

Rockland Bog

Rockland

Description :

At nearly 700 acres, Rockland Bog is the largest peatland complex in Mid-Coast Maine. Within the town of Rockland, the Bog -- also known as Oyster River Bog -- lies within a relatively undeveloped landscape of sparse residential lands to the east and undeveloped lands to the west. It has long been recognized as a unique area by local naturalists, and it was the subject of a University of Michigan Master's Degree Thesis in 1983 entitled *The Oyster River Bog: A Case Study in Wildland Management on Private Property*.

The Bog contains several different vegetation types. Based on data collected by University of Maine in the 1980s, the largest of these types is a red maple swamp, estimated to cover roughly 30% of the wetland -- mostly at the northern end. In descending order of size, the other types are dwarf shrub bog, black spruce (*Picea mariana*) forested bog, sweet gale (*Myrica gale*) shrub fen, and sedge fen.

In a 1999 field survey to the site, ecologists noted a beaver lodge, old dams, channeled water, and an open water pond created by beaver activity. Characteristic pond species included fragrant water-lily (*Nymphaea odorata*) and cow-lily (*Nuphar variegata*). Recent beaver activity appears to have increased the area of sedge fen, dominated by slender sedge (*Carex lasiocarpa*), beaked sedge (*C. utriculata*), silvery sedge (*C. canescens*), and tussock sedge (*Carex stricta*).

Several botanical features are unique to the bog. It contains a small area (a few acres) of plants characteristic of plateau bogs --- tufted club-rush (*Trichophorum cespitosum*) and dwarf huckleberry (*Gaylussacia dumosa*). It also supports a large population of the dragon's mouth orchid (*Arethusa bulbosa*), considered uncommon to rare (but not state-listed) in Maine.



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MNAP file photo, Lisa Windhausen

Rare Species/Natural Communities Summary Table:

Common Name	Latin Name	State Status	G-Rank	S-Rank	Habitat
Natural Communities					
Unpatterned Fen Ecosystem			not ranked	S4	
Rare Plants					
Moonwort	<i>Botrychium lunaria</i>	E	G5	S1	fields, open woods
Netted Chain Fern	<i>Woodwardia areolata</i>	PE	G5	SH	bogs, acidic wet woods

Other Resources Mapped by MDIFW:

A Wading Bird and Waterfowl Habitat is mapped within Rockland Bog, and a Deer Wintering Area is mapped immediately to the west (see map).

Conservation Considerations:

- Use of Shoreland Zoning districts vary in each town and may not be in conformance with minimum state standards.
- Threats to these systems include hydrologic alteration (from changes in water flow or impoundment of waterways), development of adjacent uplands and associated water quality impacts, invasive species such as purple loosestrife, and poor timber harvesting practices.
- With regard to timber harvesting, strict adherence to Shoreland Zoning guidelines and Maine Forest Service Best Management Practices should help to ensure that the bog remains intact. Ideally, however, large areas of the wetland could be set aside in forever wild condition.
- The moonwort occurs in only three other locations in Maine. It was last seen in Rockland Bog in 1986 but was not re-located in 1999. The netted chain fern was last observed in the area in 1917, and it has not been documented anywhere within Maine in the last 20 years. Further surveys should be conducted to re-locate both of these species.
- Appropriate conservation strategies include open space tax treatment, conservation easement, and fee ownership.

Protection Status:

The city of Rockland owns over 100 acres within the Bog, and several other tracts are under conservation easement, including easements from the Center for the Study of Wetlands in Southern Maine.