File

New York State
Department of Environmental Conservation

Division of Lands and Forests

Unit Management Plans for Black River Wild Forest

Pratt-Northam Memorial Park

J.P. Lewis Tract Easement
John Brown Tract Easement

June 1996

GEORGE E. PATAKI, *Governor* MICHAEL D. ZAGATA, *Commissioner*

MEMORANDUM FROM
MICHAEL D. ZAGATA, *Commissioner*

New York State
Department of Environmental Conservation

JUN 2 7 1996

TO: The Record

RE: Unit Management Plan (UMP)
Black River Wild Forest

A UMP for the Black River Wild Forest has been completed. The UMP is consistent with the guidelines and criteria of the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan, the State Constitution, Environmental Conservation Law, and Department rules, regulations and policies. The UMP includes management objectives for a five year period and is hereby approved and adopted.

Commissioner

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PREFACE

BLACK RIVER WILD FOREST FINAL UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN

And the land will remain essentially unchanged;

A testimony to a different past, to another time;

A natural citadel of forests, wetlands, lakes and hills.

And we the people of this great State can enjoy this heritage;

We can find peace, and fish and wildlife, and many other natural values.

We can hike and ride, hunt and fish, ski and snowshoe, and find the serenity and the balm of those things wild.

But, the continuance of these things will require a stewardship that they may remain in their natural state;

And, if it is properly managed, the Black River Wild Forest will be all of these things for our children, and their children, ad infinitum.

We, and they, will enjoy a true natural treasure forever, if we manage it wisely;

And, to that end, we set forth today...

David V. Gray, DEC - Herkimer
Task Force Leader

NYSDEC
Region 6 Staff Contributors:

Lands and Forests
S. Bazan, L. Blake (Ret.)
D. Buehler, J. Dexter (Ret.)
S. Gray III (Ret.), P. Hartmann,
J. Kramer, R. McKinley,
D. Riedman, D. Smith

Wildlife
L. Chamberlaine (Ret.), E. Smith

Fisheries
M. Craig, B. Gordon, D. Johnson

Operations
R. Dawson, R. Shue,
C. Slater, R. Van Wie

Administration - C. Bunn,
S. Dawson, C. Munger

Central Office Contributors:

P. Bach, M. Baldwin (Ret.),
R. Fenton, G. Ives (Ret.),
D. Perham, T. Wolfe - Lands and Forests

B. Buffington, C. Leunig - Wildlife

Region 5 Staff Contributors: J. English (Ret.), B. Finlayson, T. Kapelewski - Lands and Forests

Adirondack Park Agency: C. Scrafford

Forest Historian Emeritus: J. Manion (Ret.)

GENESIS

The Forest Preserve, consisting of the public lands in the 16 counties of the Adirondack and Catskill regions of New York State, was created in 1885 and was one of the earliest attempts at land preservation in the United States. The 1885 legislation directed that the Forest Preserve "be forever kept as wild forest lands." In 1892, most of the Forest Preserve lands in the Adirondacks were included in the newly established Adirondack Park. In 1894, an amendment to the New York State Constitution gave further direction that the Forest Preserve lands, "shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed." This mandate, now Article XIV of the Constitution, applies to both the Adirondack and Catskill Forest Preserves and covers approximately 2.8 million acres of public lands.

Over the years, these enormous tracts of public lands have provided a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities in a wild and forested setting unique to the eastern United States. New York is the only State where citizens have agreed to give constitutional protection to their lands and this protection has endured for over a century.

As with all public lands, use and interest by the public steadily increased to a point which threatened the very values for which the Forest Preserve was established. During the 1950's and 1960's, many studies were made to identify detrimental threats to the Forest Preserve and to offer solutions for the future of these lands. Notable among these studies was the work of the Temporary Study Commission on the Future of the Adirondacks, which was formed in 1968. The Commission was charged with making recommendations for the future use of both State and private lands within the Adirondack Park. Among its important recommendations were:

- the creation of an Adirondack Park Agency;
- the preparation of a master plan for State lands;
- the classification of these lands "according to their characteristics and capacity to withstand use"
- a set of extensive guidelines for the care, custody and control of State lands.

These recommendations were adopted in the 1971 legislation known as the Adirondack Park Agency Act, Article 27 of the Executive Law.

Policy and procedure guidelines, which can be found in the Forest Preserve Unit Management Planning and Procedure Handbook dated April 1, 1988, apply specifically to unit management planning for Forest Preserve lands within the Adirondack and Catskill Parks.

Planning is the orderly arrangement of the means to an end, the detailed formulations of a program of action. Land use planning is the establishment of goals, policies and procedures that prescribe management of an area of land. Unit management planning is the planning process being applied to the various land units of the Forest Preserve. The planning process consists of three levels; State Land Master Plan, Unit Management Plan and Project Plan.

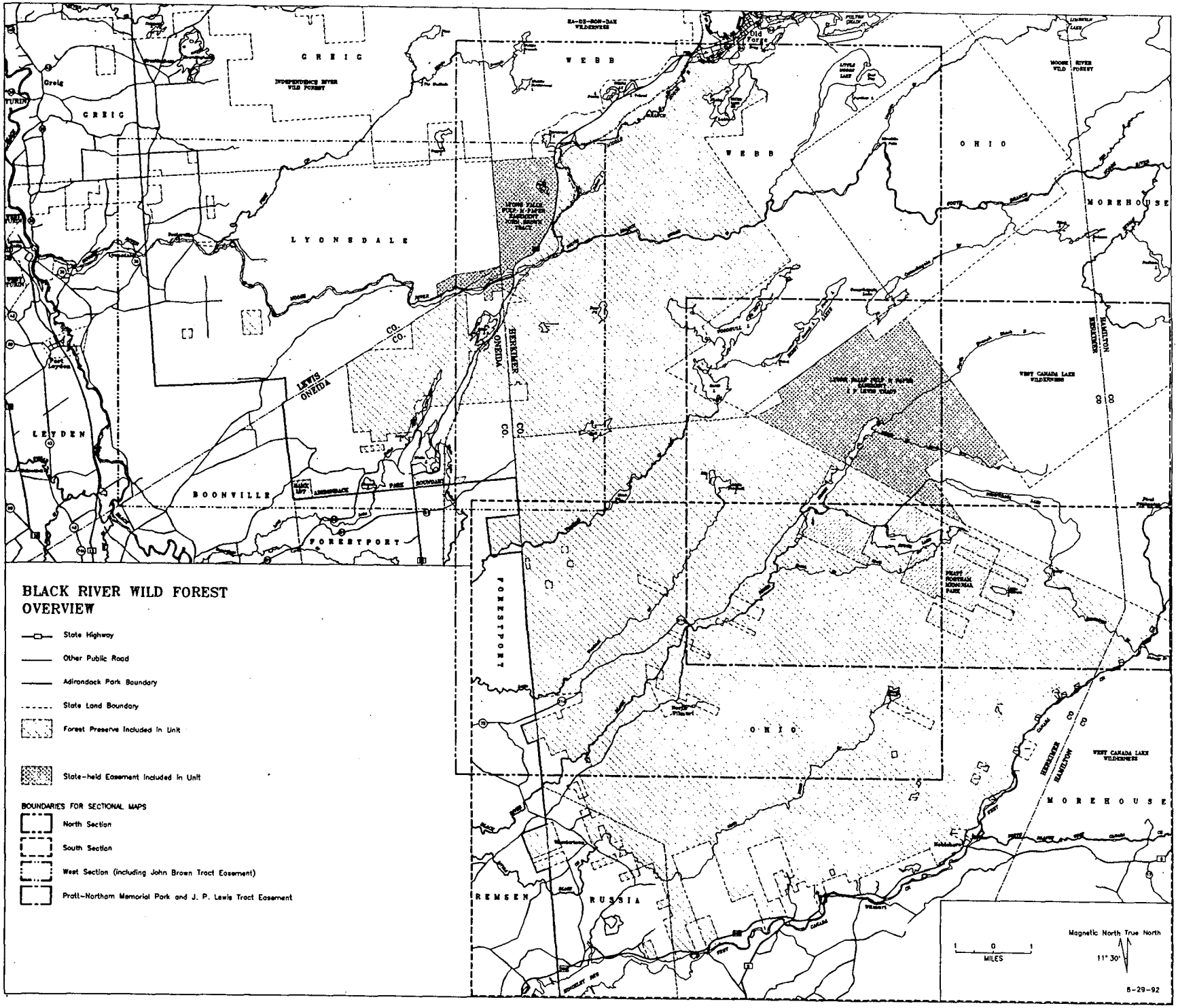
The Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan affects State land management within the Adirondack Park in two key ways:

- Lands are classified according to their characteristics and/or capacity to withstand use. The following land classifications are established in the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan:

  - Wilderness
  - Primitive
  - Canoe
  - Wild Forest
  - Intensive Use
  - Historic
  - Travel Corridor
  - State Administrative
  - Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers

- General guidelines and standards provide for the management and use of lands within each classification. Each area of land classified becomes a unit for management purposes and each unit will have a specific management plan written for it. These unit management plans will direct management activities within the unit for a period of five years. Plans may be amended if necessary and will be reevaluated and updated at five year intervals. Within the classification and criteria provided by the State Land Master Plan, a unit plan covers all aspects of the environment and is the basis for all activities within the unit. All management programs must recognize and work within the constraints of the plan. The Black River Wild Forest Unit Management Plan has been prepared by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation with the State Land Master Plan setting the parameters and local citizens providing additional review. Unit management plans will contain sufficient information to comply with all State Land Master Plan requirements.

Unit management plans will be as specific as possible in order to eliminate the need for further public, regulatory or Departmental policy reviews at the project plan stage. Including such specifics in the unit plans will not always be practical and project level reviews will be necessary in many cases. A project plan may be needed to address SEQRA and to implement an action identified in an approved unit management plan. Project planning involves a series of administrative steps or procedures leading to the installation or completion of the approved project action. Depending on the complexity of the project, project planning may be very simplistic involving two or more steps with documentation. More steps are required as the size, impact or cost of a project increases. As these steps are completed, documentation results in a file or record. Project planning does not generally involve public participation except as may be required by the provisions of the State Environmental Quality Review Act. However, on certain projects, public informational meetings may be held. Also, files relevant to most projects are generally available for public review and budget and staffing estimates for most projects will be included in the unit management plan.


BLACK RIVER WILD FOREST
OVERVIEW
State Highway
Other Public Road
Adirondack Park Boundary
State Land Boundary
Forest Preserve Included in Unit
State-held Easement Included in Unit
BOUNDARIES FOR SECTIONAL MAPS
North Section
South Section
West Section (including John Brown Tract Easement)
Pratt-Northam Memorial Park and J. P. Lewis Tract Easement
GREIG
WEBB
OHIO
MOREHOUSE
LYONSDALE
LEYDEN
BOONVILLE
FORESTPORT
REMSEN
RUSSIA
LEWIS
ONEIDA
HERKIMER
HAMILTON
INDEPENDENCE RIVER WILD FOREST
MOOSE RIVER WILD FOREST
WEST CANADA LAKE WILDEREES
PRATT NORTHAM MEMORIAL PARK
MILES
Magnetic North True North
11° 30'
8-29-92

This document represents management objectives rather than a work plan of commitments. Accomplishment of the management actions outlined herein is entirely dependent on legislative budget appropriations for project funding and sufficient personnel to carry them out. Where possible, the Department will work with volunteer groups and pursue alternative funding sources to accomplish some of the proposed projects. If specific scheduled projects are not funded in the year budget requests are made, they will be resubmitted in the following year so that important plan management objectives may eventually be realized.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Area Description

1. General Location and Acreage

The Black River Wild Forest is located in the south-western foothills of the Adirondack Park. Including the detached parcels within the Park boundary, the unit is comprised of Forest Preserve lands in four counties with the following acreage breakdown (excluding Pratt-Northam Memorial Park, 4462.1 acres):

Herkimer County		Acreage
John Brown's Tract (Webb)		5,855
Moose River Tract (Webb)		15,405
Gore between Moose River Tract and Nobleboro Patent (Ohio)		937
Adgate's Eastern Tract:		
Devereux Tract (Webb)	3,992.82	
Blake Lot (Webb)	13,986.00	
Cramer Tract (Webb and Ohio)	6,530.40	
Miller (J. A.) Tract (Ohio)	1,712.42	
Minuse (J. H.) Tract (Ohio)	2,520.00	
Gouverneur (Nicholas) or N. Gouverneur (Webb)	1,766.00	
Kirkland (Ohio)	1,626.00	
Hamilton (Ohio)	825.00	
Jewett (Ohio)	773.00	
	33,731.64	33,732
Woodhull Tract (Ohio)		4,503
Nobleboro Patent (Old Survey) (Ohio)		12,843
Nobleboro Patent (New Survey) (Ohio)		19,461
Remsenburgh Patent Ohio and Russia)		21,127
Matchin's Patent - Marvin Tract (Russia)		100
Herkimer County Total		**113,963**

Lewis County

John Brown's Tract (Lyonsdale)		88
Brantingham Tract, Lot 311 (Lyonsdale)		50
Brantingham Tract, Lot 314 (Lyonsdale)		183
Lewis County Total		**321**

Hamilton County

Arthurboro Patent (Morehouse)		**473**

Oneida County

Adgate's Eastern Tract		
Piquet Tract (Forestport)	2,313.07	
Devereux Tract (Forestport)	984.81	
N. Gouverneur (Forestport)	600.00	
Miller and Swanton (Forestport)	2,009.42	
	5,907.30	5,907
Remsenburgh Patent (Forestport and Remsen)		342
Woodhull Tract (Forestport)		500
Oneida County Total		**6,749**
Black River Wild Forest Grand Total (Acres)		**121,506**

A permanent easement and right-of-way held jointly with Charles A. McHale, his heirs, distributees and assigns, allows motorized access on the existing Bolick Rd. from the Moose River Road to State land in the Miller and Swanton Tract, Adgate's Eastern Tract.

A permanent easement acquired in 1967 from the Trustees of the Masonic Home, allows access from the Round Lake Road to the Otter Lake-Brandy Lake Snowmobile Trail.

The total acreage for the Black River Wild Forest is 121,506 acres. This total does not include the Nicks Lake Campground which is classified as an intensive use area and is treated in a separate management plan prepared by the NYSDEC Division of Operations. See Appendix 1.A. for a boundary line description of this wild forest unit.

Richard Cox and Tony Dinetto have deeded access rights to their property on the South Shore Road at South Lake. Details of an access agreement are currently being worked out between Mr. Cox and NYSDEC regarding specific location.

Due to this large acreage, the unit is divided into four sections for planning purposes. Sections A through D are shown in Appendix 1.C.

Section A - That acreage north of the South Branch Trail and Woodhull Lake.
Section B - That acreage between Section A and the Black River, North Lake and the Pratt-Northam Memorial Park parcel.

Section C - That acreage contained in the Pratt-Northam Memorial Park Parcel. This gift land acreage is addressed in a sub-plan which is appended herein.
Section D - That acreage between Section B and State Routes 8 and 365.

B. **History of Land Unit**

A comprehensive treatment of the interesting history of this area is not practical here. Consult the Bibliography for a listing of some of the many excellent sources of historical information. Following are some significant highlights:

Historic Note 1.

The Black River, for which this unit is named, has been called the longest of the rivers flowing within the bounds of our great State. Within the Adirondack Park, it drains approximately 80 square miles by dropping 518 feet in 14.4 miles. Unlike other major rivers in New York State, it flows basically south, running from North Lake to the Park boundary. For this reason, the portion of the Black River that lies within the unit did not play a large part in early American history, which was based on an east-west transportation pattern.

Historic Note 2.

The history of the area comprising the Black River Wild Forest is primarily one of lumbering and related industries. Prior to the 19th century, this region was known only as a great "waste land" full of marshes, beavers and otters. As the 1800's began to unfold, lumbering became big business and the virgin forests were indiscriminately cut. Great log drives were common on the Black and Moose Rivers as well as the West Canada Creek. Sawmills and logging hamlets appeared with names like Woodhull, Forestport and Woodgate. Lumber, pulpwood and tannin were the 'spoils of a careless and wanton exploitation of the wilderness'. Alfred L. Donaldson in his 'History of the Adirondacks' wrote; "the march of the lumbermen was like an invading army" and they cut "carelessly, with no concern for the future." No professional foresters cruised and scientifically marked the harvests and only the biggest and best fell because the supply of trees appeared limitless. The law of 1885 was amended in 1894 and the 'Forever Wild' clause of the New York State Constitution brought all harvesting to a stop and the "great abused wilderness" was brought under the Constitutional protection of the Forest Preserve. Timber harvesting on private lands of course, has continued since the State land received constitutional protection. In the early 1940's, increasing prices caused a resurgence of logging activity and over 100,000 cords of spruce and balsam were scheduled to be cut in the West Canada country alone.

Early in this century, the 'City' of Nobleborough was the site of a large dam on the West Canada Creek. The trees on the mountainsides were cut with handsaws, mostly by Finns, Polish and French Canadians. The logs were driven down the West Canada to Nobleboro where they were fed to a de-barking drum prior to shipment to the mill by truck.

McKeever was 'booming' with a veneer mill which, in 1913, was converted to a large sawmill with a double bandsaw and resaws. Forty thousand feet of hardwood logs were

sawn each day exclusive of the hearts, which were used for ties by the New York Central Railroad. A pulpmill also operated at McKeever and there were four grinders in operation when the river was high. An article in the 'Lumber Camp News' of September 1949, cites that one of the largest logs squared thirty inches on the (Moose River Lumber Company's saw) carriage and developed twenty six inch wide lumber, streamlined grain and clean as a hound's tooth." This 42+ inch diameter tree (11 feet in circumference) was one of the many giants that supplied more than twelve million feet of select birch and hard maple to all parts of the country during this century's 'teens'.

Rice Veneers Incorporated purchased the pulpmill at McKeever from the Gould Paper Company in 1949. The veneer produced from birch logs was shipped to New London, Wisconsin where it was processed into flush doors. The mill produced veneer until it closed in 1961.

Historic Note 3.

Chapter 608 of the Laws of 1900 added the Town of Webb in Herkimer County to the Adirondack Park. Although this did not enlarge the Park, it did take into consideration the fact that the Town of Webb had been erected from the Town of Wilmurt on January 25, 1896.

Historic Note 4.

Since ownership by the Crown, the lands comprising the Black River Wild Forest have come into state ownership through an enormous number of acquisitions and legal transactions. Mortgage foreclosures and tax sales, as well as fee purchases were the acquisition methods used since the late 1800's to procure the lands making up the Black River Wild Forest for the People of the State of New York. Numerous deeds starting around 1877 trace the history of the unit as the pieces fall into place like a 121,000 acre jig-saw puzzle. Names out of Adirondack history lace the deed books and title cards which document the physical growth of the area. These names include Gould Paper Company, Iroquois Pulp and Paper Company, Adirondack League Club, Forest Products Corporation, Syphert and Harrig Lumber Company, Finch Chemical Company, Brown (George D.), Ballou, Ostrander, Marsh, Underwood, Coughlin, Scanlon and Webb.

Historic Note 5.

In 1825, then Governor DeWitt Clinton made a suggestion for supplementing the water supply to the Erie Canal. The Black River country was viewed as a needed feeder source for the successful Erie, especially in light of the enlargement being considered at the time for that major east-west connector.

Under the general authority contained in Chapter 157 of the Laws of 1836, Chapter 181 of the Laws of 1851 authorized the Canal Commissioners of the New York State Public Works to cause surveys to be made of the lakes at the head of the Black River for the purpose of creating reservoirs. These reservoirs would supply the Black River and the canal system with sufficient water throughout the year. The act authorized the construction of dams, bulkheads, gates and other utilities on the streams and lakes flowing into the Black above the canal feeder dam. It also authorized the Canal Commissioners to

"employ such numbers of persons as in their judgement may be required to attend the gates on said dams, subject to the approval of the Canal Board." The contract for the construction of the necessary dams was awarded on December 30, 1851. Due to certain legal technicalities, the plans were re-adopted and the work was finally authorized under the provisions of Chapter 329 of the Laws of 1854

Canal lakes on this wild forest unit which were under the jurisdiction of the New York State Department of Transportation (DOT), now the NYS Thruway Authority are **North Lake** (constructed in 1857), **South Lake** (1859) and **Woodhull Lake** (1859). **Hinckley Reservoir** (1914 or 1915) and **Sand Lake** (1872) are the remaining "canal lakes" located adjacent to the unit. Chub Pond was initially included, but was abandoned in 1889.

In 1920, the newly-formed Black River Regulating District Board proposed construction of twelve storage reservoirs on the Black River and its tributaries. Most of these were subsequently dropped, some after very bitter legal battles. The Black River's characteristic of too much water in one season and too little in others resulted in the 1925 enlargement of the Stillwater Reservoir on the Beaver River, tributary to the Black. However, proposals to construct new dams at Panther and Higley Mountains, both adjacent to this unit, met with public outcry and defeat. Attempts to regulate and harness the Black River's erratic flow continue to this day.

Management in the North Lake, South Lake section of the unit is particularly complex due to the management inter-relationship between DEC and the Thruway Authority, involving 'canal lands', 'flow lines' etc. In 1967, then responsible NYS Department of Transportation issued a permit to the then NYS Conservation Department for the care and custody of the contiguous uplands and those canal lands underwater in the South Lake Reservoir. Likewise, a DOT permit to DEC dated October 1990, provides for access for undeveloped recreational purposes to North Lake from Forest Preserve and conservation easement lands. These permits can be found in Appendix 16. An historical synopsis of the North Lake area as compiled by former Regional Forestry Manager Scott K. Gray, III can be found in Appendix 17.

Historic Note 6.

On November 25, 1950, the biggest 'wind' of all hit the Adirondacks, leveling trees in scattered locations of the Park from Franklin County to Fulton County. (See Appendix 2). David H. Beetle, writing for the Utica Observer Dispatch of January 22, 1951 illustrated salvage estimates (1,740,000 cords) as "a four foot deep, four foot high pile of pulp logs that would stretch without a break from New York to Los Angeles plus a few miles out into the Pacific". In addition to this, the Department estimated that some 124 million board feet of maple, birch and beech were down. Sixty percent of this volume was located on state land and a portion of this occurred on the Black River Wild Forest.

On the evening of August 27, 1972, another 'big wind' caused extensive blowdown damage to the Woodgate Area. Although the affected Forest Preserve acreage in Herkimer County consisted primarily of hardwood stands and was of minor concern, the opposite was true for nearby Oneida County in the area of the detached parcel (Apps Pond). The blowdown caused by the tornado provided a serious fire danger here due to

an abundance of conifers. Steps were taken to reduce the hazard through salvage and clean-up operations.

On July 11, 1984, another tornado-like windstorm severely damaged a strip of the Black River Wild Forest. Beginning in Lot 8 of the Woodhull Tract, Town of Forestport in Oneida County, the damage extended easterly through the Town of Ohio in Herkimer County, along the end of Chub Pond, the southern tip of Little Woodhull Lake, continued between North and South Lakes and terminated on private land along the south shore of Honnedaga Lake. The greatest area that was affected was in a continuous 250 acre swath which averaged 350 feet in width, ran eastward approximately five miles to the hilltops one and one-half miles east of Chub Pond. From that point for an additional nine miles, the degree of damage varied in a hit-and-miss fashion, with patches of up to 20 acres in size where nearly 100 percent windfall existed. This portion accounted for an additional estimated 100 acres.

The above description is in a report from an aerial reconnaissance of the area. An on-ground inspection revealed many individual wind thrown or damaged trees in the area immediately surrounding the mapped area of near-total wind throw.

In the standing timber, immediately surrounding the mapped area, ten randomly located plots were measured as a basis for the following volume estimate of the merchantable sawtimber affected:

> Average Sawtimber Volume Damaged - **3812 board feet** per acre - Estimated Breakage - 30% Net Volume Per Acre - **2669 Board Feet** (All Volummes, International 1/4" rule.)

Historic Note 7.

Acquisition by gift of the Pratt-Northam Memorial Park during the 60's was pursuant to Section 9-0107 of Article 9 of the Environmental Conservation Law (see Appendix 16.B.). This purportedly 'non-Forest Preserve' land, along with a number of illegal camps on North and South Lakes which remain from the time prior to State ownership, (see Section IV.H.1.) provide for a very interesting management challenge. Forest Preserve files at the Herkimer office document a number of complications in this location including the area comprising the Pratt-Northam Memorial Park for which a sub-plan is appended herein. Many issues need to be resolved.

Historic Note 8.

In the nineteen thirties, the New York State Conservation Department constructed a number of dirt roads in the Forest Preserve in connection with the C.C.C. camps. These so-called "truck trails" were considered necessary for the protection of the preserve from the hazards of forest fires. One of the "points calculated to aid that purpose" was near McKeever and it still exists today as the McKeever Truck Trail (South Branch Trail for the purposes of this unit management plan). At the time of their creation, "certain conservationists" objected to building these roads and to "opening them to public automobile travel". An Attorney-General opinion in 1935 indicated that the Conservation Commissioner had "the authority, in the exercise of the police power, to make such roads

or trails, as are reasonably necessary and justified to protect the preserve from the hazards of fire". The opinion by Attorney-General John J. Bennett, Jr. further stated that the Commissioner has "the authority and it is your duty to prevent their use as public highways". Unless a vested public right or easement existed prior to the time the State secured title to the land no right can thereafter be secured without constitutional modification.

Historic Note 9.

In the late 1880's, the seven mile Moose River-Minnehaha Railroad (the Peg Leg) brought passengers to Minnehaha where construction of a log and board dam raised the Middle Branch of the Moose River to a navigable depth upstream to the present site of Thendara. At this location adjacent to the Black River Wild Forest, a lock and dam were constructed to impound more water. These two facilities enabled the small steamboat Fawn to make it's daily trip carrying mail and passengers between Minnehaha and the present site of the State Route 28 bridge between Old Forge and Thendara. From that point, passage was by buckboard to Old Forge and the steamers on the Fulton Chain of Lakes.

Historic Note 10.

In the early 1890's, a wealthy businessman by the name of William Seward Webb financed a railroad into the Adirondack wilderness, a part of which borders the Black River Wild Forest. His interest was honed as he bought land for his Nehasane Park and envisioned the value of a rail line running northerly through the Adirondacks from Herkimer. When he was refused a right-of-way by the State, he bought land himself for the route and financed construction of the first main transportation route in the mountains. Construction on the Adirondack Division began in 1890 with service beginning in 1892. Scheduled passenger service was terminated by New York Central in 1965. The 1968 merger of the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroad created Penn Central. Under Penn Central's ownership, freight service was continued with decreasing frequency until 1972 when this also stopped. In 1974, the Department of Transportation acquired the Remsen-Lake Placid rail line from Penn Central in order to preserve the right-of-way until the best use could be determined. An agreement in November of 1977 between the Adirondack Railway Corporation and NYSDOT permitted passenger service between Utica and Lake Placid during the 1980 Winter Olympics. Operation began in November, 1979, but the railroad shortly began to experience financial difficulties and safety problems which ultimately resulted in the cancellation of ARC's lease in February of 1981. In the spring of 1992, the Utica & Mohawk Valley Chapter of the National Railway Historical Society (NRHS) obtained a permit from the NYS Department of Transportation to operate a four-mile tourist excursion as a celebration of two centennials; the railroad and the Adirondack Park. The Adirondack Railway Preservation Society (ARPS) received another DOT permit for maintenance activities on the Corridor. Public excursions started on July 4, 1992. The operation was conducted largely by volunteers. The NRHS permit ran through the end of November, 1992 with the total season ridership reaching 62,525. In May, the second Adirondack Centennial Railroad year began and this season was also very successful. During Columbus Day weekend, almost 7,000 passengers rode the train, creating a three day weekend record which included a daily record of 2,613 persons. When the season was over, the record was

broken...76,841 people had taken the ride to Minnehaha during the second year. In 1994, the Centennial Railroad became the Adirondack Scenic Railroad under the direction of ARPS. Ridership figures for the season totaled a substantial 59,525 passengers. Ridership for 1995 was 53,546 passengers (See Appendix 21.)

II. INVENTORY OF RESOURCES, FACILITIES AND PUBLIC USE

A. Natural Resources

1. Physical

a. Geology and Soils

Geologists explain that the Adirondacks were formed approximately 1100 million years ago during the Precambrian period. (See Appendix 3.A.) Dynamic geological processes such as submergence beneath the sea, sedimentation and crustal sagging, volcanism, metamorphism of pre-existing rocks, deep erosion and re-submergence were all involved in forming the Adirondacks. Intense pressure and high temperatures caused re-crystallization of rock into metamorphic types, including granite, the common bedrock in the area.

During the ice age, approximately one-half million years ago, a moving ice mass ground and scoured the bedrock, eventually shaping the mountains and forming u-shaped grooves or valleys in between. As the ice retreated northward approximately 9000 years ago, it left behind an irregular cover of rock rubble. Sand and stone settled out and formed natural dams as the ice receded and when these filled with melt water, newly-formed lakes and ponds dotted the Adirondack landscape. Since this early structuring of the Adirondacks, vegetation has gradually reclaimed the land and has helped evolve the present forest ecosystems, including the contribution of humus to today's soil structures.

The glacial ice deposited a heterogenous mixture of stone, gravel, sand, silt and clay which is called glacial till. Common minerals include quartz, feldspar, mica and hornblende.

Specifically, the soils in the Black River Wild Forest are represented by four general soil classifications. (See Appendix 3.B.) Over 90 percent of the unit has the very stony Becket, Berkshire and Potsdam as the main soil series. Minor soil areas include (1) Colton and Adams, (2) Naumburg and (3) Colonie, Plymouth and Windsor classifications.

Soil characteristics which must be considered in the management of this wild forest unit include:

- The soils are usually moist, they retain water well, yet they drain freely.
- The soils contain a layer enriched in iron and humus that is strongly acid.
- Over 50 percent of the acreage is very stony.
- The dominant soils have fragipans, very compact and dense layers that form a barrier to roots and water.

- Small areas have permeable sub-soils that are suited for a wide range of uses.

b. Terrain

Topography on the unit generally rises from west to east and from south to north. (See Appendix 4.) Approximate elevations for the four unit sections are as follows:

SECTION A - Minimum: 1,400 feet above mean sea level (NW corner of Oneida County) - Maximum: 2,360 feet (Woodhull Mountain)

SECTION B - Minimum: 1,350 feet (Black River near the SW boundary) - Maximum: 2,150 feet (Near North Lake)

SECTION C - Minimum: 1,828 feet (North Lake) - Maximum: 2,577 feet (NE section)

SECTION D - Minimum: 1,225 feet Hinckley Reservoir) - Maximum: 2,600 feet (Mountain south of Little Salmon Lake)

This nearly 1,400 foot difference in total elevation generally occurs as gradual, rolling, gentle topography on the greatest portion of the unit, to the south and west. The most impressive relief is found between Nicks Lake and Woodhull Lake (Section A) and northeast of North and South Lakes (Section D) and the Pratt-Northam Memorial Park parcel (Section C). A mosaic of mountains, hills, lakes, ponds, woodlands and wetlands makes this area very interesting and the variety of interspersed ecosystems provides for a diverse unit.

c. Water

There is a total of 39 lakes and ponds (two or more acres in size) totaling 37 acres and 41 streams with an approximate total of 129 miles located within the bounds of the Black River Wild Forest. (See Appendix 5.A.) The majority of these waters are part of the Black River watershed and they make a substantial contribution as headwater tributaries to this major New York State river system (See Appendix 5.B.) In the southern portion of the unit, however, there are six water bodies and eight streams which are tributary headwaters of the more southerly Mohawk-Hudson watershed. Two ponds (Hardscrabble, 8 acres and Mud, 6 acres) are located on the J. P. Lewis easement. Gull Lake (13 acres) is located on the John Brown Tract.

Water quality within the Black River Wild Forest is generally satisfactory, except for problems with acidification as indicated by the low pH readings of most of the unit's waters. (See Appendix 9.A.) The problems with acidification are compounded by the water's low productivity and fertility.

This characteristic is typical of the Adirondack region, resulting from it's carbonate-poor geology.

The Black River Wild Forest is bounded on the southeast by a portion of the beautiful West Canada Creek. This and other unit streams add interest and variety to this wild forest. Minor waterfalls are located on the Middle Branch of the Moose River near Nelson Lake (Nelson Falls), on the Black River near Reed's Mill and on the South Branch of the Moose, north of the South Branch Trail (Remsen Falls).

d. Wetlands

Significant wetlands on the unit include areas in the vicinities of the Moose River (Middle Branch), Bloodsucker Pond, Bear Creek, Granny Marsh, Chub Pond Inlet, Twin Lakes, Twin Lakes Marsh, Mad Tom Lake and Mill Creek. (See Appendix 6.)

Unit wetlands have been inventoried, mapped and protected under the 1975 New York State Freshwater Wetlands Act by the Department of Environmental Conservation and the Adirondack Park Agency. This inventory was completed in 1984 and is reflected on detailed 7.5 minute inventory sheets for Thendara, Old Forge, Woodgate, McKeever, Bisby Lakes, Honnedaga, N. Wilmurt, Black Creek Lake, Morehouseville, Hinckley and Ohio. The recent APA inventory using the Cowardin National Wetlands Inventory and Classification portrays information useful in describing the wetland cover types and hydrological regimes. This information can be used to assess general wetland values which are also dependent on other information including wildlife use, rare plant species, fish spawning, etc.

2. Biological

a. Vegetation

During the 1800's, the forest covertype on the Black River Wild Forest was altered by two forces. Logging and fire have both played a role in shaping the area's present forest structure. As in the rest of the Adirondacks, this area was beset by lightning and spark-producing locomotives. The inflammable debris and slash that was left in the wake of logging added sufficient fuel to cause a severe fire hazard. Accordingly, many areas are presently in the early stages of forest succession. These stands contain aspen (Populus tremuloides), black cherry (Prunus serotina) and white pine (Pinus strobus). Sub-climax to climax forest cover consists of a typical Adirondack mix of American beech (Fagus grandifolia), sugar maple (Acer saccharum), red maple (Acer rubrum), black cherry and yellow birch (Betula alleghaniensis) interspersed with red spruce (Picea rubens), hemlock (Tsuga canadensis), tamarack (Larix laricina) and balsam fir (Abies balsamea). The percentage of softwood component increases at lower elevations and along stream banks. Alders, willows and marsh grasses commonly occur in floodplain and swampy areas.

Forest covertypes on the unit as identified by the Society of American Foresters are described in Appendix 7.A.

Chub Pond Flow is listed as a significant habitat (#22-013) because of the interesting bog plant Canadian Burnet (Sanguisorba canadensis) which has been found there. Other flowering plants which occur on the unit include:

Pink azalea - Rhododendron nudiflorum
Canada mayflower - Maianthemum canadense
Trout lily - Erythronium americanum
Spring beauty - Claytonia virginica
Twinflower - Linnea borealis
Yellow clintonia - Clintonia borealis
Bunchberry - Cornus canadensis
Wakerobin - Trillium erectum

Rare plants include Cloud Sedge, Pickering's Reedgrass, Woodland Cudweed, Farwell's Water Milfoil and Pondweed. (See Appendix 7.C.)

b. Wildlife

Typical central Adirondack wildlife species inhabit this wild forest unit, presumably at levels consistent with other areas of the park. A listing of mammals on this area is as follows:

Common Wildlife

Black Bear	Ursus americanus
White-tailed deer	Odocoileus virginianus
Coyote	Canis latrans
Raccoon	Procyon lotor
Otter	Lutra canadensis
Beaver	Castor canadensis
Mink	Mustela vison
Varying hare	Lepus americanus
Red squirrel	Tamiasciurus hudsonicus
Eastern chipmunk	Tamias striatus
Porcupine	Erethizon dorsatum

Less Common Wildlife

Bobcat	Lynx rufus
Red fox	Vulpes vulpes
Gray fox	Urocyon cinereoargenteus
Muskrat	Ondatra zibethicus
Fisher	Martes pennanti

Some of the many species of birds that occur on the area are as follows:

Common Birdlife

Ruffed grouse	Bonasa umbellus
American woodcock	Scolopax minor
Wood duck	Aix sponsa
American black duck	Anas rubripes
Mallard	Anas platyrhynchos
Common loon +	Gavia immer
Great blue heron	Ardea herodias

Less Common Birdlife

Gray or Canada jay ++	Perisoreus canadensis
Turkey vulture ++	Cathartes aura
Common raven +	Corvus corax
Osprey *	Pandion haliaetus

Abundance Unknown

Marten	Martes americana
Moose ***	Alces alces
Bald eagle **	Haliaeetus leucocephalus

+ Special concern species - NYS ++ Scarce
** Endangered species - NYS and USDI * Threatened
*** A moose (#6) was reported periodically during the summer of 1990 on or in Woodhull Lake by several different observers.

A map showing the location of the following deer wintering areas will be found in Appendix 8.A.

Number	Name
22-142	Black River
22-145	Grindstone Creek
22-146	Oxbow (S. Branch, Moose R.)
22-147	Nicks Creek (S. Branch, Moose R.)
22-148	Nelson Lake
22-151	Granny Marsh
22-152	Gull Lake Outlet
22-153	Little Woodhull Creek - Stone Dam Creek
22-155	Pine Creek
22-156	Black River
22-159	Black River, North Lake Outlet
22-160	South Lake
22-161	Twin Lakes Marsh
22-162	Quagmire Swamp

Significant habitat reports indicate that the following are nesting or potential nesting areas for common loons:

Number	Location
SW 22-005	Gull Lake
SW 22-017 (P#04-0982)	Woodhull Lake - 1 chick, 1985

Number	Location
SW 22-018 (P#04-1004)	South Lake - 2 chicks, 1985
SW 22-020 (P#04-1007)	North Lake - 1 chick, 1984
SW 22-023 (P#04-0971)	Chub Pond - 2 chicks each, 1977 and 1985
P#04-0718	Nelson Lake
P#04-0804	Nicks Lake - 1 chick each, 1977 and 1984
P#04-0926	Otter Lake
P#04-0958	White Lake
P#04-0968	Bear Lake
P#04-0981	Sand Lake - 2 chicks, 1979

See Appendix 8.B. for a breeding bird inventory as compiled by D.E.C. and the Federation of N.Y.S. Bird Clubs. Although listed birds are those actually nesting (breeding), additional species use the area during migration and in the winter.

Appendix 8.A. shows the general location of the following significant habitats:

SW 22-004 - Grindstone Creek, Pine marten habitat
SW 22-005 - Gull Lake - Osprey nests

c. Fisheries

The waters of the Black River Wild Forest provide a variety of angling opportunities with both coldwater and warmwater species available. The brook trout is the primary game species in most of the unit's waters. The quality of the unit's fishery ranges from fair to excellent. The fisheries resource is supported by a combination of natural spawning and annual stocking of both native and introduced species.

Detailed inventories of the unit's lakes, ponds and streams are found in Appendix 9. These inventories list the waters by name and number and detail water quality, fish species present and fisheries management considerations.

Several lakes in the unit are particularly noteworthy and are identified as follows:

- Nicks Lake - This 154 acre coldwater lake has been the subject of intensive fisheries management activities over the last twenty-five years. This has been prompted by the lake's very high levels of fishing pressure.

- Wild Trout Lakes - Four lakes in the Black River Wild Forest unit are Natural Spawning Adequate (NSA) trout. One of these is Woodhull Lake which, despite its acidic conditions, is NSA lake trout and also supports a remnant lake whitefish population.

- Limed Ponds - Brewer Lake and Round Pond are unit waters which are included in the current D.E.C. Division of Fish and Wildlife Liming Plan. Brewer Lake in Herkimer County is a small 19 acre lake with a good history of providing brook trout fishing opportunity. Thirteen acre Round Pond (located in Oneida County) has also historically provided a good brook trout fishery.

The Black River Wild Forest contains 129 miles of streams. Forty-one streams of significant size are listed in the inventory. (See Appendix 9.B.) Some of these are similar to the lakes and ponds on the unit in that they have been impacted by acid precipitation. Although these streams appear to be good brook trout habitat, they in fact, have seasonal or year-round problems with acidity. Many of the unit's streams support marginal populations of brook trout and provide limited fisheries opportunities.

Bear Creek and Twin Lakes Stream provide the unit's best trout stream fishing opportunities with five to seven inch native brook trout readily available in a remote Adirondack setting. It is believed that both of these streams receive moderate levels of angling pressure.

3. Visual

The Black River Wild Forest is a very large, diverse and interesting unit. It is framed on the north by the Moose River, bounded on the south by the West Canada Creek and cut through the middle by the rough and tumble Black. Water is the basis of much of the unit's aesthetic appeal and the above-named streams provide many pleasing visuals. In addition to the rivers, streams and creeks, the unit is dotted with lakes, ponds, swamps and vlys.

From the lowland flats on the south to the height of ground near scenic North Lake, the unit offers a variety of values based on its woodlands, wetlands and water. Natural beauty can be found from the hardwood forests in the vicinity of Nicks Lake to the wetlands down in the 'West Canada' country. Whether it be the shadowed whites of winter's snow or the lush greens of summer's arbor, this wild forest provides for a variety of recreational opportunity and grand aesthetics.

The State Land Master Plan lists the intersection of the West Canada Creek Road (Haskell Road) and State Route 8 at the hamlet of Nobleboro as a Scenic Vista, a potential scenic pull off. This very aesthetic location also has local historic significance as per Section I.B., History of Land Unit.

Three special interest areas (cascades, steep rapids and a gorge with interesting geological formations) and a scenic vista are listed under the Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers Program as occurring along the Main and Middle branches of the Moose River. A waterfall on the West Canada Creek is also listed as a Special Interest Area. An unnamed hilltop north of Route 8 and the Ohio Gorge affords an excellent panoramic view of lands to the south (See Appendix 5.C.).

4. Unique Areas and/or Historical

With the possible exception of the scenic vistas and the special interest areas identified in the preceding section, there is nothing biologically or aesthetically "unique" on this unit.

Areas of historical interest include the Adirondack Railroad and its trestles, the canal lakes, remnants of the old jackworks at Nobleboro and McKeever, the old Woodhull Mountain fire tower, Atwell Martin's wigwam cabin site, the North Lake 'State House' and the U.S.G.S. bench mark embedded in the cement bridge over Big Brook (1863').

B. Man-Made Facilities

Following is a facilities inventory list for the Black River Wild Forest.

1. Trails and Roads - (See Appendix 11.)

a. Motor Vehicle Roads

		Miles
1.	Wolf Lake Landing Road	4.70
2.	McKeever Road North	.25
3.	Mill Creek Road	3.10
4.	Dam Road	.05
5.	Gull Lake Road	.75
6.	Cohen Road	1.90
7.	Benchmark Road	.30
8.	Dump Road	.10
9.	Apps Road	.20
10.	Bear Creek Road North	.10
11.	Lyons Camp Lot Road	1.40
12.	Flume Trail	.25
13.	Reeds Pond Road (E., W., S.)	.10
14.	River Road	.50
15.	River Road North	.30
16.	Loop Road	1.90
17.	Atwell Road	.20
18.	Lot 79 Road	.60

19.	Tin Camp Road	.35
20.	Black Creek Road	1.10
21.	Party Trail	.40
22.	Potter Road	.20
23.	Haskell Road	.50
24.	Herkimer Landing Road	8.00
25.	West Creek Road	5.20
26.	Black Creek Lake Road	5.50
27.	Milk Can Trail	1.50
28.	Vista Road	.40
29.	Nelson Lake Road	.10
	Total Mileage of Motor Vehicle Roads	**39.15**

b. Snowmobile Trails

		Miles
1.	McKeever-Woodhull-Bear Creek Trail: From McKeever Station, east along the jeep trail to Wolf Lake Landing on Big Woodhull Lake south to Bloodsucker Pond and the Big Woodhull-Sand Lake Falls Trail; west to the Bear Creek Road in Woodgate. (5.7 miles also classified as a motor vehicle road).	9.3
2.	North Lake-Sand Lake-Mill Creek Trail: From the spillwater dam at North Lake to Sand Lake Outlet west to Mill Creek Road.	7.7
3.	Nicks Lake Outlet Trail: From the Iron Bridge Trailhead south to the outlet of Nicks Lake; continuing to the South Branch of the Moose River and the leanto at Remsen Falls.	5.8
4.	Nicks Lake-Nelson Lake Trail: From Nicks Lake Outlet Trail, South to Nelson Lake, continuing to the Middle Branch of the Moose River, north along the river, around Jones Mountain, back to Nicks Lake Outlet Trail.	8.5
5.	Nicks Lake Trail: From Iron Bridge Trailhead in Thendara, southwest to Middle Branch of the Moose River, loops back and crosses the Nicks Lake Outlet Trail, to the Bisby Road.	2.0
6.	Chub Pond-Gull Lake Trail: From the Bear Creek Parking Lot to Gull Lake Outlet and Gull Lake, crosses the Mill Creek Road and returns. Spur trail to the leanto at Gull Lake. (1.1 miles is also a motor vehicle road)	6.0
7.	Chub Pond Trail: From Gull Lake Trail to Chub Pond and leantos.	3.5
8.	Twin Lakes Trail: From Twin Lakes Trailhead east to Twin Lakes.	2.7

9.	Otter Lake-Brandy Lake Trail: From the Purgatory Hill Trailhead, westerly to Brandy Lake and the Round Lake Road.	4.0
10.	Brandy Lake-Round Pond-Moose River Trail: From Otter Lake-Brandy Lake Trail, north to Round Pond and the Moose River Road.	2.3
11.	Otter Lake Outlet Trail: From the Otter Lake Outlet off Lakeview Road in Otter Lake to the Otter Lake-Brandy Lake Trail. Spur Trail leads to Route 28 and the Otter Lake Airport.	1.5
12.	Little Woodhull Lake Trail: From the North Lake Road, Town of Ohio, to Little Woodhull Lake and the North Lake-Sand Lake Trail.	4.0
13.	Nobleboro-South Lake Trail: Access from Nobleboro Road, north along the Herkimer Landing Road to Little Salmon Lake. A spur trail leads to the North Lake Road via South Lake. (5.6 miles also classified as a motor vehicle road.)	11.0
14.	Mad Tom Lake Trail: From the Hooper Dooper Road north to Mad Tom Lake, east to the Mill Creek Lake-Black Creek Lake Trail.	14.0
15.	Mill Creek - Black Creek Lake Trail: Access From the Nobleboro Road at Green Clearing, west to Mill Creek Lake to the Mad Tom Lake Trail, north to Black Creek Lake. (5.5 miles also classified as a motor vehicle road.)	7.5
	Total Mileage of Snowmobile Trails	**79.8**
	NET TOTAL (Snowmobile Trails that do not double as Motor Vehicle Roads)	**61.9**

c. Foot Trails

1.	Nicks Lake Trail - Yellow - From Nicks Lake Campground parking lot or the Bisby Road to Nicks Lake Outlet to leanto at Remsen Falls on the South Branch of the Moose River to the Middle Branch of the Moose River to Nelson Lake to Bisby Road.	17.0
2.	Chub Pond Trail - Blue - From the Bear Creek Road to Chub Pond leanto.	5.0
3.	Gull Lake Trail - Yellow - From the Chub Pond Trail to Gull Lake leanto.	2.3
4.	Stone Dam-Chub Pond Trail - Yellow - From the North Lake Road in Herkimer County to Stone Dam and the Chub Pond Trail.	5.5
5.	Big Woodhull-Sand Lake Falls Trail - Red - From the South Branch Trail at Remsen Falls to Big Woodhull Lake leanto and Sand Lake Falls leanto.	9.0

6.	South Branch Trail - Red - From the parking lot at McKeever along the former truck trail to the vicinity of the Woodhull Mountain Tower.	8.5
7.	McKeever-Bear Lake-Mill Creek Trail - Blue - From the South Branch Trail to Mill Brook.	5.0
8.	Bear Lake-Woodhull Lake Trail - Yellow - From Bear Lake to Bloodsucker Pond and Big Woodhull Lake.	2.5
9.	Brewer Lake Trail - From the Benchmark Road to Lake.	1.2
10.	Floating Bridge Trail - From the floating bridge at the Nicks Lake Public Campground boundary to the Nicks Lake Trail.	.8
	Total Mileage of Foot Trails	**56.8**

d. Nordic Ski Trails

Currently there are no officially designated nordic ski trails on this unit although skiing opportunities do exist. This UMP recommends designation of the South Branch Trail as a nordic ski trail.

e. Horse Trails

McKeever to Big Woodhull Lake - East along the South Branch Trail, south on the Wolf Lake Landing Road. **6.0 miles**

f. All Terrain Bicycle Trails

The following trails are recommended for classification for use by all terrain bicycles (final status may change if any trails are found to be unsuitable):

(1)	South Branch Trail	
(2)	Wolf Lake Landing Road	4.5
(3)	Big Woodhull - Sand Lake Falls Trail	6.0
(4)	Mill Creek Road	3.5
(5)	North Lake - Sand Lake - Mill Creek Trail	4.0
(6)	Loop Road	4.5
(7)	Little Woodhull Snowmobile Trail	4.0
(8)	Gull Lake Snowmobile Trail	4.9
(9)	Chub Pond Snowmobile Trail	3.5
(10)	Twin Lakes Snowmobile Trail	2.7
(11)	Otter Lake - Brandy Lake Snowmobile Trail	4.0
(12)	Brandy Lake - Round Lake - Moose River Trail	2.3
(13)	Nobleboro - South Lake Snowmobile Trail	10.0
(14)	Mad Tom Lake Snowmobile Trail	4.0
(15)	Black Creek Lake Road	3.0
(16)	Nicks Lake-Nelson Lake Snowmobile Trail	8.5

(17) Nicks Lake Outlet Snowmobile Trail 5.8

Total Mileage of Recommended Bicycle Trails 80.2

g. Administrative Truck Trail

South Branch Trail - From the parking lot at McKeever along the former truck trail to the vicinity of the Woodhull Mountain Tower. **8.5 miles**

2. Other Facilities

a. Trailhead Parking Areas

(1) Bisby Road (At Nicks Lake) - Foot and snowmobile trail - 6 cars (UTM-N8376, E5011) *
(2) Iron Bridge (Thendara) - Foot and snow-mobile trail - 6 cars (UTM-N8380, E5002) *
(3) Nelson Lake (South of Thendara) - Foot trail to the Moose River - 10 cars (UTM-N8326, E4936) *
(4) McKeever - Foot and jeep trail - 1 ea., 15 and 7 cars (UTM-N8286, E4927 and 4928) *
(5) Purgatory Hill (Rt. 28 south of Otter Lake) - Snowmobile trail - 5 cars (UTM-N8242, E4895) *
(6) Bear Creek (Woodgate) - Foot and snowmobile trail - 7 cars (UTM-N8208, E4918) *
(7) Twin Lakes (N. Wilmurt) - Foot and snowmobile trail - 4 cars (UTM-N8132, E4993) *
(8) Stone Dam (N. Lake) - Foot trail - 5 cars (UTM-N8113, E4946) *
(9) South Lake (Honnedaga Road) - Snowmobile trail - 10 cars (UTM-N8180, E5072) *
(10) Green Clearing (Nobleboro Road) - Snowmobile trail - 4 cars (UTM-N8066, E5080) *

* Universal Transverse Mercator Grid to the nearest 200 meters.

b. Registration Booths (7)

(1) Twin Lakes Trailhead
(2) Bear Creek Trailhead
(3) McKeever Trailhead (E.)
(4) McKeever Trailhead (W.)
(5) Bisby Road Trailhead
(6) Stone Dam Trailhead
(7) Iron Bridge Trailhead

c. Leantos (6)

(1) Gull Lake - North shore - privy and fireplace
(2) Chub Pond - South shore - privy and fireplace

(3) Chub Pond - North shore - privy and fireplace
(4) Remsen Falls - North of the South Branch of the Moose River - fireplace - privy destroyed
(5) Big Woodhull Lake - South shore - Leanto is organizational size - privy and fireplace
(6) Sand Lake Falls - Outlet of Sand Lake - privy and fireplace

d. Foot Trail Bridges (20 - 500')

See Appendix 10.B. for a list of unit foot trail bridges.

e. Snowmobile Trail Bridges (38 - 728')

See Appendix 10.B. for a list of unit snowmobile trail bridges.

f. Fire Tower

Woodhull Mountain - Used as a solar radio transmission repeater station.

g. Dams

North Lake
South Lake

h. Signs

See Appendix 10.A. for an inventory of unit signs.

i. Fish Barrier Dams

Nicks Lake
Brewer Lake

j. Bar Gates

(1)	Nicks Lake Trail (Thendara)	ID # 10
(2)	Nicks Lake Trail (Lock and Dam)	ID # 11
(3)	Nelson Lake Trail (Bisby Road)	ID # 12
(4)	Nicks Lake Outlet Snowmobile Trail	ID # 13
(5)	Nelson Lake Road	ID # 18
(6)	Gull Lake Trail (Off Bear Creek Road)	ID # 34
(7)	Chub Pond Trail (Off Bear Creek Road)	ID # 33
(8)	Brandy Lake Trail (Route 28)	ID # 36
(9)	McKeever Truck Trail (South Branch Trail)	ID # 41
(10)	Wolf Lake Landing Road	ID # 42
(11)	Otter Lake Dam	ID # 35
(12)	Little Woodhull Trail	ID # 37
(13)	Loop Road	
(14)	Brewer Road	

k. Gravel Pits

South Branch Trail
Flansburg Road

l. North Country Trail

The proposed route for the interstate North Country Trail as it crosses this unit is shown in Appendix 11.D. This unit management plan will be amended if necessary when the final location is determined.

C. Cultural/ Historical Impact

Dr. William Seward Webb's "Golden Chariot Route" is quite prevalent in the history of the Adirondacks, including that of the Black River Wild Forest. The rail line was an early inroad to the Adirondacks, an access to the then inaccessible mountains. The main line of the Adirondack Railroad still exists today on the Remsen-Lake Placid Corridor. The branches, stations and sidings although now mostly gone, are still sources of great historical interest. Around the turn of the century, stations were located at Woodgate, White Lake, Otter Lake, McKeever, Nelson Lake, Minnehaha, Onekio and Thendara. In those days, there were also many branches stemming from the main line. The 'iron horse' rode the rails on area sidings and spur lines known as George C. Wood, Utica City Ice, White Lake Sand Pit, Moose River Lumber, the Peg Leg and C. R. Snell. The Hinckley Branch Railroad was surveyed to Northwood, but was only built as far as Gang Mill (Hinckley). Dr. Webb's original plan to operate a railroad all the way to Nobleborough was never realized.

Construction on the Adirondack Division began in 1891 with rail service beginning in 1892. Scheduled passenger service terminated in 1965, but freight service was continued with decreasing frequency until 1972 when this also ceased. Penn Central abandoned the line in 1976, after acquisition by the State of New York in 1975. A subsequent lease to the Adirondack Railway Company which ran the line for the 1980 Winter Olympics in Lake Placid, remained valid until February, 1981. After 10 years of protracted litigation, the State regained control of the railroad corridor when it was the successful bidder at the line's auction. In 1991, permits were granted for an excursion railroad at Thendara, N.Y., for corridor maintenance, and for snowmobiling. On November 5, 1993, the "NY Central RR Adirondack Division Historic District, Remsen vicinity to Lake Placid" was listed on the State Register of Historic Places by the Commissioner of the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. The property was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on December 23, 1993. Future activities relating to the Adirondack Railroad and its management are under study.

D. Economic Impacts

The economic impact of state ownership on adjacent private lands is minor, although desirable, attributable to an increase in the value of the private lands due to a confidence in future stability of area use.

Although the state does pay full taxes on Forest Preserve lands, there may be some impact on the area's remaining taxpayers. If the land were privately held and

"improved," property taxes on this land would increase, adding to the tax base. State ownership precludes property tax increases based on improvements. However, this state land also does not generate the normal public service demands usually required by improved properties.

The local economy depends, to some extent, on the undeveloped lands in the park of which the Black River Wild Forest is a part. The importance of the big and small game resource for recreational hunting should not be overlooked, especially in this wild forest. Many individuals from outside the region use these State lands for sport hunting and contribute to the economy through local purchases as well as sales and property taxes paid. If not for the resource, there would be no reason to come to the area to hunt, fish or maintain camps.

Private holdings generally produce a slight economic impact on adjacent State lands. Boundary line painting and/or signing and law enforcement costs to combat trespasses which originate on private lands and access trails are necessary. These impacts are basically true for all State lands, but are especially relevant when applied to this large, irregularly shaped unit with it's numerous inholdings.

E. Public Use of Area and Capacity of the Resource to Withstand Use

The amount of public use on this unit can best be determined by trail register reports and permit statistics. Trailhead register figures must be considered to be on the low side due to failure of users to take the time to register. The education of the user-public on the importance of registering and the relocation of registers into the interior are possible ways to increase the incidence of registry. In any case, these figures, although not actual, are a general indicator of the amount of public use on the unit and they serve as a guide to the locations of possible areas of high impact.

Records indicate the following data:

Permits - Interior use camping permit totals are as follows: (number of permits/ number of users)

1983	**1984**	**1985**	**1986**
52/415	49/341	69/539	53/441
1987	**1988**	**1989**	**1990**
76/514	90/652	66/371	167/396

The eight year annual average for permits is **78** permits totaling **459** users. The average of **6** persons per permit varies from an actual high of 25 (Boy Scout troop) down to a low of two persons. Permit data also concludes that the highest use is concentrated around the McKeever, Wolf Lake Landing, Woodhull Lake portion of the unit and the Bisby, Nicks Lake area. The heaviest use occurs by hikers and campers in the period from July 1 to mid-September. This is closely followed by hunting pressure during the period from September 15 to December 1. Some permits are granted for the entire hunting season. Records indicate an annual average of **34** permits representing **202** users for periods in excess of one week between mid-September and December (1983-1988) as shown by the following data:

Year	No. of Permits	No. of Users
1983	31	188
1984	34	186
1985	27	158
1986	32	206
1987	37	216
1988	47	262

Registers - Register totals at the following locations show the number of users as follows:

Register	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	8. Yr Avg.
McKeever	642	748	*693	675	*305	652	655	856	705
Bear Creek	496	563	529	*258	*255	536	571	620	552
Bisby	537	382	336	216	336	*121	522	1367	528
Nicks Lake	120	137	*171	134	*1424	856	952	390	432
Stone Dam	288	272	215	236	*127	373	176	209	238
Twin Lakes	64	126	162	129	*52	126	8	91	101
TOTAL	**2147**	**2228**	**2106**	**1648**	**2499**	**2564**	**2884**	**3533**	**319**

* Partial data - Not all register pages were recovered for this location and time period. Cited annual averages are determined only from periods with complete data.

An examination of these figures indicates that the highest use of the unit occurs from the McKeever trailhead (an average of **705** persons). Remaining trailheads listed in descending order by use are; Bear Creek (**552** persons), Bisby (**528** persons), Nicks Lake (**432** persons), Stone Dam (**238** persons) and Twin Lakes (**101** persons).

It has been estimated that one-third of the **25,000** campers utilizing the Nicks Lake Campsite per year participate in the lake's fishery. A 1975 aerial survey estimated **29.5** angler trips per acre (or 4,543 trips) for that year. It is believed that the levels of use are even higher today.

There does not appear to be any documented over-use of this highly accessible unit. Based on observations on the ground, the carrying capacity has not been exceeded, although the potential for over-use and consequent degradation does exist for some of the more popular sites on the unit. Any specific areas of public use, fish and/ or wildlife concerns and the need for monitoring and/ or mitigation, will be further discussed in the remaining sections of this plan. Recreational use of this unit can and in fact should, be expanded as mitigation for the decrease of perceived options mandated by the proper management of wilderness areas. Use figures should be updated at the time of plan revision. Current time constraints and lack of personnel do not allow further use figure data analysis to be included in this UMP.

III. MANAGEMENT AND POLICY

A. Past Management

Article 9 of the Environmental Conservation Law mandates the care, custody and control of the State Forest Preserve lands constituting the Adirondack and Catskill Parks. Since the turn of the century, management of these lands has consisted primarily of fire protection, forest insect and disease control, law enforcement and administrative decision-making in response to necessity. Early administration of the Forest Preserve related mainly to the solving of on-the-ground problems, to the issuance of various permits, to the upholding of the integrity of constitutional provisions, laws or policies, or to reactions to projects necessitated by facilities needs. In the 1950's, money to fund outdoor recreation was available and recreational management was booming in the form of ample trail and facilities construction and maintenance. Existing trails were maintained to the letter and leantos which had previously been constructed under permit, were rebuilt and maintained to a high level. Throughout the 1960's, funding for interior construction and maintenance was sufficient to maintain this level of excellence, but in recent years, shrinking budgets have limited maintenance to, in many cases, less than acceptable standards.

Past wildlife management on the unit has not been specific to the area, but it has been within the general framework of Statewide regulations for setting season lengths, opening dates and bag limits. Surveys have been periodically conducted throughout the Adirondacks to document the population status of various wildlife species and their habitats. Examples are: nest sites for loons, eagles and osprey as well as other significant habitats (i.e. spruce grouse). Fisher, otter, beaver, bobcat and pine marten population data are obtained through pelt tagging. The Breeding Bird Atlas documented the status of all nesting birds throughout New York State.

The 1950 blowdown and subsequent salvage operation opened up the forest and allowed sunlight to reach the forest floor, resulting in a proliferation of vegetative growth within the reach of various wildlife species. The population of white-tailed deer increased dramatically and in 1954 a special Wilderness Area hunt allowed the taking of deer of either sex in certain areas. The Party Permit system was in effect from 1957-1970 and attempted to balance the deer population with the carrying capacity of the winter range. Record buck takes were established until three severe winters (1968-1969, 1969-1970 and 1970-1971) caused massive mortality resulting in a significant decrease in deer numbers. Sportsmen perceived that "doe permits" had caused the crash and legislation was passed in 1970 to prohibit the issuance of antlerless permits in the northern zone.

Ecological zoning is the basis for the current Deer Management Units (DMU's) and Wildlife Management Units (WMU's). The Black River Wild Forest is included in Deer Management Units **25, 28** and **36** and in Wildlife Management Units **23** and **24**. (See Appendix 8.C.)

Past fisheries management has consisted mainly of reclamation, stocking, harvest regulation and routine surveys and inventories. Highlights are as follows:

After purchase by New York State in 1961, Nicks Lake was reclaimed in 1967 to remove the lake's large populations of white suckers, golden and common shiners, sunfish and bullhead. These species were competing with the brook trout population and interfering with the trout's growth and survival. The reclamation project resulted in several years of good brook trout fishing. In 1971, after yellow perch and rock bass were detected in the lake, a second reclamation was planned in 1972. As with the first reclamation, this treatment was followed by a period of good trout fishing until the numbers of rough species built up again. The lake was reclaimed a third time in 1978. The quality of the fishery is presently holding up despite the reappearance of sizable numbers of non-trout species. Although they compete with the brook trout for food, habitat, etc., it is felt that these non-trout species provide additional fishing opportunities for anglers on the lake.

Brewer Lake was limed in 1979, but a laboratory check in August, 1987 found the lake's pH to be critical at 5.19. Brewer was re-limed in March of 1988 and again in February, 1991 to maintain water quality suitable for brook trout survival. Similarly, Round Pond was also re-limed in both 1988 and 1991.

B. Constraints and Issues Affecting the Planning Area

1. Constraints

Following are sources of constraints that must be considered in the management of the Black River Wild Forest:

a. Section One of Article XIV of the New York State Constitution (See Appendix 14).
b. The Environmental Conservation Law and the Official Compilation Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York.
c. Various Forest Preserve Policies approved by D.E.C.
d. Wild forest guidelines as set forth in the Adirondack State Land Master Plan (SLMP) prepared by the Adirondack Park Agency, in consultation with D.E.C. (See Appendix 15)
e. Significant habitats and/or unique ecosystems.
f. This unit management plan is subject to requirements of the State Environmental Quality Review Act of 1975. Appropriate documents will be found in Appendix 13. Some of the projects proposed in this plan may require preparation of individual environmental impact statements prior to their implementation.
g. The prohibition on the issuance of deer management unit permits within the Northern Zone contributes to an inadequate harvest of female deer. This constraint has impacted forest regeneration as white-tailed deer devour seedlings and vegetation.

2. Issues

The issues that need to be considered and addressed will be treated in detail in Section IV., Projected Use and Management Proposed. Basic issues on the unit involve the degree and location of specific projects to allow appropriate recrea-

tional opportunity on this wild forest unit which heretofore has received minimal public use.

Illegal ATV use and redirection of this use to currently open motor vehicle roads needs to be considered in this plan as well as the designation of a trail system for all terrain bicycles. Better utilization of existing facilities will be considered and in some cases, this will require the closure of superfluous trails so that only those facilities which offer exceptional opportunity for public recreation will be retained. Budgeting for the maintenance of facilities in the Forest Preserve is becoming increasingly difficult and unit management plans should recommend retention of only those facilities which offer optimum recreational potential to the People of the State of New York.

C. Management Goals and Objectives

By State Land Master Plan definition, a wild forest is an area where the resources permit a somewhat higher degree of human use than in wilderness, primitive or canoe areas. The Master Plan states that, because wild forest areas are generally less fragile, they can withstand more human impact. It follows then, that wild forest units should be managed in a manner that will induce future use of the Adirondack Park in their direction.

Commensurate with this, three basic management goals for the Black River Wild Forest come into focus:

- To sustain and protect the natural wild forest setting and to perpetuate and enhance the native flora and fauna at population levels compatible with their environment.
- To fully support any research to determine the causes of forest decline and/or any other environmental degradation on the unit and the Adirondack Park of which it is a part.
- To provide for a variety of recreational opportunities which offer substantial and relevant benefits to the People of the State of New York and to promote the unit's recreational potential in a manner that is consistent with the wild forest setting, SLMP guidelines and Forest Preserve policy.

Specific management objectives for the Black River Wild Forest are listed by management category as follows:

1. Land Management

The objectives in land use management that will support the goal of sustaining and protecting the unit's natural wild forest character are as follows:

a. To continue those custodial functions necessary for the support of public ownership by developing comprehensive annual work plans for the systematic maintenance of unit facilities.

b. To maintain the present staff of one associate forester, one senior forester, three conservation officers and three forest rangers as the minimum necessary staff to effectively handle the care, control and custody of the unit. Fish and Wildlife and Operations support staffing must be maintained

at an adequate level to be able to initiate and complete the necessary unit projects.

c. To provide an aggressive land acquisition program for the purchase (either in fee or easement) of key parcels that provide access, consolidate the unit, or enhance recreational opportunity.

2. Public Use Management

The goal in public use management is to provide for varied recreational opportunities consistent with the unit's wild forest classification. The objectives are as follows:

a. To promote appropriate public use of the Black River Wild Forest in accordance with all laws, SLMP guidelines and rules and regulations including enforcement of the permit system.

b. To continue an active educational program to teach low-impact camping techniques to the user-public while stressing that they carry out what they carry in. An active publicity effort is also needed to teach the values, limitations and opportunities available on the unit. The Nicks Lake Campground Interpretive Program is invaluable to this end and should be retained. Also, the distribution of updated pamphlets, brochures and maps is essential and should be given the highest budgetary consideration.

c. To keep all unit facilities at a high level of maintenance. Presently, these facilities include 38 miles of motor vehicle roads, nearly 62 miles of snowmobile trails, approximately 57 miles of foot trails, the six mile McKeever Horse Trail, 11 trailhead parking areas, seven registration booths, six leantos, 66 bridges, two fish barrier dams and 13 bar gates. All road and trail systems will be kept in a visible and safe condition. Adequate trailhead parking and signing will be provided with appropriate maintenance and policing from the operations unit.

d. To identify and maintain existing informal camping sites and to designate sites when this is necessary to protect the environment.

3. Wildlife Management

This large and diverse unit has many wildlife habitats and the wild forest would rival some wilderness areas for scientific value. It lends itself well as a laboratory for the study of various ecosystems and the variety of creatures that inhabit these wild environments, especially endangered, threatened and special concern species. At the same time, the wild forest classification allows a greater flexibility for management of the wildlife on the unit including many species which denote, or are interpreted by the public, as being 'wilderness' species.

Wildlife management goals are mandated by the Environmental Conservation Law and deal with the perpetuation and enhancement of indigenous wildlife and with providing the optimum opportunity for the public's enjoyment and beneficial utilization of the resource, including rare, endangered and special concern species.

Wildlife management objectives to accomplish these goals are listed by priority as follows (* Ongoing Division of Fish and Wildlife projects);

a. * To inventory unit wildlife species, including endangered, threatened and special concern wildlife species.
b. * To inventory additional significant habitats, unusual communities and heritage program flora and fauna.
c. * To determine the effects of acid rain on aquatic mammals.
d. * To determine the presence and numbers of pine marten and moose on the unit. As more data on telemetered moose becomes available, the Bureau of Wildlife will be able to determine if moose are present and/or what constitutes prime moose habitat and to identify such on this unit.
e. * To increase the harvest of white-tailed deer and black bear in the Northern Zone.
f. To increase trapper participation rate and harvest of selected furbearer species by promoting trapping as a legitimate and traditional recreational activity in this unit.

Specific projects to accomplish wildlife goals and objectives will be found in Section V.

4. Fisheries Management

The fisheries management goals for this unit are to perpetuate native fish in the Adirondack environment and to maintain a high quality fishing experience by developing the capabilities of all appropriate unit waters to provide angling diversity. The objectives to attain these goals are as follows:

a. To maintain resource inventories for the ponds, lakes and streams on the unit.
b. To preserve and enhance the native fish species within the unit by the application of sound management policies.
c. To reclaim and/or stock unit waters where necessary to maintain the fishery and preserve or increase selected stocks of fish, (e.g. heritage strain brook trout) per existing DEC policy.
d. To impose necessary season and creel limit regulations.
e. To maintain satisfactory pH levels in selected waters for optimum fishery development consistent with DEC Liming policy and the Pond Liming Environmental Impact Statement.[1]
f. To provide optimum opportunity for the enjoyment and use of the fishery resource by the public as outlined in "A Comprehensive Outline for Fisheries Management in the Adirondack Zone" (Pfeiffer, 1979).

Specific projects to accomplish fisheries goals and objectives will be found in Section V.

[1] Simonin, H. 1990. Final Generic EIS on the NYSDEC Program of Liming Selective Acidified Waters.

5. Water Quality

The goals in water quality management are to maintain productive environments within the Black River Wild Forest as suitable habitat for fish, to protect critical habitat elements that are essential to the maintenance of fish populations and to preserve unit aquatic environments in a natural state. Objectives to accomplish these goals will strive to control and minimize those activities of man that cause erosion and sedimentation of unit waters. Existing environmental impacts will be mitigated wherever possible within the constraints of applicable rules, regulations and policies.

In particular, efforts aimed at reducing the level of polluting emissions at their source will be supported as the single most effective strategy to overcome the atmospheric acidification problem within this wild forest unit. In the interim, mitigation of air pollution-related acidification impacts by liming of selected waters within the Black River Wild Forest (See Appendix 9.A., Lake and Pond Inventory) will be carried out consistent with DEC Policy and the Pond Liming EIS.

IV. PROJECTED USE AND MANAGEMENT PROPOSED

It is expected that public use of the Black River Wild Forest will not increase substantially without an expansion of the public education process. A deliberate attempt should be made to defer use from the more popular, overused areas in this section of the Forest Preserve to areas on this wild forest which receive little use.

Specific management recommendations for the five year planning period of this unit, are as follows:

A. Facilities Development and Removal

1. Designate the South Branch Trail as a nordic ski and bicycle trail from the parking lot at McKeever to Raven Run - 5.0 miles.
2. The Wolf Lake Landing Road will be repaired and upgraded to provide appropriate access by **registered** motor vehicles of less than 1500 pounds, excepting motorcycles and trail-bikes, which will not be allowed. Snowmobile trail grooming will continue under temporary revocable permit. "Limited motor vehicle access" via the Wolf Lake Landing Road by other registered motor vehicles excepting motorcycles and trail-bikes, will be allowed by permit only. This will provide for a "semi-wilderness Forest Preserve experience" to those including the handicapped, who are otherwise unable to enjoy a visit with a degree of solitude. There should be a few places where those persons not able to walk into the interior can enjoy a "semi-wilderness quality" experience. Controlling motorized access by permit can provide for a degree of solitude, while allowing a limited number of people, to prevent degradation in the quality of the experience they seek. It will also allow for the continuance of historic hunting by permit in the area. Use of the road by NYS registered vehicles on a permit-only basis, to "haul gear in and out", will be allowed for one occurrence (two maximum) at both the beginning and end of the hunting season. Present illegal access by unregistered vehicles from the trailhead parking area will not be permitted. No motorized travel of any kind will be allowed during "mud-season". An appropriate gate will be erected at the beginning of the Wolf Lake Landing Road.
3. Construct a leanto at the inlet of Bear Lake, another of the Region's NSA Trout lakes.
4. A parking lot in the existing area at Otter Lake will be designed to provide parking for three cars to be used for day use cartop boat launching only. The road to the lake will be gated and a key will be furnished to the Otter Lake Campowner's Association and the Otter Lake Fire Department. Rules and regulations signs will be posted.
5. A multipurpose snowmobile, bike and hiking trail will be located from the Cohen Road east of the railroad corridor, to the southern end of the Otter Lake Airport, using mostly old skid roads (total 1.25 miles.) The proposed trail would provide total State land access to services in Otter Lake without having to cross NYS Route 28. The Trackside Blazers Snowmobile Club has offered volunteer labor, so development costs to New York State could be minimal. After this phase is completed, a connection between the Dump Road and the Wolf Lake Landing Road is recommended. The implementation and layout of Phase II using the Brewer Lake Road and old existing trails as much as possible will be studied.

6. Long Lake - Over half of Long Lake's shoreline is Forest Preserve. The lake is open to ice fishing, but it gets limited use because of poor access. Develop a five (5) car parking lot at the location presently used for parking on State land at the intersection of the Capron Road and the Long Lake Road. Provide for enforcement when the parking lot is full and additional cars park along the road. Construct a small cartop boat access point on the State land on Long Lake. This will consist only of placement of minor log rip-rap and backfill graveling to assure safety in launching canoes and small car-top boats. The fishing and waterway access site will be protected against trailered-boat launching by the placement of boulders near the road. Initially, three campsites will be designated on the shore per guidelines in the SLMP. Up to three more designated campsites would be allowed in the future if necessary. Camping on the island will not be allowed except under permit from the local Forest Ranger. Layout of a trail to Brandy Lake completely on State land will alleviate public use of private lands. To control use at Brandy Lake, two campsites will be designated.
7. Construct the Round Top Mountain Connector Snowmobile Trail (approximately 2 miles) between the Mill Creek-Black Creek Lake Trail and the Nobleboro-South Lake Trail.
8. Nelson Lake Road - The recently completed Remsen-Lake Placid Corridor Management Plan/EIS states "*while there is rail use of the Corridor, it would not be desirable to create unsafe crossings. The parking area recommended below should not be constructed unless the possibility of rail use is eliminated. If trains are using the Corridor, only rail-based recreation should be considered at this location.*" Access to the Moose River and the Nelson Lake section of the unit should be improved, to provide for the excellent canoeing which the area offers and to provide better ingress to the Nicks Lake-Nelson Lake snowmobile and foot trail systems. Access could be provided by rail if tourist/recreational rail options develop. If rail use of the Remsen-Lake Placid Travel Corridor does not occur at this location, this management plan should be amended to recommend extension and improvement of the Nelson Lake Road (approximately .3 mile from Route 28.) and the establishment of a new ten (10) car parking area in the old pit just across the railroad tracks near the Moose River.
9. Construct a leanto on the northeast end of Nelson Lake. When the leanto is built, that portion of the Nicks Lake-Nelson Lake snowmobile trail between the intersection of the Nicks Lake Trail and the leanto will be designated a combined snowmobile-foot trail.
10. Rehabilitate the Nicks Lake Trail trailhead parking area on the Bisby Road to accommodate ten (10) vehicles.
11. Maintain the Mill Creek Road from the Bear Creek parking area to the vicinity of Mill Brook, and construct a five (5) car parking lot at the terminus. Due to unfavorable terrain, large shot rock will be placed at the entrance to the Gull Lake Road to prevent access by motorized vehicles over 1500 pounds.
12. Construct a 10 car parking lot in the existing open area on the Flansburg Road, as required by the deed.
13. Develop a 5 car parking lot at the end of the Vista Road. Lay out a foot trail to connect the parking lot with the scenic vista.
14. Construct additional parking areas on the easements in the Miller and Swanton Tract. The parking lot located north of the Round Lake Road will have a seven

(7) car capacity. The parking lot within the easement south of the Moose River Road will be a ten (10) car lot.

15. The existing 5 car parking lot on the North Lake Road (Stone Dam - Chub Pond trailhead) will be monitored for adequacy and it will be enlarged accordingly if necessary.
16. Construct the access road to the Miller & Swanton Tract portion of the unit.
17. The Remsen-Lake Placid Corridor Management Plan/EIS states that "specific recreational opportunities, in addition to hunting and fishing, between Remsen and Lake Placid that could benefit from rail access are numerous. The possibility exists for expansion of the existing Adirondack Scenic Railroad in both directions. Timing with scheduled trains could offer unique possibilities for controlled camping and point to point or loop trip canoeing, biking and hiking. Ticket sales would offer a means to regulate any current or future overuse situations.". These options as listed below are deemed valid in this Black River Wild Forest Unit Management Plan.
    a. **Granny Marsh** (hiking, interpretive opportunity) - approx. 2 1/2 miles, currently bushwack (Cohen Rd.)
    b. **Brewer Lake** (hiking, fishing) - trail to Brewer Lake - approx. 2 miles.
    c. **McKeever Trail** (hiking, bicycling) - Old McKeever Truck Trail (South Branch Trail) provides access to several miles of hiking opportunities, including Remsen Falls on the South Branch Moose River.
    d. **Nicks Lake-Nelson Lake Trail Complex** (hiking, canoeing, camping, Nicks Lake Campsite - See number 7. above.) - Several miles of loop trail hiking opportunities on the Nicks Lake - Nelson Lake snowmobile and foot trail systems per above. A short bushwack north of the Iron Bridge would need layout and construction. An extension of the existing Adirondack Scenic Railroad permit to include the Nelson Lake-Nicks Lake area of the Black River Wild Forest and the Nicks Lake Campground is imminently possible.
    e. **Lock 'N Dam** - PRIVATE (Historic and Forest Preserve interpretive site, possible day use picnic area) - Local historic site is immediately adjacent to the Corridor across the Moose River from the Black River Wild Forest.
    f. **Big Otter Trail** (Equestrian, hiking, camping) Recommendations in the Ha-De-Ron-Dah Wilderness Revised Unit Management Plan per above regarding expanded horse trail connections might provide opportunity for linking with the Black River Wild Forest.

The net change to motor vehicle and snowmobile trail mileages is as follows;

Total Original Motor Vehicle Road Mileage	39.1
Total Motor Vehicle Mileage Proposed	39.1
Total Original Snowmobile Trail Mileage	61.9
Total Snowmobile Mileage Proposed	65.1

Mitigation for the increase of 3.2 miles of snowmobile trails on this wild forest unit is in the closure of 8 miles of snowmobile trails in the Ha-De-Ron-Dah Wilderness.

B. **Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Facilities**

1. Brewer Lake - This Lake has a history of providing good Brook Trout fishing. Add the trail to this good fisheries lake to the list of maintained foot trails. Provide for administrative vehicular access as necessary for fisheries purposes (stocking, etc.)
2. Twin Lakes - On the old trail connecting the North Lake Road to Twin Lakes from the north, replace the old snowmobile bridge with a foot trail bridge. Mark the additional foot trail to Twin Lakes to connect with the west portion of the Twin Lakes Trail that goes to the Farr Road.
3. Fix bridges and install where needed on all marked snowmobile trails.
4. Add existing trailhead parking areas in the vicinity of Nobleboro to the active regional inventory list and maintain accordingly.
5. Rehab the present bridge over Nicks Lake Inlet (the floating bridge) and walkway.

C. **Public Use Management and Controls**

1. Change the South Branch Horse Trail into a loop trail by continuing it southerly along the snowmobile trail to the Mill Creek Road.
2. Terminate the Nicks Lake Outlet snowmobile trail before the Remsen Falls Leanto by looping over towards the Nicks Lake-Nelson Lake Snowmobile Trail.
3. Explore, with the Town of Webb, the possibility of connecting their snowmobile trail (#2) which runs parallel to NYS Route 28, with the Nelson Lake Trail System utilizing existing woods roads.
4. Complete a boundary line survey for the Black Creek Lake exception.
5. Determine the best route for the OPRHP Main Corridor snowmobile trail on the unit. This unit management plan endorses the NYSDOT proposal regarding the addition of a recreational trail separated from the roadway on the proposed Nobleboro bridge. Following completion of the planned bridge and recreation trail, construct a connector trail between the unit and the trail system in the Ferris Lake Wild Forest in concordance with the Ferris Lake Wild Forest Unit Management Plan.
6. Provide for more public accessibility to the McKeever, Bear Lake, Mill Creek, Gull Lake and Chub Pond area. Where seasonal road damage will occur, install gates to open and close the section as is done at the Moose River Plains recreation area.

D. **Fish and Wildlife**

1. Fisheries

The following activities are necessary to maintain the fishery resource:

a. The annual stocking of trout in the following waters;
   (1) Nicks Lake (rainbow trout, brown trout)
   (2) Round Pond (brook trout)
   (3) Brandy Lake (brook trout)
   (4) Brewer Lake (brook trout)
   (5) Moose River, Middle Branch (brook trout)

b. Conduct biological surveys;
A comprehensive, region-wide effort conducted by the Adirondack Lakes Survey Corporation (ALSC) between the years 1984 and 1987 provided up-to-date biological, chemical and physical data for more 1,600 Adirondack waters, including several in the Black River Wild Forest. Routine survey and inventory activities carried out by Regional personnel will add to and update the ALSC data. These activities include annual water chemistry monitoring of limed waters, pre and post liming and reclamation surveys and annual stocking policy checks. A water by water schedule for these various surveys is not available at this time. The intensity of the survey work will be limited, or enhanced, by levels of funding and staff time availability.

c. Liming;
Round Pond and Brewer Lake are presently on the Regional list for liming. A survey will be done annually to monitor the water quality of these ponds. It is anticipated that both of these waters will need to be re-limed in 1995 as needed per EIS. Annual post-liming surveys, currently being conducted on both ponds, will continue to be done following the projected re-limings.

d. Zebra Mussels;
Part of DEC's role for managing response to zebra mussel introduction is to provide public information and biological expertise relating to the mollusk's occurrence, ecology, and control strategies. The waters of the Adirondacks are considered to be at minimal risk of significant zebra mussel infestation due to inherently low pH and nutrient levels. As a precaution however, fisheries personnel suggest placement of an educational sign (including zebra mussel, water chestnut, and Eurasian milfoil) at the access point to Little Long Lake and other areas where necessary.

e. Helicopter Staging Area;
The Department currently uses State property at Atwell (southwest end of North Lake) as a helicopter staging area for applying lime to Horn Lake. Horn Lake, located in the nearby West Canada Lakes Wilderness Area, is the source water for a heritage strain of Adirondack brook trout of the same name. Maintaining the pH at satisfactory levels is required to protect this self-sustaining population. This project is a high priority with the Bureau of Fisheries. Liming is accomplished via the NYS helicopter fitted with a custom bucket delivery system. Horn Lake has been treated every three or four years for the past two decades. The activity requires an area removed from major highway corridors and properly located for safe helicopter landing and take-off with loads of lime. The site must also be easily accessible by truck for three or four days during the fall or winter. The site at Atwell meets these requirements.

An alternative site, located on the J.P. Lewis Tract has recently been identified. This site lies on the northeast end of North Lake, significantly closer to Horn Lake than the Atwell site. Using this site as a staging area would substantially shorten the time and cost of the Horn Lake lime treatments. Approval to use this site is being pursued with Lyons Falls Pulp and Paper.

2. Wildlife

There are no special strategies for wildlife management on Forest Preserve lands. Article 14 precludes doing any wildlife habitat management or manipulation of vegetation involving the cutting of trees. Improvements in forest fire suppression have resulted in a maturing climax forest with a reduced carrying capacity for many wildlife species.

Wildlife management activities associated with the Black River Wild Forest have been passive in nature and have been in accordance with statewide regulations for the Northern Zone. Ecological zones are the basis for the wildlife management units (WMU's) and deer management units (DMU's) as shown in Appendix 8.C. Future management objectives for the Black River Wild Forest will be in accordance with the appropriate WMU's & DMU's for the general area. Unless another blow-down or major forest fire occurs, Forest Preserve land in the Adirondacks will be limited to climax forest species and wildlife management activities will be limited to monitoring various species and populations.

Increased recreational hunting opportunity and better utilization of big game species (deer and bear) can be achieved within the Black River Wild Forest through increased or improved access discussed elsewhere in this plan. A second deer for successful muzzle-loaders took effect in 1991 and will provide an incentive to attract additional deer hunters from the southern zone.

The wilderness nature of the Adirondacks with more difficult access contributes to a deer population consisting of older-aged animals. These older trophy bucks provide a unique hunting experience for traditional deer camp owners and non-residents desiring to hunt big game where there is less opportunity to encounter other hunters. The ethic of the Adirondack deer camp tradition will continue in the northern zone as long as there is access to the resource.

Black bear have always been under-utilized in the Northern Zone. It is an objective of the Bureau of Wildlife to maintain an adequate harvest of black bears to keep an ecological balance in harmony with man. The Black River Wild Forest provides an excellent opportunity for non-residents to hunt bear in the northern zone.

E. Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers

Unit rivers are listed and classified under the Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers Act, Title XV of the Environmental Conservation Law as follows:

Black River - The Black River flows through the middle of the unit and is classified scenic from the park boundary to Reed's Mill (Farr Road intersection). The remaining portion from Reed's Mill to Atwell (North Lake), is classified recreational.

West Canada Creek - That portion of the West Canada Creek immediately adjacent to the unit is classified scenic. The State Route 8 intersection with the West Canada is the

division point between this scenic designation to the north and the recreational classification to the south.

Moose River - The Main, Middle and South Branches of the Moose River are located in the northern extremity of the unit. The Middle Branch of the Moose River is classified recreational from its confluence with the North Branch (the bridge between Old Forge and Thendara) to the confluence with the South Branch. The South and Main Branches are classified scenic.

Guidelines for the various river classifications are specified in the State Land Master Plan and will be the standard for management decisions regarding rivers. The recommended corridor width for these rivers is one-quarter mile from each bank when bounded by either State or private land.

F. Fire Management

D.E.C. is charged with fire protection on the Black River Wild Forest under the provisions of Article 9 of the Environmental Conservation Law. Responsibility for fire prevention and suppression is divided between three ranger districts. Presently, those rangers are located at Old Forge, Otter Lake and Nobleboro. These ranger districts are all assigned to the Ranger Lieutenant in the Herkimer sub-office.

The Rondaxe Tower is one of only four fire towers to remain standing in Region 6, and it should be retained for the public relations/recreational value that it provides. Present access to the unit is sufficient for fire control purposes.

G. Administration

1. Staffing

Presently, the Associate Forester in the Herkimer office has one Senior Forester delegated to handle both unit management planning and everyday Forest Preserve management activities including Forest Preserve land acquisition, unit management plan implementation, coordination and updating as well as public education. This is insufficient for adequate management of the Forest Preserve in the sub-region. An additional forester item is needed at the Herkimer sub-office.

The current forest ranger staff of one Ranger Lieutenant and three forest ranger districts is the absolute minimum necessary to adequately control public use, fire pre-suppression and suppression and environmental impact monitoring on the Black River Wild Forest. An additional Assistant Forest Ranger is needed to adequately control public use problems on the Black River Wild Forest.

Current staffing in the Division of Operations is inadequate. Additional personnel will be required to effect the minimal necessary projects recommended by this unit management plan.

It is important that existing regional Division of Fish and Wildlife technical staff be kept at current levels. These levels are adequate if short deadlines are not imposed. Staff items lost over the years through attrition must be restored.

Environmental Conservation Officers that have jurisdiction in the Black River Unit are stationed at Old Forge and White Lake. This staffing is the minimum needed for adequate control at the present time.

2. Budgeting

The Herkimer Sub-Office will budget for staff and for the maintenance of facilities, as needed to support the various projects on this unit. A budgeting effort will be made by the Division of Lands and Forests in cooperation with the Division of Operations.

The Herkimer Operations unit will prepare a budget request for both permanent and seasonal maintenance personnel. This budgeting effort should also address the cost of supplies and materials, equipment and other expenditures needed to carry out the perpetual maintenance responsibilities.

Budgeting for routine fish and wildlife management activities, including permanent and seasonal personnel, supplies, materials and travel will be prepared by the appropriate bureau staff, in consultation with the Operations unit as required. New projects are generally approved at the Division level before requests for funding are submitted in the Department budget.

3. Education

Publication of a brochure on the Black River Wild Forest is needed as a tool to increase the public's knowledge of this large, under-utilized wild forest unit. A properly prepared pamphlet will also educate the public on the concept that increased opportunities which are offered by this wild forest unit have a mitigating effect on the restrictions imposed by wilderness designation in adjacent areas. The brochure should include a map, a description of the unit, the importance of registering, safety suggestions including sanitation, giardia and water treatment, brief information on facility locations including trail descriptions and lengths and rules and regulations with emphasis on preventing litter.

The media and magazine articles should be utilized to increase the deer and bear hunter's desire to seek out an Adirondack big game hunting experience in a wilderness-like setting. This is an experience that cannot be obtained in the State's southern zone.

Information on trapping and other sporting opportunities as well as wildlife observation opportunities that exist within this unit should be incorporated into an informational brochure. In many instances, this may be all that is necessary to make the public aware of where the resource is and how to get to it. Perhaps, a general article on unit management plans statewide and the resources available to them would be in order at this time, or in the near future. This could be a joint

venture with input from both the Divisions of Fish and Wildlife and Lands and Forests.

H. Problem Areas

1. Possible Trespasses

a. North Lake - Town Barn (Adgate's Eastern Tract, Blake Lot);
b. Knapp (Nobleboro Patent, Lot 1);
c. Cooper (Nobleboro Patent, Lot 1);
d. South Lake - Penberthy (Nobleboro Patent, Lot 1);
e. Illegal ATV use and rutting/erosion of un-maintained roads.

2. Access

Several non-designated access roads cross the unit, some providing ingress and egress to private land. In some cases, access rights are not documented by deeds. In other deeds, access rights are addressed in an unclear manner. Conversely, some access routes to State land cross private property, but public access over those routes was not acquired with the State tract that they lead to. In cases where undesignated roads were not purchased specifically as rights of way, they are not considered to be designated routes for public use.

3. Land Titles and/or Surveys Needed

Land title questions and necessary survey requests are as follows:

a. Apps Pond - Adgate's Eastern Tract, Miller and Swanton, Lot 6
b. Private Lot (1/2 acre) - exact location uncertain, possibly Lot 25, Devereux Tract or North Gouverneur Tract, Town of Webb; or Lot 20 of Cramer Tract, Town of Ohio
c. Lot 11, Minuse Tract (Adgate's Eastern Tract)
d. Piquet Tract - North line from Round Pond westerly to northwest corner of tract
e. Vicinity of Big Woodhull Lake - Moose River Tract, Township 1, Lots 71, 84 and 97, south boundary
f. Black Creek Lake - Nobleboro Patent, western end of Lot 68
g. Appropriation to clear title - Project 131.A, Adirondack Land Trust

Those inholdings with legal deeded access should be documented for inclusion in the revision of this unit management plan.

4. Environmental Problems

The Black River Wild Forest is the victim of the same environmental maladies as the rest of the Adirondack Park. These include:

a. Increasing acidity in unit lakes and ponds will continue to decimate these waters until the atmospheric deposition problem is resolved. Until such

time, it will be necessary to monitor the unit fishery and where conditions are worsening, the Division of Fish and Wildlife will need to maintain water quality in accordance with existing Department policy. This will keep unit fisheries at their current levels only, but will not improve the general condition of the fishery.

b. Tree mortality on the unit is at levels typical to the Adirondack Park and, indeed to a large portion of the northeast in general. Beech Bark Disease and Spruce Decline are clearly having an impact on the forest cover. In some cases, forest decline may be linked to atmospheric deposition, climatic change, increasing air pollution and the accumulation of heavy metals on the forest floor, rather than being the result of insect or disease vectors. Monitoring of all forest health concerns is an ongoing function of the Division of Lands and Forests.

I. Land Acquisition

Land acquisitions will be in accordance with property availability and guidelines within the Open Space Plan. Properties which are offered for sale and will improve access to public facilities, which will consolidate the unit's patchwork structure or which will add biologically, geologically, or historically unique or unusual parcels to this unit should be acquired.

Consideration should be given to acquisition of the land immediately adjacent to the lock and dam and the Remsen-Lake Placid Corridor north of the Middle Branch of the Moose River. This locally historic site is contiguous to existing State land comprising the Black River Wild Forest on the south side of the river .

J. State Land Master Plan Amendments Recommended

None.

K. SEQR Requirements

The State Environmental Quality Review Act is addressed by a Negative Declaration which can be found in Appendix 13.

L. Relationship of Unit Management to Forest Preserve and Adjacent Areas

The Black River Wild Forest is bounded on the east by both the Ferris Lake Wild Forest and the West Canada Lake Wilderness. Common management decisions for these three Forest Preserve units must be in concert.

Proper management of the Black River Unit is directed by two considerations with respect to the adjoining West Canada Lake Wilderness. First, plan recommendations must consider protection of the integrity of the Wilderness unit in the area of proximity. Secondly, projects in the Black River Unit Management Plan should serve to mitigate perceived losses caused by West Canada's wilderness classification. Motorized opportunities are available throughout the unit, offsetting the lack of them in the adjacent West Canada Lake and Ha-De-Ron-Dah Wilderness areas.

Also, management recommendations should complement public use of the adjacent Ferris Lake Wild Forest. This is particularly true with respect to the statewide snowmobile trail plan proposed by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation as well as the proposed North Country Trail. (See Appendices 11.D. and 11.E.)

M. Proposed Rules and Regulations

None.

N. NYSDOT Parking Area

Future planning for the relocation of Route 8 at Nobleboro includes construction of a fishing/recreation access trail and a parking area. These facilities will lie predominantly within the existing NYSDOT Right-of-Way, but the northern portion of the parking area will be located on the unit. This unit management plan supports the use of a small portion of NYSDEC land at this location for the purpose of completing construction of the parking area. NYSDOT intends to construct the parking area under release, not full transfer of jurisdiction and will take maintenance responsibility for the parking area and the entrance driveway.

V. PRIORITIES, SCHEDULES AND COSTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS

Cited costs are estimates for Year I based on 1995 figures. Successive years will need to be adjusted to key in increases due to inflation.

PROJECT	RESPONSIBLE DIVISION***	COST
ANNUALLY		
1. Maintenance of foot, horse, nordic ski and snowmobile trails and associated facilities.	(OP)	$12,000
2. Maintenance and cleanup of unit leantos, privies and informal campsites on the unit.	(LF) (OP)	** 4,000
3. Maintenance of parking areas and registration booths.	(OP)	10,000
4. Maintenance of unit bar gates.	(OP)	1,000
5. Assure accurate and legible signing at unit trailheads, along trails and at unit facilities.	(LF)	**
6. Monitor environmental impact on unit waters and facilities.	(LF) (FW)	** **
7. Maintenance of the Woodhull communications tower.	(LF) (OP)	** 500
8. Boundary line maintenance.	(LF)	**
9. Stock trout in the following waters: Nicks Lake Round Pond Brandy Lake Brewer Lake Middle Branch Moose River	 (FW)	 3,100 387 387 258 387[1]
10. Survey Brewer Lake and Round Pond annually as part of the DEC Liming Policy. All other productive unit waters should be surveyed on a rotation basis of at least two waters per year. ($200-300 per day)	(FW)	**
11. Monitor wildlife populations through analysis of harvest data resulting from deer check station, hunter report cards, pelt tagging and harvest surveys. Inventory non-game, endangered, threatened and special concern species as well as significant habitats.	(FW)	**

[1] The portion of the Moose River that occurs on the unit is only a small portion of the river stocked at this cost.

** - Normal Program Funding
*** - Divisions: Lands and Forests (LF); Fish and Wildlife (FW); Operations (OP); Legal Affairs (LA)

PROJECT	RESPONSIBLE DIVISION***	COST
12. Check unit fish barrier dams at Nicks Lake and Brewer Lake and maintain as needed.	(FW) (OP)	** 1,000
13. Budget to retain all Department personnel and hire others as necessary for the proper management of this unit in all divisions as addressed in Section III.G.1., Staffing.	(LF) (OP) (FW)	** ** **
14. Maintain an active acquisition program pursuant to the Open Space Plan to acquire desirable parcels as availability and funding permit.	(LF)	**
15. Complete land title and boundary line surveys and resolve illegal occupancies as quickly as possible.	(LF) (LA)	** **
16. Promote an active educational program stressing wild forest recreation, low-impact camping, etc. Budget for updated pamphlets, brochures and maps.	(LF)	**
YEAR 1 1. Rehabilitate the Wolf Lake Landing Multiple Use Trail to standards consistent with the existing snowmobile trail policy. This will involve realignment, surfacing, and drainage control.	(OP) (LF)	$30,000 **
2. Designate camping sites on the south side of Remsen Falls.	(LF)	**
3. Construct the multi-purpose snowmobile, bike and hiking trail from the Cohen Road to the southern end of the Otter Lake Airport.	(LF) (OP)	** 13,500
4. Develop the 5 car Long Lake Road parking area and Long Lake cartop boat access site and designate three campsites on the shoreline.	(LF) (OP)	** 3,500
5. Take appropriate measures for the Flansburg parcel classification, trail designation and construction of 10 car parking lot.	(LF) (OP)	** 15,000
6. Rehabilitate floating bridge and walkway over Nicks Lake Inlet.	(OP)	10,000
7. Determine the Town of Webb's interest in a connecting trail between the Town snowmobile trail system and the State Nelson Lake trail system.	(LF)	**
8. Designate appropriate all terrain Bicycle trails on the unit.	(LF)	**

** - Normal Program Funding
*** - Divisions: Lands and Forests (LF); Fish and Wildlife (FW); Operations (OP); Legal Affairs (LA)

PROJECT	RESPONSIBLE DIVISION***	COST
9. Support NYSDOT regarding inclusion of a recreation lane in future construction of the bridge at Nobleboro.	(LF)	**
10. Fishery surveys of two waters within the unit.	(FW)	1,000
YEAR II		
1. Construct necessary appurtenances to allow access from Rt. 28 near Nelson Lake to the Nicks Lake trail system or integrate access to that system with future rail use on the Remsen-Lake Placid Corridor.	(LF) (OP)	** 3,500
2. Construct a leanto at the inlet of Bear Lake.	(LF) (OP)	** 6,000
3. Construct the Round Top Mountain Connecting Trail.	(LF) (OP)	** 2,000
4. Improve the Brewer Lake Trail to provide appropriate administrative access.	(LF) (OP)	** 5,000
5. Inventory historic unit parking areas that are not on the list of maintained trailheads and list those that should receive annual maintenance.	(LF)	**
6. Fishery surveys of two waters within the unit.	(FW)	1,000
7. Construct the trail from Little Long Lake to Brandy Lake.	(LF) (OP)	** 5,000
8. Construct the access road from Round Lake Road to the Otter Lake-Brandy Lake Snowmobile Trail and provide a 5 car parking lot.	(LF) (OP)	** 40,000
YEAR III		
1. Construct the leanto on Nelson Lake and re-designate appropriate trails.	(LF) (OP)	** 6,000
2. Develop the northern portion of the Twin Lakes foot Trail.	(LF) (OP)	** 4,000
3. Construct and/or maintain trailhead parking areas identified in Year II.	(OP)	1,000
4. Fishery surveys of two waters within the unit.	(FW)	1,000
5. Re-lime Brewer Lake and Round Pond.	(FW)	3,000

** - Normal Program Funding
*** - Divisions: Lands and Forests (LF); Fish and Wildlife (FW); Operations (OP); Legal Affairs (LA)

PROJECT		RESPONSIBLE DIVISION***	COST
6.	Vista Road 5 car parking lot and trail layout to scenic vista.	LF OP	** 10,000
7.	Rehabilitate South Shore Rd. at South Lake and construct a 10 car parking/camping area.	(LF) (OP)	** 50,000
8.	Construct the Otter Lake parking lot near the present gate site.	(LF) (OP)	** 3,000
9.	Enlarge the Bisby Road parking lot.	(LF) (OP)	** 10,000
YEAR IV			
1.	Modify Nicks Lake Outlet snowmobile trail.	(LF) (OP)	** 12,000
2.	Convert South Branch Horse Trail to a loop trail.	(LF) (OP)	** 2,500
3.	Fishery surveys of two waters within the unit.	(FW)	1,000
4.	Rehabilitate parking lots at North and South Lakes (8 cars).	(OP)	10,000
5.	Rehabilitate the Bolick Road, construct a 5 car parking lot at the terminus.	(LF) (OP)	** 10,000
YEAR V			
1.	Construct a 5 car trailhead parking area at the end of the Mill Creek Road and maintain the road for motor vehicles from the Bear Creek Parking Area to the new parking lot.	(LF) (OP)	** 36,000
2.	Block the Gull Lake Road by placing large shot rock at the entrance.	(OP)	1,500
3.	Begin draft revisions for this unit management plan.	(LF)	**
4.	Fishery surveys of two waters within the unit.	(FW)	1,000

** - Normal Program Funding
*** - Divisions: Lands and Forests (LF); Fish and Wildlife (FW); Operations (OP); Legal Affairs (LA)

VI. PRATT-NORTHAM MEMORIAL PARK AND BANK LOT SUB-PLANS TO THE BLACK RIVER WILD FOREST UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN

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A. Area Description

Section C, the Pratt-Northam Memorial Park is located in the southwestern foothills of the Adirondack Park (See Overview Map, Page viii.) Specifically, they are situate in Herkimer County, Town of Ohio, Nobleboro Patent within all or part of the lots listed below. The deed acreages of these "gift land" parcels are divided between those dedicated for silvicultural purposes and those dedicated for park purposes as follows:

PARCEL I	(Silviculture)		**282.5**
PARCEL II	(Silviculture)		**348.1**
PARCEL III	(Silviculture)		
	Lot 1 (Old Survey)	688.1 *	
Minus:	Peters' Exception	-1.5	
Plus:	Lot 21 (New Survey)	150.0	
	Lot 22	150.0	
	Lot 55	153.8	
	Lot 79	180.1	
	Lot 80	180.1	
	Lot 82	165.7	
	Lot 83	165.7	
	Lot 84	165.7	
	Lot 85	165.7	
	Lot 86	165.7	
	Lot 88	147.2	
	Lot 89	147.2	
	Lot 92	151.1	
	Lot 96	170.9	
Minus:	Wedocandor Club Exc.	-2.0	**2943.5**
PARCEL IV	(Park)	1849.3	

* 2.47 acre parcel is reserved for gravel pit rights to the Town of Ohio.

Minus:	SNY Forest Preserve	-399.0	
Minus:	NYS Canal Board Exc.	-546.2	
Minus:	Suckerbrook Allotment	- 16.1	**888.0**

TOTAL ACREAGE - Pratt-NORTHAM MEMORIAL PARK - 4462.1 Acres

Silvicultural Lands - 3574.1 Ac. Park Lands - 888.0 Ac.

Access is via the North Lake Road to Atwell and then the South Lake Road to the northwest end of South Lake. The town highway ends at a gate 18 miles east of Forestport after leaving South Lake and becoming the Honnedaga Lake Road. An undeveloped parking area for small trailers and a fishing and waterway access site are located at South Lake. The unimproved South Shore Road extends from the public road near the west end of South Lake nearly half way around the south side of the lake to the NYS Department of Transportation control dam. The road then proceeds southerly to the Herkimer Landing Road and the West Creek Road.

B. History

On July 2, 1965, Hazel Northam, executrix of the Walter Pratt Estate, granted 4457.7 acres of land by deed to the State of New York under the terms of Section 3-0151 of the Conservation Law. This is now Article 9 of the Environmental Conservation Law, Title 1, Section 9-0107, "Acceptance by department of lands for parks and for silvicultural research". (See Appendix 16.B.)

Zone 1 (Parcel IV) This zone surrounds South Lake, contains 888 acres and was given for park and reservation purposes pursuant to Paragraph 1. of Section 9-0107 which reads as follows; *"Property so accepted (grants or deeds of gift of any lands) shall forever be under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner (of the Department of Environmental Conservation) and his successors in office and by virtue of the acceptance thereof, shall be irrevocably dedicated to be used for the purposes of a public park or reservation under the care, custody and control of the department and shall not become a part of the Forest Preserve."*

Zone 2 (Parcels I, II and III) These zones contain a total of 3569.7 acres. They were given for the purposes of silvicultural research and experimentation in the science of forestry pursuant to Paragraph 2 of Section 9-0107 as follows;
"Property so accepted shall be under the jurisdiction of the commissioner and his successors in office and until otherwise provided by law, shall be dedicated for use only for those purposes of silvicultural research and experimentation in the science of forestry, including purposes incidental thereto, under the care, custody, control and management of the department and its successors in office and shall not become a part of the forest preserve."

Article XIV of the New York State Constitution states;
"The lands of the State, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the Forest Preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed."

These legal sources seem to be a contradiction in terms. Indeed, there have been allegations that the 'gift land law' is unconstitutional. In his book "Land Acquisition in New York State",

former D.E.C. Division Director and Forest Preserve veteran Norman J. VanValkenburgh includes this 1960 law in a list of questionable laws which "get around the statutory (and Constitutional) requirement that lands could be acquired only for Forest Preserve purposes in the Adirondack and Catskill counties". The summary of a paper entitled 'Article XIV' by Ralph D. Semerad, Professor of Law in Albany, N. Y. suggests that "Article XIV has been construed as permitting uses of the preserve that are not accompanied by substantial destruction of its physical features, that do not effect any change in its wild character and that are not consistent with that character." He further states that borderline situations (with reference to the type, degree and extent of use) should be resolved against the use and in favor of the strict mandate of Article XIV, which was designed to protect the preserve against all activity that might destroy it. Only a constitutional amendment should change that mandate."

Contrarily, the 'gift land law' has existed for some thirty years and it is considered by some to be entirely sufficient for managing these lands and others, under the guidelines stipulated in the 'gift' language. The precedence of the Constitution or the law in this matter needs to be legally determined if the purposes stated in the acquisition transaction are to be realized to the fullest. The question to be answered is: exactly what is the Forest Preserve "as now fixed by law"? Is it lands acquired for addition to the Forest Preserve or is it all State lands acquired inside the Park boundary?

The grantor reserved from all these lands, the right to take timber for a period of 15 years, as set forth in an agreement also dated July 2, 1965. That timber reservation expired on July 2, 1980.

Several unauthorized camps existed totally on the subject property at the time of acquisition. To date, all camps have been removed except for one belonging to the heirs of Francisco Penberthy on the south shore. There is also a boundary agreement being drafted for additional south shore owners surrounded by State lands (Currently Cox and DiNetto) The Suckerbrook Allotment, a 16 acre reservation of private landowners on the north shore is the only other non-public shoreline ownerships on South Lake.

C. Vegetation

The entire area is wooded with climax beech-birch-maple forest occupying the largest percentage of the area. Much of the lower elevation land and several areas near the lake support mixed hardwood-softwood forest with spruce, balsam, hemlock and the common Adirondack hardwoods. Most of the merchantable sawtimber and softwood pulp was removed during the cited timber reservation. Forest inventory results for the Silvicultural portion of the property are appended to this Sub-Plan. (See Appendix 16)

D. Terrain and Soils

The typically rugged Adirondack terrain contains both abrupt and rolling hills. Most of the land occurs within an elevation range from 2,018 feet above sea level at South Lake to approximately 2,200 feet with scattered high points of approximately 2,500 feet. The major soil series is identified as Becket, Berkshire and Potsdam areas. See Appendix 3 for specifics on the soil classifications.

E. Fish and Wildlife

Fish and wildlife information for the Pratt-Northam Memorial Park will be found in appropriate sections and appendices of the Black River Wild Forest Unit Management Plan to which this sub-plan is appended.

F. Public Use of Area

Existing public use is at a level well below the capacity of the area to withstand use. The few who are familiar with the area use it for boating, primitive camping and hunting. Locally, the area has a favorable reputation for deer hunting although it has not been hunted heavily, probably because of land ownership patterns. The very clear, attractive shoreline and generally pleasing aesthetics of the South Lake area make the lake ideal for canoeing and small boats. Power boats are permitted.

Similarly, the Black River Wild Forest which surrounds it and this Memorial Park may not be considered remote, although they are somewhat 'out of the way' and that may be part of the reason for the low level of public use that this area receives.

G. Management Goals

There are no currently identified projects requiring silvicultural research. In light of the Semerad report, it is recommended that the constitutionality of Section 9-0107 of the Environmental Conservation law be resolved. If the constitutional issue is resolved favoring the law, this unit plan should be amended to include appropriate experimental, harvesting or research projects fitting the ecological setting within the remaining years of this unit management sub-plan.

The management goal within Zone 1 (park purposes) will be to provide for the public's recreational use and enjoyment of these lands in conformance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of Section 9-0107 of the Environmental Conservation Law if constitutional.

The management goal within Zone 2 will be to manage that portion of the Memorial Park for the purposes of silvicultural research and experimentation in the science of forestry and related purposes such as forest recreation and wildlife management and other purposes incidental thereto in accordance with paragraph 2 of Section 9-0107 of the Environmental Conservation Law if constitutional. Pending the resolution of the constitutional issue, the tract will be managed in a manner consistent with Article XIV and in conjunction with the rest of the Black River Wild Forest.

H. Management Proposed

1. Determine the constitutionality of the area's exclusion from the Forest Preserve.
2. In accordance with the deed covenant, install a standard wooden identification sign near the entrance to the property identifying it as the "Pratt-Northam Memorial Park".
3. Maintain the boundary lines and post them using a new sign with standard State logo and the name "Pratt-Northam Memorial Park."
4. The gift land agreement requires that NYS provide access for recreational use of the Pratt-Northam Park including hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, birdwatching, snowmobiling, etc. During the third year of the plan, rehabilitate the existing South

Shore (South Lake) Road from the end of the Cox ROW to the Pratt-Northam Park Parcel II (approximately 1 mile.) Develop a 15 car parking lot for parking/camping and gate the road at the parking lot. Open the gate during the snowmobile season.

5. Improve the fishing and waterway access site area at South Lake with a developed parking facility. An open, nearly level, gravelly site exists there and minimum construction would only involve grading and the installation of posts and signs.
6. Complete land title and boundary line surveys and resolve illegal occupancies as per the Black River Wild Forest Management Plan.
7. Rehabilitate the connecting snowmobile trail between the South Shore Road and the North Lake Road. The minor brushing required to open this route, which follows old logging roads on the Pratt-Northam Memorial Park, would eliminate the hazardous current need to traverse the highway from North Lake to South Lake. A request should be initiated to obtain the Adirondack Park Agency's favorable consideration of this project within the first year of this sub-plan. The Ohio Ridgerunner Snowmobile Club has expressed a desire to apply for a Temporary Revocable Permit to allow for their grooming and minor maintenance following brushing.

I. Summary

It is expected that these measures will provide ample notice that the Pratt-Northam Memorial Park exists for public use. The most likely result of these actions and other efforts to increase public awareness about the Memorial Park will be a gradual increase in public use for boating, hiking, primitive camping and hunting. This will necessitate a level of maintenance commensurate with the level of use received by this area south of the lake. The five year revision of this unit management sub-plan will need to consider specific maintenance projects to address any additional environmental impact on the Pratt-Northam Memorial Park.

J. Bank Lot

The People of the State of New York acquired a second parcel which is appended to this sub-plan because it was also acquired under the terms of and pursuant to Paragraph 2 of Section 9-0107 of the Environmental Conservation Law. In the deed between the St. Lawrence National Bank and the People of the State of New York, it is declared that the parcel is given "in desiring to assist in the development of the Environmental Conservation program of the State of New York and wishing to promote the health and welfare of New York citizens by providing lands to be used for reforestation purposes, as and for an absolute Gift without condition or reservation".

This property, which abuts State Forest Oneida No. 6 (Popple Pond State Forest) consists of approximately 145 acres of gift land just within the Adirondack Park. Specifically, the area lies in Lots 1 and 8 of the Seymour Tract of Adgate's Eastern Tract, Town of Forestport in Oneida County (See Appendix 18.)

The constitutionality of this small tract's exclusion from the Adirondack Forest Preserve raises questions identical to the situation with the Pratt-Northam Memorial Park and these issues should be resolved at the same time. The parcel's distance from the main portion of Forest Preserve makes it most desirable managerially, to move the blue line to exclude it from the Forest Preserve and to manage it in conjunction with the adjacent State forest.

Fisheries biological survey data for the two streams within the Bank Lot should be included in the five-year revision of this management plan.

VII. SUB-PLANS FOR CONSERVATION EASEMENT LANDS (LYONS FALLS PULP & PAPER INC.)

A. HISTORY

In May of 1990, after many laborious months of difficult negotiations involving DEC staff, the Adirondack Nature Conservancy and Lyons Falls Pulp and Paper Inc., a deal was struck whereby DEC would receive conservation easements on three parcels occupying 17,788 acres of land in Oneida, Herkimer and Lewis Counties This protected the three properties known as the J. P. Lewis Tract, John Brown Tract and Three Lakes Tract from development while allowing public recreation for NYS and guaranteeing timber rights for the Lyons Falls Company. Two of these parcels are adjacent to the Black River Wild Forest and are included as sub-plans herein. (See Overview Map, Page viii and Appendix 20.)

Easements are monitored continuously for compliance with the terms of the agreement and annual inspection reports are submitted to the Director of the Division of Lands and Forests. The following easement highlights are not intended to be all-encompassing. When determining the compliance of any action for legal purposes, the actual easement should be reviewed.

B. HIGHLIGHTS OF EASEMENT AGREEMENT FOR J. P. LEWIS TRACT - 11,490 Acres

ARTICLE 1. - General Provisions

1.1 Purposes
1.2 Definitions

ARTICLE 2. - Vehicular Ingress and Egress

2.1 Rights of Vehicular Ingress and Egress
DEC is given a 50' wide right-of-way along the Loop Road from the property line to the intersection with the North Branch (Black River) Road. This may be widened and extended as necessary at up to 12 locations to provide for drive-to camping areas. Four parking lots have been designated and mapped, three along the Loop Road and one northwest of the Honnedaga Road.

2.2 Limitations
Except for the above, no vehicular ingress or egress is permitted. Camping is not permitted in the parking areas or the R.O.W. except for those parking lots in Forest Management Areas (FMA) 3 and 7.

2.3 Construction, Maintenance, Etc.
DEC is responsible for use regulation and costs relative to parking areas and drive-to campsites. DEC must initially improve and consequently maintain the Loop Road to Class A Truck Trail standards prior to using drive-to campsites. DEC and LFP&P Inc. are each responsible for specific damage caused by them. DEC is responsible for road, trail and parking lot signage.

ARTICLE 3. - Recreational Activity and Camping

3.1 Rights of Recreational Use
DEC receives the right to use any portion of the premises for recreational activity and camping and to establish, maintain and use 7 mapped trails for access. Additional trails may be agreed upon. Construction, reconstruction, repair, maintenance and signage are the responsibility of DEC.

3.2 Campsites

DEC receives the right to provide up to 12 drive-to campsites large enough for 3 tents and a turnaround to be located at mutually agreeable locations SE of the Loop Rd. (NW side of North Lake). DEC is responsible for costs and initial development of Loop Road prior to use of these drive-to sites. Additionally, primitive campsites (as defined in the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan) may be designated on the SE side of North Lake with precise location by mutual agreement and DEC responsible for costs. All campsites will be located outside of wetland areas at a minimum distance of 50 feet from the shoreline consistent with suitable site selection criteria such as location consideration of proper aspect, physical screening from the lake and placement at sufficient distance to maintain a reasonable privacy between sites. Campsite construction will consist of removal of brush and trees up to approximately 6" d.b.h., removal of duff to mineral soil and placement of gravel for a stone fire ring.

3.3 Excepted Closure Areas

LFP&P Inc. may close all or a portion of one designated FMA at a given time in order to undertake timber harvesting or forest crop removal. Closure will last a maximum of 2 years from either the time of posting or the cessation of harvesting. DEC will notify users of closure. DEC may close any FMA or any other area of the premises to public use whenever it deems appropriate. Uses other than camping are allowed in closed areas, but only in mapped buffer zones.

3.4 Prohibited Uses

LFP&P Inc. does not authorize anyone using the premises to do anything against any laws including the ECL as it reads presently or in the future.

3.5 Uses Requiring Grantor's Further Consent

These are listed in the indenture as follows:

a. Erection or maintenance of any type of permanent camp other than the drive-to campsites or designated primitive campsites.
b. Use of fire except for on-site cooking, warmth or smudge; or improper use of fire.
c. Use of open fire in any closed area or anywhere that has been a closed area at any time during the immediately preceding three years.
d. Destruction of any trees except as required for bona fide administration purposes, except that campers may use dead and down trees for warmth, cooking and smudge.
e. The deposit of any lighted matches, cigars, cigarettes or other burning tobacco where they will cause fire.
f. Pollution of surface or ground water.
g. Use of motorized or mechanically propelled vehicles except as authorized or as required for bona fide administration and enforcement.
h. An organized mass gathering for any purpose.
i. Destruction of any sign, structure, barrier or object belonging to Grantor.

3.6 Limitations

No use of the premises is permitted except as specifically authorized by the terms and conditions of this Article. DEC is responsible for the regulation of recreational activity and camping upon the premises by persons other than LFP&P Inc. and may, in its sole discretion, further prohibit, restrict, limit or condition any or all recreational activity and camping by such persons beyond the terms and conditions contained in this Article.

ARTICLE 4 - Soil, Mineral and Subsurface Rights

The subparagraphs in this article stipulate DEC's non-exclusive right to extract (without cost) soil, sand, gravel, etc. for use in minor construction relative to recreational activity. It is also stated that LFP&P Inc. will not extract same except for on premises forest management activities although the Company retains fee title.

ARTICLE 5 - Fish and Wildlife

DEC is granted the right to administratively manage fish and wildlife.

ARTICLE 6 - Building and Forest Management Restrictions

LFP&P Inc. will not construct or maintain any permanent or temporary structure without the written consent of DEC with the exception of Structure "C" and a closed 5 acre reservation. Allowed structures which may be constructed, maintained and used in connection with forest management activities are listed.

Buffer zones are identified in subparagraph 6.5 as follows:

Zone 1 - Within 100 feet of the centerline of the Loop Road R.O.W. and the parking areas and within 200 feet of the shoreline of North Lake.
Zone 2 - Within 200 feet of the shoreline of Hardscrabble Lake.
Zone 3 - From the premises boundary to the North Lake buffer, those areas within 100 feet of the centerline of Jock's Brook, North Branch Black River and Ice Cave Creek.
Zone 4 - Within 100 feet of the parking area off Honnedaga Road and within 100 feet of the centerline of the trail leading to Hardscrabble Lake buffer and North Lake buffer.

Delineation of buffer zones shall be completed within one year after the date of the Indenture, or any extensions of time to which DEC consents. The following shall apply within such buffer zones:

Timber harvesting shall not result in a residual basal area of less than 80 square feet per acre in standing trees 5.6 inches diameter breast height and larger. Therein, DEC may cut or remove vegetation for safety or aesthetic reasons, but all timber cut or removed remains the property of LFP&P Inc. Log landings shall be at least 200 feet from the centerline of the Loop Road and the parking areas.

The remaining Articles are legal in nature and are listed as follows:

ARTICLE 7 - Representations and Warranties
ARTICLE 8 - Rights Retained by Grantor
ARTICLE 9 - Cooperation
ARTICLE 10 - Enforcement
ARTICLE 11 - Taxes and Assessments
ARTICLE 12 - Estoppel Certificates
ARTICLE 13 - Assignment and Transfer
ARTICLE 14 - Modification and Termination
ARTICLE 15 - Notices
ARTICLE 16 - Amendments
ARTICLE 17 - Indemnification and Contracts

ARTICLE 18 - Severability
ARTICLE 19 - Governing Law
ARTICLE 20 - Entire Agreement

C. HIGHLIGHTS OF EASEMENT AGREEMENT FOR JOHN BROWN TRACT

ARTICLE 1. - General Provisions

1.1 Purposes
1.2 Definitions

ARTICLE 2. - Vehicular Ingress and Egress

2.1 Rights of Vehicular Ingress and Egress
At it's expense, DEC may designate, clear, improve, maintain and use not more than one acre for the construction of parking areas at each of the four locations shown on the attached map. DEC is granted a Right-of-Way not to exceed 50 feet in width for vehicular ingress and egress over the former bed of NYS Route 28 from the present Route 28 to the northern-most parking area. This R.O.W. and the location of the parking areas will be designated on the ground and on a survey map by DEC within one year of the date of the indenture.

2.2 Limitations
Excepting the above, no vehicular ingress or egress, parking on or use of the premises by motorized vehicles is permitted except for bona fide administrative or enforcement purposes. Camping is not permitted in the parking areas or the R.O.W. with the exception of the parking lot in Forest Management Area (FMA) 4.

2.3 Snowmobiles
DEC is granted exclusive reasonable and prudent snowmobiling rights on the premises restricted, limited and conditioned as follows; All use will be in the existing, single snowmobile travel corridor located near the easterly boundary of the premises along NYS Route 28, to be located on a DEC survey map prior to such use. Snowmobile usage will not materially interfere with forest management activity on the Premises and may be restricted by LFP&P Inc. within a closure zone or whenever unsafe conditions occur.

2.4 Construction, Maintenance, etc.
DEC will bear the cost and is responsible for the construction, reconstruction, improvement, repair, maintenance in a reasonable and safe condition, operation and signage of the R.O.W., parking areas and snowmobile travel corridor and for the regulation of their use.

ARTICLE 3. - Recreational Activity and Camping

3.1 Rights of Recreational Use
DEC receives the right to use any portion of the premises for recreational activity and camping and to establish, maintain and use 3 mapped trails for access. Trail location will be agreed upon and designated on the ground and on a map within one year of this indenture. Additional trails may be agreed upon. Responsibility and costs for construction, reconstruction, repair, maintenance and signage of these trails are DEC's.

3.2 Excepted Closure Areas

LFP&P Inc. may close all or a portion of one designated FMA at a given time to recreational activity and camping in order to undertake timber harvesting or forest crop removal. Closure will last a maximum of 2 years from either the time of posting or the cessation of harvesting. DEC will notify users of closure. DEC may close any FMA or any other area of the premises to public use whenever it deems appropriate. Uses other than camping are allowed in closed areas, but only in mapped buffer zones.
The verbiage contained in Article 3.3 through Article 5 is basically the same as that in appropriate sections of the J. P. Lewis Tract Indenture as cited above.

ARTICLE 6 - Building and Forest Management Restrictions

LFP&P Inc. will not construct or maintain any permanent or temporary structure without the written consent of DEC. Allowed structures which may be constructed, maintained and used in connection with Forest Management Activities are listed. DEC will remove Structures "A" and "B" per the attached map within one year of the indenture. Three buffer zones are identified in subparagraph 6.5. as follows:

Zone 1 - Within 200 feet of the edge of the Right-of-Way of NYS Route 28 and within 100 feet of the R.O.W. and parking areas.
Zone 2 - Within 200 feet of the present shoreline of Gull Lake and within 100 feet of the centerline of Gull Lake Trail to Buffer Zone 1.
Zone 3 - Within 200 feet of the present shoreline of the Moose River and within 100 feet of the parking area adjoining the Moose River Road.

Information on the delineation of and the applications within, mapped buffer zones and Articles 7 through 20 is similar to that in the J. P. Lewis Indenture as listed above.

The John Brown Tract Easement is split between the Independence River Wild Forest (west of Rt. 28 & North of the Moose River) and the Black River Wild Forest. The easement along the Moose River will not only protect that view shed from development, but it will also provide additional camping opportunity and resting/day use for rafters, canoeists and kayakers.

The main snowmobile corridor coming south from Thendara (Town of Webb Trail # 6) is within the Black River Wild Forest until it reaches the John Brown Tract Easement. It crosses to the east side of NYS Route 28 in the vicinity of Gull Lake and then comes back across onto Easement Lands. NYSDOT has conveyed to the Town of Webb, an easement on the former roadbed of old Route 28 and much of the trail is on that old road. This is a key major corridor connecting with the Brandy Lake Trail and proceeding then to Boonville. It is important that this entire trail continues to remain open for public use.

The new foot trail connecting NYS Route 28 to the Independence River Wild Forest and the Ha-De-Ron-Dah Wilderness is made possible by this easement. As recommended in Final Unit Management Plans for both of these units, this trail will allow the trails in the southern part of the Ha-De-Ron-Dah Wilderness to be reconnected to a parking lot near Route 28.

Management options for these lease lands are defined in the appropriate indentures and budgeting and subsequent project completion will be performed as appropriate.

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APPENDIX 1.A.

BLACK RIVER WILD FOREST
BOUNDARY LINE DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point in the northerly portion of this Wild Forest Unit, said point being located south of the hamlet of Old Forge at the southern-most intersection of the Bisby Road and the State land boundary (also the Adirondack League Club boundary), said point also being in John Brown's Tract, Township 7, Range 7, Lot 12 and also being on the division line between the Moose River and John Brown's Tracts; thence southwesterly along the State boundary to a point in the northwest corner of Lot 13 in Township 1 of the Moose River Tract; thence southerly and westerly along the State boundary through Lots 13, 26, 25 and 39 of said township to the northwest corner of Lot 39; thence southerly along the east line of Lots 52 through 45 to the southeast corner of Lot 45; thence westerly along the southerly line of Lots 45, 58, 71, 84, 97 and 110 to the shoreline of Woodhull Lake; thence along said shoreline to the intersection with the State boundary; thence along this boundary which runs westerly along the south line of Lots 122, 134, and 144 to the patent line between the Moose River and Adgate's Eastern Tracts; thence along said patent line in a southeasterly direction to the point where the boundary line off-sets around Sand Lake; thence again along the aforementioned patent line to the point marking the beginning of the Nobleboro Gore; thence along the north boundary of the gore to the Herkimer-Hamilton County line; thence continuing southeasterly along the north line of Lots 7, 8, and 21 of the Arthurboro Patent (Hamilton County) to the intersection with the West Canada Creek; thence southwesterly down the West Canada to the point where the State boundary proceeds northwesterly to the Haskell Road; thence northerly along said Haskell Road to a point at which the boundary intersects said road in Lot 104, Nobleboro Patent; thence westerly and southerly in said lot to the patent line between the Nobleboro Patent and the Remsenburg Patent; thence southeasterly along said patent line to a corner; thence along the State boundary as it either meanders behind private parcels adjacent to State Route 8, or bounds on said highway directly, to the point where said boundary intersects the east line of sub-lot 1 of Lot 74 of the Remsenburgh Patent; thence northerly to the southeast corner of Lot 67; thence along the State boundary as it is found in Lots 67-63, 53, 48, 55, 62 and Lots 76 and 77, sub. 20 and 21; also along the State boundary as found in Lots 46, 57, 60, 78, 79, 45, 58, 44, 43, 83, and 32; thence along the State boundary as it occurs in lots 31, sub. 6 (two parcels), 15, 8 and 9 to the northeast corner of said Lot 9, all of the aforementioned lots being in the Remsenburgh Patent; thence northerly along the State boundary on the west line of the Jewett Lot (Adgate's Eastern Tract); thence westerly along the south bounds of Lots 6 and 12 of the Woodhull Tract; thence northerly along the Adirondack Park Boundary through Lots 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7 and 1 of said Woodhull Tract, also being, with the exception of Lot 8, along the Herkimer-Oneida County line; thence continuing northerly along the county line (also the west boundary of the north section of the Cramer Tract) to the southern boundary of the Devereux Tract; thence westerly along said boundary and also along the south boundary of the Piquet Tract to the intersection with the N.Y.C. Railroad; thence northeasterly along said railroad to and northwesterly along the 50 foot R.O.W. through the southeast corner of the Piquet Tract to and across State Highway Route 28; thence southeasterly along said highway to the intersection with the south boundary of the Piquet Tract; thence westerly along said boundary to a point just east of the Long Lake Road; thence northerly and more or less parallel to the aforementioned road to a point; thence generally westerly to a point in the centerline of Long Lake; thence southwesterly along the centerline of said lake to the intersection with the extended Piquet Tract south boundary; thence along said boundary to the intersection with the westerly shoreline of Long Lake; thence around the reservations thereon and back to the aforementioned Piquet Tract south boundary; thence again westerly to the southwest corner of the Piquet Tract; thence southerly along the east boundary of Lot 10, Miller and Swanton Tract to the southeast corner of said lot; thence westerly along the south boundary of said lot to the intersection with the east boundary of Lot 14 of the Miller and Swanton Tract; thence southerly along said boundary to a corner; thence westerly across said lot to the southeast corner of the North Gouverneur Tract; thence northerly along the east boundary of said tract to a point; thence westerly across said tract to the tract's west boundary; thence northerly along said west boundary of the North Gouverneur Tract to the intersection with the Lewis-Oneida County line; thence northeasterly along said line to the west corner of Lot 18, Miller and Swanton Tract; thence along the southerly boundary of said lot; thence northerly along the east boundary of said lot to the Lewis-Oneida County line which is also the northwest corner of the Piquet Tract; thence northeasterly along

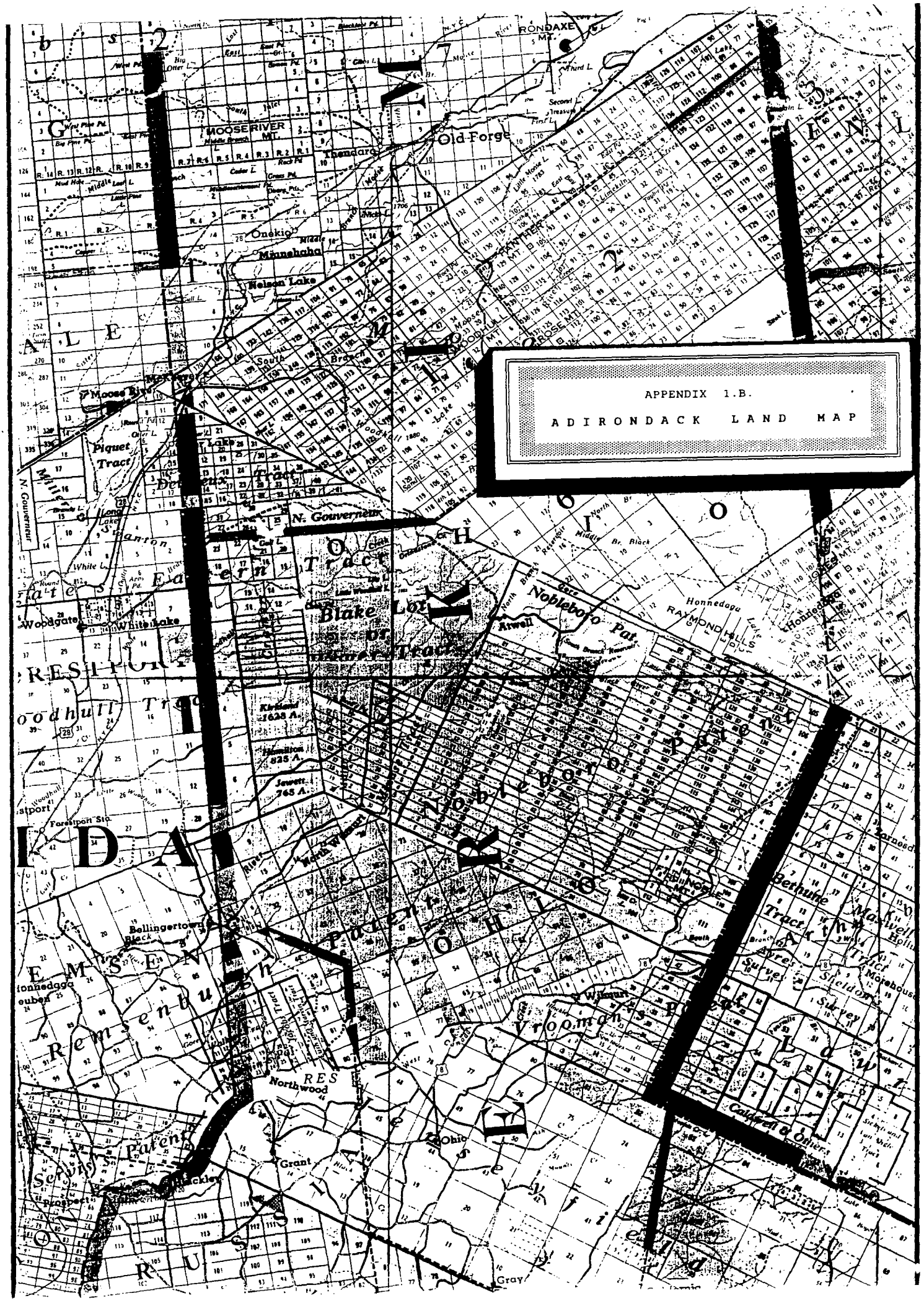
said line to a corner; thence northerly into Lewis County through Lots 12 and 13, Range 2 of John Brown's Tract, Township 1 to the centerline of the Moose River; thence generally easterly along the said centerline until the intersection of the Moose River and the Lewis-Oneida County line; thence southwesterly along said line to a point which would be the intersection of the Lewis-Oneida County line and the north boundary of Lot 8 of the Devereux Tract if that boundary were extended westerly to said point; thence easterly along the line through the northeast corner of the Piquet Tract to the southwest corner of Lot 9 of the Devereux Tract; thence southerly along the division line between the Piquet and Devereux Tracts to the northwest corner of Lot 5 of the Devereux Tract; thence along the bounds of Lot 5 and the exceptions thereon to the Piquet-Devereux division line; thence southerly along said line to N.Y.S. Route 28; thence southwesterly along and across said highway to the intersection with the aforementioned 50 foot R.O.W. through the southeast corner of the Piquet Tract; thence southeasterly along said R.O.W. to the N.Y.C. Railroad; thence generally northeasterly along said railroad to Lot 8 of the Devereux Tract; thence easterly along the south line of said Lot 8; thence northwesterly along the northerly boundary of Lot 8 as it proceeds, crosses the N.Y.C. Railroad and Route 28, and intersects at a point just beyond old Route 28, thence northeasterly along the south line of Lot 172 of Township 1, Moose River Tract; thence along the west line of Lot 170 to the centerline of the South branch of the Moose River; thence westerly along said centerline back to Route 28; thence along the east side of Route 28 (old route) to the north line of Lot 6, Range 4 of Township 1, John Brown's Tract; thence easterly along said line to the intersection with the Middle Branch of the Moose River; thence along the Middle Branch as it winds and turns through John Brown's Tract, Townships 1 and 7 to the south line of the Old Forge Tract; thence easterly along said line to the Bisby Road; thence southerly along the Bisby Road to the point of beginning.

Exceptions to the above bounded description are private parcels in all or part of the following lots:

- Devereux Tract - (Lots 1 and 2, Herkimer County) (Lot 5, Oneida County - Many irregular exceptions)
- North Gouverneur Tract (Herkimer County) - two parcels
- Nobleboro Patent (Old Survey) - Lots 1, 3, 77, 103, 104 and 112
- Nobleboro Patent (New Survey) - Lots 21, 22, 41, 55, 68, 73, 79, 80, 82-86, 88, 89, 92 and 96 (Some lots are Pratt-Northam Memorial Park)
- Minuse Tract - Lots 1, 11, 12, 14, 15, 25 and 30
- Miller Tract - Lots 7, 11, 19, and 20
- Woodhull Tract - Lot 3
- Remsenburgh Patent - Lot 12

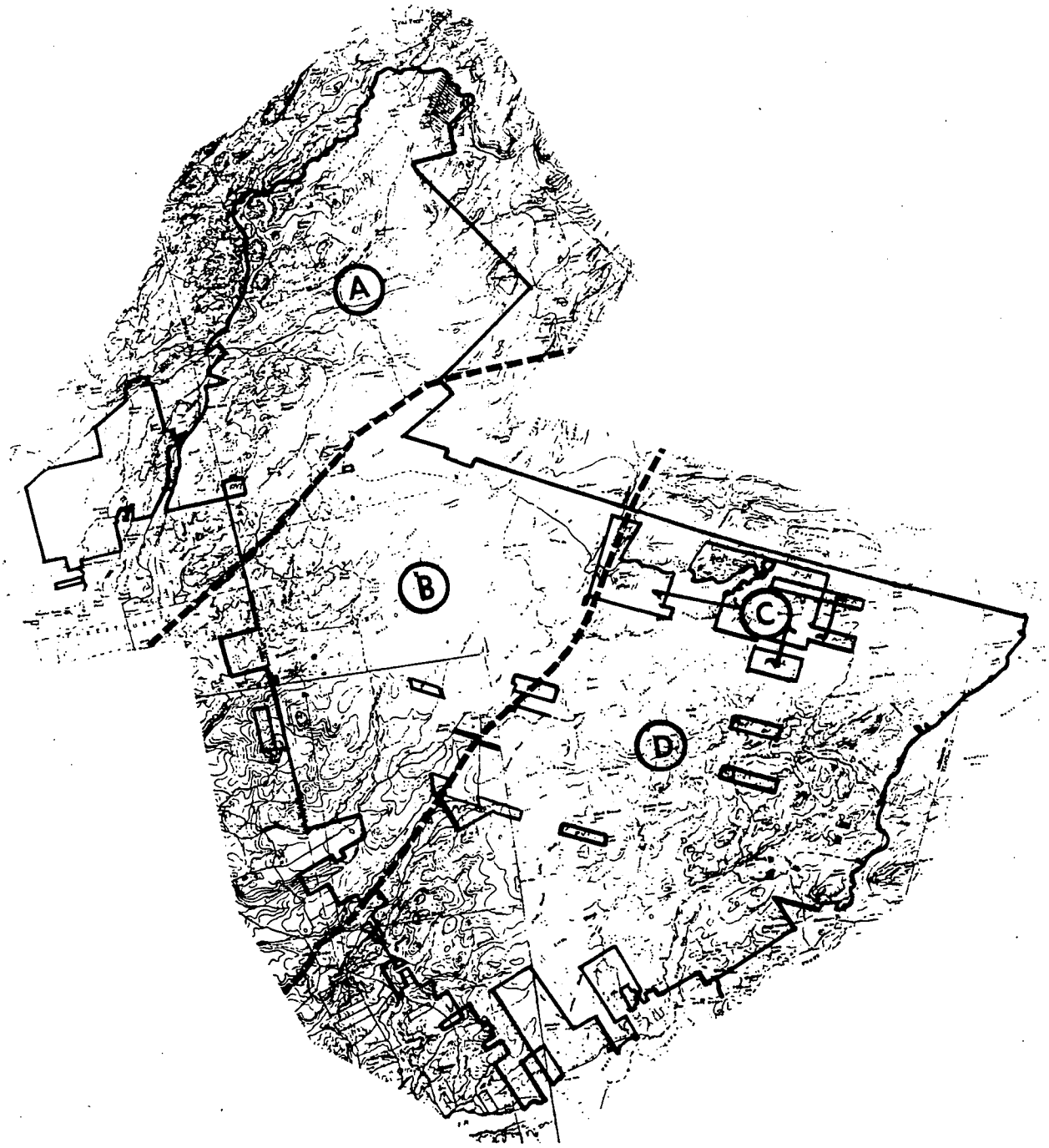
Detached parcels inside the Adirondack Park boundary are in all or part of the following lots:

- Miller and Swanton Tract
- Lush and Marvin Tract - Sub. 1
- Remsenburgh Patent - Lots 58 and 84


APPENDIX 1.B.
ADIRONDACK LAND MAP
RONDAXE MT.
MOOSE RIVER MT.
Old Forge
Thendara
Onekio
Minnehaha
Nelson Lake
PANTHER MT.
ROSE MT.
Moose River
Piquet Tract
Long Lake
N. Gouverneur
Blake Lot
Noblebo Pat.
Arwell
Honnedaga
RAYMOND HILLS
Woodgate
White Lake
Kirkland 1628 A.
Hamilton 825 A.
Jewett 765 A.
Forestport Sta.
Bellingertown
Remsenburgh
Vrooman's Point
Northwood
Ohio
Grant
Gray
Berthune Tract
Maxwell Tract
Sheldons Survey
Caldwell & Others
Sevins Patent
Prospect
Wilmurt

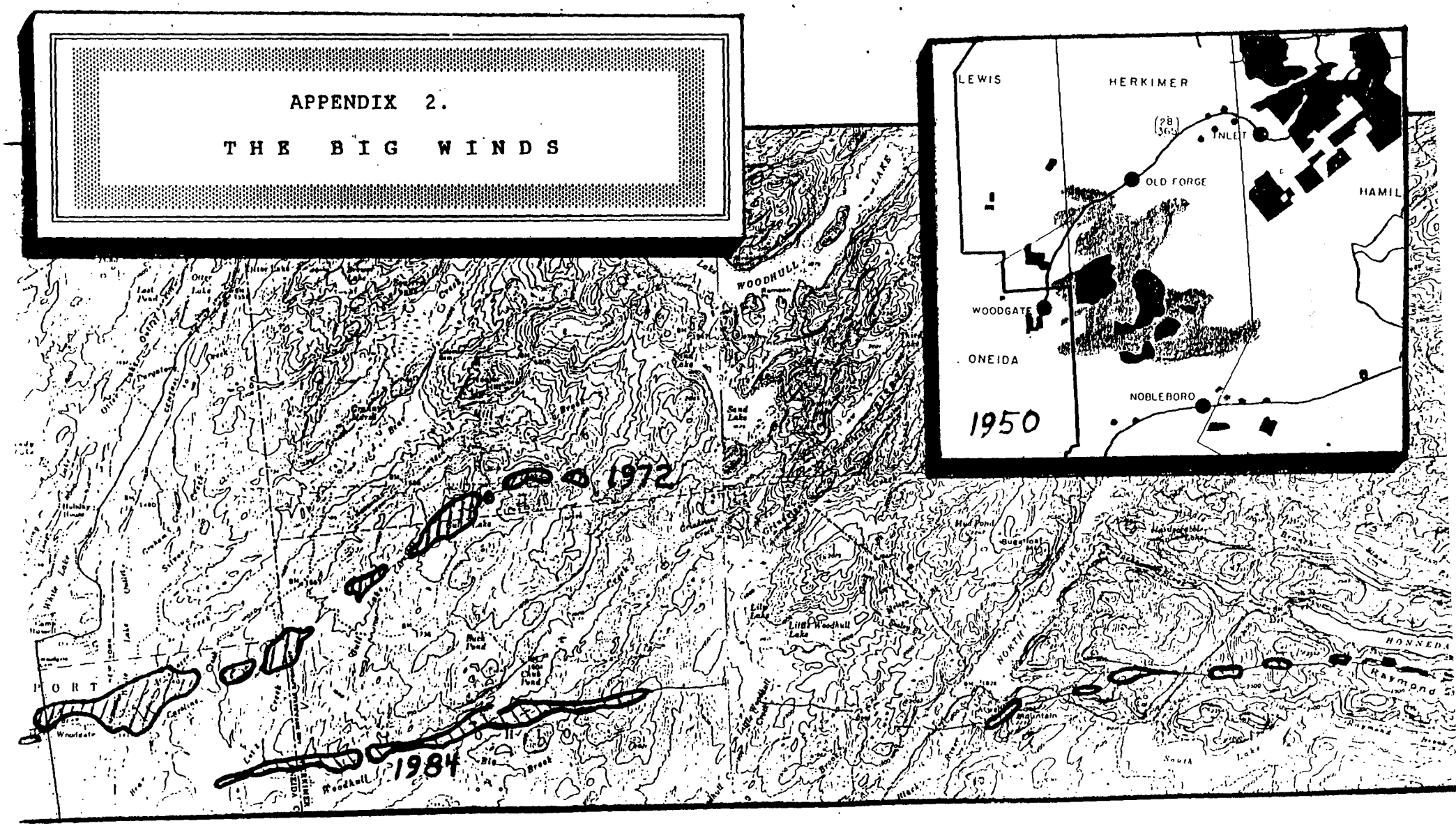
APPENDIX 1.C.

BLACK RIVER WILD FOREST S E C T I O N S

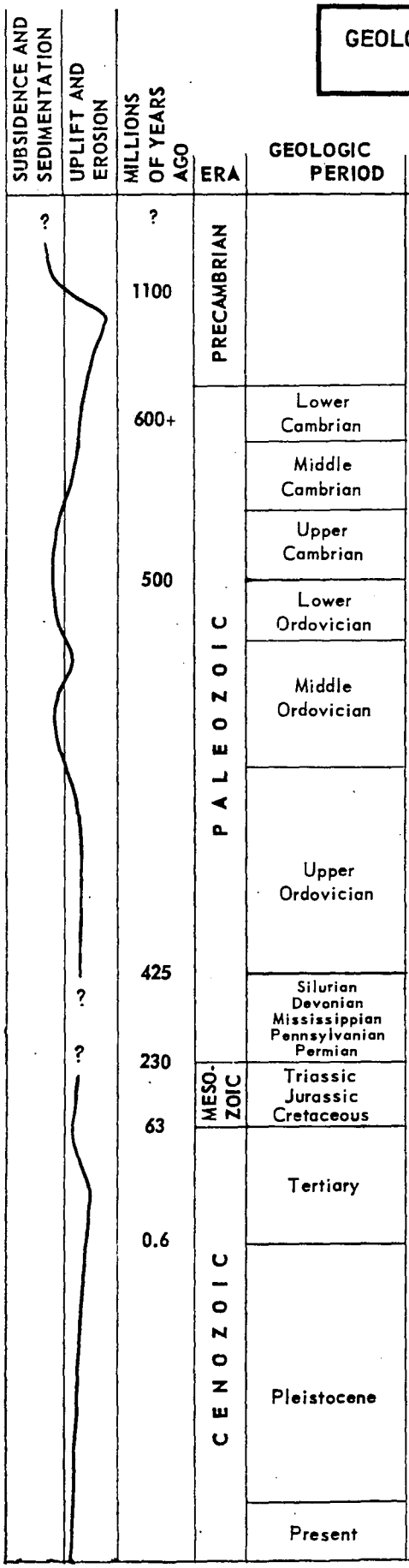


APPENDIX 2.

THE BIG WINDS



GEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE ADIRONDACK REGION DURING THE PAST BILLION YEARS



MILLIONS OF YEARS AGO	ERA	GEOLOGIC PERIOD	NATURE OF THE ADIRONDACK REGION IN THE GEOLOGIC PAST
?	PRECAMBRIAN		A submerged continental shelf, which receives deposits of sand, clay and calcium carbonate from the mainland
1100			Geosynclinal prism of sediments buckles to form the Ancestral Adirondack Mts., a towering range which begins to erode and supply impure sandstone (graywacke) to a new northerly trending basin developing to the east.
600+	PALEOZOIC	Lower Cambrian	Ancestral Adirondacks, somewhat lowered by erosion, continue to supply graywacke to the east.
		Middle Cambrian	Now worn down to a nearly level plain, the beveled roots of the Ancestral Adirondacks supply clean sandstone and carbonate mud to the eastern sea.
		Upper Cambrian	Adirondack plain submerges beneath the westward advancing eastern sea and the region once again becomes the site of continental shelf deposits (now represented by sandstone and associated thick deposits of sandy dolomite and limestone); algal reefs flank the submerging Adirondack surface on the south and east.
500		Lower Ordovician	
		Middle Ordovician	Brief, gentle upwarp and erosion of this continental margin, followed by resubmergence and the formation of fringing coral reefs concurrently, the deeper eastern part of the geosynclinal sea (now eastern New England) continues to fill with graywacke and volcanic material supplied by an offshore arc of islands
		Upper Ordovician	Upwarp of Adirondack region accompanied by stripping off of earlier Paleozoic sediments into a western sea as the geosynclinal prism of sediments to the east buckles to form a fold mountain range in eastern New England. Adirondack region forms the western foothills of this range, and its Paleozoic rocks are block-faulted but not folded or metamorphosed; the valleys occupied by Lake George and Sacandaga Reservoir were probably created by down-faulting at this time.
425		Silurian Devonian Mississippian Pennsylvanian Permian	No record of sedimentation in the Adirondacks; if sediments were laid down, they have since been removed; area was probably eroded to a surface of low relief by the beginning of Cretaceous time.
230	MESOZOIC	Triassic Jurassic Cretaceous	
63	CENOZOIC	Tertiary	Regional upbowing elevates eastern North America, causing renewed, vigorous erosion; major features of the present Adirondacks were sculptured following this uplift; the rock debris carried down from the rejuvenated Adirondacks now lies buried in the continental shelf beneath the surface of the Atlantic Ocean.
0.6		Pleistocene	Southward advancing continental ice sheet reaches Long Island, modifying the Tertiary drainage and landscape; during waning stages, mountain glaciation occurs sharpening Adirondack ridges and peaks, while glacial scouring of river valleys and damming by glacial debris brings into existence the many lakes and ponds of the Adirondacks. Finally ice recedes and vegetation begins to reclaim the land Champlain Valley and St. Lawrence Valley become temporary estuaries of the sea immediately following recession of glacial ice sheet. Upper New York State begins to rebound in response to unburdening of ice; rebound to date is more than 500 feet near Canadian border.
		Present	Area undergoing erosion, and supplying sediments to continental shelf

APPENDIX 3.B.
INTERPRETATIONS FOR SOILS
BLACK RIVER WILD FOREST

Soil Area	Number (1) of 5 Acre Parcels Per Square Mile							Dominant Woodland suitability class and main soil Problems(2)	Kind of quality of dominant wildlife habitat(3)	Principal Soil Problems(4)
	Buildings With Basements		Septic Tank Filter Fields		Summer Camp Sites		Sources of Gravel			
	Slight Problems	Moderate Problems	Slight Problems	Moderate Problems	Slight Problems	Moderate Problems				
Becket, Berkshire and Potsdam Areas	Common	Common	Common	Common	Common	Many	Common	Fair-X	Wood-F	Slow Permeability; Very Stony
Colton and Adams Areas	Many	Many	Many	Many	Many	Many	Many	Fair-S	Open-P Wood-F	Rapid Permeability; Sandy
Naumburg Area	Common	Common	Common	Common	Common	Common	Common	Fair-W	Open-F Wood-P	Slow Permeability
Colonie, Plymouth and Windsor Areas	Many	Many	Many	Many	Many	Many	Common	Fair-S	Open-P Wood-P	Rapid Permeability; Sandy

(1) Parcels for building, filter fields, and campsites: Few-less than 5 per square mile; Common-5 to 15; Many-more than 15.
Parcels for gravel: Few-less than 1 per square mile; Common-1 to 3; Many-more than 3

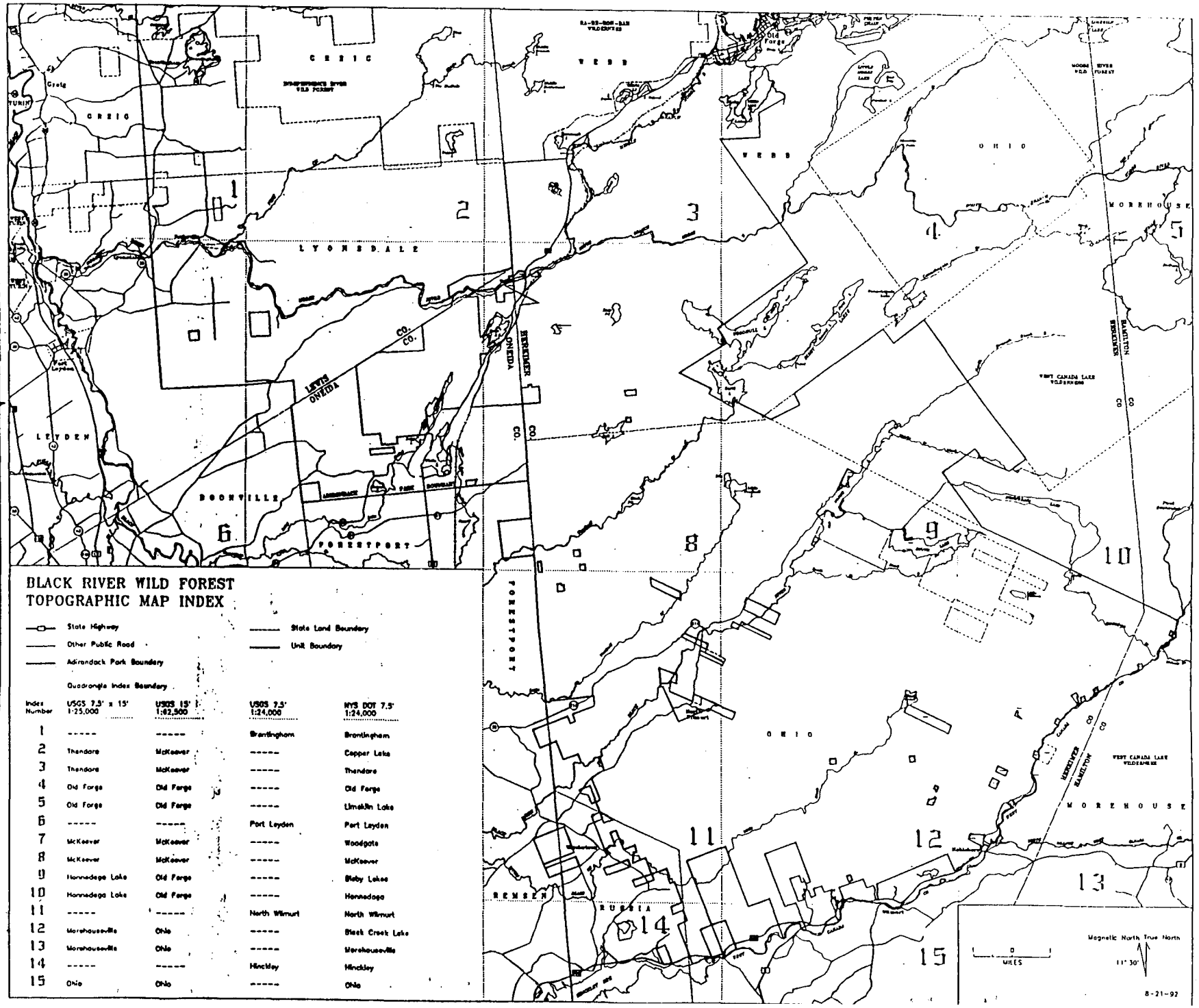
(2) Good, Fair and Poor productivity of adapted species. Associated soil problems are indicated as: O-slight or none; C-Clayey soil; D-Restricted Depth; R- Steep Slope; S-Sandy Soil; W-Wetness; and X-Stoniness or Rockiness

(3) Kinds of wildlife habitat listed as Open-Openland; Wood-Woodland; Wet-Wetland; and ranked according to quality as G-Good; F-Fair; and P-Poor

(4) Soil problems contributing to interpretations in the table

From: Soils of New York Landscapes - M. G. Cline and R. L. Marshall - 1977

APPENDIX 4
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP INDEX

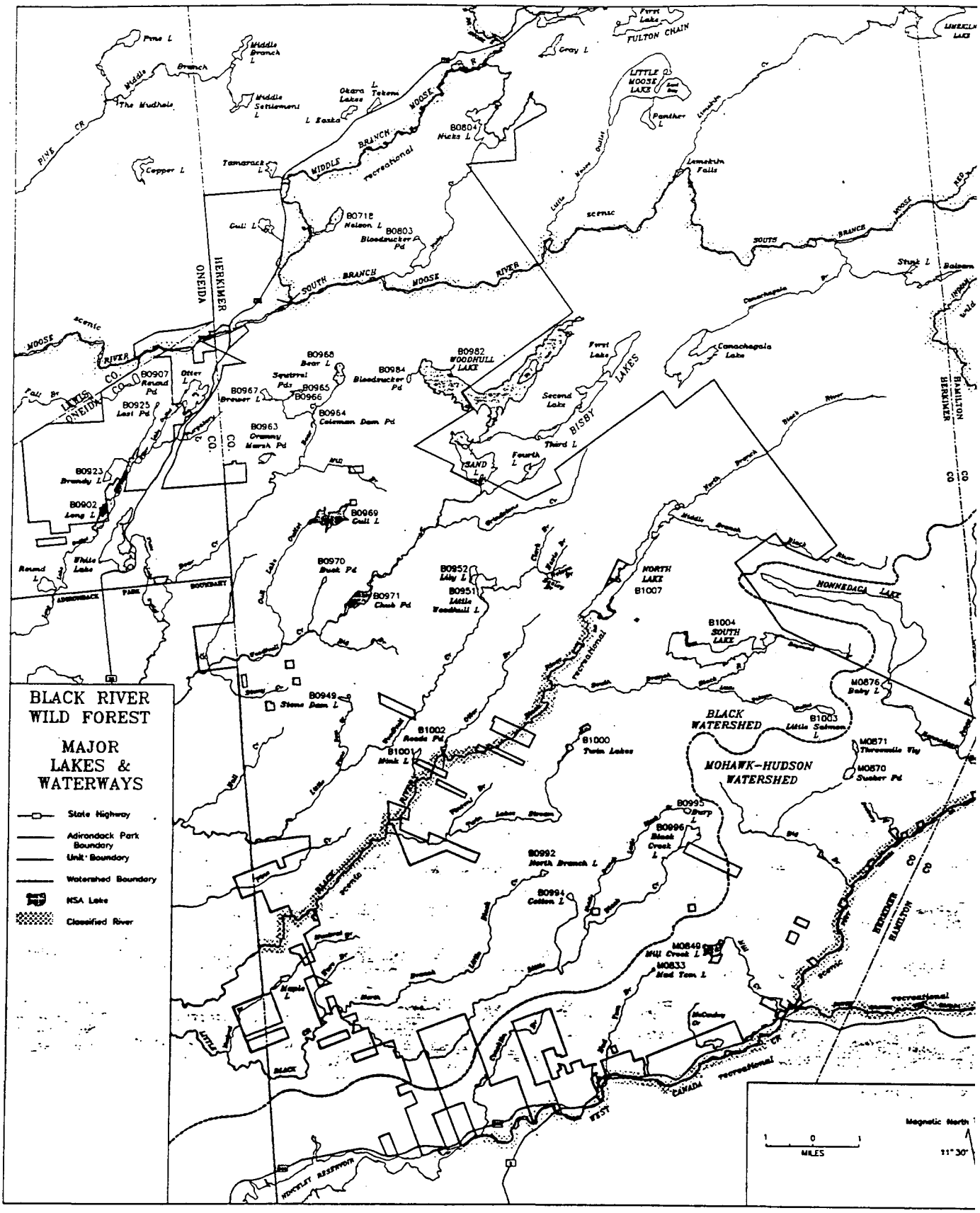


BLACK RIVER WILD FOREST TOPOGRAPHIC MAP INDEX

State Highway
Other Public Road
Adirondack Park Boundary
State Land Boundary
Unit Boundary

Quadrangle Index Boundary

Index Number	USGS 7.5' x 15' 1:25,000	USGS 15' 1:62,500	USGS 7.5' 1:24,000	NYS DOT 7.5' 1:24,000
1	-----	-----	Brantingham	Brantingham
2	Thendara	McKeever	-----	Copper Lake
3	Thendara	McKeever	-----	Thendara
4	Old Forge	Old Forge	-----	Old Forge
5	Old Forge	Old Forge	-----	Limekiln Lake
6	-----	-----	Port Leyden	Port Leyden
7	McKeever	McKeever	-----	Woodgate
8	McKeever	McKeever	-----	McKeever
9	Honnedaga Lake	Old Forge	-----	Bisby Lakes
10	Honnedaga Lake	Old Forge	-----	Honnedaga
11	-----	-----	North Wilmurt	North Wilmurt
12	Morehouseville	Ohio	-----	Black Creek Lake
13	Morehouseville	Ohio	-----	Morehouseville
14	-----	-----	Hinckley	Hinckley
15	Ohio	Ohio	-----	Ohio



APPENDIX 5.A.

BLACK RIVER WILD FOREST LAKES AND PONDS

Biological Survey (1931) No. VI

STATE OF NEW YORK

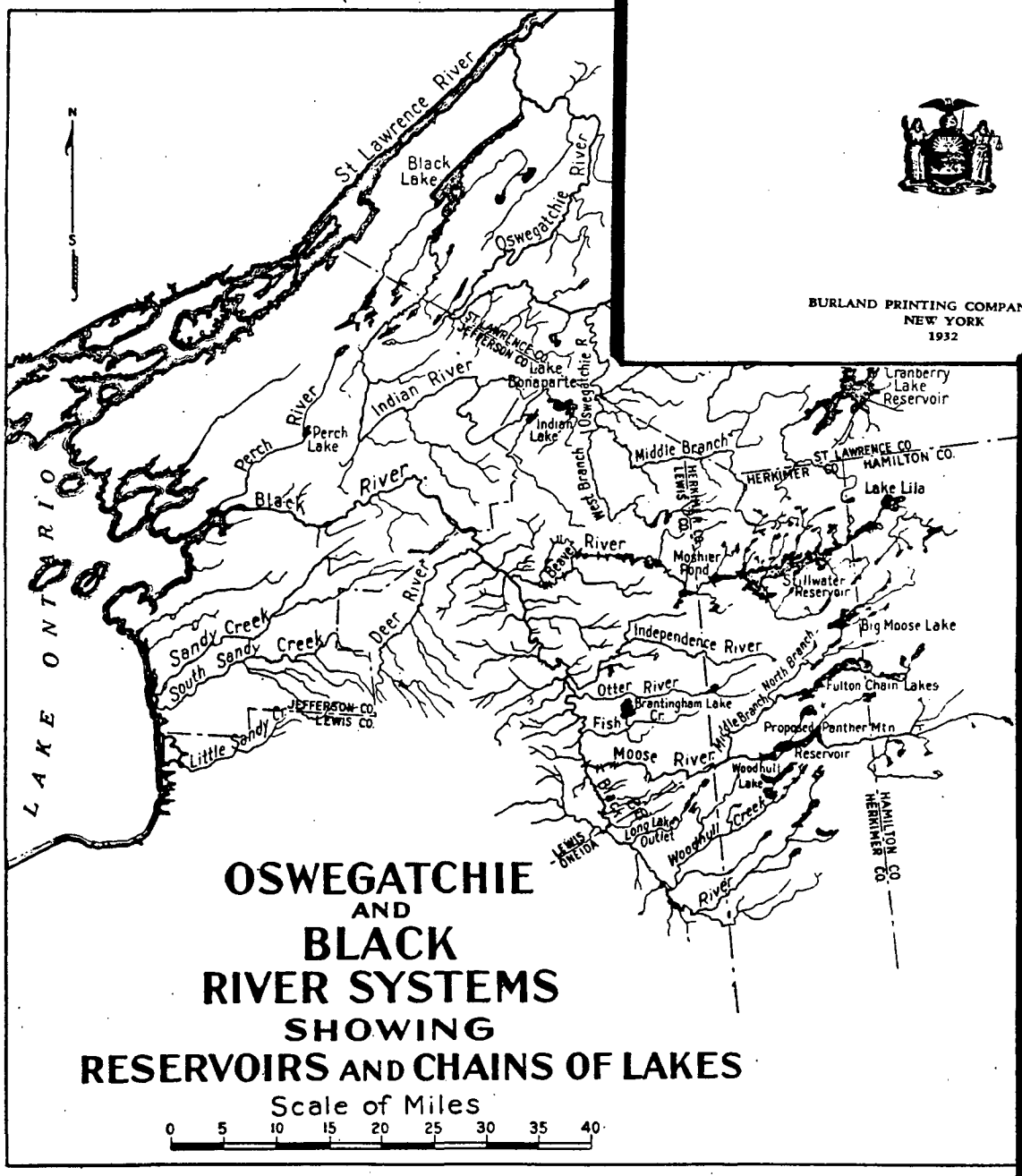
CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

A BIOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE OSWEGATCHIE AND BLACK RIVER SYSTEMS

(Including also the Lesser Tributary Streams of the Upper St. Lawrence River and of Northeastern Lake Ontario)

Supplemental to Twenty-first Annual Report, 1931

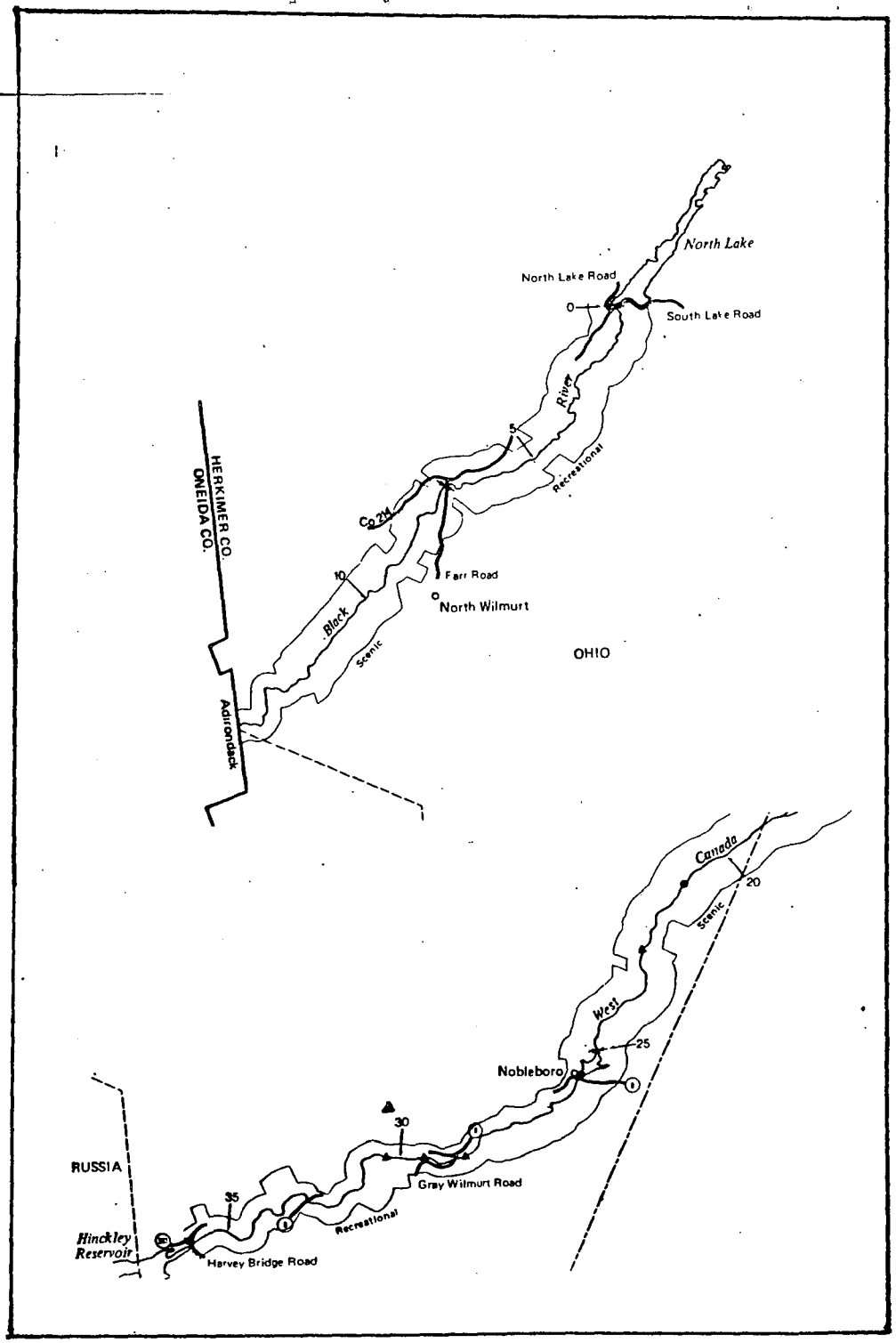
BURLAND PRINTING COMPANY, INC.
NEW YORK
1932



Storage reservoirs in the Oswegatchie and Black River systems

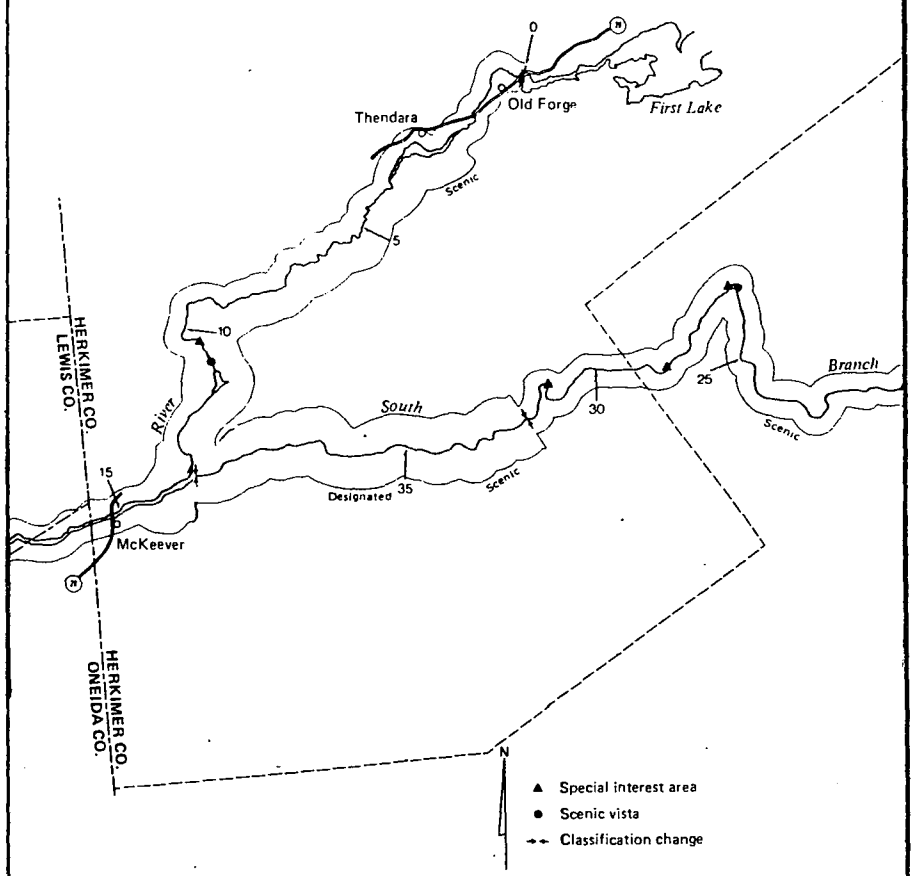
APPENDIX 5.B.

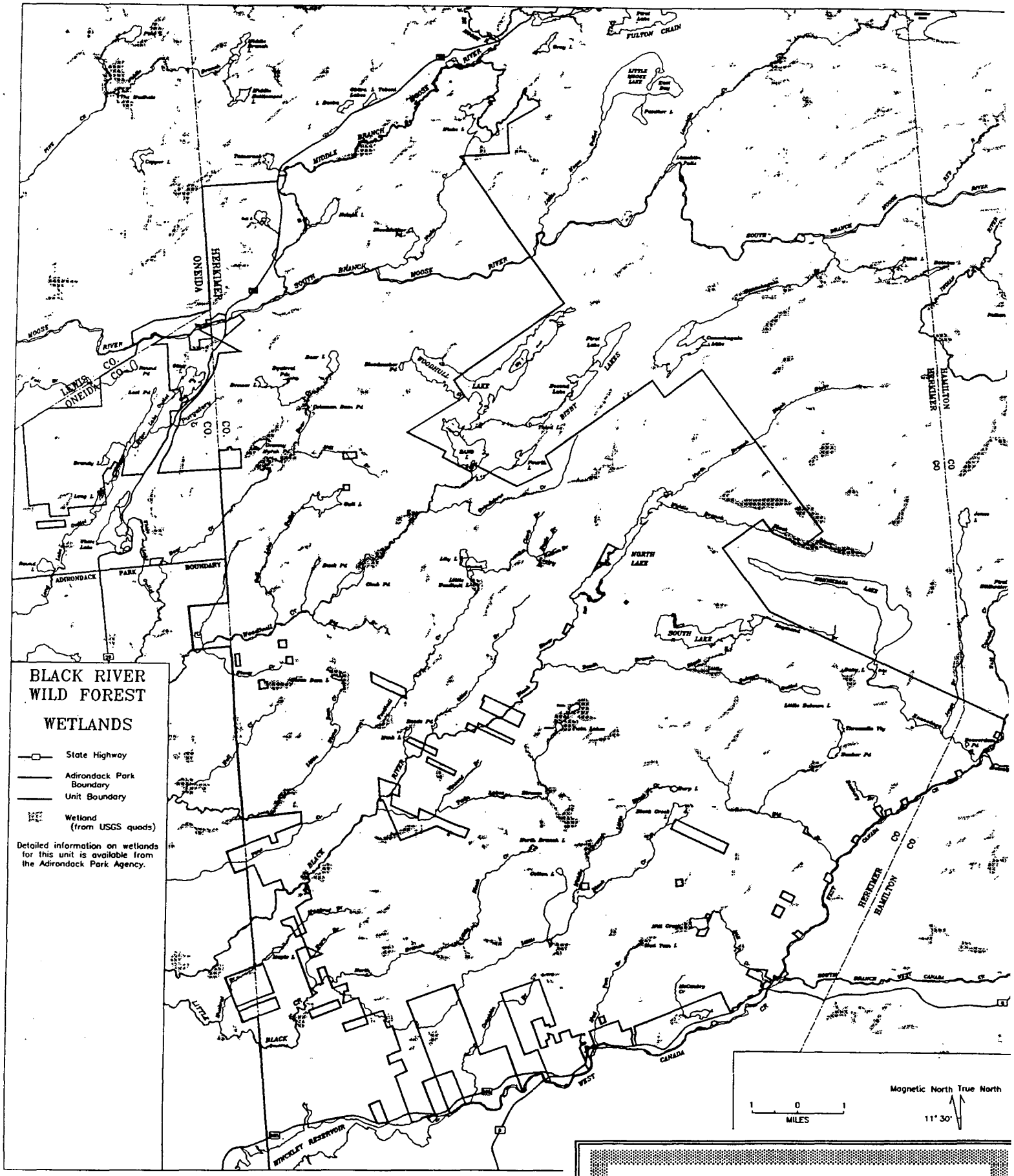
BLACK RIVER WILD FOREST WATERSHED MAP



APPENDIX 5.C.

WILD, SCENIC AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS





APPENDIX 6.

WETLANDS MAP

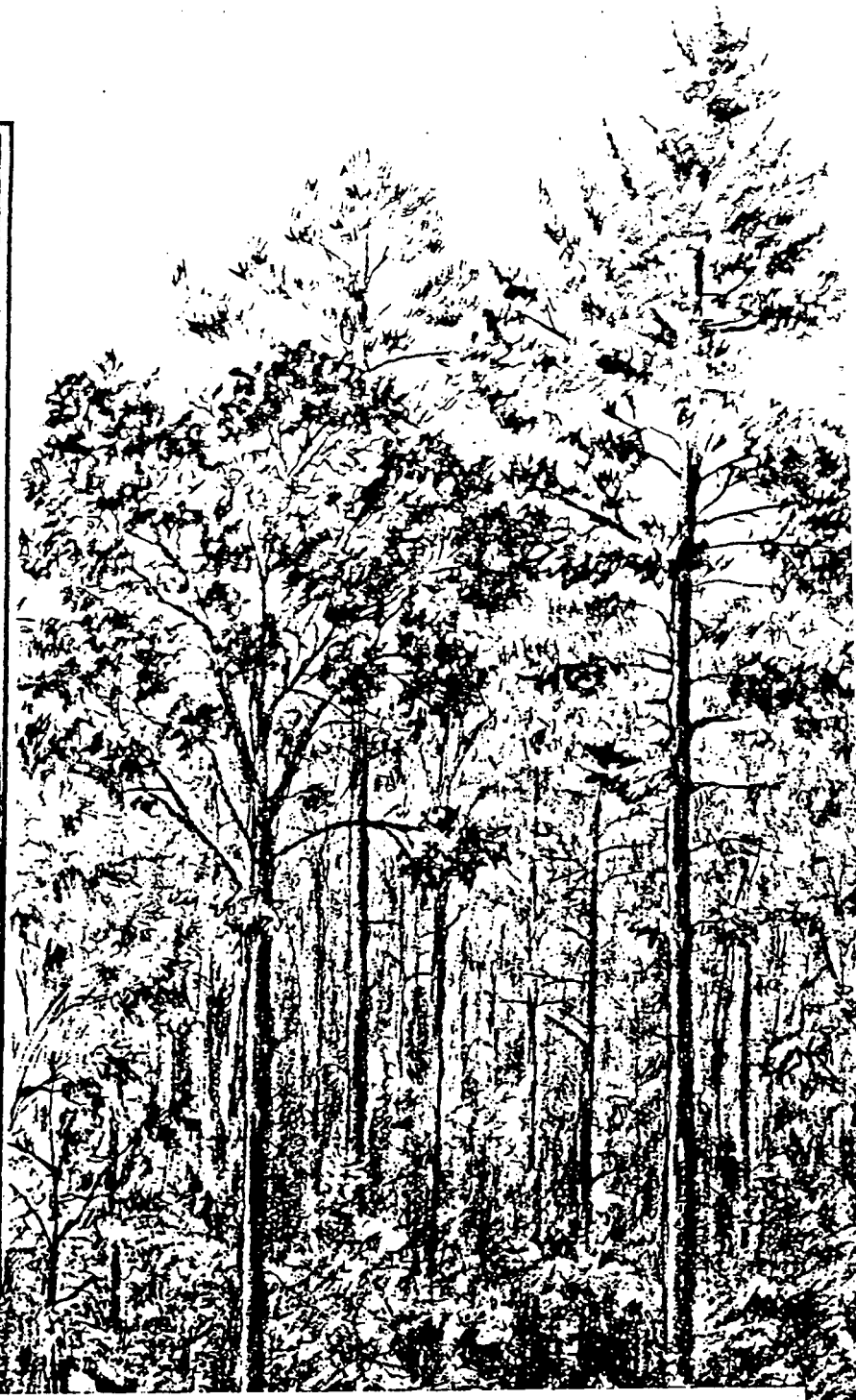
APPENDIX 7.A.

LANDCOVER COVERTYPE MAP

FOREST COVER TYPES

of the United States and Canada

F. H. Eyre, Editor



APPENDIX 7.B.

LANDCOVER COVERTYPES

Society of American Foresters
1980

Balsam Fir

5

Definition and composition. – Balsam fir characteristically is pure or comprises a majority of the growing stock. It is associated with many species, mostly those common to moist and wet sites. In the boreal region of Canada, black spruce, white spruce, paper birch, and quaking aspen are associates. On upland sites in the more southerly northern forest region, associates are white spruce, paper birch, quaking aspen, bigtooth aspen, mountain-ash, yellow birch, American beech, red maple, sugar maple, eastern hemlock, and eastern white pine. In lower topographic positions such as flats and swamps, associates are black spruce, white spruce, tamarack, red maple, black ash, and northern white-cedar. Red spruce, an associate in the northern forest region, is confined to the eastern part of the type range and is especially important in New Brunswick and Maine. Balsam poplar, gray birch, red pine, and American elm are occasional associates.

In Canada several subtypes are recognized; see the section on variants and associated vegetation.

Geographic distribution. – The type is very common in Quebec, the Maritime Provinces, northern New England, and the mountainous sections of eastern New York. In these areas, it represents the greatest proportion of total growing stock. In the Avalon Peninsula of eastern Newfoundland, balsam fir accounts for 70 percent of the volume of all conifers (Wilton 1956). In the Lake States, the type represents much less of the total forest area, although it is fairly common in the northern part. In Ontario, it is a somewhat less distinct type accounting for only a small proportion of accessible growing stock (Bakuzis and Hansen 1965).

Ecological relationships. – The type occurs on a wide range of organic and glaciated soils including heavy clays, loams and sandy loams, and sandy glacial till. It occupies optimum sites in the boreal region, becoming progressively more subordinate towards the southern reaches of its range, where competition by other species confines it to less than optimum edaphic conditions. In the northeastern United States, balsam fir may be climax on extensive areas on upper slopes and tops of mountains; only black spruce grows above it. In the lower topographic zones of New England, balsam fir competes with red spruce. In the Lake States, balsam fir succeeds aspen and paper birch and may succeed black spruce on the better sites. Although not as tolerant of shade as red spruce, balsam fir is more so than its other two spruce associates, black spruce and white spruce (Westveld 1953).

Balsam fir seeds prolifically and has a larger seed and emergent radicle than spruce. Seedling roots develop promptly followed by relatively rapid seedling height growth. These characteristics foster development of an almost ubiquitous understory of seedlings which helps to ensure continuance of the type. At times, however, balsam fir is temporarily set back in favor of other species by depredations of the spruce budworm; the insect prefers the fir.

Variants and associated vegetation. – Balsam fir is an important component in a number of other types, including red spruce–balsam fir, black spruce, aspen, and paper birch. In its U.S. occurrence, commonly associated undergrowth includes speckled alder, beaked hazel, mountain maple, and pin cherry. Other subordinate vegetation includes Canada yew, dwarf raspberry, red raspberry, red-osier dogwood, blueberries (low sweet and velvetleaf), and hobblebush. Among the more common herbaceous plants are twinflower, bunchberry, starflower, sedges, and a variety of mosses.

In Quebec, five principal subtypes are recognized, each having specific conditions of habitat: (1) The balsam fir–red maple subtype occurs in southern Quebec on deposits of coarse materials that may be either thick or shallow but are always well drained. Red spruce, paper birch, eastern hemlock, and eastern white pine are tree associates. The undergrowth always includes common woodsorrel, false violet, bluebead lily, tree clubmoss, and painted trillium (Jurdant and Roberge 1965). (2) The balsam fir–northern white-cedar subtype also occurs in southern Quebec but on thick soils imperfectly to poorly drained. Principal tree associates are black ash, red maple, red spruce, white spruce, and yellow birch. Several herbaceous hygrophytes comprise the undergrowth: dwarf raspberry (catherinetts), cinnamon fern, false miterwort, sweetscented bedstraw, and an important cover of sphagnum and other mosses (Doyon 1975). (3) In the balsam fir–yellow birch subtype, paper birch, white spruce, and red maple are associates. It is a climax in a great part of the Quebec mixedwood forest, where it occurs on medium slopes and on moderately well drained deposits. Undergrowth generally consists of mountain maple, hobblebush, common woodsorrel, wild sarsaparilla, starflower, and Canada mayflower (Blouin and Grandtner 1971). (4) The balsam fir–paper birch subtype is a more boreal climax growing on medium slopes that are moderately well drained. It regularly contains white spruce as an associate. Undergrowth includes mountain maple, bunchberry, twinflower, wild sarsaparilla, Canada mayflower, bluebead lily, and common woodsorrel. On thick deposits, spinulose woodfern is abundant, while on shallow or rocky deposits, mountain-fern moss is highly abundant (Jurdant 1964). (5) In the balsam fir–black spruce subtype, paper birch and white spruce are occasionally present, occurring on coarse, well-drained materials. The undergrowth vegetation is the most sparse of all balsam fir subtypes. Nevertheless, there are frequent occurrences of species such as velvetleaf and low sweet blueberry, bunchberry, twinflower, and creeping snowberry, and more particularly a dense cover of mosses dominated by Schrebers moss (Jurdant 1964).

ROBERT M. FRANK
USDA Forest Service
Northeastern Forest
Experiment Station

ZORAN MAJCEN and
GILLES GAGNON
Quebec Department of Lands
and Forests

Sugar Maple—Beech—Yellow Birch

25

Definition and composition.—Sugar maple, American beech, and yellow birch are the major species and together comprise most of the stocking. Associated in varying mixtures are red maple, hemlock, white ash, black cherry, basswood, sweet birch, northern red oak, white pine, balsam fir, American elm, rock elm, red spruce, white spruce, and eastern hophornbeam. Sugar maple is the most widely distributed of the three major species in the type. Beech is absent west of eastern Wisconsin and adjacent upper Michigan. Yellow birch, although present to varying degrees, diminishes in importance within the type southward from the Adirondacks in New York. In young stands that follow drastic disturbance, paper birch, pin cherry, and quaking and bigtooth aspen are associates. The early selective cutting of hemlock for tanbark accounts in part for the lesser proportion of this species in present forests in areas where such utilization took place.

Geographic distribution.—In Canada the type covers large areas in the Maritime Provinces and abuts the boreal forest in southern Ontario and Quebec. In the United States it extends from Maine south and west through New England, New York, and Pennsylvania and south into the southern Appalachians. It also is present in eastern Wisconsin and eastern upper Michigan, and in parts of Ohio and Indiana. In the northern portion of the range it occurs at elevations from near sea level to 800 m (about 2,500 ft.). In the southern Appalachians it occurs mostly at elevations between 800 m and 1,400 m (4,500 ft.). The type is extensive throughout the northern portion of its range, but southward becomes increasingly dispersed as the smaller areas that prevail there intermix with the types more common in the area.

Ecological relationships.—Best development of the type occurs on moist, well-drained, fertile loamy soils. Sugar maple, its principal component, unifies the association and is the least site-sensitive of the three species. It is absent only at the extremes of soil drainage. Where the type occurs on wet sites, it blends into a red maple—yellow birch—hemlock mixture. On the drier sites beech becomes increasingly prominent. Even-aged stands originating after clearcutting and natural disasters have varying representations of locally indigenous shade-tolerant species. Uneven-aged stands resulting from partial cuttings or no disturbance have sharply decreased representations of the shade-intolerant species with a concomitant increase in the tolerant sugar maple and beech and very tolerant hemlock. The type tends to be climax; where hemlock is present and there is no major disturbance, this species, with its greater shade tolerance and normally longer life span, outlasts the hardwoods. Throughout the range, the blending of different subtypes and variants, past land use, cutting histories, soil characteristics, and differential deer browsing all significantly affect condition, structure, and composition of the type.

Fire is generally unimportant and few insects attack all species present in the type mixture. Among diseases, the beech-nectria complex, prevalent from New England to Pennsylvania, is responsible for the gradual reduction of beech as a primary component in many stands. Abiotic influences have been implicated in the yellow birch dieback of the 1950s in the Northeast. Selective browsing by whitetail deer or domestic cattle can eliminate seedlings of many species in the type except beech and spruce, which the animals usually bypass. High deer populations have prevented regeneration in many areas occupied by the type.

Variants and associated vegetation.—The sugar maple—beech—yellow birch type blends into many types identified as parts of the northern hardwood forest, among them black cherry—maple, beech—sugar maple, and sugar maple. In Ontario, with its fractured site complexes, the type shows some variability, with yellow birch favoring fresh-moist site-type and beech dry-fresh site-type, but the species merge continuously (H.W. Anderson 1979, personal communication).

Understory vegetation is likely to include seedlings of any of the main components and associated tree species of the type. However, unless released, seedlings of intolerant species persist for only a few years. On the other hand, sugar maple seedlings persist longer and, in some areas, literally cover the forest floor. Striped maple, witch-hobble (hobblebush), eastern hophornbeam, witch-hazel, viburnums, and serviceberry seedlings, as well as root suckers of beech are also common. Hay-scented fern, bracken, and shorthusk grass are often found in the undergrowth. Spring geophytes, such as ladys-slippers, hepaticas, trilliums, and jack-in-the-pulpits, are locally common, as are various club-mosses, violets, asters, and species of woodsorrel.

JOHN V. BERGLUND
State University of
New York, Syracuse

Spruce-Fir Types

Red Spruce

32

Definition and composition. — Red spruce is either pure or comprises a majority of the growing stock. Found primarily in the northern forest region, it is most frequently associated with balsam fir. Other common associates are red maple, yellow birch, eastern hemlock, eastern white pine, white spruce, and northern white-cedar; also paper birch and pin cherry in pioneer stages and black spruce on wet sites. Occasionally the type may also contain gray birch, mountain-ash, beech, striped maple, and sugar maple. Rare associates are northern red oak, red pine, and the aspens. In the southern Appalachians, Fraser fir and occasionally beech, sugar maple, and yellow buckeye are associates.

Geographic distribution. — The red spruce type occurs in the Maritime Provinces of Canada and adjacent portions of Quebec, throughout south central Ontario, northern New England, western Massachusetts, New York, and in the southern Appalachians. Red spruce is found near sea level in the Maritimes and eastern Maine, from 450 to 1,400 m (1,500 to 4,500 ft.) in New York, above 1,000 m (3,200 ft.) in West Virginia, and upwards of 1,400 m in North Carolina and Tennessee. The type is most abundant in eastern Canada and Maine.

Ecological relationships. — The type occurs over a range of sites including moderately well drained to poorly drained flats and the thin-soiled upper slopes. It is primarily found on acidic till derived from granites (Gordon 1976) or sandstone. On these sites the type is usually considered climax. It is present on fresh and moist acidic outwash (McPhee and Stone 1965) but is absent or rare on dry outwash sand plains. It occurs on well-drained slopes and on varying acidic soils in abandoned fields and pastures where it is usually subclimax, being replaced by shade-tolerant hardwoods such as sugar maple and beech.

In the absence of major disturbances, the type is relatively stable. Red spruce is both long lived and shade tolerant, and older stands that may have originated as even-aged stands or stands that succeeded less tolerant or shorter-lived associates, tend to assume an all-aged character. Indiscriminate harvesting and natural disturbances such as windthrow, however, create open conditions conducive to the establishment of balsam fir. Its seeds and seedlings have advantages over those of spruce with respect to seed weight and radicle size and consequently usually have a higher survival rate. Harvesting practices in the past have converted many areas of the red spruce type to red spruce—balsam fir, or to red maple, paper birch, willow or aspen.

Variants and associated vegetation. — Red spruce is predominant or a major component in at least three mixed types: red spruce—yellow birch, red spruce—balsam fir, and red spruce—Fraser fir. An important variant, red spruce—hemlock—white pine, is present in the northern forest region. Moreover, the red spruce species is represented across a wide range of sites and in many additional types.

The undergrowth in dense red spruce stands is characteristically sparse. Ground cover in these stands consists primarily of bryophytes, lichens, tree litter, and patches of young conifer germinants that rarely survive over two or three years. As stands open up and light conditions improve, though, an undergrowth of arboreal species, shrubs, and herbs develops in addition to the ground cover of bryophytes and lichens.

Typical red spruce sites on high slopes are characterized by woodsorrel and the feather mosses, while spruce flats usually support feather mosses, bunchberry, and Canada mayflower. Old-field red spruce sites are characterized by a ground cover of bunchberry and woodsorrel on the more poorly drained benches and by woodsorrel and witch-hobble on the well-drained areas.

Other shrubs common to the red spruce type include blueberry, witherod, rhodora, sheep-laurel, mountain-holly, and speckled alder. Subshrubs include wintergreen (teaberry), common winterberry, gooseberry, bog-rosemary, creeping snowberry, partridgeberry and twinflower. In disturbed areas, raspberries occur in abundance. Herbs include goldthread, Canada mayflower, starflower, naked miterwort, wild sarsaparilla, spikenard, woodfern, and mountain aster. Sedge is present on wet sites.

Barton M. Blum
USDA Forest Service
Northeastern Forest
Experiment Station

Tamarack

38

Definition and composition.—Tamarack, characteristically a wetland type, is pure or comprises a majority of the stocking. Extensive pure stands occur on poorly drained sites. In mixed stands, black spruce is usually the main associate on all sites. Other common associates include balsam fir, white spruce, and quaking aspen in the boreal region of Canada and northern white-cedar, balsam fir, black ash, and red maple on the better organic-soil (swamp) sites in the northern forest region.

Geographic distribution.—Tamarack is a widespread type stretching from Quebec across the boreal forest to northwestern Alberta. Although the species range extends farther north and west than Alberta, apparently the type does not (C.T. Dyrness 1978, personal communication). There are extensive areas of tamarack fen in the Hudson Bay lowlands, where the type grades into black spruce—tamarack, type No. 13 (John K. Jeglum 1978, personal communication). The tamarack type is present in northern parts of the Lake States and in Minnesota occupies extensive areas on poorly drained sites. It also occurs in New York, New England, and the Maritime Provinces. Along the southern limits of the type's range tamarack is found in small scattered stands on poor organic-soil (bog) sites.

Ecological relationships.—Tamarack occurs in even-aged stands because it is very intolerant of shade and thus cannot compete with its associates. It is a pioneer type, especially on burned organic soil and open unburned bogs. Stands on organic soil have been reproduced in the past mainly in areas cleared by wildfire. Now tamarack is often reproduced by clearcutting mature stands and it is favored by slash burning (Johnston 1975).

Tamarack occurs on well-drained to very wet sites but mainly on poorly drained sites, especially those with organic soil. It cannot compete with its associates on better sites. The type commonly occupies wetter sites than black spruce. Nonetheless, tamarack stands are often killed or their growth reduced by abnormally high water levels, such as occur when beavers dam watercourses. The larch sawfly has caused great losses in growth and mortality throughout the range of the tamarack species. Recurring outbreaks have probably reduced the type's area considerably and speeded the usual succession to black spruce or other associates.

Variants and associated vegetation.—The black spruce—tamarack type (No. 13) occurs sporadically in northern Minnesota and is usually considered a variant there. Another variant, which occurs principally in Michigan on good swamp sites, is a mixture of northern white-cedar, spruce (black and white), balsam fir, and tamarack—none of which comprises a majority. Here, however, the proportion of tamarack has become insignificant in many stands due to infestations of the larch sawfly (Benzie 1963).

The tamarack type commonly supports an understory of black spruce, and because of the light shade cast, it usually has a dense undergrowth of shrubs and herbs. Dominant tall shrubs include birch (dwarf and swamp), willows, speckled alder, and red-osier dogwood; low shrubs include Labrador-tea, bog-rosemary, leatherleaf, and small cranberry. Characteristically the herbaceous cover includes sedges, cottongrass, false Solomons-seal, marsh cinquefoil, marsh-marigold, and bogbean. Ground cover is usually composed of sphagnum and other mosses.

William F. Johnston
USDA Forest Service
North Central Forest
Experiment Station

Red Spruce—Sugar Maple—Beech

31

Definition and composition.—Sugar maple and beech predominate in this type. Red spruce is a minor but characteristic component comprising 20 percent of the basal area and occasionally more. Associated tree species are balsam fir, eastern hemlock, yellow birch, red maple and, more rarely, black cherry. White pine sometimes is present.

Geographic distribution.—The type occurs in the Maritime Provinces, southern Quebec, northern New England, the Adirondacks of New York and, rarely, in Ontario. Formerly the type was much more common. In elevation it ranges from 90 to 240 m (300 to 800 ft.) in the Maritimes to 460 to 760 m (1,500 to 2,500 ft.) in New York and New Hampshire (Heimburger 1934, Leak and Graber 1974).

Ecological relationships.—This cover type is confined to sites where both edaphic and climatic parameters come sharply into play. It occurs especially in the higher elevational ranges of sugar maple and beech. The type tends to be site specific and is restricted to coarse, open-textured, uncompacted acidic tills. Thus the sites are most frequently deep, well-drained soils located on lower slopes of mountainous areas or on other sites with equivalent ecological and topographical characteristics: upper slopes of hilly areas, benches, and gentle ridges.

Red spruce—sugar maple—beech, if undisturbed, is a climax forest cover type (Westveld 1951). The red spruce regeneration that occurs in undisturbed stands, although far outweighed numerically by that of sugar maple and beech, is usually sufficient to maintain the type composition. Past harvesting, however, in the absence of cultural practices designed to maintain the proportion of spruce, has converted much of the type to a sugar maple—beech forest with only an occasional red spruce. Nonetheless, the original type still exists, scattered throughout its original distribution.

Variants and associated vegetation.—The type frequently adjoins the red spruce—yellow birch type. The former is differentiated from the latter by having better drainage and by the altitudinal limits of sugar maple and beech (yellow birch extends to higher elevations). With heavy disturbance, red spruce—sugar maple—beech yields to earlier successional stages dominated by such species as paper birch, red maple, striped maple, pin cherry, and occasionally even quaking aspen.

Heimburger (1934) and Westveld (1951) described two vegetation sites that occur within the red spruce—sugar maple—beech forest cover type: *Viburnum* and *Viburnum—Oxalis*. These vegetation sites are characterized by witch-hobble and woodsorrel.

Undergrowth includes spinulose woodfern, shining clubmoss, false lily-of-the-valley, wild sarsaparilla, bluebead lily, rosy twistedstalk, Solomons-seal, partridgeberry, sweetscented bedstraw, and bigleaf white violet. Mosses are unimportant. Shrubs and lesser tree species include Canada yew, fly honeysuckle, witch-hobble, striped maple, and occasionally mountain maple. After clearcutting, witch-hobble largely disappears and red raspberry dominates the ground flora.

Alan G. Gordon
Ontario Ministry of
Natural Resources
Central Forest Research Unit

APPENDIX 7.C.

NEW YORK NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM

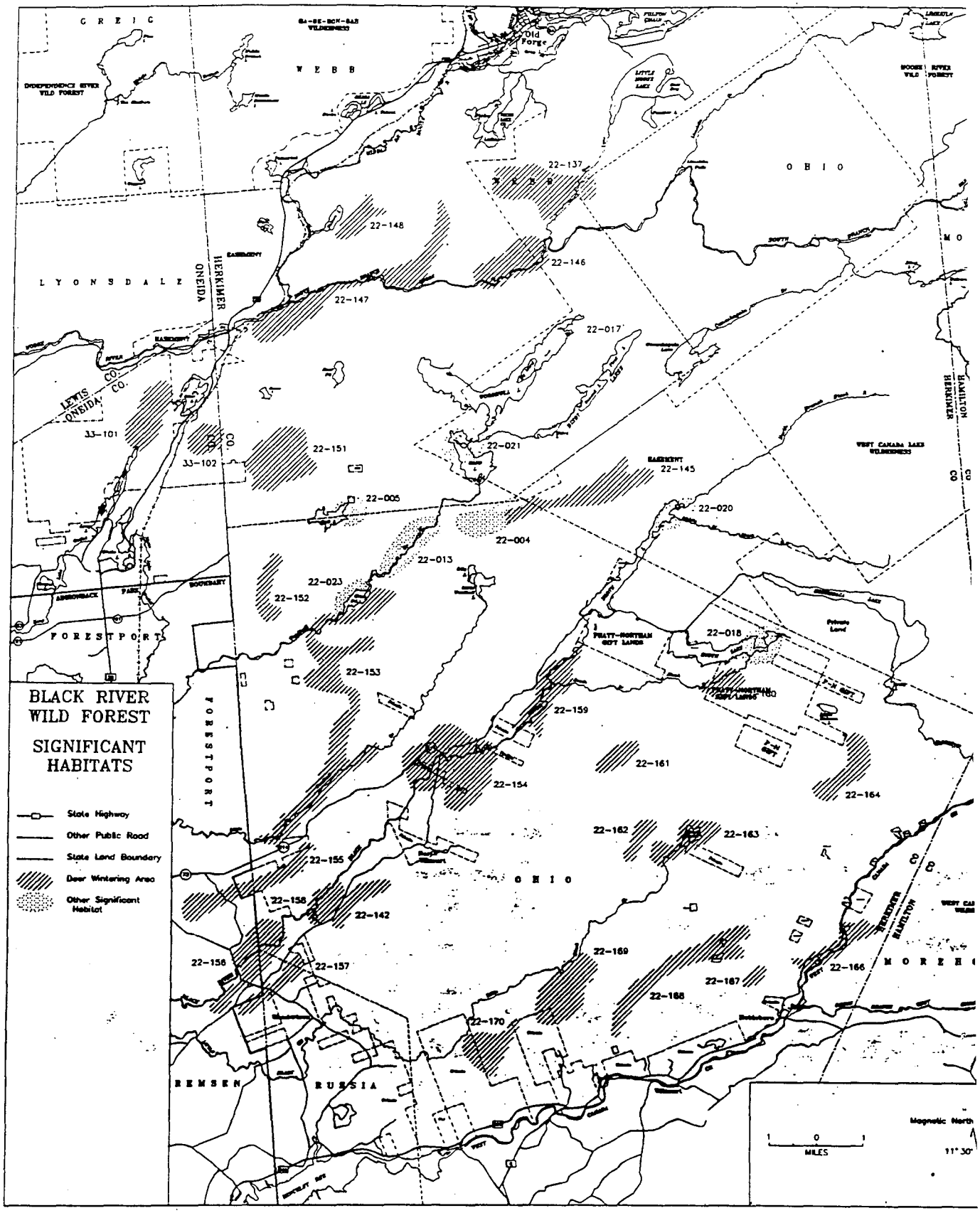
The following lists of rare elements have been collected or observed in the vicinity of the project. They may or may not occur on or adjacent to the study site. If suitable habitat exists, we recommend conducting a search to determine the presence or absence of these species.

BLACK RIVER WILD FOREST

Element Type	Scientific Name Common Name	Last Observed	Heritage Rank	NYS Legal Status	Acres
Plant	Carex Haydenii Cloud Sedge	1909	G5 /SH	Unprotected	

J. P. LEWIS TRACT

Element Type	Scientific Name Common Name	Last Observed	Heritage Rank	NYS Legal Status	Acres
Plant	Gnaphalium Sylvaticum Woodland Cudweed	1989	G5 /S1	Unprotected	1
Plant	Myriophyllum Farwellii Farwell's Water Milfoil	1989	G5 /S1	Unprotected	1
Plant	Calamagrostis Pickeringii Pickering's Reedgrass	1989	G3 /S2S3	Rare	2
Plant	Potamogeton Confervoides Pondweed	1989	G5 /S2S3	Rare	3



APPENDIX 8.A.

SIGNIFICANT HABITAT MAP

APPENDIX 8.A.

SIGNIFICANT HABITATS

REPORT ID#	NAME OF AREA	TYPE OF AREA	COUNTY	TOWN OR CITY	QUADRANGLE
SW 22-004	Grindstone Creek	Wildlife Observation	Herkimer	Ohio	McKeever
SW 22-005	Gull Lake	Raptor Nesting Area	Herkimer	Ohio	McKeever
SP 22-013	Chub Pond Flow	Rare/Unusual Plant Hab.	Herkimer	Ohio	McKeever
SW 22-017	Woodhull Lake	Waterfowl Nesting	Herkimer	Webb	Bisby Lakes
SW 22-018	South Lake	Waterfowl Nesting	Herkimer	Ohio	Bisby Lakes
SW 22-020	North Lake	Waterfowl Nesting	Herkimer	Ohio	Bisby Lakes
SW 22-021	Sand Lake	Waterfowl Nesting	Herkimer	Webb	Bisby Lakes
SW 22-023	Chub Pond	Waterfowl Nesting	Herkimer	Ohio	McKeever
DC 22-137	Little Moose Outlet	Deer Winter Conc.	Herkimer	Ohio	Old Forge
DC 22-142	Black River	Deer Winter Conc.	Herkimer	Ohio	North Wilmurt
DC 22-145	Grindstone Creek	Deer Winter Conc.	Herkimer	Ohio	Bisby Lakes
DC 22-146	Oxbow	Deer Winter Conc.	Herkimer	Webb	Bisby Lakes
DC 22-147	Nicks Creek	Deer Winter Conc.	Herkimer	Webb	Thendara
DC 22-148	Nelson Lake	Deer Winter Conc.	Herkimer	Webb	Thendara
DC 22-151	Granny Marsh	Deer Winter Conc.	Herkimer	Webb	McKeever
DC 22-152	Gull Lake Outlet	Deer Winter Conc.	Herkimer	Ohio	McKeever
DC 22-153	Little Woodhill Creek	Deer Winter Conc.	Herkimer	Ohio	North Wilmurt
DC 22-154	North Lake Road	Deer Winter Conc.	Herkimer	Ohio	Bisby Lakes
DC 22-155	Pine Creek	Deer Winter Conc.	Herkimer	Ohio	North Wilmurt
DC 22-156	Black River	Deer Winter Conc.	Herkimer	Ohio	North Wilmurt
DC 22-157	Maple Lake	Deer Winter Conc.	Herkimer	Ohio	North Wilmurt
DC 22-158	Deep Lake	Deer Winter Conc.	Herkimer	Ohio	Black Creek Lake
DC 22-159	North Lake Outlet Black River	Deer Winter Conc.	Herkimer	Ohio	Bisby Lakes
DC 22-160	South Lake	Deer Winter Conc.	Herkimer	Ohio	Black Creek Lake
DC 22-161	Twin Lakes Marsh	Deer Winter Conc.	Herkimer	Ohio	Black Creek Lake
DC 22-162	Middle Branch	Deer Winter Conc.	Herkimer	Ohio	Black Creek Lake
DC 22-163	Black Creek Lake	Deer Winter Conc.	Herkimer	Ohio	Black Creek Lake
DC 22-164	Threemile Vly	Deer Winter Conc.	Herkimer	Ohio	Morehouseville
DC 22-165	Jones Brook	Deer Winter Conc.	Herkimer	Ohio	Morehouseville
DC 22-166	Betty Green Brook	Deer Winter Conc.	Herkimer	Ohio	Morehouseville
DC 22-167	Mill Creek	Deer Winter Conc.	Herkimer	Ohio	Morehouseville
DC 22-168	Mill Creek Lake	Deer Winter Conc.	Herkimer	Ohio	Black Creek Lake
DC 22-169	Little Black Creek	Deer Winter Conc.	Herkimer	Ohio	Black Creek Lake
DC 22-170	Mad Tom Brook	Deer Winter Conc.	Herkimer	Ohio	Black Creek Lake
DC 33-101	Lost Pond	Deer Winter Conc.	Oneida	Forestport	Woodgate

APPENDIX 8.B.

BREEDING BIRD INVENTORY - CONFIRMED BREEDERS

SPECIES

BLACKBIRD, RUSTY
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED
BLUEBIRD, EASTERN
BUNTING, INDIGO
CATBIRD, GRAY
CHICKADEE, BLACK-CAPPED
COWBIRD, BROWN-HEADED
CREEPER, BROWN
CROSSBILL, WHITE-WINGED
CROW, AMERICAN
DOVE, MOURNING
DUCK, WOOD
FINCH, PURPLE
FLICKER, NORTHERN
FLYCATCHER, LEAST
FLYCATCHER, ALDER
GOLDFINCH, AMERICAN
GRACKLE, COMMON
GROSBEAK, EVENING
GROSBEAK, ROSE-BREASTED
GROUSE, RUFFED
GULL, HERRING
HARRIER, NORTHERN
HAWK, RED SHOULDERED
HAWK, COOPER'S
HAWK, BROAD-WINGED
HAWK, RED-TAILED
HERON, GREEN-BACKED
HERON, GREAT BLUE
HUMMINGBIRD, RUBY-THROATED
JAY, BLUE
JUNCO, DARK-EYED
KESTREL, AMERICAN
KILLDEER
KINGBIRD, EASTERN
KINGFISHER, BELTED
KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED
LOON, COMMON
MALLARD
MERGANSER, COMMON
MERGANSER, HOODED
NUTHATCH, WHITE-BREASTED
NUTHATCH, RED-BREASTED
OVENBIRD
PHOEBE, EASTERN
RAVEN, COMMON
REDSTART, AMERICAN
ROBIN, AMERICAN

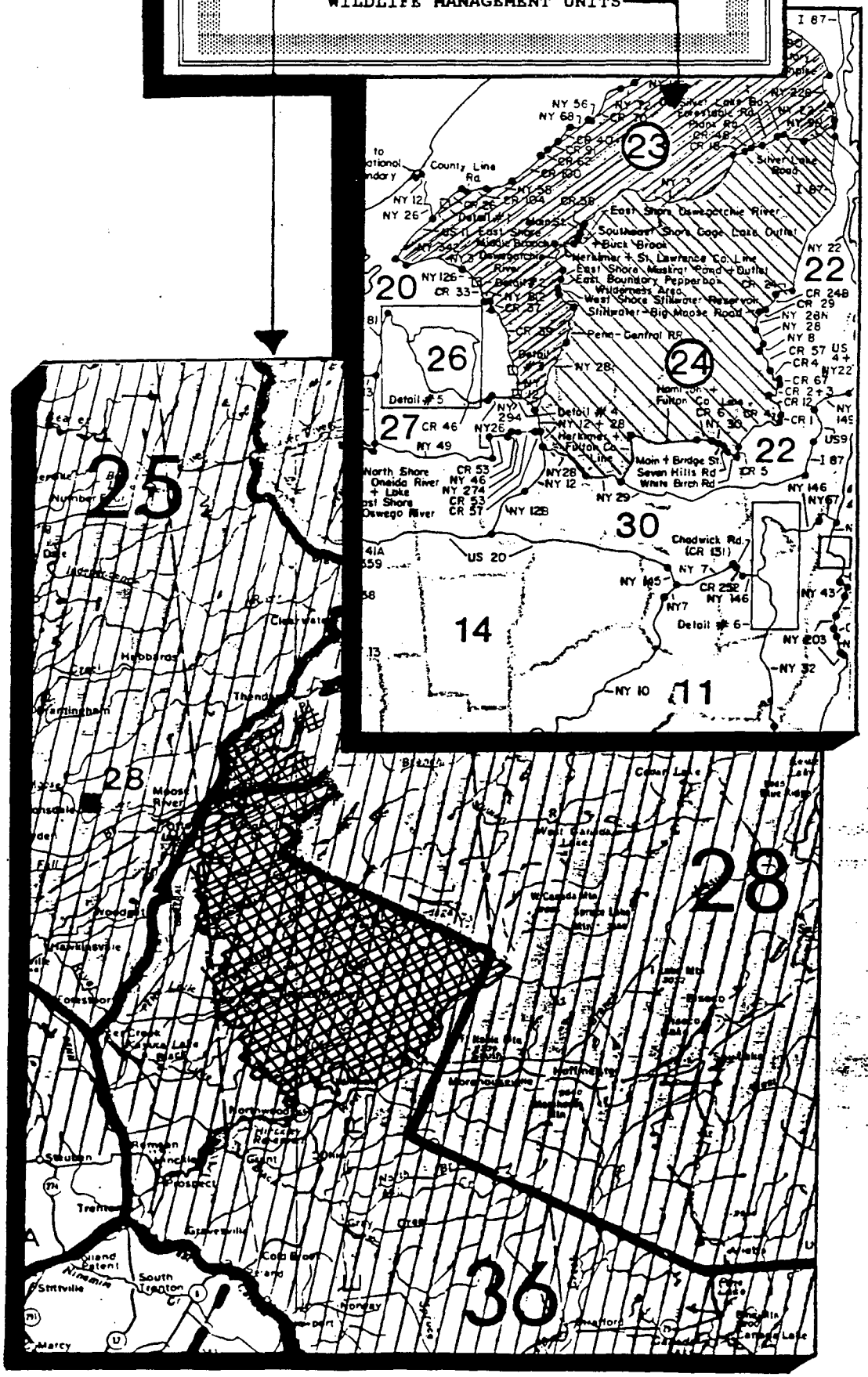
SPECIES

SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED
SISKIN, PINE
SPARROW, CHIPPING
SPARROW, SONG
SPARROW, HOUSE
SPARROW, WHITE-THROATED
SPARROW, LINCOLN'S
SPARROW, SWAMP
SPARROW, FIELD
STARLING, EUROPEAN
SWALLOW, BARN
SWALLOW, CLIFF
SWALLOW, BANK
SWALLOW TREE
SWIFT, CHIMNEY
TANAGER, SCARLET
THRASHER, BROWN
THRUSH, SWAINSON'S
THRUSH, HERMIT
THRUSH, WOOD
TOWHEE, RUFOUS-SIDED
VEERY
VIREO, SOLITARY
VIREO, RED-EYED
VULTURE, TURKEY
WARBLER, MAGNOLIA
WARBLER, CHESTNUT-SIDED
WARBLER, BLACK-THROATED BLUE
WARBLER, YELLOW
WARBLER, BLACK-THROATED GREEN
WARBLER, YELLOW-RUMPED
WARBLER, CANADA
WARBLER, BLACKBURNIAN
WARBLER, MAGNOLIA
WARBLER, MOURNING
WARBLER, BLACK-AND-WHITE
WARBLER, NASHVILLE
WATERTHRUSH, NORTHERN
WAXWING, CEDAR
WOODCOCK, AMERICAN
WOODPECKER, DOWNY
WOODPECKER, HAIRY
WOODPECKER, PILEATED
WOOD-PEWEE, EASTERN
WREN, WINTER
WREN, HOUSE
YELLOWTHROAT, COMMON

APPENDIX 8.C.

DEER MANAGEMENT UNITS

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT UNITS



APPENDIX 9. A. - BLACK RIVER WILD FOREST - POND & LAKE INVENTORY

P #	POND NAME	ACRES	WATER QUALITY	FISH SPECIES PRESENT	HISTORY OF FISHING	PRESENT MANAGEMENT	FUTURE MANAGEMENT
B0718	Nelson Lake	87	good pH 6.7	WS,BHC,YP,PS,SMB,GSh	fair, very shallow	*NSA resident species	netting and chem. survey
B0803	Bloodsucker Pond	8	acid, pH 4.5-5.2	PS	unknown	none	none
B0804	Nicks Lake	154	good pH 6.4-6.9	ST,BT,RB,BHC,YP,WS,RT	good ST, BT and RT	Stock RT and BT	stocked ST and BT fishery
B0907	Round Pond	13	acid, pH 5.5 **	ST,BHC	good ST fishing	stocked ST, limed	stocked ST population
B0922	Long Lake	145	good, pH 5.9-6.9	ST, YP,GS,BHC,SMB,LMB,WS,NP	air SMB fishing	NSA* forage fish and bass	netting and chew. survey
B0923	Brandy Lake	14	good, pH 6.0-6.1	BHC,ST,GSh	good ST fishing	stocked ST	stocked ST population
B0925	Lost Pond	3	marginal, pH 5.7-6.1	BHC,BND	unknown	none	none
B0949	Stone Dam Lake	12	good, pH 6.1-6.6	BrSb	unknown	none	none
B0951	Little Woodhull Lk.	79	good, pH 6.0-6.1	BHC,WS,CSh,ST,GSh	limited ST fishing	remnant ST population	netting and chem. survey
80952	Lily Lake	19	acid, pH 4.5-4.7	no fish	unknown	none	none
B0963	Granny Marsh Pond	21	acid, pH 5.4	BHC,CC,RbD	bullhead	none	none
80964	Coleman Dam Pond	2	not surveyed	unknown	unknown	none	dam out, pond now swamp
B0965	Squirrel Pond (Lower)	2	not surveyed	unknown	unknown	none	none
80966	Squirrel Pond (Upper)	3	not surveyed	unknown	unknown	none	none
80967	Brewer Lake	19	acid, pH 5.4 **	ST,PS	fair ST fishing	stocked ST,limed,reclaimed	stocked ST population
B0968	Bear Lake	52	good, pH 6.1-6.5	ST,WS,BHC,GSh,CC,PS	good ST fishing	NSA* ST	maintain ST population
B0969	Gull Lake	124	acid, pH 5.1-5.3	YP,BHC,CC,WS,GSh	limited warm water fishing	NSA* resident species	netting and chem. survey
B0970	Buck Pond	6	acid, pH 4.8-5.4	BHC	unknown	none	none
B0971	Chub Pond	99	good, pH 5.7-6.5	ST,PS,WS,YP,BHC,RB,GSh,CSh	fair ST,RB,and YP fishing	NSA* resident species	netting and chem. survey
B0982	Woodhull Lake	1150	good, pH 6.5	LT,LWf,CWf,YP,BHC,WS,GSh	good LT fishing	NSA* resident species	netting and chem. survey
B0984	Bloodsucker Pond	12	acid, pH 4.5-4.8	no fish	unknown	none	none
B0992	North Branch Lake	8	acid, pH 4.8	BHC	unknown	none	very shallow, warm
80994	Cotton Lake	3	acid, pH 4.8	no fish	none	none	none
B0995	Burp Lake	11	acid, pH 4.7	no fish	stocked ST, 1981	none, acid,warm	none
80996	Black Creek Lake	74	marginal, pH 5.3-5.8	ST,BHC,WS,CC,LCh	good ST fishing	remnant ST population	netting and chem. survey
B1000	Twin Lakes Reservoir	22	marginal, pH 5.6-6.2	ST,CC	good ST fishing	NSA* ST	netting and chem. survey
B1001	Mink Lake	14	acid, pH 4.8-5.0	GSh	unknown	none	none
B1002	Reeds Pond	8	good, pH 6.8-7	ST,BHC,WS,CC	limited ST fishing	NSA* resident species	netting and chem. survey
B1003	Little Salmon Lake	38	acid, pH 5.2-5.6	no fish	stocked ST 1974	none, acid, warm	none
81004	South Lake	500	acid, pH 5-6	ST,BHC,LCh	fair ST fishing	remnant ST population	netting and chem. survey
B1007	North Lake	437	acid, 4.9-5.3	ST,BHC,WS,CC,GSh,LCh	fair ST fishing	remnant ST population	netting and chem. survey
M0833	Mad Tom Lake	6	not surveyed	unknown	unknown	none	none
M0849	Mill Creek Lake	10	good, pH 6.6	ST,BHC,WS,CC,BnD	fair ST fishing	NSA* ST	netting and chem. survey
M0870	Sucker Pond	17	acid, pH 4.6	no fish	unknown	none	none
M0871	Three Mile Vly	11	acid, pH 4.7	no fish	unknown	none	none
M0873	Beaver Dam Pond	8	acid, pH 5.3-5.7	BHC	unknown	none	none
M0876	Baby Lake	32	not surveyed	unknown	unknown	none	none
B1015	Hardscrabble Pond	8	acid, pH 5.9	ST	unknown	NSA* ST	same
B1008	Mud Pond	6	acid, pH 5.1	ST	unknown	NSA* ST	same
		3237 TOTAL ACRES					

KEY: NSA* natural spawning adequate

FISH SPECIES; ST-Brook Trout, BT-Brown Trout, RT-Rainbow Trout, LT-Lake Trout, SMB-Smallmouth Bass, LMB-Largemouth, PS-Pumpkinseed, BHC-Brown Bullhead, WS-White Sucker, CC-Creek Chub, LWf-Lake Whitefish, CWf-Cisco, NP-Northern Pike, YP-Yellow Perch, RB-Rock Bass, LCh-Lake Chub, GSh-Golden Shiner, CSh-Common Shiner, BnD-Blacknose Dace, RbD-Red-Bellied Dace, BrSb-Brook Stickleback

** Limed February 1991 *** B - Black River Watershed M - Mohawk-Hudson Watershed

APPENDIX 9. B. - BLACK RIVER WILD FOREST - STREAM INVENTORY

Watershed Number	Stream	Town	County	Miles/Unit	Major Fish Species	Comments
0-19	Black River	Ohio	Herkimer	9.6	ST,RT,SMB	acid, ST&SMB NSA
0-19-81	Moose River	Webb	Herkimer	8.3	ST (Some stocking)	acid, called the South Branch above T-18
0-19-81-18	Middle Branch of the Moose River	Webb	Herkimer	11.0	ST.RT,SMB.BHC	acid, some stocking of ST
0-19-81-24	Nicks Creek	Webb	Herkimer	4.3	ST,BHC,PS	ST NSA
0-19-88	Fall Brook	Forestport	Oneida	.9	unknown	remote, not surveyed
0-19-94-1-P922-1	Brandy Lake Outlet	Forestport	Oneida	.2	ST	ST, NSA
0-19-94-1-P922-4	Otter Lake Outlet	Lyonsdale	Lewis	.9	LMB,YP,ST	ST below T-1 warm-water species above
0-19-94-1-P922-4-1	Purgatory Creek	Forestport	Oneida	2.2	ST	ST, NSA
0-19-104	Woodhull Creek	Ohio	Herkimer	5.3	ST	ST, NSA
0-19-104-2	Little Woodhull Creek	Ohio	Herkimer	2.6	ST	ST. NSA
0-19-104-2-3	Hall Creek	Ohio	Herkimer	1.6	ST	ST, NSA
0-19-104-2-P951-3	Hoxie Brook	Ohio	Herkimer	1.0	unknown	not surveyed
0-19-104-2-P951-4	Nelson Brook	Ohio	Herkimer	1.0	unknown	not surveyed
0-19-104-2-P951-4-2	Clark Brook	Ohio	Herkimer	1.1	unknown	not surveyed
0-19-104-2-P951-7	Seeley Brook	Ohio	Herkimer	.5	unknown	not surveyed
0-19-104-2-6	Stone Dam Creek	Ohio	Herkimer	1.5	ST	ST, NSA
0-19-104-3	Bear Creek	Webb	Herkimer	6.2	ST	ST, NSA good population
0-19-104-3-10	Mill Brook	Webb	Herkimer	3.2	ST	ST, NSA remote
0-19-104-6	Lot B Creek	Forestport	Oneida	2.0	unknown	not surveyed
0-19-104-7	Stony Brook	Ohio	Herkimer	1.2	unknown	intermittent stream
0-19-104-11	Gull Lake Outlet	Ohio	Herkimer	3.0	SMB,YP	fish sampled above T-1
0-19-104-13	Big Brook	Ohio	Herkimer	2.7	unknown	not surveyed
0-19-104-21	Grindstone Creek	Ohio	Herkimer	4.6	unknown	warm, remote
0-19-109	Pine Creek	Ohio, Forestport	Herk.,One.	2.7	ST,BT,	ST, NSA
0-19-114	LIttle Black Creek *	Ohio	Herkimer	7.3*	ST	ST, NSA
0-19-114-2	Muskrat Brook	Ohio	Herkimer	3.6	ST	ST, NSA
0-19-114-6	Hare Brook	Ohio	Herkimer	.8	unknown	not surveyed
-019-119	Twin Lakes Stream	Ohio	Herkimer	6.7	ST	ST, NSA
0-19-119-trib	Vincent Brook	Ohio	Herkimer	1.3	unknown	not surveyed
0-19-122	Otter Brook	Ohio	Herkimer	2.5	ST	ST, NSA
0-19-128	South Branch of the Black River	Ohio	Herkimer	4.8	ST	acid, ST, NSA
0-19-128-6	Little Salmon Lake Outlet	Ohio	Herkimer	2.8	unknown	not surveyed
019-128-P1004-7	Raymond Brook	Ohio	Herkimer	2.1	unknown	remote, not surveyed
240-180-P799-II	Concklin Brook	Ohio	Herkimer	1.2	unknown	not surveyed
240-180-66	Mad Tom Brook	Ohio	Herkimer	5.6	ST	ST, NSA
240-180-69-4	McCauley Mountain Stream	Ohio	Herkimer	.7	unknown	not surveyed
240-180-73	Mill Creek	Ohio	Herkimer	1.7	ST	ST, NSA
240-180-78	Big Brook	Ohio	Herkimer	4.5	ST	ST, NSA
240-180-79	Seabury Brook	Ohio	Herkimer	1.2	unknown.	not surveyed
240-180-Ba	Honnedaga Brook	Ohio & Morehouse	Herk.,Ham.	3.9	unknown	not surveyed
240-180-84-4	Jones Brook	Ohio	Herkimer	.8	unknown	not surveyed
				129.1 TOTAL MILES		

KEY: 240-180: Mohawk-Hudson Watershed

FISH SPECIES: ST-Brook Trout, BT-Brown Trout, RT-Rainbow Trout SMB-Smallmouth Bass, LMB-Largemouth Bass, Brown Bullhead, YP-Yellow Perch, PS-Pumpkinseed

BLACK RIVER WILD FOREST - APPENDIX 9.C.

BLACK RIVER WILD FOREST FISH SPECIES

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abbrev.
Bass, largemouth	Micropterus salmoides	LMB
Bass, rock	Amblophlites rupestris	RB
Bass, smallmouth	Micropterus dolomieui	SMB
Bullhead, brown	Ameiurus nebulosus	BB
Chub, creek	Semotilus atromaculatus	CC
Chub, lake	Couesius plumbeus	LCh
Cisco	Coregonus artedii	CWf
Dace, blacknose	Rhinichthys atratulus	BnD
Dace, northern red-belly	Phoxinus eos	RbD
Mudminnow, central	Umbra limi	CM
Perch, yellow	Perca flavescens	YP
Pike, northern	Esox lucius	NP
Pumpkinseed	Lepomis gibbosus	PS
Shiner, common	Luxilus cornutus	CS
Shiner, golden	Notemigonus crysoleucas	GS
Stickleback, brook	Culaea inconstans	BrSb
Sucker, white	Catostomus commersoni	WS
Trout, brook	Salvelinus fontinalis	ST
Trout, brown	Salmo trutta	BT
Trout, lake	Salvelinus namaycush	LT
Trout, rainbow	Salmo gairdneri	RT
Whitefish, lake	Coregonus clupeaformis	LWf

APPENDIX 10.A. BLACK RIVER WILD FOREST SIGN INVENTORY

Sign No.	Legend	Miles	Location
86	R. Arrow: Bear Lake Bloodsucker Pond Big Woodhull Lake Lean-to Coleman Dam Bear Creek Road	3.0 5.0 5.5 4.0 7.5	Intersection of Woodhull Mt. Trail and McKeever - Bear Lake - Mill Creek Trail
87	R. Arrow: Coleman Dam Bear Lake McKeever Bloodsucker Pond Big Woodhull Lake	1.0 6.0	Intersection of the Chub Pond - Gull Lake Trail and the McKeever -Bear Lake - Mill Creek Trail
128	R. Arrow: Chub Pond Lean-to	.25	Intersection of Stone Dam Trail and Chub Pond Trail
129	L. Arrow: Gull Lake Lean-to		Intersection of spur trail to the Gull Lake lean-to and the Chub Pond-Gull Lake Trail
130	R. Arrow: Nicks Lake Outlet Remsen Falls Lean-to Nelson Lake		Intersection of Nicks Lake Trail and Nicks Lake Loop Trail
131	R. Arrow: Bisby Rd.		Intersection of Nicks Lake Trail and Nicks Lake Loop Trail
132	R. Arrow: Nelson Lake		Intersection of Nicks Lake Trail and Nicks Lake-Nelson Lake Trail
133	L. Arrow: Nicks Lake Outlet Remsen Falls Lean-to		Intersection of Nicks Lake Trail and Nicks Lake-Nelson Lake Trail
134	L. Arrow: Remsen Falls Lean-to		Intersection of Nicks Lake Trail and the trail to Outlet of Nicks Lake
135	R. Arrow: Remsen Falls		At Nelson Lake
136	R. Arrow: Moose River		At Nelson Lake
137	L. Arrow: Nicks Lake Bisby Road		At Nelson Lake

APPENDIX 10.A. BLACK RIVER WILD FOREST SIGN INVENTORY

Sign No.	Legend	Miles	Location
138	R. Arrow: Nelson Lake		At Remsen Falls Lean-to
139	L. Arrow: Nicks Lake Bisby Rd.		At Remsen Falls Lean-to
140	R. Arrow: Nicks Lake Remsen Falls Lean-to Nelson Lake		Bisby Road
141	L. Arrow: Nicks Lake Campsite		Intersection of Nicks Lake Loop Trail and Nicks Lake Trail
142	R. Arrow: Chub Pond Lean-to Gull Lake Lean-to		End of Bear Creek Road
143	L. Arrow Red Marker: Gull Lake Lean-to	2.0	Intersection of Chub Pond Trail and Chub Pond - Gull Lake Trail
144	R. Arrow Blue Marker: Chub Pond Lean-to	5.0	Intersection of Chub Pond Trail and Chub Pond - Gull Lake Trail
146	L. Arrow: Stone Dam Pond Chub Pond Lean-to	3.5 5.8	At Stone Dam Trail head
147	L. Arrow: Remsen Falls	.3	Intersection of Woodhull Mt. Trail and trail to Remsen Falls
148	R. Arrow: Stone Dam Pond North Lake	2.3 5.5	Trail junction at Chub Pond
149	R. Arrow: Big Woodhull Lake Sand Lake Falls Lean-to	2.0 9.0	Intersection of Woodhull Mt. Trail and trail to Remsen Falls
150	R. Arrow: Sand Lake Falls Lean-to	7.0	Big Woodhull Lake

APPENDIX 10.A. BLACK RIVER WILD FOREST SIGN INVENTORY

Sign No.	Legend	Miles	Location
151	R. Arrow: Gull Lake Woodgate		Trail junction at Chub Pond
152	R. Arrow: Bear Lake McKeever Bloodsucker Pond Big Woodhull Lake		At Coleman Dam
153	R. Arrow: Bloodsucker Pond Bear Lake McKeever Parking Area Coleman Dam Bear Creek Parking Area		Trail junction Bear Lake - Woodhull Trail and Wolf Lake Landing Road
154	L.Arrow: Remsen Falls Woodhull Mt. McKeever Parking Area		Trail junction McKeever - Bear Lake - Mill Creek Trail and Wolf Lake Landing Road
155	R. Arrow: Big Woodhull Lake Lean-to Sand Lake Falls Lean-to Bear Creek Parking Area		Intersection of Wolf Lake Landing Road and the spur trail to Woodhull Mt. Trail
156	R. Arrow: Gull Lake & Lean-to Chub Pond & Lean-to		Intersection of Mill Creek Road and Gull Lake Road
157	L. Arrow: Bear Lake Remsen Falls Woodhull Mt. McKeever		Intersection of Big Woodhull - Sand Lake Road and the spur trail to Woodhull Mt. Trail
158	L. Arrow: Bear Creek Road Parking Area		Intersection of Chub Pond Gull Lake Trail and the Woodhull Trail

Entering Adirondack Park -

- Rt. 28 - Park boundary between White Lake and Woodgate;
- Rt. 8 - Park boundary between Town of Norway and Town of Ohio;
- Rt. 365 - Park boundary Oneida County/ Herkimer County Line

APPENDIX 10.B. - BLACK RIVER WILD FOREST BRIDGE INVENTORY

A. **FOOT TRAIL BRIDGES**

- Nicks Lake Trail (7) bridges 15' average length
  Floating Bridge (1) 25'

- Nelson Lake - Remsen Falls (1) bridge 4' X 25' Treated Plank and Stringers

- McKeever - Bear Lake Trail (7) bridges 5' - 10'

- Stone Dam Trail (1) 4'X30' Treated Deck & Stringers

B. **SNOWMOBILE TRAIL BRIDGES**

- Nicks Lake - Remsen Falls
  Approx. 3 mi. from Bisby Rd. 5' X 30' Treated Truss Type

- Nicks Lake - Nelson Jones Mt.
  (1) 10' X 24' Treated Deck & Stringers
  (1) 10' X 20' Treated Deck & Stringers

- McKeever - Wolf Lake Landing
  (4) 10' X 12' Unknown Material

- Big Woodhull - Bear Creek Pond
  Outlet Bloodsucker Pond 12' X 25' Treated Deck & Stringers

- Gull Lake Trail
  Gull Lake Outlet 8' X 20' Treated Deck & Stringers

- Chub Pond Trail
  1 Mile from Bear Lake Road
  10' X 32' Treated Deck & Stringers
  Gull Lake Outlet 6' X 25' Treated Deck & Stringers
  Whisky Brook 6' X 12' Treated Deck & Stringers
  Chub Pond Outlet 6' X 35' Treated Deck & Stringers

- Mill Creek - North Lake
  Sand Lake Outlet 6' X 30' Treated Deck & Stringers
  Outlet 4th Bisby (2) 12' X 20' Treated Deck & Stringers
  Upper Grindstone 12' X 20' Treated Deck & Stringers
  Fly Brook 6' X 12' Treated Deck & Stringers
  Grindstone 12' X 12' Treated Deck & Stringers

APPENDIX 10.B. - BLACK RIVER WILD FOREST BRIDGE INVENTORY

- Twin Lake Trail
  5' X 20' Ladder Type Spruce (needs replacing)

- Round Lake Road - Round Pond Trail
  Brandy Lake Outlet 8' X 15' Treated Deck & Stringers
  Brandy Lake Inlet 8' X 15' Treated Deck & Stringers

- Round Pond Trail - Rt. 28
  Otter Lake Outlet 8' X 12' Treated Deck & Stringers
  One Mile from Rt. 28 - 8' X 12' Treated Deck & Stringers

- Mad Tom Lake - Nobleboro Road
  - 5' X 10'
  - Near Mad Tom Lake - 5' X 12'
  - 5' X 12'
  - Over Mill Creek - 5' X 20', ladder type spruce

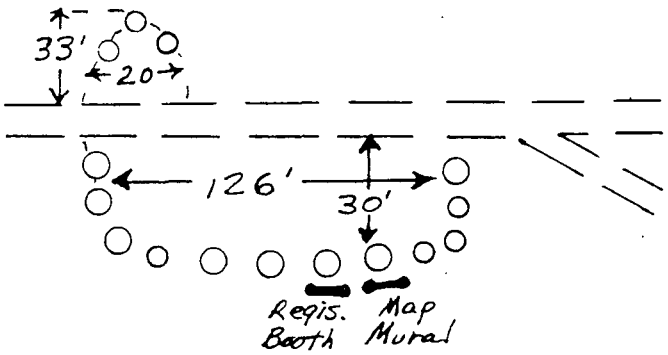
- Mill Creek Lake - Black Creek Lake
  Near Lawson Top - 5' X 12', ladder type spruce

- North Lake Road - Little Woodhull Lake - Grindstone
  6' X 10' ripped plank

- Brandy Lake - Otter Lake Trail (Spur to Airfield)
  Over Otter Lake Outlet - 6' X 24', sawn plank and stringers

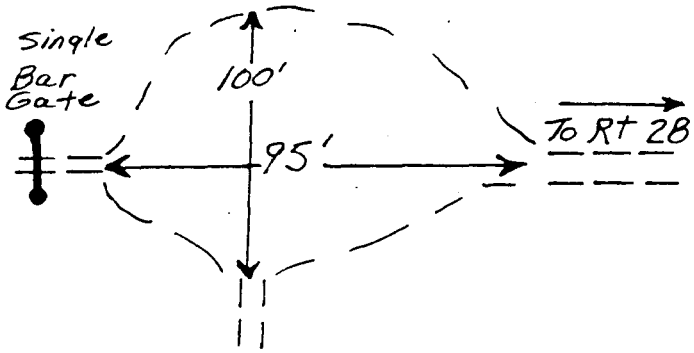
APPENDIX 11. B.

BLACK RIVER WILD FOREST
TRAILHEAD PARKING AREA MAPS

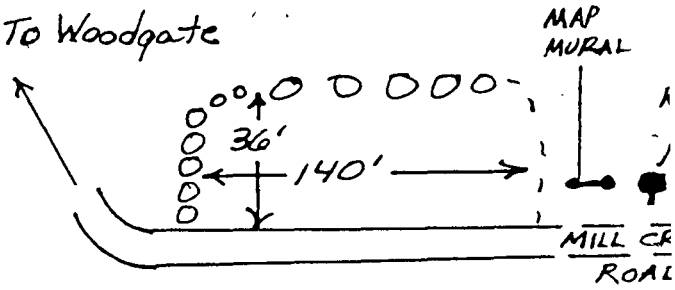


McKeever # 1

McKeever # 2



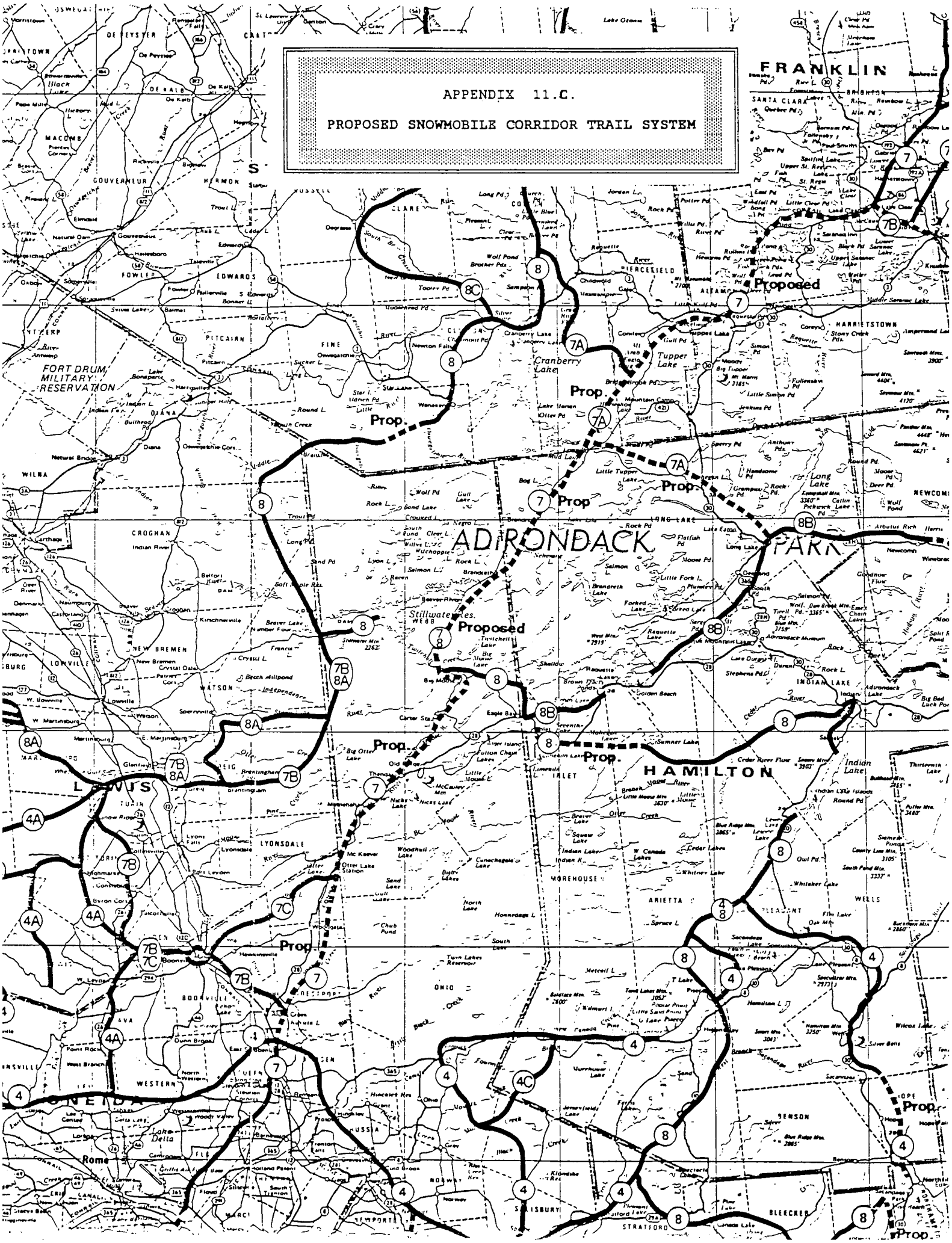
Nelson Lake



Bear Creek

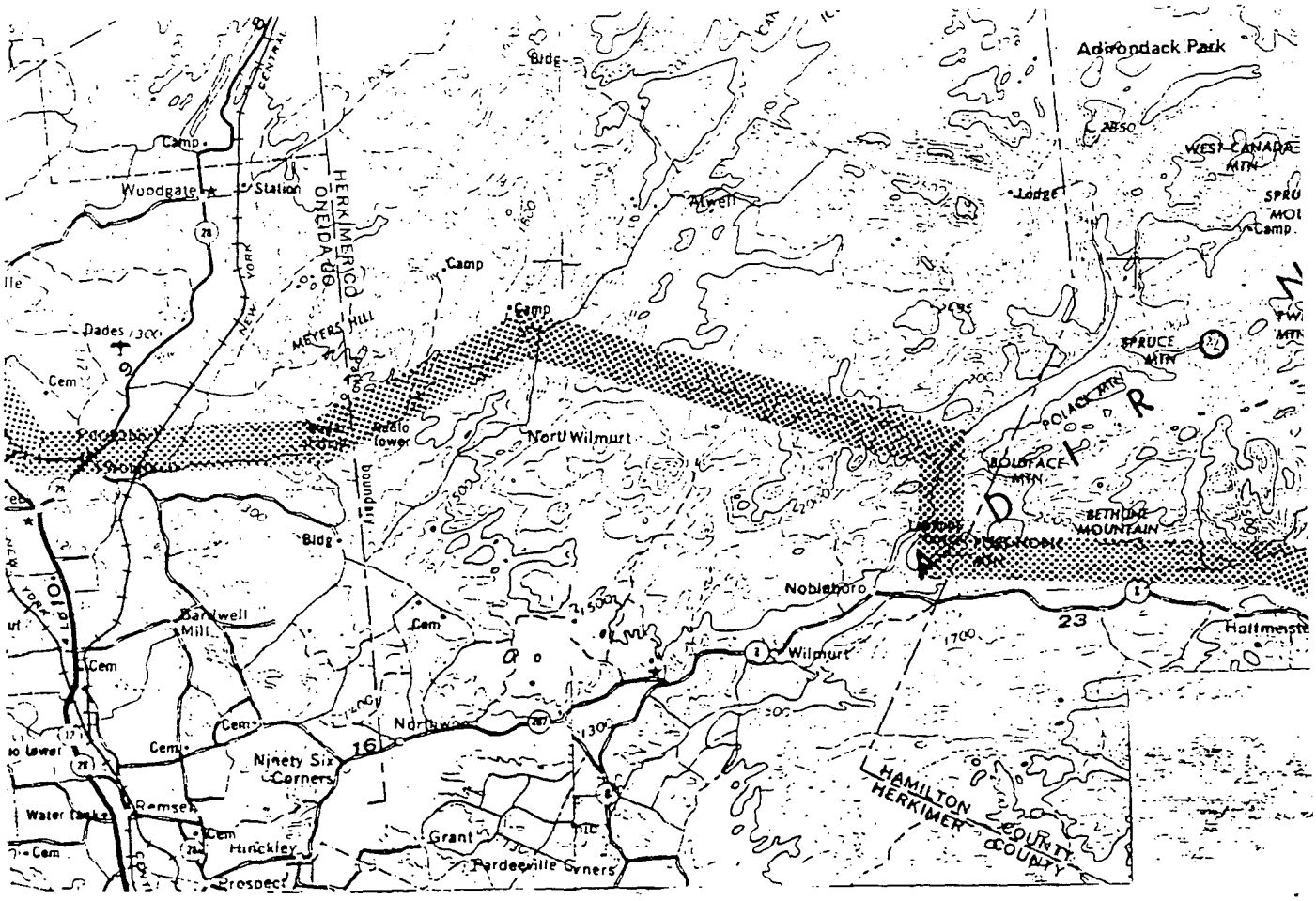
APPENDIX 11.C.

PROPOSED SNOWMOBILE CORRIDOR TRAIL SYSTEM



APPENDIX 11.D.

PROPOSED NORTH COUNTRY TRAIL LOCATION



BLACK RIVER WILD FOREST UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX 12

ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC COMMENT ON THE DRAFT PLAN

1. UNIT MANAGEMENT PLANNING

Many respondents were confused as to the reason for the "sudden interest" in the lands and waters comprising the Black River Wild Forest.

General Forest Preserve management guidelines have been stated by the Adirondack Park Agency in the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan since the mid-seventies. That document has charged the Department of Environmental Conservation with the writing of unit management plans for all Forest Preserve unit. The public land being addressed by this Unit Management Plan is part of the Black River Wild Forest.

2. FOREVER WILD

Members of the public inquired about the meaning of the term "Forever Wild."

"Forever wild" refers to Article XIV, Paragraph 1 of the New York State Constitution which reads in part as follows; "The lands of the State now owned, or hereafter acquired, constituting the Forest Preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed..."

3. LAND CLASSIFICATION

Many letters referred to the Black River Wild Forest as a wilderness area.

The Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan definition of a wilderness area reads in part as follows; "A wilderness area, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man; where man himself is a visitor who does not remain..."

The Black River unit is classified as wild forest. This is somewhat less restrictive than the wilderness classification and allows for the most varied recreational use and access options of any of the several Forest Preserve classifications. One letter received by NYSDEC during the planning process suggested that the draft UMP has transgressed the "forever wild" concept in the State Constitution. The draft plan and all recommended projects have been reviewed by the APA. They are consistent with Section One of Article XIV of the New York State Constitution, the Environmental Conservation Law and the Official Compilation Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York, various Forest Preserve Policies approved by NYSDEC, wild forest guidelines as set forth in the Adirondack State Land Master Plan (SLMP) prepared by the Adirondack Park Agency in consultation with D.E.C., and the requirements of the State Environmental Quality Review Act of 1975. Some of the projects proposed in this plan may require preparation of individual environmental impact statements prior to their implementation.

4. LITTLE LONG LAKE

Many letters were received relative to various issues regarding Little Long Lake. *Little Long Lake is open to ice fishing, but it gets limited use because of poor access. Because more than half of the lake's shoreline is State land, the final unit plan recommends the development of a five (5) car parking lot on the existing area at the intersection of the Capron Road and the Long Lake Road. Also recommended are construction of a small cartop boat access point on State land, across the road from the parking area, and designation of three campsites on the shore and the island.*

Some letters received regarding Long Lake reflected a concern for construction of a Public Boat Launch. Some letters referred to plans for a Long Lake boat launch as "development" which seemed to project the wrong image.

The APSLMP defines a boat launching site as "a site providing for the launching of trailered boats, with ramp and attendant parking facilities." NYSDEC is not proposing a boat launch at Little Long Lake. Rather, a legitimizing of the present access by designating parking and providing a waterway access site is proposed by the unit management plan. By APSLMP definition, a waterway access site (as opposed to a boat launch) is a site for fishing or other water access with attendant parking facilities which does not contain a ramp for, or otherwise

permit the launching of trailered boats. The UMP is not "opening Little Long Lake" to the public. It has always been open and it cannot be expected that the owners of State land will not be allowed to use it.

Designated Camping

Primitive tent sites are defined in the APSLMP as a "designated tent site of an undeveloped character 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 on a temporary or transient basis, and located so as to accommodate the need for shelter in a manner least intrusive on the surrounding environment." Designated sites will conform to SLMP guidelines.

Public Misuse

Litter, trash, sewage, fires, and noise mis-use should be reported to the local Forest Ranger. It is not anticipated that there will be a need to clean the area on a regular basis. As a part of the Department's efforts to educate the public, campers are requested "if you carry it in, carry it out."

It was determined at the public meeting in Forestport that implementation of plan recommendations would actually restrict current public use as described by some Long Lake landowners and bring it more into accordance with desirable levels of use. This would be accomplished by restricting trailered boat access and by limiting parking to 5 cars. Overuse of the lake cited by some campowners would best be controlled by restrictions imposed by the Little Long Lake Campers Association.

5. SEQR AND IMPACTS

Regarding SEQR...

The State Environmental Quality Review Act is addressed by a Negative Declaration which can be found in Appendix 13. The Negative Declaration states that "all proposed trails and parking lots that are retained in the final plan will be sited to have minimal impact on the environment. Minor impacts may accompany certain projects, however the overall impact on the unit is positive and the UMP will ultimately have the effect of minimizing the influence of appropriate use on this wild forest." Minimal camping is contemplated. Toilet facilities are not being considered at this time due to expected light use. There should be no noticeable impact from the expected slight increase in fishing and camping pressure on Little Long Lake. None of the Draft's proposals were considered to be environmentally unsound. Environmental concerns expressed in some letters are park-wide rather than just involving this unit. In some cases, fisheries projects might improve water quality, as least for the short term. In summary, a Draft Environmental Impact Statement was not prepared because it was determined that a Negative Declaration was sufficient, and that the proposed UMP will not result in any major impacts and will not cause significant damage to the environment.

6. DANGER TO CHILDREN AT CAMP NAZARETH

Some letters referred to outsiders increasing the danger to children when Camp Nazareth is in operation.

It is not expected that use of Little Long Lake will increase dramatically, or that the public is incapable of being watchful of children. If necessary, road signs could be placed to warn of children in high risk areas.

7. BOATS ON LITTLE LONG LAKE

Some letters indicated that the turning of motor boats with skiers on the lake is difficult when other boats are on the lake. *This is a problem with the private use. No large motorboats will be used by the public.*

8. FUNDING

Some questioned where the State would get funding for the projects recommended in the UMP?

Realization of the projects recommended in all unit management plans, including the Black River Wild Forest UMP, is dependent on the following as quoted from the Draft;

"This document represents management objectives rather than a work plan of commitments. Accomplishment of the management actions outlined herein is entirely dependent on legislative budget appropriations for project funding and sufficient personnel to carry them out. Where possible, the Department will work with volunteer groups and pursue alternative funding sources to accomplish some of the proposed projects. If specific scheduled projects are not funded in the year budget requests are made, they will be resubmitted in the following year so that important plan management objectives are eventually realized.

9. ZEBRA MUSSELS

Regarding questions about the introduction of Zebra Mussels into unit lakes;

NYSDEC fisheries personnel indicate that the spread of zebra mussels into the waters of unit lakes is highly unlikely.

10. OTTER LAKE

In many pieces of correspondence, there was great concern about the importance of the State land adjacent to the Otter Lake Dam as a sanctuary and habitat for various forms of wildlife.

To guarantee non-development of this cited last significant natural area on Otter Lake, the State land there will not be sold; indeed as Forest Preserve land, its sale is constitutionally prohibited. Due to the limited amount of State land at that location, and because of that land's cited value as a natural area, i.e. wetland and wildlife habitat, NYSDEC will not designate camping near the dam. Parking will be provided for three (3) cars at the end of the Lakeview Road for fishing access (day use) by car top boat only.

11. SOUTH BRANCH TRAIL

Many letters were received objecting to the Draft Unit Management Plan's recommendation to open the South Branch Trail to motor vehicles.

Due to many letters of disapproval, the South Branch Trail (McKeever Truck Trail) will remain gated to motorized vehicles. As the managing entity, NYSDEC must be sensitive to the trail's cited historic value as the "perfect hiking, cross-country ski, horse and mountain bike trail".

12. WOLF LAKE LANDING TRAIL

The Trackside Blazers Snowmobile Club (representing 200 members) who are currently maintaining the Wolf Lake Landing Road praised the Draft's recommendation (which was subsequently dropped) to open the South Branch Trail. Although there are some problems with large rocks and drainage on the Wolf Lake Landing Road, these will be corrected to allow for enhanced snowmobile use.

*The Black River Wild Forest Unit Management Plan recommends repair and upgrade of the Wolf Lake Landing Road for access by motor vehicles of less than 1500 pounds excepting motorcycles. This area is **not** being closed to motorized vehicular access, public access doesn't exist there now, except for illegal access by unregistered vehicles from the trailhead parking area, which will not be allowed. "Limited motor vehicle access" via the Wolf Lake Landing Road will be allowed **by permit only**. This will provide for a "semi-wilderness Forest Preserve experience" to those including the handicapped, who are otherwise unable to enjoy a visit with a degree of solitude. It would also allow for the continuance of historic hunting in the area. As managers of Forest Preserve lands classified as Wild Forest, NYSDEC is somewhat charged to mitigate perceived losses by proper management of those areas classified as wilderness. The Department is not however, required to provide **unlimited** motorized access to the Forest Preserve. There should be a few places where those persons not able to walk into the interior can enjoy a "semi-wilderness quality" experience such as that described in many pieces of correspondence received regarding Woodhull Lake. Controlling motorized access by permit can provide for a degree of solitude, while allowing a limited number of people to prevent degradation in the quality of the experience they seek. The idea of permit-only limited access on the Wolf Lake Landing Road is not an entirely new concept. As indicated above, the Department has been issuing fall camping permits for a specific use (hunting) of this area for years.*

13. OTTER LAKE SNOWMOBILE CONNECTOR TRAIL

Public input during review of the Draft Black River Wild Forest Unit Management Plan resulted in the addition to the final plan, of a suggestion by the Trackside Blazer's Snowmobile Club.

A multipurpose snowmobile, bike and hiking trail will be located from the Cohen Road east of the railroad corridor, to the southern end of the Otter Lake Airport, using mostly old skid roads. The proposed trail would provide total State land access to services in Otter Lake without having to cross NYS Route 28. After this phase is completed, a connection between the Dump Road and the Wolf Lake Landing Road is recommended. Study and layout of Phase II will be accomplished using the Brewer Lake Road and old existing trails as much as possible. This management plan will be amended if construction will involve cutting trees over three (3) inches. The Trackside Blazers Snowmobile Club has offered volunteer labor, so development costs on these trails to New York State should be minimal.

APPENDIX 13 - SEQR DOCUMENTS
BRWF NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Name of Action:

Black River Wild Forest Unit Management Plan and Sub-Plans therein for the Pratt-Northam Memorial Park, Bank Lot Gift Lands and Conservation Easement Lands with Lyons Falls Pulp and Paper Inc.

SEQR Status: Type 1

Conditioned Negative Declaration: No

Description of Action:

The authority for program actions is granted by provisions of Article XIV of the NYS Constitution, Section 9 of the ECL, opinions of various Attorneys General and the Adirondack Park SLMP. Management activities planned for this unit include monitoring of public use, fish and wildlife populations and environmental impacts, public education, fire suppression, search and rescue operations, public use control systems, patrolling and surveillance activities, the acquisition of additional lands when available and construction and continued maintenance of unit facilities including 62 miles of snowmobile trails, 57 miles of hiking trails, 6 horse trail miles, 48 bicycle trail miles, 10 trailhead parking areas, 7 trailhead registers, 6 leantos, 58 bridges, 14 bar gates and two fish barrier dams. The unit plan addresses area constraints and issues, management goals and objectives, current and projected use and proposes specific projects. These recommended projects include...

- Minor trail relocation and minimal new trail construction.
- Campsite designation and implementation including construction of leantos at Bear Lake and Nelson Lake.
- Construction of cartop boat access sites at Long and Otter Lakes and rehab of the parking area at South Lake.
- Construction of parking lots includes:
  - Construct a 3 car parking lot at Otter Lake.
  - Develop the 5 car Long Lake Road parking area.
  - Rehab the undeveloped parking lot at South Lake.
  - Construct the parking lot located north of the Round Lake Road (5 cars).
  - Construct the easement parking lot south of the Moose River Road (5 cars).
  - Construct the parking facility in the existing open area on the Flansburg Road.
  - Open and maintain the Mill Creek Road from the Bear Creek parking area terminating at a 5-car parking lot to be constructed in the vicinity of Mill Brook.
  - Rehabilitate the Nicks Lake Trail trailhead parking area on the Bisby Road to accommodate 10 vehicles.

Location:

The Black River Wild Forest is located in the south-western foothills of the Adirondack Park, Herkimer County, Towns of Webb, Ohio and Russia; Oneida County, Towns of Forestport and Remsen; Lewis County, Town of Lyonsdale and Hamilton County, Town of Morehouse. As defined in the unit

management plan, the Black River Wild Forest is 121,272 acres. The specific location is mapped in said management plan.

Reasons Supporting This Determination:

Management plans for Forest Preserve units are mandated documents and their preparation is required by law. The net effect of the environmental impact from these plans is beneficial because the documents provide for thoughtful pre-planning involving various D.E.C. and A.P.A disciplines together with public participation to finalize the best procedures and projects for the unit. The area will be managed in accordance with the Wild Forest Guidelines established in the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan as well as constraints set forth in Article XIV of the New York State Constitution and Section Nine of the Environmental Conservation Law. All trails and parking lots will be sited to have minimal impact on the environment. Minor impacts may accompany certain projects, however the overall impact on the unit is positive and the UMP will ultimately have the effect of minimizing the influence of appropriate public use on this wild forest.

For Further Information:

Contact Person: David V. Gray, Sr. Forester
Address: NYSDEC
225 N. Main St.
Herkimer, N.Y. 13350
Phone No. (315) 866-6330

APPENDIX 14. - NEW YORK STATE CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE XIV

Section 1

The lands of the State, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the Forest Preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the State from constructing, completing and maintaining any highway heretofore specifically authorized by constitutional amendment, nor from constructing and maintaining to federal standards federal aid interstate highway route five hundred two from a point in the vicinity of Glens Falls, thence northerly to the vicinity of the villages of Lake George and Warrensburg, the hamlets of South Horicon and Pottersville and thence northerly in a generally straight line on the west side of Schroon Lake to the vicinity of the hamlet of Schroon, then continuing northerly to the vicinity of Schroon Falls, Schroon River and North Hudson, and to the east of Makomis Mountain, east of the hamlet of New Russia, east of the village of Elizabethtown and continuing northerly in the vicinity of the hamlet of Towers Forge, and east of Poke-O-Moonshine Mountain and continuing northerly to the vicinity of the village of Keeseville and the city of Plattsburgh all of the aforesaid taking not to exceed a total of three hundred acres of State Forest Preserve land, nor from constructing and maintaining not more than twenty miles of ski trails thirty to eighty feet wide on the north, east and northwest slopes of Whiteface Mountain in Essex county, nor from constructing and

maintaining not more than twenty miles of ski trails thirty to eighty feet wide, together with appurtenances thereto, on the slopes of Belleayre Mountain in Ulster and Delaware counties and not more than thirty miles of ski trails thirty to eighty feet wide, together with appurtenances thereto, on the slopes of Gore, South and Pete Gay Mountains in Warren county, nor from relocating, reconstructing and maintaining a total of not more than fifty miles of existing State highways for the purpose of eliminating the hazards of dangerous curves and grades, provided a total of not more than four hundred acres of Forest Preserve land shall be used for such purpose and that no single relocated portion of any highway shall exceed one mile in length. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, the State may convey to the village of Saranac Lake ten acres of Forest Preserve land adjacent to the boundaries of such village for public use in providing for refuse disposal and in exchange there for the village of Saranac Lake shall convey to the State thirty acres of certain true forest land owned by such village on Roaring Brook in the northern half of Lot 113, Town ship 11, Richards Survey. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, the State may convey to the town of Arietta twenty-eight acres of Forest Preserve land within such town for public use in providing for the extension of the runway and landing strip of the Piseco airport and in exchange therefor the town of Arietta shall convey to the State thirty acres of certain land owned by such town in the town of Arietta.

Section 2

The legislature may by general law provide for the use of not exceeding three per centum of such lands for the construction and maintenance of reservoirs for municipal water supply, and for the canals of the state. Such reservoirs shall be constructed, owned and controlled by the state, but such work shall not be under taken until after

the boundaries and high flow lines thereof shall have been accurately surveyed and fixed, and after public notice, hearing and determination that such lands are required for such public use. The expense of any such improvements shall be apportioned on the public and private property and municipalities benefited to the extent of the benefits received. Any such reservoir shall always be operated by the State and the legislature shall provide for a charge upon the property and municipalities benefited for a reasonable return to the State upon the value of the rights and property of the State and the services of the State rendered, which shall be fixed for terms not exceeding ten years and be readjustable at the end of any term. Unsanitary conditions shall not be created or continued by any such public works.

Section 3.

1. Forest and wildlife conservation are hereby declared to be policies of the state. For the purpose of carrying out such policies the legislature may appropriate monies for the acquisition by the State of land, outside of the Adirondack and Catskill parks as now fixed by law, for the practice of forest or wildlife conservation. The prohibitions of section 1 of this article shall not apply to any lands heretofore or hereafter acquired or dedicated for such purposes within the Forest Preserve counties but outside of the Adirondack and Catskill Parks as now fixed by law, except that such lands shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private.

2. As to any other lands of the state, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the Forest Preserve referred to in section 1 of this article, but outside of the Adirondack and Catskill Parks as not fixed by law, and consisting in any case of not more than ten contiguous acres entirely separated from any other portion of the Forest Preserve,

the legislature may by appropriate legislation, notwithstanding the provisions of section 1 of this article, authorize: (a) the dedication thereof for the practice of forest or wildlife conservation; or (b) the use thereof for public recreational or other State purposes or the sale, exchange or other disposition thereof; provided, however, that all monies derived from the sale or other disposition of any of such lands shall be paid into a special fund of the treasury and be expended only for the acquisition of additional lands for such Forest Preserve within either such Adirondack or Catskill Park.

Section 4.

A violation of any of the provisions of this article may be restrained at the suit of the people or, with the consent of the supreme court in appellate division, on notice to the attorney general at the suit of any citizen.

APPENDIX 15. - ADIRONDACK PARK STATE LAND MASTER PLAN
WILD FOREST CLASSIFICATION DESCRIPTION

STATE OF NEW YORK

ADIRONDACK PARK STATE LAND MASTER PLAN

This is the second revision of the State Land Master Plan, which was first published in 1972 and revised for the first time in 1979. A reprint of the 1979 version was printed in January 1985 by the Adirondack Park Agency to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the New York State Forest Preserve.

APPROVED NOVEMBER 1987

PRINTED 1989

STATE OF NEW YORK
Mario M. Cuomo, Governor

ADIRONDACK PARK AGENCY
Herman F. Cole, Chairman

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Thomas C. Jorling, Commissioner

ADIRONDACK PARK AGENCY
P.O. BOX 99, RAY BROOK, NEW YORK 12977
518-891-4050

WILD FOREST

Definition

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

To the extent that state lands cl sified as wild forest were given or devi to the state for silvicultural or wildl management purposes pursuant to statut provisions specifying that these lands not form part of the forest preserve (if s provisions are constitutional), the follow guidelines are not to be interpreted prevent silvicultural or wildlife managem practices on these lands, provided t other guidelines for wild forest land respected.

GUIDELINES FOR MANAGEMENT A USE

Those areas classified as wild forest generally less fragile, ecologically, than wilderness and primitive areas. Because resources of these areas can withstand m human impact, these areas should acc modate much of the future use of the A rondack forest preserve. The scenic tributes and the variety of uses to wh

these areas lend themselves provide a challenge to the recreation planner. Within constitutional constraints, those types of outdoor recreation that afford enjoyment without destroying the wild forest character or natural resource quality should be encouraged. Many of these areas are under-utilized. For example the crescent of wild forest areas from Lewis County south and east through Old Forge, southern Hamilton and northern Fulton Counties and north and east to the Lake George vicinity can and should afford extensive outdoor recreation readily accessible from the primary east-west transportation and population axis of New York State.

Basic guidelines

1. The primary wild forest management guideline will be to protect the natural wild forest setting and to provide those types of outdoor recreation that will afford public enjoyment without impairing the wild forest atmosphere.

2. In wild forest areas:

(a) No additions or expansions of non-conforming uses will be permitted.

(b) Any remaining non-conforming uses that were to have been removed by the December 31, 1975 deadline but have not yet been removed will be removed by March 31, 1987.

(c) Non-conforming uses resulting from newly classified wild forest areas will be removed as rapidly as possible and in any case by the end of the third year following classification.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Structures and improvements

1. All structures and improvements permitted under the guidelines covering wilderness areas will be allowed in wild forest areas. In addition, the structures and improvements listed below will be allowed and their maintenance, rehabilitation and construction permitted:
-- small groupings of primitive tent sites below 3,500 feet in elevation, subject to the guidelines set forth below;
-- nature and interpretive trails;
-- trailheads adjacent to public highways;
-- stream improvement structures for fishery management purposes;
-- fishing and waterway access sites adjacent to public highways and complying with the criteria set forth below;
-- horse trails; and,
-- picnic tables.

The maintenance and rehabilitation of the following structures and improvements will be allowed to the extent essential to the administration and/or protection of state lands or to reasonable public use thereof but new construction will not be encouraged:
-- horse barns;
-- small scale dams, constructed of natural materials wherever possible;
-- boat docks, constructed of natural materials wherever possible;
-- small fireplaces in fire-sensitive areas;
-- storage sheds and similar rustic buildings for use of administrative personnel;
-- small-scale electronic communication and relay facilities for official communications;
-- telephone and electrical lines to service permitted administrative structures;
-- buoys;
-- small-scale water supply facilities under permit from the Department of Environmental Conservation;
-- ranger stations as set forth below;
-- roads, and state truck trails as set forth below;
-- snowmobile trails as set forth below;
-- fire towers and observer cabins as set forth below; and,
-- wildlife management structures.

Ranger stations

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

Motor vehicles, motorized equipment and aircraft

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

2. In addition, the use of motor vehicles, snowmobiles, motorized equipment and aircraft will be allowed as follows:

(a) by administrative personnel where necessary to reach, maintain or construct permitted structures and improvements, for appropriate law enforcement and general supervision of public use, or for appropriate purposes, including research, to preserve and enhance the fish and wildlife or other natural resources of the area;

(b) by the general public, subject to basic guideline 4 set forth above, but only on:
-- existing public roads;
-- Department of Environmental Conservation roads now or hereafter designated as open for public use by motor vehicles by the Department of Environmental Conservation; and,
-- on rivers, lakes and ponds now or hereafter designated by the Department of Environmental Conservation as suitable for such motorized uses; and,

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

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

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

Roads, jeep trails and state truck trails

1. Continued use of existing roads, snowmobile trails and state truck trails by administrative personnel in wild forest areas will be permitted, to the extent necessary, to reach, maintain and construct permitted structures and improvements.

2. Existing roads or snowmobile trails, now open to and used by the public for motor vehicle use in wild forest areas, may continue to be so used at the discretion of the Department of Environmental Conservation, provided such use is compatible with the wild forest character of an area.

3. Established roads or snowmobile trails in newly-acquired state lands classified as wild forest may be kept open to the public, subject to basic guideline 4 set forth above and in the case of snowmobile trails to the special guidelines for such trails set forth below, at the discretion of the Department of Environmental Conservation, provided such use is compatible with the wild forest character of the area.

4. No new roads will be constructed in wild forest areas nor will new state truck trails be constructed unless such construction is absolutely essential to the protection or administration of an area, no feasible alternative exists and no deterioration of the wild forest character or natural resource quality of the area will result.

Snowmobile trails

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

-- the mileage of snowmobile trails lost in the designation of wilderness, primitive and canoe areas may be replaced in wild forest areas with existing roads or abandoned wood roads as the basis of such new snowmobile trial construction, except in rare circumstances requiring the cutting of new trails;

-- wherever feasible such replacement mileage should be located in the the general area as where mileage is lost due to wilderness, primitive or canoe classification;

-- appropriate opportunities to improve the snowmobile trail system may be pursued subject to basic guideline 4 set forth above, where the impact on the wild forest environment will be minimized, such as (i) provision for snowmobile trails adjacent to but screened from certain public highways within the Park to facilitate snowmobile access between communities where alternate routes on either state or private land are not available and topography permits and, (ii) designation of new snowmobile trails on established roads in newly acquired state lands classified as wild forest; and,

-- deer wintering yards and other important wildlife and resource areas should be avoided by such trails.

All Terrain Bicycles

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

Fire towers

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

Tent platforms

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

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

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

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

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

Fishing and waterway access sites

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Flora and fauna

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

Recreational use and overuse

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

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

3. Although the nature of most wild forest areas indicates that potential recreational overuse will not be as serious as in wilderness, primitive and canoe areas, care

must nonetheless be taken to avoid overuse, and the basic wilderness guidelines in this respect apply also to wild forest lands. The relatively greater intensity of use allowed by the wild forest guidelines should not be interpreted as permitting or encouraging unlimited or unrestrained use of wild forest areas.

DESIGNATION OF WILD FOREST AREAS

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

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

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

FOW 75j (10/89)

APPENDIX 16.A.1- NORTH LAKE PERMIT

NO. № 036

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

REAL ESTATE DIVISION

PERMIT FOR USE OF STATE-OWNED PROPERTY

Orig ___
Subs ___
Air ___
Canal x

P.I.N. 2CN0.00.201 Inventory No. _____ Permit Account C21144

Property Location North Lake - all DEC lands bordering ~~Canal~~ Plate No. _____
the lake - including Lyons Falls Pulp & Paper casement land
Project (formerly J.P. Lewis) existing forest preserve and future Use Code ~~[illegible]~~ STI
additions to forest preserve.

Map No.(s) _____ Parcel No.(s) _____ County Herkimer

Town _____ City/Village _____

THIS PERMIT, made this 26 day of Oct, 19 90 between

N.Y.S. Dept. of Environmental Conservation
225 N. Main St.
Herkimer, NY 13350
Att: Robert S. McKinley

hereinafter referred to as "Permittee", and the COMMISSIONER OF TRANSPORTATION FOR THE PEOP OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, hereinafter referred to as "the State",

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS the State is the owner of the above identified property; and

WHEREAS the Permittee wishes to use and occupy said property;

NOW, THEREFORE, the State hereby grants this permit to the Permittee, subject to the following covenants a conditions:

1. The property covered by this permit shall be used only for the purpose of access to North Lak from DEC forest lands for undeveloped recreational purposes.

   and for no other purpose whatsoever.

2. The fee to be charged shall be: $ 1.00 P.W. per year beginning 10/1/90

   The Permittee understands and agrees that if the full amount of the fee as stated herein is not paid by fifteenth day after it has become due, an additional late charge of two percent (2%) per month on the outst ding balance will be due and owing the State.

3. Payment of fee is due on the first of the month unless otherwise stated. Fee must be paid by check, bank cashi check or money order payable to "Department of Transportation" and mailed or delivered to:

   New York State Department of Transportation
   Revenue Unit, Building 5, Room 422
   1220 Washington Avenue
   Albany, New York 12232

4. Permittee, at their expense and for the term of the permit, shall furnish and show evidence of General Liability Insurance coverage issued by an insurance carrier licensed to do business in the State of New York for the protection of the State of New York and Permittee against any claims, suits, demands or judgments by reason of bodily injury, including death, and for any claims resulting in property damage occurring on or in the proximity to the permit area.

   Such General Liability Insurance shall be in the amount no less than $ N/A (combined property damage and/or bodily injury, including death) single limit per occurrence, and name the People of the State of New York as an additional insured.

   The Permittee will furnish the State a certificate of insurance, with a (30) thirty day prior written notice of any cancellation or major change in the policy conditions. The Permit shall be voided if insurance is cancelled, modified or lapses.

   Approval of this permit shall be contingent upon receipt, by the State, of a copy of a properly executed insurance certificate.

5. Permittee is responsible for any repairs, improvements or maintenance work of any kind on the property at Permittee's expense. The State may, at any time, periodically inspect the premises to determine whether same are in good repair and maintenance, structurally sound, and that there are no unsafe, hazardous, unsanitary, or defective conditions existing.

6. Permittee is responsible to maintain that the occupancy is in compliance with any and all applicable Federal, State, and local laws, ordinances, codes, rules and regulations affecting the use of the property. Permittee shall not conduct or allow any use or activity on the premises inconsistent with law and shall not conduct or allow any use or activity on the premises which may require a permit or other approval by a government agency without having lawfully obtained such permit or approval.

7. All arrangements of services for utilities, removal of garbage, rubbish, litter, snow and ice will be made by the Permittee at the Permittees's expense, unless hereafter specified. The State shall have no responsibility for providing any services not specifically set forth in writing herein. Permittee shall comply with all local and State building standards in the installation or repair of any utilities including but not limited to electricity and plumbing. Permittee is responsible for keeping and maintaining the premises herein in a safe and clean condition, for the regular and prompt removal of garbage, rubbish, litter, snow and ice. Permittee shall be responsible for preventing damages to the plumbing system and premises caused by lack of heat or water damage from leaks.

8. The State shall have no responsibility whatever for the loss or destruction of any improvements made by the Permittee or for personal property stored or being used on the premises.

9. Permittee hereby agrees to admit State representatives and prospective purchasers or permittees to examine these premises during reasonable business hours.

10. Permittee agrees to indemnify and save harmless the State from any claim or loss including legal expenses by reason of the use or misuse of the premises under this permit and/or from any claim or loss by reason of any accident or damage to any person or property being on said premises caused by Permittee, its employees, agents or invitees.

11. This permit shall be automatically renewed for successive terms of one month each unless cancelled by either party. Cancellation by the State requires thirty (30) days written notice, except for cause, in which event cancellation can be required on ten (10) days written notice. Permitttee may cancel this permit by giving thirty (30) days written notice.

12. The parties acknowledge that this instrument is not a lease but is merely a permit to occupy and use and therefore a landlord-tenant relationship is not hereby created, and further, that since this is not a lease, Section 5-321 of the General Obligations Law does not apply to this permit to the extent permitted by law.

13. Permittee will not sublet the premises nor assign or transfer the Permit to any other parties in part or in whole without the prior written consent of the State. Failure to comply with this provision may result in ten (10) days written notice of cancellation of the Permit by the State, and the State may immediately take possession and terminate all rights of the Permittee as of such moment.

14. The Permittee understands and agrees that the fee charged by the State may periodically be updated to reflect fair market value and the Permittee will enter into a new permit for the new fee if it wishes to remain in occupancy. Failure to execute a new permit will require Permittee to immediately vacate the premises.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE PROVISIONS, CANAL PERMITS ALSO INCLUDE PARAGRAPHS 15 AND 16.

15. No alterations, excavations, improvements or modifications of any kind may be made to the Canal lands or system without express written permission from the State in the form of a Canal Work Permit.

16. Unless express written permission is granted to the Permittee by the State, no permanent buildings, structures or additions to existing buildings or structures will be allowed on the Canal lands or system. Any existing buildings at the time of the issuance of the permit shall be used for seasonal occupancy only.

17. Additional Provisions to Permit, if any:

- See attached sheets with Special Conditions
- See the attached map that delineates the permit area and is incorporated in and made a part of this permit.
- See the attached rider containing paragraphs 1 through 22, the terms and provisions of which are incorporated in and made a part of this permit.
- If any of the provisions of this permit are held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect or impair other provisions herein which can be given effect without the invalid provisions, and to this end the provisions of this permit are severable.
- Permittee agrees and understands that the State is under no obligation to sell the property to the permittee and that no commitment, expressed or implied is made by the State to give the permittee any right to purchase the property.

ACCEPTANCE:

In consideration of the granting of the Permit, the undersigned accepts all of the above terms, conditions and provisions.

STATE OF NEW YORK)
)SS:
COUNTY OF Albany)

Signed Robert Bathrick
Director
Division of Lands & Forests
NYS DEC

FOR INDIVIDUAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

On the 26th day of October, 19 90, before me personally came Robert Bathrick, Dir, Div of Lands & Forests; NYSDEC

to me known to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and acknowledged that they executed the same.

STATE OF NEW YORK)
)SS:
COUNTY OF Albany)

Robert J. McCracken
(Notary Public)
ROBERT J. McCRACKEN
NOTARY PUBLIC, STATE OF NEW YORK
RESIDING IN DELAWARE CO. #4510307
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES April 30, 1991

FOR CORPORATION ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

On the _____ day of _____, 19 ____, before me personally came _____

_____

to me known, who, being by me duly sworn, did depose and say that they reside at _____

_____

_____ in _____

that they are the _____ of _____, the corporation described in and which executed the foregoing instrument; that they signed their name thereto by order of the Board of Directors of said corporation.

_____
(Notary Public)

RECOMMENDED: Original Signed By David Layne — 11-14-90
Regional Real Estate Officer — Date

APPROVED: Commissioner of Transportation
for the People of The State of New York
By _____ — NOV 30 1990
Director, Real Estate Division — Date

CAN 36-1 (1/66)

Permit No. 67-3-24

STATE OF NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

DIVISION OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

REVOCABLE PERMIT

Issued Pursuant to Article X of the Canal Law

Albany, March 6, 1967

WHEREAS, Conservation Department, Division of Lands & Forests, Albany, New Y hereinafter referred to as the "licensee," has made application for permission to temporarily occupy and use portions of canal lands at South Lake Reservoir, Town of Ohio, as shown on map attached, for purposes of installing and maintaining a public recreation and campsite development with the necessary appurtenant facilities

THEREFORE, permission is hereby granted to said licensee to temporarily occupy and use portions of canal lands at South Lake Reservoir, Town of Ohio, as shown on map attached, for purposes of installing and maintaining a public recreation and campsite development with the necessary appurtenant facilities

as asked for in said application and described above, at their own cost and expense, upon the following conditions and restrictions:

1st. This permit shall not be assigned or transferred without the written permission of the Superintendent of Public Works.

2nd. All work authorized by this permit shall be done in accordance with any maps, plans and profiles which may be on file in this office, and/or in accordance with the special and general conditions hereinafter set forth, or directions which may be given by the Superintendent of Public Works. Any structures erected upon canal lands by right of this permit shall not be changed in any way without first receiving written permission of the Superintendent of Public Works to do so.

3rd. All work authorized by this permit shall be done under the supervision of the Superintendent of Public Works or an Inspector to be appointed by him. The work shall not be commenced until such time as the officially signed copy of the permit is received by the licensee. The work shall be done at such times as the Superintendent of Public Works shall direct, so as not to interfere with the free and perfect use of the canals, or endanger the lives or property of any persons, and particularly of those engaged in repairing, operating or navigating the canal.

4th. In the event that any vessel or float is subjected to delay by reason of the work authorized by this permit, the licensee shall pay to the owner of such vessel or float so delayed, such amount as will fairly compensate such owner for the delay or loss of time occasioned to him by the operations herein authorized, and in the event that the licensee and the owner are unable to agree as to the amount of compensation to be paid for such delay the amount of such payment shall be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works. The sum fixed by him shall be binding upon and paid by the licensee to such owner. The Inspector appointed by the Superintendent of Public Works pursuant to the third paragraph of of this permit, shall ascertain whether or not any boats have been delayed by the work herein authorized, and shall determine the extent of the damages suffered, and shall report such facts to the Superintendent of Public Works, for his final determination.

5th. Any and all canal banks or other structures which may be disturbed or interfered with during the progress of the work shall be restored to a perfect condition by the licensee at ___its___ _____ own cost and expense.

6th. Except insofar as they are specifically modified herein, the rules and regulations governing terminals and the rules and regulations governing navigation on the New York State Canals, are hereby made a part of this permit.

SPECIAL SPECIFICATIONS AND CONDITIONS:

(a) It is agreed that the entire holdings of canal lands at South Lake Reservoir, as indicated by Survey Map dated August 30, 1963 with exceptions of those canal lands fronting on private owned upland and on structures deemed necessary for operation and maintenance of the Reservoir, shall be placed under this permit for purposes of establishing and maintaining a public recreation and campsite development.

(b) The area to be occupied shall be subject to directions which may be given by the Superintendent of Public Works or his representative, and the use of the property shall not be permitted to interfere with any navigation interests, including any structural repair or improvement work on or connected with the Reservoir, and the control of the water level as required for operation of the Barge Canal System.

(c) The use of these canal lands shall be at the risk of the licensee with no right or title conveyed nor any ownership or interest of any kind except sole and exclusive occupancy of the land for the purpose described.

(d) The licensee will protect the land from trespass and eliminate as required any illegal or improper usage within the permit area.

(e) Offices and employees of the Department of Public Works, shall have access to and across the lands placed under this permit whenever the interests of the department may require.

(f) Signs erected on these and adjacent lands labeling and describing the proposed recreation development shall indicate ownership and cooperation of the Department of Public Works and signs shall be provided to identify South Lake as a reservoir of the Barge Canal System.

(g) General condition 4 is waived as being not applicable

~~(h) The Department of Public Works will clean up encroachments where permits were cancelled except where the encroachments are on both canal land and Forest Reserve lands, in which case joint action will be taken.~~

7th. The use of said land shall be subject at all times to the interest of the State in the making of improvements and repairs to the canal system or work in connection therewith. The Superintendent of Public Works, his agents, employees and contractors, shall at all times have the right of entry thereon, if in the judgment of the Superintendent of Public Works the State's interest shall require.

8th. The licensee undertakes and agrees to indemnify and save harmless the State, its officers, or employees, from any and all claims, demands and recoveries arising out of the use or manner of use made by the licensee of the property which is the subject matter of this permit.

9th. The work authorized by this permit shall be commenced promptly, and progressed to completion without delay; and in the event that such work is not so commenced and progressed to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Public Works, this permit shall be deemed to be revoked, and said work shall not be resumed without a renewal of this permit in writing by the Superintendent of Public Works.

10th. The Superintendent of Public Works reserves the right at any time to revoke and annul this permit, whereupon it shall become the duty of the licensee, at its own cost and expense, forthwith to remove from the property which is the subject matter of this permit, any and all works and structures erected by it thereon, and vacate and surrender to the State possession thereof. Upon failure of the licensee to remove such works and structures, the Superintendent of Public Works may summarily enter upon and remove from said premises any and all encroachments and property of the licensee, at the licensee's own cost and expense.

Notice of revocation may be given to the licensee personally or by mailing to it a notice to that effect enclosed in a postpaid wrapper addressed to it at No. Division of Lands & Forests ~~xxxx~~ Street, Albany N.Y.

11th. This permit shall not become effective, nor shall any work be commenced under the same, until the original thereof has been executed by the applicant, signed by the Superintendent of Public Works, the official seal of the State of New York attached hereto, and an executed copy of the permit received by the licensee.

12th. In accepting this permit the said licensee has in mind the possibility of the sale or otherwise disposal by the State of the land referred to, without notice, and in such event the permission hereby granted will automatically terminate.

13th. No refund will be made to the licensee or other party, of any portion of the fee paid for the use of the State property should this permit be cancelled within the specified time for which the fee has been paid.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of said office, the day and year first above written.

J. BURCH McMORRAN,
Superintendent of Public Works

Asst. Superintendent of Operation and Maintenance

ACCEPTANCE OF PERMIT

The undersigned hereby accepts the foregoing revocable permit and agrees faithfully to comply ~~with all the terms and conditions thereof.~~

Dated Albany, N.Y., March 17, 1967

By

APPENDIX 16.B.

E.C.L. - ARTICLE 9 - SECTION 9-0107

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§9-0107. Acceptance by department of lands for parks and for silvicultural research.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this article, the department is hereby authorized to accept, for the state, grants or deeds of gift of any lands, upon approval of the title thereto by the Attorney General, as follows:

1. a. Lands, located in any county named in subdivision 2 of section 9-0105, or in subdivision 6 of section 9-0101 of this article, which the department may deem suitable for park or reservation purposes. The grant or deed must recite that it is given for acceptance under the provisions of this subdivision of this section.

b. Property so accepted shall forever be under the jurisdiction of the commissioner and his successors in office and, by virtue of the acceptance thereof, shall be irrevocably dedicated to be used for the purposes of a public park or reservation under the care, custody, control and management of the department and shall not become a part of the forest preserve. Such property shall forever remain open to the public for the enjoyment of the scenic and natural beauties of the premises, and receive such improvement or development, by the erection of buildings, roads, highways, railroads and other structures, including the improvement, alteration and maintenance of the structures now on such premises as the legislature may from time to time determine. The department may, in its discretion, lease a part or all of such premises upon such terms and conditions as it may determine not inconsistent with the reasonable use of such premises by the public, provided that any such lease shall first have been approved by the Attorney General as to form.

2. a. Lands, located in any county named in subdivision 6 of section 9-0101 of this article, which the department may deem suitable for use for the purposes of silvicultural research and experimentation in the science of forestry to the end that forest practices most beneficial to the economy of the state and the health, welfare and comfort of the people of the state may be ascertained and demonstrated. The grant or deed to the state of any such lands must recite that it is given for acceptance under the provisions of this subdivision of this section.

b. Property so accepted shall be under the jurisdiction of the commissioner and his successors in office and, until otherwise provided by law, shall be dedicated for use only for the purposes of silvicultural research and experimentation in the science of forestry, including purposes incidental thereto, under the care, custody, control and management of the department and its successors in office and shall not become a part of the forest preserve. Under such conditions as it may deem consistent with the purposes aforesaid, and upon such terms as it may deem to be for the best interests of the state, the department may sell trees, timber and other products on any such lands. All trees, timber or other products to be sold shall be plainly marked or otherwise designated prior to cutting and no such material shall be removed from such land until paid for. No such material shall be sold at less than the fair market value in the county or counties in which it is located, which value shall be the value fixed by a department forester or other competent appraiser in a report made after an examination of the materials to be sold, provided such appraisal is approved by the department. The department may sell any such materials at not less than the fair market value so fixed and under such conditions as it may prescribe, provided, however, that no sale of such materials

appraised at five hundred dollars or more shall be made without public notice of sale, and after receipt of sealed bids. The award shall be made only to the highest bidder. Such notice of sale and bids, the awarding of the contract and the execution and filing of the contract shall otherwise be in accordance with the procedure specified in sections 9-0501 through 9-0505 of this article for the sale after public notice, of trees, timber, and other forest products on reforestation areas. All moneys received from any such sale shall be paid over to the State Comptroller and shall be deposited by him in the forest preserve expansion fund established by section 97-e of the State Finance Law.

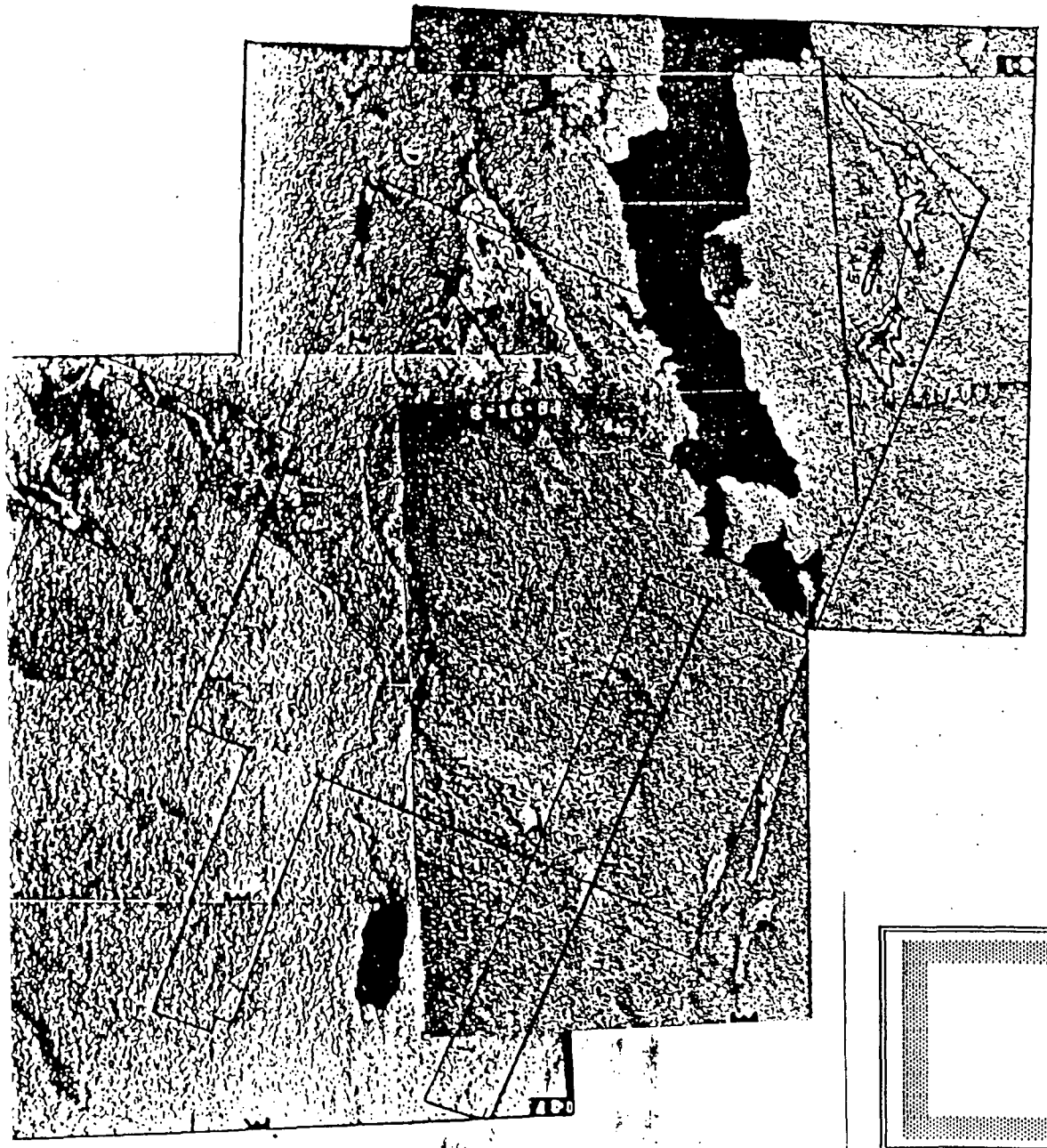
APPENDIX 16.D. SUMMARY OF FOREST INVENTORY DATA*
PRATT-NORTHAM MEMORIAL PARK
09/17/90

STAND	ACRES	FOREST TYPE	SIZE CLASS	CU. FT. VOL/AC.	BD. FT. VOL/AC.	BASAL AREA/ AC.	CULL %
A-1	225	NH	9.9"- C	3124	4824	97	42
A-2	30	NH-Sp-Fir	8.9"- C	4442	4860	135	66
A-3	3	NH-Sp-Fir	-6"- A	-	-	-	-
A-4	24	Swamp	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Comp. Total	282						
B-1	701	NH	9.3" - C	2705	3934	99	36
C-1	102	NH	10.1" - C	3073	5948	102	52
C-2	82	NH-Sp-Fir	8.0" - B	3871	3346	149	66
C-3	23	Open	-	-	-	-	-
C-4	698	NH-Sp-Fir	9.8" - C	3298	5430	110	44
C-5	83	NH	9.8" - C	2636	4027	79	60
Total	988						
D-1	202	NH	10.5" - C	3210	5694	98	47
D-2	551	NH-Sp-Fir	9.8" - C	4689	7264	142	40
Total	753						
E-1	139	NH	11.9" - D	1294	2388	49	52
F-1	253	NH	10.2" - C	1847	3244	67	22
F-2	78	NH-Sp-Fir	8.9" - C	3261	3279	118	4
Total	331						
G-1	380	NH	9.6" - C	3070	4713	110	48

3574 Total Acreage, Pratt-Northam Memorial Park
Silvicultural Sections (Parcels I-III)

Cubic Ft./Ac.	3117	
Total Cubic Feet	10984037	85813 Cords
Gross Board Ft./Ac	4535	
Total Avg. Cull %	45	
Net Board Ft./Ac	2494	
Total Net Board Feet	8789141	

* - Figures Derived From NYS DEC Inventory Data Management System, Version 1.00



APPENDIX 16.D.

PRATT-NORTHAM MEMORIAL PARK

FOREST INVENTORY MAP

APPENDIX 17
SYNOPSIS OF NORTH LAKE

1851 Chapter Law 181 authorized the survey for constructing reservoirs on the Black River for canal water supply purposes.

9/1851 Map made by I.D. Coleman shows the proposed flow line and filed in State Engineers Office

10/28/1851 The Canal Board adopted plans for North Lake Reservoir.

12/30/1851 Contract awarded by the Canal Board for the construction of the reservoir

1854 Legal technicalities required re-adoption of the plans and the work was authori under Chapter 329 of the laws of 1854. A survey followed and a blue print show the proposed dam, the natural lake and the extent of lands to be flowed to encompass 423½ acres. That required raising the lake level 25 feet although field book surveyors notes show a raise of 27 feet.

1856 Reservoir construction completed at a height sufficient to flood an additional 27 feet.

About 100 acres of the Blake lot were flooded.

1869 Dam washed out and is reconstructed. Log cabin used to house workers is retained for dam keeper.

1881 Canal Commission erects a dam keeper's framehouse on the Blake lot, replacing the log cabin, and later a post office, cottage and other buildings and works a 1 acre garden, all on private land without notice or compensation. All buildings could have been located on the adjacent Nobleborough Patent.

1888 A saloon is constructed across from the hotel and later moved across the road next to the "hotel" to be used as a storehouse. A small one story building was also constructed for an office for the State Engineer and is later converted to a Post Office; later a 27' x 40' barn is build on the Blake lot and the residence is expanded to two story 25' x 54' w/attached 12'x16' kitchen, now accommodating 20 people. Garden expanded to 1½ acres and firewood cut behind garden.

1896 Barn erected on the Blake lot for caretakers use.

12/23/1897 - Forest Preserve Board purchases 13,986 acres in the Blake lot from the Adirondack League Club.

1909 16' x 21' "Dodge Camp" erected on West Shore, 1 mile along the Shore from the dam, of North Lake Reservoir (Dodge was an employee of Public Works). Canals contends the camp is on an island when the reservoir is at full capaicty (one other island, in Nobleboro Patent) is occupied under Canals Permit - the former John Barnet camp). The Barnet Island was part of a point apparently excluded in the original taking and now known as Huckleberry Island, lease 59-4-61 to David L. Conway, Jr.

1911 Fire in the State Capitol destroys records of efforts to secure canal lands.

6/13/1917 In an effort to resolve occupancy questions in relation to Forest Preserve lands, State Forester A.H. King made a survey and map showing a hotel, state house and 1 acre garden/pasture between the Nobleboro Line and the south Lake Road, as well as a Post Office between the road and reservoir.

5/7/1918 A.B. Strough Lake Clerk for the Conservation Commission writes an opinion suggesting only lands flowed are under canal jurisdiction and then only by easement and Opines canals may only maintain a comfortable house , small barn and outhouse for the sole use of the dam keeper.

8/30/1918 W. W. Wotherspoon, Supt. of Public Works, writes an opinion defending the buildings and argues that the entire flow line 27' above the natural lake was taken for canal purposes. His opinion that the lands submerged, "to the full extend of the flow line", became canal lands would support, in part, the contention of Strough that canals acquired only what was flowed at maximum dam elevation.

1/27/1919 Attorney General Charles Newton renders an opinion after reviewing the Strough and Wotherspoon opinions. He concludes that lands, acquired by Canals prior to the creation of the Forest Preserve are canal lands. He refers to "lines bounding the area to be flowed" and thereafter "all lands within the indicated flow lines" were acquired. The A. G. concludes that fee title was acquired to all lands within the flowed line as indicated on the 1851 map made and filed. He further concludes that the Dodge Camp is within the flow line based upon maps submitted by both State parties. He concurs that pursuant to the 1917 A.H. King map that the gatekeeper residence, adjoining building, barn, post office, garden and oil building are all on the Blake lot, outside the 1851 flow lines. Further that by prescription canals may continue to maintain a residence barn and outhouse on the Blake lot. It should be noted that the 1851 map clearly states "water to be raised 25'". The map contains a traverse 838.12 chains in length and encompassing 423¼ ac. Normal survey practice would put the stations on the contour desired and interconnecting lines would not necessarily follow the lands flowed.

1940+ Barn constructed in the Blake lot apparently to house snowplowing equipment. The barn is considered a Town of Ohio Town Barn. We were informed by Frank Jennings of DOT that the original snowplow operator, Otto Koenig was also the gatekeeper, thus the imputable need to have garaging nearby. The building has since been enlarged. There is no record of conveyance of land in this vicinity to the Town of Ohio or Wilmurt.

7/2/1965 Pratt Gift lands acquired at North Lake. Map #6648 supporting the acquisition fails to show Knapp and Cooper inholdings.

8/5/65 Attorney Lyle Hornbeck for Pratt estate advises DEC Surveyor James Dexter that the Knapp Camp was not excepted from the Deed to NYS and further neither was Cooper, nor did he have any knowledge of the Cooper occupation

5/1/1970 Letter from DOT Maintenance Director Charles Besanceney to L&F Asst. Div. Director Victor Glider stating that Knapp and Cooper are "within the Pratt Estate", but "may be on Canal Lands adjacent to the river." DOT will determine if on DOT and if so, they would act to remove them. If on DEC lands, we would have that authority.

1/31/78 - Letter from DEC Regional Director John E. Wilson to DEC Bureau Chief Robert Norton requesting that we have DOT survey their lines.

3/16/78 - Regional Forester S.E. Coutant formally requests DEC Real Property unit to survey our lines at North Lake.

3/28/78 - Letter John Wilson to DOT Director Richard Simberg requesting survey.

4/12/78 Letter from DOT Regional Director Richard Simberg to DEC Regional Director John Wilson advising that extensive work was done on the North Lake appropriation line during the 77/78 winter and anticipating no further work until late 1978.

4/11/86 Task Force is assigned to begin the Black River W.F. unit plan encompassing the North Lake area. Questions are subsequently raised regarding continuing occupancies and unresolved boundaries.

7/22/87 Regional Forestry Manager Scott Gray summarizes the North Lake/ South Lake status to Regional Supervisor Natural Resources, Leigh M. Blake.

8/7/87 Regional Director Thomas Brown writes Regional DOT Director Philip Barnes requesting resumption of the survey.

8/20/87 Letter from J. Dexter to Douglas Wilson includes a reduced scale contract survey provided by DOT Reg. Waterways Maint. Engineer Frank Jennings. Dexter suggests we consider the Town Barn to be on Forest Preserve.

1987 Circa Judy Drabicki, Regional DEC Attorney, agrees to have Paul VanCott begin preliminary review of North Lake situation.

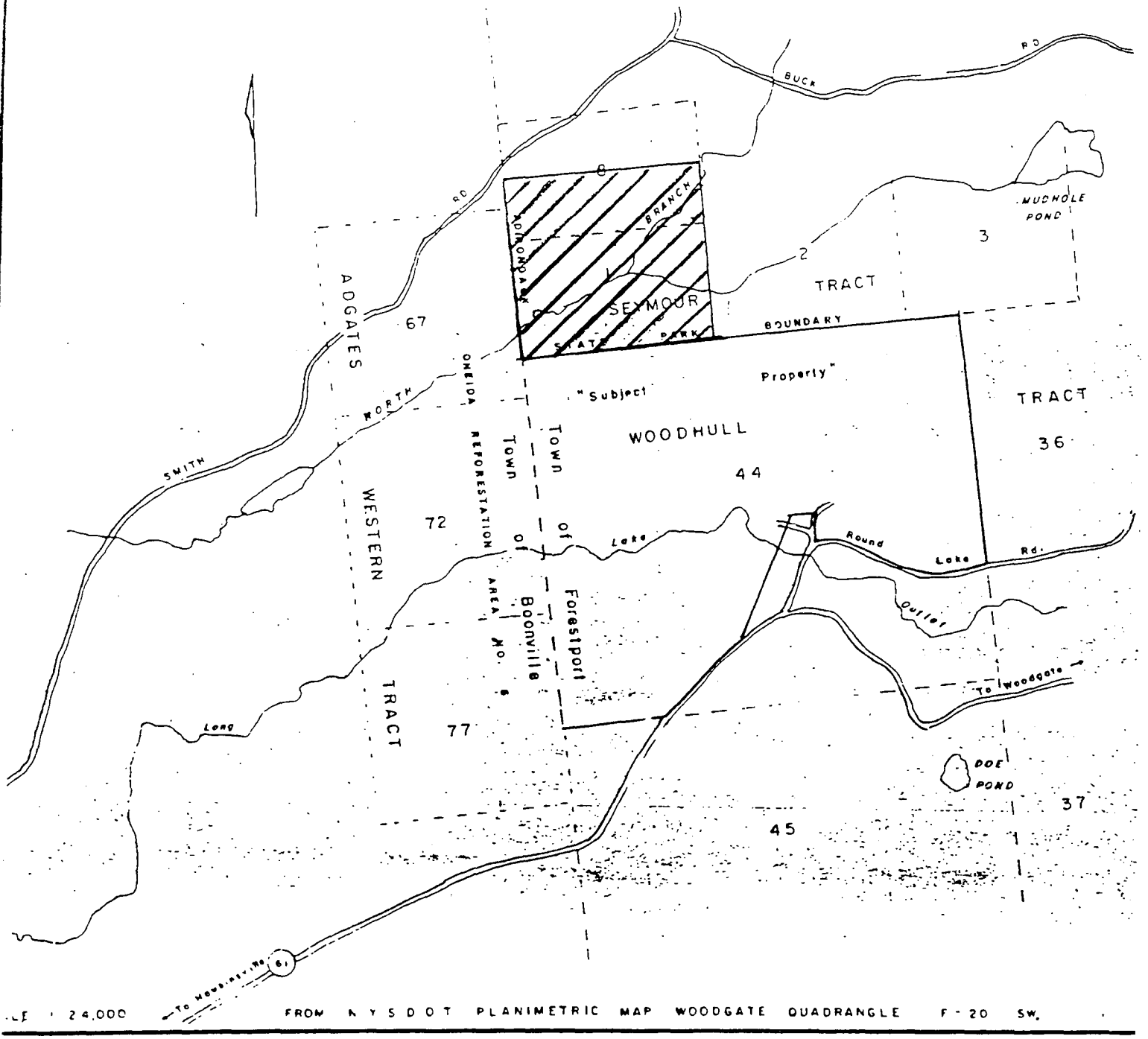
4/14/88 Scott Gray writes L&F Director Robert Bathrick outlining the current North Lake status and making recommendations for resolution.

11/3/87 Scott Gray writes Judy Drabicki requesting that the new assistant Attorney Tom Fucillo pick up where VanCott left off.

11/9/88 - Tom Fucillo requests that Scott Gray put together a synopsis & a new case initiation form and requests a letter from DOT regarding jurisdiction of subject camps and Tax roll data.

APPENDIX 18

THE BANK LOT



LE 1 24,000 FROM N Y S D O T PLANIMETRIC MAP WOODGATE QUADRANGLE F-20 SW.

Recycling

Please check with the facility supervisor about local recycling rules.
These are the decomposition times for typical campground litter:

Paper.....2-5 months
Orange Peel.....6 months
Milk Carton.....5 years
Filter-tip Cigarette.....10-12 years
Plastic Container.....50-80 years
Aluminum.....80-100 years
Plastic Foam.....NEVER

There will be no garbage collected at day-use and picnic areas.

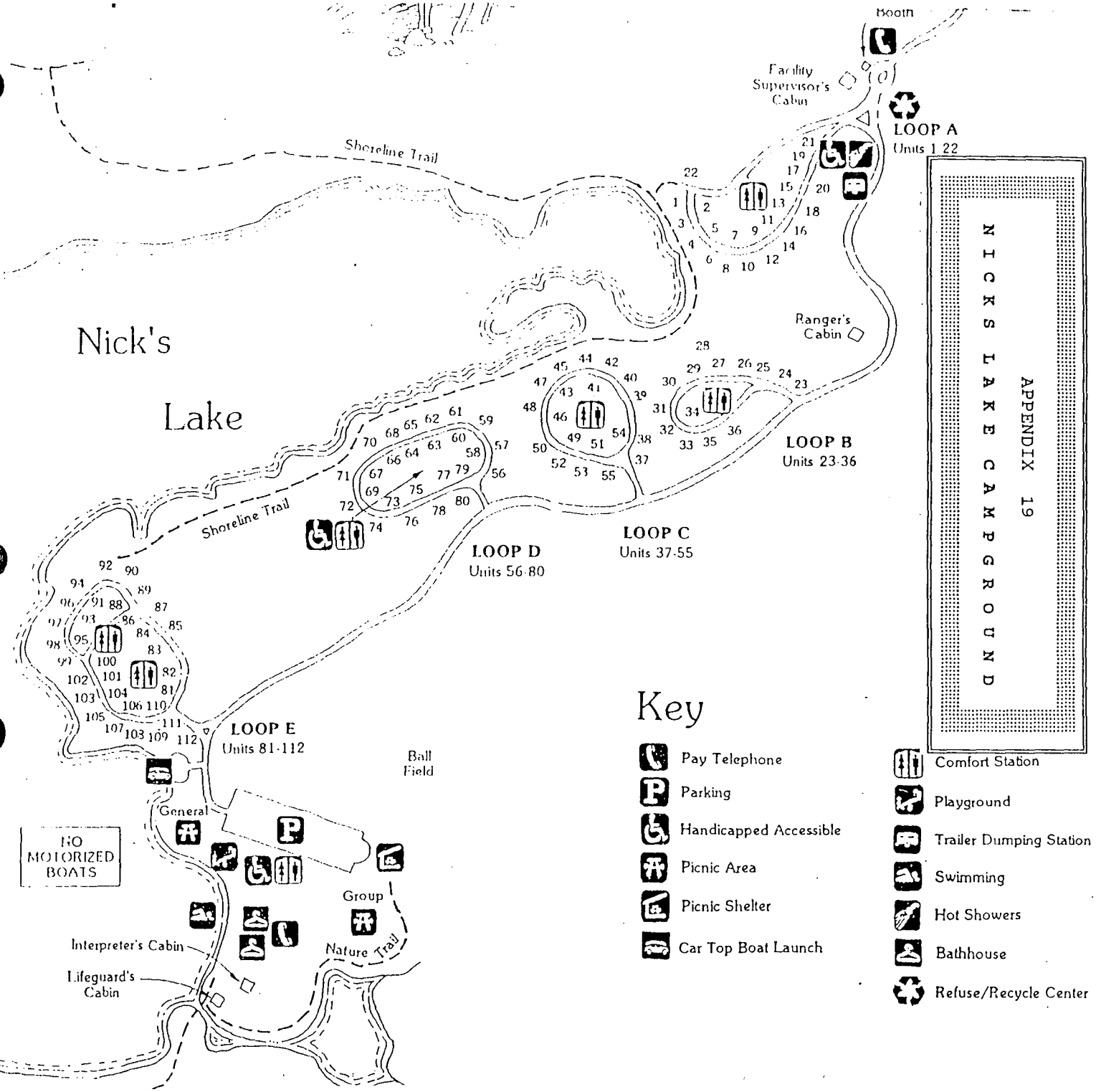
"If you carry it in...carry it out."
Help conserve our natural resources and Recycle for a clean environment.

Reservations

Reservations for all Department of Environmental Conservation Campgrounds are available by calling 1-800-456-CAMP (1-800-456-2267)

Campground History

The lake got it's present name from Nick Stoner of the South-Central Adirondacks. Nick is a near legend in this area's history. In 1962 the state purchased 3,747 acres from Fred Williams, A. Richard Cohen, and Douglas N. Rice. In 1966 Nick's Lake Public Campground was first opened to the public.



APPENDIX 20

WELCOME TO THE NORTH LAKE RECREATIONAL EASEMENT LANDS

A HISTORY OF THE EASEMENT LANDS

The State of New York Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) with the assistance of the Adirondack Nature Conservancy, has acquired a conservation easement on the former J.P.Lewis lands in Herkimer County adjacent to North Lake. This easement protects against subdivision of these lands, provides for sustained timber management and public recreational opportunity. Lyons Falls Pulp and Paper, Inc. (LFP&P) owns the property and the timber. This property is posted with signs indicating that it is being managed cooperatively by LFP&P and NYSDEC. The tract is open to the public, however zoned areas will occasionally be closed temporarily for timber harvesting by LFP&P.

This 11,490 acre tract is located in the Town of Ohio and includes Mud Pond and Hardscrabble Pond. It bounds on the northern half of North Lake Reservoir and has five miles of attractive wooded shoreline. This parcel links two units of Forest Preserve, the Black River Wild Forest and the West Canada Wilderness. The area is found on the new Honnedaga Lake 7.5 X 15 minute U.S. Geological Survey topographic map and the 1954 15 minute Old Forge quadrangle.

Through the efforts of NYSDEC and LFP&P, this land is managed for your use and enjoyment in a manner similar to the neighboring Forest Preserve. Recreational opportunities on this area include hiking, camping, horseback riding, hunting, fishing, trapping, nordic skiing, bicycling and canoeing. Please be good land stewards to assure that this unique cooperative effort will be successful.

Questions may be directed to:

New York State Dept. of Environmental Conservation, 225 N. Main St., Herkimer, N. Y. 13350

Telephone 315-866-6330.

The property is reached as follows:

- North on NYS Route 12 from Utica
- Northeast on NYS Route 28 at Alder Creek
- East onto the North Lake Road at Forestport to North Lake
- Just before the bridge over the Black River at North Lake, left onto the Loop Road to the Easement property

REGULATIONS FOR RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

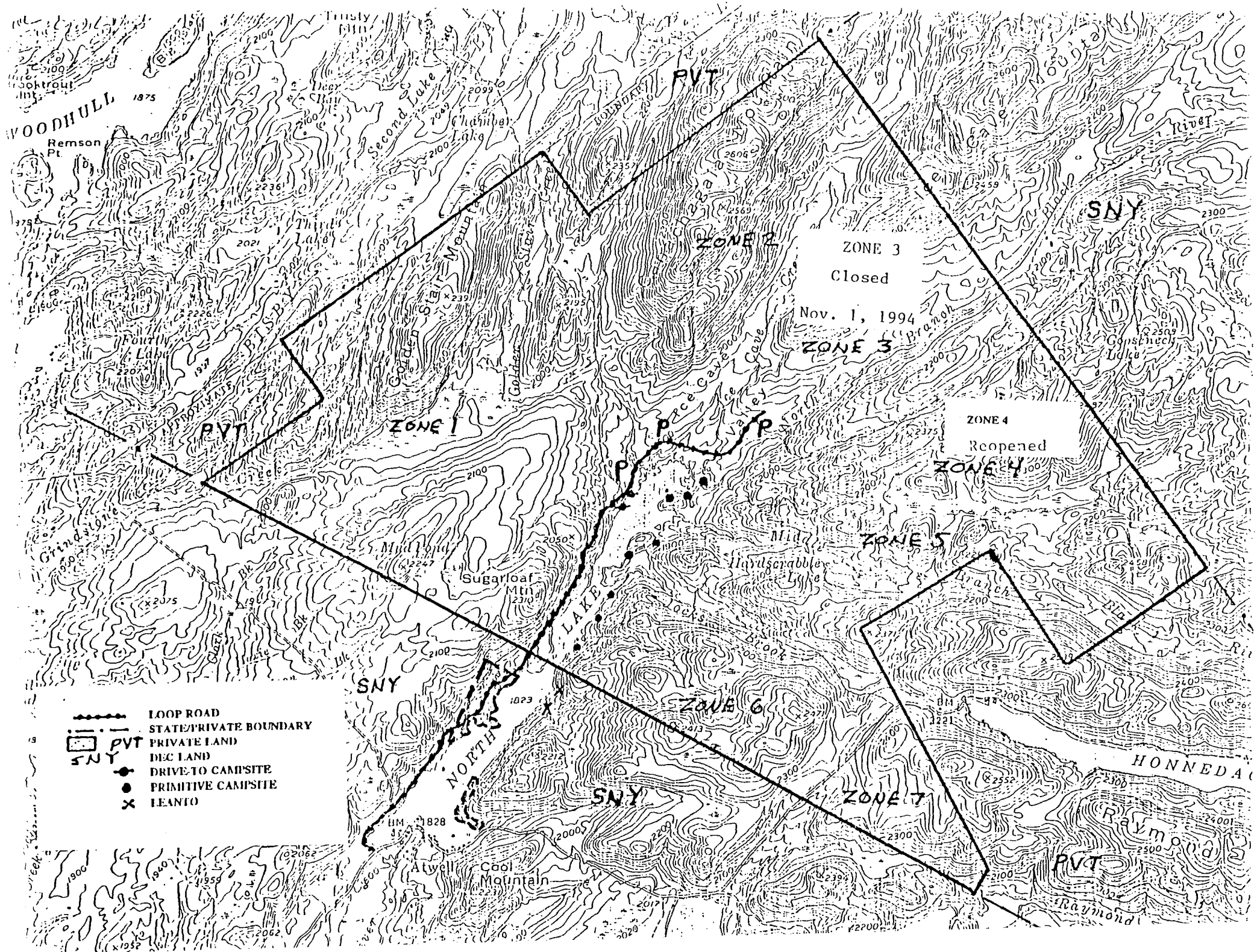
- Overnight camping is allowed at the eight (8) designated sites on the southeast shore of North Lake and at the two drive-to campsites along the Loop Road. Camping at other than these designated sites will be **at least 150 feet** from the shoreline (high water mark).
- No littering or other pollution of the resource, or destruction of any sign, structure, barrier or object is allowed.
- **Snowmobiles, motorcycles and all terrain vehicles are NOT allowed.**
- An open fire for cooking, warmth or smudge is permitted except in any Zone closed for logging purposes. Open fires are not allowed for a period of three (3) years following the re-opening of a closed area, but self-contained stoves may be used.
- **NO LIVE TREES MAY BE DAMAGED, CUT OR DESTROYED. DEAD AND DOWN** trees may be used to build an on-site open fire in an area which is not closed.
- Camping for over three consecutive nights requires a permit from the local Forest Ranger.

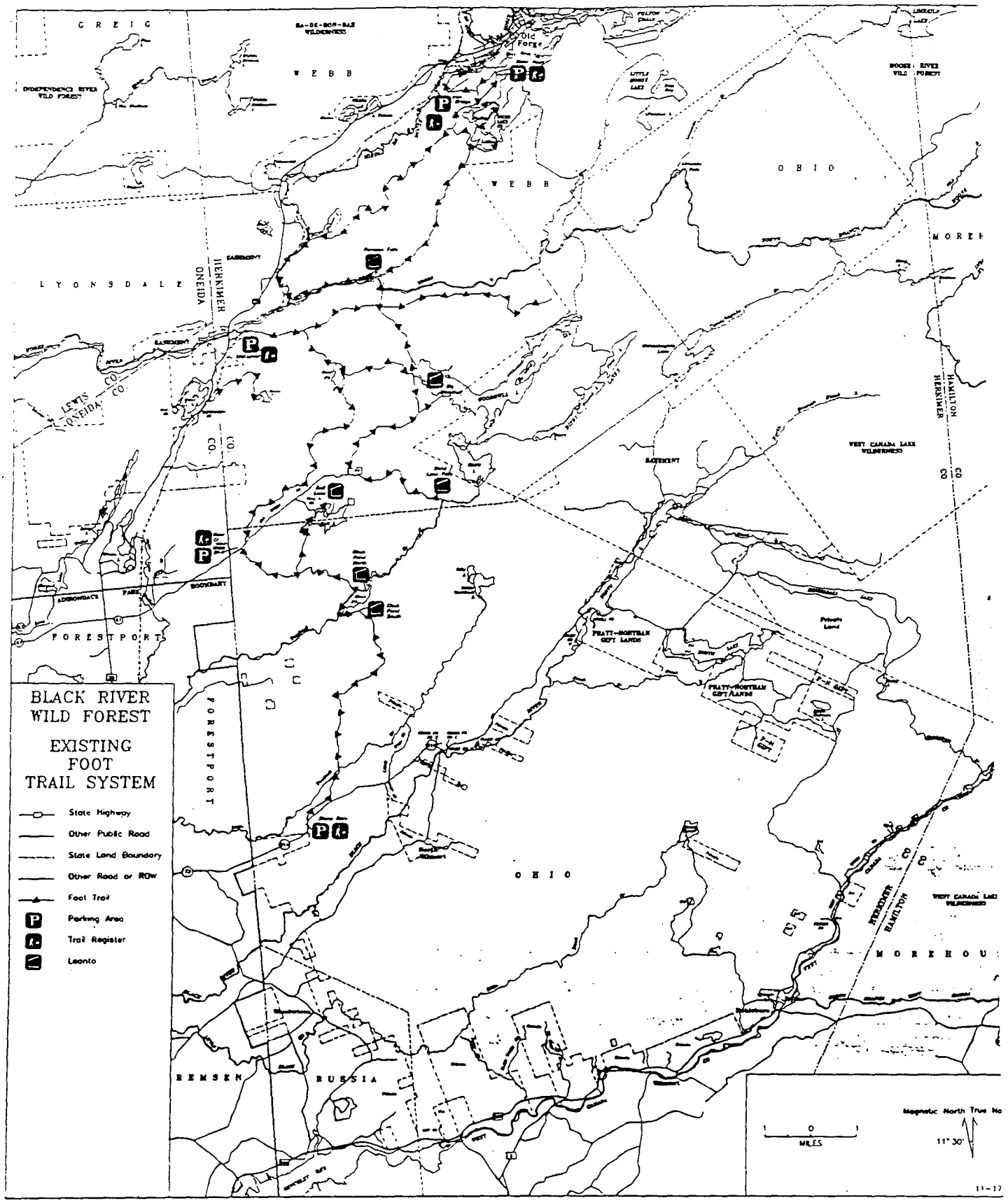
PUBLIC ACCESS TO THE AREA

- Motorized vehicular access is via the **LOOP ROAD ONLY**, no motorized vehicles are allowed on other area roads.
- Parking is allowed only in the three designated parking lots. **NO PARKING ALONG THE ROAD.**
- Camping is not allowed at any parking lot except in the parking area at the end of the Loop Road.
- Be watchful for log trucks which may also be using the road when timber harvesting is in progress. There are numerous turnouts to allow for passing.
- As you enter the area, please respect the rights of private landowners along the Loop Road.

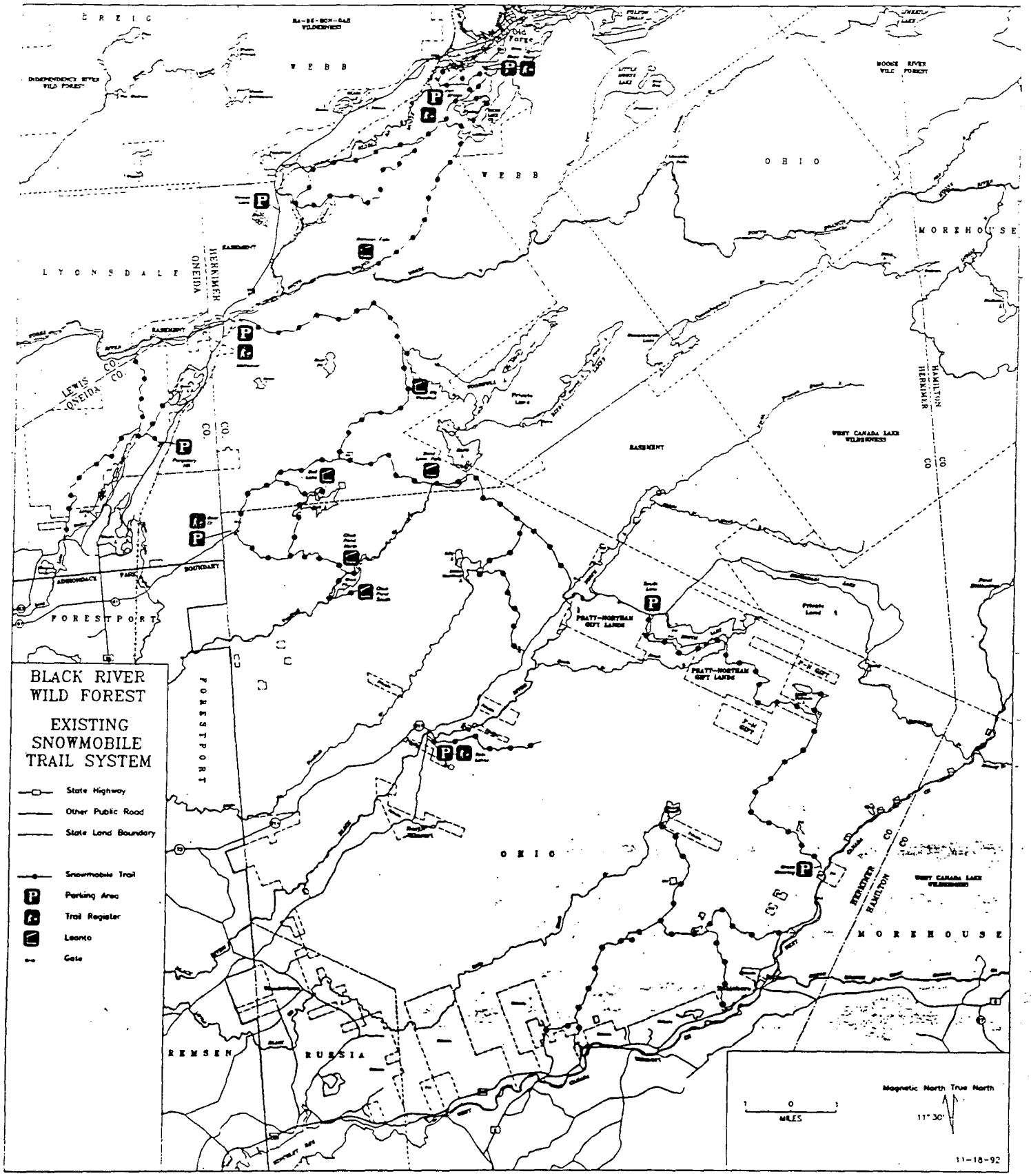
PLEASE REGISTER...Registering lets NYSDEC know where you are in case of an emergency and provides the basis for developing use statistics for this easement area.

"IF YOU CARRY IT IN...CARRY IT OUT"

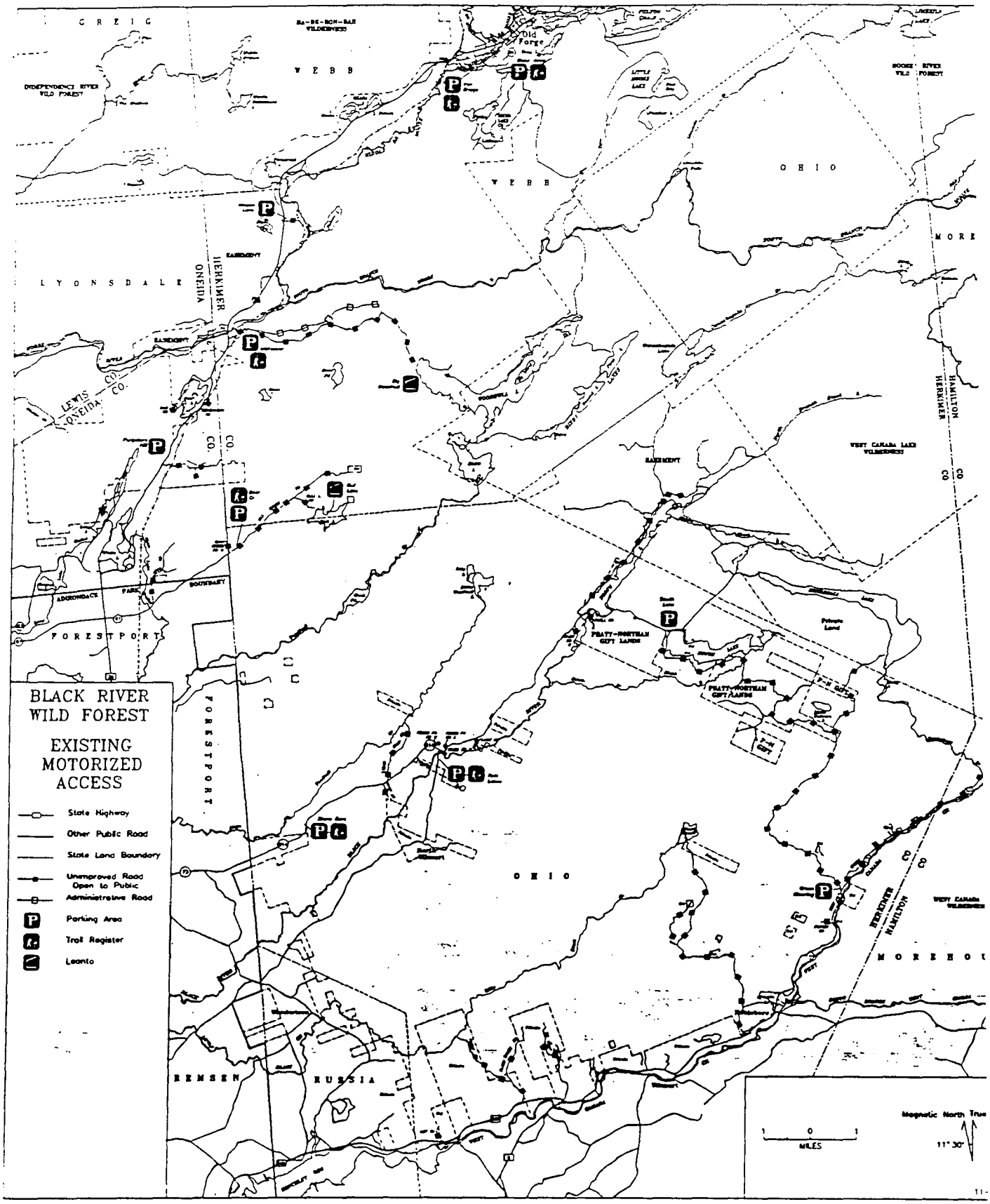

ZONE 3
Closed
Nov. 1, 1994
ZONE 4
Reopened
ZONE 1
ZONE 2
ZONE 3
ZONE 4
ZONE 5
ZONE 6
ZONE 7
PVT
SNY
LOOP ROAD
STATE/PRIVATE BOUNDARY
PRIVATE LAND
DEC LAND
DRIVE-TO CAMPSITE
PRIMITIVE CAMPSITE
LEANTO
Sugarloaf Mtn
Cool Mountain
Atwell
Raymond
HONNEDA
NORTH LAKE
Second Lake
Third Lake
Remson Pt.
WOODHULL
Mud Pond
Mud Hollow
Golden Star Mtn
Grandstone



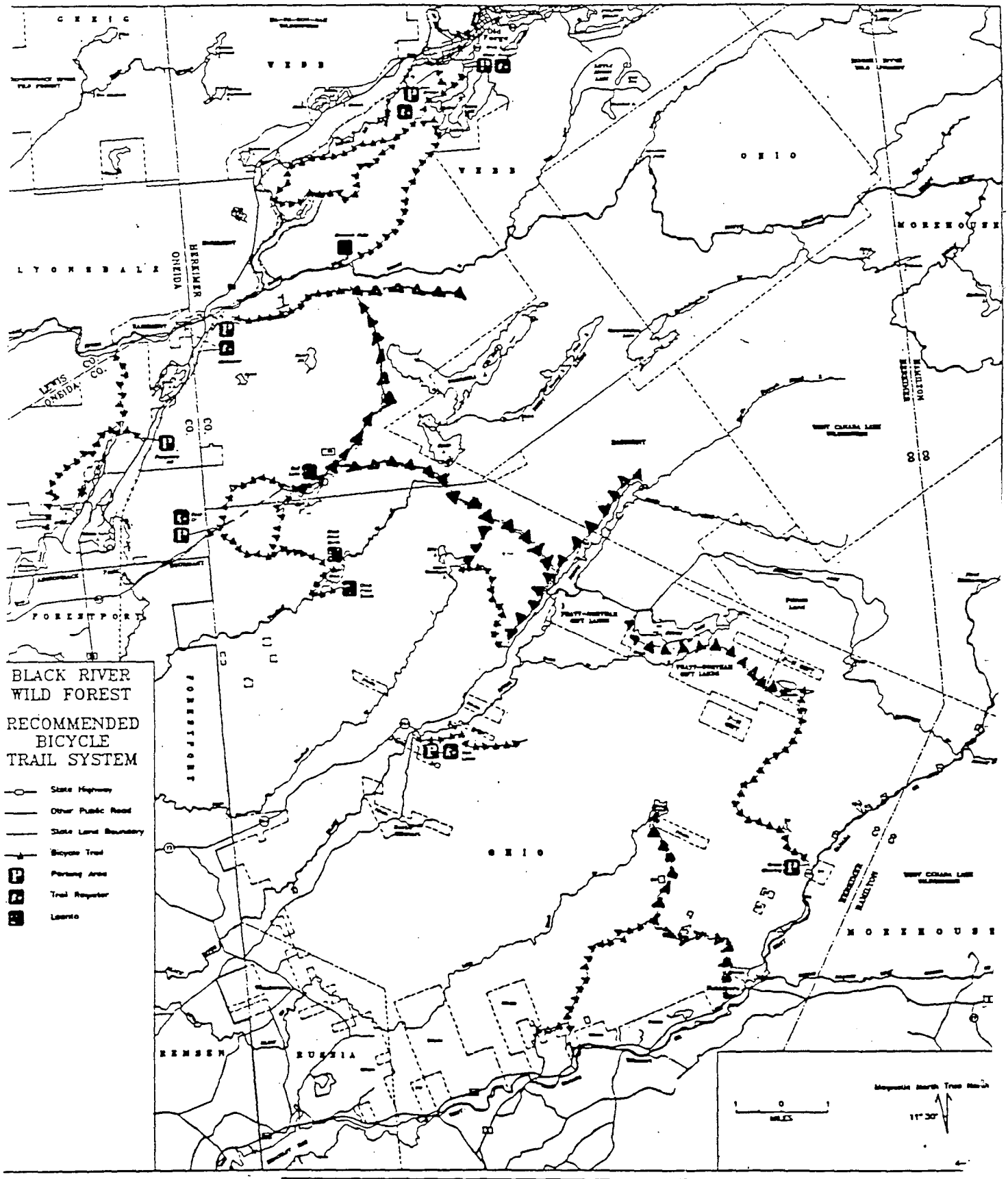
APPENDIX 11.A.1.



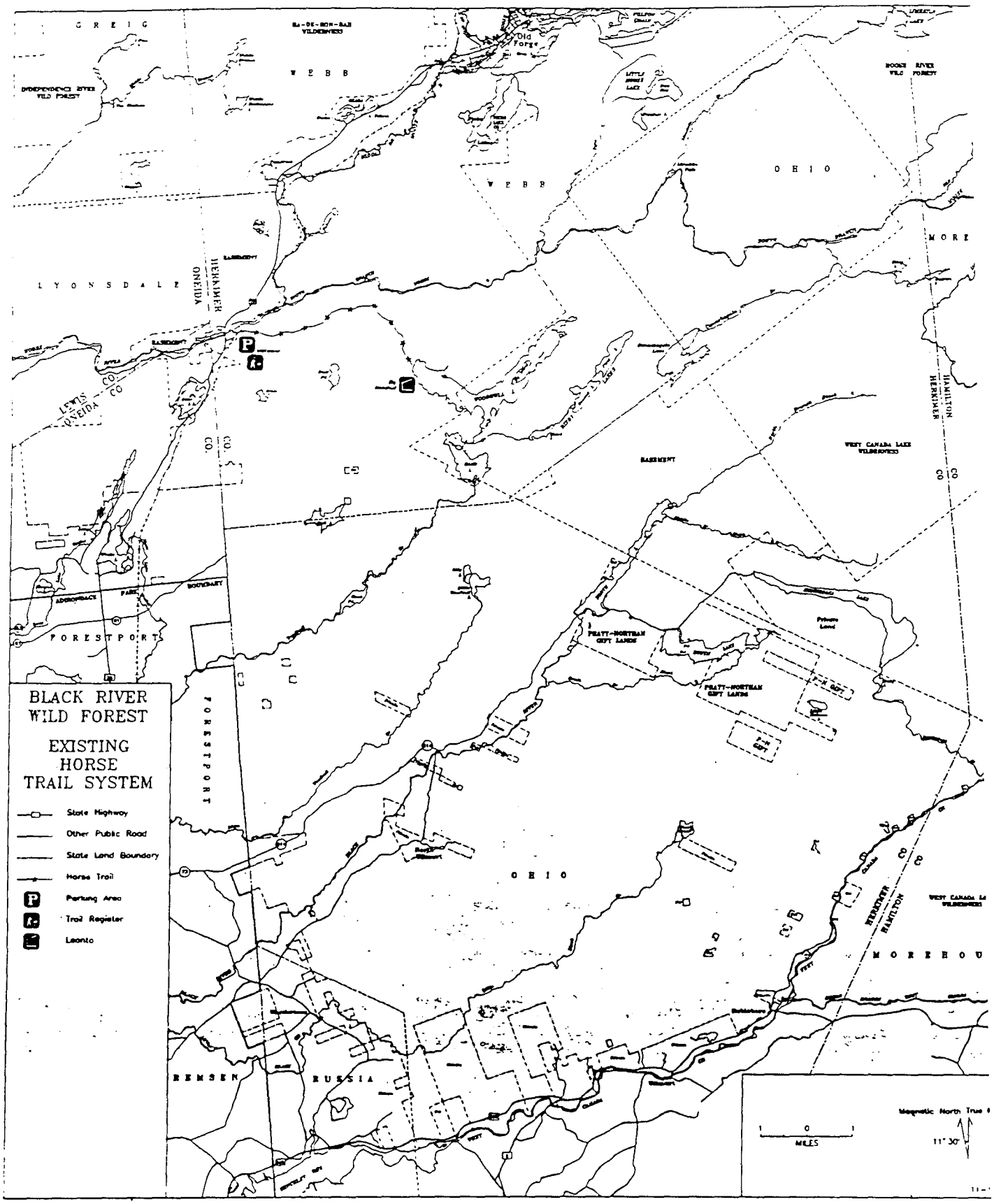
APPENDIX 11.A.2.



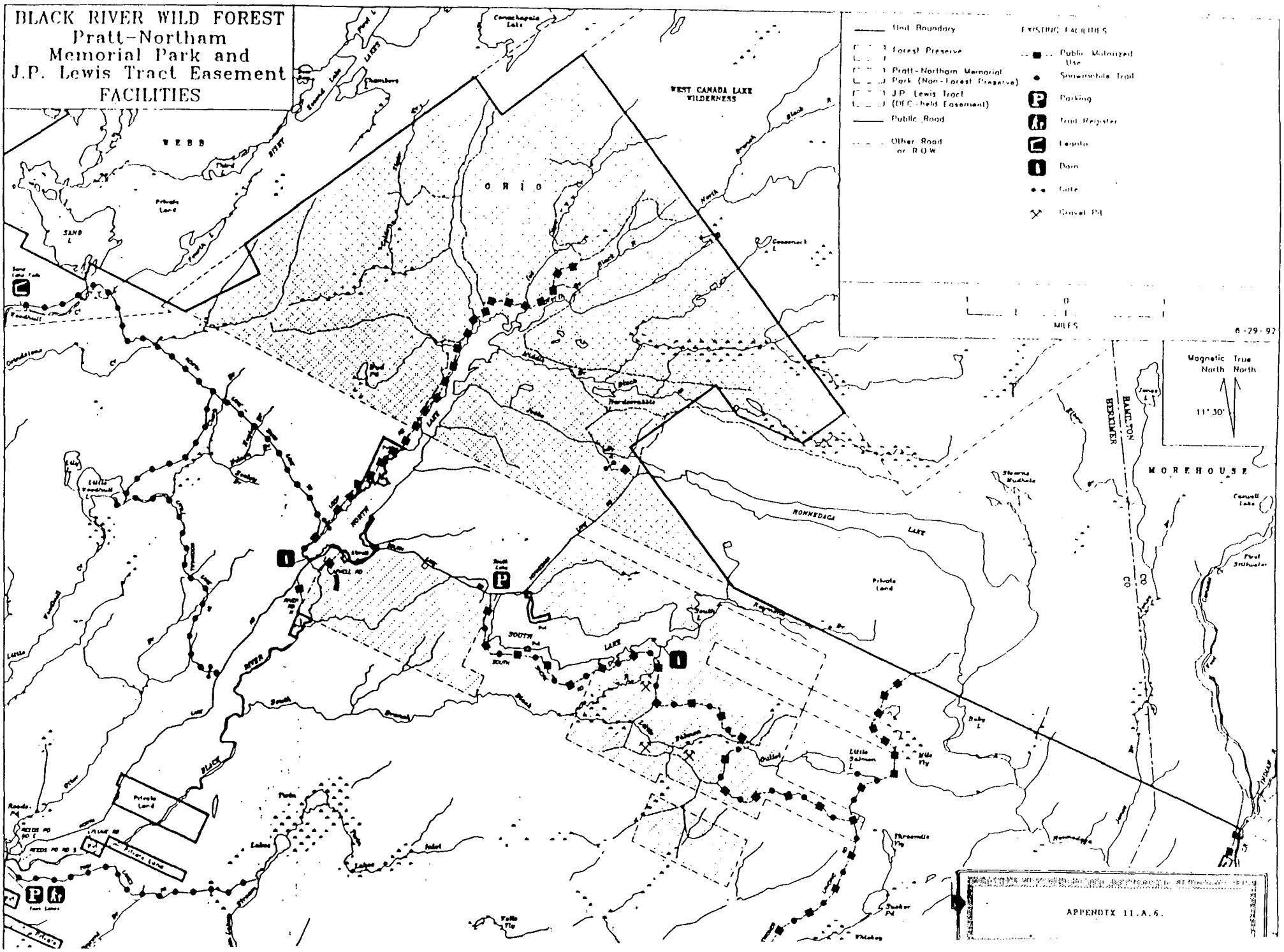
APPENDIX 11.A.3.

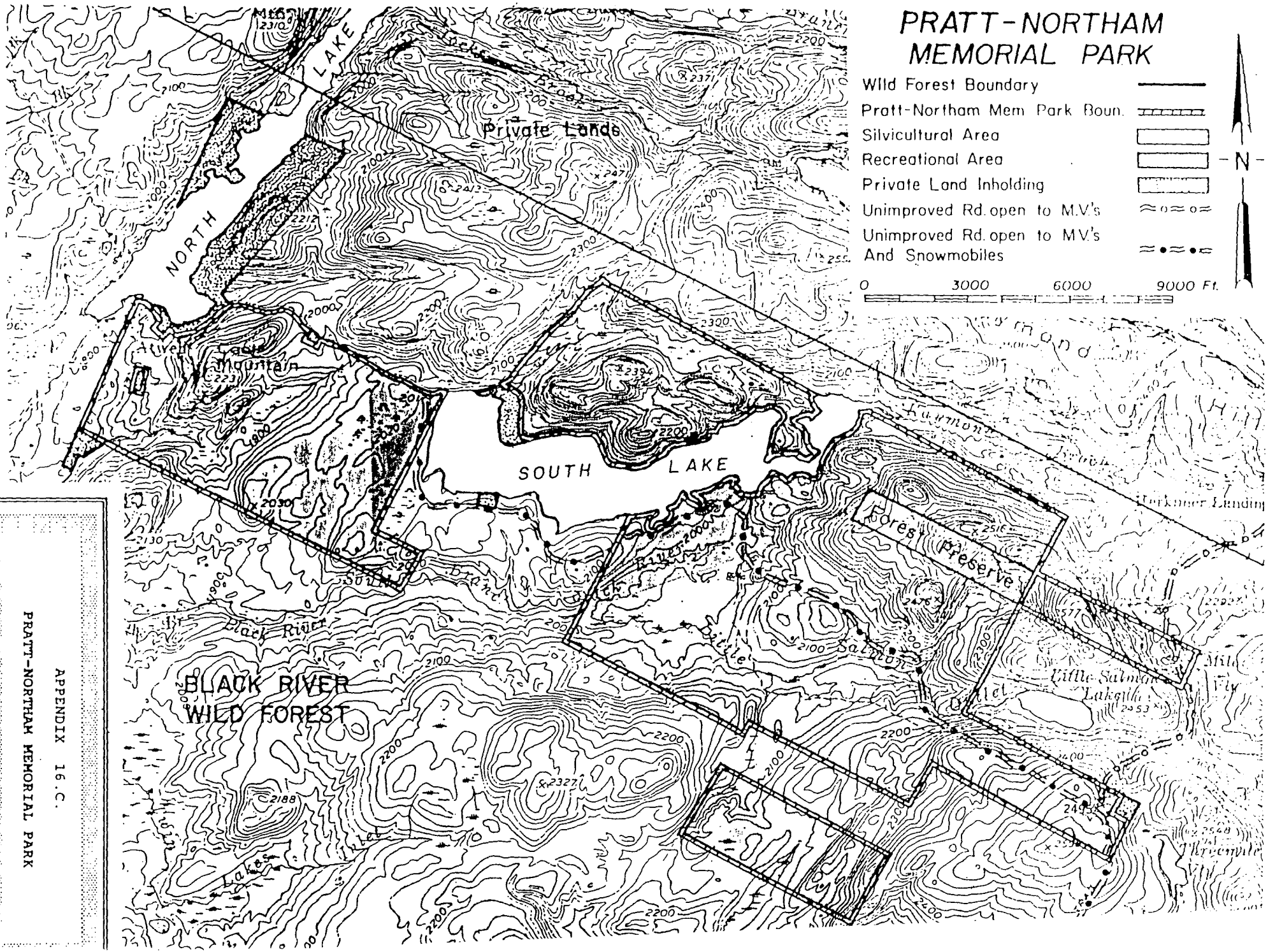


APPENDIX 11.A.4.



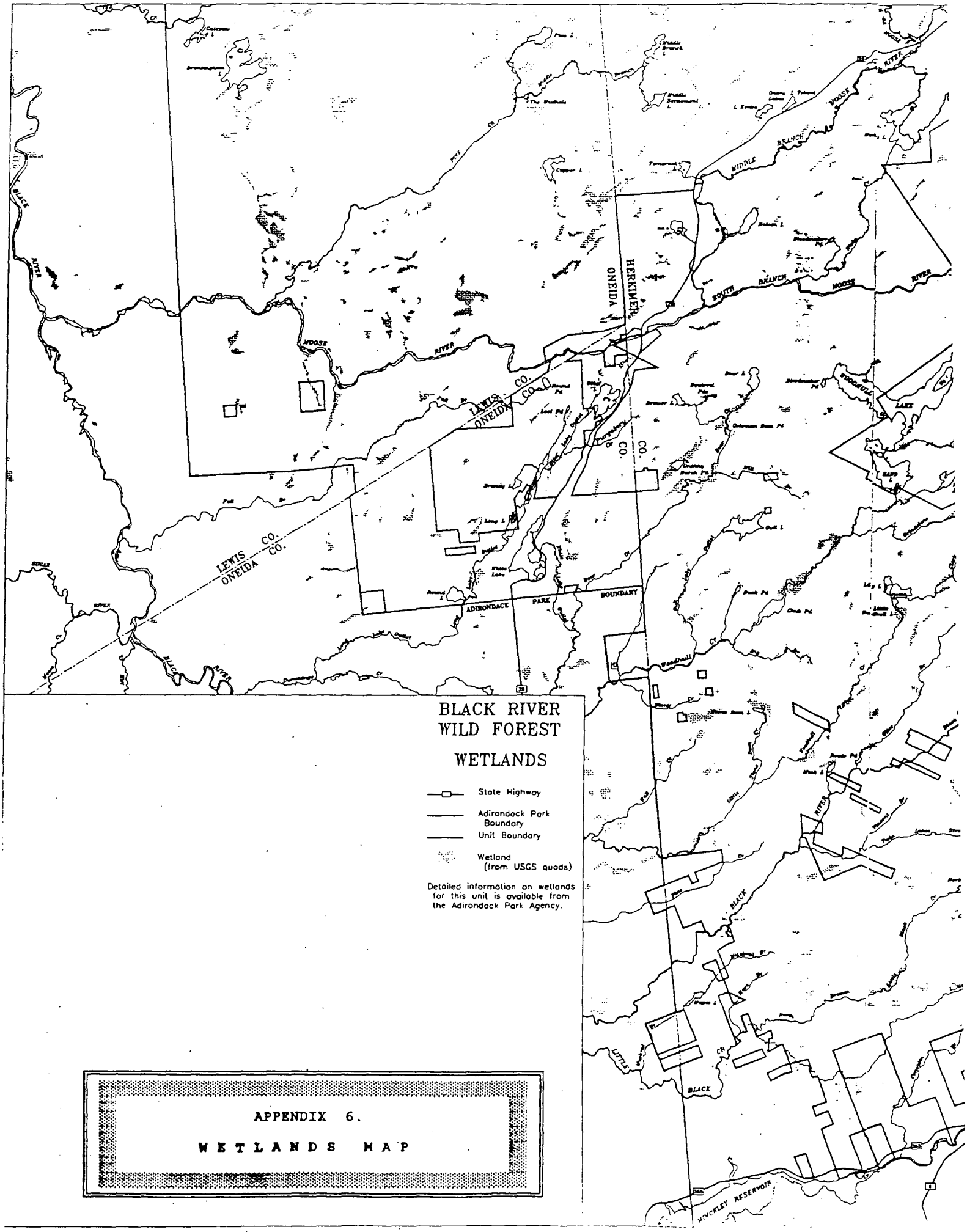
APPENDIX 11.A.5.


BLACK RIVER WILD FOREST
Pratt-Northam
Memorial Park and
J.P. Lewis Tract Easement
FACILITIES
Unit Boundary
Forest Preserve
Pratt-Northam Memorial
Park (Non-Forest Preserve)
J.P. Lewis Tract
(DEC-held Easement)
Public Road
Other Road
or R.O.W.
EXISTING FACILITIES
Public Motorized
Use
Snowmobile Trail
Parking
Trail Register
Launch
Dam
Gate
Gravel Pit
MILES
8-29-92
Magnetic North
True North
11° 30'
WEST CANADA LAKE
WILDERNESS
WEBB
OHIO
MOREHOUSE
HAMILTON
HERKIMER
CO
RONNEDAGA
LAKE
NORTH
LAKE
SOUTH
LAKE
BLACK
RIVER
Private
Land
APPENDIX 11.A.6.



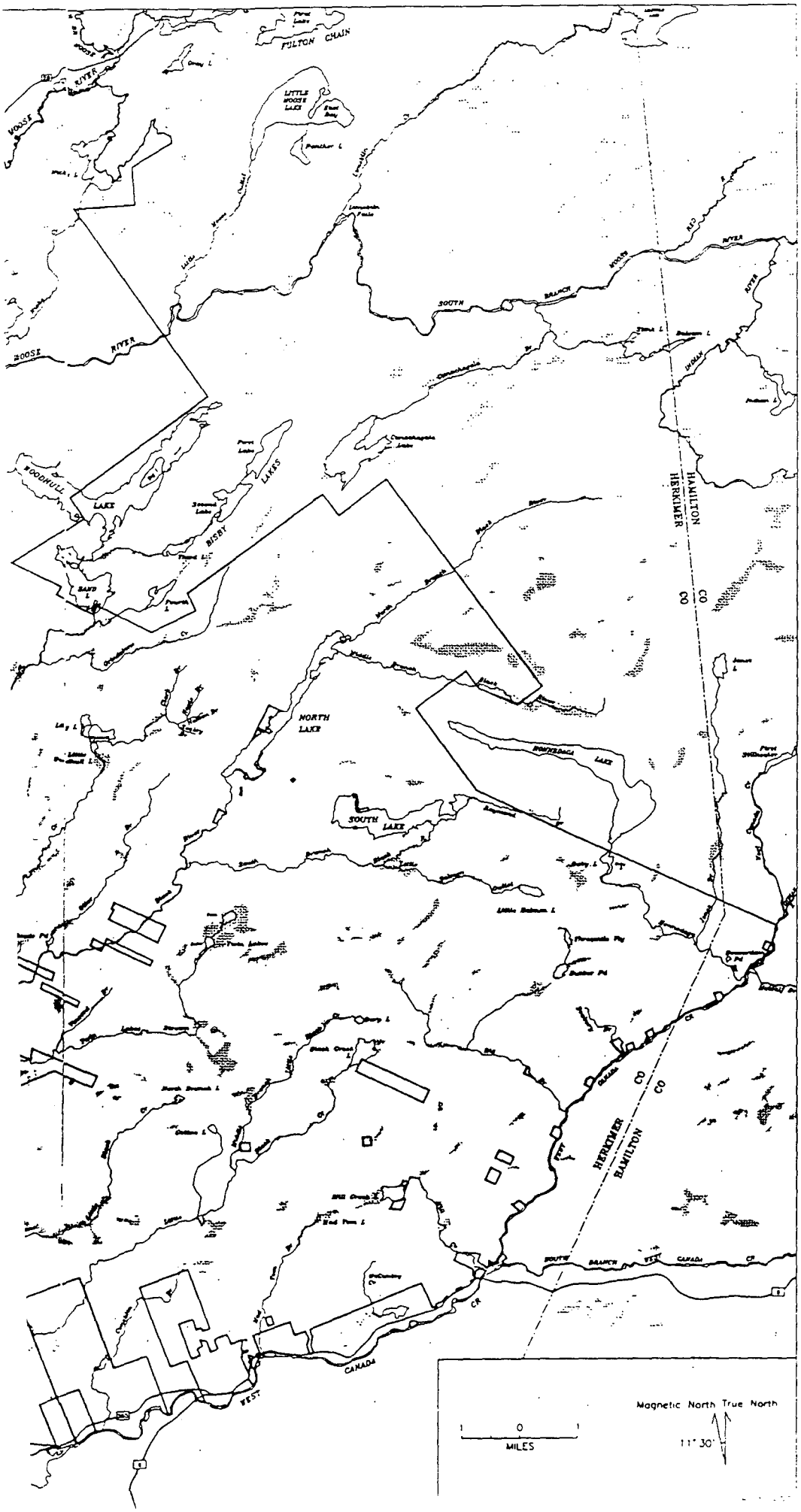
APPENDIX 16.C.

PRATT-NORTHAM MEMORIAL PARK



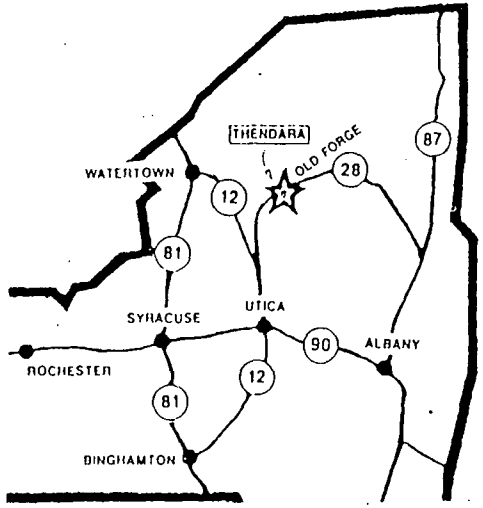
APPENDIX 6.

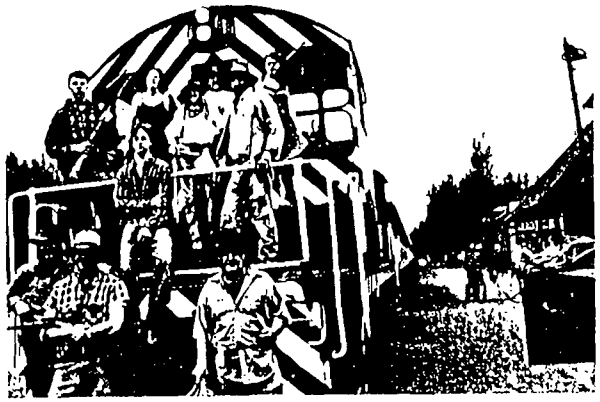
WETLANDS MAP


FULTON CHAIN
LITTLE MOOSE LAKE
MOOSE RIVER
WOODHULL LAKE
BISBY LAKES
NORTH LAKE
SOUTH LAKE
SARANAC LAKE
HERKIMER
HAMILTON
CANADA
WEST
Magnetic North True North
11° 30'
0
MILES

LOCATION

- Utica (1 Hr.) Thruway Exit 31 Take Route 12N to Route 28N to Thendara, 1 mile south of Old Forge.
- Albany and Lake Champlain Route 87 Corridor (2½ Hrs.) Warrensburg Exit 23 to Route 28 to Blue Mtn. Lake to Thendara, 1 mile south of Old Forge.
- Syracuse (2 Hrs.) and Rochester (3 Hrs.) NYS Thruway to Utica Exit, Follow Route 12 North to Route 28.
- Convenient to: Tupper Lake, Saranac Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake and North Creek.



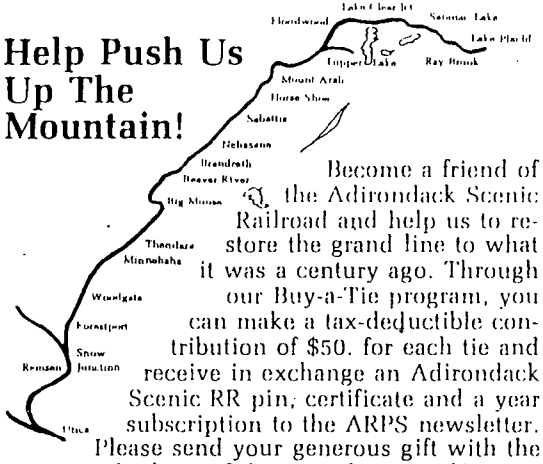


Train Robberies* every Tuesday July and August at 11:30, 1:00 and 2:30. The Loomis Gang is on the loose again. Help us round up the desperados. Come join the fun.

*Our special thanks to Adirondack Saddle Tours, Eagle Bay, NY, offering horseback rides at 357-1400

We offer wonderful views of the White Tail Deer.

Help Push Us Up The Mountain!



Become a friend of the Adirondack Scenic Railroad and help us to restore the grand line to what it was a century ago. Through our Buy-a-Tie program, you can make a tax-deductible contribution of $50. for each tie and receive in exchange an Adirondack Scenic RR pin, certificate and a year subscription to the ARPS newsletter. Please send your generous gift with the name and adress of the contributor and/or person in whose memory the tie should be made.

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP FEES

☐ $10 Individual
☐ $20 Business or Organization
☐ $50 Buy a Railroad Tie

I am enclosing
my annual dues of: $_____
and an additional
contribution of: $_____

Please make your check payable to:

Adirondack Railway Preservation Society
P.O. Box 84, Thendara, NY 13472

The Adirondack Scenic Railroad is a project of the Adirondack Railway Preservation Society, Inc., a 501(c)3 non-profit corporation.

_____
NAME

_____
ADDRESS

ADIRONDACK SCENIC RAILROAD

The Grand ADIRONDACK Line

1996 OPERATING SCHEDULE

Return to an era gone by. Climb Aboard and relive the golden age of railroading when the Adirondack Line played host to the rich and famous on their way to the famed great camps and beautiful resort hotels.

Old Forge, New York

... in Village open-window coaches through the forest, past lakes, ponds & rivers and into some of the most magnificent beauty in the Adirondack Park.

Our 10 am and 1 pm train rides travel north to Carter Station opening a window of rugged and untouched Adirondack Scenic Wonder. Or choose the Southern Route to Minnehaha and enjoy the breathtaking beauty of the Moose River. Or canoe the Moose and return by train.

SPECIAL EVENTS

May 4 - OPENING DAY. For this weekend, Sat. & Sun., Buy one ticket - Get the 2nd ticket free.
(You must mention this promotion when purchasing ticket.)

May 12 - Mother's Day. Free admission to all mothers when accompanied by spouse and/or children.
(You must mention this promotion when purchasing ticket.)

June 15, 16 - Rail Fan Days & Father's Day. Free admission to all fathers when accompanied by spouse and/or children.

June 22 - No More School Day. Children under 12 ride free when accompanied by an adult.
(You must mention this promotion when purchasing ticket.)

July 4 - Show Your Colors. Free Flag Pin to anyone asking at the ticket office. (No purchase necessary.)

July 13 - 6pm Benefit Concert and Barbeque. Many local groups will entertain. Free admission.

July 22 - Mon. 6pm - Murder Mystery on the Train. $15.00 includes food at Van Aukins. Help us solve "Who Done It". Advance Reservations required.

July 27, 28, 29 - 1st Annual Choo Choo Craft & Collectibles Fair. Good Old Fashioned fun for everyone. Free admission at Thendara Station.

Aug. 5 - Mon. 6 pm - Murder Mystery on the Train. Advance Reservations required.

Aug. 10, 11, 12 - Choo Choo Craft & Collectibles Fair. Good Old Fashioned fun for everyone. Free admission at Thendara Station.

Aug. 19 - Mon. 6 pm - Murder Mystery on the Train. Advance Reservations required.

Sept. 8 & 9 - Buy one ticket - Get the 2nd ticket free.

Sept. 9 - Fall Foliage Runs Begin.

Sept. 14 & 15 - Firemen Appreciation Weekend. Firemen ride for free.

Oct. 27 - Halloween Express. Come in costume and ride for half fare.

Nov. 30 & Dec. 1 - Santa Claus Special. Ride with Santa aboard our Holiday Train.

Canoe down the Moose River and be picked up at our Minnehaha Loading Platform for your Train ride back. For reservations and information call Dan & Beth Tickner at 315-369-6286

ADIRONDACK SCENIC RAILROAD

MUSEUM • GIFT SHOP • TRAIN RIDE • PICNIC TABLES

FARE
Adults: $6
Child (2-12): $4

1996 OPERATING SCHEDULE

May 4 - May 26	May 27 - June 19	June 22 - Oct. 27	Nov. 30 & Dec. 1
Sat. & Sun. only	Except Thurs. & Fri.	Except. Fri.	Sat. & Sun only
* 10 am	* 10 am	* 10 am	11:30 am
11:30 am	11:30 am	11:30 am	1:00 pm
* 1:00 pm	* 1:00 pm	* 1:00 pm	
2:30 pm	2:30 pm	2:30 pm	
4:00 pm	4:00 pm	4:00 pm	

IF YOU WOULD LIKE MORE INFORMATION CALL
315-369-6290

Friday Flaming Fall Foliage Specials on Sept. 13, 20, 27 and Oct. 4 and 11 10am, 11:30am, 1:00pm, 2:30pm, 4:00pm.

* Trip to Carter Station takes approximately 1 Hr. 15 Min.
All other trips go to Minnehaha taking about 60 Min.

NOTE: Schedules are adhered to as closely as possible, but the railroad reserves the right to alter schedules and destinations as operating conditions demand.

The Thendara Railroad Station and the passenger cars are handicapped accessible

The train is operated under permit from the New York State Department of Transportation. The schedule is subject to change or cancellation without notice. Trains are diesel powered.

OPEN AIR CAR BIRTHDAY PARTIES

$95.00 - Up to 20 people.
Includes the Birthday Cake!

WEDDINGS ON THE TRAIN

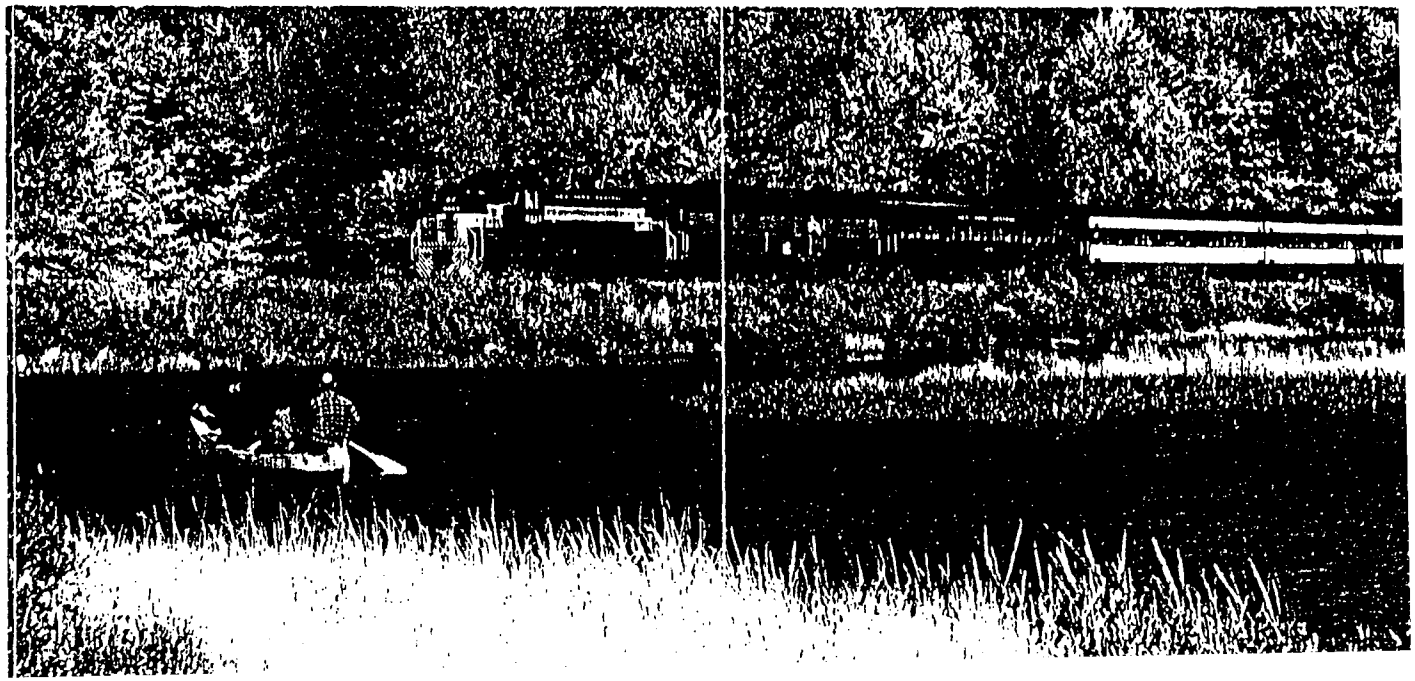
Rent the whole train for your special event.

BUS & TOUR GROUPS WELCOME

Group rates for 15 or more -
Adult $5.00; Children (2-12 years old) $3.00

A great experience for school, church, seniors, clubs, organizations, veterans, company outings, volunteer firemen and auxiliaries; scouts, youth groups, etc. Take advantage of our special rates and book your group today.

For more information, or to book your special event call the Adirondack Scenic Railroad at (315) 369-6290.



APPENDIX 21