

# Town of Gilmanton

## New Hampshire



### DATA SOURCES

#### NH GRANT DATA

Most of the data displayed here represents stock data sets obtained in 2002 from the NH GRANT database as maintained by the Complex Systems Research Center (CSRC) at the University of New Hampshire (UNH). The New Hampshire Geospatial Information Analysis and Information Transfer System (NH GRANT) is a cooperative project to create, maintain, and update a statewide geographic data base serving the information needs of state, regional, and local decision-makers. A collaborative effort between the University of New Hampshire and the NH Office of State Planning (OSP), the GRANT System is based at the UNH Institute for the Study of Earth, Ocean, and Space in Durham. The GRANT approach to a statewide GIS depends upon the cooperative efforts of a host of agencies, collaborating on various elements of database design and construction as well as application development.

NH GRANT and CSRC maintain a continuing program to identify and correct errors in these data. CSRC, OSP, SPNRP and the cooperating agencies and organizations make no claims as to the validity or reliability or to any implied uses of these data.

#### Other Data

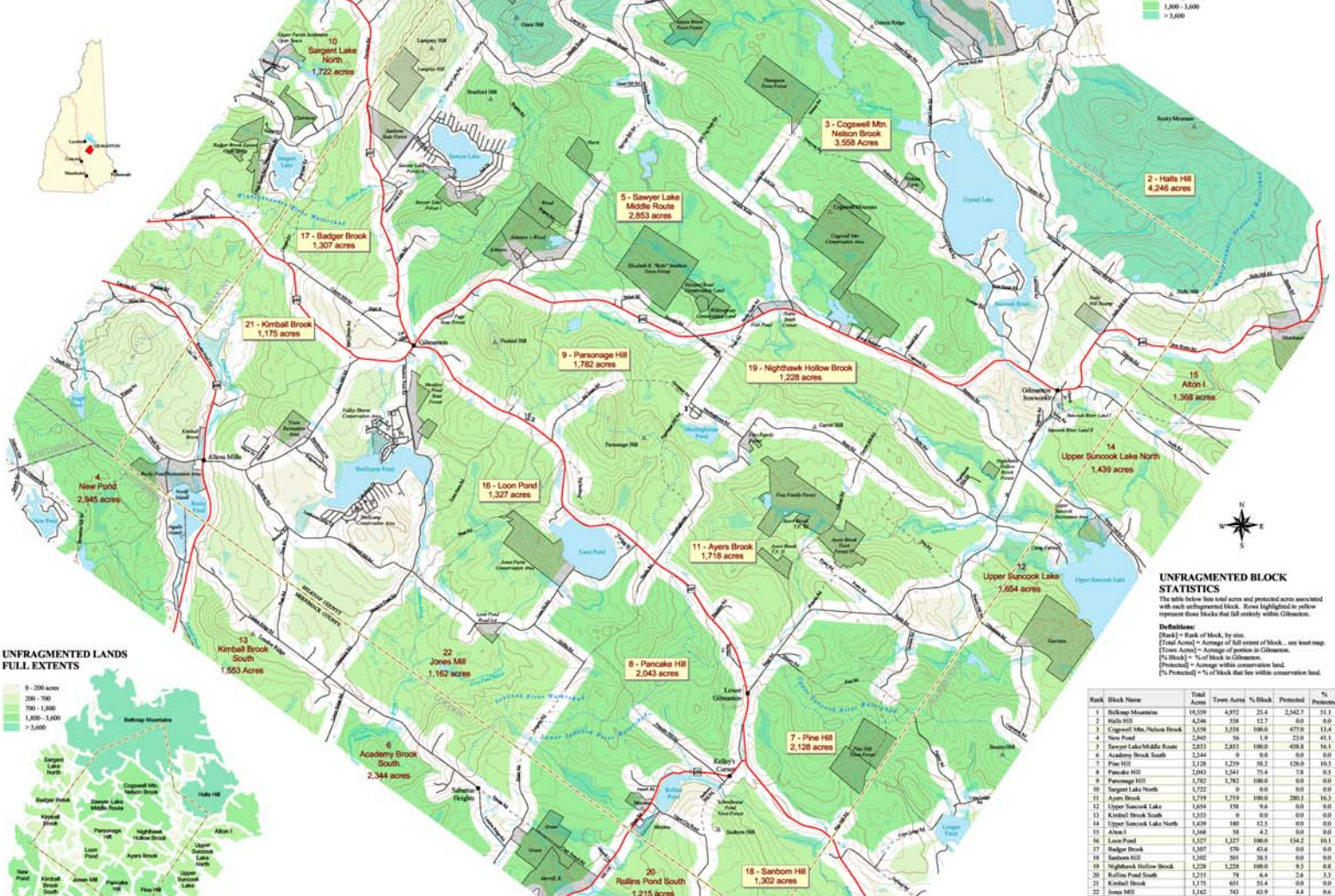
- Conservation Lands (CONV) Includes stock GRANT data as well as more recent parcels digitized by The Forest Society and Lake Region Planning Commission from various sources including tree maps.
- Roads derived from NH DOT road layer (5/2002) and USGS digital line graphs with assumed corrections and updates as identified by Town of Gilmanton and digitized by SPNRP.
- Streams derived from stock GRANT stream layer (1968) with assumed corrections and updates as identified by Town of Gilmanton.
- Contours derived from USGS National Elevation Data DEM (10 meter cell size).

#### Map Disclaimer

This map was produced for the Gilmanton Conservation Commission and is intended to be used for planning purposes only. Representations of property lines on this map are one interpretation of available data and should not be construed as binding or conclusive evidence of ownership.

### KEY

- Point Features**
  - Church
  - Church
  - Village / Settlement
  - City
- Political Boundary**
  - Neighboring Town Lines
  - Gilmanton Town Line
  - Conservation Land
- Roads**
  - Major State Roads
  - Local Roads
  - Other Major or Class VI Rd
  - Trail
- Hydrology**
  - Waterbed Boundaries (HUC 12)
  - Streams
  - Intermittent Streams
  - Wetlands (NWI and USGS)
  - All Surface Waters
- Topography**
  - Contours at 10' Interval
  - Contour Lines - 200' Interval
  - Contour Lines - 40' Interval
- Empirically Labeled by Size**
  - 0 - 200 acres
  - 200 - 700
  - 700 - 1,000
  - 1,000 - 3,000
  - > 3,000



### UNFRAGMENTED LANDS FULL EXTENTS

- 0 - 200 acres
- 200 - 700
- 700 - 1,000
- 1,000 - 3,000
- > 3,000



### UNFRAGMENTED BLOCK STATISTICS

The table below lists total acres and protected acres associated with each unfragmented block. Blocks highlighted in yellow represent those blocks that fall entirely within Gilmanton.

**Definitions:**  
 [Block] = Block, by size.  
 [Total Acres] = Average of full extent of block, see inset map.  
 [Cons Acres] = Average of protected in Gilmanton.  
 [% Block] = % of block in Gilmanton.  
 [Protected] = Average within conservation land.  
 [% Protected] = % of block that lies within conservation land.

Rank	Block Name	Total Acres	Town Acres	% Block	Protected	% Protected
1	Balknap Mountains	19,559	4,972	25.4	2,542.7	13.1
2	Halls Hill	4,246	538	12.7	0.0	0.0
3	Cogswell Mtn Nelson Brook	3,558	3,558	100.0	477.0	13.4
4	New Pond	2,945	56	1.9	23.0	0.8
5	Sawyer Lake-Middle Route	2,853	2,853	100.0	458.8	16.1
6	Academy Brook South	2,344	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Pine Hill	2,128	1,239	58.2	128.0	6.0
8	Panola Hill	2,043	1,544	75.4	73	3.6
9	Parsonage Hill	1,782	1,782	100.0	0.0	0.0
10	Sargant Lake North	1,722	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Ayers Brook	1,718	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	Upper Suncook Lake	1,654	158	9.6	0.0	0.0
13	Kimball Brook South	1,553	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	Upper Suncook Lake North	1,439	380	26.5	0.0	0.0
15	Alton I	1,368	16	1.2	0.0	0.0
16	Loon Pond	1,327	1,327	100.0	154.2	11.6
17	Badger Brook	1,307	570	43.6	0.0	0.0
18	Sanborn Hill	1,202	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	Nighthawk Hollow Brook	1,228	1,228	100.0	36.3	2.9
20	Rollins Pond South	1,215	78	6.4	2.6	0.2
21	Kimball Brook North	1,175	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22	Jonas Mill	1,162	703	60.9	4.4	0.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>59,611</b>	<b>23,752</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>4,068.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>

Note: All values in the table are USGS calculated acre approximations. Gilmanton area is calculated in 1/4 (0.25) acre increments. All blocks are listed by the name of the block on the map and in 1/4 acre increments.

### UNFRAGMENTED LANDS

The unfragmented lands displayed here in shades of green represent areas of the landscape that are not crossed by publicly traveled roads. They were developed by applying a 500' buffer to a composite road layer that excludes road class V1 roads and an unfragmented roadless and stream channeling overlay blocks according to acreage. The unfragmented blocks (and their calculated acreage) may include forested areas, wetlands, and agricultural lands as well as the open spaces of lakes and ponds.

Development fragments existing habitat into blocks that are often too small to support viable populations of some native species. An fragmentation increases natural habitat blocks can become sub-optimal islands that support fewer species and smaller populations. Larger unfragmented blocks may encompass a wider variety of habitat types that can support a more diverse range of wildlife. Larger blocks also typically support wide-ranging animals such as bear and bobcat that can't survive in smaller habitat areas. Fragmentation caused by roads often creates barriers for many terrestrial species and results in increasing human disturbance, lower productivity, decreased food availability, and increasing predation by neighborhood pets.

Identifying unfragmented blocks can help conservationists develop plans for protecting open space, wildlife habitat, drinking water supplies, as well as outdoor recreation areas needed to support a wide range of activities from hiking and camping, to fishing and canoeing.

From the standpoint of wildlife protection and restoration development, it's also helpful to try to incorporate links between unfragmented blocks of land. Links may consist of natural vegetation corridors such as the riparian zones along streams and rivers. These areas often serve as the primary travel corridors for many wildlife species. A well-established network of natural links or travel corridors can help to maintain the impact of fragmentation by allowing animals to travel between key habitat blocks.

## Unfragmented Lands

### Gilmanton Natural Resources Inventory

Map prepared by the Society for the Protection of NH Forests for the Gilmanton Conservation Commission with assistance from Blue Moon Environmental, Inc. and the Gilmanton School, February 2005.

