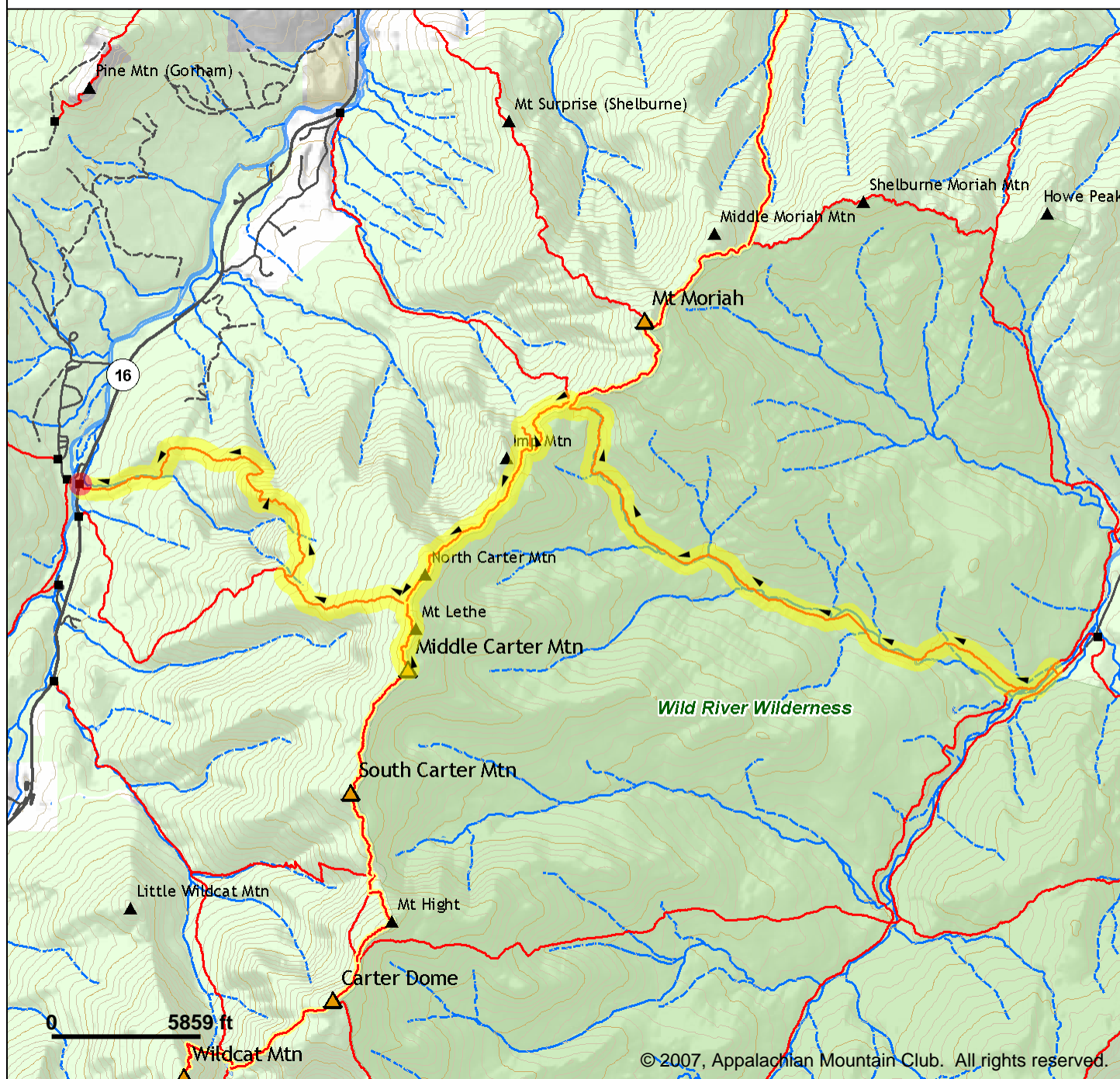


IMP-Carter



Notes

Distance	Time	Elev Change	Trail / Waypoint	Latitude	Longitude
			starting at the junction of Highwater Trail, Moriah Brook Trail	44° 18' 09"	71° 04' 16"
			<p>The section north of the Moriah Brook Trail suspension bridge was severely impacted by Tropical Storm Irene and has several washouts, blowdowns, and severely eroded streambanks. [updated 6/16/2015]</p> <p>The U.S. Forest Service has issued the following news release.</p> <p>GORHAM, N.H.-- The Moriah Brook Trail Bridge is closed as of Tuesday, September 1, 2015. In consecutive storms in 2011 and 2012, Tropical Storm Irene and Hurricane Sandy delivered extensive flooding in the Wild River watershed, eroding much of the river banks, particularly under the eastern abutment of the bridge. Since those large storms, the river has remained in a state of change, further removing soil and vegetation from the banks. This, combined with decaying wood, has led United States Forest Service engineers to determine the bridge is unsafe and due for removal.</p> <p>This pedestrian bridge provided access from Wild River Campground to the west side of the Wild River Wilderness, and the east side of the Carter-Moriah Range. Hikers need to be prepared to ford the river, find another crossing, or turn back and hike another day. With the closure of this bridge, the only remaining hiker bridge is at the northeastern end of the Highwater Trail, seven miles downstream at the confluence of the Wild River and Evans Brook.</p> <p>A barricade is in place on both sides of the bridge preventing further use. All trailheads that provide reasonable access to the bridge are posted with notices. Hikers are urged to be prepared by planning ahead.</p> <p>The Forest Service is currently in the process developing a proposed action and will be seeking public comments. We welcome thoughts on locations and alternative suggestions and designs. For comments and questions, please contact Helon Hoffer at Androscoggin Ranger Station of the White Mountain National Forest at 603-466-2713 x1211.</p>		
			entering wilderness area		
0.30 mi	11 min	+31 ft	on Highwater Trail		
0.30 mi	11 min	+31 ft	<p>Highwater Trail starts at a parking lot near the jct. of Wild River Rd. (FR 12) and ME 113, crosses the Wild River on a suspension footbridge, and follows along the northwest side of the river to Wild River Trail at the west side of the latter trail's first river crossing. Highwater Trail's southern half makes various loop hikes possible and can be used to avoid the frequently difficult Wild River crossing on Shelburne Trail. The crossings of Bull, Moriah, and Cypress brooks may be difficult in high water. Most of the way, Highwater Trail follows old logging roads with easy grades, close to the river, though it has a number of ups and downs. The trail is poorly marked in places and requires care to follow. Beyond its jct. with Moriah Brook Trail, Highwater Trail is within the Wild River Wilderness. Note: This trail was severely damaged by the 2011 storm, with erosion and multiple washouts north of the Moriah Brook Trail jct. The suspension bridge over the Wild River at the north end of the trail that was washed away was replaced in 2013.</p> <p>Highwater Trail joins Moriah Brook Trail, and the coinciding trails continue ahead (southwest) and soon descend a short, steep pitch to the left, and in another 0.1 mi., they turn right. Then Highwater Trail turns left off Moriah Brook Trail.</p>		

Distance	Time	Elev Change	Trail / Waypoint	Latitude	Longitude
			to the junction of Moriah Brook Trail	44° 18' 02"	71° 04' 32"
5.20 mi	3 hr 38 min	+1906 ft	on Moriah Brook Trail		
5.50 mi	3 hr 49 min	+1937 ft	This trail ascends to the col between Mt. Moriah and North Carter from the Wild River Trail south of Wild River Campground. It is an attractive trail, passing Moriah Gorge, traversing beautiful birch woods that have grown up after fires, and providing fine views up to the impressive south cliffs of Moriah. Nearly the entire trail is within the Wild River Wilderness.		
			The Moriah Brook Trail crosses Moriah Brook (may be difficult at high water); the gorge downstream from this crossing merits exploration. The trail follows the south bank of the brook, passing some beaver meadows on the left, then recrosses the brook. The trail passes some attractive cascades and pools, crosses a ledge, then crosses a branch of Moriah Brook just above the confluence with the main brook. The trail continues through birch woods and crosses the main brook four more times, the last crossing in a boulder area below a small cascade. The trail becomes rather wet as it winds through almost pure stands of white birch below the impressive south cliffs of Mt. Moriah, then climbs to the col and the Carter-Moriah Trail.		
			to the junction of Carter-Moriah Trail	44° 19' 53"	71° 08' 35"
leaving wilderness area					
0.02 mi	1 min	+8 ft	on Carter-Moriah Trail		
5.52 mi	3 hr 50 min	+1945 ft	This trail runs from Gorham to Carter Notch, following the crest of the Carter Range. From the Kenduskeag Trail junction near the summit of Mt. Moriah to Carter Notch, Carter-Moriah Trail is part of the AT. Water is very scarce on many parts of this trail because it runs mostly on or near the crest of the ridge.		
			Carter-Moriah Trail turns right and follows a boardwalk. In 40 yd., Stony Brook Trail enters straight ahead, and Carter-Moriah Trail turns left.		
			to the junction of Stony Brook Trail	44° 19' 54"	71° 08' 36"
0.70 mi	31 min	+195 ft	on Carter-Moriah Trail		
6.22 mi	4 hr 21 min	+2140 ft	Carter-Moriah Trail skirts the northwest side of a hump with minor ups and downs, climbs to a ledgy area with interesting views, then turns sharply right and descends to a jct. with a spur trail that descends right 0.2 mi. and 150 ft. to Imp Campsite, which has a shelter, tent platforms, and water.		
			to the junction of Imp campsite access	44° 19' 36"	71° 08' 56"
0.20 mi	6 min	-162 ft	on Imp campsite access		
6.42 mi	4 hr 27 min	+1978 ft	to Imp Campsite	44° 19' 45"	71° 09' 01"
0.20 mi	11 min	+162 ft	on Imp campsite access		
6.62 mi	4 hr 38 min	+2140 ft	to the junction of Carter-Moriah Trail	44° 19' 36"	71° 08' 56"
1.90 mi	1 hr 36 min	+1152 ft	on Carter-Moriah Trail		
8.52 mi	6 hr 14 min	+3292 ft	The main trail crosses a small brook and passes through a wet area, ascending on the plateau south of Imp Mtn. and crossing a couple of minor knobs. After a slight dip, the trail begins a steep and rough climb to North Carter Mtn., with several ledge scrambles and occasional views north. The grade moderates near the top, and the trail reaches the partly open summit of North Carter, with limited views. Carter-Moriah Trail continues south, passes a fine outlook east over Wild River valley, and winds along the crest of the ridge. Soon North Carter Trail enters right.		
			to the junction of North Carter Trail	44° 18' 36"	71° 10' 04"
0.60 mi	24 min	+119 ft	on Carter-Moriah Trail		
9.12 mi	6 hr 38 min	+3411 ft	Carter-Moriah Trail continues over a series of five ledgy humps, with boggy depressions between. Good views are available from ledges on the two southernmost knobs. Ascending from the col south of the last knob, the trail passes a good outlook west and north, and in another 70 yd., it reaches the level, wooded summit of Middle Carter Mtn.		
			to Middle Carter Mtn	44° 18' 11"	71° 10' 04"

Distance	Time	Elev Change	Trail / Waypoint	Latitude	Longitude
0.60 mi	20 min	-119 ft	on Carter-Moriah Trail		
9.72 mi	6 hr 58 min	+3292 ft	In 70 yd. the trail passes a good outlook west and north. It continues over a series of five ledgy humps, with boggy depressions between. Good views are available from ledges on the two southernmost knobs. Then North Carter Trail enters on the left. to the junction of North Carter Trail	44° 18' 36"	71° 10' 04"
1.20 mi	36 min	-1269 ft	on North Carter Trail		
10.92 mi	7 hr 34 min	+2024 ft	This trail follows an old logging road to the Carter-Moriah. North Carter Trail leaves the Carter-Moriah Trail 0.3 mi. south of the summit of North Carter. It descends fairly steeply, then at 0.7 mi. it turns right onto an old logging road. It bears left onto another old road at 0.9 mi. and descends to the jct. at the upper end of the Imp Trail loop, 3.1 mi. from NH 16 via the north branch of Imp Trail or 3.2 mi. from NH 16 via the south branch. to the junction of Imp Trail	44° 18' 48"	71° 11' 10"
0.90 mi	33 min	-101 ft	on Imp Trail		
11.82 mi	8 hr 7 min	+1923 ft	This trail makes a loop over the cliff that bears the Imp Profile, providing fine views of the Presidential Range. The ends of the loop are 0.3 mi. apart on NH 16, with the north end 2.6 mi. north of the Mt. Washington Auto Rd. and 5.4 mi. south of Gorham. Imp Trail turns sharply left here and soon crosses the head of Imp Brook. It ascends and then descends gradually with somewhat rough footing, then crosses a large brook. It then skirts the edge of the Imp Brook ravine and arrives at the Imp Face cliff. to Imp Face	44° 19' 16"	71° 11' 17"
2.20 mi	1 hr 11 min	-1846 ft	on Imp Trail		
14.02 mi	9 hr 18 min	+76 ft	The trail descends steeply from the Imp viewpoint, swinging right and down nearly to the bottom of a ravine northeast of the Imp Profile cliff. Here it swings left and angles down the north side of the ridge. The trail then levels for some distance as it follows the crest of a ridge. It angles south down off the ridge, crosses Imp Brook (difficult at high water), then passes through a pleasant stand of hemlocks as it heads west down the south side of the Imp Brook valley to the north trailhead on NH 16. to Imp Trailhead - north The northern end of the Imp loop is 2.6 mi. north of the Mt. Washington Auto Rd. and 5.4 mi. south of Groham on Rt 16.	44° 19' 24"	71° 13' 01"
14.02 mi	9 hr 18 min	+76 ft	Totals		

Disclaimer

The use of this content is at your own risk. You acknowledge that (i) hiking, climbing and camping and related outdoor activities entail inherent risks and hazards, (ii) that conditions are variable and the content does not purport to be error-free or up to date, (iii) the presence of some warnings does not mean that all dangerous situations or changes in conditions will result in warnings on the AMC Site (and, thus, in this report), and (iv) ratings are very general, assume good weather and trail conditions and good physical fitness and constitute only one factor of many in a decision to hike a trail.

Important Phone Numbers

Emergency	911
Appalachian Mountain Club Pinkham Notch Visitor Center	603-466-2721
AMC Reservations (huts, lodges)	603-466-2727
U.S. Forest Service	603-528-8721
National Weather Service	603-225-5191

Additional WMNF Information

Camping is allowed anywhere in the WMNF, but is prohibited or restricted in Forest Protection Areas (FPAs). Generally, in Forest Protection Areas no camping is permitted above treeline (where trees are less than 8 feet tall), within ¼ mile of a trailhead or road, within 200 feet of a trail.

Wilderness Areas

In accordance with USFS Wilderness policy, trails in designated Wilderness areas are generally maintained to a lower standard than trails outside Wilderness. They may be rough, overgrown or essentially unmarked with minimal signage, and considerable care may be required to follow them. Hiking and camping group size must be no larger than 10 people. Camping and fires are also prohibited above treeline (where trees are less than 8 feet tall) except in winter, when camping is permitted above treeline in places where snow cover is at least 2 feet, but not on any frozen body of water.

Alpine Zone

Hikers are encouraged to be particularly careful in their activities above treeline because the plants that grow there already have to cope with the severity of the environment. No plants should ever be picked or otherwise damaged. Hikers are urged to stay on trails or walk very carefully on rocks so as not to kill fragile alpine vegetation. AMC urges hikers to become citizen-scientists and help AMC in alpine plant monitoring – see www.outdoors.org/mountainwatch for details.



Safety Tips from the Appalachian Mountain Club

Here's the essential clothing and gear you need — even for a day hike — in the Northeast's mountains in the spring, summer, or fall. **Always check the weather and prepare for the worst conditions; make plans with your group's abilities in mind; and plan an alternate route in case of bad weather, injury, illness, or slower than expected travel time.**

Avoiding Hypothermia: Hypothermia can occur when your core body temperature falls below normal. This can easily happen when you are exposed to cold winds or wetness.

You can avoid hypothermia if you guard against dehydration, fatigue, cold winds, and wet clothes. Be sure to:

- Dress warmly, in layers.
- Stay dry.
- Protect yourself from wind, rain, and snow. (This can be done most effectively by wearing clothes that block wind and moisture.)
- Eat high-energy snacks and drink plenty of water.
- Do not over-exert.
- Pack essential gear, even on day hikes.

Essential Gear: Be sure to wear or bring the following:

Wool sweater or synthetic pile jacket * Hat * Gloves or mittens
Bandanna or handkerchief * Long pants (avoid cotton)
Wind and rain gear (jacket and pants)

Extra socks * Sturdy boots * Polypropylene or wool underwear

First-aid kit * Waterproof matches. * Whistle * Knife.

Guidebook, trail map, and compass. * High-energy snacks.

Two to four quarts of water, per person. * Flashlight or headlamp with fresh batteries.

Sunscreen. * Insect repellent. * Plastic trash bags

Consider carrying a sleeping bag in case you are forced to sleep out overnight. If you're traveling in a group, carry at least one sleeping bag. It is an emergency tool that can keep an injured hiker warm until help arrives.

For more advice on preparing for your next hike, see: www.outdoors.org/recreation/plan.

AMC offers over 8,000 outdoor programs each year, offers a wide range of educational programs, and maintains over 1,700 miles of trails in the Northeast. Most of all, we rely on the support of hikers like you. To join, visit www.outdoors.org/membership.

AMC recommends hikers follow the hikeSafe Hiker Responsibility Code, and minimize their impact on the backcountry by following Leave No Trace principles.

hikeSafe Hiker Responsibility Code



You are responsible for yourself, so be prepared:

With knowledge and gear. Become self reliant by learning about the terrain, conditions, local weather and your equipment before you start.

To leave your plans. Tell someone where you are going, the trails you are hiking, when you will return and your emergency plans.

To stay together. When you start as a group, hike as a group, end as a group. Pace your hike to the slowest person.

To turn back. Weather changes quickly in the mountains. Fatigue and unexpected conditions can also affect your hike. Know your limitations and when to postpone your hike. The mountains will be there another day.

For emergencies. Even if you are headed out for just an hour, an injury, severe weather or a wrong turn could become life threatening. Don't assume you will be rescued; know how to rescue yourself.

To share the hiker code with others.

hikeSafe: It's Your Responsibility. To learn more, see: www.hikesafe.com

The Hiker Responsibility Code was developed and is endorsed by the White Mountain National Forest and New Hampshire Fish and Game.

Leave No Trace principles to minimize backcountry impact



Plan ahead and prepare. Know the terrain and any regulations applicable to the area you're planning to visit, and be prepared for extreme weather or other emergencies. Small groups have less impact on resources than large ones.

Travel and camp on durable surfaces, which include established trails and campsites, rock, gravel, dry grasses, or snow. Camp at least 200 feet from lakes and streams, and focus activities on areas where vegetation is absent.

Dispose of waste properly. Pack it in, pack it out. To wash yourself or your dishes, carry water 200 feet away from streams or lakes and use small amounts of biodegradable soap. Scatter strained dishwater.

Leave what you find. Cultural or historic artifacts, as well as natural objects such as plants or rocks, should be left as found.

Minimize campfire impacts. Cook on a stove. If a campfire is built, keep it small and use dead sticks found on the ground. Use established fire rings, fire pans, or mound fires.

Respect wildlife. View critters from a distance. Feeding wildlife alters their natural behavior.

Be considerate of other visitors. Be courteous, respect the quality of other visitors' backcountry experience, and let the natural sounds of the forest prevail.

The AMC partners with Leave No Trace Center for Outdoor Ethics, to provide Leave No Trace training in the East. For more on our LNT Master Educator training, see <http://www.outdoors.org/recreation/leadership>.