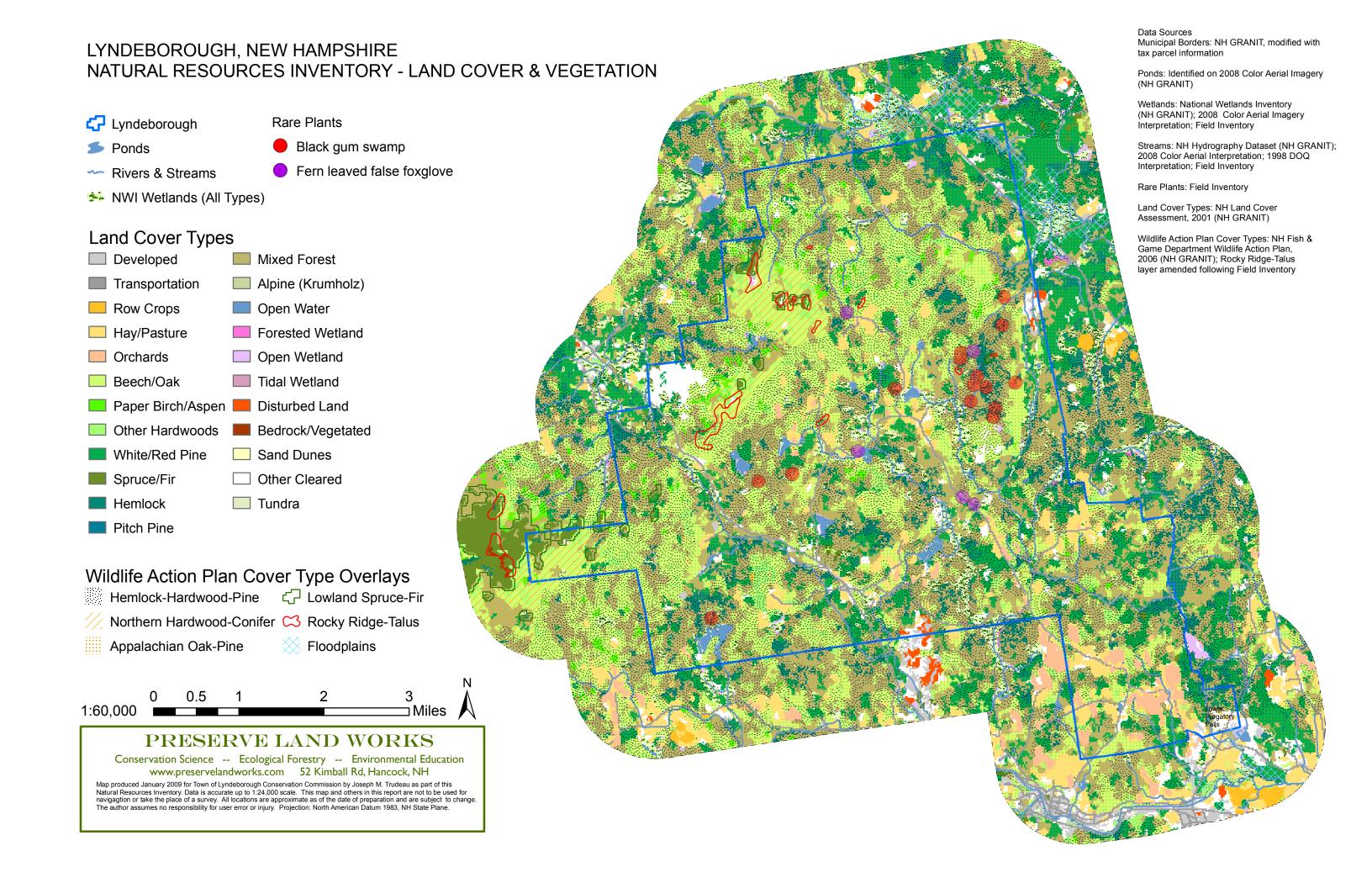
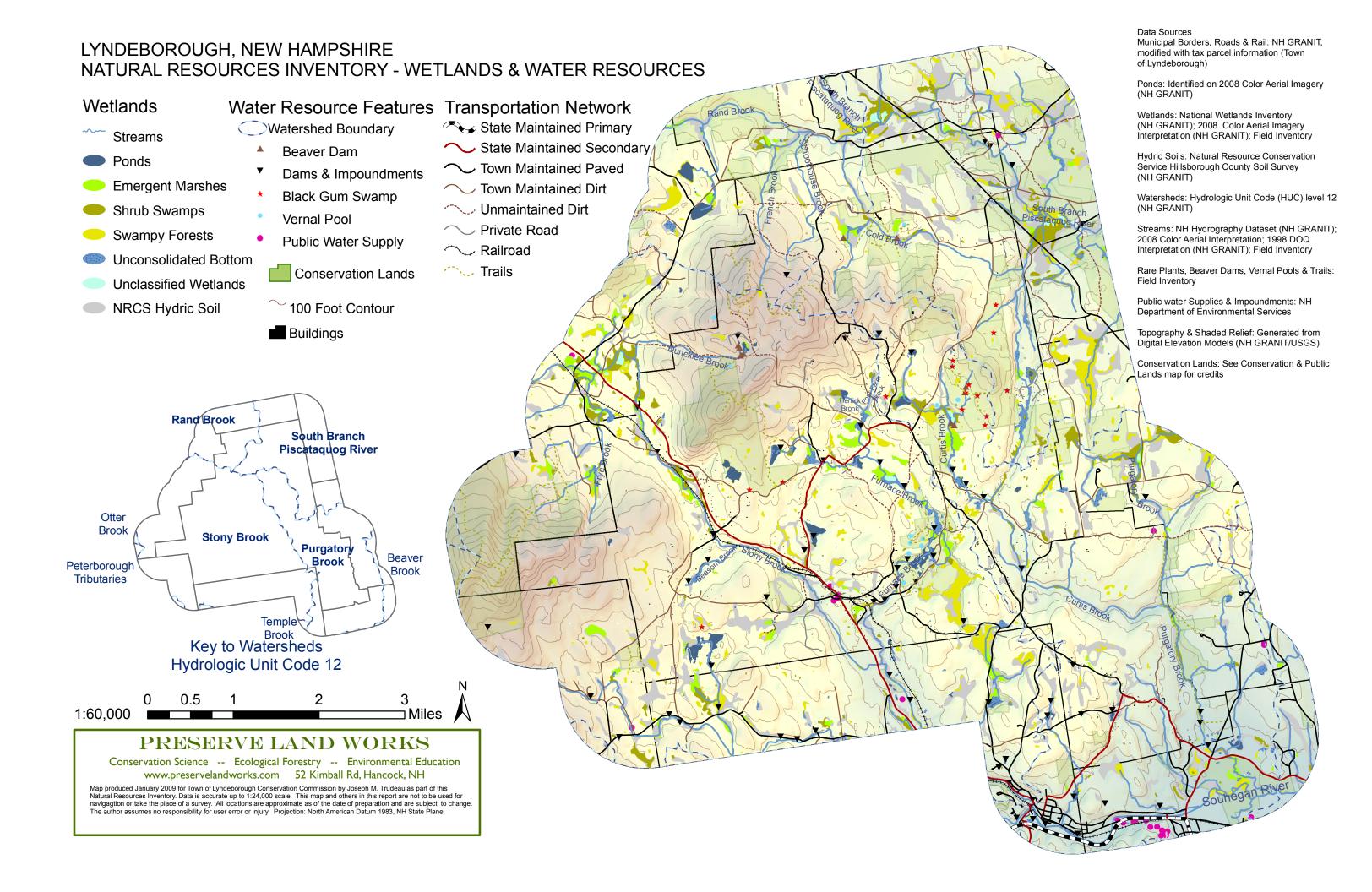
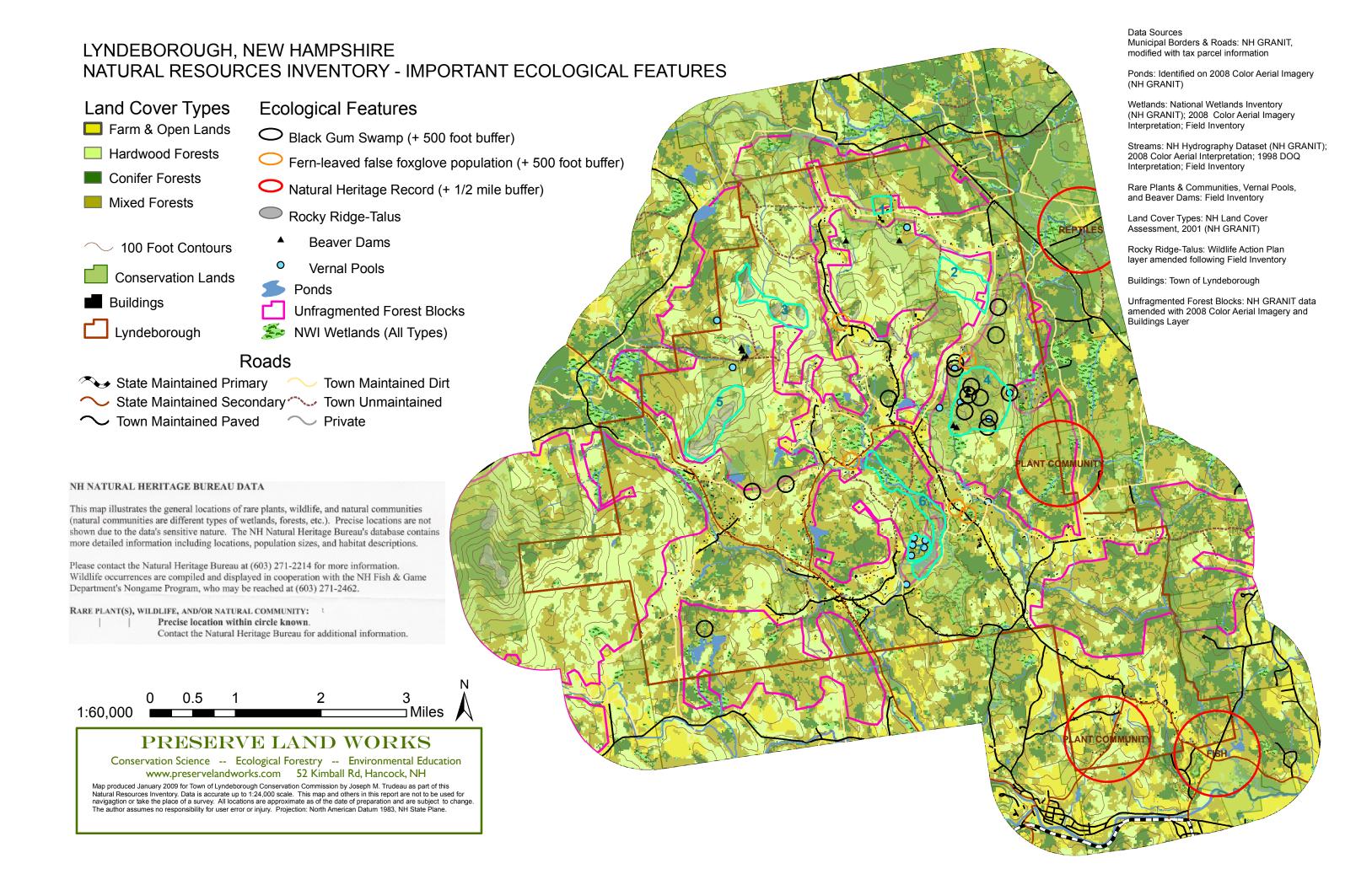


USDA Soil Survey - Hillsborough County West 143C Monadnock stony fine sandy loam (8-15% slopes) Monadnock stony fine sandy loam (3-8% slopes) Monadnock stony fine sandy loam (15-35% slopes) 161C Lyman-Turnbridge-rock outcrop complex (3-15% slopes) 161D Lyman-Turnbridge-rock outcrop complex (15-35% slopes) Marlow stony loam (3-8% slopes) Marlow stony loam (8-15% slopes) Marlow stony loam (15-35% slopes) Colton loamy sand (0-3% slopes) Colton loamy sand (3-8% slopes) Colton loamy sand (8-15% slopes) Colton loamy sand (15-50% slopes) Marlow loam (3-8% slopes) Marlow loam (8-15% slopes) Marlow loam (15-25% slopes) Lyme stony loam (0-5% slopes) Skerry stony fine sandy loam (0-8% slopes) 559C Skerry stony fine sandy loam (8-15% slopes) Peru stony loam (8-15% slopes) Peru stony loam (3-8% slopes) Monadnock fine sandy loam (8-15% slopes) Monadnock fine sandy loam (3-8% slopes) Turnbridge-Lyman-Monadnock Complex, stony (3-8% slopes) Turnbridge-Lyman-Monadnock Complex, stony (8-15% slopes) Poduck fine sandy loam Naumberg fine sandy loam (0-3% slopes) Naumberg fine sandy loam (3-8% slopes) Lyme loam (0-5% slopes) 36A Adams loamy sand (0-3% slopes) Adams loamy sand (3-8% slopes) Adams loamy sand (8-15% slopes) Skerry fine sandy loam (3-8% slopes) Croghan loamy fine sand (0-3% slopes) Croghan loamy fine sand (3-8% slopes) Pillsbury loam (0-5% slopes) Pillsbury stony loam (0-5% slopes) Peru loam (3-8% slopes) Peacham stony muck Greenwood mucky peat **Ponded Borohemists** Chocurua mucky peat

100 Foot Contours



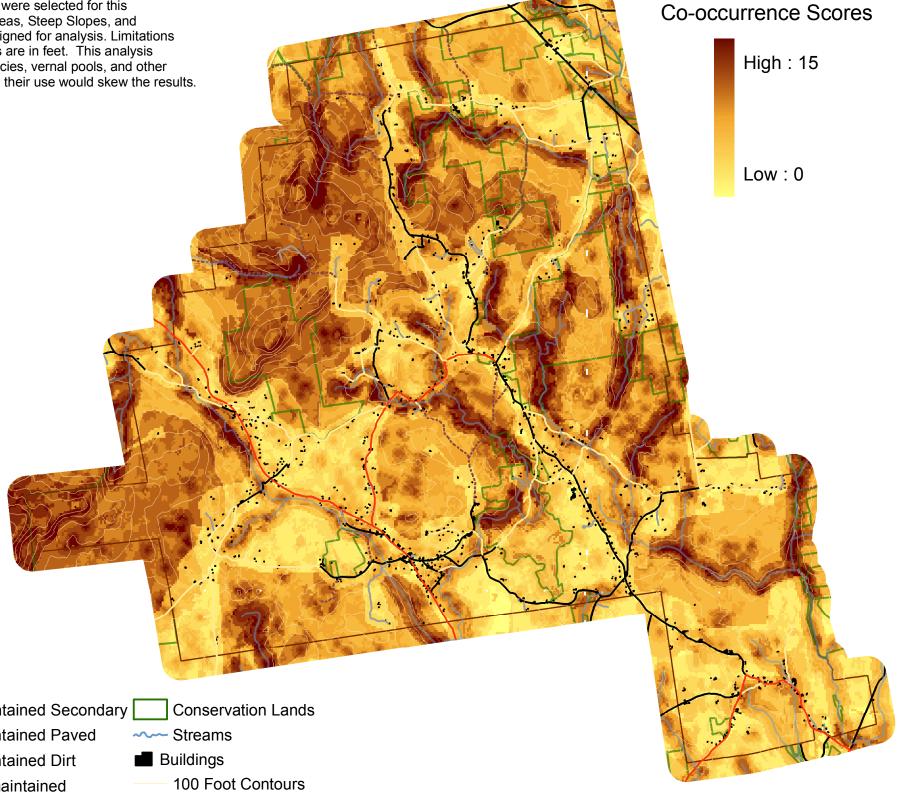




LYNDEBOROUGH, NEW HAMPSHIRE NATURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY - HIGHEST QUALITY HABITAT CO-OCCURRENCE

Co-occurrence analysis is the process of identifying areas where several different qualities are present. It is a method for visualizing areas that have a 'higher' relative value than others based on assigned occurrences of valuable features. In this analysis, areas that provide the highest quality wildlife habitat are those with the most co-occuring values; areas of the darkest shade of brown. The lightest shades of tan are areas that provide the least high quality habitat. The following attributes were selected for this analysis: Proximity to Streams, Proximity to Wetlands, Unfragmented Forest Blocks, High Elevation Areas, Steep Slopes, and Selected Land Cover Types. The table below explains why each was chosen, and the value it was assigned for analysis. Limitations in the data did not allow for inclusion of the full 1 mile buffer so a buffer of 1000' is shown. All distances are in feet. This analysis considers data that is available for the entire town, and does not take into account locations of rare species, vernal pools, and other rare natural communities. These data were not included because they only represent known locations; their use would skew the results.

QUALITY	RANGE (in feet)	VALUE	RATIONALE	
Riparian Corridors:	0-250	3 Floodplains, beaver activity, and high moisture and humidity		
Distance from	251-500	2	support floristic diversity. Continuous systems provide	
Stream	Stream 501+ 0 movement corridors. Coldwater fish require sh		movement corridors. Coldwater fish require shaded streams.	
Wetland Ecotones: 0-100 3		3	The most floristically rich and biologically diverse	
Distance from	101-250	2	ecosystems in Lyndeborough. Moisture gradients support	
Wetlands	251-500	1	diverse complexes of natural communities. High structural	
	>500	0	diversity & spatial heterogeneity.	
	0-25%	0	The steepest slopes in Lyndeborough support areas of old	
Steep Slopes	26-35%	2	forest with complex habitat structure, exposed ledges and	
	36-100%	3	talus fields, springs and seeps, and unique very dry habitats.	
High-Elevation	<1000	0	Abandoned berry fields have grown into dry shrublands, one	
Habitats	1001-1500	2	of the most endangered habitat types in NH. Important for	
	>1500	3	migrating raptors; patches of spruce forest; open ledges	
			provide potential bobcat sunning areas.	
	Pasture	3	Grasslands provide habitat for more than 150 species	
	Orchards	3	Flowers and fruits valued by insects, birds & mammals	
	Row Crops	2	Flowers and fruits valued by insects, birds & mammals	
	Mixed Forest	1	Broad mixture of many forest types provides matrix habitat	
Land Cover	Red-White Pine	1	Important for generalist species	
	Mixed Hardwoods	1	Early spring flowers support insects & birds; shrubs common	
	Hemlock Forest	2	Winter cover for deer	
	Beech-Oak Forest	2	Highest hard-mast production of our local forests	
	Paper Birch-Aspen	2	Very important young forest type with high seed production	
	Spruce-Fir	3	Highly valued by uncommon birds & mammals	
Unfragmented	All Blocks	3	Provides habitat for large mammals, carnivores, secretive	
Forest Blocks			species, and species with low reproductive rates or high	
			sensitivity to human activity.	
	TOTAL	18		
	POSSIBLE SUM			





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Roads

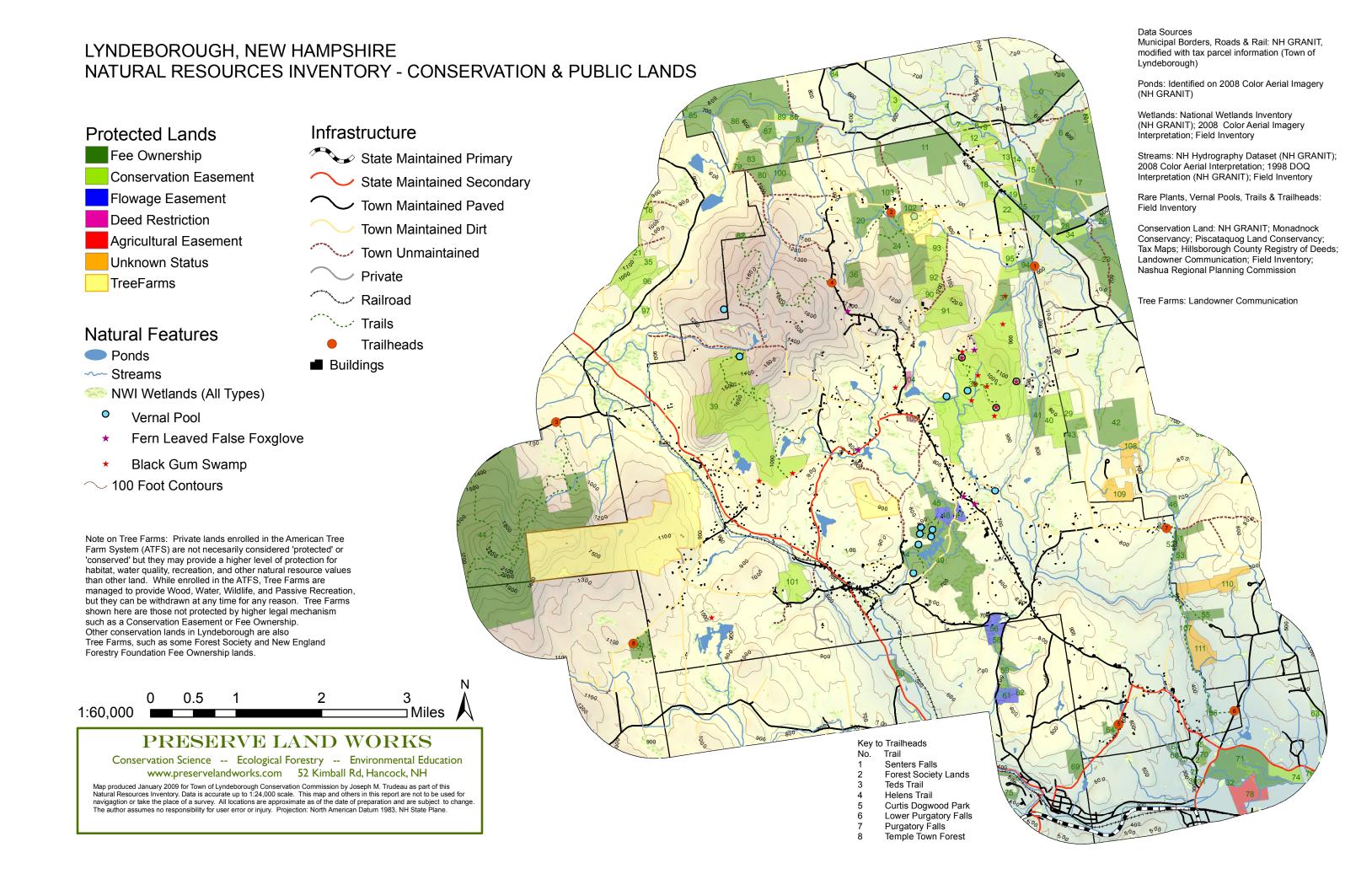
State Maintained Secondary

Town Maintained Paved

Town Maintained Dirt

Town Unmaintained

Private



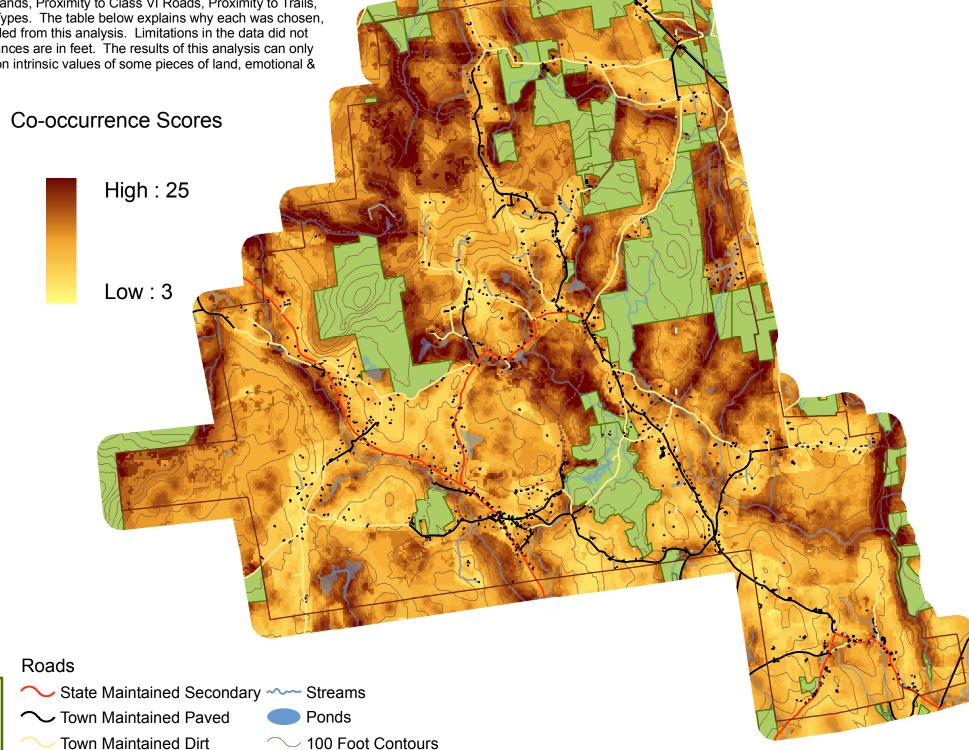
LYNDEBOROUGH, NEW HAMPSHIRE NATURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY - CONSERVATION PRIORITIES CO-OCCURRENCE

Town Unmaintained

Private

Co-occurrence analysis is the process of identifying areas where several different qualities are present. It is a method for visualizing areas that have a 'higher' relative value than others based on assigned occurrences of valuable features. In this analysis, areas of a higher priority for enhanced land conservation are those with the most co-occuring values; areas of the darkest shade of brown. The lightest shades of tan are areas that are of low priority for land conservation. The following attributes were selected for this analysis: Proximity to Conserved Land, Proximity to Streams, Proximity to Wetlands, Proximity to Class VI Roads, Proximity to Trails, Unfragmented Forest Blocks, High Elevation Areas, and Selected Land Cover Types. The table below explains why each was chosen, and the value it was assigned for analysis. Land currently protected was excluded from this analysis. Limitations in the data did not allow for inclusion of the full 1 mile buffer so a buffer of 1000' is shown. All distances are in feet. The results of this analysis can only suggest priorities based on the available data, and cannot take into consideration intrinsic values of some pieces of land, emotional & cultural connections, and other values that can not be quantified.

Proximity to Streams	0-250 251-500	5		
Proximity to Wetlands	501-750 751-1000 >1000 0-100 101-250 251-500 >500 0-500	3 2 1 3 2 1 0 5	Streams and their proximal settings provide riparian habitats, wildlife movement corridors, flood mitigation, water quality protection, recreational opportunities, and landscape & biological diversity. Wetlands are the most floristically rich and biologically diverse ecosystems in Lyndeborough. They provide flood storage, water filtration, exceptional wildlife habitat, recreation opportunities, and contiguous wildlife corridors.	
Conservation Areas	500-2640 2641-5280 5280-7940 >7940	4 3 2 1	Expanding on existing conserved land has increased habitat and natural resource protection value versus protecting isolated fragments of land.	
Elevation	<250 250-500 501-1000 1001-1500 >1500	0 1 2 3 4	The people of Lyndeborough strongly spoke in favor of protecting the mountains in the 2001 Community Profile. Unique shrub habitats & steep slopes of high elevation areas provide high quality and uncommon wildlife habitat. Trails and roads through these areas are popular recreational assets.	
Land Cover	Pasture Orchards Row Crops Mixed Forest Beech-Oak Pine Forest Hemlock Forest Mixed Hardwoods Paper Birch-Aspen Spruce-Fir	3 2 2 1 1 2 2 3 4 4	Grasslands provide important habitat & agricultural use Strong community connections to an apple-growing legacy Local agriculture protects food security & provides habitat 35% 29% 11% Land Cover values are based on percent coverage for each class. More widespread cover types received lower values; less common cover types received higher values 1% 1% 1% 1% 1% 1% 1% 1% 1% 1% 1% 1% 1%	
Forest Blocks	All Blocks	3	Large blocks of forest unfragmented by permanent homes, roads, or areas of high intensity human use provide habitat for wide ranging mammals and sensitive species, as well as protect watersheds, maintain scenic views, and minimize the spread of invasive species.	
Proximity to Trails	0-250 251-500 >500	3 2 0	Recreational trail availability is an important asset of Lyndeborough that was highly regarded in the Community Profile.	
VI Roads	0-250 251-500 >500 TOTAL	3 2 0	Class VI roads provide important recreational opportunities, and provide access for forestry, hunting, and fire fighting.	



Conservation Lands

Buildings



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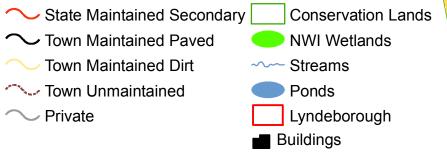
LYNDEBOROUGH, NEW HAMPSHIRE NATURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL LANDS CO-OCCURRENCE

Co-occurrence analysis is the process of identifying areas where several different qualities are present. It is a method for visualizing areas that have a 'higher' relative value than others based on assigned occurrences of valuable features. In this analysis, areas with high agricultural value are those with the most co-occurring values; areas of the darkest shade of brown. The lightest shades of tan are areas that have little value for agricultural production, either current or future. The following attributes were selected for this analysis: NRCS Soil Types that are determined to be productive for farming, areas with appropriate aspect to receive high amounts of direct sunlight, areas with low slopes where farming is possible, and currently farmed areas including orchards, pastures, and row crops. The table below provides details on the qualities chosen for analysis and the range of values given to them. A substantial portion of ranked area (nearly 275 acres in Lyndeborough) is classified by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service as wetland. Because those areas are not suitable for most forms of farming they are overlaid by green. Ponds and streams are similarly shown to exclude them from consideration as valuable agricultural land.

ATTRIBUTE	RANGE	VALUE
	Not Prime Farmland	0
Natural Resource	Farmland of Local Importance	1
Conservation	Farmland of Statewide Importance	2
Service Soil Types	Prime Farm Soils	2
	Northwest, North, Northeast	0
Aspect	West, East	1
	Flat, Southwest, South, Southeast	2
	0-3%	2
Farmable Slopes	3-8%	1
	8-100%	0
	Pasture	2
	Orchards	2
2001 Land Cover	Row Crops	2
	All others	0
	TOTAL POSSIBLE SUM	8

Roads

1:59,884



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