

APPENDIX L: Draft Comprehensive Snowmobile Trail Briefing Document

I. VISION

To develop and maintain an integrated snowmobile trail system on public and increasingly on private land in the Adirondack Park that will provide snowmobilers with an experience that is consistent with the spirit and letter of Article XIV, Section 1 of the New York State Constitution, is respectful of the rights and interests of private landowners, and strives to enhance the vitality of the Park's citizens by providing trail linkages between local communities within the Park.

II. GOALS

1. **Protect natural and cultural resources and the wild forest character of public lands in the Park (as envisioned by the Constitution, APSLMP and appropriate laws, rules, regulations) by:**

- considering underutilized trails for abandonment;
- utilizing to the maximum extent possible routes on the periphery of Wild Forest Units or parallel and near to travel/transportation corridors for new trail development and, where appropriate, re-designating trails in the interior of Wild Forest Units or in the vicinity of private in-holdings for non-motorized use only;
- focusing on opportunities to route trails on non-state lands wherever possible and encouraging long-term commitment of corridor trail systems on private lands through cooperative agreements with private landowners consistent with the provisions of the OSP;
- establishing a clear set of standards for snowmobile trails and snowmobile related activities on public lands;
- increasing law enforcement resources at all levels to address trespass and deter illegal activity on the trail system and in surrounding public and private areas; and
- providing intelligent and resource protective trail system planning in an overall way rather than dealing with each trail segment individually.

2. **Providing a safe, enjoyable snowmobile experience by:**

- avoiding unsafe trail conditions;
- minimizing dependency on lake and road crossings;
- encouraging partnerships with the private sector, state and local governments that will provide, maintain and operate snowmobile trails; and
- establishing a clear set of standards for snowmobile trails and snowmobile related activities on public lands.

3. **Promoting tourism and economic opportunities for local communities by:**

- connecting communities and major points of interest;
- connecting trail systems from outside of the Park;
- connecting to necessary support services (gas, food, lodging, etc.); and
- identifying important snowmobile trail connections.

APPENDIX M: APSLMP Wild Forest Guidelines for Management and Use

WILD FOREST

Definition

A wild forest area is an area where the resources permit a somewhat higher degree of human use than in wilderness, primitive or canoe areas, while retaining an essentially wild character. A wild forest area is further defined as an area that frequently lacks the sense of remoteness of wilderness, primitive or canoe areas and that permits a wide variety of outdoor recreation.

To the extent that state lands classified as wild forest were given or devised to the state for silvicultural or wildlife management purposes pursuant to statutory provisions specifying that these lands will not form part of the forest preserve (if such provisions are constitutional), the following guidelines are not to be interpreted to prevent silvicultural or wildlife management practices on these lands, provided that other guidelines for wild forest land are respected.

Guidelines for Management and Use

Those areas classified as wild forest are generally less fragile, ecologically, than the wilderness and primitive areas. Because the resources of these areas can withstand more human impact, these areas should accommodate much of the future use of the Adirondack forest preserve. The scenic attributes and the variety of uses to which these areas lend themselves provide a challenge to the recreation planner. Within constitutional constraints, those types of outdoor recreation that afford enjoyment without destroying the wild forest character or natural resource quality should be encouraged. Many of these areas are under-utilized. For example the crescent of wild forest areas from Lewis County south and east through Old Forge, southern Hamilton and northern Fulton Counties and north and east to the Lake George vicinity can and should afford extensive outdoor recreation readily accessible from the primary east-west transportation and population axis of New York State.

Basic guidelines

1. The primary wild forest management guideline will be to protect the natural wild forest setting and to provide those types of outdoor recreation that will afford public enjoyment without impairing the wild forest atmosphere.
2. In wild forest areas:
 - (a) No additions or expansions of non-conforming uses will be permitted.
 - (b) Any remaining non-conforming uses that were to have been removed by the December 31, 1975 deadline but have not yet been removed will be removed by March 31, 1987.
 - (c) Non-conforming uses resulting from newly classified wild forest areas will be removed as rapidly as possible and in any case by the end of the third year following classification.

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(d) Primitive tent sites that do not conform to the separation distance guidelines will be brought into compliance on a phased basis and in any case by the third year following adoption of the unit management plan for the area.

3. Effective immediately, no new non-conforming uses will be permitted in any designated wild forest area.

4. Public use of motor vehicles will not be encouraged and there will not be any material increase in the mileage of roads and snowmobile trails open to motorized use by the public in wild forest areas that conformed to the master plan at the time of its original adoption in 1972.

5. Care should be taken to designate separate areas for incompatible uses such as snowmobiling and ski touring or horseback riding and hiking.

6. When public access to and enjoyment of the wild forest areas are inadequate, appropriate measures may be undertaken to provide improved access to encourage public use consistent with the wild forest character.

7. No new structures or improvements in wild forest areas will be constructed except in conformity with a finally adopted unit management plan. This guideline will not prevent ordinary maintenance, rehabilitation or minor maintenance of conforming structures or improvements, or the removal of non-conforming uses.

8. All conforming structures and improvements will be designed and located so as to blend with the surrounding environment and to require only minimal maintenance.

9. All management and administrative actions and interior facilities in wild forest areas will be designed to emphasize the self-sufficiency of the user to assume a high degree of responsibility for environmentally sound use of such areas and for his or her own health, safety and welfare.

10. Any new, reconstructed or relocated lean-tos, primitive tent sites and other conforming buildings and structures located on shorelines of lakes, ponds, rivers or major streams, other than docks, fishing and waterway access sites and similar water-related facilities, will be located so as to be reasonably screened from the water body to avoid intruding on the natural character of the shoreline and the public enjoyment and use thereof. Any such leantos, ranger stations, storage sheds, horse barns and similar structures will be set back a minimum of 100 feet from the mean high water mark of lakes, ponds, rivers or major streams.

11. All pit privies, seepage pits or leach fields will be located a minimum of 150 feet from any lake, pond, river or stream.

Structures and improvements

1. All structures and improvements permitted under the guidelines covering wilderness areas will be allowed in wild forest areas. In addition, the structures and improvements listed below will be allowed and their maintenance, rehabilitation and construction permitted:

- small groupings of primitive tent sites below 3,500 feet in elevation, subject to the guidelines set forth below;
- nature and interpretive trails;
- trailheads adjacent to public highways;
- stream improvement structures for fishery management purposes;
- fishing and waterway access sites adjacent to public highways and complying with the criteria set forth below;
- horse trails; and,
- picnic tables.

The maintenance and rehabilitation of the following structures and improvements will be allowed to the extent essential to the administration and/or protection of state lands or to reasonable public use thereof but new construction will not be encouraged:

- horse barns;
- small scale dams, constructed of natural materials wherever possible;
- boat docks, constructed of natural materials wherever possible;
- small fireplaces in fire-sensitive areas;
- storage sheds and similar rustic buildings for use of administrative personnel;
- small-scale electronic communication and relay facilities for official communications;
- telephone and electrical lines to service permitted administrative structures;
- buoys;
- small-scale water supply facilities under permit from the Department of Environmental Conservation;
- ranger stations as set forth below;
- roads, and state truck trails as set forth below;
- snowmobile trails as set forth below;

- fire towers and observer cabins as set forth below; and,

- wildlife management structures.

Ranger stations

Existing ranger stations may be retained and new ranger stations constructed, but only where absolutely essential for administration of the area, no feasible alternative exists, and no deterioration of the wild forest character or natural resource quality of the area will result.

Motor vehicles, motorized equipment and aircraft

1. All uses of motor vehicles, motorized equipment and aircraft permitted under wilderness guidelines will also be permitted in wild forest areas.

2. In addition, the use of motor vehicles, snowmobiles, motorized equipment and aircraft will be allowed as follows:
 - (a) by administrative personnel where necessary to reach, maintain or construct permitted structures and improvements, for appropriate law enforcement and general supervision of public use, or for appropriate purposes, including research, to preserve and enhance the fish and wildlife or other natural resources of the area;

 - (b) by the general public, subject to basic guideline 4 set forth above, but only on:
 - existing public roads;

 - Department of Environmental Conservation roads now or hereafter designated as open for public use by motor vehicles by the Department of Environmental Conservation; and,

 - on rivers, lakes and ponds now or hereafter designated by the Department of Environmental Conservation as suitable for such motorized uses; and,

 - (c) by snowmobiles on snowmobile trails now or hereafter designated by the Department of Environmental Conservation in accordance with basic guideline 4 set forth above, and with the special guidelines for such trails specified below.

 - (d) by all terrain vehicles but only on existing public roads or Department of Environmental Conservation roads open to such vehicles, as specified in (b) above.

3. The Department of Environmental Conservation may restrict, under existing law and pursuant to authority provided in this master plan, the use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment and aircraft by the public or administrative personnel where in its judgment the character of the natural resources in a particular area or other factors make such restrictions desirable.

Roads, jeep trails and state truck trails

1. Continued use of existing roads, snowmobile trails and state truck trails by administrative personnel in wild forest areas will be permitted, to the extent necessary, to reach, maintain and construct permitted structures and improvements.
2. Existing roads or snowmobile trails, now open to and used by the public for motor vehicle use in wild forest areas, may continue to be so used at the discretion of the Department of Environmental Conservation, provided such use is compatible with the wild forest character of an area.
3. Established roads or snowmobile trails in newly-acquired state lands classified as wild forest may be kept open to the public, subject to basic guideline 4 set forth above and in the case of snowmobile trails to the special guidelines for such trails set forth below, at the discretion of the Department of Environmental Conservation, provided such use is compatible with the wild forest character of the area.
4. No new roads will be constructed in wild forest areas nor will new state truck trails be constructed unless such construction is absolutely essential to the protection or administration of an area, no feasible alternative exists and no deterioration of the wild forest character or natural resource quality of the area will result.

Snowmobile trails

Snowmobile trails should be designed and located in a manner that will not adversely affect adjoining private landowners or the wild forest environment and in particular:

- the mileage of snowmobile trails lost in the designation of wilderness, primitive and canoe areas may be replaced in wild forest areas with existing roads or abandoned wood roads as the basis of such new snowmobile trail construction, except in rare circumstances requiring the cutting of new trails;
- wherever feasible such replacement mileage should be located in the general area as where mileage is lost due to wilderness, primitive or canoe classification;
- appropriate opportunities to improve the snowmobile trail system may be pursued subject to basic guideline 4 set forth above, where the impact on the wild forest environment will be minimized, such as (I) provision for snowmobile trails adjacent to but screened from certain public highways within the Park to facilitate snowmobile access between communities where alternate routes on either state or private land are not available and topography permits and, (ii) designation of new snowmobile trails on established roads in newly acquired state lands classified as wild forest; and,
- deer wintering yards and other important wildlife and resource areas should be avoided by such trails.

All terrain bicycles

All terrain bicycles may be permitted, in the discretion of the Department of Environmental Conservation, on roads legally open to the public and on state truck trails, foot trails, snowmobile trails and horse trails deemed suitable for such use as specified in individual unit management plans.

Fire towers

The educational and informational aspects of certain fire towers should be encouraged and wherever feasible these fire towers should be retained where consistent with their need from a fire control and communications standpoint.

Tent platforms

The Department of Environmental Conservation having removed all tent platforms previously existing under Department permit, erection of new tent platforms will be prohibited.

Small groupings of primitive tent sites designed to accommodate a maximum of 20 people per grouping under group camping conditions may be provided at carefully selected locations in wild forest areas, even though each individual site may be within sight or sound and less than approximately one-quarter mile from any other site within such grouping, subject to the following criteria:

-- such groupings will only be established or maintained on a site specific basis in conformity with a duly adopted unit management plan for the wild forest area in question;

-- such groupings will be widely dispersed (generally a mile apart) and located in a manner that will blend with the surrounding environment and have a minimum impact on the wild forest character and natural resource quality of the area;

-- all new, reconstructed or relocated tent sites in such groupings will be set back a minimum of 100 feet from the mean high water mark of lakes, ponds, rivers and major streams and will be located so as to be reasonably screened from the water body to avoid intruding on the natural character of the shoreline and the public enjoyment and use thereof.

Fishing and waterway access sites

Fishing and waterway access sites may be provided on any body of water irrespective of its size where the current or projected need for access clearly warrants such a site. Such sites will comply with the following management guidelines:

-- Adequate public hand launching facilities or private facilities open to the public are not available to meet a demonstrated need.

-- The physical, biological and social carrying capacity of the water body or other water bodies accessible from the site will not be exceeded.

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-- The site and attendant water uses will be compatible with the state and private land use classifications and attendant management guidelines and land use controls surrounding the water body.

-- The site will be located in a manner to avoid adverse impact on adjacent or nearby state and private lands.

-- Motor size limitations or the prohibition of motorized use as appropriate to the carrying capacity of the water body are provided for.

-- There will be no adverse impacts on the physical, biological or scenic resources of the water body and surrounding land.

Any proposal to create a new fishing or waterway access site will be accompanied by an adequate demonstration that the above guidelines can be complied with.

Flora and fauna

The same guidelines will apply as in wilderness areas, although exceptions may be made by the Department of Environmental Conservation in accordance with sound biological management practices, particularly where such practices will improve the wildlife resources.

Recreational use and overuse

1. All types of recreational uses considered appropriate for wilderness areas are compatible with wild forest and, in addition, snowmobiling, motorboating and travel by jeep or other motor vehicles on a limited and regulated basis that will not materially increase motorized uses that conformed to the Master Plan at the time of its adoption in 1972 and will not adversely affect the essentially wild character of the land are permitted.

2. Certain wild forest areas offer better opportunities for a more extensive horse trail system than in wilderness, primitive or canoe areas and horse trails and associated facilities in these areas should be provided where appropriate.

3. Although the nature of most wild forest areas indicates that potential recreational overuse will not be as serious as in wilderness, primitive and canoe areas, care must nonetheless be taken to avoid overuse, and the basic wilderness guidelines in this respect apply also to wild forest lands. The relatively greater intensity of use allowed by the wild forest guidelines should not be interpreted as permitting or encouraging unlimited or unrestrained use of wild forest areas.

Designation of Wild Forest Areas

The application of the wild forest definition and criteria described above results in the current designation under the master plan of about 1.2 million acres of wild forest land, comprising approximately 53 percent of the forest preserve within the Adirondack Park. A wide variety of terrain and ecosystems is represented in these areas.

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All wild forest areas are identified and their boundaries delineated on the map forming part of this master plan.

Chapter III contains a general description of 17 wild forest areas in the Park.

APPENDIX N: Unit Management Planning Process

The development of unit management plans for classified public lands in the Forest Preserve should follow a stepwise process that will culminate in the preparation of a draft and final unit management plan UMP.

The eight tasks in this process are:

1. Conduct a comprehensive *Resource and Use Inventory and Analysis*.
2. Develop and implement a comprehensive *Public Participation Plan*.
3. Prepare a *Management and Policy Overview*.
4. Propose *Goals, Objectives, and Management Actions* for the Area.
5. Prepare a *Draft Unit Management Plan For Public Review*.
6. Meet appropriate *State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR)* requirements.
7. Prepare a *Draft Unit Management Plan for Determination of Master Plan Compliance by the Adirondack Park Agency*.
8. Prepare the *Final Unit Management Plan*.

The activities associated with these eight tasks are described below.

Task 1 - Conduct a Comprehensive Resource and Use Inventory and Analysis

Conduct an inventory of the natural, scenic, cultural, wildlife (including game and non-game species) and other appropriate resources along with an analysis of the area's ecosystems. (See page 9 of the June 2001 version of the APSLMP for minimum necessary information to be contained in each section of the UMP as they relate to the inventories below).

1. Conduct an inventory of natural resources including an assessment of physical resources (geology, soils, topography, water, wetlands, air and climate), biological resources and ecological communities (plant life, wildlife and fish) and scenic resources (travel corridors, observation points, open space and other natural areas) and information, such as the occurrence of general vegetative community types.
2. Conduct an inventory of all existing man-made facilities for public or administrative use in the unit. Conduct an assessment of existing facilities to determine compliance with ADAAG and proposed ADAAG. Utilize the Maintenance Management System (MMS) format for the inventory of all man-made facilities in the unit. All point and line data will be gathered using global positioning system (GPS) technology and organized to be suitable for incorporation into NYSDEC's geographic information system (GIS).
3. Conduct an inventory of past influences and existing cultural and historic resources that are found in the unit.

4. Conduct an inventory of the types and extent of actual and projected public use within the unit. This inventory should involve a review of information gathered at trailhead and waterway access site registers and interviews with NYSDEC staff and the public.
5. Conduct an inventory and evaluation of existing recreational opportunities available to persons with disabilities within the unit.
6. Conduct an assessment of the relationship between public and private land in the vicinity of the unit. This assessment will include an examination of the impacts of public land ownership and use on adjacent private lands and nearby communities, and vice versa.
7. Conduct an assessment of the physical, biological, and social carrying capacity of the resources of the unit, with particular attention to portions of the area threatened by overuse in light of its resource limitations and classification. Identify existing and potential resource concerns related to the impacts of present and projected use on the resources of the area.
8. Identify current activities related to the use of the area for education, interpretation and research.

Task 2 - Public Participation

Develop and implement a comprehensive public participation plan designed to assure participation in the planning process by all stakeholders including , but not limited to, local governments, tourist-oriented businesses, recreation advocates, people with disabilities, environmental groups, and neighboring landowners. At a minimum, the plan must involve:

1. The compilation of a mailing list of all identified stakeholders.
2. The development of a press release and the mailing of an announcement of the beginning of the planning process with a request for comments.
3. The holding of two public meetings at which the public comment will be effectively and efficiently received and recorded. One meeting shall be held early in the planning process to present information about the planning area to the public and to receive preliminary comments. Another meeting shall be held to present the draft UMP and receive public comments on the document. A third public meeting may be required as part of the SEQR process.
4. A description of the methods to be used to analyze oral and written public comments and incorporate them into the UMP. The analysis of public comments should include a review of the existing resources.
5. The preparation of a responsiveness survey which documents a summary of all public comments received.

Task 3 - Prepare a Management and Policy Overview for the Area

Prepare a management and policy overview of the area that identifies the following:

1. Past Management - Assess past management activities in the unit, including NYSDEC management activities, academic research projects and activities undertaken by organizations outside the NYSDEC, such as Americorps.
2. Management Guidelines - Identify existing guidelines for the management, development or other use of the area including provisions of the state constitution, the guidelines and criteria set forth in the APSLMP, the ECL and related rules and regulations, NYSDEC policies and other federal and state laws, rules, regulations, policies and plans that are relevant to the use and management of Forest Preserve lands in the Adirondack Park classified as wild forest. Identify any deed restrictions and deeded private rights that exist for the area.
3. Management Principles - Identify management policies and principles that exist to guide the NYSDEC in managing Forest Preserve units.
4. Issues - Prepare a list of the management issues to be addressed in the UMP that were identified in Task 1.

Task 4 - Propose Management Goals, Objectives, and Actions for the Area

Based on information gathered during the resource inventory, through public input and in consultation with the UMP Team, propose management goals, objectives, and action for the unit.

1. Develop *Goals and Objectives* that will guide the management of the area for the next five years. Proposed goals and objectives must reflect existing legal requirements, such as the New York State Constitution, the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan, and the Environmental Conservation Law, as well as NYSDEC policies and established management principles. They must be refined through an analysis of the area's natural resource characteristics and an assessment of the recommendations made to the NYSDEC by local governments, organizations, and individuals in the course of the public participation process.
2. Work with the UMP Team to identify the specific *Management Actions* needed to meet the goals and objectives of the plan. Each action or group of actions proposed to address major issues will be presented along with a complete analysis of alternatives.

Task 5 - Prepare Draft Unit Management Plan

Prepare a Draft Unit Management Plan after completion of Tasks 1-3 above:

1. Prepare an *Executive Brief* . The executive brief will list the major management issues identified during the planning process, describe the level of controversy associated with each issue, and describe the management actions proposed to address the issues, along with the alternatives considered.

APPENDIX N: Unit Management Planning Process

2. Prepare a ***Preliminary Draft UMP***. The preliminary draft UMP will present the information gathered in Tasks 1 through 3 above and the management goals, objectives, and actions as described in Task 3. The content and organization of the preliminary draft UMP will correspond to the UMP template.
3. After review of the preliminary draft UMP, incorporate necessary modifications, and prepare a ***Draft UMP for Public Review***.
4. Complete a long environmental assessment form (EAF) if necessary. The long EAF is not required when writing an environmental impact statement (EIS).
5. Prepare a positive or negative declaration.
6. Prepare the draft UMP in the form of a draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) if required.

Task 6 - Public Participation - Implement the final steps of a Department-prescribed comprehensive public participation plan. This portion of the public participation plan will involve:

1. The holding of an open house style public meeting to present the draft UMP and receive public comments on the document. The meeting may also serve to meet SEQR requirements.
2. An analysis of oral and written public comments. The results of the comment analysis will be incorporated in the final draft UMP.
3. The preparation of a comment and response summary to be included as an appendix to the final draft UMP.

Task 7 -Prepare Final Draft UMP for Determination of Master Plan Compliance by the Adirondack Park Agency

After review of the draft UMP by the public, incorporate necessary modifications and prepare a final draft UMP for submission to the Adirondack Park Agency. The final draft UMP will be subject to the requirements of the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act. The potential impacts of various, and presently unknown, proposals within the UMP will determine whether an environmental impact statement will be required. If actions recommended within the UMP are deemed to have a significant potential for negative impacts, then appropriate changes will be made in the UMP format to incorporate the required EIS content in to the UMP. The preparation of an EIS will not involve a separate process resulting in the production of a second document, but rather a single UMP/EIS document. The most significant feature of the EIS format will be an alternative analysis for key issues deemed to have a significant potential for adverse impacts. The alternative analysis will be placed under the appropriate issue area heading shown in Section IV, "Proposed Management."

Task 8 - Prepare Final Unit Management Plan

After review of the final draft UMP by the Adirondack Park Agency, incorporate necessary modifications and prepare a ***Final UMP*** for the NYSDEC Commissioner approval. The final UMP will meet the requirements of the State Environmental Quality and Review Act. Prepare a findings statement, if required.

APPENDIX O: All Terrain Bicycle Trail Standards and Guidelines

adapted from International Mountain Biking Association

- Look for and identify control points (i.e., wetlands, rock outcrops, scenic vistas).
- Avoid sensitive areas; wetlands and wherever water collects.
- Use existing roadways where possible that do not exceed grades of 10%
- Clear new trails to a maximum width of four feet to establish a single track route.
- Keep tread width less than 18" along a rolling grade.
- Texture the tread - this is the act of placing natural features, such as small rocks and logs in the trail to help control speed and retard erosion.
- Remove vegetation at the root level - not at ground level.
- Keep routes close to the contour and avoid fall lines where water is likely to flow downhill.
- On side slopes, following the contour, cut full benches to construct the tread. Outsloping in this manner helps to remove water from the trail. Vegetate backslopes.
- Bench cuts on side slopes should be cut to a depth of the mineral soil.
- Build flow into the trail with open and flowing designs with broad sweeping turns.
- Streams should be crossed at ninety-degree angles, preferably across rock or gravel.
- Bridges may be used where steep banks prevent normal stream crossings. The latter may require an APA Wetlands Permit.
- Do not construct skid berms or extensive banked turns that may accelerate erosion.
- Avoid acute, sharp angle turns.
- Plan trails for beginners to intermediate levels of riders.
- Maintain an overall grade of 10% or less.
- Allow short changes in grade to avoid obstacles.
- Design grade dips to break up long, linear sections, and to help divert runoff from the tread.
- Monitor and inspect all trails semi-annually. Address water problems immediately.

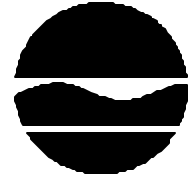
**APPENDIX P: Standard Operating Procedure: Trailhead Register
Maintenance**

**New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Forest Protection and Fire Management, Region 5**

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S O P

TRAILHEAD REGISTER MAINTENANCE

**for Division of Forest Rangers and Division of Lands and Forests
Region 5**

Objective:

The following Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) is to provide a better system for collecting accurate state land user information. This information is imperative to; search and rescue activities, UMP planning, and state land user trends and also allows Forest Rangers to plan daily/seasonal activities. The procedures listed below are in place for guiding the activities of Forest Rangers and Foresters, in order to meet our objective. Please contact your chain of command when working outside of these parameters.

Guidelines:

Trailhead registers and kiosk information are the responsibility of the Forest Ranger and Lands and Forests Staff.

The Forest Ranger's duties will be to:

- A. Maintain current/blank register sheets for users.
- B. Maintain a working writing instrument (pencil) at the register.
- C. Report any mechanical or aesthetic problems with the register or trail head kiosk to the Lands and Forests Staff utilizing an operations work request and copying appropriate Operations Staff.
- D. Work in concert with Lands & Forests Staff to ensure that information at the trailhead is current and accurate.
- E. Check trailhead registers and information kiosks on a frequent basis.
- F. Sign trail registers, in user information fields, whenever an inspection of the register or an interior patrol is conducted, unless signing would jeopardize an enforcement action.

Trail register sheets will:

- A. Be collected by the Forest Ranger who has the administrative responsibilities for such trailhead.
- B. Be labeled by the Forest Ranger to show the trailhead at which they originated and the year
- C. Be sent (original, photocopy, or statistically*) on a quarterly basis, to the appropriate Forester for the UMP to which the trail head belongs.
- D. Be maintained by the Forestry Staff in such a manner that:
 1. Sheets are grouped by trailhead.
 2. Pages are consecutive (chronological order)
 3. Files can easily be accessed by Forest Ranger Staff at any time (day or night).
- E. Be kept on record for 7 years.

APPENDIX P: Standard Operating Procedure: Trailhead Register Maintenance

*Completion of user information tallies are optional for the Forest Ranger. If tallies are kept Rangers will utilize an Excel Spreadsheet for data storage and send an electronic copy to the appropriate Forester on a quarterly basis.

Lands and Forests Staff will:

- A. Send UMP user information back to Forest Rangers on a quarterly or yearly basis, depending on trail usage.

Conclusion:

Trail head registers and kiosks are often the only interaction that state land users have with our department. For this reason it is imperative that we maintain these structures and show a routine presence in the register pages.

APPENDIX Q: Public Participation Plan for Vanderwhacker Mountain Wild Forest UMP

- **Introduction**

Effective public participation/involvement is important to development of unit management plans. The exchange of information and perspectives between DEC staff and the public increases the understanding of resource management, unit management issues and concerns, and improves decision making. Through public participation, the DEC provides opportunities for citizens to participate in the planning and decision-making process critical to the development of management plans for the use of public land units in the Forest Preserve. Timely, effective implementation of Public Participation activities help gather informed public input, provide opportunities for public involvement in decisions made during the planning process, and facilitate completion of effective unit management plans. A number of formal and informal activities are undertaken to inform the public and more importantly allow them opportunities to provide input on the development of the unit management plan. These include press releases, letters to interested parties, postings on the DEC web site and open houses.

- **Initial Press Release**

The initial press release serves as an introductory measure to inform the public that the Unit Management Planning process has begun and that their input is being sought. The press release also serves as a tool to inform the public of general facts and characteristics about the forest preserve and the specific unit. The press release also provides a brief description of Governor Pataki's 1999 Unit Management Plan Initiative, the components of the unit management planning process, the requirements and guidelines required by the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan; and the role of the Adirondack Park Agency.

The press release identifies the unit management plan team leader and includes information for providing public comment to the DEC, such as a mailing address, a telephone number and an e-mail address. The date, time, location and brief description of a public open house is also provided.

The initial press release for the Vanderwhacker Mountain Wild Forest was sent out on August 2, 2001 to newspapers, radio stations and television stations in the Adirondack region and periphery. A copy of the press release can be found in this Appendix.

- **Interested Party Letter**

The interested party letter provides the same notification and information as the press release. The difference being that the interested party letter is sent to specific interested parties.

Interested parties are those individuals and groups that have previously indicated an interest in the management plan for a specific unit, or parties identified by the planner as being potentially affected by the plan.

Interest that may be affected by a plan may include local governments; businesses, such as camps, campgrounds, lodging facilities, guides and outfitters; recreational groups such as hikers, campers, climbers, hunters, anglers, trappers, boaters, and recreational vehicles users; adjacent landowners and local residents. The letter seeks out their input and informs them of the various means for providing comments to the DEC such as by letter, phone call, telefax, meeting, or email.

Interested party letters regarding the Vanderhacker Mountain Wild Forest were sent to approximately 50 individuals or groups on July 20, 2000. A copy of the interested party letter can be found in this Appendix.

- **UMP Web Page**

The DEC has established a UMP web page that serves as a clearinghouse of information regarding the unit management planning process and individual unit management plans. The UMP web page's purpose is to keep the public up to date on specific developments relevant to each individual UMP. The web page also serves to reach the increasing number of people that depend on the internet for their information needs and as an additional way for the public to provide comment.

The essential elements within an individual UMP web page include a descriptive paragraph of the area, a map of the unit, a letter to interested parties, an open house notice, a summary of public comments, a draft UMP, and the final UMP. If a fact sheet is developed for the unit it is also included on the web page.

The UMP Web Page, www.dec.state.ny.us/website/df/publands/ump/index.html contains a link to the Vanderhacker Mountain Wild Forest web pages.

- **Open House**

An Open House is organized to provide the public with information on the unit management plan process and to facilitate the gathering of public comments. The open house is divided into four components. The informal discussion period, the DEC's presentation, formal oral comment period and another informal discussion period.

The informal discussion period provides an opportunity for members of the public to meet with the DEC staff serving as team members for a unit. During this period the public may gather information on the unit and the unit management process by speaking with DEC and APA staff, observing displayed materials or browsing through brochures, fact sheets, maps and other literature. The public may also take the opportunity to provide team members with information, ideas, or concerns they may have regarding the unit or the unit management process. Team members will note these comments and provide them to the team leader at the end of the open house.

DEC's presentation provides the public with information on the unit management planning process; the guidelines for developing a unit management plan such as Article XIV of the State Constitution, the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan, as well as other applicable state laws, regulations and policies; and geographical, natural, recreational and historical facts about the unit.

Formal oral comments are then taken from those attendees who wish to participate. Speakers are allowed three minutes to provide information, express ideas, and share concerns they may have regarding the unit or the unit management planning process. The main points of the speakers comments are written down by DEC staff, or are tape recorded and later reviewed to determine the main points. Speakers are asked to review the what was written to ensure that their comments are properly represented. Speakers are also assured that additional comments may be provided by letter, phone call, telefax, meeting, or email.

The second informal discussion period allows those attendees who prefer not to speak publicly to share their thoughts with team members, and allows those who spoke to expand on or clarify their comments. As with the first informal discussion period, team members will note these comments and provide them to the team leader at the end of the open house.

The open house for the Vanderhacker Mountain Wild Forest was held at the Newcomb Fire Hall from 7 pm to 10 pm on August 10, 2000. The Open House was attended by approximately 75 citizens of whom 25 submitted formal comments. Some of the issues that were discussed involved: new trail connections in the vicinity of Lake Harris Campground, Camp Santanoni, and the Visitor Interpretive Center in Newcomb, improved hiking access to the Moxham Range, a snowmobile trail connection between Minerva and Newcomb, and a snowmobile connection between Pottersville and the hamlet of Schroon Lake.

- **Informal Discussions**

Interested parties often meet with or telephone DEC to discuss management of a unit and provide information, concerns and ideas. Most often these informal discussions are held with the team leader, but any team member may be contacted. The comments made are summarized, noted and evaluated.

The team leader and team members assigned to the Vanderhacker Mountain Wild Forest had numerous contacts with individuals and groups regarding the management of the area. The comments provided were noted and summarized with other comments provided by the public as described below.

- **Small Group Meetings**

Occasionally it is deemed appropriate to assemble a group of individuals representing the various interests that may be affected by the unit management plan. While these small groups may be labeled Focus Groups, Discussion Groups, or Advisory Committees, the basic function of these groups are to discuss concerns and management options, and provide the DEC with information and suggestions to assist in selecting management options. DEC will form such groups when it is determined that group input or interaction would be helpful in addressing management options for particular controversial issues.

It was determined that the formation of a specific group was not necessary for the Vanderhacker Mountain Wild Forest, however the team leader met with many other groups during the development of this UMP to discuss concerns and management options. Those groups included the Forest Preserve Advisory Committee, local snowmobile clubs, various advocacy organizations.

- **Public Comments**

All comments from the public - however and whenever they are obtained - are noted, reviewed, summarized and evaluated as the unit management plan is developed. A response to public comments is developed as part of the planning process.

A summary of the public comments regarding the Vanderhacker Mountain Wild Forest can be found in Section III and Appendix A of the UMP.

For Release: IMMEDIATE
Wednesday, August 2, 2000

Contact: Cali Brooks
(518) 897-1248

**DEC TO PREPARE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND HOLD PUBLIC MEETING ON
VANDERWACKER WILD FOREST**

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) Region 5 Director Stuart A. Buchanan, today announced the beginning of management planning for the 95,500 acre Vanderwacker Wild Forest. Vanderwacker lies within the boundaries of the towns of Minerva, Newcomb, North Hudson, and Schroon Lake in Essex County, Chester and Johnsburg in Warren County, and has one little piece in Indian Lake in Hamilton County. "Preparation of the Unit Management Plan (UMP) for this popular piece of Adirondack Forest Preserve, furthers our strategic plan to complete UMP's for all Forest Preserve Lands in the Adirondacks and Catskills within 5 years," Buchanan said.

A public scoping session on future management of the Vanderwacker unit will be held on August 10th from 7-10 PM at the Newcomb Fire Hall in the Town of Newcomb located on Route 28N in downtown Newcomb.

"Public involvement in development of UMP's is essential and interested parties can provide us valuable input right from the start. Public scoping sessions are an important opportunity for the public to be involved directly with DEC staff on management of the Forest Preserve," Buchanan said. "Persons who know the Vanderwacker Wild Forest area are encouraged to contact DEC at any time with information they feel could be useful in the formation of the UMP. People don't need to wait until a public meeting is scheduled to talk to us about our planning efforts on this area."

The Vanderwacker Wild Forest unit is bounded on the north by the High Peaks Wilderness Area and Dix Mountain Wilderness, to the east and the south are the Hoffman Notch Wilderness, Hammond Pond Wildforest and Lake George Wild Forest, to the south and west include Wilcox Lake Wild Forest, Siamese Ponds Wilderness and Hudson Gorge Primitive Area.

The Vanderwacker Wild Forest offers many recreational opportunities, including hiking, skiing, mountain biking, canoeing, hunting, fishing, horseback riding and snowmobiling. Within the unit exists the proposed 32 acre Santanoni Historic Area.

A UMP must be completed before significant new recreational facilities, such as trails, camping sites, parking areas and boat launches can be constructed. The plans involve an extensive analysis of the natural features of an area and the ability of the land to accommodate public use.

The DEC has primary responsibility for developing management plans for the State owned lands in each Forest Preserve Unit as identified under the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan (SLMP). This SLMP guides the Adirondack Park Agency (APA) in developing classifications for forest preserve lands in the Adirondack Park as Wild Forest, Primitive, Canoe or Wilderness. These classifications define the range of uses allowed within each classification, with Wild Forest allowing for the widest range of uses including some motor vehicle use and Wilderness allowing for just non-motorized use by the public. The SLMP places further management guidelines on the allowable uses and these guidelines define the basis for developing management plans for each forest preserve unit.

APPENDIX Q: Public Participation Plan for Vanderhacker Mountain Wild Forest UMP

In the Adirondacks, UMPs are developed by DEC staff in consultation with APA staff. Draft plans are widely distributed for public comment and review prior to being finalized by DEC. The plans must then be reviewed by the APA, which is responsible for ensuring that the plans are consistent with the SLMP. The plan is designed to cover all environmental considerations for the unit and form the basis for all management activities within the unit. Typically the planning process takes about two years with a public meeting scheduled when the draft UMP is published.

A team of DEC staff from the divisions of Fish & Wildlife, Lands and Forests, Operations and Public Protection together with the Adirondack Park Agency will be responsible for developing the first draft of the plan.

The first phase of UMP preparation includes: developing a detailed map of the unit; inventory of resources (flora & fauna); mapping existing facilities and structures; and general recommendations for public use and future plans.

Any interested individual or organization wanting to be included on a mailing list, wishing to provide input or make recommendations is encouraged to do so before September 1, 2000. Please contact Mr. Mike Curley, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, 232 Hudson St. PO Box 220, Warrensburg, NY 12885 or by telephone at (518) 623-1200.

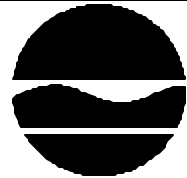
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**New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Lands and Forests, Region 5**

232 Hudson Street – P. O. Box 220, Warrensburg, New York 12885-0220

Phone: (518) 623-1265 • **FAX:** (518) 623-3603

Website: www.dec.state.ny.us



Erin M. Crotty
Commissioner

July 20, 2000

Dear Concerned Citizen:

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) has initiated management planning for the 95,500 acre Vanderwhacker Wild Forest. Vanderwhacker lies within the boundaries of the towns of Minerva, Newcomb, North Hudson, and Schroon Lake in Essex County, Chester and Johnsbury in Warren County, and has one little piece in Indian Lake in Hamilton County. The preparation of this Unit Management Plan (UMP) furthers Governor George Pataki's strategic plan to complete UMP's for all Forest Preserve lands within 5 years.

A UMP must be complete before significant new recreational facilities, such as trails, camping sites, parking areas, or boat launches can be constructed. The plans involved an extensive analysis of the natural features of the area and the ability of the land to accommodate public use. The UMP will be developed with public input by DEC in consultation with the Adirondack Park Agency (APA). A team of DEC staff from the Division of Fish & Wildlife, Lands & Forests, Operations and Public Protection will be responsible for developing the first draft of the plan.

Your involvement in the development of this plan is important and essential. You can write to the DEC's Warrensburg office at the above address with any issues or suggested needs for consideration in the plan. Written comments will be accepted through August 25th, 2000.

As part of the unit management planning process a public scoping session for the Vanderwhacker Wild Forest has been scheduled for Thursday, August 10, 2000 from 7 to 10 p.m. at the Newcomb Fire Hall. Your participation in this session is important and essential to the development of a comprehensive Unit Management Plan (UMP) for this area. The Newcomb Fire Hall is located on Route 28N in downtown Newcomb next to the Town Hall.

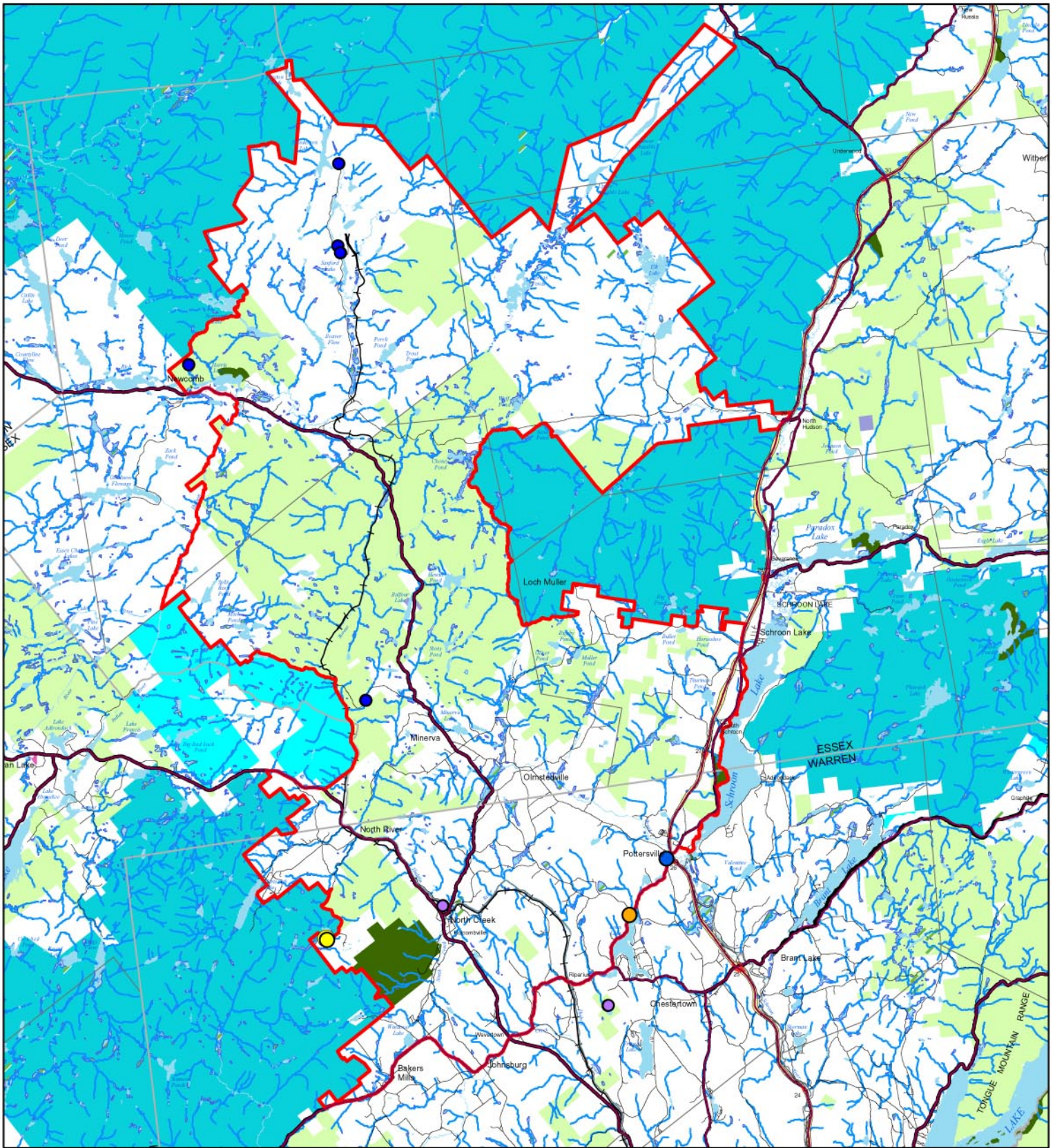
The meeting will open with a brief introduction to the unit management planning process followed by the introduction of DEC staff involved and an overview of the Vanderwhacker Wild Forest Area. The remainder of the meeting will be devoted to public comments and suggestions concerning the future development and management of this area. Please come prepared to share any knowledge or experience you may have in the Vanderwhacker area. All comments will be welcomed with the understanding that the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan (APSLMP) defines the range of uses allowed within the Wild Forest classification.

I look forward to seeing you there.

Sincerely,

Mike Curley, Forester

APPENDIX R: Invasive Plants



Vanderwhacker Mtn. WF UMP

Positive Invasive Data
Essex County



Map prepared by
ANC/ALT GIS
2004
Keene Valley, New York
Copyright 2004 (c), The Nature Conservancy

Vanderwhacker Mtn. WF UMP Boundary

Terrestrial Invasive Plants

- Lythrum salicaria = Purple loosestrife
- Phragmites australis = Common reed
- Polygonum cuspidatum = Japanese knotweed
- Iris Pseudacorus - Yellow Iris

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles

1:300,000

Terrestrial Actions

The **High Priority** terrestrial infestations occurring within the VMWF have been assessed by APIPP. A brief site description and suggested BMPs are as follows.

1. Multiple Japanese knotweed infestations exist along North Woods Club Road west of State Route 28N. Forest Preserve buffers both sides of the road ROW. The infestations are interspersed along the ROW for approximately 275 feet. Infestations are spreading beyond ROW and into Forest Preserve. Immature stems less than two inch diameter comprise much of the stand densities, indicating significant rhizomatous activity in the adjacent, unconsolidated soils of the ROW fringe. Given the adjacent sensitive setting of Forest Preserve and Bullhead Brook, the immediate control focus should be that of eradication.

Suggested BMPs for this High Priority site:

- Digging/pulling of Japanese knotweed is appropriate for very small populations. This control method is not feasible for these established, interspersed infestations.
 - Due to the linear volume of the multiple infestations, repeated cuttings, minimum of 3 times a year, of these Japanese knotweed stands would need to take place in order to provide containment control.
 - This control method must be carried out for several years to obtain success. Both mechanical and herbicidal control methods require continued treatment to prevent reestablishment of knotweed.
 - All cut plant material needs to be securely bagged and carefully removed from the site. Knotweed plant propagules as small as 13 cm can re-sprout into individual stems if left on the ground. Cutting of individual stems needs to be done by hand. Mechanical cutting, such as weed whip or blade whip is not recommended for multiple infestations.
 - Due to the sheer volume of the Japanese knotweed plant material, DEC should anticipate securing access to a secure staging site prior to disposal. Stage the bagged plant material at a monitored site such as a NYS DOT Residency or DEC facility and dispose of in approved landfill or incinerate with appropriate permits.
 - Cut stem treatment and/or stem injections may prove to be the best control method for the North Woods Club Road infestations. In late June cut the individual stems below the 2nd node above the soil level. Immediately swab or saturate the freshly-cut cross section with glyphosate or triclopyr. If stem injection is used, the stems do not need to be cut. After 3 weeks inspect the infestations for any re-growth. Repeat cut stem treatment as necessary on any re-growths.
 - Clean all clothing, boots and equipment to prevent spread of seed and plant parts.
2. A dense, yet confined, Japanese knotweed infestation is located near the Sears camp at DEC Camp Santanoni. Confer with Clive Friend, Santanoni Caretaker, for exact location and condition of this infestation. Plants are deeply rooted in consolidated soils around the structure.

Digging and pulling as a control method are not feasible at this particular infestation. Adirondack Nature Conservancy (ANC) staff and volunteers from Hamilton College cut the infestation down to soil level during the 2004 field season. All plant parts were securely bagged, removed from the site and disposed of by ANC staff. Given the structural, isolated nature of this infestation, the immediate control focus should be that of containment as to prevent the spread of the infestation to other areas of Camp Santanoni property. Once contained and stand density is reduced, the control focus should be that of eradication.

Suggested BMPs for this High Priority site:

- Because of the confined geophysical setting, and moderately shady site conditions, repeated cuttings may prove effective at this particular infestation. Persistent stems may be re-treated via cut stem treatment utilizing a swab or spot saturation of glyphosate or triclopyr.
- Cut all stems down to soil level in mid June, mid July and late August. Stems may need repeated manual cutting in late September. Securely bag all cut plant parts in black, heavy ml, contractor trash bags. Allow the gleaned plant material to liquefy in the bags and dispose of at approved landfill. The secure setting of the Santanoni property allows for monitored, on-site staging of gleaned plant material prior to disposal.
- Clean all clothing, boots and equipment to prevent the spread of seed and plant parts.

Information Needs

Additional research and collaboration with conservation partners such as NY Natural Heritage Program, Invasive Plant Atlas of New England (IPANE), APA and the Adirondack Nature Conservancy should occur prior to implementing best management practices for the *Iris pseudacorus* infestations adjacent to the VMWF.

All management recommendations are based on knowledge of nonnative invasive species present in a unit and their location, species, abundance and density. A complete inventory of the unit is necessary to identify aquatic and terrestrial invasive plant threats facing the unit. Inventory should be based on existing inventories, formal or informal inventories during routine operations, and by soliciting help from volunteers to actively study the unit and report on invasive species presence, location, and condition.

Protocols to minimize the introduction and transfer of invasive plant species should be incorporated during routine operations and historic and emergency maintenance activities, which may include the following:

APPENDIX R: Invasive Plants

Construction Projects

- Supplemental to the principals of the Minimum Tools Approach, all soils/straw/seed or sources of materials to be used as stabilization/cover for construction projects within the UMP should be certified as weed-free.

Campground Maintenance

- Campgrounds should be inventoried for invasive plant establishment on a yearly basis.
- Staging areas of spring clean-up debris and soils within the Campground should be closely monitored for invasive plant establishment.
- Campgrounds already infested with priority invasive plant species should incorporate ED/RR protocols into that respective Campground's yearly plan of work. (Example: DEC's Lake Eaton, Eighth Lake, Golden Beach and Limekiln Lake Public Campgrounds are all documented having multiple Garlic mustard infestations at each facility.)
- Sanitization protocols for clothing, boots, tools and equipment utilized at Campgrounds should be established.

Trail Maintenance

- Supplemental to the principals of the Minimum Tools Approach, all soils/straw/seed or sources of materials to be used as stabilization/cover for construction projects within the UMP should be certified as weed-free.

Field Sampling

- Personnel performing field sampling should avoid transferring aquatic invasive species between waters by thoroughly inspecting and cleaning equipment between routine operations. Potential pathways include: vehicles, boats, motors, and trailers; sampling equipment; measuring and weighting devices; monitoring equipment; and miscellaneous accessories.

Angling Tournaments / Derbies

- Licensing, registration, and/or permitting information distributed by DEC to Tournament or Derby applicants should include guidelines to prevent the introduction and transport of invasive species.

Restoration of sites where invasive plant management occurs is critical to maintain or enhance historical ecological function and structure. Restoration should incorporate best available science to determine effective techniques and the use of appropriate native or non-invasive plant species for site restoration.

Educating natural resource managers, elected officials, and the public is essential to increase awareness about the threat of invasive species and ways to prevent their introduction and transport. Invasive species education should be incorporated in staff training and citizen licensing programs for hunting, fishing, and boating; through signage, brochures, and identification materials; and included in information centers, campgrounds, community workshops, and press releases.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR STATE LANDS UNDER MANAGEMENT OF THE DEC IN THE ADIRONDACK PARK

Applicability

These Best Management Practices (BMP's) are intended for use by those applying for and implementing terrestrial invasive plant species management activities on State Lands under an Adopt-a-Natural-Resource Stewardship Agreement (ANRSA). The following document contains acceptable practices for control of the following four terrestrial invasive species: Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), Japanese knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*), Common reed (*Phragmites australis*), Garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*).

The following management options, should be selected with consideration for the location and size of the stands, the age of the plants, past methods used at the site, time of year, sensitive native flora within or adjacent to the target infestation, and adjoining and nearby land uses.

Other management approaches not identified here may be appropriate but must be approved by the Regional Land Manager of the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation in the region where the proposed invasive plant control activity will take place in consultation with the Adirondack Park Agency's Director of Planning.

Within the Park there are several geographic settings (at the location of the target plant(s)) that need to be considered when determining appropriate BMP's and the regulatory instruments needed prior to their implementation. These settings and relevant action are:

1. In or within 100' of a wetland on private or public lands -- requires a general permit from the Adirondack Park Agency.
2. Forest Preserve lands -- requires an ANRSA from the Department of Environmental Conservation and, if wetlands are involved, an Adirondack Park Agency permit.
3. If the standing water is greater than one acre in size and/or has an outlet to surface waters, an aquatic pesticides permit is required pursuant to ECL 15-0313(4) and 6 NYCRR 327.1 in which case application can only be made by a Certified Applicator or Technician or supervised Apprentice licensed in "Category 5 - Aquatic Vegetation Control".

GENERAL PRACTICES

1. **Minimum Tools Approach** - State land stewardship involving invasive plant species management practices should always incorporate the principles of the Minimum Tools Approach. Any group or individual implementing such practices on State land should only use the minimum tools, equipment, devices, force, actions or practices that will effectively reach the desired management goals. Implicit in this document is the stricture to implement a hierarchy of management practices based upon the target species and site conditions starting with the least intrusive and disruptive methods.

2. **Notification** - The following best management practices are intended to be used only when invasive terrestrial plant species are identified on Forest Preserve lands. These management techniques are temporary activities and are implemented with the ultimate goal being protection and restoration of native plant communities. Appropriate signage should be employed to explain the project. It may also be appropriate to issue press releases to explain the goals and techniques of the management activities.

3. **Motorized Equipment** - All use of motorized equipment on State lands under the jurisdiction of the DEC within the Adirondack Park shall be in compliance with Commissioner's Policy Number 17 (CP-17), and other pertinent DEC policy regarding the use of motorized equipment on Forest Preserve Lands.

4. **Erosion Control** - Some of the methods described below require actual digging or pulling of plants from the soil. In all cases they require removal of vegetation whether or not there is actual soil disturbance. Each situation must be studied to determine if the proposed control method and extent of the action will destabilize soils to the point where erosion is threatened. Generally if more than 25 square feet of soil surface is cleared or plant removal occurs on steep slopes silt fence should be installed and maintained.

5. **Revegetation** - All of the control methods below are aimed at reducing or eliminating invasive species so that natives are encouraged to grow and re-establish stable conditions that are not conducive to invasive colonization. In most cases removal or reduction of invasive populations will be enough to release native species and re-establish their dominance on a site. However, replanting or reseeding with native species may be required.

6. **Herbicide Treatments** - The only herbicide application allowed is spot treatment to individual plants using a back pack or hand sprayer, wick applicator, cloth glove applicator, stem injection or herbicide clippers. **No broadcast herbicide applications using, for example a truck mounted sprayer, are allowed.** The only herbicides contemplated and approved for use are glyphosate and triclopyr. Glyphosate, in the correct formulation, may be used in situations where there is standing water including wetlands. Triclopyr is to be used only in upland situations. **In all cases all label restrictions must and shall be followed by a certified applicator in an appropriate category.** The certified applicator or technician must have copies of the appropriate labels at the treatment site. Glyphosate and triclopyr are non-selective herbicides that are applied to plant foliage or cut stems and are then translocated to the roots. The application methods described and allowed are designed to reduce or eliminate the possibility that non-target species will be impacted by the herbicide use. All herbicide spot treatments require follow-up inspection later in the growing season or the following year to re-treat any individuals that were missed. Stem injections may be implemented using a large gauge needle or a specialized injection tool such as the JK Injection System (www.jkinjectiontools.com).

All herbicide mixing will be done in accordance with the label precautions and take place at a staging area (typically at a marshalling yard or a vehicle). No mixing shall take place on State lands unless at an approved location constructed for such use. Unused chemical and mixes shall be disposed of in a legal manner. No chemical or mix shall be disposed of on State lands unless at an approved location constructed for such use.

7. **Sanitation** - Management personnel must attempt to prevent invasive plant propagules from entering a treatment site or from being exported from it. Therefore, personnel must insure that their clothing including boots do not carry seeds or other propagules or weed seed infected soil clods. At the beginning of the field day personnel should inspect their clothing and boots at the staging area. Prior to leaving the treatment site personnel should conduct another inspection and remove any propagules or soil clods from their clothing or boots. Personnel must insure that all equipment used for invasive species control whether it be hand or power driven is cleaned prior to entering onto a control site and prior to leaving the treatment

site. Vehicles and equipment can be cleaned at a staging area that is distant from the control site after management activities if precautions are taken during transport to contain any propagules. This is an effort to reduce transport of plant propagules and reduce the potential for new invasive introductions. Use steam or hot water to clean equipment.

8. Material Collection and Transportation - While on the treatment site bag all cut material in heavy duty, 3 mil or thicker, black contractor quality plastic clean-up bags. Securely tie the bags and transport from the site in a truck with a topper or cap to securely fasten the load, in order to prevent spread of the plant material from the project work site. Transport the material to a legal disposal location.

9. Composting - Because of the extremely robust nature of invasive species, composting in a typical backyard compost pile or composting bin is not appropriate. However, methods can be used whereby sun-generated heat can be used to destroy the harvested plant materials. For instance, storage in a sealed 3 mil thickness (minimum) black plastic garbage bags on blacktop in the sun until the plant materials liquefy is effective. If a larger section of blacktop is available, make a black plastic (4 mil thickness minimum) envelope sealed on the edges with sand bags. The plant material left exposed to the sun will liquefy in the sealed envelope without danger of dispersal by wind. The bags or envelopes must be monitored to make sure the plants do not escape through rips, tears or seams in the plastic. **When composting is suggested later in the text it is understood that liquefying the plant material in or under plastic is the desired action; not disposal in backyard composters or open landfill composting piles.**

CONTROL METHODS FOR PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE (*Lythrum salicaria*)

PLANT DESCRIPTION

Purple loosestrife is a wetland perennial native to Eurasia that forms large, monotypic stands throughout the temperate regions of the U.S. and Canada. It has a vigorous rootstock that serves as a storage organ, providing resources for growth in spring and regrowth if the plant has been damaged from cuttings. New stems emerge from the perennial roots enabling the plant to establish dense stands within a few years. Seedling densities can approach 10,000-20,000 plants/m² with growth rates exceeding 1 cm/day. A single, mature plant can produce more than 2.5 million seeds annually which can remain viable after 20 months of submergence in water. In addition, plant fragments produced by animals and mechanical clipping can contribute to the spread of purple loosestrife through rivers and lakes.

MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

1. Digging/pulling

Effectiveness:

Can be effective in small stands i.e.: <100 plants, low-med density (1-75% area), & <3 acres, especially on younger plants in unconsolidated soils.

Methods:

Hand-pull plants <2 years old. Use mini-tiller for plants >2 years - gets most of roots w/minimum soil disturbance, has 3 heavy duty prongs on 1 side that are pushed under base of plant, then pry back on handle to leverage plant out of ground. Use weed wrench for plants > 2 years old - good w/minimal soil disturbance. In mucky conditions, put base of wrench on small piece of wood (e.g.: piece of 2x4) to keep wrench from sinking into mud. Use shovel for plants > 2 years old - dig up plant, tamp down disturbed area and/or then replace soil and any existing cover.

Cautions:

May increase habitat disturbance & increase spread of loosestrife. Requires follow-up treatments of sites for 3 years to eliminate re-sprouting from fragments left behind. Must pull/dig ENTIRE rootstock or resprouting will likely occur. Must pull/dig before the plants begin setting seed or must remove flower/seed heads first (cut into bags) to prevent spread of seeds. Also remove previous year=s dry seed heads. Erosion control may be necessary.

Disposal:

Bag all plant parts & remove from site (compost at DOT Residency, dispose of in approved landfill or incinerate with appropriate permits)..

Sanitation:

Clean all clothing, boots, & equipment to prevent spread of seed. See #4 under General Practices.

2. Cutting

Effectiveness:

Can be effective in small stands i.e.: <100 plants, low-med density (1-75% area), & <3 acres, especially on younger plants.

Methods:

Remove flower heads before they go to seed, so seed isn't spread when cutting or mowing. Must do repeated cutting & mulching to permit growth of grasses.

Cautions:

Need to repeat for several years to reduce spread of plants. Doesn't affect rootstalk & thus, cut pieces can be spread that will resprout. Once severed, stems are buoyant and may disperse to other areas and re-sprout. Removal of seed heads should be done as late in the growing season as possible yet before seed set. Early cutting without additional seed head harvest could allow resprouting with greater subsequent seed production.

Disposal:

Bag all plant parts & remove from site (compost at DOT Residency, dispose of in approved landfill or incinerate with appropriate permits).

Sanitation:

Clean all clothing, boots, & equipment to prevent spread of seed. See #4 under General Practices.

3. Herbicide

Effectiveness:

Use when >100 plants & <3-4 acres in size.

Methods:

Use glyphosate formulations only. If possible treat seedlings before they reach 12" in height. Cut and bag flower heads before applying herbicide. Apply prior to or when in flower (late July/Aug) so plants are actively growing.

For spot application use:

- sponge tip applicator w/wick.
- stem injection

Cautions:

This herbicide is not selective (kills both monocots & dicots), thus should be applied carefully to prevent killing of non-target species. All tank mixes should be mixed with clean (ideally distilled) water because glyphosate binds tightly to sediments, which reduces toxicity to plants.

Do not apply in windy conditions because spray will drift and kill other plants. Do not apply if rain is forecast within 12 hours because herbicide will be washed away before it can act. Choose Glyphosate formulation for applications in standing water or along a shoreline.

4. Biocontrol

Two species of leaf-feeding beetle, *Galerucella californiensis* and *G. pusilla*, have been shown to be effective in controlling purple loosestrife. Over 5 million of these beetles have been released in 30 states including New York, the northeastern and midwestern states as well as all of the Canadian Provinces.

The beetles have shown dramatic decreases in purple loosestrife populations with subsequent increases in populations of native species. The scientific literature indicates that the beetles are very specific to purple loosestrife with only minor effects that do not compromise non-target plant populations.

APPENDIX R: Invasive Plants

Effectiveness:

Use if site has at least a half acre of purple loosestrife of medium to thick density.
Best type of control for large patches of loosestrife > 3-4 acres.

Methods:

The number of beetles released per site should be based on the size of the site, the density of loosestrife and the economics of purchase. More beetles are generally better than fewer.

Cautions:

Use only if mowing, pesticide and herbicide use are not active practices on the site.
The site must not be permanently flooded and should be sunny. Use only if winged loosestrife, (*Lythrum alatum*) and waterwillow (*Decodon verticillatus*) are not major components of the plant community on the release site. **Please note that identification of winged loosestrife and waterwillow should be done by a professional botanist prior to treatment to determine if this biocontrol method is appropriate.**

CONTROL METHODS FOR COMMON REED (*Phragmites australis*)

PLANT DESCRIPTION

Phragmites is a perennial grass that can grow to 14 feet in height. Flowering and seed set occur between July and September, resulting in a large feathery inflorescence, purple-hued turning to tan. Phragmites is capable of vigorous vegetative reproduction and often forms dense, virtually monospecific stands. It is unclear what proportion of the many seeds that Phragmites produces are viable. **Please note that identification of phragmites should be done by a professional botanist prior to treatment to distinguish the invasive non-native race from the non-invasive native.**

MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

1. Cutting and Pulling

Effectiveness:

Need to repeat annually for several years to reduce spread of plants. Hand-pulling, though labor intensive, is an effective technique for controlling phragmites in small areas with unconsolidated soils or sediments.

Methods:

The best time to cut phragmites is when most of food reserves are in aerial portion of plant (when close to tassel stage-e.g.: at end of July/early August to decrease plant's vigor. Some patches may be too large to cut by hand, but repeated cutting of the perimeter of a stand can prevent vegetative expansion.

Phragmites stems should be cut below the lowest leaf, leaving a 6" or shorter stump.

Hand-held cutters and gas-powered hedge trimmers work well. Weed whackers with a circular blade were found to be particularly efficient, though dangerous.

Cautions:

If cut before in tassel stage or at wrong time, stand density may increase because Phragmites is a grass. Remove cut shoots to prevent re-sprouting and forming stolons.

Disposal:

Cut or pulled material should be removed from the site and composted, land-filled or incinerated. The harvested biomass can be disposed of onsite if the seed heads are removed and the cut stems are dispersed in an upland area.

Sanitation:

Clean all clothing, boots, & equipment to prevent spread of seed. See #4 under General Practices.

2. Herbicide

Effectiveness:

Herbicide use is a 2 year, 2 step process because the plants may need Atouch-up@ application, especially in dense stands since subdominant plants are protected by thick canopy & may not receive adequate herbicide in the first application.

Methods:

Use glyphosate formulations only. Cut Phragmites at waist-height just before onset of tassel stage. Immediately squeeze/inject 5 mil of 50% solution of glyphosate into each individual, freshly-cut stem.

Secure all cut plant material, remove from site and dispose of at approved landfill or incinerator. 50% solution of glyphosate equates to a one to one mix with distilled water. After 2 to 3 weeks following application of glyphosate, cut or mow down the stalks to stimulate the emergence and growth of other plants previously suppressed. Use spray bottle for individual foliar spot treatments or use swab or syringe w/large gauge needle or Nalgene® Unitary® wash bottle (or equivalent) to apply 1-2 drops directly to cut stems if cutting done first, or cloth glove applicator.

Cautions:

This herbicide is not selective (kills both monocots & dicots), thus should be applied carefully to prevent killing of non-target species. All tank mixes should be mixed with clean (ideally distilled) water because glyphosate binds tightly to sediments, which reduces toxicity to plants.

Do not apply in windy conditions because spray will drift and kill other plants. Do not apply if rain is forecast w/in 12 hours because herbicide will be washed away before it can act. Choose appropriate glyphosate formulation for applications in standing water or along a shoreline.

3. Plastic*

* This is a temporary use of plastic sheeting on Forest Preserve lands and should be used only if other non-herbicide approaches are considered less effective. In any case where plastic sheeting is used on Forest Preserve lands signing should be employed to explain the project should be provided.

Effectiveness:

Tarping can be effective in small stands i.e.:<100 plants, low-med density(1-75%area). Plants die off w/in 3-10 days, depending on sun exposure.

Methods:

Cut plants first to 6-8" (hand clippers or loppers, hand-pushed bush hog or weed whacker w/blade). After cutting a stand of phragmites, anchor a sheet of plastic over the cut area using sand bags or rocks. High temperatures under the plastic will eventually kill off the plants. This technique works best when the treated area is in direct sunlight. Black plastic is desirable, but clear plastic also works. Plastic should be at least 6 millimeters thick. Hold plastic in place with sandbags, rocks, etc.

Can treat runners along edge w/spot application of glyphosate. Cut holes in plastic in Oct.- Nov. to promote germination of cattail shoots. The plastic can be removed the following year when the covered plants have been killed. A few phragmites shoots may return. These can be cut or hand-pulled.

Cautions:

Must monitor to determine if shoots are extending out from under the plastic.

Disposal:

Can leave cut material under plastic or bag all plant parts & remove from site (compost at DOT Residency, dispose of in approved landfill or incinerate with appropriate permits. All plastic sheeting must be removed from State lands.

Sanitation:

Clean all clothing, boots, & equipment to prevent spread of seed. See #4 under General Practices.

4. Cutting

Effectiveness:

Can be effective in small stands i.e.<100 plants, low-med density (1-75%area) & <3 acres.

Methods:

Cut just before the end of July, most of the food reserves produced that season are removed with the aerial portion of the plant reducing the plant's vigor. This regime may eliminate a colony if carried out annually for several years. Can do after herbicides.

Sanitation:

Clean all clothing, boots, & equipment to prevent spread of seed. See #4 under General Practices.

5. Pulling

Effectiveness:

Can be effective in small stands i.e.<100 plants. Very labor intensive. Best with sandy soils.

Methods:

Hand-pull plants<2 years old. Use shovel for plants>2 years old-dig up plant, then replace soil and any existing cover.

Disposal:

Bag all plant parts & remove from site (compost at DOT Residency, dispose of in approved landfill or incinerate with appropriate permits).

Sanitation:

Clean all clothing, boots, & equipment to prevent spread of seed. See #4 under General Practices.

6. Excavation

Effectiveness:

Can be effective for patches up to 2 acre. Cost is the limiting factor.

Methods:

When working in wetlands only tracked equipment shall be used. Rubber-tired excavators can operate from adjacent pavement or upland areas. All use of motorized equipment on State lands under the jurisdiction of the DEC within the Adirondack Park shall be in compliance with Commissioner's Policy Number 17 (CP17), and other pertinent DEC policy regarding the use of motorized equipment on Forest Preserve Lands.

Cautions:

The patch should be excavated to below the depth of rhizome development. Follow-ups later in the season or the following year must be conducted to verify that all the plants have been removed.

Disposal:

Bag all plant parts & remove from site (compost at DOT Residency, dispose of in approved landfill or incinerate with appropriate permits).

Sanitation:

Clean all clothing, boots, & equipment to prevent spread of seed. See #4 under General Practices.

CONTROL METHODS FOR GARLIC MUSTARD (*Alliaria petiolata*)

PLANT DESCRIPTION

Garlic mustard is a naturalized European biennial herb that typically invades partially shaded forested and roadside areas. It is capable of dominating the ground layer and excluding other herbaceous species. Its seeds germinate in early spring and develops a basal rosette of leaves during the first year. Garlic mustard produces white flowers between late April and June of the following spring. Plants die after producing seeds, which typically mature and disperse in August. Normally its seeds are dormant for 20 months and germinate the second spring after being formed. Seeds remain viable for up to 5 years.

MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

1. Pulling.

Effectiveness:

Hand pulling is an effective method for removing small populations of garlic mustard, since plants pull up easily in most forested habitats. Plants can be pulled during most of the year. However, pulling also disturbs the soil and can increase rates of germination of buried seeds. In most cases cutting is the preferred hand control option.

Methods:

Soil should be tamped down firmly after removing the plant. Soil disturbance can bring garlic mustard seeds to the surface, thus creating a favorable environment for their germination.

Cautions:

Care should be taken to minimize soil disturbance but to remove all root tissues. Re-sprouting is uncommon but may occur from mature plants not entirely removed. Cutting is preferred to pulling due to potential for soil disturbance.

Disposal:

If plants have capsules present, they should be bagged and disposed of to prevent seed dispersal. Bag all plant parts & remove from site (compost at DOT Residency, dispose of in approved landfill or incinerate with appropriate permits).

Sanitation:

Clean all clothing, boots, & equipment to prevent spread of seed. See #4 under General Practices.

2. Cutting

Effectiveness:

Cutting is effective for medium-to large-sized populations depending on available time and labor resources. Dormant seeds in the soil seed bank are unaffected by this technique due to minimal disturbance of the soil.

Methods:

Cut stems when in flower (late spring/early summer) at ground level either manually (with clippers or a scythe) or with a motorized string trimmer. This technique will result in almost total mortality of existing plants and will minimize re-sprouting.

Cautions:

Cuttings should be conducted annually until the seedbank is depleted.

Disposal:

Cut stems should be removed from the site when possible since they may produce viable seed even when cut. Bag all plant parts & remove from site (compost at DOT Residency, dispose in approved landfill or incinerate with appropriate permits).

Sanitation:

Clean all clothing, boots, & equipment to prevent spread of seed. See #4 under General Practices.

3. Herbicide

Effectiveness:

Glyphosate will not affect subsequent seedling emergence of garlic mustard or other plants.

Methods:

Use glyphosate formulations only. Should be applied after seedlings have emerged, but prior to flowering of second-year plants. Application should be by wick applicator or spray bottle for individual spot treatments.

Cautions:

This herbicide is not selective (kills both monocots & dicots), thus should be applied carefully to prevent killing of non-target species. All tank mixes should be mixed with clean (ideally distilled) water because glyphosate binds tightly to sediments, which reduces toxicity to plants.

Do not apply in windy conditions because spray will drift and kill other plants. Do not apply if rain is forecast w/in 12 hours because herbicide will be washed away before it can act. Choose appropriate glyphosate formulation for applications in standing water or along a shoreline.

CONTROL METHODS FOR JAPANESE KNOTWEED (*Polygonum cuspidatum*)

PLANT DESCRIPTION

Japanese knotweed is an herbaceous perennial which forms dense clumps 1-3 meters (3-10 feet) high. Its broad leaves are somewhat triangular and pointed at the tip. Clusters of tiny greenish-white flowers are borne in upper leaf axils during August and September. The fruit is a small, brown triangular achene. Knotweed reproduces via seed and by vegetative growth through stout, aggressive rhizomes. It spreads rapidly to form dense thickets that can alter natural ecosystems. Japanese knotweed can tolerate a variety of adverse conditions including full shade, high temperatures, high salinity, and drought. It is found near water sources, in low-lying areas, waste places, and utility rights of way. It poses a significant threat to riparian areas, where it can survive severe floods.

MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

1. Digging

Effectiveness:

This method is appropriate for very small populations.

Methods:

Remove the entire plant including all roots and runners using a digging tool. Juvenile plants can be hand-pulled depending on soil conditions and root development.

Cautions:

Care must be taken not to spread rhizome or stem fragments. Any portions of the root system or the plant stem not removed will potentially re-sprout.

Disposal:

All plant parts, including mature fruit, should be bagged and disposed of in the trash to prevent re-establishment (i.e. stockpile at DOT Residency with prior approval, dispose of in an approved landfill or incinerate with appropriate permits).

Sanitation:

Clean all clothing, boots, & equipment to prevent spread of seed. See #4 under General Practices.

2. Cutting

Effectiveness:

Repeated cutting may be effective in eliminating Japanese knotweed. Manual control is labor intensive, but is a good option where populations are small and isolated or in environmentally sensitive areas.

Methods:

Cut the knotweed close to the ground at least 3 times a year. Plant locally prevalent native species as competitors as an alternative to continued treatment.

Cautions:

This strategy must be carried out for several years to obtain success. Both mechanical and herbicidal control methods require continued treatment to prevent reestablishment of knotweed.

Disposal:

Bag all plant parts & remove from site (i.e. stockpile at DOT Residency with prior approval, dispose of in an approved landfill or incinerate with appropriate permits).

Sanitation:

Clean all clothing, boots, & equipment to prevent spread of seed. See #4 under General Practices.

3. Herbicide

Effectiveness:

Glyphosate or trichlopyr treatments in late summer or early fall are much more effective in preventing regrowth of Japanese knotweed the following year.

Methods:

Use glyphosate or trichlopyr formulations only.

Strategy:

- 1) Late June - Cut down stalks. If stem injection is used stalks do not have to be cut.
- 2) Allow knotweed to regrow.
- 3) After August 1, implement foliar spray, cut stem swab or stem injection of knotweed with glyphosate or trichlopyr. Stem injection should be below the 2nd node above the ground level.

Cautions:

Established stands of Japanese knotweed are difficult to eradicate even with repeated herbicide treatments. However, herbicide treatments will greatly weaken the plant and prevent it from dominating a site. Adequate control is usually not possible unless the entire stand of knotweed is treated (otherwise, it will re-invade via creeping rootstocks from untreated areas). Empirical evidence is that trichlopyr is more effective than glyphosate in causing Japanese knotweed mortality.

These herbicides are not selective (kills both monocots & dicots), thus should be applied carefully to prevent killing of non-target species. All tank mixes should be mixed with clean (ideally distilled) water because glyphosate binds tightly to sediments, which reduces toxicity to plants.

Do not apply in windy conditions because spray will drift and kill other plants. Do not apply if rain is forecast w/in 12 hours because herbicide will be washed away before it can act. Choose appropriate glyphosate formulation for applications in standing water or along a shoreline.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Abandoned Town Road - road on which Town maintenance has been permanently discontinued. For such roads, ownership of the right-of-way reverts to the surrounding landowners. In contrast, see “Qualified Abandoned Town Road.”

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.

Adirondack Forest Preserve - consists of land owned by the State within the 12 Adirondack counties. Essentially all of the 2 ½ million acres of State land within the Adirondack Park is Forest Preserve which is protected by Article XIV, Section 1 of the New York State Constitution.

Adirondack Park - consists of six million acres of public and private land within a boundary delineated in the Environmental Conservation Law. At the present time, State ownership accounts for some 40 percent of this area.

Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan-A document prepared by the Adirondack Park Agency in consultation with the Department of Environmental Conservation that is designed to guide the preservation, management, and use of all State lands within the Adirondack Park.

Administrative Barrier - A barrier that can be opened to allow travel over the road by State personnel for administrative or emergency purposes. An administrative barrier should consist of a swing barrier constructed of pipe.

All Terrain Bicycle - A non-motorized bicycle designed or used for cross-country travel on unimproved roads or trails. (APSLMP)

Beaver Ponds - Impoundments created by dam building activities of beaver.

Boat Launching Site - a site providing for the launching of trailered boats, with ramp and attendant parking facilities. (APSLMP. See “Fishing and Waterway Access Site”).

Campground - A concentrated, developed camping area with controlled access which is designed to accommodate a significant number of overnight visitors and may incorporate associated day use facilities such as picnicking.

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.

Controlled Access Barrier - A barrier that can be opened to allow travel over the road by private individuals or organizations who have the legal right of such travel. A controlled access barrier should be of the same design and construction as an administrative barrier.

Cross-Country (Nordic) Ski Trail - A marked and maintained path or way for cross-country ski or snowshoe travel, which has the same dimensions and character and may also serve as a foot trail, designed to provide reasonable access in a manner causing the least effect on the surrounding environment and not constructed, maintained or groomed with the use of motor vehicles. (APSLMP)

Endangered Species - Those species of fish, shellfish, crustacea and wildlife designated by the Department (DEC), by order filed with the Secretary of State, as seriously threatened with extinction (Section 11- 0535 ECL).

Fee Acquisition - The term "fee" applies to the purchase of all rights to property. This differs from purchasing an easement in which only certain rights are purchased.

Fireplace - a permanent structure constructed of stone and cement designed to contain and control camp fires. (APSLMP)

Fire Ring - a temporary cluster of rocks designed to contain and control camp fires which may contain, in fire sensitive areas, a cement slab. (APSLMP)

Fish Barrier Dam - A man-made device or structure used to prevent the upstream or downstream migration of fish for the purpose of protecting a high-value fishery or population of fish indigenous to the protected body of water.

Fishing and Waterway Access Site - A site for fishing or other water access which provides public access and parking for vehicles which does not contain a ramp for or otherwise permit the launching of trailered boats. (APSLMP. See "Boat Launching Site")

Forage Fishes - Small fishes which serve as food for larger, carnivorous fishes; e.g., rainbow smelt represents a traditional forage fish for landlocked salmon.

Foot Trail - A marked and maintained path or way for foot travel.

Lean-to - An open front shelter made of natural materials suitable for temporary or transient residence.

Motor Vehicle - A device for transporting personnel, supplies or material that uses a motor or an engine of any type for propulsion and has wheels, tracks, skids, skis, air cushion or other contrivance for traveling on, or adjacent to air, land and water or through water.

Motorboat - A device for transporting personnel or material that travels over, on or under the water and is propelled by a non-living power source on or within the device.

Multi-Species Waters - Waters which support more than one fish species. The great bulk of Adirondack Zone waters meets this definition.

Native Species Waters - Waters supporting native Adirondack Zone fish species. Example: brook trout, lake trout, round whitefish.

Natural Materials - Construction components drawn from the immediate project site or materials brought into the construction site that conform in size, shape and physical characteristics to those naturally present in the vicinity of the project site. Such materials include stone, logs and sawn and treated timber. Natural materials may be fastened or anchored by use of bolts, nails, spikes or similar means. (APSLMP)

Natural Spawning Adequate (N.S.A.) Waters - Brook trout ponds and numerous small, headwater stream sections with mainly slow-growing or stunted brook trout populations which are self-maintained by natural reproduction. Also includes the great majority of warmwater and non-game fish species.

Non-native Species Waters - Waters supporting introduced, non-native fish species, such as yellow perch and black bass.

Old Military Road - see page 9 for in-depth discussion.

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.

Permanent Barrier - A barrier that will close a road permanently to all future travel -- public or administrative -- on such road. A permanent barrier should consist of an earth, rock, or ditch (or any combination thereof) barricade of substantial proportions so as to be obvious and require little or no maintenance.

pH Value - Represents the effective concentration of hydrogen ion. The practical pH scale extends from 0 (very acid) to 14 (very alkaline). Waters with pH value below 7 are acid while those above this value are alkaline.

Primitive Tent Site - An undeveloped camping site providing space for not more than three tents, which may have an associated pit privy and fire ring, designed to accommodate a maximum of eight people.

Qualified Abandoned Town Road - Roads for which a Town decides to suspend maintenance, but does not relinquish ownership of the right-of-way to the surrounding landowners. According to Section 205 of the Highway Law, the town has the right to resume jurisdiction over such roads for any purpose, and the title to such roads remains with the town. In contrast, see "Abandoned Town Road."

Reclamation - A management technique involving the application of a fish toxicant such as "rotenone" to eliminate undesirable fish populations.

Road - An improved way designed for travel by motor vehicles and either, (a) maintained by a State agency or a local government and open to the general public; or (b) maintained by private persons or corporations primarily for private use but which may also be partly or completely open to the general public for all or a segment thereof; or (c) maintained by the Department of Environmental Conservation and open to the public on a discretionary basis; or (d) maintained by the Department of Environmental Conservation for its administrative use only.

Small Ponds - Ponds of less than one surface acre which are generally considered too small for management purposes or to provide significant angling opportunities.

Small Streams - Streams less than one mile long and less than 0.5 cfs summer flow. Too small to be considered for management purposes.

Snowmobile - A motor vehicle designed primarily to travel on snow or ice by means of skis, skids, tracks or other devices. It is specifically excluded from the definition of "motor vehicles" in 6 NYCRR and the Vehicle and Traffic Law.

Special Angling Regulations - Departures from the statewide angling regulations. These are currently expressed as options in the fishing guide. May be more liberal or more restrictive than the statewide regulations.

State Environmental Quality Review - Is a process which requires all levels of State and local government to assess the environmental significance of actions which they have discretion to approve, fund or directly undertake.

Trailhead - A point of entrance to State land which may contain some or all of the following: vehicle parking, trail signs, and peripheral visitor registration structures. (APSLMP).

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.

Unit Management Plan - a document that identifies the natural resources, man-made facilities, public use, and past management within a described geographic unit of State land. The plan covers all aspects of the environment and is the basis for all future activities on State lands for a period of five years.

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. These waters usually contain native and non-native non-game fishes which will be managed for their intrinsic ecological value without any new species introductions.

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