

in Miller Run Vatural Area and northern hardwood forests Visitors can explore remote oak

for three streams that cross the This area protects headwaters and northern hardwood forests. 4,992 acres of second-growth oak This extensive tract consists of Miller Run Natural Area

area and to Wolf Run itself. the western portion of the wild Eagle Trail provides access to it is quite extensive. Golden

State Forest, and at 7,525 acres, This area contains some of the most remote reaches in Tiadaghton Wolf Run Wild Area

Black Forest Trail. It is truly a place to "get away from it all." This 4,172-acre area north of Slate Run is traversed by a portion of the Algerine Wild Area

birch, box elder, and other lowland species can be found here. representative of a floodplain forest. Trees including sycamore, river Pine Creek surrounds this 14-acre island, where the vegetation is Torbert Island Natural Area

heath, and old-growth red pine. find various forest types including northern hardwoods, dry oak and This 158-acre area is adjacent to Miller Run Natural Area. Visitors will Red Pine Natural Area

growth hemlock trees. The Mid-State Trail passes through this scenic, seven-acre tract of old Bark Cabin Natural Area

spruce, balsam fir, and other northern plant species. contains part of a glacial bog. The bog is prime habitat for black This 81-acre gem straddles the Lycoming-Tioga County border and Algerine Swamp Natural Area

and provide backcountry recreational opportunities. generally extensive tracts managed to protect the forest's wild character and conserve outstanding examples of natural beauty. Wild areas are for scenic observation, protect special plant and animal communities, nature and direct human intervention is limited. They provide places the state's major forest communities. Natural areas are "managed" by scenic, and historical features; or to showcase outstanding examples of natural areas designated to protect unique or unusual biologic, geologic, Pennsylvania's state forest system includes dozens of special wild and Wild and Natural Areas

use the parking facilities for access to hiking, hunting, and fishing in the Forest and provides visitors with a welcome rest area. Park visitors often This five-acre roadside pienic site is surrounded by Tiadaghton State Upper Pine Bottom State Park

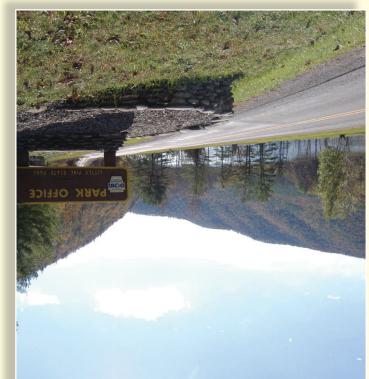
Susquehanna River. well as fishing and boating opportunities in the West Branch of the Located in Lycoming County, this 20-acre park offers picnicking as Susquehanna State Park

on Rauchtown Creek, and tent camping is offered at 21 sites. and a one-mile hiking trail. Fishing is available for cold water species This 78-acre park is located in Clinton County and features picnicking Ravensburg State Park

skiing, and snowmobiling on six miles of trails. activities include ice boating, skating, fishing, sledding, cross-country also features organized group tenting as well as 104 campsites. Winter and boating. Boat rental, mooring, and launching is available. This park The 94-acre lake provides opportunities for warm and cold water fishing picnicking, hunting, mountain biking, and hiking on 13 miles of trails. This 2,158 acre state park is located in Lycoming County and offers Little Pine State Park

State Parks and Recreation Areas

Little Pine State Park offers a 94-acre lake, 13 miles of trails, and over



Maps are available from the Bureau of Forestry. seven designated ski trails are available when snowfall is adequate. trails. For cross-country skiing enthusiasts, Pine Creek Rail Trail and Tiadaghton State Forest offers approximately 192 miles of snowmobile Winter Activities

with other regulations. Contact the district office for additional fall hunting season. ATVs must be registered with DCNR and comply closed for several months during the spring fire season and again in the are maintained by volunteers and the Bureau of Forestry. The trail is Haneyville ATV Trail offers 17 miles of summer and winter trails that

Motorized Trails

Golden Eagle, and Mid-State trails. Certain designated state forest hiking trails are closed—Black Forest, posted. The degree of difficulty on the trails varies considerably. State Forest. All trails are open to mountain biking unless otherwise Mountain bikes may be used on most roads and trails in Tiadaghton Mountain Biking

Trail, Golden Eagle Trail, and the Mid State Trail. the Pine Creek Rail Trail, and state forest hiking trails - Black Forest otherwise posted. Horses are not permitted on district hiking only trails, Horses may be ridden on all state forest roads and trails except those Horseback Riding

spectacular views across both public and private land. recreation. There are many vistas throughout the forest that provide forest fire protection, provide public access to state forestl and for State Forest. Over 260 miles of state forest roads, originally developed for foliage season, are the most popular sightseeing activities in Tiadaghton Wildlife watching and scenic drives, especially during the colorful fall Sightseeing



Pine Creek in the spring. gnola beyolne zi ninavlyznne 4 Some of the best canoeing in

rapids in some areas. challenging Class 2 and 3 However, there are more by experienced paddlers. Class 1, and is easily navigated of the creek is considered at other times of the year. Most heavy rains may permit passage in March, April, and May, but The water is best for canoeing Creek will be unforgettable. paddle, any time spent on Pine excursion or a two-hour easy interested in a three-day for others. Whether you're and a once in a lifetime thrill spring tradition for many Canoeing Pine Creek is a

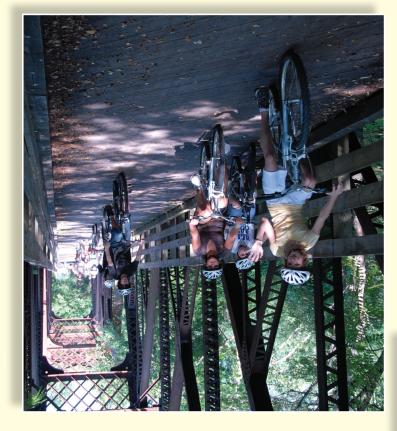
mountain streams offer challenging native brook trout. Creek, and Slate Run, all of which support a great variety of fish. Many Tiadaghton State Forest. Larger streams include Pine Creek, Little Pine Great fishing for cold and warm water species is available in Fishing and Boating

out the state forest except in safety zones around buildings and picnic quarry in Tiadaghton's vast woodlands. Hunting is permitted throughto Tiadaghton State Forest from all over the state to pursue their favorite is a popular use of the forest during designated seasons. Hunters travel Hunting for white-tailed deer, wild turkey, ruffed grouse, and black bear

during business hours. Contact the district office for details. are issued in advance by telephoning the district office or stopping by restrictions apply in several popular camping areas. Camping permits cases. Some fragile watersheds are closed to camping and additional All facilities are primitive, and camping permits are required in most Tiadaghton State Forest is a wonderful place to sleep under the stars.

cross country skiing, and walking. Junction in Tioga State Forest. The trail is used primarily for bicycling, miles from Jersey Shore in Tiadaghton State Forest north to Wellsboro abandoned railroad grade that parallels Pine Creek. The trail extends 62 This popular trail was developed by the Bureau of Forestry on the Pine Creek Rail Trail

Biking along Pine Creek Rail Trail near Waterville.



Boalsburg, PA 16827. Maps are available from the association for a fee. and was constructed by the Mid State Itall Association, P.O. Box 167, Maryland and New York. The trail is rugged, demanding, and inspiring, Forest as it winds its way across the mountainous terrain between The MST is a 312-mile hiking trail that passes through Tiadaghton State (TSM) lirate Trail (MST)

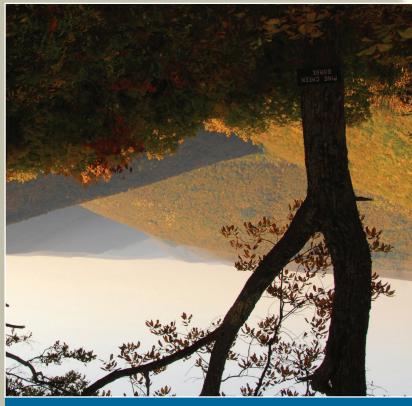
camping is not permitted along this trail. entirely on the Wolf Run Wild Area and state game land, overnight north of Cammal at the mouth of Bonnel Run. Because the trail is almost Creek region of Lycoming County. The trailhead is about four miles Golden Eagle Trail is a strenuous 9.2-mile loop trail located in the Pine Golden Eagle State Forest Hiking Trail

Conservation Corps in the 1930s. this trail follow foot paths originally constructed by the Civilian some of the most spectacular terrain in Pennsylvania. Portions of utilizes old railroad grades, logging trails and foot trails to traverse This 42-mile hiking trail was built by the Bureau of Forestry. It Black Forest State Forest Hiking Trail

Recreation

of Pennsylvania, and are there for you to use, enjoy, and explore. foliage, and picturesque drives. These forests belong to the citizens extensive network of trails, awesome scenic vistas, flaming fall and boundless recreational opportunities. They are known for their in the eastern United States. They offer unparalleled scenic beauty and remote, representing one of the largest expanses of wildland 13 percent of Pennsylvania's total forest land. State forests are vast are located in 50 of the commonwealth's 67 counties and comprise Natural Resources (DCNR) Bureau of Forestry. Twenty state forests state forest system managed by the Department of Conservation and Tiadaghton is part of Pennsylvania's extensive 2.2 million-acre Pennsylvania's State Forest System

one of eight state forests located in the Pa. Wilds region. woodlands with some areas of northern hardwoods. It is The majority of forest cover is dominated by mixed oak of Bald Eagle Mountain and North and South White Deer Ridge. along the West Branch of the Susquehanna to the long, narrow crests tributaries. The Tiadaghton district extends south across the lowlands moving mountain streams, including Pine Creek, Slate Run, and their to sloping plateaus cut by deep, steep-sloped valleys carved by fastand Union counties. The district's topography consists of narrow, flat Lycoming County. Smaller tracts extend into Tioga, Potter, Clinton, Tiadaghton State Forest is comprised of 146,926 acres, mostly in



Welcome to Tiadaghton State Forest

Bureau of Forestry–Conserving Penn's Woods



The mission of the Bureau of Forestry is to ensure the long-term health, viability, and productivity of the commonwealth's forests; and to

State Forest Management

The bureau manages state forests to provide a suite of uses and values, while maintaining their wild character. State forests are managed for pure water, recreation, scenic beauty, plant and animal habitat, timber and mineral esources. State forest management is guided by the State Forest Resource

The state forest system is a "working forest." Bureau of Forestry staff carefully manage the forest for a variety of uses and values, while ensuring sustainability.

Ecosystem Management

The bureau has adopted "ecosystem management' as its principal strategy for managing state forests.

This approach seeks to conserve natural patterns and processes while advancing long-term sustainability. Ecosystem management promotes conservation of plant and animal communities and the landscapes and habitats that support them. It also accounts for needs and

values of people and communities.

Visitors may encounter active timber harvests on state forest land. Harvesting

products for society while enhancing habitat and overall forest health.

trees provides sustainable wood

Mountain Laurel, Pennsylvania's State Flower.

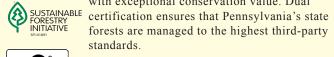
A Working Forest

As you travel throughout the state forest, you'll see examples of our forests "at work." Some of these management practices are more noticeable than others, such as active timber harvests, deer exclosure fences, prescribed fires and gypsy moth spraying. Others are subtle, such as protection of a vernal pool, buffering a

stream from timber harvesting, or designating a special area to conserve wild character or protect a rare plant community. Each of these management practices and activities plays a vital role in the management and conservation of our state forest system.

Dual Certified Forest

Pennsylvania's 2.2-million-acre state forest system is one the largest dual certified forests in North America. The forest is certified under the Forest Stewardship CouncilTM and Sustainable Forestry Initiative© standards. The FSC© is an independent organization supporting environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable management of the world's forests. SFI© certification focuses on protection of water quality, biodiversity, wildlife habitat, species at risk, and forests with exceptional conservation value. Dual



Forest Conservation

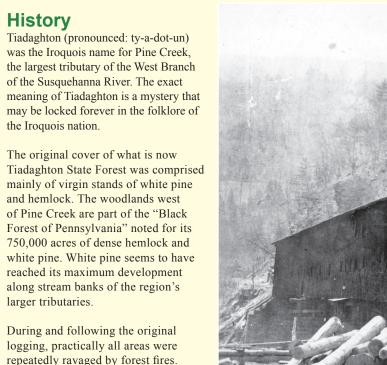
The bureau's role in forest conservation extends FSC beyond state-owned lands. The agency is charged with protecting all of Pennsylvania's forests The mark of responsible forestry from wildfire and damaging insects and diseases,

forests are managed to the highest third-party

and conserving and managing the state's native, wild plant communities. The bureau, as the state's lead forest conservation agency, promotes knowledge of forestry and forest stewardship to other government agencies, communities, landowners, forest industries, and the general public.

Help Conserve our Forests

Our actions help determine the future of our forests. To learn more about how you can help conserve Penn's Woods, visit: www.dcnr.pa.gov



During and following the original logging, practically all areas were repeatedly ravaged by forest fires. Local reports tell of a catastrophic fire charring a swath along what is now Route 44 from Pump Station to near Haneyville during the spring of 1894. This was followed by a second extensive fire which consumed the "slashings" from Galeton to Jersey Shore during the summer of 1908.

History

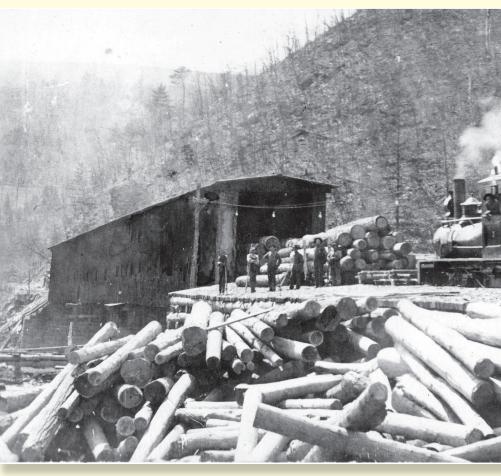
the Iroquois nation.

larger tributaries.

This fire jumped the Pine Creek Gorge north of Slate Run in several places. Still another large fire devastated the Trout Run and Miller Run drainages during the spring of 1911 as the original state forest purchase surveys were being made. There is no doubt that the fires which occurred during the initial development of today's secondgrowth forest had great influence on both the quality and species composition of the resulting stands.

The first purchase to form present-day Tiadaghton State Forest was recorded on June 13, 1898. It consisted of the A.D. Updegraff tract of 409 acres in Cummings Township and cost \$72.99. Most of the land for Tiadaghton State Forest was purchased between 1900 and 1935 from lumber companies that had removed the timber and wanted to dispose of the cut-over land.

The chestnut blight made its appearance in 1911 and virtually eliminated this prolific and valuable species from the forest by the mid-1920s. Since chestnut frequently made up 40 to 60 percent of the woodlands, its demise left many stands grossly understocked. Tree planting was a regular spring chore for forest crews. A small tree nursery flourished at Pump Station from 1914 to 1917 with 400,000 seedlings raised there.



Logging near Slate Run in the Pine Creek valley circa 1900.

The Civilian Conservation Corps operated six camps in Tiadaghton State Forest at various periods from May 1933 until September 1940. Camps were carved out of the state forest by the new enrollees who lived in tents for a period of three months while army-type barracks were constructed. Additional warehouses, tool shops, and other building followed. Each camp's average life was four years. As the depression decreased in severity, the enrollees found regular employment back home. Their accomplishments in this region included 41 miles of telephone lines, 56.5 miles of fire breaks, 232 miles of truck trails, 12 miles of horse trails, and 247 miles of foot trails.

In 1988 Conrail filed documents of intent to rail-bank the 62-mile railroad line from New Jersey Shore to Wellsboro Junction. The DCNR-Bureau of Forestry has developed the right-of-way for low density, non-motorized recreation. The Pine Creek Rail Trail has become one of the premiere recreational facilities in the region.

Approximately one-fourth of the district's acreage is non-commercial forest, where the terrain is too steep or the productivity of the soil is too low to produce a usable timber crop. This acreage does provide valuable undisturbed habitat for flora and fauna. Another important by-product of 10,852 of those acres is water for 10 municipal watersheds.

