

APPENDIX 1.A.

**BLACK RIVER WILD FOREST  
BOUNDARY LINE DESCRIPTION**

**B**eginning 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 Remsenburgh 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

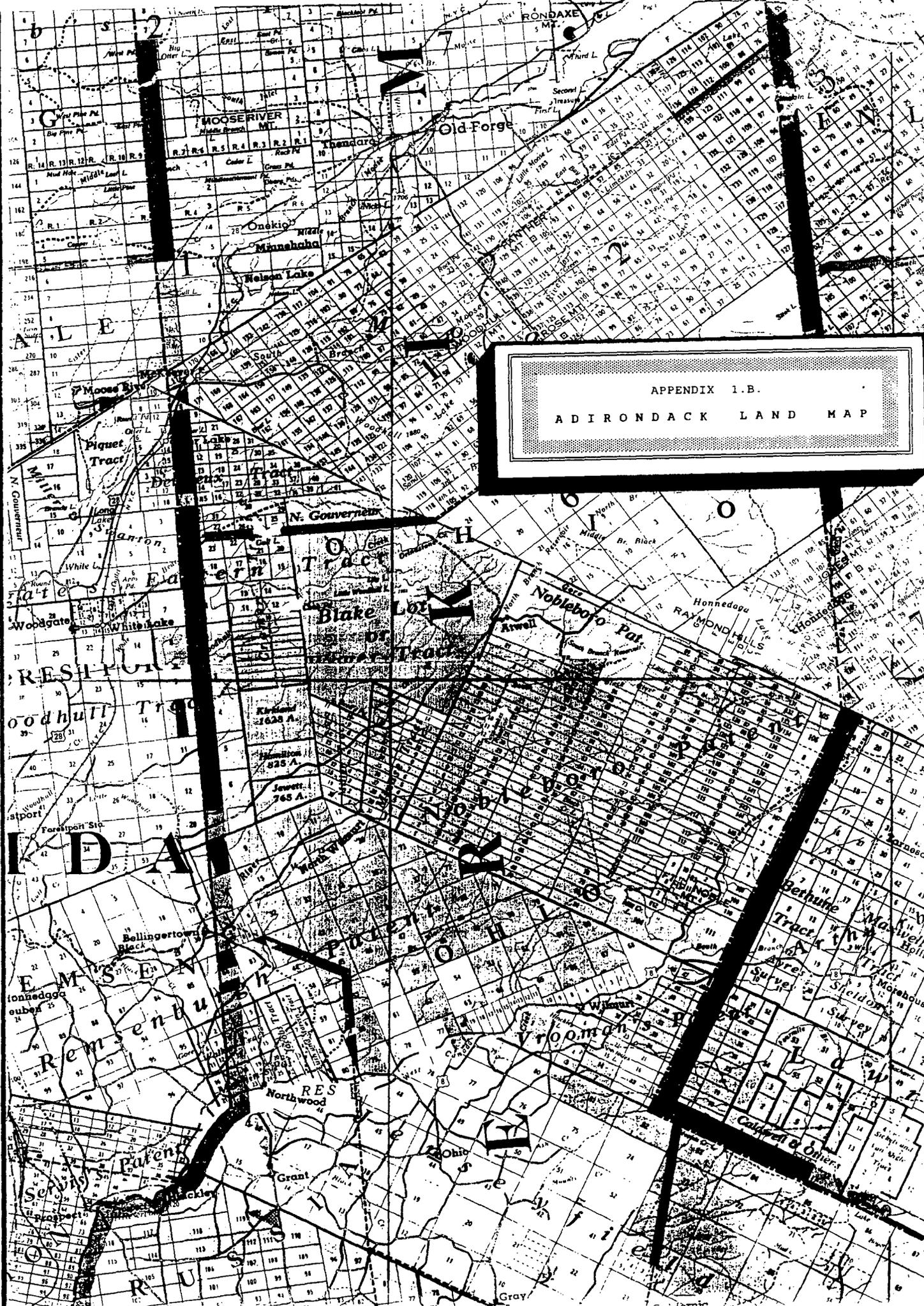
said line to a corner; thence northerly into Lewis County through Lots 12 and 13, Range 2 of John Brown's Tract, Township 1 to the centerline of the Moose River; thence generally easterly along the said centerline until the intersection of the Moose River and the Lewis-Oneida County line; thence southwesterly 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

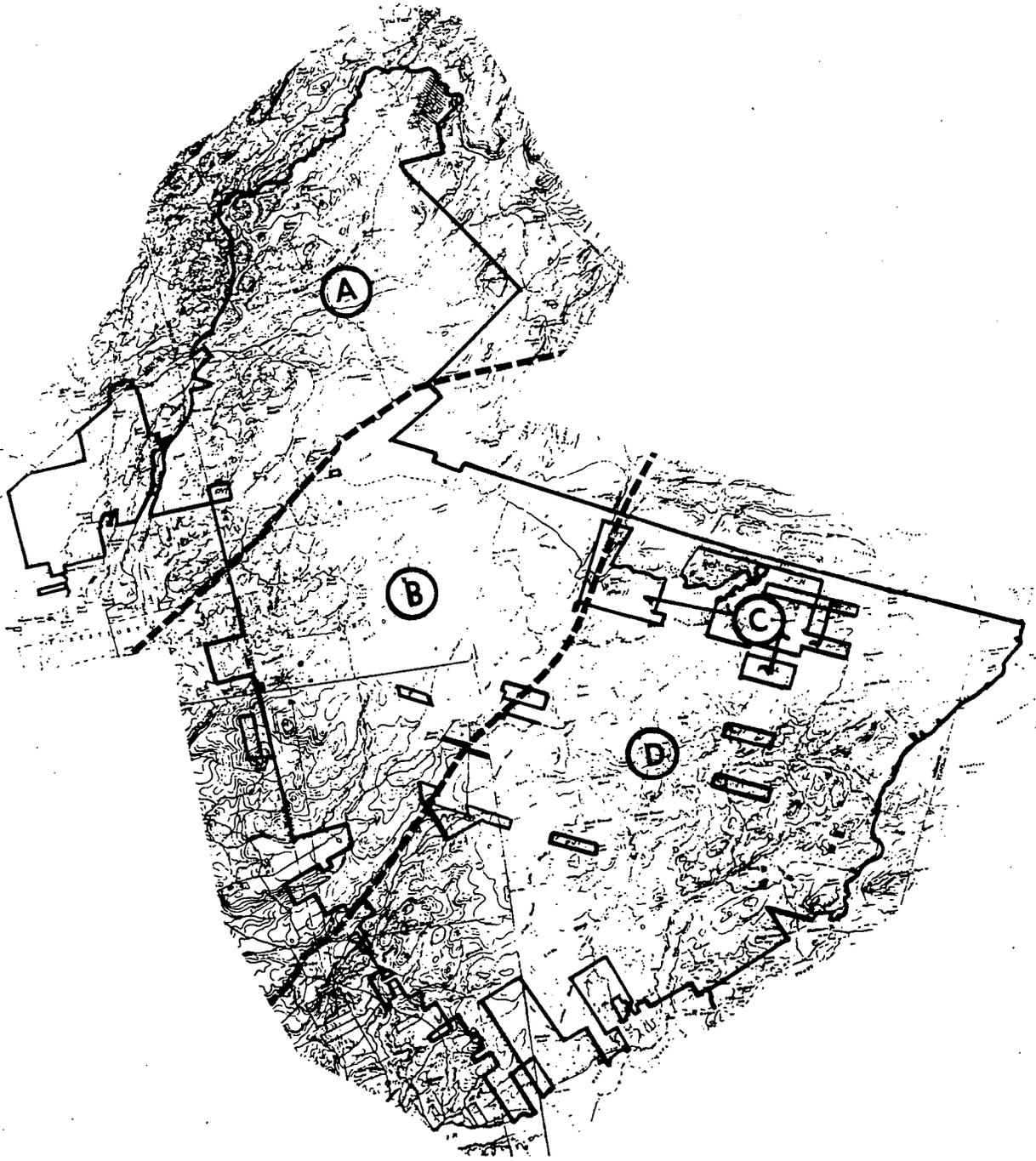
Detached parcels inside the Adirondack Park boundary are in all or part of the following lots:

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



APPENDIX I.B.  
ADIRONDACK LAND MAP

APPENDIX 1.C.  
BLACK RIVER WILD FOREST SECTIONS





**GEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE ADIRONDACK REGION  
DURING THE PAST BILLION YEARS**

SUBSIDENCE AND SEDIMENTATION	UPLIFT AND EROSION	MILLIONS OF YEARS AGO	ERA	GEOLOGIC PERIOD	NATURE OF THE ADIRONDACK REGION IN THE GEOLOGIC PAST
?	?	?	PRECAMBRIAN		<p>A submerged continental shelf, which receives deposits of sand, clay and calcium carbonate from the mainland</p> <p>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.</p>
		1100			
		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.
		425		Silurian Devonian Mississippian Pennsylvanian Permian	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.
	?	230	MESOZOIC	Triassic Jurassic Cretaceous	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.
	?	63			Tertiary
		0.6	CENOZOIC		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
					Pleistocene
				Present	Area undergoing erosion, and supplying sediments to continental shelf

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

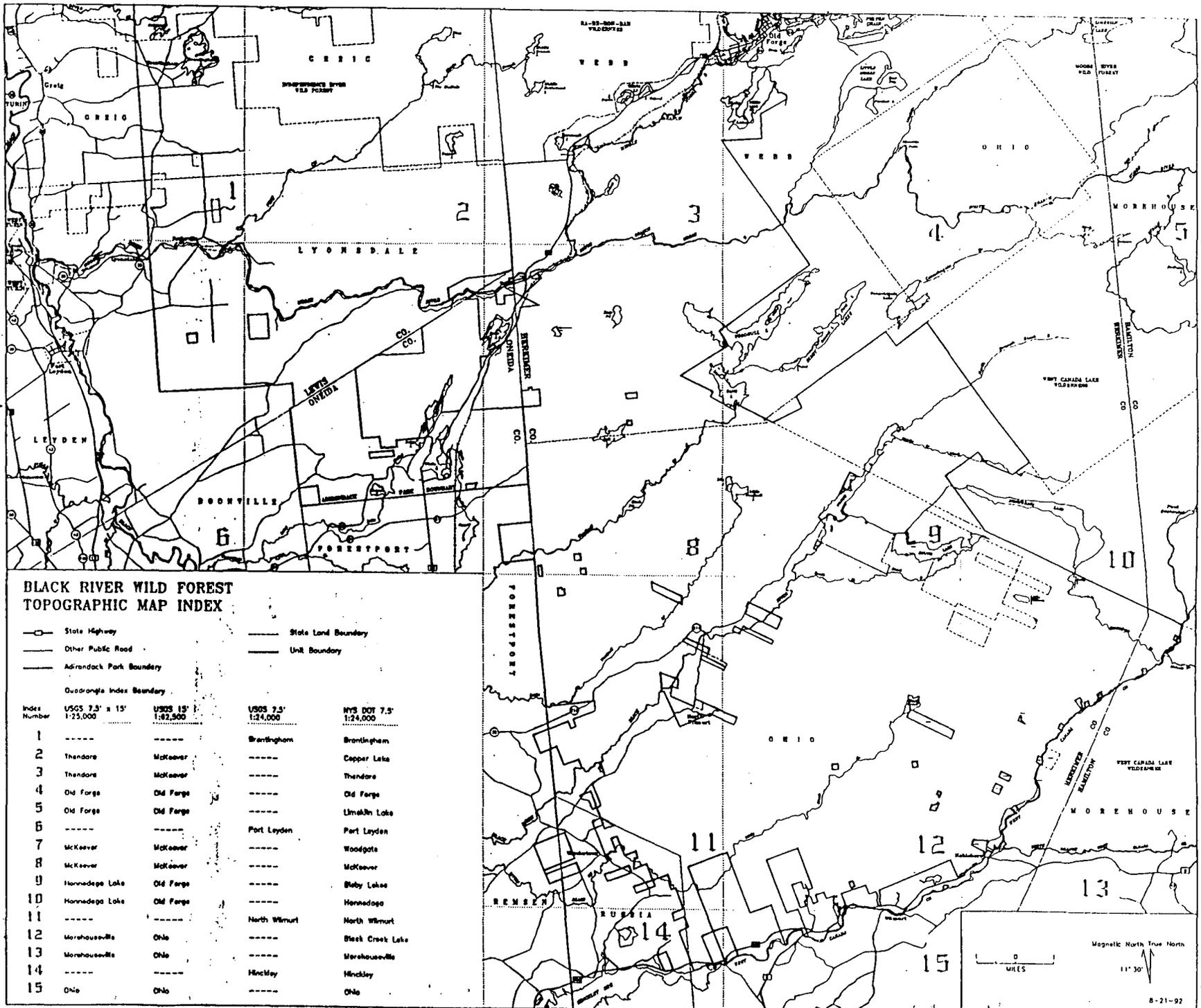
Soil Area	Number (1) of 5 Acre Parcels Per Square Mile							Dominant Woodland suitability class and main soil Problems(2)	Kind of quality of dominant wildlife habitat(3)	Principal Soil Problems(4)
	Buildings With Basements Slight Problems    Moderate Problems		Septic Tank Filter Fields Slight Problems    Moderate Problems		Summer Camp Sites Slight Problems    Moderate Problems		Sources of Gravel			
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

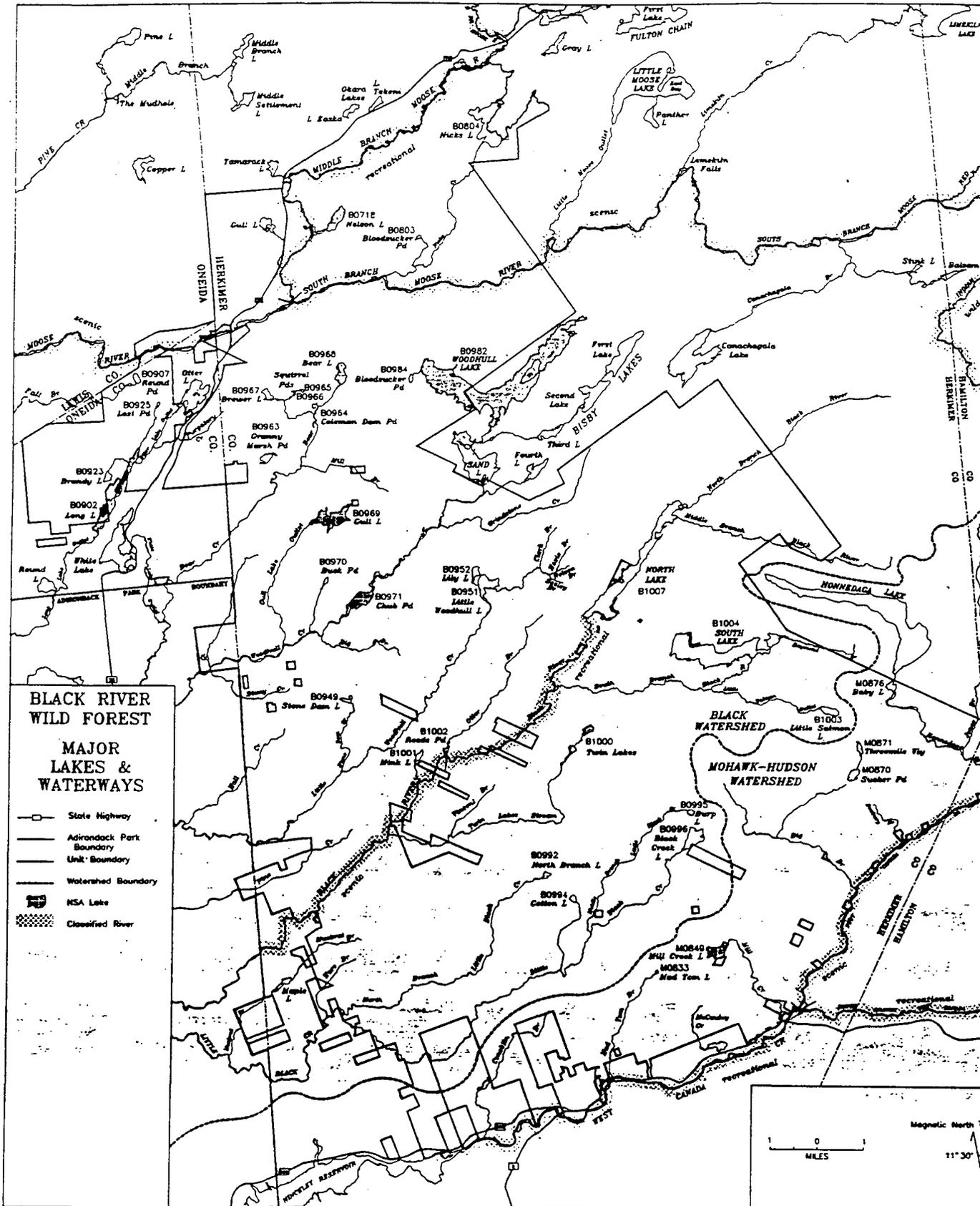
65

- (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





APPENDIX 5.A.  
BLACK RIVER WILD FOREST LAKES AND PONDS

STATE OF NEW YORK  
CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

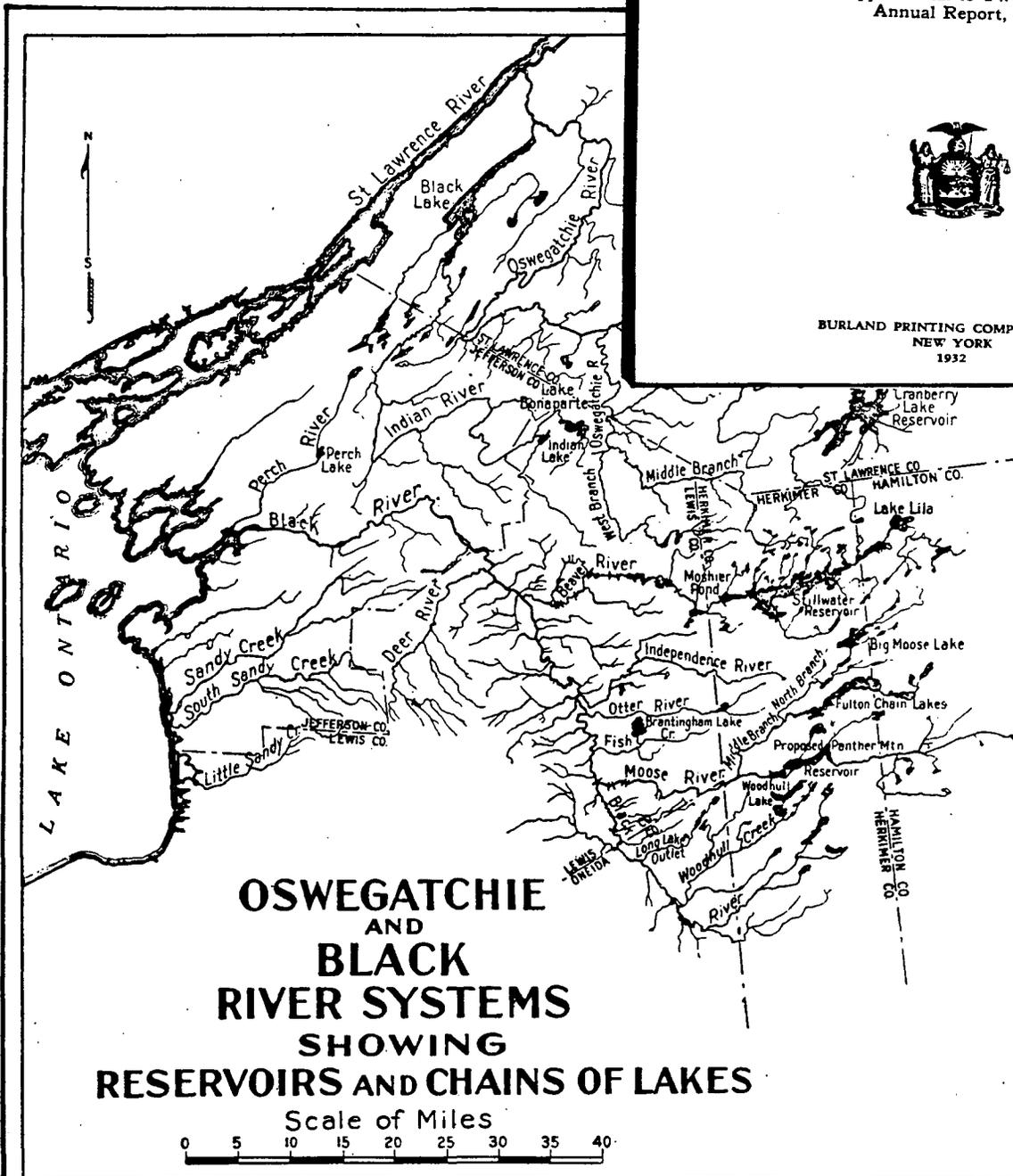
### A BIOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE OSWEGATCHIE AND BLACK RIVER SYSTEMS

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

Supplemental to Twenty-first  
Annual Report, 1931



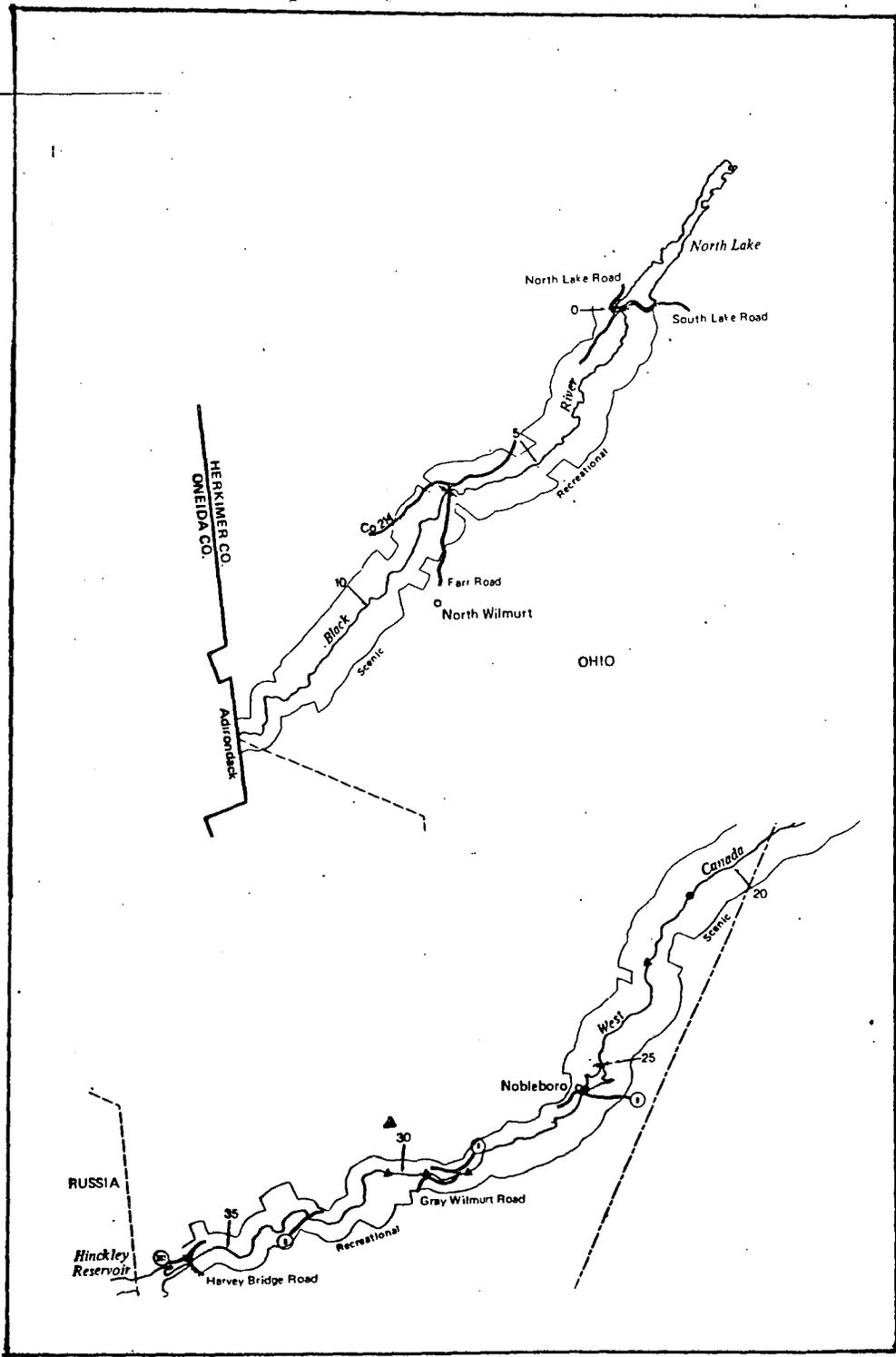
BURLAND PRINTING COMPANY, INC.  
NEW YORK  
1932



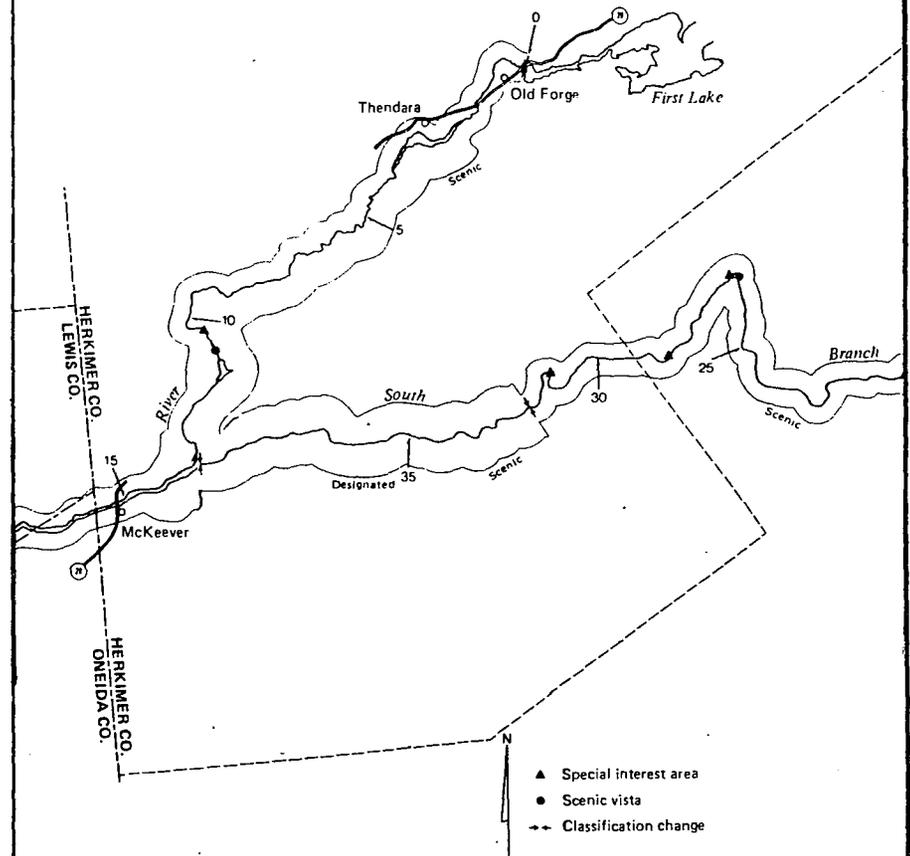
Storage reservoirs in the Oswegatchie and Black River systems

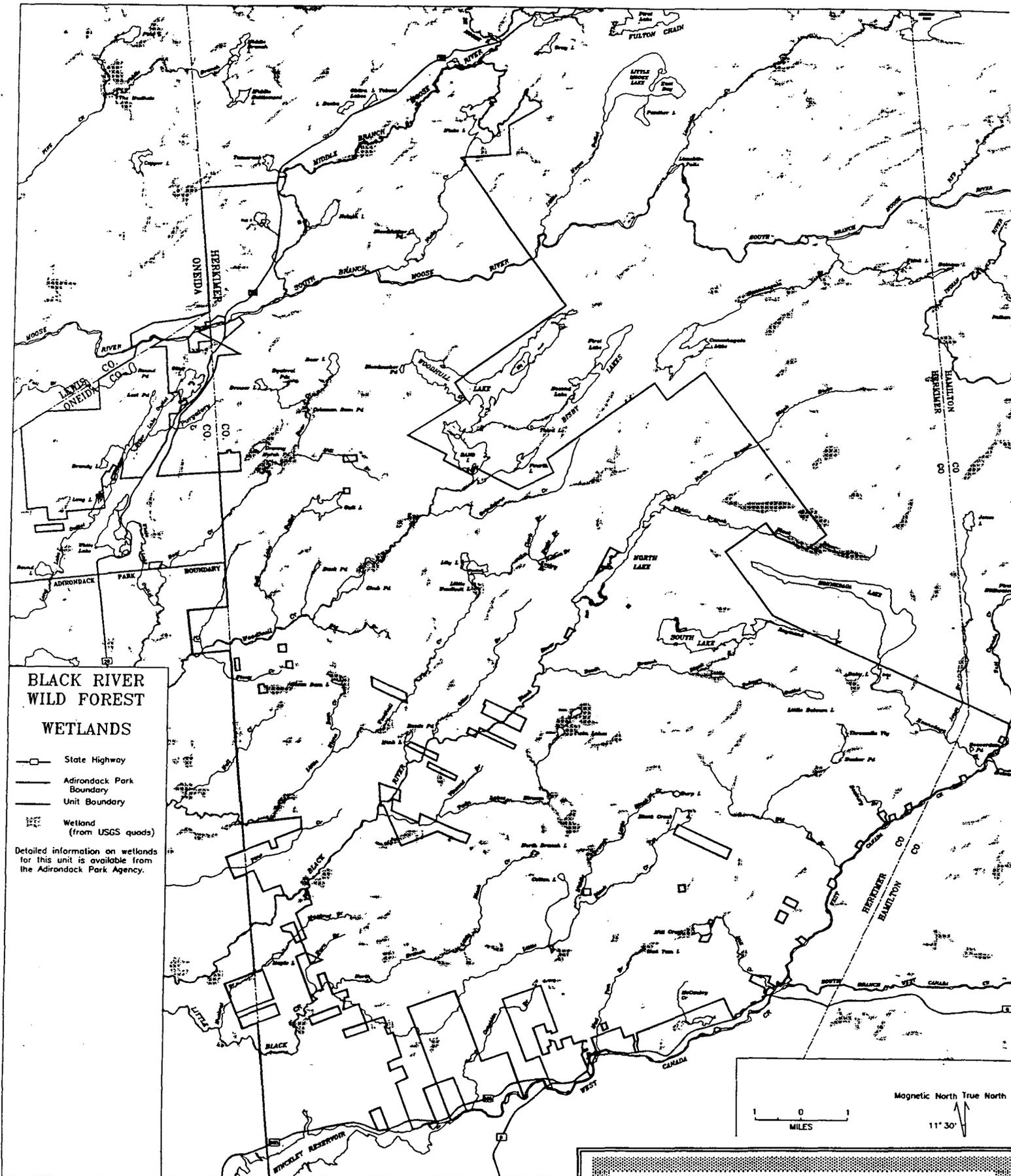
APPENDIX 5.B.

BLACK RIVER WILD FOREST WATERSHED MAP



APPENDIX 5.C.  
WILD, SCENIC AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS





APPENDIX 6.  
WETLANDS MAP

APPENDIX 7.A.

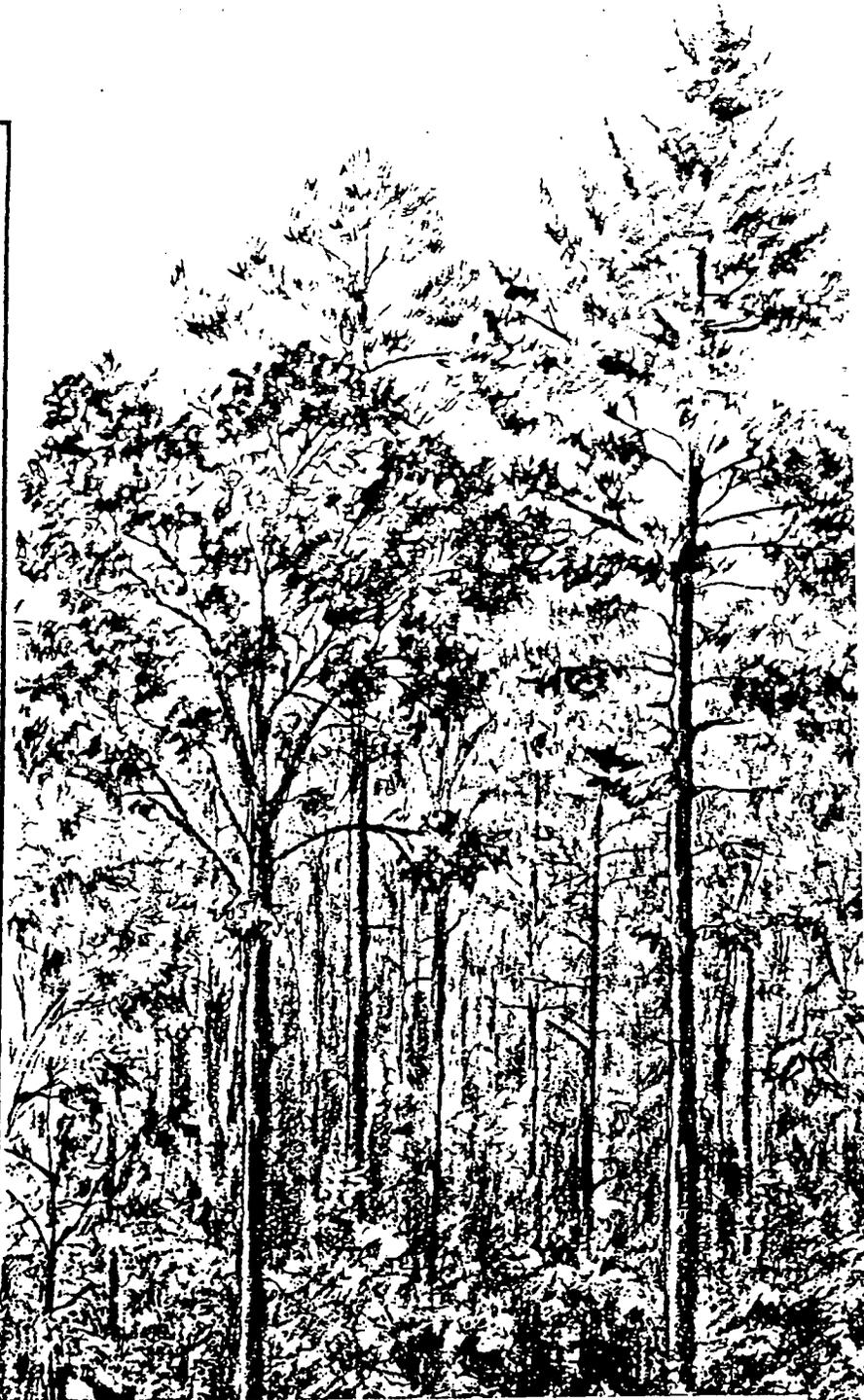
LANDCOVER COVERTYPE MAP



# 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 velvet-leaf), 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 hygrophites comprise the undergrowth: dwarf raspberry (catherinets), 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).

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## 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 (hobble-bush), 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 lady's-slippers, hepaticas, trilliums, and jack-in-the-pulpits, are locally common, as are various club-mosses, violets, asters, and species of woodsorrel.

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## 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 wind-throw, 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. Har-

vesting 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.

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Northeastern Forest  
Experiment Station

*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.

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*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 (Heimbürger 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.

Heimbürger (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, bluehead 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.

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Ontario Ministry of  
Natural Resources  
Central Forest Research Unit

APPENDIX 7.C.

NEW YORK NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM

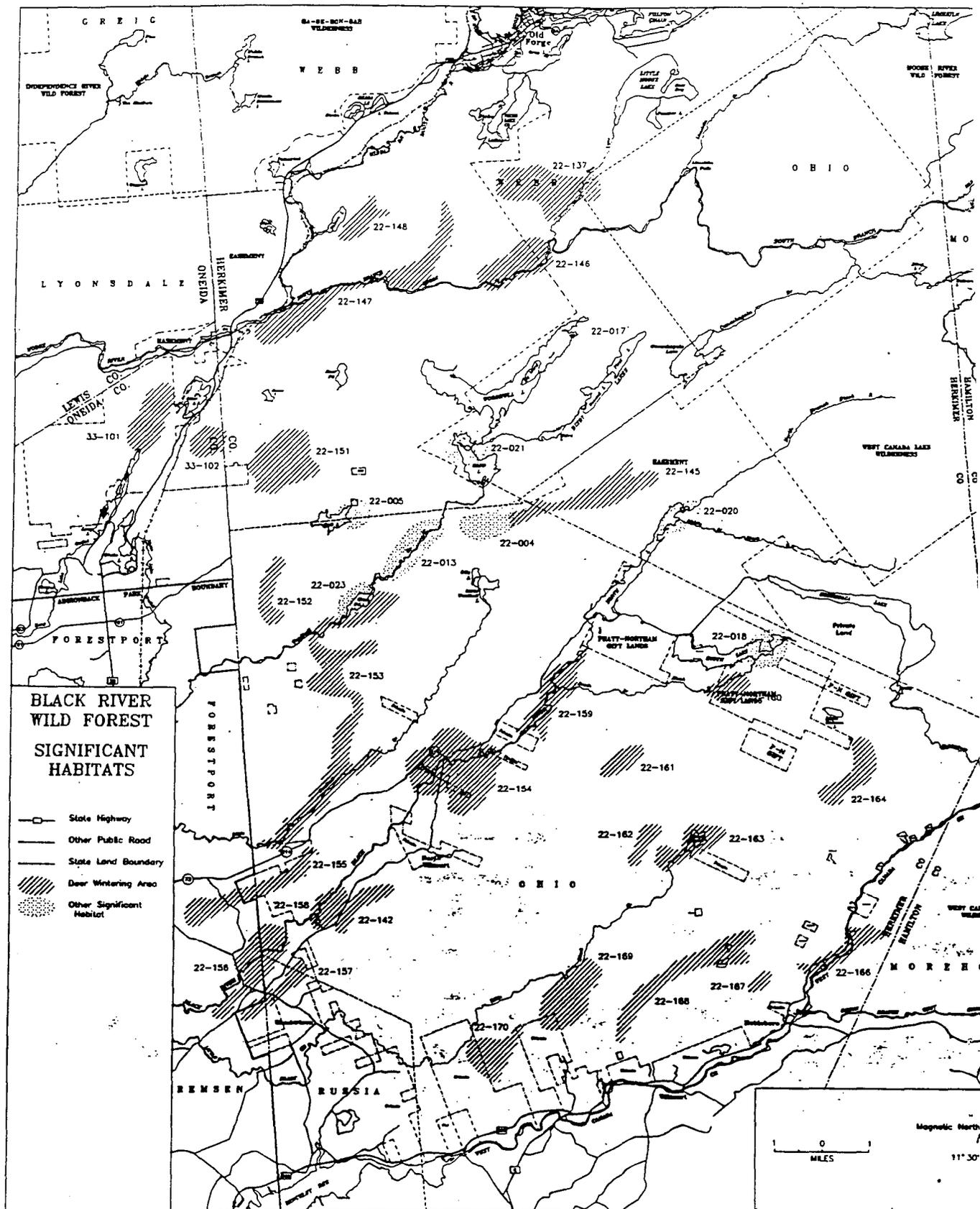
The following lists of rare elements have been collected or observed in the vicinity of the project. They may or may not occur on or adjacent to the study site. If suitable habitat exists, we recommend conducting a search to determine the presence or absence of these species.

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

<u>REPORT ID#</u>	<u>NAME OF AREA</u>	<u>TYPE OF AREA</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>TOWN OR CITY</u>	<u>QUADRANGLE</u>
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 9. A. - BLACK RIVER WILD FOREST - POND & LAKE INVENTORY

<u>P #</u>	<u>POND NAME</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>WATER QUALITY</u>	<u>FISH SPECIES PRESENT</u>	<u>HISTORY OF FISHING</u>	<u>PRESENT MANAGEMENT</u>	<u>FUTURE MANAGEMENT</u>
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 chem. 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
<b>3237 TOTAL ACRES</b>							

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

<u>Watershed Number</u>	<u>Stream</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Miles/Unit</u>	<u>Major Fish Species</u>	<u>Comments</u>
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	<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>	LMB
Bass, rock	<i>Ambloplites rupestris</i>	RB
Bass, smallmouth	<i>Micropterus dolomieu</i>	SMB
Bullhead, brown	<i>Ameiurus nebulosus</i>	BB
Chub, creek	<i>Semotilus atromaculatus</i>	CC
Chub, lake	<i>Couesius plumbeus</i>	LCh
Cisco	<i>Coregonus artedii</i>	CWf
Dace, blacknose	<i>Rhinichthys atratulus</i>	BnD
Dace, northern red-belly	<i>Phoxinus eos</i>	RbD
Mudminnow, central	<i>Umbra limi</i>	CM
Perch, yellow	<i>Perca flavescens</i>	YP
Pike, northern	<i>Esox lucius</i>	NP
Pumpkinseed	<i>Lepomis gibbosus</i>	PS
Shiner, common	<i>Luxilus cornutus</i>	CS
Shiner, golden	<i>Notemigonus crysoleucas</i>	GS
Stickleback, brook	<i>Culaea inconstans</i>	BrSb
Sucker, white	<i>Catostomus commersoni</i>	WS
Trout, brook	<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>	ST
Trout, brown	<i>Salmo trutta</i>	BT
Trout, lake	<i>Salvelinus namaycush</i>	LT
Trout, rainbow	<i>Salmo gairdneri</i>	RT
Whitefish, lake	<i>Coregonus clupeaformis</i>	LWf

## APPENDIX 10.A. BLACK RIVER WILD FOREST SIGN INVENTORY

<u>Sign No.</u>	<u>Legend</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Location</u>
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

<u>Sign No.</u>	<u>Legend</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Location</u>
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

<u>Sign No.</u>	<u>Legend</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Location</u>
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

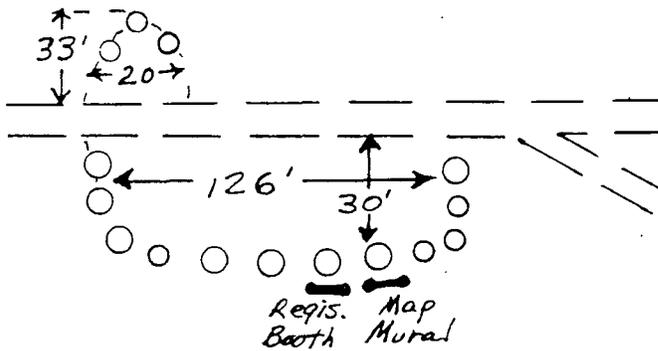
### B. SNOWMOBILE TRAIL BRIDGES

- 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

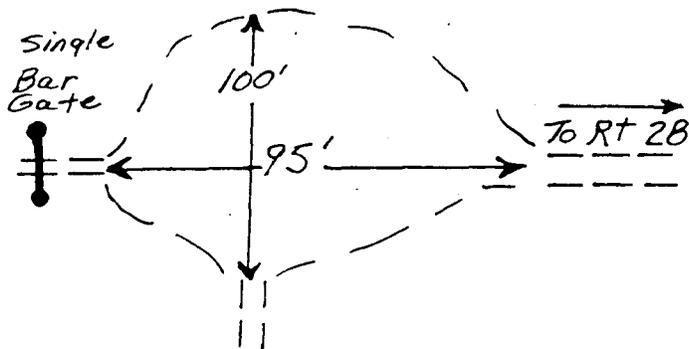
APPENDIX 11. B.  
BLACK RIVER WILD FOREST  
TRAILHEAD PARKING AREA MAPS



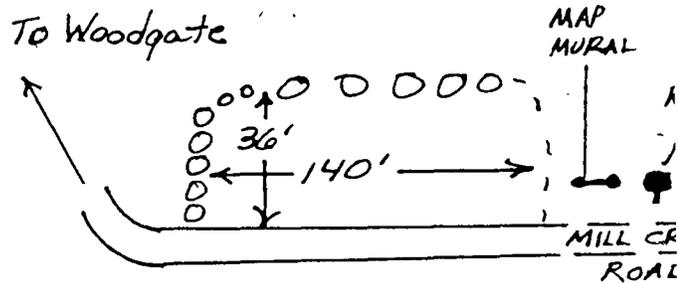
McKeeper # 1



McKeeper # 2

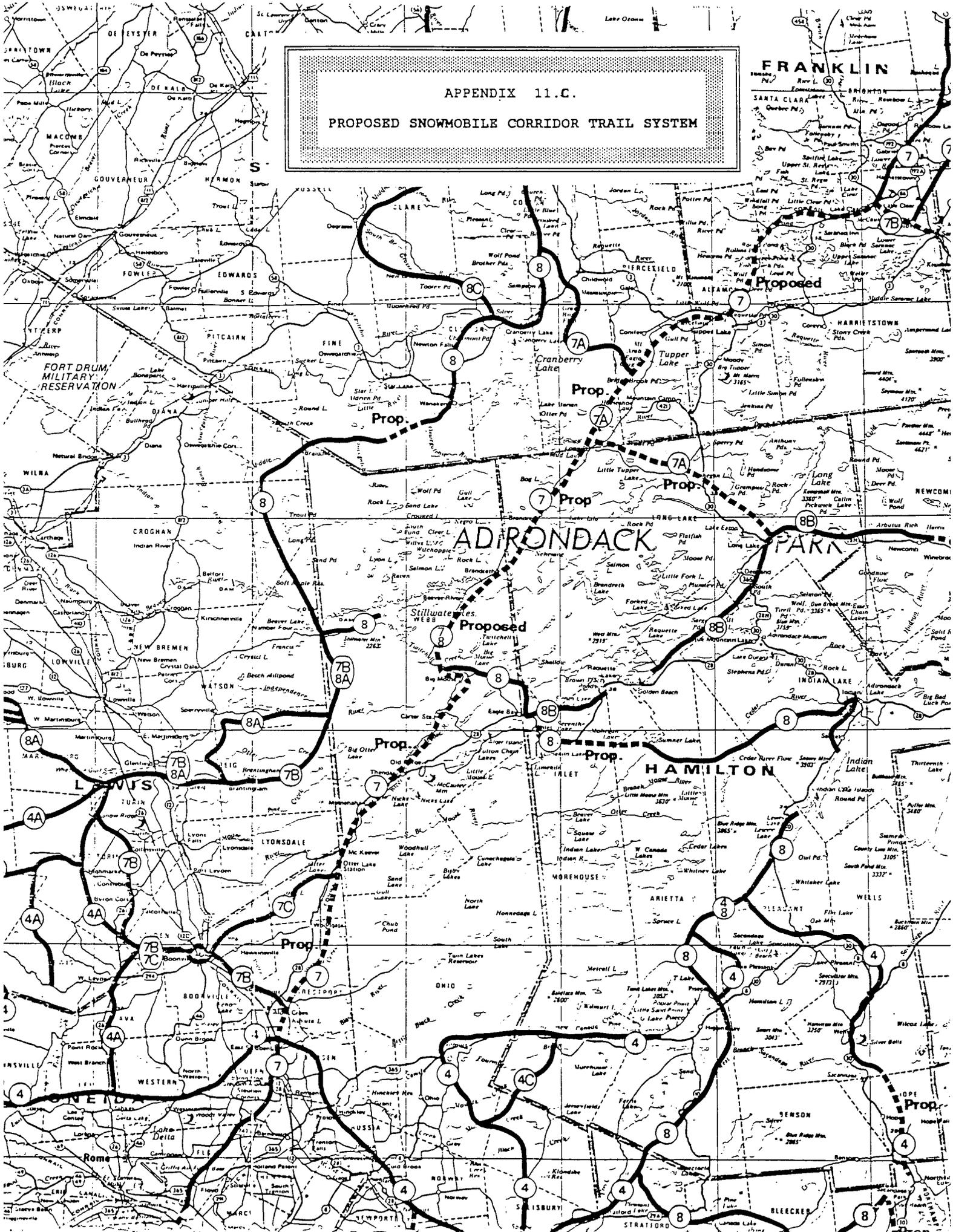


Nelson Lake

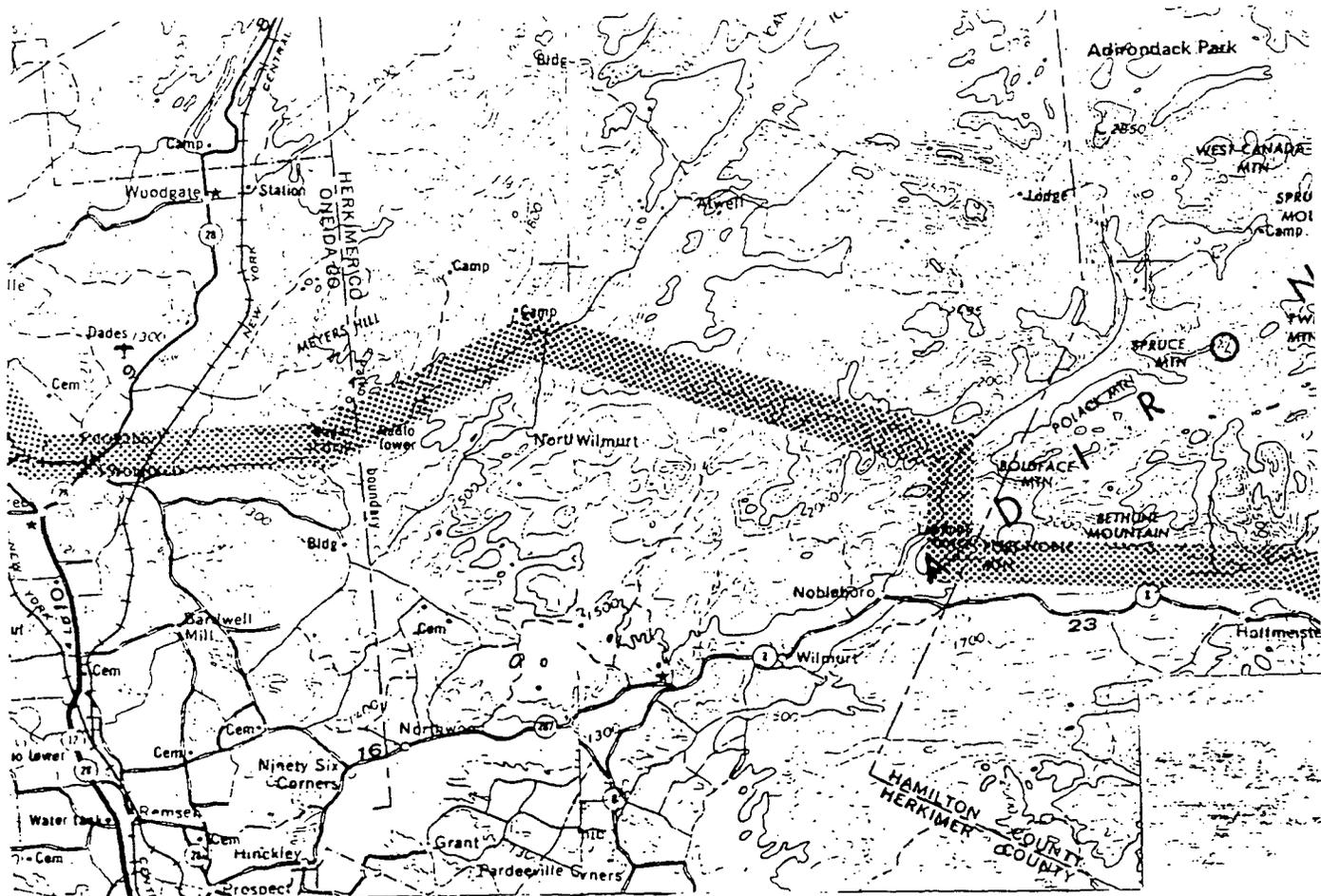


Bear Creek

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 untrammelled 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 car-top 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

Black River Wild Forest Unit Management Plan

**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, Township 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  
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518-891-4050

## WILD FOREST

### Definition

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

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

### GUIDELINES FOR MANAGEMENT AND USE

Those areas classified as wild forest are generally less fragile, ecologically, than wilderness and primitive areas. Because resources of these areas can withstand much human impact, these areas should accommodate much of the future use of the Adirondack forest preserve. The scenic attributes and the variety of uses to which

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

#### **Basic guidelines**

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

2. In wild forest areas:

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

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

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

(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, horsebarns and similar structures will be set back a minimum of 100 feet from the mean high water mark of lakes, ponds, rivers or major streams.

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

### Structures and improvements

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

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

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

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

- wildlife management structures.

### Ranger stations

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

### Motor vehicles, motorized equipment and aircraft

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

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

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

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

- existing public roads;
- Department of Environmental Conservation roads now or hereafter designated as open for public use by motor vehicles by the Department of Environmental Conservation; and,
- on rivers, lakes and ponds now or hereafter designated by the Department of Environmental Conservation as suitable for such motorized uses; and,

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

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

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

#### **Roads, jeep trails and state truck trails**

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

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

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

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

#### **Snowmobile trails**

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

particular:

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

-- wherever feasible such replacement mileage should be located in the 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.

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
REAL ESTATE DIVISION  
PERMIT FOR USE OF STATE-OWNED PROPERTY

Orig \_\_\_\_\_  
Subs \_\_\_\_\_  
Air \_\_\_\_\_  
Canal x

P.I.N. 2CNO.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 STI  
additions to forest preserve. 888

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 PEOPLE 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 and conditions:

- 1. The property covered by this permit shall be used only for the purpose of access to North Lake 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 outstanding 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 cash 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 Permittee'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. Permittee 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 )  
COUNTY OF Albany ) SS:

Signed Robert Bathrick  
Director  
Division of Lands & Forests  
NYS DEC

**FOR INDIVIDUAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

On the 26<sup>th</sup> 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 )  
COUNTY OF Albany ) SS:

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 \_\_\_\_\_

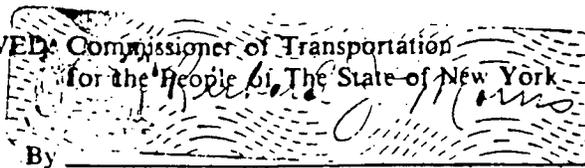
to me known, who, being by me duly sworn, did depose and say that they reside at \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 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:   
By \_\_\_\_\_  
Director, Real Estate Division

NOV 30 1990  
Date

APPENDIX 16.A.2 - SOUTH LAKE PERMIT

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 York 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 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 his 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 shall bear up encroachments where permitted to hereon except where the encroachments are on both canal land and Barge Canal lands, and in such case, the Department shall 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, 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

*J. Burch McMorrان*  
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 J. Burch McMorrان

APPENDIX 16.B.

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

35

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

§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

§9-0107

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

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.

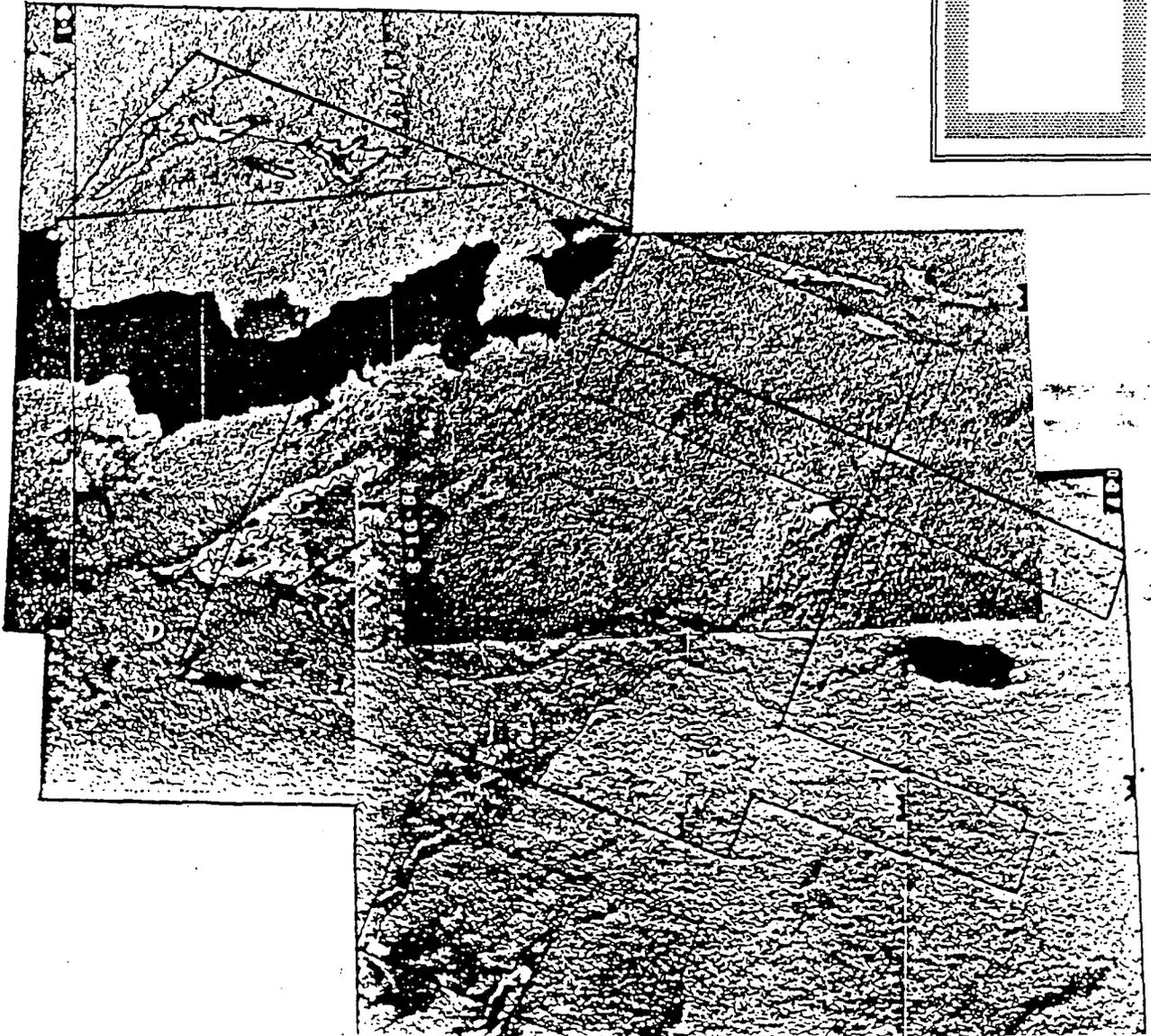
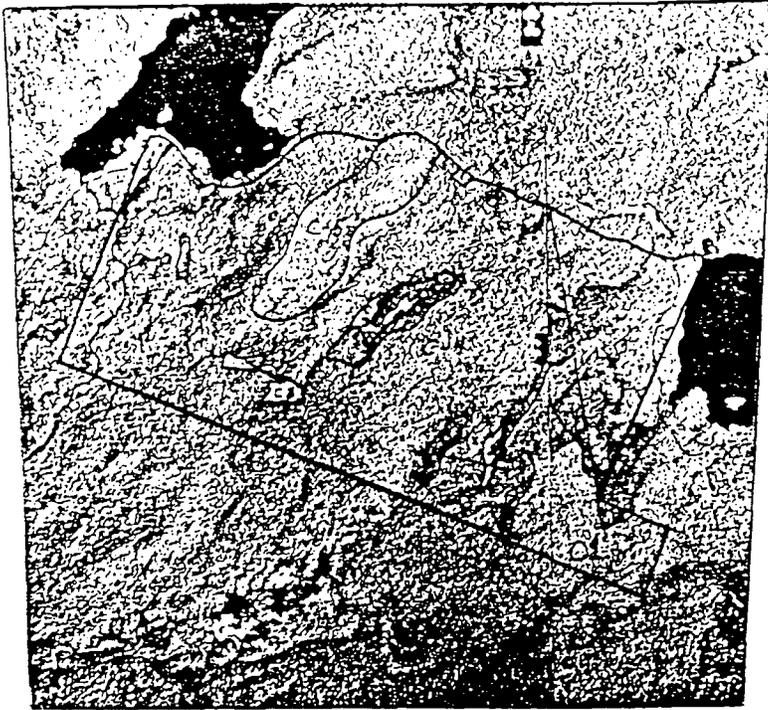
APPENDIX 16.D. SUMMARY OF FOREST INVENTORY DATA\*  
 PRATT-NORTHAM MEMORIAL PARK  
 09/17/90

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

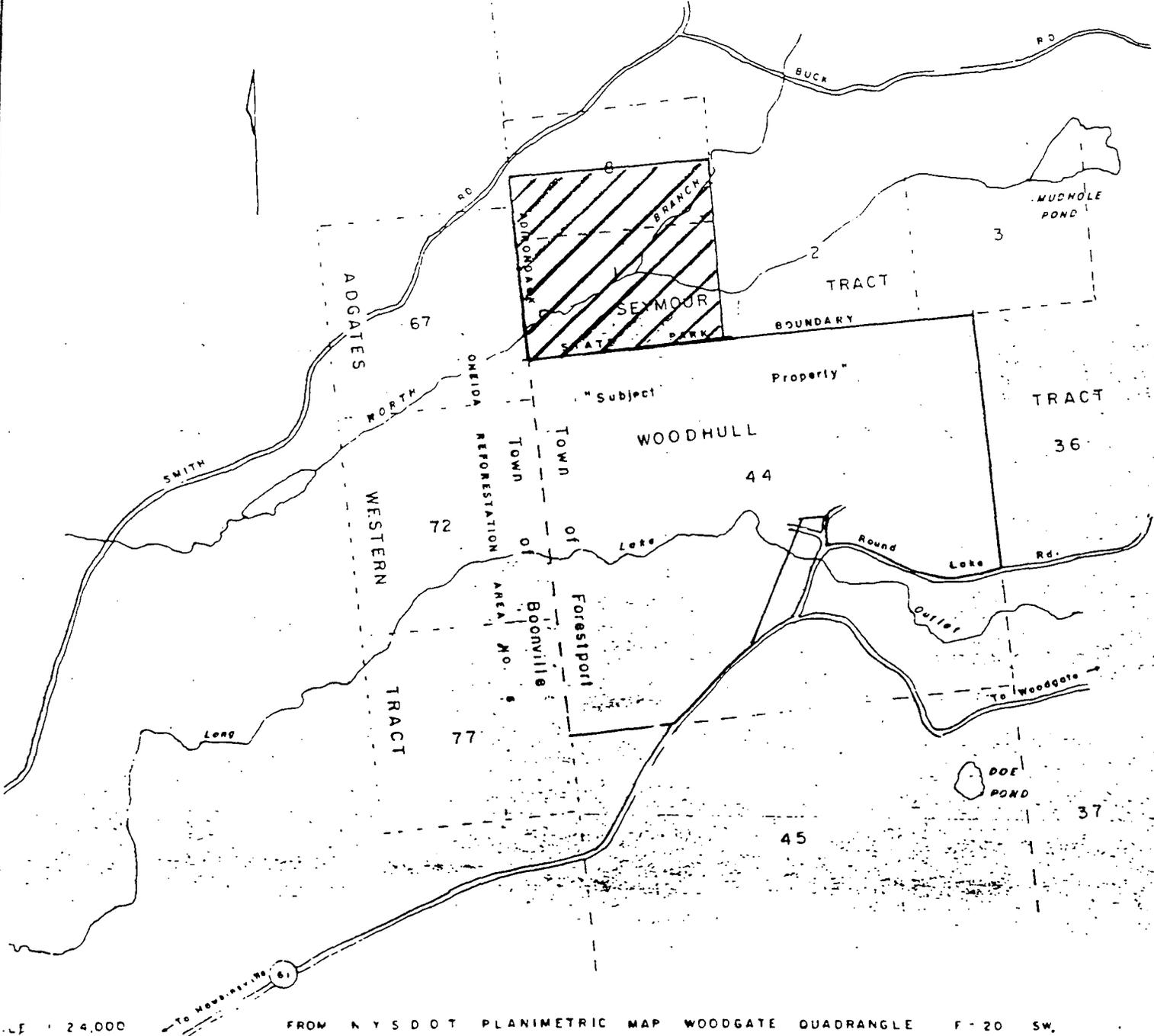
APPENDIX 17  
SYNOPSIS OF NORTH LAKE

- 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 authorized under Chapter 329 of the laws of 1854. A survey followed and a blue print shows 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 built 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 capacity (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 423½ 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



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."

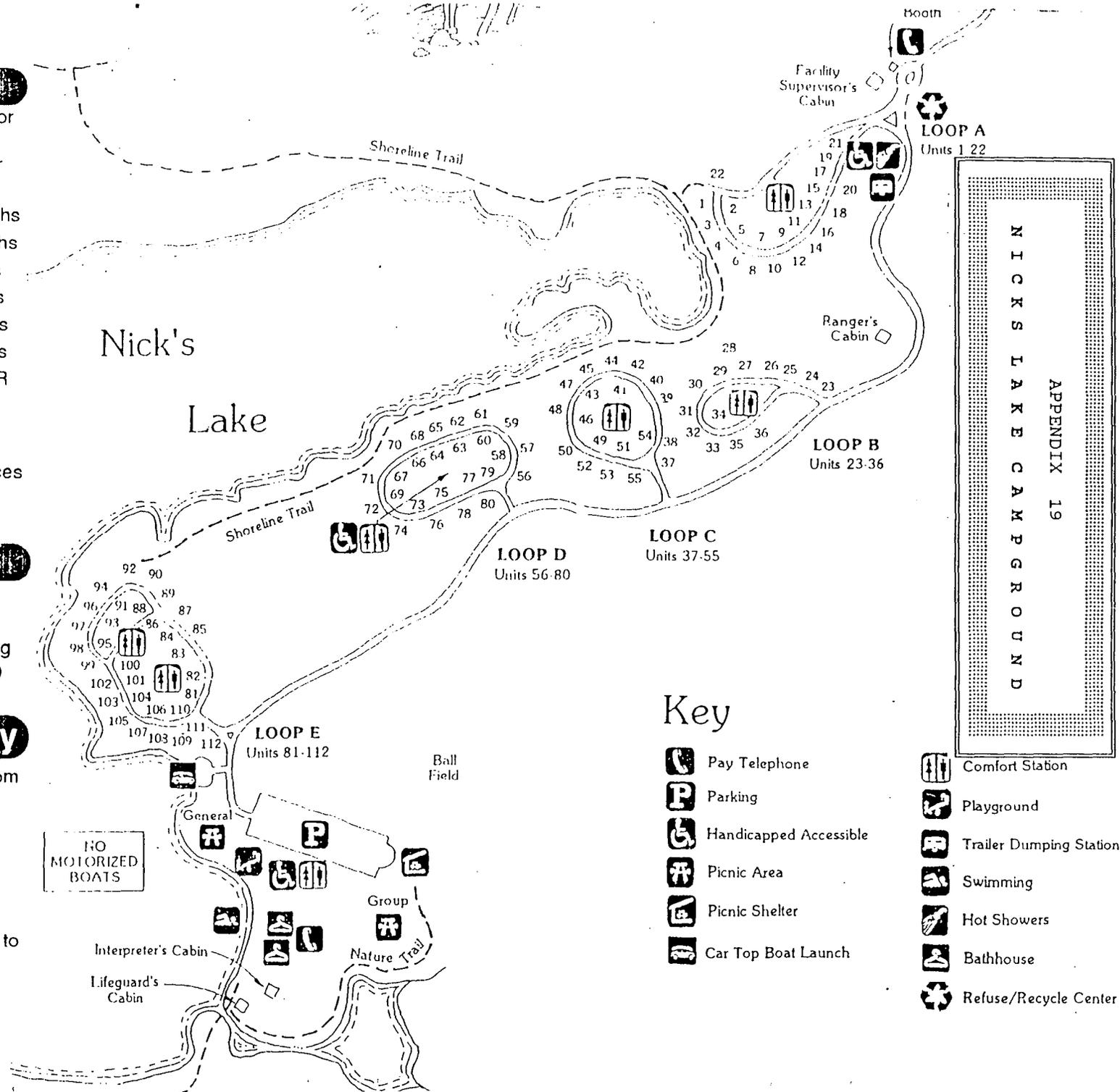
Help conserve our natural resources and Recycle for a clean environment.

## 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 19  
 NICKS LAKE CAMPGROUND

## 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, horse-back 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.

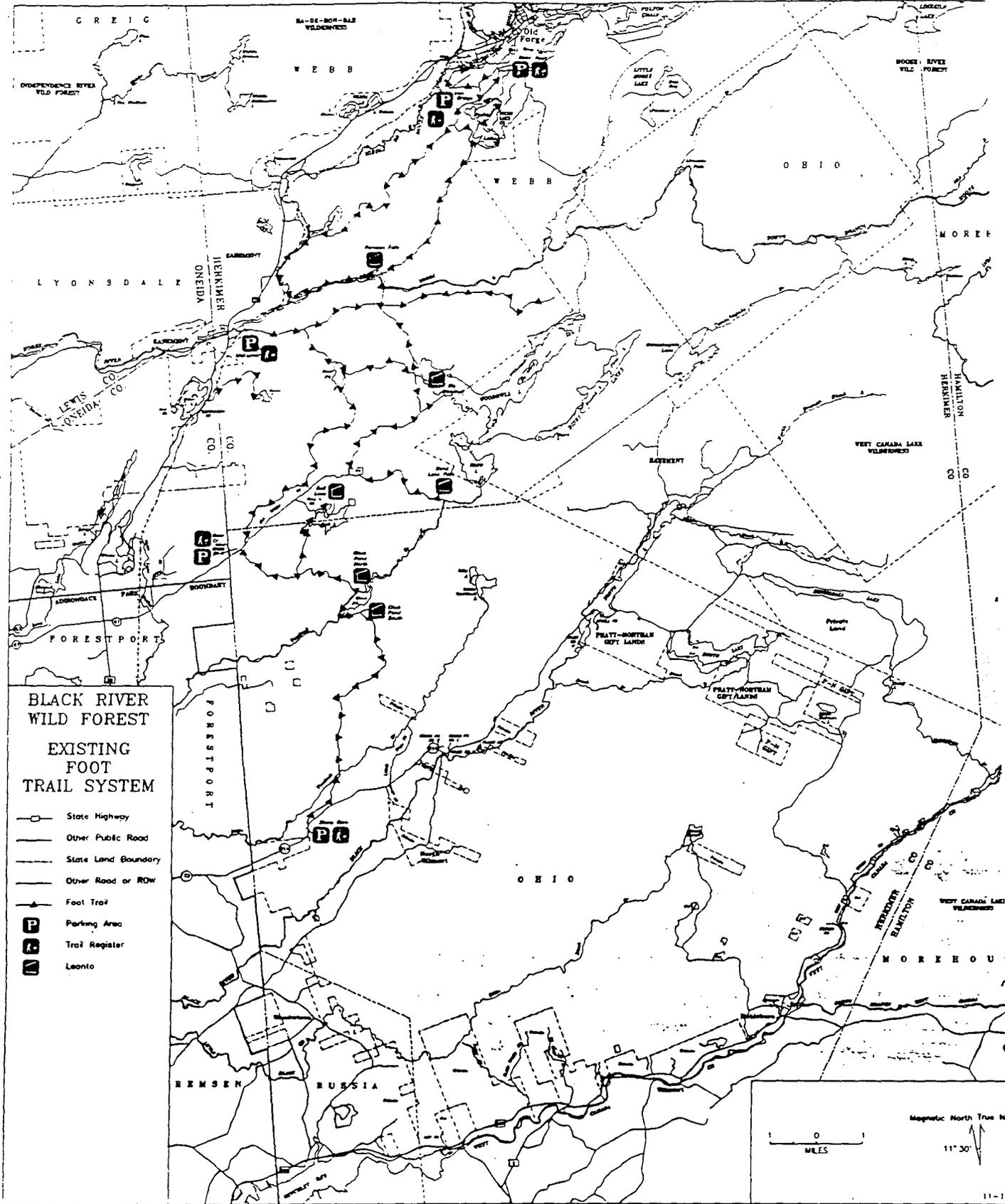
### PUBLIC ACCESS TO THE AREA

- 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"

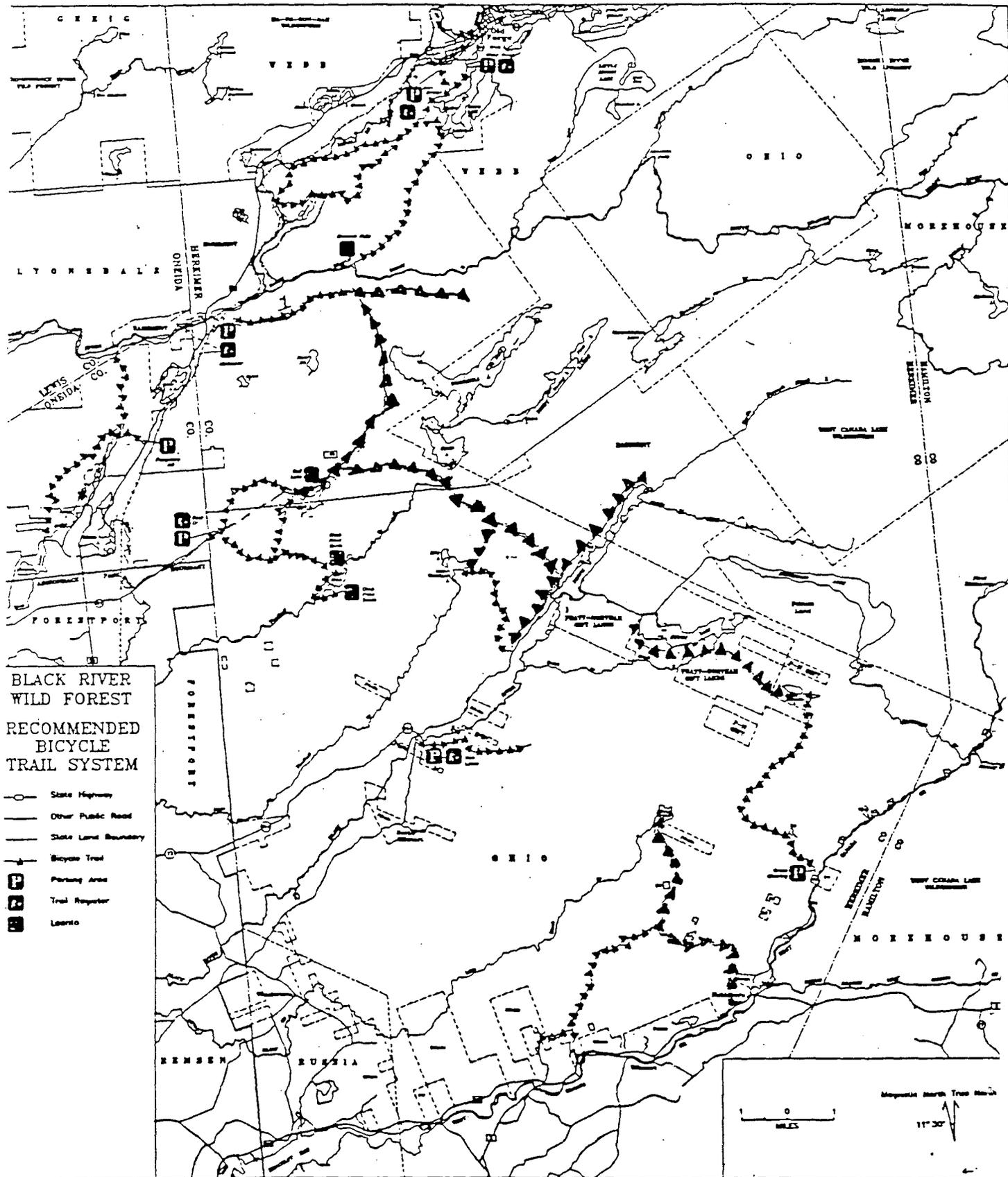




APPENDIX 11.A.1.





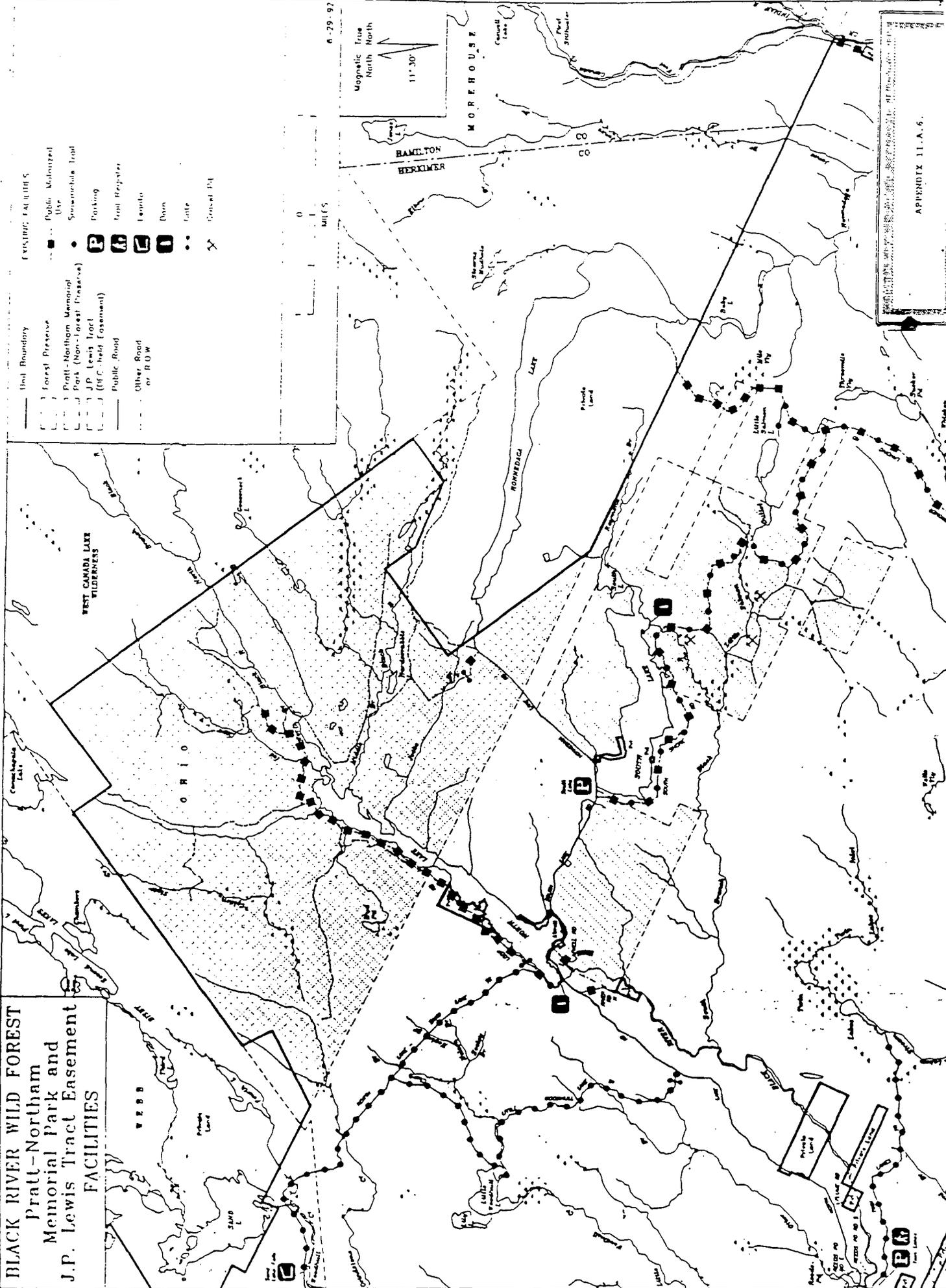


**APPENDIX 11.A.4.**



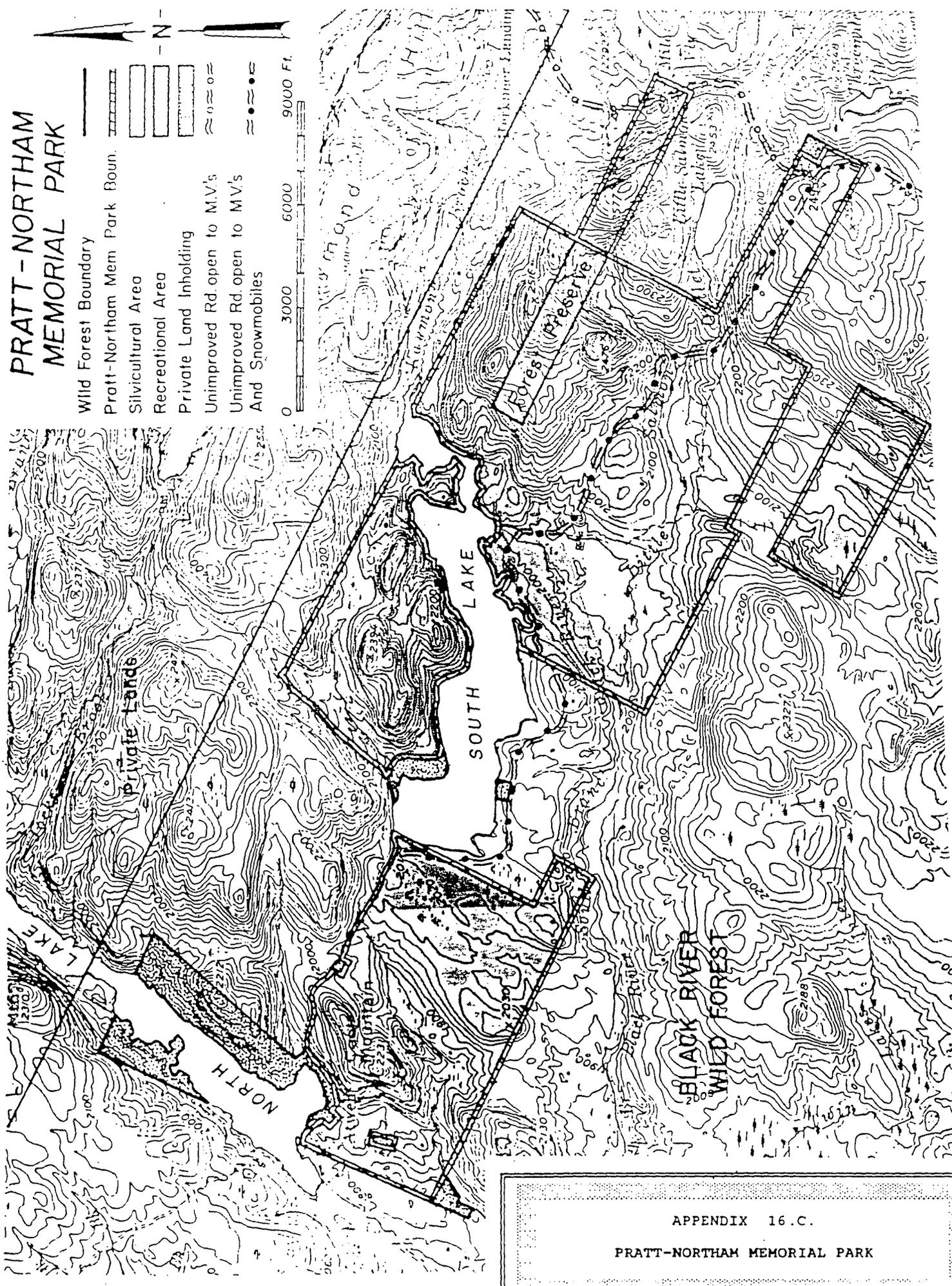
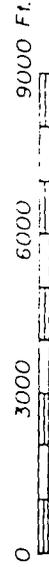
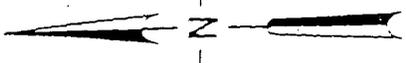
**BLACK RIVER WILD FOREST**  
 Pratt-Norham  
 Memorial Park and  
 J.P. Lewis Tract Easement  
**FACILITIES**

- EXISTING FACILITIES**
- Land Boundary
  - ▬ Forest Preserve
  - ▬ Pratt-Norham Memorial Park (Non-Forest Preserve)
  - ▬ J.P. Lewis Tract (M.C. Head Easement)
  - ▬ Public Road
  - ▬ Other Road or ROW
  - Public Monument
  - Swamphole Trail
  - Ⓟ Parking
  - Ⓜ Trail Register
  - Ⓛ Lenth
  - Ⓛ Down
  - Ⓛ Gate
  - Ⓛ Gravel Pit

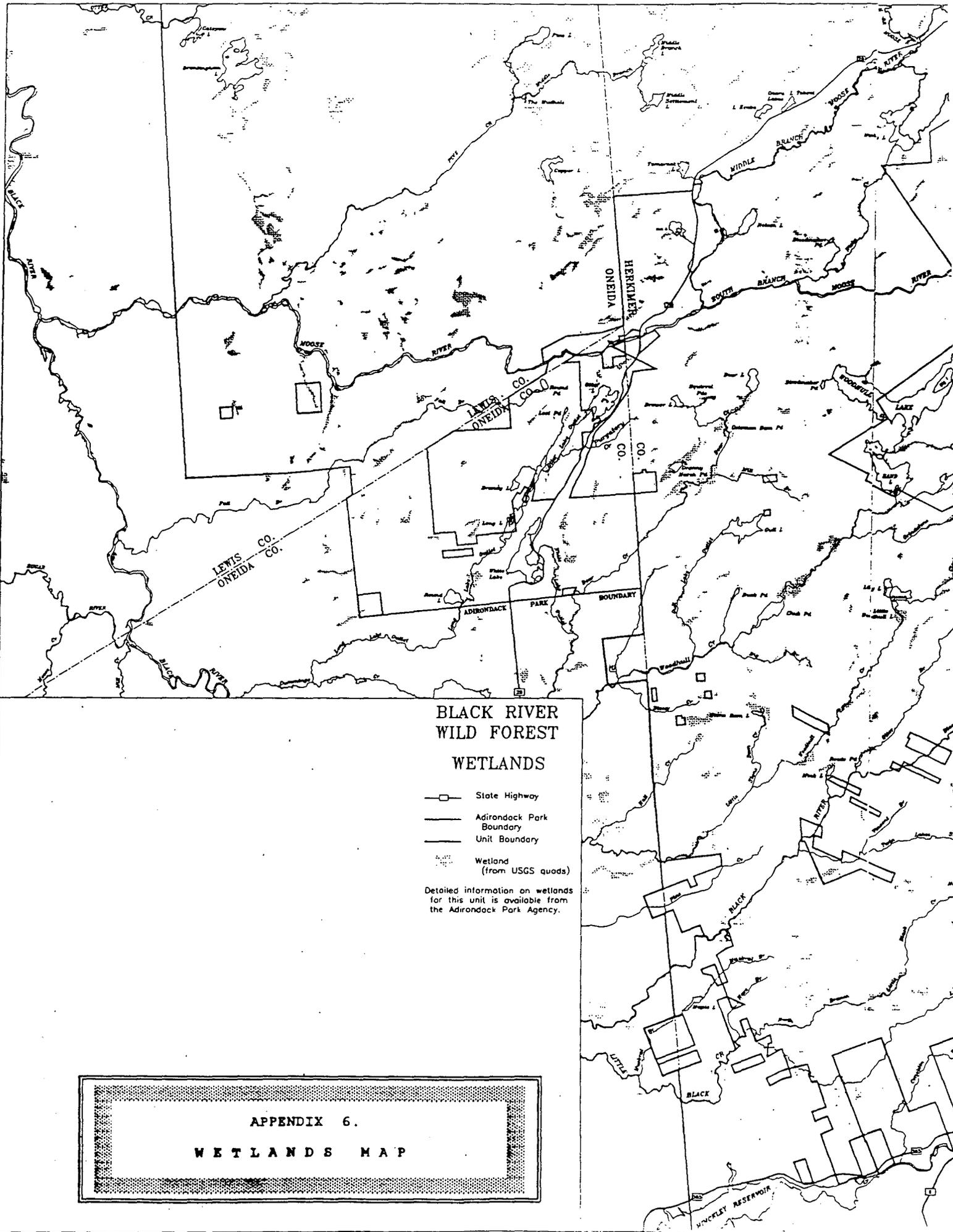


# PRATT-NORTHAM MEMORIAL PARK

- Wild Forest Boundary
- Pratt-Northam Mem Park Bound.
- Silvicultural Area
- Recreational Area
- Private Land Inholding
- Unimproved Rd. open to M.V.'s
- Unimproved Rd. open to M.V.'s  
And Snowmobiles



APPENDIX 16.C.  
PRATT-NORTHAM MEMORIAL PARK

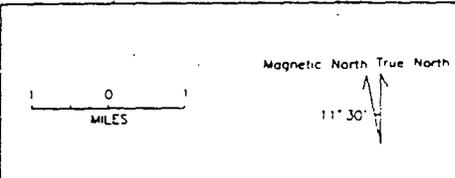
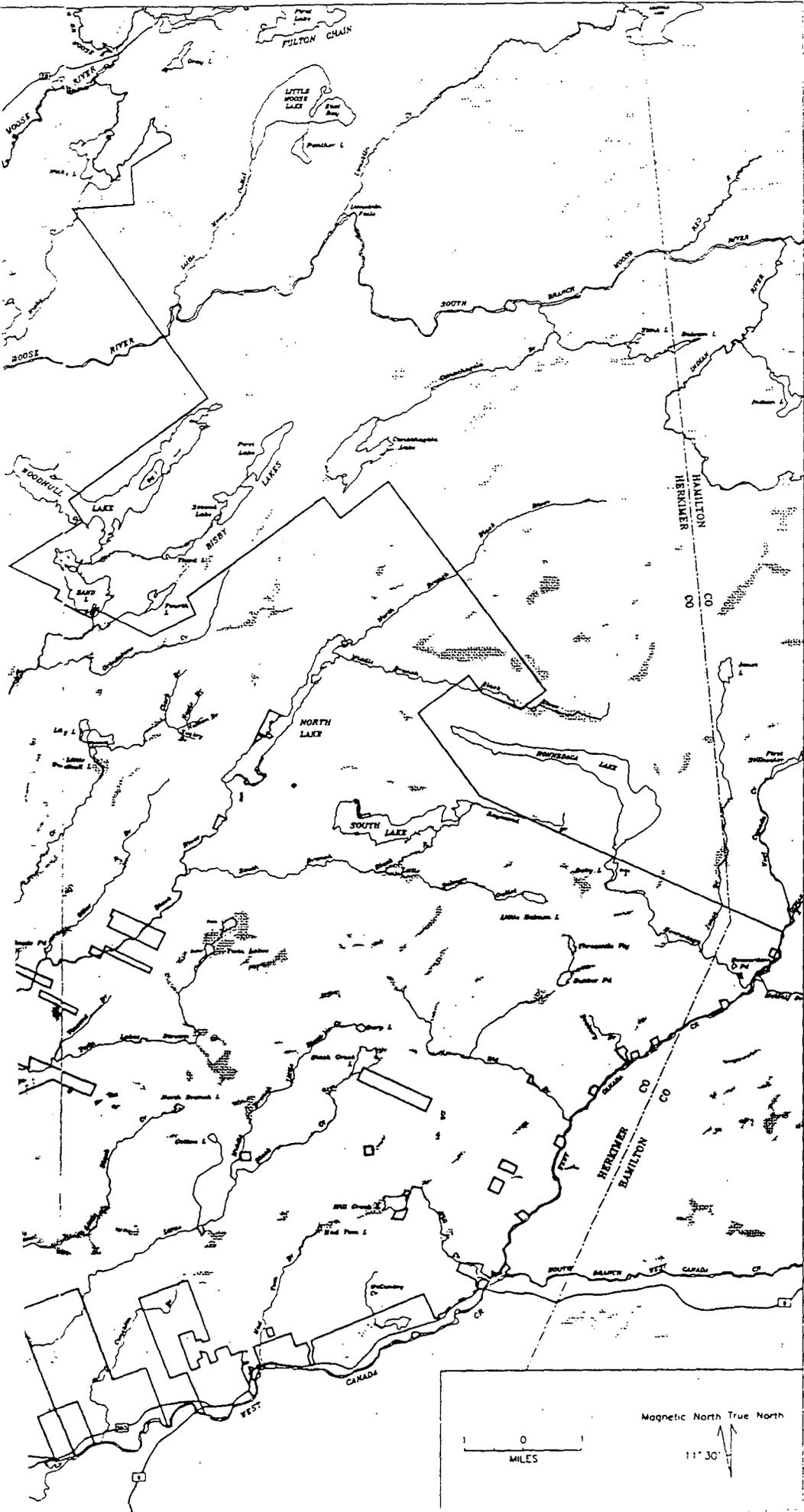


**BLACK RIVER  
WILD FOREST  
WETLANDS**

-  State Highway
-  Adirondack Park Boundary
-  Unit Boundary
-  Wetland (from USGS quads)

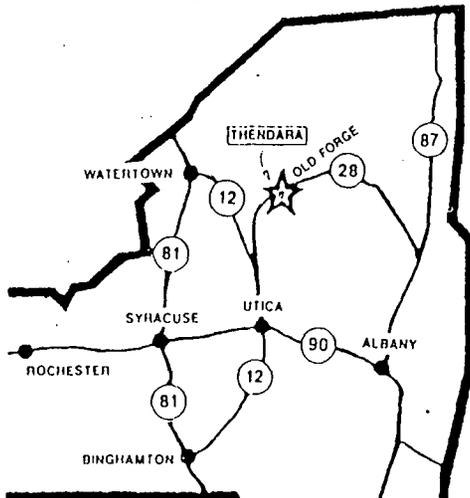
Detailed information on wetlands for this unit is available from the Adirondack Park Agency.

APPENDIX 6.  
WETLANDS MAP



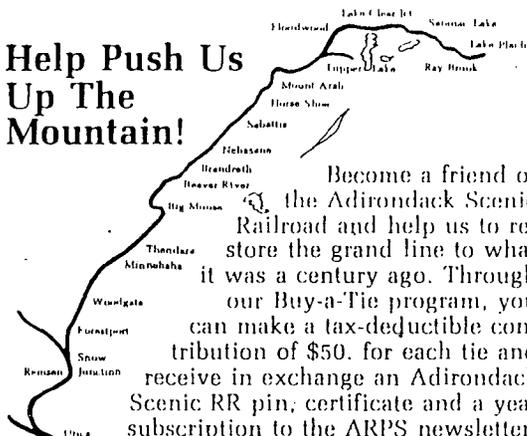
## LOCATION

- 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.



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 address 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

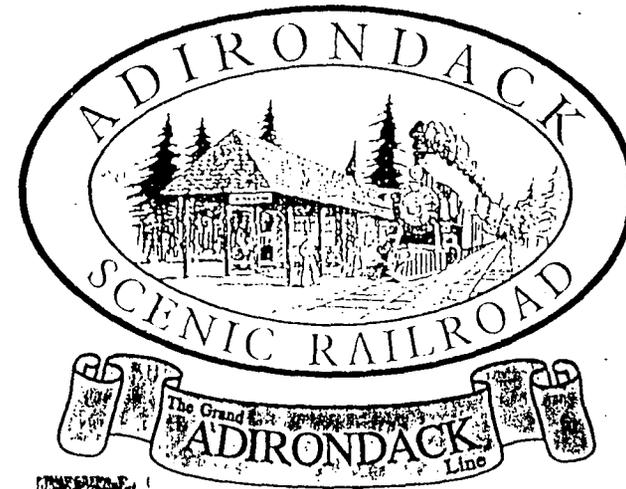
I am enclosing  
my annual dues of: \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
and an additional  
contribution of: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

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 \_\_\_\_\_



## 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



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 breakfast rides at 257.000

..... in vintage 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

Sat. & Sun. only

\* 10 am

11:30 am

\* 1:00 pm

2:30 pm

4:00 pm

May 27 - June 19

Except Thurs. & Fri.

\* 10 am

11:30 am

\* 1:00 pm

2:30 pm

4:00 pm

June 22 - Oct. 27

Except. Fri.

\* 10 am

11:30 am

\* 1:00 pm

2:30 pm

4:00 pm

Nov. 30 & Dec. 1

Sat. & Sun. only

11:30 am

1:00 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.

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

## 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.

