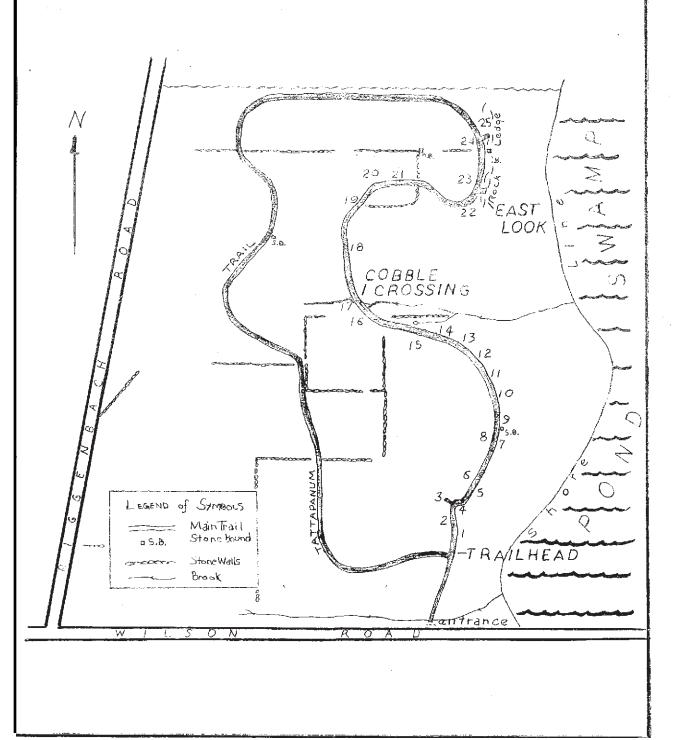
TATTAPANUM TRAIL

Interpretive Map Scale 1" = 200'

Start at TRAILHEAD and follow trail (right) to EAST LOOK. Numbered tags correspond to locations on map and descriptions below.

- 1. Black Birch *Betula lenta*; Smooth black bark, not papery like more familiar white birch. Scented twig.
- 2. Pignut Hickory *Carya glabra*; Bark dark, tight and smooth ridged. Compound leaves. Egg-shaped nuts.
- 3. Red Pine *Pinus resinosa*; (100' off trail) Bark plates somewhat reddish. Needles arranged in bundles of two. Tall, straight 'telephone pole-like' trunk.
- 4. American Chestnut *Castanea dentata*; Large narrow coarse-toothed leaves. Generally found sprouting from old stumps. Mature trees absent since 1940's when all succumbed to fungus attack known as Chestnut Blight.
- 5. American Holly *Ilex opaca*; Heavy, spiney evergreen needles. Smooth gray bark. Females produce red berries, a favorite of songbirds in late winter.
- 6. Eastern White Pine *Pinus strobus*; Soft, blue-green needles, five to a bundle. Cones long and narrow. Bark dark with deep cracks. Light, soft wood valued by craftsmen and builders.
- 7. Stone Bound; After each lot was acquired by the Reservoir Commission 100 years ago, surveyors set these quarried granite markers at lot corner boundaries.
- 8. Northern Arrowwood *Viburnum recognitum*; Shrub with nearly round, coarsely toothed leaves arranged opposite on stem. Flowers white May-July. Fruit black. Shoots once used by Indians for arrow shafts.
- 9. Sour-Gum *Nyssa sylvatica*; Dark, deeply-grooved and checkered bark. Stiff horizontal twigs and branches. Shiny egg-shaped leaves scarlet in Autumn.



- 10. White Oak *Quercus alba*; Light gray, scaly bark. Broad, symmetrical crown. Leaves with rounded lobes. Acorn cup bowl-shaped. Outstanding lumber tree, used for furniture, flooring, boats and barrels.
- 11. Red Maple *Acer rubrum*; Leaves 3 to 5 lobed with shallow notches. Red twigs. Gray bark. Flowers red.
- 12. Coast Pepperbush *Clethra alnifolia*; Small, white, bell-like flowers clustered at ends of twigs, are fragrant and appear between July-September. Wetland shrub.
- 13. White Ash *Fraxinus americana*; Gray bark with interlacing fissures and ridges. Compound leaves and twigs opposite. Tough wood used for baseball bats.
- 14. Common Spicebush *Lindera benzoin*; spicy scented shrub. Alternate leafed. Flowers yellow, March-May. Red berries, July-September.
- 15. Red Oak *Quercus rubra*; Bark dark, furrowed, often laced with broad shiny strips. Leaf lobes bristle-tipped. Acom cup flat and saucer like.
- 16. Poison Ivy Rhus radicans; DO NOT TOUCH! All parts contain dangerous skin irritant. Trailing or climbing vine. Leaves 3-parted and long stalked but otherwise variable, may be reddish. Also Virginia Creeper Parthenocissus quinquefolia; Fan-compound leaves. Leaflets 5, toothed, arranged like spokes of wheel. Flowers June-August. Fruits blue berries.
- 17. Cobble Crossing is the name given to this natural surface drainage depression. Cobbles, or rounded fragments of rock up to 10 inches in diameter, were placed here amidst the mud and larger rocks to improve footing for safe crossing by domestic animals.
- 18. White Spruce *Picea glauca*; Blue-green needles 4-angled, short, stiff and sharp, arranged in compact spirals around twigs. Branches horizontal. Small cones.
- 19. Sassafras Sassafras albidum; Leaves, in three patterns (3 "fingers," a "thumb and mitten" outline, or



smooth egg-shape), usually all present. Twigs green. Leaves and twigs spicy fragrant when crushed.

- 20. Ironwood *Carpinus caroliniana*; Small tree with muscular-looking, smooth, dark gray bark. Fruits are tiny nuts attached to leafy bracts. Member birch family.
- 21. Common Witch-hazel Hammamelis virginiana; wavy-toothed, uneven-based leaves. Flowers yellow, Sept.-Nov. Also here Highbush Blueberry Vaccinium corymbosum; Tall shrub, leaves elliptic. Twigs slender, green or reddish. Small, whitish, bell-like flowers, May-June.
- 22. Flowering Dogwood *Cornus florida*; Flowers small, clustered, each cluster with 4 large white bracts (not true petals), March-June. Known as "brides of the forest".
- 23. Black and Scarlet Oaks *Quercus velutina and Q. coccinea*; Trees of red oak group found on dry soils. Leaves bristle-tipped. Acoms deep and bowl-like.
- 24. American Beech *Fagus grandifolia*; Distinctive smooth gray bark, slender many-scaled buds, elliptic, coarse-toothed leaves. Fruits, small triangular nuts.
- 25. Eastern Red Cedar *Juniperus virginiana*; Mediumsized evergreen (actually a juniper) with both scale-like and needle-like leaves. Heartwood reddish and aromatic. Frequently found on dry, exposed sites and abandoned fields. Note its familiar conical silhouette.

This juniper marks the end of the interpretive trail signage, and the halfway point in the trail loop.

The Tattapanum Trail continues, turning left onto an ancient cartway, its raised shoulders faintly detectable at the trail edge. At the top of the next hill, a stand of Scotch Pine *Pinus sylvestris*, European cousin of the red pine, is established. Then you begin your descent, passing through dense spruce groves (another introduced forest type in this region), and mature oak stands before returning to the trailhead.

THE WATUPPA RESERVATION

In 1895, the Reservoir Commission was established to "protect the purity of the city's water supply", the North Watuppa Pond. Its key accomplishment was the acquisition of watershed lands surrounding the pond and its tributaries now known as the Watuppa Reservation.

Today, the City of Fall River Water Department manages and administers over 7,000 acres of forest and water resources including Copicut Reservoir.

The creation of this municipal nature trail is a signal departure from its long-standing policy prohibiting public use. It reflects a viewpoint that limited, planned and ecologically sound use may be compatible with quality water production.

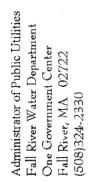
Grant Funding

A portion of the funding for development of the Tattapanum Municipal Nature Trail was provided by the Massachusetts Forest Stewardship Small Grants Program. The Massachusetts Forest Stewardship Program encourages non-industrial private forest landowners to manage their forests for sound economic, environmental, and social benefits by sharing the cost of developing and carrying out an approved Forest Stewardship plan.

The trail is intended to provide a setting where forest stewardship values can be introduced to an inner city population as well as private forestland owners throughout the region.

Additional funding was generously provided by Molten Metal Environmental Fund.

Directions - Take Route 24 to Exit 8 in Fall River. Turn right onto Airport Road, proceed just over 1 mile to Riggenbach Road. Turn right, go to end, then take left onto Wilson Road. Tattapanum Trail entrance is 1000' down the hill on left.



TATTAPANUM TRAIL



To assist the public with identification of common forest plant species and other points of interest.

CITY OF FALL RIVER Municipal Nature Trail

INTERPRETIVE MAP



