

APPENDIX A: Response to Public Comments

The following is a summary of public comments received in June and July of 2004 following the release of the Draft UMP for Public Review and Department responses to them.

SNOWMOBILE TRAILS

1. Snowmobiles should not be allowed in the Forest Preserve
The APSLMP allows snowmobile trails in units classified as Wild Forest. See pages 32-38 of the APSLMP (or Appendix M of this UMP).
2. Do not make trails 12 feet wide
This UMP does not contain a proposal to increase snowmobile trail widths to 12 feet. Specifications for snowmobile trails proposed in this UMP will conform to relevant APSLMP guidelines and DEC policy.
3.
 - a. Snowmobile trail proposals should be related back to the objectives identified in the draft Comprehensive Snowmobile Plan (CSP) for the Adirondack Park.
 - b. The draft CSP should have no bearing on this UMP, since it does not exist in a finalized state, and no snowmobile trails should be built until the draft CSP is finalized.
Proposals in this UMP for the construction and maintenance of snowmobile trails in the Vanderhacker Mountain Wild Forest have been made within the spirit of language set forth in the APSLMP and current policy. The draft CSP was not considered to be a guiding document in the development of this UMP. Reference is made to the draft CSP within the context of potential amendments to the VMWF UMP that may be considered when the draft CSP is finalized. See Appendix I of this UMP for additional discussion.
4. Per the APSLMP, do not increase motor vehicle use in the Forest Preserve. The “no material increase” guideline is being violated.
A discussion of the UMP with respect to the “no material increase” provision of APSLMP Basic Guideline #4 is found on page 211.
5. The UMP encourages snowmobile use, which is prohibited under Basic Guideline #4 of the APSLMP.
See page 169 for a discussion related to APSLMP Basic Guideline #4.
6.
 - a. Use Alternative A/B/C/D/E/F in the trail to facilitate snowmobile access between Minerva and Newcomb.
 - b. Don't use Stony Pond snowmobile trail in Minerva-Newcomb connector
 - c. Use/Do not use the Vanderhacker trail in the trail to facilitate snowmobile access between Newcomb and Minerva
See Appendix I beginning on page 169 for a complete analysis of the above alternatives.
7. Allow track groomers on trails proposed to facilitate access between communities
The type(s) of groomers allowed on snowmobile trails in the VMWF will depend on the provisions of current or future policy, and not this UMP.
8. General support for snowmobile link between Pottersville and Schroon Lake
See discussion on page 207 for the referenced proposal.

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9. Harris Lake by-pass snowmobile trail is OK, but recommend proper and highly visible signage and enforcement along the route to ensure that snowmobile traffic does not occur along Newcomb Lake Road
Such signage will be installed. Regular Forest Ranger patrols of the area and a year-round presence of Operations staff at the Gatehouse Complex should also help to deter illegal use of the road.
10. Snowmobile trails should avoid remote areas and stay within or alongside existing ROW's
For the most part, proposals in this UMP related to the VMWF snowmobile trail network will result in trails that avoid remote areas and/or stay along existing rights-of-way.
11. The UMP does not correlate projected use to projected environmental impacts
Projected use figures are difficult to estimate, but the preferred alternatives for snowmobile trails to facilitate access between communities have been chosen at least partially based on their ability to withstand increased levels of use. For instance, Alternative D (the preferred alternative) of the trail to facilitate snowmobile access between Minerva and Newcomb will direct snowmobile traffic through a substantial portion of VMWF using an existing travel corridor with a high capacity to withstand use - the D&H railroad bed.
12. A cost-benefit analysis regarding snowmobiling's purported economic impacts needs to be developed.
Proposals for the construction and maintenance of snowmobile trails in the Vanderhacker Mountain Wild Forest have been made within the spirit of language set forth in the APSLMP and current policy.
13. Assessment of impacts related to snowmobile trail proposals needs to be added, including, among other things, exhaust and increased noise levels.
The preferred alternatives have been chosen at least partially based on their ability to withstand increased levels of use. For instance, Alternative D (the preferred alternative) of the trail to facilitate snowmobile access between Minerva and Newcomb will direct snowmobile traffic through a substantial portion of VMWF using an existing travel corridor with a high capacity to withstand use - the D&H railroad bed.
14. Snowmobile trail construction should be put on hold until the environmental and economic studies are completed within the context of a park-wide study of snowmobiling.
*Overall the proposed trail alternatives will only slightly increase the VMWF snowmobile trail system. Such trail development (increases) will conform to meet the State's most environmental friendly guidelines-SEQR.
Proposals for the construction of snowmobile trails in the Vanderhacker Mountain Wild Forest have been made within the spirit of language set forth in the APSLMP and current policy. The draft Comprehensive Snowmobile Plan (CSP) was not considered to be a guiding document in the development of this UMP.
Reference is made to the draft CSP within the context of potential amendments to the VMWF UMP that may be considered when the draft CSP is finalized. See Appendix I of this UMP for additional discussion.*

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15. Snowmobile trail locations should be determined by local communities and snowmobile clubs affected.

The Department worked with a great many individuals and groups, including local governments and snowmobile clubs, to develop the alternative trail locations.

CONFLICTING USES

1. Snowmobiling and nordic skiing are incompatible uses; there should be more places for people to ski.

If nordic skiers wish to avoid trails on which they may encounter snowmobiles, there are many options currently available in the VMWF, including: the trails to Hewitt Pond, Boreas River, Rankin Pond, Muller Pond cemetery, and Vanderwhacker Pond; the trails at Little Gore; and the Roosevelt truck trail, not to mention the numerous trails in the adjacent Hudson Gorge Primitive Area, Hoffman Notch Wilderness, High Peaks Wilderness, Siamese Ponds Wilderness, and Santanoni Historic Area, all of which are off-limits to snowmobiles. As the VMWF UMP is implemented, several other trails will be open to nordic skiing but not snowmobiling, including the Wolf Pond, Linsey Marsh, Moxham Mountain, and Raymond Brook trails.

2. Bicycling and equestrian use are incompatible with hiking and care should be taken when designating trails for these uses.

Potential conflicts with other recreationists have been considered in the designation of such trails. See page 93 and Appendix J.

3. Opposed to designation of the Linsey Marsh trail for bicycle use because it could lead to user conflicts.

See #2 above. The Linsey Marsh trail is currently open to both bicycling and hiking, and the Department has received no reports of user conflict on the trail. This UMP recognizes the trail as suitable for all terrain bicycle use and proposes to continue to allow that use. Furthermore, the current very low level of use by any user group suggests that the potential for user conflict is likewise very low. However, the Department will monitor use of the trail and take steps to alleviate user conflict problems should they arise.

FISHERIES

1. Treat at least some lakes and ponds as ecosystems in their own right rather than fish reservoirs. The repeated use of Rotenone should be avoided, because of possible unknown toxic effects. Fishing could be prohibited in at least some re-claimed lakes and ponds in the interest of fish communities.

The Department does not consider lakes or ponds as strictly fish reservoirs. As this comment implies, lakes and ponds are important ecological systems. However, fishing per se does not endanger the integrity of pond or lake ecosystems. The Department uses closed seasons, minimum length limits, and bag limits to prevent over-fishing. Angler use of fishery resources is a legitimate and ecologically compatible activity, and when properly regulated will not negatively impact fish

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communities. The effects of reclamation with rotenone have been extensively studied. Identifiable effects are short term and not cumulative.

2. Why encourage and promote angler use? This leads to more expense and resources in providing fishing opportunities at the expense of other wildlife programs.

The Department is legally mandated to promote sound management practices of fish and wildlife resources for recreational purposes. Fishing is a legitimate recreational activity. The majority of the state monies used in managing the fishery resources come from the Conservation Fund, which is comprised of the sale of hunting, fishing, and trapping licenses. The money used to manage the fishery resources within the Vanderhacker Mountain Wild Forest does not come at the expense of other wildlife programs.

3. The Department needs to undertake an adequate public education program prior to reclamation of water bodies.

We agree. The use of baitfish is discussed in this UMP. Moreover, the use and possession of fish for use as bait is prohibited in selected waters within the unit in an effort to prevent the introduction of unwanted fish species. Signs to this effect are posted and Bureau of Fisheries staff do periodic checks to make sure the signs are maintained. We also post at some locations educational signs about baitfish and their potential consequences for Adirondack lakes and ponds. The Freshwater Fishing Regulations Guide discusses the use and possession of baitfish and the potential negative consequences of baitfish introductions. In addition, an article in the Department's magazine "The Conservationist" discussed the issue. However, additional education about this issue is a desirable goal. This opportunity will be explored.

4. Balfour Lake has been fished out as a result of increased public fishing and access, and should be stocked.

The Bureau of Fisheries recently surveyed Balfour Lake. Conditions found during the survey indicate that Balfour is a viable candidate for stocking. The lake will be stocked experimentally to see if trout stocking can help re-establish a salmonid fishery in Balfour Lake.

WILDLIFE

1. General support for UMP's recommendations regarding Burroughs Cave
See discussion on pg 31 for referenced management recommendations.

INVASIVE PLANTS

1. Terrestrial invasive plant species are mentioned in the UMP, but not aquatic invasives.
According to the Adirondack Park Invasive Plant Program (APIPP), there are no known occurrences of invasive aquatic plants within the VMWF. Individuals aware of any such infestations should report them to DEC and/or the APIPP. Recreationists can avoid inadvertently transferring aquatic invasive species between waters by thoroughly inspecting and cleaning equipment between uses.

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2. The section on invasive plants should be updated based on the latest findings of the Adirondack Park Invasive Plant Program.

The information in the UMP is up-to-date and agrees with information kept by the APIPP. The location of the only known invasive plant infestation on VMWF lands was originally reported to APIPP by Department staff. Information on the location of additional infestations on state lands adjacent to VMWF and Best Management Practices for controlling invasive plant infestations have been added as Appendix R to the UMP since the release of the Draft UMP for Public Review.

3. Potential management actions to arrest the Japanese knotweed infestation on Northwoods Club Road need to be identified. More than one year of work to combat Japanese knotweed is necessary.

Management actions to eliminate the Japanese knotweed population on VMWF lands along Northwoods Club Road have been updated to reflect current APIPP recommendations for control of that species.

ACCESSIBILITY

1. General support for the substitution of the Arrow Road with the Roosevelt truck trail, but concern that primitive tent sites along the truck trail will be easily accessible and used for “partying”

Only valid CP-3¹ permit holders will be allowed to access the proposed primitive tent sites along the Roosevelt truck trail via motor vehicle. All other public motorized use will be prohibited, but the truck trail will remain open to non-motorized use by the public. The Department will monitor the truck trail and take the steps necessary to curb illegal use, should it occur.

2. General support for the proposals to improve access for people with disabilities

See page 100 for the referenced proposals.

FIRE TOWER

1. The Vanderwhacker fire tower should be retained and maintained for educational use. General support for recommendations regarding rehabilitation of the Vanderwhacker fire tower.

The Vanderwhacker Mountain fire tower will be retained. See page 97 for proposals related to the fire tower.

TRAILS

1. Support/Oppose trails to Moxham Mtn., Wolf Pond, Vanderwhacker Pond, and the VIC-Santanoni connectors.

These proposals are made within the guidelines of the APSLMP, which states in part that “those types of outdoor recreation that afford enjoyment without destroying the wild forest character or natural resource quality should be encouraged [in Wild Forest areas]”, and represent appropriate opportunities to develop additional foot trails in the VMWF. Descriptions of proposed trail locations are found in Appendix J.

¹Commissioner’s Policy #3 - Motor Vehicle Access to State Lands under Jurisdiction of the Department of Environmental Conservation for People with Disabilities

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2. Would like to see a re-route of the northern end of the Hoffman Notch trail.
The northern end of the trail is located on so-called silvicultural lands that are currently classified as Wild Forest. However, as mentioned on page 104 of this UMP, any management activities related to the Hoffman Notch trail will be addressed in the Hoffman Notch Wilderness Unit Management Plan since the trail mostly serves the wilderness area and the majority of the trail is located within that area. Moreover, it is anticipated that the APA may soon reclassify this parcel and add it to the adjacent Hoffman Notch Wilderness. These comments will be passed along to the planning team responsible for developing the Hoffman Notch Wilderness UMP.

3. The North Country National Scenic Trail (NCNST) should be routed through North Creek.
Potential NCNST routes through the VMWF are discussed on page 223, but the actual route will be determined through a separate process and amendments made to relevant Unit Management Plans, if necessary.

4. Need for new hiking trails and impacts of those trails needs to be explained
Hiking trail proposals in this UMP have been made under the guidelines of the APSLMP in an attempt to balance protection of the natural wild forest setting and improved access to the unit. Furthermore, the APSLMP identifies Wild Forests as appropriate areas to accommodate much of the future use of the Adirondack Forest Preserve. Public requests for additional hiking opportunities within VMWF during the development of this UMP were numerous and the Department has chosen a few that it considers will not degrade the resource. Of course, monitoring is important, and it will be conducted to ensure protection of the natural resources and wild forest character of the unit.

5. The Moxham Mountain trail proposal should be built to accommodate 4-season use.
The trailhead for the proposed Moxham Mountain trail will be located on the seasonal unplowed portion of Fourteenth Road. Unfortunately, the snowplow turn-around for Fourteenth Road is located east of the proposed Moxham Mountain trailhead (before the road enters state lands), and therefore, it may not be possible to park at the trailhead during the winter months. Moreover, parking at snowplow turn-around areas is not normally allowed, and for obvious reasons.

6. General support for the Raymond Brook ski trail
A description of the Raymond Brook ski trail proposal is found on page 218.

7. Improve opportunities for equestrian use
Because opportunities for equestrian use currently exist on Newcomb Lake Road adjacent to VMWF, the VMWF UMP suggests expanding equestrian opportunities in this area; in particular through designating the proposed snowmobile/bicycle trail between the Lake Harris Campground and the Santanoni Gatehouse Complex for equestrian use. The UMP also recognizes that such a designation may require amendments to the Santanoni and Lake Harris Campground UMP's.

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8. Would like to see an emphasis on improving maintenance of existing trails
Improving trail maintenance in this unit is an important goal of DEC managers. In recent years, the VMWF has benefitted from the great work of Student Conservation Association crews and other volunteers, and we have every intention of continuing these partnerships to improve trail maintenance in the VMWF in the future. Specific projects for the tower trail and the Stony Pond trail are listed in Appendix J, but other maintenance projects may be undertaken in the unit as time, funding, and available resources permit.

28N RANGER CABIN

1. Supports either the demolition or relocation of the 28N Ranger Cabin and garage. Don't waste money on preserving these buildings.
As described on page 94, the Department is attempting to adhere to the guidelines of both the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan (APSLMP) and the State Historic Preservation Act (SHPA) in determining whether to preserve, relocate, or raze these buildings. A cost assessment of each alternative is scheduled for Year One of the UMP. Following this assessment, DEC will work in consultation with the APA and the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) to determine the environmental and historical costs associated with each alternative, and choose the alternative that is both financially feasible and best meets the guidelines of the APSLMP and SHPA.

APA

1. Want clarification on the definitions of the terms motor vehicle, ATVs, and snowmobiles used in the APSLMP.
The Adirondack Park Agency is responsible for interpretations of the APSLMP. Questions regarding interpretation of such terms should be directed to the APA.

SIGNAGE

1. Would like a sign to Lester Dam where the trail leaves the Cheney Pond road.
This UMP contains a proposal to install a sign at this location and a trail register a few hundred feet down the trail.
2. Where's the sign inventory?
A sign inventory was completed during the initial stages of development of the UMP, the results of which were not included in the draft UMP for Public Review. There are approximately 18 signs in VMWF. (Signs are occasionally vandalized and replacement can take up to one year, due to Sign Shop backlog). Most signs are located along roads and/or at trailheads (~11). Others are located at interior sites, such as trail junctions, lean-to's, and ponds or located in association with gates (i.e., stop signs).

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3. Improve marking of Forest Preserve lands in the vicinity of Thilo Road and Charley Hill Road.
The draft UMP for Public Review included the proposal (on page 88) to “[p]ost ‘Wild Forest’ signs at the points where the Schroon Lake snowmobile trails enter State Land”, which includes those Forest Preserve lands in the vicinity of Thilo Road. As for Charley Hill Road (not to be confused with Charley Hollow Road), the VMWF actually abuts the road for only a very short distance. (See Facilities Map in Appendix K). Overall, the VMWF has roughly 204 miles of boundary line. The Department recognizes that well-marked boundaries are extremely important to the proper management of state lands and will adhere to the current policy of remarking boundary lines every seven years.

CAMPING

1. Roadside campsites on Route 28N (at the Boreas River) and Blue Ridge Rd (at the Boreas River) should be closed due to unconsolidated trash, enforcement issues, excessive tree cutting, soil compaction and erosion, vegetation trampling, and misuse of fires.
The UMP currently proposes the closure of one of the two sites located at Blue Ridge Road and the Boreas River in accordance with separation distance guidelines of the APSLMP. The remaining site is removed from the snowplow turn-around and well-screened from Blue Ridge Road. The UMP also proposes the closure of 2 of the 5 sites located at Route 28N and the Boreas River in accordance with separation distance guidelines of the APSLMP. Overall, this site is particularly hardened and thus soil compaction, erosion, and vegetation trampling are not anticipated to be problems at the remaining small grouping of 3 primitive sites. These sites also possess cement fireplaces, which help to prevent the misuse of fires. Trash has been an occasional problem at this location and others. Education, through Forest Ranger patrols and the use of “Carry it in - Carry it out” signage, will be used to improve trash removal at this site. Furthermore, the Department is planning a park-wide inventory to determine the extent to which roadside camping exists in Wild Forest areas and will establish, in consultation with the APA, design criteria for such campsites, intended to minimize resource and social impacts to the wild forest, including those raised in the above comment.
2. More detail should be given on current status of campsites.
The UMP contains a listing of all designated campsites, as many undesignated, user-created sites as are known to exist, and general information regarding use. (See pages 39, 45, and 59). Unfortunately, year-round use figures are not available, so further detail regarding status has not been included in the UMP. A baseline inventory of campsites within the VMWF is planned for Year One of the UMP. Such an inventory will provide the Department with details of existing conditions at each site; improving the monitoring of changes over time and improving the timely initiation of necessary corrective measures.
3. Current and anticipated impacts on campsites need to be improved
See #1 and #2 above.

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4. Relocate primitive tent sites closed through the UMP to Balfour Lake (east of 28N), Rankin Pond, Big Sherman Pond, Vanderwhacker Pond, and Center Ponds.
Camping pressure and resource conditions at these areas are such that there does not appear to be a need to relocate primitive tent sites to these locations. However, the Department will continue to monitor these areas for impacts due to at-large camping and may, in consultation with the APA, designate campsites in the future, if necessary.

ALL TERRAIN BICYCLES (ATB's)

1. General support for trail proposals creating an ATB loop from the Lake Harris Campground to the Santanoni Gatehouse Complex to the Santanoni Great Camp Complex
This trail is described in more detail on page 221 in Appendix J. The trail is proposed for consideration in the next revisions of this UMP and may also require revisions to the Camp Santanoni Historic Area and/or Lake Harris Campground UMP's before it can be built.
2. The Vanderwhacker trail should be opened to ATB's.
The Vanderwhacker trail is generally too wet and too rough to be suitable for ATB use.
3. The tower trail should be open to ATB's from Moose Pond Rd to the observer's cabins.
See #2 above. Furthermore, the trail distance from Moose Pond Road to the observer's cabins is only a mile. Once past the observer's cabins, the tower trail becomes too steep for ATB use.
4. The north end of the Hoffman Notch trail and the Roaring Brook, Rabbit Pond, and Oak Ridge trails should be open to ATB use.
Although the north end of the Hoffman Notch trail is located within a parcel designated as Wild Forest, the parcel is currently under consideration by APA for reclassification as Wilderness and addition to the adjacent Hoffman Notch Wilderness. The APSLMP does not allow for bicycle trails in wilderness areas. In the case of the Roaring Brook, Rabbit Pond, and Oak Ridge, ATB use is currently prohibited on the portions of these trails outside the VMWF. Not only do these trails lead to areas where biking is not permitted, but the VMWF portions of all these trails are quite short. Opening such a trail to ATB use doesn't really provide a suitable ATB opportunity and may actually encourage illegal riding.
5. The Wolf Pond trail proposal should be designated for ATB use.
Because the exact layout of the trail has not yet been determined, the Wolf Pond trail will be designated as a foot trail only at this time. Following construction of the trail, designation for use via ATB may be considered in future revisions to the UMP.

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6. The Schroon Lake area snowmobile trails should be designated for ATB use.
This change has been made. The May 2004 VMWF Draft UMP for Public Review originally recommended that these trails be closed to ATB use until such time that public ATB use is allowed on the sections of trail that cross private lands. A representative of the Town of Schroon's mountain biking initiative has assured the Department that public ATB use is currently allowed on the private land portions of these trails, and thus the UMP has been updated.

BALFOUR LAKE CANOE LAUNCH

1. Develop/Do not develop a canoe launch at Balfour Lake
See Appendix J, for discussion regarding the proposed canoe launch on Balfour Lake.
2. Develop a canoe launch at Balfour Lake that effectively restricts launching of power boats of any kind.
The proposed canoe launch will be designed to prevent the launching of power boats from this location. See Appendix J for more details.
3. A horsepower limit of 5-10 hp should be established for all users on Balfour Lake, except for boats operated for instructional purposes by existing professional summer camp facilities.
Neither regulations on horsepower limits nor motor restrictions altogether are proposed for Balfour Lake since a significant portion of the shoreline is privately owned. However, the canoe launch proposed for the recently acquired state property on the northeast shore of the lake will be designed to prevent the launching of power boats.
4. No need to construct the proposed canoe launch on Balfour Lake, because what's currently there is sufficient. Additional development at Balfour Lake may attract motorboats and/or vandalism.
The canoe launch will be designed to prevent the launching of motorboats, and the number of users of the site at any one time will be limited by the size and design of the launch and parking area. Furthermore, camping at the canoe launch is currently prohibited and is proposed to remain so. See Appendix J for further details.

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MISCELLANEOUS

1. Reclassify the Sand Pond Mountain and North River Mountains silvicultural parcels as Wilderness and add them to the Hoffman Notch and High Peaks Wildernesses, respectively. *Such a reclassification is currently under consideration by the APA. Furthermore, the APA has determined that a UMP cannot contain recommendations to reclassify state lands.*

2. The Department should undertake vista cutting at Lester Dam to re-establish open views of the High Peaks. *The cutting of vegetation to improve scenic vistas on Wild Forest lands is not authorized by the APSLMP.*

3. Improve parking at Rankin Pond. *The current parking situation for this 0.4 mile trail is satisfactory. In addition to the small parking area immediately adjacent to the trailhead, recreationists may also park across the road in the small pull-off within the DOT right-of-way.*

4. Improve facilities map, alternatives maps, and significant communities map. *A 11 x 17 version of the facilities map was to be printed in the May 2004 Draft UMP for Public Review, but the 8½ x 11 version was printed due to a misunderstanding at the Print Shop. Also, improvements have been made to this and many of the other maps in the draft.*

5. Moose Pond Road (a.k.a. Vanderwhacker Rd.) should be gated at 28N and motorized access prohibited beyond this point to all but Moose Pond Club members. *Keeping this road open to motor vehicles is in the interest of the People of the State of New York, as the summit of Vanderwhacker Mountain offers some of the best views anywhere in the Adirondacks. The round-trip distance from the trailhead to the summit and back is 5 miles; a suitable distance for a family-oriented foot trail. If motorized use of the road by the public were prohibited, the round-trip distance from 28N to the summit and back would be over 11 miles, which would preclude use by the majority of people who currently enjoy use of the trail. The Department and the Moose Pond Club may work together to discourage the public from driving the Moose Pond Road during mud season, in order to protect the trail and the road, from negative impacts due to foot and vehicle traffic during mud season, but year-round closure of the road to the public is not proposed at this time. The Department may consider such action in future revisions to this UMP if it is deemed necessary in protecting the resource.*

APPENDIX B: Pond Descriptions

Pond Management Classifications:

Adirondack Brook Trout Ponds - Adirondack Zone ponds which support and are managed for populations of brook trout, sometimes in company with other salmonid fish species. These waters generally lack warmwater fishes but frequently support bullheads. Management may include stocking.

Coldwater Ponds and Lakes - Lakes and ponds which support and are managed for populations of several salmonids. These waters generally lack warmwater fishes but frequently support bullheads. Management may include stocking.

Other Ponds and Lakes - Fishless waters and waters containing fish communities consisting of native and non-native fishes which will be managed for their intrinsic ecological value.

Two-Story Ponds and Lakes - Waters which simultaneously support and are managed for populations of coldwater and warmwater game fishes. The bulk of the lake trout and rainbow trout resource fall within this class of waters. Management may include stocking.

Unknown Ponds and Lakes - Waters which could not be assigned to the subprogram categories specifically addressed in this document due to a lack of or paucity of survey information.

Warmwater Ponds and Lakes - Waters which support and are managed for populations of warmwater game fishes and lack significant populations of salmonid fishes. Management may include stocking.

This list of ponded waters in the Vanderwhacker Wild Forest was obtained from the NYS Biological Survey. Some ponds listed in the Biological Survey were created by beaver dams and are now drained. In the following discussion and in Tables 1 and 2, the drained ponds continue to be listed for consistency with the Biological Survey, but the acreages have been reduced to reflect conditions as observed in the field. Also, the number of ponds may vary depending on whether referencing ponds as listed in the Biological Survey, or ponds existing in the unit.

1. **Balfour Lake** (UH-P555)

Balfour Lake is about 91 acres in area with a maximum depth of about 46 feet. Reports indicate that historically the lake supported a good lake trout and brook trout fishery. Four surveys on Balfour Lake from 1932 to 1968 document introductions of several species. A 1946 survey collected three species apparently not present in the previous (1932) survey: the native-but-widely-introduced pumpkinseed; and non-native golden shiners and bluntnose minnows. By 1956 yellow perch were established, and the 1968 survey collected the native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead and the non-native smallmouth bass. The 1968 survey found a very low abundance of coldwater fishes including lake trout, splake and brook trout, in combination with introduced warmwater fishes. Splake stocking has since been discontinued. Based on the abundance of introduced fishes, a reclamation would be desirable. However, the relatively large tributary system, including sizable wetlands, would make conducting a reclamation very difficult. To date, public access to Balfour Lake has been difficult with private land separating the public land from the road. A land purchase that was completed in June, 2000 will provide desirable access from the road to

the lake. A car top boat access site (constructed to appropriate ADAAG, if possible) is planned for that area.

Balfour Lake will continue to be managed as a two-story pond to preserve its native fishes in the presence of non-native species.

Management Class: Two-story

2. Barnes Pond (UH-P386)

Barnes Pond is a 9-acre pond with a maximum depth of 25 feet. The pond was reclaimed in 2003 and will be managed for brook trout. Prior to that reclamation, Barnes Pond supported abundant brook trout (sustained by stocking) in combination with native-but-widely-introduced creek chubs and brown bullheads, and non-native golden shiners. Golden shiners were not collected during surveys in 1957 and 1963, but were present during a survey in 1977. An inspection of the outlet in 2000 located several natural fish barriers judged to be adequate to enable a reclamation of Barnes Pond. Photos of three such barrier locations were included in the application to the APA for the reclamation conducted in 2003. In combination with the individual barriers on the outlet, a very steep gradient (474 feet per mile over a distance of 0.32 miles) yields a cumulatively difficult route of passage to serve as a barrier.

Barnes Pond will be managed as an Adirondack Brook Trout pond.

Management Class: Adirondack Brook Trout

3. Big Sherman Pond (UH-P383)

Big Sherman Pond has a surface area of 17 acres and a maximum depth of about 13 feet. Big Sherman is closely connected to Little Sherman (UH-P383a). A 1996 fisheries survey collected good numbers of brook trout (sustained by stocking) in addition to white suckers and the native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead. Based on previous surveys, the native-but-widely-introduced creek chub is also present.

Big Sherman Pond will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond to preserve its native fishes in the presence of non-native species.

Management Class: Adirondack Brook Trout

4. Bigsby Pond (UH P-395)

This 46-acre pond has a maximum depth of 78 feet. A 1996 survey found a two-story fishery including: lake trout, redbreast sunfish, white suckers, and unidentified minnows; the native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead; and the non-native smallmouth bass. In addition, the non-native golden shiner was documented by previous surveys. Two known non-natives, smallmouth bass and golden shiners were already present in Bigsby Pond at the time of the first survey in 1932. Fish species present in downstream water bodies have not moved upstream into Bigsby Pond. Therefore a barrier may exist on the outlet where it crosses private land (a section not visited in the 1996 survey). If a barrier is present, and if the private landowners are agreeable, then Bigsby Pond will be reclaimed. The presence of a self-sustaining lake trout population and the desires of the private landowners will be considered in the final decision on a reclamation.

Bigsby Pond will be managed as a two-story pond to preserve its native fishes in the presence of non-native species. If the various concerns discussed above are addressed, then Bigsby Pond will be

reclaimed. If a reclamation is determined to be appropriate, the UMP will be amended to include the reclamation in the Schedule for Implementation, and the pond narrative will be revised to reflect the new situation.

Management Class: Two-story

5. Bissell Pond (UH-P553)

This small (4 acre) pond has not been surveyed. A portion of the pond is in the Vanderwhacker Unit while portions are on a private club.

Management Class: Unknown

6. Black Pond (UH-P389)

Black Pond has a surface area of 4.7 acres and maximum depth of 34 feet. The pond supports abundant brook trout with the native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead reportedly also being present. Investigations in 1996 indicate that Black Pond is a viable reclamation candidate.

Black Pond will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond and will be reclaimed upon establishment of additional fish(es) to enhance and restore a native fish community. When a reclamation is determined to be appropriate, the UMP will be amended to include the reclamation in the Schedule for Implementation, and the pond narrative will be revised to reflect the new survey data.

Management Class: Adirondack Brook Trout

7. Center Pond (UH-P559)

This 12-acre pond has a maximum depth of about 25 feet. The most recent fishery survey was conducted in 1977 and found only brook trout. Inspections in 1996 indicated that the pond is a viable reclamation candidate.

Center Pond will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond and will be reclaimed upon establishment of additional fish(es) to enhance and restore a native fish community. When a reclamation is determined to be appropriate, the UMP will be amended to include the reclamation in the Schedule for Implementation, and the pond narrative will be revised to reflect the new survey data.

Management Class: Adirondack Brook Trout

8. Cheney Pond (UH-P560)

Cheney Pond is connected to Lester Flow on the Boreas River. The acreage listed in the NYS Biological Survey, 208 acres, includes both areas. Hearsay indicates that the Lester Flow Dam had partly breached during the 1990's, reducing the surface area by an unknown quantity. Orthoimagery taken in the mid-90's indicates the area of Cheney Pond is now around 60 acres and Lester Flow has largely drained to pre-dam levels. The connection with the Boreas makes the pond unsuitable for a reclamation. A 1987 survey determined that Cheney Pond supports brook trout (sustained by stocking), smallmouth bass and at least eight other species of fish, including non-natives and native-but-widely-introduced fishes. Two known non-natives, smallmouth bass and golden shiners, were common during the 1987 survey but were apparently not present during surveys in 1956 and 1932. In addition to the brook trout stocking, brown trout have been stocked beginning in 1996 to utilize the abundant forage fish.

Cheney Pond will be managed as a two-story pond to preserve its native fishes in the presence of non-native species.

Management class: Two-story

9. Duck Pond (UH-P387)

This 6-acre pond is very closely connected to Hewitt Pond. With a maximum depth of 2 feet, the habitat is not favorable for fish during many winters, and Duck Pond's fish community probably consists of seasonal immigrants from Hewitt Pond.

Due to its close connection to Hewitt Pond, Duck Pond will be managed so as not to detract from the "Adirondack Brook Trout" status of Hewitt Pond.

Management class: unknown

10. Grassy Pond (UH-P551)

This 19-acre pond has a maximum depth of 8 feet. A 1975 survey found that dense growths of floating-leaved macrophytes covered all but about 0.5 acres of the pond, indicating that most of the pond is shallow. The native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead were the only fish collected. Largemouth bass may be stocked in Grassy Pond, but its remote location and potential for winterkill make it a low priority for stocking.

Grassy Pond will be managed as a warmwater pond to preserve its native fishes in the presence of non-native species. However, if largemouth bass introductions prove to be unsuccessful, future editions of this plan are likely to revise that to "other."

Management class: Warmwater

11. Hewitt Pond (UH-P388)

Hewitt Pond has a surface area of 165 acres and a maximum depth of 54 feet. Roughly half of the pond is on the Vanderhacker Unit and half is private. The private owner once placed posted signs on floats in the pond to mark the public/private boundary. Hewitt Pond supports brook trout and common shiners along with the non-native golden shiner and the native-but-widely-introduced creek chub and brown bullhead. A survey in 1932 collected only brook trout and creek chubs, indicating that the brown bullheads and the common shiners may have been introduced species to this waterbody. The large tributary system limits the potential for a reclamation.

Hewitt Pond will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond to preserve its native fishes in the presence of non-native species.

Management class: Adirondack Brook Trout

12. Horseshoe Pond (UH-P403)

This 41-acre pond with a maximum depth of 30 feet supports a warmwater fishery. A 1964 survey collected redbreast sunfish, the native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead, and non-native yellow perch and (reportedly) northern pike. However, Horseshoe Pond is presently the emergency water supply for the Hamlet of Schroon Lake and public use is discouraged. Active management is not anticipated while

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public use is discouraged. If that situation should change (no change is expected) then potential management actions may include stocking largemouth bass or a reclamation.

Horseshoe Pond will be managed as a warmwater pond to preserve its native fishes in the presence of non-native species.

Management class: Warmwater

13. Hotwater Pond (UH-P550)

Hotwater Pond has a surface area of 10 acres and a maximum depth of 5 feet. A 1996 survey collected no fish, but the native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead were present during a previous survey. The pond's shallow depth and apparent failure to support even bullheads indicate seasonal conditions unfavorable to fish. A 1996 inspection found a large area of wetlands (roughly 50 acres) on the inlet.

Hotwater Pond will be managed to preserve its aquatic habitat.

Management class: Other

14. Little Rankin Pond (UH-P556a)

This 2-acre pond has a maximum depth of 3 feet. A 1987 survey collected no fish and found a very low pH of 4.6. Similarly, a 1969 survey concluded that Little Rankin Pond was chemically unsuitable for fish life due to it being very shallow with abundant, decaying vegetation. Little Rankin Pond is connected to Rankin Pond by about 0.5 miles of stream. A large area of wetlands is present.

Little Rankin Pond will be managed to preserve its aquatic habitat.

Management class: Other

15. Little Sherman Pond (UH-P383a)

This 7-acre pond is located close to, and upstream of Big Sherman Pond (UH-P383). It has never been surveyed.

Management class: Unknown

16. Lost Pond (UH-P382a)

Lost Pond is small, 2.2 acres, with a maximum depth of 17 feet and a pH of 7.0. The pond was first surveyed in 1996. No fish were collected, but physical and chemical conditions indicate the pond is able to support fish. Brook trout stocking will be initiated based on the apparently favorable conditions.

Lost Pond (UH-P382a) will be managed as an Adirondack Brook Trout pond.

Management class: Adirondack Brook Trout

17. Lost Pond (UH-P548a)

This small, 1.4 acre, pond has not been surveyed.

Management class: Unknown

18. Mud Pond (UH-P390)

Based on topographic maps, the estimated the area of this pond is 1.2 acres. However, the 1932 survey describes it as a wet marsh with about 1/8 acre of water less than 1 foot deep. It probably supports minimal, or no fish life.

Management class: Unknown

19. Muller Pond (UH-P394)

This 40-acre, 15-foot-deep pond supports a warmwater fish community. A 1932 survey collected: white suckers and redbreasted sunfish; the native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead; and the non-native yellow perch. Northern pike were reported as being present. An upstream water, Bigsby Pond also supports the non-native smallmouth bass (based on a 1996 survey), so smallmouth bass are likely to be present in Muller. The large tributary system, including Bigsby Pond, makes a reclamation impractical. Largemouth bass may be stocked in Muller Pond.

Muller Pond will be managed as a warmwater pond to preserve its native fishes in the presence of non-native species.

Management class: Warmwater

20. Nate Pond (UH-P577)

Nate Pond has a surface area of 21 acres and a maximum depth of 21 feet. The pond is the home water for the Nate Pond heritage strain of brook trout, and that strain continues to be sustained in the pond. The presence of competing fishes including redbreast sunfish, the native-but-widely-introduced creek chub, and non-native golden shiners, cause concern for the future of this strain. During 1999 about 52 brook trout were collected live from Nate Pond and transferred to another pond in an effort to perpetuate the Nate Pond strain. Those brook trout were fingerlings from the tributaries; the abundance of brook trout in the pond itself is low. The status of the Nate Pond strain in Nate Pond will be monitored. If a suitable donor population is established in another water, Nate Pond will be reclaimed and restocked with its native strain.

Nate Pond will be managed to protect the Nate Pond strain of brook trout. Management will include a reclamation if the strain is successfully established in another pond which can act as a donor water for restocking the strain back into Nate Pond. When a reclamation is determined to be appropriate, the UMP will be amended to include the reclamation in the Schedule for Implementation, and the pond narrative will be revised to reflect the new survey data.

Management class: Adirondack Brook Trout

21. Newcomb Lake (UH-P694)

Newcomb Lake was addressed in the High Peaks Unit Management Plan although the outlet and a portion of the lake are in the Vanderhacker Wild Forest. The lake supports a coldwater fishery including brook and lake trout sustained by natural reproduction. Round whitefish were collected in 1972, and about 12 other fish species are known to be present. The lake's large size precludes a reclamation.

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As stated in the High Peaks UMP, Newcomb Lake will be managed as a coldwater pond to preserve its native fishes in the presence of historically associated and non-native species.

Management class: Coldwater

22. Oliver Pond (UH-P385)

Oliver Pond has a surface area of 42 acres and a maximum depth of 14 feet. Based on a 1995 survey, Oliver Pond supports: brown trout (sustained by stocking) and northern redbelly dace; native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead and pumpkinseed; and, non-native fathead minnows and golden shiner. The catch-per-unit-effort and size distribution of brown trout was very good. Oliver Pond was reclaimed in 1955 and again in 1968. Both reclamations apparently failed to eliminate pumpkinseeds. A concrete barrier dam was constructed on the outlet in 1965. The 1995 survey concluded that the lack of wetlands and the presence of a barrier make Oliver Pond an excellent reclamation candidate. However, some private lands may be involved. Springs are apparently present in the pond which may make a reclamation difficult, but would benefit natural reproduction by brook trout. A reclamation is proposed if additional fish introductions cause a decline in the quality of the brown trout fishery.

Oliver Pond will be managed as a coldwater pond to preserve its native fishes in the presence of historically associated and non-native species. The pond will be reclaimed if additional fish introductions degrade the quality of the trout fishery. When a reclamation is determined to be appropriate, the UMP will be amended to include the reclamation in the Schedule for Implementation, and the pond narrative will be revised to reflect the new survey data.

Management class: Coldwater

23. Rabbit Pond (UH-P527b)

Rabbit Pond has never been surveyed. However, based on its small size, 0.4 acres, Rabbit Pond probably supports minimal or no fish life.

Management class: Unknown

24. Rankin Pond (UH-P556)

This 14-acre pond has a maximum depth of 16 feet. A 1996 survey collected: brook trout (sustained by stocking) and northern redbelly dace; the native-but-widely-introduced creek chub and brown bullhead; and, the non-native golden shiner. In addition, brown trout stocking was initiated in 1998 to utilize the forage fishes better. A site inspection in 1957 found a sliding rock chute located about 0.2 miles upstream of Balfour Lake that would be at least a partial barrier to fish migrating up to Rankin Pond. The 1996 survey noted extensive wetlands and a connection to Little Rankin Pond (located upstream of Rankin).

Rankin Pond will be managed as a coldwater pond to preserve its native fishes in the presence of historically associated and non-native species.

Management class: Coldwater

25. Stony Pond (UH-P557)

Stony Pond has a surface area of 50 acres and a maximum depth of 24 feet. A 1996 survey found a pH of 5.4, and the flushing rate is estimated to be 3.6/year. Brook trout (sustained by stocking), native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead and the non-native golden shiner were collected in 1996. White

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suckers were collected in previous surveys and are probably still present. Golden shiners were not collected by surveys in 1977, 1962, 1958 and 1946, but were established by 1996. Ponds UH-P558 and UH-P558a are located upstream and include large areas of wetlands. The outlet may act as a barrier based on the very few species of fish present in the pond.

Stony Pond will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond to preserve its native fishes in the presence of non-native species. If additional fish introductions occur, yellow perch in particular, the pond will be reclaimed. When a reclamation is determined to be appropriate, the UMP will be amended to include the reclamation in the Schedule for Implementation, and the pond narrative will be revised to reflect the new survey data.

Management class: Adirondack Brook Trout

26. Twenty-ninth Pond (UH-P538)

This 10-acre pond has a maximum depth of about 30 feet. A 1999 survey collected: brook trout (sustained by stocking); native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead and pumpkinseed; and, non-native bluntnose minnows and golden shiners. Physical characteristics would allow a reclamation, and a barrier could be constructed on the outlet. However, the outlet and a portion of the pond are in private ownership and the landowner did not support a reclamation when contacted in 1999. Twenty-ninth Pond will be reclaimed if and when that landowner no longer objects to a reclamation.

Twenty-ninth Pond will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond to preserve its native fishes in the presence of non-native species. The pond will be reclaimed if and when the private landowner no longer objects to a reclamation. When a reclamation is determined to be appropriate, the UMP will be amended to include the reclamation in the Schedule for Implementation, and the pond narrative will be revised to reflect the new survey data.

Management class: Adirondack Brook Trout

27. Unnamed pond (UH-P384)

This small pond has a surface area of 0.4 acres. It has not been surveyed but, based on its small size, it probably supports minimal fishery resources.

Management class: Unknown

28. Unnamed pond (UH-P5436)

A 1996 field check found no standing water at this location. A washed out beaver dam accounts for the lack of a pond where maps show one as being present.

Management class: (no longer a pond)

29. Unnamed pond (UH-P5437)

This small pond (4 acres) is essentially a wide spot in the outlet of Wolf Pond (also included in the Vanderwhacker Unit). It has not been surveyed, but probably contains fish species similar to Wolf Pond.

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Based on topographic maps, there is probably not a barrier preventing movement of fish from this pond upstream into Wolf Pond. Therefore, this pond will be managed so as not to detract from the “Adirondack Brook Trout” status of Wolf Pond.

Management class: Unknown

30. Unnamed pond (UH-P5438)

This small pond (7 acres) is essentially a wide spot in the outlet of Wolf Pond (also included in the Vanderwhacker Unit). It has not been surveyed, but probably contains fish species similar to Wolf Pond.

Based on topographic maps, there is probably not a barrier preventing movement of fish from this pond upstream into Wolf Pond. Therefore, this pond will be managed so as not to detract from the “Adirondack Brook Trout” status of Wolf Pond.

Management class: unknown

31. Unnamed pond (UH-P5439)

A 1996 field check found no standing water at this location. A washed out beaver dam accounts for the lack of a pond where maps show one as being present.

Management class: (no longer a pond)

32. Unnamed pond (UH-P5451)

This small pond (0.7 acres) has not been surveyed. It is located very close to Wolf Pond and may be connected to that waterbody.

Unnamed pond (UH-P5451) will be managed so as not to detract from the “Adirondack Brook Trout” status of Wolf Pond.

Management class: unknown

33. Unnamed pond (UH-P5485)

This 1.7 acre pond has never been surveyed and is essentially a wide spot in the outlet of Newcomb Lake.

Management class: Unknown

34. Unnamed pond (UH-P5486)

This 1.2-acre pond has never been surveyed and is essentially a wide spot in the outlet of Newcomb Lake.

Management class: Unknown

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35. Unnamed pond (UH-P5487)

This 2.2-acre pond has never been surveyed and is essentially a wide spot in Vanderwhacker Brook.

Management class: Unknown

36. Unnamed pond (UH-P5489)

This small pond (acreage unknown) has never been surveyed and is essentially a wide spot in Vanderwhacker Brook.

Management class: Unknown

37. Unnamed pond (UH-P551a)

This 8-acre pond has a maximum depth of about 5 feet. A 1996 survey collected brook trout (presumably wild) and northern redbelly dace, as well as the native-but-widely-introduced pumpkinseed and creek chub. A large marsh is located downstream.

Unnamed pond (UH-P551a) will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond to preserve its native fishes in the presence of non-native species.

Management class: Adirondack Brook Trout

38. Unnamed pond (UH-P5537)

This small (1.2 acre) pond has never been surveyed.

Management class: Unknown

39. Unnamed pond (UH-P553a)

This small (0.7 acre) pond has never been surveyed.

Management class: Unknown

40. Unnamed pond (UH-P558)

This small (0.9 acre) pond has never been surveyed. It is located a short distance upstream of Stony Pond (UH-P557).

Management class: Unknown

41. Unnamed pond (UH-P558a)

This 5-acre pond has never been surveyed. However, this pond is closely connected with Stony Pond (UH-P557 also in the Vanderwhacker Unit). The fish community may be similar to that in Stony Pond.

Due to its close connection to Stony Pond, unnamed pond (UH-P558a) will be managed so as not to detract from the “Adirondack Brook Trout” status of Stony Pond. If Stony Pond is reclaimed, this pond will be treated along with Stony Pond. When a reclamation is determined to be appropriate, the UMP will be amended to include the reclamation in the Schedule for Implementation, and the pond narrative will be revised to reflect the new survey data.

Management class: Unknown

42. Unnamed pond (UH-P561b)

This 6-acre pond has a maximum depth of about 4 feet. A 1996 survey collected: white suckers, northern redbelly dace and common shiners; native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead and creek chubs; and non-native golden shiners. Largemouth bass may be stocked in this pond, but its remote location makes it a low priority for stocking.

Unnamed pond (UH-P561b) will be managed as a warmwater pond to preserve its native fishes in the presence of non-native species. However, if largemouth bass introductions prove to be unsuccessful, future editions of this plan are likely to revise that to “other.”

Management class: Warmwater

43. Unnamed pond (UH-P562)

This 9-acre pond is a section of the Boreas River and has never been surveyed.

Management class: Unknown

44. Unnamed pond (UH-P562a)

A 1996 field check found no standing water at this location. A washed out beaver dam accounts for the lack of a pond where maps show one as being present.

Management class: (no longer a pond)

45. Unnamed pond (UH-P698a)

A 1996 field check found less than an acre of standing water at this location. A washed out beaver dam accounts for the small acreage relative to what is shown on maps.

Management class: Unknown

46. Vanderwhacker Pond (UH-P554)

This 22-acre pond has a maximum depth of about 12 feet. A 1996 survey collected: brown trout (sustained by stocking); white suckers; native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead; and non-native golden shiners. Early records indicate this pond supported an excellent trout fishery. (Competition with golden shiners is the most likely cause for the decline; brook trout seem to be particularly vulnerable to competition in relatively shallow ponds like Vanderwhacker) Golden shiners apparently became

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established between the 1956 survey and the 1978 survey. Brook trout were stocked until 1991 when the policy was changed to brown trout. The change was based on an abundance of forage/competing fish and poor returns of brook trout in the 1987 survey. Vanderwhacker Pond will be reclaimed if additional fishes, yellow perch in particular, become established. A 1996 inspection of the outlet found a drop that would likely be a barrier to certain fish species, and considerable additional gradient is present on the outlet downstream of that area. Also, the very gradual accumulation of new species (i.e. only four species were collected in 1996) indicates the outlet is less than favorable as a route for introductions.

Vanderwhacker Pond will be managed as a coldwater pond to preserve its native fishes in the presence of historically associated and non-native species. The pond will be reclaimed if additional fish species become established. When a reclamation is determined to be appropriate, the UMP will be amended to include the reclamation in the Schedule for Implementation, and the pond narrative will be revised to reflect the new survey data. An informal trail to Vanderwhacker Pond exists; Forestry staff will evaluate formalizing a trail into the pond.

Management class: Coldwater

47. Wolf Pond (UH-P561)

This 59-acre pond has a maximum depth of 15 feet. A 1987 survey collected: brook trout (sustained by stocking), common shiners and white suckers; native-but-widely-introduced creek chubs, brown bullhead and pumpkinseed; and, non-native golden shiners and banded killifish. Banded killifish were established in the pond by the first fishery survey (1932) while golden shiners were not documented at that time. The pond has a large tributary system.

Wolf Pond will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond to preserve its native fishes in the presence of non-native species. Options for developing a formal hiking trail into Wolf Pond will be investigated.

Management class: Adirondack Brook Trout

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Table 1. Vanderwhacker Mountain Wild Forest - Poned Water Inventory Data

Name	P#	Wshed	File	County	USGS Quad (7.5')	Management Class	Area (acres)	Max Depth (feet)	Mean Depth (ft)
Balfour Lake	555	UH	949	Essex	Dutton Mtn	Two-story	91.2	46	
Barnes Pond	386	UH	700	Essex	Olmstedville	Adk brook	9.1	25	11.5
Big Sherman Pond	383	UH	696	Essex	Olmstedville	Adk brook	17.1	13	5.6
Bigsby Pond	395	UH	711	Essex	Olmstedville	Two-story	46.2	78	
Bissell Pond	553	UH	944	Essex	Dutton Mtn	Unknown	4		
Black Pond	389	UH	703	Essex	Cheney Pond	Adk brook	4.7	34	
Center Pond	559	UH	953	Essex	Olmstedville	Adk brook	11.6	25	
Cheney Pond	560	UH	954	Essex	Cheney Pond	Two-story	208.1	14	7.6
Duck Pond	387	UH	701	Essex	Olmstedville	Unknown	5.9	2	
Grassy Pond	551	UH	941	Essex	Dutton Mtn	Warmwater	18.5	8	
Hewitt Pond	388	UH	702	Essex	Olmstedville	Adk brook	164.6	54	25
Horseshoe Pond	403	UH	721	Essex	Schroon Lake	Warmwater	40.8	30	
Hotwater Pond	550	UH	939	Essex	Dutton Mtn	Other	10.1	5	2.3
Little Rankin Pond	556a	UH	950	Essex	Dutton Mtn	Other	1.9	3	2.6
Little Sherman Pond	383a	UH	(696)	Essex	Olmstedville	Unknown	6.9		
Lost Pond	382a	UH	695	Essex	Olmstedville	Adk brook	2.2	17	
Lost Pond	548a	UH	(935)	Essex	Dutton Mtn	Unknown	1.4		
Mud Pond	390	UH	705	Essex	Cheney Pond	Unknown	1.2	1	
Muller Pond	394	UH	710	Essex	Olmstedville	Warmwater	40	15	
Nate Pond	577	UH	988	Essex	Dutton Mtn	Adk brook	21.2	21	7.6
Newcomb Lake	694	UH	1209	Essex	Santanoni	Coldwater	446.2	75	
Oliver Pond	385	UH	699	Essex	Olmstedville	Coldwater	41.5	14	5.6
Rabbit Pond	527b	UH		Warren	North River	Unknown	0.4		
Rankin Pond	556	UH	950	Essex	Dutton Mtn	Coldwater	13.8	16	6.6
Stony Pond	557	UH	951	Essex	Olmstedville	Adk brook	50.4	24	7.2
Twenty-ninth Pond	538	UH	921	Essex	Dutton Mtn	Adk brook	9.6	30	

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Unnamed pond	384	UH	698	Essex	Olmstedville	Unknown	0.4		
Unnamed pond	5436	UH		Essex	Cheney Pond	(dry)	0	0	
Unnamed pond	5437	UH		Essex	Cheney Pond	Unknown	4.2		
Unnamed pond	5438	UH		Essex	Cheney Pond	Unknown	6.9		
Unnamed pond	5439	UH		Essex	Cheney Pond	(dry)	0		
Unnamed pond	5451	UH		Essex	Cheney Pond	Unknown	0.7		
Unnamed pond	5485	UH		Essex	Tahawus	Unknown	1.7		
Unnamed pond	5486	UH		Essex	Tahawus	Unknown	1.2		
Unnamed pond	5487	UH		Essex	Tahawus	Unknown	2.2		
Unnamed pond	5489	UH		Essex	Tahawus	Unknown			
Unnamed pond	551a	UH	(941+)	Essex	Dutton Mtn	Adk brook	7.6	5	
Unnamed pond	5537	UH		Essex	Newcomb	Unknown	1.2		
Unnamed pond	553a	UH	(946)	Essex	Tahawus	Unknown	0.7		
Unnamed pond	558	UH	952	Essex	Olmstedville	Unknown	0.9		
Unnamed pond	558a	UH	(952+)	Essex	Olmstedville	Unknown	5.4		
Unnamed pond	561b	UH	(961+)	Essex	Cheney Pond	Warmwater	6.1	4	
Unnamed pond	562	UH	963	Essex	Cheney Pond	Unknown	9.3		
Unnamed pond	562a	UH	(963+)	Essex	Cheney Pond	(dry)	0		
Unnamed pond	698a	UH	(1218)	Essex	Mount Adams	Unknown	0.5		
Vanderwhacker Pond	554	UH	947	Essex	Tahawus	Coldwater	22.2	12	7.2
Wolf Pond	561	UH	961	Essex	Cheney Pond	Adk brook	59.3	15	4.9
Total							1399.1		

Unnamed Pond 5436, Unnamed Pond 562a, and Unnamed Pond 5439 have surface areas listed as 0 acres based on field observations during 1996
 Unnamed Pond 698a has surface area listed as 0.5 acres based on field observations during 1996

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Table 2a. Vanderwhacker Mountain Wild Forest - Poned Water Survey Data

Name	P#	Most recent chemical survey					
		Wshed	Date	Source	ANC (ueq/l)	pH	Conduc- tivity
Balfour Lake	555	UH	1968	DEC		5.9	
Barnes Pond	386	UH	1996	DEC	34	6.5	22.3
Big Sherman Pond	383	UH	1996	DEC	28	5.8	19.4
Bigsby Pond	395	UH	1996	DEC	54	7.1	21.3
Bissell Pond	553	UH	none				
Black Pond	389	UH	1996	DEC	47	6.7	20.3
Center Pond	559	UH	1977	DEC		5.7	
Cheney Pond	560	UH	1987	ALSC	189	7.2	39
Duck Pond	387	UH	none				
Grassy Pond	551	UH	1975	DEC		6	
Hewitt Pond	388	UH	1987	ALSC	112	7	26.7
Horseshoe Pond	403	UH	1964	DEC		6.2	
Hotwater Pond	550	UH	1996	DEC	204	7.5	34.4
Little Rankin Pond	556a	UH	1987	ALSC	-21	4.6	26.9
Little Sherman Pond	383a	UH	none				
Lost Pond	382a	UH	1996	DEC	79	7.0	21.2
Lost Pond	548a	UH	none				
Mud Pond	390	UH	none				
Muller Pond	394	UH	1932	DEC		7.1	
Nate Pond	577	UH	1987	ALSC	83	6.9	26.6
Newcomb Lake	694	UH	1972	DEC		6.7	
Oliver Pond	385	UH	1995	DEC	170	7.3	41.7
Rabbit Pond	527b	UH	none				
Rankin Pond	556	UH	1996	DEC	35	6.4	41.3
Stony Pond	557	UH	1996	DEC	7.8	5.4	18.7
Twenty-ninth Pond	538	UH	1999	DEC	45	6.9	14.8
Unnamed pond	384	UH	none				
Unnamed pond	5436	UH	none				
Unnamed pond	5437	UH	none				
Unnamed pond	5438	UH	none				
Unnamed pond	5439	UH	none				
Unnamed pond	5451	UH	none				
Unnamed pond	5485	UH	none				
Unnamed pond	5486	UH	none				
Unnamed pond	5487	UH	none				
Unnamed pond	5489	UH	none				
Unnamed pond	551a	UH	1996	DEC	303	7.8	46.3

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Unnamed pond	5537	UH	none				
Unnamed pond	553a	UH	none				
Unnamed pond	558	UH	none				
Unnamed pond	558a	UH	none				
Unnamed pond	561b	UH	1996	DEC	76	6.9	24.5
Unnamed pond	562	UH	none				
Unnamed pond	562a	UH	none				
Unnamed pond	698a	UH	none				
Vanderwacker Pond	554	UH	1996	DEC	93	7.2	24.7
Wolf Pond	561	UH	1987	ALSC	279	7.2	40.2

APPENDIX B: Pond Descriptions

Name	P# Wshed		Most recent biological survey		
			Date	Source	Fish Species Present and Number Caught
Balfour Lake	555	UH	1968	DEC	LT (1), ST (1), SPL (2), SMB (1), YP (287), WS (36), GS & BB reported
Barnes Pond	386	UH	1996	DEC	ST (21), GS (12), CC (9). (BB in previous survey).
Big Sherman Pond	383	UH	1996	DEC	ST (9), WS (75), BB (21). (CC in previous survey)
Bigsby Pond	395	UH	1996	DEC	LT (8), WS(2), BB(4), RBS(1), SMB(6), minnows observed
Bissell Pond	553	UH	none		
Black Pond	389	UH	1996	DEC	ST (2). BB reported in previous survey.
Center Pond	559	UH	1977	DEC	ST (15)
Cheney Pond	560	UH	1987	ALSC	St (11), GS (20), CS (17), CC (1), WS (140), BB (18), RBS (2), PKS (10), SMB (10), BKF seen.
Duck Pond	387	UH	1932	DEC	
Grassy Pond	551	UH	1975	DEC	BB (200)
Hewitt Pond	388	UH	1987	ALSC	ST (29), GS (49), CS (8), CC (107), BB(282).
Horseshoe Pond	403	UH	1964	DEC	YP (267), RBS (67), BB (9), (NP reported)
Hotwater Pond	550	UH	1996	DEC	None caught (BB caught by ALSC)
Little Rankin Pond	556a	UH	1987	ALSC	None caught
Little Sherman Pond	383a	UH	none		
Lost Pond	382a	UH	1996	DEC	None caught
Lost Pond	548a	UH	none		
Mud Pond	390	UH	1932	DEC	
Muller Pond	394	UH	1932	DEC	YP (3), BB (2), WS (1), RBS (1), (NP reported)
Nate Pond	577	UH	1987	ALSC	ST (26), GS (21), CC (2), RBS (3).
Newcomb Lake	694	UH	1972	DEC	ST (61), LT (21), RWF (5), WS (653), BB (77), CS(112), GS (9), RBS (168), CC(19), CLM (8), PKS (85), LNS (84), FF (2), BNS, LC (4).
Oliver Pond	385	UH	1995	DEC	BT (43), GS (3), NRD (308), BB (20), PKS (3), FHM (1).
Rabbit Pond	527b	UH	none		
Rankin Pond	556	UH	1996	DEC	ST (12), GS (120), CC (14), NRD(9), BB (19).
Stony Pond	557	UH	1996	DEC	ST (31), GS (197), BB (47).
Twenty-ninth Pond	538	UH	1999	DEC	ST (18), BB (28), PKS (6), GS (532), BNM (1).
Unnamed pond	384	UH	none		

APPENDIX B: Pond Descriptions

Unnamed pond	5436	UH	none		
Unnamed pond	5437	UH	none		
Unnamed pond	5438	UH	none		
Unnamed pond	5439	UH	none		
Unnamed pond	5451	UH	none		
Unnamed pond	5485	UH	none		
Unnamed pond	5486	UH	none		
Unnamed pond	5487	UH	none		
Unnamed pond	5489	UH	none		
Unnamed pond	551a	UH	1996	DEC	ST(9), NRD (35), CC(9), PKS(229)
Unnamed pond	5537	UH	none		
Unnamed pond	553a	UH	none		
Unnamed pond	558	UH	none		
Unnamed pond	558a	UH	none		
Unnamed pond	561b	UH	1996	DEC	GS(7), CS(61), NRD(10), CC(4), WS(1), BB(6).
Unnamed pond	562	UH	none		
Unnamed pond	562a	UH	none		
Unnamed pond	698a	UH	none		
Vanderwacker Pond	554	UH	1996	DEC	BT (6), GS (16), CC (22), WS (11), BB (7).
Wolf Pond	561	UH	1987	ALSC	ST (13), GS (20), CS (203), CC (10), WS (216), BB (34), BKF (1), PKS (23).

Species codes are as follows:

BB = brown bullhead	FF = fallfish	ST = brook trout	GS = golden shiner
BT = brown trout	SPL = splake	LNS = longnose sucker	BNS = blacknose shiner
BKF = banded killifish	LC = lake chub	SMB = smallmouth bass	NP = northern pike
CC = creek chub	LT = lake trout	WS = white sucker	NRD = northern redbelly dace
CLM = cutlips minnow	YP = yellow perch	RBS = redbreast sunfish	FHM = fathead minnow
CS = common shiner	RWF = round whitefish	BNM = bluntnose minnow	

Acres for unnamed ponds 5436, 5439, 562a, and 698a are based on 1996 field checks.

APPENDIX B: Pond Descriptions

Table 3. Classification of Common Adirondack Upland Fish Fauna Into Native, Non-native, and Native But Widely Introduced. Adapted from George, 1980

Native To Adirondack Upland

Blacknose dace	Creek chubsucker
White sucker	Longnose dace
Longnose sucker	Slimy sculpin
Northern redbelly dace	Lake chub
Redbreast sunfish	Common shiner
Finescale dace	Round whitefish

Native Species Widely Introduced within the Adirondack Upland¹

Brook trout	Cisco
Brown bullhead	Lake trout
Pumpkinseed	Creek chub

Non-native to Adirondack Upland

Golden shiner	Smallmouth bass
Chain pickerel	Yellow perch
Largemouth bass	Fathead minnow ²
Brown trout	Rainbow trout
Splake	Atlantic salmon
Lake whitefish	Walleye
Rainbow smelt	Central mudminnow
Bluegill	Redhorse suckers (spp.)
Northern pike	Black crappie
Rock bass	Fallfish ⁴
Bluntnose minnow ⁵	Banded killifish ³
Pearl dace	

¹ These native fishes are known to have been widely distributed throughout Adirondack uplands by DEC, bait bucket introduction, and unauthorized stocking. This means that their presence does not necessarily indicate endemicity. Other species listed above as native have been moved from water to water in the Adirondack Upland, but the historical record is less distinct.

² Not mentioned by Mather (1884) from Adirondack collections, minor element southern Adirondack Uplands (Greeley 1930-1935).

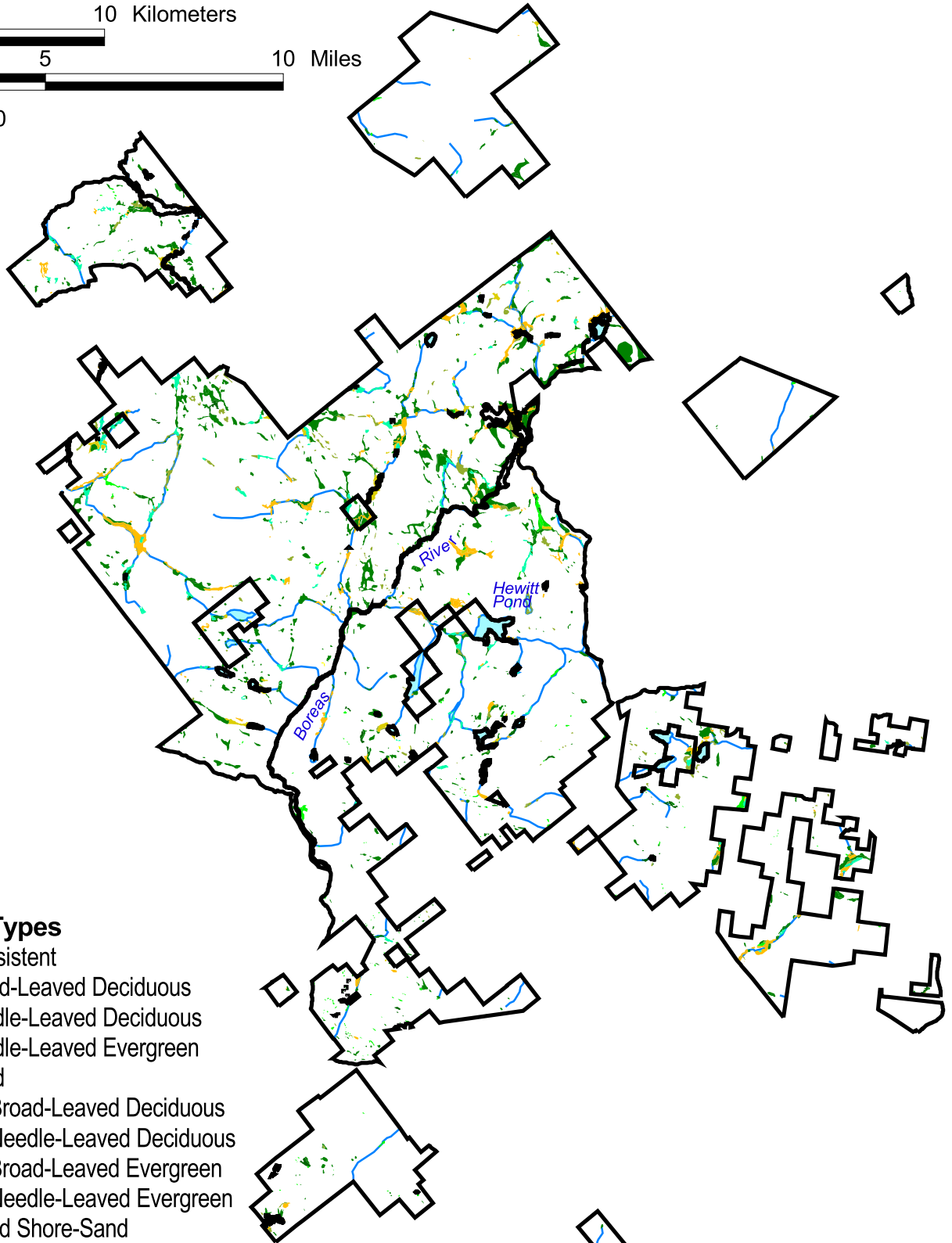
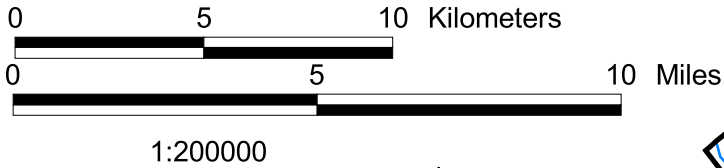
³ Early collections strongly suggest dispersal as a bait form.

⁴ Adventive through stocking.














⁵ Not mentioned by Mather (1884) from Adirondack collections, widely used as bait.

APPENDIX C: Wetlands Map

Vanderwhacker Mtn. Wild Forest Wetlands



Wetland Cover Types

-  Emergent Persistent
-  Forested Broad-Leaved Deciduous
-  Forested Needle-Leaved Deciduous
-  Forested Needle-Leaved Evergreen
-  Forested Dead
-  Scrub/Shrub Broad-Leaved Deciduous
-  Scrub/Shrub Needle-Leaved Deciduous
-  Scrub/Shrub Broad-Leaved Evergreen
-  Scrub/Shrub Needle-Leaved Evergreen
-  Unconsolidated Shore-Sand
-  Open Water
-  Streams/Rivers
-  Vanderwhacker Mtn. Unit Boundary

Adirondack Park Agency Geographic Information Services, May 2001.
 These data may not be used for legal determinations.

APPENDIX D: Heritage Program Element Ranks and Significant Natural Communities

Communities and rare species are the “elements” of the Heritage inventory and database. Each community and species element is assigned an “element rank” consisting of a combined global and state rank. The global rank reflects the rarity of the element throughout the world and the state rank reflects the rarity within New York State (The Nature Conservancy 1982). Global ranks for communities are not currently standardized by The Nature Conservancy, so the ranks listed in the community descriptions are estimated global ranks.

GLOBAL RANKS

- G1 = Critically imperiled throughout its range due to extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences, or very few remaining individuals, acres, or miles of stream) or extremely vulnerable to extinction due to biological factors.
- G2 = Imperiled throughout its range due to rarity (6 - 20 occurrences, or few remaining individuals, acres, or miles of stream) or highly vulnerable to extinction due to biological factors.
- G3 = Either very rare throughout its range (21 - 100 occurrences), with a restricted range (but possibly locally abundant), or vulnerable to extinction due to biological factors.
- G4 = Apparently secure throughout its range (but possibly rare in parts of its range).
- G5 = Demonstrably secure throughout its range (however it may be rare in certain areas).
- GU = Status unknown.

“?” added to the rank indicates uncertainty about the rank.

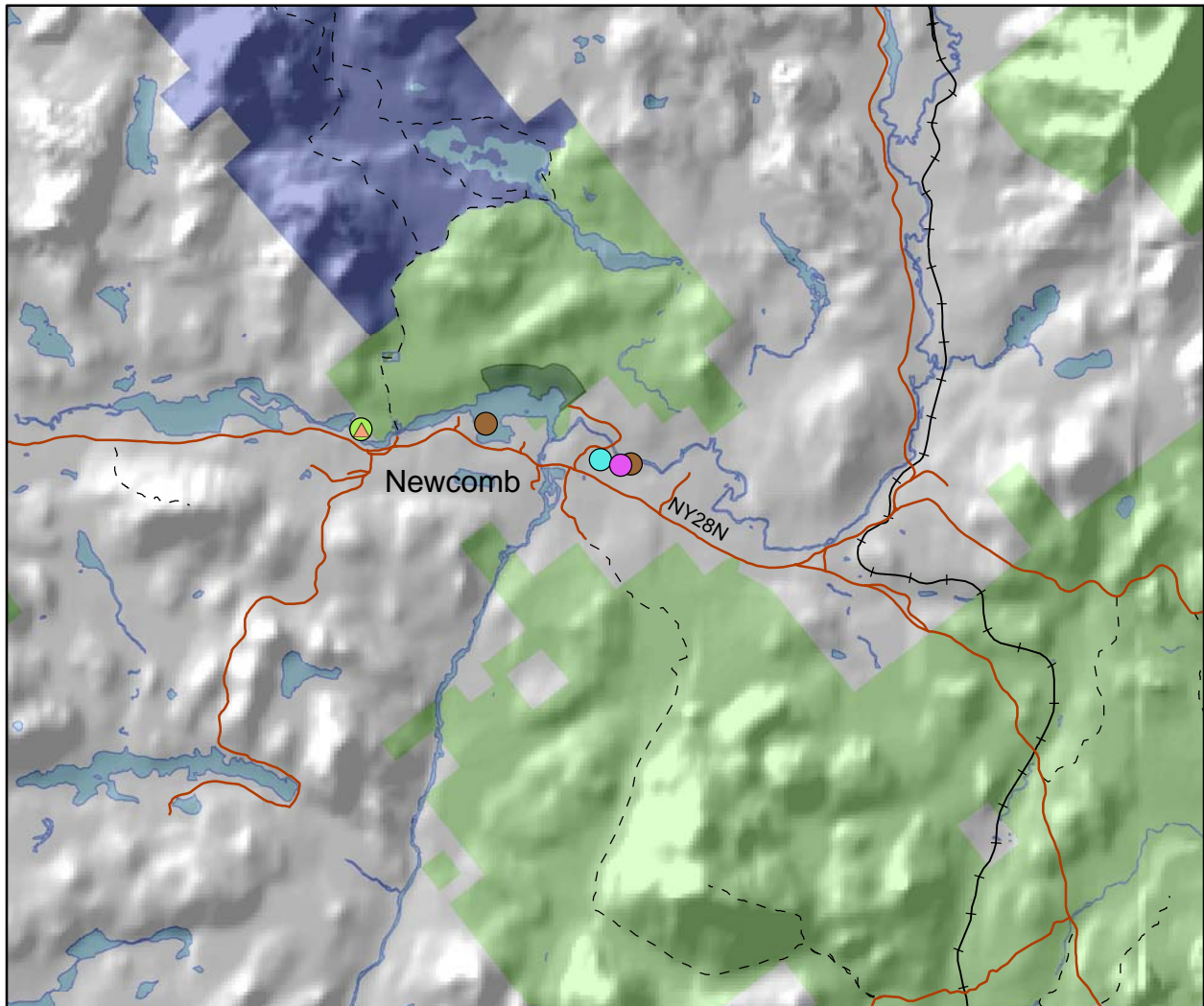
STATE RANKS

- S1 = Typically 5 or fewer occurrences, very few remaining individuals, acres, or miles of stream, or especially vulnerable to extirpation in New York State for other reasons.
- S2 = Typically 6 to 20 occurrences, few remaining individuals, acres, or miles of stream, or very vulnerable to extirpation in New York State for other reasons.
- S3 = Typically 21 to 100 occurrences, limited acreage, or miles of stream in New York State.
- S4 = Apparently secure in New York State.
- S5 = Demonstrably secure in New York State.
- SH = No extant sites known in New York State but it may still exist.
- SU = Status unknown.

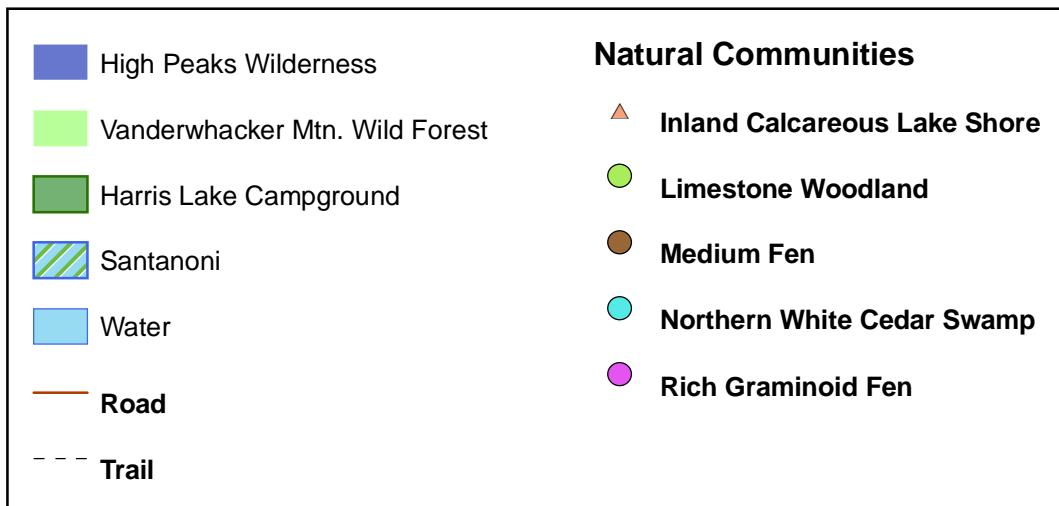
“Q” added to the rank indicates a question exists whether or not the taxon is a distinct taxonomic entity.

“?” added to the rank indicates uncertainty about the rank.

Significant Natural Communities



1 0.5 0 1 2
Miles



APPENDIX E: Wildlife Data

Table 1. Bird species recorded during the Breeding Bird Atlas (BBA) 2000 Project in 44 atlas blocks located within or partially within the Vanderwhacker Mountain Wild Forest. Data were collected from 2000-2003 and are preliminary.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	Protected-Special Concern
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Threatened
Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	Protected
American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	Protected-Special Concern
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Protected
Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescent</i>	Protected
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Protected
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Game Species
Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	Game Species
American Black Duck	<i>Anas rubripes</i>	Game Species
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Game Species
Ring-necked Duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>	Game Species
Hooded Merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	Game Species
Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Game Species
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Protected-Special Concern
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Threatened
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Threatened
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Protected-Special Concern
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Protected-Special Concern
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Protected-Special Concern
Red-shouldered Hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Protected-Special Concern
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	Protected
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Protected
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	Protected
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Protected
Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	Game Species
Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	Game Species
Virginia Rail	<i>Callus Limicolae</i>	Game Species
American Coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>	Game Species
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Protected
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>	Protected
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Game Species
American Woodcock	<i>Scolopax minor</i>	Game Species
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Protected
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	Unprotected
Mourning Dove	<i>Xanadu macroura</i>	Protected
Black-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	Protected
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Protected
Eastern Screech-Owl	<i>Megascops asio</i>	Protected
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Protected
Barred Owl	<i>Strix varia</i>	Protected
Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	Protected
Northern Saw-whet Owl	<i>Aeolus Agaricus</i>	Protected

APPENDIX E: Wildlife Data

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Protected-Special Concern
Chimney Swift	<i>Chateura pelagica</i>	Protected
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	Protected
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	Protected
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	Protected
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Prinoides pubescens</i>	Protected
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Prinoides villosus</i>	Protected
Black-backed Woodpecker	<i>Prinoides arcticus</i>	Protected
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Protected
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pleatus</i>	Protected
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Protected
Eastern Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>	Protected
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	Protected
Alder Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>	Protected
Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	Protected
Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	Protected
Eastern Phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	Protected
Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	Protected
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	Protected
Blue-headed Vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>	Protected
Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	Protected
Philadelphia Vireo	<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>	Protected
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Protected
Gray Jay	<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>	Protected
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	Protected
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	Game Species
Fish Crow	<i>Corvus ossifragus</i>	Protected
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Protected
Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Protected
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	Protected
Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Protected
Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Protected
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Protected
Black-capped Chickadee	<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>	Protected
Boreal Chickadee	<i>Poecile hudsonicus</i>	Protected
Tufted Titmouse	<i>Baeolophus bicolor</i>	Protected
Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	Protected
Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>	Protected
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	Protected
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Protected
Golden-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	Protected
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>	Protected
Eastern Bluebird	<i>Sialia sialis</i>	Protected
Veery	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	Protected
Bicknell's Thrush	<i>Catharus bicknelli</i>	Protected-Special Concern
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Protected
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	Protected
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	Protected
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	Protected
Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	Protected

APPENDIX E: Wildlife Data

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Brown Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	Protected
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Unprotected
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	Protected
Blue-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora pinus</i>	Protected
Tennessee Warbler	<i>Vermivora peregrina</i>	Protected
Nashville Warbler	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>	Protected
Northern Parula	<i>Parula americana</i>	Protected
Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	Protected
Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>	Protected
Magnolia Warbler	<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>	Protected
Black-throated Blue Warbler	<i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>	Protected
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	Protected
Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Dendroica virens</i>	Protected
Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Dendroica fusca</i>	Protected
Pine Warbler	<i>Dendroica pinus</i>	Protected
Palm Warbler	<i>Dendroica palmarum</i>	Protected
Bay-breasted Warbler	<i>Dendroica castanea</i>	Protected
Blackpoll Warbler	<i>Dendroica striata</i>	Protected
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	Protected
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	Protected
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>	Protected
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	Protected
Mourning Warbler	<i>Oporornis philadelphia</i>	Protected
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Protected
Canada Warbler	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	Protected
Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	Protected
Eastern Towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	Protected
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	Protected
Field Sparrow	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	Protected
Savannah Sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	Protected
Grasshopper Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	Protected-Special Concern
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Protected
Lincoln's Sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>	Protected
Swamp Sparrow	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	Protected
White-throated Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	Protected
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	Protected
Northern Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	Protected
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	Protected
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	Protected
Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	Protected
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Protected
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Protected
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	Protected
Rusty Blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	Protected
Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	Protected
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Protected
Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	Protected
Purple Finch	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	Protected
House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	Protected
Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Protected

APPENDIX E: Wildlife Data

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
White-winged Crossbill	<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>	Protected
Pine Siskin	<i>Carduelis pinus</i>	Protected
American Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	Protected
Evening Grosbeak	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	Protected
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Unprotected

Table 2. **Total Calculated Deer Take by Town⁽¹⁾**

Year	Essex County Town of Minerva	Essex County Town of Newcomb	Essex County Town of North Hudson	Essex County Town of Schroon	Totals
1991	161	151	61	121	494
1992	144	132	105	133	514
1993	132	140	43	123	438
1994	69	78	35	83	265
1995	71	112	40	82	305
1996	77	92	56	79	304
1997	68	99	44	127	338
1998	128	83	53	96	360
1999	100	122	48	94	364
2000	112	109	57	79	357

Table 3. **Total Calculated Deer Take by WMU⁽¹⁾**

Year	Wildlife Management Unit 5H	Wildlife Management Unit 5F	Wildlife Management Unit 5G	Total
1998	2139	575	1608	4322
1999	2358	659	1606	4623
2000	2426	749	1617	4792

⁽¹⁾VMWF is mostly in WMU's 5H, 5F, with a very small part in 5G. In addition, VMWF, most of which can be considered deer range, comprises slightly less than half of the total area of in the four towns of Newcomb, Minerva, Schroon and North Hudson in which the bulk of the unit is situated. Given that the towns of North Elba, Keene, Chester, Indian Lake, and Johnsbury contain little, if any VMWF lands, deer harvest statistics in these towns have not been included.

APPENDIX E: Wildlife Data

Table 4. Total Calculated Bear Take by Town⁽¹⁾

<u>Year</u>	<u>Essex County Town of Minerva</u>			<u>Essex County Town of Newcomb</u>			<u>Essex County Town North Hudson</u>			<u>Essex County Town of Schroon</u>		
	Pre Season	+ Regular Season ⁽²⁾	=Total Season	Pre Season	+ Regular Season ⁽²⁾	=Total Season	Pre Season	+ Regular Season ⁽²⁾	=Total Season	Pre Season	+ Regular Season ⁽²⁾	=Total Season
1991	1	8	9	3	18	21	5	5	10	1	7	8
1992	2	3	5	6	14	20	2	7	9	0	4	4
1993	6	6	12	4	0	4	9	4	13	8	2	10
1994	0	4	4	0	11	11	1	4	5	0	0	0
1995	13	7	20	11	1	12	12	0	12	6	0	6
1996	2	3	5	1	8	9	4	7	11	0	1	1
1997	1	5	6	2	1	3	1	0	1	2	4	6
1998	0	0	0	3	0	3	2	3	5	0	1	1
1999	11	1	12	3	2	5	2	3	5	2	0	2
2000	2	9	11	2	14	16	2	8	10	0	7	7

⁽¹⁾ State lands within VMWF fall mostly in the four towns of Newcomb, Minerva, Schroon and North Hudson in which the bulk of the unit is situated. Given that the towns of North Elba, Keene, Chester, Indian Lake, and Johnsburg contain little, if any VMWF lands, bear harvest statistics bear in these towns have not been included.

⁽²⁾ Pre-season includes the archery season + the muzzle loading season + the early bear season each of which occurs before the regular season, that which is fixed by law as the next to the last Saturday in October through the first Sunday in December.

APPENDIX E: Wildlife Data

Table 5. Pelt Sealing Data for the Essex County towns of Newcomb, Minerva, Schroon and North Hudson

	Beaver	Fisher	Otter	Bobcat	Coyote
1990	163	37	17	3	1
1991	144	16	19	5	13
1992	82	27	15	6	5
1993	167	42	29	2	4
1994	192	20	21	2	4
1995	192	37	18	0	8
1996	221	13	28	1	21
1997	122	77	21	2	21
1998	87	34	16	3	3
1999	164	88	24	0	6
2000	98	66	16	0	2

State lands in VMWF fall mostly within the Towns of Newcomb, Minerva, Schroon, and North Hudson. Given that there is little VMWF acreage in the Towns of Chester, Johnsburg, and Indian Lake, furbearer harvest statistics for these towns have not been included.

APPENDIX E: Wildlife Data

Table 6. Reptile and amphibian species recorded during the New York State Amphibian and Reptile Atlas Project located within or partially within the Vanderhack Mountain Wild Forest. These data represent species observed during the ten-year span of the project (1990-1999).

	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Toads and Frogs:	Eastern American Toad	<i>Bufo americanus</i>
	Gray Treefrog	<i>Hyla versicolor</i>
	Northern Spring Peeper	<i>Pseudacris crucifer</i>
	Bullfrog	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>
	Green Frog	<i>Rana clamitans</i>
	Pickerel Frog	<i>Rana palustris</i>
	Northern Leopard Frog	<i>Rana pipiens</i>
	Mink Frog	<i>Rana septentrionalis</i>
Wood Frog	<i>Rana sylvatica</i>	
Salamanders:	Spotted Salamander	<i>Ambystoma maculatum</i>
	Northern Dusky Salamander	<i>Desmognathus fuscus</i>
	Allegheny Dusky Salamander	<i>Desmognathus ochrophaeus</i>
	Northern two-lined Salamander	<i>Eurycea bislineata</i>
	Northern Spring Salamander	<i>Gyrinophilus porphyriticus</i>
	Jefferson Salamander ¹	<i>Ambystoma jeffersonianum</i>
	Red-spotted Newt	<i>Notophthalmus viridescens</i>
Northern Redback Salamander	<i>Plethodon cinereus</i>	
Snakes:	Common Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>
	Northern Red-bellied snake	<i>Storeria occipitomaculata</i>
	Northern Water Snake	<i>Nerodia sipedon</i>
	Eastern Milk Snake	<i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i>
	Smooth Green Snake	<i>Liochlorophis vernalis</i>
Turtles:	Common Snapping Turtle	<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>
	Painted Turtle	<i>Chrysemys picta</i>
	Wood Turtle ¹	<i>Clemmys insculpta</i>

¹Special Concern species.

**Habitats of amphibians and reptiles observed in the
Vanderwhacker Mountain Wild Forest**

Frogs and Toads

Eastern American Toad (*Bufo americanus*).-- Although Eastern American Toads can be found in almost every habitat from cultivated gardens to woodlands, they are typically found in moist upland forest. Special habitat requirements include shallow water for breeding (DeGraaf and Rudis, 1983).

Gray Treefrog (*Hyla versicolor*).-- Gray Treefrogs are found in forested areas where they hibernate near the soil surface, tolerating temperatures as cold as -6 degrees C for as long as five consecutive days. Due to the production of glycerol which serves as an antifreeze, gray treefrogs can freeze up to 41.5% of their total body fluids. The frogs breed in both permanent or temporary ponds or wetlands (Hunter, et al., 1999).

Northern Spring Peeper (*Pseudacris crucifer*).-- Northern Spring Peepers inhabit coniferous, deciduous and mixed forested habitat where they typically breed in ponds, emergent marshes or shrub swamps. However, their spring chorus is commonly heard from just about any body of water, especially in areas where trees or shrubs stand in and near water (Hunter, et al., 1999).

Bullfrog (*Rana catesbeiana*).-- Bullfrogs require permanent bodies of water with adequate emergent and edge cover. Their aquatic habitats include shallow lake coves, slow-moving rivers and streams, and ponds (Hunter, et al., 1999).

Green Frog (*Rana clamitans*).-- Green frogs are rarely found more than several meters from some form of water, including lakes and ponds, streams, quarry pools, springs, and vernal pools (DeGraaf and Rudis, 1983).

Pickerel Frog (*Rana palustris*).-- Whether the habitat selected is a bog, fen, pond, stream, spring, slough, or cove, Pickerel Frogs prefer cool, clear waters, avoiding polluted or stagnant habitats. Grassy streambanks and inlets to springs, bogs, marshes, or weedy ponds are favorite habitat choices (Harding, 1997).

Northern Leopard Frog (*Rana pipiens*).-- Although sometimes found in wet woodlands, Northern Leopard Frogs are the frog of wet meadows and open fields, breeding in ponds, marshes, and slow, shallow, vegetated streams (DeGraaf and Rudis, 1983).

Mink Frog (*Rana septentrionalis*).-- Mink frogs prefer cool, permanent water with adequate emergent and floating-leaved vegetation where they feed on aquatic insects and other invertebrates. Here they also hibernate on the bottom in the mud (Harding, 1997).

Wood Frog (*Rana sylvatica*).-- Wood frogs prefer cool, moist, woodlands where they select temporary pools for breeding. However, where vernal pools are absent, wood frogs will breed in a variety of habitats including everything from cattail swamps to roadside ditches (Hunter, et al., 1999).

Salamanders:

Spotted Salamander (*Ambystoma maculatum*).-- The spotted salamander prefers vernal pools for breeding, but its jelly-like globular egg masses are found in a variety of wetland habitats. Because of its fossorial habits, the spotted salamander is rarely encountered except during the breeding season. At that time they can be found under rocks, logs, and debris near the edges of the breeding pools.

Northern Dusky Salamander (*Desmognathus fuscus*) The Northern Dusky Salamander inhabits rocky stream ecotones, hillside seeps and springs, and other seepage areas in forested or partially forested habitat. They are typically found under rocks and other cover objects such as logs adjacent to, or in the water (Harding, 1997).

Allegheny Dusky Salamander (*Desmognathus ochrophaeus*).-- The Allegheny Dusky Salamander is more terrestrial than its congener, the Northern Dusky Salamander, being found under rocks and woodland debris in moist forests usually near a seep or stream.

Northern Two-lined Salamander (*Eurycea bislineata*).-- Northern Two-lined Salamanders inhabit springs and seeps in forested wetlands, edges of brooks and streams, and terrestrial areas many meters from water. They are usually found under rocks, logs, and debris (Pfungsten and Downs, 1989).

Northern Spring Salamander (*Gyrinophilus porphyriticus*).-- Although Northern Spring Salamanders inhabit cool, well-oxygenated streams in forested areas where they can be found under rocks and logs, they sometimes can be found foraging in the open on rainy nights. This species also uses underground springs that are a considerable distance away from their natal habitat (Harding, 1997).

Red-spotted Newt (*Notophthalmus viridescens*) One of the most fascinating life histories of any salamander is that of the Red-spotted Newt, with four stages in its life cycle (egg, aquatic larva, terrestrial immature red eft, and aquatic adult). Interestingly, the red eft remains on land from two (Bishop, 1941) to seven years (Healy, 1974) before they transform into their final life stage, the aquatic adult.

Northern Redback Salamander (*Plethodon cinereus*) The Northern Redback Salamander is found in deciduous, coniferous or mixed forest where it nests in moist, rotten logs. It favors pine logs in advanced stages of decay rather than deciduous tree logs that appear to be more susceptible to molds, thus attributing to possible fungal infections in the eggs (Pfungsten and Downs 1989).

Jefferson salamander (*Ambystoma jeffersonianum*) Jefferson salamanders are considered vernal pool obligates. The salamanders require pools that remain deep long enough to complete metamorphosis. Typical Jefferson salamander breeding pools are ringed with scattered shrub vegetation in upland deciduous forest. Although vernal pools are a limiting habitat parameter for Jefferson salamanders, adults spend a very short period actually using the pools, remaining there only during the breeding season (Pfungsten and Downs, 1989). Consequently, the surrounding forested habitat used during the remainder of the year (including during hibernation) is of utmost importance.

Blue-spotted salamander (*Ambystoma laterale*) The blue-spotted salamander, a species of special concern, is more tolerant of disturbed areas and open habitat than is the Jefferson salamander (Klemens, 1993, Pfungsten and Downs, 1989). Although blue-spotted salamanders also breed in

APPENDIX E: Wildlife Data

temporary pools, they also use a variety of other habitats including roadside ditches, field ponds, and other wetland habitats. Even though blue-spotted salamanders are most often encountered above ground on wet nights, they also are found under cover objects such as fallen logs and debris (Klemens, 1993).

Snakes:

Common Garter Snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*).-- Garter Snakes are found in a wide variety of habitats including, but not limited to, woodlands, meadows, wetlands, streams, drainage ditches, and even city parks and cemeteries (Conant and Collins, 1998). But large populations of Common Garter Snakes are usually found in moist, grassy areas near the edges of water (Harding, 1997).

Northern Red-bellied Snake (*Storeria occipitomaculata*).-- Although the Northern Red-bellied Snake prefers wetland-upland ecotones, it is found in a variety of terrestrial habitats. This extremely secretive nocturnal species may be found under rocks, logs, bark, and leaves; but if conditions are dry, they are apt to go underground in unused rodent borrows (Mitchell, 1994).

Eastern Milk Snake (*Lampropeltis triangulum*).-- The Milk Snake is the snake of farm outbuildings and barns, taking cover under rocks, logs, firewood, or building materials. Natural habitat includes open woodlands, wetlands, old fields and pastures (Harding, 1997).

Smooth Green Snake (*Liochlorophis vernalis*).-- The Smooth Green Snake is a snake of moist, grassy areas of wetland edges, meadows and old fields, and of deciduous and coniferous woods and woodland ecotones where they feed on insects, their forage of choice (Harding, 1997).

Northern Water Snake (*Nerodia sipedon*).-- This species is found in many aquatic habitats including lakes, ponds, rivers, and wetlands. Northern Water Snakes prefer fish and amphibians as their primary food source (Mitchell, 1994).

Turtles:

Common Snapping Turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*).-- Snapping Turtles are found in most permanent and semipermanent bodies of fresh and brackish water. Areas that have dense aquatic vegetation with deep, soft, organic substrates and plenty of cover are favored (Mitchell, 1994).

Painted Turtle (*Chrysemys picta*).-- Painted Turtles most often inhabit ponds, lakes, and other slow-moving bodies of water with soft substrates and abundant aquatic vegetation. A critical habitat parameter is adequate basking sites such as logs, rocks, and mats of aquatic vegetation.

Wood Turtle (*Glyptemys insculpta*).-- The Wood Turtle is a semiaquatic turtle that inhabits both the terrestrial and aquatic environment. It favors streams with sandy-pebbly substrates that are deep enough so that they do not freeze during hibernation, are well-oxygenated, and have good water quality. Terrestrial habitat includes a variety of wetlands, upland successional fields, and deciduous woodlands with open areas for basking (Tuttle, 1996).

APPENDIX E: Wildlife Data

Table 7. Small mammal species recorded within the Adirondack Park (data based on museum specimens) (Saunders, 1989). Number of towns represents the number of towns in which each species was recorded.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Number of Towns
Star-nosed mole	<i>(Condylura crestata)</i>	6
Hairy-tailed mole	<i>(Parascalops breweri)</i>	11
Short-tailed shrew	<i>(Blarina brevicauda)</i>	31
Pygmy shrew	<i>(Sorex hoyi)</i>	1
Long-tailed shrew	<i>(Sorex dispar)</i>	7
Smoky shrew	<i>(Sorex fumeus)</i>	18
Water shrew	<i>(Sorex palustris)</i>	10
Masked shrew	<i>(Sorex cinereus)</i>	25
Deer mouse	<i>(Peromyscus maniculatus)</i>	26
White-footed mouse	<i>(Peromyscus leucopus)</i>	14
Southern red-backed vole	<i>(Clethrionomys gapperi)</i>	32
Meadow vole	<i>(Microtus chrotorrhinus)</i>	31
Rock vole	<i>(Microtus pennsylvanicus)</i>	6
Woodland vole	<i>(Microtus pinetorum)</i>	1
Southern bog lemming	<i>(Synaptomys cooperi)</i>	12
Northern bog lemming	<i>(Synaptomys borealis)</i>	1
Meadow jumping mouse	<i>(Zapus hudsonicus)</i>	22
Woodland jumping mouse	<i>(Napaeozapus insignis)</i>	25

Small mammals. --The various habitats that occur within the Adirondack Park are home to an impressive diversity of small mammals. These mammals inhabit the lowest elevations to those as high as 4400 feet (Southern bog lemming). Most species are found in forested habitat (coniferous, deciduous, mixed forest) with damp soils, organic muck, or soils with damp leaf mold. However, some species (e.g., hairy-tailed mole) like dry to moist sandy loam soils and others (e.g., white-footed mouse) prefer the drier soils of oak-hickory, coniferous, or mixed forests. Small mammals of the Adirondack region are found in alpine meadows (e.g., long-tailed shrew), talus slides and rocky outcrops (e.g., rock vole), grassy meadows (e.g., meadow vole, meadow jumping mouse), and riparian habitats (e.g., water shrew). It is likely that many, if not most, of the small mammal species listed below inhabit the Vanderwhacker Mountain Wild Forest. An exception may be the Northern bog lemming, a species whose southernmost range extends just into the northern Adirondack Park. Only one recently-verified specimen exists (Saunders, 1989). All listed species are known to occur within the Adirondack Park.

Guidelines for Protection of Deer Wintering Areas

The maintenance and protection of deer wintering areas are important in maintaining deer in the northern portions of their range. Activities which substantially diminish the quality or characteristics of the site should be avoided, but this does not mean human use is always detrimental. Forest stewardship activities (including softwood harvest), pass through trails, and other uses can be compatible with deer yards if they are carefully considered.

The most important characteristic of an Adirondack deer yard is the habitat configuration making up a “core” and travel corridors to and from the core. The core is typically an area, or areas, of dense conifer cover used by deer in severe conditions. Travel corridors can be stretches of conifer cover along river drainages and are dense but narrow components which allow access to food resources in milder conditions. Forest management conditions which afford protection of core sections and avoid fragmenting travel corridors are acceptable in many situations. Certain types of recreation trails such as ski trails or snowmobile trails, particularly if the traffic is not prone to stopping or off trail excursions, are not presently considered to significantly impact deer yards in an overall negative way. These types of trails in or adjacent to deer wintering areas can provide a firm, packed surface readily used by deer for travel during periods of deep snow. They can also create access for free-roaming dogs if the location is close to human habitation; thus, trails should avoid deer yards in these situations. High levels of snowmobile or cross-country ski use can disturb deer and may cause them to run, placing higher energy demands on deer already stressed in winter. The following are some general guidelines to follow for protecting deer wintering areas.

- Maintain a minimum 100 foot forested buffer on either side of streams to protect winter habitat and travel corridors between core yard components.
- Avoid placement of heavily used ski trails through core segments of deer yards to reduce disturbance associated with skiers stopping to observe deer.
- Trails should not traverse core segments of deer yards in densely populated areas such as hamlets, villages, or along roadsides developed with human habitation because they provide access for free roaming dogs.

APPENDIX F: Archeological Sites

Two sites within Vanderwhacker Mtn. WF:

Quadrangle	SHPO# or NYSM#	Site Name	Description: age, cultural affiliation, etc.	Elevation
Olmstedville	A031.08.000029	Minerva Iron Company - mine site	<p>Historical Documentation of site: About 1869 according to Winslow C Watson, <u>History of Essex County</u> "the Minerva Iron Co. commenced measures to establish a first class forge ...". In HP Smith's, <u>1885 History of Essex County</u> he wrote , "The iron industry has received some attention ... little ore has been taken out ... the character of the ore ... has prevented the development of this industry." In 1869 the business was assessed for \$2000. By 1874 the assessment was down to \$1000. The forge was built on Minerva Stream.</p>	576 m
Tahawus	A031.08.000172	Minerva Iron Mine	<p>Previous owners: Opened 1868 by Rosekrans and JC Durand, then taken over and operated by Burden Iron Co., Troy subsequent to 1881. Idle by 1888. Construction/ occupation: 1868-1888</p>	550 m

APPENDIX F: Archeological Sites

Nineteen sites within a 2-mile radius around Vanderwhacker Mtn. WF

Quadrangle	SHPO # or NYSM #	Site Name	Description: Age, cultural affiliation, etc.	Approximate distance from Unit
Chestertown	NYSM 7432	No name provided	Prehistoric Woodland site. Artifacts found: 'piece of pottery, pit, and charred bone, spearhead'. Reported by: James Leary/ 1991	1 ½ mile S
North Creek	NYSM 10297	Fulsom's Landing Bridge Co. Toll House	Historic site (1872-present) Toll House reported by M. Pickands.	2 miles SE
North Creek	A113.06.000030 and NYSM 10295	McCarthy Bros. Martin Bottling Plant	Historic site (1875-1920) Bottling plant for carbonated beverages. Previous owners: DE Mundy Oil Co., Chestertown, NY Rebuilt in 1915 Reported by: Pickands	2 miles SE
North Creek	A113.06.000031 And NYSM 10296	Riverside Station Worker's Housing	Historic site showing foundations of domestic barn (1880-1968) Covered by fill and capped with gravel as a parking lot. Previous owners: D&H Railroad Reported by: Pickands	2 miles SE
North Creek	A113.06.000081	A. Moore Site	19 th century historic site. Previous owner: A. Moore, R. Waddell. Artifacts: undecorated whiteware, gray salt-glazed stoneware (Albany slip), buff salt-glazed stoneware (brown slip), flat glass (clear, green and aqua), curved glass (clear, green, and amethyst), bottle glass (olive-green and amethyst), cinder, and coal.	2 miles S
North Creek	A113.06.000082	W. Roblee Site	Complete historic 19 th century superstructure site. Previous owner: W. Roblee, J. O'Holland Artifacts: decorated kaoline pipe fragments, black-	2 miles S

Quadrangle	SHPO # or NYSM #	Site Name	Description: Age, cultural affiliation, etc.	Approximate distance from Unit
			glazed redware, stoneware (Albany slip), undecorated whiteware, undecorated pearlware, brown transfer-print whiteware, flat glass (clear and green), curved glass (clear), bottle glass (clear), glass button, coal, slag.	
North River *	A113.06.000014	North Thirteenth Lake	Prehistoric site Artifacts: Levanna-type chert projectile point. Date: 1200-1500 AD	2 miles W
North River *	A113.06.000013	Garnet Mine	No information provided.	1 mile W
Tahawus	A031.10.000039	McIntyre Lower Iron Works	Historic site. Includes part of Tahawus Club building. No other info.	1 mile W
Schroon Lake	NYSM 3292	No name provided	Prehistoric site. Mound? Camp? 'Mound ... may be natural but arrowheads found' ... camp symbol on Parker map. Reported by Marsh and Parker.	2 miles SE
North Creek	A113.06.000011 and NYSM 5767	HA 78-1	Biface and flakes on knoll above creek valley.	1 mile E
Schroon Lake	NYSM 7520	Sites	Prehistoric sites reported by C. Gillette. No other info.	2 miles SE
Schroon Lake	NYSM 7745	No name provided	Prehistoric site reported by AC Parker as traces of occupation.	1 mile E
Schroon Lake	NYSM 7519	Sites	Prehistoric sites reported by C. Gillette. No other info.	½ mile E
Olmstedville	A031.08.000028	Dougherty Sawmills	Sawmill and shingle mill located near Minerva stream are listed in the Business Directory of 1864 as being owned by John Dougherty. Flume evidence shows where it came down to water wheel.	½ mile E and W
Olmstedville	A031.08.000167	Land Office and Post Office	Site of building which served as Land Office for	1 ½ miles N

APPENDIX F: Archeological Sites

Quadrangle	SHPO # or NYSM #	Site Name	Description: Age, cultural affiliation, etc.	Approximate distance from Unit
			Absalom P. Morse from c. 1835, and the Minerva Post Office from 1853 until building was moved to the AP Morse property in 1876.	
Olmstedville	A031.08.000067	Clifford Wheelwright Shop	Historic site. Description of Site as it was reported: Walls without cellar hole. Built c. 1859 by Matthew Clifford. The Wheelwright shop was on the ground floor, the second story was used for furniture building at which Mr. Clifford was proficient. Mr. Clifford was also a coffin maker.	1 ½ miles E
Olmstedville	A031.08.000069	Hill Grist Mill	Grist mill built by William Hill pre 1804.	1 ½ miles E
Olmstedville	A031.08.000068	Alpine Tannery	Built in 1847 by Levi Olmstead.	1 ½ miles E
Mt. Adams	A031.10.000038	Sanford Hill Iron Mine	Historic site (1828-post 1980)	1 mile NW

* Sites are within Siamese Pond Unit.

APPENDIX G: Schroon Lake Snowmobile Trail System

Schroon Lake Snowmobile Trail System

The aforementioned network of snowmobile trails in the Town of Schroon, some of which cross VMWF, is located on the west side of the lake in the area between State Route 9 and Trout Brook Road and from the Hoffman Notch Wilderness Area (HNWA) south to the County line, and contains more than 20 miles of trail. The network uses several roads and trails across public and private land including Thilo, Horseshoe Pond, and Charley Hollow Roads. In years gone by, these three roads served private property, some of which eventually became Forest Preserve. The roads still serve some non-residential private property in addition to VMWF and approximately 3 miles of road/trail border or go through VMWF. In general, these old roads are in mostly fair condition and are used mostly for snowmobiling. Some portions of the road network may also be used in the occasional extraction of forest products from private lands.

In the 1960's, there was a push for the Conservation Department (predecessor to DEC) to identify possible locations for snowmobile trails and to work with local organizations to develop snowmobile trail networks in Essex County. In Schroon Lake, much of the snowmobile trail network was developed on old roads: exceptions are the Horseshoe Pond bypass in VMWF and the North Pond trail in HNWA (personal communication - Howard Lashway). The local snowmobile club, with Town and Department consent, developed the portions on Town Roads, Forest Preserve, and private land. The club has built and maintained bridges, hung signs and performed maintenance throughout the trail network for over 30 years. The snowmobile club also grooms the network.

Specifics for each trail follow:

Horseshoe Pond Road - This 3 mile-long road leads westerly from Charley Hill Road past Horseshoe Pond (secondary reservoir for the Town of Schroon) eventually meeting Hoffman Road. The eastern length of the road serving private land (1.12 miles) is regularly maintained for automobile traffic. The next length (0.08 miles west to the reservoir) may receive intermittent Town maintenance.

The entire length of the road has been a part of the Schroon Lake snowmobile network since the 1960's and was developed for such use in consultation with the Conservation Department.

Horseshoe Pond bypass - This 1.3 mile-long snowmobile trail leads from private land along Horseshoe Pond Road and connects to Charley Hill Road just south of Poplar Hill. Along this route it crosses VMWF for approximately 0.2 miles. The northern ½ mile of trail (including the portion across state land) was developed and built by the Conservation Department in the 1960's to connect with an existing skid trail that lead across private land from Charley Hill Road to a point along the current trail near the state boundary (personal communication - Howard Lashway). It was used for snowmobiling in order to bypass Horseshoe Pond so that snowmobiles would not have to travel on the frozen pond. This trail was not a Town Road, and appears on current USGS quadrangle maps as a snowmobile trail.

This snowmobile trail has been a part of the Schroon Lake snowmobile network since the 1960's and was partially constructed by and developed in consultation with the Conservation Department.

Charley Hollow Road - This approximately 3 mile-long road leads from Charley Hill Road southwesterly to connect with Wamsley Road in the Town of Minerva. The first 2 miles or so serve private, year-round residential land, and hence are regularly maintained for automobile traffic. The last mile serves Forest

APPENDIX G: Schroon Lake Snowmobile Trail System

Preserve land, and some non-residential private land. Approximately 0.85 miles of the road crosses VMWF.

The road has been a part of the Schroon Lake snowmobile network since the 1960's, and was developed for such use in consultation with the Conservation Department.

Thilo Road - This road runs westerly from the Charley Hill Road approximately 1.2 miles and splits. From there, one branch heads north for approximately 2.25 miles to Hoffman Road and another branch heads northwest for approximately 1.2 miles to Trout Brook Road.

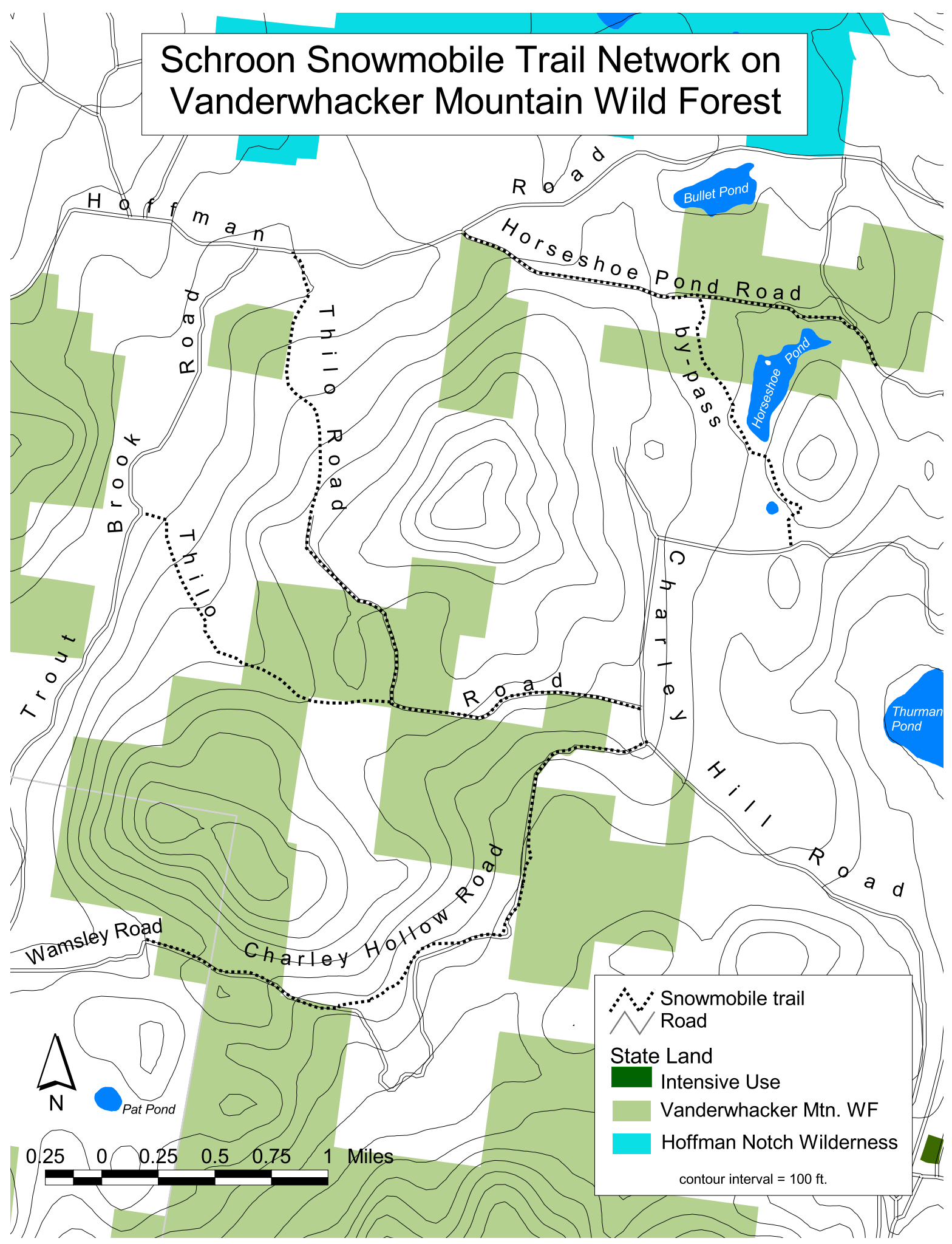
Approximately 0.75 miles of Thilo Road proper pass through VMWF and another 0.7 miles of the road are bordered by VMWF lands on one side. Approximately 0.35 miles of the northwest branch pass through VMWF and no additional length is bordered by VMWF lands.







All of Thilo Road and its northwest branch have been part of the Schroon Lake snowmobile network since the 1960's and were developed for such use in consultation with the Conservation Department.

In sum, 3.0 miles of snowmobile trails cross VMWF in the Town of Schroon. Of that total, 2.8 miles were developed in consultation with the Conservation Department in the 1960's. The remaining 0.2 mile trail section is located on Forest Preserve and was built by the Conservation Department in the 1960's. None of these VMWF snowmobile trails have borne DEC Snowmobile Trail signs, because the majority of the network is on private and Town land. For consistency's sake, signage developed by the local snowmobile club was used throughout the network. However, DEC snowmobile markers should be added to the VMWF trail sections. The Department will post "Wild Forest" signs at the point where each trail enters and leaves State Land. Through its use of private, Town, and State property, the overall network is a good example of public/private partnership.



When issues of maintenance of trails across VMWF arise, current DEC policy regarding such work will be followed. The Department may work with the Town and/or local snowmobile club(s), via Adopt-a-Natural-Resource agreement, to determine what work may be necessary and how it shall be accomplished.

Schroon Snowmobile Trail Network on Vanderwhacker Mountain Wild Forest



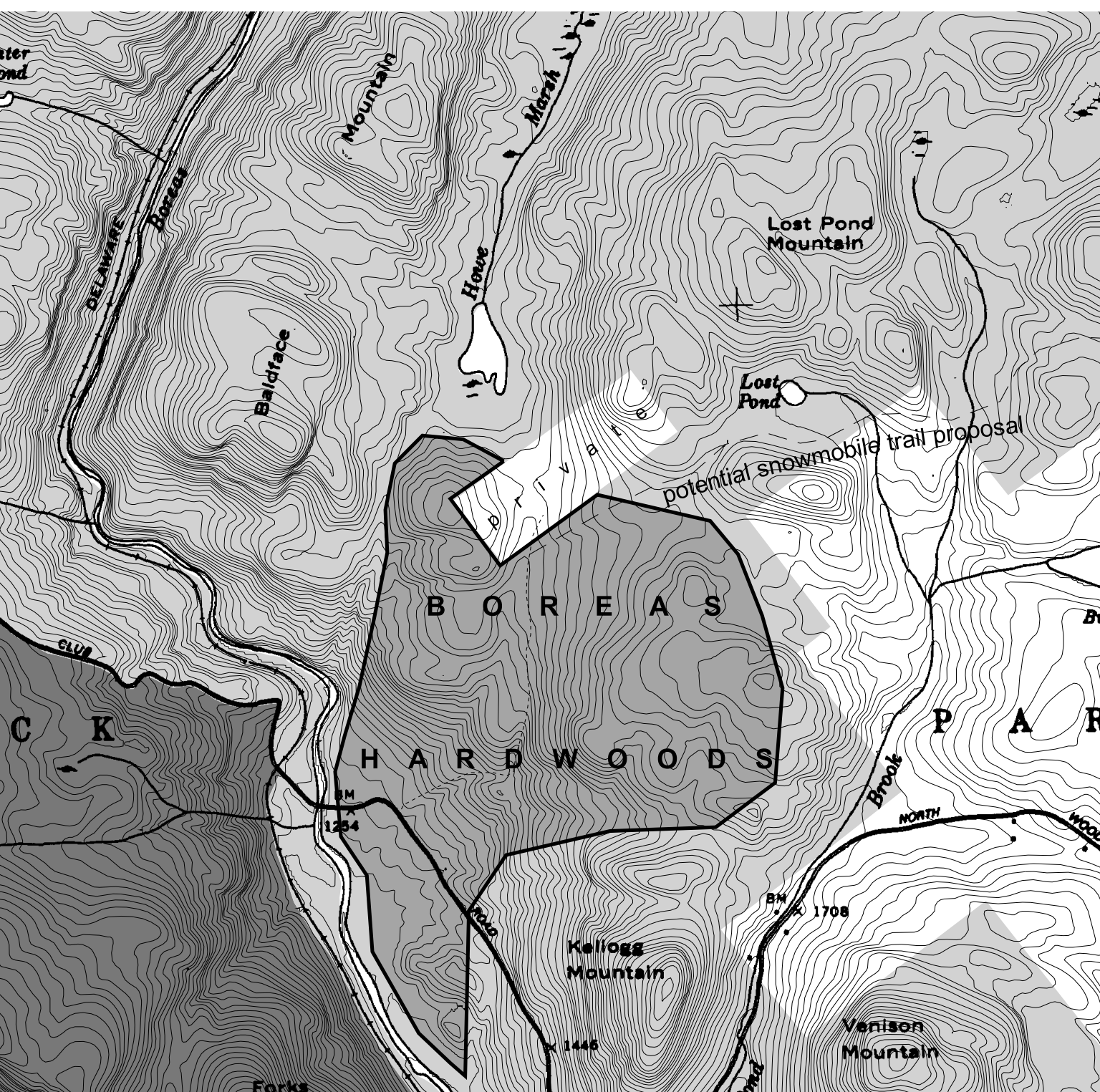
 Snowmobile trail
 Road
 State Land
 Intensive Use
 Vanderwhacker Mtn. WF
 Hoffman Notch Wilderness

contour interval = 100 ft.

 N
 Pat Pond




0.25 0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles

APPENDIX H: Boreas Hardwoods Map



Boreas Hardwoods Special Management Area

Northwoods Club Road - Town of Minerva

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
|  | Boreas Hardwoods |  | Vanderwhacker Mountain WF |
|  | Lot 118 woods road |  | Hudson Gorge Primitive Area |
|  | potential snowmobile trail proposal | | |

0.25 0 0.25 0.5 Miles



contour interval = 20 ft.