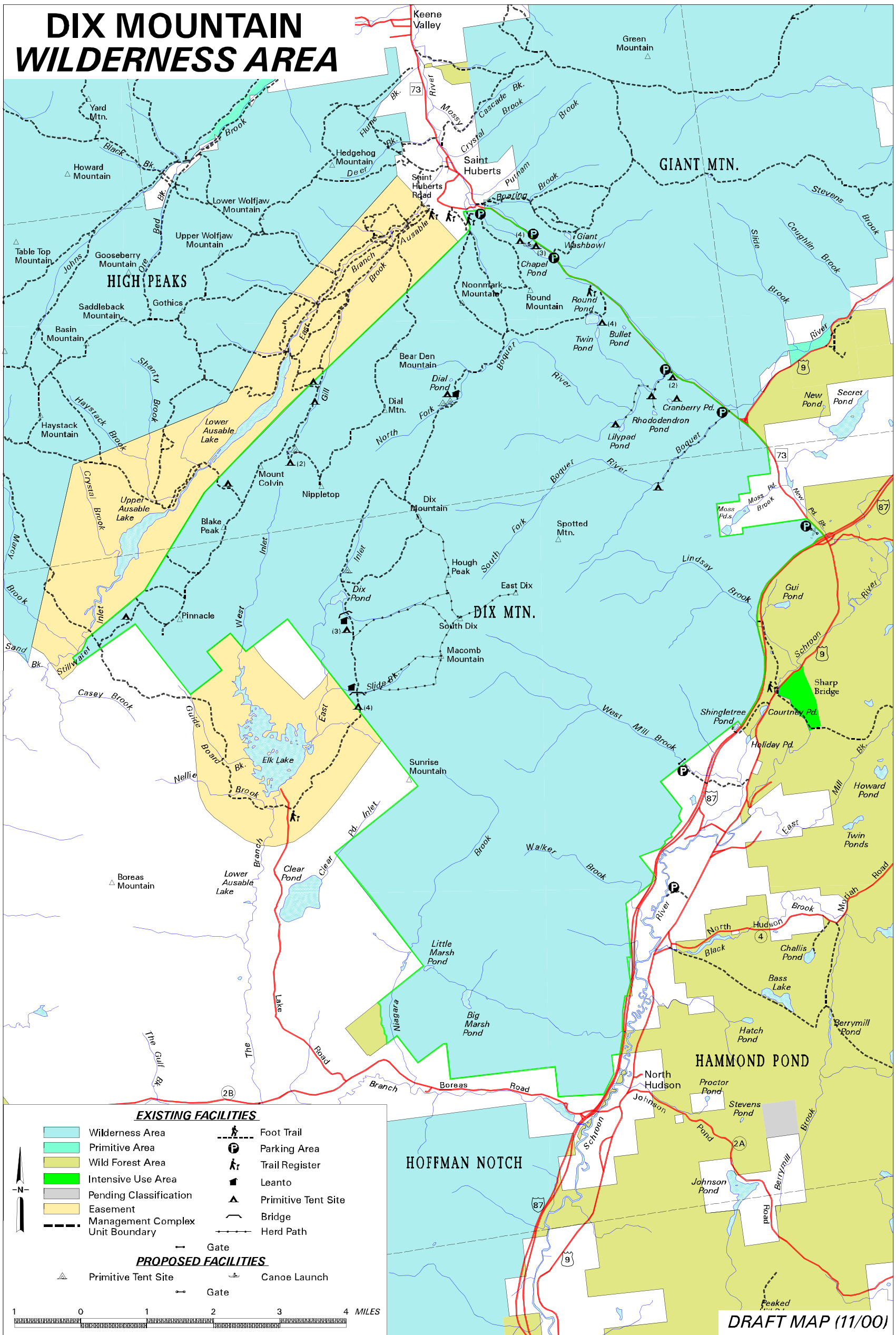


Appendix I – Unit Map



Appendix II – Facilities

Remote Campsites:	(total 30)	QUANTITY
Chapel Pond		7
Cranberry Pond		1
Elk Pass		2
Gill Brook Trail		1
Lilian Brook		3
Lilypad Pond		1
Mt. Colvin from the Carry Trail		1
North Fork of Bouquet River (interior)		1
North Fork of Bouquet River (adjacent to Rt. 73)		2
Pinnacle from Elk Lake Marcy Trail		1
Rhododendron Pond		1
Round Pond		4
Slide Brook		4
South Fork of Bouquet River		1

Pit Privies:	(total 8)	QUANTITY
Bouquet River Lean-to site		1
Chapel Pond		2
Lilian Brook		2
Round Pond		1
Slide Brook		2

Lean-tos:	(total 3)
Bouquet River	
Lilian Brook	
Slide Brook	

Major Foot Bridges	(total 2)
Lilian Brook	
Slide Brook	

Appendix II – Facilities

Parking Lots		(total 13)	
Name	Location		Capacity
Beer Walls	Rt 73, Town of Keene		24 ¹
Bouquet River – North Branch	Rt. 73, Town of North Hudson		10 ²
Bouquet River – South Branch	Rt. 73, Town of North Hudson		10 ³
Chapel Pond	Rt. 73, Town of Keene		10
Elk Lake	Elk Lake Rd., Town of North Hudson		12 ⁴
King Philips Spring	Rt. 73, Town of North Hudson		25
Lake Road (AMR)	Ausable Club Dr, Town of Keene		20 (by deed) ⁵
Round Pond	Rt. 73, Town of Keene		28 ⁶
Zander Scott Trailhead / Chapel Pond Rock Climbing	Route 73 0.5 mi. east of Chapel Pond		40 ⁷
Henry L. Stimson Trailhead	Ausable Club Dr, Town of Keene		0 ⁸
Walker Brook	off Rt 9, Town of North Hudson		3
West Mill Brook	off Rt.9, Town of North Hudson		6
S. Burns Weston Trailhead	Ausable Club Dr, Town of Keene		6

Road Barriers:	(total 2)
Elk Lake, private road beyond Clear Pond, closed seasonally, log barrier	
West Mill Brook, at Forest Preserve boundary - steel gate on former log road	

¹ Total parking, combination of two roadside pull-off areas.

² Capacity for 5 vehicles off highway and 5 vehicles on highway shoulder

³ Road shoulder parking

⁴ Provides parking for both DMWA and HPWA trails

⁵ Provides parking for DMWA, HPWA and AMR easement trails.

⁶ Capacity of parking lot is 8. Road shoulder parking is approximately 20 cars

⁷ Estimated road shoulder parking – no official parking area. This area provides shared parking for Giant Mtn trail hikers as well as parking for rock climbers accessing any of a number of cliffs in the immediate vicinity in both the DMWA and GMWA.

⁸ Parking provided in AMR public parking lot at southerly junction of Ausable Club Dr. and Rt 73

Trails – Listed by class

49.31 mi. marked trails (56.4 mi. total), including 12.45 mi. on adjacent easements

Location/Name	Length (mi.)	Marker	Maintenance Provided by:	Notes:
Class II Foot Trails – Paths		12.4 mi total		
East Dix from South Dix	0.9	none	use	Herdpath
Hough Peak from The Beckhorn trail	1	none	use	Herdpath
Lilian Brook to Hough/South Dix Col	1.6	none	use	Herdpath
Lilian Brook to Macomb/South Dix Col	0.7	none	use	Herdpath
Macomb from South Dix	0.8	none	use	Herdpath
Macomb via Slide Brook	1.5	none	use	Herdpath
North Fork Bouquet River	3.3	none	use	Herdpath
South Fork Bouquet River	1.8	none	use	Herdpath
South Dix from Hough Peak	0.8	none	use	Herdpath
Walker Brook access path	1.8	none	use	Herdpath
West Mill Brook access path	2	none	use	Herdpath
Class III Foot Trails – Primitive Trails		3.81 mi total		
Carry Trail to the Colvin range	1.1 (0.3 ¹)	ATIS	ATIS	
Indian Head via Gill Brook	0.7 (0.7 ¹)	ATIS	ATIS	
Gill Brook from Indian Head via Fish Hawk Cliffs	0.7 (0.5 ¹)	ATIS	ATIS	
Pinnacle Ridge to AMR Boundary (1)	0.6	ATIS	ATIS	No public access
Pinnacle Ridge to AMR Boundary (2)	0.7	ATIS	ATIS	No public access
Pinnacle Ridge to AMR Boundary (3)	0.01	ATIS	ATIS	No public access
Class IV Foot Trails – Secondary Trails		26.9 total		
Noonmark Mt from Ausable Club Rd.	2.1 (0.5 ¹)	ATIS	ATIS	Henry L. Stimson Trail
Noonmark via Felix Alder Trail	2.7	ATIS	ATIS	Stimson trail summit via to Dix Trail
Round Mt. from Ausable Club Rd.	3.0 (0.05 ¹)	ATIS	ATIS	S. Burns Weston Trail
Round Mt. to Felix Alder Trail	0.5	ATIS	ATIS	
Nippletop via the Lake Rd.	5.9 (0.8 ¹)	ATIS	ATIS	Henry Goddard Leach Trail
Nippletop via Elk Pass	1.5	ATIS	ATIS	
Mt Colvin & Blake Mt via Gill Brook	2.9 (1.4 ¹)	ATIS	ATIS	
Gill Brook Bypass trail	0.5 (0.5 ¹)	ATIS	ATIS	
Indian Head via AMR Boathouse	0.8 (0.8 ¹)	ATIS	ATIS	

¹ Adirondack Mountain Reserve easement mileage

Appendix II – Facilities

Location/Name	Length (mi.)	Marker	Maintenance Provided by:	Notes:
Blake Peak from Elk Lake-Marcy Trail	4	ATIS	ATIS	
Dix Mt via Hunters Pass	3.0	DEC-Red	46-R	
Class V Foot Trails – Primary Trails	18.6 total			
Dix Mt. via Round Pond	6.8	DEC-Blue	46-R	
Elk Lake to jct with Hunters Pass & Beckhorn trails	4.3 (1.9 ¹)	DEC-Red	46-R	
Dix Mt via The Beckhorn	2.3	DEC-Yellow	46-R	
Elk Lake Marcy Trail	5.2 (5.0 ¹)	DEC-Blue	DEC	
			1.7 mi maintained my ATIS	

¹ Samuel Bloomingdale (Elk Lake) easement mileage

TRAIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM – DIX MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS AREA

TITLE	EXAMPLE	MARKING	TREAD	BARRIERS	USE LEVEL	ACCEPTABLE MAINTENANCE
I Unmarked Route	Fisherman's Path	None	Intermittently apparent, relatively undisturbed organic soil horizon	Natural obstructions present, logs and water courses	Occasional	None
II Path	Macomb via Slide Brook	Intermittent	Intermittently apparent, compaction of duff, mineral soils occasionally exposed	Same as unmarked route	Low, varies by location	Intermittent marking with consideration given to appropriate layout based on drainage, occasional barrier removal only to define appropriate route.
III Primitive	Carry Trail to the Colvin range	Trail markers, sign at junction with secondary or other upper level trail	Apparent, soil compaction evident	Limited natural obstructions (logs and river fords)	Low	Drainage (native materials) where necessary to minimize erosion, blowdown removed 2-3 years, brushing as necessary to define trail (every 5-10 years). Bridges only to protect resource (max - 2 log width). Ladders only to protect exceptionally steep sections, Tread 14"-18", clear: 3' wide, 3' high.
IV Secondary		Markers, signs with basic information	Likely worn and possibly quite eroded. Rocks exposed, little or no duff remaining	Up to one year's accumulated blowdown, small streams.	Moderate	Drainage where needed to halt erosion and limit potential erosion (using native materials), tread hardening with native materials where drainage proves to be insufficient to control erosion. Remove blowdown annually. Brush to maintain trail corridor. Higher use may warrant greater use of bridges (2-3 logs wide) for resource protection. Ladders on exceptionally steep rock faces. Tread 18"-24". Clear 4' wide, 3' High.

Appendix II – Facilities

TRAIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM – DIX MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS AREA

TITLE	EXAMPLE	MARKING	TREAD	BARRIERS	USE LEVEL	ACCEPTABLE MAINTENANCE
V Trunk or Primary Trail	Round Pond trail to Dix Mt.	Markers, signed with more information and warnings.	Wider tread, worn and very evident. Rock exposed, possibly very eroded.	Obstructions only rarely, small streams	High	Same as above; Plus: regular blowdown removal on designated ski trails, non-native materials as last resort, Extensive tread hardening when needed, bridge streams (2-4 logs wide) difficult to cross during high water, priority given to stream crossings below concentrations of designated camping. Tread 18"-26", clear 6' wide, 8' high, actual turn piking limited to 2% of trail length.
VI Front Country	none in DMWA	Heavily marked, detailed interpretive signing	Groomed	None	Very High	Extensive grooming, some paving, bark chips, handicapped accessible. This is to be implemented within 500' of wilderness boundary.
VII Horse Trail	none in DMWA	Marked as Trunk or Secondary	Wide tread, must be rather smooth.	Same as Trunk Trail.	Moderate to High	Same as trunk trail, except use techniques appropriate for horses. Bridges: 6' minimum width with kick rails, nonnative dimensional materials preferred. Tread: 2'-4' wide, clear 8' wide, 10' high.
VIII Ski Trail	none in DMWA	Marked High. Special markers, sign at all junctions with hiking trails.	Duff remains. Discourage summer use	Practically none due to hazards.	High	Focus on removal of obstructions, maintenance should be low profile, tread determined by clearing 6' (Should be slightly wider at turns and steep sections. Provide drainage using native materials to protect resource.

Appendix III – Definitions/Acronyms

ADA	American with Disabilities Act
ADAAG	American with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines
ADK	Adirondack Mountain Club
AFR	Assistant Forest Ranger
ALSC	Adirondack Lakes Survey Corporation
AMR	Adirondack Mountain Reserve, the Ausable Club
ANC	Acid neutralizing capacity
APA	Adirondack Park Agency
APLUDP	Adirondack Park Land Use Development Plan
APSLMP	Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan
ARTC	Adirondack Regional Tourism Council
ATV	All Terrain Vehicle
ATIS	Adirondack Trail Improvement Society
BP	Before Present
CAC	Citizens' Advisory Committee
DEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
DMU	Deer Management Unit
DMWA	Dix Mountain Wilderness Area
DOC	New York State Department of Corrections
DOT	New York State Department of Transportation
ECL	Environmental Conservation Law
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	Environmental Protection Act of 1993
EQBA	Environmental Quality Bond Act
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FR	Forest Ranger
HPWA	High Peaks Wilderness Area
HPWC	High Peaks Wilderness Complex
LAC	Limits of Acceptable Change

Appendix III – Definitions/Acronyms

NBWI	Native-But-Widely-Introduced
NHPC	Natural Heritage Plant Community
NPS	National Park Service
NYCRR	New York Code of Rules and Regulations
NYS	New York State
ORDA	Olympic Regional Development Authority
OSP	Open Space Plan
SEQRA	State Environmental Quality Review Act
SUNY-ESF	State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UFAS	Uniform Accessibility Standards
USGS	United States Geologic Survey
UMP	Unit Management Plan
USFS	United States Forest Service
WMU	Wildlife Management Unit

Appendix IV – Mammalian Inventory

MAMMALS OF THE DIX MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS AREA

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	HABITAT TYPES	PROTECTED STATUS (NYS)	NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANK
<i>Alces alces</i>	Moose	DF, MF, CF, wetlands	game species	S1
<i>Blarina brevicauda</i>	Northern Short Tailed Shrew	all habitats	unprotected	S5
<i>Canis latrans</i>	Coyote	all habitats	game species	S5
<i>Castor canadensis</i>	Beaver	MF, adjacent to water	game species	S5
<i>Clethrionomys gapperi</i>	Southern Red-Backed Vole	DF, CF, boreal forest	unprotected	S5
<i>Condylura cristata</i>	Star-nosed Mole	DF, wetlands	unprotected	S5
<i>Didelphis virginian</i>	Virginia Opossum	villages, roadsides	games species	S5
<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	Big Brown Bat	wooded, semi-wooded area	unprotected	S5
<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	Porcupine	DF, MF, CF	unprotected	S5
<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	Northern Flying Squirrel	CF, MF	unprotected	S5
<i>Glaucomys volans</i>	Southern Flying Squirrel	DF, MF	unprotected	S5
<i>Lasioncteris noctivagans</i>	Silver-Haired Bat	forests adj. lakes, ponds	unprotected	S4
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	Hairy Bat	DF, MF	unprotected	S4
<i>Lasiurus borealis</i>	Red Bat	all, forested areas	unprotected	S5
<i>Lepus americanus</i>	Varying Hare	CF, MF, alder swamps	game species	S5
<i>Lutra canadensis</i>	River Otter	lakes, ponds, streams	game species	S5
<i>Lynx rufus</i>	Bobcat	DF, MF, CF	game species	S4
<i>Marmota monax</i>	Woodchuck	open areas, DF, roadsides	unprotected	S5
<i>Martes americana</i>	Marten	DF, MF, CF	game species	S3
<i>Martes pennanti</i>	Fisher	DF, MF, CF	game species	S3
<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	Striped Skunk	open Forests, fields, villages	game species	S5
<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	Meadow Vole	old fields, bogs, marshes	unprotected	S5
<i>Microtus chrotorrhinus</i>	Rock Vole	moist talus slopes	unprotected	S4

Appendix IV – Mammalian Inventory

MAMMALS OF THE DIX MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS AREA

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	HABITAT TYPES	PROTECTED STATUS (NYS)	NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANK
<i>Microtus pinetorum</i>	Woodland Vole	DF, meadows	unprotected	S5
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House Mouse	buildings	unprotected	SE
<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Ermine	DF, MF, CF, old fields	game species	S5
<i>Mustela vison</i>	Mink	forested wetlands	game species	S5
<i>Mustelas frenata</i>	Long-tailed Weasel	old fields, DF	game species	S5
<i>Myotis leibii</i>	Small-footed Bat	unknown/caves	special concern	S1
<i>Myotis keea</i>	Keenes Myotis	woodlands buildings	protected	S5
<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Indiana Bat (Indiana Myotis)	caves (winter) summer (unk.)	endangered	S1
<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	Little Brown Bat	buildings, caves	unprotected	S5
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	White-tailed Deer	DF, MF, CF	game species	S5
<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	Muskrat	marshes, rivers w/cattail	game species	S5
<i>Parascalops breweri</i>	Hairy-tailed mole	DF	unprotected	S5
<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	White-footed Mouse	woodland edges, DF, CF, MF	unprotected	S5
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	Deer Mouse	DF, CF, MF, open areas	unprotected	S5
<i>Pipistrellus subflavus</i>	Eastern Pipistrelle	open areas, woodland edges	unprotected	S5
<i>Procyon lotor</i>	Raccoon	DF, MF, CF, adjacent to water	game species	S5
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Norway Rat	buildings	unprotected	SE
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Gray Squirrel	mature DF, villages, towns	game species	S5
<i>Sorex palustris</i>	Water Shrew	high elevation, woodlands	unprotected	S4
<i>Sorex dispar</i>	Longtailed or Rock Shrew	talus slopes	unprotected	S4
<i>Sorex hoyi</i>	Pygmy Shrew	woodland edges	unprotected	S4
<i>Sorex fumeus</i>	Smokey Shrew	DF, MF	unprotected	S5
<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	Masked Shrew	all habitat with ground cover	unprotected	S5

MAMMALS OF THE DIX MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS AREA

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	HABITAT TYPES	PROTECTED STATUS (NYS)	NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANK
<i>Sylvigaus transitionalis</i>	New England Cottontail	forests edges, brushy areas	game species	S3
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	Eastern Cottontail	fields, bogs, brushy areas	game species	S5
<i>Synaptomys cooperi</i>	Southern Bog Lemming	DF, bogs	unprotected	S4
<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Eastern Chipmunk	DF, MF, hedgerows	unprotected	S5
<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	Red Squirrel	CF, MF	unprotected	S5
<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	Gray Fox	lightly wooded, brushy areas	game species	S5
<i>Ursus americanus</i>	Black Bear	DF, CF, MF	game species	S5
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Red Fox	woodland edges, DF, open areas	game species	S5
<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	Meadow Jumping Mouse	open and brush areas in swamp	unprotected	S5

Habitat Keys:

CF – Coniferous Forests

DF – Deciduous Forests

MF – Mixed Forests

Brush – Brushy areas, usually abandoned farmlands

* Based on NYSDEC Vertebrate Abstract Data; Significant Habitat Unit, Delmar, New York

Appendix V -- Amphibian Inventory

AMPHIBIANS OF THE DIX MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS AREA

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	HABITAT TYPES	PROTECTED STATUS (NYS)	NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANK
<i>Ambystoma maculatum</i>	Spotted Salamander	DW, pools	special concern	S5
<i>Ambystoma laterale</i>	Blue-spotted Salamander	DW, MF, pools	special concern	S4
<i>Bufo americanus</i>	American Toad	all areas	unprotected	S5
<i>Desmognathus ochrophaeus</i>	Mountain Dusky Salamander	logs adjacent to streams	unprotected	S5
<i>Desmognathus fuscus</i>	Dusky Salamander	streams	unprotected	S5
<i>Eurycea bislineata</i>	Two-lined Salamander	streams	unprotected	S5
<i>Gyrinophilus porhyriticus</i>	Spring Salamander	streams, wetlands	unprotected	S5
<i>Hyla versicolor</i>	Gray Treefrog	forests near streams, pools	unprotected	S5
<i>Notophthalmus viridescens</i>	Red-Spotted Newt	DF, MF, lakes, ponds	unprotected	S5
<i>Plethodon cinereus</i>	Redback Salamander	all woodlands	unprotected	S5
<i>Rana clamitans</i>	Green Frog	swamps, lakes, ponds, pools	game species	S5
<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	Bullfrog	swamps, lakes, ponds, pools	game species	S5

Habitat Keys:

- CF - Coniferous Forests Pools - Vernal pools or quiet water needed for breeding
- DF - Deciduous Forests Streams - Lives in, or adjacent to streams, or springs, wetlands
- MF - Mixed Forests

* Based on NYSDEC Vertebrate Abstract Data; Significant Habitat Unit, Delmar, New York

Appendix VI – Reptile Inventory

REPTILES OF THE DIX MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS AREA

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	HABITAT TYPES	PROTECTED STATUS (NYS)	NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANK
<i>Caelydra serpentina</i>	snapping turtle	marshes, rivers, bogs, lakes	unprotected	S5
<i>Chrysemys picta</i>	painted turtle	marshes, rivers, bogs, lakes	unprotected	S5
<i>Clemmys insculpta</i>	wood turtle	woodlands adj. to ponds, brooks	special concern	S4
<i>Diaophis punctatus</i>	ringneck snake	moist woodlands	unprotected	S5
<i>Lampropeltis triagulum</i>	milk snake	DF, CF, MF, brush	unprotected	S5
<i>Nerodia sipedon</i>	northern water snake	Lakes, ponds, rivers, bogs	unprotected	S5
<i>Orpheodrys vernalis</i>	smooth green snake	meadows, grassy marshes	unprotected	S5
<i>Storeria occipitomaculata</i>	redbelly snake	moist woodlands, bogs	unprotected	S5
<i>Storeria dekayi</i>	brown snake	all, esp. old growth forests	unprotected	S5
<i>Thamnophis sauritus</i>	eastern ribbon snake	adj. to streams, swamps	unprotected	S5
<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>	common garter snake	All	unprotected	S5

Habitat Keys:

CF - Coniferous Forests

DF - Deciduous Forests

MF - Mixed Forests

Brush - Brushy areas, usually abandoned farmlands

* Based on NYSDEC Vertebrate Abstract Data; Significant Habitat Unit, Delmar, New York

Appendix VII – Consumptive Recreation

Appendix VII – Consumptive Recreation

New York State Deer Take by Town

Year	Keene (Town)		North Hudson (Town)		TOTAL	
	Bucks	Total	Bucks	Total	Bucks	Total
<i>2001</i>	98	106	29	33	168	139
<i>2000</i>	99	108	55	57	154	165
<i>1999</i>	66	71	46	48	112	119
<i>1998</i>	42	47	47	53	89	100
<i>Annual average take</i>	87	83	44	48	131	131
<i>Percentage of Town in DMWA</i>	13%	13%	26%	26%	20%	20%
<i>Estimated annual take in DMWA</i>	11	11	11	12	26	26

New York State Bear Take by Town

Year	Keene (Town)	North Hudson (Town)	TOTAL
<i>2001</i>	12	5	17
<i>2000</i>	14	10	24
<i>1999</i>	3	5	8
<i>1998</i>	1	5	6
<i>Annual average take</i>	8	6	14
<i>Percentage of Town in DMWA</i>	13%	26%	20%
<i>Estimated annual take in DMWA</i>	1	2	3

Appendix VII – Consumptive Recreation

New York State Furbearer Harvest by Town

Town	2000-01	1999-2000	1998-1999	Annual Average
<i>BEAVER</i>				
<i>Keene</i>	6	7	53	22
<i>North Hudson</i>	22	45	16	28
<i>Total</i>	28	52	69	50
<i>FISHER</i>				
<i>Keene</i>	6	17	12	12
<i>North Hudson</i>	32	34	13	26
<i>Total</i>	38	51	25	38
<i>OTTER</i>				
<i>Keene</i>	2	0	1	1
<i>North Hudson</i>	10	7	2	6
<i>Total</i>	12	7	3	7
<i>BOBCAT</i>				
<i>Keene</i>	0	0	4	1
<i>North Hudson</i>	0	0	0	0
<i>Total</i>	0	0	4	1
<i>COYOTE</i>				
<i>Keene</i>	0	11	0	4
<i>North Hudson</i>	1	2	0	1
<i>Total</i>	1	13	0	5
<i>MARTEN</i>				
<i>Keene</i>	0	13	0	4
<i>North Hudson</i>	1	16	0	6
<i>Total</i>	1	29	0	10

Appendix VIII – Rare Communities and Species

Appendix VIII – Rare Communities and Species

Rare Communities and Species Documented by the Natural Heritage Program

Quality of Occurrence	Quad Map	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Most Recent Observation
Communities						
B	Dix Mountain		alpine krummholz	G3G4	S2	1989
A	Dix Mountain		beech-maple mesic forest	G4	S4	1990
B	Dix Mountain		cliff community	G5	S4	1989
E	Dix Mountain		mountain fir forest	G3G4	S2S3	1989
A	Dix Mountain		mountain spruce-fir forest	G2G3	S2	1990
C	Dix Mountain		alpine meadow	G3G4	S1	1989
AB	Dix Mountain		spruce-northern hardwood forest	G3G4	S3S4	1989
A	Dix Mountain		spruce-fir rocky summit	G4	S3S4	1996
A	Keene Valley		acidic talus slope woodland	G4	S3S4	1997
A	Keene Valley		hemlock-northern hardwood forest	G4G5	S4	1992
E	Keene Valley		alpine meadow	G3G4	S1	1989
A	Mount Marcy		spruce-northern hardwood forest	G3G4	S3S4	1998
A	Paradox Lake		riverside sand/gravel bar	G5	S5	1995
	Underwood		spruce-fir rocky summit	G4	S3S4	1996
Vascular Plants						
E	Dix Mountain	Agrostis mertensii	northern bentgrass	G5	S2	1989
D	Dix Mountain	Draba arabisans	rock-cress	G4	S2	1989
BC	Dix Mountain	Dryopteris fragrans	fragrant cliff fern	G5	S1	1989
E	Dix Mountain	Empetrum nigrum ssp hermaphroditum	black crowberry	G5T5	S3	1989
D	Dix Mountain	Juncus trifidus	arctic rush	G5	S2	1989
H	Dix Mountain	Saxifraga paniculata	white mountain-saxifrage	G5	S1	1965
BC	Dix Mountain	Solidago simplex var randii	mountain goldenrod	G5T4	S2	1989

Rare Communities and Species Documented by the Natural Heritage Program

Quality of Occurrence	Quad Map	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Most Recent Observation
E	Dix Mountain	Vaccinium boreale	high-mountain blueberry	G4	S2	1989
CD	Dix Mountain	Woodisia glabella	smooth woodsia	G5	S1	1989
C	Keene Valley	Agrostis mertensii	northern bentgrass	G5	S2	1989
H	Keene Valley	Carex cumulata	clustered sedge	G4	S2S3	1941
C	Keene Valley	Eriophorum nigrum ssp hermaphroditum	black crowberry	G5T5	S3	1989
C	Keene Valley	Scirpus cespitosus	deer's hair sedge	G5	S2	1989
C	Keene Valley	Solidago multiradiata var arctica	alpine goldenrod	G5T4	S2	1989
H	Rocky Peak Ridge	Poa glauca	white bluegrass	G5	S1	1960
<u>Birds</u>						
A	Rocky Peak Ridge	Falco peregrinus	peregrine falcon	G4	S3B, SZN	2001

Source: New York Natural Heritage Program Database
Young (2001) and Regan (2001)

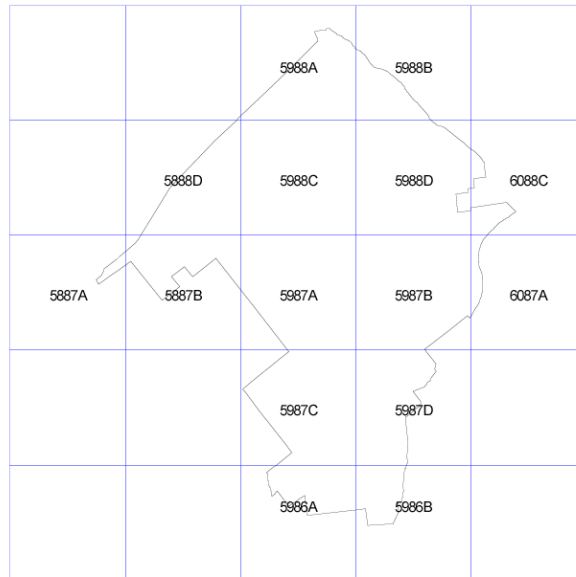
Technical Reference: Mitchell and Tucker (1997)

Quality of Occurrence:
A = excellent
B = good
C = marginal
D = poor
E = extant with insufficient information to rank A-D
F = failed to find based on a limited search
X = extirpated
H = historical with no recent information
? = unknown
I = introduced

Appendix IX – Birds

NEW YORK STATE BREEDING BIRD ATLAS
 BREEDING SPECIES OF THE DIX MOUNTAIN AREA - 2000
 Alphabetical Order by Scientific Name

Summary of the following survey blocks covering the DMWA:



Scientific Name	Common Name	Number of Blocks			
		Possible	Probable	Confirmed	TOTAL
KITES, EAGLES, HAWKS & ALLIES					
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	red-tailed hawk	1	1	1	3
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	northern harrier	--	--	1	1
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	northern goshawk	1	1	--	2
<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	broad-winged hawk	--	2	4	6
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	sharp-shinned hawk	1	--	1	2
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	osprey	--	1	1	2

Scientific Name	Common Name	Number of Blocks			
		Possible	Probable	Confirmed	TOTAL
KINGFISHERS					
<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	belted kingfisher	3	2	3	8
SWANS, GEESE & DUCKS					
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	mallard	--	--	1	1
<i>Anas rubripes</i>	American black duck	1	--	1	2
<i>Aix sponsa</i>	wood duck	--	1	1	2
<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	hooded merganser	--	1	1	2
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	common merganser	4	--	1	5
SWIFTS					
<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	chimney swift	--	3	2	5
BITTERNs, HERONS & ALLIES					
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	great blue heron	--	1	2	3
<i>Butorides virescens</i>	green heron	--	--	1	1
<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	American bittern	--	1	1	2
WAXWINGS					
<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	cedar waxwing	5	5	2	12
GOATSUCKERS					
<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	common nighthawk	--	--	1	1
<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>	whip-poor-will	--	1	1	2
GROSBEAKS & BUNTINGS					
<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	rose-breasted grosbeak	3	5	3	11
<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	indigo bunting	1	1	5	7
<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	northern cardinal	--	--	1	1
VULTURES					
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	turkey vulture	--	1	1	2
CREEPERS					
<i>Certhia americana</i>	brown creeper	1	2	2	5
PLOVERS & LAPWINGS					
<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	killdeer	1	--	1	2
PIGEONS & DOVES					
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	mourning dove	2	2	7	11
JAYS, MAGPIES & CROWS					
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow	2	1	3	6
<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	blue jay	2	3	9	14
<i>Corvus corax</i>	northern raven	1	2	5	8

Appendix IX – Birds

Scientific Name	Common Name	Number of Blocks			
		Possible	Probable	Confirmed	TOTAL
CUCKOOS, ROADRUNNERS & ANIS					
Coccyzus erythrophthalmus	black-billed cuckoo	--	1	1	2
TOWHEES, BUNTINGS, SPARROWS & ALLIES					
Junco hyemalis	dark-eyed junco	1	4	4	9
Passerculus sandwichensis	savannah sparrow	--	--	1	1
Spizella passerina	chipping sparrow	5	3	4	12
Melospiza lincolni	Lincoln's sparrow	1	--	1	2
Spizella pusilla	field sparrow	1	--	1	2
Melospiza melodia	song sparrow	3	3	4	10
Pipilo erythrophthalmus	eastern towhee	--	--	1	1
Zonotrichia albicollis	white-throated sparrow	9	3	3	15
Melospiza georgiana	swamp sparrow	1	--	3	4
CARACARAS & FALCONS					
Falco peregrinus	peregrine falcon	1	--	1	2
Falco sparverius	American kestrel	--	--	1	1
FINCHES					
Coccothraustes vespertinus	evening grosbeak	--	1	3	4
Carduelis pinus	pine siskin	--	--	1	1
Carduelis tristis	American goldfinch	--	6	2	8
Carpodacus mexicanus	house finch	--	--	1	1
Carpodacus purpureus	purple finch	1	3	6	10
LOONS					
Gavia immer	common loon	1	--	2	3
SWALLOWS					
Hirundo rustica	barn swallow	4	2	1	7
Tachycineta bicolor	tree swallow	6	3	3	12
Petrochelidon pyrrhonota	cliff swallow	1	--	--	1
Riparia riparia	bank swallow	2	--	2	4
BLACKBIRDS					
Molothrus ater	brown-headed cowbird	--	3	--	3
Dolichonyx oryzivorus	bobolink	--	--	2	2
Agelaius phoeniceus	red-winged blackbird	2	2	5	9
Euphagus carolinus	rusty blackbird	--	1	2	3
Icterus galbula	Baltimore oriole	1	1	1	3
Quiscalus quiscula	common grackle	7	1	2	10

Scientific Name	Common Name	Number of Blocks			
		Possible	Probable	Confirmed	TOTAL
SKUAS, GULLS, TERNS & SKIMMERS					
Larus argentatus	herring gull	--	--	1	1
MOCKINGBIRDS, THRASHERS & ALLIES					
Toxostoma rufum	brown thrasher	1	1	1	3
Dumetella carolinensis	gray catbird	1	4	1	6
CHICKADEES & TITMICE					
Poecile hudsonicus	boreal chickadee	--	--	5	5
Poecile atricapillus	black-capped chickadee	6	6	3	15
WOOD WARBLERS					
Dendroica petechia	yellow warbler	--	1	3	4
Dendroica coronata	yellow-rumped warbler	2	9	2	13
Geothlypis trichas	common yellowthroat	4	5	4	13
Vermivora ruficapilla	Nashville warbler	4	2	4	10
Dendroica castanea	bay-breasted warbler	--	--	1	1
Seiurus aurocapillus	ovenbird	7	4	3	14
Dendroica fusca	Blackburnian warbler	2	6	6	14
Seiurus noveboracensis	northern waterthrush	-	1	1	2
Dendroica magnolia	magnolia warbler	1	3	5	9
Setophaga ruticilla	American redstart	7	3	5	15
Dendroica pensylvanica	chestnut-sided warbler	3	3	3	9
Vermivora peregrina	Tennessee warbler	--	--	1	1
Parula americana	northern parula	--	1	1	2
Mniotilta varia	black-and-white warbler	3	1	8	12
Wilsonia canadensis	Canada warbler	2	2	7	11
Dendroica caerulescens	black-throated blue warbler	4	5	2	11
Oporornis philadelphia	mourning warbler	--	--	1	1
Dendroica striata	blackpoll warbler	3	1	3	7
Dendroica virens	black-throated green warbler	3	5	7	15
PARTRIDGES, GROUSE & TURKEYS					
Bonasa umbellus	ruffed grouse	5	1	3	9
Meleagris gallopavo	wild turkey	--	--	1	1
WOODPECKERS & ALLIES					
Colaptes auratus	northern flicker	2	1	4	7
Picoides villosus	hairy woodpecker	6	2	3	11
Dryocopus pileatus	pileated woodpecker	1	3	5	9

Appendix IX – Birds

Scientific Name	Common Name	Number of Blocks			
		Possible	Probable	Confirmed	TOTAL
<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	yellow-bellied sapsucker	7	3	2	12
<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	downy woodpecker	4	1	2	7
<i>Picoides arcticus</i>	black-backed woodpecker	--	1	--	1
RAILS, GALLINULES & COOTS					
<i>Rallus limicola</i>	Virginia rail	1	--	--	1
KINGLETS					
<i>Regulus calendula</i>	ruby-crowned kinglet	--	1	1	2
<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	golden-crowned kinglet	2	2	7	11
SANDPIPERS, PHALAROPES & ALLIES					
<i>Actitis macularia</i>	spotted sandpiper	--	--	3	3
<i>Scolopax minor</i>	American woodcock	1	1	1	3
NUTHATCHES					
<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	red-breasted nuthatch	3	4	6	13
<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	white-breasted nuthatch	1	4	5	10
TYPICAL OWLS					
<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	great horned owl	--	--	1	1
<i>Strix varia</i>	barred owl	--	--	4	4
<i>Asio otus</i>	long-eared owl	--	--	2	2
STARLINGS & ALLIES					
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European starling	1	--	2	3
TANAGERS					
<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	scarlet tanager	--	2	4	6
HUMMINGBIRDS					
<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	ruby-throated hummingbird	1	2	5	8
WRENS					
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	winter wren	3	5	2	10
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	house wren	1	--	--	1
THRUSHES					
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American robin	7	2	2	11
<i>Catharus bicknelli</i>	Bicknell's thrush	1	--	1	2
<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	veery	3	4	6	13
<i>Sialia sialis</i>	eastern bluebird	--	--	2	2
<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Swainson's thrush	1	3	5	9
<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	wood thrush	--	5	6	11
<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	hermit thrush	2	4	5	11

Scientific Name	Common Name	Number of Blocks			
		Possible	Probable	Confirmed	TOTAL
TYRANT FLYCATCHERS					
Tyrannus tyrannus	eastern kingbird	2	3	2	7
Sayornis phoebe	eastern phoebe	2	1	2	5
Contopus virens	eastern wood-pewee	--	4	3	7
Empidonax alnorum	alder flycatcher	1	3	4	8
Empidonax flaviventris	yellow-bellied flycatcher	1	--	3	4
Empidonax minimus	least flycatcher	2	3	6	11
Myiarchus crinitus	great crested flycatcher	1	2	5	8
Contopus cooperi	olive-sided flycatcher	--	2	4	6
VIREOS					
Vireo gilvus	warbling vireo	--	3	--	3
Vireo olivaceus	red-eyed vireo	5	5	5	15
Vireo philadelphicus	Philadelphia vireo	--	1	--	1
Vireo solitarius	blue-headed vireo	5	4	3	12

Appendix X – Individual Pond Descriptions

POND MANAGEMENT CLASSIFICATIONS

Adirondack Brook Trout Ponds – Adirondack Zone ponds which support and are managed for populations of brook trout, sometimes in company with other salmonid fish species. These waters generally lack warmwater fishes but frequently support bullheads. Management may include stocking.

Coldwater Ponds and Lakes – Lakes and ponds which support and are managed for populations of several salmonids. These waters generally lack warmwater fishes but frequently support bullheads. Management may include stocking.

Other Ponds and Lakes – Fishless waters and waters containing fish communities consisting of native and nonnative fishes which will be managed for their intrinsic ecological value.

Two-Story Ponds and Lakes – Waters which simultaneously support and are managed for populations of coldwater and warmwater game fishes. The bulk of the lake trout and rainbow trout resource fall within this class of waters. Management may include stocking.

Unknown Ponds and Lakes – Waters which could not be assigned to the subprogram categories specifically addressed in this document due to a lack of or paucity of survey information.

Warmwater Ponds and Lakes – Waters which support and are managed for populations of warmwater game fishes and lack significant populations of salmonid fishes. Management may include stocking.

INDIVIDUAL POND DESCRIPTIONS

This list of ponded waters in the Dix Mountain Wilderness was obtained from the NYS Biological Survey. One pond (P5457 UH) is listed in the Biological Survey but is now drained (apparently it was a beaver flow).

That former pond is included in the following discussion and in Tables 1 and 2, for consistency with the Biological Survey. However, the acreages have been reduced to reflect conditions as observed in the field. Also, three ponds are shown on recent topographic maps but were not included in the Biological Survey. Those waterbodies are very small and may be ephemeral. They, too, are included in the following.

1. Chapel Pond (CH-P274)

Chapel Pond is the largest pond in the Dix Mountain Wilderness with a surface area of 19 acres and a maximum depth of 85 ft. Round whitefish, listed as endangered in New York State, are present in Chapel Pond. A total of three round whitefish were collected in 1986 (an ALSC survey); none in 1998; and one each in 1999 and 2000. Those surveys did not target round whitefish specifically, but nets were set for coldwater fishes, which would include round whitefish. Thus, the catch rates (0.5 per experimental-gillnet-night in 1999 and 2000) indicate a low abundance of round whitefish. In addition to round whitefish, Chapel Pond supports brook and rainbow trout sustained by stocking, white suckers, golden shiners (non-native), and creek chubs (native but widely introduced).

Round whitefish are listed as endangered in New York, so possession of them is illegal. Signs are/will be posted at Chapel Pond to inform anglers of the presence, and protected status, of round whitefish. Furthermore, round whitefish are not commonly taken by angling. Therefore the level of protection

afforded by current procedures is considered adequate to protect the round whitefish from population level effects of harvest. However, the possible introduction of additional nonnative fishes is a threat to the round whitefish population in Chapel Pond. The use of fish as bait is prohibited in Chapel Pond. Also, stocking of fish by any entity other than DEC is prohibited in all waters of the state, unless a permit is obtained from the Department. Those regulations provide a level of protection from introductions of nonnative fishes. Additional, viable procedures to deter direct human introductions of fishes are not available.

Concern has been expressed about potential impacts of salt, from road deicing, on the aquatic life of Chapel Pond. ALSC analyses indicated very low concentrations of salt (chemical composition is NaCl): Cl averaged 0.89 mg/l and Na averaged 0.96 mg/l in the 1986 ALSC samples. Those concentrations are relatively similar to nearby Lilypad Pond with no road located upstream (Cl averaged 0.40 mg/l and Na averaged 1.48 mg/l in the 1984 ALSC samples). In contrast, average concentrations in Upper Cascade Lake were 28.8 mg/l Cl, and 11.8 mg/l Na in the 1984 sample. Nor is there evidence of any substantial increase in salt concentrations in Chapel Pond since 1984. Na and Cl have not been specifically analyzed in more recent samples. However conductivity measurements are available, and conductivity would have increased if salt concentrations had increased. Conductivity measurements for Chapel Pond averaged 27.3 in 1986, 23.2 in 1998, 28.0 in 1999, and 27.0 in 2000. Again for comparison, conductivities in Upper Cascade Lake averaged 117 in 1984 and 321 in 2001. The concentrations for all of the above waters are well below levels where chronic (or acute) toxicity is expected for fish or invertebrates.

Chapel Pond will continue to be managed as a coldwater pond to preserve its native fishes in the presence of nonnative species. The pond will be reclaimed upon the establishment of additional non-natives and/or a decline in round whitefish. Following a reclamation, management will emphasize round whitefish in combination with brook trout. When a reclamation is determined to be appropriate, the UMP will be amended to include the reclamation in the Schedule for Implementation, and the pond narrative will be revised to reflect the new survey data.

Management Class: Coldwater

2. Bullet Pond (CH-P327)

Bullet Pond is a small, 1.2 acre, waterbody with a maximum depth of 4 ft. Bullet Pond is apparently fishless, as no fish were collected during the 1986 ALSC survey.

Bullet Pond will be will be managed to preserve its aquatic habitat.

Management class: Other

3. Twin Pond (CH-P328)

Twin Pond is small, 4.4 acres, and supports: two non-native fishes, golden shiners and bluntnose minnows; three native-but-widely introduced fishes, brown bullheads, pumpkinseeds and, based on an early survey, creek chubs; and blacknose dace and white suckers. Twin Pond is closely connected to Round Pond which is located shortly upstream. A small, low gradient stream about 200 ft long connects the two ponds.

Twin Pond will be reclaimed along with Round Pond to eliminate non-native fishes. Subsequent management will emphasize the native brook.

Management Class: Adirondack Brook Trout

Appendix X – Individual Pond Descriptions

4. Round Pond (CH-P329)

Round Pond has a surface area of 17.2 acres and a maximum depth of 36 ft. The most recent fishery survey collected brook trout sustained by stocking, the non-native golden shiners, native-but-widely introduced brown bullhead and pumpkinseed, as well as white suckers. Round Pond is closely connected to Twin Pond and probably contains the additional fishes listed as present in Twin Pond. Round Pond will be reclaimed in conjunction with Twin Pond and will be stocked with an Adirondack Heritage Strain of brook trout. In addition, Round Pond may have habitat suitable to sustain round whitefish. A survey during late July, 1984 found favorable temperatures and dissolved oxygen in deep sections of the pond. If a suitable source for round whitefish can be developed, they will be stocked following the reclamation to increase their security in the Dix Mountain Unit, and in the state overall.

Round Pond will be reclaimed in conjunction with Twin Pond, and will be managed as an Adirondack Brook Trout pond. If round whitefish are successfully established, the pond's management class will be considered to be coldwater.

Management Class: Adirondack Brook Trout

5. Lilypad Pond (CH-P330)

Lilypad Pond has a surface area of 4.2 acres and a maximum depth of 4 ft. The pond supports brook trout sustained by stocking, the non-native golden shiner, the native-but-widely introduced creek chub, and black nose dace.

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

Management Class: Adirondack Brook Trout

6. Cranberry Pond (CH-P332)

Cranberry Pond is small, 2.5 acres, with a maximum depth of 3.6 ft. A 1984 survey collected no fish. A low pH (5) and its shallow depth which makes winter-kill likely probably contribute to the absence of fish in this pond.

Cranberry Pond will be managed to preserve its aquatic habitat.

Management class: Other

7. Rhododendron Pond (CH-P333)

Rhododendron Pond has a surface area of 2.2 acres and a maximum depth of 12.5 ft. A 1984 fisheries survey collected brook trout sustained by stocking, non-native golden shiners, and native-but-widely introduced brown bullhead. The pond is reclaimable based on an inspection during 2000. Expectations are to reclaim the pond and restock with native brook trout.

Rhododendron Pond will be reclaimed and will be managed as an Adirondack Brook Trout pond.

Management Class: Adirondack Brook Trout

8. Big Marsh Pond (UH-P454)

Big Marsh Pond has a surface area of 19 acres and a maximum depth of 14 ft. A 1987 fisheries survey collected brook trout sustained by stocking, the non-native golden shiner, native but widely introduced

creek chubs and brown bullheads, and northern redbelly dace. A site inspection in 2000 found a large area of wetlands on the pond.

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

Management Class: Adirondack Brook Trout

9. Little Marsh Pond (UH-P455)

Little Marsh Pond has a surface area of 5 acres. A fisheries survey has not been conducted. A site inspection in 2000 determined that a large area of wetlands is present on the pond.

Little Marsh Pond will be managed to preserve its aquatic habitat.

Management class: Other

10. Dix Pond (UH-P460a)

Dix Pond is an 18-acre water body with a maximum depth of 4 ft. A 1987 survey collected brook trout, creek chubs and white suckers. Dix Pond is the natal water for the Dix Pond heritage strain of brook trout, and the pond is the only location presently sustaining that strain. The status of the strain in Dix Pond will be monitored. Of particular concern would be the establishment of additional competing fishes in this pond.

The Dix Pond strain of brook trout should be established in additional waterbodies to reduce its potential for extinction. Department resources are presently being directed towards other heritage strains of brook trout. However, when circumstances permit and when suitable recipient waters are available, expectations are to transfer Dix strain brook trout to additional waters. That process will require helicopter access for staff and collecting gear, and to bring out the fish or eggs with minimum stress to the fish or eggs. Substantial difficulties are involved with transferring either eggs or fish. First, a minimum of 100 fish (50 pairs) are recommended to assure obtaining the full genetic diversity of the population. Obtaining eggs from that many pairs in Dix Pond is likely to be very difficult. For example, a test netting on October 17 - 20, 2000 collected 37 brook trout, but only four were ripe females (11 were ripe males). At a rate of four pairs after three days of the net fishing, several spawning seasons would likely be required to obtain the desired number of pairs. Transferring eggs would also require use of hatchery facilities which is problematic. Transferring fish requires a sizable quantity of water and relatively quick delivery to the recipient water. Nevertheless, transferring fish, instead of eggs would probably be the preferred procedure.

While establishing populations in other ponds is the best procedure to continue the strain's survival, the Dix strain needs to be protected within Dix Pond. A major threat to the strain within the pond is the possible introduction of additional competing, or predacious, fishes. Regulations prohibit the use of fish as bait in the Dix Unit, and stocking of fish by any entity other than the DEC without a permit from the Department is illegal. Those regulations provide a level of protection from introductions of nonnative fishes. The relative remoteness of the pond (a 4 mile hike) is a deterrent to carrying in a bucket of live fish in addition to fishing gear. Additional, viable procedures to deter direct human introductions of fishes are not available.

Dix Pond will be managed to protect the Dix Pond strain of brook trout. Management will include a reclamation if additional fish introductions threaten this population and if a refuge population can be established for restocking. When a reclamation is determined to be appropriate, the UMP will be

Appendix X – Individual Pond Descriptions

amended to include the reclamation in the Schedule for Implementation, and the pond narrative will be revised to reflect the new survey data.

Management class: Adirondack Brook Trout

11. **Unnamed Pond** (UH-P5457)

An onsite inspection during 2000 determined that this pond was dry. It is listed herein for consistency with the Biological Survey Database.

Management class: (drained)

12. **Dial Pond** (CH but no pond number assigned)

This small, 1 acre, pond has not been surveyed.

Management class: Unknown

13. **Unnamed Ponds** (3) (On the divide between CH and UH, but no pond numbers assigned)

This cluster of three very small ponds, with a combined area of less than 1 acre, has not been surveyed.

Management class: Unknown

14. **Unnamed Pond** (UH but no pond number assigned)

This 5 acre pond has not been surveyed. It is shown as a pond on some maps and a wetland on other maps. Thus, it is apparently very shallow and is unlikely to support fish during winter ice conditions and during drought conditions.

Management class: Unknown

Appendix XI – Ponded Water Survey Data

Table 1. Dix Mountain Wilderness – Ponded Water Physical Data

Name	P#	File	Wshed ¹	County	USGS Quad (7.5')	Area ² (ac.)	Max. Depth (ft.)	Mean Depth (ft.)	Year	Last Chemistry Survey Sources ³	ANC (ueq/l)	pH	Conductivity
Chapel Pond	274	317	CH	Essex	Rocky Peak Ridge	19.3	85.0	31.0	1986	ALSC	74	6.9	28
Bullet Pond	327	366	CH	Essex	Underwood	1.2	4.0	3.0	1986	ALSC	55	6.6	18
Twin Pond	328	367	CH	Essex	Underwood	4.4	8.0		1973	ALSC		6.9	
Round Pond	329	367	CH	Essex	Underwood	17.2	36.0	14.0	1984	ALSC	85	6.9	22
Lilypad Pond	330	369	CH	Essex	Underwood	4.2	4.0	2.7	1984	ALSC	319	7.6	45
Cranberry Pond	332	371	CH	Essex	Underwood	2.5	3.6	2.0	1984	ALSC	5	5.0	10
Rhododendron Pond	333	372	CH	Essex	Underwood	2.2	12.5	6.0	1984	ALSC	36	6.4	18
Big Marsh Pond	454	787	UH	Essex	Blue Ridge	19.0	14.0	4.7	1987	ALSC	170	7.2	30
Little Marsh Pond	455	788	UH	Essex	Blue Ridge	4.9							
Dix Pond	460a	800	UH	Essex	Dix Mountain	18.0	4.0	2.7	1987	ALSC	165	6.8	28
Unnamed Pond	5457	none	UH	Essex	Underwood	0.0			none				
Dial Pond	none	none	CH	Essex	Dix Mountain	1.0			none				
Unnamed Ponds (3)	none	none	UH/CH	Essex	Dix Mountain	0.9			none				
Unnamed Pond	none	none	UH	Essex	Paradox Lake	5.0			none				
Total area						99.8							

¹ CH – Champlain Watershed; UH – Upper Hudson Watershed

² New York State Biological Services Unit

³ ALSC – Adirondack Lakes Survey Corporation

Appendix XI – Ponded Water Survey Data

Table 2. Dix Mountain Wilderness – Ponded Water Biological Data

Name	P#	File	Wshed ¹	Mgt. Class	Area ² (ac.)	Max Depth (ft)	Last Biological Survey			Fish Species Present and Number Caught ³
							Year	Source	Year	
Chapel Pond	274	317	CH	Coldwater	19.3	85.0	2000	DEC	RW(1), ST (3), RT(1), WS(16), GS, CC	
Bullet Pond	327	366	CH	Other	1.2	4.0	1986	ALSC	None caught	
Twin Pond	328	367	CH	Adk. Brook	4.4	8.0	1973	DEC	GS(10), BNM(16), BND(13), WS(7), BHC(1), PKS(34), CC.	
Round Pond	329	367	CH	Adk. Brook	17.2	36.0	1984	ALSC	ST (15), GS (52), WS (38), BHC (22), PKS (4)	
Lilypad Pond	330	369	CH	Adk. Brook	4.2	4.0	1984	ALSC	ST (15), GS (81), CC (2), BND (2)	
Cranberry Pond	332	371	CH	Other	2.5	3.6	1984	ALSC	None caught	
Rhododendron Pond	333	372	CH	Adk. Brook	2.2	12.5	1984	ALSC	ST (6), GS (185), BHC (3)	
Big Marsh Pond	454	787	UH	Adk. Brook	19.0	14.0	1987	ALSC	ST (10), GS (5), NRB (1), CC (39), BHC (65)	
Little Marsh Pond	455	788	UH	Adk. Brook	4.9		1932	DEC		
Dix Pond	460a	800	UH	Adk. Brook	18.0	4.0	1987	ALSC	ST (32), CC (57), WS (6)	
Unnamed Pond	5457	none	UH	(drained)	0.0		none			
Dial Pond	none	none	CH	Unknown	1.0		none			
Unnamed Ponds (3)	none	none	UH/CH	Unknown	0.9		none			
Unnamed Pond	none	none	UH	Unknown	5.0		none			

Total: 13 ponds totalling 99.8 ac. Adk. Brook: 7 ponds, 69.9 ac. Coldwater: 1 pond, 19.3 ac. Other: 2 ponds, 3.7 ac. Unknown: 3 ponds, unknown acreage

¹ CH – Champlain Watershed; UH – Upper Hudson Watershed

² New York State Biological Services Unit

³ BHC – Brown Bullhead GS – Golden Shiner RW – Round Whitefish NRB – Northern Redbelly Dace
 ST – Brook Trout BNM – Bluntnose Minnow PKS – Pumpkinseed WS – White Sucker CC – Creek Chubb
 RT – Rainbow Trout

Appendix XII – Classification of Common Adirondack Upland Fish Fauna

Classification of Common Adirondack Upland Fish Fauna Into Native, Nonnative, and Native But Widely Introduced

Adapted from George, 1980

Native To Adirondack Upland		
blacknose dace	redbreast sunfish	slimy sculpin
white sucker	finescale dace	lake chub
longnose sucker	creek chubsucker	common shiner
northern redbelly dace	longnose dace	round whitefish
Native Species Widely Introduced within the Adirondack Upland¹		
brook trout	pumpkinseed	lake trout
brown bullhead	cisco	creek chub
Nonnative to Adirondack Upland		
golden shiner	northern pike	Atlantic salmon
chain pickerel	rock bass	walleye
largemouth bass	bluntnose minnow ²	central mudminnow
brown trout	pearl dace	redhorse suckers (spp.)
Splake	smallmouth bass	black crappie
lake whitefish	yellow perch	fallfish ³
rainbow smelt	fathead minnow ⁴	banded killifish ⁵
bluegill	rainbow trout	Johnny darter

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

² Not mentioned by Mather (1884) from Adirondack collections, widely used as bait.

³ Adventive through stocking.

⁴ Not mentioned by Mather (1884) from Adirondack collections, minor element southern Adirondack Uplands (Greeley 1930-1935).

⁵ Early collections strongly suggest dispersal as a bait form.

Appendix XIII – State Environmental Quality Review Act Requirements (SEQR)

**SEQR
State Environmental Quality Review
NEGATIVE DECLARATION
Notice of Determination of Non-Significance**

Identifying # _____

Project No.: _____ **Date:** August 16, 2002

This notice is issued pursuant to Part 617 of the implementing regulations of Article 8 (State Environmental Quality Review Act) 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 impact on the environment and a Draft Environmental Impact Statement will not be prepared.

Name of Action: Dix Mountain Wilderness Area Unit Management Plan

SEQR Status: Type I Action

Conditioned Negative Declaration: No

Description of Action: Comprehensive unit management plan addressing use of and preservation of public lands. Actions include boundary line marking and maintenance, trail and parking lot construction, search and rescue operations, maintenance of existing facilities, public information and education, and public use controls.

Location: Adirondack Forest Preserve, Towns of Elizabethtown, Keene and North Hudson, Essex County.

Reasons Supporting this Determination:

The entire purpose of this unit management plan for the Dix Mountain Wilderness Area is to manage this resource as a Wilderness area pursuant to the management guidelines for Wilderness areas in the APSLMP. The APSLMP defines a “Wilderness area” as “an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man—where man himself is a visitor who does not remain...an area of state land or water having primeval character, without significant improvement or permanent human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve, enhance and restore, where necessary, its natural conditions...”

This UMP sets forth management goals and objectives to protect, preserve and where necessary restore the Dix Mountain wilderness area by monitoring and regulating human use of the area so that user impacts are virtually nonexistent. For example, one of the plan's management objectives is to indirectly manage interior use by balancing parking lot capacities to interior visitor capacities. In addition, campsites will be designated to direct campers to previously used disturbed areas, to define proper camp locations, to disperse use, or limit adverse impacts to resources and other campers. Through regulation, at-large camping will be prohibited above 3500 ft in elevation in order to protect the resource. Other regulations are being proposed in the plan to limit public use via limiting group size for day use, rockclimbing, and camping in order to protect the resource. Rather than having adverse impacts to the environment, this UMP will have beneficial impacts.

Specifically, this plan proposes to maintain, reconstruct and relocate trails to appropriate wilderness standards (see Appendix II). These wilderness trail standards emphasize resource protection and visitor safety rather than user convenience or comfort. For example, such trail maintenance will include: drainage (using native materials) only where necessary to minimize erosion, bridges only where necessary to protect the resource, ladders only where necessary to protect exceptionally steep sections. APA will be consulted in any management activities in wetlands and in adjacent to wetlands to determine if an APA wetlands permit is required. The APA wetlands permit process ensures that wetlands will not be negatively impacted as that process requires a site specific assessment of impacts.

The plan proposes to inventory and evaluate all lean-tos on a case by case basis as to whether they should be maintained in place, relocated, or eliminated. These decisions will be based on prescribed management criteria and will include consideration of the following: distance from water and trails, soils and drainage, topography, existing use patterns, especially in relation to sight and sound separation distances from other campsites, distance from roads and/or trail-heads, and strategic locations for safety protection based on past histories of search and rescue efforts in a particular geographic location. If a lean-to cannot be relocated to a legally acceptable site within 1/4 mile of its present location, it will be removed and not replaced. The maximum capacity of any lean-to site shall not exceed 8 persons. Obviously, all of the above management criteria for lean-tos are designed to avoid or minimize impacts from human use to the resource.

The plan proposes to improve a disabled access to a car-top boat access site at Chapel Pond, and to convert an existing camping area to 6 car parking area. The 6-car parking area will be located at an existing disturbed site (a camping area), and will involve removing approximately 6 trees, graveling, removal of boulders and minimal leveling of the area. Thus, vegetation and resource disturbance will be minimal, and not significant. Given the limited capacity of this 6-car parking area, there will not be a significant increase in usage of the area. In addition, public safety will be enhanced by providing safe-off road parking facilities.

The plan also proposes to reclaim Twin, Round, and Rhododendron ponds. Pond reclamations are a Division of Fish and Wildlife program which will be carried out pursuant to the *Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement On Undesireable Fish Removal By The Use Of Pesticides Under Permit Issued By The Department Of Environmental Conservation Division Of Lands And Forests Bureau Of Pesticides Management*, March 24,1981. All fish stocking in the plan will be

Appendix XIII – State Environmental Quality Review Act Requirements (SEQR)

undertaken pursuant to the *Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement on Fish Species Management Activities of the Department of Environmental Conservation*, December, 1979. All liming projects will be in compliance with the *Final Generic Environmental Impact Statement on the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Program of Liming Selected Acidified Waters*, October, 1990.

The plan proposes locating several primitive tent sites. This would involve no resource disturbance, no ground hardening, and no tree cutting. Instead, existing formal tent sites that are setback from water and are in compliance with APSLMP guidelines will be designated as official primitive tent sites so that users are directed to camp at sites that will have the least impact on the resource. Thus, the location of primitive tent sites will not have a significant impact on the environment.

All tree cutting activities will be in compliance with the Commissioner's Delegation Memorandum #84-06 on Tree Cutting in the Forest Preserve.

For Further Information:

Contact Person: Kristofer A. Alberga, Senior Forester

Address: NYSDEC - Region 5 Headquarters
PO Box 296, Route 86
Ray Brook, NY 12977

Telephone: (518) 897-1350

For Type I Negative Declarations, a Copy of this Notice Must be Filed With:

- Chief Executive Officer of the Towns of Elizabethtown, Keene and North Hudson, Essex County.
- Lead Agency, DEC, Region 5;
- Any involved agencies (APA);
- Any person requesting a copy; and
- Environmental Notice Bulletin.

Appendix XIV – Wilderness Areas Guidelines for Management and Use (APSLMP)

Basic guidelines

1. The primary wilderness management guideline will be to achieve and perpetuate a natural plant and animal community where man's influence is not apparent.
2. In wilderness areas:
 - a) no additions or expansions of non-conforming uses will be permitted;
 - b) any remaining non-conforming uses that were not removed by the December 31, 1975 deadline provided for in the original version of the master plan will be removed by March 31, 1987;
 - c) non-conforming uses resulting from newly-classified wilderness areas will be removed as rapidly as possible and in any case by the end of the third year following classification; and,
 - d) primitive tent sites that do not conform to the separation distance guidelines will be brought into compliance on a phased basis and in any case by the end of the third year following adoption of a unit management plan for the area.
3. No new non-conforming uses will be permitted in any designated wilderness area.
4. Construction of additional conforming structures and improvements will be restrained to comply with wilderness standards for primitive and unconfined types of recreation and to permit better maintenance and rehabilitation of existing structures and improvements.
5. No new structures or improvements in any wilderness area will be constructed except in conformity with finally adopted unit management plans. This guideline will not prevent ordinary maintenance or rehabilitation of conforming structures or improvements, minor trail relocation, or the removal of non-conforming uses.
6. All conforming structures and improvements will be designed and located so as to blend with the surrounding environment and to require only minimal maintenance.
7. All management and administrative action and interior facilities in wilderness areas will be designed to emphasize the self-sufficiency of the user to assume a high degree of responsibility for environmentally-sound use of such areas and for his or her own health, safety and welfare.
8. Any new, reconstructed or relocated lean-tos or primitive tent sites planned for shorelines of lakes, ponds, rivers or major streams will be located so as to be reasonably screened from view from the water body to avoid intruding on the natural character of the shoreline and public enjoyment and use thereof. Any such lean-tos will be set back a minimum of 100 feet from the mean high water mark of lakes, ponds, rivers or major streams.
9. All pit privies will be located a minimum of 150 feet from the mean high water mark of any lake, pond, river, or stream or wetland.

Structures and improvements

1. The structures and improvements listed below will be considered as conforming to wilderness standards and their maintenance, rehabilitation and construction permitted:

Appendix XIV – Wilderness Areas Guidelines for Management and Use (APSLMP)

- scattered Adirondack lean-tos, not including lean-to clusters, below 3,500 feet in elevation;
 - primitive tent sites below 3,500 feet in elevation that are out of sight and sound and generally one-quarter mile from any other primitive tent site or lean-to:
 - (i) where physical and biological conditions are favorable, individual unit management plans may permit the establishment, on a site-specific basis, of primitive tent sites between 3,500 and 4,000 feet in elevation, and,
 - (ii) where severe terrain constraints prevent the attainment of the guideline for a separation distance of generally one-quarter mile between primitive tent sites, individual unit management plans may provide, on a site-specific basis, for lesser separation distances, provided such sites remain out of sight and sound from each other, be consistent with the carrying capacity of the affected area and are generally not less than 500 feet from any other primitive tent site;
 - pit privies;
 - foot trails;
 - cross country ski trails;
 - foot trail and cross country ski trail bridges constructed of natural materials and, where absolutely necessary, ladders constructed of natural materials;
 - horse trails, except that any new horse trails will be limited to those that can be developed by conversion of appropriate abandoned roads, snowmobile trails, or state truck trails;
 - horse trail bridges constructed of natural materials;
 - horse hitching posts and rails;
 - existing or new fish barrier dams, constructed of natural materials wherever possible;
 - existing dams on established impoundments, except that, in the reconstruction or rehabilitation of such dams, natural materials will be used wherever possible and no new dams will be constructed;
 - directional, informational and interpretive signs of rustic materials and in limited numbers;
 - peripheral visitor registration structures; and,
 - wildlife management structures on a temporary basis where essential to the preservation of wilderness wildlife values and resources.
2. All other structures and improvements, except for interior ranger stations themselves (guidelines for which are specified below), will be considered nonconforming. Any remaining non-conforming structures that were to have been removed by the December 31, 1975 deadline but have not yet been removed, will be removed by March 31, 1987. These include but are not limited to:
- lean-to clusters;
 - tent platforms;
 - horse barns;

Appendix XIV – Wilderness Areas Guidelines for Management and Use (APSLMP)

- boat docks;
- storage sheds and other buildings;
- fire towers and observer cabins;
- telephone and electrical lines;
- snowmobile trails;
- roads and state truck trails;
- helicopter platforms; and,
- buoys.

Ranger stations

1. No new interior stations will be constructed and all remaining interior stations, other than Lake Colden, will be phased out on a scheduled basis determined by the Department of Environmental Conservation, in favor of stations or other facilities at the periphery of the wilderness areas at major points of access to provide needed supervision of public use. This phase-out should be accomplished as soon as feasible, as specified in the individual unit management plans.
2. New methods of communication and supply, complying with wilderness guidelines, will be employed with respect to all ranger stations maintained by the Department of Environmental Conservation after December 31, 1975.
3. Due to heavy existing and projected winter use in the Eastern High Peak area and the presence of the most rugged terrain in the Adirondacks, the Lake Colden station together with an associated on-ground line (i.e., a line laid on or just under the ground surface which rapidly becomes covered by leaves) for telephone communication may be retained indefinitely but their status will be periodically reviewed to determine if their eventual removal is feasible.

Motor vehicles, motorized equipment and aircraft

1. Public use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment and aircraft will be prohibited.
2. Administrative personnel will not use motor vehicles, motorized equipment or aircraft for day-to-day administration, maintenance or research.
3. Use of motorized equipment or aircraft, but not motor vehicles, by administrative personnel may be permitted for a specific major administrative, maintenance, rehabilitation, or construction project if that project involves conforming structures or improvements, or the removal of non-conforming structures or improvements, upon the written approval of the Commissioner of Environmental Conservation.
4. Such use of motorized equipment or aircraft will be confined to off-peak seasons for the area in question and normally will be undertaken at periodic intervals of three to five years, unless extraordinary conditions, such as a fire, major blow-down or flood mandate more frequent work or work during peak periods.
5. Irrespective of the above guidelines, use of motorized equipment or aircraft, but not motor vehicles, for a specific major research project conducted by or under the supervision of a state agency will be permitted if such project is for purposes essential to the preservation of wilderness values and resources, no feasible alternative exists for conducting such research on other state or private lands, such use is minimized, and the project has been specifically approved in writing by the Commissioner of Environmental Conservation after consultation with the Agency.

Appendix XIV – Wilderness Areas Guidelines for Management and Use (APSLMP)

6. Irrespective of the above or any other guidelines in this master plan, use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment and aircraft will be permitted, by or under the supervision of appropriate officials, in cases of sudden, actual and ongoing emergencies involving the protection or preservation of human life or intrinsic resource values -- for example, search and rescue operations, forest fires, or oil spills or similar, large-scale contamination of water bodies.
7. In light of the special circumstances involving Whitney Lake in the West Canada Lake Wilderness Area, seasonal float plane use from spring ice-out to and including June 15 and from October 15 to fall or winter ice-in may be allowed on that lake, by, and subject to permit from the Department of Environmental Conservation for an interim period ending no later than December 31, 1993. Such permits shall require annual reporting of all flights and the number of passengers to and from Whitney Lake. During the winter of 1988-89 the Department shall determine, from the use trends indicated, whether Whitney Lake should then be closed to float plane use for either or both seasonal periods or whether such use should be allowed to continue until the final deadline of December 31, 1993.
8. Written logs will be kept by the Department of Environmental Conservation recording use of motorized vehicles, motorized equipment and aircraft. The Department will prepare an annual report providing details of such motorized uses and the reasons therefor and file it with the Agency.

Roads, snowmobile trails and state truck trails

1. No new roads, snowmobile or state truck trails will be allowed.
2. Existing roads and state truck trails that were to have been closed by the December 31, 1975 deadline but have not yet been removed will be closed by no later than March 31, 1987. Any non-conforming roads, snowmobile trails or state truck trails resulting from newly classified wilderness areas will also be phased out as rapidly as possible and in any case will be closed by the end of the third calendar year following classification. In each case the Department of Environmental Conservation will:
 - close such roads and snowmobile trails to motor vehicles as may be open to the public;
 - prohibit all administrative use of such roads and trails by motor vehicles; and,
 - block such roads and trails by logs, boulders or similar means other than gates.
3. During the phase-out period:
 - the use of motorized vehicles by administrative personnel for transportation of materials and personnel will be limited to the minimum required for proper interim administration and the removal of non-conforming uses; and,
 - maintenance of such roads and trails will be curtailed and efforts made to encourage revegetation with lower forms of vegetation to permit their conversion to foot trails and, where appropriate, horse trails.

All terrain bicycles

1. Public use of all terrain bicycles will be prohibited.
2. Administrative personnel will not use all terrain bicycles for day-to-day administration but use of such vehicles may be permitted for specific major administrative research, maintenance, rehabilitation or construction projects involving conforming structures or

Appendix XIV – Wilderness Areas Guidelines for Management and Use (APSLMP)

improvements, or the removal of non-conforming structures in the discretion of the Department of Environmental Conservation.

Flora and fauna

There will be no intentional introduction in wilderness areas of species of flora or fauna that are not historically associated with the Adirondack environment, except: (i) species which have already been established in the Adirondack environment, or (ii) as necessary to protect the integrity of established native flora and fauna. Efforts will be made to restore extirpated native species where such restoration appears feasible.

Recreational use and overuse

1. The following types of recreational use are compatible with wilderness and should be encouraged as long as the degree and intensity of such use does not endanger the wilderness resource itself:
 - hiking, mountaineering, tenting, hunting, fishing, trapping, snowshoeing, ski touring, birding, nature study, and other forms of primitive and unconfined recreation.
 - Access by horses, including horse and wagon, while permitted in wilderness, will be strictly controlled and limited to suitable locations and trail conditions to prevent adverse environmental damage.
2. Each individual unit management plan will seek to determine the physical, biological and social carrying capacity of the wilderness resource. Where the degree and intensity of permitted recreational uses threaten the wilderness resource, appropriate administrative and regulatory measures will be taken to limit such use to the capability of the resource. Such administrative and regulatory measures may include, but need not be limited to:
 - the limitation by permit or other appropriate means of the total number of persons permitted to have access to or remain in a wilderness area or portion thereof during a specified period;
 - the temporary closure of all or portions of wilderness areas to permit rehabilitative measures.
3. An intensified educational program to improve public understanding of backcountry use, including an anti-litter and pack-in, pack-out campaign, should be undertaken.

Boundary structures and improvements and boundary marking

1. Where a wilderness boundary abuts a public highway, the Department of Environmental Conservation will be permitted, in conformity with a duly adopted unit management plan, to locate within 500 feet from a public highway right-of-way, on a site-specific basis, trailheads, parking areas, fishing and waterway access sites, picnic areas, ranger stations or other facilities for peripheral control of public use, and, in limited instances, snowmobile trails.
2. Where a wilderness boundary abuts a water body accessible to the public by motorboat, the Department of Environmental Conservation will be permitted, in conformity with a duly adopted unit management plan, to provide, on a site-specific basis, for ranger stations or other facilities for peripheral control of public use or for the location of small, unobtrusive docks made of natural materials on such shorelines in limited instances where access to trailheads or the potential for resource degradation may make this desirable.

Appendix XIV – Wilderness Areas Guidelines for Management and Use (APSLMP)

3. Special wilderness area boundary markers will be designed and installed at major access points to enhance public recognition of wilderness boundaries and wilderness restrictions.

Appendix XV – DEC Response to Public Comments Received on the Unit Management Plans for the Dix Mtn. Wilderness Areas

(Except where noted comments apply to both the Dix Mtn. Wilderness Area and Giant Mtn. Wilderness Area.)

Formal public comments were solicited from the Department on the draft UMPs between December 28, 2002 and April 17, 2003. The Department held two public meetings, one in Keene and a second in Albany, to present the draft plans and accept public comments. The Department received 111 written or e-mailed comments. In addition 20 oral comments were received at the public meetings, often with additional comments in writing.

ROCK AND ICE CLIMBING

The majority of comments received were from recreationists who were concerned with proposals relating to direct management of rock and ice climbing. Action alerts posted on websites for the Access Fund and NEIce.com resulted in a number of form letter responses being received by the Department. Concerns expressed from climbers came from locations as distant as New Zealand. Comments received relating to rock climbing generally fell into a number of distinct categories:

1. Fixed anchors are an accepted aspect of climbing and restriction of use of fixed anchors would be counter-productive to identified goals of resource protection. Numerous examples of how anchors can protect the resource were identified by commentors along with several recommendations on management action that could allow bolts while indirectly managing the amount of new anchors being placed.

Regulations are already in place that regulate defacement of rock (needed to place a fixed bolt anchor) and leaving personal material on-site except under permit from the Department. The use of fixed anchors is generally accepted by the climbing community, however their use in wilderness and primitive areas is a concern to some and has been debated. Regulation of the use of fixed anchors in wilderness areas across the country varies. The plan proposes a process to address these concerns on the Adirondack Forest Preserve, including the DMWA and GMWA.

2. A ban on replacement of fixed anchors will result in old, existing placements becoming unsafe and dangerous.

Placement of existing bolts on Forest Preserve has been undertaken by individuals in violation of existing Department regulations. The Department has not condoned placement of these anchors, does not inspect, maintain or

Appendix XV – DEC Response to Public Comments

recommend that they be used. The anchors present in the unit will be inventoried shortly after plan adoption. The policy development process will establish the future disposition of these anchors and appropriate management action will be taken at that time.

3. Concerns identified relative to restrictions on roadside camping near the Beer Walls and Chapel Pond.

Concern was identified with conversion of one camping site and another illegal camping site for construction of barrier free access site for car top boats. The Department has identified several sites at this location that are compliant with APSLMP and are not identified for removal. The closure of the camping site will require users to park at the Chapel Pond parking area and carry their gear a short distance to the remaining camp sites. It will, however, not eliminate the availability of camping in the vicinity of the beer walls.

4. Concerns that DEC is focusing access restrictions on the climbing community.

The Department is focusing management action on areas of overuse and resource degradation. In some instances overuse and/or resource degradation is related to rock climbing activities. Management actions proposed in this plan are in response to identified resource management issues throughout the units, with actions proposed to resolve those issues.

5. A group size restriction on climbing, one route and no more than 8 people, focuses more impact on a smaller area than a slightly larger group with allowances for several ropes. Three ropes and 10 people would allow for active climbing by all individuals in the group, minimizing impacts from large groups milling around the base of a single climbing route.

The Department has modified this action to allow for groups of up to 10 persons and no more than three routes, in an effort to better distribute use. The intergroup spacing requirements remain as proposed.

6. Comments were received identifying other social and health and safety concerns relating to large groups using climbing resources.

The Department is aware of these concerns and believes that proposed management actions will begin to address this issue. Monitoring of use will be an essential component of determining whether the implemented management actions have addressed these concerns.

7. Comments were also received asking for the Department to uphold a ban on any fixed anchors on Forest Preserve.

The Department has proposed a process be implemented to identify how fixed anchors will be managed in the Forest Preserve.

8. The use of some forms of fixed anchors, specifically slings left atop climbing routes serve to protect the existing vegetation, are essential in numerous situations, and can be substantially invisible by use of earth-toned colors.

The Department expects that this concern will be addressed in the fixed anchor policy developed during implementation of this plan.

9. Visual impacts of bolts can be mitigated by use of colored anchor brackets.

The Department acknowledges this observation.

10. Group size restrictions should be unit-wide. Focusing on several distinct areas that are presently a problem will likely force groups into other unimpacted areas which can not sustain that level of increased use.

The Department concurs and has made this change in the Plan.

11. Access trails to climbing areas should be managed as Class 3 trails.

The Department will classify trails at the Beer Walls, King Phillips Spring and access trails to Roaring Brook Falls as Class 3 trails. Other trails will be classified as Class 2 trails. Monitoring of the trail condition and use will form the basis of whether a trail would be upgraded to a Class 3 trail in the future.

VISITOR USE

1. DEC should gather data relating to use by day users and overnight users, including percentages of both user types.

The Department has estimated percentages of use (day vs. overnight) by a sampling of trailhead registers. At this point in time the Department believes that this level of detail is sufficient to characterize use in the units.

2. Group size restrictions are excessively restrictive with respect to youth camps and other organized camps. A maximum group size of 8 persons is economically prohibitive to organized camps.

The APSLMP establishes a capacity limit for a primitive tent site as no more than 8 persons and three tents. The Department is mandated to manage Forest Preserve lands in compliance with the APSLMP. Since the capacity of a tent site in wilderness has been established under the APSLMP, the Department must manage overnight use within those established limits.

3. Comments have been received both in favor of additional restrictive measures and in favor of less or no restrictions on control of pets in the back country.

Appendix XV – DEC Response to Public Comments

The Department believes that the proposal, as identified in the public draft, will address pet concerns identified by users during the scoping sessions. Undesirable encounters between dogs and other dogs or people will be monitored. Should the proposed controls on dog use not prove to address concerns identified in the UMPs additional restrictive measures will be considered.

4. Trails on trail-less peaks should be formalized as marked trails.

The Department believes that the program proposed in the UMP will stabilize and protect the resource from impact by those hikers seeking to climb the “trail-less” peaks. These peaks currently see light use and establishment of these trails as Class 3 or 4 trails would fundamentally change the character of the experience and only serve to attract additional use and impact.

5. Opposition to camping ban above 4000 ft in winter.

The APSLMP does not provide for camping above 4,000 ft in elevation at any time of year. The UMP reflects this management direction.

6. Request for a comprehensive definition of a glass container with respect to proposed regulations.

The Department believes that the existing language used in existing regulations (6 NYCRR 190.12) and proposed in the DMWA and GMWA UMPs will restrict undesired glass materials from the units and provide for materials that can not be otherwise carried in plastic reusable containers.

WILDLIFE

1. Unit specific data is lacking on wildlife populations. Better wildlife inventories should be part of all UMPS, budgeted and scheduled. Planning for the return of extirpated species should be improved.

To date, recovery plans have not been formalized for species listed as endangered that migrate or breed within the units. As new information becomes available, the Department will recommend recovery programs. The breeding bird surveys are presently an ongoing statewide project. Studies on wildlife populations should be conducted on a region- or park-wide basis.

2. Bird species lists should be organized in phylogenic order to be more useful.

The species list has been resorted by Order.

NATURAL RESOURCES

1. Baseline biological data is lacking relating to specific natural resources in the unit.

The Natural resource inventory utilizes the best data available during the planning process. Where additional information is deemed necessary for management of the natural resources management actions to develop that information have been noted.

ADDITIONAL MAPS NEEDED

1. Forest Cover Type Map

The Department does not believe that this information is essential for the planning decisions needed in this plan. General forest cover data is not accurate to a scale that would be usable for site specific decision making. Where facility development is proposed, forest cover, wetlands and other environmental data are used to develop a specific work plan for the facility.

2. Water Resources Map (wetlands, streams, rivers, lakes and ponds)

A wetlands map was prepared for planning use. The scale necessary for this map to be visible does not lend itself to duplication in the published copy of the UMPs. The large scale map is available for review at the both the Albany and Ray Brook offices of DEC and at the APA offices and on the NYSDEC website.

3. Map showing condition of all boundary lines is needed.

The Department does not have this material inventoried in such a manner as could be easily developed into a visual map.

OTHER

1. Identify overarching goals for management. Description of wilderness values is needed.

Overarching goals for management of wilderness areas are established in the APSLMP. Specific management principles for Forest Preserve lands in general, and wilderness areas specifically, are identified in the UMP.

2. LAC process should be expanded.

The LAC process is not a “one size fits all” approach to planning. It’s use in the DMWA and GMWA units is proposed where LAC is the most appropriate tool and can be successfully implemented.

3. Trip ticket system should be considered as an information gathering and education tool.

DEC does not believe that this approach is warranted at this time. The trip ticket program is costly to implement in terms of materials and staff time in maintaining register facilities on a daily basis. Data analysis is the highest expense, both in terms of funding and personnel involved. This monitoring method is useful in managing areas of extremely high use. Department experience also indicates that the program is least valuable in areas where day use is the predominant type of activity, such as the DMWA and GMWA.

4. Establishment of new trail with modern trail design practices may be more cost effective in the long run than mitigative methods.

The Department concurs with this assessment. It is not always possible to redesign and relocate entire trails with existing resources. New trails and planned rerouting of existing trails are designed using the most current design techniques available. Where funding and/or partnerships with other organizations allow trails may be relocated in the future, pursuant to approved UMPs or UMP amendments.

5. Comments seeking more discussion of fire history.

Fire history is briefly discussed in the plans where warranted. Detailed discussion of this history in the plan, while interesting, does not impact management other than to identify why several unique geographic features appear in the unit.

6. Discrepancy between trail figures and guidebooks.

Discrepancies exist between the UMP and guidebooks for several reasons, including trail reroutes and differences in how trails were measured. Guidebooks rely on slope distances that are measured by rolling a wheel along the surface of the trail. Trail distances identified in the public draft UMP were pulled from digital map data at a scale of 1:24000 and are measured in horizontal distances. The guidebook distances have been incorporated in this final draft.

7. Requests were received for inclusion of truck, horse, mountain bicycle, and ATV trails at numerous locations in the Units and that forest lands below 4,000 ft elevation be managed for forest products.

These requests are directly in opposition to mandates in the APSLMP for lands classified as wilderness. Their inclusion in the UMPs was not considered.

8. Request DEC reconsider removal of private trail markers in favor of State Markers.

Trails on public lands or on lands where the State holds a trail easement are owned and managed by the State either directly, under contract with a trail maintenance organization or through volunteer trail adopters. It is the Department's stance that these trails should be identified in using a uniform trail

marking plan as identified in policy and specifically in the DMWA specified in a March 16, 1982 memorandum from State Forester Van Valkenberg to Regional Director Monroe. Other appropriate ways of recognizing the efforts of trail volunteers will be implemented.

MAP CORRECTIONS

1. Round Pond parking area is missing from the map.

The convention used in development of the draft facilities map implied that where a trail register was shown a parking lot also existed. The final map shows a trail register marker where a register exists and will also show a parking marker if a parking area also exists.

Specific Comments – Dix Mountain Wilderness Area

1. Designated Campsites between 3500-4000 ft elev. should be considered in cols between South Dix and Macomb and between Hough and the hogback ridge to the south.

The Department will evaluate the potential for designation of camping sites in this location in conjunction with the planned baseline inventory of established campsites in Year One of implementation. Should existing camping sites noted above be found to be otherwise in compliance with the APSLMP and of a character that is likely to be resilient to repeated use they may be established at that time.

2. Clarify accessibility at Elk Lake and Ausable Lakes

Clarifications on the limited access rights of the public has been included in the plan.

3. A total ban on campfires is needed.

The Department does not feel that a general ban is necessary at this time, though assessment and monitoring of campsites included in this UMP is intended to identify when significant problems or impacts arise from public use activities. The Department does issue temporary restrictions on open fires when fire danger warrants.

4. Provide access and trails from new rest area on Northway between Exits 29 and 30.

State regulations regarding the use of parking areas at highway rest areas will not allow for use of these areas as parking lots for access to adjacent public

Appendix XV – DEC Response to Public Comments

lands. New York State Department of Transportation Regulations (17 NYCRR 156.3), does not allow for vehicles to be left unattended in the rest area, unless the operator or passenger is within the rest area. The regulations also do not allow for parking of vehicles for longer than three hours during the hours of darkness.

5. Concern relating to closure of trails leading to Colvin-Pinnacle ridge from Upper Ausable Lake.

These trails serve only for private access from the Ausable Club property at the Upper Ausable Lake. The lake and the trails leading from the lake are closed to public access. The Department does not provide for access trails from adjacent private lands that are not open to the public.

6. There are 4 access routes under Northway, not three as identified.

This has been addressed in the text of the UMP.