



\*Distance reflects one way hike

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](mailto: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](http://www.kennebecestuary.org) to join!**

### Directions

From Route 1, take Route 127 (Five Islands Rd.) south for 10 miles. Turn right on Seguinland Road and drive 1.1 miles to the preserve. The entrance to the small gravel parking lot will be on the right. The Reid State Park entrance gate is quarter-mile south of the preserve's trailhead.

Last updated Jan. 2021

# Morse Pond Preserve

This 280-acre nature preserve is located on Seguinland Road in Georgetown, 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](http://www.kennebecestuary.org)  
[info@kennebecestuary.org](mailto:info@kennebecestuary.org)

## Available Opportunities:



## Please refrain from:



## Don't Miss...

- + Picturesque stream crossings along the trail
- + Rocky ridges that create a rolling trail
- + Numerous birding and wildlife sighting opportunities
- + Views of the serene Morse Pond

## History

**1650:** Georgetown is acquired by European settlers from the Abenaki named Sagamore Robinhood.

**1600s-1700s:** Repetitive settlement, construction and abandonment occurs during Native American-European conflicts along the coast. Small pre-Revolution villages exist along the Back River and on Robinhood Cove, west of the Preserve.

**Early 1900s:** Land owned by Seguinland Cottage Company.

**1946:** The initial parcel of land to be part of Reid State Park is donated by Walter E. Reid.

**2003:** KELT acquires 40 acres near Reid State Park named the Stone School Path property.

**2011-2014:** KELT acquires five parcels, totaling 241 acres, surrounding Morse Pond and abutting Stone School Path property.

**2015:** KELT opens the Morse Pond Preserve for public enjoyment. The preserve is the combination of six land parcels around Morse Pond.

**2016:** The new Morse Pond Trail opens and provides a beautiful hike to the shore of Morse Pond.

## Geology

New England's coastal area makes up the North American component of the Avalon Terrane, the remains of an ancient continent that was divided between modern-day North America and Europe during the formation of the Atlantic Ocean. Most of the preserve is composed of the Cape Elizabeth Formation-metamorphic rock composed of mostly slate, with some quartz and schist.

From 40,000 to 12,000 years ago, Maine experienced its most recent glacial period as the Laurentide Ice Sheet carved out the landscape. The glacier's southward movement left behind glacial till (randomly-sized rocks and boulders of various origins) and glacial striations (long, thin, uniformly-oriented scratches), still visible all along the Maine coast.

## Ecology

The preserve's mixture of upland forest, wetland forest and open wetland habitats make for a rich and diverse ecosystem.

The upland forests are dominated by a mixture of softwoods- the most common are white pine and red spruce, usually with a component of red maple and red oak with occasional patches of hemlock.

On the edges of the preserve's wetlands, you may find a variety of berry bushes such as common winterberry, huckleberry and highbush blueberry.

## Wildlife

Well-managed conservation land provides wonderful habitat for a variety of species. Some that you may see at the preserve are:

The **red squirrel**, which 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** are tan colored in the summer and gray-brown in the winter. They are herbivores and are able to run up to 30 miles an hour. Fawns are reddish at birth (May) with white spots.

In the wetland areas, several types of birds can be observed including the **pine warbler** and the **blue jay**.



**Pine Warbler**  
(*Setophaga pinus*)



**White pine**  
(*Pinus strobus*)