



**VIII.
APPENDICES**

APPENDIX 1

Fulton Chain Wild Forest

Boundary Line Description

This unit is divided into four main sections which are separated by private land and/or lakes. The unit also includes DeCamp Island, located between First and Second Lakes of the Fulton Chain. For clarity, the four large sections are designated A through D, north and south.

Section A

Beginning at the intersection of the west line of Township 8, John Brown's Tract and the outlet of Razorback Pond thence easterly along the outlet to Razorback Pond, thence clockwise along the shoreline of Razorback Pond to the Silver Lake allotment boundary, thence southwesterly along the State - Silver Lake allotment boundary about 12 chains to a point, thence generally southerly and easterly along the State - Silver Lake Allotment boundary about 131.5 chains to the boundary line between the Silver Lake Allotment and the Twitchell Lake allotment, thence generally northerly along said boundary line about 38.6 chains, thence southeasterly 32.5 chains to the shore of Twitchell Lake, thence southeasterly along the shoreline of Twitchell Lake to a point near the "public" landing, thence southerly along the State - private boundary about 13.4 chains to a point on the northern boundary of Forest Preserve Parcel B, thence northeasterly along the State - private boundary (northerly boundary of Parcel B) about 40 chains to the intersection of the trail to South Pond and Big Moose Lake, thence easterly along said trail about 110 chains to the southerly boundary of Forest Preserve Parcel B and northerly boundary of the Big Moose Lake allotment, thence southwesterly along said boundary about 112 chains to the southwesterly corner of Forest Preserve Parcel B, north westerly along the western boundary of Parcel B, 75 chains to the northwest corner of Parcel B, thence southwesterly on the Northwest line of the Thirsty Pond Allotment about 38.9 chains, thence southerly along the west boundary of the Thirsty Pond Allotment about 37.8 chains, thence southwesterly along the State private boundary about 18.4 chains, thence northwesterly along the State boundary about 60.5 chains to the west boundary of Township 8 of John Brown's Tract, thence northerly along the township line about 129.6 chains to place of beginning.

Section B

Beginning at the intersection of the west line of Township 8

and the southerly line of Township 6, John Brown's Tract, thence northerly along the Township 8 line 207 chains to the northwesterly corner of Section B thence northeasterly along the State boundary about 60 chains thence southeasterly about 7.6 chains, thence northeasterly about 6.8 chains to the edge of the N.Y. Central Railroad southbounds (100' fee strip) thence generally southeasterly along said railroad to the southerly line of Thistlewaite parcel, thence easterly along the State boundary 80 chains, thence northerly 32 chains to the Big Moose Road thence easterly along said road 18.6 chains to the Big Moose Lake Allotment, thence southeasterly along the State - allotment boundary 37 chains, thence easterly 63 chains, thence southeasterly 3.8 chains, thence southerly along the east boundary of State parcel I and parcel D, 63 chains, thence southwesterly along the Dart's Lake, Thistlewaite, and Rondaxe Lake Allotments to the shore of Lake Rondaxe, thence southwesterly along the shoreline of Lake Rondaxe to the aforementioned Rondaxe Lake Allotment line, thence southwesterly to the southernmost corner of Forest Preserve Section D, thence to the point of beginning.

Section C

Beginning at a point on the west line of Township 8, John Brown's Tract, 133 chains south of the intersection of Township 6, thence northeast 307 chains along State parcel E, thence southeasterly along the Darts Lake Tract 23 chains, thence northeasterly along the north line of the Moss lake Tract 72 chains to the Big Moose Road, thence generally southeasterly along the Big Moose Road about 128 chains, thence leaving the Big Moose Road southeasterly 55 chains to the Fulton Chain Allotment, thence westerly along the northerly line of the Fulton Chain Allotment and lands of Barrett about 500 chains (6.2 miles) thence southerly along the west line of lot 24, Second Lake, Fulton Chain Allotment, to the north shore of Second Lake, thence westerly along the north shore and the north line of the "DeCamp Lot" to the west line of Township 8, thence north along the west line 139 chains to place of beginning. Excepting a 50' fee strip, formerly the Raquette Lake Railroad, and now owned by the town of Webb and used for a snowmobile trail from Eagle Bay to Carter Station.

Section D

Beginning at the intersection of the southerly shore of Second Lake of the Fulton Chain of Lakes and the west line of Township 8, John Brown's Tract, thence northeasterly along the shoreline in part, and along the northerly boundary of Forest Preserve Parcel F to a point near the easterly intersection of Petrie Road and the South Shore Road, thence along the northerly boundary of Parcel F to its intersection with the Ellis Road,

thence southerly along Ellis Road and State boundary at the northwest corner of Lot 66, Township 3, Moose River Tract to the intersection of the Ellis Road and Third Lake Creek, thence generally westerly along Third Lake Creek as it winds and turns to its intersection with the division line between Lots 125 and 137, Township 3, Moose River Tract, thence northwesterly along said division line to the southeast corner of Lot 138, thence along the south and west boundary of said Lot, excluding the Northwestern 1/4, to the south boundary of Parcel F Township 8, John Brown's Tract, thence southwesterly and northerly along the Parcel F boundary to the point of beginning.

Section E

This section consists of two islands lying between First and Second Lakes in the Fulton Chain of Lakes. The larger island, formerly known as "DeCamp Island" and frequently called "Treasure Island," comprises about five acres. The smaller island, (known as Gumdrop Island) is less than one acre and lies approximately 200 feet north of DeCamp Island.

GEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE ADIRONDACK REGION DURING THE PAST BILLION YEARS

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

INTERPRETATIONS FOR SOILS IN FULTON CHAIN WILD FOREST

Soil Area	Number ¹ of 5-acre parcels per square mile						Sources of Gravel	Dominant Woodland suitability class and main soil problems ²	Kind and quality of dominant wildlife habitat ³	Principal soil Problems ⁴
	Buildings With Basements		Septic Tank Filter Fields		Summer Camp Sites					
	Slight Problems	Moderate Problems	Slight Problems	Moderate Problems	Slight Problems	Moderate Problems				
Becket, and Potsdam areas; very stony	Common	Common	Common	Common	Common	Many	Common	Fair-X	Wood-F	Slow Permeability Very Stony
Rock outcrop areas; steep	Few	Few	Few	Few	Few	Few	Few	Poor-D	Wood-P	Shallow Soil, Steep
Naumburg areas	Common	Common	Common	Common	Common	Common	Common	Fair-W	Open-F Wood-P	Wetness Sandy

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

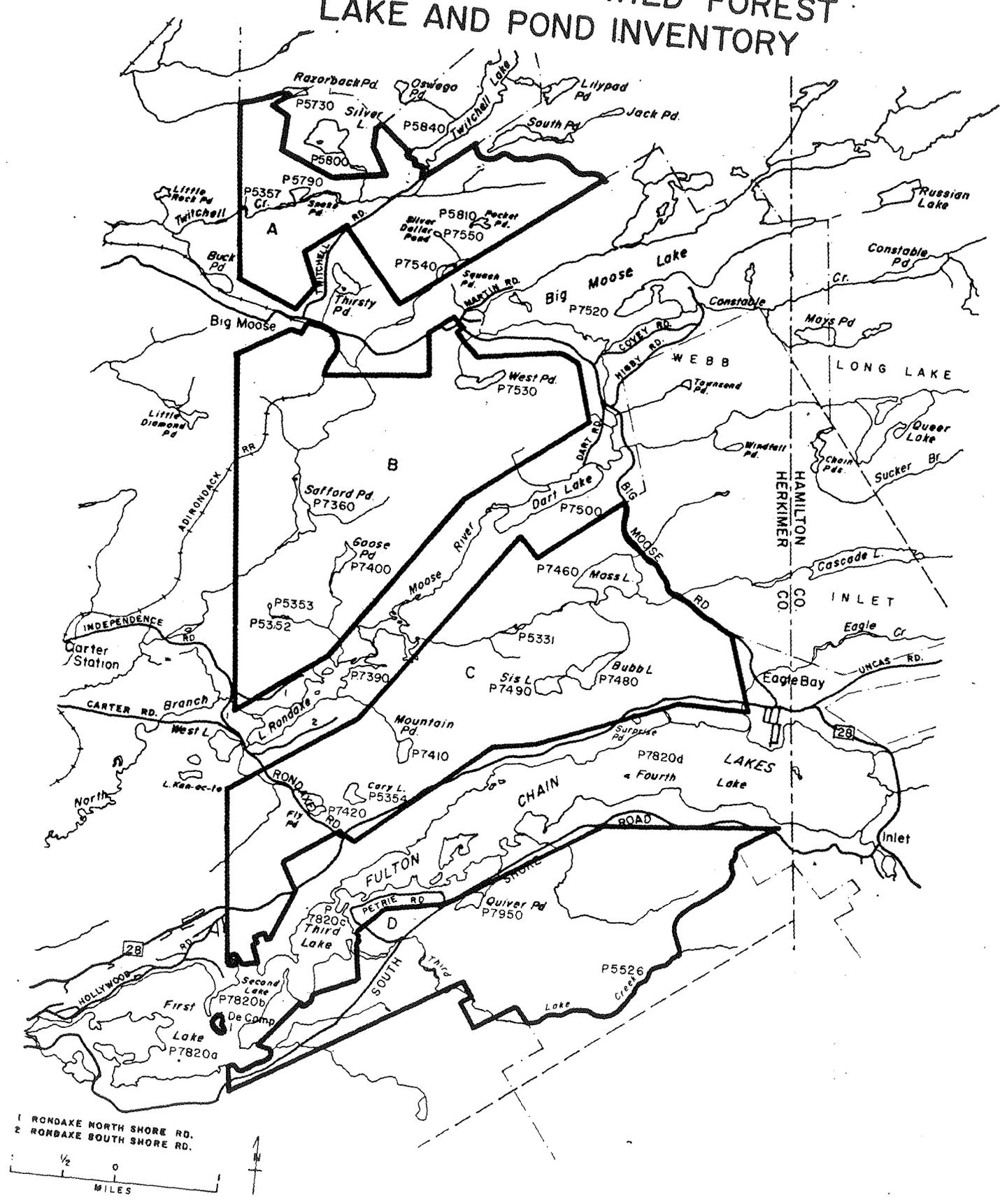
² Good, Fair and Poor productivity of adapted species. Associated soil problems are indicated as: O-slight or none; C-Clayey soil; D-Restricted Depth; R-Steep Slope; S-Sandy Soil; W-Wetness; and X-Stoniness or Rockiness

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

⁴ Soil problems contributing to interpretations in the table

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

FULTON CHAIN WILD FOREST LAKE AND POND INVENTORY



Water shed Key#	Pond Name	Major Fish Species	Acres /Elev.	Water Quality. Curr. pH	Past/ Last Survey/	Management Classification	Future/ Proposals
p5730B	Razorback Pond#	Brook trout White sucker	13 2190	Becoming acid pH 5.85 7/84	Survey 1984 Stocked	Brook trout	Continue same Potential lime
p5790B	Snake Pond	Yellow perch Brown bullhead Brook trout Golden shiner	18 1928	Becoming acid pH 5.02 8	Survey 1984 Stocked 1933-54	Brook trout NSA	Continue same
p5810B	Pocket Ponds	None	5 2235	Acid pH 4.27 8/84	Survey 1984	Acid	Low potential
p5840B	Twitchell Lake	Brown bullhead Brook trout	140 2050	Becoming acid pH 5.47 7/82	Survey 1982 Stocked	Brook trout/ Stocked:5000/year	Continue same Monitor pH
p7360B	Safford Pond	Yellow perch Brook trout Golden shiner Brown bullhead White sucker	43 1962	Becoming acid pH 5.52 6/84	Survey 1984 Stocked 1929-54	Brook trout NSA	Potential reclaim & stock
p7390B	Lake Rondaxet	Yellow perch Brown bullhead White sucker	230 1717	Warm	Survey 1986 Stocked smallmouth bass, brook & lake trout pre-1952	Warmwater	Bass introduction Public access enhancement
p7400B	Goose Pond	Golden shiner Brown bullhead Yellow perch	17/1771	Warm pH 5.81, 6/84	Survey 1984 Stocked 1929-34	Warmwater	Low potential
p7410B	Mountain Pond	None	7/2005	Acid	Survey 1983	Acid	Low potential
p7420B	Fly Pond	Yellow perch Brown bullhead Brook trout (rare)	6 1910	Warm pH 6.59, 8/84	Survey 1984 Reclaimed 1959 Stocked 1929-62	Warmwater	Low potential
p7460B	Hoss Lake	Brook trout Brown bullhead Yellow perch, White sucker	96 1753	Satisfactory pH 6.21, 7/86	Survey 1986 Stocked brook trout 1942-55, 86 & 87	Brook trout NSA	Continue same Rainbow smelt/ Lake trout
p7480B	Bubb Lake	Brook trout Brown bullhead	50 1815	Satisfactory pH 6.39, 7/82	Survey 1982 Stocked, Barrier Dam Reclaimed 1983	Brook trout	Continue same reclaim as need
p7490B	Sis Lake	Brook trout Brown bullhead	27 1821	Satisfactory pH 6.98, 7/82	Survey 1982 Reclaimed 1983 Stocked, Barrier Dam	Brook trout	Continue same reclaim as need

Water shed Key#	Pond Name	Major Fish Species	Acres /Elev.	Water Quality. Curr. pH	Past/ Last Survey/	Management Classif- ication	Future/ Proposals
p7530B	West Pond	Brook trout Brown bullhead	26/1898	Becoming acid pH 5.25 7/85	Survey 1985 Stocked 1894-97	Brook trout NSA	Continue same
p7550B	Silver Dollar Pond	None	2 2300	Acid pH 4.29, 7/84	Survey 1984	Acid	Low potential
?	Cary Lake	Unknown	12/1310	Unknown	None	None	Survey 1989
p7540B	Squash Pond	none	6/2120	Acid	Survey 1986	Acid	Low potential
p782	Old Forge Pond	Yellow perch Rainbow trout Smallmouth bass Brown bullhead Panfish	25 1707	Satisfactory	Survey 1987 RT Stocked	Warmwater/ Coldwater (limited)	Continue same Monitor shoreline development
p782-a	First Lake	Yellow perch Panfish Smallmouth bass	736 1707	Satisfactory pH 7.0	Survey 1987	Warmwater	Continue same Monitor shoreline development
p782-b	Second Lake	Yellow perch Panfish Smallmouth bass Brown bullhead	262 1707	Satisfactory pH 6.95	Survey 1987	Warmwater	Continue same Monitor shoreline development
p782-c	Third Lake	Yellow perch Lake trout Rainbow trout Brown bullhead	180 1707	Satisfactory pH 6.95	Survey 1987 Stocked 1898-1989	Mixed salmonids	Continue same Monitor shoreline development
p782-d	Fourth Lake	Lake trout Rainbow trout Yellow perch Rainbow smelt Brown bullhead Landlocked salmon	2,137 1707	Satisfactory pH 7.5	Survey 1987 Stocked 1898-1989	Mixed salmonids	Continue same Monitor shoreline development
p7850B	Quiver Pond	Brook trout Brown bullhead	20 1737	Satisfactory pH 6.89 7/88	Survey 1982 Stocked, Barrier dam Reclaimed 1983, Limed 1985	Brook trout	Continue same, lime or reclaim as needed

NSA = Natural Spawning Adequate †Only partially within Fulton Chain unit

STREAM NAME	WATERSHED KEY #	WILD FOREST SECTION	MILES/ UNIT	YEAR OF LAST SURVEY	MAJOR FISH SPECIES	WATER QUALITY CLASS	COMMENTS
RAZORBACK POND OUTLET (W. BRANCH BEAVER RIVER)	019-40-P493-24	A	0.2	1974	BROOK TROUT	C(t)	NSA - BROOK TROUT STOCKED OUTSIDE OF UNIT
SILVER LAKE OUTLET	019-40-P493-32-15	A	0.2	1931	NO FISH REPORTED	D	SMALL, WARM
TWITCHELL CREEK (TWITCHELL LK OUTLET)	019-40-P493-32	A	3.4	1982	BROOK TROUT	C(t)	NSA ACID
SOUTH POND OUTLET	019-40-P493-32-16	A	0.5	1975	BROOK TROUT ?	C(t)	NSA?, SMALL
SILVER DOLLAR POND OUTLET (SQUASH PD INLET)	019-81-18-17-P752 -2-P754-1	A	0.1	1954	BROOK TROUT ?	C(t)	NSA? SMALL
WEST POND OUTLET	019-81-18-17 -P752-1	B	0.2	1954	BROOK TROUT ?	C(t)	NSA? SMALL
SAFFORD POND OUTLET	019-81-18-17-14	B	0.2	1954	BROOK TROUT	C(t)	NSA SMALL
SAFFORD POND INLETS	019-81-18-17-14-P736-1	B	0.6	1931	BROOK TROUT	C(t)	NSA
	019-81-18-17-14-P736-2	B	1.5		BROOK TROUT ?	C(t)	NSA ?
	019-81-18-17-14-P736-3	B	0.9		BROOK TROUT ?	C(t)	NSA ?
GOOSE POND OUTLET (TRIB 1 TO LAKE RONDAXE)	019-81-18-17-P739-1	B	0.4	1958	BROOK TROUT	C(t)	NSA SMALL, WARM
UNNAMED POND (p737) (OUTLET)	019-81-18-17-14-P736-2-4	B	0.4		BROOK TROUT ?	C(t)	NSA ?
MOOSE RIVER N BRANCH	019-81-18-17	B	0.1	1954	BROOK TROUT SMALLMOUTH BASS	C(t)	STOCKED BROOK TROUT (1300 SY) RONDAXE TO DART LK SCENIC RIVER
DART LAKE INLET	019-81-18-17-P750-1	B	0.3	1931	NO FISH REPORTED	A	INTERMITTENT
MOSS LAKE INLETS:							
TRIB 1	019-81-18-17-15-P746-1	C	0.3	1978	NO FISH REPORTED	A	INTERMITTENT
TRIB 2	019-81-18-17-15-P746-2	C	0.3	1978	NO FISH REPORTED	A	INTERMITTENT
TRIB 3	019-81-18-17-15-P746-3	C	0.1	1978	BROOK TROUT FALLFISH	C(t)	NSA, SMALL
TRIB 4 - CASCADE LK	019-81-18-17-15-P746-4	C	0.4	1978	BROOK TROUT	A(t)	NSA, SMALL
TRIB 5 - BUBB LK	019-81-18-17-15-P746-5	C	0.5	1978	NO FISH REPORTED	C	INTERMITTENT
SIS LAKE OUTLET (TRIB OF BUBB LK)		C	0.02	1982	BROOK TROUT	C(t)	RECLAIMED 1983 AS PART OF BUBB AND

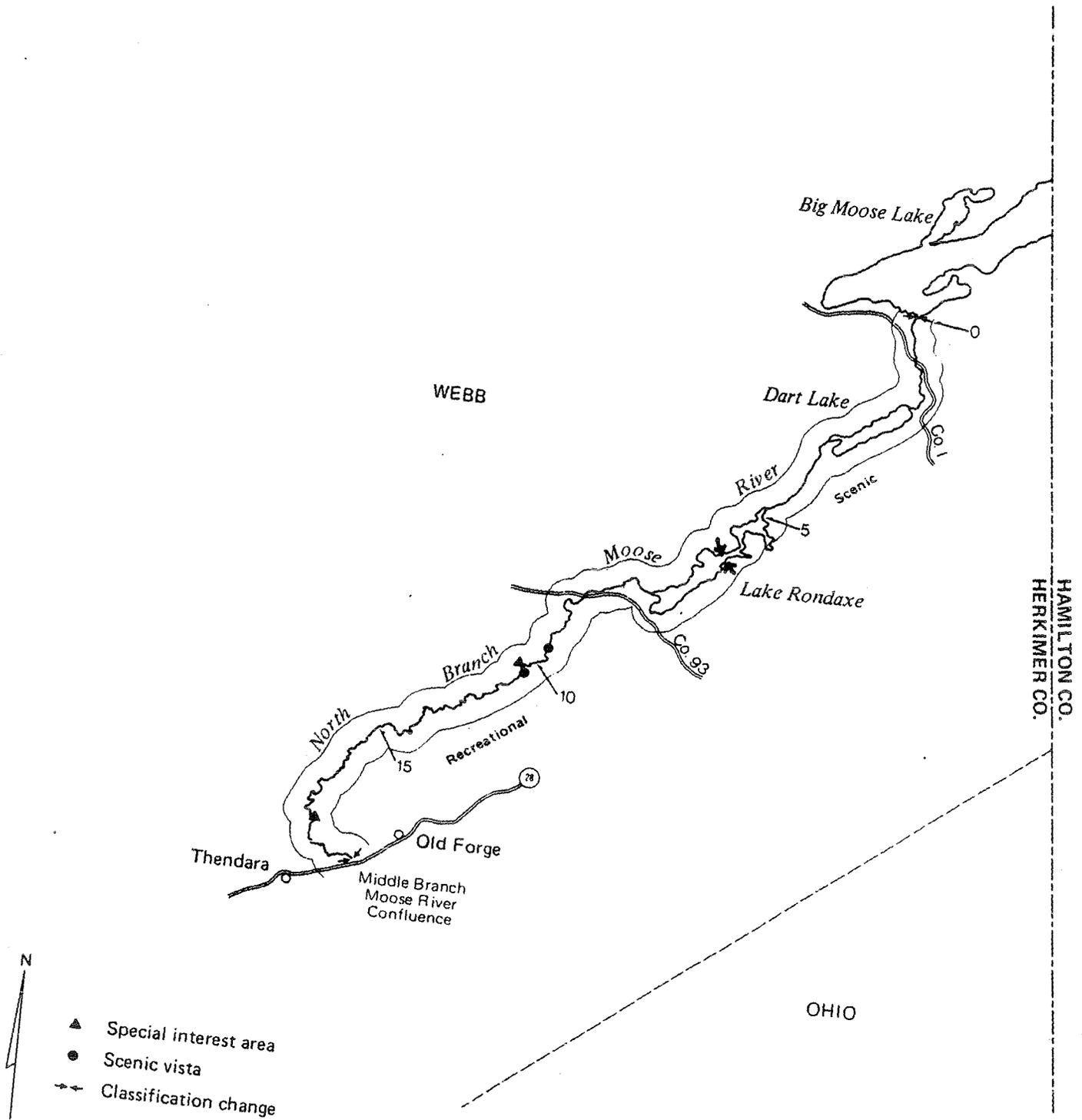
STREAM NAME	WATERSHED KEY #	WILD FOREST SECTION	MILES/ UNIT	YEAR OF LAST SURVEY	MAJOR FISH SPECIES	WATER QUALITY CLASS	COMMENTS
MOSS LAKE OUTLET	019-81-18-17-15	C	0.8	1960	BROOK TROUT	A(t)	NSA
MOUNTAIN POND OUTLET (TRIB 2 - LK RONDAXE)	019-81-18-17-P739-2	C	0.2	1951	BROOK TROUT ?	C(t)	NSA ? SMALL
EAGLE CREEK	019-81-18-P782d-7	C	0.1	1964	BROOK TROUT	B(t)	NSA
FLY POND OUTLET	019-81-18-17-P739-3-P743-1	C	0.4		BROOK TROUT ?	C(t)	NSA ?
LAKE RONDAXE INLETS:							
MOUNTAIN POND OUTLET (1ST LK CREEK)	019-81-18-P782a-21	D	0.5	1954	BROOK TROUT ?	C(t)	NSA ?, SMALL
THIRD LAKE CREEK	019-81-18-P782c-19	D	2.9	1972	BROOK TROUT RAINBOW TROUT LANDLOCKED SALMON	C(t)	STOCKED BROOK TROUT (300 SY)
INDIAN BROOK	019-81-18-P782d-17	D	2	1954	BROOK TROUT	C(t)	NSA
QUIVER POND OUTLET	019-81-18-P782d-18	D	0.2	1931	BROOK TROUT	C(t)	NSA ?
TOTAL 27 STREAMS			UNIT TOTAL 18.2 MILES				

WATER QUALITY CLASS KEY:
(BASED ON BEST USE OF WATER)

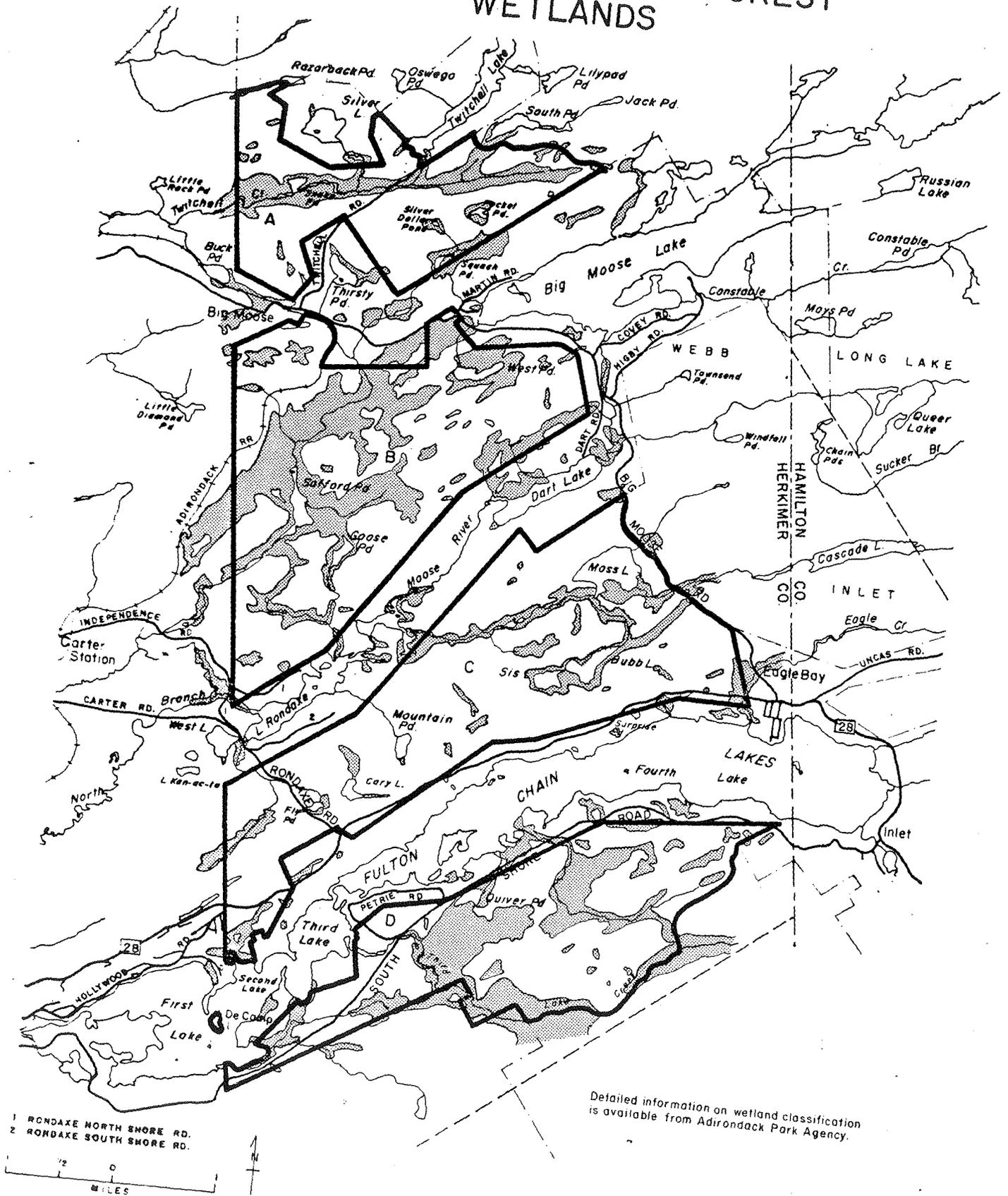
A - DRINKING QUALITY
B - SWIMMING QUALITY
C - FISHING QUALITY
D - DRAINAGE QUALITY
(t) - DENOTES TROUT WATER

NSA: NATURAL SPAWNING ADEQUATE

APPENDIX 5.D.
 CLASSIFICATION MAP
 WILD, SCENIC AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS SYSTEM
 NORTH BRANCH, MOOSE RIVER



FULTON CHAIN WILD FOREST WETLANDS



Detailed information on wetland classification is available from Adirondack Park Agency.

1 RONDAXE NORTH SHORE RD.
2 RONDAXE SOUTH SHORE RD.

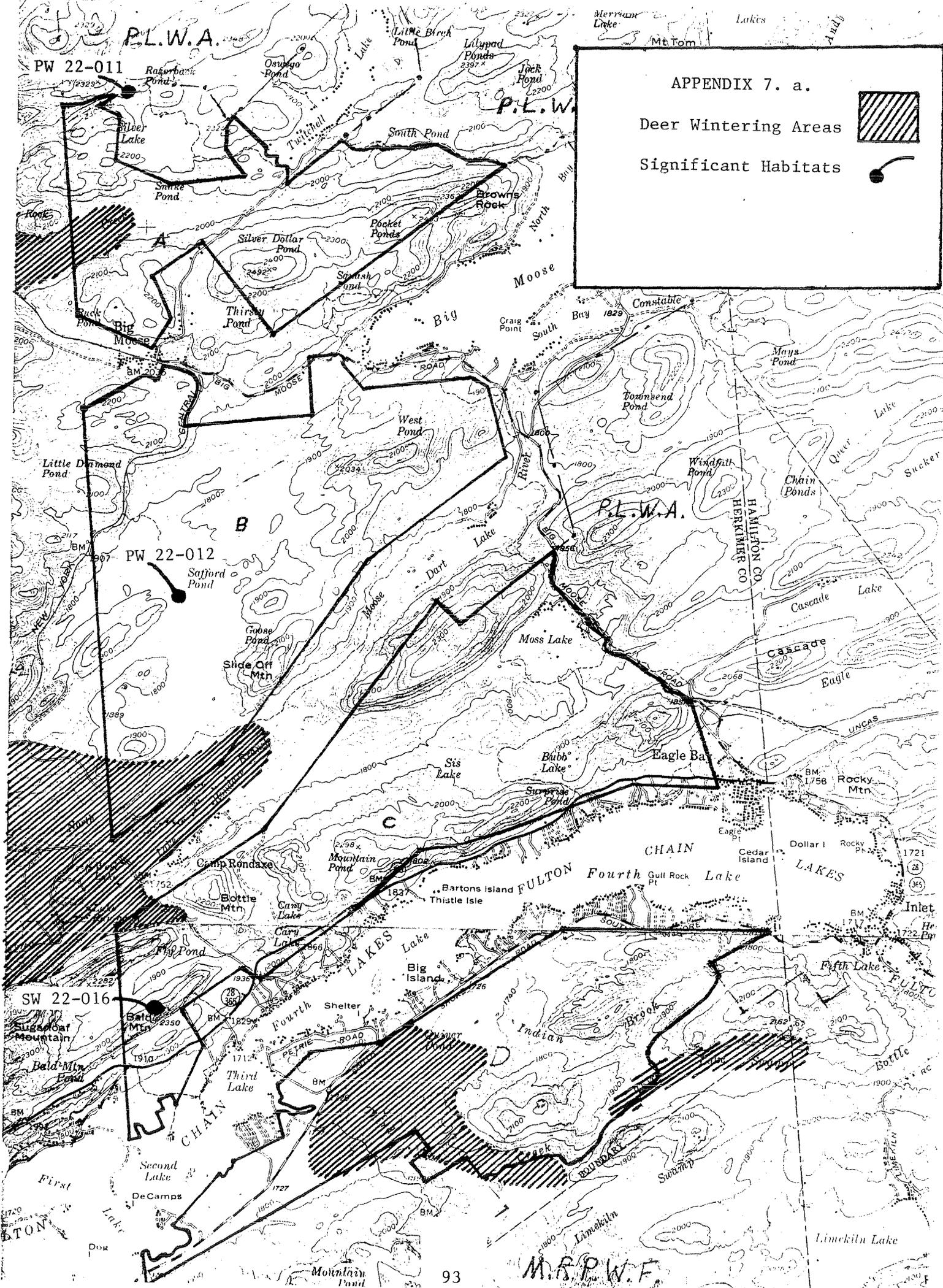
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PW 22-011

APPENDIX 7. a.

Deer Wintering Areas 

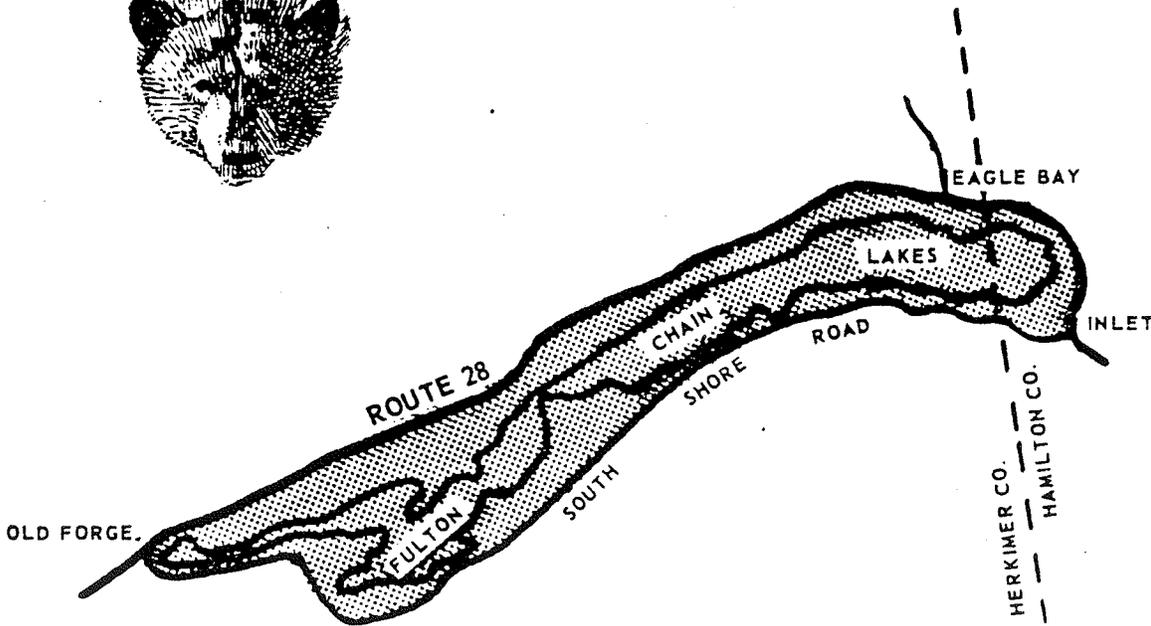
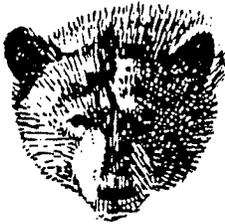
Significant Habitats 



SW 22-016

ATTENTION
★★★★
FULTON CHAIN LAKES
BIG GAME HUNTERS

CLOSED DEER and BEAR
HUNTING AREA



Closed to the taking of deer and bear are those parts of Herkimer and Hamilton Counties (above) bounded by a continuous line beginning at the junction of the South Shore Road and Route 28 in the Village of Old Forge and extending northeasterly along Route 28 to the hamlet of Inlet and thence southwesterly along the South Shore Road to the point of beginning.

NEW YORK STATE CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

APPENDIX 7.C.

HARVEST DATA - TOWN OF WEBB (ENTIRE***)
 DEER, BEAR AND FURBEARERS
 1978-1989

YEAR	DEER	BEAR	BEAVER	BOBCAT	COYOTE	FISHER	OTTER
1978/1979	260	27	215	13	*	42	25
1979/1980	229	15	386	10	22	53	31
1980/1981	349	17	219	6	16	34	31
1981/1982	332	27	170	6	16	25	23
1982/1983	370	23	286	8	24	20	30
1983/1984	366	15	227	5	24	**	19
1984/1985	480	18	384	2	21	**	16
1985/1986	443	24	175	4	14	30	14
1986/1987	509	33	189	-	17	17	15
1987/1988	415	27	280	6	7	25	22
1988/1989	447	32	Not		Yet	Compiled	

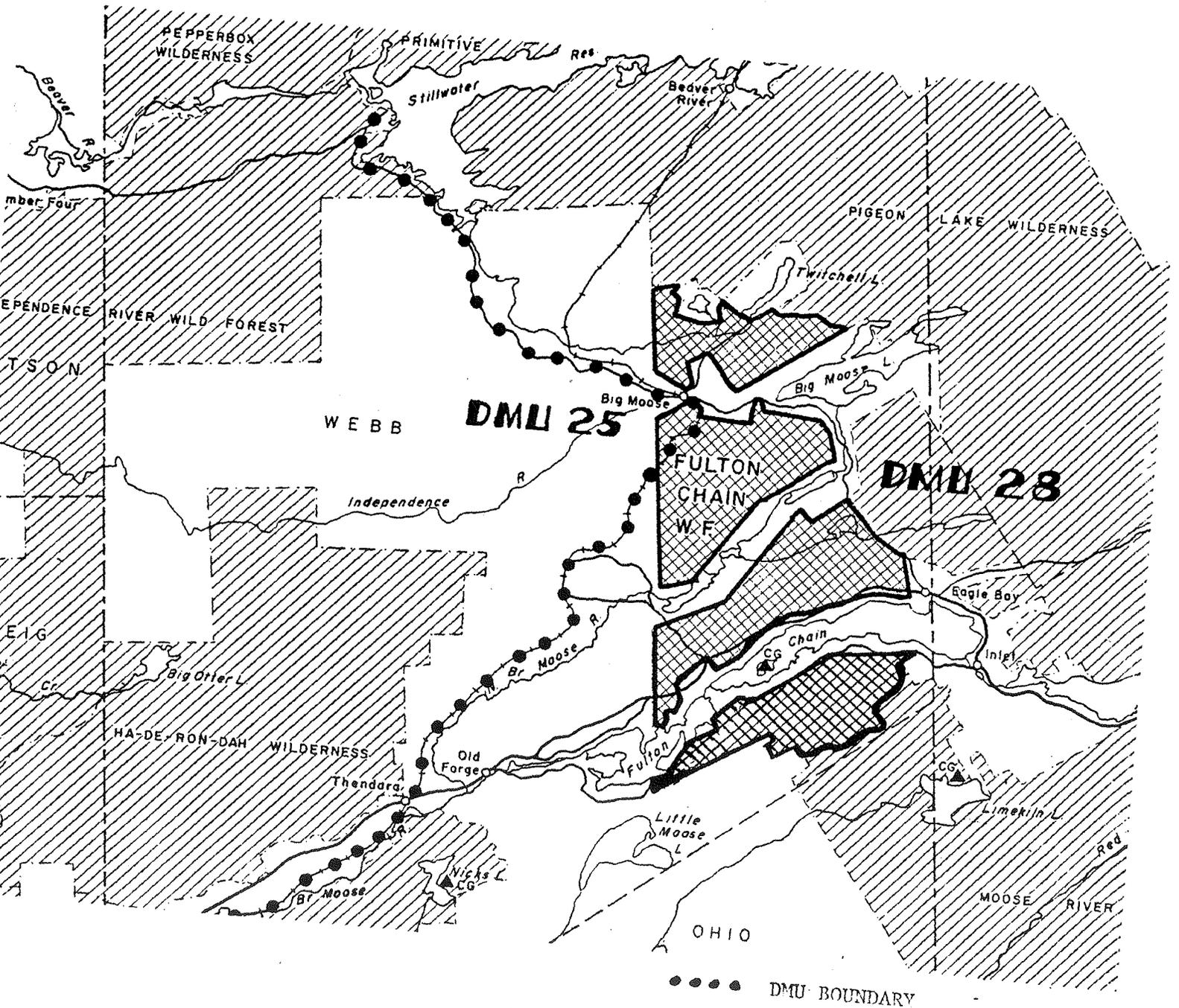
* No information as pelt tagging was not required prior to the 1979-1980 Season.

** Closed season on fisher.

*** The area of the Fulton Chain Wild Forest is approximately 1/20th of the Town of Webb.

APPENDIX 7.D.

DEER MANAGEMENT UNIT BOUNDARY

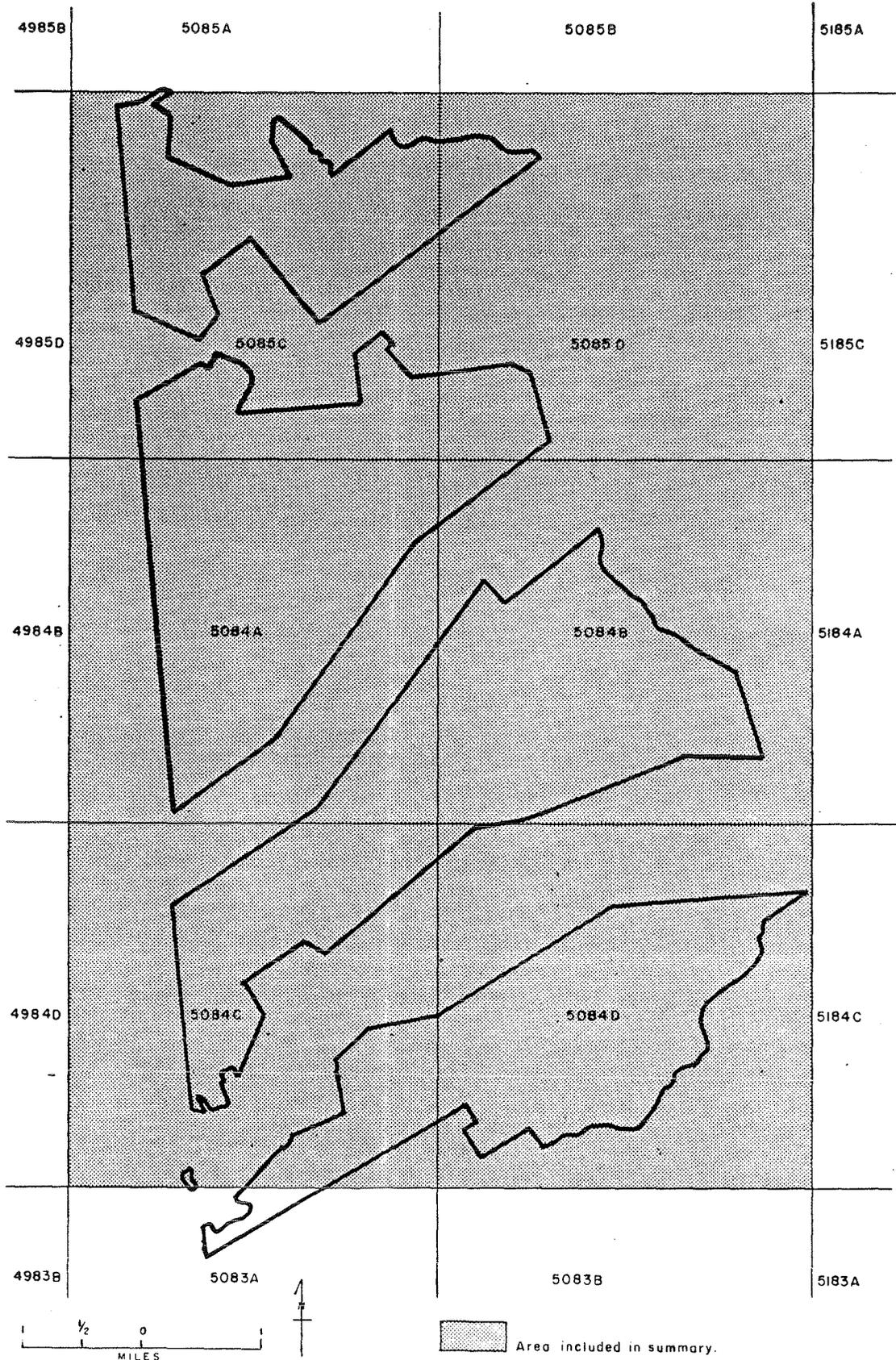


Appendix 8.A. - FULTON CHAIN WILD FOREST CONFIRMED BREEDERS

Common loon*	great blue heron
American bittern	mallard
mallard X black duck	black duck
hooded merganser	common merganser
goshawk	broad-winged hawk
osprey**	ruffed grouse
kildeer	common snipe
herring gull	barred owl
chimney swift	ruby-throated hummingbird
belted kingfisher	common flicker
yellow bellied sapsucker	hairy woodpecker
downy woodpecker	black-backed three toed woodpecker
eastern kingbird	great crested flycatcher
least flycatcher	tree swallow
bank swallow	rough-winged swallow
barn swallow	gray jay
blue jay	common raven*
common crow	black-capped chickadee
white-breasted nuthatch	red-breasted nuthatch
brown creeper	house wren
winter wren	gray catbird
American robin	hermit thrush
veery	eastern bluebird*
golden-crowned kinglet	ruby crowned kinglet
cedar waxwing	starling
solitary vireo	red-eyed vireo
black-and-white warbler	nashville warbler
magnolia warbler	black-throated blue warbler
yellow-rumped warbler	black-throated green warbler
blackburnian warbler	chestnut-sided warbler
ovenbird	common yellowthroat
Canada warbler	American redstart
house sparrow	red-winged blackbird
northern oriole	common grackle
scarlet tanager	cardinal
rose-breasted grosbeak	indigo bunting
evening grosbeak	purple finch
American goldfinch	dark-eyed junco
chipping sparrow	white-throated sparrow
Lincoln's sparrow	swamp sparrow
song sparrow	mourning warbler
olive-sided flycatcher	eastern phoebe
boreal chickadee	

* Special Concern Species - NYS

FULTON CHAIN WILD FOREST BREEDING BIRD ATLAS KEY



APPENDIX 10-

NEW YORK STATE CONSTITUTION
ARTICLE XIV

Section 1

The lands of the State, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the Forest Preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the State from constructing, completing and maintaining any highway heretofore specifically authorized by constitutional amendment, nor from constructing and maintaining to federal standards federal aid interstate highway route five hundred two from a point in the vicinity of Glens Falls, thence northerly to the vicinity of the villages of Lake George and Warrensburg, the hamlets of South Horicon and Pottersville and thence northerly in a generally straight line on the west side of Schroon Lake to the vicinity of the hamlet of Schroon, then continuing northerly to the vicinity of Schroon Falls, Schroon River and North Hudson, and to the east of Makomis Mountain, east of the hamlet of New Russia, east of the village of Elizabethtown and continuing northerly in the vicinity of the hamlet of Towers Forge, and east of Poke-O-Moonshine Mountain and continuing northerly to the vicinity of the village of Keeseville and the city of Plattsburgh all of the aforesaid taking not to exceed a total of three hundred acres of State Forest Preserve land, nor from constructing and maintaining not more than twenty miles of ski trails thirty to eighty feet wide on the north, east and northwest slopes of Whiteface Mountain in Essex county, nor from constructing and maintaining not more than twenty miles of ski trails thirty to eighty feet wide, together with appurtenances thereto, on the slopes of Belleayre Mountain in Ulster and Delaware counties and not more than thirty miles of ski trails thirty to eighty feet wide, together with appurtenances thereto, on the slopes of Gore, South and Pete Gay Mountains in Warren county, nor from relocating, reconstructing and maintaining a total of not more than fifty miles of existing State highways for the purpose of eliminating the hazards of dangerous curves and grades, provided a total of not more than four hundred acres of Forest Preserve land shall be used for such purpose and that no single relocated portion of any highway shall exceed one mile in length. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, the State may convey to the village of Saranac Lake ten acres of Forest Preserve land adjacent to the boundaries of such village for public use in providing for refuse disposal and in exchange therefor the village of Saranac Lake shall convey to the State thirty acres of certain true forest land owned by such village on Roaring Brook in the northern half of Lot 113, Town-

ship 11, Richards Survey. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, the State may convey to the town of Arietta twenty-eight acres of Forest Preserve land within such town for public use in providing for the extension of the runway and landing strip of the Piseco airport and in exchange therefor the town of Arietta shall convey to the State thirty acres of certain land owned by such town in the town of Arietta.

Section 2

The legislature may by general law provide for the use of not exceeding three per centum of such lands for the construction and maintenance of reservoirs for municipal water supply, and for the canals of the state. Such reservoirs shall be constructed, owned and controlled by the state, but such work shall not be undertaken until after the boundaries and high flow lines thereof shall have been accurately surveyed and fixed, and after public notice, hearing and determination that such lands are required for such public use. The expense of any such improvements shall be apportioned on the public and private property and municipalities benefited to the extent of the benefits received. Any such reservoir shall always be operated by the State and the legislature shall provide for a charge upon the property and municipalities benefited for a reasonable return to the State upon the value of the rights and property of the State and the services of the State rendered, which shall be fixed for terms not exceeding ten years and be readjustable at the end of any term. Unsanitary conditions shall not be created or continued by any such public works.

Section 3.

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

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

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

Section 4.

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

State Land Master Plan Classification System and Guidelines

APA Submission
Draft
February 1986

WILD FORESTDefinition

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

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

GUIDELINES FOR MANAGEMENT AND USE

Those areas classified as wild forest are generally less fragile, ecologically, than the wilderness and primitive areas. Because the resources of these areas can withstand more human impact, these areas should accommodate much of the future use of the Adirondack forest preserve. The scenic attributes and the variety of uses to which these areas lend themselves provide a challenge to the recreation planner. Within constitutional constraints, those types of outdoor recreation that afford enjoyment without destroying the wild forest character or natural resource quality should be encouraged. Many of these areas are under-utilized. For example the crescent of wild forest areas from Lewis County south and east through Old Forge, southern Hamilton and northern Fulton Counties and north and east to the Lake George vicinity

can and should afford extensive outdoor recreation readily accessible from the primary east-west transportation and population axis of New York State.

Basic guidelines

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

2. In wild forest areas:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Structures and improvements

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

-- small groupings of primitive tent sites below 3,500 feet in elevation, subject to the guidelines set forth below;

--nature and interpretive trails;

- trailheads adjacent to public highways;
- stream improvement structures for fishery management purposes;
- fishing and waterway access sites adjacent to public highways and complying with the criteria set forth below;
- horse trails; and,
- picnic tables.

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

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

Ranger stations

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

Motor vehicles, motorized equipment and aircraft

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

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

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

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

--existing public roads;

--Department of Environmental Conservation roads now or hereafter designated as open for public use by motor vehicles by the Department of Environmental Conservation; and,

--on rivers, lakes and ponds now or hereafter designated by the Department of Environmental Conservation as suitable for such motorized uses; and,

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

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

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

Roads, jeep trails and state truck trails

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

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

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

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

Snowmobile trails

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

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Draft
February 1986

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

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

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

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

All Terrain Bicycles

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

Fire towers

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

Tent platforms

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

Small groupings of primitive tent sites

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

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

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

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

Fishing and waterway access sites

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Flora and fauna

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

Recreational use and overuse

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

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

3. Although the nature of most wild forest areas indicates that potential recreational overuse will not be as serious as in wilderness, primitive and canoe areas, care must nonetheless be taken to avoid overuse, and the basic wilderness guidelines in this respect apply also to wild forest lands. The relatively greater intensity of use allowed by the wild forest guidelines should not be interpreted as permitting or encouraging unlimited or unrestrained use of wild forest areas.

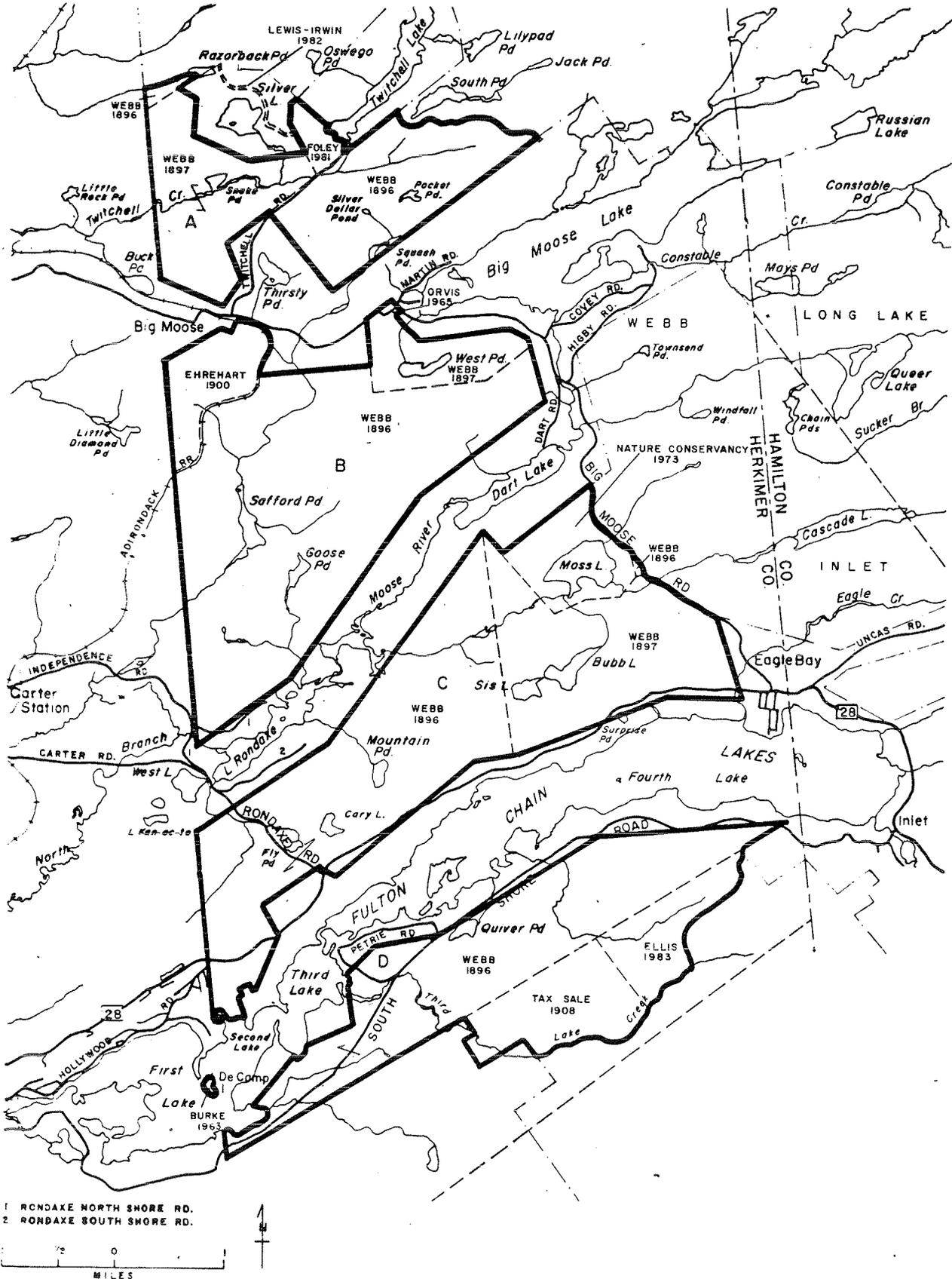
DESIGNATION OF WILD FOREST AREAS

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

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

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

FULTON CHAIN WILD FOREST ACQUISITION TRACTS



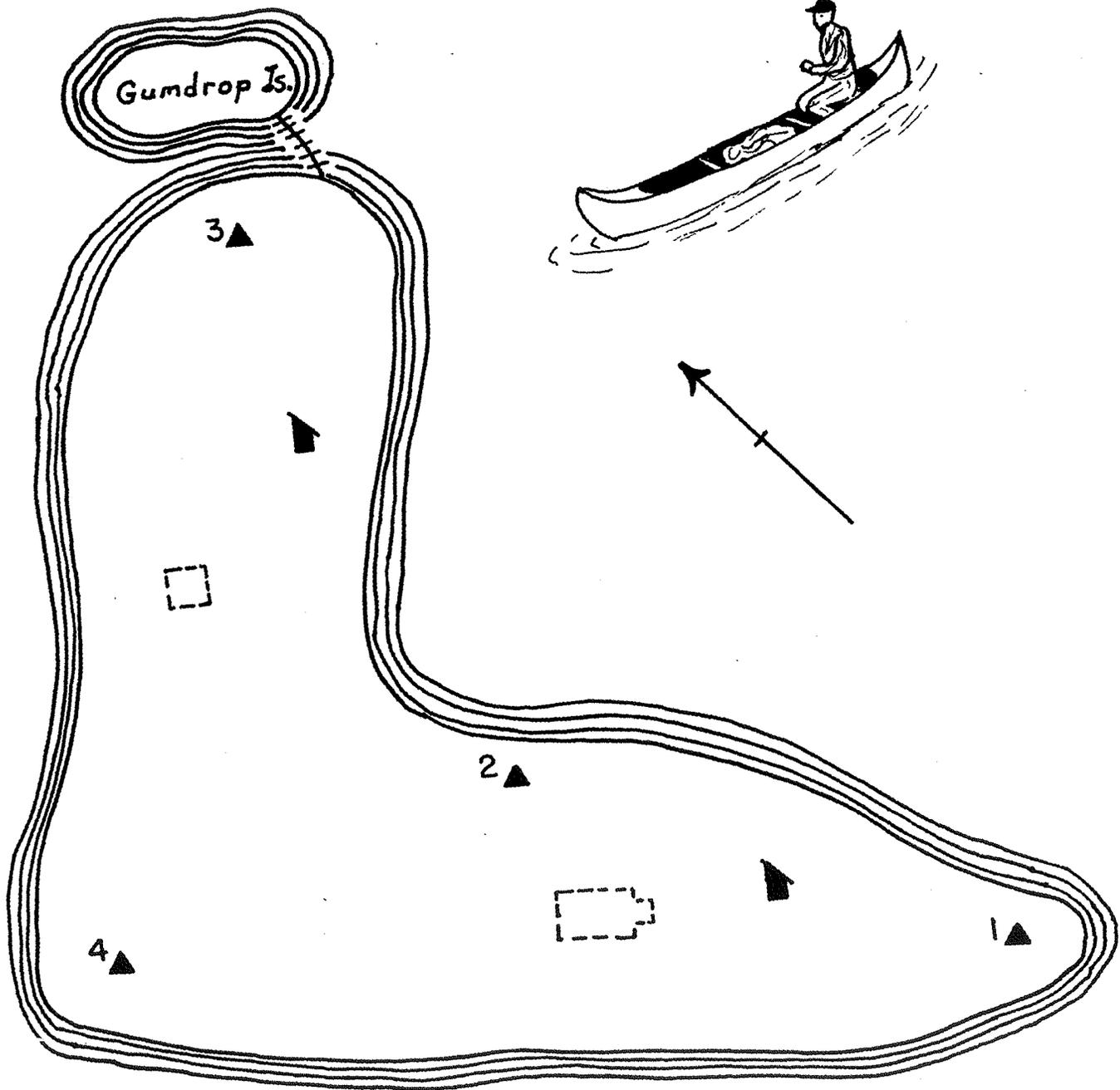
APPENDIX 12. B.
FULTON CHAIN WILD FOREST
ACQUISITIONAL HISTORY

- 1/16/1896 William Seward Webb and Wife and the Na-Ha-Sa-Ne Park Association To: People of the SNY
Parcels A-F, Township 8, John Brown's Tract
Book 157, Pg. 482 (Herkimer Co.) Recorded Feb. 1, 1896
- 12/1/1897 William Seward Webb and Wife and the Na-Ha-Sa-Ne Park Association To: People of the SNY
Parcels I, J, K and L, Township 8
Book 164, Pg. 81 Recorded Dec. 31, 1897
- 11/16/1900 Francis L. Ehrehart To: People of SNY
Parcel D, Township 8, NYCRR
Book 173, Pg. 479 Recorded Nov. 16, 1900
- 4/14/1908 Tax Sale Deed, Sale of 1895 (Samuel F. Garmon and Salmon Lumber Company) To: People of SNY
Lots 113, 114, 125, 126, 138, Township 3, Moose R. Tract
Book 196, Pg. 383 Recorded Aug. 1, 1908
- 11/27/1963 Raymond and Juanita G. Burke To: People of SNY
Book 566, Pg. 330 Recorded Nov. 27, 1963
(DeCamp Islands)
- 8/13/1965 Appropriation pursuant to Section 1-0503 of Conservation Law To: People of SNY
Forest Preserve Proposal 1614
(Orvis Parking Lot)
- 8/7/1973 The Nature Conservancy To: People of the SNY
Book 629, Pg. 672 Recorded Aug. 14, 1973
(Moss Lake)
- 10/28/1981 Arthur J. Foley, Jr. and Gardner A. Callanen, Jr.
To: People of SNY
Lots 157 - 171, Twitchell Lake Allotment
Book 679, Pg. 872 Recorded Nov. 6, 1981
- 7/22/1982 Clifford Lewis III, SE National Bank of Penn., Katherine M. Irwin To: People of SNY
Book 683, Pg. 943 Recorded Sept. 20, 1982
(Razorback Pond Foot Easement)
- 9/1/1983 Arthur N. and Patrina L. Ellis To: People of SNY
Lots 77-78, 89-90, 101, 102, Township 3, Moose R. Tract
Book 689, Pg. 592 Recorded Sept. 30, 1983

APPENDIX 12.C.
UNIT BOUNDARIES ACQUISITION MAP



DeCAMP ISLAND



- ▲ - DESIGNATED SITES
- ▲ - PRIVY
- ### - BRIDGE REMNANT
- - OLD BUILDING SITE

APPENDIX 13

DeCAMP ISLAND SIGN

DeCamp Islands

SPECIAL REGULATIONS

QUIET MUST BE OBSERVED 10 P.M. 7 A.M.

CAMPING AT DESIGNATED SITES ONLY

MAXIMUM 8 PERSONS PER DESIGNATED SITE

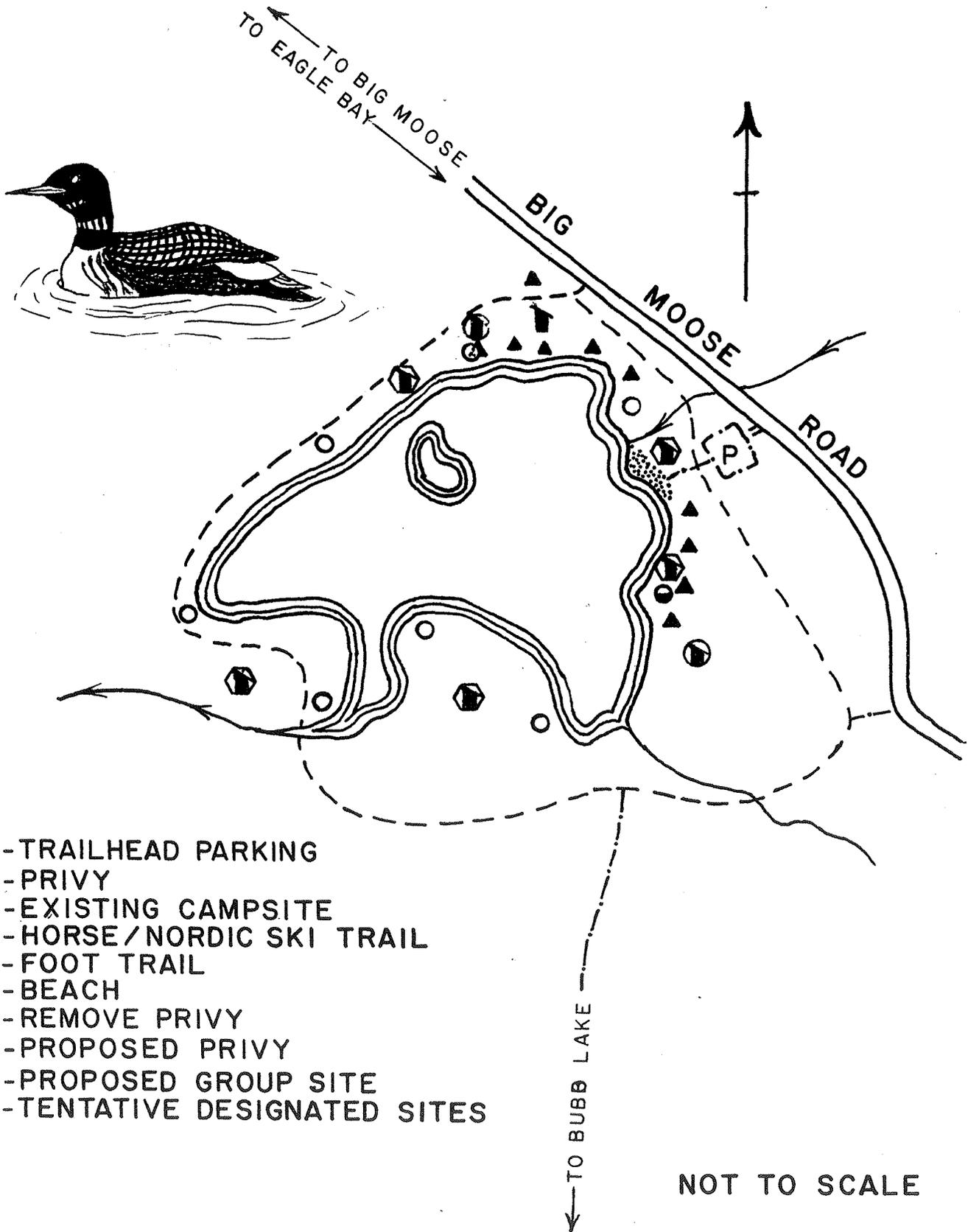
NO TREE CUTTING

PATROLLED ENFORCEMENT PURSUANT TO

SECTION 190.8 (p) NYCRR

N.Y.S. DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION, ALBANY, N.Y. 12233

MOSS LAKE



NOT TO SCALE