

SITE NAME: Collins Mountain

SIGNIFICANCE: County

INTEGRITY: Fair

THREATS: High -- timbering and residential development

PROTECTION STATUS: None

JURISDICTION: Baldwin Township

OWNERSHIP: Private

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT FEATURES:

1. This primary significance of this site lies in the large tract of upland hardwood forest that still exists along parts of this ridge. While residential development and clear-cutting are making inroads into this forest, there is still enough cover left to support a healthy community of species requiring forest interior habitats.
2. At the extreme northern end of the ridge there is a stand of unusually large hardwoods. Many individuals are over 40 cm in diameter, and one southern red oak (Quercus falcata) reaches 77 cm.

GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION:

The long ridge of Collins Mountain is one of the more prominent rises in Chatham County; at 676 ft, its summit is higher than Edwards Mountain, although lower than nearby Terrells Mountain and a few isolated hills further to the west. Like Terrells and Edwards Mountain, Collins Mountain can be classified as an inselberg, a isolated highland that rises sharply above the surrounding terrain. The underlying rock is relatively resistant, probably composed of a core of felsic igneous rock such as rhyolite, the same material underlying Terrells Mountain. Unlike Terrells Mountain, and most other inselbergs in the eastern US, Collins Mountain runs almost due north/south, instead along the predominant northeast/southwest direction.

Despite the physiographic resemblance to Terrells and Edwards Mountains, Collins Mountain does not contain the usual forest associated with monadnocks in the piedmont: the characteristic chestnut oaks (Quercus prinus) of this community were not observed. Instead, the dominant community is the dry-mesic oak-hickory forest that once prevailed over nearly the entire piedmont. The dominant trees are white oak (Quercus alba), southern red oak (Q. falcata), and mockernut hickory (Carya tomentosa). In the cooler ravines, red oak (Q. rubra) is also a conspicuous member of the canopy. The understory and shrub layers likewise contains such expected species as red maple (Acer rubrum), dogwood (Cornus florida), sourwood (Oxydendrum arboreum), blueberries (Vaccinium spp.), and viburnums (Viburnum spp.). As is typical of drier upland sites, the herb layer is quite sparse; the most common

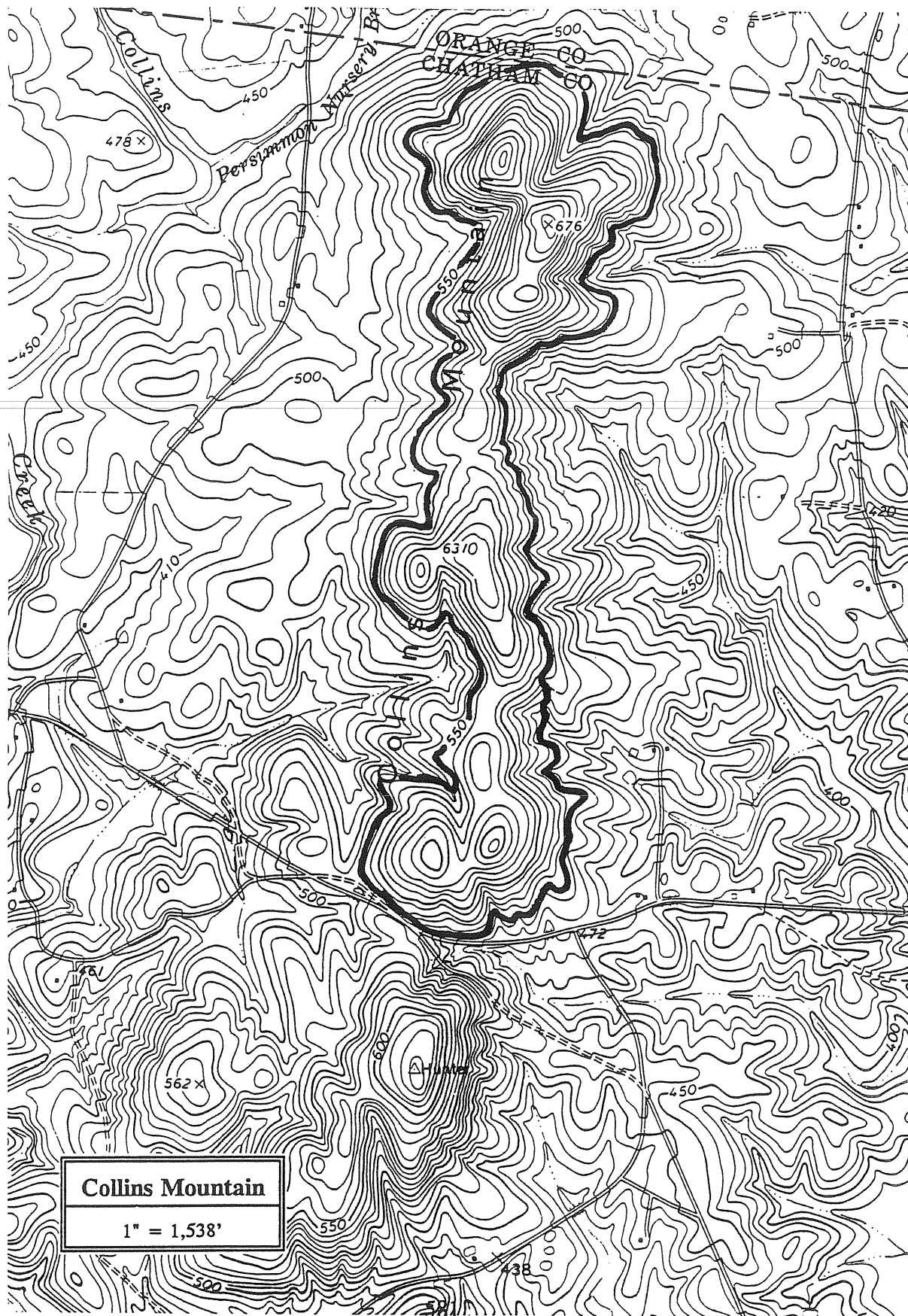
species were spotted wintergreen (Chimaphila maculata), bracken fern (Pteridium aquilinum), Christmas fern (Polystichum acrosticoides), and arrowleaf heartleaf (Hexastylis arifolia).

The only remarkable feature of this forest is a stand of exceptionally large trees (for Chatham County) located at the extreme northern end of the ridge. Whereas in most of the county's woodlands, trees average only 30 to 35 cm in diameter, individuals in this stand average over 40 cm, with one mockernut hickory reaching 56 cm and a southern red oak attaining 77 cm. Other stands of large trees are located elsewhere along the ridge, but are interspersed with much younger stands. In many sections clear-cuts have taken place within the last few years.

Although the ruggedness of the terrain along this ridge allowed it to have escaped intensive exploitation in the past, new homes are now being carved out of the slopes at several points along the ridge. This residential development along with continued clear-cutting will ultimately drive away the larger and wilder species of animals that once undoubtedly occurred there. If the forest cover is allowed to persist, however, it can continue to support such smaller woodland species as ovenbirds (Seiurus aurocapillus), hooded warblers (Wilsonia citrina), box turtles (Terrapene carolinensis), and white-lipped forest snails (Triodopsis albolabris), all of which appear to be declining throughout the eastern United States due to habitat loss or fragmentation.

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

A landowner covenant offers the best means of preserving the remaining forest cover of this ridge. Road building should be minimized, especially along the top of the ridge; restrictions should also be placed on the amount of timber that can be cleared around homesites. In the sections where timbering is the main economic use of the land, the owners should be encouraged to abandon clear-cutting in favor of selective harvest, the use of shelterwoods, and other less disruptive forest management practices.



Collins Mountain
1" = 1,538'

SITE SURVEY REPORT

Site name: Collins Mountain

County: Chatham

Date(s): 1/IX/89

Surveyors:

Stephen P. Hall, Ph.D
NC Natural Heritage Program
P.O. Box 27687
Raleigh, NC 27611-7687
(919) 733-7701

Marjorie Boyer
NC Plant Conservation Program
P.O. Box 27647
Raleigh, NC 27611
(919) 733-3610

Size: 291 acres

Quad: Bynum

Province: Piedmont

Watershed: Collins and Terrells Creek --> Haw River --> Cape Fear River

Location and directions: Ridge located due north of SR 1539, east of SR 1542 and west of SR 1541

Landowners and addresses:

Owners contacted and attitude:

General landscape description: See Site Description

Physical description

Aspect: Primarily East and West

Slope: 5-10

Topographic position: Crest, upper and mid slope

Hydrology: Terrestrial

Moisture: Dry

Elevation: 500 - 676'

Geology: Slate series and felsic igneous; rhyolites and granites

Soils: Appling Stony Sandy Loam (incl. steep phase)

Comments on physical description: Long, relatively high ridge with large remaining tracts of forest; clear-cut in certain areas and being developed in others.

Biological description

Community # 1: Dry-Mesic Oak-Hickory Forest

Vegetation structure: Forest

Position in landscape and relation to other communities: Crest and surrounding slopes

Quality and condition: Fair

Size:

Dominants (*) and important species:

Canopy:

Acer rubrum
Carya glabra
Carya ovalis
Carya tomentosa *
Liriodendron tulipifera
Oxydendrum arboreum
Pinus echinata
Quercus alba *
Quercus coccinea
Quercus falcata *
Quercus rubra *
Quercus stellata

Herbs:

Botrychium biternatum
Chimaphila maculata
Hexastylis arifolia
Malaxis unifolia
Polypodium polypodioides
Polystichum acrostichoides
Pteridium aquilinum

Subcanopy:

Acer floridanum
Cornus florida
Ilex opaca
Juniperus virginiana

Shrubs and vines:

Parthenocissus quinquefolia
Smilax bona-nox
Vaccinium tenellum
Vaccinium vacillans
Viburnum prunifolium
Vitis sp.

Special status species

State-listed species: None observed

Potential for other special status species: Low

Other noteworthy species or features: Large tract of upland hardwood forest, valuable as wildlife habitat

Site condition

Site integrity: Fair

Average DBH of canopy trees: 40-45 cm

Maximum DBH of canopy trees: 77 cm

Fire regime: Natural

Logged: Some stands have been logged within the last year; some hardwood stands are over 50 years old

Evenness of canopy: Mixed-age and successional

Ditched/drained: No

Stream channelized: No

Dredged/filled: No

Understory cleared: No

Grazed: No

ORV damaged: No

Other disturbances: Recently constructed houses are scattered along the ridge and slopes

Adjacent Land Uses: Agriculture, forestry, and residential

Significance of site: County

Discussion: See Site Description

Protection considerations and management needs: An effort should be made to preserve the extensive forests along the ridge in this area of rapid residential development.

Determination of survey boundaries: Encloses steep slopes and ridge line; some clear-cut areas and houses are also included.

Priority for further study: Low

Specimens collected:

Photographs:

Others knowledgeable about the site:

References:

Topo map: See Appendix A

Sketch map:

Plant Species List: See Community # 1

List is: Medium-thorough

ANIMAL SPECIES LIST

List is: Cursory

Vertebrates:

Zenaida macroura
Melanerpes carolinus
Contopus virens
Cyanocitta cristata
Parus carolinensis
Parus bicolor
Thryothurus ludovicianus
Vireo olivaceus
Piranga rubra
Scalopus aquaticus
Procyon lotor
Odocoileus virginianus
i Terrapene carolina
Sceloporus undulatus
Carphophis amoenus
Bufo woodhousei fowleri
Acris crepitans
Rana catesbeiana

Invertebrates:

Papilio glaucus
Phyciodes tharos
Polygonia interrogationis
Limenitis arthemis astyanax
Cyllopsis gemma
Hermeuptychia hermes sosybius
Plathemis lydia
Triodopsis juxticens
i Triodopsis albolabris

SITE NAME: Hinson Hill

SIGNIFICANCE: County

INTEGRITY: Fair to poor

THREATS: High -- timbering

PROTECTION STATUS: None

JURISDICTION: Matthews and Bear Creek Townships

OWNERSHIP: Private

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT FEATURES:

1. Comparable to Edwards Mountain in extent if not steepness, this ridge contains the largest tract of upland forest remaining in western Chatham County. As such, it probably serves as the major wildlife reservoir for the entire region.

GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION:

Rising to 704 ft from a base elevation of 500 ft, this roughly two mile long ridge is one of the most prominent physiographic features in the southwest corner of the county. It is not, however, as isolated a highland as Edwards or Terrells Mountain, but is part of a longer series of ridges that extends northward all the way to Siler City; it thus does not completely fit the classic picture of an inselberg. The underlying rock appears to be largely composed of slate belt series; the area is mapped as mafic/andesitic tuffs, although little evidence of circumneutral or basic soils exists in the composition of the plant community.

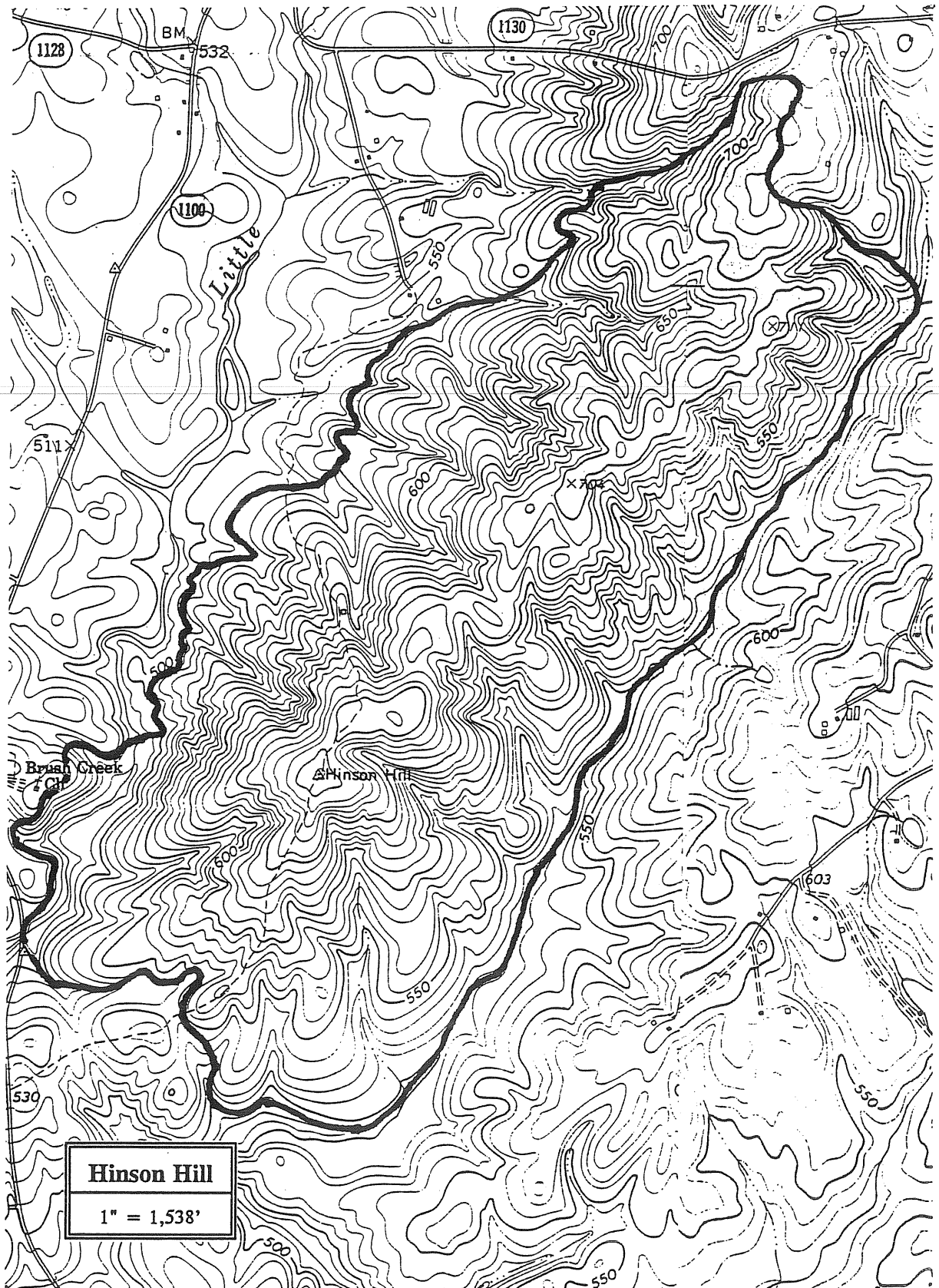
The forest consists of a mosaic of second growth hardwoods and pine stands. Chestnut oaks were not observed, and the original stand probably represented the dry-mesic oak-hickory forest that once prevailed across the piedmont. The oldest trees are on the more mesic north-facing slope, where numerous white oaks (*Quercus alba*) in the 40-cm range stand among younger trees and abundant saplings of red and white oak (*Q. rubra* and *alba*), pignut and mockernut hickories (*Carya glabra* and *tomentosa*), beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), tulip trees (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) and red maple (*Acer rubrum*). Some of the more interesting plants found in this part of the forest were fringe-tree (*Chionanthus virginicus*), redbud (*Cercis canadensis*), thimbleweed (*Anemone virginiana*) and fire pink (*Silene virginica*). At the summit and on the drier south-facing slope, the largest trees have diameters of around 25 cm and scrub pine (*Pinus virginiana*) is a major component.

Although this ridge is extensively exploited for timber, it currently is uninhabited for most of its length and is traversed only by small logging roads. Given the size of this ridge, and its extensive if second-growth forest, it is probably the major reservoir for wildlife in the

western part of Chatham County. Several species of forest interior animals were observed, including ovenbird (Seiurus aurocapillus), hooded warbler (Wilsonia citrina), scarlet tanager (Piranga olivacea), eastern box turtle (Terrapene carolinensis), gray fox (Urocyon cinereoargenteus), and white-lipped forest snail (Triodopsis albolabris). Larger and wilder species can also be expected to occur, including bobcat (Lynx rufus), wild turkey (Meleagris gallopavo), broad-winged hawk (Buteo platypterus) and other species of raptors. One species that should be looked for in particular is the cooper's hawk (Accipiter cooperi); an adult was seen during the normal nesting period just to the west of this site along SR 1100. This species was greatly reduced by DDT in the 1950's and 1960's and is only now showing signs of recovery; it is still listed as special concern in North Carolina. Hinson Hill offers the most suitable nesting and foraging habitat for this species in all the western part of the county.

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Ideally, this site will continue to be managed for forestry purposes rather than agriculture or residential development. However, clear-cutting and planting of loblolly monocultures should be replaced with management practices less disruptive to wildlife, such as the use of shelterwoods and selective harvesting.



Hinson Hill
1" = 1,538'

SITE SURVEY REPORT

Site name: Hinson Hill

County: Chatham

Date(s): 29/VI/89

Surveyors:

Stephen P. Hall, Ph.D
NC Natural Heritage Program
P.O. Box 27687
Raleigh, NC 27611-7687
(919) 733-7701

Marjorie Boyer
NC Plant Conservation Program
P.O. Box 27647
Raleigh, NC 27611
(919) 733-3610

Size: 1,027 acres

Quad: Coleridge

Province: Piedmont

Watershed: Little Brush Creek --> Deep River --> Cape Fear River

Location and directions: Long ridge located due east of Brush Creek Church on SR 1100;
5 air miles SW of Siler City center

Landowners and addresses:

Owners contacted and attitude:

General landscape description: See Site Description

Physical description

Aspect: Northwest, Southeast

Slope: 10-35

Topographic position: Crest to creek-bottom

Hydrology: Terrestrial

Moisture: Moist to dry

Elevation: 500 - 704'

Geology: Carolina Slate series (mapped as mafic/andesitic tuffs)

Soils: Georgeville Stony Silt Loam with pockets of Georgeville Silty Clay Loam (ridge);
Georgeville Silt Loam (bottomland)

Comments on physical description: An extensive area of uninhabited uplands forming a long northeast/southwest-running ridge

Biological description

Community # 1: Mesic-mixed Hardwood Forest

Vegetation structure: Forest

Position in landscape and relation to other communities: Floodplain and lower slope (along Brush Creek)

Quality and condition: Fair to good

Size:

Dominants (*) and important species:

Canopy:

Carya ovata
Liquidambar styraciflua *

Subcanopy:

Acer rubrum
Carpinus caroliniana
Cercis canadensis
Cornus florida
Diospyros virginiana
Fraxinus sp.
Ilex opaca

Shrubs and vines:

Corylus americana
Euonymus americanus
Lonicera japonica
Styrax grandifolia
Viburnum rufidulum

Herbs:

Agrimonia parviflora
Botrychium virginianum
Dioscorea villosa
Geum canadense
Hystrix patula
Lysimachia ciliata
Phryma leptostachya
Polygonatum biflorum
Polystichum acrostichoides
Rudbeckia laciniata
Thalictrum thalictroides
Uniola latifolia
Viola papilionacea

Biological description

Community # 2: Dry-mesic Oak-Hickory Forest

Vegetation structure: Forest

Position in landscape and relation to other communities: Lower slope to crest

Quality and condition: Fair to poor

Size:

Dominants (*) and important species:

Canopy:

Carya glabra *
Carya tomentosa
Liriodendron tulipifera
Pinus virginiana
Quercus alba *
Quercus rubra *

Subcanopy:

Acer rubrum
Cercis canadensis
Cornus florida
Diospyros virginiana
Fagus grandifolia
Fraxinus sp.
Oxydendrum arboreum

Shrubs and vines:

Chionanthus virginicus
Lonicera japonica
Parthenocissus quinquefolia
Rosa carolina
Vaccinium stamineum
Vitis rotundifolia
Vitis sp.

Herbs:

Anemone virginiana
Asplenium platyneuron
Chimaphila maculata
Desmodium nudiflorum
Desmodium rotundifolium
Dioscorea villosa
Fragaria virginiana
Galium circaezans
Geranium maculatum
Goodyera pubescens
Hexastylis arifolia
Iris cristata
Lobelia spicata
Polystichum acrostichoides
Silene virginica
Smilacena racemosa
Uvularia perfoliata

Special status species

State-listed species: None observed

Potential for other special status species: Low

Other noteworthy species or features:

Communities:

Extensive upland hardwood forest
Floodplain with a dense and diverse herb layer

Site condition

Site integrity: Fair to poor

Average DBH of canopy trees: 25 cm

Maximum DBH of canopy trees: 45 cm

Fire regime: Natural

Logged: Within last 10 years

Evenness of canopy: Mixed-age

Ditched/draind: No

Stream channelized: No

Dredged/filled: No

Understory cleared: No

Grazed: No

ORV damaged: Yes, along logging roads

Other disturbances: Clear-cuts

Adjacent Land Uses: Forest, pine plantation

Significance of site: County

Discussion: See Site Description

Protection considerations and management needs: An effort should be made to preserve these extensive tracts of woodlands located in within a highly-exploited area of the county

Determination of survey boundaries: Encloses ridge and steep slopes of Hinson Hill as well as the adjacent bottomland along Little Brush Creek

Priority for further study: Low

Specimens collected:

Photographs:

Others knowledgeable about the site:

References:

Topo map: Attached

Sketch map: None

PLANT SPECIES LIST

List is: Medium-thorough (cursory on creek bottom)

- Botrychium virginianum (6)
Polystichum acrostichoides (11)
Asplenium platyneuron (13)
Pinus virginiana (16)
Hystrix patula (29)
Uniola latifolia (29)
Polygonatum biflorum (41)
Smilacena racemosa (41)
Uvularia perfoliata (41)
Dioscorea villosa (43)
Iris cristata (46)
Goodyera pubescens (49)
Carya glabra (53)
Carya ovata (53)
Carya tomentosa (53)
Carpinus caroliniana (54)
Corylus americana (54)
Fagus grandifolia (55)
Quercus alba (55)
Quercus rubra (55)
Hexastylis arifolia (62)
Silene virginica (71)
Anemone virginiana (76)
Thalictrum thalictroides (76)
Liriodendron tulipifera (80)
Liquidambar styraciflua (95)
Agrimonia parviflora (97)
Fragaria virginiana (97)
Geum canadense (97)
Rosa carolina (97)
Cercis canadensis (98)
Desmodium nudiflorum (98)
Desmodium rotundifolium (98)
Geranium maculatum (101)
Ilex opaca (112)
Euonymus americanus (113)
Acer rubrum (115)
Parthenocissus
 quinquefolia (120)
Vitis rotundifolia (120)
Vitis sp. (120)
Viola papilionacea (130)
Cornus florida (142)
Chimaphila maculata (145)
Oxydendrum arboreum (145)
Vaccinium stamineum (145)
Lysimachia ciliata (147)
Diospyros virginiana (150)
Styrax grandifolia (152)
Chionanthus virginicus (153)
Fraxinus sp. (153)
Phryma leptostachya (163)
Galium circaeazans (173)
Lonicera japonica (174)
Viburnum rufidulum (174)
Lobelia spicata (178)
Rudbeckia laciniata (179)

ANIMAL SPECIES LIST

List is: Cursory

Vertebrates:

Melanerpes carolinus
Contopus virens
Empidonax virescens
Cyanocitta cristata
Parus carolinensis
Parus bicolor
Vireo olivaceus
Parula americana
Dendroica pinus
i Seiurus aurocapillus
i Wilsonia citrina
Piranga olivacea
Cardinalis cardinalis
Sylvilagus floridanus
Sciurus carolinensis
i Urocyon cinereoargenteus
Odocoileus virginianus
i Terrapene carolina
Rana clamitans

Invertebrates:

Papilio glaucus
Limenitis arthemis astyanax
Cyllopsis gemma
Cercyonis pegala
Erynnis horatius
Libellula vibrans
Plathemis lydia
Elliptio complanata
Philomycus carolinianus
Haplotrema concavum
i Triodopsis albolabris

SITE NAME: Windfall Branch Hardwood Slopes

SIGNIFICANCE: County

INTEGRITY: Good to fair

THREATS: Low

PROTECTION STATUS: Corps-owned lands registered as a state natural area and managed by the NC Division of Parks and Recreation

JURISDICTION: New Hope Township

OWNERSHIP: Army Corps of Engineers

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT FEATURES:

1. This is one of the most mature hardwood forests within the Jordan Lake Project. Trees average 40 - 45 cm in diameter.
2. This site encompasses a large area of woodlands and is contiguous with other forested areas around the Jordan lakeshore. The size of this tract, together with the large number of mature hardwoods it contains, gives it high value to wildlife.

GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION:

The low ridge comprising this site is part of the series of uplands that rim the eastern side of the Triassic Basin. The moderate steepness and dissected nature of this terrain have allowed the forests on these slopes to have largely escaped agricultural usage and they have only intermittently been harvested for timber. The forest that currently exists on this ridge consists of a patchwork of pine stands and second-growth hardwoods, but large areas exist that have reached maturity. The average diameter for trees in these older areas is between 40 - 45 cm, whereas the average for hardwood forests elsewhere in the county is around 30 cm.

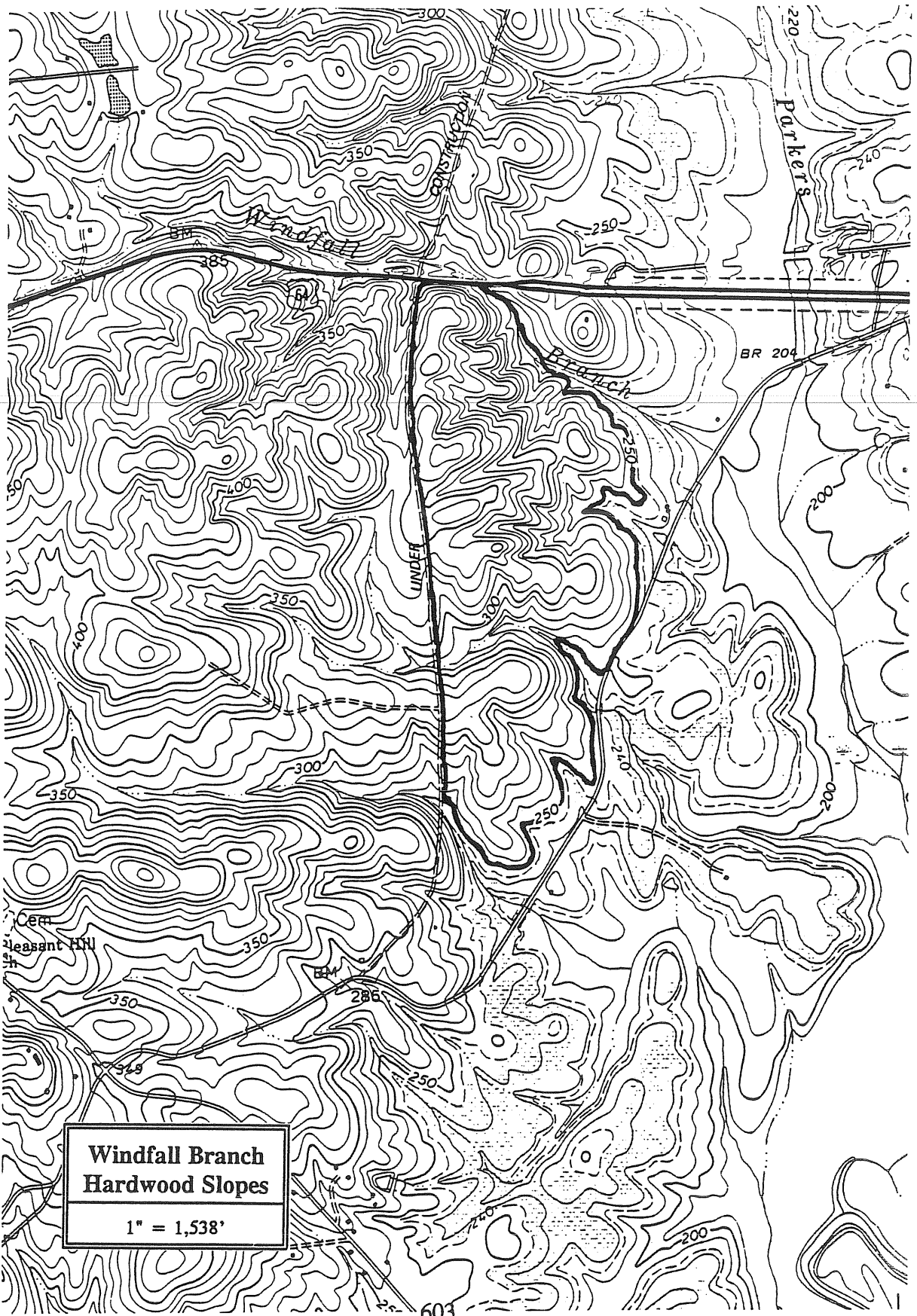
The varied slope aspects present along this ridge create a diversity of microclimates, ranging from relatively moist to relatively dry. Although the community represented by the mature forest is the predominant one of the piedmont, dry-mesic oak-hickory forest with white oak (Quercus alba) the most important tree, the canopy also contains significant numbers of mesic species such as beech (Fagus grandifolia) and red oak (Q. rubra) and xeric species such as post oak (Q. stellata) and scarlet oak (Q. coccinea). Shrubs of drier and more acidic habitats, such as lowbush blueberries (Vaccinium tenellum and V. vacillans), appear on the ridgetop and upper slopes, while the understory on the lower slopes near Windfall Branch includes more mesic, basophilic species such as redbud (Cercis canadensis) and buckeye (Aesculus sylvatica). Herbs are sparse except near the creek where there is a modest display of wood anemone (Thalictrum thalictroides), toothwort (Cardamine angustata), devil's bit

(Chamaelirium luteum), wood sorrel (Oxalis violacea) and other mesic forest wildflowers. The north slope of the site bordering U.S. 64 is noteworthy for its stand of mountain laurel (Kalmia latifolia) and herb layer containing trailing arbutus (Epigaea repens).

The animal community at this site parallels the vegetation in many respects. Most of the species are typical of piedmont habitats in general, but there are also species such as the parula warbler (Parula americana) and Louisiana waterthrush (Seiurus motacilla) that are restricted to streamside woodlands, and species such as the yellow-shafted flicker (Colaptes auratus) and summer tanager (Piranga rubra) that are most often found in the open forests of the ridge-tops. Still another element of the fauna is associated with lakeshore habitat, particularly the dragonflies.

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

This area is now protected as one of the Jordan Lake natural areas. The mountain laurel community along US 64, however, is continually mowed-back by highway maintenance crews and deserves more protection. The spring display provided by these flowering shrubs should be viewed more as an asset than as a hazard. This community should be spared when and if US 64 is widened.



**Windfall Branch
Hardwood Slopes**
1" = 1,538'

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SITE SURVEY REPORT

Site name: Windfall Branch Hardwood Slopes

County: Chatham

Date(s): 4/IV/89; 21/VII/89

Surveyors:

Stephen P. Hall, Ph.D
NC Natural Heritage Program
P.O. Box 27687
Raleigh, NC 27611-7687
(919) 733-7701

Marjorie Boyer
NC Plant Conservation Program
P.O. Box 27647
Raleigh, NC 27611
(919) 733-3610

Size: 232 acres

Quad: Merry Oaks

Province: Piedmont

Watershed: Windfall Branch --> Jordan Lake --> Haw River --> Cape Fear River

Location and directions: West side of Jordan Lake, south of US 64 and east of NC 1941

Landowners and addresses:

Owners contacted and attitude:

General landscape description: See Site Description

Physical description

Aspect: Predominantly east

Slope: 0-5; 5-10 on some slopes

Topographic position: Crest to lower slope

Hydrology: Terrestrial

Moisture: Dry

Elevation: 370 - 240'

Geology: Felsic Crystalline Tuffs

Soils: Georgeville Stony Silt Loam

Comments on physical description: An area of steep uplands bordering the west side of Jordan Lake

Biological description

Community # 1: Dry-mesic Oak-hickory Forest

Vegetation structure: Forest

Position in landscape and relation to other communities: Ridge to lower slopes

Quality and condition: Good to fair

Size:

Dominants (*) and important species:

Canopy:

Carya glabra
Carya ovata
Carya tomentosa
Fagus grandifolia
Oxydendrum arboreum
Pinus echinata
Pinus taeda
Quercus alba *
Quercus coccinea
Quercus falcata
Quercus rubra *
Quercus stellata
Quercus velutina

Shrubs and vines:

Aesculus sylvatica
Euonymus americanus
Gelsemium sempervirens
Hamamelis virginiana
Kalmia latifolia
Lonicera japonica
Rhododendron nudiflorum
Smilax bona-nox
Vaccinium tenellum
Vaccinium vacillans
Viburnum acerifolium
Viburnum prunifolium
Vitis sp.

Subcanopy:

Acer rubrum
Carpinus caroliniana
Cercis canadensis
Cornus florida
Ilex opaca
Juniperus virginiana
Ulmus alata

Herbs:

Antennaria solitaria
Asplenium platyneuron
Aureolaria virginica
Botrychium virginianum
Cardamine angustata
Chamaelirium luteum
Chimaphila maculata
Epigaea repens
Galium circaezans
Goodyera pubescens
Hepatica americana
Hexastylis arifolia
Hexastylis minor
Hieraceum venosum
Houstonia caerulea
Iris cristata
Luzula acuminata
Luzula echinata
Mitchella repens
Oxalis violacea
Polygonatum biflorum
Polypodium polypodioides
Polystichum acrostichoides
Potentilla canadensis
Prenanthes serpentaria
Stellaria pubera
Thalictrum thalictroides
Tiarella cordifolia
Tipularia discolor
Uvularia perfoliata
Uvularia sessilifolia

Special status species

State-listed species: None observed

Potential for other special status species: Low

Other noteworthy species or features:

Communities:

"One of the most mature stands of oak-hickory forest in the Triangle" (J. Moore, 1986)

Site condition

Site integrity: Good to fair

Average DBH of canopy trees: 40-45 cm

Maximum DBH of canopy trees: 55 cm

Fire regime: Natural

Logged: Within last 50-100 years

Evenness of canopy: Natural

Ditched/drained: No

Stream channelized: No

Dredged/filled: No

Understory cleared: No

Grazed: No

ORV damaged: No

Other disturbances: No

Adjacent Land Uses: Lake and forest

Significance of site: County

Discussion: See Site Description

Protection considerations and management needs: This tract of Corps lands should be managed as a natural area, not for forestry.

Determination of survey boundaries: Encloses ridge and steep slopes west of Jordan Lake and east of SR 1941, from US 64 down to perennial stream

Priority for further study: Low

Specimens collected:

Photographs:

Others knowledgeable about the site: Julie Moore

References:

Moore, J. 1986. Jordan Lake Natural Areas.

Topo map: Attached

Sketch map: None

Plant Species List: See Community # 1

List is: Medium Thorough

ANIMAL SPECIES LIST

List is: Cursory

Vertebrates:

i Colinus virginianus
i Coccyzus erythrophthalmus
Melanerpes carolinus
Picoides pubescens
Colaptes auratus
Parus carolinensis
Parus bicolor
Thryothurus ludovicianus
Polioptila caerulea
Hylocichla mustelina
Vireo olivaceus
Parula americana
Dendroica pinus
i Seiurus aurocapillus
i Seiurus motacilla
Piranga rubra
Cardinalis cardinalis
Castor canadensis
Procyon lotor
Odocoileus virginianus
Sceloporus undulatus
Bufo woodhousei fowleri
Acris crepitans
Pseudacris triseriata

Invertebrates:

Papilio glaucus
Papilio troilus
Anthocharis midea
Eurema lisa
Calycopis cecrops
Everes comyntas
Libytheana bachmanii
Polygonia interrogationis
Nymphalis antiopa
Vanessa atalanta rubria
Junonia coenia
Limenitis arthemis astyanax
Cercyonis pegala
Epargyreus clarus
Thorybes bathyllus
Erynnis juvenalis
Dromogomphus spinosus
Celithemis eponina
Libellula cyanea
Libellula incesta
Libellula luctuosa
Plathemis lydia
Pachydiplax longipennis
Pantala flavescens