N14	New Hope Creek Rhododendron Bluffs	2	Rhododendrons
N15	Hollow Rock Rhododendron Bluffs	2	Rhododendrons, sandstone outcrops
N16	New Hope Alluvial Forest	3	Mature alluvial forest, rare plant and animal
N17	Couch Mountain	3	Mature upland forest, very large trees
N18	Piney Mountain	4	Rare ferns, xeric bluff forest

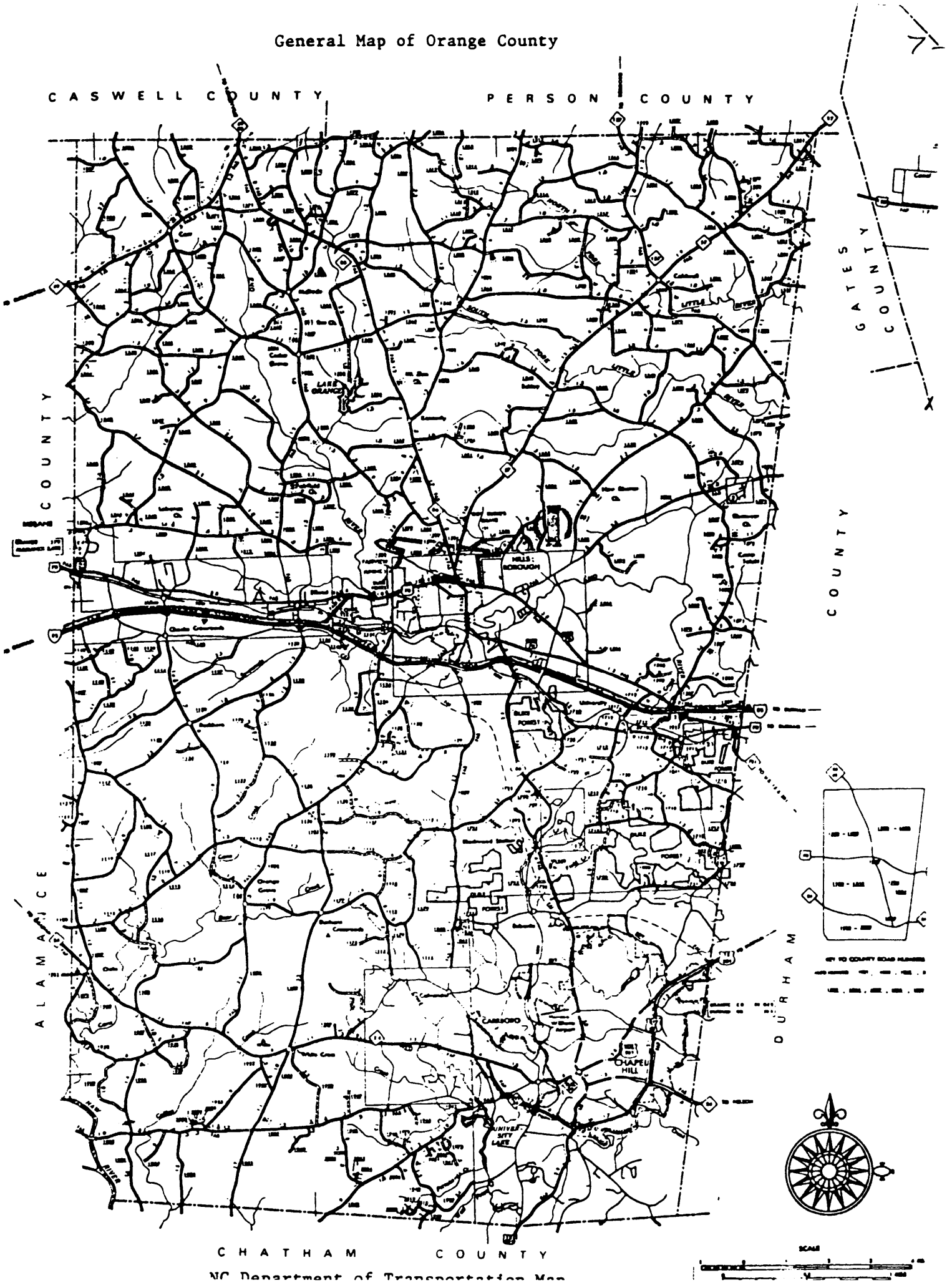
Site Descriptions and Maps

The inventory data for each of the 64 natural areas is presented in the site descriptions. Each site has been given a name and a site number. The site name is brief but is descriptive of the location or a significant feature of each site. The site number is composed of a single letter identifying the watershed in which the site is located, followed by two numerical digits. The numbers are generally ordered from upstream to downstream. The seven watersheds are as follows: B = Bolin Creek; C = Cane Creek; E = Eno River; H = Hyco Creek; L = Little River; M = Morgan Creek; N = New Hope Creek.

In each site description, we have assigned a ranking for Significance, Integrity, and Threat status (see discussion above). Also included is the site's location, the USGS topographic map, approximate acreage, and jurisdiction. A summary of the reasons for significance is followed by a general description of the site. Protection status, surrounding land use, specific threats, and management recommendations follow the general description. Ownership information is presented in Appendix A.

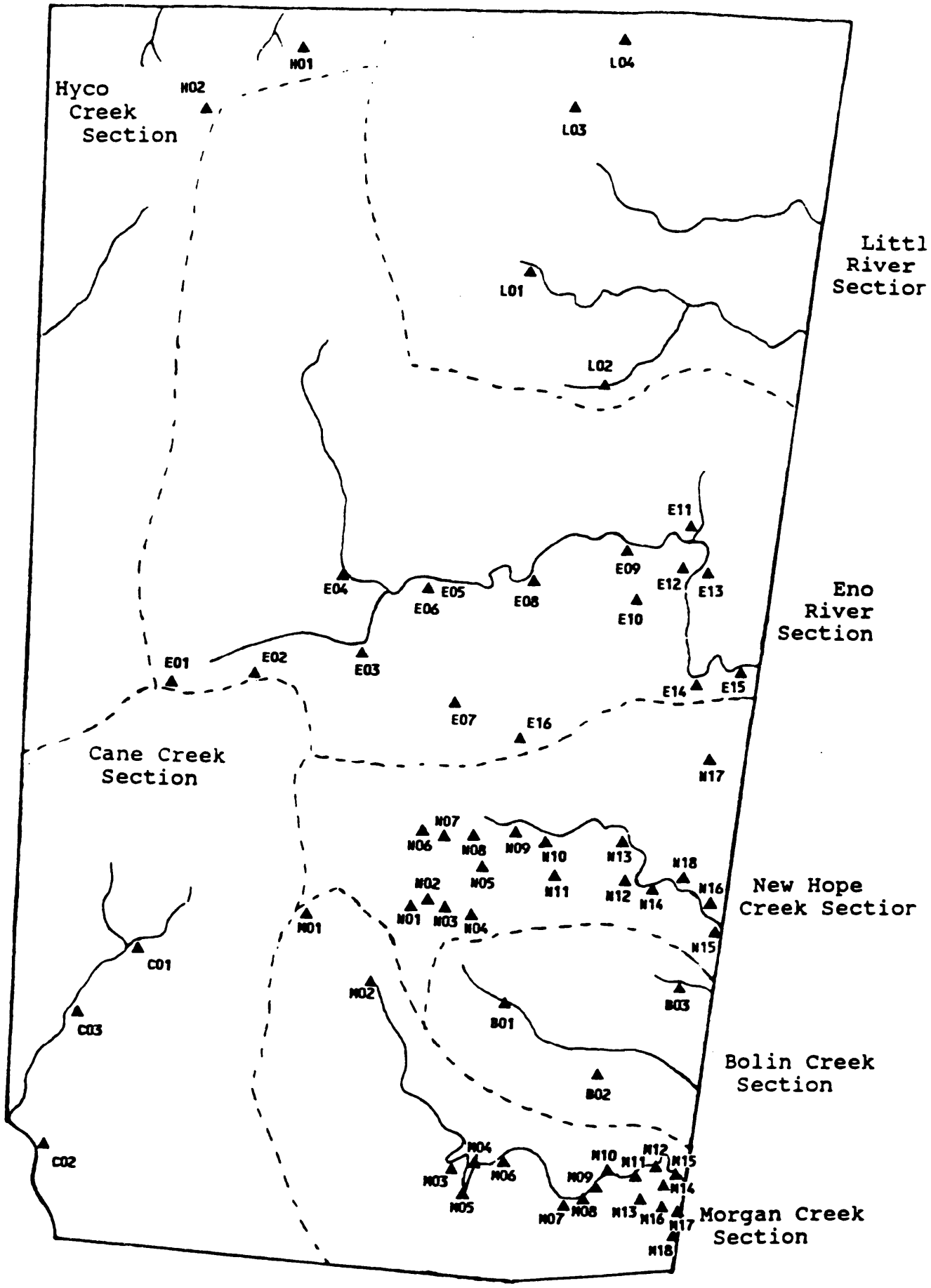
Detailed maps for this section of the report are included in Appendices F and G, both of which are on file at the NC Natural Heritage Program. Appendix F contains maps which indicate the general location of the site on a base map of 1" = 4,000 feet scale. Appendix G provides the site boundaries on USGS 1:24,000 topographic maps.

General Map of Orange County



NC Department of Transportation Map

Overall Map of Natural Areas in Orange County



Bolin Creek Sites

ORANGE COUNTY NATURAL AREAS SURVEY. SITE DESCRIPTION.

Site name: Bolin Creek
Site number: B01

Significance: 5 - County General **Integrity:** 2 - Very Good
Threat Status: 1 - Extreme

Location: Between Estes Drive (CR 1780) and Homestead Road (CR 1777) along Bolin Creek.
USGS Quad: Chapel Hill
Approx. acreage: 150

Jurisdiction: Carrboro, Chapel Hill

Reasons for significance: This is one of the few remaining wooded stream corridors in the vicinity of Chapel Hill and Carrboro. It includes one of only nine sites where the four-toed salamander (Hemidactylium scutatum), a state-listed species of unknown distribution, has been recorded in the county.

General description: During the last ten years, this relatively narrow upland stream valley has been encroached upon by development at an ever-increasing pace. Nonetheless, it remains wooded throughout its length, with some areas remaining in fairly good condition. The forest cover is composed primarily of mixed mesic hardwoods along the narrow bottomland and lower slopes, grading into dry-mesic oak-hickory forest on areas farther above the stream. The boundary we have drawn for this natural area encompasses the stream bottom to the confluence with the unnamed tributary from Calvander, along with an area of dry upland oaks in the northeast corner. Thus we have circumscribed the core of the area that has been popular with local hikers for years, and which is well-known as one of the most attractive walking areas within the Chapel Hill-Carrboro limits. This site is the best remaining natural area along Bolin Creek; our recommendations about the greenway from Homestead Road to East Franklin Street can be found in the pages of this report dealing specifically with the Bolin Creek Greenway.

One of the most outstanding aesthetic features is the small bluff just upstream from the Southern Railway trestle, where the stream takes a 90 degree bend. Above this rocky bend, the forest is dominated by beech trees (Fagus grandifolia) and other hardwoods which descend to the creek. Devil's bit (Chamaelirium luteum), trillium (Trillium catesbei), dwarf crested iris (Iris cristata), spring beauty (Claytonia caroliniana), windflower (Thalictrum thalictroides), and bluets (Houstonia caerulea) are some of the wildflowers that are seen here in the spring. A trail continues upstream from here, passing through relatively mature mixed mesic hardwood forest. Species seen along this bottom are tulip poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera), cherrybark oak (Quercus falcata var. pagodaefolia), white oak (Q. alba), red oak (Q. rubra), willow oak (Q. phellos), sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua), pignut hickory (Carya glabra), and mockernut

hickory (C. tomentosa). On the small upland area in the northeast corner of this site, dry oaks, including post oak (Quercus stellata) and blackjack oak (Q. marilandica) dominate the canopy.

The Bolin Creek area had been used by UNC zoologists for years as a salamander research site, especially a large deep pool located along a tributary. It was here that the four-toed salamander (Hemidactylium scutatum) was found, along with the spotted salamander (Ambystoma maculatum), marbled salamander (A. opacum), and several other species of amphibians (Stenhouse, 1984). Unfortunately this pool has been destroyed by the construction of a sewer-line, as has much of the adjoining bottomland required by the adults of these species for foraging. Many additional species normally associated with mature hardwoods may also have disappeared, particularly such low-nesting birds as the ovenbird (Seiurus aurocapillus), hooded warblers (Wilsonia citrina), or Kentucky warblers (Oporornis formosus). All of these are sensitive to the effects of forest fragmentation. Deer sign is also noticeably missing, although this species usually does well in disturbed habitats (the abundant dog tracks suggest a possible explanation).

On the positive side, many animals do still occur here, particularly those that occur in younger or more open forest. These include the flicker (Colaptes auratus), great crested flycatcher (Myiarchis crinitus), phoebe (Sayornis phoebe), brown-headed nuthatch (Sitta pusilla), pine warbler (Dendroica pinus), rufous-sided towhee (Pipilo erythropthalamus), and goldfinch (Carduelis tristis). Even barred owls (Stryx varia) and hairy woodpeckers (Picoides villosus) persist since they are species which require extensive woodlands. Several smaller animals may be capable of surviving into the future so long as some minimum of the mature mesic hardwoods remains uncut. The regionally rare purseweb spider (Sphodros sp.) is a good example of this group of animals.

Protection Status: Under consideration for possible greenway.

Surrounding land use:

N: Forest, and cleared lands
E: Residential
S: Residential
W: Residential

Threats:

Immediate: Housing construction, sewer and power lines.
Potential: Same

Recommendations for management or protection: This site might be best protected by assigning it a status of a "natural area" within the greenway system. The boundaries we have drawn are a minimum needed to protect the area's natural and aesthetic qualities.

Ownership: See Appendix A

Documentation References: Otte and Otte, 1980; Stenhouse, 1984.

ORANGE COUNTY NATURAL AREAS SURVEY. SITE DESCRIPTION.

Site name: Battle Park
Site number: B02

Significance: 5 - County General **Integrity:** 2 - Very Good
Threat Status: 3 - Moderate

Location: On UNC campus, next to Forest Theater.
USGS Quad: Chapel Hill
Approx. acreage: 30

Jurisdiction: UNC-CH; Town of Chapel Hill

Reasons for significance: Together with Mason Farm, this is one of the longest-protected natural areas in Chapel Hill; the University has maintained this site as an undeveloped park since the mid 1800's. This is the only known locality for the moss species Hygrohypnum closteri. The forest is aesthetically very pleasing, and has been used by generations of students and town residents for recreational purposes.

General description: This is an isolated tract of forest, surrounded on all sides by residential areas of Chapel Hill. Since it has been left undisturbed for such a long time, the remnant forests within its boundaries are a good example of upland hardwoods, containing many trees of large size. Along the small stream running the length of the natural area grows a mesic hardwood forest, consisting of beech (Fagus grandifolia), walnut (Juglans nigra), sycamore (Platanus occidentalis), and tulip poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera). On the slopes above the ravine is a drier forest composed of post oak (Quercus stellata), white oak (Q. alba), blackjack oak (Q. marilandica), black oak (Q. velutina), mockernut hickory (Carya tomentosa), and pignut hickory (C. glabra). Many large shortleaf pines (Pinus echinata) are also scattered through the drier forest. The older pines represent a late stage of forest succession not often seen in today's Piedmont, since these trees are usually removed by selective harvesting before they reach this size. Thus, within the limits of this small natural area can be found some of the most typical forests of our region, successional as well as mature.

Despite its long history of protection, however, this forest also illustrates the decay of natural values that occurs in isolated tracts when they are not provided with sufficient buffer areas along their perimeter. The forest is aesthetically pleasing to the eye, but a close examination of the species composition reveals the presence of many exotic, naturalized plants invading from surrounding yards. These include English ivy (Hedera helix), mahonia (Mahonia bealei), and periwinkle (Vinca minor), to name but a few. This "suburbanized" aspect of this forest applies equally to the animal community. Many of the birds observed here are characteristic of back yards and rarely occur in mature forest. These include the American robin (Turdus migratorius), catbird (Dumatella carolinensis), brown thrasher

(Toxostoma rufum), rufous-sided towhee (Pipilo erythropthalmus). Two more unusual species falling into this category include the red-headed woodpecker (Melanerpes erythrocephalus), which appears to be on the decline in the Piedmont, and the fish crow (Corvus ossifragus), whose numbers are increasing. Several deep forest birds, conversely, appear to be missing from Battle Park, including the ovenbird (Seiurus aurocapillus) and hooded warbler (Wilsonia citrina), both of which nest on or close to the ground and thus offer easy prey to cats and other domestic animals.

Despite these shortcomings, the value of this natural area must be assessed in terms of its proximity to a major population center. The large trees, pleasant brook, and general "feel" of the deep forest is still inviting to the many local residents whose recreational needs can be served by this natural area.

Protection Status: Historically protected by the University as a natural area.

Surrounding land use:

N: Residential
E: Residential
S: Residential
W: University, Residential

Threats:

Immediate: None
Potential: Road construction

Recommendations for management or protection: Maintain as public natural area.

Ownership: See Appendix A

Documentation References: Wickland, 1973; Solberg and Miller, 1979; Smith, 1986.

ORANGE COUNTY NATURAL AREAS SURVEY. SITE DESCRIPTION.

Site name: Cedar Terrace Bottoms
Site number: B03

Significance: 4 - County Medium **Integrity:** 1 - Prime
Threat Status: 3 - Moderate

Location: South of I-40 and north of Providence Road.
USGS Quad: Chapel Hill
Approx. acreage: 85

Jurisdiction: Chapel Hill

Reasons for significance: This area includes a large tract of relatively mature bottomland swamp forest located on the westernmost limits of the Durham Triassic Basin. One state-listed animal of special concern, the Thorey's grayback dragonfly (Tachopteryx thoreyi), breeds in seepage areas at the margins of this forest.

General description: The wide and gentle bottoms of the Triassic Basin touch only the easternmost portion of Orange County. Except for the Big Oak Woods and Morgan Creek Swamp (M17 and M18), this is the best example of swamp forest in the county. Along the unnamed tributary of New Hope Creek which flows through this site, the forest cover is composed mostly of red maple (Acer rubrum), white ash (Fraxinus americanus), and sweet gum (Liquidambar styraciflua). Other important trees are willow oak (Quercus phellos), Shumard's oak (Q. shumardii), overcup oak (Q. lyrata), sycamore (Platanus occidentalis), and tulip poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera), with hop hornbeam (Ostrya virginiana) and ironwood (Carpinus caroliniana) occurring in the subcanopy. Many of the herbaceous species are those restricted to wet bottomlands, and include water hemlock (Cicuta maculata), lizard's tail (Saururus cernuus), false nettle (Boehmeria cylindrica), aneilema (Aneilema keisak), lycopus (Lycopus virginicus), and jewelweed (Impatiens capensis).

These bottomland forests are often prime nesting sites for birds, and 33 species were recorded here over only two brief visits in 1988. Some of the typical bottomland species include the green-backed heron (Butorides striatus), acadian flycatcher (Empidonax virescens), and parula warbler (Parula americana), while the hooded warbler (Wilsonia citrina) and scarlet tanager (Piranga olivacea) represent species that simply prefer extensive hardwood forests, especially where the cover is fairly dense. The tracks of deer (Odocoileus virginianus), racoon (Procyon lotor), red fox (Vulpes vulpes), and groundhog (Marmota monax) are also conspicuous, while large pools provide breeding habitat for marbled salamanders (Ambystoma opacum) and other amphibians. The most noteworthy animal is the rare Thorey's grayback dragonfly (Tachopteryx thoreyi), which breeds in the shallow seeps located where the crystalline rock of the Piedmont meets the flat sediments of the Triassic Basin.

Protection Status: None known.

Surrounding land use:
N: Powerline, forest
E: I-40
S: Business development
W: Residential

Threats:
Immediate: Construction of apartments and offices on adjacent uplands; timbering
Potential: Same

Recommendations for management or protection: These bottomlands should be protected from development under the Floodplain Protection Ordinance of the Town of Chapel Hill; care needs to be taken, however, that development on the adjoining slopes does not spill over, especially where the grayback seeps occur; a conservation easement should be negotiated with the landowners for the protection of the forest.

Ownership: See Appendix A

Documentation References: None

Morgan Creek Sites

ORANGE COUNTY NATURAL AREAS SURVEY. SITE DESCRIPTION.

Site name: Pickards Mountain
Site number: M01

Significance: 3 - County High **Integrity:** 1 - Prime
Threat Status: 1 - Extreme

Location: South of Dairyland Road (CR 1177) and east of Dodsons Crossroad (CR 1102).
USGS Quad: White Cross
Approx. acreage: 600

Jurisdiction: Bingham Township

Reasons for significance: This is the largest tract of chestnut oak forest in the county; it is second only to Occoneechee Mountain in terms of the maturity of the canopy and the density of its heath cover. The abundant forage provided by this forest together with the size of this tract helps to explain the presence of wild turkey, a regionally-rare species found now only in our wilder areas. It serves as both an important wildlife reservoir and an overland link between two stream corridor systems. This is one of the more scenic knobs located within the rural buffer due to its high visibility from several nearby roads.

General description: This is a 600 acre tract of mainly undisturbed upland hardwood forest located along the headwaters of Morgan Creek and part of Cane Creek. The flat summit of Pickards Mountain and the upper slopes support a chestnut oak forest covering at least 150 acres. This forest is also surprisingly mature, with stems averaging approximately a foot in diameter; one excellent specimen measured three feet. Along with the dominant chestnut oak (Quercus prinus), several other dry oaks occur here, including scarlet oak (Q. coccinea), post oak (Q. stellata), blackjack oak (Q. marilandica), and southern red oak (Q. falcata). Some of the herbs further indicating the dryness of the site are goat's rue (Tephrosia virginiana), hawkweed (Hieracium venosum), and reindeer lichen (Cladonia sp.). Particularly noteworthy, the shrub layer in this forest is composed of dense thickets of heaths (Vaccinium spp.), quite comparable to similar communities found on the summit of Occoneechee Mountain, although lacking some of the species of the montane chestnut oak community, such as mountain laurel (Kalmia latifolia), galax (Galax aphylla), and bracken fern (Pteridium aquilinum).

Farther downslope this forest grades into a dry-mesic oak-hickory forest, with a mesic mixed hardwood forest occurring along the small streams. The large ravine located on the east slope held water even at the height of the 1988 drought, and supports a luxuriant growth of ferns over most of its length; species present include lady fern (Athyrium asplenioides), royal fern (Osmunda regalis var. spectabilis), cinnamon fern (O. cinnamomea), grape fern (Botrychium sp.), and sensitive fern

(Onoclea sensibilis).

Animals present on Pickards Mountain include the wild turkey (Meleagris gallopavo) and pileated woodpecker (Dryocopus pileatus), both characteristic of large tracts of mature hardwood forest, plus many species typical of dry, open woodlands, such as eastern wood peewee (Contopus virens), yellow-shafted flicker (Colaptes auratus), white-breasted nuthatch (Sitta carolinensis) and eastern fence lizard (Sceloporus undulatus). Within the eastern ravine occur the hooded warbler (Wilsonia citrina) and barred owl (Stryx varia), birds that also require extensive wooded areas but are generally more common in bottomlands.

Protection Status: None

Surrounding land use:
- **N:** Agriculture
- **E:** Forest
- **S:** Forest, residential
- **W:** Residential

Threats:
- **Immediate:** Development for housing
- **Potential:** Same

Recommendations for management or protection: Alert landowners to the significance of their woodland properties; encourage the development of landowner covenants to protect the forest cover and wildlife.

Ownership: See Appendix A

Documentation References: None

ORANGE COUNTY NATURAL AREAS SURVEY. SITE DESCRIPTION.

Site name: Calvander Laurel Bluff and Bottom
Site number: M02

Significance: 4 - County Medium **Integrity:** 2 - Very Good
Threat Status: 2 - Strong

Location: South of Dairyland Road (CR 1104) along Morgan Creek from Laurel Hill to point ca. 0.5 mile north of NC 54.
USGS Quad: Chapel Hill
Approx. acreage: 25

Jurisdiction: Rural Buffer

Reasons for significance: The north-facing slope of the small knob named Laurel Hill contains the largest pure stand of mountain laurel (Kalmia latifolia) and the only known site for galax (Galax aphylla) along Morgan Creek. In the bottomland downstream from this knob is a large oxbow pool, which is the breeding site for several salamander species, including the four-toed salamander (Hemidactylium scutatum), a state-listed species of unknown distribution.

General description: The bluff on the north-facing slope of Laurel Hill is the site of the furthest upstream stand of mountain laurel (Kalmia latifolia) on Morgan Creek. It is similar in aspect to other montane communities downstream, but lacks catawba rhododendron and other disjunct species that distinguish those sites. The canopy here is composed of beech (Fagus grandifolia), white oak (Quercus alba), and red oak (Q. rubra). Sourwood (Oxydendrum arboreum), red maple (Acer rubrum), and blackgum (Nyssa sylvatica) are important members of the subcanopy. The regionally rare galax (Galax aphylla), restricted to such acidic soil situations, grows in the herb layer, along with several species of heartleaf (Hexastylis spp.) and pipsissewa (Chimaphila maculata).

Approximately 0.3 mile downstream from this laurel bluff is a fairly mature stretch of bottomland forest located below a steep slope with a mixed mesic hardwood forest. In the spring, this area is covered with wildflowers, including trout lily (Erythronium americanum), Catesby's trillium (Trillium catesbaei), bloodroot (Sanguinaria canadensis), hepatica (Hepatica americana), and crested iris (Iris cristata).

A major feature of the bottomland is a large and deep oxbow pool that contains water into the summer months; it thus offers prime breeding habitat for several species of salamanders with long larval stages, including the spotted salamander (Ambystoma maculatum), marbled salamander (A. opacum), and the rare four-toed salamander (Hemidactylium scutatum). During the spring and summer of 1988, when many salamander pools dried out before the larvae matured, this pool held over a foot of water even in June, allowing all species to metamorphose and depart into the surrounding forest.

Protection Status: The Triangle Land Conservancy is negotiating for an easement on part of the upstream portion of this area. The rest is unprotected.

Surrounding land use:

N: Forest, residential
E: Agriculture, residential
S: Forest
W: Forest

Threats:

Immediate: None known
Potential: Timbering, residential development, and sewer line construction.

Recommendations for management or protection: The conservation easement currently under consideration should be extended to cover both the laurel bluff and the downstream bottomlands (the area under negotiation lies between these two more significant sites).

Ownership: See Appendix A

Documentation References: None

ORANGE COUNTY NATURAL AREAS SURVEY. SITE DESCRIPTION.

Site name: McCauley Mountain
Site number: M03

Significance: 4 - County Medium **Integrity:** 1 - Prime
Threat Status: 1 - Extreme
Location: Due south of Jones Ferry Road (CR 1942) and west of University Lake.

USGS Quad: Chapel Hill
Approx. acreage: 70

Jurisdiction: Chapel Hill Township, Rural Buffer

Reasons for significance: The summit of McCauley Mountain is still relatively undisturbed, and covered with a mature dry-mesic oak-hickory forest; its unbroken ridgeline provides a scenic knob easily visible from several vantage points in the vicinity of Chapel Hill and Carrboro.

General description: Several portions of the lower slopes of McCauley Mountain are managed as pine plantations or are recently disturbed, but the upper slopes, summit, and several of the ravines are still covered with good examples of typical hardwood forest. The vegetation on the summit and upper north slope is composed primarily of white oak (Quercus alba) and mockernut hickory (Carya tomentosa). Other species include pignut hickory (C. glabra), red oak (Q. rubra), redbud (Cercis canadensis), black gum (Nyssa sylvatica), sourwood (Oxydendrum arboreum), and four species of viburnum (Viburnum spp.). The average trunk diameter of the canopy species is approximately one foot, and several of the white oaks are up to two feet in diameter, indicating the relative maturity of this summit forest, which is additionally indicated by the relative paucity of tulip poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera).

Animals reported for McCauley Mountain (this list was kindly supplied by Helmut Mueller, a noted ornithologist and long-time resident on McCauley Mountain) include several unusual species, such as the regionally rare broad-winged and red-shouldered hawks (Buteo platypterus and B. lineatus), red-headed woodpecker (Melanerpes erythrocephalus), black-and-white and worm-eating warblers (Mniotilta varia and Helmitheros vermivorus), long-tailed weasel (Mustela frenata), Carolina anole (Anolis carolinensis), and southeastern five-lined and broad-headed skinks (Eumeces inexpectatus and E. laticeps). More typical of mature upland forests are the red-tailed hawk (Buteo jamaicensis), hairy and pileated woodpeckers (Picoides villosus and Dryocopus pileatus), flicker (Colaptes aura), great-crested flycatcher (Myarchis crinitus), eastern wood peewee (Contopus virens), yellow-throated vireo (Vireo flavifrons), ovenbird (Seiurus aurocapillus), scarlet and summer tanagers (Piranga olivacea and P. rubra), eastern chipmunk (Tamias striatus), eastern fence lizard (Sceloporus undulatus), box turtle (Terrapene carolina), and copperhead (Agkistrodon contortrix).

Although this list was compiled over a longer time period than most of the others included in this survey, the total of 90 vertebrate species nonetheless illustrates the prime condition of the relatively extensive forest cover on this knob.

Protection Status: The slopes are within the University Lake Watershed; no protection is known for summit.

Surrounding land use:

N: Residential, forest
E: Forest, University Lake
S: Residential, forest
W: Residential, forest

Threats:

Immediate: Development of the summit for housing.
Potential: Same

Recommendations for management or protection: Alert landowners to the natural values of their properties; summit should remain undeveloped, perhaps by means of a conservation easement.

Ownership: See Appendix A

Documentation References: None

ORANGE COUNTY NATURAL AREAS SURVEY. SITE DESCRIPTION.

Site name: University Lake Slopes
Site number: M04

Significance: 4 - County Medium **Integrity:** 1 - Prime
Threat Status: 5 - Negligible

Location: South of Jones Ferry Road (CR 1005) along both slopes bordering the southern arm of University Lake.
Approx. acreage: 400

Jurisdiction: OWASA, UNC, Towns of Chapel Hill and Carrboro, and Orange County

Reasons for significance: The steep slopes bordering University Lake give the area great scenic value, especially as viewed from the water. The forest on these slopes is, except for a few patches, virtually undisturbed, having been long-protected as part of the watershed. Two significant plant species that occur here are the regionally rare maidenhair fern (Adiantum pedatum) and the sweet pinesap (Monotropsis odorata), which is considered significantly rare within North Carolina. A particularly noteworthy animal that occurs within the lake itself is the Savannah shoremussel (Carunculina pulla = Toxolasma pullus), a species that ranges as far north as the Neuse drainage but which is listed as endangered within North Carolina; its only known thriving population in the entire state is the one located in University Lake.

General description: At one time this must have been one of the steepest gorges within the county; the flooding of University Lake destroyed what must have been habitat for many mesic species, such as the maidenhair fern, now found in only the most sheltered ravines. At the same time, the protection of the remaining forest as part of the watershed has allowed the slopes above the waterline to retain something of their original natural and aesthetic value.

The forest cover here is typical mixed mesic hardwood and dry-mesic oak - hickory forest. Protected from cutting for the past fifty years, many of the tree specimens are now good-sized. Representative trees include beech (Fagus grandifolia), tulip poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera), white ash (Fraxinus americana), red oak (Quercus rubra), black oak (Q. velutina), scarlet oak (Q. coccinea), and white oak (Q. alba), along with the less common umbrella tree (Magnolia tripetala). The various slope aspects, which offer a range of light and moisture conditions, contribute to the overall high species diversity of this area; ninety plant species were seen within the course of one short walk.

Apart from the highly unusual Savannah shoremussel, the fauna of this site is fairly typical of the Piedmont. Five other species of mussels have been recorded within the lake itself, while large mussel beds also occur in the well-aerated riffles just below the dam (due to siltation and competition with the introduced clam Corbicula, these species are nearly extirpated

downstream all the way to Jordan Lake). Twenty-seven birds were recorded during the breeding season, including upland species such as red-tailed hawks (Buteo jamaicensis), flickers (Colaptes aura), yellow-throated vireos (Vireo flavifrons), ovenbirds (Seiurus aurocapillus), hooded warblers (Wilsonia citrina), scarlet and summer tanagers (Piranga olivacea and P. rubra), as well as waterbirds and riparian species such as green herons (Butorides striatus), kingfishers (Megaceryle alcyon), acadian flycatchers (Empidonax virescens), and Louisiana waterthrushes (Seiurus motacilla).

Protection Status: The watershed is regulated by OWASA.

Surrounding land use:

N: Forest, reservoir
E: Forest, residential
S: Residential
W: Forest, residential

Threats:

Immediate: None known
Potential: Same

Recommendations for management or protection: Continue the existing protection granted to this site as part of primary watershed for Chapel Hill and Carrboro; avoidance of any cutting will further enhance the old-growth character of this forest.

Ownership: See Appendix A

Documentation References: Johnson, 1967; Shelley, 1987