Tarleton Scenery Management

November 2023

Specialist Review and Summary

The Pemigewasset Ranger District of the White Mountain National Forest is proposing the Tarleton Integrated Resource Project. A preliminary Scenery Management Analysis (including modeling: figures 2-17) was performed prior to the proposal being finalized. Following the analysis there were several consultations and coordination sessions including the Forester and the District Ranger. Each unit with potential visibility was then reviewed, adjusted, and altered to meet the intent of Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines for Scenery Management. The adjusted design is what became the proposal. Nine viewpoints (State Beach, Boat Launch, Mt Cube, Webster Slide 1 and 2, Powerline, Route 25C, and Moosilauke 1 and 2) were considered and initially modeled to ensure compliance with the intent was meet or they were adjusted to minimize visual impacts. Six were modeled and analyzed further (State Beach, Boat Launch, Mt Cube, Powerline, Route 25C, and Moosilauke). The proposal will have some visual impacts, but those impacts from timber management activities will fade and blend over time as the young forest grows. This process and resulting proposal were further reviewed via multiple consultations with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Lead, the Forest Planner / Environmental Coordinator, Forester, and District Ranger, ensuring the proposal met the intent of the Forest Plan Scenery Management Standards and Guidelines.

It is understood that treatments may result in some type of visible change to the overall landscape. However, it is important to recognize that ‘visible acres’ or ‘seen area’ differs in definition and for calculation purposes, related to Forest Plan guidelines, is based upon measurable ground (bare earth) visibility from a viewpoint or multiple viewpoints. The bare earth meaning is directly related to actual earth surface or ground; not shapes, textures, colors, shadows or parts of visible vegetation.

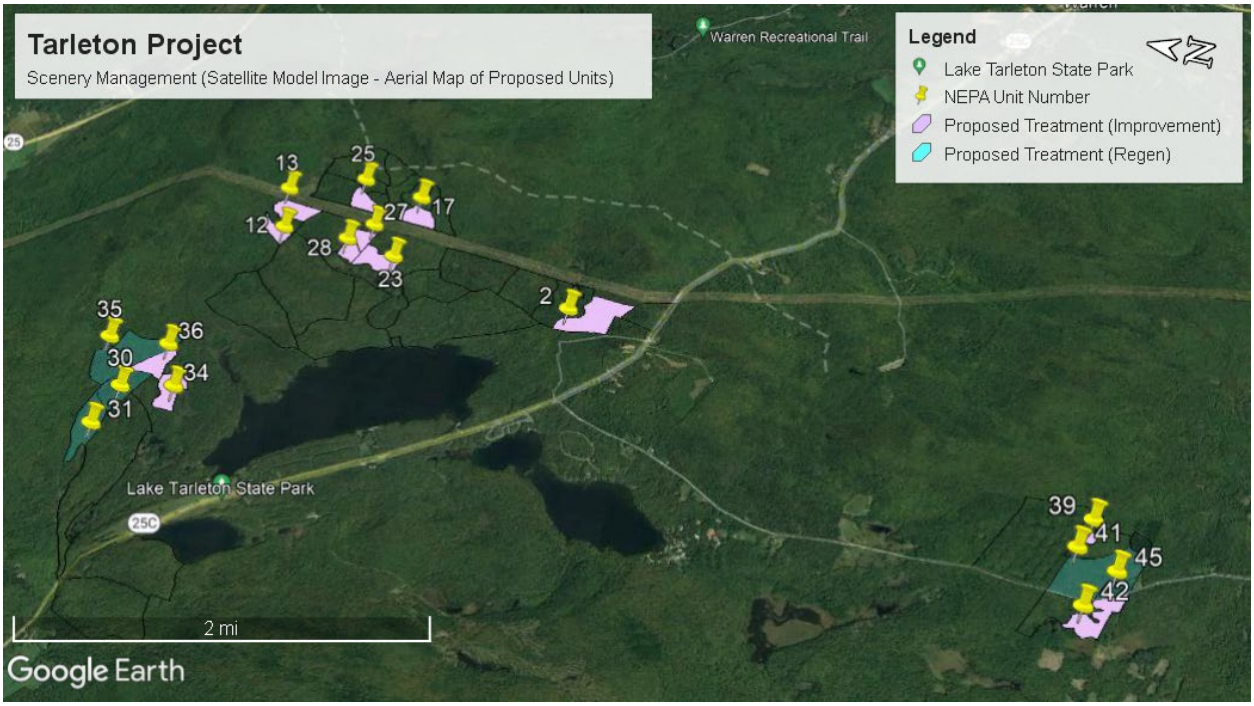

Figure 1: Tarleton Project Overview Satellite Image– Image Captured 01/27/2022

Process of Analyzing Maps, Models, and the Landscape

Models, Maps and Photographic Analysis

Two multiple step modeling efforts were combined and used to evaluate which of the proposed openings created by regeneration type treatments or those that visually mimic them (clearcuts, patch clearcuts, improvement cuts, overstory removal, seed tree and shelterwood) would fall within the visible area of the viewpoint. The analysis looked at group selection treatments holistically as they relate to the other treatments visual effects and their general context in the landscape and were not individually analyzed in this project.

With the data sorted and assembled, the views were modeled to determine how the landscape would appear following proposed treatments (referencing those units that are visible, amount of visibility (acres) and from which viewpoint or viewpoints).

Two modeling technologies were utilized. The first, Google Earth (GE) was used to create isometric views from maps, models, and photographic views from viewpoints. (Figures 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17)

Due to modeling limitations of GE, the foreground vegetation's shadowing is not taken into consideration by the model. The technology overlays a 2D mapping image atop a semi 3D satellite image. Therefore, the model creates an illusion of more bare ground being visible than would ever actually be visible (unless viewed directly down and into an opening, such as from an aircraft).

In the isometric model view, actual leading-edge vegetation will block some of the 'GE visible units' open acres as well will as some more minor topographic features in the foreground. The model creates a reasonable photo-realistic view but cannot accurately depict the actual and always lower number of

visible acres. High contrasting colors are incorporated to depict the proposed units to make them stand out on the landscape model for analysis. In actuality, natural colors of the landscape will also diminish contrast and overall visibility.

The second was an ARC GIS workflow designed to show any visibility of the proposed regen treatment units by calculating the canopy height (from LiDAR Data) and cutting out the proposed treatment units. This GIS mapping and data is utilized to provide calculations on visible acres and where the acres are visible. (Figures 3 and 4) (Tables 1 and 2)

Of note, when mapping products and or models are created from different sources of information occasionally differences in results of feature's visibility are found. If differences are noted between models created of different sources of imagery, the analysis is concluded based upon the features depicted with the greatest visibility.

The data derived from the two technology sources (GE and GIS) was combined and analyzed.

Spatial and Temporal Boundaries for Analysis

The analysis area for the direct and indirect effects is the portion of the Project Area that is visible from the viewpoints because this is the zone within which the proposed vegetative management activities would alter the scenery; but it does extend to encompass the extents of viewshed from the viewpoint's vantage point. The timeframe for effects is 30 years into the future.

The analysis area for cumulative effects is the viewshed from the viewpoint and the timeframe is from 30 years ago to 30 years in the future.

This timeframe for effects allows all the harvested openings to restock, develop a full canopy of vegetation, and reach a height with enough spread and density to allow the shadow and textural differences to begin to blend with the adjacent surroundings as seen from a typical viewing distance by the casual observer. This distance is dependent upon the viewpoint, elevation in relation to the unit, topography, season, and weather conditions, etc., but typically ranges between 0 to 8 miles. It can reach as far as 10 miles in some cases. The viewsheds within the project area range from, at the closest 0.6 of a mile, to and does not exceed 8 miles from any viewpoint to any proposed harvest unit.

The visibility of any opening would be greatest for the first years, as species grow, the color and texture begin to return. The shadow lines and lighting differences would be evident depending on the time of day, weather, and season for much longer into the future would be the color and texture. The casual observer would probably stop noticing the typical regen treatment opening as an individual and distinct feature about 20 years after regeneration. Due to the design of this proposal, limited visible regen treatment openings, and their careful placement, should result in the limited potential for actual ground exposure.

Overtime, the keen observer's eye may notice a shadow created by the difference in height between the top of canopy of newly grown vegetation and the far edge of the previously existing timber. Sun angles, cloud effects (shadows) or certain kinds of weather conditions may fade these shadows and as a result openings may be generally unnoticeable to the casual observer.

Scenic Integrity Objectives provide an indication of the alteration or disturbance allowed in the viewed landscape. They are defined in terms of Very High, High, Moderate, and Low. Scenic Integrity Objectives

(SIO's) are defined by the Scenery Management System. The Forest Plan guidelines (Chapter 3) define a specified limit to the amount of open visible acres or seen acres per the units SIO. The most commonly encountered SIO's are High, Moderate and Low. The guidelines state that areas of High SIO may have an opening with a maximum of 4 to 5 visible acres, Moderate SIO's with up to 10 visible acres and Low SIO's with over 10 visible acres.

Direct and Indirect Effects Overview

Views differ according to the viewpoint's position in the landscape, elevation, and proximity to the units, the project area's aspect of the slope in relation to the viewpoint, season, and weather. From the analyzed viewpoints, the intensity of effects from proposed activities is a function of the distance, size and shape of new visible opening, topography it lays on, vegetation height it is surround by, as well as their proximity to other proposed visible openings, older visible openings and other features that attract the observer's attention.

Estimates of acreages seen will always be less than the total acres treated due to natural screening by topographic features, leading edge vegetation of visible openings and by any reserve areas placed within these openings that would provide additional visual screening. The difference between treated and visible acres would vary considerably depending on the topography, elevation of the viewpoint, and the slope, position, and aspect of where the visible opening is located.

Seasons play an intricate role in a viewshed's appearance and determining which of the features are visible and/or recognizable within it. Typically, leaf-on conditions are assumed for analysis as that is when a majority of the observers have potential of viewing the project area. It should be noted that in the winter all openings will be more evident, with snow highlighting the opening until the regenerated forest develops sufficient height to begin blending with the surrounding landscape. Even without snow, shadow and texture would be accentuated without leaves on trees as limited color exists to blend the eye's focus.

The impact of changes on scenery also varies based on context. The valley bottom is historically a place of agricultural practices. Harvests in these areas would be consistent with traditional and the cultural uses of the area and therefore blend in with appearance of the historically recognized landscape. After the initial years of regeneration, smaller openings would begin to blend into the mosaic of colors and textures covering the valley floor. The larger visible openings would appear similar to historic agricultural openings and the color and texture of these areas would easily blend into the context of the surrounding landscape. However, these openings would take about 20 years or more to begin to fade from being a distinct feature on the landscape. The keen observer would likely notice age differences between the new and old openings, but since the area has been manipulated over time, it would not seem out of place.

Irregular or organic shapes lend themselves to blending into the context of the landscape better than those with rigid or hard lines. Historic agricultural areas would have had to move around and avoid topographical features that would be inoperable. Today's practices are not much different in that areas of inoperability as well as those protected natural features such as streams, wildlife trees, large seed trees or historic remains (such as stone walls and cellar holes) are avoided and protected, leaving shape and a natural edge or in other cases an island of vegetation (reserve area). Organic shaped openings also have more perimeter overall and create leading edges of vegetation that cause shadow effects, reducing

visible acres of the opening and its effects as perceived by the observer.

Larger visible openings located higher on the hillsides would appear unnatural and would be noticeable by many casual observers for more years into the future. These areas were avoided in this proposal due recognizing the scenic value placed upon it by the Forest Plan and the public.

Those openings at a distance would fade sooner than those in closer proximity to the viewpoint. Openings that are 4 plus miles distant from a viewpoint would appear less noticeable for their size. As distance increases, visibility of detail diminishes. Due to their greater distance and apparent reduced scale, the appearance of the most distant of the visible openings created by proposed project activities would blend into the surrounding landscape more rapidly, reducing the overall extent of visible disturbance more rapidly.

Scenic effects of newly created openings would initially be more evident, but within 20 years' time, would blend with the existing landscape. The openings would eventually become nearly unnoticeable to most observers, especially during seasons of the year when leaves are on the hardwoods. The changes that would be visible would be consistent with the historic patchwork of forest and openings indicative of the region. Due to the types of proposed treatments, most of the changes that may be potentially visible in this proposal maybe be seen as color, shadows, lighting and textural changes on the landscape and not as bare ground.

Improvement Cut treatments in this proposal will maintain at least 50 percent of their existing canopy and will have the appearance of a Thinning treatment, not an opening, also reducing and potential for impacts to the observed scenic quality of the project area's landscape.

Visible openings created by proposed group selection treatments would be limited in size (see the Forestry section for the acreages of proposed openings). These uneven-aged treatments or group selections openings would affect scenery after the initial harvest and for years to follow, but mostly as textural, lighting and shadow changes. These effects would fade more rapidly than that of the some larger even-aged treatments. The reduced visibility is a direct function of both actual size and the leading edge of vegetation that would provide increased screening of smaller visible opening. Groups are best when they are laid out utilizing design features that encourage their placement upon flatter topography and along slope contours (rather than up or down slope). From a superior viewpoint that is close enough to see detail, openings will remain visible for the full duration of regrowth. Therefore, it is best when group size, location and proximity are random to avoid creating recognizable patterns on the landscape. Due to the inherent smaller scale of the openings, and distance from the analyzed viewpoint, distance increases the fade of their visibility to the point of only being recognizable as a change in texture, color, and shadow on the overall landscape. Group selections are, by definition, limited in size.

Group Selection treatments located within 'High / Very High' Scenic Integrity Objective (SIO) Areas in this proposal will be minimized in scale to be sensitive to the scenic quality and reduce the potential for visual effects. They will range in size from one-tenth to one acre. All proposed groups selection treatment is going to be designed to be in accordance with the suggestions of the Forest Plan. For these reasons, they have not been highlighted in the analysis.

Nine viewpoints (State Beach, Boat Launch, Mt Cube, Webster Slide 1 and 2, Powerline, Route 25C, and Moosilauke 1 and 2) were selected and initially analyzed. Webster Slide 1 and 2 and Moosilauke 2 were

not modeled any further as the units potentially visible were already in compliance with Forest Scenery Standards and Guidelines as noted from the GIS workflow data and mapping. Six viewpoints had potential for visibility and were chosen to be modeled and analyzed further by the responsible official (State Beach, Boat Launch, Mt Cube, Powerline, Route 25C, and Moosilauke). The analysis and calculations were based upon their viewsheds. (Figures 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 17).

The chosen viewpoints are on public lands, provide the best perspectives of the project area and are areas considered to be of reasonable access and highest visitation by the general public as well as recreationalists and tourist. 'User-created' trails or non-Forest Service system trails are not typically analyzed for viewpoints.

Due to the Appalachian Trail being present in the area(s) of several viewpoint's visibility, a specific initial analysis was performed by combined members of the project ID Team focusing on the corridor. To determine the foreground, photo and video recordings were taken of team members walking off trail until sight of them was lost, and ranges were taken of the furthest visible point on several places along the corridor. Of note, the potential for foreground visibility from the Appalachian Trail in the section from the Route 25c trailhead to the Wauchipauka pond junction was measured and found to be up to 180 feet from the edge of trail. There are no proposed units in MA 8.3 within this distance zone to be exposed and or have any visibility. The Appalachian Trail is the only Concern Level 1 Travelway in the project area (Reference definition of Concern Level One Travelway in Forest Plan and Standard S-1, page 3-52 of the Forest Plan) and only viewpoints from the AT are subject to scenery guideline G-1 (WMNF Land Management Plan, page 3-6).

The Initial viewpoints of Moosilauke 1 and 2 were found to be repetitive, so only Moosilauke 1 was moved forward in the analysis. The Initial viewpoints of Webster Slide were found to be not measurable due to there being no clear viewshed of the proposed project area. Webster Slide Spur Trail and Observation Point did not produce a viewpoint or viewshed. The Spur Trail itself would not qualify as containing a viewpoint due to the lack of any visibility in a reasonable orientation while a hiker navigates the trail and overall, no discernable visibility of the project area. A very vague and mostly obscured side view through immediate foreground vegetation was noted. However, even if noticed, if open and if applicable, it barely exposed the now dropped units 21 and 19. The foreground vegetation of these units will block any potential of visibility of the proposed units behind them. This area required no further investigation or analysis. The AT foreground determination field notes are found in the project record, labeled "AT Webster Slide Foreground Field Visit".

The scenery analysis concluded foreground topography and vegetation prevents the immediate observation of the proposed units from the Appalachian Trail viewpoints. The viewpoint analysis is noted. (Figures 6 and 7)

Note the viewpoint / viewshed models and photographs for individual explanations of their effects. (Figures 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 17)

There are 17 units that were exposed as having some form of visibility from viewpoints and analyzed with detail. Units 2 (CC), 12 (CC), 13 (CC), 17 (CC), 23 (CC), 27 (CC), 28 (CC), 25 (CC), 30 (CC), 31 (IC), 34 (CC), 35 (IC), 36 (OR), 39 (CC), 41 (IC), 42 (SW), 45 (IC). CC = Clearcut, IC = Improvement Cut, OR = Overstory Removal, SW = Shelterwood.

The proposed units were designed to follow Forest Standards and Guidelines, the proposal will have some visual impacts, as would be expected due to the prescriptions, size, distance, and angle from which units maybe observed and their context within the overall landscape. The visibility of timber management activities will fade and blend over time.

Of note, Group Selection treatments located within 'High / Very High' Scenic Integrity Objective (SIO) Areas will be minimized in scale to be sensitive to the scenic quality and reduce the potential for visual effects. They will range in size from one-tenth to one acre. The likelihood of individual group harvest units being viewed and measurable as 'visible or seen acres' is exceedingly low due to their scale and surrounding terrain and vegetation. Improvement Cut treatments will maintain at least 50 percent of existing canopy and will have the appearance of a Thinning treatment, not an opening, also reducing and potential for impacts to the observed scenic quality of the project area's landscape.

Cumulative Effects

Summary:

Mount Moosilauke and Mount Cube are the only two of the viewpoints with any potential for cumulative effects from previous harvest activities on a concern level one travelway. The Forest Plan guideline G-1 for scenery management in management area 2.1 land (WMNF Land Management Plan, page 3-6) is only applicable to the Mount Moosilauke and Mount Cube viewpoints. The federal government has owned the property since 1998, so the WMNF has 25 years of known data of no treatments. There is no available data on any treatments that may have occurred between 1993 and 1998. Based on the expertise of the district silviculturist, there was no even-aged regeneration harvest in the area of the Moosilauke viewpoint between 1993 and 1998. The proposed regeneration treatments do not exceed the 4 percent visible acres guideline for current proposed harvest. It is highly unlikely that any unverifiable harvesting done between 1993 and 1998 and the proposed harvesting would exceed the 9 percent forest plan guideline for regeneration harvest from a high-elevation viewpoint. In the very low likelihood that the cumulative actions would exceed the guideline, the actions are needed to meet the forest plan goals and objectives for wildlife habitat and age-class diversity.

Analysis:

Town and state records of harvest in the Lake Tarleton area prior to federal ownership are unavailable. Therefore, specific details such as what type of harvest and when it occurred unverified. Using a combination of professional knowledge, field observation, aerial photography, and LiDAR data, the Pemigewasset District Forestry staff were able to confirm substantial harvesting happened from the mid 1980's through the mid 1990's throughout the Lake Tarleton viewshed. Field data collection and destructive sampling methods conclude these harvests were continuously patchy and primarily occurred outside of the 30-year cumulative effects timeframe.

There has also been no known and or documented even-aged harvesting implemented in the Sentinel Mountain area within the past 30 years (of known data based upon the above).

The analysis for this project was performed on the initial project proposal when it was up to 155 acres of even-aged harvest in the context of a 5,375-acre project area. The proposed regeneration treatments do not approach or surpass 4 percent of the viewshed acreage (per entry threshold per the Forest Plan). Also, previous stands in this viewshed treated with regeneration treatments extend past 30 years of age

limit for analysis and would therefore not surpass the 9 percent of viewshed acres (threshold per the Forest Plan) for cumulative effects.

In summary the Tarleton Project meets (to the best of our ability to calculate) the intent of the Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines for Scenery Management for cumulative effects.

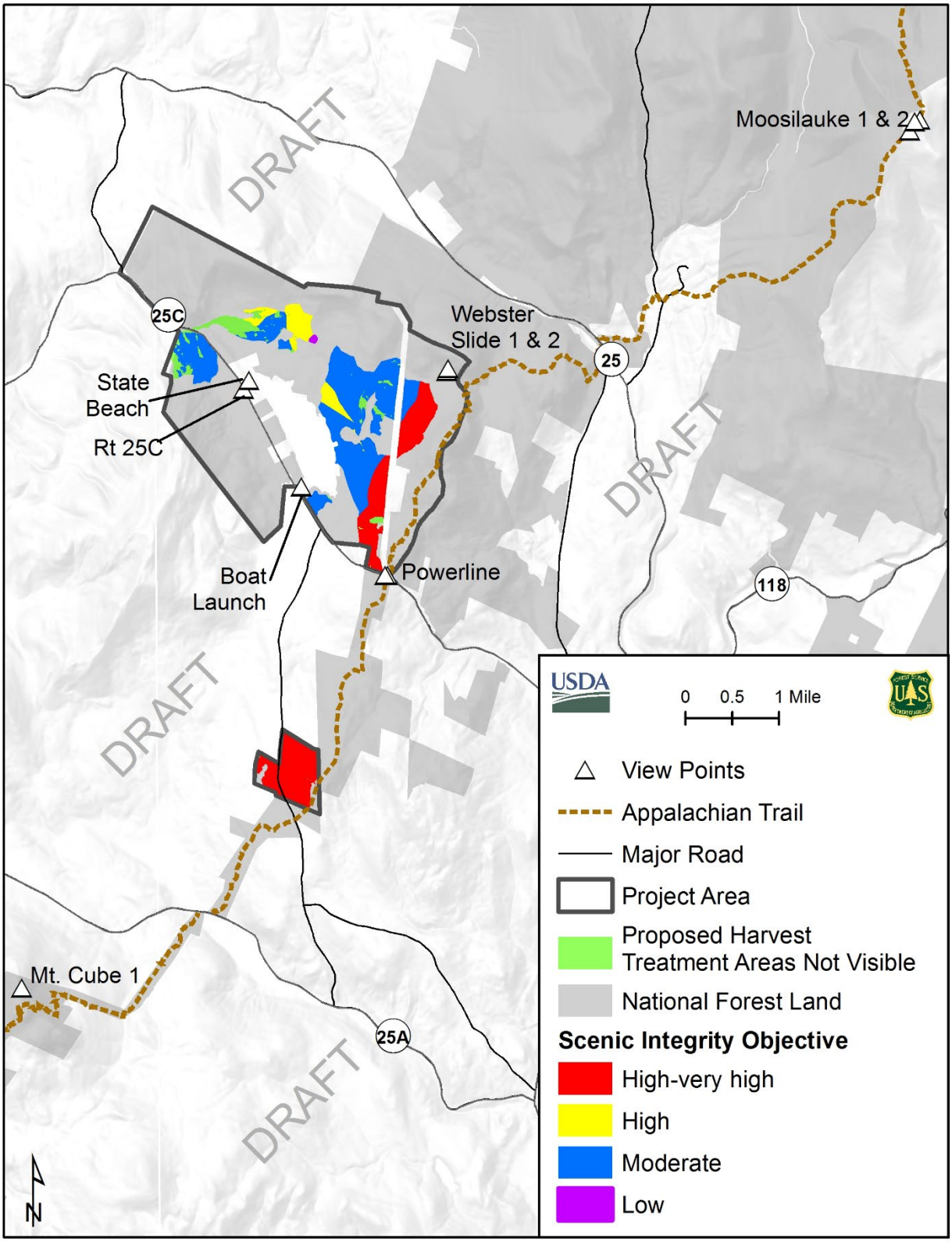

Figure 2: Viewpoint Map

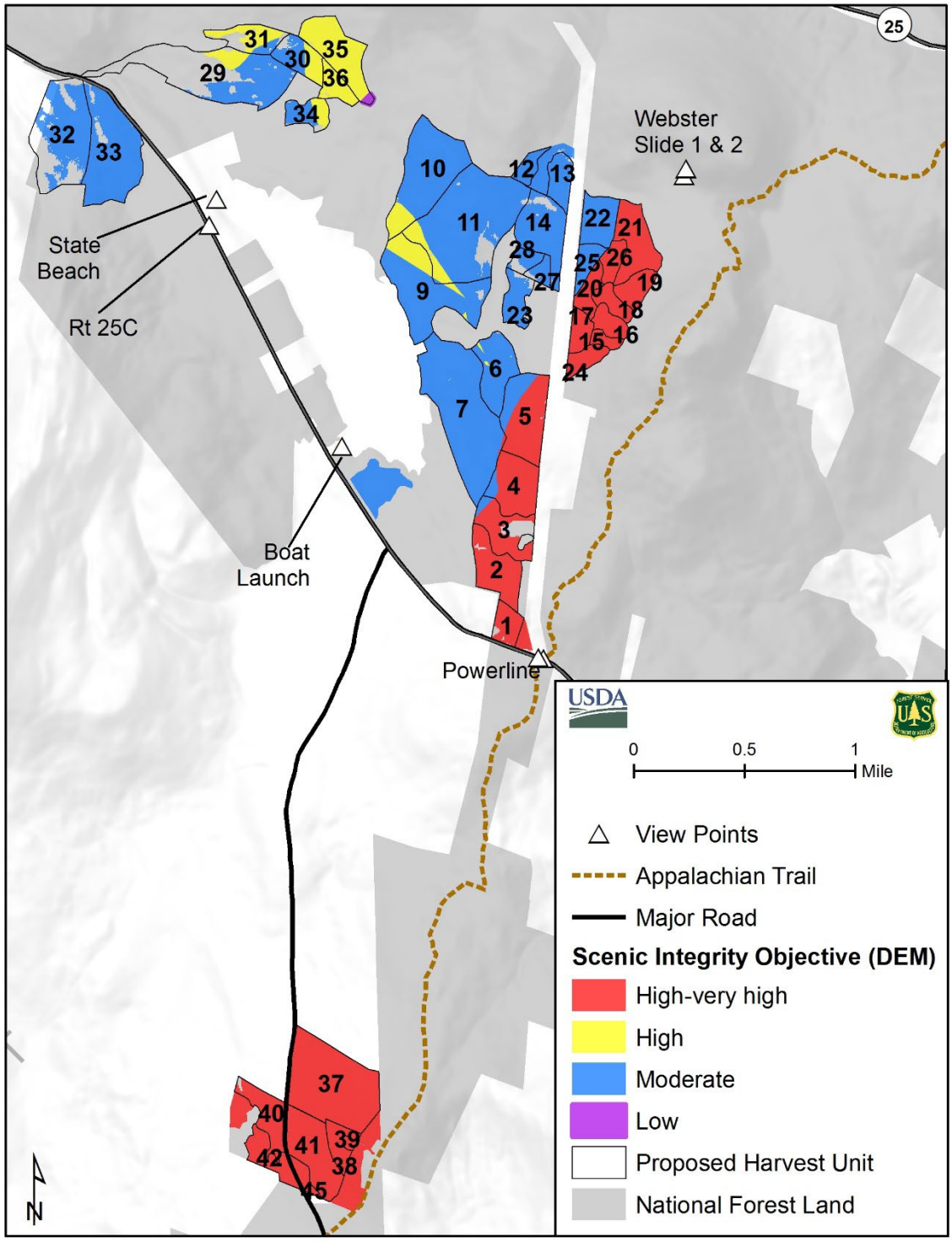

Figure 3. Scenic Integrity Objectives Map

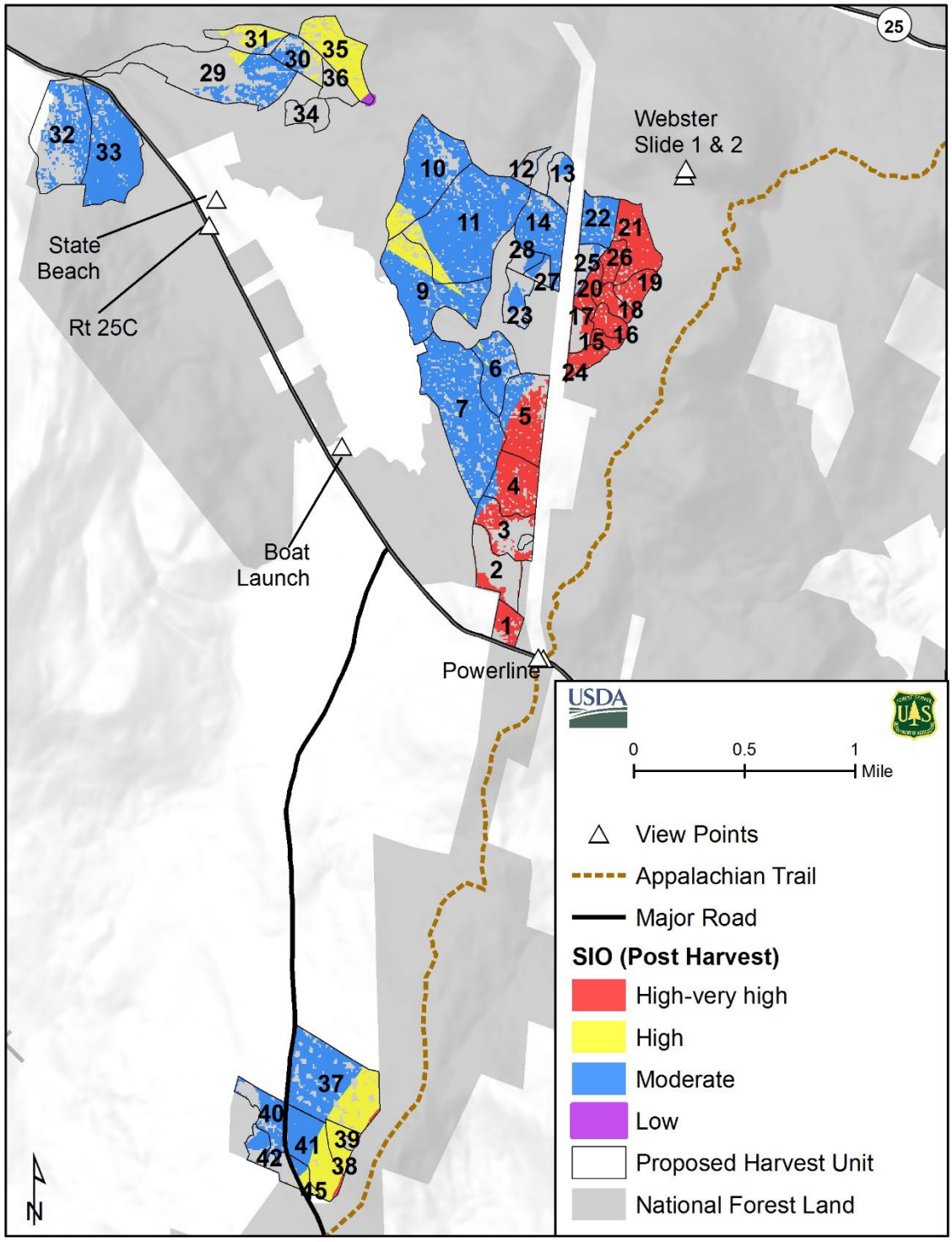

Figure 4. Cumulative harvest unit area (including Scenic Integrity Objective) visible post-harvest from Viewpoints (hybrid model)

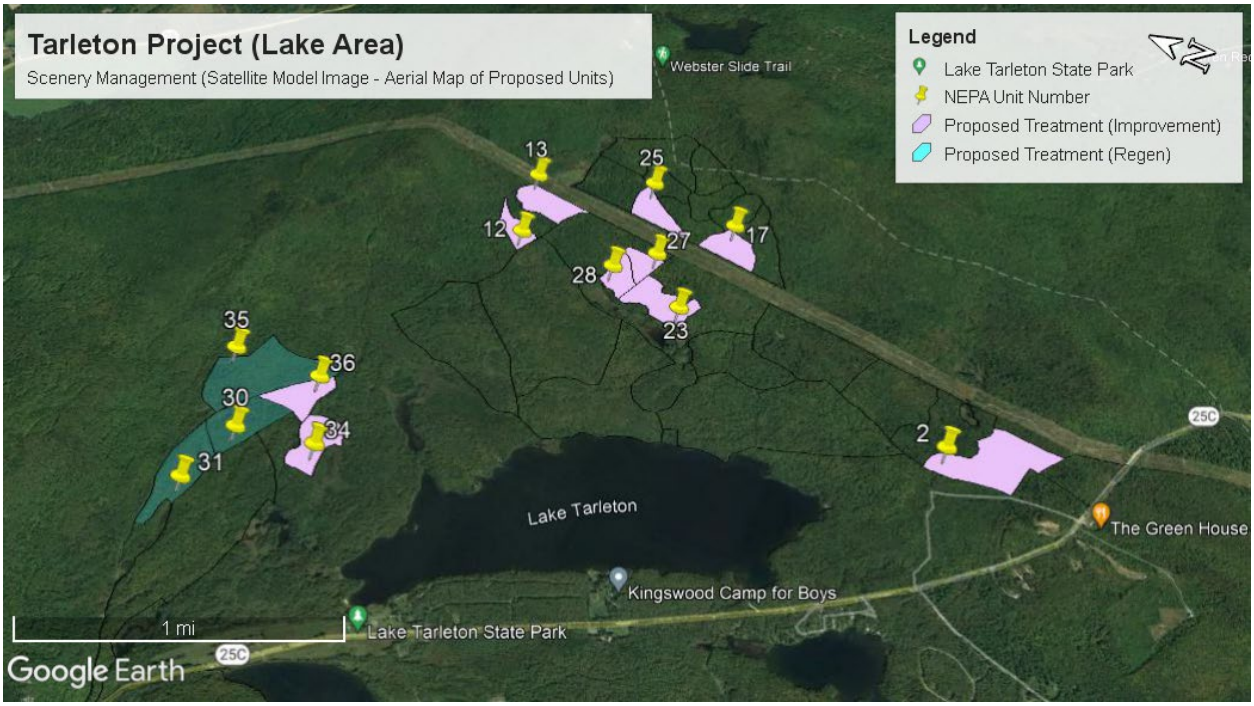

Figure 5. Enlargement Map of Lake Area, Tarleton Project– Image Captured 01/27/2022

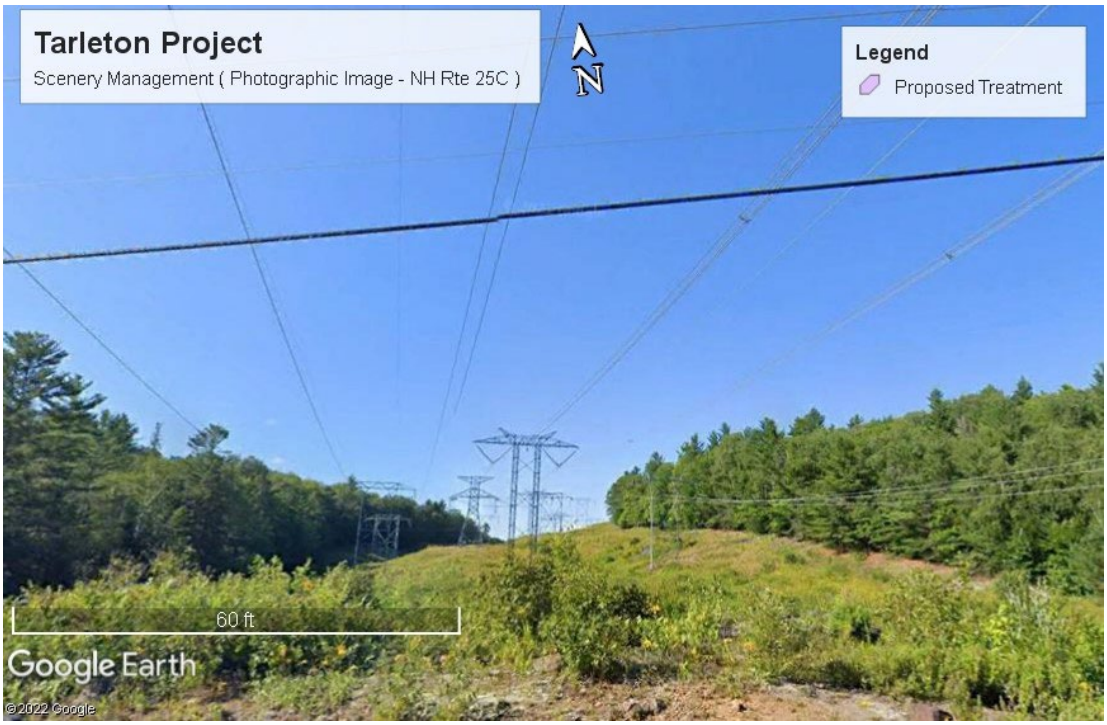

Figure 6. Photo from Viewpoint NH Route 25C– Image Captured 01/30/2022

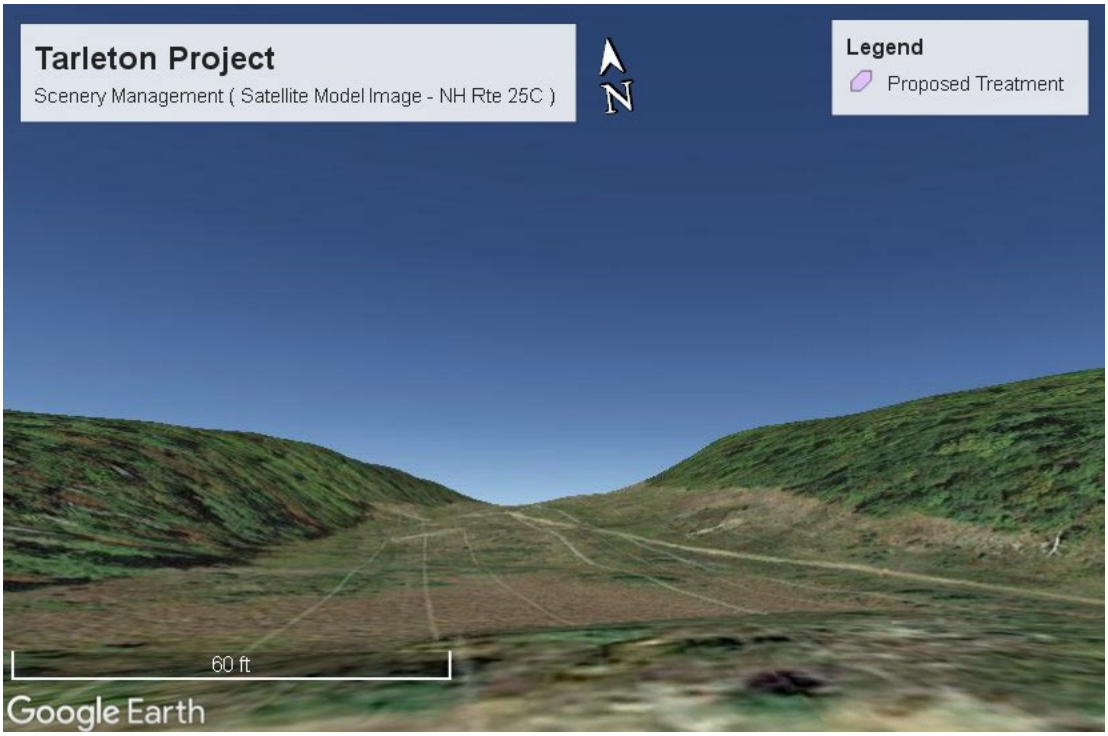

Figure 7. Viewpoint NH State Route 25C – Powerline Corridor – Appalachian Trail Crossing - Model Image– Image Captured 01/30/2022

NH State Route 25C Powerline Corridor – Lake Tarleton

- No proposed treatment units directly visible (0 visible acres)

Figure 8. Photo from Viewpoint NH State Boat Launch – Lake Tarleton– Image Captured 11/02/2021

Figure 9. Viewpoint NH State Boat Launch – Lake Tarleton - Model Image– Image Captured 11/02/2021

NH State Boat Launch – Lake Tarleton

- (3) Regen Units (Clearcuts) are visible totaling 36 acres (ac) and about 3.1 visible acres (Vac)
- Regen Units (from right to left): **17** (10 ac / 1.1 Vac), **25** (10 ac / 1.4 Vac), **23** (16ac / .6 Vac)
- Unit SIO: **17** (1.1 Vac High/Very High SIO), **25** (1.4 Vac Moderate SIO), **23** (.6 Vac Moderate SIO)
- Incorporation of Designed Reserve Areas (causes reduction in treated and visible acres)
- (3) Regen Units are of a Middleground Distance Zone (1.0 - 1.4 miles)
- (1) Improvement Cut (visible only to model as appearance of a thinning) – Unit **30** (20 ac / 8.4 Vac) – Middleground Distance Zone (1.8 miles)

- Unit SIO: **30** (2.3 Vac High SIO / 6.1 Vac Moderate SIO)
- Observer is close enough to see color, texture, lines and shadows of proposed units – possibility of minimal visibility of actual ground
- Group Selection treatments in area (most of acres would not be visible – appear as color, texture, lines, and shadows)

Figure 10. Photo from Viewpoint Route 25C Near State Park Old Foundation– Image Captured 11/02/2021

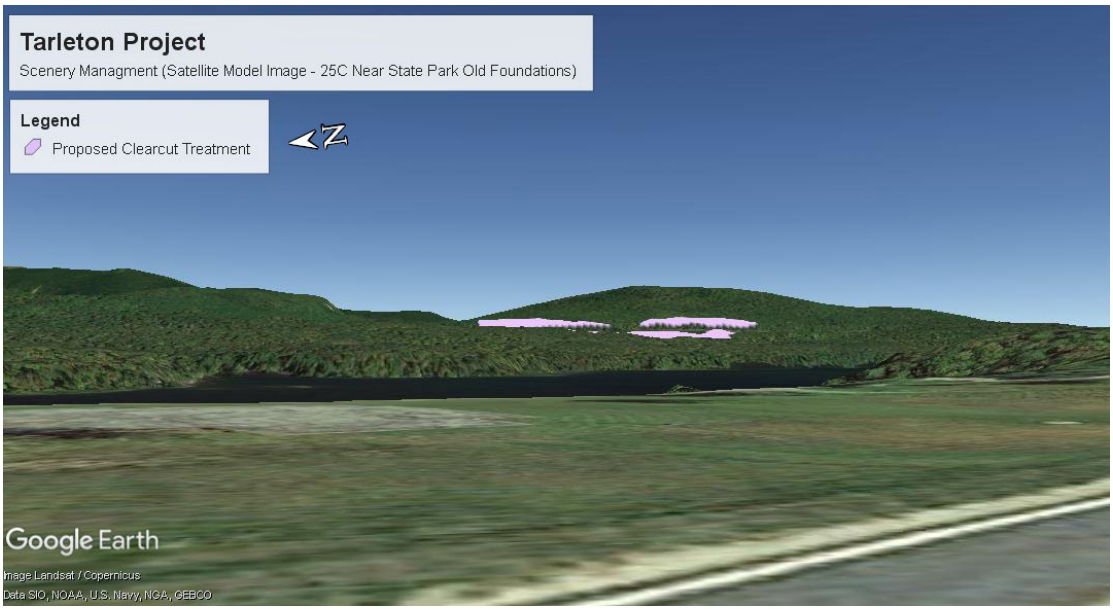

Figure 11. Viewpoint on Route 25C Near State Park Old Foundation - Model Image– Image Captured 11/02/2021

State Rte 25C – Near State Park "Old Foundations"

- (3) Regen Units (Clearcuts) are visible totaling 36 acres (ac) and about 3.7 visible acres (Vac)
- Regen Units (from right to left): **23** (16 ac / 0.9 Vac), **17** (10 ac / 1.4 Vac), **25** (10ac / 1.4 Vac)
- Unit SIO: **23** (0.9 Vac Moderate SIO), **17** (1.4 Vac High/Very High SIO), **25** (1.4 Vac Moderate SIO)
- Incorporation of Designed Reserve Areas (causes reduction in treated and visible acres)
- (3) Regen Units are of a Middleground Distance Zone (1.4 - 1.8 miles)
- (1) Improvement Cut (visible: appearance of a Thinning) – Unit **30** (20 ac / 7.1 Vac) – Near Middleground Distance Zone (0.9 miles)
- Unit SIO: **30** (2.2 Vac High SIO / 4.9 Vac Moderate SIO)
- Observer is close enough to see color, texture, lines, and shadows of proposed units – possibility of minimal visibility of actual ground
- Group Selection treatments in area (most of acres would not be visible – appear as color, texture, lines, and shadows)

Figure 12. Photo of Viewpoint State Beach– Image Captured 11/02/2021

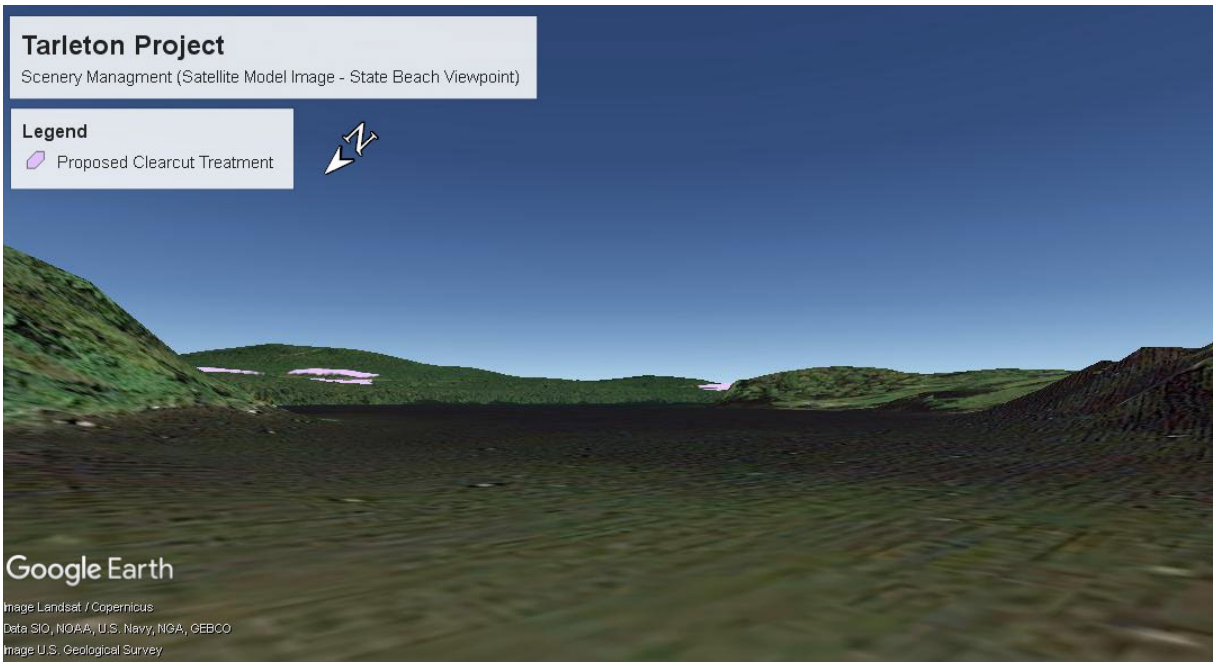

Figure 13. Viewpoint State Beach - Model Image– Image Captured 11/02/2021

NH State Beach – Lake Tarleton

- (4) Regen Units (Clearcuts) are visible totaling 44.3 acres (ac) and about 4.8 visible acres (Vac)
- Regen Units (from right to left): **2** (8.3 ac / 1.5 vac), **23** (16 ac / 0.6 Vac), **17** (10 ac / 1.4 Vac), **25** (10ac / 1.3 Vac)
- Unit SIO: **2** (1.5 vac High/Very High SIO), **23** (0.6 Vac Moderate), **17** (1.4 Vac HVHigh SIO), **25** (1.3 Vac Moderate SIO)
- Incorporation of Designed Reserve Areas (causes reduction in treated and visible acres)
- (4) Regen Units are of a Middleground Distance Zone (1.4 – 2.0 miles)
- Observer is close enough to see color, texture, lines, and shadows of proposed units – possibility of minimal visibility of actual ground
- Group Selection treatments in area (most of acres would not be visible – appear as color, texture, lines, and shadows)

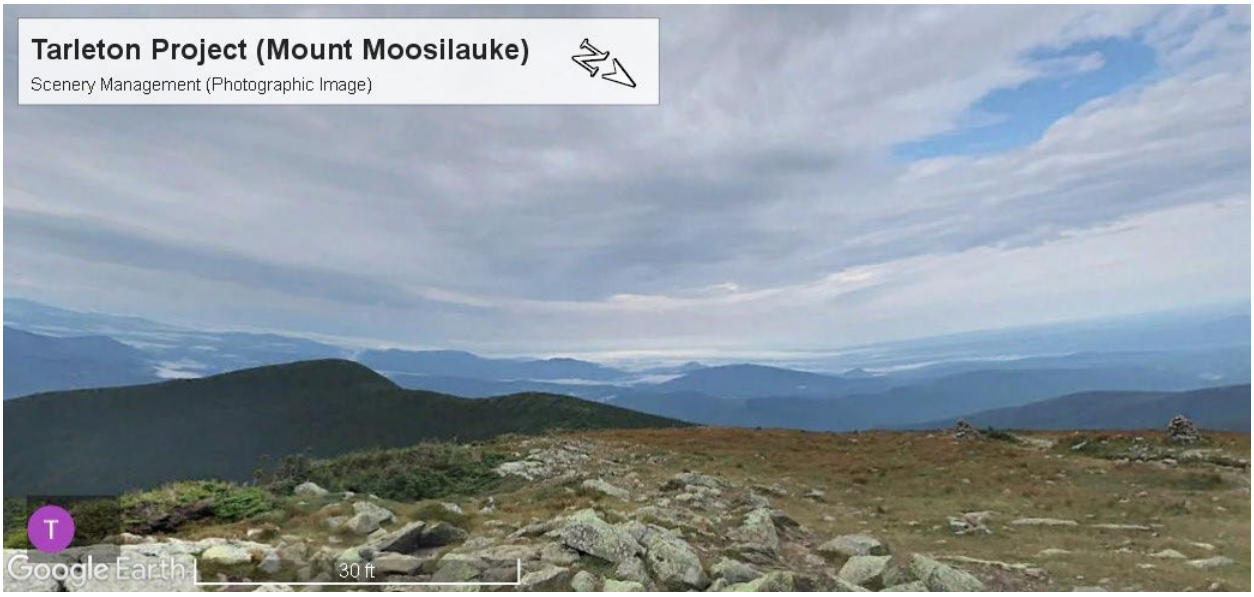

Figure 14. Photo of Viewpoint Mount Moosilauke– Image Captured 01/27/2022

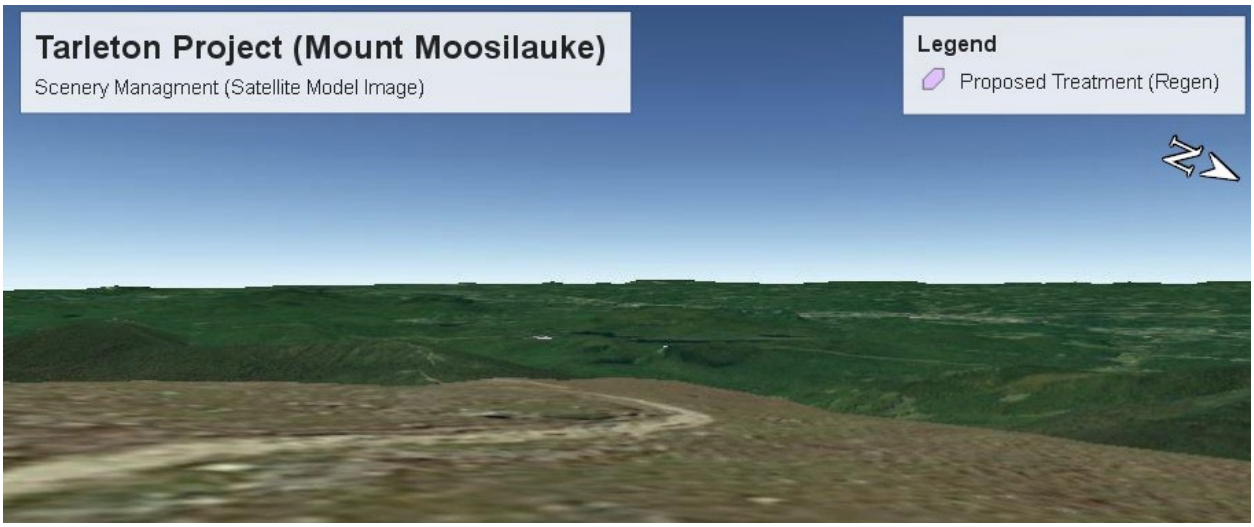

Figure 15. Viewpoint Mount Moosilauke - Model Image– Image Captured 01/28/2022

Proposed 'Regen Treatment' unit that has potentially for visiblity is unit 2.

- (1) Regen Units (Clearcut) are visible totaling 8.3 acres (ac) and about 4.1 visible acres (Vac)
- Regen Units: **2** (8.3 ac / 4.1 Vac)
- Units SIO: **2** (4.1 Vac High/Very High SIO)
- Incorporation of Designed Reserve Areas (causes reduction in treated and visible acres)
- (1) Regen Units are of a Background Distance Zone (7.2 miles)
- Observer is too distant to see detail of color, minimal texture, blurred lines, and shadows of proposed units – low possibility of minimal visibility of actual ground
- Group Selection treatments in area (acres would not be visible)

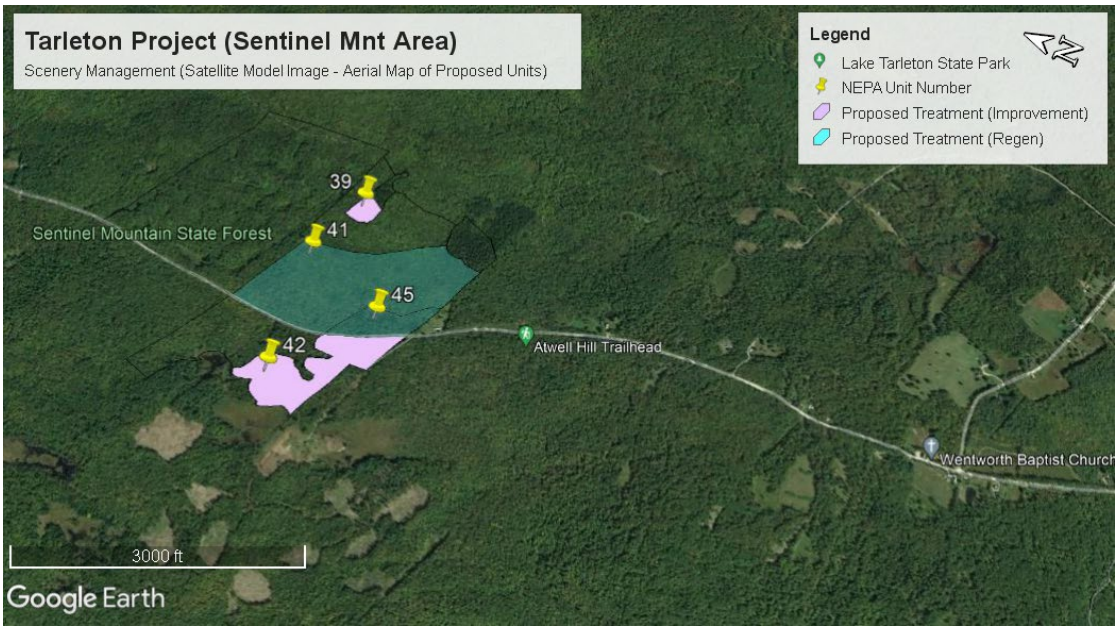

Figure 16. Aerial Map of Sentinel Mountain Area - Satellite Model Image– Image Captured 01/27/2022

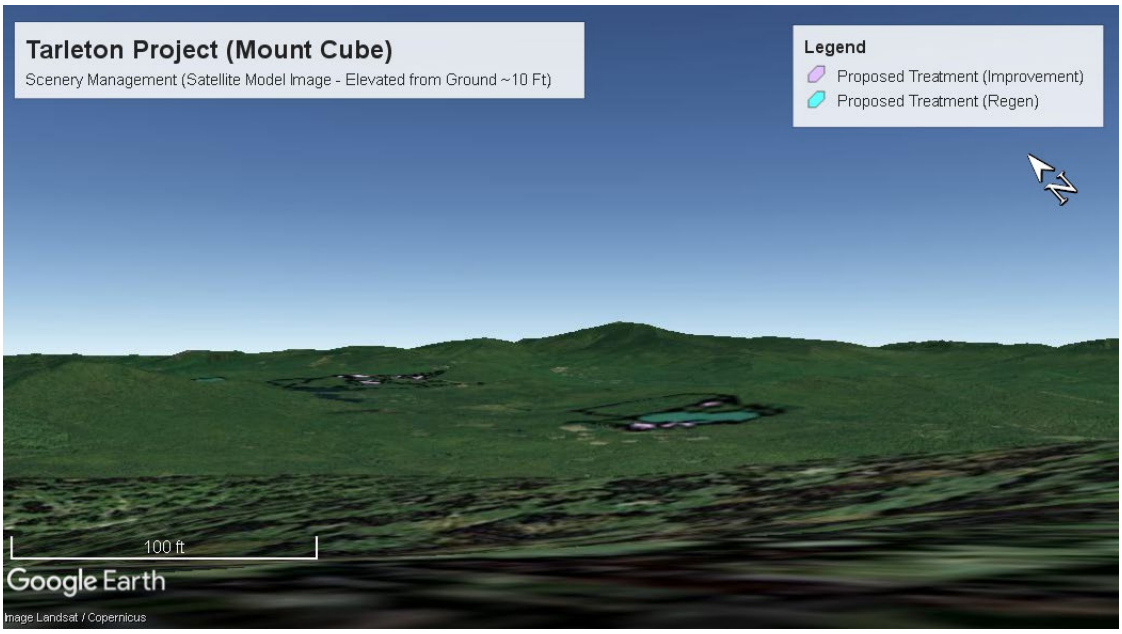

Figure 17. Viewpoint Mount Cube - Model Image – Image Captured 01/27/2022

Potentail View from Mount Cube (Sentinel Mountain Area)

- (2) Regen Units (Clearcut / Shelterwood) are visible totaling 19 acres (ac) and about 6.8 visible acres (Vac)
- Regen Units (from right to left): **39** (2.0 ac / 0.8 vac), **42** (17 ac / 6.0 Vac)
- Units SIO: **39** (0.8 Vac High SIO), **42** (6.0 Vac Moderate SIO)
- Incorporation of Designed Reserve Areas (causes reduction in treated and visible acres)
- (2) Regen Units are of a Background Distance Zone (3.4 – 3.8 miles)

- (2) Improvement Cuts (visible but distant appearance of a Thinning) – Unit **41** (40 ac / 40 Vac) Unit **45** (6 ac / 2.8 Vac) – Background Distance Zone (3.6 miles)
- Unit SIO: **41** (40 total Vac - 18.6 High SIO, 1.0 High/Very High SIO, 19.3 Moderate SIO) Unit **45** (2.8 total Vac – 3.0 High SIO, 2.8 Moderate SIO)
- Observer is too distant to see detail of color, minimal texture, blurred lines, and shadows of proposed units – low possibility of minimal visibility of actual ground
- Lake Tarleton Units only visible due to modeling color / clarity – 7.1 - 7.8 miles distant

*Table 1: Cumulative harvest unit from an individual viewpoint by **post-harvest** acres of scenic integrity objective visible.*

Unit	Viewpoint	SIO	Acres
1	Boat Launch	high-very high	0.8
1	Moosilauke 1	high-very high	5.7
1	Moosilauke 2	high-very high	5.8
1	Mt. Cube 1	high-very high	3.9
1	Powerline	high-very high	3.7
10	Boat Launch	high	3.3
10	Boat Launch	moderate	19.7
10	Mt. Cube 1	high	5.8
10	Mt. Cube 1	moderate	41.6
10	Route 25C	high	3.6
10	Route 25C	moderate	39.7
10	State Beach	high	2.1
10	State Beach	moderate	13.7
11	Boat Launch	high	1.6
11	Boat Launch	moderate	26.8
11	Mt. Cube 1	high	5.8
11	Mt. Cube 1	moderate	78.6
11	Route 25C	high	5.2
11	Route 25C	moderate	35.5
11	State Beach	high	4.7
11	State Beach	moderate	33.3
11	Webster Slide 1	moderate	45.8
11	Webster Slide 2	moderate	51.5
12	Mt. Cube 1	moderate	1.0
12	Webster Slide 2	moderate	0.5
13	Mt. Cube 1	moderate	3.6
13	Webster Slide 2	moderate	0.6
14	Boat Launch	moderate	12.7
14	Mt. Cube 1	moderate	27.4
14	Route 25C	moderate	4.5
14	Webster Slide 1	moderate	8.0
14	Webster Slide 2	moderate	13.1
15	Boat Launch	high-very high	4.3
15	Mt. Cube 1	high-very high	4.7
15	Route 25C	high-very high	4.6
15	State Beach	high-very high	4.5
16	Boat Launch	high-very high	7.7

16	Mt. Cube 1	high-very high	8.5
16	Route 25C	high-very high	8.9
16	State Beach	high-very high	9.0
16	Webster Slide 2	high-very high	1.3
17	Boat Launch	high-very high	1.1
17	Mt. Cube 1	high-very high	3.2
17	Route 25C	high-very high	1.4
17	State Beach	high-very high	1.4
18	Boat Launch	high-very high	6.1
18	Moosilauke 1	high-very high	2.2
18	Moosilauke 2	high-very high	2.3
18	Mt. Cube 1	high-very high	7.3
18	Route 25C	high-very high	8.3
18	State Beach	high-very high	8.3
18	Webster Slide 1	high-very high	1.3
18	Webster Slide 2	high-very high	3.5
19	Boat Launch	high-very high	3.2
19	Moosilauke 1	high-very high	7.6
19	Moosilauke 2	high-very high	7.7
19	Mt. Cube 1	high-very high	4.0
19	Route 25C	high-very high	8.6
19	State Beach	high-very high	8.9
19	Webster Slide 1	high-very high	8.7
19	Webster Slide 2	high-very high	9.8
2	Boat Launch	high-very high	1.5
2	Moosilauke 1	high-very high	4.1
2	Moosilauke 2	high-very high	4.0
20	Boat Launch	high-very high	8.2
20	Moosilauke 1	high-very high	1.9
20	Moosilauke 2	high-very high	2.0
20	Mt. Cube 1	high-very high	9.1
20	Route 25C	high-very high	9.6
20	State Beach	high-very high	9.7
20	Webster Slide 1	high-very high	0.7
20	Webster Slide 2	high-very high	1.7
21	Moosilauke 1	high-very high	15.0
21	Moosilauke 2	high-very high	14.6
21	Mt. Cube 1	high-very high	2.5
21	Route 25C	high-very high	5.7
21	State Beach	high-very high	6.2
21	Webster Slide 1	high-very high	26.0
21	Webster Slide 2	high-very high	28.1
22	Boat Launch	moderate	2.1

22	Mt. Cube 1	moderate	4.3
22	Route 25C	moderate	2.3
22	State Beach	moderate	1.5
22	Webster Slide 1	moderate	15.8
22	Webster Slide 2	moderate	17.7
23	Boat Launch	moderate	0.6
23	Mt. Cube 1	moderate	5.0
23	Route 25C	moderate	0.9
23	State Beach	moderate	0.6
24	Boat Launch	high-very high	8.1
24	Mt. Cube 1	high-very high	8.9
24	Route 25C	high-very high	8.9
24	State Beach	high-very high	8.8
25	Boat Launch	moderate	1.4
25	Mt. Cube 1	moderate	2.6
25	Route 25C	moderate	1.4
25	State Beach	moderate	1.3
25	Webster Slide 1	moderate	0.6
25	Webster Slide 2	moderate	0.8
26	Boat Launch	high-very high	1.2
26	Moosilauke 1	high-very high	6.7
26	Moosilauke 2	high-very high	6.3
26	Mt. Cube 1	high-very high	3.6
26	Route 25C	high-very high	5.4
26	State Beach	high-very high	5.7
26	Webster Slide 1	high-very high	7.0
26	Webster Slide 2	high-very high	7.9
27	Mt. Cube 1	moderate	2.7
28	Mt. Cube 1	moderate	3.3
29	Boat Launch	high	2.0
29	Boat Launch	moderate	8.0
29	Moosilauke 1	moderate	8.7
29	Moosilauke 2	moderate	6.5
29	Route 25C	moderate	16.4
3	Boat Launch	high-very high	5.6
3	Boat Launch	moderate	1.4
3	Mt. Cube 1	high-very high	8.3
3	Mt. Cube 1	moderate	1.5
3	State Beach	high-very high	4.7
3	State Beach	moderate	1.0
30	Boat Launch	high	2.3
30	Boat Launch	moderate	6.1
30	Route 25C	high	2.2

30	Route 25C	moderate	4.9
31	Boat Launch	high	7.9
31	Boat Launch	moderate	1.2
31	Route 25C	high	5.5
31	Route 25C	moderate	1.5
32	Moosilauke 1	moderate	30.7
32	Moosilauke 2	moderate	31.3
32	Webster Slide 1	moderate	4.5
32	Webster Slide 2	moderate	5.5
33	Boat Launch	moderate	2.1
33	Moosilauke 1	moderate	61.4
33	Moosilauke 2	moderate	61.1
33	Route 25C	moderate	24.0
33	Webster Slide 1	moderate	50.1
33	Webster Slide 2	moderate	51.7
35	Boat Launch	high	25.3
35	Boat Launch	low	0.5
35	Mt. Cube 1	high	7.5
35	Route 25C	high	29.8
35	Route 25C	low	0.6
36	Boat Launch	high	0.7
37	Moosilauke 1	high	3.2
37	Moosilauke 1	moderate	2.7
37	Moosilauke 2	high	3.2
37	Moosilauke 2	moderate	2.7
37	Mt. Cube 1	high	23.4
37	Mt. Cube 1	high-very high	0.5
37	Mt. Cube 1	moderate	47.9
38	Mt. Cube 1	high	11.6
39	Mt. Cube 1	high	0.8
4	Boat Launch	high-very high	11.6
4	Boat Launch	moderate	1.5
4	Mt. Cube 1	high-very high	26.2
4	Mt. Cube 1	moderate	1.6
4	State Beach	high-very high	12.2
4	State Beach	moderate	1.9
40	Mt. Cube 1	moderate	15.4
41	Mt. Cube 1	high	18.6
41	Mt. Cube 1	high-very high	1.0
41	Mt. Cube 1	moderate	19.3
42	Mt. Cube 1	moderate	6.0
45	Mt. Cube 1	high	3.0
45	Mt. Cube 1	moderate	2.8

5	Boat Launch	high-very high	13.3
5	Boat Launch	moderate	1.9
5	Mt. Cube 1	high-very high	21.7
5	Mt. Cube 1	moderate	6.2
5	Route 25C	high-very high	0.9
5	Route 25C	moderate	1.7
5	State Beach	high-very high	19.9
5	State Beach	moderate	6.6
5	Webster Slide 2	high-very high	6.8
5	Webster Slide 2	moderate	3.6
6	Boat Launch	moderate	6.8
6	Moosilauke 1	moderate	8.4
6	Moosilauke 2	moderate	8.8
6	Mt. Cube 1	moderate	12.3
6	Route 25C	moderate	7.3
6	State Beach	moderate	18.1
6	Webster Slide 2	moderate	9.7
7	Boat Launch	moderate	59.1
7	Moosilauke 1	moderate	9.7
7	Moosilauke 2	moderate	9.7
7	Mt. Cube 1	high-very high	0.6
7	Mt. Cube 1	moderate	78.8
7	State Beach	moderate	50.0
7	Webster Slide 1	moderate	2.8
7	Webster Slide 2	moderate	7.6
9	Boat Launch	high	4.6
9	Boat Launch	moderate	12.1
9	Moosilauke 1	moderate	0.8
9	Mt. Cube 1	high	10.4
9	Mt. Cube 1	moderate	46.0
9	Route 25C	high	8.8
9	Route 25C	moderate	22.9
9	State Beach	high	7.5
9	State Beach	moderate	20.1
9	Webster Slide 1	moderate	3.4
9	Webster Slide 2	moderate	9.5

Table 2: Distance from viewpoints to proposed regeneration units that are visible.

Unit / Prescription	Viewpoint (Units Visible From)	Distance (ft / miles)
2 / Clearcut	State Beach	2.0 miles
	Moosilauke	37,800 / 7.2 m
12 / Clearcut	Mt Cube	40,700 / 7.7 m
	Webster Slide	3,700 / .7 m
13 / Clearcut	Mt Cube	40,900 / 7.8 m
	Webster Slide	2,950 / .6 m
17 / Clearcut	Boat Launch	6,400 / 1.2 m
	Mt Cube	38,200 / 7.2 m
	25C	9,400 / 1.8 m
	State Beach	9,300 / 1.8 m
23 / Clearcut	Boat Launch	5,550 / 1 m
	Mt Cube	37,700 / 7.1 m
	25C	7,650 / 1.4 m
	State Beach	7,500 / 1.4 m
25 / Clearcut	Boat Launch	7,500 / 1.4 m
	Mt Cube	39,400 / 7.5
	25C	9,200 / 1.7 m
	State Beach	9,000 / 1.7 m
	Webster Slide	3,000 / .6 m
27 / Clearcut	Mt Cube	38,800 / 7.3 m
28 / Clearcut	Mt Cube	38,500 / 7.3 m
30 / Clearcut	Boat Launch	9,500 / 1.8 m
	25C	4,500 / .9 m
31 / Improvement Cut	Boat Launch	10,000 / 1.9 m
	25C	4,500 / .9 m

34 (no visibility) - Clearcut	-	-
35 / Improvement Cut	Mt Cube	41,200 / 7.8 m
	Boat Launch	9,500 / 1.8 m
	25C	5,200 / 1 m
36 / Overstory Removal	Boat Launch	8,650 / 1.6 m
39 / Clearcut	Mt Cube	19,800 / 3.8 m
41 / Improvement Cut	Mt Cube	19,000 / 3.6 m
42 / Shelterwood	Mt Cube	18,100 / 3.4 m
45 / Improvement Cut	Mt Cube	18,500 / 3.5 m