

## VI. PROJECTED USE\*

In order to predict future public use of the Blue Mt. Unit it is helpful to analyze general trends in outdoor recreation. Future projections forecast an increase in outdoor recreational activities in New York State. The demand for hiking will increase as the median age of the population increases. All terrain bicycling has become popular in recent years with Nordic skiing and snowshoeing also growing in participation. Snowmobiling is expected to grow slightly with increasing use on the improved and groomed trail systems. The NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation is currently coordinating efforts to revitalize snowmobile use in New York State (Snowmobile Trail Plan, 1989).

An overall increase in recreational activity directly associated with water is projected by the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation in its 1983 New York Statewide Comprehensive Recreation Plan. The plan forecasts increased interest in sail rather than power, as well as vessels suitable for "week-ending". According to the NYS Whitewater Affiliation, recreational paddling has become more popular as the skill and equipment have permitted use of a wider spectrum of waterways.

### 1. Increased Demand for Recreation

Visitor use information for the Blue Mt. Unit, over the last seven years, was summarized in the previous Public Use Section. Trends show a slight increase on area trails. Improved maintenance on existing trails will tend to encourage and provide for safer and more enjoyable trails. Commercial rafting within the unit is restricted by water levels and established maximum limits. Snowmobiling is a major recreational industry in the nearby communities of Indian Lake and Long Lake. Snowmobile use in the past has been primarily concentrated on the Elm Island, Benton Road, and Powerline trails due to active trail maintenance and grooming activities by the respective town.

The closure of sections of a few area snowmobile trails is discussed in Section VII-B. The DEC construction and marking of proposed new trails within the unit will promote use on these developed facilities.

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\*Information for this section was derived from the Multi-Purpose Recreational Trail Feasibility Study (Fulton County 1978), NYS Comprehensive Recreation Plan (1983), and A Profile of Outdoor Recreation Opportunity in the Adirondack Park (Tom Cobb; Technical Report 9, 1990).

## 2. Change in Type of Recreation

### a. Snowmobiling

Most of the snowmobile trails within the unit were developed in the 1960's when snowmobiles were narrower in width and capable of traversing more rugged terrain. The trails that were constructed on State lands were generally narrower than those on private lands, requiring slower speeds and more conservative driving styles. Insufficient staffing and funds has led to a lack of maintenance and deterioration of some area snowmobile trails.

The larger size and weight of today's machines cause them to get stuck easily once off the groomed surface. This is especially true for older family members and children. Public use and grooming activity over the years has led to some barking of trees on the inside corners or sharp curves, areas of side hill, and constrictions in the trail. In some cases pieces of reflectors or other snowmobile parts are found next to these problem locations. In many parts of the groomed trail there is insufficient room for a snowmobile to pull off the groomed trail to allow a snowmobile travelling from the opposite direction to pass by safely. This combination of deteriorated trail conditions and change in snowmobile size has created a safety hazard on some sections of trail.

With the technological advances to the snowmobile, many existing NYS trail systems fail to meet the demand for extended snowmobile trips. Comprehensive trail systems\* are being planned in New York State that place emphasis on corridor trails, as well as nearby support facilities.

### b. All Terrain Bicycles

The use of all-terrain bicycles (ATB's) has become an increasingly popular recreational activity in portions of the Adirondack Park. Recent regulatory changes prohibit bicycle use in wilderness, primitive, and canoe areas. In wild forest areas ATB's are permitted on all unposted roads or trails.

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\*The state legislation of 1985 mandated that the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation establish a statewide plan for the development and maintenance of snowmobile trails and facilities in the various counties of the state. The goal is to provide a statewide snowmobile trail system for the enjoyment of snowmobile owners, while protecting the environment and properly addressing the concerns of the non-snowmobiling public. A corridor trail system would encourage tourism by providing easy access from other states or Canadian Provinces (State of New York Snowmobile Trail Plan, 1989).

## VII. FACILITIES MAINTENANCE, REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT\*

### A. Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Facilities

#### 1. Bridges and Dry Tread

Existing structures will be maintained in a safe, usable condition. The use of pressure treated lumber will be preferred over untreated lumber in recognition of its capacity to remain sound for more than 30 years in service and in light of the ASLMP guideline directing that structures be designed to require minimal maintenance. Bridges will be either replaced or removed before they deteriorate to the point of becoming unsafe. Individual review will document the need for the structure either to protect the resource or to provide necessary public safety.

Two sections of halfround drytread in the vicinity of O'Neil Flow on the Northville-Lake Placid Trail (total of approximately .1 mile) can be slippery when wet. Wood planking (2"x10") will be nailed to the surface of the drytread in order to provide a safe level walking surface.

#### 2. Leantos\*\*

These facilities receive heavy seasonal use and are located adjacent to the Northville-Lake Placid Trail. The two leantos in this unit range from fair to very good structural condition. Tirrell Pond leanto is located on the north end of Tirrell Pond approximately 125 feet from the inlet to the pond and was replaced in 1987. O'Neil leanto is situated approximately 25 feet from water's edge at the southern end of the pond. This leanto is approximately 50 years old and is starting to deteriorate. The structure will need to be replaced and relocated.

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\*The New York State Archaeological Site Locations Map indicates that archaeological resources may be present in the Blue Mt. Unit. Prior to site disturbance for construction of any facility affiliated with this UMP, the nature and extent of archaeological resources in the project area, if any, will be investigated. If it appears that any aspect of the project may or will cause any change, beneficial or adverse in the quality of any historic or archaeological property, all feasible and prudent alternatives will be considered together with plans to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts on such property.

\*\*Since 1990 volunteers in the Adopt-a-leanto program have helped maintain the leantos within the unit. "Adopters" are responsible for basic annual maintenance but not major repairs. An individual, family, or group can adopt a leanto. Responsibility lasts for a year, but can be renewed annually.

### 3. Tower and Appurtences (Fire and Radio)

These facilities are maintained jointly by DEC and various agencies\*. Existing communication structures service both governmental (Hamilton County, Department of Transportation, DEC, State Police) and North Country Public radio needs. Additional background information and DEC mountaintop policy can be found in Appendix 16.

The observer's cabin will be maintained for the term of this UMP. The status of this structure along with other mountaintop recreational facilities is being reviewed. A steering committee composed of representatives from DEC, non-profit groups, concerned individuals, and the local towns was formed in 1993 to address restoration efforts\*\* on Blue Mountain. The recommendations of this committee will assist in guiding the management of this unique mountaintop.

### 4. Pit Privies

The Old Route 30 segment is situated between Lake Durant and a beaver marsh/wetland complex to the north. These site conditions prevent the placement of pit privies any reasonable distance from water.

Forest preserve policy states:

"sanitary facilities be located a minimum of 150 feet from any lake, pond, river, stream, spring, or wetland; and shall be screened from view of campers and hikers in the area".

The lack of screening and 150 feet requirement would limit any pit privy locations to a section of NYS land to the east. All other pit privies will be relocated as needed.

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\*Each of these parties respectively agree and will equally share the cost and expenses for the maintenance of the access road and electric service to the summit of Blue Mountain. The emergency power plant is maintained by Hamilton County. The repair and maintenance of these facilities are allowed under a temporary revocable permit. Occupancy is addressed under a use and occupation agreement. Repairs are conducted when necessary. See Appendix 16.

\*\*The Blue Mountain Firetower Restoration Committee includes representatives from the Adirondack Museum, Cornell Cooperative Extension, Adirondack Ecological Center, Adirondack Mountain Club, Adirondack Architectural Heritage, Town of Indian Lake and DEC. Additional assistance has been provided by the Forest Fire Lookout Association and the NY Conservation Council. The goal is to repair and renovate the historic firetower and develop an interpretive program for visitors to the summit.

5. Trails\* (See Appendix 12 for trail designation signage)

Upon implementation of this plan unsuitable area trails or sections of trail will be phased out and replaced with new and/or relocated facilities. Trails within the unit will be maintained according to a simple classification system. This will allow intensive management on the trunk trails serving as main corridors, while less intensively maintaining the secondary and primitive trails that provide access to more remote locations. All marked trails will be inspected with minor maintenance (blowdown removal, brushing, etc.) conducted as the need occurs. In order to assure that trail surfaces remain durable, problem sections of corridor and/or secondary trails will be improved with trail hardening techniques or relocated where necessary. Standard trail markers and signage meeting DEC specifications will be placed where appropriate.

Budgeting and manpower constraints require a priority system for scheduling trail maintenance. Trails and/or trail segments in this unit will be maintained\*\* according to the following priority (See Appendix 11 for trail standards):

A "primitive use trail" is a trail designated for use by hikers, Nordic skiers, and snowshoers only. This type of trail is marked with hiking and/or ski trail markers.

<u>PRIMITIVE TRAIL</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
Blue Mt. Trail	Trunk Trail	V
Northville-Lake Placid Trail	Trunk Trail	V
Rock Lake Trail#	Secondary Trail	IV
Tirrell Pond Trail	Secondary Trail	IV
Rock River Trail#	Primitive/Secondary Trail	III
Unknown Pond Trail	Primitive Trail	III
Pasley Falls Trail	Nordic Ski Trail	S
Elm Island Trail##	Nordic Ski Trail	S

# These trails are multiply marked and may be suitable for a variety of recreational activities.  
 ## A 2.5 mile section of this previous snowmobile trail will be changed to a Nordic Ski Trail.

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\*The wild river designation and ASLMP classification of the Cedar River does not allow the use of all terrain bicycles within the river corridor.

\*\*The section of the Northville-Lake Placid Trail and Blue Mountain Trail within this unit are in the Adopt-a-Trail program. Volunteers remove blowdown, clean drainage, sidecut brush, and report trail problems to the DEC. This trail maintenance activity is conducted under an agreement between DEC and the Adirondack Mountain Club.

A "multiple use trail" is designated to allow for snowmobiling, horseback riding, and/or all terrain bicycling\* in addition to primitive uses. This type of trail is marked with snowmobile, horse trail, and/or in limited instances foot trail markers. The DEC may close "multiple use trails" to horseback riders and all terrain bicyclers during muddy periods of the year, especially in the spring.

<u>MULTIPLE USE TRAIL</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
Powerline Trail segment	Snowmobile, Corridor	B/C
Benton Road Trail segment	Snowmobile, Corridor	B/C
Lake Adirondack Trail#	Snowmobile, Secondary	C
Lake Durant-Rock Lake Trail	Snowmobile, Secondary	B/C
Rock River Trail	Snowmobile, Secondary	C
Unnamed Spur Trail	Snowmobile, Secondary	C
Rock Lake Trail	Snowmobile Spur, Secondary	C
Cedar River Trail##	Snowmobile, Corridor	B/C

# This new trail utilizes a portion of the previous Elm Island snowmobile trails. See Section VII-B.  
 ## This new trail will replace the previous Unknown Pond Trail. See Section VII-C.

a. Snowmobile trail concerns

DEC's efforts will concentrate on improving suitable trails to safely accommodate snowmobile usage in accordance with established policies. Trails will be maintained according to their classification. This will permit the removal of obstructions (rocks, stumps, and brush) from the trail surface to insure that the average snowmobile operator can safely negotiate the trail with little difficulty and experience a ride that is interesting and safe. Existing problems associated with some unit trails include:

(1) Trail width (DEC snowmobile trail standards are listed in Appendix 11)

Prior to the development of a UMP for the area, trail maintenance within the unit; on other than steep grades was limited to the guidance provided by an old interior manual (C-11-2) restricting the clearing of a existing trail to a five feet wide tread. Side pruning of branches or cutting of brush was allowed up to 1 1/2 feet on each side of the trail for a total width of eight feet. A more recent 1986 snowmobile trail policy guides future development and maintenance of snowmobile trails. This policy allows the widening and upgrading of existing trails through an approved unit management plan.

Hazard and problem tree removal will be conducted as routine maintenance projects in conformance with the LF-91-2 Cutting and Removal of Trees in the Forest Preserve Policy.

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\*Due to private land crossings, user conflicts, and terrain constraints ATB use will be allowed only on certain designated trails. See Section VII-C-1-d.

## (2) Trail grooming

Today's snowmobiles are generally heavier and wider and are much more dependent on a groomed trail surface. Touring sleds designed for travel on trails can be 45 inches in width and exceed 500 pounds in weight. These modern machines require wider groomed trails for their safe operation. In addition the type of grooming equipment has changed over the years. The size of machinery has varied from home-made equipment (snowmobile dragging bed springs) to larger twin-tracked units with a hydraulic controlled groomer. The smaller of modern day groomers may exceed 25 feet in length and 6,000 pounds in weight. It is important to remove trail constrictions or widen narrow bridges to accommodate appropriate grooming for safe trails.

## 6. Trailheads

All developed trailheads will be maintained in a neat, litter free condition. Necessary signs and registers will be maintained as needed.

## 7. Fish Management Facilities

The fish barrier dam on the outlet of Bullhead Pond will be inspected annually and repaired as necessary. The water retention dam on Lake Durant should be maintained in good repair. Water retention dams on Lake Abanakee and Lake Adirondack are owned by the Town of Indian Lake.

## 8. Boundary Line maintenance

A draft DEC policy concerning boundary line maintenance (NR-91-2) was formalized in 1992. DEC has a responsibility to the general public and private landowners to make State boundaries readily identifiable. Well marked boundary lines enable the public to more fully utilize NYS land, without trespassing on private lands. In addition, it should bring an end to unintentional trespass on State land.

Several sections of boundary line within the Blue Mountain Wild Forest Area need to be painted and/or surveyed. Regular maintenance will help eliminate the need for costly resurveys. Information regarding the current status of all lines will be investigated during the term of this UMP. The land manager will determine which lines need maintenance in priority order and will budget for projects through annual workplans.

## B. Facilities Removal

### 1. Snowmobile Trails

#### a. Remove the snowmobile trail designation from the end of the Elm Island Trail

The existing Elm Island snowmobile trail starts in the vicinity of the Indian Lake landfill and terminates at Elm Island on the Cedar River. This dead end secondary trail was only moderately used and a portion of the trail will be closed to snowmobiles in Year 1 of the plan. The section of trail east of the four way intersection enters the Cedar River "wild river" corridor where motorized uses are not legal. This action also complies with DEC policy which discourages short dead end trails:

"existing snowmobile trails less than five miles in length, or otherwise inappropriate for snowmobile use, should be converted to ski touring trails."

The 2.5 mile section of trail between the four way intersection to Elm Island will be changed from a snowmobile to a cross country ski trail. Snowmobilers will still be able to ride from the Indian Lake landfill to the four way intersection and continue to the Adirondack Lake Road.

#### b. Remove the snowmobile trail designation from the Unknown Pond Trail

This 5.25 mile section of existing snowmobile trail between the NYS boundary near the Cedar River to the junction of the Rock River Trail will be phased out due to a major trail relocation. This action is the result of the numerous public complaints and maintenance problems associated with the Unknown Pond Trail. A more suitable new trail to replace the existing route will be constructed from the Benton Road to Rock Lake. See Section VII-C-1-b (Cedar River Trail). Snowmobiles will still be able to ride the Unknown Pond Trail until completion of this new trail.

### 2. Benton Road Day Use Area

Vandalism of existing facilities (pit privy, fireplace, and picnic tables) and occasional littering have occurred at this readily accessible location. These facilities will not be replaced. See Section VIII-D on wild, scenic, and recreational rivers.

C. Facilities Development (See Appendix Map 4)

The wild forest classification permits a higher degree of public use within the confines of the constitution and the carrying capacity of the resource. The following facilities (with the exception of the North Country Trail) will be scheduled for completion during the term of this plan:

1. Trails

a. Foot

(1) North Country National Scenic Trail\* (See Appendix 17)

In New York, a broad corridor concept for a trail originating at Crown Point and traveling in a southwesterly direction to enter Pennsylvania in the vicinity of Allegany State Park has been proposed. This corridor would traverse the Blue Mt. Unit from Long Lake to Lake Durant. Initially, the corridor would cross private lands in the vicinity of Newcomb until entering State lands near Long Lake (High Peaks Wilderness Area). Once the trail enters the unit in the vicinity of the Tarbell Hill Road, it would follow sections of the Northville-Lake Placid Trail past Tirrell Pond utilizing both private and NYS lands, before leaving the unit in the vicinity of Lake Durant.

Since this section of the proposed trail follows existing designated trails, additional construction of facilities will not be necessary. The original route has been re-evaluated in light of the findings of the High Peaks Wilderness Advisory Committee. A southern New York route terminating at the Appalachian Trail and alternative routes avoiding the High Peaks Wilderness Area are under consideration. These options would avoid BMWF lands. The actual trail designation is contingent upon a final route and completion of unit management plans for all forest preserve lands involved.

(2) Stonystep Pond/Lake Francis Trail

An existing .3 mile herd path starts on Old Route 28 and provides access to Stonystep Pond. The potential exists to develop a trail continuing to the north to provide access to Lake Francis and

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\*The North Country National Scenic Trail is a proposed interstate trail system extending 3,200 miles from the vicinity of Crown Point, New York, through the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, eventually joining the Lewis and Clark Trail at Lake Sakakawea, North Dakota. The United States Department of Interior is the main administering agency for this facility.

possibly canoeing opportunities into Big Bad Luck Pond. The need and suitability for a trail in this area will be investigated during the term of this plan.

(3) Unknown Pond Trail

This existing snowmobile trail will be redesignated a foot trail pending completion of the Cedar River Trail. Due to the unbridged river crossing and rugged nature of the trail, DEC maintenance will only be to primitive trail standards.

(4) Bullhead Pond Trail

Bullhead Pond has had a reputation as an excellent producer of brook trout, and has undergone fisheries management activities consisting of annual stocking and reclamations occurring in 1951, 1967, and 1991. Traditional access to this pond has been across private lands to the south which has been posted in recent years. This posting adversely affected public use of this recreational fishery. While access to this waterbody was possible from the adjacent NYS lands the easiest route to the pond was from the old woods road on private lands. The completion of a Forest Legacy Project\* (See Section II-B-14-d) in 1994 greatly enhanced public access to Bullhead Pond.

The Town of Indian Lake owns fee title to these lands subject to a conservation easement on 141 acres. This easement allows for public access and use consistent with the provisions and purposes of the easement and the applicable regulatory and land management authorities of the US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. See Appendix 28.

In cooperation with the Town of Indian Lake, a foot trail will be marked along this existing road beginning at the Chain Lakes Road and terminating at the southern shoreline of Bullhead Pond. Total trail length will be approximately .6 of a mile with the last .1 of a mile of trail on forest preserve lands between the private land boundary and the pond. The marked trail will end at the south end of the pond where the topography is suitable for hand launching of watercraft.

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\*In 1994 the Town of Indian Lake acquired two parcels of land in Lot 119, Township 17, Totten and Crossfield's Purchase. Parcel I contains 141.33 acres and is subject to a Conservation Easement. Parcel II contains 17 acres and is subject to a 25 foot wide right of way.

b. Snowmobile

Snowmobiling is a major recreational industry in NYS attracting many users to areas with suitable snow cover within the Adirondack Park. The basis for long-term, quality snowmobiling is a well designed, constructed, and maintained trail system. Trails should be located and maintained with consideration given to user safety, reduction of conflicts, and aesthetics, while minimizing any environmental degradation. The snowmobile trails within the unit cross both state and private lands, in addition to utilizing portions of town roads. While DEC snowmobile trails do not cross frozen waters a few of the lakes in the area are utilized by snowmobilers to access the marked trails. In such cases the public must determine if the ice is safe.

Any new snowmobile trails will to the greatest extent possible utilize old logging or carriage roads existing in the area. In the portions that require new trail layout, efforts will concentrate on locating the trail on suitable terrain, taking into account existing forest cover. These new trail sections will contain some curves with the idea of limiting the number of trees to be cut to provide for a safe and enjoyable trail. All cutting, removal, or destruction of trees and other vegetation is to be performed under approved DEC policy.

The final location of these snowmobile trail improvements will be the responsibility of DEC personnel with assistance from the respective Town. Necessary permission to cross private lands will be the responsibility of the Town. Whenever possible the DEC will work with volunteer groups, local communities, town and county governments; and pursue alternative funding sources to accomplish necessary facilities maintenance or project construction. Actual construction will not be initiated until each trail project has been completely located and any necessary permissions to cross private land obtained. Prior to any construction a site-specific work plan covering the project will be forwarded to the APA for their review and appropriate SEQR or permit requirements will be obtained.

High priority trail problems within the unit were identified and will be corrected within the next five years by the following snowmobile trail projects.

(1) Indian Lake-Blue Mountain Lake Snowmobile Trail (See Appendix 21)

The longest snowmobile route within the Blue Mountain Unit runs from the community of Indian Lake to the "ball diamond area" on Lake Durant, a distance of approximately 12 miles. This existing route has numerous problems associated with it (hazard trees, steep rocky sections, trail flooding, etc.) on both the eastern and western ends. These conditions have contributed to make portions of the trail unsuitable for modern snowmobile usage. In addition a few incidents of snowmobilers breaking through the ice on Lake Durant have been reported to have occurred within recent years. Concerns over the Lake Durant and Route 28/30 crossings, rough trail conditions, and improved accessibility of the Indian Lake trail system for the residents of Blue Mt. Lake has prompted an examination of the current snowmobile trail system and suitable alternatives to provide for safe enjoyable recreation.

It is important that the whole trail between Indian Lake and Blue Mountain Lake be addressed in its entirety as this is the only corridor trail with the potential to provide opportunities to snowmobile between these two Hamlets. DEC policy and ASLMP guidelines provide for new snowmobile trails adjacent to but screened from public highways to facilitate access between communities. In keeping with this philosophy and to address safety concerns a comprehensive approach to identify solutions to problems associated with the entire trail was initiated. A section on the history and background of this snowmobile route follows.

(a) Unknown Pond Trail (History and Background)

The existing trail between the Cedar River and the Rock River Trail was constructed in 1973. The trail was located to follow the path of least environmental impact and tree cutting, but unfortunately included areas with drainage and topographical problems. Since its inception, numerous public complaints were received concerning the difficulty of the trail. Low snowfalls and poor trail conditions (flooding, hazardous rocks, etc.) over the last few years have prevented grooming activity on this section of trail. The lack of grooming has subsequently limited public use of this trail. Field trips in 1992 revealed the deteriorated condition of the eastern portion of the trail in the vicinity of Stark Hills. Efforts to rehabilitate this portion of trail were not

considered practical, due to the amount of trail obstacles, improper trail location and the inability to build a snowmobile bridge due to the "wild river" classification.

Efforts were made to find a suitable relocation for the Unknown Pond Trail. As a result of field examinations a marked trail will be developed from the Benton Road Trail proceeding northerly to a sharp bend in the Cedar River. It will be necessary to construct a snowmobile bridge at this location where the Cedar River is classified as a "recreational river". The total bridge length will be approximately 70 feet and will utilize old bridge abutments. From the bridge a trail will be developed to the northwest roughly paralleling NYS Route 28/30 and to the west of Mill and Ledge mountains. This trail will be approximately 2.5 miles in length (See Appendix 21). Until a bridge is constructed temporary crossing on the frozen river surface will be allowed. The NYS boundary line along the western sides of lots 56 and 57, Township 17, Totten and Crossfield's Purchase needs to be established to insure that the trail is located on NYS lands.

This trail relocation will replace the Unknown Pond Trail that will be abandoned for use by snowmobiles. This will bypass the rocky, flooded section of existing trail that travels a circuitous route around Stark Hills and will eliminate concern over the unbridged "wild river" crossing.

(b) Lake Durant Area (History and Background)

Recommendations from the 1986 Citizen's Advisory Committee included maintaining all existing snowmobile trails and to investigate the relocation of the trail between Rock River and the Durant Road. Various polls and petitions were conducted in 1988 to find out public opinion on improving and possibly extending the existing snowmobile trail between Indian Lake and Blue Mountain Lake. A meeting in 1989 between DEC, the Town of Indian Lake, and interested individuals discussed the current snowmobile trail situation and possible alternatives. Safety concerns (road crossings, unsafe lake crossing, etc.) and trail improvements were discussed in addition to the possibility of utilizing the "Old Stage Road". A field trip was conducted later that year to determine the feasibility of the project. Numerous public responses both in support and opposition to the extension of the snowmobile trail were received at the DEC office.

Since the UMP for this area was already underway, it was decided that this project would be best addressed during the planning process. These trail proposals were identified in the Draft UMP. The Town of Indian Lake passed a resolution relating to these snowmobile trails at the January 10, 1994 meeting of the Indian Lake Town Board. This resolution recognized the need for a suitable snowmobile route between Indian Lake and Blue Mt. Lake which does not require hazardous passage over Lake Durant. It was also recommended that the Draft UMP be amended to provide for the implementation of the snowmobile trail project in the first year, with clear definition of the trail extension to the vicinity of the property of Cedric Gates on NYS Route 28/30.

The safety of water crossings has been questioned in recent years with several reported incidents of snowmobiles going through the ice on Lake Durant. It is the duty of the State in its exercise of its police powers to protect people from unusual hazards existing upon or because of use of State property. A new trail is needed to provide a safe alternative to either the crossing of Lake Durant or hazardous road shoulder\* riding of NYS Route 28/30 to access the hamlet of Blue Mt. Lake.

A new snowmobile trail will be marked starting at the Route 28/30 highway trail junction continuing westerly within the road ROW to Old Route 30 and terminating at the DOT picnic area. A culvert extension or bridge structure will be necessary in order to cross the Rock River. Until the Rock River crossing project is completed a temporary trail will be marked from the Lake Durant Campground across the dam and continuing on the old road behind the forest rangers house. This trail would intersect Route 28/30 and continue for .2 of a mile within the highway ROW until reaching Old Route 30. It would then follow Old Route 30 and end at the DOT parking area.

The proposal to extend the trail into Blue Mountain Lake received the largest number of letters and public comment (See Appendix 1). The potential impacts to the natural resources, open space and recreation, noise levels, and economic factors were considered. Extension of the trail along with increased use due to improvements of existing trails will have both beneficial and potential

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\*Snowmobiles are legally permitted to ride the outside scraper banks along NYS highways pursuant to Parks and Recreation Law, Article 21).

adverse impacts. The positive aspects include providing a safer land based trail, additional improved recreational opportunities for the public, and increased economic benefits for the local communities. The primary adverse impact would include disturbance to some residents from increased noise levels. There was some concern over snowmobilers damaging private property or riding into the Hamlet and/or on Blue Mountain Lake itself. As stated previously, snowmobilers can legally enter the Hamlet currently by riding the outside snowbanks of NYS Route 28/30. DEC attempts to relocate snowmobile use from highway ROW's due to the possibility of an accident with automobiles and to prevent disturbance to road traffic from the "bobbing headlights" of snowmobiles. Careful planning in the location, development, and operation of area snowmobile trails will mitigate adverse impacts while accommodating the needs of concerned citizens.

Additional new trail construction and development beyond the DOT parking area may be allowed after the trail problems at the eastern end of the trail system are resolved. DEC will extend the snowmobile trail\* into Blue Mountain Lake only under the following conditions:

- A trail will not be established on adjacent private holdings without the prior written agreement of all landowners involved.
- A suitable public parking area will be provided in the Hamlet of Blue Mountain Lake. This parking lot will be open to the general public with no fee for parking.
- The Town shall not require the possession of a snowmobile use fee permit for use of area trails.
- The development and use of the portion of trail on private land will be subject to local zoning restrictions and the Town of Indian Lake Ordinance regulating the uses and operation of snowmobiles.

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\*This proposed trail would continue to the north of Route 28/30 road ROW just west of the Northville-Lake Placid Trail crossing. This section of trail would utilize an old roadbed locally referred to as the "Old Stage Road". The proposed trail would follow this roadbed, roughly paralleling Route 28/30 for approximately 1.5 miles. Leaving the roadbed, a new 1/4 of a mile section of trail would be developed northwesterly to the NYS boundary line. The trail would continue through private lands to a terminus at a public parking area in the hamlet of Blue Mt. Lake. All necessary permission to cross private lands will be the responsibility of the Town of Indian Lake. In the event that necessary permission to cross private lands cannot be obtained the snowmobile trail will officially end at the NYS Route 28/30 DOT picnic/parking area.

(2) Long Lake-Newcomb Trail

The Town of Long Lake, in an attempt to enhance access to the Newcomb snowmobile trail, requested that the DEC examine a proposal to provide a land-based route using existing town roads\* and State forest preserve lands east of the Boat Launch. While this trail proposal was not in the Draft Blue Mountain Wild Forest Unit Management Plan, the Town of Long Lake desired to include the trail in the final revision of the document since all new facilities or proposed activities to occur on these NYS lands during the next five years must be included in the unit management plan.

The primary reason for this trail would be to eliminate the crossing of Long Lake from the public beach area across the main channel. This area may be hazardous at various times during the winter. DEC policy also requires that snowmobile trails be located so as to avoid crossing bodies of water when ever possible. There have been cases of snowmobile operators drowning after having gone through unsafe ice, and we wish to eliminate such problem areas wherever possible. The development of a new trail on NYS lands adjacent to Long Lake would meet the policy goal with little if any adverse impacts on the forest preserve lands involved. Use of the lake would probably continue, however the land-based route would be available early and late in the snowmobile season when the ice could be unsafe.

A new trail approximately .5 of a mile in length is needed from the end of the Town Dock Road (vicinity of the Long Lake Boat Launch) to the end of the Jim Bird Road. This trail allows snowmobilers from the Hamlet of Long Lake to proceed to the Tarbell Hill Road and the Newcomb Trail. The construction of the trail on NYS lands is contingent on the Town obtaining written permission to cross adjoining private lands. Actual construction of the trail if approved, would only be initiated after the final UMP is completed and a site-specific work plan is developed.

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\*All Town roads in Long Lake are open to snowmobiles.

### (3) Future Trails

The potential for a snowmobile trail connection between the communities of Long Lake and Indian Lake will also be investigated during the term of this plan. Since this route is only in the early planning stages all alternatives are being considered. The development of such a trail would involve negotiations between the towns, DEC, and private landowners (See Section VIII-F).

#### c. Nordic Ski

To facilitate this popular sport, a new trail will be developed, an existing trail will be rehabilitated, and a previous snowmobile trail section will be designated for Nordic Ski use.

##### (1) Long Lake Trail (See Appendix 19)

The proposed trail will begin at the DEC parking area on Route 28N east of the hamlet of Long Lake. Utilizing the Northville-Lake Placid Trail for the first mile, the ski trail would continue for 1.5 miles in a southwesterly direction intersecting the hiking trail in the vicinity of the Sandy Creek bridge. The majority of the proposed ski trail would traverse old logging roads on the east side of Mt. Sabattis. This trail would be rated novice to intermediate. A round trip ski loop of approximately five miles is possible by returning to the trailhead via the Northville-Lake Placid Trail.

The actual location of this trail will be the responsibility of DEC personnel. By utilizing old skid roads, construction costs will be minimized with only limited tree cutting and brushing necessary. Use of this trail will be monitored following construction to determine amount of use and type of activity. The feasibility of adding a short spur trail (approximately one mile) will be considered to provide steeper slopes for the intermediate and expert skier.

##### (2) Cedar River Nordic Ski Trail (Rehabilitation)

The existing Nordic Ski trail begins at the Indian Lake Landfill and utilizes a snowmobile trail/woods road on private land for the first 1/4 mile before entering NYS lands next to the Cedar River. The trail parallels the river for approximately one mile, passing a small gorge and waterfall (Pasley Falls). The trail originally continued along the river northeasterly to Elm Island. Lack of maintenance and poor trail layout encouraged many users to utilize a herd path to the south to intersect

the snowmobile trail north of Adirondack Lake.

This existing trail\* needs brushing, a few bridges and some minor relocation. These improvements along with annual maintenance are necessary to accommodate public use. A 1/2 mile new trail will be marked as a Nordic Ski trail to the four way intersection. This trail can provide users with a short loop by utilizing the existing snowmobile trail to return to their vehicles at the trailhead.

The end of the previous Elm Island snowmobile trail will be reclassified to a Nordic Ski Trail in Year One of the plan. The existing trail will allow skiers to continue from the four way intersection northeasterly to Elm Island.

d. All Terrain Bicycle

The ASLMP permits all terrain bicycles in wild forest areas on trails deemed suitable for such use as specified in individual UMP's. Even in this land classification, certain constraints limit the opening of all trails within the unit to ATB's. Factors such as private land crossings, topography, drainage, and impacts to other recreational activities were considered in identifying possible ATB trails within the Blue Mountain Wild Forest Area. High public use, terrain constraints, and private land restrictions limit the suitability of the Northville-Lake Placid Trail, Tirrell Pond Trail, and Blue Mountain Trail for bicycle use. Portions of the existing Elm Island and Unknown Pond Snowmobile trails, and Pasley Falls Nordic Ski trail are located in a "wild river" corridor. This river classification requires that the corridor be managed in accordance with the guidelines for wilderness areas which would prohibit ATB use. Other portions of snowmobile trail within the unit have potential for future use ATB use if permission to cross private lands\*\* can be obtained. These landowners have allowed snowmobile use during the winter but in many cases have not permitted other trail uses. Efforts to negotiate with these private landowners will occur within the next five years and may result in additional ATB trail mileage.

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\*DEC maintenance and trail construction within the "wild river" corridor will be in accordance with the ASLMP guidelines for wilderness areas.

\*\*DEC cannot allow public ATB use on trails that either begin or cross private land where permission for such use is not in the original trail agreement.

The following existing trails are located entirely on NYS lands and can be used by all terrain bicycle riders:

- (1) Rock River Trail (I-3.0 mi.) From the NYS Route 28/30 trailhead to the Rock River.  
This marked snowmobile trail contains sections of steep trail with some sharp turns and wet areas.
- (2) Lake Durant-Rock Lake Trail (I-3.0 mi.) From NYS Route 28/30 to junction of Rock River Trail.  
This marked snowmobile trail contains sections with rocks, wet areas, and exposed roots.
- (3) Unknown Pond Trail (A-3.5 mi.) From the junction with the Rock River Trail to Unknown Pond.  
This trail is narrow with steep sections, rocky stretches, and wet/flooded areas.
- (4) Old Route 30 (B-.8 mi.)  
This section of old highway is a scenic loop adjacent to NYS Route 28/30.

The proposed new snowmobile trail facilities will provide additional future ATB opportunities.

Riders are urged to use good judgment as trail conditions can vary or be impassable at certain times. Difficulty ratings from Adirondack North Country Association guidelines:

- Beginner (B) - generally dirt roads with relatively smooth riding surfaces and gentle terrain.  
Intermediate (I) - generally single-track trails with variable riding surfaces and moderate hills.  
Advanced (A) - generally challenging single-track trails with difficult terrain and steep hills.

## 2. Trailhead and Informational Facilities

Area trailheads can be an important management tool to educate the public before they enter State lands. Directional signs shall be erected informing the user of the place or places to which the trail goes and the distance given in miles. On popular trails a trail register will be located a short distance from the parking area in order to reduce vandalism. Additional facilities such as display cases and bulletin boards may be located in open front trailhead shelters. Messages will focus on appropriate public use without trying to overwhelm the visitor with too much information.

### a. Foot (2)

#### (1) Blue Mt. Trail and Summit Area

Except for seasonal whitewater activity on the Indian River, the Blue Mt. Trail and summit area receives the greatest amount of public day use within the unit. In order to more effectively communicate with and educate this large number of individuals a trailhead shelter with bulletin board will be constructed in the vicinity of the existing parking area. A display panel will be constructed

at the summit area in the vicinity of the firetower. The design of these facilities will be flexible enough to allow information materials to be changed and updated with the season.

Trailhead signing will stress the relative difficulty of the ascent up Blue Mountain, especially when the trail is wet, and the need for proper apparel and footwear. The shelter will not dispense large quantities of pamphlets or other materials that will pose a litter problem; but will provide a list of available literature and contact sources for that information. The phone numbers of area forest ranger and DEC dispatch will be provided in the event of an emergency. The bulletin board will exhibit a topographic map detailing area trails and approximate State land boundaries. The public would be notified of private land (the first 1.6 miles of this trail) restrictions and pertinent rules and regulations.

The development of a self-guiding nature trail and trail guide for the Blue Mountain Trail will provide the public with information on Adirondack ecology and history. The signing of specific locations along the trail and development of the interpretive guide will be conducted by volunteers under the guidance of SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry staff and overseen by DEC personnel. The placement of an interpretive display near the summit would direct positive public education efforts towards curtailing such problems as improper human waste disposal, vandalism, and littering. This facility would encourage interested individuals to become more familiar with historical, geological, and natural resource information specific to Blue Mountain and the surrounding area. This self help approach is valuable when there is no DEC staff or summit stewards at the tower.

b. Nordic Ski (1)

An informational signboard will be erected at the trailhead when the proposed Pelon Road parking area is developed.

c. Snowmobile (1-proposed on private land)

A large parking facility on private land is available to the public (leased by the Town of Indian Lake) on the Benton Rd. This parking area along with the plowed trailheads along NYS Route 28/30 provide adequate access to NYS snowmobile trails in the area. The development of a parking area in Blue Mt. Lake is proposed (See Section VII-C-1-b).

d. Register Boxes (3)

Trail registers enable the DEC to monitor public use from a particular location. Date of entry, party size, destination, and visitor residence can be important information. Statistics may be summarized to estimate monthly or yearly trends. While not all users will register, this has proven to be a cost efficient method for monitoring use as well as a valuable resource in search and rescue efforts.

- (1) Install register on Pelon Road Trailhead.
- (2) Install register on the Tirrell Pond Trail.
- (3) Install register on the Bullhead Pond Trail.

e. Trailhead Parking Development and Signage (4)

(1) Town of Indian Lake landfill - Pelon Road

A suitable parking area is not provided for users of NYS lands at the end of the Pelon Road. Vehicles park either along the road shoulder or on the town land inside the gate. A small, five car parking area will be developed wholly on NYS lands after closure of the landfill.

(2) Blue Mt. Lake Cemetery Road

Improve existing shoulder pullout by constructing a three car parking area to serve the Cascade Pond Trail.

(3) Benton Road

This town road ends on NYS lands next to the Cedar River. While overnight camping is prohibited in this day use area, undeveloped shoulder parking is available for the public. Appropriate signage will inform the user of recreational opportunities in the area along with DEC rules and regulations.

(4) Chain Lakes Road

The Town of Indian Lake owns full fee title to a triangle of land 17 acres in size north of the Chain Lakes Road. A parking facility will be developed by the Town on this parcel to accommodate both whitewater rafters and/or canoers and other land based recreational activity in the area.

### 3. Fish Management Facilities

The outlet earth/log dam on Tirrell Pond will need to be repaired prior to reclamation. A barrier dam may need to be constructed on the outlet of Pine Lake prior to its reclamation.

#### D. Fish and Wildlife Management Programs

##### 1. Fisheries

Unit inventory data for the BMWF indicates that brook trout have declined since the 1930's. Stocking is now required to sustain brook trout in unit waters. Nonnative and NBWI fish species have impaired native fishes in most unit waters and have displaced brook trout in Lake Durant, Clear Pond, Rock Lake and unnamed pond UH-P 635.

Reclamations are the only practical technique available to reduce or eliminate the nonnative and native-but-widely-introduced (NBWI) fishes and thus achieve the low levels of competition necessary for viable brook trout populations. Nonnative fish populations have become established in Tirrell Pond and Pine Lake to the detriment of brook trout. Reclamation of these two waterbodies will enhance their trout populations and compensate, within the unit, for the several trout fisheries lost over the years due to interspecific competition.

The trout populations in Barker Pond and Bullhead Pond are vulnerable if additional nonnative or NBWI species become established. If future survey work documents the decline of brook trout in these ponds reclamations will be conducted to restore a brook trout population.

Retreatments of reclaimed ponds are not automatically scheduled or planned. Retreatment needs, if any, will be based on biological surveys.

*Note: For purposes of this plan, only waters officially recognized (those with P numbers) by the NYS Biological Survey are included. The Blue Mountain Wild Forest contains at least 8 small (less than 1 acre), wetland/beaver ponds which have not been assigned P numbers. In some years these pond-wetland complexes may be a nearly dry wetland, while during some wet years or during years when beaver are active they contain a small impoundment. These pond/wetlands will be managed to preserve the existing fish communities for their intrinsic value.*

## **Individual Pond Descriptions**

The following is a brief description of each pond in the BMWF. Definitions of fisheries management classifications referred to in this section of the unit management plan are noted below:

**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.

**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.

**Other Ponds and Lakes** - Waters containing fish communities consisting of native and nonnative fishes which will be managed for their intrinsic ecological value without any new species introductions.

**Two-Story Ponds and Lakes** - Waters which simultaneously support and are managed for populations of coldwater and warmwater gamefishes. The bulk of the lake trout and rainbow trout resource fall within this class of waters.

**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 nonnative nongame 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 gamefishes and lack significant populations of salmonid fishes.

### **Barker Pond (UH-P 636)**

Barker Pond, like First Lake (UH-P 625) and Pine Lake (UH-P655), is half privately owned and half public. Public access to Barker Pond (8 acres) is gained via a 2.0 mile herd path (from the O'Neil Flow Rd.) which parallels the unit boundary with private lands. The pond is located 1.4 miles north of Rock Lake (UH-P 637). Barker Pond was not studied in 1932, but a game protector did report that brook trout were present. A 1956 survey reported the pond had excellent fishing for large brook trout, but caught only brown bullhead. Surveys in 1979 and 1987 caught both species in good numbers. Barker Pond has a pH of 6.42, ANC of 36.7 ueq/liter, silica of 0.9, maximum depth of 13 feet, mean depth of 6 feet, and a flushing rate of 5.1 times/year. Its substrate is 40% rock and 60% muck. Barker Pond is an excellent reclamation candidate with small wetland areas and an outlet having a very steep gradient. Nonnative fish species introductions have not been a problem in Barker Pond.

Barker Pond will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond. It will be reclaimed to enhance and restore a native fish community if additional species become established and the brook trout population is threatened by increased interspecific competition.

**Management Class:** Adirondack Brook Trout

#### **Bullhead Pond (UH-P 582)**

Bullhead Pond is a 19-acre Adirondack brook trout pond that was first surveyed in 1932. Biologists noted in the first survey that Bullhead Pond was formerly an excellent brook trout water, but their netting did not capture the species. Two nonnative species, yellow perch and golden shiner, were caught along with the native-but-widely-introduced (NBWI) creek chub, pumpkinseed and brown bullhead. Native species caught in the 1932 survey were white sucker, northern redbelly dace, blacknose dace, blacknose shiner, cutlips minnow, and redbreast sunfish. In 1937, the nonnative smallmouth bass was captured. Smallmouth were probably introduced by the Conservation Department. Bullhead Pond was reclaimed in 1951 and stocked with brook trout. A 1965 survey captured brook trout, brown bullhead and goldenshiner. By the time of a prereclamation survey in 1990, white sucker, creek chub and northern redbelly dace had also reestablished in the pond. The barrier dam on the outlet of Bullhead Pond was refurbished and the pond was reclaimed in 1991. Bullhead Pond has a Ph of 6.88 and an acid neutralizing capacity (ANC) of 245 ueq/liter. A 0.5-mile trail from the Chain Lakes/Gooley Club road provides access. Bullhead Pond is located about 1.5 miles north of the village of Indian Lake. It's proximity to the village results in relatively heavy fishing pressure.

Bullhead Pond will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond. It will be reclaimed to enhance and restore a native fish community if competing species become established and the brook trout population is threatened by interspecific competition.

**Management Class:** Adirondack Brook Trout

#### **Clear Pond (UH-P 616)**

Clear Pond is a 23-acre coldwater lake which has only 20% of its shoreline in the BMWF. The pond lies 1.5 miles northwest of the confluence of the Indian and Hudson Rivers. When first surveyed in 1932, Clear Pond had a fish community consisting of brook trout, golden shiner (nonnative), redbreast sunfish, blacknose dace, northern redbelly dace, creek chub (NBWI), and a hybrid of northern redbelly dace x finescale dace. Lake trout were stocked sometime prior to 1932 and were reported to be rare. Clear Pond was surveyed in 1965 after complaints of poor brook trout fishing. This survey found that lake trout were now abundant and of large size. Large rainbow trout and brown trout were also captured, along with brook trout, redbreast sunfish, creekchub and golden shiner. The poor brook trout fishing was attributed to predation by the lake trout and the stocking policy was switched to rainbow trout yearlings. The most recent biological and chemical survey of Clear Pond occurred in 1980. Brown trout, originating from a stocking error made in 1977, dominated the catch. Rainbow trout, lake trout, brown bullhead (NBWI), golden shiner, pumpkinseed (NBWI) and creek chub were also caught. Clear Pond has a maximum depth of 40 feet. Its substrate is 85% muck/silt, 10% boulder/rubble and 5% sand. The surface pH in 1980 was 6.2, but this improved to 7.3 at 33 feet. Total alkalinity was 173 ueq/l at 3 feet and specific conductivity was 25. A 1991 survey of Clear Pond determined that a barrier dam could not be built due to its wide, diffuse outlet. The likelihood of a successful reclamation on Clear Pond is therefore negligible.

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

**Management Class:** Coldwater

### **Corner Pond (UH-P 659)**

Corner Pond is a 20-acre, warm, shallow pond which lies about 0.3 miles southwest of Clear Pond (UH-P 616). Corner Pond derives its name from the fact that it lies across a sharp-angled boundary between state land and a large private tract of property. About 40% of the pond's shoreline is in the BMWF, the rest of the shoreline is privately owned. The only biological survey of this pond occurred in 1957. Prior to the survey, the pond had been stocked with brook trout, but investigators captured only brown bullhead in 1957 and the policy was canceled. Corner Pond has a maximum depth of 4 feet, a 100% muck bottom, and a swampy shoreline. The pond's pH was 6.6 and water samples had a heavy odor of hydrogen sulfide. Corner Pond drains into the Cedar River near the bend at Elm Island.

Corner Pond will be managed to preserve its native fish community for its intrinsic value.

**Management Class:** Other

### **First Lake (UH-P 625)**

First Lake (51 acres) is part of the Essex Chain of Lakes. About 40% of the lake's shoreline is in the BMWF. First Lake is bisected by the Hamilton/Essex county boundary with the Hamilton county portion comprising all the public lands. The Gooley Club partially posts the remaining shoreline. First Lake has been a popular fishery for many years and has been surveyed numerous times. When first studied in 1952, the lake had NSA populations of brook trout and lake trout. Redbreast sunfish and golden shiner (nonnative) were also caught and brown bullhead (NBWI) were reported to be present. A 1962 survey added creek chub (NBWI) to the species list. Pumpkinseeds (NBWI) were also reported in 1962, but it seems likely that redbreast sunfish were actually caught, since this was the only survey where pumpkinseed were mentioned. Biologists recommended stocking rainbow trout after the 1962 survey. A 1964 stocking evaluation survey showed that survival and growth of rainbow trout was excellent, so the policy was continued. A 1980 survey revealed the establishment of two additional nonnative species, rainbow smelt and banded killifish. White suckers were also captured for the first time in 1980. White suckers are common in many Adirondack lakes, but are apparently recent arrivals to the fish communities of the Essex Chain of lakes. A single brown trout captured in 1980 probably resulted from stocking error. The 1986 ALSC survey of First Lake captured all the species listed above, except for brown trout, and added slimy sculpin (nonnative) to the species list. First Lake has maximum depth of 62 feet and a well oxygenated hypolimnion. It has a pH of 7.72, an ANC of 380, and a flushing rate of 16.7 times/year. Due to its downstream location in the Essex Chain, First Lake is not reclaimable. It does serve as an example, however, of the persistent problem of nonnative and NBWI fish species introductions. Brook trout stocking is now necessary to maintain the population in the face of mounting interspecific competition. Rainbow trout and lake trout have slower growth rates and no longer reach impressive size.

First Lake will be managed as a coldwater lake to preserve its native fishes in the presence of nonnative and historically associated species.

**Management Class:** Coldwater

### **Grassy Pond (UH-P 627)**

Grassy Pond is a 31-acre Adirondack brook trout pond that connects to Second Lake of the Essex Chain of Lakes (UH-P626). Grassy Pond was first surveyed in 1952. Brook trout and golden shiner (nonnative) were the only species netted, but the investigator felt other fish species were probably present. The brook trout were NSA. Grassy Pond is well-named because aquatic vegetation is

abundant along the shore. Maximum depth of the pond is 41 feet. A 1980 survey established that brook trout were still NSA. Also caught in 1980 were redbreast sunfish, creek chub (NBWI), northern redbelly dace, brown bullhead (NBWI) and golden shiner (nonnative). Grassy Pond has a pH of 6.9, specific conductivity of 21, total alkalinity of 104 ueq/liter, and a flushing rate of 4.7 times/year. A 1991 survey determined that the pond is not reclaimable due to the lack of a barrier dam site and the presence of large, untreatable wetlands. A 0.4-mile path to Grassy Pond begins on the north shore of First Lake (UH-P 625).

Grassy Pond will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond to preserve its native fishes in the presence of nonnative species. The NSA status for brook trout in Grassy Pond is threatened by the possibility of further introductions of non-native and NBWI species. It is doubtful that the brook trout in Grassy Pond are a pure heritage strain because brook trout have been stocked in First Lake and, perhaps, other waters in the Essex Chain. Periodic surveys are necessary to monitor the brook trout population and assess the fish community in Grassy Pond.

**Management Class:** Adirondack Brook Trout

#### **Green Pond (UH-P 656)**

Green Pond is a 16.6-acre pond described in 1969 as "too warm for trout". When first studied in 1957, the pond's fish community consisted of white sucker, common shiner, brown bullhead (NBWI) and pumpkinseed (NBWI). A 1969 survey added no new species. Green Pond has a pH of 6.8, maximum depth of 14 feet, and a bottom substrate consisting of deep, soft muck. It is located about 2 miles north of Lake Adirondack in a large, flat area inside a large bend of the Cedar River. Public access is difficult. The best route would involve canoeing the Cedar River for 4 miles (through some areas of rapids) and then bushwhacking for 0.5 miles. Green Pond is in the watershed of Unknown Pond (UH-P 658) which is an Adirondack brook trout pond. Additional species should not be introduced to Green Pond, because such species would threaten the brook trout population in Unknown Pond via increased interspecific competition.

Green Pond will be managed to preserve its native fish community for its intrinsic value.

**Management Class:** Other

#### **Lake Abanakee (UH-P 587B)**

Lake Abanakee is a 361-acre warmwater lake located on the outlet of Indian Lake. It is split into three sections by causeways for County Route 4 and State Route 28. Most of the lake is under 10 feet in depth and aquatic vegetation is abundant. Numerous stumps and boulders make motorboating hazardous. Maximum depth of the lake is 20.7 feet. The northernmost section of Lake Abanakee contains a manmade dam and borders the BMWF. The outlet dam is controlled by the Town of Indian Lake. Water releases are scheduled in response to releases made from Indian Lake and to supply water for whitewater rafting (see section II-A-2-c). Lake Abanakee contains self-sustaining populations of nonnative smallmouth bass, largemouth bass, rock bass, northern pike, yellow perch and golden shiner. Pumpkinseed, redbreast sunfish, brown bullhead and white sucker are native or NBWI species common to the lake. Lake trout and lake whitefish are occasionally caught in Lake Abanakee. These coldwater species are emigrants from Indian Lake which survive for a short time in an 18-20 foot deep hole near the river inlet. Lake Abanakee was surveyed in 1975 and in 1992. Results of the two surveys were quite similar for most species. Largemouth bass have increased in abundance in recent years. Yellow perch, pumpkinseed, rock bass, and brown bullhead are abundant. The water of Lake Abanakee is lightly stained with a near neutral pH of 6.8 and an ANC of 64.6. Camps are common on private land

bordering the lake. A portion of the southern end of Lake Abanakee borders the Jessup River Wild Forest.

Lake Abanakee will be managed as a warmwater lake to preserve its native fishes in the presence of nonnative species.

**Management Class:** Warmwater

**Lake Adirondack (UH-P 587A)**

Lake Adirondack is a 198-acre warmwater lake that has most of its shoreline within the village limits of Indian Lake. About 15% of the lake's shoreline is in the Blue Mountain Wild Forest. Access roads virtually surround the lake and shoreline residences are numerous. Lake Adirondack is an artificial impoundment. Much of this shallow waterbody can be drained via the concrete dam on its southern end. Northern pike and yellow perch (both nonnative) were reported in Lake Adirondack in 1932. A fisheries survey in 1951 captured both species along with pumpkinseed (NBWI), brown bullhead (NBWI), banded killifish (nonnative), golden shiner (nonnative) and white sucker. In 1973, two additional nonnative species, smallmouth bass and rock bass, were reported for the first time. A 1987 survey by the Adirondack Lake Survey Corporation (ALSC) added largemouth bass (nonnative) to the species list for this productive waterbody. Lake Adirondack has a maximum depth of 19 feet, a flushing rate of 1.9 times /year, a pH of 7.72 and an acid neutralizing capacity (ANC) of 634 ueq/liter. The town of Indian Lake has practiced some aquatic weed control measures on Lake Adirondack including winter drawdown and treatment with Aquashade. Due to its proximity to the village, Lake Adirondack is one of the most heavily fished waters in the BMWF.

Lake Adirondack will be managed as a warmwater pond to preserve its native fishes in the presence of nonnative species.

**Management Class:** Warmwater

**Lake Durant (UH-P 645A)**

Lake Durant (293-acres) is perhaps the best known lake in the Blue Mountain Wild Forest Area. The northern shore of this warmwater, manmade lake is paralleled by Route 28/30. A state campground is located on the eastern and southern shores. When first surveyed in 1942, brook trout were fairly common. A brown trout was also caught in that survey along with unidentified suckers and minnows. A 1959 survey captured brook trout, white sucker, yellow perch (nonnative), pumpkinseed (NBWI), brown bullhead (NBWI) and golden shiner (nonnative). Biologists introduced largemouth bass after the 1959 survey and by 1962 the species was being reported caught in the lake. In 1978, norlunge or tiger musky were also introduced. Tiger musky and bass fishing are now popular activities on Lake Durant. When last measured in 1959, the lakes pH was 6.1. The maximum depth of Lake Durant is 20 feet near the dam on its eastern end. Most of the lake is less than 10 feet deep and there are extensive submergent and emergent aquatic weed beds. Lake Durant can be completely drained and periodically is partially drained to control weed growth.

Lake Durant will be managed as a warmwater pond to preserve its native fishes in the presence of nonnative and historically associated species.

**Management Class:** Warmwater

### **Lake Francis (UH-P 583)**

Lake Francis is a 106-acre warmwater lake which lies 1.25 miles east of Lake Abanakee and about 0.75 miles north of Rt.28. Over half of the lake's shoreline is privately owned with several private camps on the western shore. Wild forest border the lake on the south. Lake Francis has been surveyed only once, in 1932. Yellow perch (nonnative) were noted as being abundant. Golden shiner (nonnative), white sucker, common shiner, redbreast sunfish, creek chub (NBWI), and hybrids of redbreast sunfish and pumpkinseed were also caught. A pH of 6.2 was recorded in 1932 and investigators reported a distinct odor of hydrogen sulfide and a lack of oxygen in the deeper water. Lake Francis has a maximum depth of 21 feet, yellow-brown water and a 100% muck bottom. Large wetlands extend from the western end of the lake towards Lake Abanakee (UH-P 582A) and eastward toward Big Bad Luck Pond (UH-P 585) in the Hudson Gorge Primitive Area. A 1955 survey of Big Bad Luck Pond captured northern pike and there are anecdotal reports that smallmouth bass are also established in that lake. It is likely, therefore, that both gamefish are in Lake Francis. Public access to Lake Francis is limited to bushwhacking about 0.8 miles north from Old Route 28B.

Lake Francis will be managed as a warmwater pond to preserve its native fishes in the presence of nonnative species.

**Management Class:** Warmwater

### **Little Grassy Pond (UH-P 628)**

Little Grassy Pond is a 5.4-acre Adirondack brook trout water that is tributary to Grassy Pond (UH-P 627). It lies 0.6 miles southwest of Grassy Pond. The stream that connects the two waters flows through a large wetland. Like Grassy Pond, Little Grassy Pond has an NSA brook trout population. The first survey of Little Grassy Pond took place in 1983. Brook trout, creek chub (NBWI), brown bullhead (NBWI), pumpkinseed (NBWI), banded killifish (nonnative), and northern redbelly dace were captured. The water chemistry of Little Grassy Pond is unknown. It has a maximum depth of 11 feet and a mean depth of 6 feet. A survey in 1991 could not locate a suitable barrier dam site, so the pond is untreatable. As with Grassy Pond, downstream, the NSA brook trout population in Little Grassy Pond is threatened by possible future introductions of nonnative and NBWI species. Topographic maps do not indicate a trail to Little Grassy Pond. A 0.6-mile bushwack west from the outlet to First Lake appears to be the best access route.

Little Grassy Pond will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond to preserve its native fishes in the presence of nonnative species.

**Management Class:** Adirondack Brook Trout

### **Little Rock Lake (UH-P 638)**

Little Rock Lake (7 acres) is located 0.5 miles east of Rock Lake (UH-P 637). A hiking/snowmobile trail to the Rock River farther north passes within 0.2 miles of Little Rock Lake after a 0.6 mile downhill hike from Route 28/30. Little Rock Lake was surveyed in 1957 and contained only creek chub (NBWI). The pond is shallow (2 feet maximum depth), warm, and has a muck bottom.

Little Rock Lake will be managed to preserve its native fish community for its intrinsic value.

**Management Class:** Other

### **Pine Lake (UH-P 655)**

Pine Lake is 91-acre Adirondack brook trout pond with a reputation as an excellent fishery. The lake is a popular destination for float plane charter fishing. As with several other ponds in the BMWF, Pine Lake is half private and half publicly owned. Pine Lake's reputation extends back to at least 1932, based on anecdotal accounts, but the pond was not surveyed until 1958. That survey captured brook trout, whitesucker, golden shiner (nonnative), creek chub (NBWI), redbreast sunfish, and pumpkinseed (NBWI). Rainbow trout were reported, but not caught. A 1979 survey added smallmouth bass (nonnative) to the species list. In 1987, the ALSC added common shiner, brown bullhead (NBWI) and rockbass (nonnative) to the species list, but did not capture smallmouth bass, rainbow trout or pumpkinseed. Pine Lake has a pH of 7.66, ANC of 352 ueq/liter, maximum depth of 78 feet, mean depth of 25.6 feet, and a flushing rate of 0.5 times/year. The bottom substrate is quite diverse, ranging from silt to bedrock, with sand, gravel, rubble and boulder mixed in nearly equal proportions. Suitable dissolved oxygen for salmonids is found to a depth of at least 43 feet. A 1991 survey determined that the pond would be a difficult reclamation due to extensive wetlands and the necessity of reclaiming a private water in conjunction with the effort on Pine Lake. Brook trout have been stocked in Pine Lake since 1942. Despite numerous competitive species, brook trout have survived in Pine Lake, probably because of the diversity of habitat available. Additional species introductions would threaten brook trout, however, particularly if yellow perch became established. Public access to Pine Lake, other than by float plane, is difficult.

Pine Lake will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond. It will be reclaimed to preserve, enhance and restore a native fish community.

**Management Class: Adirondack Brook Trout**

### **Rock Lake (UH-P 637)**

Rock Lake is a 253-acre warmwater lake that is several miles downstream of Lake Durant (UH-P 645A) and is connected to that waterbody via the Rock River. A 0.6-mile trail from Route 28 provides access. When first surveyed in 1932, Rock Lake had a small population of brook trout. Smallmouth bass (nonnative), white sucker, pumpkinseed (NBWI), northern redbelly dace, cutlips minnow, and brown bullhead (NBWI) were also caught. Yellow perch (nonnative) were reported, but not captured. The first investigators of Rock Lake reported that the water had a high level of lead. A 1959 survey did not capture brook trout, but did add redbreast sunfish and golden shiner (nonnative) to the species list. Smallmouth bass up to 5 pounds were reported in the 1959 survey. Rock Lake was last surveyed by the DEC in 1973. Netting conditions were poor and only smallmouth bass, white sucker and pumpkinseed were captured. Sportsmen report that tiger muskellunge from Lake Durant are now common in Rock Lake. Rock Lake has a pH of 6.8, a maximum depth of 20 feet, and a rocky shoreline. An old, leaky, crib dam formerly existed on the outlet.

Rock Lake will be managed as a warmwater pond to preserve its native fishes in the presence of nonnative and historically associated species.

**Management Class: Warmwater**

### **Stonystep Pond (UH-P 587)**

Stonystep Pond (9 acres) lies within a small segment of the BMWF that extends southeast of Lake Francis. It is a warmwater pond that is part of the Big Bad Luck Pond (UH-P585) watershed. A large wetland connects these two waterbodies. Stonystep Pond is accessible via a 0.5 mile path northeast of Old Route 28B. The only survey of Stonystep Pond occurred in 1955. Yellow perch (nonnative) and

brown bullhead (NBWI) were abundant. White sucker, golden shiner (nonnative) and pumpkinseed (NBWI) were also caught. Northern pike (nonnative) were reported, but not captured. Since northern pike and smallmouth bass (nonnative) are reported in Big Bad Luck Pond it is likely both species comprise a portion of the fish community in Stonystep Pond. The pond has a boggy shoreline and outlet. Its substrate is mostly muck with patchy areas of rock and sand. Stonystep Pond has a maximum depth of 14 feet, but most of the pond is less than 5 feet deep. A pH of 5.7 recorded in 1955 indicates acidic conditions.

Stonystep Pond will be managed as a warmwater pond to preserve its native fishes in the presence of nonnative species.

**Management Class: Warmwater**

**Tirrell Pond (UH-P 641)**

Tirrell Pond is a 146-acre scenic, Adirondack brook trout pond that is a popular hiking and camping destination. A 3.3 mile trail from Route 30 just north of the community of Blue Mountain Lake is a common route, but a branch of the Northville-Placid Trail also leads to the lake. A 1932 survey of Tirrell Pond caught brook trout, white sucker, redbreast sunfish, northern redbelly dace, blacknose dace, cutlips minnow, common shiner, pearl dace and creek chub (NBWI). Lake trout, brown bullhead (NBWI), banded killifish (nonnative) and golden shiner (nonnative) were added to the species list after a 1959 survey. Early surveys specified that brook trout spawned in the pond's northern inlet. A 1991 survey by DEC added no additional species, but a biologist did note that many brook trout had a distinctive coloration pattern of double red spots (Leo Demong, personal communication). Brook trout are NSA in Tirrell Pond, but had a long stocking history prior to 1979. Lake trout were not caught in 1991. Tirrell Pond has a pH of 6.6, maximum depth of 35 feet, mean depth of 18 feet and a specific conductivity of 25. Dissolved oxygen is adequate for salmonids throughout the water column. The pond's substrate is mainly sand with some areas of boulder, vegetation is scant. A large dam composed of boulder rubble and timbers is located on the outlet, which ultimately drains into the Rock River. A well-defined channel now exists in the dam and it leaks in other areas. The size of the pond and its associated wetlands would make reclamation expensive, although technically possible.

Tirrell Pond will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond. It will be reclaimed to preserve, enhance and restore a native fish community.

**Management Class: Adirondack Brook Trout**

**Unknown Pond (UH-P 658)**

Unknown Pond is a 35-acre Adirondack brook trout pond located 1.8 miles northwest of Lake Adirondack. A snowmobile trail on the north end of the community of Indian Lake provides some access. Starting on private land at the end of Pelon Road, the trail enters NYS land and crosses (unbridged) the Cedar River to reach Unknown Pond in 2.5 miles. Brook trout fishing was reported to be good in this pond in a 1932 note. The first survey of the pond in 1957 captured brook trout, whitesucker, brown bullhead (NBWI) and pumpkinseed (NBWI). A 1979 survey by DEC caught the same species and added redbreast sunfish, common shiner, and creek chub (NBWI). Unknown Pond had a pH of 5.7 in 1979. The pond has a maximum depth of 28 feet, but dissolved oxygen was low below 15 feet in both survey years. A 1991 survey found that 30% of the shoreline was wetland and that there were extensive, untreatable wetlands on the inlet and outlet. There was also no suitable barrier dam site. Pond lilies cover the shallow areas of the pond in the summer months. The pond bottom is composed of plant debris and mud. Stocking appears to be sustaining the brook trout population in Unknown Pond, but additional species introductions could have a ruinous effect.

Unknown Pond will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond to preserve its native fish community.

**Management Class:** Adirondack Brook Trout

**Unnamed Pond (UH-P 616A)**

This 2.5-acre pond has never been surveyed. It lies 1 mile northeast of Bullhead Pond (UH-P 582) near the border of Hamilton and Essex counties. Wetlands extend for 0.3 miles upstream of the pond and are extensive enough to preclude reclamation. The pond's outlet traverses steep terrain before joining with the outlet of Clear Pond (UH-P 616). There is no indication of a trail leading to this small pond on topographic maps. A 0.75 mile bushwack, as the crow flies, from the Chain Lakes/Gooley Club road near the Essex county line is the shortest access route.

This unnamed pond will be managed to preserve the fish species present for their intrinsic value.

**Management Class:** Unknown

**Unnamed Ponds (UH-P 5467, 582B)**

These two, unnamed waters lie in the course of tributary 8 of Lake Abanakee. Unnamed Pond (UH-P 582B) is a 7-acre pond at the head of the tributary. Unnamed Pond (UH-P 5467) is 1.7-acres in surface area and is found 0.2 miles farther downstream. Neither water has been surveyed. Both waters are accessible via a 0.2 mile bushwack from the Adirondack Lake Road.

These unnamed ponds will be managed to preserve the fish species present for their intrinsic value.

**Management Class:** Unknown

**Unnamed Pond (UH-P 5471)**

This 11-acre pond is a beaver-impounded section of Beaver Meadow Brook. The easternmost section of the pond lies in the BMWF and the remainder lies in the Siamese Ponds Wilderness. Route 28 passes within 0.1 miles of the wild forest portion of the pond. This pond has never been surveyed, but a 1956 survey of Beaver Meadow Brook found good trout habitat. The stream survey captured blacknose dace, creek chub (NBWI), cutlips minnow, golden shiner (nonnative) and yellow perch (nonnative). Some or all these species undoubtedly populate the pond. The lower portion of Beaver Meadow Brook is stocked with brown trout, while the upper portion in the vicinity of Unnamed Pond (UH-P 5471) was stocked with brook trout for many years. It is not clear from file data why the brook trout policy was canceled for the stream. Reclamation is unfeasible due to extensive wetlands upstream of the pond.

Unnamed Pond (UH-P 5471) will be managed as a coldwater pond to preserve its native fishes in the presence of nonnative and historically associated species.

**Management Class:** Coldwater

**Unnamed Pond (UH-P 5522)**

This 1-acre pond lies just north of Rt. 28 and is a stone-throw away from Lake Durant near the central portion of its shoreline. The pond has never been surveyed and is likely an artifact of road construction for Route 28.

Unnamed Pond (UH-P 5522) will be managed to preserve the fish species present for their intrinsic value.

**Management Class: Unknown**

**Unnamed Ponds (UH-P 5514, 658A, 5516)**

These three ponds lie in the watershed of tributary 19 of the Cedar River and are located about 1 mile northwest of Lake Adirondack near Little Mill Mountain. Unnamed Pond P 5514 (1.7 acres) is 0.1 miles upstream of the Cedar River and P 658A (18.8 acres) is 0.9 miles upstream. Unnamed Pond P 5516 is a 1-acre pond lying quite close to P 658A. It is not known whether this pond connects with P 658A. In 1991, prereclamation surveys of P 5516 and P 658A found the ponds to be completely choked by emergent weeds. Unnamed Pond P 5514 has never been surveyed, but its location in the course of a stream precludes any reclamation. A snowmobile trail to Unknown Pond (UH-P 658) passes within 0.25 miles of P 658A where it crosses tributary 19.

These unnamed ponds will be managed to preserve the fish species present for their intrinsic value.

**Management Class: Unknown**

**Unnamed Pond (UH-P 635)**

This 11-acre pond was surveyed for the first time in 1987 by the ALSC. However, a note in the fisheries files circa 1932 states that a game protector reported brook trout were present. In 1987, the ALSC captured 132 brown bullheads (NBWI), but no other fish species. Unnamed Pond P 635 has a maximum depth of 10 feet, a mean depth of 5.2 feet, a pH of 7.1 and an ANC of 121 ueq/ liter. The pond's substrate is mostly organic matter and muck. A 1991 survey determined that the pond is a good reclamation candidate, with a natural barrier on its outlet. The pond's shallowness and muck bottom have apparently favored brown bullhead and led to their domination of the original brook trout population. Unnamed Pond P 635 is one of the most remote waters in the BMWF. It is located about 2 miles north of Rock Lake (UH-P636) and 0.75 miles east of Barker Pond (UH-P 636). The pond is spring-fed and drains into the Rock River. Brook trout stocking will be initiated on this pond to restore the species.

Unnamed Pond P 635 will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond to preserve a native fish community.

**Management Class: Adirondack Brook Trout**

**Unnamed Pond (UH-P 638A)**

This small, 0.5-acre pond has never been surveyed. It is located 0.3 miles east of Rock Lake (UH-P 637) and 0.2 miles west of Little Rock Lake (UH-P 638). A hiking/snowmobile trail to the Rock River passes within 0.2 miles of the pond after a 0.6-mile downhill hike from Route 28/30.

Unnamed Pond P 638A will be managed to preserve the fish species present for their intrinsic value.

**Management Class: Unknown**

### **Unnamed Pond (UH-P 657)**

A warm, shallow, 2.5-acre pond that has been surveyed only once, in 1957. This unnamed pond lies in the course of the outlet stream to Unknown Pond (UH-P 658) about 0.25 miles downstream. Large areas of wetland are found above and below the pond, precluding reclamation. The 1957 survey captured white sucker, common shiner, brown bullhead (NBWI), and pumpkinseed (NBWI). Mean depth of the pond is 3 feet, maximum depth is 5 feet, and its pH was 6.8. The pond can be reached by bushwhacking 0.25 miles from Unknown Pond (UH-P 658).

Unnamed Pond P 657 will be managed to preserve its native fish community for its intrinsic value.

**Management Class:** Other

### **Unnamed Ponds (R-P 5202, 5204)**

These two, small ponds are each 1 acre in size and have never been surveyed. They are also the only ponded waters in the BMWF that are in the Raquette River watershed. P 5202 lies in the course of tributary A of Shaw Brook which enters Park Lake near the village of Long Lake. Shaw Brook contains brook trout and assorted stream cyprinids and dace. P 5204 lies in the course of the Salmon River between Salmon Pond (R-P 247) and South Pond (R-P 245). The Salmon River also contains brook trout. Neither pond is a reclamation candidate. P 5202 is accessible via bushwhacking 0.2 miles east of the Northville-Lake Placid Trail where it crosses Shaw Brook. P 5204 is a 0.2-mile bushwack off the Northville-Lake Placid Trail at a point approximately 1.3 miles from Route 30 and 3 miles south of Deerland.

These two unnamed ponds will be managed to preserve the fish species present for their intrinsic value.

**Management Class:** Unknown

### **Unnamed Pond (UH-P 5515)**

This 1.5-acre pond is located about 0.6 miles upstream of Unknown Pond (UH-P 658) in the midst of a large wetland. It is probably a beaver impoundment. More than a mile of stream extends upstream of the pond, making reclamation unfeasible. The pond has never been surveyed. Access to this pond is limited to bushwhacking along the stream from Unknown Pond (UH-P 658).

Unnamed Pond P 5515 will be managed to preserve the fish species present for their intrinsic value.

**Management Class:** Unknown

## **2. Wildlife**

Hunting and non-hunting publics have mutual interest in assuring the perpetuation of wildlife species. Game species will continue to be managed by appropriate hunting or trapping seasons as part of larger management units. Non-game species will be managed by regulating access and/or directing the public away from sensitive areas. Bureau of Wildlife programs related to the various management zones within northern New York that encompass the Blue Mt. Unit are as follows:

- a. Status surveys and periodic monitoring for selected endangered, threatened, or species of special concern will continue. Currently, this includes annual surveys for eagles, ospreys, and peregrine falcons. In addition, reported sightings of various wildlife species, particularly endangered, threatened, and species of special concern or boreal species, will be encouraged and verified if possible.
- b. Bureau of Wildlife staff will continue to identify and map unique, critical and significant wildlife habitats including wetlands and deer wintering areas.
- c. Expand recreational opportunity for hunting black bear as harvest and age composition demonstrates that a higher removal rate is possible in the Adirondacks, of which the Blue Mt. Unit is a part. A plan for black bear management being prepared by the Bureau of Wildlife will identify alternatives that may be employed.
- d. The beaver population will be managed by adjusting the length of the trapping season in order to maintain populations so as not to exceed an approximate 30 percent occupancy of potential sites.
- e. The harvest of all furbearers requiring identification with pelt tags (beaver, fisher, bobcat, coyote, otter, and marten) will continue to be monitored.
- f. The Blue Mt. Wild Forest includes part of WMU 24 which is now open to taking marten. The population status of this species will continue to be monitored throughout the unit with mandatory pelt tagging.
- g. The re-establishing of endangered and/or extirpated species presently is not being considered specifically for the Blue Mt. Wild Forest Area. Lynx have been released in the High Peaks Wilderness Area and it is possible that some may have spent some time within this unit. As the moose population continues to expand in Northern New York, it is likely that moose may become residents within the unit. Public harassment of such moose will be discouraged through public media and forest ranger staff.
- h. As part of the Bureau of Wildlife's continuing and expanding commitment to watchable wildlife programs and opportunities, interesting communities of flora and fauna that will enhance the public's enjoyment of the wildlife resources will be identified and, dependent upon their ability to withstand increased human use, publicized.

## VIII. ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

### A. Administration

DEC is responsible for the direct management of the lands of the Forest Preserve. The administration of DEC's various program responsibilities is conducted from a number of Regional offices and suboffices. The Regional Director for Region 5, headquartered in Ray Brook, has the ultimate management authority over the Blue Mt. Unit. The supervision of the activities of the Divisions of Lands and Forests and Fish and Wildlife within the unit are delegated to the Supervisor of Natural Resources. The Regional Supervisor of Operations oversees the construction and maintenance of interior facilities.

The activities of the Division of Lands and Forests within the unit are supervised by the Regional Forestry Manager. Reporting to him are the unit manager; the Supervising Forester in the Northville office and a Senior Forester assigned to unit management planning. All land use activities that are proposed to occur within this unit should be cleared through the area manager. These include not only activities contemplated by Lands and Forests personnel but also those undertaken by the Division of Operations and the Division of Fish and Wildlife. It is crucial to the administration of this area that it be managed as a coordinated unit and not segregated by district or divisional lines.

Division of Fish and Wildlife activities are delegated to the Regional Fisheries Manager and the Regional Wildlife Manager, both stationed in Ray Brook. A senior aquatic biologist and a senior wildlife biologist from the Ray Brook office have been assigned unit management planning responsibilities for fisheries and wildlife concerns within the unit.

The construction and maintenance of facilities within the unit is performed by a trail crew of seasonal laborers (number and length of employment dependent on funding levels) with maintenance responsibilities for northern Hamilton County.

The Unit is included within the territories of two Environmental Conservation Officers. The three forest rangers whose districts encompass part of the Blue Mt. Unit will have direct on the ground administrative Division of Lands and Forests responsibilities coordinated through the area manager.

1. Staffing

In order to effectively manage the State lands within the unit DEC staffing levels in all program areas should be maintained or increased. It is especially crucial that a minimum two person trail crew be funded for the Indian Lake Field Office. In the past two trail crews have worked from this location due to the added responsibility of the Adirondack Canoe Route. More recently only a single seasonal position has been funded. This lack of staffing has led to the inability to properly maintain existing area trails. Only an annual commitment to provide adequate manpower will assure that facilities will be adequately maintained along with other Forest Preserve units for which the crews are responsible.

2. Budgeting

Project expenses to be incurred by this plan are detailed in the Schedule for Implementation. The supervising forester in Northville, as the area manager, will be responsible for coordinating the prioritization and budgeting of interior maintenance activities within the unit. The Divisions of Lands and Forests, Fish and Wildlife, and Operations will cooperate closely in making all interior maintenance decisions in accordance with Regional policy, as specified in a memo from Regional Director Thomas Monroe to Regional Supervisors dated March 8, 1990 and entitled, "Regional Policy for Interior Management and Maintenance Activities." Construction and maintenance budgets will be developed by the Division of Operations.

3. White Water Boating-DEC/Town Agreement

The agreement between DEC and the Town of Indian Lake authorizing the Town to manage the waterway access site on the Chain Lakes Road is expired. The agreement delegating operation is being renewed. The agreement will charge the Town with the responsibility of determining how many passengers each rafting company will be allowed to convey through the Indian/Hudson rivers and to set the order in which the companies will enter the waterway access site. The provisions of the agreement will conform with the unit management plans for this unit and the adjoining Hudson Gorge Primitive Area.

## B. Information and Education

Public demand for information concerning the Adirondack Park and recreational opportunities on NYS lands is growing. DEC staff at both the local and Regional level attempt to answer questions, provide general trail brochures and maps, and promote appropriate use of Forest Preserve lands. An Adirondack Forest Preserve Use Plan and Information Guide is being developed that will address public access and education on a Park-wide basis. Detailed maps and trail guides are published by the private sector.

Many area visitors have not received information or DEC brochures/maps prior to their trip. In some cases the proximity of developed trailheads along well traveled highways tends to encourage a certain amount of impromptu day hiking or sightseeing. Local Chambers of Commerce and town recreation staff advertise and promote public recreational opportunities on both State and private lands in the area.

Visitors who choose to enter Blue Mountain Wild Forest lands through its developed access points are greeted with DEC signage, trail register, or bulletin board. Visitors entering the unit from Chain Lakes Road will be warned about the danger of sudden rises in river flow by a sign posted along the road in the vicinity of the Lake Abanakee dam. Those entering the Indian River by boat will be greeted by signs warning them about the danger of extreme white water and remoteness from roads to be encountered along the Gorge.

Upon final adoption of the unit management plans, the DEC will develop a brochure and map outlining the recreational opportunities afforded by the Hudson Gorge Primitive and Blue Mt. Units. The brochure will provide a brief narrative of the area's history, natural resources, and facilities. A segment on backcountry ethics will be included.

### Tower/Summit Steward

The Blue Mountain Fire Tower was reopened in 1994 after a rehabilitation by DEC. An interpretive program for the summit of Blue Mountain started in 1994, with the tower staffed by a student intern four days a week during the summer. Education efforts concentrated on the history, geology, and ecology of the Adirondack Park in general and Blue Mountain in particular. These mountaintop stewards not only educate the public but are an effective deterrent to vandalism.

The interns are trained by staff from the Adirondack Ecological Center and the National Association for Interpretation. Training on landforms, local history, and forest preserve will be by DEC staff. The annual posting of a position on Blue Mountain from May through November should be implemented to provide public education and help prevent further deterioration of mountaintop facilities.

### C. Fire Management

To protect the forest and plant resources of the unit from the damages caused by wildfire, an active forest fire control program shall be maintained. The policy of the DEC is to extinguish all fires regardless of cause, land classification or ownership. Fire protection for the area is afforded by Article 9 of the Environmental Conservation Law. All the towns in Hamilton and Essex County are designated as "fire towns" in which the DEC maintains a fire protection system, including equipment necessary to prevent and extinguish forest fires.

Within the Blue Mt. Unit, forest ranger headquarters are located near Long Lake and Lake Durant.

This unit contains parts of three different ranger districts, namely:

5727 Towns of Long Lake and Indian Lake, Hamilton County

5724 Town of Indian Lake, Hamilton County

5723 Town of Minerva, Essex County

Fire Wardens supplement the ranger force and are available for large fires on a volunteer basis. Local fire companies have also provided important assistance work when called upon. A fire control maintenance facility is maintained at Lake Durant. Road access to State lands is considered adequate for most fire suppression activities. Along with public information and education, the DEC shall rigorously enforce all existing laws, rules and regulations that have been designed to help prevent wildfires.

### D. Wild, Scenic, and Recreational Rivers (See Appendix Map 2)

#### 1. Background

In 1972, legislation was passed creating a wild, scenic and recreational rivers system on State and private lands to protect and maintain certain designated rivers in their free-flowing condition and natural setting. Within the Blue Mt. Unit, portions of the Cedar, Indian, and Rock Rivers were classified under this Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers System Act.

A wild river is a river or section of river that is free of diversions and impoundments, inaccessible to the general public except by water, foot or horse trail, and with a river area primitive in nature and free of man-made development except foot bridges.

Wild River boundaries within the unit include:

**Cedar River** (Approximately seven miles from the southwest boundary of Lot 82, Township 17, Totten and Crossfield's Purchase to the Hamilton County line)-1/4 mile from each bank.

A scenic river is a river or section of river that is free of diversions or impoundments except for log dams, with limited road access and with a river area largely primitive and undeveloped or which is partially or predominantly used for agriculture, forest management and other dispersed human activities which do not substantially interfere with public use and enjoyment of the river and its shore.

Scenic River boundaries within the unit include:

**Rock River** (Approximately six and nine-tenths miles from the O'Neil Flow Road crossing to it's confluence with the Cedar River)-1/4 mile from each bank excepting any portion of land within the Wild River Area of the Cedar River.

A recreational river is a river or section of river that is readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have development in the river area and that may have undergone some diversion or impoundment in the past.

Recreational River boundaries within the unit include:

**Cedar River** (Approximately one and two-tenths miles from the western boundary of Lot 57, Township 17, Totten and Crossfield's Purchase to Wild River designation to the east, crossing both State and private lands)-1/4 mile from each bank.

**Indian River** (Approximately one and six-tenths miles below Abanakee Lake Dam to the eastern boundary of Lot 1, Township 16, Totten and Crossfield's Purchase)-Except in the Lake Abanakee area where the river area is congruent with the lake shoreline, the area is 1/4 mile from each bank.

**Rock River** (Approximately one and two-tenths miles from the outlet of Lake Durant to O'Neil Flow Road crossing)-Beginning at a point on the north bank at the outlet of Lake Durant; thence northward to a point 1/4 mile distant from said river; thence generally easterly along a line 1/4 mile distant from and parallel to the said north bank of said river to a point where that line intersects the O'Neil Flow Road crossing; thence southerly along said road to a point where said road intersects with Route 28; thence northwesterly along Route 28 to a point where said route crosses the outlet of Lake Durant;

thence generally northerly to the point of beginning.

## 2. Designated Rivers

The five designated rivers and corridor areas within the Blue Mt. Unit possess natural, scenic, historic, ecological, and recreational values. The Rivers System Act provides protection for both the watercourse itself and a riparian zone of up to one-half mile in width from each river bank. Criteria for the management of these waterways is dependent upon river classification, taking into account previous land uses prior to river designation.

Specific information on unique features, public use, and management strategies on designated river sections within the Blue Mt. Unit are as follows:

### a. Cedar River (See Appendix 22)

The Cedar River is classified as both a "wild" (approximately seven miles) and "recreational" (1.2 miles) river as it winds through the Blue Mt. Unit. A portion of the "recreational" river section, at the north end of the Benton Road, is a popular day use picnic area. Additionally, a deep water pool with adjacent sand banks attracts local residents to this natural swimming hole.

Portions of two marked snowmobile trails are located within the "wild" river corridor boundary between Elm Island and Town lands to the west. These trails were in existence prior to classification. A combination of improper trail location and maintenance restrictions due to river classification will result in the closing of these trails to snowmobiles. The end of the Elm Island Trail will be designated as a Nordic Ski Trail. Snowmobile use on the Unknown Pond Trail will be phased out pending completion of the new snowmobile trail between the Benton Road and the Rock River Trail.

### b. Indian River (See Appendix 23)

The Indian River is classified as a "recreational" river (1.6 miles) within this unit. Fisherman paths skirt the northwest bank, and can be found between the river and the Chain Lakes Road. Primitive tent sites can be found in this area, both along the road and adjacent to the north bank of the river.

The put-in site for white-water recreationists is located on this river, with commercial rafting a prominent activity during water releases in the spring and fall.

c. Rock River (See Appendix 24)

The Rock River is classified as both a "scenic" (6.9 miles) and "recreational" (1.2 miles) river. In total, 53 percent of the river is flatwater, 21 percent is of moderate flowage, and 26 percent is rapids. Fifty-six percent of the waters are canoeable, but limited access and rocky sections preclude canoeing in many areas. Rock Lake and one mile upstream of this lake provide the only practical canoeing.

The river is slightly amber colored from natural causes. Small waterfalls occur 4.4 and 6.4 miles downstream from the Lake Durant dam.

A bridge on the O'Neil Flow Road spans the river 1.2 miles from the headwaters at the outlet of Lake Durant. The remains of an old wooden dam are located at Rock Lake Outlet.

3. Management

Future management and public use will be in accordance with the statutory requirements of the Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers Act, Title XV of the Environmental Conservation Law, in addition to the ASLMP guidelines. More detailed information from field investigations studies on these rivers can be found in Appendices 22-24.

E. Proposed Rules and Regulations (See Section V-A-4-b-(1))

When the legislature delegated responsibility for the care, custody, and control of the Adirondack forest preserve to DEC, it also delegated the authority to develop rules and regulations to provide for the protection and management of these lands. Statutory authority is contained in the Environmental Conservation Law and the Adirondack Park Agency Act. As stated in Section V-A-4-b of the UMP, DEC will seek to change the regulation prohibiting all use of mechanically propelled vessels on Tirrell Pond.

If approved, Tirrell Pond will be listed under NYS Rules and Regulations; Section 196.5 (b). This regulation states:

"The operation of mechanically propelled vessels other than those powered by an electric motor with a rating of five horsepower or less, is prohibited."

F. Land Acquisition

A draft plan and GEIS involving open space was prepared by DEC and OPRHP (Conserving Open Space In New York State, 1994). This plan along with Advisory Committee Recommendations will serve as a guide for the conservation and protection of important open space resources within the unit.

Conservation Easements: A few parcels\* adjacent to Blue Mt. Unit lands may be appropriate for consideration under a conservation easement program. This type of acquisition could have a beneficial impact on the forest industry while providing additional recreational opportunities and improved access to existing State lands.

Trail Easement: Permanent public easements should be secured for the beginning of the Blue Mt. Trail.

Fee Acquisition: In a few instances, fee acquisition may be necessary to accomplish management objectives. Acquisition efforts within the Blue Mt. Unit will concentrate on suitable projects\*\* previously identified:

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Township</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Ham. 177	25 (NE)	17	Indian Lake	60
5-449	25 (SE)	17	Indian Lake	84
N/A	68, 69	17	Indian Lake	85
5-412	105, 118, 131	17	Indian Lake	60
Ham. 292	13	19	Indian Lake	17

Trails on Private Lands:

The Town of Long Lake desires a land based multiple use trail that would connect with the rest of Hamilton County's trail system in Indian Lake. DEC will cooperate with the town to examine potential routes through NYS lands. Access by securing easements over private lands will also be considered. This plan will be amended to address this proposal if a suitable route is found.

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\*Specific tracts were not identified to reaffirm DEC's commitment to the purchase of easements on a voluntary basis as the preferred method of conserving forested land within the Adirondack Park.

\*\*The five specific parcels listed are all projects under the 1972 Environmental Quality Bond Act. The owners of these parcels had all contacted the State expressing an interest in a possible sale to the State. Since all projects were involved in earlier negotiations, they were included in this UMP.

Forest Legacy Project: The former Rocco Denino property located adjacent to the Indian River Waterway Access Site, was sold in 1994 under a Forest Legacy project. The Town of Indian Lake acquired 17 acres in the southeasterly corner of the property. The Town also has underlying fee title to the remaining 141 acres with certain rights (development and recreational) on the parcel acquired by the US Government. NYS would be granted the stewardship and administration of the 141 acre property by the Federal Government as a result of this proposal. See Section II-B-14-d-(3) and Appendix 26.

G. State Land Master Plan Amendments

None required.

H. State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR) Requirements

The actions proposed in this UMP will not result in any significant environmental impacts and thus a negative declaration was filed (Appendix 25). SEQR requirements for land acquisition will be addressed separately for each project.

I. Relationship of Management Area to Adjacent Lands

1. Private lands

The various impacts of State ownership on the surrounding private lands was covered in Part II-D.

Additional concerns that need to be addressed include:

a. Land Titles (See Sections I-E-3, II-D-2-a, and IV-D-3)

There are two roads traversing forest preserve lands within the unit that are used for access by an adjoining landowner or leasees of these private lands. The legal status of the Salmon Pond and Clear Pond roads needs to be resolved. If the deeds transferring these lands to NYS do not reserve a right of access across such land, the DEC does not have the legal authority to grant unreserved rights-of-way to private property owners. The granting of TRP's on a year-long basis for purposes of ingress and egress, with annual renewals, constitutes a permanent and exclusive use of State lands that is neither legal nor in the best interests of the people of the State.

2. State lands

The Blue Mt. Unit adjoins two wild forests, three wilderness areas, and one primitive area.

Interaction on a management basis with these lands is as follows:

a. Hudson Gorge Primitive Area

This area adjoins the southern portion of the Blue Mt. Unit at its eastern edge. The put-in site on the Indian River allows access for a majority of the whitewater recreation activity on the Hudson River farther downstream. Primitive tent sites along the Chain Lakes Road provide overnight camping opportunities for both non-commercial river users and the general public.

b. Siamese Ponds Wilderness Area

Only a small portion of this area abuts the Blue Mt. Unit south of Route 28, approximately four miles east of the community of Indian Lake. This small parcel of wild forest land could provide access (unimproved road shoulder parking) for Beaver Meadow Brook, located primarily in the Siamese Ponds Wilderness Area.

c. Blue Ridge Wilderness Area

Generally located to the southwest of the Blue Mt. Unit, this wilderness area shares a common boundary along Route 28/30 and Lake Durant for several miles west of the Hamlet of Indian Lake. The trailhead and undeveloped parking area for the Cascade Pond Trail is located within the Unit west of Lake Durant, in the vicinity of the "ball diamond".

A segment of the Northville-Lake Placid Trail passes through the wilderness area and Lake Durant Campground continuing to the Blue Mt. Wild Forest Area.

d. High Peaks Wilderness Area

Northeast of Long Lake Village, a small isolated parcel of the Blue Mt. Unit adjoins this wilderness area. A 12-car parking area and register booth (Tarbell Hill Road) on wild forest lands service the section of the Northville-Lake Placid Trail that parallels the eastern shore of Long Lake.

e. Jessup River Wild Forest

Approximately a one-half mile section of Route 28 separates these units in the vicinity of McGinn Hill east of Indian Lake.

f. Sargent Ponds Wild Forest

Route 30 in the vicinity of South Pond is the dividing line between this wild forest and the northern portion of the Blue Mt. Unit. A small segment of snowmobile trail (.5 mile) passes over the Blue Mt. Unit near Deerland.

g. Lake Durant Campground

This intensive use site is located on the southeast end of Lake Durant. Boat access to Lake Durant is regulated by a day use fee when the campground is open. Through hiking along the Northville-Lake Placid Trail also contributes to public use of the Blue Mt. Unit.

h. Long Lake Boat Launch Site

Located northeast of Long Lake Village, this intensive use area provides two large parking lots with associated sanitary facilities. No overnight camping is allowed within this site, but primitive tenting is possible on the adjacent Blue Mt. Wild Forest parcel as long as the 150 foot rule is observed.

i. NYS Route 28/30 Travel Corridor

This land category is unique in that several state agencies are involved in its administration. A travel corridor is defined as:

"...that strip of land constituting the roadbed and right-of-way for state and interstate highways in the Adirondack Park, and those NYS lands immediately adjacent to and visible from these facilities."

SUMMARY

Management of each area should be coordinated with adjoining units and commensurate with each area's designation. Boundaries should be plainly marked, especially if the public is to know where and when legal restrictions apply to each different area.

### 3. Town lands

#### a. Town of Indian Lake

The relationship between certain town lands (Lake Abanakee Dam, Indian Lake Landfill, Old Route 30 ROW, etc.) and adjacent or nearby NYS lands was covered in previous sections. In addition, public waterway access to Lake Adirondack is available from Byron Park. A public beach and numerous picnic sites on Lake Abanakee provide waterway access to this lake.

The use of the conservation easement area by the Town of Indian Lake or the US government or its assigned representative agency (NYSDEC) is specified in the deed transferring these lands. See Appendix 28. The use of the easement area by the public is subject to the provisions of the easement. Excepting snowmobile use, off-road use by the public of motor vehicles, including but not limited to cars, trucks, and all terrain vehicles, within the easement area is prohibited. A pipe gate will be installed on the woods road at the boundary between the 17 acres owned by the Town of Indian Lake and the conservation easement lands. This gate will control unauthorized use and prevent damage to the existing road.

A forest stewardship plan was prepared by DEC (See Appendix 26) for these lands. This plan details general goals for the area along with specific management recommendations for recreation, wildlife, timber, soil and water protection, forest health, and fire protection. The conservation easement boundary should be marked and identified by signage. Additional information pertaining to public use opportunities and/or restrictions within the easement area will be posted at trailhead and parking areas.

#### b. Town of Long Lake

The Mt. Sabattis Park Recreation Area is located on NYS 28N/30 and can provide access to the northern portion of the Blue Mt. Unit. Scenic views of Long Lake are possible from a cleared area on the shoulder of Mt. Sabattis.

**IX. SCHEDULE FOR IMPLEMENTATION/BUDGET**

The following schedule will be implemented contingent upon budget approval. Estimated costs are in addition to normal program funding.

YEAR      ACTIVITY (Annually)

1. Boundary line maintenance, 11 miles.
2. Monitor game animal and furbearer harvests.
3. Maintenance fish stocking and water quality monitoring.
4. Resource inventory data surveys of unit waters.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>COST*</u>
I	1. Designate primitive tent sites		\$ -0-
	2. Designate group tent sites		\$ -0-
	3. Change designation of Elm Island Trail	2.5 mi.	\$ -0-
	4. Survey boundary line (Lot 119, Township 17, T&C Purchase)	.3 mi.	\$ -0-
	5. Construct Bullhead Pond Trail (including trail register)	.6 mi.	\$ 1,000
	6. Install pipe gate (Bullhead Pond Trail)	1	\$ 1,000
	7. Construct Long Lake-Newcomb snowmobile trail:	.5 mi.	\$ -0*
	8. Survey boundary line (Lots 56 & 57, Township 17, T&C Purchase)	1.0 mi.	\$ -0-
	9. Construct Cedar River snowmobile trail (excepting bridge):	2.5 mi.	\$ 3,125
	10. Designate temporary snowmobile trail (DOT Parking Area-Old Route 30-Lake Durant Dam-existing trail)		\$ -0-
	11. Reconstruct dam on the outlet of Tirrell Pond	1	\$10,000
	12. Install pit privy (Old Route 30)	1	\$ 750
	13. Reclamation of unnamed pond (UH P635)	1	\$ 2,500
	14. Develop Blue Mt. Trail interpretive stops and self-guiding brochure		\$ -0-
	15. Facilities maintenance (major)		<u>\$ 6,000</u>
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$24,375</b>

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\*DEC will work with volunteer groups, local communities, town and county governments, and pursue alternative funding sources to accomplish necessary facilities maintenance or project completion.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>COST</u>
II	1. Bridge drytread (Northville-Lake Placid Trail)	.1 mi.	\$ 1,200
	2. Rehabilitate Pasley Falls Nordic ski trail	1.0 mi.	\$ 2,000
	3. Construct Blue Mt. facilities:		
	Trailhead display booth	1	\$ 3,000
	Summit display booth	1	\$ 5,000
	4. Install trail register (Tirrell Pond Trail)	1	\$ 350
	5. Reclamation of Tirrell Pond	1	\$40,000
	6. Construct and improve snowmobile trail (Lake Durant Area)	1.5 mi.	\$ 3,000
	7. Construct Cedar River Bridge	1	\$ unknown*
	8. Change designation of Unknown Pond Trail	5.0 mi.	\$ -0-
	9. Facilities maintenance (minor)		<u>\$ 4,000</u>
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b><u>\$58,550</u></b>
III	1. Construct trailhead parking facility Blue Mt. Cemetery Road (define with rocks)	3 car	\$ 5,000
	2. Construct Long Lake Nordic ski trail	1.5 mi.	\$ 2,000
	3. Construct snowmobile trail (Old Stage Road)	2.0 mi.	\$ 2,500
	4. Facilities maintenance (major)		<u>\$ 6,000</u>
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b><u>\$15,500</u></b>
IV	1. Prepare and publish brochure and map	1	\$ 1,500
	2. Replace O'Neil leanto and privy.	1	\$ 7,500
	3. Reclamation of Pine Lake	1	\$35,000
	4. Facilities maintenance (minor)		<u>\$ 4,000</u>
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b><u>\$48,000</u></b>
V	1. Install trail register (Pelon Road)	1	\$ 350
	2. Construct trailhead parking facility Pelon Road (define with rocks)	5 car	\$ 5,000
	3. Facilities maintenance (major)		<u>\$ 6,000</u>
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b><u>\$11,350</u></b>

\*Specific cost figures for the bridge over the Cedar River will depend upon the final exact location and bridge design.

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## GENERAL DEFINITIONS

As used in this plan, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

<u>ACID BOG PONDS</u>	Naturally acidic ponds with marginal to lethal pH values and characteristic bog vegetation.
<u>ACIDIFIED PONDS</u>	Ponds exhibiting marginal to lethal pH values from natural causes or as a result of acid precipitation. Many have pH values below 5, are no longer capable of supporting fish species, and are at elevations in excess of 2,000 feet.
<u>ADMINISTRATIVE BARRIER</u>	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.
<u>ALL TERRAIN BICYCLE</u>	A non-motorized bicycle designed or used for cross-country travel on unimproved roads or trails.
<u>BEAVER PONDS</u>	Impoundments created by dam building activities of beaver.
<u>BOAT LAUNCHING SITES</u>	Developed sites which provide public access to relatively large waters by providing ramps for launching trailered boats along with parking facilities for vehicles and trailers.
<u>CAMPGROUND</u>	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.
<u>CHEMICALLY UNSUITABLE WATERS</u>	Waters either heavily polluted or eutrophied. Generally exhibiting dissolved oxygen deficits or other severe water chemistry problems.
<u>CONTROLLED ACCESS BARRIER</u>	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.
<u>CROSS-COUNTRY SKI TRAIL</u>	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.

## GENERAL DEFINITIONS

<u>ENDANGERED SPECIES</u>	Species or strains which are in imminent danger of extinction in this geographic area. Example-Round Whitefish.
<u>FISH BARRIER DAM</u>	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.
<u>FISHING ACCESS SITE</u>	A site on a lake or river which provides public access and parking space for vehicles which does not contain a ramp for or otherwise permit the launching of trailered boats.
<u>FORAGE FISHES</u>	Small fishes which serve as food for larger, carnivorous fishes; e.g., rainbow smelt represents a traditional forage fish for landlocked salmon.
<u>FOOT TRAIL</u>	A marked and maintained path or way for foot travel.
<u>HERITAGE BROOK TROUT PONDS</u>	Ponds supporting recognized native, wild strains of brook trout, undiluted by hatchery plantings, preserved for the sake of their pure gene pools.
<u>LEANTO</u>	An open front shelter made of natural materials suitable for temporary or transient residence.
<u>MOTOR VEHICLE</u>	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.
<u>MOTORBOAT</u>	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.
<u>MULTI-SPECIES WATERS</u>	Waters which support more than one fish species. The great bulk of Adirondack Zone waters meets this definition.
<u>NATIVE SPECIES WATERS</u>	Waters supporting native Adirondack Zone fish species. Example: brook trout, lake trout, round whitefish.
<u>NATURAL MATERIALS</u>	Construction components drawn from the immediate project site or materials brought into the construction site that conform in size, shape and physical characteristics to

## GENERAL DEFINITIONS

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.

### 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.

### NONNATIVE SPECIES WATERS

Waters supporting introduced, nonnative fish species, such as yellow perch and black bass.

### 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 a 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.

### RECLAMATION

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

### REMOTE PONDS (NOT SEEN)

Generally small, inaccessible ponds which have never been surveyed.

### 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.

## GENERAL DEFINITIONS

### SIGNIFICANT FISHING STREAMS

Streams or sections of streams which have an average summer width of more than 5 feet if coldwater and more than 50 feet if warmwater.

### SINGLE SPECIES WATERS

Ponds and stream sections which represent a monoculture of game fishes. Primarily successfully reclaimed ponds and N.S.A. brook trout stream sections.

### 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 6NYCRR and the Vehicle and Traffic Law.

### SNOWMOBILE TRAIL

A marked trail designated by the Department of Environmental Conservation on which, when covered by snow and ice, snowmobiles are allowed to travel.

### 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.

### TRAILHEAD

A point of entrance to state land which may contain some or all of the following: vehicle parking, trail signs, and visitor registration structures.

### WARM STREAMS

Streams with summer water temperatures too warm for salmonid survival and not considered for salmonid stocking.

### WARMWATER STREAMS

Streams or stream sections which support and are managed for populations of warmwater fishes and where high summer water temperatures preclude year-round survival of coldwater fishes.

## APPENDICES



APPENDIX 1

CITIZEN'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE\*

<u>Member</u>	<u>Affiliation</u>
Ron Smith	Hudson River Rafting Association
Morrison J. Hosley	Town of Long Lake Supervisor
Herb Helms	Floatplane pilot
Bob Gates	Town Board - Indian Lake
George Davis	Adirondack Council
James Briggs	Cooperative Extension
Bernard Arndt	Ham. Co. Sportsmen's Association
Dennis Conroy	Upper Hudson Environmental Council
Erwin Miller	Adjoining landowner
Louis Greppo	Adirondack North Woodsmen
Peter Regan	Interested Citizen
Shirley Matzke	Interested Citizen
John Knox	Adirondack Conservation Council

\* Member attendance varied with each meeting.

\*\* DEC staff and other attendees provided additional information and comments.

SUMMARY:

The Blue Mountain - Hudson Gorge Advisory Committee met numerous times during the months of May and June 1986. Whitewater rafting, fisheries, wildlife, float plane use, acquisition, existing use patterns, existing facilities and proposed facilities were among the topics discussed.

The committee was comprised of 13 members representing a wide variety of interest groups. DEC staff included John English and Richard Cipperly, Lands and Forests, Bill Miller, Fisheries, Al Koechlein, Wildlife, and Greg George and Bruce Coon, Forest Rangers.

The purpose of the committee was to develop a variety of recommendations and concerns, discussing each thoroughly from all points of view and presenting each for consideration in the development of the management sections of the plan. After a series of meetings recommendations were drafted and submitted to the DEC. These are listed in Section III-A-5.

## APPENDIX 1

### **Assessment of Public Comment and APA Review of the Draft Plan**

**Development and Distribution of the Draft Plan:** A draft of the Blue Mountain Wild Forest Unit Management Plan was completed by DEC staff in October 1993. This draft was sent to Albany for printing which was completed in December 1993. Copies of the draft UMP were distributed to over 90 individuals and/or organizations. Additional copies were sent to the Forest Preserve Advisory Committee and other interested groups or individuals as requested. Copies of the document were available for examination at the Albany, Northville, Raybrook, and Warrensburg DEC offices and town offices in Long Lake and Indian Lake.

**Public Notification:** On December 17, 1993 a DEC News Release was sent to various newspapers to advertise the upcoming public meeting at the Adirondack Museum in Blue Mountain Lake, New York. The Hamilton County News (December 28, 1993) and Leader-Herald (December 26, 1993 and January 5, 1994) described contents of the plan and the date of the public meeting. Everyone with an interest in the unit was encouraged to express their concerns regarding the future management of these public lands and waters. North Country Public Radio (WSLU) also advertized the meeting.

**Public Participation:** The Draft Plan was made available for public comment beginning on December 9, 1993. A public meeting was held in two sessions on January 27, 1994. Approximately 30 people attended the two sessions (some individuals were present at both the afternoon and evening meetings). A brief statement was handed out at the meetings that summarized DEC proposed management activities and specific projects identified in the UMP. Eight individuals made oral presentations either representing themselves, the town board, or an organization. A few speakers provided a written copy of their comments or voiced their support of those who did provide written comments. General questions were answered from the audience after the oral presentations. The plan was generally well received, with most of the comments supportive or constructive in nature.

The public comment period extended until February 28, 1994. Through this public review process the DEC received a total of 46 submissions by mail and fax, in addition to those received at the public meeting. Twenty six of the letters were from individuals, twelve from town/county officials or groups, seven from clubs and businesses, and one from a member of the Forest Preserve Citizens' Advisory Committee.

**APA Review:** The Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan (ASLMP) provides basic policy and general guidelines and criteria for managing State lands. Individual Unit Management Plans (UMP's) are mechanisms to refine and apply the ASLMP guidelines to specific conditions on the ground at a level of detail appropriate to administration and management. APA is responsible for reviewing UMP's for compliance with ASLMP guidelines. A Draft UMP was provided to the APA in December 1993. Comments were provided to DEC in March 1994.

**Summarizing the Comments:** Oral comments were saved by a tape recorder at the public meeting. Written comments were received at the meeting and the Northville DEC office. A record of the substantive written and oral comments received on the Draft Plan along with DEC's responses to those comments is documented below. Although relevant issues were considered while preparing the plan, several comments needed clarification beyond that which could be provided in the text of the document. The responses are offered to inform the reader of the reasoning underlying the decision making process and should not be misconstrued as criticism. Several of the comments corrected typographical or grammatical errors. Other comments related to adjacent NYS or private lands and was beyond the scope of this plan. An attempt was made to summarize similar and closely related topics and concerns. A Response was prepared to address all major comments and to clarify proposed DEC management actions within the unit. In some cases, public input resulted in the proposal of new facilities for the unit.

## APPENDIX 1

### General Comments

**Comment:** Remove all references to Finch, Pruyn and Company, Inc. properties in the plan.

**Response:** All references removed.

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**Comment:** Revise whitewater tables and river information based on the more accurate and complete reference, Appalachian Waters 2: The Hudson and Its Tributaries.

**Response:** The plan was revised.

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#### **Comments:**

- ▶ Include the stretch of the Hudson River from Newcomb to NYS lands in the Hudson Gorge Primitive UMP. Increase accessibility of this river section.
- ▶ The need for camping alternatives for overnight rafters in the Hudson Gorge.
- ▶ Develop a put-in site along the Cedar River, approximately 1.5 miles upstream of the NYS 28/30 bridge.

**Response:** These comments pertained to NYS or private lands outside the Blue Mountain Wild Forest Area and will be addressed in the appropriate UMP.

### Land Acquisition/Easements

**Comment:** It is highly unethical for the State to advertise its intent to acquire properties which are not listed in the Open Space Conservation Plan as strategic and are not for sale.

**Response:** The specific parcels listed are all projects under the 1972 Environmental Quality Bond Act. The owners of these parcels had all contacted the State expressing an interest in a possible sale to the State. Since all projects were involved in earlier negotiations, we elected to include them in the plan. As we review and revise the plan, we will follow the guidelines of the Open Space Plan.

---

**Comment:** How can any State planning group recommend additional acquisitions and request additional State funding when there are not enough resources to manage existing public landholdings?

**Response:** The DEC is, by law, responsible for the care custody, and control of all forest preserve lands. To address that responsibility, we routinely budget for anticipated needs to administer the lands under our jurisdiction and to provide for appropriate access and maintenance of facilities on these lands. We would be derelict in our responsibilities under the law and our obligation to protect and preserve the natural resources of the State, if we did not attempt, through the budgeting process, to obtain the means to carry out these obligations.

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**Comment:** A detailed economic impact analysis is strongly recommended to be a part of the plan.

**Response:** It is not practical to do a detailed economic analysis for each unit of State land in the Adirondack Park. The economics of public ownership and the role of forest lands generally, is being addressed through such studies such as the Northern Forest Lands Council, Open Space planning efforts, and the Open Space Advisory Committee. An evaluation of economic impacts is provided in the qualitative review screen of the acquisition project review and approval process. At this stage the fiscal and economic benefits and burdens resulting from the project are evaluated.

## APPENDIX 1

### Land Acquisition/Easements

#### **Comments:**

- ▶ Both the Blue Mountain Wild Forest UMP and the Hudson Gorge Primitive Area UMP should recommend acquiring public access or an easement to the Hudson River over the Gooley Club leaseholding at the confluence with the Indian River. As a takeout this would open nine miles (starting at the section of Hudson River from NYS 28 near Newcomb) as a alternative for boaters who lack the skill to run the class III-IV rapids of the Gorge. This area could also be utilized as a put-in for private boaters to relieve conflicts with commercial rafters over parking and access at the existing site.
- ▶ Additional site specific information is needed. Large areas such as the Essex Chain of Lakes should be identified where strong consideration could be given to easements.

**Response:** The UMP recognizes that in some cases the use of conservation easements would preserve open space values and enhance access to NYS lands. Specific tracts were not identified to reaffirm DEC's commitment to the purchase of easements on a voluntary basis as the preferred method of conserving forested land within the Adirondack Park. The Open Space Plan suggests that acquisition efforts incorporate evaluation of need in addition to rating by priority. This needs assessment must be completed before a comprehensive acquisition list could be developed.

### General Recreation

**Comment:** Consider a shorter, more level trail to the head of flatwater above Rock Lake.

**Response:** The current Rock Lake Trail from NYS 28/30 to the lake is only .7 of a mile. Approximately .2 of a mile at the end of this trail could be avoided by proceeding north where the existing trail crosses Johnny Mack Brook. While this herd path passes through a low lying alder swamp and may be seasonally wet, it offers the shortest route to the lake and nearby flatwater inlet and outlet. The existence of this established trail and parking facility would eliminate the need for a duplicate trail.

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**Comment:** Why was there no mention of marking the herd path to Barker Pond?

**Response:** This small eight acre pond is accessible via a 2 mile herd path along the NYS boundary line from the O'Neil Flow Road. DEC fisheries staff believe a marked trail to the pond could encourage fishing to the point it would exceed the capacity of the pond.

---

**Comment:** Develop a foot trail along the old road in the vicinity of East Inlet that could connect with the Northville-Lake Placid.

**Response:** Within the unit there are numerous herd paths and old roads that may be suitable for designation as official DEC trails. During the term of this UMP efforts will be made to examine suitable future trails within the area.

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**Comment:** Restrict float plane use in the summer or prohibit use in Tirrell Pond.

**Response:** Float planes are allowed in all suitable waters in wild forest areas. The Citizens Advisory Committee supported this use on Tirrell Pond, Pine Lake, and First Lake in order to provide for a wide diversity of user groups. DEC will continue to allow this use unless significant resource impacts or public use conflicts occur. Primitive tent sites along the eastern shoreline of Tirrell Pond will allow camping opportunities to float plane passengers so as not to conflict with users of the Northville-Lake Placid Trail.

## APPENDIX 1

### General Recreation

**Comment:** Designate ski trails in conjunction with the existing snowmobile trails to Elm Island, Unknown Pond, Rock River, and Rock Lake. These trails could be used by skiers during the week when snowmobile traffic is low.

**Response:** DEC attempts to designate separate Nordic Ski and snowmobile trails to avoid possible user conflicts. While snowmobile trails may be utilized by occasional skiers, the purpose of the trail (grooming efforts, rehabilitation, etc.) is to enhance the ability to snowmobile safely. Designating these trails for multiple uses would encourage greater use by skiers who may not respect snowmobile use or could be a hazard on the snowmobile trail. The trail surface used by snowmobiles tends to be rough, moguled, and ice covered and is not very suitable for most skiers.

---

**Comment:** Is it true that the portion of the most used trail within the unit (Blue Mountain Trail) is not protected by an easement where it crosses private lands?

**Response:** Yes. When the beginning of the trail was relocated in 1983, the landowner was reluctant to grant an easement. Fortunately permission was granted to establish a new trail section on their lands to connect with the existing trail. The DEC has always enjoyed a friendly relationship with this adjoining landowner in the past and would hope to continue in that vein in the future.

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**Comment:** Add improved public access where necessary as a goal under the water resources subheading.

**Response:** This goal was added.

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**Comment:** A reduction from the current 23 existing to 16 designated tentsites is a significant decrease and may lead to illegal camping.

**Response:** This information was corrected to more accurately reflect the planned management for these popular camping areas. New dispersed tent sites will be created in the vicinity to accommodate those that are closed.

---

**Comment:** Move the proposed Pelon Road Parking area close to the Cedar River to facilitate watercraft access.

**Response:** The location of the proposed parking area is at the end of the town road. The existing road that continues from the landfill area to the Cedar River is a private road. There is no secured public access along this road. Permission has been granted from the landowner's for use by skiers and snowmobiles but not motor vehicles.

---

**Comment:** Opposed to the designation of several trails (especially the Lake Durant-Rock Lake Trail) for use by all terrain bicycles. The mud, rocks, and roots make for a lousy ride.

**Response:** At present, all trails in wild forest areas are open for bicycle use unless individually closed by posting. The ASLMP requires that use of all terrain bicycles be specifically addressed in individual unit management plans. Trails which have the potential for bicycle use during portions of the year were identified in the UMP. In the identification of these trails, the DEC makes no claim that the trails are hazard free. Broad trails difficulty ratings from the Adirondack North Country Association guidelines ranging from intermediate to advanced were mentioned to inform the rider of the difficult terrain and variable riding surfaces. Actual trail designation and classification will be done after additional field examination.

## APPENDIX 1

### General Recreation

**Comment:** To what extent is the portion of the Northville-Lake Placid within the unit secured with easements?

**Response:** The private land crossings of the portion of the Northville-Lake Placid Trail within the unit are secured by a deeded public easement. The permitted use is for the passage of pedestrians. These easements are subject to the landowners right to conduct logging or for the removal of logs and wood from the private property. The trail may be temporarily closed due to logging or forest fire danger. The public is not permitted to hunt, fish, or camp on the portion of the trail on private lands.

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**Comment:** Does the lack of designated horse trails in the unit preclude this use?

**Response:** While there are no official horse trails in the Blue Mountain Wild Forest Area, horseback riders can legally ride anywhere on NYS lands with the exception of marked footpaths or in intensive use areas. For practical purposes, the terrain constraints, brush, obstacles, and other factors severely limits the ability to ride through the woods. Some area snowmobile trails may be suitable during the drier portions of the year.

### DEC Management and Administration

**Comment:** Concern over the relationship of this UMP with the adjoining Hudson Gorge Primitive Area UMP. Sound management requires better coordination of separately conceived unit plans.

**Response:** While early planning efforts and the Citizens Advisory Committee linked both units, the different land classifications and variety of public uses in each area required separate UMP's to be developed. Other planning efforts and staff assignments have slowed the development of the Hudson Gorge Primitive UMP. It is anticipated that the Hudson Gorge UMP will be completed in the near future.

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**Comment:** The plan fails to look to the future. Shortages of State funds should not limit present planning. If the ideas are good enough, a way to fund them or volunteers to make up the difference will be found.

**Response:** For such a small area of State land, there already exists numerous trail facilities, in addition to leantos and the Blue Mt. Firetower. With the exception of the Northville-Lake Placid Trail, these facilities are concentrated on the more readily accessible portions of the unit. Physical terrain constraints such as steep rugged mountain areas, expansive wetlands, and difficult to cross rivers tend to restrict public use in portions of the unit. This leads to a fairly high facility to acre ratio for the most heavily used portions of the area. The final plan proposes an additional 8 to 10 miles of new trail while closing 8 miles of snowmobile trail. Efforts will concentrate on improving existing trails to safely accommodate modern use. Volunteers and other governmental workers (Towns of Indian Lake and Long Lake) are currently utilized to a large degree for snowmobile trail grooming and rehabilitation efforts within the unit.

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**Comment:** The State Land Master Plan requires wild river areas to be managed in accordance with the guidelines for wilderness areas. Existing snowmobile trails within the 1/4 mile Cedar River corridor are considered nonconforming uses that must be phased out.

**Response:** Portions of two area snowmobile trails that are located within the Cedar River "wild river" corridor will be phased out. These trail segments include approximately 1.3 miles of the end of the Elm Island Trail and approximately .6 miles of the Unknown Pond Trail. The State Land Master Plan states that wild river areas must be managed in accordance with the guidelines for wilderness areas, which prohibits motor vehicles; including snowmobiles, aircraft, and motorized equipment.

APPENDIX 1

DEC Management and Administration

**Comments:**

- ▶ The UMP needs to provide additional information on the four roads (Clear Pond Rd., Salmon Pond Rd., O'Neil Flow Rd., and Tyrrell (sic) Pond Rd.) that cross NYS lands and are used for access to adjoining private lands. Necessary information includes the terms of the TRP's how the roads became established, the terms of judgement and rationale for it, and the basis for any claim of right of way over State land.
- ▶ What is the status of the private land access roads?
- ▶ Restrict use of the section of the Clear Pond Road and the O'Neil Flow Road on NYS lands.

**Response:** The Draft UMP was revised to include additional information concerning the four roads across NYS lands. The legal use of the O'Neil Flow Road has been resolved. The status and future use of the other roads within the unit will be determined during the term of the UMP.

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**Comments:**

- ▶ The discussion of non-Forest Preserve lands is unclear and needs further clarification.
- ▶ Unless there is a definite resolution as to the status of the parcel involved, the plan should not call for the area to be separately identified by boundary marking or steps leading to forestry or wildlife management activities.
- ▶ Is anything being done on the "gift" parcels?

**Response:** Section IV-E of the UMP was revised to clarify the status of these lands. Until the Constitutional issue is resolved favoring the Environmental Conservation Law, the tract will be managed in a manner consistent with the adjoining forest preserve land and Article XIV.

Rafting/Whitewater

**Comment:** It should be stated that the Indian/Hudson River whitewater is one of the few sites north of Virginia that offers day long world class quality whitewater in a "wilderness" setting.

**Response:** The plan will be revised to state the quality and rareness of this unique resource.

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**Comment:** Add Newcomb as an additional access site for the Hudson River.

**Response:** The plan will be amended to acknowledge this access.

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**Comment:** Recommend a prominent, consistent DEC presence on the river, rather than at the put-in and takeouts.

**Response:** A wilderness park ranger (now assistant forest ranger) program was instituted in the Hudson Gorge in the 1980's because of the increasingly heavy traffic on the Indian and Hudson Rivers, particularly by commercial outfitters. One individual worked the area, with primary emphasis on information, education, and search and rescue. Additional duties involved the protection of the fragile resources of the Hudson Gorge as well as controlling sanitation problems, illegal camping, litter removal, etc. The reduction of funding in this program has required the Department to assign staffing to higher priority areas. Future staffing needs for the Hudson Corridor will be addressed in the Hudson Gorge UMP.

## APPENDIX 1

### Rafting/Whitewater

**Comment:** Remove rafting activity by itself as negative biological impact. Poor fish habitat is due to water releases.

**Response:** Section II-D-2-d-(2) was modified to include unscheduled releases of water by the Town to adjust for upstream releases at the Indian lake dam. Negative biological impacts, in this case, refer to sudden water level increases in the Indian River.

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**Comment:** Correct text to recognize that even at water levels of 2.3 feet fishing trips can be conducted safely. It just takes longer.

**Response:** The document was revised to acknowledge use at low water levels.

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**Comment:** References to fisherman complaints regarding the fishery of Lake Abanakee: Present facts not speculation. Refer to 1992 DEC study.

**Response:** Page 59 of the Draft UMP was changed to reflect the 1992 DEC survey results.

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**Comment:** The Draft plan mentions an unquantified economic gain to rafters if the rafting season is extended. This gain would also apply to neighboring towns and the local community.

**Response:** The reference to unquantified economic gain to rafters on page 75 of the Draft UMP has been deleted.

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**Comment:** What incentives exist for the Town of Indian Lake or the commercial rafting companies to voluntarily sacrifice income as non-commercial boating increases?

**Response:** Recommendation 5h, page 70, from the Citizens Advisory Committee was to insure private river users access to the put-in site during the commercial rafting season. The agreement delegating operation of the waterway access site between DEC and the Town of Indian Lake specifically mentions that the site is to be open to the public without charge. The management of the site by the Town shall be in accordance with Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan and any DEC recommendations included in the UMP's. Currently the Town accommodates private users between the raft launches.

**Comment:**

- ▶ The establishment of a carrying capacity of 1,000 commercial rafting customers per day for the access site was not a result of a careful analysis of the factors affecting carrying capacity within the river corridor.
- ▶ Address the "carrying capacity" and user conflicts associated with the two-hour dam release bubble.

**Response:** Early controls by DEC were inadequate as the area increased in popularity. As the result of meetings, outfitters voluntarily reduced user impacts along the shores by eliminating lunch stops and reducing other on-shore activities. The "put in" site was designated as a waterway access site with the Town assuming responsibility for the maintenance and operation of the facility. The 1,000 person carrying capacity was established considering the impact this number would have downstream.

While a maximum number of 1,000 has been established for commercial river users, actual use and distribution along the river varies with the season and day of the week. Over the spring rafting season, when use levels are much higher than in the fall, weekday levels seldom exceed 100 customers (approximately 10-15 rafts). On Saturdays the maximum daily limit is often reached (up to 120 rafts).

## APPENDIX 1

### Rafting/Whitewater (continued)

The question of carrying capacity and user conflicts associated with the two-hour dam release bubble will be addressed and covered in more detail in the Hudson Gorge UMP. The wild forest classification and recreational river designation of the Indian River allows a higher degree of human use, where resource impacts are minimal. The regulation of commercial rafters and hardening of the waterway access site (wood chips, etc.) have controlled resource impacts within the wild forest area.

### Facilities Development/Improvement

**Comment:** Maintain parking at the end of the Benton Road.

**Response:** There currently is shoulder parking at the end of this town road. The development of additional facilities at this location will require a defined parking area. The draft plan was amended to reflect the changes to the proposed snowmobile trails and canoe opportunities for this area.

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**Comment:** Remove old Nordic Ski Trail markers from the side trail to the top of McGinn Mountain. Mark this route as a hiking trail.

**Response:** The ski trail markers will be removed. The suitability of marking a foot trail to the summit will be investigated.

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**Comment:** The cross country ski trail to Elm Island is almost gone. The trail should be remarked and brushed out.

**Response:** Trail rehabilitation needs were identified in Section VII-C-1-c-(2) of the Draft UMP. With the closure of the end of the Elm Island Snowmobile Trail, this section of trail will be designated and maintained to cross-country ski trail specifications. This will create a cross country ski trail of approximately four miles .

---

**Comment:** Will the cross country ski trail proposed for the Long Lake area be funded entirely by the DEC or will the Town be asked to provide manpower.

**Response:** DEC will request funding as provided in the plan. Construction will therefore be dependent upon receiving appropriate funds. Should the Town or any other volunteer group wish to undertake the project before DEC funds are appropriated, we will cooperate these efforts.

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**Comment:** Shortage of cross-country trails in the area.

**Response:** A combination of new and rehabilitated cross country ski trails in both the Long Lake and Indian Lake areas will provide adequate opportunities for this winter activity.

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*Note: The largest number of letters and public comment was in response to the snowmobile trail proposals to connect the communities of Indian Lake and Blue Mountain Lake. While some letters were opposed to any snowmobile trail improvements, there was support for improvements to the existing trails. Proposal A was more acceptable than proposal B to those individuals that opposed the western terminus of the trail. The following is condensed summary of public comments that related to the proposed snowmobile trail improvements identified in the Draft UMP. No effort was made to separate comments due to place of residence, voting status, or land/business ownership in the area.*

## APPENDIX 1

### Facilities Development/Improvement

#### Public Support Comments:

Town of Indian Lake: A resolution was passed at the January 10, 1994 meeting of the Indian Lake Town Board. This resolution recognized the need for a suitable snowmobile route between Indian Lake and Blue Mt. Lake which does not require hazardous passage over Lake Durant. It was also recommended that the Draft UMP be amended to provide for the implementation of the snowmobile trail project in the first year, with clear definition of the trail extension to the vicinity of the property of Cedric Gates.

- ▶ It is important to get snowmobiles off of Lake Durant.
- ▶ The trail improvements will provide for a safer trail.
- ▶ The trail could benefit businesses in the area.
- ▶ The trail would enhance access between Indian Lake and Blue Mt. Lake.

#### Public Opposition Comments:

- ▶ The noise would disrupt the tranquility of the area.
- ▶ Benefits of the relocated trail to the north of NYS Route 28/30 would be outweighed by disturbance to residents.
- ▶ Snowmobiles are not compatible with the character and lifestyle of Blue Mt. Lake.
- ▶ Blue Mt. Lake offers no services (gas, food, lodging) to snowmobilers.
- ▶ Problem of noise and exhaust pollution.
- ▶ Snowmobiles would scare wildlife away.
- ▶ There would be vandalism and destruction of private property.
- ▶ Is this part of a master plan for a massive trail network?
- ▶ Examine and discuss with Finch, Prunyn the potential for a route over their existing roads.
- ▶ The proposed trail would provide an unregulated route through which drugs and alcohol could enter the Hamlet.
- ▶ Why trade solitude for only a slightly expanded trail network.
- ▶ The new trail and parking facility in the Hamlet would bring an increase in noise, incidents of trespass, concerns for safety and privacy.

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**Comment:** Can snowmobilers legally ride from the existing road crossing into Blue Mountain Lake? Can they ride across the NYSDOT ROW (north of the Episcopal church) right down to the lake itself?

**Response:** Yes. Snowmobiles are permitted to ride the outside scraper banks along NYS highways. DEC tries to relocate snowmobile use from highway ROW's due to the possibility of an accident with automobiles and to prevent disturbance to road traffic from the "bobbing headlights" of snowmobiles. The ability of snowmobiles to access Blue Mountain Lake from the public highway will be determined.

## APPENDIX 1

### Facilities Development/Improvement

**Comment:** The plan calls for the building and relocation of additional snowmobile trails. Doesn't Hamilton County already have all the allotted miles of snowmobile trails permitted?

**Response:** The mileage of snowmobile trails lost in the designation of wilderness, primitive, and canoe areas may be replaced in wild forest areas. A ceiling was established Adirondack Park wide, where the total snowmobile mileage on NYS lands was not to exceed the 1972 allocation. To date, we are still under the 1972 mileage. In addition the final draft UMP calls for the closure of 2.5 miles of the Elm Island Trail and 5.25 miles of the Unknown Pond Trail. New trail construction of 2.5 miles (Benton Road Trail to Rock River Trail), .2 to 2 miles (Lake Durant Area), and .5 miles (Long Lake Boat Launch Area) is proposed. The final result will be the closure of approximately 8 miles of trail and possible construction of 5.0 miles; a net loss of approximately 3 miles of snowmobile trails in the area.

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**Comment:** Would the snowmobile trail improvements utilize old roads or would the trails involve all new construction. Would the trail proposals involve a large degree of tree cutting?

**Response:** The new trails proposed in the UMP would to the greatest extent possible utilize old logging or carriage roads existing in the area. In the portions that require new trail layout, efforts will concentrate on locating the trail on suitable terrain, taking into account existing forest cover. These new trail sections will contain some curves with the idea of limiting the number of trees to be cut to provide for a safe and enjoyable trail. All cutting, removal, or destruction of trees and other vegetation is to be performed under approved DEC policy.

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#### **Comments:**

- ▶ The area proposed for the western extension of the snowmobile trail is zoned Rural Residential. Many of the year round residents value peace and quiet.
- ▶ There is an existing conditional use permit to build a sawmill in the Hamlet. The building of this facility would cause a conflict between log trucks and snowmobiles.
- ▶ Some property has been designated by the APA to restrict motor vehicles. Commercial snowmobile use? Property has a subdivision plan (Potter Camp Inc. - residential homes and town road).

**Response:** The Town of Indian Lake enacted a local zoning ordinance pursuant to Article 16 of the Town Law and Article 27 of the Executive Law of the State of New York. The portion of private land suggested for the western terminus of the snowmobile trail is zoned Residential. The purpose of this zoning district is to provide development opportunity while allowing preservation of basic open space character. Open space recreational uses including trails are a conditional use.

Snowmobile trails are allowable under the definition of "open space recreation use". The Zoning Board of Appeals is authorized to approve, approve with conditions, or disapprove conditional uses according to the requirements of Article 5.

As stated in the Draft UMP all necessary permission to cross private lands will be the responsibility of the Town of Indian Lake. The DEC will continue the trail from the DOT parking area only if a suitable public parking facility can be provided.

## APPENDIX 1

### Facilities Development/Improvement

#### **Comments:**

- ▶ Divide snowmobile trail improvements into two parts. First priority is to complete route to DOT parking area. The trail could then continue into the Hamlet if permission is granted to cross private land.
- ▶ Instead of using Old Route 30, utilize a portion of the old carriage road to reach the NYSDOT parking area from the back side. Old Route 30 can have snowdrifts of 3-8 feet, which would complicate grooming activity. Using the old carriage road would also eliminate three road crossings.
- ▶ Would rather see the trail utilize the old carriage road and short section of new trail to private land. Existing log roads on Cedrick Gates property could be utilized to continue the trail over private lands to Potters Motel and Restaurant. Parking would be available for 5-6 cars and trailers. This termination point would eliminate the unsafe riding of snowbanks between the proposed NYSDOT parking area and the Hamlet.
- ▶ Concern over the snowmobile trail crossing of the Cedar River.

**Response:** As stated in the Draft UMP it is important that the whole trail between Indian Lake and Blue Mountain Lake be addressed in its entirety. It would not be sensible to improve the western portion of the trail until the trail problems at the eastern end are resolved. The revised DEC proposals for snowmobile trails within the unit are discussed in more detail within the UMP text.

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#### **Comment:**

- ▶ The Town of Indian Lake is willing to do the work on the eastern snowmobile trail relocation.
- ▶ The members of the local snowmobile club (The Blue Mountaineers) volunteer to provide manpower to construct trail at the western terminus while improvements occur at the eastern end.

**Response:** As stated in the plan, whenever possible the DEC will work with volunteer groups, local communities, town and county governments; and pursue alternative funding sources to accomplish necessary facilities maintenance or project construction.

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**Comment:** Consider moving the implementation of the snowmobile trail improvements from Year 3 to Year 1 in the UMP. The existing trail is a third rate trail and has not been groomed for a couple of years due to the lack of maintenance and poor trail conditions.

**Response:** The DEC recognizes the problems with the existing Indian Lake to Blue Mountain Lake snowmobile trail. The importance of developing a suitable trail between these communities would require changing the priority in the schedule for implementation to starting the project in Year 1 of the plan. Volunteer and Town efforts would enable this project to proceed at a much faster rate than waiting for budget appropriations to fund the project.

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**Comment:** The Town of Long Lake is in the process of completing a new snowmobile trail to Newcomb. A new trail is needed from the end of the Town Dock Road (vicinity of the Long Lake Boat Launch) to the end of the Jim Bird Road. This proposed .5 mile trail would provide land access to the Newcomb Trail via the Tarbell Hill Road. The primary reason for this trail would be to eliminate the crossing of Long Lake from the public beach area across the main channel. This area is hazardous at various times during the winter when the flow of water changes.

**Response:** The final plan will add this proposal as a new facility to be constructed only if the Town of Long Lake obtains written permission to cross adjoining private lands.

Table 1. Blue Mountain Wild Forest - Ponded Water Inventory Data

Name	P#	Wshed	File	County	USGS Quad (7.5')	Mgmt. Class	Area (acres) NYSBSU	Max Depth (feet)	Mean Depth (ft)
Barker Pond	636	UH	1089	HAMILTON	ROCK LAKE	ADK. BROOK	7.9	13	5.9
Bullhead Pond	582	UH	995	HAMILTON	BAD LUCK MT.	ADK. BROOK	19	23	12
Clear Pond	616	UH	1064	ESSEX	BAD LUCK MT.	COLDWATER	23.2	40	20
Corner Pond	659	UH	1119	ESSEX	BAD LUCK MT.	OTHER	20.3	4	2
First Lake	625	UH	1076	HAMILTON	ROCK LAKE	COLDWATER	50.9	62	20.3
Grassy Pond	627	UH	1079	HAMILTON	ROCK LAKE	ADK. BROOK	31.1	41	21
Green Pond	656	UH	1116	HAMILTON	ROCK LAKE	OTHER	16.6	14	7
Lake Abanakee	587B	UH	1002A	HAMILTON	ROCK LAKE	WARMWATER	360.8	21	-
Lake Adirondack	587A	UH	1002	HAMILTON	ROCK LAKE	WARMWATER	197.7	19	7.2
Lake Durant	645A	UH	1097A	HAMILTON	BLUE MT.	WARMWATER	293.1	-	-
Lake Francis	583	UH	997	HAMILTON	BAD LUCK MT.	WARMWATER	106.3	21	11
Little Grassy Pond	628	UH	1080	HAMILTON	ROCK LAKE	ADK. BROOK	5.4	11	6
Little Rock Lake	638	UH	1092	HAMILTON	ROCK LAKE	OTHER	3.5	2	1
Pine Lake	655	UH	1114	HAMILTON	ROCK LAKE	ADK. BROOK	91.4	78	25.6
Rock Lake	637	UH	1091	HAMILTON	ROCK LAKE	WARMWATER	253	20	10
Stonystep Pond	587	UH	1001	HAMILTON	BAD LUCK MT.	WARMWATER	8.9	14	7
Tirrell Pond	641	UH	1097	HAMILTON	DUN BROOK MT.	ADK. BROOK	146	35	18
Unknown Pond	658	UH	1118	HAMILTON	ROCK LAKE	ADK. BROOK	35.1	28	14
Unnamed Pond	582B	UH	-	HAMILTON	ROCK LAKE	UNKNOWN	6.9	-	-
Unnamed Pond	616A	UH	-	HAMILTON	BAD LUCK MT.	UNKNOWN	2.5	-	-
Unnamed Pond	638A	UH	-	HAMILTON	ROCK LAKE	UNKNOWN	0.5	-	-
Unnamed Pond	658A	UH	-	HAMILTON	ROCK LAKE	UNKNOWN	18.8	-	-
Unnamed Pond	635	UH	1088	HAMILTON	ROCK LAKE	ADK. BROOK	10.9	10	5.2
Unnamed Pond	657	UH	1117	HAMILTON	ROCK LAKE	OTHER	2.5	5	3
Unnamed Pond	5467	UH	-	HAMILTON	BAD LUCK MT.	UNKNOWN	1.7	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5471	UH	-	HAMILTON	BAD LUCK MT.	COLDWATER	11.1	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5514	UH	-	HAMILTON	ROCK LAKE	UNKNOWN	1.7	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5515	UH	-	HAMILTON	ROCK LAKE	UNKNOWN	1.5	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5516	UH	-	HAMILTON	ROCK LAKE	UNKNOWN	1	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5522	UH	-	HAMILTON	BLUE MT.	UNKNOWN	1	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5202	R	-	HAMILTON	DEERLAND	UNKNOWN	1	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5204	R	-	HAMILTON	DEERLAND	UNKNOWN	1	-	-

	%TOTAL AREA	
ADIR. BROOK (8) =	529.8	30.6%
COLDWATER (3) =	597.1	34.5%
OTHER (4) =	353.3	20.4%
UNKNOWN (11) =	244.9	14.1%
WARMWATER (6) =	7.2	0.4%
<b>TOTAL AREA =</b>	<b>1732.3</b>	

Table 2. Blue Mountain Wild Forest - Ponded Water Survey Data

Name	P#	Wshed	Most Recent Chemical Survey					Most Recent Biological Survey			
			Year	Source	ANC (ueq/l)	pH	Conduc-tivity	Year	Source	Fish Species Present and Number Caught *	
Barker Pond	636	UH	1987	ALSC	36.7	6.42	18.4	1987	ALSC	ST-18,BB-52	
Bullhead Pond	582	UH	1990	DEC	245	6.88	39.6	1990	DEC	ST-10,WS-10,GS-15,CC-10,NRD-1 (All pre-rec)	
Clear Pond	616	UH	1980	DEC	-	6.2	25	1980	DEC	BT-8,RT-3,LT-2,BB-56,GS-35,PKS-67,CC-35	
Corner Pond	659	UH	1957	DEC	-	6.6	-	1957	DEC	BB-10	
First Lake	625	UH	1987	ALSC	380.6	7.72	48.9	1987	ALSC	ST-10,RT-3,LT-12,WS-2,BB-15,RBS-12,SS-2,RS-7,GS-1,CC-6,BK-2	
Grassy Pond	627	UH	1980	DEC	-	6.9	21	1980	DEC	ST-30,RBS-61,CC-55,NRD-4,BB-30,GS-13	
Green Pond	656	UH	1957	DEC	-	6.8	-	1969	DEC	WS-19,BB-4	
Lake Abanakee	587B	UH	1992	DEC	64.6	6.8	28.4	1992	DEC	LT,NP,SMB,LMB,YP,PKS,RBS,RB,BB,WS,GS,BK	
Lake Adirondack	587A	UH	1987	ALSC	633.7	7.85	77.8	1987	ALSC	NP-17,LMB-2,WS-4,BB-130,RB-32,PKS-55,YP-42,GS-63	
Lake Durant	645A	UH	1959	DEC	-	6.1	-	1978	DEC	ST (rare),LMB-3,GS-32,WS-14,YP-21,PKS-11,CMM-1,TGRM stocked	
Lake Francis	583	UH	1932	DEC	-	6.2	-	1932	DEC	YP-abt,WS,GS,CS,RBS,CC,RBSxPKS	
Little Grassy Pond	628	UH	1983	DEC	-	-	-	1983	DEC	ST-15,CC-4,BB-25,PKS-12,BK-4,NRD-33	
Little Rock Lake	638	UH	1957	DEC	-	6.8	-	1957	DEC	CC-4	
Pine Lake	655	UH	1987	ALSC	351.8	7.66	47.9	1987	ALSC	ST-15,GS-2,CS-1,CC-8,WS-15,BB-15,RBS-33,RB-2	
Rock Lake	637	UH	1973	DEC	-	6.8	-	1973	DEC	SMB-3,WS-28,PKS-1 poor netting conditions	
Stonystep Pond	587	UH	1955	DEC	-	5.7	-	1955	DEC	YP-16,BB-74,WS-4,GS-3,PKS-2,NP-rept	
Tirrell Pond	641	UH	1991	DEC	-	6.6	25	1991	DEC	ST-31,CC-2,WS-62,RBS-25,GS-4,BB-4	
Unknown Pond	658	UH	1979	DEC	-	5.7	-	1979	DEC	ST-10,BB-6,RBS-13,PKS-7,WS-23,CS-1,CC-2,RBSxPKS-6	
Unnamed Pond	582B	UH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	
Unnamed Pond	616A	UH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	
Unnamed Pond	638A	UH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	
Unnamed Pond	658A	UH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	
Unnamed Pond	635	UH	1987	ALSC	121.3	7.1	25.5	1987	ALSC	BHC-132	
Unnamed Pond	657	UH	1957	DEC	-	6.8	-	1957	DEC	WS-2,CS-2,BB-6,PKS-6	
Unnamed Pond	5467	UH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	
Unnamed Pond	5471	UH	-	-	-	-	-	1956	DEC	BT stocked downstream, BND,CC,CLM,GS,YP in Beaver Meadow Bk	
Unnamed Pond	5514	UH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	
Unnamed Pond	5515	UH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	
Unnamed Pond	5516	UH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	
Unnamed Pond	5522	UH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	
Unnamed Pond	5202	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	
Unnamed Pond	5204	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	

\* Fish species caught by various gear. Entries without numbers indicate fish species thought to be present or reported during earlier surveys.

Species Abbreviations:

- |                       |                            |                       |  |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| BND Blacknose dace    | CS Common shiner           | PKS Pumpkinseed       | TGRM Tiger musky                         |
| BB Brown bullhead     | GS Golden shiner           | RB Rock bass          | WS White sucker                          |
| BK Banded killifish   | LMB Largemouth bass        | RBS Redbreast sunfish | YP Yellow perch                          |
| BT Brown trout        | LT Lake trout              | RT Rainbow trout      |  |
| CC Creek Chub         | NRD Northern redbelly dace | SMB Smallmouth bass   | Unknown - No biological survey           |
| CMM Central mudminnow | NP Northern pike           | ST Brook trout        | No fish - No fish captured during survey |

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

Native To Adirondack Upland

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

Native Species Widely Introduced within the Adirondack Upland<sup>1</sup>

Brook trout	Cisco
Brown bullhead	Lake trout
Pumpkinseed	Creek chub

Nonnative to Adirondack Upland

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

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Early collections strongly suggest dispersal as a bait form.

<sup>4</sup> Adventive through stocking.

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

LIST OF COMMON AND SCIENTIFIC NAMES FOR  
ADIRONDACK FISH SPECIES

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>
Cisco	<i>Coregonus artedii</i>
Lake whitefish	<i>Coregonus clupeaformis</i>
Round whitefish	<i>Prosopium cylindraceum</i>
Rainbow trout	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>
Atlantic salmon	<i>Salmo salar</i>
Brown Trout	<i>Salmo trutta</i>
Brook trout	<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>
Lake trout	<i>Salvelinus namaycush</i>
Splake	<i>Salvelinus fontinalis x namaycush</i>
Rainbow smelt	<i>Osmerus mordax</i>
Central mudminnow	<i>Umbra limi</i>
Northern pike	<i>Esox lucius</i>
Chain pickerel	<i>Esox niger</i>
Tiger musky	<i>Esox lucius x masquinongy</i>
Lake chub	<i>Couesius plumbeus</i>
Cutlips minnow	<i>Exoglossum maxillingua</i>
Golden shiner	<i>Notemigonus crysoleucas</i>
Common shiner	<i>Luxilus cornutus</i>
Northern redbelly dace	<i>Phoxinus eos</i>
Finescale dace	<i>Phoxinus neogaeus</i>
Bluntnose minnow	<i>Pimephales notatus</i>
Fathead minnow	<i>Pimephales promelas</i>
Blacknose dace	<i>Rhinichthys atratulus</i>
Longnose dace	<i>Rhinichthys cataractae</i>
Creek chub	<i>Semotilus atromaculatus</i>
Fallfish	<i>Semotilus corporalis</i>
Pearl dace	<i>Semotilus margarita</i>
Longnose sucker	<i>Catostomus catostomus</i>
White sucker	<i>Catostomus commersoni</i>
Creek chubsucker	<i>Erimyson oblongus</i>
Brown bullhead	<i>Ameiurus nebulosus</i>
Banded killifish	<i>Fundulus diaphanus</i>
Rock bass	<i>Ambloplites rupestris</i>
Redbreast sunfish	<i>Lepomis auritus</i>
Pumpkinseed	<i>Lepomis gibbosus</i>
Bluegill	<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>
Smallmouth bass	<i>Micropterus dolomieu</i>
Largemouth bass	<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>
Black Crappie	<i>Pomixis nigromaculatus</i>
Yellow perch	<i>Perca flavescens</i>
Walleye	<i>Stizostedion vitreum vitreum</i>
Slimy sculpin	<i>Cottus cognatus</i>

NEW YORK STATE BREEDING BIRD ATLAS  
 BREEDING SPECIES OF : BLUE MT. WILD FOREST  
 1980-1985 DATA - AOU CHECKLIST ORDER

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	CONFIRMED		PROBABLE		POSSIBLE		TOTAL	
		BLOCKS		BLOCKS		BLOCKS		BLOCKS	
Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	2 OF	18	3 OF	18	2 OF	18	7 OF	18
American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	1 OF	18	1 OF	18	0 OF	18	2 OF	18
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	0 OF	18	0 OF	18	6 OF	18	6 OF	18
Green-backed Heron	<i>Butorides striatus</i>	0 OF	18	0 OF	18	3 OF	18	3 OF	18
Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	1 OF	18	0 OF	18	3 OF	18	4 OF	18
Green-winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	0 OF	18	0 OF	18	1 OF	18	1 OF	18
American Black Duck	<i>Anas rubripes</i>	3 OF	18	0 OF	18	2 OF	18	5 OF	18
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	2 OF	18	0 OF	18	1 OF	18	3 OF	18
Hooded Merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	0 OF	18	0 OF	18	1 OF	18	1 OF	18
Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	5 OF	18	0 OF	18	2 OF	18	7 OF	18
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	0 OF	18	0 OF	18	1 OF	18	1 OF	18
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	0 OF	18	0 OF	18	3 OF	18	3 OF	18
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	2 OF	18	0 OF	18	5 OF	18	7 OF	18
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	0 OF	18	0 OF	18	1 OF	18	1 OF	18
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	0 OF	18	0 OF	18	3 OF	18	3 OF	18
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	1 OF	18	0 OF	18	9 OF	18	10 OF	18
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	0 OF	18	1 OF	18	7 OF	18	8 OF	18
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	0 OF	18	0 OF	18	3 OF	18	3 OF	18
Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	9 OF	18	0 OF	18	5 OF	18	14 OF	18
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	6 OF	18	0 OF	18	1 OF	18	7 OF	18
Virginia Rail	<i>Rallus limicola</i>	0 OF	18	0 OF	18	1 OF	18	1 OF	18
Sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i>	0 OF	18	0 OF	18	1 OF	18	1 OF	18
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	3 OF	18	0 OF	18	1 OF	18	4 OF	18
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>	0 OF	18	2 OF	18	6 OF	18	8 OF	18
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	0 OF	18	1 OF	18	2 OF	18	3 OF	18
American Woodcock	<i>Scolopax minor</i>	2 OF	18	1 OF	18	1 OF	18	4 OF	18
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	2 OF	18	1 OF	18	4 OF	18	7 OF	18
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	1 OF	18	0 OF	18	0 OF	18	1 OF	18
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	0 OF	18	2 OF	18	0 OF	18	2 OF	18
Black-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	0 OF	18	0 OF	18	2 OF	18	2 OF	18
Barred Owl	<i>Strix varia</i>	1 OF	18	6 OF	18	0 OF	18	7 OF	18
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	0 OF	18	0 OF	18	1 OF	18	1 OF	18
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	1 OF	18	5 OF	18	10 OF	18	16 OF	18
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	0 OF	18	5 OF	18	9 OF	18	14 OF	18
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	3 OF	18	2 OF	18	4 OF	18	9 OF	18

NEW YORK STATE BREEDING BIRD ATLAS  
 BREEDING SPECIES OF : BLUE MT. WILD FOREST  
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COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	CONFIRMED BLOCKS	PROBABLE BLOCKS	POSSIBLE BLOCKS	TOTAL BLOCKS
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	6 OF 18	3 OF 18	5 OF 18	14 OF 18
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	5 OF 18	2 OF 18	1 OF 18	8 OF 18
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	6 OF 18	1 OF 18	6 OF 18	13 OF 18
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	2 OF 18	3 OF 18	1 OF 18	6 OF 18
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	2 OF 18	2 OF 18	6 OF 18	10 OF 18
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus borealis</i>	0 OF 18	3 OF 18	7 OF 18	10 OF 18
Eastern Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>	1 OF 18	5 OF 18	4 OF 18	10 OF 18
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	0 OF 18	0 OF 18	2 OF 18	2 OF 18
Alder Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>	0 OF 18	2 OF 18	3 OF 18	5 OF 18
Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	2 OF 18	4 OF 18	9 OF 18	15 OF 18
Eastern Phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	4 OF 18	2 OF 18	1 OF 18	7 OF 18
Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	3 OF 18	3 OF 18	5 OF 18	11 OF 18
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	2 OF 18	4 OF 18	2 OF 18	8 OF 18
Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	6 OF 18	1 OF 18	5 OF 18	12 OF 18
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	0 OF 18	0 OF 18	1 OF 18	1 OF 18
Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	1 OF 18	1 OF 18	2 OF 18	4 OF 18
Cliff Swallow	<i>Hirundo pyrrhonota</i>	1 OF 18	0 OF 18	2 OF 18	3 OF 18
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	7 OF 18	0 OF 18	2 OF 18	9 OF 18
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	5 OF 18	4 OF 18	4 OF 18	13 OF 18
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	1 OF 18	1 OF 18	3 OF 18	5 OF 18
Black-capped Chickadee	<i>Parus atricapillus</i>	11 OF 18	0 OF 18	6 OF 18	17 OF 18
Boreal Chickadee	<i>Parus hudsonicus</i>	0 OF 18	0 OF 18	1 OF 18	1 OF 18
Tufted Titmouse	<i>Parus bicolor</i>	0 OF 18	0 OF 18	1 OF 18	1 OF 18
Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	4 OF 18	1 OF 18	10 OF 18	15 OF 18
White-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	5 OF 18	3 OF 18	5 OF 18	13 OF 18
Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>	0 OF 18	3 OF 18	5 OF 18	8 OF 18
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	2 OF 18	1 OF 18	0 OF 18	3 OF 18
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	3 OF 18	7 OF 18	5 OF 18	15 OF 18
Golden-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	4 OF 18	1 OF 18	3 OF 18	8 OF 18
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>	0 OF 18	1 OF 18	6 OF 18	7 OF 18
Eastern Bluebird	<i>Sialia sialis</i>	2 OF 18	1 OF 18	0 OF 18	3 OF 18
Veery	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	4 OF 18	0 OF 18	8 OF 18	12 OF 18
Gray-cheeked Thrush	<i>Catharus minimus</i>	0 OF 18	1 OF 18	1 OF 18	2 OF 18
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	5 OF 18	4 OF 18	7 OF 18	16 OF 18
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	2 OF 18	4 OF 18	6 OF 18	12 OF 18

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APPENDIX 5

NEW YORK STATE BREEDING BIRD ATLAS  
 BREEDING SPECIES OF : BLUE MT. WILD FOREST  
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COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	CONFIRMED		PROBABLE		POSSIBLE		TOTAL	
		BLOCKS		BLOCKS		BLOCKS		BLOCKS	
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	3 OF	18	2 OF	18	4 OF	18	9 OF	18
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	9 OF	18	1 OF	18	3 OF	18	13 OF	18
Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	2 OF	18	4 OF	18	1 OF	18	7 OF	18
Brown Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	1 OF	18	2 OF	18	1 OF	18	4 OF	18
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	4 OF	18	10 OF	18	0 OF	18	14 OF	18
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	3 OF	18	0 OF	18	1 OF	18	4 OF	18
Solitary Vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>	3 OF	18	6 OF	18	7 OF	18	16 OF	18
Yellow-throated Vireo	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	0 OF	18	0 OF	18	1 OF	18	1 OF	18
Philadelphia Vireo	<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>	0 OF	18	1 OF	18	1 OF	18	2 OF	18
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	7 OF	18	5 OF	18	5 OF	18	17 OF	18
Nashville Warbler	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>	2 OF	18	1 OF	18	4 OF	18	7 OF	18
Northern Parula	<i>Parula americana</i>	1 OF	18	4 OF	18	5 OF	18	10 OF	18
Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	0 OF	18	2 OF	18	2 OF	18	4 OF	18
Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>	4 OF	18	2 OF	18	7 OF	18	13 OF	18
Magnolia Warbler	<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>	5 OF	18	6 OF	18	4 OF	18	15 OF	18
Cape May Warbler	<i>Dendroica tigrina</i>	0 OF	18	0 OF	18	1 OF	18	1 OF	18
Black-throated Blue Warbler	<i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>	7 OF	18	5 OF	18	6 OF	18	18 OF	18
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	7 OF	18	3 OF	18	7 OF	18	17 OF	18
Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Dendroica virens</i>	8 OF	18	3 OF	18	6 OF	18	17 OF	18
Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Dendroica fusca</i>	7 OF	18	4 OF	18	6 OF	18	17 OF	18
Blackpoll Warbler	<i>Dendroica striata</i>	0 OF	18	1 OF	18	3 OF	18	4 OF	18
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	3 OF	18	1 OF	18	8 OF	18	12 OF	18
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	5 OF	18	9 OF	18	3 OF	18	17 OF	18
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>	3 OF	18	7 OF	18	3 OF	18	13 OF	18
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	1 OF	18	0 OF	18	3 OF	18	4 OF	18
Mourning Warbler	<i>Oporornis philadelphia</i>	1 OF	18	1 OF	18	2 OF	18	4 OF	18
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	6 OF	18	4 OF	18	6 OF	18	16 OF	18
Canada Warbler	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	5 OF	18	4 OF	18	3 OF	18	12 OF	18
Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	4 OF	18	4 OF	18	5 OF	18	13 OF	18
Northern Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	0 OF	18	0 OF	18	2 OF	18	2 OF	18
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	3 OF	18	4 OF	18	7 OF	18	14 OF	18
Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	0 OF	18	4 OF	18	1 OF	18	5 OF	18
Rufous-sided Towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	1 OF	18	0 OF	18	1 OF	18	2 OF	18
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	6 OF	18	2 OF	18	1 OF	18	9 OF	18
Field Sparrow	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	1 OF	18	1 OF	18	1 OF	18	3 OF	18

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COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	CONFIRMED BLOCKS	PROBABLE BLOCKS	POSSIBLE BLOCKS	TOTAL BLOCKS
Savannah Sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	0 OF 18	1 OF 18	0 OF 18	1 OF 18
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	8 OF 18	2 OF 18	5 OF 18	15 OF 18
Lincoln's Sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>	0 OF 18	0 OF 18	1 OF 18	1 OF 18
Swamp Sparrow	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	1 OF 18	0 OF 18	7 OF 18	8 OF 18
White-throated Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	6 OF 18	4 OF 18	7 OF 18	17 OF 18
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	8 OF 18	3 OF 18	5 OF 18	16 OF 18
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	0 OF 18	1 OF 18	0 OF 18	1 OF 18
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	4 OF 18	2 OF 18	4 OF 18	10 OF 18
Rusty Blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	2 OF 18	0 OF 18	0 OF 18	2 OF 18
Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	8 OF 18	0 OF 18	4 OF 18	12 OF 18
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	3 OF 18	0 OF 18	1 OF 18	4 OF 18
Northern Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	2 OF 18	0 OF 18	1 OF 18	3 OF 18
Purple Finch	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	4 OF 18	6 OF 18	6 OF 18	16 OF 18
House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	0 OF 18	1 OF 18	0 OF 18	1 OF 18
Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	0 OF 18	7 OF 18	0 OF 18	7 OF 18
White-winged Crossbill	<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>	0 OF 18	3 OF 18	4 OF 18	7 OF 18
American Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	0 OF 18	5 OF 18	5 OF 18	10 OF 18
Evening Grosbeak	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	3 OF 18	1 OF 18	7 OF 18	11 OF 18
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	1 OF 18	0 OF 18	0 OF 18	1 OF 18

APPENDIX 6  
New York State  
Breeding Bird Atlas

The enclosed data from the New York State Breeding Bird Atlas represents a cumulative effort from 1980-1985. These data are the result of on-site block by block surveys conducted by numerous individuals. The appropriate blocks were then selected to form a unit for which we can provide a listing of Confirmed, Probable and Possible breeding birds. The intensity level and effort in data collecting varies throughout the State. Some blocks have been more thoroughly searched than others. For these reasons, we cannot provide a definitive statement concerning the absence of a breeding record for a species not listed in the unit. We can only provide a listing of species known to be breeding or suspected of breeding within this unit.

The highest level of confirmation of breeding recorded during the Atlas period was retained in this list. The list is grouped by breeding level with Confirmed breeders listed first followed by Probable and Possible breeders.

Definitions of the New York State legal status and the Natural Heritage Program (NHP) State ranking are provided on the enclosed sheet entitled "New York State Breeding Bird Atlas Species Status." The NHP rank reflects "believed" rarity within the State. It does not confer any legal protection to the species and is meant only as a "working" list, subject to changes based upon the most recent data available.

Natural Heritage Program State Ranks

- S1 - Typically 5 or fewer occurrences, very few remaining individuals, acres, or miles of stream, or some other factor of its biology making it especially vulnerable in New York State.
- S2 - Typically 6 to 20 occurrences, few remaining individuals, acres, or miles of stream, or factors demonstrably making it very vulnerable in New York State.
- S3 - Typically 21 to 100 occurrences, limited acreage, or miles of stream in New York State.
- S4 - Apparently secure in New York State.
- S5 - Demonstrably secure in New York State.
- SH - Historically known from New York State, but not seen in the past 15 years.
- SX - Apparently extirpated from New York State.
- SE - Exotic, not native to New York State.
- SR - State report only, no verified specimens known from New York State.
- SU - Status in New York State is unknown.
- NR - Not ranked, usually a hybrid species.

New York State Breeding Bird Atlas  
Species Status

New York State Legal Status

Endangered - any species which meet one of the following criteria:

- 1) Any native species in imminent danger of extirpation or extinction in New York.
- 2) Any species listed as endangered by the United States Department of the Interior, as enumerated in the Code of Federal Regulations 50 CFR 17.11.

Threatened - any species which meet one of the following criteria:

- 1) Any native species likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future in New York.
- 2) Any species listed as threatened by the United States Department of the Interior, as enumerated in the Code of Federal Regulations 50 CFR 17.11, and not listed as endangered in New York.

Protected-Special Concern - those species which are not yet recognized as endangered or threatened, but for which documented concern exists for their continued welfare in New York and are Federally protected wild birds.

Protected-Game Species - species classified as small game in New York by Environmental Conservation Law, may have an open season for part of the year and are protected at other times.

Protected - those species listed as wild game, protected wild birds, and endangered species as defined in the Environmental Conservation Law.

Unprotected - species which may be taken at any time without limit; however, a license to take may be required.

NEW YORK STATE BREEDING BIRD ATLAS  
 BREEDING SPECIES OF : BLUE MT. WILD FOREST  
 1980-1985 DATA - AOU CHECKLIST ORDER

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	BREED- ING CODE	YEAR	NEW YORK LEGAL STATUS	NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM STATE RANK
Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	P2	82	Protected-Special Concern	S4
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	X1	83	Protected	S3
American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	T2	83	Protected	S4
Least Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	X1	82	Protected-Special Concern	S3
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	NY	84	Protected	S5
Green-backed Heron	<i>Butorides striatus</i>	X1	83	Protected	S5
Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	P2	82	Protected	S3
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	FY	82	Game Species	S5
Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	FL	83	Game Species	S5
Green-winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	X1	81	Game Species	S3
American Black Duck	<i>Anas rubripes</i>	FL	84	Game Species	S4
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	FL	84	Game Species	S5
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	X1	82	Game Species	S2
Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>	FL	82	Game Species	S5
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	FL	82	Game Species	S3
American Wigeon	<i>Anas americana</i>	FL	82	Game Species	S3
Redhead	<i>Aythya americana</i>	P2	80	Game Species	SE
Ring-necked Duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>	P2	80	Game Species	S3
Hooded Merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	X1	84	Game Species	S4
Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	P2	82	Game Species	S5
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	X1	84	Protected	S4
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	X1	84	Threatened	S4
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	X1	83	Endangered	S1
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	FY	85	Threatened	S4
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	P2	84	Protected	S4
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	X1	85	Protected-Special Concern	S4
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	X1	81	Protected	S4
Red-shouldered Hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	NY	81	Threatened	S4
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	UN	83	Protected	S5
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	FL	84	Protected	S5
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	ON	84	Protected	S5
Gray Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	FL	82	Game Species	SE
Ring-necked Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	P2	84	Game Species	SE

NEW YORK STATE BREEDING BIRD ATLAS  
 BREEDING SPECIES OF : BLUE MT. WILD FOREST  
 1980-1985 DATA - AOU CHECKLIST ORDER

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	BREED- ING CODE	YEAR	NEW YORK LEGAL STATUS	NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM STATE RANK
Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	FL	81	Game Species	S5
Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	D2	84	Game Species	S5
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	T2	83	Game Species	S5
Virginia Rail	<i>Rallus limicola</i>	T2	85	Game Species	S5
Sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i>	X1	83	Game Species	S4
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	NY	82	Game Species	S4
American Coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>	X1	80	Game Species	S3
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	FY	84	Protected	S5
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>	X1	84	Protected	S5
Upland Sandpiper	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	FL	84	Protected-Special Concern	S4
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	NE	82	Game Species	S5
American Woodcock	<i>Scolopax minor</i>	D2	82	Game Species	S5
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	FL	82	Protected	S5
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	NY	82	Threatened	S3
Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	P2	82	Protected-Special Concern	S3
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	NY	84	Unprotected	SE
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	UN	83	Protected	S5
Black-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	X1	81	Protected	S5
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	S2	82	Protected	S5
Eastern Screech-Owl	<i>Otus asio</i>	S2	84	Protected	S5
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	FL	84	Protected	S5
Barred Owl	<i>Strix varia</i>	X1	82	Protected	S5
Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	X1	80	Protected	S3
Northern Saw-whet Owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	X1	84	Protected	S3
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	NE	82	Protected-Special Concern	S4
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	X1	84	Protected	S5
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	S2	84	Protected	S5
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	T2	83	Protected	S5
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	T2	83	Protected	S5
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	P2	84	Protected	S5
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	P2	84	Protected	S5
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	FL	84	Protected	S5
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	FL	84	Protected	S5

NEW YORK STATE BREEDING BIRD ATLAS  
 BREEDING SPECIES OF : BLUE MT. WILD FOREST  
 1980-1985 DATA - AOU CHECKLIST ORDER

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	BREED- ING CODE	YEAR	NEW YORK LEGAL STATUS	NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM STATE RANK
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus borealis</i>	N2	80	Protected	S5
Eastern Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>	D2	84	Protected	S5
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	X1	84	Protected	S3
Alder Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>	T2	85	Protected	S5
Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	X1	84	Protected	S5
Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	S2	84	Protected	S5
Eastern Phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	NE	81	Protected	S5
Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	D2	84	Protected	S5
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	NY	83	Protected	S5
Purple Martin	<i>Progne subis</i>	NY	84	Protected	S5
Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	NE	84	Protected	S5
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	X1	83	Protected	S5
Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	X1	84	Protected	S5
Cliff Swallow	<i>Hirundo pyrrhonota</i>	NY	83	Protected	S5
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	NY	84	Protected	S5
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	FL	81	Protected	S5
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	N2	84	Protected-Special Concern	S4
Black-capped Chickadee	<i>Parus atricapillus</i>	B2	84	Protected	S5
Tufted Titmouse	<i>Parus bicolor</i>	X1	84	Protected	S5
Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	X1	84	Protected	S5
White-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	S2	84	Protected	S5
Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>	S2	84	Protected	S5
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	ON	83	Protected	S5
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	NY	82	Protected	S5
Sedge Wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	S2	82	Protected-Special Concern	S2
Marsh Wren	<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>	S2	82	Protected	S5
Golden-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	FY	84	Protected	S5
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>	S2	84	Protected	S3
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>	X1	81	Protected	S5
Eastern Bluebird	<i>Sialia sialis</i>	NY	84	Protected-Special Concern	S5
Veery	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	S2	84	Protected	S5
Gray-cheeked Thrush	<i>Catharus minimus</i>	T2	83	Protected	S3
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	NY	82	Protected	S5

NEW YORK STATE BREEDING BIRD ATLAS  
 BREEDING SPECIES OF : BLUE MT. WILD FOREST  
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COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	BREED- ING CODE	YEAR	NEW YORK LEGAL STATUS	NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM STATE RANK
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	X1	83	Protected	S5
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	S2	84	Protected	S5
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	NY	83	Protected	S5
Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	NE	84	Protected	S5
Brown Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	FY	84	Protected	S5
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	S2	84	Protected	S5
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	NY	84	Unprotected	SE
Solitary Vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>	S2	84	Protected	S5
Yellow-throated Vireo	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	X1	84	Protected	S5
Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	T2	83	Protected	S5
Philadelphia Vireo	<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>	S2	82	Protected	S3
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	D2	83	Protected	S5
Blue-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora pinus</i>	T2	83	Protected	S5
Golden-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	X1	84	Protected	S4
Nashville Warbler	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>	X1	83	Protected	S5
Northern Parula	<i>Parula americana</i>	FY	84	Protected	S3S4
Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	NE	83	Protected	S5
Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>	FL	84	Protected	S5
Magnolia Warbler	<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>	FY	84	Protected	S5
Cape May Warbler	<i>Dendroica tigrina</i>	X1	80	Protected	S2
Black-throated Blue Warbler	<i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>	X1	84	Protected	S5
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	S2	84	Protected	S5
Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Dendroica virens</i>	S2	84	Protected	S5
Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Dendroica fusca</i>	NY	84	Protected	S5
Pine Warbler	<i>Dendroica pinus</i>	X1	84	Protected	S5
Prairie Warbler	<i>Dendroica discolor</i>	S2	84	Protected	S5
Blackpoll Warbler	<i>Dendroica striata</i>	T2	81	Protected	S3
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	T2	84	Protected	S5
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	T2	83	Protected	S5
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>	FL	84	Protected	S5
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	D2	82	Protected	S5
Louisiana Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus motacilla</i>	X1	84	Protected	S5
Mourning Warbler	<i>Oporornis philadelphia</i>	FY	80	Protected	S5

NEW YORK STATE BREEDING BIRD ATLAS  
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COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	BREED- ING CODE	YEAR	NEW YORK LEGAL STATUS	NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM STATE RANK
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	FY	81	Protected	S5
Canada Warbler	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	FY	84	Protected	S5
Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	D2	81	Protected	S5
Northern Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	S2	84	Protected	S5
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	S2	84	Protected	S5
Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	T2	84	Protected	S5
Rufous-sided Towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	S2	84	Protected	S5
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	NY	84	Protected	S5
Field Sparrow	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	NE	83	Protected	S5
Vesper Sparrow	<i>Pooecetes gramineus</i>	S2	82	Protected-Special Concern	S5
Savannah Sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	NE	83	Protected	S5
Grasshopper Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	FL	82	Protected-Special Concern	S4
Henslow's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	FL	84	Protected-Special Concern	S4
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	FY	83	Protected	S5
Lincoln's Sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>	D2	84	Protected	S4
Swamp Sparrow	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	X1	84	Protected	S5
White-throated Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	X1	84	Protected	S5
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	S2	84	Protected	S5
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	FY	84	Protected	S5
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	NE	83	Protected	S5
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	S2	84	Protected	S5
Rusty Blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	FL	84	Protected	S3
Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	NY	84	Protected	S5
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	FL	84	Protected	S5
Orchard Oriole	<i>Icterus spurius</i>	FY	84	Protected	S4
Northern Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	NY	84	Protected	S5
Purple Finch	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	P2	84	Protected	S5
House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	FL	84	Protected	SE
Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	P2	85	Protected	S3
White-winged Crossbill	<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>	T2	85	Protected	S2S3
American Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	FL	84	Protected	S5
Evening Grosbeak	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	FY	84	Protected	S5
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	NY	84	Unprotected	SE