

Cathedral Glen

202-56 with Catskill Mtn. Club, 11/13/05

See #202-6 → 9

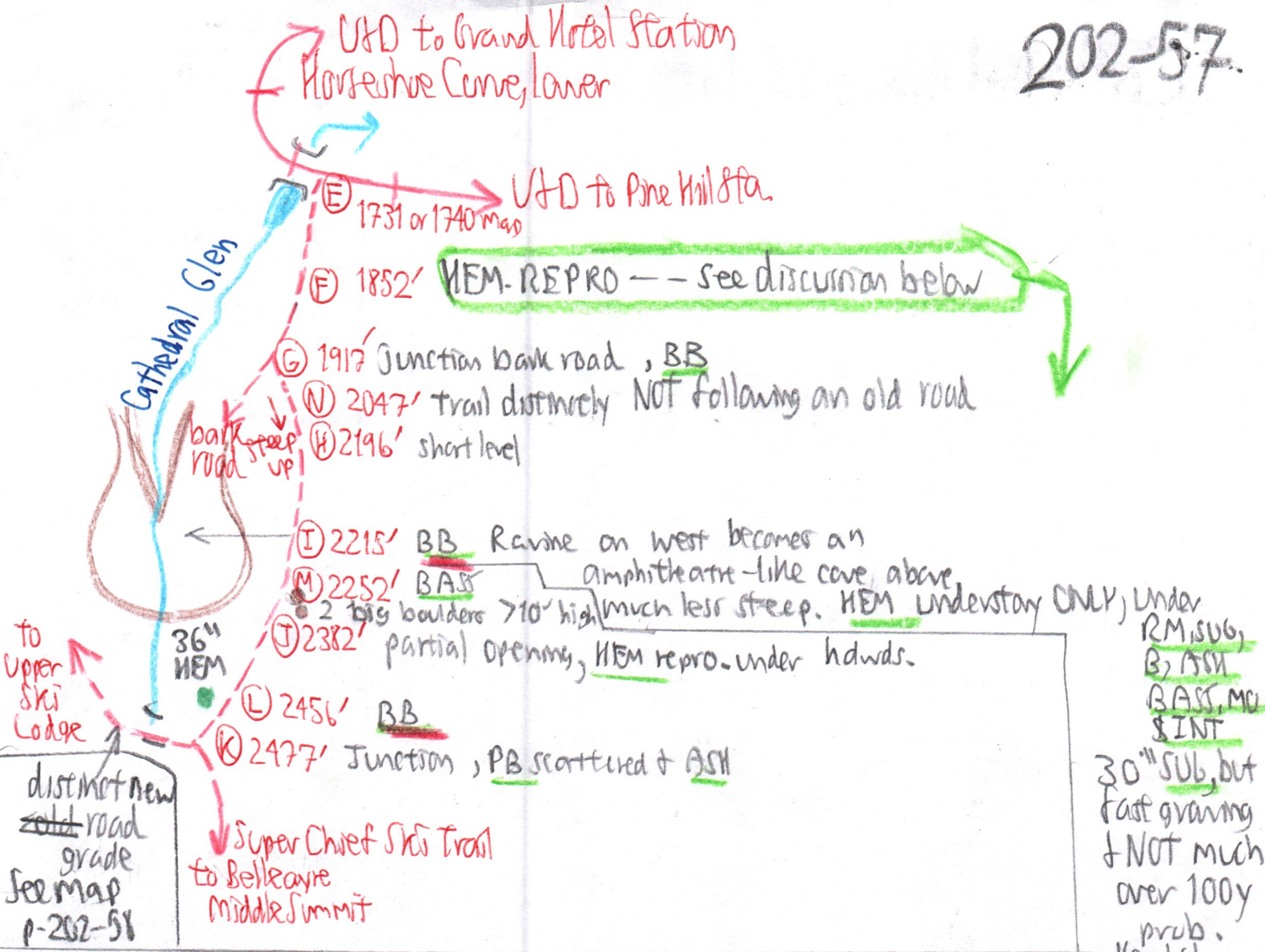
202-25

Site	P	P	Ap	Dealc	scale	Rmap	R
(A) 2810		30-16				1500'	
(B) Galli Curci Rd Summit		=====	?			2460'	
(C) Highmant		29-74				1890'	R=1.00
(D) Pine Hill Comm-Ctr.		30-16	0.00	0	74	1490'	$\frac{1890 - 1500}{30-16 - 29-74} = \frac{390}{0.42} = 0.929$
(E) Leave U&D		29-90	0.26	241	1731	1740'	
(F) NEM repro		29-77	0.39	362	1852	Y	Use this →
(G) Iv-bark road		29-70	0.46	427	1917		
(H) short level		29-40	0.76	706	2196	On ascent	
(I) <u>BB</u> ; ravine → cave		29-38	0.78	725	2215		
(J) 30" SU 6		29-20	0.96	892	2382	↓	
(K) JC-Super Chief Ski Trail		29-10	1.06	985	2477		
(L) <u>BB</u>		29-12	1.04	966	2456	↓	2446' at (X) on 5/16/87 Map 42.
(M) BASS, balcon		29-34	0.82	762	2252		
(N) trail <u>not</u> an old road		29-56	0.60	557	2047	↓	On descent

Hemlock repro. over the millennia, a hypothesis:

Once a NEM stand matured, at maybe 100 y, and closed in, there would be nil repro. until the trees reached maturity between ~~300~~²⁰⁰ and ~~400~~²⁵⁰ years. Then the stand began to break up, HEM repro. could commence within the stand in canopy gaps only. HEM repro could occur in N-hardwood stands bordering the mature hemlock grove.

On a particular site, NEM stands could have come & gone dozens of times over 10000+ years.



Under RM, SUB, B, ASM, BAS, MO & INT
 30" SUB, but fast growing & NOT much over 100y prob. Healthy young crown

Notes on HEM repro.

This observation may answer student questions over the years on bare litter under HEM groves. Also Mark Erley's question on a Rider Hollow 2^o HEM grove, the day before

The trail at (F) 1852' in Cathedral Glen is cut wide here maybe 10 feet, and sunlight reaches the ground for maybe 1 to 2 hours each day. HEM & PB saplings are forming thickets, by the hundreds, along the trail, with NONE in the mature HEM grove off both sides of the trail.

At (J) a HEM understory occurs under Nhdwds.

The Conclusion is that-

- 1. HEM is NOT shade-tolerant enough to reproduce in a mature HEM-dom. stand
- 2. HEM IS shade-tolerant enough to reproduce under Nhdwds where there is plenty of sunlight now in November & also in early spring before leaf-out.

This is a fine balance in tolerance, as SUB has a fine balance in soil water.

* No. See 1-202-57

See p 202-58

distinct new road grade see map p-202-58

to Upper Ski Lodge

Super Chief Ski Trail to Belleayre Middle Summit

(F) 1852' from pp 202-56 & 57 of 11/13/05 is the area which was controversially cut in 1983, NOT simply a wide trail. Apparently, there had been some blowdown which blocked the trail & douglas hemlock were cut to clear it. In addition, there are hemlock stumps without logs across the trail & many with cut logs at all. The stumps can be as far as 50 to 100 ft off the trail, creating not a linear clearing, but a wider, irregular canopy gap. It is in this gap that hemlock YB repro. abound. See p-202-8 for ring

See p. 202-25 & 202-8 for ages

Photos: About eight ^{both} mt cut of the cut-over area, contrasting hem. repro in open areas & nearly bare litter in the uncut areas.

2 of YB stilt roots, prob. the tree established on a hemlock log following bark-peeling. 24" YB ± is about 150 y old? Roots extend to or slightly beyond the crown. Another YB of similar size nearby.

2 of water bottling plant, W of Pine Hill Sta.

2 of snow-making at upper lodge, Belleayre, The Warhead at Pine Hill Station.

Counts made in 1987

(K) 2447' reached on 11/17/05 from upper Belleayre Lodge

