



The **300**Committee

# Stewardship Manual

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Stewardship Manual  
July 2014**

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## **Manual for Land Stewards**

### **Introduction**

One of the most important responsibilities of our conservation effort is the stewardship of conservation lands owned by the town and The 300 Committee. These lands have been set aside for the public's enjoyment and recreation, to protect our water resources and plant and wildlife habitat, and to preserve some of the Cape's unique natural beauty.

Without a strong stewardship program to monitor the lands and enforce any applicable conservation restrictions, boundaries and land use can be modified over time. A byproduct of a good stewardship program is greater public support for conservation lands.

Most of the conservation parcels monitored by The 300 Committee stewards are owned by the town; a few small parcels are owned by The 300 Committee. The land trust works closely with the town Conservation Commission, Marine and Natural Resources Department and Department of Public Works to coordinate trail maintenance, land cleanups and related activities.

The 300 Committee employs a volunteer coordinator who is available to help when problems arise.

### **Land Steward's Role**

The primary responsibility of the land steward is caretaking — to be a presence on the land. The steward should monitor the land regularly, keep trails cleared, and organize cleanup efforts when necessary. The steward is encouraged to establish a group of volunteers to help on the property. The 300 Committee maintains a list of members willing to volunteer with outdoor work, and stewards may also ask our assistance soliciting volunteers and organizing work sessions.

### **Guidelines for monitoring:**

- Walk boundaries once or twice per year; Notify T3C office if the boundary markers are not visible;
- Note how the property is used;
- Note any erosion problems;
- Check for encroachment;
- Note any safety hazards. Bring to attention of Town/T3C contact persons;
- Maintain trails (when necessary):
  - Hand prune woodland trails 4' wide and 8' high (call T3C if hand pruning is not feasible),
  - Mow grassy paths 4' wide, if possible,
  - Keep signs visible;
- Remove invasive plants (when necessary) — seek guidance from T3C staff, as the removal may required permission from the Conservation Commission;
- Remove litter — see below for large trash items.

### **Optional Duties**

- Host a youth group!
- Celebrate Earth Day!
- Give a tour!

T3C is happy to help. Several of our members who are knowledgeable about wildlife and botany enjoy leading guided walks. We can arrange one on your parcel.

### **Do not:**

- Plant or destroy vegetation or construct new trails without prior consultation with and permission from the Conservation Commission (see Conservation Commission Policy on Trails).

### **Procedures for Reporting Illegal Dumping**

Items such as mattresses, cars, furniture and large piles of trash that cannot be removed by the steward should be reported as follows:

The steward should call the Department of Natural Resources (508-457-2536) to report the location and nature of the dumping. If the party is caught in the act, give a description of the vehicle and the person or persons dumping the trash to DNR so that staff can investigate.

If a Natural Resources officer is unavailable, the steward should contact the Conservation Commission staff (Administrator Jennifer McKay and Assistant Administrator Mark Kasprzyk at 508-495-7446 or by email at [concom@town.Falmouth.ma.us](mailto:concom@town.Falmouth.ma.us)). Commission staff will report the incident to the DPW for cleanup. Please note that the DPW may not be able to pick up the trash right away.

Report the information to T3C staff and make a note of the incident for your annual steward's report.

### **Procedures for Reporting Other Problems**

All motorized vehicles (ATVs, trail bikes, etc.) are prohibited on all town land. Experience has shown that gates and boulders are not effective in keeping ATVs out of conservation land. The police department has a trail bike unit, which is most effectively used if the steward notices a pattern of ATV use, e.g., certain days or times of day. Send a letter to Chief Edward Dunne, Falmouth Police Department, 750 Main Street, Falmouth, MA 02540 to request that police patrol the area during those times. A copy of the letter should be sent to the Department of Natural Resources.

If a steward finds needles or syringes or other items that present a safety risk, place a can over the items and call police (508-457-2527). Notify the Conservation Commission staff as well.

Note: Please be consistent with the parcel name and address you give the police. If the name and address are consistent, the police central records department can produce year-end statistics on problem areas. This will help direct management priorities on town conservation land.

Report the information to T3C staff and make a note of the incident for your annual steward's report.

### **Land Evaluations — An Annual Physical for the Land**

The land steward's second responsibility is to submit an annual evaluation report on the property. Once a year an evaluation form is filled out and sent to the T3C office, either by mail or as an attachment to an email. This document acts as the land's "annual physical," recording the health of the land and any changes over time. Each property has a file at the 300 Committee office with maps, correspondence and evaluation forms. If a steward does not have his own map of his parcel, he should request one from the T3C office. They are available online for most parcels at the T3C web site ([300committee.org/maps.htm](http://300committee.org/maps.htm)). Evaluation forms are also available on the T3C web site ([300committee.org/involve.htm](http://300committee.org/involve.htm) and click on Stewardship Forms).

#### **What is the steward's role?**

- A frequent on-foot inspection of the property and annual walk of the boundaries;
- Record positive, neutral, or negative changes on annual evaluation form;
- Return this form to the T3C office.

#### **Prepare for the visit:**

- Review the previous year's files for property history, characteristics and special features or problems (available at the 300 Committee Office);
- Study maps to determine size, terrain, access, and landmarks in advance;

#### **What to look for and record:**

- Clues that suggest change, i.e. new roads, piles of brush or debris, downed trees, trash, changes in vegetation, cleared land;
- Ask questions about any changes from neighbors or walkers you meet;
- Walk the boundaries to check for encroachment. We advise doing this in the winter to avoid ticks and to be able to see through the underbrush;
- Look for special features, invasive species, unusual plant life, evidence of wildlife, terrain change;
- Observe trail usage and condition.
- Observe signage, especially along boundaries.

#### **Monitoring Conservation Restrictions:**

The 300 Committee has developed policies and procedures for conservation restrictions. A conservation restriction, or easement, is a legal document that restricts development on a parcel to protect its natural resources. Most of the conservation restrictions held by, or enforced by, The 300 Committee are on private land. Only a few are on town land: Crooked Pond, Braeburn Farms, Breivogel Ponds, Bartolomei Conservation Area, Falmouth Country Club, Wald & Fender, Haddad Beach, Little Pond Conservation Area and the George Souza Preserve. Monitoring of conservation restriction parcels is done by members of the Stewardship Committee.

T3C will notify the steward when a volunteer monitor is making a site visit to a property with a conservation restriction

On the following pages is information which stewards may find of interest.

### **Falmouth Conservation Commission's Trail Policy**

#### **Guideline for Trail Creation/use on Land under Conservation Commission Jurisdiction Policy Adopted April 29, 1992**

1. It is the policy of the Conservation Commission that all land under its jurisdiction shall be open to the public. The public has bought the land; only public enjoyment of the land will ensure its long-term protection.
2. Trails may be planned, made and maintained only with the approval and under the guidance of the Conservation Commission.
3. Trails shall avoid the habitats of all rare or endangered species and shall be designed to prevent erosion. Most trails shall be exclusively for walkers, runners and skiers; some trails shall be specifically designated for mountain bikes or trail bikes. No motorized vehicles shall be allowed on land under the jurisdiction of the Conservation Commission except for official purposes such as trail maintenance.
4. The public land should be respected by all users. No vegetation should be cut, no stone walls should be damaged, no wildlife should be disturbed.

#### **The 300 Committee and the Falmouth Conservation Commission agree that:**

- T3C land stewards are not employees or special employees of the Town;
- There is no employment relationship between the land stewards and the Town;
- T3C maintains its own liability insurance.
- T3C land stewards are not covered by the town's insurance except to the same degree that other volunteers are covered;
- T3C should be held harmless for any damage unintentionally caused to town conservation property.
- This Memorandum of Understanding does not convey an interest in real estate;
- T3C is not a tenant on any town owned land subject to the terms of this agreement;
- The Town will not be responsible for funding stewardship activities; and
- That, as Grantees of conservation restrictions encumbering town owned land, the FCC and T3C will not impose monitoring fees to Grantors, but T3C may assess fees when dealing with privately held conservation land.

### **The Conservation Commission**

One of the original charges of Falmouth Conservation Commission (FCC) was the protection of the natural resources of the community, focusing primarily on acquisition and protection of open spaces. In 1972, the Commonwealth passed Ch. 131, §40 et seq. (the Wetlands Protection Act) giving responsibility of implementation and jurisdiction for wetland regulation and permitting and open space protection to the Conservation Commissions. Also beginning in the 1970's communities began to adopt local wetlands protection by-laws (the By-Law) under their home rule powers. Falmouth adopted a Wetlands Bylaw in 1989, with implementing wetland regulations. The Falmouth Town Charter calls for the Board of Selectmen to appoint a Conservation Commission of seven members (Falmouth Code, Chapter 7-6). The Conservation Commission is responsible for implementing the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act and the Falmouth Wetlands Bylaw and Regulations as well as for the oversight and management of all town-owned Conservation Land.

The FCC is responsible for taking the lead in the development of land management plans and conservation restrictions on town conservation land. The FCC refers individuals interested in monitoring a specific conservation parcel to T3C Stewardship Committee. The Stewardship Committee makes available to the FCC their updated database of land stewards and the locations of the properties being monitored.

The FCC has hired a Conservation Technician to focus on specific land management issues and projects. This employee serves as a liaison with other town partners involved in land management. The Conservation Technician is responsible for developing or overseeing the development of land management plans for specific parcels and for implementing the provisions of each management plan.

### **The 300 Committee**

The 300 Committee Land Trust is a private, nonprofit land trust comprising paid staff and volunteers and funded by membership dues and grants. The FCC acknowledges the critical role that T3C land stewards play in the monitoring and management of town-owned conservation land. T3C shall monitor those conservation restrictions they hold (as the Grantees) on town-owned land. Upon request of the FCC and as agreed to by T3C, T3C may take the lead in applying for State Self-Help Grant funding for land acquisition or reimbursement, with input from the FCC, as needed. T3C presently makes recommendations to the FCC for natural resource inventories, resource management and protection plans, identifies land management issues needing attention, and works with the FCC to identify parcels on which conservation restrictions are needed. T3C and the FCC intend to hold joint training sessions for new land stewards who will be supervised by T3C Stewardship Committee.

The land stewards of T3C have traditionally been responsible for the cleanup and monitoring of some of the town-owned parcels. In 2002, its Stewardship Committee developed a strategy to organize the land stewards to more effectively monitor FCC conservation land. Stewards may walk the property, clean up trash, maintain trails through trimming or mowing, remove invasive plants and vines from vegetation, and report acts of vandalism to the town through the FCC, through the Department of Natural Resources or directly to the police.

The placement of signage, creation of new trails or structures, the removal of vegetation through excavation or by machinery, camping or special projects will require *prior* permission from the FCC. The FCC is developing a land management policy that will be reviewed and updated from time to time. Portions of this policy, especially as related to general prohibitions on FCC land, may be adopted as part of the Falmouth Wetland Regulations. Any activity within 100 feet of a wetland or other resource area regulated by the FCC will require the appropriate permit filing with the FCC.

### **History of The 300 Committee**

The 300 Committee is a non-profit, fully tax-exempt 501(c)(3) organization, led by a board of directors that is elected at an annual meeting of dues-paying members. Much of its work is accomplished through the board of directors, with the help of volunteers, other conservation groups, and town boards. The 300 Committee employs a full-time administrator, a director of program services, and a stewardship coordinator. Over the years, a unique public/private partnership has developed involving cooperation between numerous town boards, town meeting and The 300 Committee. The committee's tax-exempt status allows it to raise funds through membership contributions as well as accept land donations. A tax accountant is hired to review the books at each year's end to maintain this status. Presently, the organization has a membership of about 1,200 and an annual budget of \$180,000.

Without reviewing its origins, today's T3C members may lose perspective and forget those aspects of The 300 Committee's effort to preserve land that have made it so successful. The brief history below is intended to remind and inform members about the formation of T3C and its history.

### **The Initial Land Acquisition Effort**

The 300 Committee was first organized in 1985 as part of a grass roots effort to preserve open space in celebration of the Town of Falmouth's 300<sup>th</sup> year. The groundswell began at the precinct level, with residents identifying parcels throughout their neighborhoods that might be suitable for town purchase. These parcels were ranked by T3C volunteers according to their importance for water supply protection, linkage to other open space, and a number of other criteria. In pursuit of eventual acquisition, a letter was sent by T3C to the owners of the most desirable, highly ranked parcels inquiring whether they were for sale. Parcels were assigned to 300 Committee board members who then followed up on the letters by contacting the owners directly. In this way, T3C developed a package of parcels whose owners wished to sell. The 300 Committee commissioned appraisals of land belonging to willing sellers to establish the fair market value at "highest and best use." Formal offers were made to landowners at the appraised value. Offers were non-negotiable, with T3C offering no more than the appraised value.

It quickly became apparent that the only way enough money could be raised to pay for these lands (over \$8 million was required) was through a municipal bond issue to be repaid over time using additional tax dollars generated by a Proposition 2½ override vote. The 300 Committee appeared before various town boards (the Finance Committee, Selectmen, Planning Board, Conservation Commission, etc.) seeking endorsement of the land acquisition package. The Conservation Commission and Planning Board offered to formally sponsor a warrant article seeking for the acquisition.

The first presentation by The 300 Committee of the collected package of parcels was very successful. Through the Town Meeting process and override system in 1986 a package of 10 parcels totaling more than 400 acres was assembled. A mass mailing was organized to promote this package. The warrant article seeking funding for this purchase was passed overwhelmingly by Town Meeting and the Proposition 2½ exclusion referendum was ratified by a 76% majority of the voters.

### **The Continuing Effort**

After the tercentenary, members agreed it was critical to continue the process of acquiring open space and recreation areas within Falmouth to counterbalance burgeoning development through the 1980's. During 1987, two more parcels totaling just over 99 acres were purchased using additional funds voted by Town Meeting and a public referendum on the ballot. In addition, The 300 Committee solicited donations of land and conservation easements in a mailing to owners of parcels 5 acres or larger. This initial effort yielded the donation of approximately 11 acres. (To date, about 90 acres have been donated to The 300 Committee.) Over the next 10 years, approximately 175 acres of open space were purchased by the Town through the override process described above. The last public lands purchased by Town Meeting vote together with a Proposition 2½ exclusion referendum were the 88-acre Peterson Farm off Woods Hole Road and the 21-acre Bournes Pond parcel in East Falmouth, both purchased in 1998.

That same year, the passage of the Cape Cod Land Bank Bill in Falmouth provided a significant new opportunity to the Falmouth community: access to millions of additional dollars to be used for open space over 20 years. Shortly after passage of the Land Bank Bill, the town appointed The 300 Committee as its agent for land purchases using Land Bank funds. Funds collected from a 3% surcharge on property taxes were dedicated to open space purchases by the town. From 1999 to 2006, more than 900 acres of open space were purchased with Land Bank funds.

In 2002, recognizing the limits of the Land Bank, The 300 Committee turned to the private sector for assistance and undertook an \$8 million capital campaign. By 2004, T3C had reached its goal in cash, pledges and donations of land, and by 2006 had identified several new priority parcels for conservation.

To date, The 300 Committee has spearheaded the public purchase of more than 2,000 acres of land for conservation, recreation and water protection. Funding sources have included property taxes, state grants and private contributions raised by The 300 Committee. In addition, the land trust has acquired more than 100 acres by gift and outright purchase.

In 1998 the town adopted the goal of preserving 25 % of all land in Falmouth for conservation, recreation and water protection. This became a cornerstone of Falmouth's Local Comprehensive Plan. Official figures show we are close to achieving this goal, yet The 300 Committee plans to continue its efforts to permanently protect as many acres as possible.

Many of the 900 acres purchased through the Land Bank were financed with municipal bonds, fully committing Land Bank revenues through the year 2020 when the debt will be retired and

the Land Bank is due to expire. The Community Preservation Act (CPA), adopted by voters in 2005, allowed Falmouth to access state funds (providing, in essence, a dollar-for-dollar matching fund for Land Bank monies) to protect open space, preserve historic properties, create affordable housing, and acquire land for active recreation..

### **Stewardship**

Since the 1980s, the addition of hundreds of acres of new public lands has raised, and kept in the forefront, the issue of monitoring, maintaining and improving the properties. In October 1989, T3C sponsored its first open lands cleanup day. Simultaneously, T3C established The Stewardship Program.

Modeled after the Appalachian Mountain Club's "Adopt a Trail" program, The 300 Committee has over the years recruited volunteer "stewards" for many parcels of town-owned open space. The stewards "adopt" the land and take responsibility for regularly walking it and leading or participating in regular cleanups. This AMC program won a National Award for Environmental Excellence in 1991.

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**U.S. Geological Survey (<http://www.usgs.gov>).** Many basic reports and maps on Cape Cod geology and surface and groundwater resources are available, most are on the web. Examples are: Basic Ground-water Hydrology, USGS Water-supply Paper 2220 and Ground Water and Surface Water, A Single Resource, USGS Circular 1139.

## Glossary

**Acidic.** In common usage this term refers to substances having a pH of less than 7.

**Bog.** "A nutrient-poor, acidic wetland dominated by a waterlogged, spongy mat of sphagnum moss that ultimately forms a thick layer of acidic peat; generally has no inflow or outflow; fed primarily by rain water." (USGS n.d.)

**Brackish.** "Water with a salinity intermediate between seawater and freshwater..." (USGS n.d.)

**Canopy.** "An overlapping leaf layer formed by crowns of the tallest trees in a forest" (Lewis 1977).

**Coniferous.** Terrestrial Forest/Woodland communities are considered coniferous if there is >75% coniferous trees in the canopy.

**Conservation Restriction.** A legal document that prohibits future development of a property to protect natural resources. The property owner receives tax benefits for giving up development rights.

**Deciduous.** Terrestrial Forest/Woodland communities are considered deciduous if there is >75% deciduous trees in the canopy. Deciduous species are "...plants that shed foliage at the end of the growing season" (USGS n.d.).

**Dominant Vegetation.** The most abundant species of plant in each strata of a natural community. For example, white pine dominates the canopy in the Successional White Pine Community, while black ash and red maple are co-dominant in the Black Ash Swamp Community.

**Emergent Plants.** "Erect, rooted, herbaceous plants that may be temporarily or permanently flooded at the base but do not tolerate prolonged inundation of the entire plant" (USGS n.d.).

**Estuarine.** "Estuarine communities are subject to varying salinity, tidal actions, and wind. Estuaries include tidal habitats and adjacent tidal wetlands in which ocean water is at least occasionally diluted by freshwater from the land. Estuarine areas extend landward and up streams to where oceanic salts (formally defined as above 0.5 pH salinity in an annual average low flow period) or tides (including freshwater tidal areas) have an influence on vegetation." (Swain and Kearsley 2001).

**Fen.** “Peat-accumulating wetland that generally receives water from surface runoff and (or) seepage from mineral soils in addition to direct precipitation; generally alkaline; or slightly acid” (USGS n.d.)

**Forest/Woodland.** A Terrestrial community is considered to be a Forest/Woodland (i.e., forested) if there is >25% tree canopy.

**Grassland.** A graminoid dominated community with the Terrestrial System and Herbaceous Sub-system. Grasslands have <25% tree and shrub cover. Two grassland communities are recognized under the Massachusetts classification system: Sandplain Grassland and Cultural Grassland.

**Hardwood Dominated.** Palustrine Forested communities are considered hardwood dominated if >75% of canopy is composed of deciduous trees.

**Heathland.** A Terrestrial shrub community dominated by scrub oak. Other characteristic plants include bayberry, golden heather, chokeberry, dwarf chinquapin oak and sweetfern.

**Hummock-hollow.** A term describing the microtopography of wetland communities (e.g. Black Ash Swamp) with a basin structure where the vegetation is arranged in elevated clumps (hummocks) surrounded by depressions (hollows).

**Marine.** “Marine habitats are exposed to the waves and currents of the open ocean and the water regimes are determined primarily by the ebb and flow of oceanic tides.” “Shallow coastal indentations or bays without appreciable freshwater inflow, and coasts with exposed rocky islands that provide the mainland with little or no shelter from the wind and waves are also considered . . .” (Cowardin et al. 1979)

Under Massachusetts’ natural community classification system the marine environment extends from the Marine Subtidal Flat community to either the Beach Strand Community or an estuarine community.

**Maritime.** Maritime communities are exposed to salt spray, which influences the vegetation. Exposure may be within the daily range of salt spray (e.g., Maritime Juniper Woodland/Shrubland) or out of the daily range of salt spray (e.g., Maritime Pitch Pine on Dunes).

**Marsh.** “A water-saturated, poorly drained area, intermittently or permanently water covered, having aquatic and grass-like vegetation.” (USGS n.d.)

**Mixed Coniferous-Deciduous.** Terrestrial Forest/Woodland communities are considered mixed if there is 25-75% of deciduous trees in the canopy and 25-75% coniferous trees in the canopy.

**Natural community.** A distinct grouping of plant species that occur together in recurring patterns. Communities have definite plant species composition, consistent physical structure, and specific physical conditions (Sperduto and Crowley 2001).

**Northern Hardwoods.** Within the natural community classification system this term refers to deciduous trees typical of northern climates, especially maples. Aspen, and white and yellow birch are also considered northern hardwoods.

**Outwash Plain.** An “alluvial plain formed around the margin of an ice sheet or beyond a glacier fed by subglacial streams carrying glacial drift from the glacier.” (Lewis 1977).

**pH.** “A measure of the acidity (less than 7) or alkalinity (greater than 7) of a solution; a pH of 7 is considered neutral” (USGS n.d.). Alternatively, acid may refer to a pH of 5.5 or less, alkaline to a pH of greater than 7.4 and circumneutral for a pH greater than 5.5 through 7.4 (Cowardin et al. 1979).

**Saline.** “General terms for waters containing various dissolved salts” (Cowardin et al. 1979)

**Sandplain.** A term used synonymously with outwash plain.

**Seep.** “A small area where water percolate . . . slowly to the surface” (USGS n.d.).

**Shrub.** “A woody plant which at maturity is usually less than 6 m (20 feet) tall and generally exhibits several erect, spreading or prostrate stems and has a bush appearance: e.g. speckled alder (*Alnus rugosa*) or buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*)” (Cowardin et al. 1979).

**Slope.** Literally a measure of deviation from the horizontal (e.g., a 10% slope). This term is often used to refer to a hillside.

**Sphagnum.** Plants belonging to the genus *Sphagnum* are typically referred to as peat mosses. Within the Palustrine System natural communities with a Sphagnum ground cover are classified as either peatlands (e.g., Acidic shrub fen) or bogs (e.g. Atlantic White Cedar Bog).

**Structural Dominance.** A dominant physical characteristic or feature used to classify natural communities. For example, the amount of open space, herbaceous cover, shrub, and tree canopy are structural features used to classify Subsystems within the Terrestrial System.

**Swamp.** “An area intermittently or permanently covered with water, and having trees and shrubs (USGS n.d.). Swamp communities are in the Palustrine System, and either the Non-Forested (e.g., Shrub swamps) or Forested Subsystems.

**Topography.** The position in a landscape, including elevation and change in slope” (Jackson 1995).

**Xeric.** Dry conditions, often in association with nutrient-poor conditions.

### **The 300 Committee Volunteer Stewards (7/2014)**

- Bay Road, North Falmouth, 2.7 acres, Hal Leeds (T3C land);
- Bella Shephard Reserve, off Central Ave., 1.3 acres, Larry Finlay (T3C);
- Bike Path (small area by parking lot), 1 acre, Kathy Mortenson (T3C);
- Braeburn Farm and Little Jenkins Pond, Route 151, 32 acres, Barry Good (town);
- Breivogel Ponds, Blacksmith Shop Road, 67 acres, Margaret Cooper (town);

- Cassell. acres behind Willowfield Drive, 4 acres, Bob Smith (T3C);
- Cardoza Farm, West Falmouth Highway, 45 acres, Peter Kroll and Betsy Davis (town);
- Collins Woodlot, 130 acres, (Needs a steward) (town);
- Cifuni/Stewart, Moonakis Road, 1.3 acres, Bruce & Alex Lancaster (T3C);
- Deuel, acres, Whistler's Way, Waquoit, 1.3 acres, Lou Turner (T3C);
- Donald Whelden Preserve, Davisville Road, 11 acres, Fred Palmer (town);
- Dam Pond, Quaker Road, 5 acres, Will Clarke (town);
- Dorothea Allen, Carriage Shop Road, 71 acres, Wayne Walker and Michelle West (town);
- Dupee Conservation Area, Hatchville and Sandwich Roads, 61.6 acres, Donna and Dave Jewett, Carol Baker, Kevin Maloney, Debbie and Rick McIntosh (town);
- Eaton Preserve, acres abutting Mock Moraine, West Falmouth, 6.3 acres, Stace Beaulieu and Dick Payne (T3C);
- Flume Pond, Sippewissett Road, 28 acres, Carol Knox (T3C);
- Fonseca/Service, Carriage Shop Road, 18 acres, Eric and Tim Peterson (town);
- Green parcel, Ransom Road, 10 acres, Jo Ann Muramoto and Robert Skilton (town);
- Hanson-Powell Preserve, Central Avenue, 7.3 acres, Ann Menashi and Olga Mitchell (town);
- Harvey parcels, land-locked property abutting FHS, 18.3 acres Tom Stone (T3C);
- Homer (access to Miles Pond), 0.8 acre, Carol and Fran DeYoung (town);
- John Parker Bogs, 95 acres, Marsha Zafiriou (town);
- Little Pond Conservation Area, off Spring Bars Road, 10 acres Ed Jalowiec (town);
- Losordo, shorefront off Irving Street, East Falmouth, 2.8 acres Dick Pooley (town);
- Margaret Douth Preserve, Moonakis Road, 9 acres, Bruce and Alex Lancaster (town);
- Matt Souza Conservation Area, Hatchville Road, 24.7 acres, Jim Hain (town);
- McAdams, Route 28 woodland, 4.8, Richard Harbison (town);
- McGowan, North Falmouth, 2.5 acres, Pam Polloni (town);
- Megansett Park, North Falmouth, 0.4 acres, Ted Martin, Jay Smith, Gene and Kevin Crowley (T3C);
- Mock/Moraine, West Falmouth, 13 acres, Dick Payne (town)
- Moraine Trail, off Brick Kiln, 13 acres, Anne Preisig (town);
- Morse Pond/Nyes Pond, off Dillingham Ave., 37 acres, Jim Endress (town);
- Northern Moraine Trail, John Gould (town);
- Woods Hole Road, at corner of Cumloden Drive, 5.4 acres, Janice Forrester (T3C);
- Norwegian Wood, Woods Hole Road, at Woods Hole Rd. & Cumloden Drive, 5.4 acres, Janice Forrester (T3C);
- Peterson Farm, off Woods Hole Road, 88 acres, Emily Kellndorfer (town);
- Prouty (part of Mock Moraine), 6.9 acres, Dick Payne (town);
- 526 Quaker Road, 0.7 acre, Tom & Margee Leonard (T3C);
- Rodriques Bogs, Old Waquoit Road, 23.6 acres, Fred Palmer (town);
- Roskovics, Trickett Street, North Falmouth, 20 acres, Katie Fawcett & Glenn Bush (town);
- Rydal Mount Drive, Grasmere, 3.5 acres, (Needs a steward) (T3C);
- Sea Farms Marsh, off Davisville Road, 87 acres, Claire DeMello, Nancy Arnold and Ann Davis (town);
- Spectacle and Mares Pond, Rod and Kathy Catanach (town);

- Wald & Fender, Sam Turner and Thomas Landers Road, 46.6 acres, Mario Fernandes (town);
- Wing Pond, North Falmouth Highway, 19 acres, Will Clarke (town);
- Wyldewood, Ballymeade, 130 acres, Ed Schmitt and Brad Barnes (town);

These stewards are helping to maintain about 1,200 acres of conservation land!