

The Kennebec Estuary Land Trust's mission is to conserve, restore and instill appreciation of the land and water resources of the Kennebec Estuary to benefit today's communities and future generations.

Volunteer

KELT offers many volunteer opportunities to support a wide range of activities and interests including:

- + trail work
- + public preserve stewardship
- + events
- + water quality testing
- + phytoplankton sampling
- + alewife counting
- + bird monitoring
- + fundraising
- + office help

Contact info@kennebecestuary.org to find out how you can help!

Join us!

Support from our members means KELT can maintain trails and public preserves across our conserved properties. It enables KELT to collaborate with a variety of partners to protect farmlands, enhance water quality, provide educational programs, and serve as a resource for our local towns.

Become a member today.
Visit www.kennebecestuary.org to join!

Directions

Take High Street from Bath (Rt.1) 2.4 miles to Campbell Pond Road. In 2.2 miles turn right onto Birch Point Road. Parking is along the roadside 1 mile down on the left.

Last updated Jan. 2019

Green Point Preserve

This 45-acre nature preserve is located on Birch Point Road in West Bath, Maine



Available to the public free of charge
 Open daily from dawn until dusk

92 Front Street, Bath, Maine 04530
 P.O. Box 1128
 (207) 442-8400
www.kennebecestuary.org
info@kennebecestuary.org

Available Opportunities:



Please refrain from:



Don't Miss...

- + Gentle slope of the trail to the water
- + Vernal pools at the beginning of the trail visible from the bog bridges
- + Spectacular views of Winnegance Bay

History

The Abenaki Indians lived, hunted, fished and stewarded this region for many years before European settlement. At the head of Brigham's Cove is the old "Indian Carry Road" where the Native Americans carried their boats across a narrow strip of land to reach Winnegance Creek, and the mighty Kennebec River at Doubling Point. A current resident of Brigham's Cove remembers seeing Native women come into Brigham's Cove to collect grasses for basket making.

1881: Julia, Mary, and Ellen Woodward sell land to John and Emma Campbell for \$110. The Woodwards were a farming family and lived in Brunswick.

1958: Florence Campbell, daughter of John and Emma, sells the land to Olive Boyd Guild.

1960s: After lengthy negotiation, Florence's sister sells her portion of land to Olive Guild, doubling the property size.

1974: Eastham "Bud" Guild inherits the land from his mother, Olive Guild. Eastham was married to Mary Newall, whose father was the head of BIW from 1928-1950.

2002: Eastham "Bud" Guild donates the parcel to the Kennebec Estuary Land Trust.

2009: Green Point Preserve opens to the public.

Ecology

The property is on the deep water shore of Winnegance Bay at Green Point. The wooded upland is primarily spruce-pine, with hardwood sections on the southern point. A ridge runs north-south along the center of the property. There are lovely rocky outcrops and views of Winnegance Bay, down the New Meadows River toward Cundy's harbor in Harpswell.

Access to the preserve is by deeded right-of-way from Birch Point Road along an old woods road. To the west of the trail is a small stream that drains a wetland into Winnegance Bay. Vernal pools on the property provide essential breeding ground for wood frogs and salamanders.

Wildlife

Well-managed conservation land provides wonderful habitat for a variety of species, some that you may see on the preserve are:

Bald eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) and osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) are often seen flying and catching fish at the end of the point.

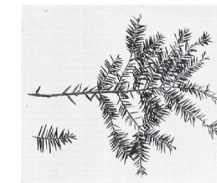
Insects and plant material are the main sources of food for the downy woodpecker (*Dryobates pubescens*). Deciduous forests are their native habitats and they take 1-3 weeks to build nests in dead trees or dead parts of live trees in the spring. The soft wood makes excavating easier.

The wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) is one of only two domesticated birds originating in the New World. They reside in hardwood forests and feed on acorns, nuts, seeds and salamanders; nesting in a depression of leaves on the ground.

The red squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*) feeds on insects, seeds and pine cones. They are most active in the early morning and late afternoon and especially enjoy drinking sap from maple trees.

White Tailed Deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) are tan in the summer and a gray-brown in the winter. They are herbivores and are able to run up to 30 miles an hour. Fawns are redish at birth (May) with white spots.

Red fox (*vulpes vulpes*) are present, though rarely seen in the day and once in a while a coyote (*Canis latrans*) is heard howling.



Eastern hemlock
(*Tsuga canadensis*)



Osprey
(*Pandion haliaetus*)