = U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service | TNC = The Nature Conservancy |
| IFW = Dept. of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife | USCG = U.S. Coast Guard |

CONSERVATION EASEMENTS

Table 23

SOUTHERN C

SITE	MUNICIPALITY	RECIPIENT AGENCY	APPROX. ACREAGE	RESTRICTIONS
Damariscotta River frontage Gray, Maine	Boothbay	Town of Boothbay	24	no development
Merrymeeting Bay	Gray	Town of Gray	17.9	forever wild
Morse River/Morse Mtn.	Bowdoinham	IFW	200	1 residence now, no future residences
Oak Island	Phippsburg	TNC	600	no residences; construction of research bldgs. permitted, 1200' setback; controlled public access
	Woolwich	IFW	65	1 residence set back 100'; 1 dock

Key
Recipient Agency

IFW - Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife
TNC - The Nature Conservancy

NEAR-COASTAL INLAND OPEN SPACE AREAS Table 24 SOUTHERN C

	MANAGEMENT AGENCY	SITE	MUNICIPALITY	OUTSTANDING FEATURE	RECREATION USE OR POTENTIAL	ACRES
STATE	BPR	Blueberry Hill	Rome	Hill	sv,p	71
	BPR	Long Pond	Rome, Mt. Vernon	5200' lake-shore	s,p	63
	BPR	Peacock Beach SP	Richmond	Beach	s,p	100
	BPR	Spectacle Pond	Vassalboro	Sand beach	s,p	251
	BPR	Tyler Pond	Manchester	24A. pond		127
	BPR	Woodbury Pond	Litchfield	350' beach	s,p	17
MUNICIPAL	Town	Open Space	Monmouth			300+
	Town	Open Space	Vassalboro			10+
	School	School Forest	Litchfield			25
	School	School Forest	Readfield			10
	School	School Forest	Sidney			30
	School	School Forest	Waterville			41
	Town	Town Farm	Leeds			75
	Town	Town Forest	Albion			10
	Town	Town Forest	Bowdoin			900
	Town	Town Forest	Litchfield			507
	Town	Town Forest	Manchester			247
Town	Town Forest	Readfield			100	
PRIVATE	IFW	Colby College WMA	Waterville		r	640
	Colby College	Colby-Marston Bog	Oakland		t,ns	21
	IFW	Oak Grove WMA	Vassalboro		r	
	IFW	Readfield & Winthrop Sanctuary	Readfield, Winthrop		r	
	IFW	Thornecrag-Stanton Bird Sanctuary	Monmouth		ns	132

KEY

Recreation Use or Potential

s = swimming	sv = scenic vista
c = camping	r = public use restricted or limited
p = picnicking	g = golf
b = boating/canoeing	pc = primitive camping
t = trails	ns = nature study
h = historic	sk = skiing/ice skating

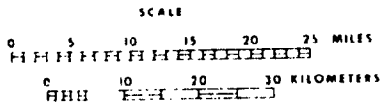
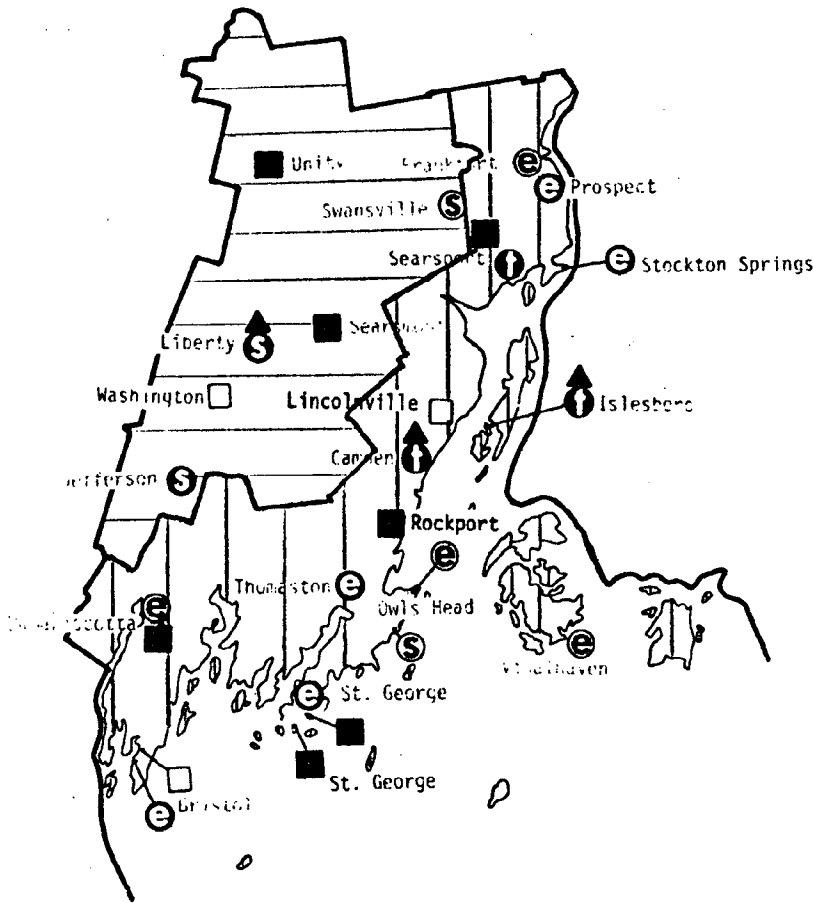
Management Agency

BPR - Bureau of Parks and Recreation

IFW - Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife

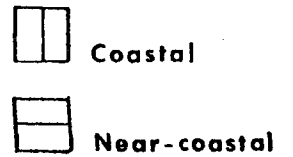
SOUTHERN D

Population -
 Total- 63,017
 Coastal- 49,373



1/77

TYPE OF AREA	DEVELOPED	UNDEVELOPED
Day Use - Swimming/Picnicking	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Day Use - Trails/Picnicking	Ⓜ	Ⓜ
Day Use - Educational/Cultural	ⓔ	ⓔ
Camping	▲	▲
Boat Access	■	□



UNIT SOUTHERN D

Coastal Parks

There are four developed state parks in the coastal section of this Unit.

Camden Hills is an extensive wooded park offering trails, camping, picnicking and scenic viewing. The park, originally developed by the Civilian Conservation Corps as a National Demonstration Recreation Area, was transferred to the State in 1939. The coastal hills in Camden and Lincolnville are second in height only to the Norumbega hills of Hancock County. The views of Penobscot Bay from Mt. Magunticook and the summit of Mt. Battie are unsurpassed. Of the four coastal state parks offering camping Camden Hills is by far the most heavily used. Since 1970 the park has averaged over 50,000 campers annually. In addition, more than three times as many day use visitors make use of the park's facilities each year. There is land available for expansion of both day use and overnight facilities. Serious consideration should be given to establishing a network of pack-in campsites throughout the park.

Moose Point is a day use park with fine views of Upper Penobscot Bay. Visitor use has apparently been somewhat variable in recent years. In 1976, about 104,000 people visited Moose Point. Facilities, particularly walking trails, could be expanded on existing park land.

Warren Island off Islesboro is currently the only coastal island in the state park system offering camping to the general public. Most of the park's use, however, is by day trippers. An increase in the use of overnight facilities can be expected as public pressures for island camping grow, as more people are turned away from the Acadia National Park campsites on Isle au Haut, and as more people learn of Warren Island. Additional camping shelters may be constructed on the island in 1977. The Bureau should consider contracting for regular ferry service to the island during the summer season to make the park accessible to a wider variety of people.

Fort Point on Cape Jellison is most important for its proximity to the historic Fort Pownal site. However, a great deal could be done with the undeveloped land at Fort Point. At the least, the access roads to the park should be improved.

In addition to these parks, the Bureau's properties at Pemaquid

(Colonial Pemaquid, Fort House and Fort William Henry) and Fort Knox are also popular coastal outdoor recreation areas.

There are three undeveloped state parks on the coast in the Unit. Birch Point Beach in Owls Head has a beach of unusual quality for the region though the area might best be developed as a regional park. Owls Head Light is a picnic spot with good vistas to the North and East and a view of the cliffs at Dodge point. Mt. Waldo in Frankfort has historical importance for the quarrying once carried on in the area and recreation potential for hiking and picnicking.

The Bureau also holds Carvers Island off Vinalhaven and a beach at Duck Trap. Carvers Island is a significant bird nesting site which could be transferred to the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife for management. Duck Trap beach was acquired as a boat launch site.

Inland Parks

Outside of the coastal area in the Unit, there are three swimming-picnicking day use parks. Lake St. George in Liberty is a 354 acre park which offers camping as well as day use activities.

The annual visitor rate at this park has been fairly stable over the past decade at about 24,000 day users and 10,000 camping visitors.

Damariscotta Lake is a small beach park used by about 17,000 people each year. The Bureau intends to expand facilities at the park to increase capacity by 70%.

Swan Lake in Swansville (60 acres) was acquired to provide a day use swimming-picnicking area to serve the residents of the Bangor-Belfast region. The Bureau is trying to acquire an additional small parcel of land for this park. Development funds are available for construction of public facilities; however, it is unclear exactly when actual construction will begin.

Visitor Use

Public use of existing State Parks and Memorials in Unit Southern D totalled 535,282 people in 1976 (Table 27). Ninety percent of this use occurred in coastal facilities. Over 90 percent of day use activity took place on the coast while 81.5 percent of the camping in the Unit was in coastal parks (Table 3).

Public and Quasi-Public Open Space Lands

The total area of the coastal towns in Unit Southern D is 445,402 acres. Over 3,200 acres or 0.7 percent of this is federal open space.

State agencies manage 8,422 acres or 1.9 percent of the coastal acreage in the Unit. The Bureau of Parks and Recreation holds 6,016 acres, most of it in Camden Hills State Park. This is 36.5 percent of the total public and quasi-public open space.

Municipal open space totals 2,722 acres or 0.6 percent of the coastal acreage.

Conservation groups own about 2,133 acres in the coastal towns. This is one-half of one-percent of the coastal acreage or 12.9 percent of the total public and quasi-public open spaces.

Together nearly 16,500 acres of land are controlled by public or quasi-public agencies in coastal Unit Southern D. This amounts to less than four percent of the total coastal acreage in the Unit.

Natural Feature Deficiencies

There appear to be deficiencies in the Unit of the following types of protected natural features: sand dunes, grasslands, sub-alpine habitats and intertidal flats, cobble beaches (see Table 4). Of these, sand dunes, grasslands and sub-alpine habitats are not significantly available in the coastal portion of the Unit.

Recreation Needs

The survey of Maine people done for the State Planning Office in 1973 indicated that the top recreation priorities of respondents in the Midcoastal District were for, in decreasing order: coastal beaches and scenic areas, natural areas, wild and scenic rivers, campsite areas, inland beaches and scenic areas, and historic areas.

The 1974 tourism study indicated that the most popular recreation activities of tourists in Maine were, in decreasing order: sightseeing, fishing/hunting, fresh water beaching, salt water beaching, fresh water boating, and camping.

The 1975 citizen evaluation of public policy indicated that 50% or more of the respondents in the Midcoast Area favored more spending for the following coastal projects, in decreasing order: wildlife habitats, historic areas and picnic areas, public beaches, scenic road turnoffs, campsites, coastal highways, and marinas and boat ramps.

The results of the 1976 panel surveys conducted by the Social Scenic Research Institute listed what participants felt state recreation priorities should be. In order of decreasing priority for the Midcoast Region, these were: inland camping and wilderness parks, trails for biking/walking, picnic areas, public beaches, and boat launches.

For the Midcoast Region the state recreation priorities agreed upon by 50% or more of the meeting participants were:

1. day-use facilities (82%)
2. public beaches (74%)
3. wildland preservation (74%)
4. trails - hike/bike/nature (50%)

The planning district analysis of the Draft 1977 Maine SCORP indicated that from now through 1990 there may be acreage deficiencies in the Midcoast Planning District for ski touring, hiking, bicycling, interpretive trails, picnicking, swimming, boating, and snow skiing. SCORP does not indicate any camping, canoeing, horseback riding, or snowmobiling acreage deficiencies.

Taken together these studies seem to indicate a fairly strong need for ocean beaching opportunities, a somewhat less urgent need for lake beaching facilities and a need for camping areas. Also, there appears to be a growing need for picnic sites, for trail facilities of all types, for boat launch sites and for natural/wildlife areas.

Outstanding Unprotected Coastal Area Open Spaces

The coastal area of Unit D is made up of large rocky peninsulas, scattered hilly areas and groups of islands of all sizes. Lowland shoreline wetlands are limited to a few small, isolated pocket beaches tucked away into rocky caves and a couple of expansive estuary and salt marsh areas.

Other than the coastal islands, which are addressed in a separate section, the most important unprotected resources identified on the coastal area of the Unit include:

- Upper Sheepscot River Estuary area in Alna, Wiscasset, and Newcastle, one of the cleanest and most pastoral estuarine tidal regions on the coast
- Salt Bay linking Damariscotta River and Damariscotta Lake in Nobleboro, Newcastle and Damariscotta, a large tidal embayment offering good wildlife habitat
- Boot Neck - Goose River area on the Waldoboro - Friendship town line, a compact area of many habitats and landforms offering an excellent opportunity for interpretive trails, open playfields, picnic spots, tidal bay canoeing - all with very good road accessibility
- Mt. Waldo in Frankfort, a 1,064 foot high hill with some fine views of Penobscot Bay on which the Bureau of Parks and Recreation already owns 124 acres

- Mosquito Island off Port Clyde (St. George), a large particularly scenic island with a fine stone homestead and a variety of microhabitats
- Allen Island in St. George, a 420 acre island in Muscongus Bay supporting a unique stand of ancient yellow birches.

Recommendations

37. The Bureau should continue to operate *Camden Hills State Park*; consideration should be given to the establishment of a network of pack-in campsites throughout the park.
38. The Bureau should continue to operate *Moose Point and Fort Point State Parks*; consideration should be given to developing a network of trails throughout each of the parks.
39. The Bureau should continue to operate *Warren Island State Park*; development of additional camping shelters and resumption of public transportation to the island should be considered.
40. The Bureau should consider eliminating the restaurant at *Colonial Pemaquid* and intensifying historical restoration and archeological diggings at the site.
41. The Bureau should develop its *Birch Point Beach* property for swimming-picnicking use if the town or another local or regional agency will operate and maintain the area.
42. Picnicking-walking facilities should be improved at *Owls Head Light* when funds become available; directional signs and access roads should also be improved.
43. *Carvers Island* should be formally transferred to the Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife for administration as a wildlife management area.
44. If public use is restricted or threatened, the Bureau should consider acquisition of land on *Mt. Waldo*, including the summit; the mountain could be developed into a hiking-scenic viewing-historic area.
45. The Bureau should seriously consider the immediate acquisition of the *Boot Neck - Goose River* area for development as a multi-purpose day use park.

46. The Department of Conservation should carefully monitor the plans of the Maine Department of Transportation for the reconstruction of U.S. Route One around Wiscasset to guard the integrity of the *Upper Sheepscot Estuary*.

Table 26
 STATE PARK AND STATE MEMORIAL ESTIMATED VISITOR USE
 UNIT SOUTHERN D
 1966-1976

Park/Memorial	Type Of Use	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1976 Instant Design Capacity
*Camden Hills	Day Use	206,926	131,275	173,946	174,342	182,105	150,620	138,083	146,768	139,738	148,988	153,535	260
	Camping	36,747	46,384	46,757	48,829	55,214	56,535	50,262	49,280	46,033	49,744	48,196	448
*Colonial Pemaquid	Day Use				28,754	23,132	12,032	11,759	10,926	20,446	36,387		243
Damariscotta Lake	Day Use				15,038	17,737	16,487	16,465	20,582	18,102	16,976		450
*Fort Knox	Day Use	73,455	67,877	79,654	76,207	73,225	78,375	81,738	73,004	77,815	75,185	83,051	675
*Fort Wm. Henry	Day Use	18,007	16,817	21,307	18,944	18,630	18,721	19,312	16,277	15,297	28,446	36,062	54
*Fort Point & Fort Pownall	Day Use		3,817	3,928	5,826	6,777	2,907	2,031	3,328	10,811	10,724	9,324	446
Lake St. George	Day Use	25,280	23,356	25,195	23,362	25,447	25,640	23,242	25,397	25,404	29,928	24,351	621
	Camping	9,299	9,006	9,179	9,607	9,832	11,583	10,498	11,083	9,787	10,335	11,094	124
*Montpelier	Day Use	9,223	9,190	9,013	9,225	9,302	9,062	8,716	8,353	6,987	7,707	9,052	68
*Moose Point	Day Use	105,170	95,126	100,440	110,509	118,192	118,675	106,185	74,800	48,819	78,686	104,697	360
*Warren Island	Day Use		1,035	1,993	2,612	3,348	3,167	2,883	3,062	2,620	1,763	1,927	23
	Camping		287	525	799	942	1,642	1,637	1,375	870	673	630	4

*Coastal

Table 27

PUBLIC AND
QUASI-PUBLIC

COASTAL OPEN SPACE AREAS

Southern D
Summary

	ACRES	PERCENT OF COASTAL ACREAGE	% OF TOTAL PUBLIC AND QUASI-PUBLIC ACREAGE
COASTAL ACREAGE	445,402	100	--
FEDERAL	3,215	0.7	19.5
STATE (BPR)	8,422 (6,016)	1.9 (1.4)	51.1 (36.5)
MUNICIPAL	2,722	0.6	16.5
QUASI-PUBLIC	2,133	0.5	12.9
TOTAL	16,492	3.7	100

BUREAU OF PARKS & RECREATION COASTAL OWNERSHIP

Table 28

Southern D

SITE	DEVELOPED UNDEVELOPED		TYPE	MUNICIPALITY	OUTSTANDING FEATURE	RECREATION USE OR POTENTIAL	ACRES	FEET SALT SHORELINE
	X							
Camden Hills SP	X		Park	Camden, Lin- colnville	hills, forest	t,p,c, sv	5,276.9	1,750
Fort Point	X		Park	Stockton Springs	fort site	h,p,b	149.5	6,300
Moose Point SP	X		Park	Searsport	conifers, open field	p	146.6	3,100
Warren Island	S		Park	Islesboro	forests	c,p,b	70.4	7,900
Birch Point Beach	X		Park	Owls Head	beach	s, p	56.3	1,345
Carver's Island	X		IFW manag- ed	Vinalhaven	bird nest- ing	ns	15	3,000
Mt. Waldo	X		Park	Frankfort	quarry	h,p,t	124	
Owls Head Light	X		Park	Owls Head	lighthouse	sv, p	12.9	2,235
Colonial Pemaquid	X		Memorial	Bristol	digs	h	17.7	1,644
Fort House	X		Memorial	Bristol	fort site	h	1.25	---
Fort Knox	X		Memorial	Prospect	fort	h, p	124.5	3,400
Fort Pownal	X		Memorial	Stockton Spgs	fort site	h	5	---
Fort Wm. Henry	X		Memorial	Bristol	fort	h,p,b	1.7	300
Montpelier	X		Memorial	Thomaston	Knox home	h	4.3	---
Fort St. George	X		Memorial	St. George	fort site	h	2.6	1,130
Shell Heaps	X		Memorial	Damariscotta	shell heaps	h	4.5	---
Rockport Harbor	X		Boat (town)	Rockport		b,h,p	3.4	625
Duck Trap	X		Boat	Lincolnville		b,s	7.2	275
Pemaquid River	X		Boat	Bristol		b	6	215
Camp Rabbit			Easement	Camden			25	---
Round Pond			Easement	Bristol			50	---

BUREAU OF PARKS & RECREATION COASTAL OWNERSHIP

Southern D

SITE	DEVELOPED UNDEVELOPED	TYPE	MUNICIPALITY	OUTSTANDING FEATURE	RECREATION USE OR POTENTIAL	ACRES	FEET SALT SHORELINE
Seavey Island		Easement	St. George			25	
Thrumcap Is.		Easement	Islesboro			1	
Sheep Island		Easement	Owls Head			8.8	

KEY

Recreation Use or Potential

- s = swimming
- c = camping
- p = picnicking
- b = boating/canoeing
- t = trails
- h = historic
- sv = scenic vista
- r = public use restricted or limited
- g = golf
- pc = primitive camping
- ns = nature study
- sk = skiing/ice skating

OTHER PUBLIC AND QUASI-PUBLIC COASTAL OPEN SPACE AREAS

Table 29
SOUTHERN D

MANAGEMENT AGENCY		SITE	MUNICIPALITY	OUTSTANDING FEATURE	RECREATION USE OR POTENTIAL	ACRES
FEDERAL	NPS	Acadia National Park	Isle Au Haut	Hills	p,pc	2,870
	FWS	Franklin Island NWR	Friendship	Bird Nesting	r	12
	USCG	Matinicus Rock	Matinicus	Bird Nesting	r,h	8
	FWS	Seal Island National Wildlife Refuge	Isle Au Haut	Bird Nesting	r	65
	USFS		Winterport	Blueberry Fields		260
STATE	BPL	Durham Forest	Northport			105
	IFW	Eastern Duck Rocks	Monhegan	Duck Nesting	r	2
	IFW	Garden Island	So. Thomaston	Duck Nesting	r	1
	IFW	Goose Island	North Haven	Duck Nesting	r	5
	IFW	Green Ledge	Isle Au Haut	Duck Nesting	r	4
	IFW	H. Mendall WMA	Frankfort, Prospect	Duck Nesting	r	220
	IFW	Little Burnt Island	St. George	Duck Nesting	r	8
	IFW	Little Green Island	Vinalhaven	Duck Nesting	r	2
	IFW	Old Hemp Ledge	St. George	Duck Nesting	r	2
	IFW	Robinson's Rock	North Haven	Duck Nesting	r	2
	IFW	Sandy Pt. WMA	Stockton Springs	Freshwater Marsh	ns	540
	IFW	Shark Island	St. George	Duck Nesting	r	2
	IFW	Sparrow Island	Isle Au Haut	Duck Nesting	r	3
	IFW	Spoon Ledge	North Haven	Duck Nesting	r	1
	BPL	Thomaston Agricultural Land	Warren, Thomaston			973
	IFW	The Cow Pen	Isle Au Haut	Duck Nesting	r	3
IFW	Weskeag WMA	So. Thomaston Rockland, Thomaston, Owls	Tidal Marsh Head,	ns	533	

OTHER PUBLIC AND QUASI-PUBLIC COASTAL OPEN SPACE AREAS

SOUTHERN D (continued)

MANAGEMENT AGENCY	SITE	MUNICIPALITY	OUTSTANDING FEATURE	RECREATION USE OR POTENTIAL	ACRES
MUNICIPAL	Town	Amburst Hill Park	Vinalhaven	t	20
	Town	Barrets Cove	Camden	Lake s	6
	Town	Bok Amphitheater	Camden	h	6
	Town	Curtis Island	Camden	±25' beach s,p	6
	Town	Laite Beach	Camden	±200' beach s,p	1.5
	Town	Lands End	Camden	±40' beach s,p	4
	Town	Lighthouse Park	Bristol	Headland p,sv	6
	Town	Marine Park	Waldoboro		20
	Town	Mullinhead Pk.Campgrnd.	No. Haven	pc	260
	Town	Open Space	Islesboro		
	Town	Open Space	Thomaston		75+
	Town	Pemaquid Beach Park	Bristol	Sand Beach s	8
	Town Leased	Pendleton Beach	Islesboro	±200' rocky beach	7
	Town	Ragged Mt.	Camden	t	53+
	School	School Forest	Islesboro		17
	School	School Forest	Thomaston		46
	School	School Forest	Winterport	100+ wooded	120
	Town	Snow Bowl	Camden	Hill sk,t,p	265
	Town	Spragues Beach	Islesboro	±500' beach s	
	Town	Town Farm	Rockland	38A. wooded	63
	Town	Town Forest	Frankfort	1,300A.wooded	1,300
	Town	Town Forest	Northport		225
	Town	Town Forest	St. George	20A.wooded	20
	Town	Town Forest	Waldoboro	56A.wooded	56

OTHER PUBLIC AND QUASI-PUBLIC COASTAL OPEN SPACE AREAS

SOUTHERN D (continued)

MANAGEMENT AGENCY		SITE	MUNICIPALITY	OUTSTANDING FEATURE	RECREATION USE OR POTENTIAL	ACRES
MUNICIPAL	Town	Town Forest	Warren	20A.wooded		20
	Town	Town Park	Stockton Sprgs.			8
	Town	Walker Park	Rockport	±15' beach		1.5
	Town	Wyman Park	Northport	±300' beach		115
PRIVATE	American Legion	American Legion Park	Vinalhaven	±1,400'beach		5
	IFW	Bartlet Island WMA	Mount Desert		r	
	TNC	Bass Rock Preserve	Round Pond	Headland	ns	12
	IFW	Beauchamp Sanctuary	Camden, Rockport		r	
	TNC	Big Garden Island	Vinalhaven	Forest, beach	ns	18
	TNC	Big White Island	Vinalhaven	Mixed Forest	ns	20
	HCTPR	Black House	Ellsworth		t	178
	IFW	Carver's Pond Waterfowl Sanctuary	Vinalhaven		r	
	CF	Chewonki Neck	Wiscasset	Forest	r	168
	NAS	Eastern Egg Rock	St. George	Bird Nesting	r	9
	TNC	Fernald Neck	Camden, Lincolnville	Lake		285
	IFW	Glencove Sanctuary	Rockport			
	HIOBS	Great Spoon Island	Isle Au Haut		r	50
	TNC	Harkness Grant	Rockport	Hard Woods	ns	5
	TNC	Lane's Island	Vinalhaven	Moors	ns	29
	TNC	LaVerna Preserve	Round Pond	Spruce-fir	ns	119
TNC	Mark Island	North Haven	Bird Nesting	r	30	
IFW	Megunticook Lake Sanctuary	Camden, Hope, Lincolnville		r		
		Merryspring	Rockport	Horticulture Park		50

OTHER PUBLIC AND QUASI-PUBLIC COASTAL OPEN SPACE AREAS SOUTHERN D (continued)

MANAGEMENT AGENCY	SITE	MUNICIPALITY	OUTSTANDING FEATURE	RECREATION USE OR POTENTIAL	ACRES	
PRIVATE	Monhegan Associates	Monhegan Pt.	Headlands	t,sv	100	
	IFW	Monroe Island Game Sanctuary	Owl's Head	r		
	NAS	Mulford Sanctuary	Bristol	Bird Nesting	r	11
	TNC	Osborne Finch Preserve	Waldoboro	Softwoods	ns	11
	TNC	Plummer Point	So. Bristol	Forest	r	70
	Mid-Coast Audubon	Rockland Bog	Rockland	Bog		27
	TNC	St. Clair Tract	Northport	Spruce-fir	ns	240
	TNC	Salt Pond	Bristol	Mixed Forest	ns	78
	TNC	Simonton Corner Quarry	Rockport	Lime Quarries	h	11
	TNC	Smith Island	Vinalhaven	Treeless	ns	12
	NAS	Ten Pound Island	Knox County		r,ns	150
	NAS	Todd Wildlife Sanctuary	Breman		r,ns	345
	NAS	Western Egg Rock	Bristol	Bird Nesting	r	100

KEY

RECREATION USE OR POTENTIAL

- s = swimming
- c = camping
- p = picnicking
- b = boating/canoeing
- t = trails
- h = historic
- sv = scenic vista
- r = public use restricted or limited
- g = golf
- pc = primitive camping
- ns = nature study
- sk = skiing/ice skating

MANAGEMENT AGENCY

- BPL = Bureau of Public Lands
- CF = Chewonki Foundation
- FWS = U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
- HCTPR = Hancock County Trustees of Public Reservations
- HIOBS = Hurricane Island Outward Bound School
- IFW = Dept. of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife
- NAS = National Audubon Society
- NPS = National Park Service
- TNC = The Nature Conservancy
- USCG = U.S. Coast Guard
- USFS = U.S. Forest Service

CONSERVATION EASEMENTS

Table 30

SOUTHERN D

SITE	MUNICIPALITY	RECIPIENT AGENCY	APPROX. ACREAGE	RESTRICTIONS
Ames Knob	North Haven	ANP	60	no development
Babbidge	North Haven	ANP	70	no development
Barter Island		IFW	3	no development
Burnt, Mouse & Wheat Island	Isle au Haut	ANP	102	7 buildings there now; 2 future residences
Clark Island	St. George	IFW	35	no development
Cranberry Island	Friendship	Audubon	40	1 residence now; 1 future cabin and 2 future docks; cabin to be set back 100'
Damariscotta R.	So. Bristol	IFW	40	1 residence now; no additional residences
Gull Point	Islesboro	IFW	18.5	2 houses and 1 cabin now; no additional houses or cabins
Great Spoon I.	Isle au Haut	ANP	50	no structures now; 1 future residence in Area 1; 1 dock and 1 boathouse in Area 11
Harbor Island	Friendship	Audubon	66	no development
John River	So. Bristol	IFW	20	no development
Kimball Island	Isle au Haut	TNC	35	no development
Little Spoon Is.	Isle au Haut	ANP	12	no more than 1 residence and 1 dock
Monroe Island	Owl's Head	IFW	225	1 residence now; no more than total of 5 residences; 100' set back
Oar Island	Bremen	IFW	27	no development
Pell Island	Isle au Haut	ANP	20	no back houses now; 3 future houses - 100', 3 docks, 1 boat house
Rockport	Rockport	IFW		no residences permitted

CONSERVATION EASEMENTS

SOUTHERN D

SITE	MUNICIPALITY	RECIPIENT AGENCY	APPROX. ACREAGE	RESTRICTIONS
Sheep Island	North Haven	TNC	25	no development
The Dumplings	North Haven	ANP	3	no development
Westport Island	Westport	IFW	200	

Key
Recipient Agency

- ANP - Acadia National Park
- IFW - Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife
- TNC - The Nature Conservancy

NEAR-COASTAL INLAND OPEN SPACE AREAS

Table 31

SOUTHERN D

MANAGEMENT AGENCY	SITE	MUNICIPALITY	OUTSTANDING FEATURE	RECREATION USE OR POTENTIAL	ACRES
FWS	Carlton Pond Waterfowl Production Area	Troy		p	1,068
BPR	Damariscotta Lake SP	Jefferson	Beach	s	19
IFW	Frye Mt. WMA	Montville		p, ns	5,251
BPR	Lake St. George SP	Liberty		s, c	354
IFW	Ruffington WMA	Montville, Searsmont		r, ns	610
BPR	Swan Lake	Swanville	2500' lake-front	s	60
School	School Forest	Somerville	20A. wooded		25
Town	Town Forest	Appleton	150A. wooded		150
Town	Town Forest	Brooks			145
Town	Town Forest	Freedom			40
Town	Town Forest	Liberty	268A. wooded		268
Town	Town Forest	Troy	1300A. wooded		1,300
Town	Town Forest	Union	150A. wooded		175
TNC	Appleton Bog	Appleton	White cedar	ns	84
TNC	Dyer's Neck	Jefferson	Spruce-fir	ns	43
IFW	Jefferson & Whitefield Sanctuary	Jefferson, Whitefield		r	
WEES	Walters Ecological Station	Palermo		ns	100

KEY

Recreation Use or Potential

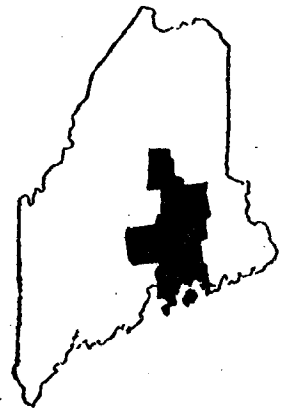
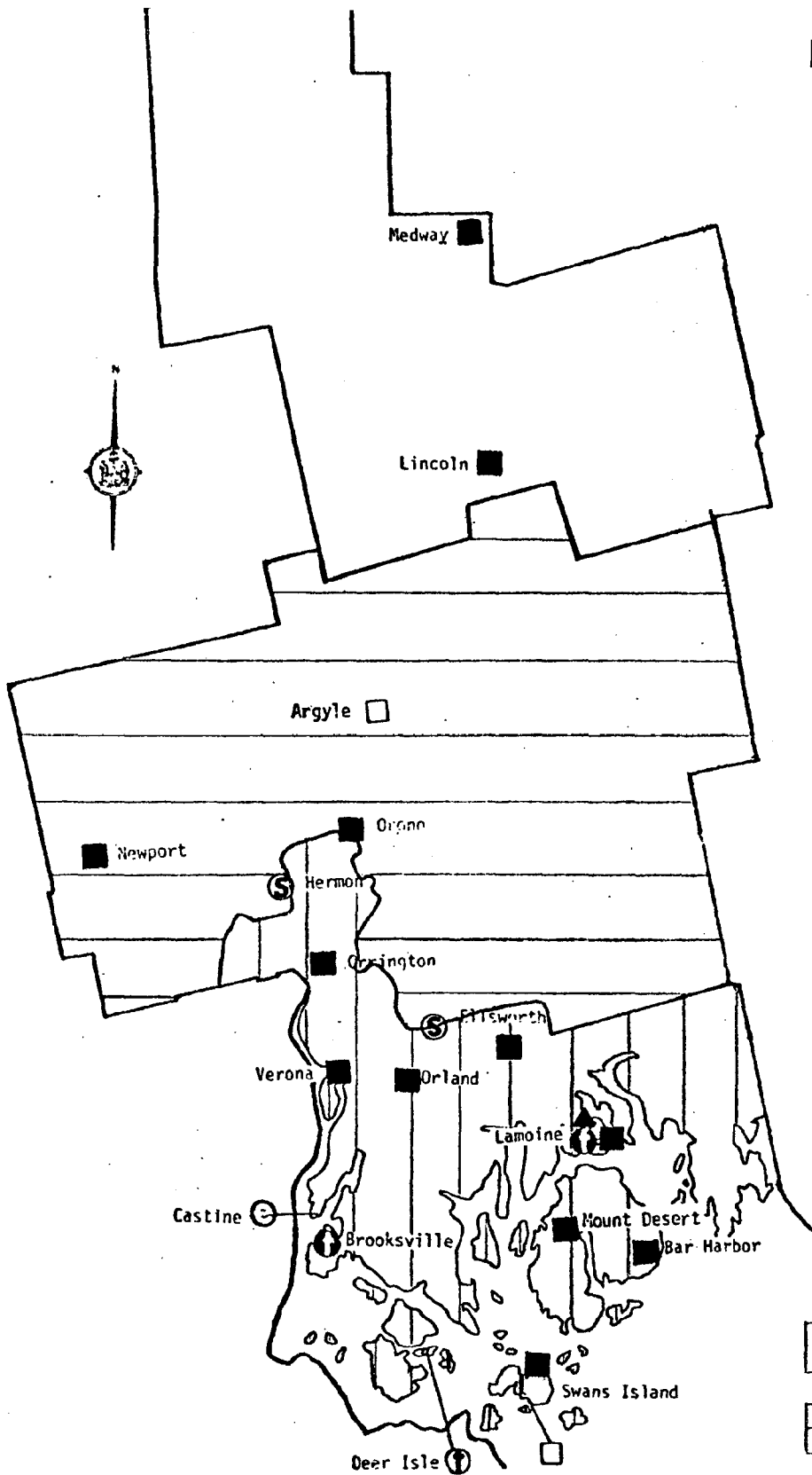
s = swimming	sv = scenic vista
c = camping	r = public use restricted or limited
p = picnicking	g = gold
b = boating/canoeing	pc = primitive camping
t = trails	ns = nature study
h = historic	sk = skiing/ice skating



Management Agency

BPR - Bureau of Parks and Recreation
FWS - U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
IFW - Dept. of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife
TNC - The Nature Conservancy
WEES - Walters Ecological Experiment Station

EASTERN W

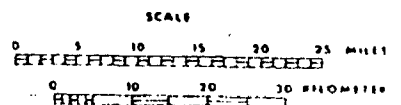
Population -
 Total-157,938
 Coastal-82,938



 Coastal
 Near-coastal

1/77

TYPE OF AREA	DEVELOPED	UNDEVELOPED
Day Use - Swimming/Picnicking	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Day Use - Trails/Picnicking	Ⓣ	Ⓣ
Day Use - Educational/Cultural	ⓔ	ⓔ
Camping	▲	▲
Boat Access	■	□



EASTERN REGION

Because of the great expanse of territory and the diversity of natural features covered by this management region, it would seem logical to divide the region into two sections each roughly equivalent in size. Those towns in Penobscot, Hancock and Waldo Counties will be treated as the western section (Unit Eastern W). Those in Washington County will be treated as the eastern section (Unit Eastern E).

UNIT EASTERN W

Coastal Parks

Due to the overwhelming presence of Acadia National Park in this Unit, the Bureau has in the past been reluctant to provide state parks when such a large park was already located here. Consequently, there is only one developed park in the Unit, Lamoine. Lamoine State Park is located on the mainland just north of Mt. Desert Island and offers camping and a picnicking day use spot as well as a boat launching site. Though it has fine views of the Mt. Desert monadnocks, it functions, like many of the private campgrounds in the area, as a spillover park catching some of the overflow from Acadia. Fifteen to twenty thousand people use the camping facilities at Lamoine each year.

There are several undeveloped parks in the coastal towns of this Unit. Holbrook Island Sanctuary is a large, wild area on Cape Rosier in Brooksville which was donated to the Bureau to be maintained for nature study and very low intensive recreation activities such as hiking and picnicking. Some improvements could be made on a small portion of the Sanctuary to make the area more available for the uses for which its donor intended. Pickering Cove is a parcel on Deer Isle which has a rocky shoreline and both open field and forest cover in addition to an interesting cave. Pickering Cove could be developed for picnicking and trail use, with a possible boat launching site, if the town would make some improvements to the main access road.

There is one other park in the coastal area though not on salt water. That is the 1,272 acre wooded parcel on Branch Lake in Ellsworth. Unfortunately most of this land is not well suited for recreational use. A boat-accessible, lake-shore picnic site has been suggested for the area,

Inland Parks

There are no developed parks inland in Unit Eastern W. There is one undeveloped area on Hermon Pond (24 acres) which could be developed into a day use swimming area for the residents of the Greater Bangor region. Already this area is used by the public though it is not formally operated as a park by the Bureau.

Visitor Use

Public use of existing State Parks and Memorials in Unit Eastern W totalled 41,822 in 1976 (Table 34). All of this recorded use took place in coastal facilities as there are no developed inland parks in the Unit (Table 3).

Public and Quasi-Public Open Space Lands

The coastal area of Unit Eastern W comprises 650,353 acres. Almost five percent of this (31,584 acres) is federally managed, the bulk being in Acadia National Park (Table 35).

The State controls 3,333 acres or 0.5 percent of the coastal land area. All but 0.1 percent of this is Parks and Recreation property.

The towns of the Unit hold 1,094 acres or less than 0.2 percent of the coastal acreage.

Private organizations own nearly 1,500 acres or four percent of the total public and quasi-public open space land.

The largest proportion of any of the coastal administrative units (5.8%) is held cumulatively by public and quasi-public agencies in Unit Southern D. Acadia National Park definitely dominates all holdings in the Unit in size, natural features and recreation facilities.

Natural Feature Deficiencies

There appear to be deficiencies in the Unit of the following types of protected natural features: sand dunes, rivers and estuaries and salt marshes (see Table 4). Of these, dunes are not significantly available in the coastal section of the Section.

Recreation Needs

The survey of Maine people done for the State Planning Office in 1973 indicated that the top recreation priorities for respondents in the Eastern Maine (Downeast) District were, in decreasing order: coastal beaches and scenic areas, natural areas and inland beaches, campsite areas, wild and scenic rivers, and historic areas.

The 1974 tourism study indicated that the most popular recreation activities of tourists in Maine were, in decreasing order: sightseeing, fishing/hunting, fresh water beaching, salt water beaching, fresh water boating, and camping.

The 1975 citizen evaluation of public policy indicated that 50% or more of the respondents in the Midcoast Area favored more spending for the following coastal projects, in decreasing order: wildlife habitats, historic areas and picnic areas, public beaches, scenic road turnoffs, campsites, coastal highways, and marinas and boat ramps.

The results of the 1976 panel surveys conducted by the Social Science Research Institute listed the following as state recreation priorities named by respondents in Eastern Maine (in decreasing order): freshwater beaches, roadside parks/picnic areas, camping areas, boat launches, bike paths, and wilderness camping areas.

The planning district analysis of the Draft 1977 SCORP indicated that from now through 1990 there may be acreage deficiencies in the Eastern Planning District for ski touring, hiking, snowskiing, canoeing, and (insignificantly) swimming. SCORP does not indicate any camping, picnicking, boating, interpretive trail, horseback riding, snowmobiling, or bicycling deficiencies.

Considering all of these studies together, it is difficult to clearly discern any distinct recreation needs. There appears to be some need for camping facilities, particularly primitive campsites, for beaching opportunities, and for additional natural and sightseeing areas.

Outstanding Unprotected Coastal Area Resources

The predominant natural features of the Unit are the coastal islands and the glacial hills rising close to the shore. The best example of these features in one compact place is on Mt. Desert Island. Acadia National Park takes in the most spectacular of the island's natural features. There are, however, a number of important areas which should be studied for possible protection including:

- Tunk Lake region on the eastern Hancock County border, one of the very few hilly areas on the coast and a region significant for its forest and other flora, lakes, wildlife, fish, geology and historic sites
- Bagaduce River area in Castine, Brooksville, Penobscot and Sedgewick, a tidal river running through one of the most picturesque and historically and ecologically important areas on the Maine coast
- Blue Hill in the town of Blue Hill, a well known landmark offering good vistas of Mt. Desert Island and Blue Hill Bay

- Salt Pond - Blue Hill Falls area, in Blue Hill, Brookline and Sedgewick, made up of a tidal pond, a reversing falls, a section of rocky coast, a locally important historic site and an unusual wildlife area set in an agricultural setting
- Taunton - Egypt - Hog Bays in Franklin, Hancock and Sullivan, a series of tidal inlets on the fringe of the eastern mid-coast growth center around Ellsworth
- Skillings River area in Lamoine and Hancock, a series of embayments and caves which together form one of the most scenic and still largely undisturbed estuaries on the coast of Maine
- Long Island in Blue Hill, the largest island in Blue Hill Bay
- Grand Heath in Gouldsboro, one of the biggest coastal heaths in Hancock County.

Recommendations

47. The Bureau should continue to operate *Lamoine State Park* at present design capacities.
48. The Bureau should make parking and trail improvements at *Holbrook Island Sanctuary* to enhance public use and appreciation of the area.
49. The Bureau should consider acquisition of *Blue Hill* if public use of the area is threatened by changes in land use or ownership.
50. The Bureau should urge the Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife to acquire conservation easements on the land areas around the *Bagaduce River* and the *Salt Pond* to protect these important fish and wildlife areas.
51. The Bureau should take a leadership role in the protection of the *Tunk Lake* region; a bond referendum to raise money specifically for the acquisition of this important area might be proposed jointly with the Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife and the Bureau of Public Lands; following a period of educating the public to the uniqueness of the area, such a bond issue might have an excellent chance of passing.
52. The Bureau should urge the National Park Service to study the acquisition and development of *Long Island* for resource protection and recreational use including primitive camping.

52a. The Bureau should develop its property on *Pickering Cove* as funds become available.

Table 33

STATE PARK AND STATE MEMORIAL ESTIMATED VISITOR USE
UNIT EASTERN W
1966-1976

Park/Memorial	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1976 Instant Design Capacity
*Fort George	2,502	3,810	8,635	8,132	9,222	6,125	5,839	11,149	9,800	9,950	12,865	36
*Holbrook Island						2,935	2,176	2,992	1,999	1,606	2,906	27
*Lamoine	7,679	7,397	5,216	6,575	12,560	16,460	18,455	17,687	21,218	20,840	11,355	225
	10,545	9,816	13,453	14,636	17,223	20,720	19,622	16,608	15,793	19,669	14,696	224

*Coastal

Table 34

PUBLIC AND QUASI-PUBLIC COASTAL OPEN SPACE AREAS

 Eastern W
 Summary

	ACRES	PERCENT OF COASTAL ACREAGE	% OF TOTAL PUBLIC AND QUASI-PUBLIC ACREAGE
COASTAL ACREAGE	650,352	100	--
FEDERAL	31,584	4.9	84.2
STATE (BPR)	3,333 (2,656)	0.5 (0.4)	8.9 (7.1)
MUNICIPAL	1,094	0.2	2.9
QUASI-PUBLIC	1,489	0.2	4.0
TOTAL	37,500	5.8	100

BUREAU OF PARKS & RECREATION COASTAL OWNERSHIP

Table 35

Eastern W

SITE	DEVELOPED UNDEVELOPED		TYPE	MUNICIPALITY	OUTSTANDING FEATURE	RECREATION USE OR POTENTIAL	ACRES	FEET SALT SHORELINE
	X							
Holbrook Island	X		Park	Brooksville	forest	ns, p, t	1,230.3	12,730
Lamoine SP	X		Park	Hancock	open field	sv, c	55	2,520
Branch Lake		X	Park	Ellsworth	lakeshore	b, p	1,272	-
Pickering Cove		X	Park	Deer Isle	forest, cave	p, t	94	4,450
Fort George	X		Memorial	Castine	fort site	h	2.75	-
Fort O'Brien	X		Memorial	Machiasport	fort ruins	h	2	357
Battery Gosselin		X	Memorial	Castine	fort bat- tery site	h	0.3	-
Penobscot River	X		Boat	Orrington		b	2.5	1,320
Verona Island	X		Boat	Verona Island		b	2	635
Long Pond		X	Boat	Somesville		b	2.7	-
Toddy Pond		X	Boat	Oakland		b	2.4	-
Eden			Easement	Bar Harbor			13	
Skillings River			Easement	Hancock			65	
Boat Park		X	Boat	Swans Island		b		

KEY

Recreation Use or Potential

s = swimming	sv = scenic vista
c = camping	r = public use restricted or limited
p = picnicking	g = golf
b = boating/canoeing	pc = primitive camping
t = trails	ns = nature study
h = historic	sk = skiing/ice skating

OTHER PUBLIC AND QUASI-PUBLIC COASTAL OPEN SPACE AREAS

EASTERN W Table 36

MANAGEMENT AGENCY		SITE	MUNICIPALITY	OUTSTANDING FEATURE	RECREATION USE OR POTENTIAL	ACRES
FEDERAL	NPS	Acadia National Park	Bar Harbor, Mt. Desert, Southwest Harbor, Tremont, Cranberry Isles, Gouldsboro, Swans Island	Hills, headlands, ponds, beaches, forests	s,c, sv,h, ns	31,300
	FWS	Craig Brook National Fish Hatchery	Orland			135
	USCG	Great Duck Island	Long Is. Pt.	Lighthouse	r	10
	FWS	Green Lake Fish Hatchery	Ellsworth			129
	USCG	Mount Desert Rock	Offshore	Lighthouse	r	10
STATE	IFW	Barred Island	Deer Isle	Duck Nesting	r	5
	IFW	Buck Island	Brooksville	Duck Nesting	r	0.5
	DOT	Dorothea L. Dix Rest Area	Hampden	Mixed Forest	p	23
	IFW	Grass Ledge	Deer Isle	Duck Nesting	r	1
	IFW	Little Eaton Island	Deer Isle	Duck Nesting	r	2
	IFW	Phoebe Island	Stonington	Duck Nesting	r	2
	BPL	Public Reserved Lot	T8 SD			640
	IFW	Sloop Island Ledge	Deer Isle	Duck Nesting	r	1
	IFW	Spirit Ledge	Isle Au Haut	Duck Nesting	r	1
	IFW	Thrumcap Island	Brooksville	Duck Nesting	r	1
MUNICIPAL	City	Brookside Park	Bangor			4
	City	Graham Lake	Ellsworth	2,500' shore		40
	Town	Grant Park	Bar Harbor	+150' beach	s	2

OTHER PUBLIC AND QUASI-PUBLIC COASTAL OPEN SPACE AREAS

EASTERN W (continued)

MANAGEMENT AGENCY	SITE	MUNICIPALITY	OUTSTANDING FEATURE	RECREATION USE OR POTENTIAL	ACRES
Town	Hadley's Point Park	Bar Harbor	±150' beach	s	2
Town	High School Open Space	Bar Harbor			35
Town	Hockamock Head	Swans Island			50
Town	Hoet's Mill Pond Area	Stonington			± 22
City	Kenduskeag Park	Bangor		b	51
Town Leased	Lamoine Beach	Lamoine	940' beach		12.8
Town	Lapaus Point Beach	Tremont	±500' beach	s	2
Town	Municipal Beach	Castine	±300' beach	s	
Town	Municipal Beach	Surry			
City	Municipal Golf Course	Bangor		g,t	169
Town	Open Space	Winter Harbor	±400' beach		
City	Prentiss Woods	Bangor		t	36
Town	Reservoir Land	Brewer			150
Town	Richardson Lot	Orrington			105+
Town	Sand Beach	Swans Island	Sand Beach	s	
School	School Forest	Brewer			75
School	School Forest	Holden	32A.wooded		67
School	School Forest	Mt. Desert			10
Town	Seal Harbor Beach	Mt. Desert	±1,000'beach		
City of Ellsworth	Simmons Pond Area	Hancock	Mixed Forest		120
Town	Stinson Memorial Park	Stonington			
Town	Town Beach	Franklin	±50' beach		
City	Town Forest	Bangor	25A.woodland		25

MUNICIPAL

OTHER PUBLIC AND QUASI-PUBLIC COASTAL OPEN SPACE AREAS

EASTERN W (continued)

MANAGEMENT AGENCY	SITE	MUNICIPALITY	OUTSTANDING FEATURE	RECREATION USE OR POTENTIAL	ACRES
Town	Town Forest	Brooklin	10A.woodland		30
Town	Town Forest	Southwest Hbr.	80A.woodland		86
TNC	Barred Island	Sunset	Shore Birds	ns	5
TNC	Blagdon Preserve	Bar Harbor	Spruce, head-land	ns	110
TNC	Bradbury Island	Deer Isle	Headland	ns	46
Bangor YMCA	Camp Jorden	Ellsworth		r	127
TNC	Crockett Cove Woods	Deer Isle	Forest	ns	100
IFW	Deer Isle & Stonington WMA	Deer Isle, Stonington		r	
TNC	Dram Island	Sorrento	Spruce	ns	6
AMC	Echo Lake Camp	Mt. Desert		r	13
TNC	Ketterlinus Preserve	Tremont	Spruce-fir shore	ns	20
NAS	Little Duck Island	Offshore	Bird nesting	r	367
EGC	Mariners Park	Deer Isle			23
FON	McGlathery & Little McGlathery Islands	Stonington			105
MAS	Northeast Creek	Bar Harbor	Freshwater Marsh	b,ns	70
IFW	Orrington Game Sanc.	Orrington		r	86
TNC	Round Island	Stonington	Forest, headland	ns	36
TNC	Sheep Island	Deer Isle	Bird nesting	r,ns	5
SF	Stanwood Wildlife Sanc.	Ellsworth		ns,t	28
TNC	Stave Island Preserve	Gouldsboro	Spruce-fir	ns	132
TNC	Turtle Island	Winter Harbor	Spruce-fir	ns	140
TNC	Wreck Island	Stonington	Spruce	ns	70

KEY

RECREATION USE OR POTENTIAL

s = swimming	sv = scenic vista
c = camping	r = public use restricted or limited
p = picnicking	g = golf
b = boating/canoeing	pc = primitive camping
t = trails	ns = nature study
h = historic	sk = skiing/ice skating

MANAGEMENT AGENCY

BPL = Bureau of Public Lands	MAS = Maine Audubon Society
DOT = Dept. of Transportation	NAS = National Audubon Society
EGC = Evergreen Garden Club	NPS = National Park Service
FON = Friends of Nature	SF = Stanwood Foundation
FWS = U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	TNC = The Nature Conservancy
IFW = Dept. of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife	USCG = U.S. Coast Guard

CONSERVATION EASEMENTS

Table 37

EASTERN W

SITE	MUNICIPALITY	RECIPIENT AGENCY	APPROX. ACREAGE	RESTRICTIONS
Bald Island	Deer Isle	ANP	5	no residences now; 1 future residence set back 75'; 1 future dock
Barred Islands, Chain Links	Deer Isle	TNC	14	1 cabin & 1 dock now; 1 future dock & residence to be set back 75'; Chain Lake - forever wild
Bartlett Narrows	Mt. Desert	ANP	6	2 residences now; no more residences
Bass Harbor	Tremont	ANP	2.5	no residences now; 1 futre residence
Bean Island	Sorrento	ANP	27	no residences now; 2 future residences set back 100'; 1 future dock
Big Babson Island	Brooklin	ANP	22	no development
Big Coombs I.	Stonington	TNC	13	no development
Black Island	Swans Island	ANP	81	Area 1 - no development; Area II - no more than 1 house per 15 acres
Black Island	Long Island Plantation	ANP	349	no residences now; no more than maximum of 4 residences set back 100'; 1 future pier
Black Island	Long Island Plantation	ANP	1	no structures now; 1 future residence set back 100' and 1 future dock
Black Island	Long Island Plantation	ANP	80	no structures now; no more than total of 2 residences & 2 cabins, 1 dock
Buckle Island	Stonington	ANP	8	no development

CONSERVATION EASEMENTS

EASTERN W

SITE	MUNICIPALITY	RECIPIENT AGENCY	APPROX. ACREAGE	RESTRICTIONS
Buckle Island, Duck Is.	Swans Island	ANP	25	1 cabin now; 1 additional residence
Butler Island, Barred Island	Deer Isle	ANP	360	no houses now; no more than 5 future structures of any type; must be set back 100'
Carroll Farm	Southwest Hbr.	ANP	80	1 residence now; no more residences
Chatts Island	Brooklin	ANP	5	no development
Clark Cove	Bar Harbor	ANP	43	1 residence now; no more than 2 future houses & 2 docks & pier
East Torry Island	Brooklin	ANP	25	no development
Fernald Point	Southwest Hbr.	ANP	3	1 residence now; no more residences; 1 future pier
Fernald Point	Southwest Hbr.	ANP	3.84	1 residence now; no more residences; 1 future pier
Fernald Point	Southwest Hbr.	ANP	10.15	1 residence now; no more residences; 1 future pier
Fernald Point	Southwest Hbr.	ANP	3	1 residence now; no more residences; 1 future pier
Fernald Point	Southwest Hbr.	ANP	7	1 residence now; no more residences; 1 future pier
Fernald Point	Southwest Hbr.	ANP	3	1 residence now; no more residences; 1 future pier
Gooseberry Island	Stonington	ANP	8	no development
Great Gotts Island	Tremont	IFW	6.92	1 residence now; no additional residence

CONSERVATION EASEMENTS

EASTERN W

SITE	MUNICIPALITY	RECIPIENT AGENCY	APPROX. ACREAGE	RESTRICTIONS
Great Gotts Island	Tremont	IFW	14.43	no houses now; 1 future residence with 75' setback
Great Sprucehead I.	Deer Isle	TNC	306	no development
Hardwood Island	Tremont	ANP	205	2 residences now; 1 boathouse & dock; 2 future houses set back 300'
Hat Island	Swans Island	ANP	14	1 future residence; 100' setback & height restriction
Heart Island	Deer Isle	ANP	2	no residences now; 1 future residence with size restrictions
Hog Island	Brooklin	ANP	90	no development
Indian Point	Bar Harbor	ANP	27.7	no residences; 3 future residences set back 75'
Indian Point	Bar Harbor	ANP	15	
Indian Point	Bar Harbor	ANP	46	1 residence now; no more residences
Indian Point	Bar Harbor	ANP	146	2 residences now; no more than 1 residence per 15 acres
Indian Point	Bar Harbor	ANP	15.75	1 residence now; 1 future residence set back 250'
Indian Point	Bar Harbor	ANP	14.5	1 residence now; 1 future house set back 75'
John's Island	Swans Island	ANP	15	Area I - no development Area II - no more than 1 residence per 15 acres
Little Gott Is.	Tremont	ANP)		1 cabin now; 1 future residence
Little Gott Is.	Tremont	ANP)	56	2 cabins now; 1 boat-house now; no more than a total of 4 residences at any one

CONSERVATION EASEMENTS

EASTERN W

SITE	MUNICIPALITY	RECIPIENT AGENCY	APPROX. ACREAGE	RESTRICTIONS
Little Island	Brooklin	ANP	3	no development
Lopaus Point	Tremont	ANP	7	1 residence now; no more
Lopaus Point	Tremont	ANP	16.5	1 residence now; 2 future houses set back 200'
Moose Island	Tremont	ANP	44	no residences now; 1 future house set back 100'
Northeast Harbor	Mt. Desert	ANP	8.75	2 residences now; 2 additional residences set back 75'
Northwest Cove	Bar Harbor	ANP	57.3	1 residence now; 3 additional residences permitted
Old Point	Lamoine	IFW	120	1 residence & 1 barn now; 3 future residences in specified areas; 300' set back, 1 future pier & 1 small pond
Opeechee Island	Swans Island	ANP	16	Area I - no development; Area II - no more than 1 residence per 15 acres
Orono Island	Swans Island	ANP	30	no houses now; 1 future house & 1 future dock
Outer Scott Island	Deer Isle	TNC	7	no development
Pond Island	Long I. Pt.	ANP	235	200' strip; no development saltmarsh; no development remainder of island; no more than total of 6 residences
Preble Island	Sorrento	ANP	83	2 cabins now; no more residences
Pretty Marsh	Mt. Desert	ANP	4.8	no residences now & none in the future; 1 future boathouse

CONSERVATION EASEMENTS

EASTERN W

SITE	MUNICIPALITY	RECIPIENT AGENCY	APPROX. ACREAGE	RESTRICTIONS
Round Island	Swans Island	ANP	8.5	1 residence now; no more residences
Saddleback Island	Stonington	ANP	49.5	forever wild
Scrag Island	Deer Isle	ANP	4	1 residence, 1 guest house now; 1 future dock
Second Island	Stonington	TNC	2	no residences now; 1 future cabin set back 100'
Shabby Island	Deer Isle	ANP	11	no development
Sheep Island	Deer Isle	ANP	8.6	no development
Shingle Island	Stonington	TNC	6	1 single family residence, 100', 1 dock
Somesville	Mt. Desert	ANP	5.4	1 residence now; 1 future residence to be set back 150'; 1 boathouse
Spruce Island	Stonington	ANP	50	no residences now; 5 future residences set back 300'
Spruce Point	Gouldsboro	ANP	78	no development
Sutton Island	Cranberry Isles	ANP	8.69	2 future residences plus docks & floats
Sutton Island	Cranberry Isles	ANP	8.1	1 residence & 1 boat house now; 1 future residence
Sutton Island	Cranberry Isles	ANP	11.3	1 residence now; 3 future houses & 1 pier
Sutton Island	Cranberry Isles	ANP	28.02	1 residence & 1 pier now; 3 future houses
Sutton Island	Cranberry Isles	ANP	8	1 residence now; 1 future residence & future pier
Sutton Island	Cranberry Isles	ANP	35.07	1 residence & 1 boat house now, 2 future residences & 1 future boathouse

CONSERVATION EASEMENTS

EASTERN W

SITE	MUNICIPALITY	RECIPIENT AGENCY	APPROX. ACREAGE	RESTRICTIONS
Sutton Island	Cranberry Isles	ANP	28	1 residence & 1 boat-house now; 1 future residence & 1 pier
Sutton Island	Cranberry Isles	ANP	1.79	no residences now; 1 future residence set back 100'; 1 dock
Sutton Island	Cranberry Isles	ANP	2.05	
Sutton Island	Cranberry Isles	ANP	1.1	1 house, 1 cabin now; future - 1 swimming pool, 1 greenhouse, 1 dock
Sutton Island	Cranberry Isles	ANP		2 residences now; no additional residences permitted
Swans Island	Swans Island	ANP	72	3 residences now; future residence set back 100' & 1 dock & boathouse
Swans Island	Swans Island	ANP	42.6	no residences now, 1 future residence 200' setback
Swans Island	Swans Island	ANP	367	no residences now; 5 future residences to be set back 100'
Swans Island	Swans Island	ANP	80	1 residence, 1 boat-house & dock now; no more than a total of 3 residences ever
The Hub, Birch I., The Ledges, John I.	Mt. Desert	ANP	1	forever wild
Tunk Lake	T10 SD	IFW	6	1 cabin & 1 dock
Welch Island	Sorrento	TNC	3/8	no development
Western Sister Is.	Swans Island	ANP	50	1 residence now; 1 future dock; no more residences
West Torry Island	Brooklin	ANP	15	no development

Key
Recipient Agency

ANP - Acadia National Park

IFW - Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife

TNC - The Nature Conservancy

NEAR-COASTAL INLAND OPEN SPACE AREAS

Table 38

EASTERN W

MANAGEMENT AGENCY		SITE	MUNICIPALITY	OUTSTANDING FEATURE	RECREATION USE OR POTENTIAL	ACRES
FEDERAL	USAF	Dow Pines	Great Pond Plt.	Forest	s, p, c, t	375
	USFS	Penobscot Exp. Forest	Bradley	Forest	r	4,000
STATE	UM	Fay Hyland Bog	Orono	Bog	ns	350
	BPR	Hermon Pond	Hermon	Beach	s, p, c	24
	UM	Lagrange Forest	Lagrange	Forest	ns	200
	IFW	Lyle Frost WMA	Eastbrook, Franklin	Freshwater marsh	r, ns	1,813
	BPL	Military Site (Duck L.)	T4 ND	Lake		10,977 ¹
	IFW	Old Farm Pond WMA	Maxfield, Howland		r, ns	600
	BPL	Public Reserved Lots ²	Great Pond Plt. Osborn T16 MD T32 MD Orono	Forest Forest Forest Forest Forest		752 960 320 ³ 640 1,700
	UM	University Forest	Orono	Forest	ns, t	1,700
MUNICIPAL	Town	Reservoir Land	Dedham	1900A.wooded		1,900
	School	School Forest	Dexter			50
	School	School Forest	Glenburn			10
	School	School Forest	Greenfield	160A.wooded		160
	School	School Forest	Hermon	22A.wooded		90
	School	School Forest	Old Town	57A.wooded		69
	School	School Forest	Orono	23A.wooded		26
	City	Sewall Park	Old Town		s, p	30
	Town	Town Farm	Aurora	10A.wooded		90
	Town	Town Farm	Bradford	130A.wooded		1,107
	Town	Town Farm	Burlington	1214A.wooded		1,220
	Town	Town Farm	Eddington	18A.wooded		85

NEAR-COASTAL INLAND OPEN SPACE AREAS

EASTERN W

MANAGEMENT AGENCY		SITE	MUNICIPALITY	OUTSTANDING FEATURE	RECREATION USE OR POTENTIAL	ACRES
MUNICIPAL	Town	Town Farm	Garland	202A. wooded		237
	Town	Town Farm	Newburgh			385
	Town	Town Farm	Orono	101A. wooded		284
	Town	Town Farm	Plymouth	9A. wooded		10
PRIVATE	TNC	Mullen Woods	Newport	Mixed forest	ns	115

KEY

Recreation Use or Potential

- a = swimming
- c = camping
- p = picnicking
- b = boating/canoeing
- t = trails
- h = historic
- sv = scenic vista
- r = public use restricted or limited
- g = golf
- pc = primitive camping
- ns = nature study
- sk = skiing/ice skating

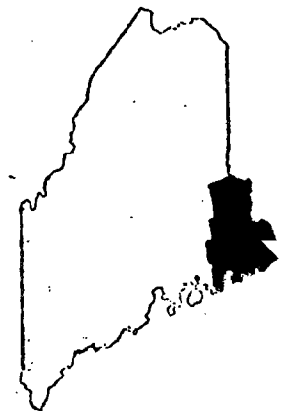
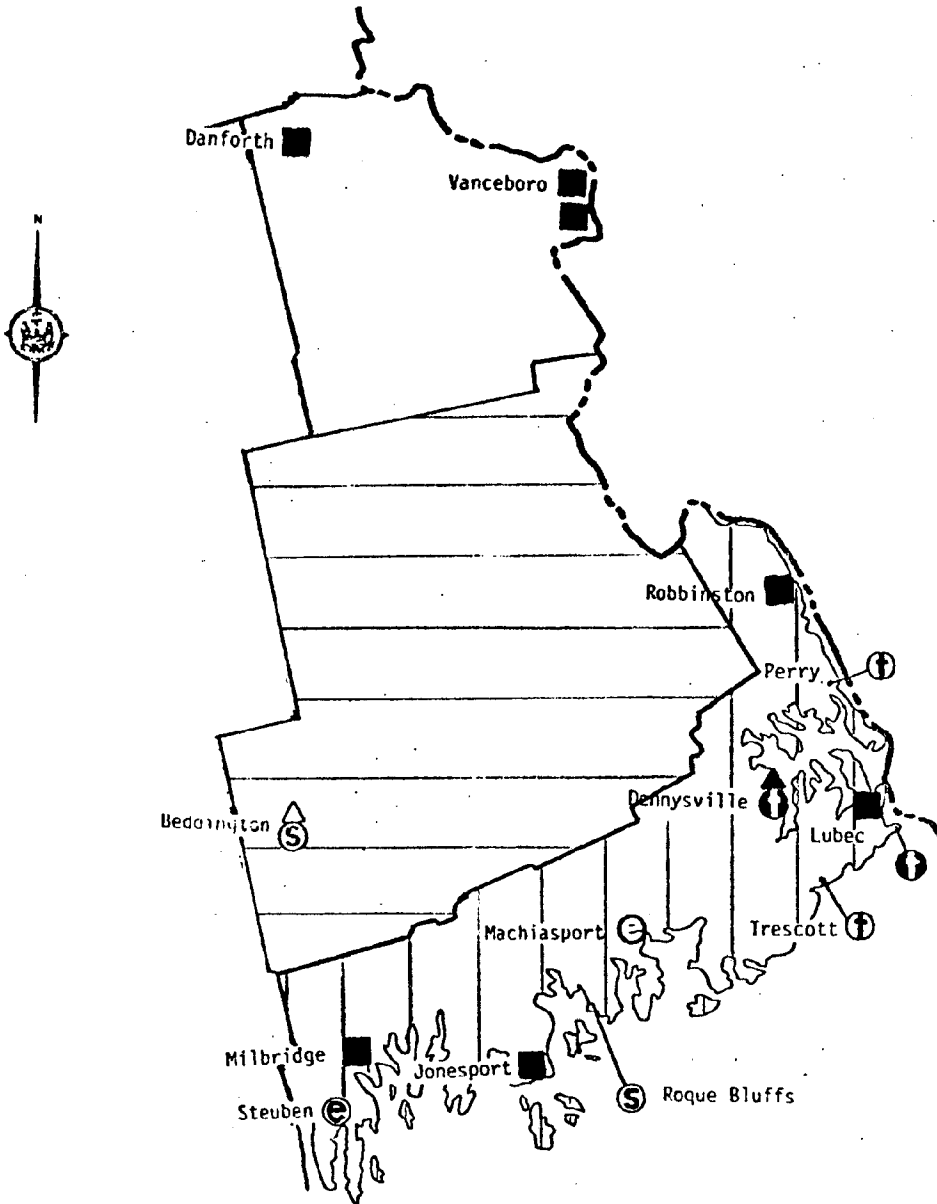
Management Agency

- BPL - Bureau of Public Lands
- BPR - Bureau of Parks and Recreation
- IFW - Dept. of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife
- UM - University of Maine
- USFS - U.S. Forest Service
- TNC - The Nature Conservancy
- USAF - U.S. Air Force

1. This figure includes 5,297 acres of land plus 1,222 acre Duck Lake and 269 acre Upper Unknown Lake which are already in State ownership. To add to this, it is expected that the 108th Legislature will approve a proposal to exchange 1,520 acres with Dead River Company and 2,606 acres of land with Diamond International Corporation. Cutting rights on a 270 acre public reserved lot in the parcel will also be returned to the State as part of the agreement with Diamond International.
2. Only those public lots within this Section on which the State retains the grass and timber cutting rights have been included here.
3. It is anticipated that this lot will be exchanged in trade with the St. Regis Paper Company in the near future.

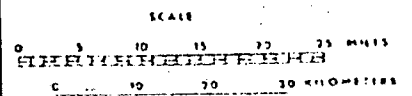
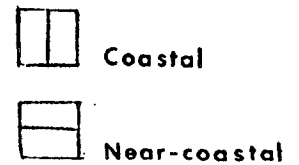
EASTERN E

Population -
 Total-29,859
 Coastal-22,904



1/77

TYPE OF AREA	DEVELOPED	UNDEVELOPED
Day Use - Swimming/Picnicking	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
Day Use - Trails/Picnicking	Ⓣ	Ⓣ
Day Use - Educational/Cultural	ⓔ	ⓔ
Camping	ⓐ	ⓐ
Boat Access	Ⓜ	□



UNIT EASTERN E

Coastal Parks

There is one park in Washington County which is developed for both camping and day use. Cobscook Bay State Park in Edmonds Township is on the bay of "boiling water" as it was called by the Passamaquoddy Indians. The park has been leased from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and is adjacent to the Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge. The present lease runs out in 2000. It is interesting to note that while camping use has remained relatively stable over the last six years at about 23,000 to 26,000, day use visits have increased steadily reaching an estimated 20,000 in 1976.

Right now there are two day use state parks in this Unit: Quoddy Head and Roque Bluffs. Quoddy Head in Lubec is a 532 acre park with high rock ledges rising from the sea 50 feet or more and a bog at Carrying Place Cove which has been described as the best raised bog in Maine. The park is currently used for hiking and picnicking, and affords spectacular views of both the famous stripped Quoddy Head lighthouse and the sheer cliffs of Grand Manan Island in the Bay of Fundy. The Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife has suggested that Quoddy Head State Park be enlarged.

Roque Bluffs is a new addition to the state park system. For the first time in 1977 it will offer formal facilities for visitors using the beach, one of the best in eastern Maine. Much of the 274 acres in the park remains unutilized. Some of the upland could be used for a variety of outdoor recreation activities.

Along the coast in this Unit there are two undeveloped parks. A 100 acre parcel at Gleason's Point in Perry consists of open field with good views of Passamaquoddy Bay and a gravel pit extending into the mouth of the Little River. The lot is located just off Rt. 1 with good road access. It could be used as an off-highway picnic site and possibly for camping.

Eastern Head in Trescott Township is a 263 acre parcel with excellent rocky cliffs, a fine sand beach, and forested upland areas. Right now there is no road access to the site but it is expected that this problem could be worked out with St. Regis Paper Company which owns the area inland to Rt. 191. The site ought to be studied soon to determine what sort of recreation the land is most suitable for.

In addition, the Bureau has a tiny lot at Good's Point in Steuben. As this lot is not of statewide significance it would best be transferred to another management agency (such as leased to the town) or simply sold.

Inland Parks

There are no developed inland parks in this Unit, but there is one 338 acre undeveloped area at Pleasant River Lake in Beddington which has excellent sand beaches and would be suitable for swimming, picnicking and perhaps camping.

Visitor Use

Public use of existing State Parks and Memorials in Unit Eastern E totalled 103,243 in 1976 (Table 41). All of this recorded use took place in coastal facilities as there are no developed inland parks in the Unit (Table 3).

Public and Quasi-Public Open Space Lands

The total area of the coastal minor civil divisions in Unit Eastern E is 562,313 acres. Federal open space lands total 13,133 acres with Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge being the largest single block of public open space in the Unit.

The State holds 4,488 acres, roughly half of which is in wildlife management areas and half in state parks.

Municipally owned open space in the coastal communities totals 1,067 acres. This is 5.6 percent of the total public and quasi-public open space.

Private conservation lands total 199 acres. In size, this is a negligible fraction of the land in the Unit.

Taken together the total open space land managed by public or quasi-public agencies in Unit Eastern E is approximately 18,887 acres or 3.3 percent of the coastal acreage.

Natural Feature Deficiencies

There appear to be deficiencies in the Unit of the following types of protected natural features: sand dunes, hills, sub-alpine habitats and cobble beaches (see Table 4). Of these, hills and sub-alpine habitats are not significantly available in the coastal portion of the Unit.

Recreation Needs

The survey of Maine people done for the State Planning Office in 1973 indicated that the top recreation priorities for

respondents in the Eastern Maine (Downeast) District were, in decreasing order: coastal beaches and scenic areas, natural areas and inland beaches, campsite areas, wild and scenic rivers, and historic areas,

The 1974 tourism study indicated that the most popular recreation activities of tourists in Maine were, in decreasing order: sightseeing, fishing/hunting, fresh water beaching, salt water beaching, fresh water boating, and camping.

The 1975 citizen evaluation of public policy indicated that 50% or more of the respondents in the Midcoast Area favored more spending for the following coastal projects, in decreasing order: wildlife habitats, historic areas and picnic areas, public beaches, scenic road turnoffs, campsites, coastal highways, and marinas and boat ramps.

The results of the 1976 panel surveys conducted by the Social Science Research Institute listed the following as state recreation priorities named by respondents in Eastern Maine (in decreasing order): freshwater beaches, roadside parks/picnic areas, camping areas, boat launches, bike paths, and wilderness camping areas.

The planning district analysis of the Draft 1977 SCORP indicates that from now through 1990 there may be acreage deficiencies in the Eastern Planning District for ski touring, hiking, snow-skiing, canoeing, and (insignificantly) swimming. SCORP does not indicate any camping, picnicking, boating, interpretive trail, horseback riding, snowmobiling, or bicycling deficiencies.

Considering all of these studies together, it is difficult to clearly discern any distinct recreation needs. There appear to be some need for primitive camping facilities, for beaching opportunities, for canoe access sites and possibly for additional hiking, ski touring and snowshoeing trails.

Outstanding Unprotected Coastal Area Open Spaces

The predominant natural features of this Unit are longitudinal peninsulas fringed by large near-shore islands between Steuben and Cutler; steep, rocky headlands from Cutler to Lubec facing the open ocean; and the Cobscook Bay complex with its exceptionally high tides. The most important unprotected coastal resources identified in the Unit include:

- the Roque Island constellation of islands in Englishman Bay with some of the finest sand beaches, forests and headlands of any islands on the Maine coast
- Great Wass Island in Beals, an island with ancient sphagnum heaths, a unique stand of jack pine, even a small sand dune - all accessible by bridge

- Howard Cove Beach in Machiasport, perhaps the largest and most scenic cobble beach in Maine
- Boot Cove/Head in Lubec, an interesting large stone beach and geological fissure with caves
- the shore along Cutler including Western and Ferry Heads, a coast of bold, rocky headlands
- Pleasant River-Bay area in Harrington, Addison, Columbia Falls, and Columbia, "the most extensive complex of mudflats, salt marshes, and mature spruce-fir forests east of the Kennebec River".

Recommendations

53. The Bureau should continue to operate *Cobscook Bay State Park* at present capacity levels.
54. The Bureau should continue to operate *Quoddy Head State Park*; consideration should be given to expanding facilities at the park.
55. The Bureau should continue to operate *Roque Bluffs State Park*; consideration should be given to expanding facilities at the park including the development of an interpretive trail system.
56. The Bureau should consider developing as a day use area and leasing to a local administrative body *Gleason's Point*.
57. The Bureau's property on *Eastern Head* should be studied to determine how access might best be provided and what type and level of recreational use is most appropriate for the area.
58. The Bureau should transfer or lease *Good's Point*.
59. If land ownership or use changes threaten any of the islands in the *Roque Island* group, the Bureau should work, alone or in cooperation with other agencies and organizations, to acquire the islands; a bond issue to finance the acquisition and low scale recreational development of the islands might be appropriate.
60. The Bureau should work with the Nature Conservancy to protect *Great Wass Island*; The American Land Trust, a special project of the Nature Conservancy, is exploring the possible preservation of *Great Wass* as part of its program "to save outstanding examples of America's extraordinary natural heritage."

61. If land ownership or use changes threaten *Howard Cove Beach*, the Bureau should acquire or assist in the acquisition of the beach and adjacent wetlands.

Table 40

STATE PARK AND STATE MEMORIAL ESTIMATED VISITOR USE
UNIT EASTERN E
1966-1976

Park/Memorial	Type Of Use	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1976 Instant Design Capacity
Tobscook Bay	Day Use	6,434	7,685	8,147	10,976	7,788	8,842	10,715	9,117	12,751	15,715	20,296	126
	Camping	8,807	9,109	13,212	16,836	20,435	25,437	25,402	23,830	20,945	26,627	22,684	500
Fort O'Brien	Day Use		1,548	2,868	3,486	4,810	6,876	7,208	7,954	4,512	7,918	6,691	45
Quoddy Head	Day Use	28,157	25,876	36,480	44,828	56,340	57,884	62,040	64,264	59,372	62,852	53,572	90

*Coastal

Table 41

PUBLIC AND QUASI-PUBLIC COASTAL OPEN SPACE AREAS

Eastern E
Summary

	ACRES	PERCENT OF COASTAL ACREAGE	% OF TOTAL PUBLIC AND QUASI-PUBLIC ACREAGE
COASTAL ACREAGE	562,313	100	---
FEDERAL	13,133	2.3	69.5
STATE (BPR)	4,488 (2,039)	0.8 (0.4)	23.8 (10.8)
MUNICIPAL	1,067	0.2	5.6
QUASI-PUBLIC	199	*	1.1
TOTAL	18,887	3.3	100

* Less than 0.1%

BUREAU OF PARKS & RECREATION COASTAL OWNERSHIP

Table 42

Eastern E

SITE	DEVELOPED UNDEVELOPED		TYPE	MUNICIPALITY	OUTSTANDING FEATURE	RECREATION USE OR POTENTIAL	ACRES	FEET SALT SHORELINE
	X							
Cobscook Bay SP	X		Park	Edmunds Twp.	forest, flats	c,p,t	868	27,200
Quoddy Head SP	X		Park	Lubec	headland, forest	p,s,v, t/c	531.9	19,660
Gleason Point		X	Park	Perry	open field, bluff	p,b,c	100	6,500
Good's Point		X	Park	Steuben			0.3	---
Eastern Head		X	Park	Trescott Twp	headland, sand beach	p,t,c, sv	263	15,900
Roque Bluffs	X		Park	Roque Bluffs	beach	s/p,c, t	2736	7,200
Fort O'Brien	X		Memorial	Machiasport	fort ruins	h	2	357
Jonesport Marina	X		Boat	Jonesport		b	1.8	546
Lubec Town Landing	X		Boat	Lubec		b	1.7	280
Narraguagus River	X		Boat	Milbridge		b	5	1,050
St. Croix River	X		Boat	Calais		b	7.5	
Foster Island			Easement	Harrington			400	

KEY

Recreation Use or Potential

- s = swimming
- c = camping
- p = picnicking
- b = boating/canoeing
- t = trails
- h = historic
- sv = scenic vista
- r = public use restricted or limited
- g = golf
- pc = primitive camping
- ns = nature study
- sk = skiing/ice skating

OTHER PUBLIC AND QUASI-PUBLIC COASTAL OPEN SPACE AREAS Table 43 EASTERN E

MANAGEMENT AGENCY		SITE	MUNICIPALITY	OUTSTANDING FEATURE	RECREATION USE OR POTENTIAL	ACRES
FEDERAL	USCG	Libby Island	Machiasport	Lighthouse	r	45
	USCG	Little River Island	Cutler	Lighthouse	r	15
	USCG	Machias Seal Island	Cutler	Bird Nesting	r	25
	FWS	Moosehorn N.W.R.	Calais, Edmunds	Mixed Forest	ns,t	11,035
	FWS	Petit Manan N.W.R.	Steuben	Bird Nesting	r,ns	1,999
	NPS	St.Croix Nat'l. Mon.	Calais	Historic Site	h,pc	14
	STATE	IFW	Back Bay WMA	Milbridge	Salt Marsh	r,ns
IFW		Englishman R, WMA	Roque Bluffs	Tidal Marsh	r,ns	120
IFW		Great Works WMA	Edmunds Twp.	Fresh Marsh	r,ns	640
IFW		Green Island	Steuben	Bird Nesting	r	11
IFW		Jonesboro WMA	Jonesboro	Softwoods	r,ns	713
IFW		Orange River WMA	Whiting	Flowage rights		588
IFW		Pennamaquam WMA	Pembroke	Fresh Marsh	r,ns	293
IFW		Pleasant R. Salt Marsh	Columbia Falls	Salt Marsh	r,ns	24
MUNICIPAL	Town	Fred Grant Mill	Cherryfield			8
	Town	McCellan Park	Milbridge			7
	City	Nashs Lake	Calais			640
	Town	Reversing Falls	Pembroke	Tides	t,p,c	50
	Town	Round Island	Machiasport	Salmon Run	pc	5
	School	School Forest	Calais			50.5
			Jonesport			10
			Machias	10A wooded		13
		Pembroke	60A wooded		70	
		Robinston	3A wooded		10	

OTHER PUBLIC AND QUASI-PUBLIC COASTAL OPEN SPACE AREAS

EASTERN E (continued)

MANAGEMENT AGENCY		SITE	MUNICIPALITY	OUTSTANDING FEATURE	RECREATION USE OR POTENTIAL	ACRES
MUNICIPAL	Town	Town Forest	Calais	28A. wooded		153
	Town	Town Forest	Marshfield	50A. wooded		50
PRIVATE	TNC	Flint Island	Harrington	Fossil	h,ns	134
	IFW	Stone Island	Machiasport	Spruce, headland	ns	60
	IFW	Sillow Water Game Sanctuary	Perry		r	
	TNC	Wolfe Preserve	Perry	Open Field	ns,sv	5

KEY

Recreation Use or Potential

- s = swimming
- c = camping
- p = picnicking
- b = boating/canoeing
- t = trails
- h = historic
- sv = scenic vista
- r = public use restricted or limited
- g = golf
- pc = primitive camping
- ns = nature study
- sk = skiing/ice skating

Management Agency

- FWS - U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
- IFW - Department of Inalnd Fisheries & Wildlife
- TNC - The Nature Conservancy
- USCG - U.S. Coast Guard

CONSERVATION EASEMENTS

Table 44

EASTERN E

SITE	MUNICIPALITY	RECIPIENT AGENCY	APPROX. ACREAGE	RESTRICTIONS
Cutler Headland	Cutler	IFW	77	no development
Hog Island	Harrington	TNC	10	no development
Mink Island	Harrington	TNC	1	no development
Narrows Island	Harrington	TNC	50	1 house, 2 cabins, 1 dock now; no additional residences permitted
Perry	Perry	TNC	50	1 house, 1 cabin, 2 camps now; no additional residences permitted
Raspberry Island	Harrington	TNC	50	no development
Trafton Island	Harrington	IFW	100	2 cabins now; no more than a total of 6 residences permitted, 75' setback; 1 future pier, 1 boat-house

Key
Recipient Agency

IFW - Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife
TNC - The Nature Conservancy

NEAR-COASTAL INLAND OPEN SPACE AREAS

Table 45

EASTERN E

	MANAGEMENT AGENCY	SITE	MUNICIPALITY	OUTSTANDING FEATURE	RECREATION USE OR POTENTIAL	ACRES
FEDERAL	FWS	Moosehorn NWR	Baring, Meddybemps, Charlotte	Forest		11,630
STATE	IFW	Canal Point	Baring		r	25
	BPL	Great Heath	T18 MD	Heath	ns, b	3,277
	IFW	Machias River Area			r	35
	BPR	Pleasant River Lake	Beddington	Sand beach	s, c, b	338
	BPL	Public Reserved Lots ¹	Grand L. Stream Plt.	Forest		960
			Dennysville	Forest		960
			T18 MD	Forest		64
			T24 MD	Forest		320 ²
			T29 MD	Forest		372 ²
			T36 MD	Forest		960 ²
		T6 ND	Forest		960	
		No. 14 Plt.	Forest		960	
		No. 21 Plt.	Forest		960	
	BPL	Rocky Lake	T18 ED	Forest & lake		9,754 ³
	IFW	St. Croix River	Baileyville			25
PRIVATE	IFW	Moosehorn Game Sanctuary	Calais			

KEY

Recreation Use or Potential

s = swimming	sv = scenic vista
c = camping	r = public use restricted or limited
p = picnicking	g = golf
b = boating/canoeing	pc = primitive camping
t = trails	ns = nature study
h = historic	sk = skiing/ice skating

Management Agency

BPR - Bureau of Parks and Recreation
BPL - Bureau of Public Lands
IFW - Dept. of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife
FWS - U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

1. Only those public lots within the Section on which the State retains the timber and grass cutting rights have been included here.
2. It is anticipated that these lots will be exchanged in trade with the St. Regis Paper Co. in the near future.
3. This figure includes 9,434 acres of land which it is expected the 108th Maine Legislature will approve for trade with the International Paper Co. plus the return to the State of cutting rights on a 320 public reserved lot.

IV BEACH ANALYSIS

"If tract houses should take over the last stretch of shore...where would we escape the epidemic of urbanization...where would we find the solitude of an unspoiled beach, the renewal of mind and spirit that comes from contact with the natural forms and rhythms of the earth?"

--Harold Gilliam, Islands in Time: The Point Reyes Peninsula

IV. BEACH ANALYSIS

A separate analysis of coastal beach protection and recreational use will be undertaken as part of this study. Before this is accomplished, however, more complete information on beach location, quality and ownership will have to be gathered.

"...the Maine coast can have increased economic development (of tourism and other industries) without destroying its essential beauty, but only if the State and localities adopt land use controls sufficiently strong to ration carefully the development of presently vacant land. Certainly, unlimited tourist development along the coast would be self-defeating by restricting public access or by creating an urban slum which fewer tourists would wish to visit."

--Carl Veazie, "The Economic Importance of Recreation Along the Maine Coast," 1971

V. CAMPING

Camping in Maine is not only a popular activity, it is an important industry. The Department of Human Services reports that in 1977, there are 305 licensed tent and trailer parks in Maine having an estimated 20,448 sites. These privately operated campgrounds range in size from three to 500 sites. However, many campgrounds in popular regions such as Old Orchard Beach crowd more camping units into their parks than they are legally supposed to. In other regions of the State, many campgrounds never fill to capacity--even though they may be attractive areas with reasonable rates. It is often these operations which experience the highest turnover rate.

To start a successful campground in Maine today takes more than enthusiasm and a desire to please. It requires a great deal of capital, a better than average location, a good sense of marketing and no small amount of managerial ability.

Still, across the state there seems to be a growing demand for campsites of many types. On numerous lakes and at some coastal locations, residents and out-of-staters alike rent tent or trailer sites for the entire season and use the site as an inexpensive second home. Others prefer to travel, often in large, self-contained vehicles, stopping no longer than a night or two at any one spot. Some families still prefer to travel to destination parks where they can stay for a one or two week vacation. Finally, a growing number strike out for the more wild areas transporting all of their camping gear in canoes, four-wheel drive vehicles, airplanes, or on their backs.

All of these types of camping together make up the activity, the experience, the industry we call camping. But assessing the demand, the preference, and the expectations of campers is no easy task. Over the past five years, a number of studies related to these issues have been published. Looking at each of these may reveal a common thread.

In a survey conducted by Northeast Markets for the State Planning Office in 1973, people throughout Maine were asked to rank which types of recreation areas they would like to see State money spent on. Thirty-nine percent of the respondents statewide said they would like to see funds spent on campsite areas. The percentage wanting more expenditures for campsites was somewhat higher in Aroostook County (53%) and somewhat lower in Cumberland County (28%). All other areas in Maine were very close to the state average.

While this represents a substantially favorable response, it should be noted that campsite areas ranked fifth in a list of seven choices.

A different perspective is presented in the results of a study on tourism in Maine prepared for the Maine Vacation Travel Analysis Committee in 1974. With a focus on existing resident and nonresident tourist activities, the report states that "camping as an activity accounts for only 5% of the total tourist days, while campgrounds as a lodging account for almost 12% of the same tourist days, which implies that many of those who stay in campgrounds consider it only a lodging and not an activity." Nevertheless, "campgrounds are a highly significant lodging facility in both the spring and summer season but, due to the extreme seasonality, their impact is diluted when annualized." Furthermore, "tourists who stay in campgrounds show the lowest expenditure of the commercial lodging facilities."

According to the report more than 80 percent of all campers in Maine are nonresidents. And of all nonresident activities, camping has the greatest negative social/environmental impact and the lowest level of economic benefits. The authors of the study conclude that "these data indicate that a policy to promote camping as an activity would not be justified." Not only that, but "the high level of camping volume, most of which is concentrated in summer, suggests that this activity may be a source of problems attributable to tourism generally."

In 1975, the Social Science Research Institute of the University of Maine undertook a survey of coastal residents for the State Planning Office concentrating on citizen evaluation of public policy. The results of the survey showed that 34% of the coastal residents interviewed participated in camping. Sixty-five percent of the respondents supported increased state spending for more coastal area campsites.

Panel surveys conducted around the state in 1976 by the Social Science Research Institute revealed some interesting results. Campgrounds, for instance, were listed as a state-wide priority by all panel groups. While support for increased Bureau funding for the development of camping areas varied considerably by region; 34 percent of the participants from all areas said they favored increasing funding. Interestingly, support for camping area development declined as respondents income increased. Moreover, belief that camping areas should be developed solely by private enterprise steadily declined as respondents age rose. Of those interviewed who were under 35 years old, 100 percent felt that private entrepreneurs should not have a corner on the camping market. Overall, more than 60 percent of the people interviewed believe that the development of campgrounds should not be left exclusively to private entrepreneurs.

In most of Maine, between private and public tent and trailer areas, there are enough campsites to accommodate peak demands throughout the season. According to the 1977 Maine Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, there are presently no calculated camping deficiencies anywhere in Maine except in the Penobscot and Northern Maine Planning Districts. At the statewide level, no deficiencies for camping have been calculated. Of course, the methodology utilized in these calculations does not include considerations of the quality of the camping experience. Nevertheless, with the private sector providing over eighty-eight percent of the existing campsites in Maine, it seems that private operators are capable of satisfying the pressures for nonprimitive camping areas in the state.

Those campsites not provided by private entrepreneurs in Maine ($\pm 12\%$) are supplied for the most part in state parks and federal parks and forests. There are currently four developed coastal state parks in the state park system which offer camping facilities: Camden Hills, Warren Island, Lamoine and Cobscook Bay. In addition, there are three near-coastal camping state parks: Sebago Lake, Bradbury Mountain and Lake St. George. Combined these parks have a design capacity of 2,676 campers, about 3 percent of the statewide capacity. Of the seven parks, the only ones which appear to be consistently used very close to design capacity are Camden Hills and Sebago Lake.

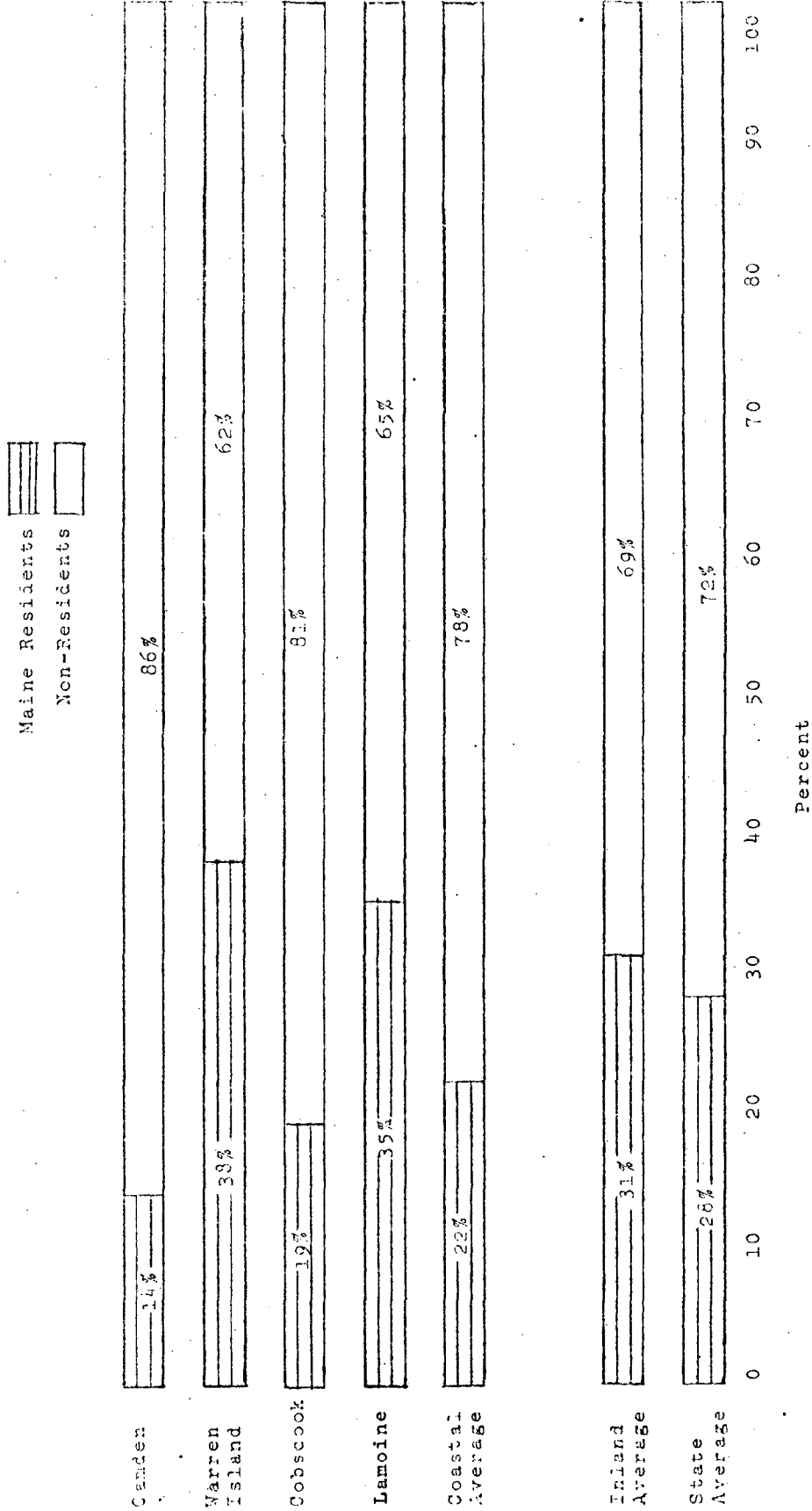
Based on an analysis of 1972 data, public camping use of state parks is seen to be dominated by out-of-staters (Figure 19). On the average, campers at the four coastal state parks were 78 percent nonresidents. This is somewhat higher than the 69 percent nonresident inland park camping use.

The most recent data available on camping use and preferences in Maine are the results of a survey conducted by Northeast Markets for the Bureau of Parks and Recreation in early 1977. Thirty-one percent of those interviewed indicated that they participated in summer camping. However, only 18.7 percent of those who said they camped indicated that they used state parks. Finally, over 61 percent of those questioned said the State should increase spending for camping areas along the coast; 24 percent said the State should not spend more.

A few observations can be made from comparisons of these studies and surveys. First, there appears to be substantial support for State spending on campsites, coastal and statewide. Many people, particularly young people, apparently feel that the provision of camping areas should not be left exclusively to private individuals. However, as one alternative out of many for the allocation of public funds for recreation camping does not have top priority.

Figure 19

RESIDENT/NON-RESIDENT STATE PARK PUBLIC CAMPING USE



Data derived from a 1972 analysis of all registered parties. Peaks-Kenny data based on a 1976 count.

Most campers in Maine are not residents and most campgrounds are private operations. Up to one-third of the people of Maine participate in camping. Maine campers seem to use inland camping areas more than coastal ones, at least at state parks. The more affluent residents tend to show less support for public development of campgrounds. Of course, for many part of the attraction of camping is that it is a relatively low cost vacation alternative. By the same token, this is precisely what makes it a poor per person economic investment to the state as a whole.

What then are the prospects for camping in Maine?

The great number of variables involved make it difficult to judge whether the pressures for campsites in Maine will continue to rise in the short and long term. The effects of fuel cost jumps, growing population, changing leisure time and preferences and average disposal incomes all stand as question marks in the face of recreation planning. One recent long term study of annual family camping participation revealed that more than 50 percent of the campers were either camping less or had dropped out of the camping market. Distinct style changes were also discernable (1) toward a more primitive type of camping experience or (2) toward season-long rentals and advance reservations at commercial campgrounds.

A number of considerations, many of them outlined above, suggest a framework for the provision of state park camping facilities. In Maine, most campgrounds are located along the coast in the southwestern part of the state and in the lakes region around Sebago. With the exceptions of Sebago Lake and Bradbury Mountain State Parks all of these are private campgrounds catering primarily to out-of-state tourists.

There are a number of camping areas in the midcoast area and a cluster around Mt. Desert Island. In other regions of the state, campgrounds are mostly scattered with some clusters around the larger communities and along the fringe of the north woods.

Many of the private campsite areas offer electrical hookups, dump stations and other services for tourists in recreational vehicles. The Bureau of Parks and Recreation would do well to leave the provision of facilities for campers using so-called elaborate recreation vehicles to the competitive private sector throughout the state. Those who can realize a profit from such operations should not be burdened with additional competition by public agencies. Uncertainty about the regional, national and global energy situation; moreover, makes it inappropriate for the Bureau to become involved in the promotion of energy intensive recreational activities.

The Bureau, on the other hand, can provide campsites for those who, alternatively, want to participate in a non-elaborate type of camping experience. In particular, the Bureau should try to meet the needs of Maine residents first and foremost. This might be accomplished by the use of differential fees, a resident preferred reservation system, etc.

The need for primitive campsites may be most pressing in the southern and midcoastal parts of the state where land use changes are occurring most rapidly, population growth is the greatest and suitable resources are disappearing the fastest.

There does not appear to be a need in the coastal area east of Mt. Desert Island for additional transient and destination campgrounds. There may be some need for primitive campsites. These might be provided on the coast at Eastern Head, and inland at Pleasant River Lake, Rocky Lake and in the Tunk Mountain area.

"Where the mountainous ridges and the valleys lay at an angle to the coast, the sea ran far up between the hills and occupied the valleys. This was the origin of the deeply indented and exceedingly irregular coast that is characteristic of much of Maine. The long narrow estuaries of the Kennebec, the Sheepscot, the Damariscotta and many other rivers of the sea, are the drowned valleys in which grass and trees grew in a geologic yesterday. The rocky, forested ridges between them probably looked much as they do today. Offshore, chains of islands jut out obliquely into the sea, one beyond another--half submerged ridges of the former land mass."

--Rachel Carson, The Edge of the Sea, 1955

V. ISLAND ANALYSIS

A separate analysis of Maine's coastal islands will be undertaken as part of this study. Findings and recommendations will be incorporated into this document when the study has been completed.

"The Maine coast is a scarce resource relative to the demand for it and is destined to become even more scarce unless appropriate measures are taken to preserve for public use larger areas of the coast. Unless these steps are taken, the situation in the future may be such that perhaps only a fortunate elite will have access to it....Where such a limited natural resource is involved, it is incumbent upon us to make certain that there is both a contraction of the private sector and an expansion in the public sector. To allow otherwise would be to evade our responsibilities both to ourselves and to the generations to come in the future."

--Robert F. Barlow, "Trends and Alternatives in Coastal Land Use," 1966

STATE NATURAL RESERVE SYSTEM PROPOSAL

A number of states have established systems of Natural Reserves which recognize the importance of maintaining certain areas as mostly undeveloped. The embodiment of this concept at the national level is our National Wilderness System.

Already in Maine we have several areas which would qualify as state reserves: Baxter State Park, the Allagash Wilderness Waterway, Bigelow Preserve, portions of Grafton Notch, Camden Hills and Quoddy Head State Parks. Several undeveloped state parks and some wildlife management areas also could be part of the reserve system. Some federal areas, too - including parts of Moosehorn, Petit Manan and Rachael Carson National Wildlife Refuges, the White Mountains National Forest, and Acadia National Park - would qualify for inclusion in the reserve system. Other sites which might be tagged as reserves are Audubon sanctuaries, Nature Conservancy holdings, designated game sanctuaries, and privately protected areas which allow public access such as Monhegan Island.

Obviously such a reserve system would be statewide, not just coastal. Among those coastal area sites which might be acquired as state reserves are the Schoodic Hills, Mt. Agamenticus, and the Cutler-Lubec Headlands.

By setting up a reserve system as suggested here the State could give positive recognition to the belief that we cannot level every hill, drain every marsh and pave every forest without causing irreparable damage not only to the natural environment but to the quality of our own lives.

MAINE COAST HERITAGE TRAIL PROPOSAL

Because of its natural and cultural variety the seashore in Maine is an area of special charm and fascination. Each year millions of people of all types travel to Maine to walk, bicycle, hike, canoe, swim, ride horseback, camp, cross-country ski, drive and boat along the coast. Each, no doubt, has their favorite activities and spots. What a delight it could be, however, if many of these were linked together into a popularly recognized non-motorized trail stretching from Kittery to Calais. Such a seaside trail would encourage people to leave their cars behind - at least for a while - in favor of experiencing the Maine coast by means of transportation other than the automobile. (The car already has its coastal trail - U.S. Route One).

President Carter has called for the designation of new recreational, scenic and historic trails as part of the National Trails System. This is a proposal for the establishment of a Maine Coast Heritage Trail network which could become part of the National Trail System, akin to the 847-mile Potomac Heritage Trail, the 1300-mile Florida Trail, or the 3200-mile North Country Scenic Trail, all of which are in the works at this time. An ambitious project, to be sure, but not an unachievable one.

A Maine Coast Heritage Trail would incorporate those stretches of the seashore already open to the public such as Marginal Way in Ogunquit, Parson Way in Kennebunkport, Shore Walk in Bar Harbor, the trails of Acadia National Park and Camden Hills and Cobscook Bay State Parks, the public beaches of southern Maine. But while the main trunk of the Trail would be a continuous walking/hiking trail many side excursions could be part of the experience as well: ferry rides to the Fox Islands, Squirrel Island, Islesboro, Monhegan and Swans Island; canoe trails around Scarborough, Freeport, Harpswell, Friendship and Mt. Desert Island; cross-country ski trails in Camden, Bar Harbor, Freeport and Edmunds; bicycle trails in southern Maine, Boothbay Harbor, Camden, Mt. Desert and Downeast.

A Maine Coast Heritage Trail would include not only existing paths but new areas as well. Trails along the York Cliffs in York County, the Schoodic Hills in Hancock County, the headlands in Washington County from Cutler to Lubec, for instance, and abandoned railroad rights-of-way in various spots along the coast would be part of the system.

The Trail would cross wild areas and urban areas, historic sites, local parks, beaches and salt marshes. It would cross private lands and public lands but would be open to anyone interested in using it.

Of course, such a trail need not be whole from its inception. It would grow as new stretches were added until it formed an unbroken thread from one end of the coast to the other, from, say, the John Paul Jones Memorial in Kittery to St. Croix Island in Calais.

Who would help build the Trail? Local towns and conservation commissions, state agencies (Bureau of Parks and Recreation), federal agencies (Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, National Park Service), schools (College of the Atlantic, Maine Reach, Center for Human Ecology Studies, Bates College Outing Club, University of Maine Outing Club), private conservation organizations (Maine Audubon Society, Natural Resources Council, Nature Conservancy), outdoor organizations (Appalachian Mountain Club, Sierra Club, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts).

The Bureau of Parks and Recreation could give this coastal trail project a large boost by surveying existing trails, contacting pertinent groups, and so forth as part of a statewide trails study planned for 1978. The Bureau could also acquire property rights along sections of the Trail, develop portions of the Trail on existing coastal properties, and assist other agencies in building portions of the Trail network.

ESTUARINE SANCTUARY PROPOSAL

The federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to make grants to coastal states for the "acquisition, development, and operation of estuarine sanctuaries for the purpose of creating natural field laboratories to gather data and make studies of the natural and human processes occurring within the estuaries of the coastal zone." To date, however, only two national estuarine sanctuaries have been established despite the recommendation of a recent study on Impacts of Construction Activities in Wetlands of the United States that "the cornerstone of wetland environmental protection must be a nationwide system of wetland reserves to provide sanctuary for those species and ecosystems which may be jeopardized..."

Already significant steps have been taken in Maine toward wetlands protection. A Wetlands Control Board, for example, was set up in 1967 to regulate the alteration of coastal wetlands. In addition, both the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have acquired some vital wildlife wetland habitats over the past few years. The Mandatory Shoreland Zoning Act has provided an added measure of protection to wetland areas in Maine too. Yet even with all of these provisions fragile wetlands in Maine continue to be dredged, mined and filled.

The State of Maine, with some of the most important estuarine areas remaining on the North Atlantic coast, could very appropriately be the site of one or more national estuarine sanctuaries. Perhaps these could even be tied into natural-historical underwater parks for skin and scuba diving in, for instance, the Casco and Penobscot Bay areas.

This proposal for the establishment of marine sanctuaries in Maine is consistent with the recent message of the President on environmental protection in which he called for the identification of possible sanctuaries and the collection of data necessary to designate them as such under the law.

PRIVATE PARK CERTIFICATION PROPOSAL

It is suggested here that the State consider the establishment of a system by which private parks would be certified by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation. Certification would depend upon meeting clearly defined criteria for site development, density, road access and so on. A system such as this would provide high quality recreation facilities. At the same time private operators would have positive incentive to work for certification because users would recognize and appreciate the significance of State certification and so would reward it with their patronage.

These parks, of course, would not be the equivalent of concession operated state parks because the State would own no part of the operation. As a result, local and regional recreation needs could be satisfied by the private sector while the State concentrated its money on the development and operation of larger resource parks.

SCENIC HIGHWAYS

There are still a great many spots along the Maine coast where spectacular scenery of the sea and shore is available from major roads. Sadly many of these scenic areas are being usurped by housing developments, shopping centers, fast food shops and the like. A systematic and comprehensive study of scenic highways along the coast should be undertaken to determine which stretches could be protected.

Currently there is a bill in the State Legislature to control off-premise advertising. The proposed law would replace most roadside billboards with uniform directional signs. Passage of this bill would show that the Legislature is serious about protecting the visual resources of our roadways, which are, after all, a common public good. But controlling billboards is only a first step. Scenic highway vistas are apparently a resource not valued very highly in Maine, for little has been done toward their conservation and improvement. The Maine Department of Transportation could expand its program of providing scenic overlooks and rest stops at such areas as Catepillar Hill in Sedgewick as one example. Beyond this the Department of Transportation should consider acquisition in fee or easement of all undeveloped land seaward of all coastal highways where the distance is one-quarter mile or less and which does or could provide visual access to the ocean.

ABANDONED RAILWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY RECREATION TRAILS

In 1973 a report was prepared for the State Parks and Recreation agency on the potential of abandoned railroad rights-of-way in Maine for trail use. The study included several rights-of-way in coastal towns which might be suitable for seasonable or year-round trail use.

Several of these lines are short but significant because of their location. Those in York County are of particular interest due to the rapid growth the region is experiencing. The following list summarizes the most important coastal town rights-of-way.

<u>RIGHT-OF-WAY</u>	<u>TRAIL MILEAGE</u>	<u>GENERAL CONDITION</u>
South Berwick-Scarborough	35	good
Kittery Point-York Beach	7	nonexistent to good
Kennebunk-Coopers Corner	4.5	good
North Yarmouth-Cumberland Center	6.5	good
Stockton Springs-Cape Jellison	1.5	poor-fair
Washington Junction-McNeil Point. (Hancock)	10.5	poor-fair

In addition to the lines listed above, there are several Atlantic Shore Electric Railway rights-of-way in York County which may be useable for trail recreation.

Although in some sections of the county, refurbishment of abandoned railroad rights-of-way for trail use is quite common, in Maine little action has yet been taken to reclaim this resource. However, there appears to be a growing interest in using these lines as evidenced by the fact that the Town of Kennebunk is planning to utilize part of the old Boston and Maine line which runs along the Mousam River for a bikeway.

The State should study the use of other lines as possible recreational trails. Parts of lines in southern Maine could be included as sections of a Maine Coast Heritage Trail (see page 192). Furthermore, with federal funds likely to be soon available on a 90-10 matching basis, it behooves the Bureau of Parks and Recreation to at least seriously study a few demonstration trail projects. Many abandoned railway lines in Maine run through highly scenic areas. It would be a sad waste not to take advantage of these when the opportunity is at hand.

RECOMMENDATIONS

62. The State should consider establishing a Natural Reserve System of wild or undeveloped areas in Maine.
63. The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should take a leadership role in the establishment of a Maine coastal trail by acquiring and developing sections of the trail alone or in cooperation with other organizations.
64. The State should study the possibility of establishing one or more estuarine sanctuaries along the coast.
65. The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should study the possibility of establishing a private park certification program.
66. The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should urge the Department of Transportation to expand its scenic highway program.
67. The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should take a leadership role in the acquisition and development of abandoned railroad rights-of-way for recreational trail use.

VIII ACTION PLAN

"Several factors are necessary for an effective program of natural area protection at the level of the state agencies... (including) a clear definition of objectives which will delineate the future of the state's particular resources towards which agencies can direct their studies..."

--Herbert Hartman,
Natural Area Protection
in Maine, 1973

VII. ACTION PLAN

It is expected that an action plan will be prepared as part of this document as a second phase of the study following review of the report by officials of the Department of Conservation and the Maine State Planning Office. The action plan will include program priorities and estimated acquisition, development and operation costs for those sites identified as suitable for acquisition and/or development by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation based on approximate capacities and recreational potentials.

"Some hard decisions are going to have to be made regarding the future of the fragile resources in and near the coastal areas of the State of Maine. And the condition of these natural resources and the people they are or ought to have been supporting in the year 2000 is going to be largely, if not wholly, determined by what is decided in the present.

Some tradeoffs, if would seem, are inevitably going to have to be made.... However, we can have public beaches, private coastal homes, tidal power plants, even maybe oil refineries, nuclear power plants, and offshore oil rigs IF we can agree to (1) pay the full real costs of each use (including external social and environmental costs), (2) come to consensus on where we want our various activities located, (3) how much area we are willing to forego for each activity or nonactivity, etc. In brief, we can have a good quality of life and a good quality environment if we fuse our imaginations and our rationality to effect our future.

--Jym St. Pierre, A Look at the Future of Maine's Marine Resources, 1975

IX CONCLUDING REMARK

The purpose of this study has been primarily to review the status and the role of the efforts of the Bureau of Parks and Recreation in the protection of natural areas and the provision of opportunities for outdoor recreation along the coast of Maine. At the same time, several sites have been suggested here for possible future action.

The Maine coast is a truly remarkable resource, rich in natural diversity, historic significance and future potentials. As pressures for use of the coast expand, it is hoped that the Maine Bureau of Parks and Recreation is able to expand its participation in the movement to protect and open up the coast in the public interest.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
MAINE BUREAU OF PARKS AND RECREATION
COASTAL AREA PROPERTIES

June 1977

STATE PARKS
(Supervised)

AREA	MCD	COUNTY	ACRES	FEET SHORELINE FRONTAGE		
				Salt Ocean	River Lake	Fresh River
1. Camden Hills	Camden, Lincolnville	Knox, Waldo	5276.84	1,750		10,560
2. Cobscook Bay	Edmonds Twp.	Washington	868.00	27,200		
3. Crescent Beach (incl. Kettle Cove)	Cape Elizabeth	Cumberland	243.85	7,838		
4. Fort Point	Stockton Springs	Waldo	149.50	6,300		
5. Holbrook Island Sanctuary	Brooksville	Hancock	1230.25	12,730	2,400	
6. Lamoine	Lamoine	Hancock	55.00	2,520		
7. Moose Point	Searsport	Waldo	146.64	3,100		
8. Peacock Beach	Richmond	Sagadahoc	100.00		650	
9. Popham Beach	Phippsburg	Sagadahoc	554.68	6,750	5,630	3,400 (Tidal)
10. Quoddy Head	Lubec	Washington	531.9	19,660		
11. Reid	Georgetown	Sagadahoc	770.02	10,360	5,000	
12. Roque Bluffs	Roque Bluffs	Washington	273.56	7,200		5,170
13. Scarborough Beach	Scarborough	Cumberland	2.8	67		375
14. Two Lights	Cape Elizabeth	Cumberland	41.09	2,000		
15. Warren Island	Islesboro	Waldo	70.40	7,900		
16. Wolf Neck	Freeport	Cumberland	233.40	10,300		

STATE PARKS
(Undeveloped & Unsupervised)

AREA	MCD	COUNTY	ACRES	FEET SHORELINE FRONTAGE		
				Salt Ocean	River Lake	Fresh River
1. Bangs Island	Cumberland	Cumberland	54.17	10,200		
2. Branch Lake	Ellsworth	Hancock	1272.0			13,885
3. Clark Cove	Harpwell	Cumberland	20.4	1,600		
4. Eastern Head	Trescott	Washington	263.0	15,900		
5. Ferry Beach	Saco	York	109.78	490		
6. Gleasons Point	Perry	Washington	100.00	4,500	2,000	
7. Good's Point	Steuben	Washington	0.25			
8. Jewell Island (with Little Jewell Is.)	Portland Cumberland	Cumberland	191.0	16,650		
9. Laudholm Farm	Wells	York	198.50	1,800		
10. Little Chebeague Is.	Portland Cumberland	Cumberland	81	10,020		
11. Long Island	Portland	Cumberland	16.45	930		
12. Mt. Waldo	Frankfort	Waldo	124.00			
13. Birch Point	Owls Head	Knox	56.25	1,345		
14. Owls Head Light	Owls Head	Knox	12.90	2,235		
15. Pickering Cove	Deer Isle	Hancock	94	4,450		
16. Tyler Pond	Augusta- Manchester	Kennebec	126.68			

UNDEVELOPED LEASED PARKS

AREA	MCD	COUNTY	ACRES	FEET SHORELINE FRONTAGE	
				<u>Salt</u>	<u>LEASED TO</u>
				Ocean	River
1. Carver's Island	Vinalhaven	Knox	15.00	3,000	IFW
2. Lamoine Beach	Lamoine	Hancock	12.80	940	Town
3. Lobster Cove	Boothbay Harbor	Lincoln	9.84	1,880	Town
4. Merrymeeting Bay	Bowdoinham	Sagadahoc	435.00	5,776	IFW
5. Scarborough River	Scarborough	Cumberland	55.00	1,900	Town, IFW

IFW - Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife

STATE MEMORIALS
(Supervised)

AREA	MCD	COUNTY	ACRES	FEET SHORELINE FRONTAGE		
				Ocean	River	Fresh
1. Colonial Pemaquid	Bristol	Lincoln	17.71	1,644		
2. Eagle Island	Harpwell	Cumberland	17.0	4,100		
3. Fort Edgecomb	No. Edgecomb	Lincoln	3.1	720		
4. Fort George	Castine	Hancock	2.75			
5. Fort House	Bristol	Lincoln	1.25			
6. Fort Knox	Prospect	Waldo	124.50	3,400		
7. Fort McClary	Kittery	York	27.54	2,300		
8. Fort O'Brien	Machiasport	Washington	2.00	357		
9. Fort Popham	Phippsburg	Sagadahoc	4.39		2,425	
10. Fort Pownal	Stockton Springs	Waldo	5.00			
11. Fort William Henry	Bristol	Lincoln	1.7	299.5		
12. John Paul Jones	Kittery	York	1.75			
13. Mere Point	Brunswick	Cumberland	0.23			
14. Montpelier	Thomaston	Knox	4.25			
15. Storer Garrison	Wells	York	0.316			
16. Vaughan Woods	So. Berwick	York	165.40			4,100

STATE MEMORIALS
(Unsupervised)

AREA	MCD	COUNTY	ACRES	FEET SHORELINE FRONTAGE		
				Salt Ocean	River Lake	Fresh River
1. Battery Gosselin	Castine	Hancock	0.25			
2. Fort Baldwin	Phippsburg	Sagadahoc	45.13	385		
3. Fort St. George	St. George	Knox	2.6	1130		
4. Fort Webber (Fort Island)	(East) Boothbay	Lincoln	37.6	5350		
5. North & South Sugarloaf Islands	Phippsburg	Sagadahoc	3.0	2020		
6. Shell Heaps	Damariscotta	Lincoln	4.50		174	

BOATING FACILITIES
(Developed, State Owned or Operated)

AREA	MCD	COUNTY	ACRES	FEET SHORELINE FRONTAGE		
				Salt Ocean	River Lake	Fresh River
1. Highland Lake	Falmouth	Cumberland	4.0			
2. Jonesport Marina	Jonesport	Washington	1.75	546		
3. Kennebec River	Hallowell	Kennebec	1.50		383	
4. Long Pond	Somesville	Hancock	2.66			511
5. Lubec Town Lndg.	Lubec	Washington	1.66	280		
6. Meetinghouse Eddy	Biddeford	York	10.00	1170		
7. Narraguagus River	Milbridge	Washington	5.00	1050		
8. Nonesuch River	Scarborough	Cumberland	1.85			
9. Penobscot River	Orrington	Penobscot	2.54	1320		
10. Piscataqua River ¹	Eliot	York	7.00	460		
11. Rockport Harbor ¹	Rockport	Knox	3.37	625		
12. St. Croix River	Robbinston	Washington	7.50			
13. Toddy Pond	Orland	Hancock	2.42			493
14. Verona Island	Verona Island	Hancock	2.00		635	
15. Westport Island ²	Westport	Lincoln	10			

¹Leased to town, operated by town.

²DOT owned land.

BOATING FACILITIES
 (State Owned, Undeveloped & Unsupervised)

<u>AREA</u>	<u>MCD</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>FEET SHORELINE FRONTAGE</u>		
				<u>Salt</u>	<u>Fresh</u>	
			<u>Ocean</u>	<u>River</u>	<u>Lake</u>	<u>River</u>
1. Boat Park	Swans Island	Hancock	2.50			
2. Buttermilk Cove	Brunswick	Cumberland	1.15			
3. Duck Trap	Lincolnville	Waldo	7.20	274.6		
4. Pemaquid River	Bristol	Lincoln	6.00			215
5. Pleasant Pond	Gardiner	Kennebec	6.50			250

BOATING FACILITIES
(Developed, Town Owned & Operated)

<u>Area</u>	<u>MCD</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Parking Spaces</u>
1. Bar Harbor Town Landing	Bar Harbor	Hancock	10
2. Cathance River	Bowdoinham	Sagadahoc	5
3. Damariscotta Town Landing	Damariscotta	Lincoln	10
4. Kennebec River	Augusta	Kennebec	18
5. Murray Hill	Boothbay	Lincoln	
6. New Meadows	Brunswick	Cumberland	25
7. Port Clyde	St. George	Knox	6
8. Richmond Park Lndg.	Richmond	Sagadahoc	20
9. Searsport Town Lndg.	Searsport	Waldo	16
10. Swans Island	Swans Island	Hancock	
11. Vinalhaven	Vinalhaven	Hancock	
12. Tenants Harbor	St. George	Knox	10
13. Bath Boat Facility	Bath	Sagadahoc	
14. Union River	Ellsworth	Hancock	
15. Frenchman's Bay	Lamoine	Hancock	
16. Stockton Harbor	Stockton Springs	Waldo	

CONSERVATION EASEMENTS

<u>AREA</u>	<u>MCD</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>APPROX. ACRES</u>
1. "The Brothers"	Falmouth	Cumberland	6
2. Lake Megunticook	Camden	Knox	25
3. Northeast Creek	Bar Harbor	Hancock	13
4. Foster Island	Harrington	Washington	400
5. Pine Point	Scarborough	Cumberland	?
6. Round Pond	Bristol	Lincoln	5
7. Seavey Island	St. George	Knox	25
8. Sheep Island	Owls Head	Knox	8.8
9. Skillings River	Hancock	Hancock	65
10. Thrumcap Island	Islesboro	Waldo	1
11. Timber Island	Biddeford	York	24
12. Whaleboat Island	Harpwell	Cumberland	100
13. Wolf Neck	Freeport	Cumberland	200

APPENDIX B

Natural Feature Definitions

- Sand Beaches - Intertidal and immediate subtidal accumulations of sand and gravel particles with an average diameter of between 0.05 and 10mm.
- Sand Dunes - Upland areas adjacent to sand beaches which have a substrate of sand.
- Cobble Beaches - Intertidal and immediate subtidal accumulations of loose cobbles and pebbles with an average diameter between 10 and 500mm.
- Rocky Headlands - Upland rocky formations adjacent to the sea which are affected by the stress of a marine environment, particularly salt spray.
- Hills - Surficial protensions of moderately high elevation and relief. Maine coastal hills are typically rounded monadnocks.
- Lakes & Ponds - Standing bodies of fresh water; ponds tend to be shallower than lakes.
- Rivers & Streams - Bodies of water flowing down a slope along a definite path; rivers are normally larger and flow more slowly than streams.
- Forests - Upland areas dominated by trees that form a canopy which is at least 50 percent closed and four meters high. In coniferous forests softwoods comprise over 66 percent of the main crown canopy. In deciduous forests hardwoods comprise over 66 percent of the main crown canopy. In mixed forests neither coniferous nor deciduous trees make up over 66 percent of the main crown canopy.
- Grasslands - Upland areas dominated by herbaceous plants which, in Maine, are artificially maintained open fields that are undergoing succession to forests.
- Bogs & Heaths - Wetlands characterized by a sphagnum moss mat which is generally covered by ericaceous shrubs. Bogs occur in association with lakes and ponds; heaths occur in upland areas.
- Freshwater Marshes - Wetlands in which the dominant vegetation is emergent, nonwoody plants.

Natural Feature Definitions (cont'd)

- Estuaries - Semi-enclosed bodies of water where rivers run into the ocean and within which sea water is measurably diluted by freshwater.
- Salt Marshes - Sediment beds of emergent grasses which are alternately inundated and drained with the rise and fall of saline tides.
- Sub-Alpine Habitats - Terrestrial areas characterized by grass-sedge-heath communities and bedrock thinly covered with mosses & lichens. Normally found on exposed hill or mountain summits. Some islands & headlands support ecosystems subjected particularly to wind stress & salt spray which superficially resemble exposed summits.
- Intertidal Flats - Intertidal accumulations of silt & clay particles which have an average diameter of less than 0.05mm.

Source: Principally after Hunter, Malcolm L. Maine Ecosystems (So. Gardiner, Me.: Center for Natural Areas, 1976).

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