



## Social Trails Inventory for the Schoodic District, 2013 - 2014



**Mapping Social Trails Near Blueberry Hill**

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## Executive Summary

Social trails (sometimes called visitor-created trails) and other associated impacts are a continuing management challenge on Mount Desert Island and in parts of the Schoodic District. At Schoodic for example, we have previously inventoried social trails on Little Moose Island and at Ravens Nest, two scenic areas that are largely locally known. In anticipation of increases in use as a result of the new campground and bike paths, we completed a more comprehensive inventory of social trails in 2013 - 2014 to serve as a baseline for detecting change.

Because the shoreline is the focus of visitor use activities, we made it the focus of our study for this inventory. We searched the following areas and mapped the social trails we found:

- the shoreline (perimeter) of the Schoodic Peninsula along the entire Schoodic Loop Road and around Schoodic Point;
- the inland side of the Schoodic Loop Road adjacent to pull-offs and parking areas;
- Little Moose, Pond, Schoodic, and Rolling Islands.

We mapped 3.57 miles of social trails along the shoreline area of the Schoodic Peninsula, or 18,850 feet. These numbers include informally maintained trails as well as any bare ledge that connected segments of social trails. After removing trail segments labelled “maintained,” the length of social trails including bare ledge was 2.22 miles, or 11,717 feet. Without ledge, there were 2.09 miles or 11,039 feet of social trails.

Monitoring of social trails on Little Moose Island in 2013 - 2014 and comparing them to 1996 showed that the length of social trails was cut in half from 2.86 miles to 1.43 miles. We attribute this to management actions taken in 2002, the resilient environment, and excellent visitor compliance with Leave No Trace messaging.

We recommend that walk-throughs of these social trails be made annually to assess conditions qualitatively, and respond with management actions such as signs and brush if conditions appear to warrant it. This has been our practice with Little Moose Island. Such actions may include designations of some social trails for informal maintenance as at Little Moose Island. A repeat inventory should be conducted in 2020. We also recommend that digital images with GPS points be taken at a sample of the new sites, including Ravens Nest and Clares Landing, where no such visual record has been made thus far. Repeat images should also be taken at Little Moose Island where photo points were established in 1996.

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## INTRODUCTION

The Schoodic District of Acadia National Park offers a visitor experience in marked contrast to the busy Mount Desert Island (MDI) District. Visitor use is about 170,000 annually, or less than 10% of that on MDI, and the recent General Management Plan Amendment (NPS 2006) confirmed the NPS goal to manage the district for low density use and solitude, especially as compared with MDI, and to ensure the establishment and success of the Schoodic Education and Research Center at the former Navy Base.

The character and level of use of the Schoodic District is expected to change with the Schoodic Woods land and facilities acquisition. The property was donated to the National Park Service with a 100 site campground, 4.5 miles of hiking trails, 8.5 miles of bike paths, and three day use parking areas. All these facilities opened to the public on Sept. 2, 2015.

Acadia National Park staff are preparing to manage these new lands, and the expected increase in use of the entire district. Social trails (sometimes called visitor-created trails) and other associated impacts are a continuing management challenge on MDI and in parts of the Schoodic District. At Schoodic for example, we have previously inventoried social trails on Little Moose Island and at Ravens Nest, two scenic areas that are largely locally known. In anticipation of increases in use, we completed a more comprehensive inventory of social trails in 2013 - 2014 to serve as a baseline for detecting change.

## METHODS

Because the shoreline is the focus of visitor use activities, we made it the focus of our study for this inventory. We searched the following areas and mapped the social trails we found:

- the shoreline (perimeter) of the Schoodic Peninsula along the entire Schoodic Loop Road and around Schoodic Point;
- the inland side of the Schoodic Loop Road adjacent to pull-offs and parking areas;
- Little Moose, Pond, Schoodic, and Rolling Islands<sup>1</sup>.

We did not search for or map social trails on the Schoodic Education and Research Center campus or in any inland areas beyond the immediate vicinity of the Schoodic Loop Road.

Abby Seymour (Recreation Technician), Jared Garfield (Ridgerunner), and Charlie Jacobi conducted most of the searching and mapping in July and August of 2013 in teams of two or three to ensure a comprehensive assessment. Karen Anderson (GIS Specialist) and Chris Wiebusch (Visitor Protection) helped on Schoodic and Rolling Islands in September of 2014.

We used a Trimble ProXR GPS backpack unit to capture data. All field GPS data were differentially corrected with Trimble Pathfinder Office version 5.6 using the Bar Harbor CORS base station, then exported into GIS format. Minor editing and smoothing were accomplished

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<sup>1</sup> Although we did not search for social trails on Sargent Island (part of the Schoodic Woods acquisition), the lead author visited the island recreationally in 2013 and explored it substantially finding no social trails and no evidence of much human use other than the remains of an old, primitive camp in the interior.

while proofing the data in GIS. Our methodology included mapping that would meet submeter accuracy standards. As reported by Pathfinder Office, the maximum PDOP for features recorded ranged from 1.5 to 6 (only 15% had a PDOP greater than 4); the average horizontal precision values ranged from 0.2m to 0.5m (only 5% were greater than 0.2m); the worst horizontal precision values ranged from 0.2m to 1.7m (only 5% were greater than 0.2m). While these figures indicate that the submeter control settings on the GPS were not always set correctly, it also indicates that most of the data should meet our standard. All data was edited in Arc GIS software before analysis.

As in previous mapping efforts (Little Moose Island, Ocean Drive), together we applied a condition class rank to each trail segment based on field observations. The condition class ranking was adapted from a system suggested by Dr. Jeff Marion of Virginia Tech University.

Condition classes were:

- 0) Trail barely distinguishable; no/minimal disturbance of vegetation and/or organic litter
- 1) Trail distinguishable; slight loss of vegetation and/or minimal disturbance of organic litter.
- 2) Trail obvious; vegetation cover lost or disturbed. Tread defined, but overgrown.
- 3) Vegetation cover and organic litter lost in nearly all places. Little or no erosion.
- 4) Soil erosion or compaction in tread is beginning in some places. Soil erosion is common but still modest in extent.
- 5) Tread is obviously below ground surface. Soil erosion is extensive and/or severe.
- 6) Ledge makes up most of the trail segment and there is no significant erosion.

The following criteria were used for mapping:

- only segments longer than 10 ft. were mapped unless they were in severe condition (Condition Class  $\geq 4$ );
- the Condition Class assigned was a judgment based on the extent and intensity of the impacts observed on the segment;
- long trail sections with different condition classes were mapped as separate segments;
- Condition Class 0 segments were mapped.

## DATA ANALYSIS

We summed condition class data in three ways. First, we calculated the total length for all trails mapped in 2013. Several of the social trails mapped are maintained at a low level as informal trails. Little Moose Island is the best example, though there are others at Clare's Landing<sup>2</sup>, Raven's Nest, Schoodic Point and a few other locations. All these trails still have their origins as social trails, and that's why we provide this overall data summary (Table 1). Second, we summed condition class data with the informally maintained trails screened out. This gives a total length for social trail segments showing loss of vegetation and/or soil (Table 2). Third, we

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<sup>2</sup> Clare's Landing is a relatively obscure name used locally and refers to an area adjacent to a paved pulloff on the inbound road before Ravens Nest. It is in Appendix 1 as the *Schoodic West 6* map.

summed social trails on Little Moose Island for comparison with data collected in 1996 (Table 3).

## RESULTS

### SCHOODIC PENINSULA

We mapped 3.57 miles of social trails along the shoreline area of the Schoodic Peninsula, or 18,850 feet. These numbers include informally maintained trails described above as well as any bare ledge that connected segments of social trails. The length for each Condition Class (CC) and ledge is shown in Table 1. Without ledge, there were 16,555 feet or 3.13 miles of social trails.

**TABLE 1: LENGTH OF SOCIAL TRAILS BY CONDITION CLASS INCLUDING INFORMALLY MAINTAINED TRAILS AND LEDGE, ALONG THE SHORELINE OF SCHOODIC PENINSULA, 2013 - 2014**

| Condition Class | Length (ft) | Length (mi) |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| Ledge           | 2,295       | 0.43        |
| CC0             | 2,549       | 0.48        |
| CC1             | 2,718       | 0.51        |
| CC2             | 3,009       | 0.57        |
| CC3             | 2,738       | 0.52        |
| CC4             | 1,472       | 0.28        |
| CC5             | 4,070       | 0.77        |
| Total           | 18,850      | 3.57        |

After removing trail segments labelled “maintained,” the length of social trails including bare ledge was 2.22 miles, or 11,717 feet. The length for each Condition Class is shown in Table 2. Without ledge, there were 2.09 miles or 11,039 feet of social trails.

**TABLE 2: LENGTH OF SOCIAL TRAILS, EXCLUDING INFORMALLY MAINTAINED TRAILS, BY CONDITION CLASS ALONG THE SHORELINE OF SCHOODIC PENINSULA, 2013**

| Condition Class | Length (ft) | Length (mi) |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| Ledge           | 678         | 0.13        |
| CC0             | 2,415       | 0.46        |
| CC1             | 2,528       | 0.48        |
| CC2             | 2,372       | 0.45        |
| CC3             | 2,223       | 0.42        |
| CC4             | 762         | 0.14        |
| CC5             | 739         | 0.14        |
| Total           | 11,717      | 2.22        |

Schoodic social trail locations are shown on an index map for the entire peninsula (Figure 1) which locates the 35 detail maps found in Appendix 1. We will use several detail maps (also found in Appendix 1) showing a few social trail areas of interest to illustrate these results and offer comments on a few others (without the maps) to clarify.

Social Trail Index Map

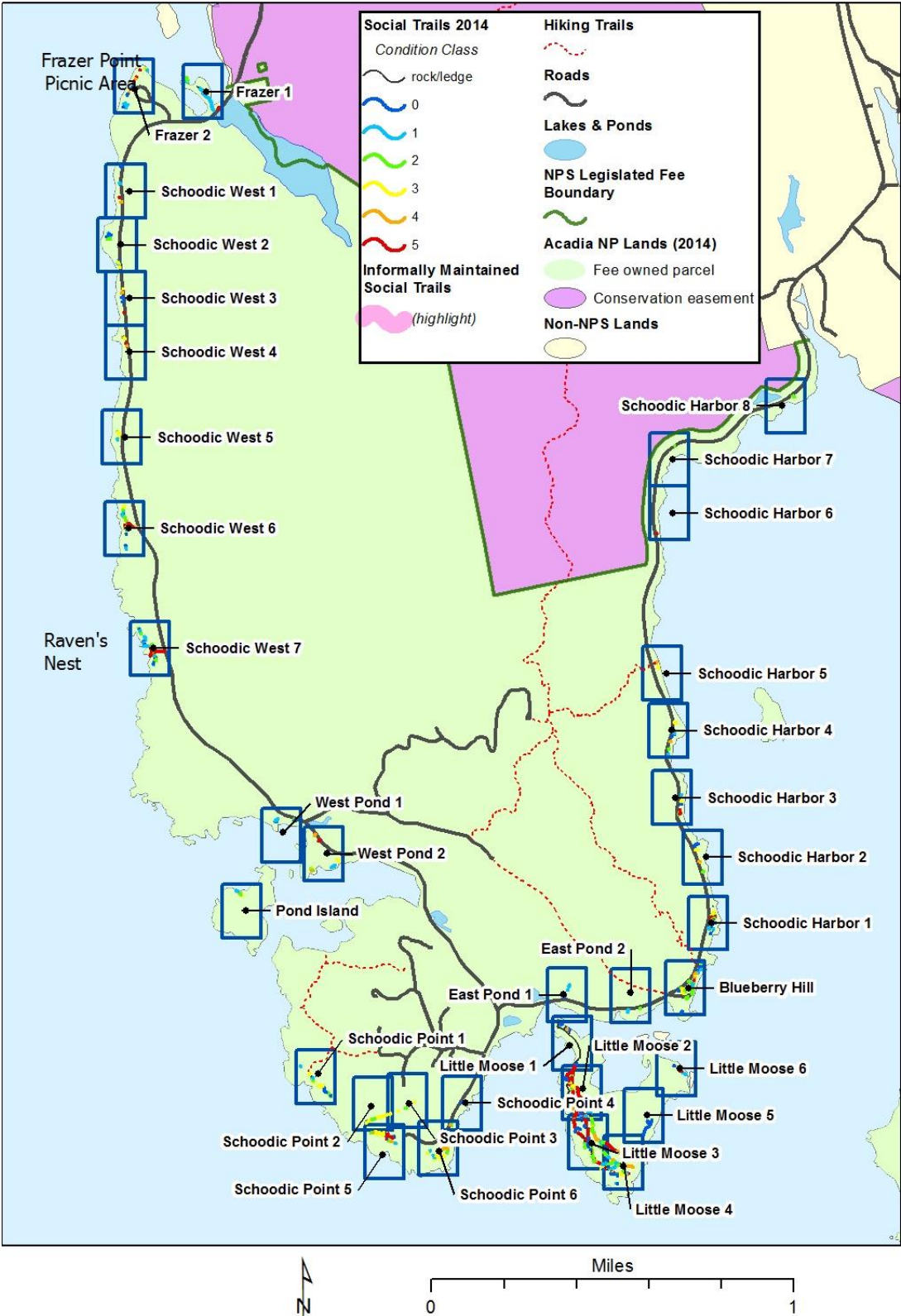


FIGURE 1: INDEX MAP FOR SOCIAL TRAILS ALONG THE PERIMETER OF SCHOODIC PENINSULA

## Frazer 2



FIGURE 2: SOCIAL TRAILS, FRAZER POINT PICNIC AREA.

Note the many short access trails to the shore on the West side of Frazer Point Picnic Area.

## Schoodic West 6



FIGURE 3: SOCIAL TRAILS, CLARE'S LANDING.

The trail (and its two forks) leading directly from the road to the shore is informally maintained.

## Schoodic West 7



**FIGURE 4: SOCIAL TRAILS, RAVEN'S NEST.**

Contiguous trails shown in red are informally maintained. Just south of these the map shows how continuous parts of the same trail may have different condition classes.

## Schoodic Point 5



FIGURE 5: SOCIAL TRAILS, WEST SIDE OF SCHOODIC POINT.

## Schoodic Point 6



FIGURE 6: SOCIAL TRAILS, EAST SIDE OF SCHOODIC POINT.

## Little Moose 2



FIGURE 7: SOCIAL TRAILS, PART OF LITTLE MOOSE ISLAND.

Purple dashed line show trails maintained informally since 2002. Remember, light gray lines are mapped ledge.

## Blueberry Hill



  
Feet  
0 50 100  
**FIGURE 8: SOCIAL TRAILS, BLUEBERRY HILL.**

Imagery:  
State of Maine  
May 2014

Note the trails from Blueberry Hill parking to the road that may be access routes to the hiking trails across the road, and trails radiating from the pulloff just north of Blueberry Hill. Many of these social trails are associated with places visitors park, either formal spaces and pulloffs or informal ones.

Here are a few explanatory notes for other maps located in Appendix 1.

1. Schoodic West 3: “Entrance” is a heavily eroded ( $CC \geq 4$ ) entrance off the road that is less than 10 feet long that we decided to map.
2. Pond Island: “Branch Cutting” is where we found limbs that had been sawn off trees—another kind of visitor impact.
3. Schoodic Point 1: The purple dashed line is the Sundew Trail from the Schoodic Education and Research Center. The other part of the Sundew Trail to the shore is not on any tiled map.
4. Schoodic Point 2: The straight line runs along the former fence line for the navy base and was likely walked on patrols and kept clear by the navy.
5. Schoodic Harbor 6, 7, 8: Note only one short segment on each map. Visitors are leaving the Schoodic District and are probably less interested in stopping

## **LITTLE MOOSE ISLAND**

Little Moose Island is a 54 acre island connected to Schoodic Peninsula by a gravel bar and accessible for eight hours of every 12-hour tidal cycle. We estimate about 15 – 30 visitors make their way to the island daily in the summer months. Little Moose Island is also an important botanical area with state-listed rare plants and highly erodible peaty soils. The National Park Service (NPS) has never formally developed any hiking trails on the island. All trails there developed over time from repeated visitor use of the same route.

We inventoried these social trails using GPS technology in 1996 (Jacobi 2004 and Figure 9). In 2002 we implemented the following management actions: 1. designated a limited number of trails for continued visitor use and did a minimum amount of trail work on them; 2. closed other trails with signs and brush; and 3. posted an entry sign with Leave No Trace guidelines. Since then we have maintained these informal trails by limited corridor definition (cutting), refreshing the brush closing other trails, and tidying up and replacing signs as needed. A monitoring and management report (Jacobi 2004) covers the history of these NPS activities and trail inventory data.

In 2013, we mapped these trails again with GPS technology using the 1996 map as our guide and actively looking for trails mapped back then. In a number of cases, we could see where paths once were because of a “historical depression” of soils, but the growth of low vegetation completely obscured any bare soil that once was there. If we could still see it, we mapped it as CC0, even if it was clear there was no recent foot traffic. Though the climate along this part of the coast is consistently cool, it is also damp from frequent fog and rain, and this likely explains much of the vegetative recovery we have seen since 2002.

Table 3 compares the trails mapped in 1996 and 2013 by Condition Class. For this comparison we do not include mapped ledge. During analysis, we discovered three discrepancies in coverage. In 1996 we mapped the crossing of the “bar” as CC5 and a section of connecting trail on the southern shore as ledge but we omitted mapping both of these in 2013. We also mapped in 1996 about 270 feet of trail closest to the western shore and another 130 feet south of that which eventually became part of the “maintained” system but we missed mapping these in 2013 and are not sure how and why that happened. We removed these two sections of trail and the “bar” crossing from the 1996 data for the analysis below.

Table 3 illustrates a substantial reduction in the length of social trails (1.43 miles), most of which occurred in the least impact condition classes, CC0, CC1, and CC2. In contrast, the data also show modest increases in the length of social trails in CC 3, 4, and 5. These increases may be because of the concentration of use onto fewer trails due to the closure of others or the effect of erosion at work without any trail rehabilitation. They may also simply be partly due to errors in two messy datasets.

| <b>TABLE 3: LENGTH OF SOCIAL TRAILS ON LITTLE MOOSE ISLAND BY CONDITION CLASS, 1996 AND 2013</b> |                         |                         |                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>Condition Class</b>                                                                           | <b>Length 1996 (ft)</b> | <b>Length 2013 (ft)</b> | <b>Difference (ft)</b> |
| CC0                                                                                              | 3408                    | 1278                    | -2130                  |
| CC1                                                                                              | 5066                    | 719                     | -4347                  |
| CC2                                                                                              | 2945                    | 1167                    | -1778                  |
| CC3                                                                                              | 527                     | 808                     | 281                    |
| CC4                                                                                              | 627                     | 706                     | 79                     |
| CC5                                                                                              | 2535                    | 2897                    | 363                    |
| Total (ft)                                                                                       | 15108                   | 7576                    | -7532                  |
| Total (mi)                                                                                       | 2.86                    | 1.43                    | -1.43                  |

1. Ledge not included in total below.

The major difference in methods between these assessments was the length of the minimum mapping unit: 25 feet in 1996 vs. 10 feet in 2013. While this could have had an effect on our results, the magnitude of the difference, 1.43 miles, still suggests that management strategies implemented in 2002 had a substantial effect on regrowth and recovery of vegetation.

A visual approach to comparing 1996 to 2013 is shown in Figures 9, 10, and 11. Figures 9 and 10 show all social trails by Condition Class in 1996 and 2013. By comparing these maps, one can see which trails have grown in and are no longer used and even how the Condition Class of some sections of trail has changed over this time period. Figure 11 shows all social trails from both years without Condition Classes as well as trails that have been informally maintained since 2002. From this map one can see which 1996 social trails have grown in and which were still extant in 2013.

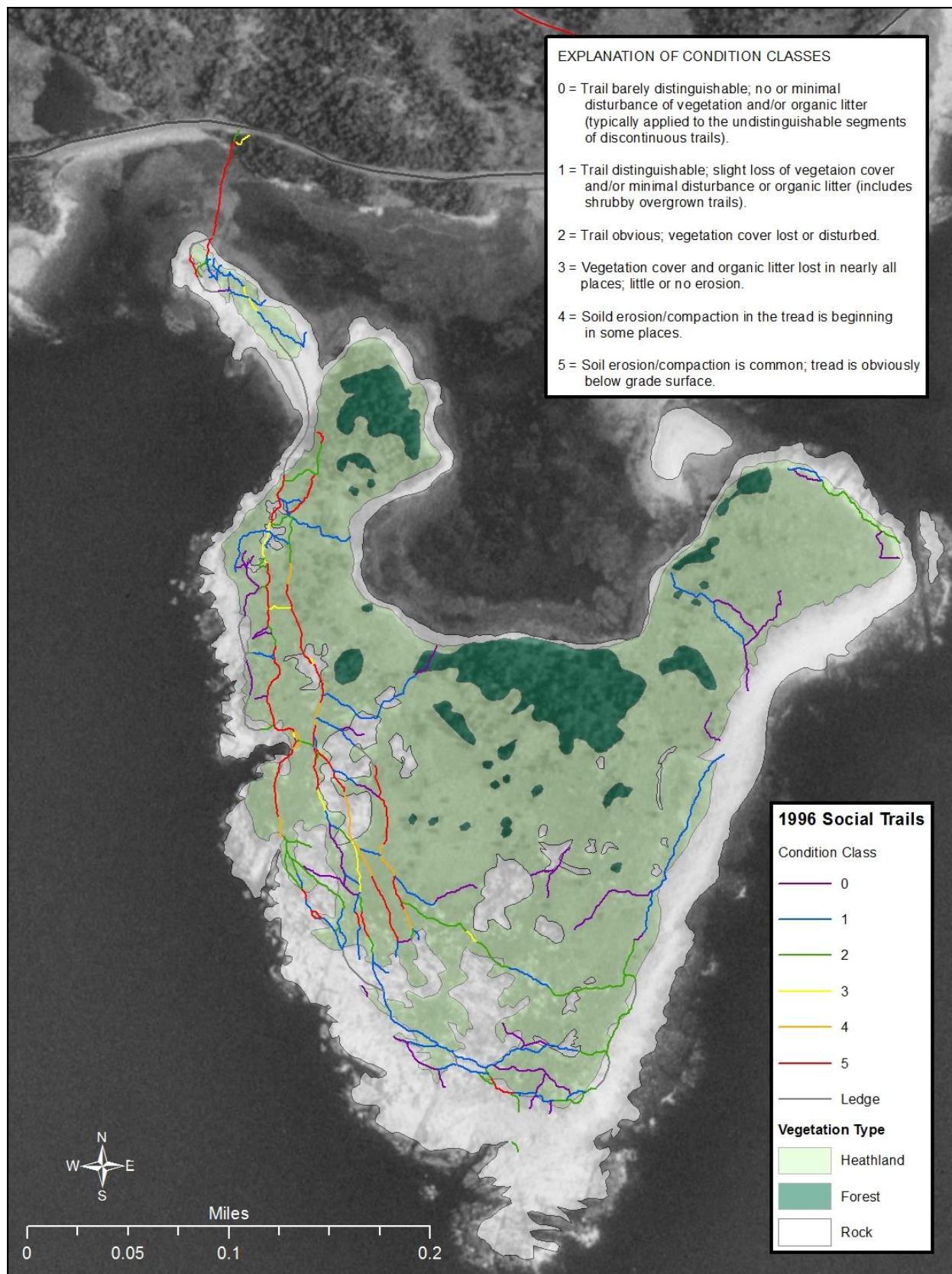


FIGURE 9: LITTLE MOOSE ISLAND SOCIAL TRAILS MAPPED IN 1996, BY CONDITION CLASS.

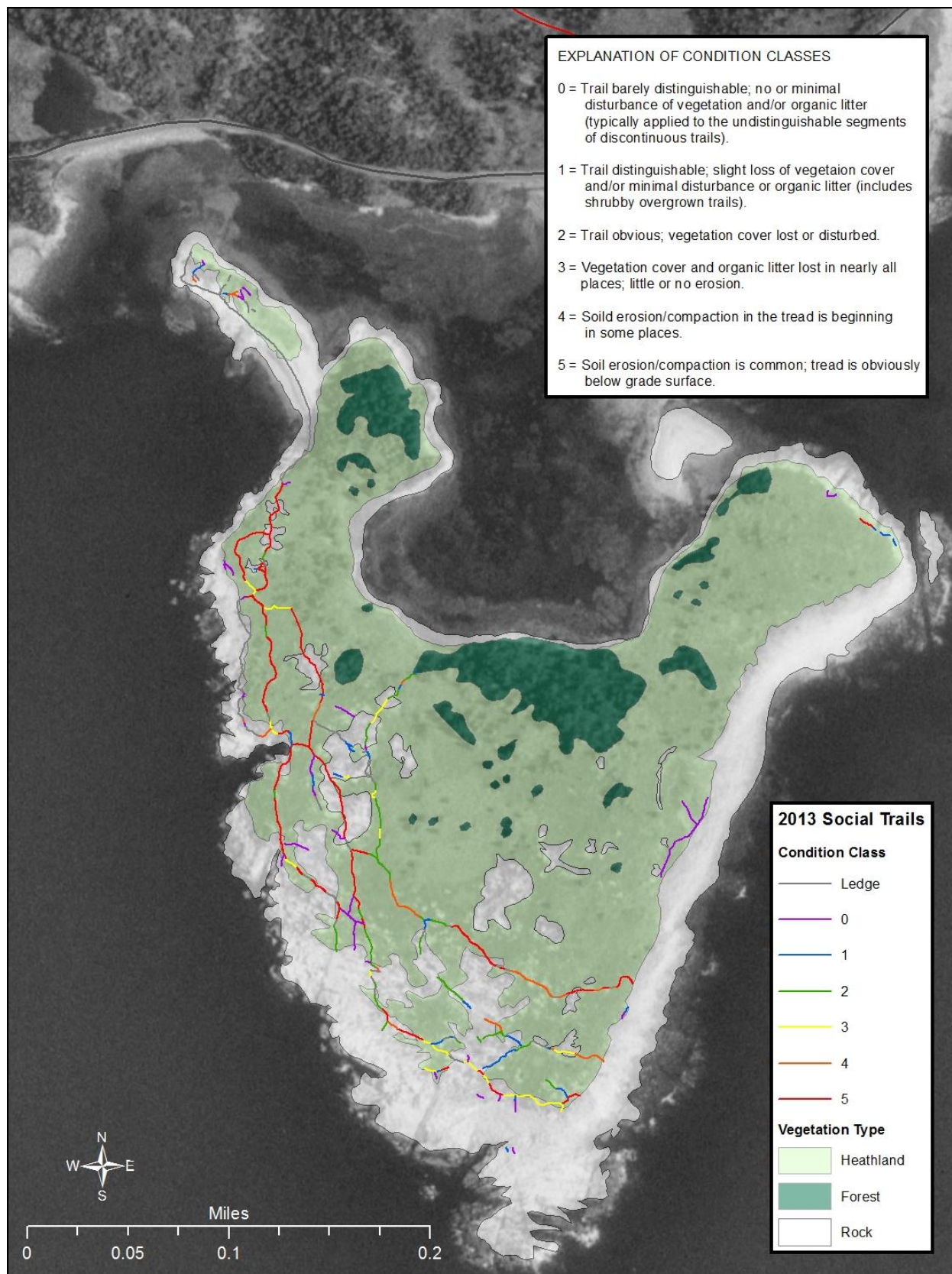


FIGURE 10: LITTLE MOOSE ISLAND SOCIAL TRAILS MAPPED IN 2013, BY CONDITION CLASS.

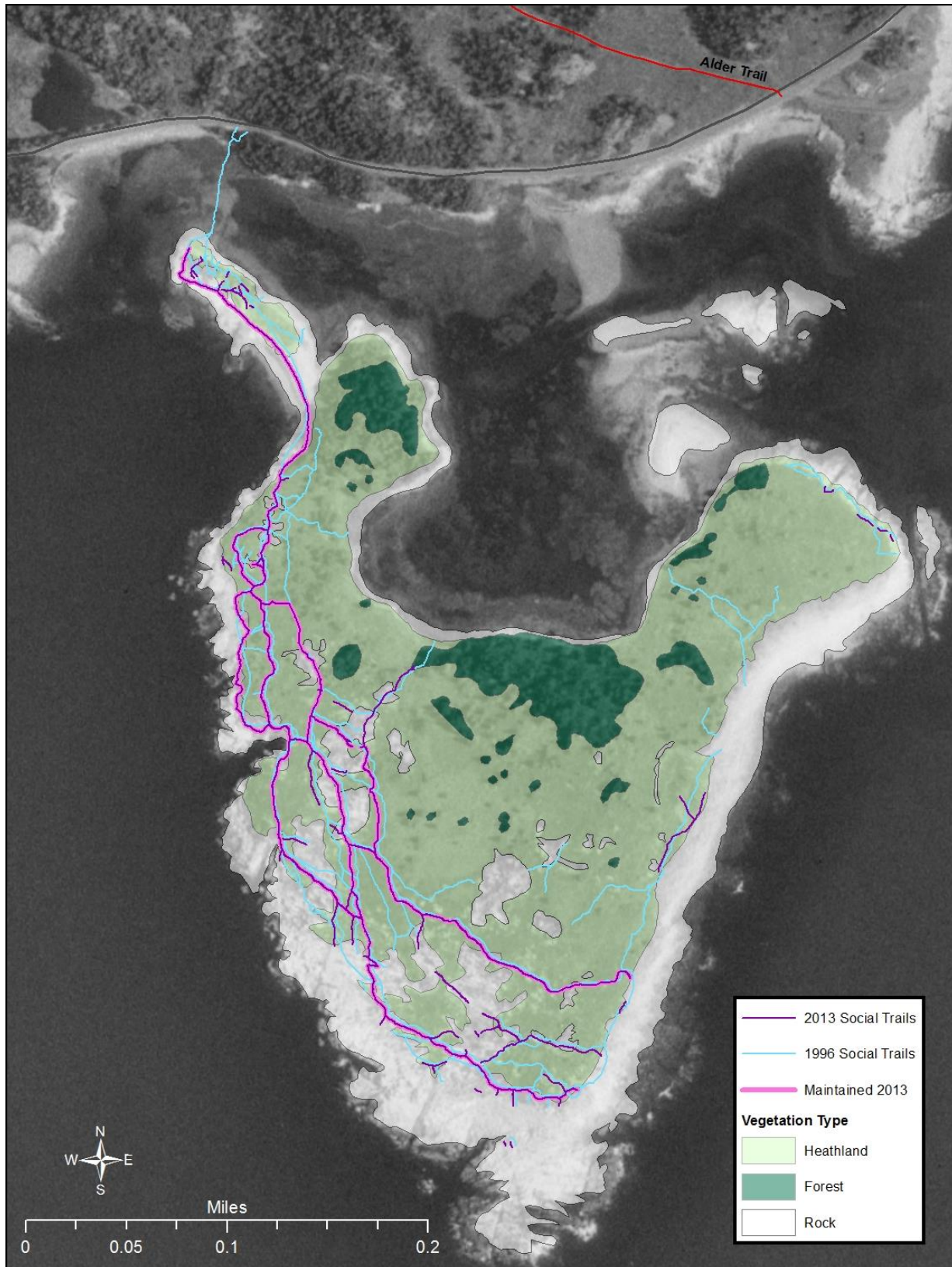


**FIGURE 11: LITTLE MOOSE ISLAND SOCIAL TRAILS MAPPED IN 1996 AND 2013, SHOWING TRAILS STILL INFORMALLY MAINTAINED IN 2013.**

## **SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Just as the 1996 inventory of Little Moose Island did nearly 20 years ago, the 2013-2014 inventory of social trails along the shoreline of the Schoodic Peninsula has established a baseline for monitoring changes in conditions. Similarly, it provides the motivation to implement management actions to rehabilitate any social trails whose conditions are now judged unacceptable. We implemented such actions at Little Moose Island in 2002, and at Ravens Nest and Clare's Landing a few years later. We do not see a need for immediate management actions at any other new sites based on the recent inventory.

Monitoring of social trails on Little Moose Island in 2013 and comparing them to 1996 showed that management actions taken in 2002 reduced the length of social trails substantially. We attribute this to the resilient environment and excellent visitor compliance with Leave No Trace messaging.

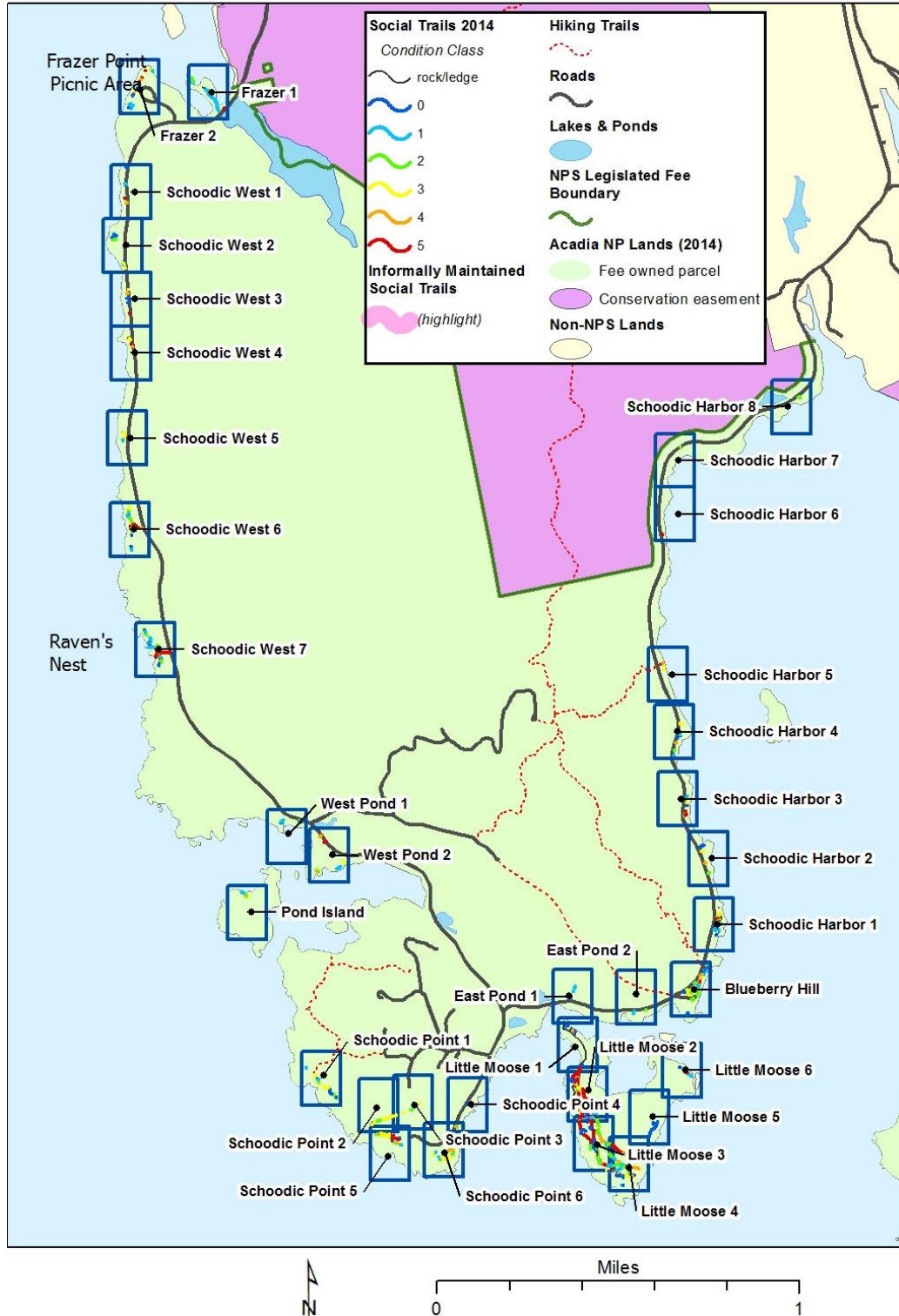
We recommend that walk-throughs of these social trails be made annually to assess conditions qualitatively, and respond with management actions such as signs and brush if conditions appear to warrant it. This has been our practice with Little Moose Island. Such actions may include designations of some social trails for informal maintenance as at Little Moose Island. A repeat inventory should be conducted in 2020. We also recommend that digital images with GPS points be taken at a sample of the new sites, including Ravens Nest and Clares Landing, where no such visual record has been made thus far. Repeat images should also be taken at Little Moose Island where photo points were established in 1996.

## **LITERATURE CITED**

- Jacobi, C.  
2004 Monitoring and management of social trails and visitor use on Little Moose Island, Acadia National Park. Acadia National Park Natural Resources Report Number 2004-1. February. 23pp.
- National Park Service  
2006 Management policies. U.S. Department of the Interior. 168pp.

**APPENDIX 1: INDEX MAP AND DETAIL MAPS FOR SOCIAL TRAILS  
ALONG THE PERIMETER OF SCHOODIC PENINSULA  
(detail maps are in counterclockwise order beginning at Frazer1 )**

**Social Trail Index Map**



## Frazer 1



N

Feet  
0 50 100

Imagery:  
State of Maine  
May 2014

## Frazer 2



Feet  
0 50 100

Imagery:  
State of Maine  
May 2014

## Schoodic West 1



N  
↑

Feet  
0 50 100

Imagery:  
State of Maine  
May 2014

## Schoodic West 2



N

Feet  
0 50 100

Imagery:  
State of Maine  
May 2014

## Schoodic West 3



N

Feet  
0 50 100

Imagery:  
State of Maine  
May 2014

## Schoodic West 4

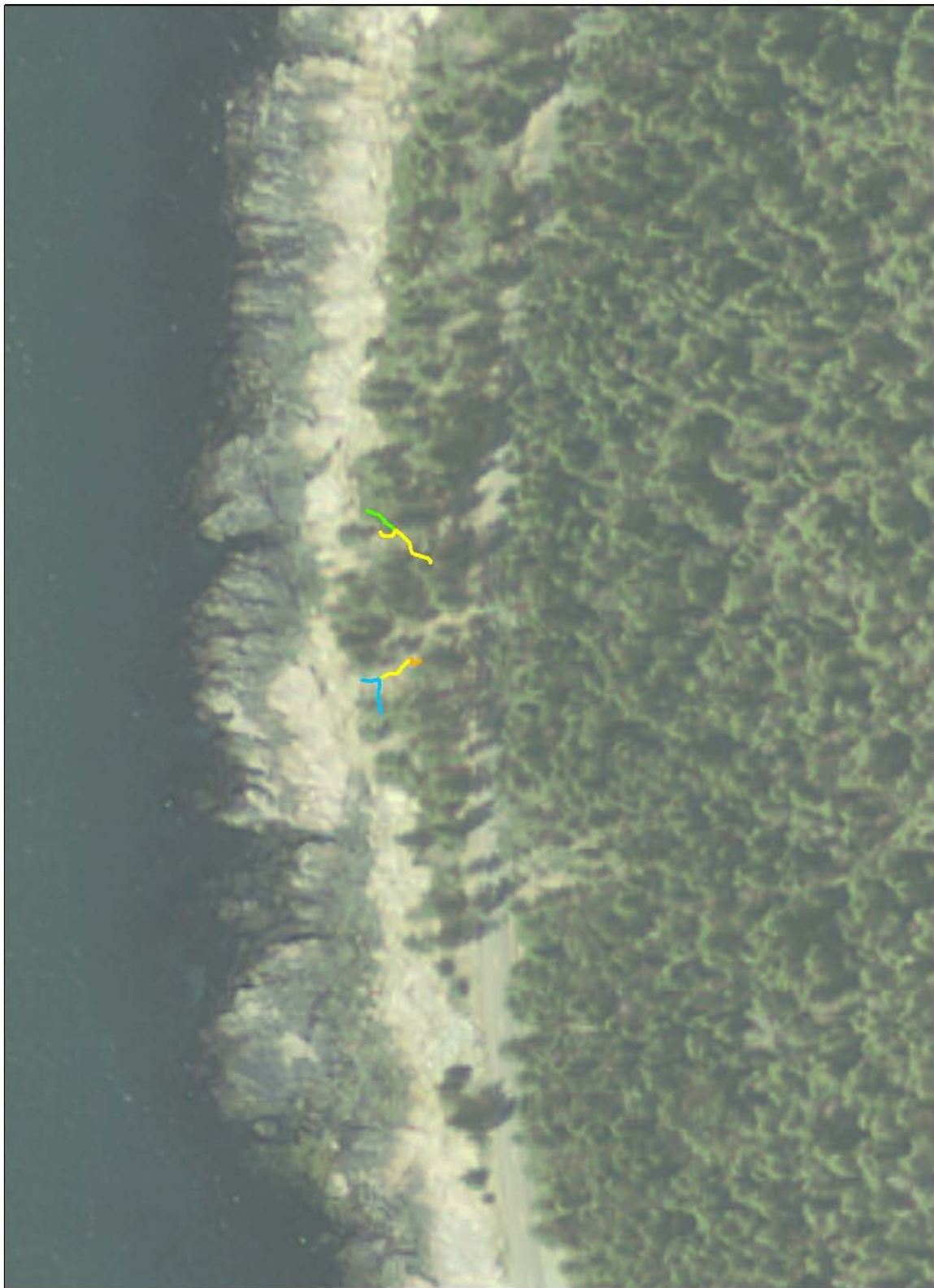


N

Feet  
0 50 100

Imagery:  
State of Maine  
May 2014

## Schoodic West 5



N

Feet  
0 50 100

Imagery:  
State of Maine  
May 2014

## Schoodic West 6



N

Feet  
0 50 100

Imagery:  
State of Maine  
May 2014

## Schoodic West 7



## West Pond 1



N

Feet  
0 50 100

Imagery:  
State of Maine  
May 2014

## West Pond 2



N

Feet  
0 50 100

Imagery:  
State of Maine  
May 2014

## Pond Island



Feet  
0 50 100

Imagery:  
State of Maine  
May 2014

## Schoodic Point 1



## Schoodic Point 2



### Schoodic Point 3



N

Feet  
0 50 100

Imagery:  
State of Maine  
May 2014

## Schoodic Point 4



N

Feet  
0 50 100

Imagery:  
State of Maine  
May 2014

## Schoodic Point 5



N

Feet  
0 50 100

Imagery:  
State of Maine  
May 2014

## Schoodic Point 6



N

Feet  
0 50 100

Imagery:  
State of Maine  
May 2014

## Little Moose 1



## Little Moose 2



### Little Moose 3



**1 Note gap in maintained trail not mapped in 2013 - 2014.**

## Little Moose 4



Imagery:  
State of Maine  
May 2014

**2 Note gap in maintained trail not mapped in 2013 - 2014.**

## Little Moose 5



N

Feet  
0 50 100

Imagery:  
State of Maine  
May 2014

## Little Moose 6



N

Feet  
0 50 100

Imagery:  
State of Maine  
May 2014

## East Pond 1



N

Feet  
0 50 100

Imagery:  
State of Maine  
May 2014

## East Pond 2



N

Feet  
0 50 100

Imagery:  
State of Maine  
May 2014

## Blueberry Hill



N

Feet  
0 50 100

Imagery:  
State of Maine  
May 2014

## Schoodic Harbor 1



Feet  
0 50 100

Imagery:  
State of Maine  
May 2014

## Schoodic Harbor 2



Feet  
0 50 100

Imagery:  
State of Maine  
May 2014

### Schoodic Harbor 3



Feet  
0 50 100

Imagery:  
State of Maine  
May 2014

## Schoodic Harbor 4



Feet  
0 50 100

Imagery:  
State of Maine  
May 2014

## Schoodic Harbor 5



Feet  
0 50 100

Imagery:  
State of Maine  
May 2014

## Schoodic Harbor 6



N

Feet  
0 50 100

Imagery:  
State of Maine  
May 2014

## Schoodic Harbor 7



Feet  
0 50 100

Imagery:  
State of Maine  
May 2014

## Schoodic Harbor 8



N

Feet  
0 50 100

Imagery:  
State of Maine  
May 2014