

Dry Brook Ridge

7/25/70 290-10

	Map Elev.	Pressure UP	DOWN	UP (German Mollow)	DOWN	AVG.
Trail Base	1490	29.57	29.49			1490
1st fork		—	29.38		$\frac{11}{135} \times 1300 = 106 + 1490 =$	1595
Aban. Homestead		29.38	29.30	$\frac{19}{135} \times 1300 = 178 + 1490 =$	$\frac{19}{135} \times 1300 = 183 + 1490 =$	1670
2nd fork		29.30	29.22	$\frac{27}{135} \times 1300 = 252 + 1490 =$	$\frac{27}{135} \times 1300 = 260 + 1490 =$	1745
Top jog south		29.08	29.00	$\frac{49}{135} \times 1300 = 455 + 1490 =$	$\frac{49}{135} \times 1300 = 470 + 1490 =$	1850
Lean-to, #80		29.02	28.96	$\frac{55}{135} \times 1300 = 515 + 1490 =$	$\frac{53}{135} \times 1300 = 510 + 1490 =$	2000
Bend to W		28.97	28.92	$\frac{60}{135} \times 1300 = 560 + 1490 =$	$\frac{57}{135} \times 1300 = 550 + 1490 =$	2045
3rd fork		28.76	28.70	$\frac{81}{135} \times 1300 = 757 + 1490 =$	$\frac{79}{135} \times 1300 = 738 + 1490 =$	2240
Ledgetop		28.68	28.61	$\frac{89}{135} \times 1300 = 830 + 1490 =$	$\frac{88}{135} \times 1300 = 850 + 1490 =$	2330
Rock Shelter		28.59	28.52	$\frac{98}{135} \times 1300 = 915 + 1490 =$	$\frac{97}{135} \times 1300 = 935 + 1490 =$	2415
Spr. ing		28.45	28.38	$\frac{112}{135} \times 1300 = 1045 + 1490 =$	$\frac{111}{135} \times 1300 = 1070 + 1490 =$	2550
Trail levels		28.28		$\frac{129}{135} \times 1300 = 1210 + 1490 =$		2700
Dip		28.31	28.26	$\frac{132}{135} \times 1300 = 1230 + 1490 =$	$\frac{123}{135} \times 1300 = 1185 + 1490 =$	2700
Ledgetop		2790	28.18	28.14		2790
Pakatan Jun.						
Rocks; #79		28.05	27.97	$\frac{13}{28} \times 70 = 33 + 2790 =$	$\frac{17}{29} \times 70 = 41 + 2790 =$	2925
Ptch top		—	27.94		$\frac{20}{29} \times 70 = 48 + 2790 =$	29150
High Pt on trail	3060	27.90	27.85			3060
Low pt.	2960	28.04	—			2960
1st bog		27.83	27.80			3100
2nd bog, #78	3140	27.81	27.75			3140
Cold Brook Jun.	3110	27.81	27.81			3110
Sphs patch		—	27.75			3150

Map Elev. 1490

1300 feet

UP 29.57 - 28.18 = 1.39"

DOWN 29.49 - 28.14 = 1.35"

70 ft 0.28"

DOWN 0.29"

(OVER)

2907

Map
Elev

UP

DOWN

Using up (down is
similar)

Elev

1st ledge top (109)

27.71

27.72

$$\frac{10}{37} \times 350 = 95 + 3110 =$$

3205

2nd ledge top

27.67

27.66

$$\frac{14}{37} \times 350 = 132 + 3110 =$$

3240

Aconitum ledge base

27.64

27.63

$$\frac{17}{37} \times 350 = 161 + 3110 =$$

3270

4th (cave) ledge top

27.62

—

$$\frac{19}{37} \times 350 = 180 + 3110 =$$

3290

N lookout

27.58

27.57

$$\frac{23}{37} \times 350 = 219 + 3110 =$$

3330

5th ledge top

27.57

—

$$\frac{24}{37} \times 350 = 228 + 3110 =$$

3340

view to N.

27.55

—

$$\frac{26}{37} \times 350 = 245 + 3110 =$$

3355

Transect #4

27.52

27.53

$$\frac{29}{37} \times 350 = 275 + 3110 =$$

3385

Main lookout

Transect #77

350 ft.

Crevice hole on trail

27.49

27.49

$$\frac{32}{37} \times 350 = 303 + 3110 =$$

3415

Kathy's hike end

27.44

Summit

3460

27.44

5/29/07

If there is a road, there's been ^{man-made} disturbance, except for some passes over a ridge from one village to another. Ledges will often terminate man-made disturbance.

Red Oak is common around the Pakarshan-German Hollow Trail Junction, but is mixed with beech, black cherry, sugar maple & yellow birch. It is scattered widely even to Transect #79, just before the Cold Spring Junction, and even at Transect #77 on the ledge. Red oak can thus be common without a fire, but the junction site was logged. No virgin Carckill forests have been seen yet to be dominated by red oak.

Oak is common even around the Leanto.

Hummingbird #3 betw bog #79 & Cold Spring June (#1 Indian Head 1969, #2 Curtis Ledge #4).

Acanthum - some lower plants browsed on the ledge. Kibretart of reach in flower.

Sugar maple occur on the 3460 ft summit of Dry Brook Ridge, although not along the exposed southwest ledge top. This helps explain why fir is absent, if sugar can do well. Wet areas near summit are open - with Carex interbrown, P. chat NY Fern.

The canopy can open by several large hardwoods dying near simultaneously, and the ground cover left inundated by ferns which were there to begin with.

The recently logged area on the ridge crest, in which large sugar and ash over 12" have been removed, does not have a flood of fern in the openings but rather Polygonum cilinode, Rubus spp, and seedling MO, Sug, Beech, ¹³BC, etc. This causes one to

YES!
5/29/07

fern
glades

29022

wonder if the ferns are successional after all; more recently logged areas need to be examined. Ferns are abundant on the Ridge but have not invaded. This is true near the Mill Brook lean to.

Solidago macrophylla above "Cave Ledge" in flower 7/23/70 - the earliest of the season.

Summit 3460 of Dry Brook Ridge has Sug-BC-MO-YP-B-DP-Sph-AA, OX, SM, LL, MC, VA.

→ Grand Cover (OX-LL-MC-CB-SM-AA, etc) is not changed to any extent whether the canopy is opened in a small area by logging or by natural death of trees. The larger plants *Polygonum* *Rubus* can come in over the others & keep them in shade until the hardwood saplings return. If the canopy is opened so much that the floor dries out, OX & LL will suffer first, AA-SM-MC last, CB intermediate.

Grand Cover is most well developed ^{under hardwood} when:

- 1) the slope is gentle or flat
- 2) the canopy is not too dense & the trees 40 ft or less tall.
- 3) the soil is not too well drained so that it remains moist, i.e. springy

4) the area has not been burned or heavily logged.

Geum canadense abundant in 2550 spring area.