DEC
PUBLICATION

CRANBERRY LAKE WILD FOREST UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN

BUREAU OF
FOREST PRESERVE
MANAGEMENT

New York State/Department of Environmental Conservation

MAY 13 1985

MEMORANDUM FROM
HENRY G. WILLIAMS, *Commissioner*
New York State
Department of Environmental Conservation

TO: The Record

FROM: Hank Williams

RE: Unit Management Plan
Cranberry Lake Wild Forest

The final Unit Management Plan for the Cranberry Lake Wild Forest, which has been developed in consultation with the Adirondack Park Agency, is consistent with guidelines and criteria of the Adirondack State Land Master Plan, involved citizens participation, is consistent with the State Constitution, Environmental Conservation Law, rules, regulations and policy, and projects stated management objectives of such area for a five-year period, accordingly is hereby approved and adopted.

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OVERVIEW

In 1972, Governor Rockefeller approved the Adirondack Park Agency Master Plan for State-owned lands in the Adirondack Park. This culminated many years of work by several legislative study groups and, ultimately, the Temporary Study Commission on the Future of the Adirondacks, appointed by the Governor in 1968.

The Temporary Study Commission on the Future of the Adirondacks made nearly 200 specific recommendations regarding the Adirondack Park. Among its major recommendations were:

---- The creation of the Adirondack Park Agency

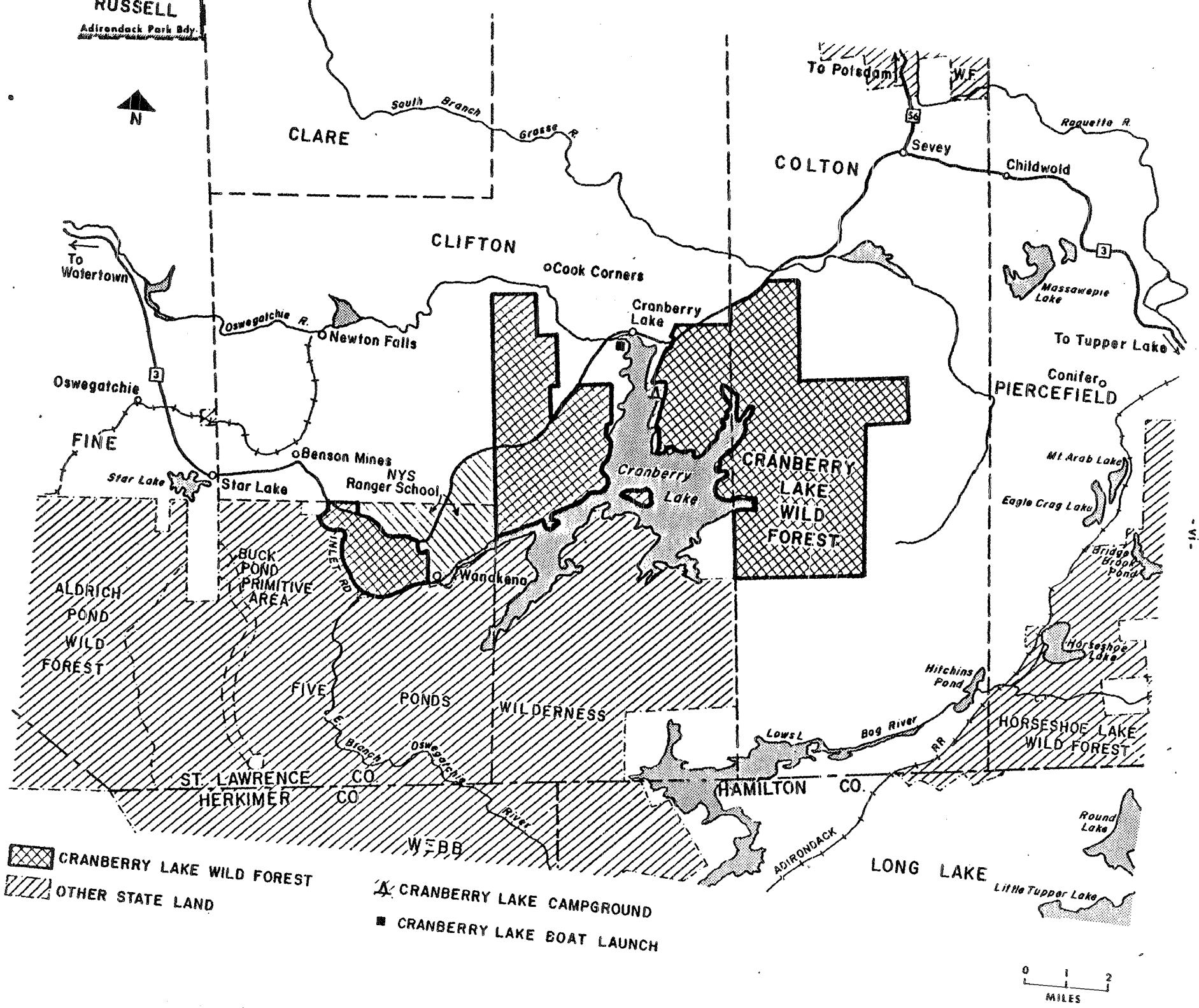
---- The preparation of a Master Plan for State-owned lands by the Agency

---- The classification of these lands "according to their characteristics and capacity to withstand use" and

---- A set of extensive guidelines for the care, custody and control of State-owned lands under the Master Plan with particular emphasis on proposed wilderness and primitive areas.

The Temporary Study Commission also prepared legislation in final draft form, not only establishing the agency, but providing a comprehensive framework for land use, both public and private.

The final legislative mandate provided for the Agency's Master Plan for State-owned lands in the Adirondack Park. A revised master plan, in accordance with Section 816 of the Adirondack Park Agency Act, Article 27 of the Executive Law, was signed by Governor Hugh Carey on October 24, 1979. The Cranberry Lake Wild Forest Unit Plan has been prepared by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation with the State master plan setting the parameters and local citizens providing additional review.


RUSSELL
Adirondack Park Bdy.
N
CLARE
South Branch
Grasse R.
CLIFTON
COLTON
To Potsdam
W.F.
56
Sevey
Raquette R.
Childwold
3
Massawepie Lake
To Tupper Lake
Conifer
PIERCEFIELD
Cook Corners
Cranberry Lake
To Watertown
Oswegatchie R.
Newton Falls
Oswegatchie
FINE
Star Lake
Benson Mines
NYS Ranger School
Cranberry Lake
CRANBERRY LAKE WILD FOREST
Mt Arab Lake
Eagle Crag Lake
Bridge Brook Pond
BUCK POND PRIMITIVE AREA
INLET RD.
Wanakena
ALDRICH POND WILD FOREST
FIVE PONDS WILDERNESS
E. Branch
Oswegatchie
River
Horseshoe Lake
Hitchins Pond
Lows L.
Bog River
RR
HORSESHOE LAKE WILD FOREST
ST. LAWRENCE CO.
HERKIMER CO.
HAMILTON CO.
WEBB
ADIRONDACK
LONG LAKE
Round Lake
Little Tupper Lake
CRANBERRY LAKE WILD FOREST
OTHER STATE LAND
CRANBERRY LAKE CAMPGROUND
CRANBERRY LAKE BOAT LAUNCH
0 1 2
MILES

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Area Description

General Location

The Cranberry Lake Wild Forest is described as those Western Adirondack Forest Preserve acres in St. Lawrence County in the Towns of Fine, Clifton and Colton, lying immediately north of the Five Ponds Wilderness Area and bordering Cranberry Lake on the west, north and east in three separate parcels.

Bounded by:

Town of Fine: west: Inlet Rd.; north: Town Line, N.Y.S. Ranger School property and Route 3; east: Old Cranberry Lake R.R. bed and private land; south: Oswegatchie River

West of Cranberry Lake: west: Ranger School property south of Rt. 3 and private lands north of Rt. 3; north: private lands and Rt. 3; east: private lands and Cranberry Lake Inlet; south: Cranberry Lake Inlet.

North and East of Cranberry Lake: west: SUNY Cranberry Lake Biological Station, Cranberry Lake, private camp lots and Cranberry Lake Public Campground; north: private lands and Rt. 3; east and south: private lands. Several islands in Cranberry Lake, the largest being Joe Indian Island (91 acres).

A detailed description of the boundaries is found in Appendix A.

Acreage

Town of Fine	2,033
Town of Clifton	10,604
Town of Colton	11,474
Total	24,111 Acres

B. History

The lands comprising this unit were obtained between 1881 and 1977 in seven separate transactions. Due to the varied ownership of these tracts, this forest is very divergent -- both biologically and physically. Therefore, the history of the area might best be understood by approaching it in reference to each of the three separate parcels and the tracts which comprise them. A map of these tracts is included in Appendix I. The following chronological listing illustrates the development of this forest as a component of the Forest Preserve:

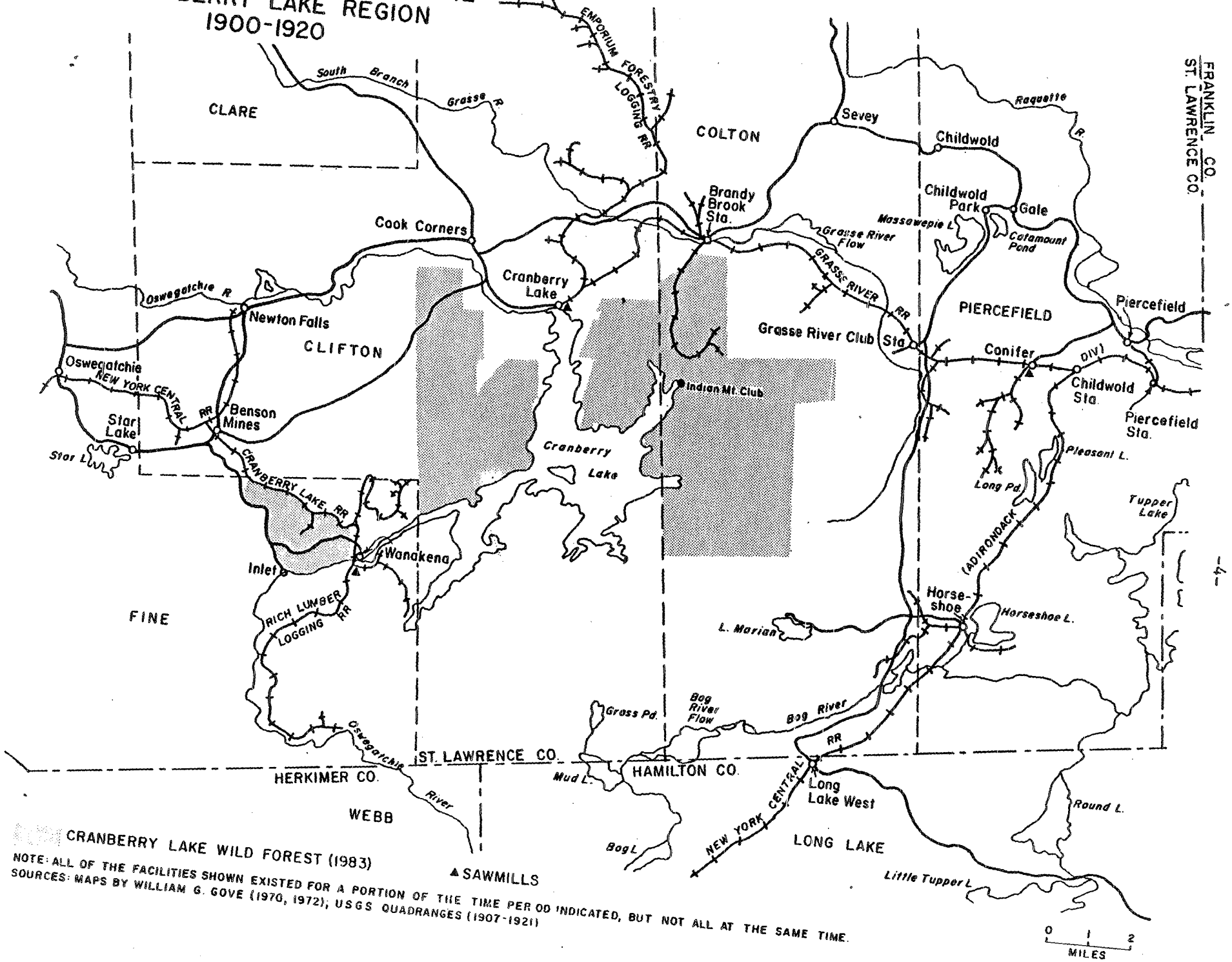
Date of Conveyance	Tract	Cumulative Acreage	Remarks
8/10/1881	Tax Sale	3,043	Tax Sale of 1877 (both tracts)
1/30/1908	Lathrop	3,607	Paid $4/acre
3/1919	Rich Lumber Co.	5,076	
11/18/1926	Bear Mtn.Swamp	5,462	From Anna Abbott
	Abbott	6,611	From Anna Abbott
	Barber	7,346	From Anna Abbott
7/17/1933	Webster	9,640	From Emporium Forestry Co.
	Saxe	11,732	From Emporium Forestry Co.
	Edgar	20,475	From Emporium Forestry Co.
	Burntbridge Pond	21,115	From Emporium Forestry Co.
8/23/1934	Buck Mtn.	22,927	From Emporium Forestry Co.
9/23/1977	Gilbert	24,111	From Newton Falls Paper Mills Inc.

Town of Fine Parcel (2,033 Acres) - Contains portions of two tracts -- Lathrop and Rich Lumber Company. The other portions of these tracts lie to the south and west of the Inlet Road and south of the Oswegatchie River. Consequently, they are now within the Five Ponds Wilderness Area.

The Inlet Road, which forms the western boundary of this parcel, follows the course of the Old Albany Road, which was begun in 1811. This road ran from Sir William Johnson's residence near the Mohawk Valley, where it connected with other roads from Albany, to the Village of Russell, where it connected with the Russell Turnpike. It generally followed the course of an old Indian trail. An 1858 map labels this road the "Fine & Watson Road". Route 3, which forms much of the northern boundary, here follows the bed of the old Cranberry Lake Railroad, which was built by the Rich Lumber Co. in 1902 to connect the New York Central lines at Benson Mines with the hamlet of Wanakena. Three spurs from the line entered the northern part of this parcel. The snowmobile trail, which runs from east to west through the parcel, follows the bed of the original road to Wanakena.

The Lathrop tract was purchased by the State in 1908, while the Rich Lumber Company tract was purchased in 1919. The Rich Lumber Company tract is a remnant of a larger 16,000-acre forest that supported the company's extensive lumber operations from 1902-1912. The New York State Ranger School property was also a part of this forest.

AND ROADS OF THE CRANBERRY LAKE REGION 1900-1920



CRANBERRY LAKE WILD FOREST (1983)

▲ SAWMILLS

NOTE: ALL OF THE FACILITIES SHOWN EXISTED FOR A PORTION OF THE TIME PERIOD INDICATED, BUT NOT ALL AT THE SAME TIME.

SOURCES: MAPS BY WILLIAM G. GOVE (1970, 1972); USGS QUADRANGLES (1907-1921)

Throughout the Rich Lumber Company lands there were about twelve logging camps, which were built and run by individual logging contractors. They supplied the raw material for several independently-owned industries in the hamlet of Wanakena, which was built and owned by the company. The compatibility of these industries with the total wood resource is noteworthy as it explains how the company met its extensive financial commitments and indicates the impact of the forest on the nation's economy.

The main sawmill sawed primarily red spruce, white pine and hemlock and had two band saw head rigs. The longer carriage was capable of sawing 48-foot logs and seldom were logs less than 20 feet long sawn. Production capacity was about 75,000 board feet per day. Associated with the sawmill was a chip mill, which salvaged 1" x 2" lumber for plaster lath from the slabs and edgings, then rossed off the bark and chipped the rest for sale to a pulp mill. Another mill made turnings for the butt ends of buggy whips from beech. A heading mill used all hardwood species to produce barrel heads, while the shoe last factory used only hard maple and the veneer mill used only high-grade yellow birch.

Parcel west of Cranberry Lake (7,535 Acres) - Contains three tracts and a portion of another -- Buck Mountain, Webster, one tax sale tract and a portion of another which is divided by Inlet Flow (Cranberry Lake)

The first road into what is now the hamlet of Cranberry Lake was built in 1864 and is now called the Tooley Pond Road. In 1890 a road was surveyed by James McKee from Benson Mines to intersect with this road below Cook Corners. It crossed the Buck Mountain tract south of Buck Mountain and was used to deliver mail to Cranberry Lake from 1894 to 1897. To the north of this tract, on the south bank of the Oswegatchie River, is the site of the hardwood

mill. Originally, this was the Pearly Waite Mill. It was purchased by the Clark and Squires Lumber Company in 1902 along with rights from the Newton Falls Paper Mill to cut and make into lumber the softwood down to eight inches on the stump and all the hardwood on a tract of five thousand acres, which included this tract. Softwood under eight inches went to the Newton Falls Paper Mill. In 1910 the mill was sold to the Webster Lumber Company, which apparently did not operate it. In 1934 the Emporium Lumber Company sold the tract to the State of New York after having recently harvested it.

Two tax sale tracts form the remainder of the western boundary of this parcel. They were obtained by the State in the tax sale of 1877. Because of the long term of State ownership, little activity has occurred on these tracts. The most obvious occurrence was the logging that followed the blowdown of 1950. Many logging roads remain today as a result of this salvage operation.

The remaining tract in this parcel is known as the Webster Tract. It was purchased by the State in 1933 from the Emporium Lumber Company, which floated hardwood logs from the tract on softwood floats to the hamlet of Cranberry Lake. There they were loaded on trains and shipped over the Grasse River Railroad to the Emporium Mill at Conifer.

Parcel North and East of Cranberry Lake (14,452 Acres) - Contains seven tracts -- The Gilbert, Bear Mountain Swamp, Abbott, Barber, Saxe, Edgar and Burntbridge Pond.

The Gilbert Tract represents the most recent acquisition, having been purchased in 1977. Consequently, it is the most recently harvested. The Bear Mountain Swamp, Abbott and Barber tracts were purchased from the same owner in 1926. Joe Indian Island was a part of this transaction. Bear Mt. Swamp was called Bear Mt. Pond in the late 1800's and was a very popular deer hunting area. The Abbott and Barber tracts were heavily subdivided prior to State acquisition; but, the only lots sold were the few private lots present today.

The three tracts in the Town of Colton -- Saxe, Edgar and Burntbridge Pond were purchased from the Emporium Lumber Company along with the Webster Tract.

The snowmobile trail that enters the Saxe tract from Route 3 follows the roadbed of a spur line of the Grasse River Railroad which was constructed by the Emporium Lumber Company. This railroad was constructed to connect with the New York Central line at Childwold Station. It was originally constructed in 1911 and had stations at Conifer, Grasse River Club and Brandy Brook. It reached Cranberry Lake around 1913. This spur was probably constructed shortly thereafter, as it is shown on a 1916 Conservation Department map. The spur line terminated before reaching Brandy Brook; however, the trail continues along logging roads to Burntbridge Pond and along East Creek to East Inlet on Cranberry Lake. The 1916 map also indicates a lumber camp for 25 men with a telephone along the spur line.

At the northeastern end of the Edgar tract is Brandy Brook, which was a notable trout stream at the turn of the century. From 1894 to 1901 Barney Burns, a well-known guide, had a camp at the mouth of this brook. Around 1911 or 1912 the Indian Mountain Club built a new camp on the site, which remained until the club went out of business in 1917. This club also had a camp on the shore of Dog Pond, which is in the southeastern corner of the tract.

During the 1920's, logs from the northwestern part of this tract were shipped over the spur line to the Emporium Lumber Company sawmill in Cranberry Lake. In the winter of 1930-31, the central part was harvested and the logs were carried by tractor trains to the Grasse River Club station, where they were shipped over the Grasse River Railroad to the Emporium Lumber Company sawmill in Conifer. During this same winter season the last of the contractors cutting pulpwood for International Paper Co. towed the wood across the lake to the hamlet of Cranberry Lake, where it was shipped to the pulp mill at Piercefield. This mill was one of the original 20 mills that formed the International Paper Company in 1898.

The Burntbridge Pond tract, because of its close proximity to the Grasse River Club station, was probably cut earlier to help defray the expense of Emporium's operation. Cutting probably commenced in 1911 and didn't last much beyond 1920.

II. RESOURCE AND PUBLIC USE INVENTORY OVERVIEW

A. Natural Resources

1. Physical

a. Geology - The broad geological features of this area are illustrated in Appendix B. The Childwold Terrace, which encompasses most of this forest, was mapped by connecting the successive 200 foot contours directly across all but the major depressions. Maximum relief in this Terrace is 400 feet or less. Major river valleys decline about 12-25 feet per mile, and the area contains an abundance of sand plains and swamps.

The Edgar Tract is the only portion of this forest in the Adirondack Mountain section. This is an area of generally greater relief, which was caused by domal uplift.

There are four known iron ore deposits within this forest, which are known as the Brandy Brook Northwest anomaly (Gilbert Tract), Brandy Brook Southeast anomaly (Edgar Tract), Burntbridge Pond anomaly (Burntbridge Pond Tract) and Sucker Brook occurrences (Edgar Tract).

b. Soils - A general soils map of this forest may be found in Appendix L. The primary soil associations are Potsdam-Crary (23), Colton (51) and Adams (47). All three are fairly productive for woodland growth. The Potsdam-Crary Association contains an excessive amount of stones larger than 24 inches in diameter and has a slowly permeable fragipan layer that produces a seasonal high water table. Soil erodability is high, although the gently sloping topography reduces the chances for soil erosion. The Colton and Adams associations are

moderate to well-drained sandy soils that have a low erodability. The Colton association is a good source of gravel.

c. Terrain - Elevations range from 1485' in the swamplands adjacent to Cranberry Lake and in Peavine Swamp to 2520' at the summit of the Bear Mountain in the southest corner of the Edgar Tract. Topography is generally flat with steep slopes occurring at changes of elevation, except in the lower portion of the Edgar Tract, where the topography is generally much steeper. Appendix H is a topographic map of the area.

There are eight named mountains within this forest; Buck (1874), Marble (1927'), State Ridge (1940'), Hedgehog (2083'), Dog Pond (2440'), East (2341'), and two Bear Mountains -- one on the Abbott Tract (2180') and one on the Edgar Tract (2520').

d. Water - At the center of this forest is Cranberry Lake -- the third largest body of water in the Adirondack Park. The main inlet to this lake is the Oswegatchie River, which forms the southern boundary of the Town of Fine parcel. This section of the river is classified as "recreational" under the N.Y.S. Wild, Scenic and Recreational River System Act (Title 27, Article 15 of the ECL).

There are five named ponds; Nick's, Hedgehog (or Clear), Curtis, Dog and Burntbridge and six named streams; Thomas Brook, Peavine Creek, Brandy Brook, East Creek, Sucker Brook and Burntbridge Outlet. Smaller streams often are dammed by beaver, providing much more standing water than might be expected. Water quality is generally excellent, with low productivity and fertility levels typical to the area. Acid levels are noticeable in most waters, especially during spring runoff. No major losses due to the effects of acid precipitation have been experienced to date.

e. Wetlands - A wetland is defined as any land that is annually subject to periodic or continual inundation by water and commonly referred to as a bog, swamp or marsh. They are inventoried, mapped and protected under the 1975 New York State Freshwater Wetlands Act by the Department of Environmental Conservation and the Adirondack Park Agency. A detailed inventory for this area has not been completed. However, the location of core wetlands and their principal vegetative cover types are shown on the map in Appendix J. Two of the more important wetland systems are Peavine Swamp, a large acidic bog,and the extensive conifer and emergent wetlands of tributaries to Brandy Brook Flow.

2. Biological

a. Vegetation - No forest cover type map exists for most of this forest. Little inventory data is available. Virtually all of this forest has been modified in varying degrees by the harvest of forest products. None of it has ever been managed by a professional forester.

Very heavy cuts were conducted on the Town of Fine parcel, with the Lathrop Tract harvested before State acquisition in 1908 and the Rich Lumber Co. Tract probably cut up to 1910. The presence of Scotch pine along the Inlet Road, on a rocky knoll west of Nick's Pond and elsewhere within this parcel, suggest that an attempt was made to reforest this parcel. As the tract also had been burned it probably appeared suitable for a successful planting, but native hardwoods proved more vigorous.

The parcel west of Cranberry Lake has been harvested in varying degrees. The Buck Mtn. Tract was cut most heavily and burned. (An account of a burn on this tract in 1908 may be found in "Cranberry Lake from Wilderness to Adirondack Park" on page 125). To the south of this tract are the two tax sale tracts, which were cut after the blow-down of 1950. The Webster Tract was cut for softwood logs around 1908. Pulpwood and hardwood logs were harvested until 1933.

The parcel north and east of Cranberry Lake also has been harvested. The Gilbert Tract,purchased in 1977, is the most recently cut. An estimate of the volume of wood on this tract is included in a 1973 timber appraisal report and accompanying forester's type map in Appendix F. The Abbott and Barber tracts appear to have been harvested only for softwoods prior to acquisition in 1926. By 1916 most of the Saxe Tract had been cut very heavily, and by the time the Burntbridge Pond and Edgar Tracts were purchased by the State in 1933 they, too, had been intensively harvested.

The heavy cutting that occurred on the Town of Fine parcel and the Buck Mt., Saxe, Burntbridge Pond, Webster and Edgar tracts, could loosely be called clearcutting. The random occurrence of obviously older trees suggests that a heavy market cut was conducted whereby the contractor selected the trees to be cut in response to market demand. This has been a very common practice on much private forest land. Consequently, these forest stands are very similar to thousands of acres of unmanaged private forest lands. The Gilbert track provides a good illustration of a forest which has recently been subjected to a market cut; however, it was not cut as heavily as these other tracts.

The tax sale, Abbott and Barber tracts generally were not cut very heavily and, consequently, have more large trees. It is probable that only softwoods were harvested from the Abbott and Barber tracts around 1907. The tax sale tracts were uncut until the blowdown of 1950 created especially heavy damage. Only damaged and downed trees were removed, leaving these tracts still basically representative of unmanaged forest.

Vegetation is primarily hardwood, with softwood trees occurring mostly in the wetter areas. There are no known uncommon, rare or endangered vegetative species within this forest.

b. Wildlife - Principal species in the area include the white tailed deer, black bear,snowshoe hare, Eastern coyote, bobcat, beaver, muskrat, fisher, otter, mink, ruffed grouse, and raccoon. Conditions for high deer populations are better than usual for the Central Adirondacks, due to fairly low elevations, moderate snowfall and juxtaposition with nearby logged lands outside of the Forest Preserve. Important deer wintering areas occur within the unit in association with softwood cover. Probably the greatest public entry into the area is from deer and bear hunters and trout fishermen, and their success levels continue to be related to the ease of accessibility.

Black ducks and wood ducks nest throughout the area and Canada geese are common during migration periods. Cranberry Lake is a common loon nesting lake and, as such, is identified as a significant habitat.

This forest is located in the Western Adirondack Foothills Ecological Zone. Bobcats occur in the zone but are scarce. Black bear are fairly numerous. No endangered species are known to occur in this unit. Pine marten habitat is available, but none are known to occur in the Cranberry Lake Wild Forest. Habitat is also suitable for moose, however, they are not resident. It is probable that one or both of these species will move into the unit in the future.

Major deer wintering areas and other significant wildlife habitats are delineated on the wildlife map in Appendix K. Wildlife harvests in the towns within which this forest is located are listed in Appendix O. Cooperators working with the NYS Breeding Bird Atlas have identified 22 species as confirmed breeders within this area. These are described in Appendix O. Further field work in the summer of 1984 may identify additional species.

c. Fisheries - Most of the ponds in the Cranberry Lake Wild Forest are chemically suitable and support fish life to varying degrees.

Those with sport fishery potential are cold water brook trout ponds, maintained by annual stocking. All have been surveyed between 1978 and 1981. All streams in the area are inhabited largely by brook trout and associated minnow species. Some brown trout may be found in lower stretches of the tributaries of the Oswegatchie River below Cranberry Lake. The accessibility of the waters in this unit is generally good.

The most accessible, visible and useable water in this wild forest unit is Cranberry Lake itself. (A history of fishery management in this lake is contained in Appendix D). Traditionally, Cranberry Lake had a reputation for its brook trout fishing, producing some of the largest brook trout specimens observed in the Adirondack region. A dramatic decline in the Cranberry Lake brook trout fishery occurred in the 1940's. This decline was attributed to the introduction of yellow perch and increasing water temperatures due to a beaver population explosion. Early stocking attempts to bring back the brook trout proved ineffective, as well as attempts to develop rainbow trout and splake populations. Eventually, smallmouth bass were introduced successfully, thus providing an acceptable warmwater game fishery as an alternative to native trout. This warmwater fishery contained through the late 1970's when declines in the warmwater species (small-mouth bass and yellow perch) were observed due to increasing acid conditions. These present acid conditions, although damaging to the warmwater fish populations, are within acceptable limits for brook trout. As a result, the Bureau of Fisheries experimentally stocked brook trout fingerlings in 1981, 1982 and 1983, in an attempt to restore a fishable trout population in Cranberry Lake (See Appendix C - Lake and Pond Inventory, Stream Inventory).

Most of the fishing activity in this area occurs on Cranberry Lake, where angler trips per year are estimated to be as high as 25,000 (Pfeiffer, 1979). If the current experimental brook trout stocking is successful in restoring the Cranberry Lake brook trout fishery the angler trips per year should increase, possibly even double.

Ponds in the Cranberry Lake Wild Forest receive their share of the fishing pressure with an estimated yearly average of 10 angler trips per acre. Fishing on all these ponds is maintained by annual stocking of fingerling brook trout (See Appendix C).

Stream fishing in this area, although available, is not a major fishing activity. Except for the stretch of the Oswegatchie River between Inlet and Wanakena, all streams in this area are small.

3. Visual - The summit of Bear Mountain (Abbott Tract) provides an especially good view of much of this forest as well as of Cranberry Lake.

B. Man-Made Facilities (Refer to Appendix G-1)

Lean-Tos (2)

1. Inlet Flow
2. Bear Mountin (Abbott Tract)

Pit Privy

1. Bear Mountain (Abbott Tract)

Foot Trails (6.1 mi.)

1. Bear Mountain - Abbott Tract (2.4 m.)
2. Hedgehog (Clear) Pond (.5 mi.)
3. Curtis Pond (1.2 mi.)
4. Moore's Trail (Wanakena to Inlet (2 mi.)

Snowmobile Trails (13.4 mi.)

1. Old Wanakena Rd. (Wanakena to Inlet (2.3 mi.)

2. Rt. 3 to Brandy Brook to Burntbridge Pond to East Inlet (11.1 mi.)

Parking Lot (1)

On Route 3 at the head of the 11.1-mile snowmobile trail at the northern end of the Saxe Tract.

Bridges (1)

Brandy Brook

Undeveloped Campsites

Appendix M contains a rough inventory of primitive campsites on Cranberry Lake which will serve as the basis for a more comprehensive inventory in 1985.

C. Cultural

In 1912 the Rich Lumber Company donated an 1800-acre portion of its forest for the creation of the N.Y.S. Ranger School. This school, which commenced operation in the fall of 1912, was the first in the nation to offer a technical education in forest management. Over the past 70 years the students have had the opportunity to rehabilitate their portion of the forest while observing the effects of natural succession on the remaining portion, which is in State ownership in both this forest and the Five Ponds Wilderness Area. The tax sale tracts to the east of the school also have provided the students with an opportunity to observe an unharvested forest prior to the blowdown of 1950 and, since then, a forest that still contains some sections not affected significantly by harvest. The school has established

several plots to measure these unharvested areas in the southwestern corner of the parcel. This forest has made a very significant contribution to the education of forest managers.

D. Economic

A significant economic factor in the management of this forest is the annual cost of ownership, familiar to most private forest owners, -- the tax bill. As illustrated in Appendix E this expenditure amounted to $218,699.61 or an average of $7.23/acre in 1981-82. The annual cost of maintenance on this land (boundary lines, trails, etc.) and administration (patrols, management plans, etc.) is estimated to add another $1/acre to the annual cost of ownership.

E. Public Use of Area

By far the heaviest public use on this forest is the loop trail from the Cranberry Lake Public Campground to the summit of Bear Mountain (Abbott Tract). Approximately 6,000 persons voluntarily registered their use of this trail during 1982 and 1983, primarily during the months of June, July and August. For much of the remainder of this forest, public use is primarily by sportsmen-fishermen in the spring and summer and hunters in the fall. Convenient access to the area accounts for a high level of day use. Camping is heaviest on the islands and shoreline of Cranberry Lake.

Meaningful estimates of day use are unobtainable without an increased effort to regularly patrol the forest to obtain a representative sampling of users. Campsite use is also difficult to obtain

without a similar effort in conjunction with an inventory of campsites being used. An inventory and map of 26 such sites is at Appendix M. Although it is not complete, it provides a good basis with which to develop an updated inventory.

F. Capacity of the Resource to Withstand Use

With the exceptions of the Bear Mountain Trail, the more popular camping spots on the shoreline and islands of Cranberry Lake, and possibly Nick's Pond, the resources of this forest are underutilized by the public. The use of these more popular areas occurs mostly in the summer and is within acceptable limits as determined by DEC feedback from the user public. Maintenance of them will be scheduled to meet public demand.

III MANAGEMENT AND POLICY

A. Past Management

Article 9 of the Environmental Conservation Law provides specific care, custody and control mandates directed at protecting the Forest Preserve from encroachment, illegal cutting or removal of vegetative or other material components, fire and misuse. These custodial functions have been performed by the forest rangers and limited seasonal labor.

Trail construction has consisted primarily of maintaining those that were present prior to State ownership.

Past, present and future fishery management activities are contained in Appendices C & D.

B. Goals and Objectives

1. Land Management

a. Sustain and protect the wild forest in accordance with the State Land Master Plan.

1. Implement a wildfire plan by 1986 including strategies for detection, suppression and prevention, which will insure protection of the natural resources of the forest from destruction by fire.

2. Maintain two permanent forest rangers to regularly monitor and patrol the area to insure protection and proper use of the natural resources and facilities.

3. Prepare boundary line maintenance records for this forest for the systematic development of work plans and the maintenance of essential records.

4. Inventory the vegetation of this forest to quantitatively identify the forest cover.

5. Incorporate in resource inventories the tentative and final wetlands maps prepared under the 1975 NYS Freshwater Wetlands Act as they are completed.

2. Wildlife Management

a. Maintain wildlife species at levels compatible with their environment and make these species accessible to people in a wild forest atmosphere.

1. Provide wildlife management programs that will maximize nal recreational opportunities but will perpetuate the important game animals and furbearers found in this forest.

2. Monitor for the presence of rare or endangered wildlife species.

3. Inventory the wildlife species that inhabit this forest.

4. Delineate wildlife habitat types from the vegetation inventory.

3. Fisheries Management

a. Perpetuate fish as part of the Adirondack environment.

1. Manage fish so that their numbers and occurrences are compatible with their habitat and the public interest.

2. Maintain resource inventory data for all waters.

b. Provide optimum opportunity for enjoyment and beneficial utilization of the fish resource by the user. (See Appendix C).

1. Continue to provide trout fishery by annual stockings in suitable ponds.

2. Restore the brook trout fishery in Cranberry Lake.

3. Maintain required pH of ponds as necessary for optimum fishery development consistent with DEC liming policy.

4. Public Use Management

a. Provide for a variety of recreational pursuits that are compatible with the spirit of the wild forest concept as enumerated in the State Land Master Plan. A wide variety of recreational potential is available due to abundant, readily-accessible land.

1. Encourage increased public use of this forest to reduce public use of the Five Ponds Wilderness Area.
2. Provide for an educational effort to keep the public abreast of the values, limitations and opportunities available in this forest. This will include the distribution of updated pamphlets, brochures and maps.
3. Construct an additional 21 miles of foot trails and 7.4+ miles of ski trails.

b. Provide for the protection of the shoreline and immediate environs of Cranberry Lake to maintain their natural beauty and resources.

1. Insure that island, shoreline and primitive camping uses do not exceed the ability of the sites to recover, by developing an inventory of campsite use and monitoring the use of these sites with regularly scheduled patrols.

c. Make public use of this forest as safe, enjoyable and non-destructive to the forest ecosystem as possible.

1. Restrict camping in accordance with the rules and regulations, the State Land Master Plan and DEC policy, including the enforcement of the permit system.
2. Implement a campsite designation system.
3. Improve foot access.

5. Water Quality Management

a. Avoid activity that would adversely effect the quality of the water in this watershed.

1. Adhere to present constraints on management activities.

b. Evaluate the mercury contamination of Cranberry Lake.

1. Continue research activities as appropriate scientific techniques become available.

IV PROJECTED USE AND MANAGEMENT PROPOSED

A. Facilities Development and/or Removal (Refer to Insert Map, Appendix G)

1. Foot Trail Development

The parcel to the north and east of Cranberry Lake offers the greatest potential for hiking due to its large size (14,452 acres). Also, it is close to the public campground, has a good trailhead parking lot on a major travel corridor (Route 3) and contains five named mountains (Bear (2), Hedgehog, East and Dog Pond) and four named ponds (Burntbridge, Clear, Curtis and Dog Pond).

The present foot trail system in this parcel consists of the 2.4-mile loop trail from the Cranberry Lake Public Campground over Bear Mountain and two short fishing access trails from Cranberry Lake to Hedgehog and Curtis Ponds. The 6.5-mile snowmobile trails from the parking lot to Burntbridge Pond provides for very easy hiking; however, the 4-mile trail along East Creek is too wet to accommodate most hikers. Foot trail development will expand the present system as follows:

a. Construction of a new 2.2-mile foot trail from the campground to connect with the snowmobile trail to the east. (Campground Trail). This will allow campers to utilize the area without having to drive away from the campground and will offer access to Bear Mountain from the Route 3 parking lot.

b. Construction of a 9.8-mile loop foot trail (Dog Pond Trail) from the snowmobile trail at Brandy Brook flow to the southern part of the Edgar Tract and back to the snowmobile trail at Burntbridge Pond. Side trails to bodies of water and scenic vistas also may be constructed. Trail layout will be undertaken with the possibility of future use as a ski trail as a primary goal.

2. Nordic Ski Trail Development

The promotion of nordic ski trails in the Cranberry Lake area was first proposed by the Cranberry Lake Chamber of Commerce in the Spring of 1978. This initial proposal culminated in a joint plan by the Town of Clifton and the Cranberry Lake Chamber of Commerce in the Spring of 1979,which envisioned an elaborate trail system utilizing both State and private lands. A temporary revocable permit was granted to the Cranberry Lake Chamber of Commerce to commence work on the trail system within this forest from September 1979 to May 1980. This permit was not renewed because it was determined that an activity of this nature required the completion of a unit management plan. However, a trail system in the vicinity of Bear Mountain had been established. Use of this system has been minimal for the probable reasons that it is off of the major travel corridor and has not been strongly promoted or maintained.

It is the intent of this plan to revive this proposal in a relatively modest manner. Three trailheads will be located along Route 3 to be readily available to the public and to overcome the need for plowed parking lots due to the wide, plowed shoulders of the road. Trail use will be monitored to determine the need to retain these trails and/or expand the trail system when this plan is revised in five years.

a. Parcel north and east of Cranberry Lake -
Recent logging on the Gilbert Tract prior to State acquisition has left a network of skid trails that can be adapted to ski trail use with minimal effort. The trails meet Route 3 between the parking lot and the Lone Pine Road, which leads to the public campground. They are appropriate for ski trail development because of their accessibility to Route 3, the minimum anount of construction necessary to develop loops and the easy pace of the trails for novice skiers. The trails have not been mapped yet; however, they will be established in consultation with the APA to insure that there is no material change to this plan.

b. Parcel west of Cranberry Lake -

The Cranberry Lake Chamber of Commerce had indicated a need for a ski trail through the Webster and Tax Sale Tracts. This trail, (Webster Tract Trail) parallel to Cranberry Lake, will be approximately 4.5 miles long. Approximately one mile of this trail on the western end will utilize an old skid trail left from the blowdown and will require minimal maintenance. The remaining 3.5 miles will generally follow the contours from the end of the Columbian Road through relatively open hardwoods.

Another blowdown logging road intersects Route 3 on the eastern edge of Peavine Swamp. It will provide direct access from Route 3. With approximately .3 miles of new construction, it will provide approximately 1.6 miles of additional trail.

c. Town of Fine parcel -

The bed of a spur line of the Cranberry Lake Railroad, which leads into the lands of the former Rich Lumber Company, runs from the present Route 3 to within .2 miles of the Old Wanakena Road snowmobile trail. This route, totaling approximately 1.3 miles, will be constructed to provide skiing access from Route 3. (Railroad South Trail)

3. Snowmobile Trail Removal

The 4-mile snowmobile trail from Cranberry Lake to Burntbridge Pond along East Creek utilizes a winter logging road built by the Emporium Lumber Company in 1930 or earlier. It was probably sufficient for log sleds pulled by tractors with crawler treads, but is not adequate for snowmobile use unless the area receives an abnormally high amount of snow cover. Since the trail from Brandy Brook to Burntbridge Pond parallels this route, the expense necessary to upgrade this trail to acceptable standards cannot be justified and the trail will be abandoned immediately.

4. Lean-to Construction

A lean-to prefabricated by the Youth Conservation Corps in 1981 will be erected at Burntbridge Pond in accordance with the public use management objective to increase public use of this forest. Construction will involve the following:

a. Lean-to
b. Pit Privy
C. Fire Ring

5. Area Identification

To aid the user public in locating the major points of interest on this forest, the following signs will be erected:

a. An area identification sign at the trailhead parking lot on Route 3. (Gilbert Tract)

b. Small signs indicating the presence of nordic ski trails at the Route 3 beginnings of the Peavine Swamp, Gilbert Tract and Railroad Spur trails and at other appropriate intersections as needed.

c. A small sign on the Inlet Road indicating the presence of Nick's Pond.

B. Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Facilities

The following facilities require annual maintenance at the level indicated:

Facility	Quantity	Total Man-Days	Equipment Charge Back	Materials
Lean-to	2 ea.	10	$ 50	$100
Foot Trail	6.1 mi.	3	350	150
Snowmobile Trail	13.4 mi.	10	500	300
Boundary Line	36.8 mi.	12	100	100
		40 MD/yr	$1,000/yr	$650/yr.

The following facility will need rehabilitation within the next five years:

Bear Mtn. foot trail

Cost - $4,000

C. Public Use Management and Controls

1. Camping

No specific campsite use figures presently exist due to a lack of adequate technical manpower to develop an inventory of undeveloped campsites and to monitor site use. Field observations indicate a light level of camping activity on this forest; therefore, it is not necessary to institute controls on campsite use at this time. User feedback on the quality of the campsites on the islands in Cranberry Lake will continue to be closely monitored by field observation. Group camping permits will be worded to explicitly prohibit group camping on all but Joe Indian Island.

To insure that island, shoreline and primitive camping uses do not exceed the ability of the sites to recover, an inventory of campsite use will be developed. Monitoring of the use of these sites will follow with regularly scheduled patrols.

As section 190.3b of the rules and regulations of the Department of Environmental Conservation states, "Camping is prohibited within 150 feet of any road, trail, spring, pond or other body of water except at camping areas designated by the department", those areas which must be designated will be identified on a set of maps to be kept in the Canton office of DEC and will be posted as designated campsites.

2. Hiking

The present level of hiker use on the Saxe, Edgar and Burntbridge Pond tracts is very light. However, it is anticipated that this use will increase with the proposed development of new trails in this area. To monitor the level of use, a registration booth will be established at the junction of the proposed foot trail from the Cranberry Lake Public Campground and the snowmobile trail.

D. Fish and Wildlife

The following activities are necessary to maintain the fishing resource:

1. Annual stocking of brook trout in the following waters:
   a. Nick's Pond
   b. Dog Pond
   c. Hedgehog (Clear) Pond
   d. Curtis Pond
   e. Cranberry Lake
   f. Oswegatchie River
2. Conduct biological surveys:

The "Acid Pond Survey" is currently accomplishing much work towards the survey and inventory of the waters within the Adirondacks. This project's scope includes comprehensive biological and chemical evaluation of 1,600 Adirondack lakes and ponds. The project started in 1984 and is scheduled to continue through 1987. Sometime during this period, the major lakes and ponds of the Cranberry Lake Wild Forest will be surveyed. The Acid Pond Survey is being funded by the Adirondack Lake Survey Corporation.

During this same time period, Regional Fisheries personnel will carry out an undetermined number of surveys of the waters of the Cranberry Lake Wild Forest. These will not be routine surveys but instead surveys to provide data for management decisions in updating this plan. These will include pre- or post-liming surveys, stocking policy checks, or pre-reclamation checks.

3. Liming:

The following ponds are in need of liming:

   a. Nick's Pond
   b. Dog Pond
   c. Hedgehog (Clear) Pond
   d. Curtis Pond

At the present level of funding only Nick's Pond is scheduled for liming (1989). However, any or all of the other three ponds also will be limed within the five-year duration of this plan should either the acidity reach a more critical level or an increase in funding allow for treatment at the present level.

Wildlife management should be enhanced by the development of the loop trail on the Edgar Tract, which would provide easier and safer access for hunters.

E. Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers

That stretch of the Oswegatchie River to the south of the Rich Lumber Company tract is presently classified by the Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers Act, Title XV of the Environmental Conservation Law, as a recreational river. The river corridor within this forest is 1/4 mile. No management activities are being initiated that would conflict with this designation as only maintenance of the Moore's trail is scheduled.

F. Fire Management

Fire protection within this forest is provided for by Article 9 of the Environmental Conservation Law. It lies in two ranger districts as follows:

Name	District	Town
Cranberry Lake	3	Clifton and Fine
Piercefield	4	Colton

A fire control maintenance facility is located in the hamlet of Cranberry Lake. Road access to most of the forest is adequate for normal suppression activities and a boat is available at Cranberry Lake for access to much of the rest. Aerial flights are maintained as the primary detection technique.

Fire suppression activities will be commensurate with the degree of hazard or damage that might be expected from the fire while protecting the character of the area.

G. Administration

1. Staffing

All natural resource and operations personnel working on this forest do so in conjunction with other duties. Present staffing is adequate for all but operations supervisory personnel and the "trail crew", which has not been funded in recent budgets. It presently consists of two seasonal laborers borrowed from funded projects with supervision provided by a diminishing permanent operations staff.

Two additional laborers will be hired for two years to construct the trails mentioned in sections IV, A(1) and A(2). The need for additional labor for annual maintenance would be more affected by the management activities on the Five Ponds Wilderness Area than on this forest.

2. Budgeting

Upon final approval of this plan, the approximate project expenses to be incurred by its implementation will be budgeted as follows:

Year	Project	Estimated Cost
1985	Trail Maintenance	$ 5,000
	Campsite Trail (2.2 mi.)	7,000
	Gilbert Tract Ski Trail System	2,000
	Burntbridge Pond Lean-to	3,000
	Webster Tract and Peavine Swamp Ski Trails (layout)	1,000
	Forest Inventory	15,000
		$33,000
1986	Trail Maintenance	5,000
	Burntbridge Pond Lean-to	1,500
	Webster Tract and Peavine Swamp Ski Trails (9.6 mi.)	10,000
	Railroad Spur Ski Trail (1.3 mi.)	500
	Dog Pond Trail (layout)	1,000
	Forest Inventory	9,000
		$27,000
1987	Dog Pond Trail (9.8 mi.)	$20,000
	Trail Maintenance	5,000
		$25,000
1988-89	Trail Maintenance	$ 5,000/yr.

3. Education

Upon final approval of this plan, the Department will develop a brochure to inform the user public of the history, natural resources and facilities available on this forest and will provide the necessary maps to show all present and proposed foot and ski trails, designated snowmobile trails and designated campsites.

Public contact by forest rangers will be used to educate the user public in the applicability of pertinent regulations.

H. Problem Areas

1. Accessibility

None

2. Trespass

The presence of floating camps on Cranberry Lake is a remnant of a squatter tradition which has long existed in the area. Most of these are located in Brandy Brook Flow (four active, one abandoned).

As the lake bottom is not within the jurisdiction of DEC, these structures are free from DEC regulation as long as they are not tied up to the State shoreline. Over the years they have been the cause of trespass on State lands, but the severity of the problem has diminished in recent years.

3. Land Titles

None

4. Environmental Problems

A report prepared by several State scientists in 1979 documents studies of mercury in Cranberry Lake over the previous ten years. Significant levels of mercury were found in the larger predaceous fish and it is hypothesized that the acidity of the watershed is causing an increase in the availability of mercury to the biota. The hypothesis remains unresolved, however, due to the difficulty in relating field data to laboratory bioassay studies. Monitoring of mercury levels will be continued.

5. Hydroelectric Development on the Oswegatchie River

While not a part of the Cranberry Lake Wild Forest Area, activities upon the adjoining 80-acre "dam lot" acquired in 1870 by what is now the Oswegatchie River-Cranberry Reservoir Regulating District Corporation could have an impact upon it.

The Attorney General is of the opinion (1920 Atty. Gen. 58) that the lot and the dam located upon it, construction of which substantially enlarged Cranberry Lake, are not State Forest Preserve (contra, see People v Fisher, 190 N.Y. 468 [1908]) If the Attorney General is correct, State agencies not considering themselves bound by Article XIV could seek to raise the dam and Cranberry Lake itself for hydroelectric generation or other purposes, thus flooding State Forest Preserve and/or affecting flows in the Main Branch of the Oswegatchie upstream of Cranberry Lake, a river designated as a Recreational River (from Inlet to Wanakena) and as a Wild River (from Partlow Mill Dam to the State boundary near Inlet) in the State Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers System.

Moreover, any person may seek a license from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to develop hydroelectric power at the dam. Possession of a federal license would invest the licensee with the federal eminent domain power to condemn State lands or any lands necessary to carry out the project. (In fact, FERC isued a preliminary permit to an individual granting exclusive right to study the dam in order to apply for such a license for a period of eighteen months from June 1, 1982.)

It is the policy of the Department of Environmental Conservation to oppose the flooding of the Forest Preserve under such circumstances.

I. Land Acquisition

None necessary.

J. SLMP Amendments Required

None.

K. SEQR Requirements

A negative declaration has been prepared in support of the activities proposed by this plan. The declaration and the environmental assessment form, which provides the basis for it, are contained in Appendix M.

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

Prior to the classification of Forest Preserve lands by the State Land Master Plan, much of this forest had shared a common history with the northern portion of what is now classified as the Five Ponds Wilderness Area. Development of trail systems on this forest could, therefore, offer an alternative to traditional day users of the Five Ponds Wilderness Area.

M. Proposed Regulations

Section 190.8(b) of the rules and regulations of the Department of Environmental Conservation addresses the prohibition of anchoring houseboats to forest preserve lands but not the floating camps found on Cranberry Lake. It will be amended to include floating camps as well as houseboats.

V. SCHEDULE FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The following schedule is included as a general guide. It should be noted that factors such as the availability of nonbudgeted labor from programs such as the Youth Conservation Corps, budget constraints and other developments will necessitate deviations from the schedule.

1985

1. Construct the 2.2 miles of foot trail from the Cranberry Lake Public Campground to the Burntbridge Pond snowmobile trail.
   - Lay out the trail route
   - Construct the trail and mark it, using the trail maintenance crew.
   - Construct the trail registration booth at the intersection of these trails.
   - Map and measure the trail and inventory trail structures.
2. Establish the Gilbert Tract Ski Trail System.
   - Map the trails.
   - Brush out the trails using Youth Conservation Corps assistance, if available.
   - Post the trails.
   - In late fall, check the trails for obstructions
3. Burntbridge Pond lean-to planning.
   - Determine the exact site.
   - Clear the spot.
   - Budget for construction in 1985.
4. East Creek Snowmobile Trail closing.
   - Remove from inventory and pamphlet.
   - Remove signs.

5. Designate campsites.

   - Inventory all presently used sites by updating the 1975 survey.

   - Post sites.

   - Number and locate each site on a map in the Canton office.

6. Budget for two-man trail construction crew for 1985.

7. Begin inventory of vegetative cover and wildlife.

8. Obtain Department of Transportation trailhead identification sign for the Burntbridge Pond trail and a sign for the Cranberry Lake Public Campground.

9. Webster Tract and Peavine Swamp Trails planning.

   - Locate and mark the trails.

   - Inventory construction needs.

   - Map the trail locations.

10. Initiate an inventory of user activity on the forest through the use of regularly scheduled patrols.

<u>1986</u>

1. Add the Gilbert Tract trail system and campground trail to the annual maintenance inventory.

2. Construct the Burntbridge Pond lean-to.

3. Construct the area identification signs along Route 3 at the extreme bounds of the forest.

4. Complete inventory of vegetative cover and wildlife.

5. Webster Tract and Peavine Swamp Trail construction.
   - Construct and post trails.
   - Erect wooden signs at Route 3 intersections of Peavine Creek Trail.
6. Blaze, paint and post the line separating the Cranberry Lake Public Campground from this forest.
7. Railroad Spur Trail construction.
   - Lay out the trail route.
   - Construct the trail and mark it, using the construction crew.
   - Map and measure the trail and inventory trail structures.
   - Erect wooden sign at Route 3.
8. Budget for two-man trail construction crew for 1986.
9. Dog Pond Trail planning.
   - Lay out the route for this trail.
   - Investigate possible side trails and lay out if determined to be feasible.
10. Budget for the rehabilitation of the Bear Mtn. foot trail in 1985.

<u>1987</u>

1. Add the Railroad Spur, Webster Tract and Peavine Swamp trails to the annual maintenance inventory.
2. Rehabilitate the Bear Mtn. foot trail.
3. Dog Pond Trail construction.
   - Construct the trail, using the construction crew.
   - Map and measure the trail and inventory trail structure.
   - Establish designated campsites at Dog Pond and other appropriate bodies of water opened by this trail.

<u>1988</u>

Add the Dog Pond Trail to the annual maintenance inventory.

<u>1989</u>

Repaint boundary lines.

Prepare and submit an updated unit management plan.

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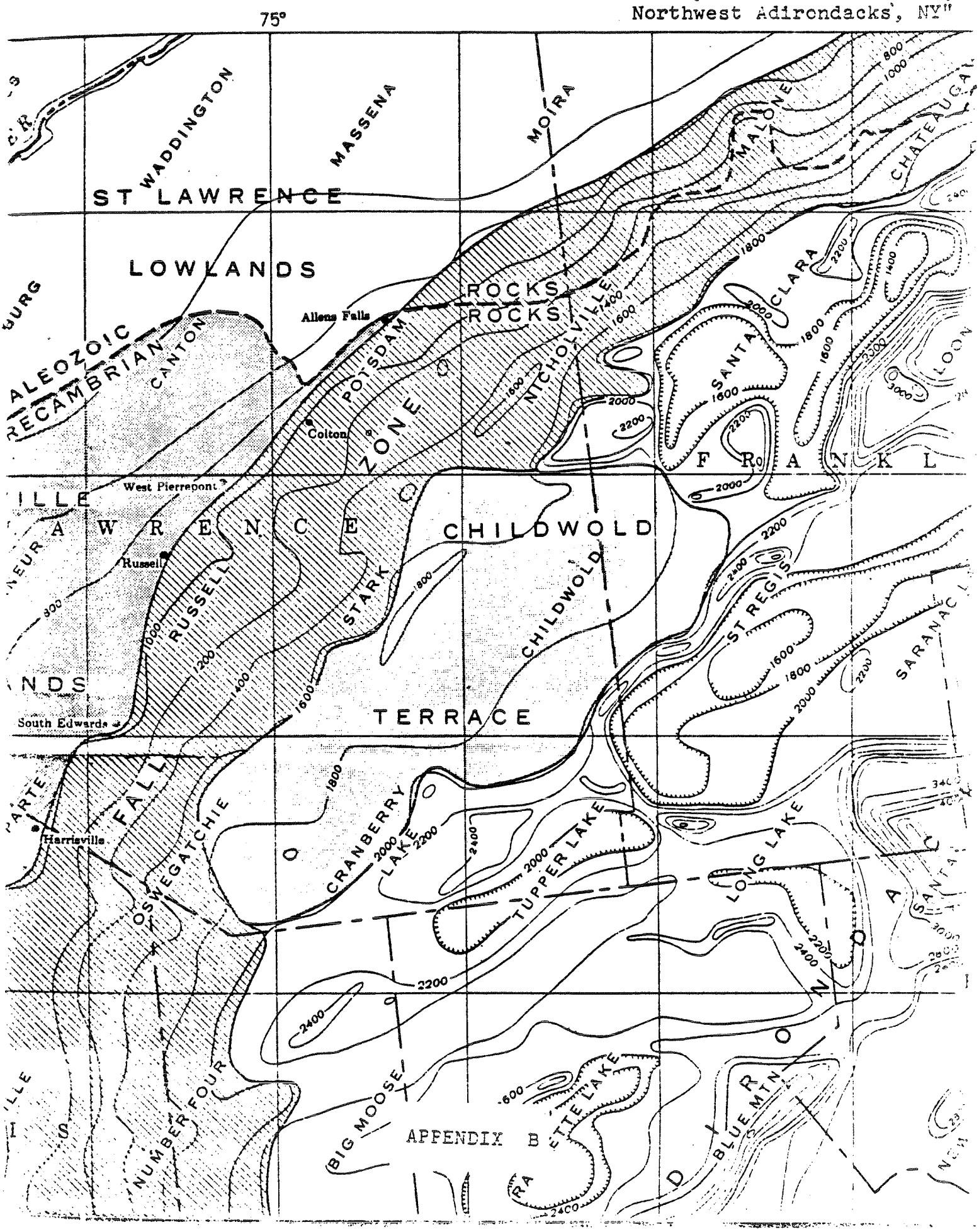
APPENDIX A
DETAILED LAND DESCRIPTION
CRANBERRY LAKE WILD FOREST

Town of Fine Parcel - Beginning at a point near the center of the line between townships 13 and 15 of Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3; thence southerly to State Route 3; thence southeasterly to the roadbed of the Cranberry Lake Railroad; thence southerly along the roadbed to a private line and southerly along said line to the Oswegatchie River; thence southwesterly along said river to a private line, thence northerly and westerly along said line to the Inlet Road; thence northwesterly along said road to a private line; thence northeasterly and northerly along said line to the line between townships 13 and 15; thence easterly to the point of beginning.

West of Cranberry Lake - Beginning at the northeast corner of the Webster Tract in the northwest corner of township 1 of Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 2; thence southerly to the end of the Columbian Road; thence southwesterly, southeasterly and southerly along private lines to the shore of Cranberry Lake below Flat Rock; thence along said shoreline and around the private exception known as Tramp's Retreat, including several small islands to the Ranger School property; thence northerly along said line and along private lines to a point on the western line of lot 7, township 4, Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 2 beyond Buck Mountain; thence easterly across said lot and southerly to the southeast corner of said lot; thence easterly to a point near the center of the line between lots 15 and 16; thence southerly across lot 16 to its southern line; thence westerly to the northwestern corner of the Webster Tract; thence southerly along the western line of the Webster Tract across Route 3; thence northeasterly along Route 3 to the northern line of the Webster Tract; thence easterly to the point of beginning.

North and East of Cranberry Lake - Beginning at the southwestern corner of the northwestern quarter of township 2, Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 2; thence northerly along the line of the Cranberry Lake Biological Station to the south shore of East Inlet; thence along the shore of Cranberry Lake and around some private exceptions to southern boundary of the Cranberry Lake State Campsite; thence northeasterly, northerly and westerly along said boundary to the State Campsite Road; thence northerly along said road and private lines across Route 3 to the northwestern corner of the Gilbert Tract in the southeastern corner of the southeastern quarter of township 4; thence easterly along the northern line of said tract, across Route 3 to the Clifton/Colton town line; thence northerly along said line to Route 3; thence northeasterly along Route 3 to the northeastern corner of lot 6, township 5, Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 2; thence easterly to a point near the center of the northern line of lot 5; thence southerly through said lot and lot 2 to the northern line of township 2; thence easterly to the northeastern corner of the Burntbridge Pond Lot in the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of Township 2; thence southerly to the southeastern corner and westerly to the southwestern corner of said lot; thence southerly to the southeastern corner of the northwestern quarter of township 2; thence westerly to the point of beginning.

Taken From: "Regional Geology of the St. Lawrence County Magnetite District, Northwest Adirondacks, NY"



APPENDIX C

CRANBERRY LAKE WILD FOREST - LAKE AND POND INVENTORY

KEY #	POND NAME	TOWN	COUNTY	ACRES	WATER QUALITY	MAJOR FISH SPECIES/STATUS	MANAGEMENT PAST	MANAGEMENT PRESENT	MANAGEMENT FUTURE	REMARKS
NEWTON FALLS QUAD										
P 292	Nicks Pond	Fine	St. Lawrence	13	Good, Limed in 1983	(Maintained by annual stocking) Brook Trout	Brook Trout	Brook trout stocking & maintenance liming	Monitor population an pH, continue stocking lime as necessary	
TUPPER LAKE (15 Min.)Quad										
P 375	Burntbridge Pond	Colton	St. Lawrence	50	Good	White Sucker Brook Trout (rare)	Stocking in past	No Stocking		Brook trout present NSA (not stocked)
P 316	Dog Pond	Colton	St. Lawrence	19	Acid critical	Brook trout (maintained by annual stocking)	Brook trout	Brook Trout Stocking	Same	Acid conditions
P 317	No Name	Colton	St. Lawrence	2	Warm	None		No Fisheries Potential		
P 315	No Name	Colton	St. Lawrence	7	Warm, acid critical	None		No Fisheries potential		
P 314	No Name	Colton	St. Lawrence	12	Warm, acid critical	None		No Fisheries potential		

CRANBERRY LAKE WILD FOREST - LAKE & POND INVENTORY cont'd.

KEY #	POND NAME	TOWN	COUNTY	ACRES	WATER QUALITY	MAJOR FISH SPECIES/STATUS	MANAGEMENT PAST	MANAGEMENT PRESENT	MANAGEMENT FUTURE	REMARKS
CRANBERRY LAKE QUAD										
P 312	Hedgehog (Clear) Pond	Colton	St. Lawrence	13	Acid threatened	Brook Trout		Supported by annual brook trout stocking	Monitor population, continue stocking	
P 313	Curtis Pond	Colton	St. Lawrence	13	Acid threatened	Brook Trout		Supported by annual brook trout stocking	Monitor population continue stocking	
P 309	Cranberry Lake	Colton Clifton	St. Lawrence	6976		Brook trout Smallmouth bass Yellow perch White sucker Brown bullhead	Brook trout Splake Smallmouth bass Brook Trout	Supported by annual brook trout stocking	Brook Trout (unless results of stocking dictates otherwise)	Warmwater species dropping off, experimental trout stockings taking hold.

STREAM INVENTORY

UNIT: Cranberry Lake Wild Forest

DATE: February 1982

KEY	STREAM	COUNTY	TOWN	QUAD	MILES/UNIT	MAJOR FISH SPECIES	COMMENTS
	Oswegatchie River	St. Lawrence	Fine	Newton Falls 7.5	Wanakena to Inlet 3.1mi.	Brook Trout	
OW115	Peavine Creek	St. Lawrence	Clifton	Cranberry Lake 7.5	6.4	Brook Trout	Below Cranberry Lake
OW114	Thomas Brook	St. Lawrence	Clifton	Cranberry Lake 7.5	3.2	Brook Trout	Below Cranberry Lake
T4-P309	Brandy Brook	St. Lawrence	Colton	Cranberry Lake 7.5	3.2	Brook Trout	
T9-P309	Sucker Brook	St. Lawrence	Colton	Cranberry Lake 7.5	6.0	Brook Trout	
T7-P309	East Creek	St. Lawrence	Colton	Cranberry Lake 7.5	3.2	Brook Trout	
Grass River T40	Burntbridge Outlet	St. Lawrence	Colton	Tupper Lake 15 min.	0.8	Brook Trout	

APPENDIX C

APPENDIX D

Chronology of Cranberry Lake Fishery

1867	First dam completed, raising level of lake.
1875	Virgin brook trout fishery similar to "unfrequented parts Canada" (Vann).
1880's	Lake becomes famous as the home of large and numerous brook trout.
1895-1900	Stream fishing for brook trout begins.
1905-1915	Town regulations prohibiting stream fishing for trout.
1905-1915	Night fishing begins on a perceptible scale.
1915	Judge Vann's letter states 20x the number of fishermen are visiting the lakes as in 1895 due to two railroads, a dozen hotels and one hundred cottage owners.
1922	Request to Roosevelt Wildlife Station to conduct fisheries survey.
1923-1925	Roosevelt Study conducted.
1924	Preliminary Roosevelt report issued.
1925	Tributary streams except the Oswegatchie River closed to trout fishing.
1929	Roosevelt study report issued. 9" size limit and 19 fish creel limit proposed. A more effective warden system proposed to stop late season illegal netting of trout in the Oswegatchie Flow. No species other than brook trout should be planted and none should be planted in the lake. In addition to brook trout the following species were noted: brown bullhead, white sucker, long-nosed sucker, red-bellied minnow, horned dace, common shiner, black-nosed dace, chub minnow, pumpkinseed sunfish and sculpin.

1930-1940 Reintroduction of beaver into Adirondacks changes hydrology of Cranberry Lake tributaries. Six Mile Creek had over a dozen beaver dams restricting the movement of spawning brook trout.

1931 Biological survey finds a "fair abundance of large specimens" of brook trout, although locals claim fishing is poor. Also notes 1925 study says beavers on Oswegatchie destroyed brook trout spawning beds. Annual stocking policy is 40,000 STF (6") in lake and tributaries. Brown trout have been taken at Wanakena. In Cranberry Lake the following species and relative abundances were:

Abundant:	Brown bullhead, minnows, white and fine-scaled suckers, common shiner, horned dace, pumpkinseed.
Common:	Brook trout.
Fairly Common:	Fine-scaled dace, fathead minnow
Rare:	Lake chub, black-nosed dace, Nachtrieb's minnow, red-bellied dace, golden shiner, Hankinson's minnow, northern sculpin.

Benthic productivity was moderate; 6 g/m2 in July and 1 g/m2 in August. Gut analysis showed:

Brook trout:	pumpkinseed and comon shiner
Brown bullhead:	white sucker, insects, crayfish
White sucker:	zooplankton insects, silt
Pumpkinseed;	insects, tubificids

In summary, 369,300 brook trout were planted in Cranberry Lake between 1921 and 1930. Also some records as of 1931 of lake trout and whitefish stocking, although none had been caught.

C. 1935 Outboard motors come into use on Cranberry Lake.

C. 1940 Use of live bait for taking brook trout prohibited.

1940-1950 Conservation Department attempts to remove beaver dams on several tributaries.

C. 1945 Yellow perch accidentally introduced into lake from baitfish.

C. 1950 Brook trout virtually extinct in the lake. Small trout still found in tributaries and a few ponds.

1952 Brook trout stocking discontinued, 40,000 rainbow trout yearling stocking began.

1955 In May and August netting checks were made to check the relative abundance of brook trout, rainbow trout and yellow perch. Many large yellow perch were caught by anglers in spring along with brook trout, rainbow trout and Atlantic salmon. August gill nets yielded perch, suckers, bullhead and a few rainbow trout. May netting yielded perch, suckers bullhead with some pumpkinseed, brook trout, and one each of common shiner, rainbow trout and golden shiner..

May Trap Nets (1.2m, 1.8m)

yellow perch:	43	pumpkinseed:	6
fine-scaled sucker:	96	common shiner:	8
white sucker:	202	golden shiner:	1
brook trout:	3	brown bullhead:	25

May Gill Nets (3, 275m total)

yellow perch:	69	brown bullhead:	59
fine-scaled sucker:	121	rainbow trout:	5
white sucker:	230	pumpkinseed:	4
brook trout:	6	common shiner:	1

August Gill Nets (2, 215m total)

yellow perch:	23
fine-scaled sucker:	4
white sucker:	6

Cranberry Lake Rod and Gun Club wants continuation of rainbow trout stocking but no more brook trout fingerlings in the lake proper. Abundances reported were:

Abundant:	yellow perch, fine-scaled sucker
Fairly common:	white sucker, brown bullhead, golden shiner pumpkinseed, brook trout, rainbow trout
Present:	Atlantic salmon, creek chub

Stocking policy changed to 20,000 rainbow trout yearlings and 20,000 brown trout yearlings. Recommendation that if trout fishing doesn't improve, smallmouth bass might be stocked.

1959 June gill nets yielded (600m):

brown trout:	3	golden shiner:	149
white sucker:	472	rainbow trout:	7
brown bullhead:	114	fine-scaled sucker:	15
yellow perch:	69	brook trout:	1
pumpkinseed:	23	rock bass:	3

1960-1962 About 80,000-100,000 smallmouth bass fry were planted in lake per year. Smallmouth bass adults were present prior to 1960 and the Oswegatcnie River was suspected to be the spawning area.

1961 Bag and common seines yielded 8 young of year and some yearling smallmouth, 90 yellow perch yearlings, 70 juvenile pumpkinseed, 2 white sucker yearlings, 20 juvenile creek chub and 50 golden shiner yearlings. On August 10th, a few days previous to stocking, a mortality of several thousand was noted for smallmouth bass fingerlings along shore.

1962 July seining yielded 50 young of year smallmouth bass and 10 juvenile creek chub. Visual observation led observers to believe that the young of year smallmouth (1") were not entirely from previous days planting because of their presence all around lake. 1966 survey says splake also stocked in 1962 (?).

1963 Bureau of Fish regional personnel recommend stocking of splake. This is implemented as 15,000 fingerlings or 5,000 yearlings in lake in alternate years starting with yearlings in 1964.

1963 No stocking of smallmouth bass done. Many young of year noted. A 11 cm smallmouth planted in 1960 had grown to 39 cm when recaptured. Length-age data for smallmouth bass were:

II	25 cm - 29 cm	
III	30 - 38 cm	
VI	36 - 37 cm	(salvage fish)

Trapnets yielded:

smallmouth bass:	43
white sucker:	118
pumpkinseed:	28
rock bass:	18
brown bullhead:	78
yellow perch:	4

1964 Seining in August yielded young of year and yearlings of smallmouth bass, yellow perch, rock bass, golden shiner, pumpkinseed and banded killifish. Smallmouth bass fingerlings abundant for fourth straight year. Probably original 1960 fingerling planting started spawning this year at age 4. Splake stocked (15,170).

1965 June gill nets yielded:

smallmouth bass:	7
white sucker:	102
yellow perch:	70
brown bullhead:	170
golden shiner:	1
fine-scaled sucker:	2
rock bass:	13
pumpkinseed:	10

Thousands of bass fry seen along shore. Large crayfish noted in nets. No splake recaptured.

1966 Six gill nets wet in June yielded:

white sucker:	297
fine-scaled sucker:	192
yellow perch:	110
brown bullhead:	24
rainbow smelt:	17

This is the first and last report of smelt (?).

1967 Four trap nets yielded (May):

smallmouth bass:	57
white sucker:	222
fine-scaled sucker:	14
brown bullhead:	68
rock bass:	13
yellow perch:	47
pumpkinseed:	29

No splake trapped, but bass were tagged. Several large bass were taken. 29 were greater than 1 kilogram in weight and 19 were greater than 40 cm. Largest specimen was 48 cm and 2 kilograms.

1968 Bureau of Fish regional personnel recommend splake policy be dropped as of 1969. No more stocking of any game fish.

1969 Two gill nets (370 m) yielded in June:

yellow perch:	12
smallmouth bass:	19
brown bullhead:	23
white sucker:	106
fine-scaled sucker:	1
pumpkinseed:	8
rock bass:	16
golden shiner:	2

No splake captured. First smallmouth collected for mercury.

1972 Hook and line gear in June yielded 24 smallmouth bass. Largest was 40 cm and 823 g. Mercury analysis done.

1974 More smallmouth collected for mercury analysis.

1975 September gill nets yielded:

white sucker:	37
pumpkinseed:	9
smallmouth bass:	12
brown bullhead:	10
rock bass:	6

More smallmouth collected for mercury analysis.

1976 370 m of gill net set in July yielded:

smallmouth bass:	40
white sucker:	250
yellow perch:	5
pumpkinseed:	15
rock bass:	10

1978 October gill netting (45 m) yielded abundant white sucker and brown bullhead. Rock bass, pumpkinseed and golden shiner were common with only several small yellow perch and one creek chub. These fish were analyzed for mercury.

APPENDIX D

1979 July gill netting (900 m) yielded abundant white sucker, brown bullhead, six smallmouth bass, five yellow perch and five brook trout. August gill netting (60 m) yielded two white sucker, two rock bass, one pumpkinseed and one smallmouth bass. Six shore seines yielded 3 young of year smallmouth bass, 57 yellow perch young of year and yearlings and 10 banded killifish. These fish were analyzed for mercury. This netting represents the first time in twenty years that brook trout were captured in the lake proper. This corresponds with anecdotal evidence from anglers that brook trout have been reappearing in lake spring holes in the last five years.

1983 June gill netting (similar in effort to the 1979 work) yielded abundant white sucker and brown bullhead, several smallmouth bass from several year classes, few yellow perch and nine brook trout.

The brook trout ranged from a very small yearling to over 4 pounds. This coupled with angler reports of good fishing through the summer in traditional springhole areas suggests a significant brook trout fishery in Cranberry Lake could be developing. Stocking of brook trout is scheduled to continue.

TAXES PAID ON THE CRANBERRY LAKE WILD FOREST

TOWN	TOTAL 1981 SCHOOL	TOTAL 1982 LAND TAX	TOTAL TAX BILL	TOTAL FOREST PRESERVE ACREAGE	TAX PER ACRE	ACREAGE IN CLWF	TAX PD. ON CLWF
Clifton	$254,225.47	$139,214.37	$393,439.84	26,588.00	$14.80	10,604	$156,939.20
Colton	73,521.61	29,865.98	103,387.59	22,569.29	4.58	11,474	52,550.92
Fine	146,618.93	92,046.54	238,665.47	52,646.47	4.53	2,033	9,209.49
			$735,492.90	101,803.76	$7.23	24,111	$218,699.61

APPENDIX E

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

DIVISION OF LAND & FOREST

TIMBER APPRAISAL REPORT

PROPERTY Newton Falls Paper Company
Newton Falls New York Town of Clifton
St. Lawrence County TOTAL ACRES 1200

CRUISE BY Frank Bassett + Don Bro
CALCULATIONS BY D. G. Brown
DATE May 8, 1973

STAND NUMBER	ACREAGE	NET VOLUME AND VALUE						TIMBER QUALITY	ACCESS	EASE OF LOGGING
		CORDS		SAWTIMBER (BDF)		TOTAL	+AND - 5%			
		VOLUME	$ VALUE	VOLUME	$ VALUE	$ VALUE	$ VALUE RANGE			
1	50	480	$538	93,100	$2,316	$2,854	$2,711 - $2,997	C	A	B
2	61	445	$505	119,200	$3,058	$3,563	$3,385 - $3,741	D	A	A
3	12	72	$117	14,340	$335	$452	$429 - $475	B	A	D
4	76	284	$284	110,540	$3,648	$3,932	$3,735 - $4,129	B	A	B
5	18	90	$101	12,970	$548	$449	$426 - $472	C	B	D
6	24	82	$82	31,860	$906	$988	$939 - $1038	B	C	B
7	233	2081	$2,174	318,560	$8,761	$10,935	$10,388 - $11,482	C	B	A
8	13	47	$118	5,530	$163	$281	$267 - $295	D	C	D
9	34	238	$467	29,640	$715	$1,185	$1,126 - $1,244	C	C	C
10	155	1256	$1432	275,350	$7,228	$8,660	$8,227 - $9,093	C	B	A
11	12	96	$168	14,150	$414	$582	$553 - $611	D	A	A
12	12	139	$245	18,010	$568	$813	$772 - $854	D	B	B
13	34	286	$392	65,260	$2,153	$2,545	$2418 - $2,672	D	D	C
14	95	726	$821	136,730	$4,259	$5,080	$4,826 - $5,334	D	C	B
TOTAL	829	6322	$7,444	1,245,240	34,875	$42,319	$40,201 - $44,437			

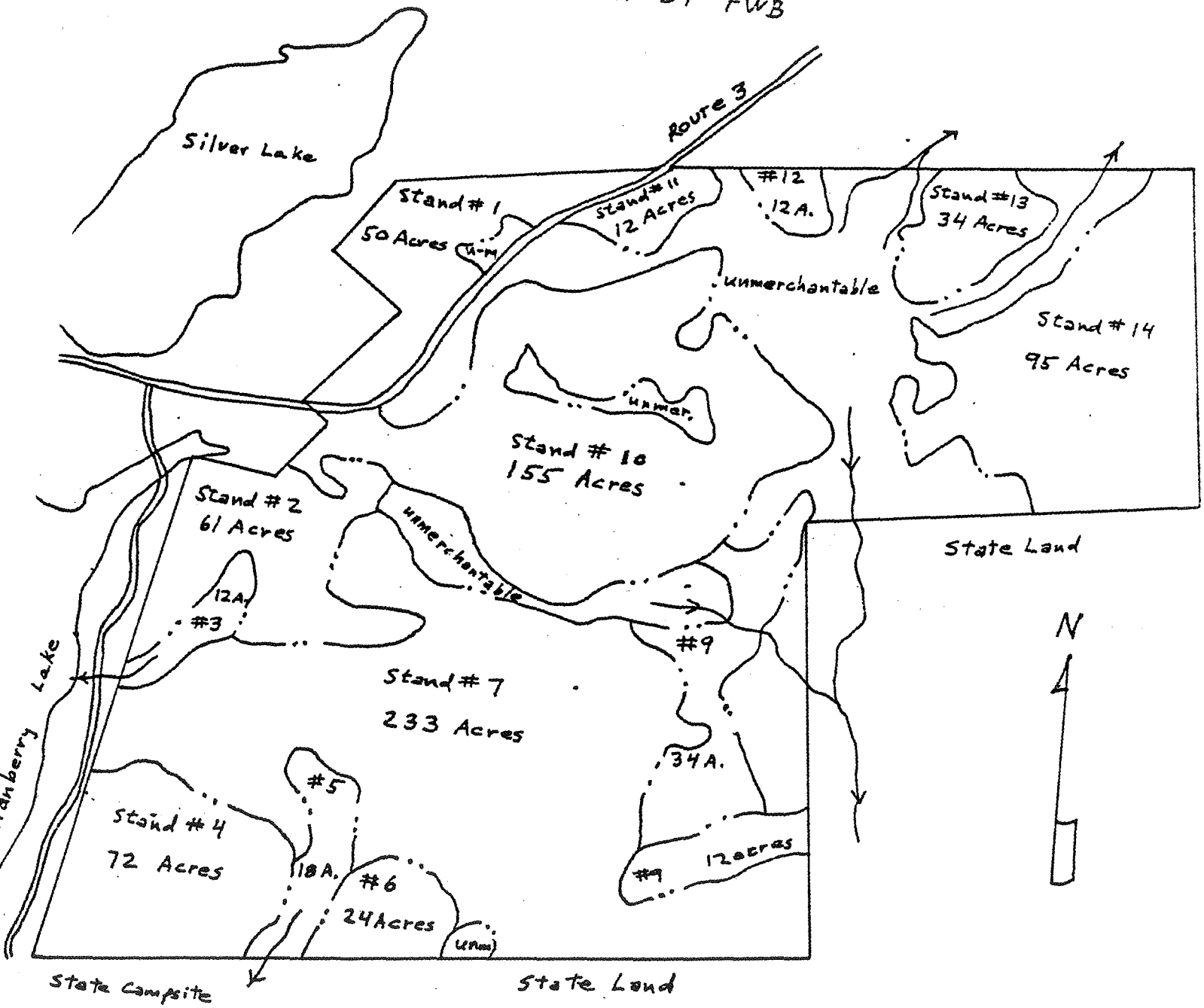
APPENDIX F

APPENDIX F

-54-

NEWTON FALLS PAPER COMPANY

1200 ACRES
TOWN OF CLIFTON
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
SCALE 1" = 20 CHAINS
MAP BY FWB



APPENDIX F

APPENDIX G

Index
Subject List of Policy Pertaining to Forest Preserve

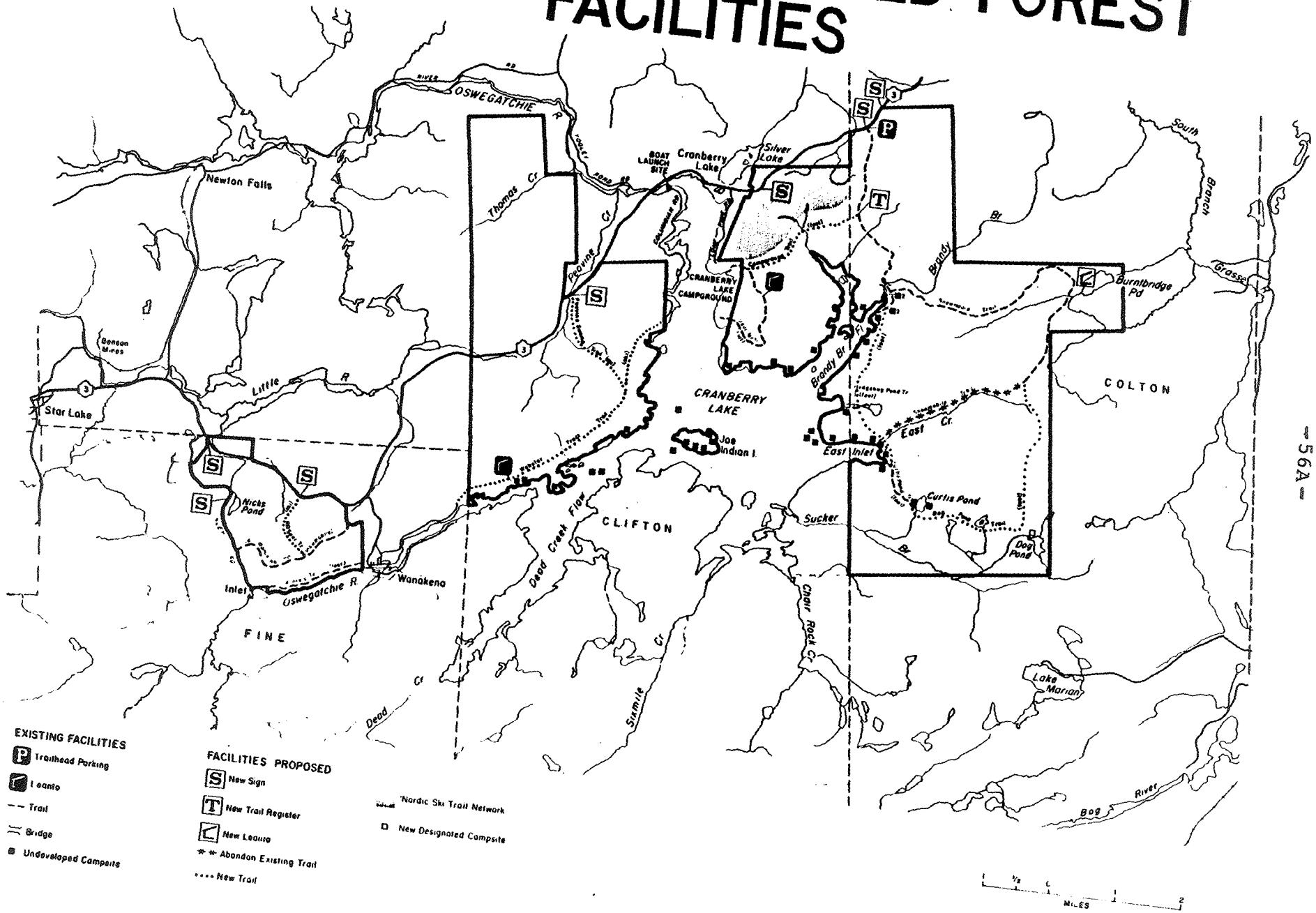
Facility developments

The following is a subject list of facility developments on Forest Preserve. This list serves as an index to Department standards, criteria and policy by subject. "Facility Developments" policy is defined as follows: "The Identification and Direction for construction and maintenance of man-made Physical Objects and Features Located on Forest Preserve."

Division of Lands and Forests Responsibility (Non-intensive Use Areas)
Division of Operations Responsibility (Intensive Use Areas)

Barriers
Bathhouse
Boathouse
Boat Launch ramp (Not classified Intensive Use)
Bridges
Buoys
Cable Crossing
Camping sites (primitive tent sites)
Canoe trails
Caretaker or entrance station
Dams (water level control)
Docks
Fences
Fireplaces
Fire rings
Fire towers & appurtenances
Foot trails
Forest Ranger headquarters

CRANBERRY LAKE WILD FOREST FACILITIES

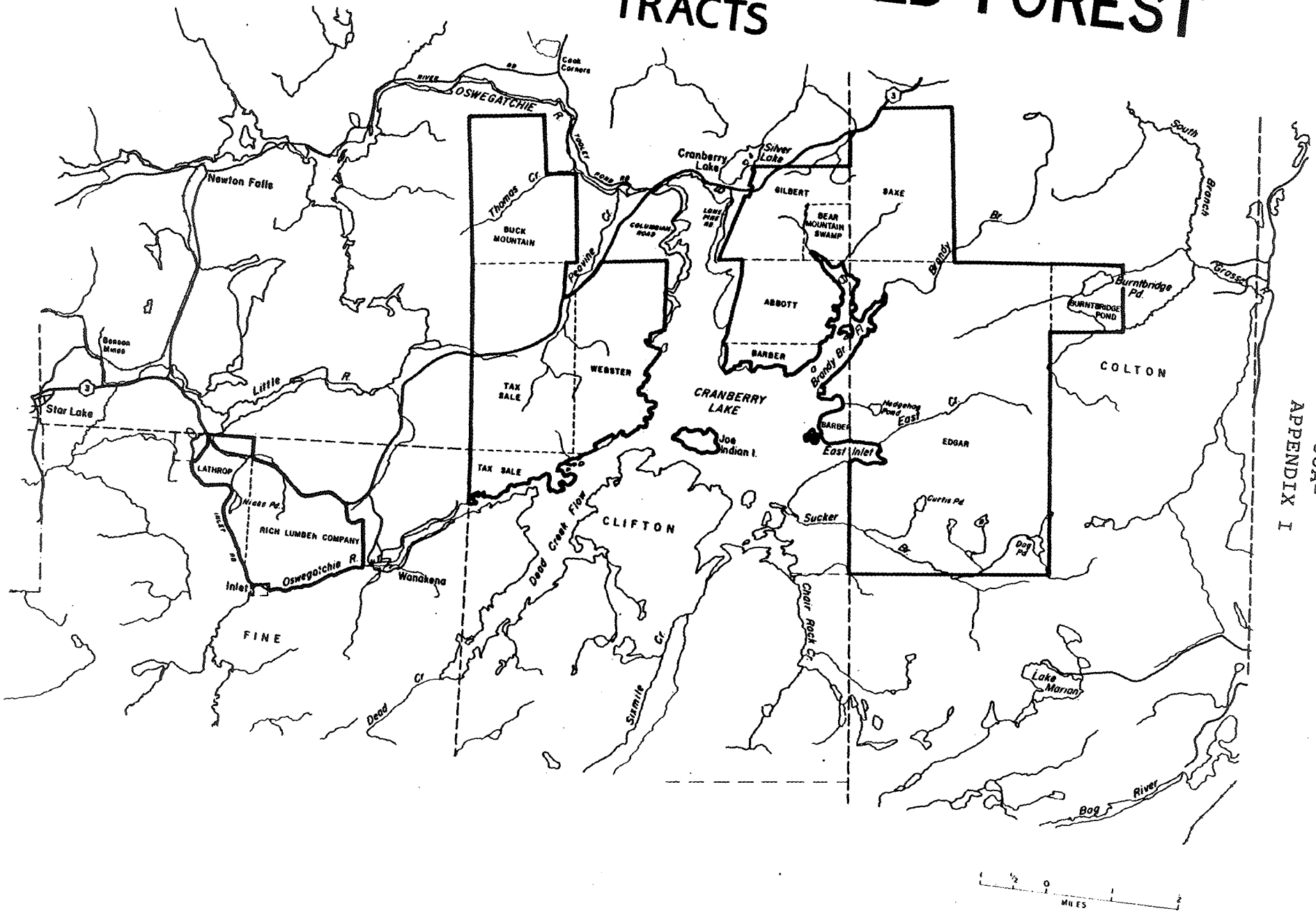


Garbage cans
Garbage disposal
Gravel pits
Helicopter landing sites
Historic sites
Horse shelters
Horse trails
Interior station
Jeep trails
Lean-tos
Maintenance facility structure
Picnic tables
Pit privy
Public and private roads
Radio towers and appurtenances
Scenic vistas
Shower building
Signs
Ski trails
Snowmobile trails
Surplus buildings (result of Land Acquisition)
Telephone and electric lines
Trailheads and parking
Trail register
Truck trails
Water and sewage systems and lines
Water faucet

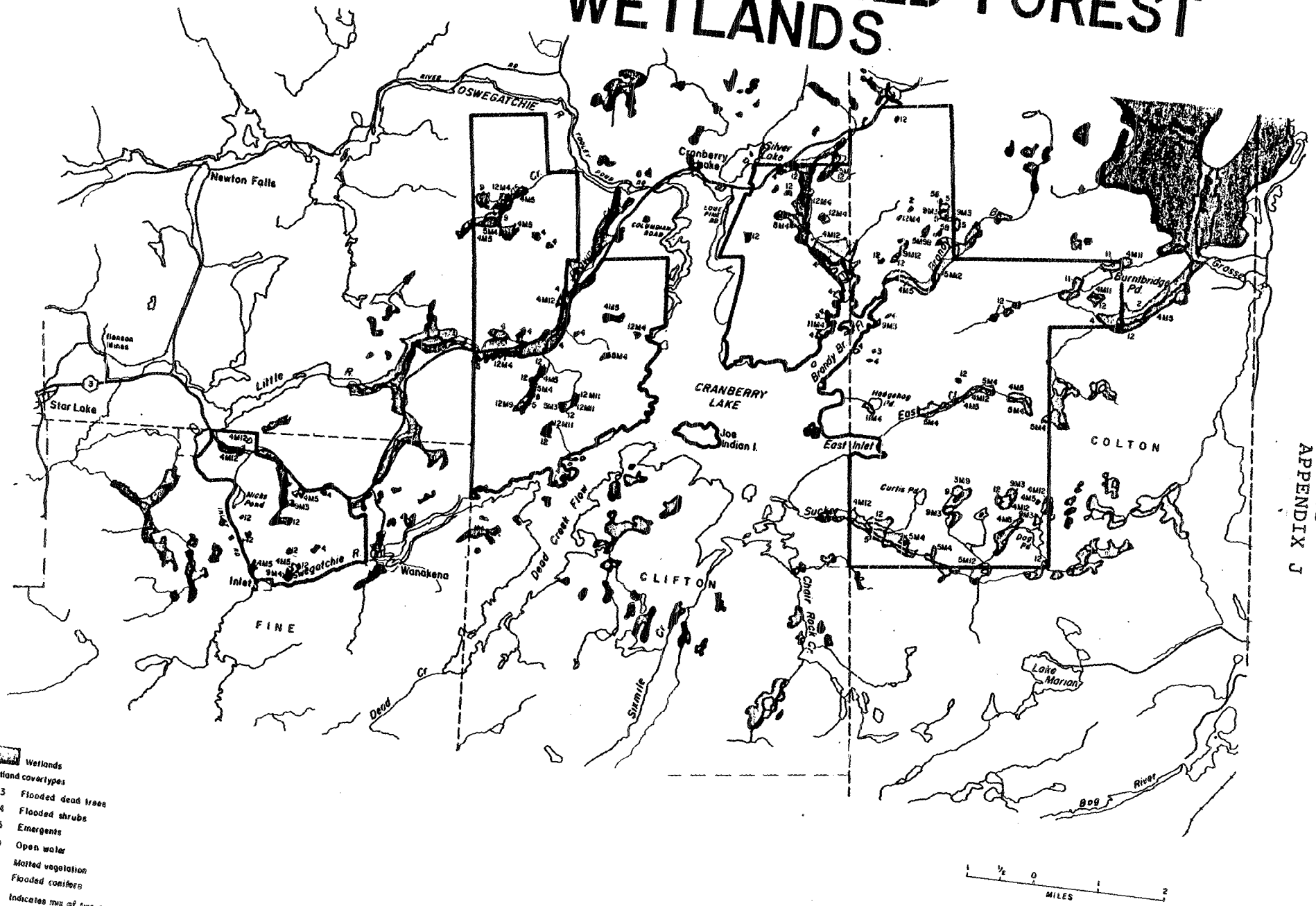
Division of Fish and Wildlife Responsibility

Barriers (Trail and Road)
Boat launch ramps (not the classified Intensive Use Area)
Check stations
Dams and dikes (wildlife)
Ditches
Downstream barriers (wolf traps)
Fences
Fish barrier dams
Fisherman parking areas
Fish ladders
Fish weirs
Foot trails
Nesting structures
Permanent lime distribution device
Observation blinds
Signs
Spawning structures
Stream improvement structures
Trail heads and parking

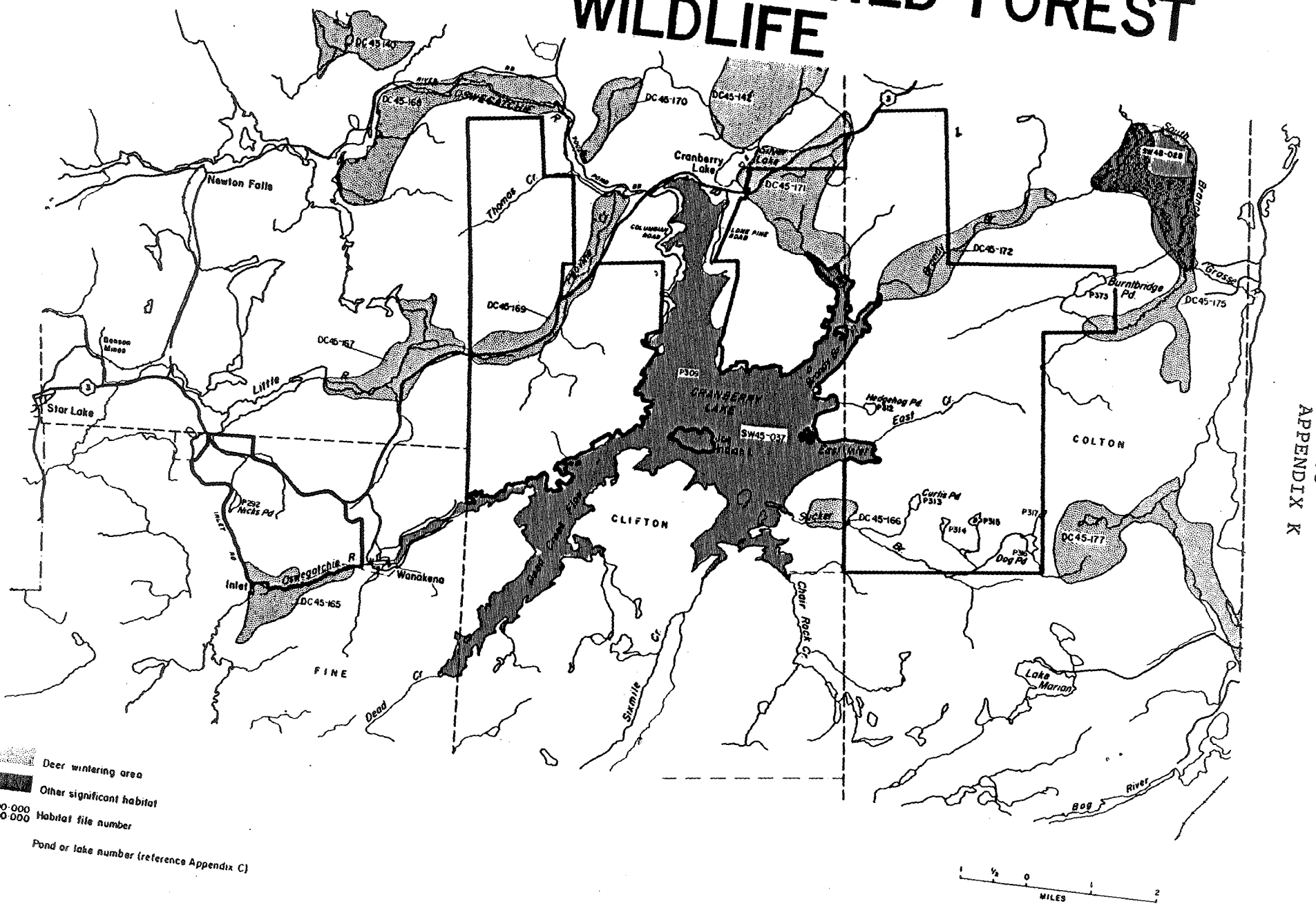
CRANBERRY LAKE WILD FOREST TRACTS



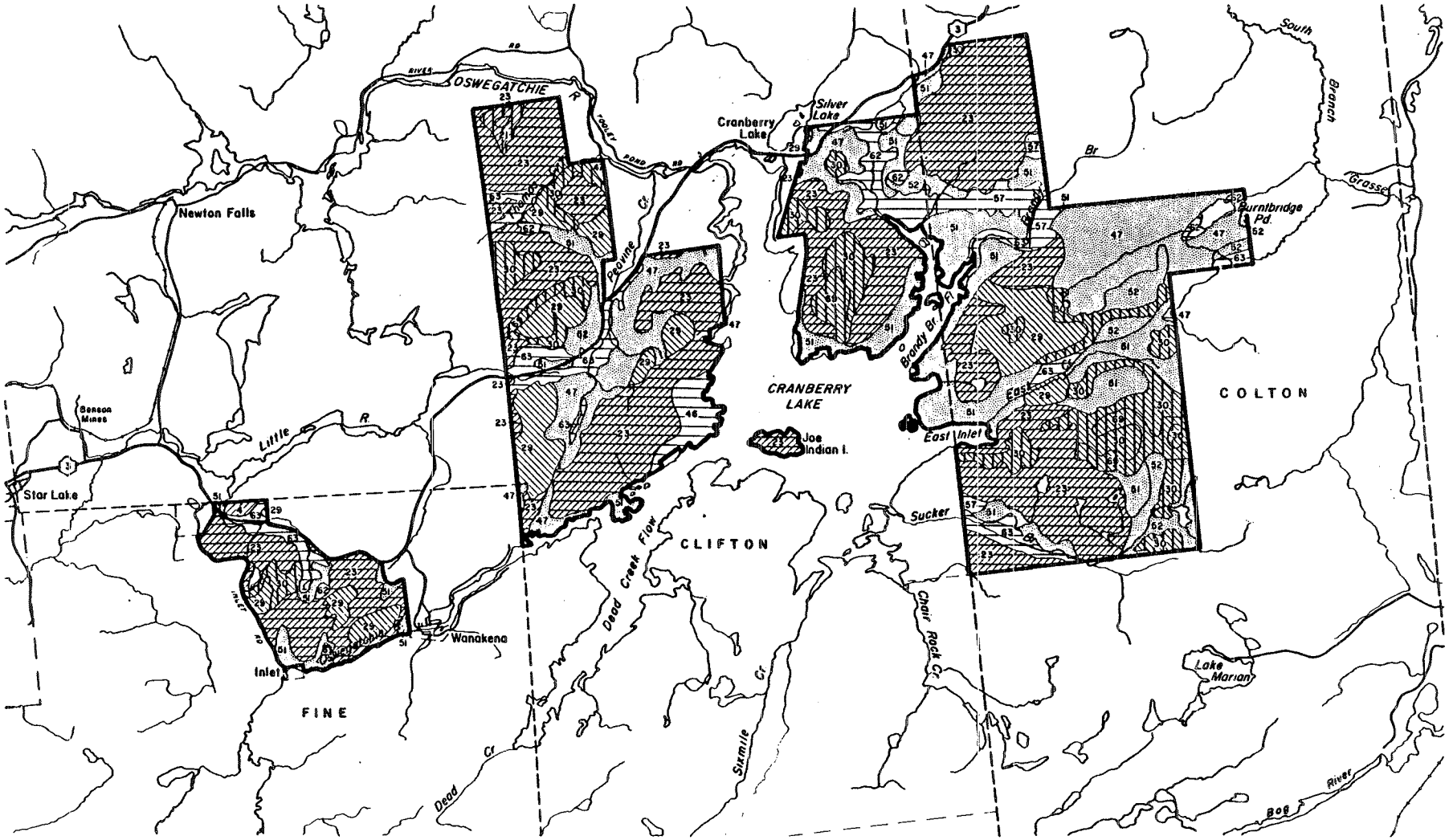
CRANBERRY LAKE WILD FOREST WETLANDS



CRANBERRY LAKE WILD FOREST WILDLIFE



CRANBERRY LAKE WILD FOREST SOILS



SOIL ASSOCIATIONS

- 4 Berkshire-Dixmont, very bouldery, gently sloping
- 21 Potsdam, very bouldery, moderately steep
- 23 Potsdam-Crary, very bouldery, gently sloping
- 29 Canaan-Rock outcrop, gently sloping
- 30 Canaan-Rock outcrop, moderately steep
- 46 Swanton-Whately, nearly level
- 47 Adams, gently sloping
- 51 Colton, gently sloping
- 52 Colton-Adams, sloping
- 57 Naumburg-Scarboro, nearly level
- 62 Greenwood-Cathro, level
- 63 Greenwood-Saco, level
- 69 Rock outcrop-Canaan, very steep

SOIL PROPERTIES AFFECTING MANAGEMENT

- Steep slopes
- Stoniness
- Shallow to bedrock
- Seasonal wetness
- Few hazards

½ 0 1 2 MILES

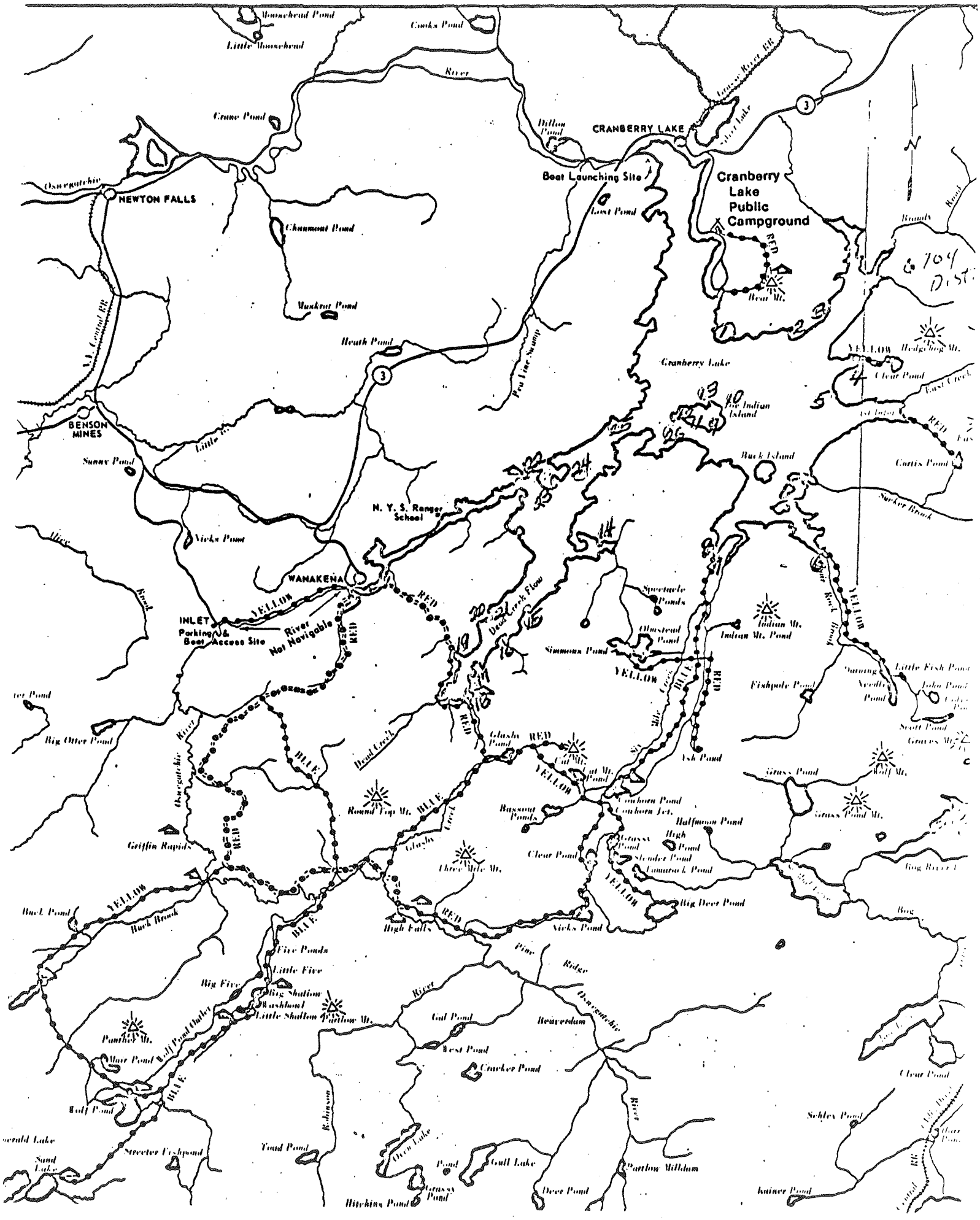
APPENDIX M

CRANBERRY LAKE CAMPSITES

1.	Union Point	- Seldom used, with minimal use in the summer
2.	Burnt Rock	- About 30 people mostly small groups
3.	No name	- Small site for only one tent. 10 people/year
4.	No name	- Trail head to Clear Pond. Primarily used during the Big Game season. No more than 10 people/year.
5.	Sears' Islands	- High use with group camping of more than 10 in a group at times. 75-100 people/year.
6.	No name	- Trailhead to Darning Needle Pond. Two sites used primarily during the Big Game season. 20 people/year.
7.	No name	- Trailhead to Cowhorn Pond. 30 people/year with some group camping on this site.
8.	No name	- Only used as a hunting campsite, with a group of 12 people.
9.	Joe Indian Island	- Most used site on the island. Usually occupied every weekend in the summer. Over 100 people/year with some group camping.

10. Joe Indian Island	- Small site for no more than 4 people. 15 people/year.
11-13. Joe Indian Island	- Small sites to accommodate 8/site. Each site averages 30 people/year.
14. Black Duck Hole	- 10 to 20 people/year.
15. McDonalds Landing	- High use site with some group camping. 75 to 100 people/year.
16. Rasbeck Hole	- Occasional group camping but primarily 2 to 4 per group. 30 people/year.
17. No name	- Small site with about 20 people/year.
18. Jànack's Landing	- Excluding the lean-to there are 2 other sites for camping. There is group camping with several small groups staying due to its location. Over 100 people/per year.
19. No name	- End of the truck trail gets much use with group camping a regularity. Over 100 people/year.
20. No name	- Small site with minimal camping. 20 people/year.
21. No name	- Island in the Cucumber hole with a small site. 10 people/year.
22. No name	- Site on the river near the lean-to. Lean-to gets high use while this site has moderate use. 20 people/year.
23. Hawks Nest	- High use with some group camping. 50 people/yr.
24. Freds Islands	- High use (over use) with some group camping. 75-100 people/year.
25. No name	- Relatively new site with 10 people/yr.
26. Haywood Hawks Island	- Over use prevalent with group camping a problem. As many as 20 at one time have been on this island. Used nearly every weekend and much of the week in the summer months. Over 100 people/yr.

APPENDIX M; INVENTORY OF CAMPSITES


CRANBERRY LAKE
Boat Launching Site
Cranberry Lake Public Campground
NEWTON FALLS
BENSON MINES
N. Y. S. Ranger School
WANAKENA
INLET
Parking & Boat Access Site
River Not Navigable
Round Top Mt.
Griffin Rapids
Three Mile Mt.
High Falls
Beaverdam
Cranberry Lake
Big Deer Pond
Fishpole Pond
Indian Mt.
Indian Mt. Pond
Spectacle Ponds
Olmstead Pond
Simmons Pond
Curtis Pond
Buck Island
Big Otter Pond
Buck Pond
Five Ponds
Little Five
Big Five
Big Shallow
Little Shallow
Marshland
Panther Mt.
Wolf Pond
Streeter Fishpond
Toad Pond
Gull Pond
West Pond
Cracker Pond
Clear Pond
Schley Pond
Partlow Millham
Hitchins Pond
Deer Pond
Gull Lake
Grass Pond
Wolf Mt.
Grass Pond Mt.
Big River
Little Fish Pond
Scott Pond
Graves Mt.
Ash Pond
Halfmoon Pond
Tamarack Pond
Slender Pond
Sucker Brook
Dead Creek
Glasby Pond
Cat Mt.
Cat Mt. Pond
Southern Pond
Southern Jct.
Bassout Ponds
Pine Ridge
Oswegatchie River
Robinson River
Sand Lake
Ferrell Lake
Kainer Pond
Clear Pond
Bog River
Bog
Big Otter Pond
Buck Brook
Vicks Pond
Sunny Pond
Heath Pond
Chaumont Pond
Crane Pond
Cooks Pond
Little Moosehead
Moosehead Pond
Dillon Pond
Lost Pond
Pea Vine Swamp
Little Ox
Ox Indian Island
Bear Mt.
Hedgehog Mt.
Clear Pond
East Creek
Curtis Pond
Sucker Brook
Fishpole Pond
Little Fish Pond
Scott Pond
Grass Pond
Wolf Mt.
Grass Pond Mt.
Big River
Bog River
Clear Pond
Schley Pond
Partlow Millham
Hitchins Pond
Deer Pond
Kainer Pond
Gull Lake
Pond
Grass Pond
Toad Pond
Streeter Fishpond
Wolf Pond
Sand Lake
Ferrell Lake
Panther Mt.
Wolf Pond Outlet
Marshland
Partlow Mt.
Gul Pond
West Pond
Cracker Pond
Beaverdam
Robinson River
Oswegatchie River
Pine Ridge
Five Ponds
Little Five
Big Five
Big Shallow
Little Shallow
Buck Pond
Buck Brook
Vicks Pond
High Falls
Griffin Rapids
Big Otter Pond
Round Top Mt.
Three Mile Mt.
Glasby Pond
Cat Mt.
Cat Mt. Pond
Southern Pond
Southern Jct.
Bassout Ponds
Clear Pond
Grass Pond
High Pond
Slender Pond
Tamarack Pond
Halfmoon Pond
Big Deer Pond
Ash Pond
Fishpole Pond
Indian Mt.
Indian Mt. Pond
Spectacle Ponds
Olmstead Pond
Simmons Pond
Curtis Pond
Buck Island
Sucker Brook
Dead Creek
Glasby Pond
Cat Mt.
Cat Mt. Pond
Southern Pond
Southern Jct.
Bassout Ponds
Halfmoon Pond
Tamarack Pond
Slender Pond
High Pond
Grass Pond
Clear Pond
Big Deer Pond
Vicks Pond
Fishpole Pond
Indian Mt.
Indian Mt. Pond
Spectacle Ponds
Olmstead Pond
Simmons Pond
Curtis Pond
Buck Island
Sucker Brook
Big Otter Pond
Buck Pond
Buck Brook
Vicks Pond
Sunny Pond
Heath Pond
Chaumont Pond
Crane Pond
Cooks Pond
Little Moosehead
Moosehead Pond
Dillon Pond
Lost Pond
Pea Vine Swamp
Little Ox
Ox Indian Island
Bear Mt.
Hedgehog Mt.
Clear Pond
East Creek
Curtis Pond
Sucker Brook
Fishpole Pond
Little Fish Pond
Scott Pond
Graves Mt.

APPENDIX N

EAF

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT - PART I

Project Information

NOTICE: This document is designed to assist in determining whether the action proposed may have a significant effect on the environment. Please complete the entire Data Sheet. Answers to these questions will be considered as part of the application for approval and may be subject to further verification and public review. Provide any additional information you believe will be needed to complete PARTS 2 and 3.

It is expected that completion of the EAF will be dependent on information currently available and will not involve new studies, research or investigation. If information requiring such additional work is unavailable, so indicate and specify each instance.

NAME OF PROJECT:

Cranberry Lake Wild Forest Unit Management Plan

ADDRESS AND NAME OF APPLICANT:

NYS Dept. of Environ. Conservation
(Name)

30 Court St.
(Street)

Canton, NY 13617
(P.O.) (State) (Zip)

NAME AND ADDRESS OF OWNER (If Different)

(Name)

(Street)

(P.O.) (State) (Zip)

BUSINESS PHONE:

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT: (Briefly describe type of project or action) Development and implementation of a five year management plan.

(PLEASE COMPLETE EACH QUESTION - Indicate N.A. if not applicable)

A. SITE DESCRIPTION

(Physical setting of overall project, both developed and undeveloped areas)

1. General character of the land: Generally uniform slope ____ Generally uneven and rolling or irregular X.

2. Present land use: Urban ____, Industrial ____, Commercial ____, Suburban ____, Rural ____, Forest ____, Agriculture ____, Other Forest Preserve.

3. Total acreage of project area: 24,111 acres.

Approximate acreage:	Presently	After Completion		Presently	After Completion
Meadow or Brushland	____ acres	____ acres	Water Surface Area	129 acres	129 acres
Forested	23,982 acres	23,982 acres	Unvegetated (rock, earth or fill)	____ acres	____ acres
Agricultural	____ acres	____ acres	Roads, buildings and other paved surfaces	____ acres	____ acres
Wetland (Freshwater or Tidal as per Articles 24, 25 of F.C.L.)	unknown ____ acres	____ acres	Other (indicate type)	____ acres	____ acres

4. What is predominant soil type(s) on project site? Potsdam-Crary, Colton & Adams

5. a. Are there bedrock outcroppings on project site? X Yes ____ No

b. What is depth to bedrock? unknown (in feet)

6. Approximate percentage of proposed project site with slopes: 0-10% ____%; 10-15% ____%; 15% or greater ____%. varies

7. Is project contiguous to, or contain a building or site listed on the National Register of Historic Places? __X__ Yes ____ No Entire Adirondack Forest Preserve is on the register.

8. What is the depth to the water table? ____ feet varies

9. Do hunting or fishing opportunities presently exist in the project area? __X__ Yes ____ No

10. Does project site contain any species of plant or animal life that is identified as threatened or endangered - ____ Yes __X__ No, according to - Identify each species _____

11. Are there any unique or unusual land forms on the project site? (i.e. cliffs, dunes, other geological formations - ____ Yes __X__ No. (Describe _____)

12. Is the project site presently used by the community or neighborhood as an open space or recreation area - __X__ Yes ____ No.

13. Does the present site offer or include scenic views or vistas known to be important to the community? __X__ Yes ____ No

14. Streams within or contiguous to project area:

a. Name of stream and name of river to which it is tributary Thomas Brook, Peavine Creek, Brandy Brook, East Creek, Sucker Brook, Burntbridge Outlet and Main Branch Oswegatchie River

15. Lakes, Ponds, Wetland areas within or contiguous to project area:

a. Name Nicks Pd. (30 A.) Curtis Pd. (13 A.) Dog Pd. (19 A.) Burntbridge Pd. (50 A.) Hedgehog Pd. (13 A.); b. Size (in acres) Cranberry Lake (6,976 A)

16. What is the dominant land use and zoning classification within a 1/4 mile radius of the project (e.g. single family residential, R-2) and the scale of development (e.g. 2 story). Resource Management

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. Physical dimensions and scale of project (fill in dimensions as appropriate)

a. Total contiguous acreage owned by project sponsor ± 165,000 acres.

b. Project acreage developed: 5.3 acres initially; 22 acres ultimately.

c. Project acreage to remain undeveloped 24,089

d. Length of project, in miles: 22.4 (if appropriate)

e. If project is an expansion of existing, indicate percent of expansion proposed: building square footage _____; developed acreage 112 %.

f. Number of off-street parking spaces existing 10; proposed 0.

g. Maximum vehicular trips generated per hour unknown (upon completion of project)

h. If residential: Number and type of housing units:

	One Family	Two Family	Multiple Family	Condominium
Initial				
Ultimate				

i. If:

	Orientation Neighborhood-City-Regional	Estimated Employment
Commercial		
Industrial		

j. Total height of tallest proposed structure 8 feet.

2. How much natural material (i.e. rock, earth, etc.) will be removed from the site - 0 tons
0 cubic yards.

3. How many acres of vegetation (trees, shrubs, ground covers) will be removed from site - 0 acres.

4. Will any mature forest (over 100 years old) or other locally-important vegetation be removed by this project? ____Yes X No

5. Are there any plans for re-vegetation to replace that removed during construction? ____Yes X No

6. If single phase project: Anticipated period of construction ____months, (including demolition).

7. If multi-phased project: a. Total number of phases anticipated 5 No.

   b. Anticipated date of commencement phase 1 4 month 84 year (including demolition)

   c. Approximate completion date final phase 3 month 89 year.

   d. Is phase 1 financially dependent on subsequent phases? ____Yes X No

8. Will blasting occur during construction? ____Yes X No

9. Number of jobs generated: during construction 2; after project is complete 1.

10. Number of jobs eliminated by this project 0.

11. Will project require relocation of any projects or facilities? ____Yes X No. If yes, explain:

_____.

12. a. Is surface or subsurface liquid waste disposal involved? ____Yes X No:

    b. If yes, indicate type of waste (sewage, industrial, etc.) _____.

    c. If surface disposal name of stream into which effluent will be discharged _____.

13. Will surface area of existing lakes, ponds, streams, bays or other surface waterways be increased or decreased by proposal? ____Yes X No.

14. Is project or any portion of project located in the 100 year flood plain? X Yes ____No

15. a. Does project involve disposal of solid waste? ____Yes X No

    b. If yes, will an existing solid waste disposal facility be used? ____Yes ____No

    c. If yes, give name: _____: location _____.

    d. Will any wastes not go into a sewage disposal system or into a sanitary landfill? ____Yes ____No

16. Will project use herbicides or pesticides? ____Yes X No

17. Will project routinely produce odors (more than one hour per day)? ____Yes X No

18. Will project produce operating noise exceeding the local ambience noise levels? ____Yes X No

19. Will project result in an increase in energy use? ____Yes X No. If yes, indicate type(s) _____

_____.

20. If water supply is from wells indicate pumping capacity _____ gals/minute.

21. Total anticipated water usage per day _____gals/day.

22. Zoning: a. What is dominant zoning classification of site? Wild Forest.

    b. Current specific zoning classification of site same.

    c. Is proposed use consistent with present zoning? yes.

    d. If no, indicate desired zoning _____

26. Approvals: a. Is any Federal permit required? ____Yes X No

b. Does project involve State or Federal funding or financing? X Yes ____No

c. Local and Regional approvals:

	Approval Required (Yes, No)	(Type)	Submittal (Date)	Approval (Date)
City, Town, Village Board	No			
City, Town, Village Planning Board	No			
City, Town, Zoning Board	No			
City, County Health Department	No			
Other local agencies	No			
Other regional agencies	No			
State Agencies	Yes	Unit Mgt. Plan	12/1/83	
Federal Agencies	No			

C. INFORMATIONAL DETAILS

Attach any additional information as may be needed to clarify your project. If there are or may be any adverse impacts associated with the proposal, please discuss such impacts and the measures which can be taken to mitigate or avoid them.

PREPARER'S SIGNATURE: [signature]

TITLE: Associate Forester

REPRESENTING: NYS Dept. of Environ. Conservation

DATE: December 1, 1983

EAF

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT - PART II

Project Impacts and Their Magnitude

General Information (Read Carefully)

- In completing the form the reviewer should be guided by the question: Have my decisions and determinations been reasonable? The reviewer is not expected to be an expert environmental analyst.
- Identifying that an effect will be potentially large (column 2) does not mean that it is also necessarily significant. Any large effect must be evaluated in PART 3 to determine significance. By identifying an effect in column 2 simply asks that it be looked at further.
- The Examples provided are to assist the reviewer by showing types of effects and wherever possible the threshol of magnitude that would trigger a response in column 2. The examples are generally applicable throughout the State and for most situations. But, for any specific project or site other examples and/or lower thresholds may be more appropriate for a Potential Large Impact rating.
- Each project, on each site, in each locality, will vary. Therefore, the examples have been offered as guidance. They do not constitute an exhaustive list of impacts and thresholds to answer each question.
- The number of examples per question does not indicate the importance of each question.

INSTRUCTIONS (Read Carefully)

a. Answer each of the 18 questions in PART 2. Answer Yes if there will be any effect.

b. Maybe answers should be considered as Yes answers.

c. If answering Yes to a question then check the appropriate box (column 1 or 2) to indicate the potential size of the impact. If impact threshold equals or exceeds any example provided, check column 2. If impact will occur but threshold is lower than example, check column 1.

d. If reviewer has doubt about the size of the impact then consider the impact as potentially large and proceed to PART 3.

e. If a potentially large impact or effect can be reduced by a change in the project to a less than large magnitude, place a Yes in column 3. A No response indicates that such a reduction is not possible.

	NO	YES	1. SMALL TO MODERATE IMPACT	2. POTENTIAL LARGE IMPACT	3. CAN IMPACT BE REDUCED BY PROJECT CHANGE
IMPACT ON LAND					
1. WILL THERE BE AN EFFECT AS A RESULT OF A PHYSICAL CHANGE TO PROJECT SITE?	○	X			
Examples that Would Apply to Column 2					
* Any construction on slopes of 15% or greater, (15 foot rise per 100 foot of length), or where the general slopes in the project area exceed 10%.			X	—	—
* Construction on Land where the depth to the water table is less than 3 feet.			X	—	—
* Construction of paved parking area for 1,000 or more vehicles.			—	—	—
Construction on land where bedrock is exposed or generally within 3 feet of existing ground surface.			X	—	—
Construction that will continue for more than 1 year or involve more than one phase or stage.			—	—	—
Excavation for mining purposes that would remove more than 1,000 tons of natural material (i.e. rock or soil) per year.			—	—	—
Construction of any new sanitary landfill.			—	—	—

* trail construction.

		1. SMALL TO MODERATE IMPACT	2. POTENTIAL LARGE IMPACT	3. CAN IMPACT BE REDUCED BY PROJECT CHANGE
___ Construction in a designated floodway.		___	___	___
___ Other impacts: _____		___	___	___
_____		___	___	___
2. WILL THERE BE AN EFFECT TO ANY UNIQUE OR UNUSUAL LAND FORMS FOUND ON THE SITE? (i.e. cliffs, dunes, geological formations, etc.)	NO (X) YES ( )			
___ Specific land forms: _____		___	___	___
_____		___	___	___
IMPACT ON WATER				
3. WILL PROJECT AFFECT ANY WATER BODY DESIGNATED AS ..... PROTECTED? (Under Articles 15, 24, 25 of the Environmental Conservation Law, E.C.L.)	NO (X) YES ( )			
Examples that Would Apply to Column 2				
___ Dredging more than 100 cubic yards of material from channel of a protected stream.		___	___	___
___ Construction in a designated freshwater or tidal wetland.		___	___	___
___ Other impacts: _____		___	___	___
_____		___	___	___
4. WILL PROJECT AFFECT ANY NON-PROTECTED EXISTING OR NEW BODY OF WATER?	NO (X) YES ( )			
Examples that Would Apply to Column 2				
___ A 10% increase or decrease in the surface area of any body of water or more than a 10 acre increase or decrease.		___	___	___
___ Construction of a body of water that exceeds 10 acres of surface area.		___	___	___
___ Other impacts: _____		___	___	___
_____		___	___	___
5. WILL PROJECT AFFECT SURFACE OR GROUNDWATER QUALITY?	NO (X) YES ( )			
Examples that Would Apply to Column 2				
___ Project will require a discharge permit.		___	___	___
___ Project requires use of a source of water that does not have approval to serve proposed project.		___	___	___
___ Project requires water supply from wells with greater than 45 gallons per minute pumping capacity.		___	___	___
___ Construction or operation causing any contamination of a public water supply system.		___	___	___
___ Project will adversely affect groundwater.		___	___	___
___ Liquid effluent will be conveyed off the site to facilities which presently do not exist or have inadequate capacity.		___	___	___
___ Project requiring a facility that would use water in excess of 20,000 gallons per day.		___	___	___
___ Project will likely cause siltation or other discharge into an existing body of water to the extent that there will be an obvious visual contrast to natural conditions.		___	___	___

	1. SMALL TO MODERATE IMPACT	2. POTENTIAL LARGE IMPACT	3. CAN IMPACT BE REDUCED BY PROJECT CHANGE
___ Other Impacts: _____	___	___	___
_____	___	___	___

6. WILL PROJECT ALTER DRAINAGE FLOW, PATTERNS OR SURFACE WATER RUNOFF? ..... NO (X) YES ( )

Example that Would Apply to Column 2

___ Project would impede flood water flows.	___	___	___
___ Project is likely to cause substantial erosion.	___	___	___
___ Project is incompatible with existing drainage patterns.	___	___	___
___ Other impacts: _____	___	___	___

IMPACT ON AIR

7. WILL PROJECT AFFECT AIR QUALITY?..... NO (X) YES ( )

Examples that Would Apply to Column 2

___ Project will induce 1,000 or more vehicle trips in any given hour.	___	___	___
___ Project will result in the incineration of more than 1 ton of refuse per hour.	___	___	___
___ Project emission rate of all contaminants will exceed 5 lbs. per hour or a heat source producing more than 10 million BTU's per hour.	___	___	___
___ Other impacts: _____	___	___	___
_____	___	___	___

IMPACT ON PLANTS AND ANIMALS

8. WILL PROJECT AFFECT ANY THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES? NO (X) YES ( )

Examples that Would Apply to Column 2

___ Reduction of one or more species listed on the New York or Federal list, using the site, over or near site or found on the site.	___	___	___
___ Removal of any portion of a critical or significant wildlife habitat.	___	___	___
___ Application of Pesticide or herbicide over more than twice a year other than for agricultural purposes.	___	___	___
___ Other impacts: _____	___	___	___
_____	___	___	___

9. WILL PROJECT SUBSTANTIALLY AFFECT NON-THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES? ..... NO (X) YES ( )

Example that Would Apply to Column 2

___ Project would substantially interfere with any resident or migratory fish or wildlife species.	___	___	___
___ Project requires the removal of more than 10 acres of mature forest (over 100 years in age) or other locally important vegetation.	___	___	___

	NO	YES	1. SMALL TO MODERATE IMPACT	2. POTENTIAL LARGE IMPACT	3. CAN IMPACT BE REDUCED BY PROJECT CHANGE
IMPACT ON VISUAL RESOURCE					
10. WILL THE PROJECT AFFECT VIEWS, VISTAS OR THE VISUAL CHARACTER OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD OR COMMUNITY?	X				
Examples that Would Apply to Column 2					
___ An incompatible visual affect caused by the introduction of new materials, colors and/or forms in contrast to the surrounding landscape.			___	___	___
___ A project easily visible, not easily screened, that is obviously different from others around it.			___	___	___
___ Project will result in the elimination or major screening of scenic views or vistas known to be important to the area.			___	___	___
___ Other impacts: _____			___	___	___
_____			___	___	___
IMPACT ON HISTORIC RESOURCES					
11. WILL PROJECT IMPACT ANY SITE OR STRUCTURE OF HISTORIC, PRE-HISTORIC OR PALEONTOGICAL IMPORTANCE?	X				
Examples that Would Apply to Column 2					
___ Project occuring wholly or partially within or contiguous to any facility or site listed on the National Register of historic places.			___	___	___
___ Any impact to an archeological site or fossil bed located within the project site.			___	___	___
___ Other impacts: _____			___	___	___
_____			___	___	___
IMPACT ON OPEN SPACE & RECREATION					
12. WILL THE PROJECT AFFECT THE QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF EXISTING OR FUTURE OPEN SPACES OR RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES?.....	X				
Examples that Would Apply to Column 2					
___ The permanent foreclosure of a future recreational opportunity.			___	___	___
___ A major reduction of an open space important to the community.			___	___	___
___ Other impacts: _____			___	___	___
_____			___	___	___
IMPACT ON TRANSPORTATION					
13. WILL THERE BE AN EFFECT TO EXISTING TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS?	X				
Examples that Would Apply to Column 2					
___ Alteration of present patterns of movement of people and/or goods.			___	___	___
___ Project will result in severe traffic problems.			___	___	___
___ Other impacts: _____			___	___	___
_____			___	___	___

	NO	YES	1 SMALL TO MODERATE IMPACT	2 POTENTIAL LARGE IMPACT	3. CAN IMPACT BE REDUCED BY PROJECT CHANGE
IMPACT ON ENERGY					
14. WILL PROJECT AFFECT THE COMMUNITIES SOURCES OF FUEL OR ENERGY SUPPLY?	X				
Examples that Would Apply to Column 2					
___ Project causing greater than 5% increase in any form of energy used in municipality.			___	___	___
___ Project requiring the creation or extension of an energy transmission or supply system to serve more than 50 single or two family residences.			___	___	___
___ Other impacts: _____			___	___	___
_____			___	___	___
IMPACT ON NOISE					
15. WILL THERE BE OBJECTIONABLE ODORS, NOISE, GLARE, VIBRATION or ELECTRICAL DISTURBANCE AS A RESULT OF THIS PROJECT?	X				
Examples that Would Apply to Column 2					
___ Blasting within 1,500 feet of a hospital, school or other sensitive facility.			___	___	___
___ Odors will occur routinely (more than one hour per day).			___	___	___
___ Project will produce operating noise exceeding the local ambient noise levels for noise outside of structures.			___	___	___
___ Project will remove natural barriers that would act as a noise screen.			___	___	___
___ Other impacts: _____			___	___	___
_____			___	___	___
IMPACT ON HEALTH & HAZARDS					
16. WILL PROJECT AFFECT PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY?	X				
Examples that Would Apply to Column 2					
___ Project will cause a risk of explosion or release of hazardous substances (i.e. oil, pesticides, chemicals, radiation, etc.) in the event of accident or upset conditions, or there will be a chronic low level discharge or emission.			___	___	___
___ Project that will result in the burial of "hazardous wastes" (i.e. toxic, poisonous, highly reactive, radioactive, irritating, infectious, etc., including wastes that are solid, semi-solid, liquid or contain gases.)			___	___	___
___ Storage facilities for one million or more gallons of liquified natural gas or other liquids.			___	___	___
___ Other impacts: _____			___	___	___
_____			___	___	___

	SMALL TO MODERATE IMPACT	POTENTIAL LARGE IMPACT	CAN IMPACT BE REDUCED BY PROJECT CHANGE
IMPACT ON GROWTH AND CHARACTER OF COMMUNITY OR NEIGHBORHOOD			
17. WILL PROJECT AFFECT THE CHARACTER OF THE EXISTING COMMUNITY? ..... NO (X) YES ( )			
Example that Would Apply to Column 2			
___ The population of the City, Town or Village in which the project is located is likely to grow by more than 5% of resident human population.	___	___	___
___ The municipal budgets for capital expenditures or operating services will increase by more than 5% per year as a result of this project.	___	___	___
___ Will involve any permanent facility of a non-agricultural use in an agricultural district or remove prime agricultural lands from cultivation.	___	___	___
___ The project will replace or eliminate existing facilities, structures or areas of historic importance to the community.	___	___	___
___ Development will induce an influx of a particular age group with special needs.	___	___	___
___ Project will set an important precedent for future projects.	___	___	___
___ Project will relocate 15 or more employees in one or more businesses.	___	___	___
___ Other impacts: _____	___	___	___
_____	___	___	___
18. IS THERE PUBLIC CONTROVERSY CONCERNING THE PROJECT? ..... NO (X) YES ( )			
Examples that Would Apply to Column 2			
___ Either government or citizens of adjacent communities have expressed opposition or rejected the project or have not been contacted.	___	___	___
___ Objections to the project from within the community	___	___	___

IF ANY ACTION IN PART 2 IS IDENTIFIED AS A POTENTIAL LARGE IMPACT OR IF YOU CANNOT DETERMINE THE MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT, PROCEED TO PART 3.

PORTIONS OF EAF COMPLETED FOR THIS PROJECT:

PART I X PART II X PART 3 ___

DETERMINATION

Upon review of the information recorded on this EAF (Parts 1, 2 and 3) and considering both the magnitude and importance of each impact, it is reasonably determined that:

A. The project will result in no major impacts and, therefore, is one which may not cause significant damage to the environment. — PREPARE A NEGATIVE DECLARATION (X)

B. Although the project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because the mitigation measures described in PART 3 have been included as part of the proposed project. — PREPARE A NEGATIVE DECLARATION ( )

C. The project will result in one or more major adverse impacts that cannot be reduced and may cause significant damage to the environment. — PREPARE POSITIVE DECLARATION PROCEED WITH EIS ( )

December 1, 1983
Date

Signature of Preparer (if different from responsible officer)

Signature of Responsible Official in Lead Agency

Print or type name of responsible official in lead agency

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233-0001

Henry G. Williams
Commissioner

Identifying Number N6400000-01

SEQR
NEGATIVE DECLARATION

NOTICE OF DETERMINATION OF NON-SIGNIFICANCE

Date: July 16, 1984

This notice is issued pursuant to Part 617 of the implementing regulations pertaining to Article 8 (State Environmental Quality Review) of the Environmental Conservation Law.

The Department of Environmental Conservation, as lead agency, has determined that the proposed action described below will not have a significant effect on the environment.

TITLE OF ACTION: Cranberry Lake Wild Forest Unit Management Plan

SEQR STATUS: Type I [x] applicable threshold(s)_____
Unlisted [ ]

DESCRIPTION OF ACTION: The Department of Environmental Conservation will manage 24, 111 acres of forest preserve lands as wild forest within the constraints of the Adirondack State Land Master Plan. The authority for program actions is granted by the provisions of Article XIV of the NYS Constitution, Section 9 of the Enviornmental Conservation Law and various opinions of attorneys general. These actions include boundary line survey and maintenance, trail construction and maintenance, lean-to construction with pit privy and fire ring, removal of snowmobile trail from Burntbridge Pond to Cranberry Lake along East Creek, maintenance of pond pH, public use controls, fire management, search and rescue, fish stocking,

LOCATION: (See last page)

St. Lawrence County

Town of Fine	2,033
Town of Clifton	10,604
Town of Colton	11,474
	24,111 Acres

(attachment of a location map of appropriate scale is recommended)

REASONS SUPPORTING THIS DETERMINATION:

1. The present guidelines for the management of wild forest areas are not significantly different than those which have traditionally been utilized for forest preserve management.
2. Physical disturbances due to trail construction and maintenance will be of limited extent and will be initiated with the goal of making public use of the forest as safe, enjoyable and non-destructive to the forest ecosystem as possible.
(attach additional pages as needed) (see attached sheet)

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Contact Person: W. G. Ives, Jr.
Address: NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation
50 Wolf Road - Room 412
Albany, NY 12232

Telephone Number: (518) 457-7433

COPIES OF THIS NOTICE SENT TO:

Environmental Notice Bulletin (Room 509)
Division of Regulatory Affairs (Room 514)
Appropriate Regional Director(s)
Chief Executive Officer of the political subdivision in which the action will be principally located
Applicant (if any)
Other involved agencies (if any)

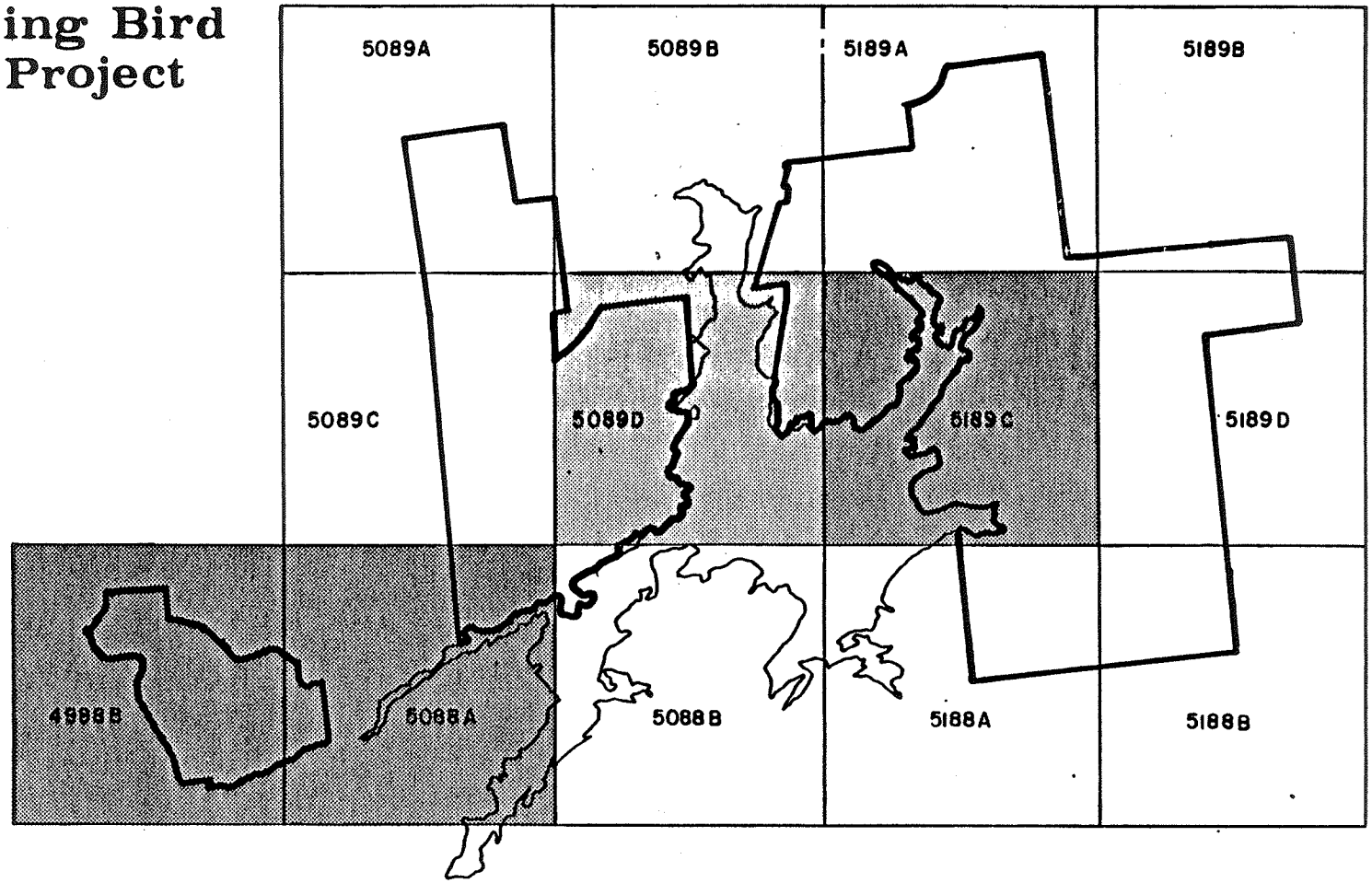
Description of Action: (Continued)

patrol and surveillance and research activities. All activities are to be carried out in accordance with applicable statutes and policies as well as established principles of forest management.

Reasons Supporting This Determination: (Continued)

3. Inventories of vegetative cover, wildlife species, fish species and campsite use will provide the basis for subsequent plans.
4. The development of a comprehensive wildfire plan will provide a basis for improved forest protection.
5. Regular forest patrols will enhance public safety and usage.
6. The systematic development of work plans will result in more efficient use of state resources.
7. Improved foot access for hunters will result in a safer hunting environment by dispersing them over a wider area and will provide a more balanced wildlife harvest, especially if hunter use of the 8,700 acre Edgar Tract is increased.
8. Closing the snowmobile trail along East Creek will not have significant impact since the trail is underutilized and there is an alternate route to get from Cranberry Lake to Burntbridge Pond by snowmobile.
9. Maintenance and rehabilitation or replacement of interior facilities are covered by the Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement on the "Forest Preserve Interior Recreation Management Program."
10. Periodic liming or other chemical methods of maintaining pond pH will be done in accordance with current Bureau of Fisheries plans and Departmental policy.

Cranberry Lake Wild Forest Breeding Bird Atlas Project



ATLAS BLOCKS

Data included on summary

Incomplete data included on summary

N

1 ½ 0 1 2

MILES

CRANBERRY LAKE WILD FOREST

CONFIRMED NESTING BIRDS

Species	Block	Confirmation*
Common Loon	5089D	NE
	5189C	NY
Hooded Merganser	4988B	FL
Common Merganser	5189C	FL
Broad-Winged Hawk	5088A	NY
Ruffed Grouse	4988B	FL
Herring Gull	5189C	NY
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	5088A	FL
Tree Swallow	5088A	ON
	5089D	ON
Rough-winged Swallow	5088A	NY
	5089D	FY
Barn Swallow	5088A	NY
	5089D	NY
	5189C	NE
Common Crow	5088A	FY
Black-capped Chickadee	5088A	FY
White-breasted Nuthatch	5088A	FY
Red-breasted Nuthatch	5088A	FY
Brown Creeper	5088A	FY
American Robin	5088A	NY
	5089D	NY
Cedar Waxwing	5088A	FL
Red-eyed Vireo	5088A	FY
American Redstart	5088A	FY
Common Grackle	4988B	FL
	5088A	FY
	5189C	FY
Chipping Sparrow	5088A	FY
White-throated Sparrow	4988B	FL

- -

*FL Recently Fledged Young

ON Adult Entering or Leaving Occupied Nest

FY Adult With Food for Young

NE Nest and Eggs

NY Nest with Young

APPENDIX O

APPENDIX P

WILDLIFE HARVEST BY TOWN

FINE

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Deer	123	97	173	189	194	201
Bear	3	11	12	4	14	2
Beaver	292	292	179	85	152	75
Bobcat	2	0	0	1	1	0
Coyote	1	12	1	3	2	4
Fisher	25	56	14	12	14	0
Otter	13	12	10	5	6	8

CLIFTON

Deer	79	75	161	168	131	173
Bear	11	4	15	8	17	7
Beaver	122	189	127	15	113	97
Bobcat	0	0	0	0	1	2
Coyote	1	19	3	4	4	7
Fisher	11	34	8	7	3	2
Otter	4	5	9	4	4	13

COLTON

Deer	190	188	325	355	307	425
Bear	12	6	15	5	15	6
Beaver	246	316	253	174	230	213
Bobcat	1	3	6	4	6	2
Coyote	1	34	18	16	17	12
Fisher	57	86	52	20	16	2
Otter	20	24	25	14	11	5