

*deer*Nature

HIGHLIGHTS



For Island Heritage Trust Preserves without Nature Trails
And Other Places with Public Access

General Preserve Use Guidelines: Help us conserve our natural areas which have been set aside for low impact, nature-oriented activities. Please, no camping, fires, or vehicles on the trails. We are proud of the trail culture that has evolved on our preserves. Our visitors are quiet and considerate, removing litter or dismantling cairns.

Since dogs are a constant threat to our ground nesting birds, some preserves are not open to dogs. Where dogs are welcomed, pet owners are reminded pick up after their dogs. Understanding that other visitors do not appreciate aggressive or unruly dogs' behavior, dog owners keep their pets on leash or under voice control. Traditionally our natural areas have

been open to hunters. During deer hunting season in the month of November visitors (and dogs!) are reminded to wear blaze orange.

Land trust holdings are privately owned and maintained. Volunteers like you support their work and the efforts of the other civic entities that make these areas available to the public. Please do your part to keep these treasures open and enjoyable.

#1 CAUSEWAY BEACH

Geologically speaking, a tombolo forms when waves approaching a shore refract around an offshore ledge or island, thus closing in behind the island and moving sand into the lee of the island from both directions – like Barred Island. In the case of Causeway Beach, the sand is brought in from the south and southwest only. The spit that extends out toward Carney Island is a tombolo in the making.

The cove here – the water between Deer Isle and Little Deer Isle and surrounding Carney – used to be a superior fishing ground for flounder and other species. Construction of the Causeway interrupted the tidal water flow between the cove and Eggemoggin Reach, changing the ecology of the cove and destroying the fishery.

At low tides the bar here was passable, but in the 1930s this crossing was reinforced with field stone from old walls. After winter storms eroded its edges, rock quarried from nearby Pine Hill was brought in. Highway departments will have to address the condition of the Causeway here again before long. Will ecological impacts be considered?



From May to July you may see eagles and eaglets in their nest directly across, west, on Carney Island. Herring Gulls with plumage indicating several age classes, as well as the slightly smaller Ring-billed Gulls are common here. You may also see and hear Laughing Gulls in summer. The flats here are home to several species of sea weeds and associated organisms.

Clamming for steamers is popular here and you can spot these littleneck clams by the holes where the clams have extended their “trunks” with their intake and excurrent siphons. In the photograph below, the hole to the right of the live littleneck steamer clam shell is the siphon hole of another clam.



We congratulate the Deer Isle-Stonington Shellfish committee for their far-sighted management of our marine resources. Volunteers participated in various research and reseeding efforts. Baby clams were moved to areas here and literally planted and protected from gull predation to restock what was once one of the Island’s most productive flats. With proper oversight this industry can be maintained sustainably.



Shellfish make a substantial contribution to our economy. We value our shellfish.



(photograph to dream on from the Smithsonian in Washington, DC)

Razor clams, hen clams, and hermit crabs are interesting creatures that you may find here. Download the *deeri*Nature Species Almanac for more about the natural history of our beaches and their plants and animals.

Resident and non-resident and junior recreational clamming licenses may be obtained at town office.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: Call the Department of Marine Resources phone number for red tide or post-rainstorm runoff closures at 1-800-232-4733.

Please protect our shellfish resources by using baggies for cleaning up after your dogs.

Please help us protect the fragile dune grasses by driving only in the obvious path. These grasses keep our little beach from eroding.



The seventh grade at Deer Isle-Stonington Elementary School under teacher Ms. Flores has been studying ecology, how plants and animals and nonliving things exist together. Several of the students focused on the beach grass which literally holds together the sand bar at the Causeway Beach. Since driving on the beach has destroyed much of the beach grass, they got permission from Island Heritage Trust to mark the beach grass area with flags. They posted three hand lettered signs which read "DISES 7th grade Beach Grass Restoration Project - Please do not drive on the flagged area." After mapping the area to understand just how much beach grass there is currently, next year's 7th grade will map it again and calculate whether the beach grass is surviving or disappearing. If there is significantly less beach grass, the

students will plant more beach grass. This project is part of an ongoing effort sponsored by the Maine Botanical Gardens with support from the Lunder New Naturalist program. See <http://lnn.maine gardens.org/content/about-lunder-new-naturalists>.

Island gardeners are welcome to collect seaweeds here at the Causeway, but please be mindful that in these lines of wrack live the tiny creatures on which migrating birds are depending to fuel them on their way. That should not be a problem for gardeners looking to put their gardens to bed for winter under a seaweed blanket as most of our traveling birds come through in very early spring. Returning south-bound from the Arctic they pass through in late July or early August. On the other side of the highway, however, the seaweed issues are a little different.

Because rockweed harvesting has raised a number of ecological questions of late, a coalition of citizens has formed. This Rockweed Coalition is working to promote conservation of intertidal marine habitat by ending commercial cutting and removal of rockweed, *Ascophyllum nodosum*, until studies demonstrate that such cutting does not harm the ecosystem. If you are troubled by an incident of unwanted harvesting, contact saveourseaweed@gmail.com.

For many years the owner of this little beach did not welcome visitors. When the property came up for sale a group of citizens banded together and bought the property and gave it to Island Heritage Trust. It is enjoyed year round by residents and visitors alike.



There are some interesting geological features nearby. At the southern end of the Causeway beach note the outcroppings of gray, twisted, plate-like layers of the Ellsworth Schists that make up this end of Deer Isle. The appearance of Ellsworth Schist bedrock gives

you an understanding of why the beach pebbles here have the shape and texture that that they do. Each of our Island beaches has its own distinctive character.

At the other end of the Causeway - just as you left Little Deer - you could see a pullout with a sign describing the area as The Bowcat. In 1859 a whaleboat named Bowcat (say Bō cat) went aground here in a storm; hence the name of the basin. On the rocks of the shore there are scratches left by the glaciers. On the other side of the highway, the Reach side, the rocks forming small raised contours along the shore are Castine Volcanics. The material forming these rocks was deposited as volcanic ash and lava on the flanks of volcanoes like those that presently form the Japanese islands. These rust-colored rocks (below), some of the Island's oldest and forming much of Little Deer, were once part of the plate that was Africa. Imagine, Deer Isle Out of Africa.



Just at the tide line there you can see grayish-green marine clay topped with sea grasses (below). These sea bottom deposits from the Pleistocene tell us that the sea level here was once higher.



The tide in the old photograph (below) of the bar at the Causeway site is just low enough for these parties to cross. Look closely to the left of the front horse's head. No, the horse is not wearing that lovely hat; the lady seems to look down at the water level. Is she dubious?



#2 GRAYS COVE REACH BEACH



On the far shore rises Naskeag, for so many years a beacon for annual gatherings of the Native American groups living along the coast. At many places along this protected side of Deer Isle along the Reach the early peoples found rich hunting in marshes such as the one across the road.

If the tide is low you can see the handsome delta patterns in the fine muds of the beach, patterns that delight the physicist. Look carefully at the holes and tracks and trails made by shellfish and marine worms. Biologists' delight. The biomass and species diversity of organisms under this mud here exceeds that of the organisms on its surface. In this "invisible world", the tracks and holes reveal the preferred zones where the various mollusks and marine worms live.

You may want to bring a small shovel or clam rake and a plate on which to put your specimen. Even though you are not harvesting any clams, you should have a shellfish license available at the Deer Isle town hall. Both Stonington and Deer Isle have a shellfish committee and jointly they hire a warden to protect the clam flats. A Recreational license for a youngster costs very little and comes in a nice plastic folder, a great keepsake. Conservation regulations are not a nuisance; they are an outstanding example of local control and they can save our valuable resource for sustainable harvesting.

Although most species here have no commercial value you will be well rewarded just digging them to take a quick look.



You can find one worm with a head like spaghetti, (spaghetti worm, *Amphitrite* spp. above). Another is called shimmy worm (*Nephtys* spp. below) for the way it writhes back and forth when you touch it and *Glycera* shoots out a blood red proboscis, almost like a snake's tongue.



Be careful: some of these worms pinch and sting. As with any other live creature, be sure to return it safely to its home.

Every beach on the Island has its own “personality”, its own distinctive physical characteristics and its own community of plant and animal species. How would you characterize the Reach

beach? How is it like and unlike the Causeway beach or Sand Beach or any other beach you know? See the downloadable *deer*iNature Species Almanac for further information.

Elizabeth Compton gifted the beach here at Gray's Cove to Island Heritage Trust. Across the road lies a marsh (below) which she also protected by the gift of a conservation easement to be held by the trust. It is easy to see why these protected waters so full of game and marine resources were spots favored by the first people here. Archeological sites dot the east side of Deer Isle.



#3 LILY POND BEACH



Randy and Sandy Haskell, from an Island family, for years kept the Deer Isle's fresh water Lily Pond Beach open to the public. To assure future access, they contacted IHT. With a grant from the state program called Land for Maine's Future, as well as some smaller foundation support and invaluable help from Maine Coast Heritage Trust, the Island Fishermen's Wives and Island Community Center, the beach purchase was made in 2009. The adjacent dam to regulate the water flow is being acquired in 2014.

A hard-surfaced path leading from the parking lot at Deer Run to the pond makes this an ideal walk for those with walking challenges. The mixed habitat is just what many of our birds favor. Grade 7 ventures here to study the aquatic microorganisms and plants and invertebrates associated with fresh water pond habitats. (Download the *deeriNature* Species Almanac for more about the natural history of our preserves and their plants and animals.)

Water lilies and pickerelweed fringe the shore.



When school is out, this is a favorite swimming hole.



Several species of dragonfly and belted kingfishers clatter overhead. You may even spot a beaver.



Is the Lily Pond more important for what is above the water surface or below it?



The aquatic life views our lilies this way:



Over the years Maine's Inland Fish and Wildlife Department has stocked fish for recreation such as the brook trout below. (What would happen if local fishermen introduce more species for bait or for fishing? It would be disastrous.)



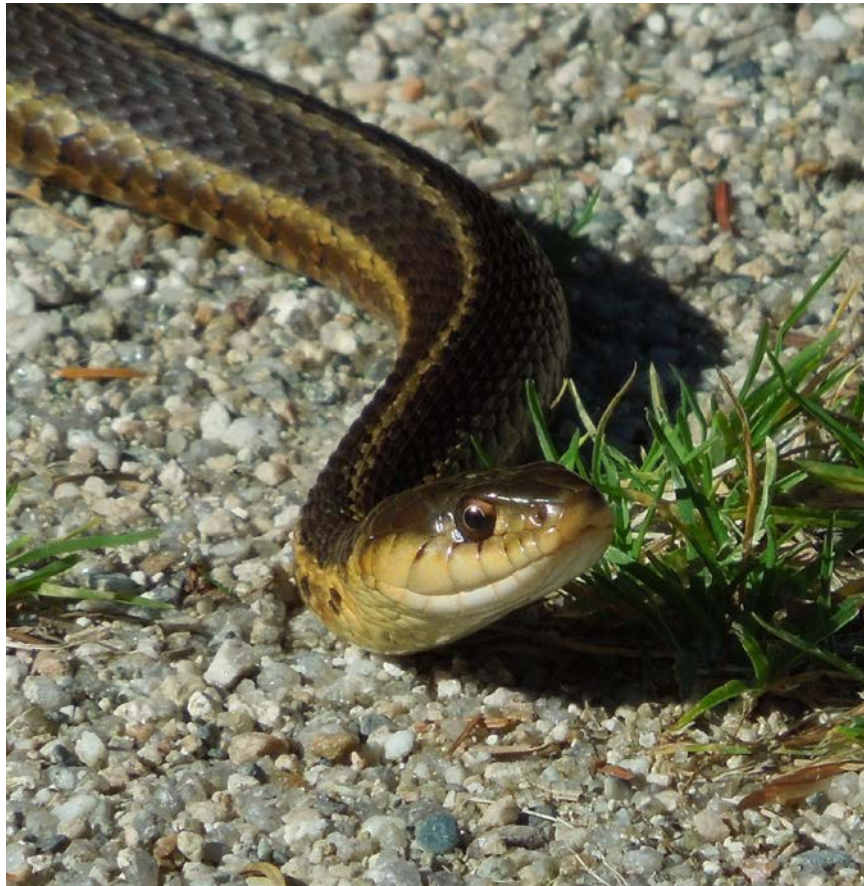
In the shallows by the beach you may see the common sunfish called pumpkinseeds (below).



Green frogs (below) are among our most common frogs. Spring peepers live here too.



You are not likely to see many reptiles here, such as snapping turtles and garter snakes (below). Neither one wants anything to do with humans.



In winter the pond sometimes freezes over for excellent ice skating or maybe even ice boating. Ice boating was popular on the Lily Pond and on the Mill Pond as well as on Walker Pond across the Reach.



The Lily Pond is primarily spring-fed. What do you know about where your drinking water comes from? Here we do not have some mysterious aquifer; there is no underground river. For much of the Island we have only lenses of what amounts to water gathered in between the cracks in the granite. Picture a jar of marbles with some water poured into it. If the water between the “marbles” is removed, salt water from the sea around us can seep in and ruin our wells for years. How will water issues limit Deer Isle’s development? What role will the Lily Pond play in the future?

In early spring the shoreline woods is delicately fringed with a blooming lace - the shadbush, what some old timers call Island pear.



Purchasing this area was a remarkable achievement. Stewarding it for generations to come will be another feat. In addition, IHT is purchasing from the Pickering family adjacent land on one side of the beach. On the other side of the beach the dam is also being purchased. Your participation in securing this wonderful asset for Deer Isle's future would be much appreciated.

#4 MARK ISLAND/MARIN VIEW

From Burnt Cove Market the scenic Sand Beach Road traces the western edge of the Island leading eventually to Stonington. Halfway along, a pullout on the road, the Marin View, affords the best place where you can see Mark Island Light from the mainland.



John Marin, 1870-1953, one of our nation's preeminent artists, painted some of his finest works in Stonington. Abstract as they are, one can clearly see in the paintings that the artist spent profitable hours at the Sand Beach roadside turnout, looking at the very special scenery including Mark Island. His painting of Mark Island Light is one of the treasures of the Portland Museum of Art.

Marin rented at Sand Beach and in Stonington before he moved on downeast to Addison. His daughter in law Norma tells of going to Boothbay to pick up a new sailboat. On the way back, shortly after she and her companion left North Haven the fog closed in. After some anxious time, the fog parted just enough to reveal a lighthouse. Norma declared triumphantly that now they were safe; the Thoroughfare was just ahead.

But her companion was less reassured; don't you have to count the seconds between fog horn blasts or light flashes and consult the chart to be sure you have the right lighthouse? "Oh no," Norma laughed, "It looks just like the Mark Island Light painting."

The coast of Maine has attracted a number of our country's finest artists – Winslow Homer, Rockwell Kent, and Andrew and Jamie Wyeth come readily to mind. Deer Isle has its own

astonishingly numerous and productive cadre of living artists as well as the fine Haystack Mountain School of Crafts. These artists can be counted on to keep supplying us with images of this jewel, the picturesque small lighthouse island set amidst some of the world's finest island scenery.

At the entrance to the waterway known as The Thoroughfare, stands Mark Island Light. First lit on New Year's Day of 1858, this is the welcoming beacon at Deer Isle's front door. In 1998 Island Heritage Trust took title to Mark Island as a wildlife preserve and the US Coast Guard agreed to maintain the light itself.

The triangle area between the islands here has been recognized as a wildlife region of national significance. In addition to being a good place to watch for seals and porpoises, one can expect to see loons, scoters, and rafts of eider ducks here. Cormorants, black guillemots, common terns and, in late summer, even purple sandpipers on their way to the ledges offshore can often be spotted.



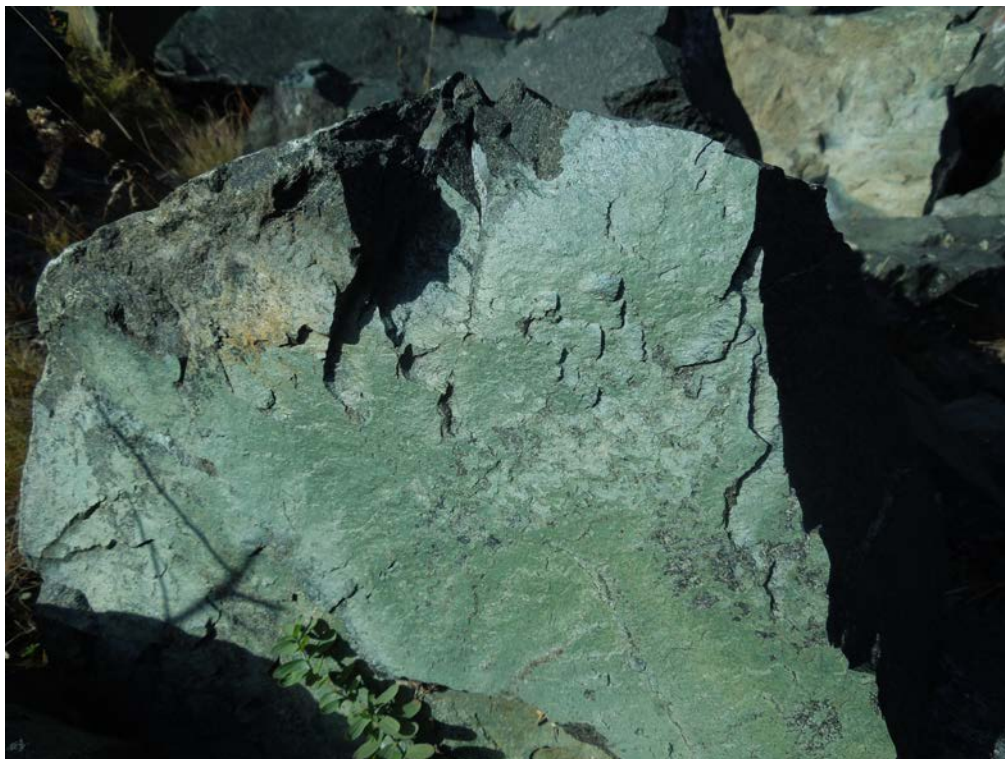
#5 PINE HILL GEOBOTANICAL RESERVE



Please help us conserve this area which has been set aside for low impact, nature-oriented activities and scientific research. This preserve presents special challenges. After a substantial portion was quarried and carried away, the area became the target of thoughtless vandalism. This history is especially ironic as the site is also a key piece of Maine's geological heritage—of national and international scientific significance.

Visitors are asked to respect rare plants by leaving pets at home. Please leave plants and wildflowers for others to enjoy. Do not remove, collect rock samples or deface the rock. Climbing the quarry face is not recommended. The rock is unstable and loose.

What Is So Special About This Place? The uncommon rock here is known as serpentinized peridotite. Peridotite is a coarse-grained igneous rock consisting mostly of the mineral olivine, an iron-magnesium silicate. Hot fluids and sea water circulating through the rock altered the olivine to serpentine which when sheared smears out and gives the rock a green sheen almost like an enamel finish.



Rocks quarried from here now border the causeway between Little Deer and Deer Isle.

The unique chemistry of the rocks makes soil conditions here extremely harsh. Low levels of all major plant nutrients and high levels of magnesium, iron, chromium and nickel, toxic to many plants, make this a challenging place. The plants that do succeed here are often distinct from their closest relatives growing on more normal soils. They may be smaller or bloom earlier. Look at the strawberry and aster plants here for example.

The trail to the right, east, of the quarry is a short, steep and difficult scramble. At the top, faint grooves, and inch or so wide, were formed by glacial ice dragging embedded rocks across the surface. Pine Hill provides a unique opportunity to study the role of natural selection in plant species diversification. To protect rare plants, please stay on the trail and walk on rock where possible.



The view from the top of the quarry at Pine Hill looking at the causeway was once predominantly cleared farmland.

#6 Heritage House
420 Sunset Road, Route 15A

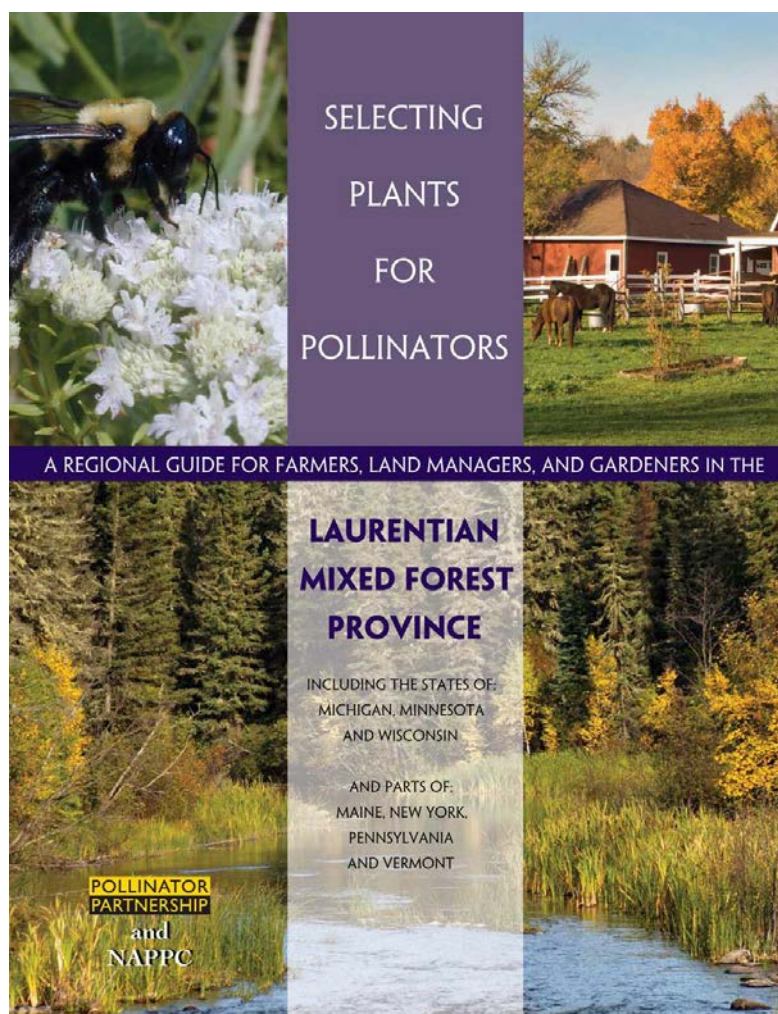


Next to the Deer Isle Stonington Historical Society stands the headquarters of the Island Heritage Trust. In the building (built by Salome Sellers's grandson after the Civil War) you will find the trust office and the Nature Store where you can find trail guides, field guides,

binoculars, clothing and other nature-related items. Hours are 8-4 PM, Monday through Friday, year round, and 1-3 PM Saturday and Sunday in summer, July and August.



Behind the barn lies the old orchard, now shared with the historical society. The unmowed area around the fruit trees has been designated The Pollinator Patch. We are realizing that our nation's food supply depends largely on insect pollination. A complex of disasters has struck the imported honey bee populations. Maine has a number of native pollinator species and we can learn how to encourage them from ice-out to first frost. See www.pollinator.org and the Fish and Wildlife Service at <http://www.fws.gov/pollinators/> for information according to your zip code.



Download the *deer*iNature Species Almanac for more about our plant and animal species.

#7 Salome Sellers House

The Deer Isle-Stonington Historical Society shares the Old Sellers Farm with Island Heritage Trust. The farm has become a campus with the headquarters of both the historical society and the land trust. The small original home of Salome Sellers has become the focal point of Deer Isle-Stonington Historical Society with exquisite interior period displays. Outbuildings now house the Archives with its America's Cup displays and a barn full of exhibits of Native American materials and the Island's early industries, sure to please all ages. On the grounds there are interesting Heritage gardens which showcase plantings of different time periods as well as the rejuvenated orchard and gardens showcasing planting for our pollinators.

Winter hours are Wednesdays and Fridays, open 11-4 PM. In summer the Society is open on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 1-4 PM.



In 1960 a group of enterprising citizens bought the Sellers house (above), built in 1830. It became the focus of the newly-formed Deer Isle-Stonington Historical Society.

#8 Mariners Memorial Park



This small park is owned and maintained by the Evergreen Garden Club. Walk the mowed perimeter path one way for a half mile and then turn around to experience a quite different view while getting a mile of good exercise—and this small park is a favorite place for folks to exercise their dogs as well.

Island Heritage Trust holds what is called a Conservation Easement guaranteeing that no future development threatens this small gem of a park. Each grade of the elementary school has adopted a preserve which they study and visit, as pictured here.



The daffodils planted here were put here by grateful patients to say thank you to Dr. Tony Garland when he retired. He was one of the founders of the Island medical center. An ornamental tree by the parking lot honors Dr. Dan Rissi. These lovely plants are not what you call “invasives”. We call them naturalized because they are happy outside of our gardens, but they do not take over. When a plant species “from away” becomes so aggressive that it takes over everything, then we call it an invasive. Biologists do not yet know what makes a species that is fine in one place and at one time change its ways and become an invasive.

Oxeye daisies, rugosa roses and lupines are flowers which are not native but have made themselves quite at home here, but hardly invasive. However, Japanese knotweed or “Mexican Bamboo” (neither Mexican nor a bamboo) is an invasive that is a real pest here on the Island. Purple loosestrife is an invasive in Maine and most of New England. Oriental Bittersweet has invaded much of the Island and is smothering the native species. The garden club members have not yet succeeded in getting rid of all the bittersweet. Did you find any?



From the parking lot you might choose to pause at the picnic tables and admire the view and the gentle rise topped with daffodils and bluebirds or tree swallows in season. The contours here at Mariners Park were shaped by glaciers long ago. You can see the ridge of a moraine extending east-west, sloping up to the right as you walk toward the shore. Another moraine runs along the shore.

The field is a prime spot for observing butterflies such as the Northern pearl crescent, spring azure, ringlet, and tiger swallowtail. If you learn your butterflies you might want come back and count butterflies for the great national Fourth of July butterfly count, not unlike the December Audubon Christmas Bird Count. Citizen scientists, amateur volunteers, gather valuable scientific data so we have facts on which to base our efforts to take care of our environment. See the web site of the North American Butterfly Association, www.naba.org.

To begin your Mariner's Mile perimeter walk, retrace your steps along the road back to the Memory Fence. Follow the mowed path as it parallels a rail fence. In 1961 a group headed by Ethel Farrell and Capt. Walter Scott founded the Evergreen Garden Club. They purchased the 23 acres of the old Morey Farm here on Long Cove. Over the years club members planted ornamentals along this Memory Fence to honor their loved ones.

Speckled alder, several dogwoods, our native holly, hawthorn, and apple are clues that remind us this was once a farm. Every year in the second or third week of May these shrubs are alive with waves of warblers. The Island observes a festival called Wings, Waves, Woods to celebrate.

After skirting the adjacent woods, the path leads down to the shore road which bisects the park. Commercial clammers and fishermen use this access. On the beach here are seaside goldenrod, beach heather, and a variety of other salt-tolerant grasses, rushes and sedges.



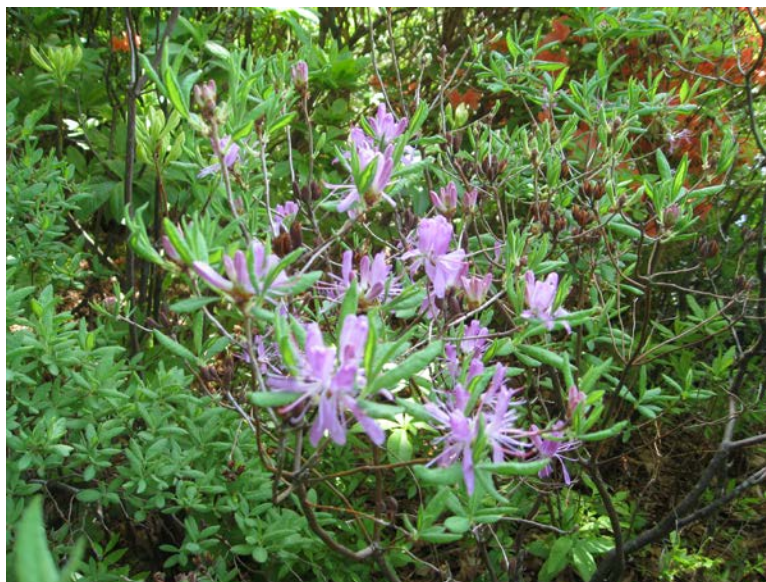
Before you head on up the shore bluff, you will see the Mariners Memorial with its barely visible ship engraved on the granite. Mariners Memorial Park is a memorial to our seafarers, the men who lost their lives at sea. The Stonington-Deer Isle Historical Society has exhibits on local seafaring traditions and the early America's Cup crews composed entirely of Deer Isle men.

Off shore you can see several fishing boats moored. This is a working waterfront. As with all our Island coastline, you can easily see how the runoff from our gardens, lawns and driveways could affect our marine resources. The Evergreen Garden club prides itself on maintaining this park as a pollution-free zone. We must be careful about what poisons we use. Shorelands zoning regulations help us maintain a filtering vegetated buffer zone—not just trees—along the shores. Our precious nursery grounds for shellfish, lobsters, and fish species depend on that protection.



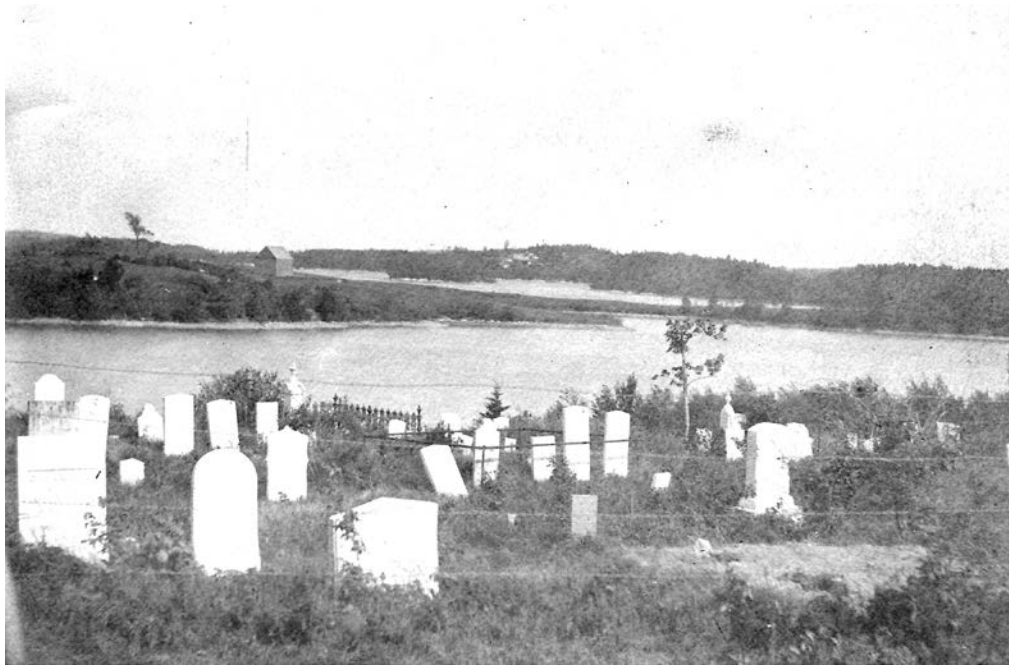
At the height of the shore bluff (above) you can see the results of the glacier that scoured here a mile or so thick, over 16 thousand years ago. Material deposited by ice from the glaciers of the past has left us with piles of unsorted sediment known as *till*. The deposits piled up in ridges or hills are called moraines. The beach at the foot of the bluff here is made of gravel eroded by wave action on the glacial till.

Follow the mowed path upslope past the apple trees and memorial benches to complete the circle, pausing on your way to inspect the small bog screened by shrubs and larch trees—and poison ivy. Beware!



Where the glaciers scooped out a pool that does not drain, a special association of plants and animals thrives. This little bog is one of the best places on the Island to see the magenta flowers of the wild azalea (actually now classified as a rhododendron) which is called **rhodora**. Along all our roadsides you can see this lovely flower, in bloom almost at the same time as the **shadbush** and **aronia**.

The larch trees here, also known as tamarack or hackmatack, are conifers that do not lose their needles all at once. In autumn they turn a lovely gold and in spring they bear pretty strawberry-red cones.



This old photograph shows the Morey Farm as seen from the cemetery at the head of Long Cove. The purchase of the farm was the Evergreen Garden Club's first conservation project.

#9 Holt Mill Pond



Holt Mill Pond Preserve is owned by the town of Stonington. Once the site of a mill as the name suggests, this important marsh serves as nursery for many of our marine species. Penobscot Bay is the second largest bay on the east coast, outranked only by the Chesapeake Bay. However, for impressive salt marshes Maine offers Scarborough Marsh, southwest of Portland, at close to 3,000 acres. Salt marshes have been targets of relentless development from the days of the European colonists right up to today. Yet our marine resources depend on them. Here on Deer Isle, every bit of shoreline counts—and how property owners maintain their lawns eventually impacts our coastal ecosystems.

The Holt Mill Pond trails are accessed from near the medical center but this preserve is perhaps best enjoyed by kayak or canoe. You can go upstream quite far even at mid-tide and you will be impressed by the depth of the clay and silt that the marsh grasses hold.

The Backbone Trail begins here. It is a community work in progress that currently extends as far as George's Pond outlet. Two new, relatively short Holt Mill trails take hikers down a series of short switch-backs and on a short loop. These trails have enough contour and irregularities that although it is not taxing, this is not the place for those with walking challenges. Birders will probably be delighted with the woodlands harboring wrens and thrushes. An overlook

takes you to view the marsh where you are very likely to see ducks and shorebirds. Overhead an osprey and northern harrier (formerly known as marsh hawk) are likely to be cruising.

Deer trails take you to several other overlook detours, spots farther up the marsh where you will surely be impressed with how deep those mud banks are at low tide. Although there is no beach here to explore—and marsh habitat is too fragile--children may be delighted at the trees with strange shapes—a rhinoceros of an ancient beech tree, an old yellow birch that looks like a headless woman with a bustle. The forest is carpeted with more *Mianthemum*, Wild Lily-of-the-Valley, than most of us have ever seen in our life. Moss scholars will find a number of species to challenge them, well beyond the elementary half a dozen they might have learned at our Island's other preserves.

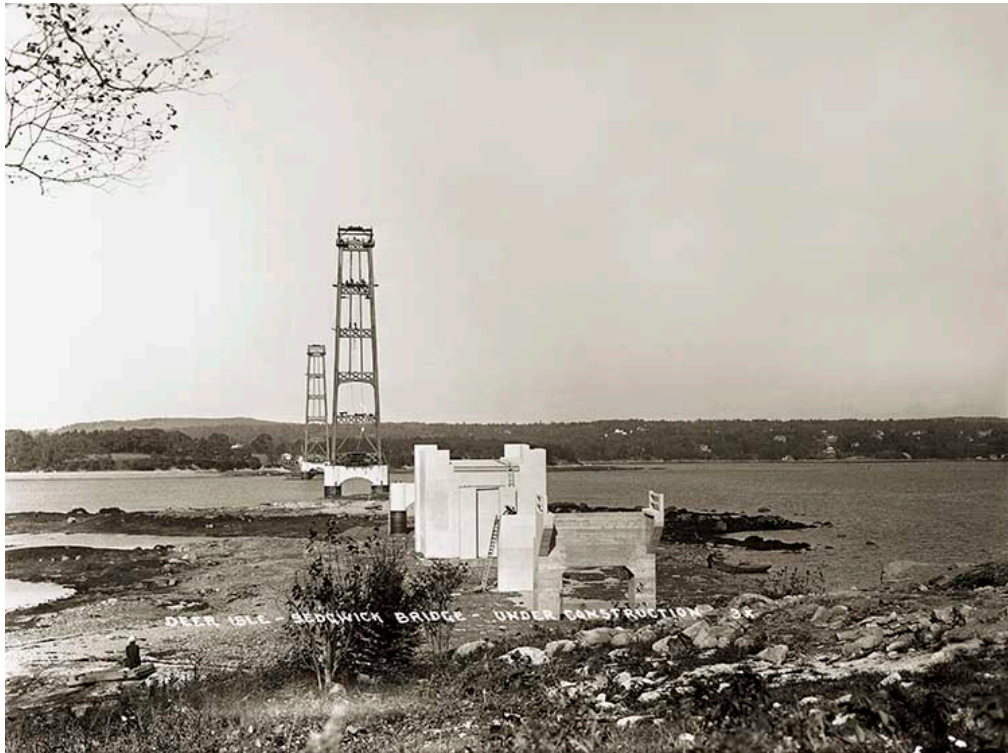


Henry Holt was born in 1644 in Andover, Massachusetts. He built his mill somewhere near the harbor just east of where the present road crosses the cove. This view(above) shows it was formerly a busy place.

#10 Bridge End

The property known as Bridge End is now owned by the town of Deer Isle. Maine Coast Heritage Trust helped a dedicated group of citizens acquire this property for the town through private donations from donors. Some wrote checks; some accompanied their piggy bank contribution with a little note. All contributions were appreciated.

The park is open from dawn to dusk and toilet facilities are available seasonally. Thanks to grant funding from both the Maine Department of Transportation and Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry, there is a public boat launch site, a floating dock, and a parking lot for trucks with boat trailers. Picnic tables overlook the shore.



The beach here shares the same natural history with the nearby Island Heritage Trust Preserve at Scott's Landing, with the added attraction of dramatic views of the underside of the bridge. Not to be missed! At www.deerisle.com see the deeriSpecies Almanac for more about our shores. See the Scotts Landing Self-guided Nature Tour for a photograph of the ferry that predated the bridge.



June 19, 1939 was Dedication Day for the completed Deer Isle-Sedgwick Bridge.



On June 21, 2014 the bridge was rededicated and our new park was opened with a great day of celebration.

We hope you have enjoyed your outing.

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**SELF-GUIDED NATURE TRAIL downloads for all preserves and
The Nature Species Almanac download
and Nature Activities
available at
www.deerisle.com**

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Ann Flewelling
Deer Isle-Stonington Historical Society
Penobscot Marine Museum

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