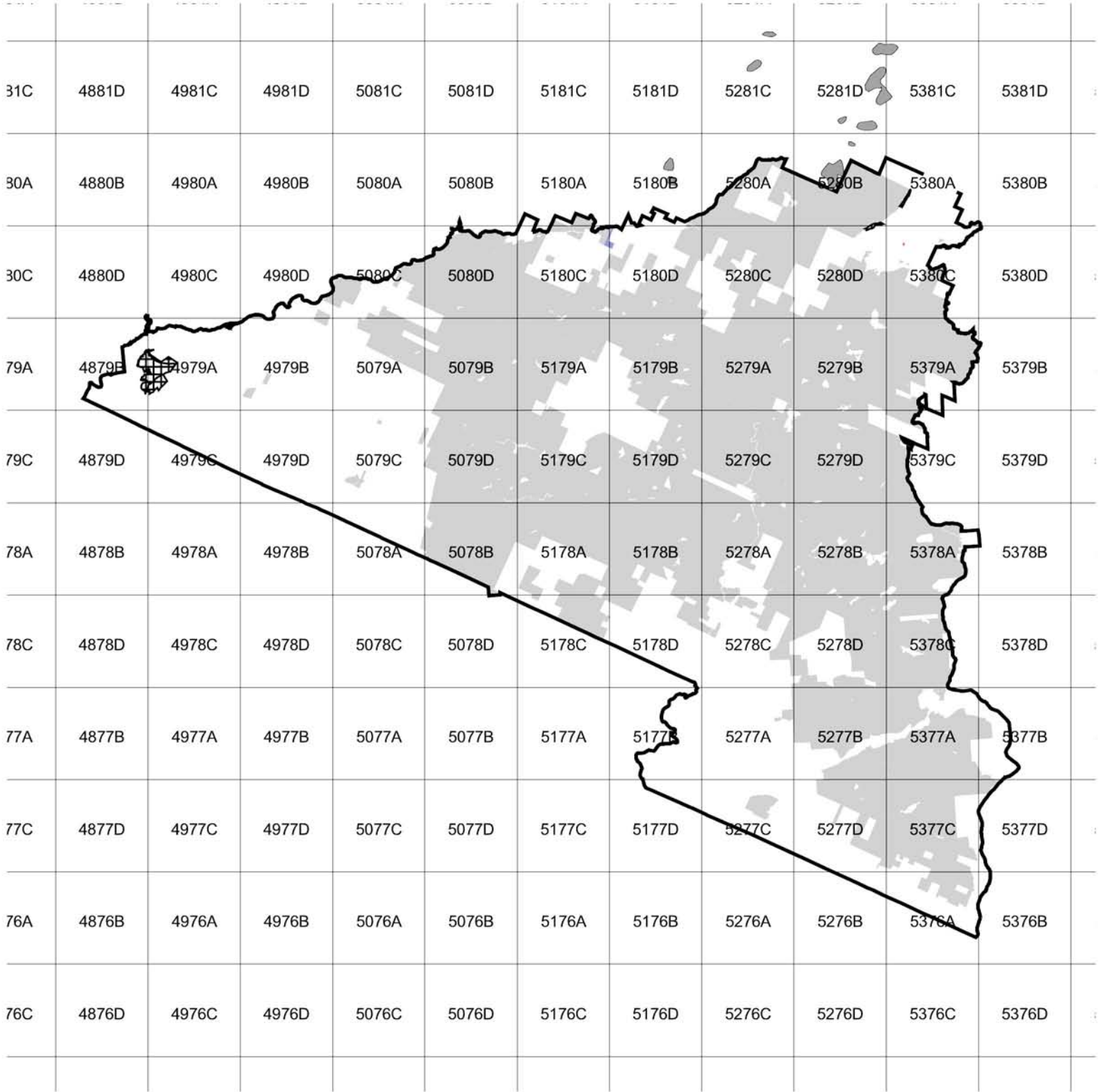


**APPENDIX D**  
**WILDLIFE**

# FERRIS LAKE WILD FOREST BREEDING BIRD ATLAS BIRD CONSERVATION AREA



-  Wild Forest
-  Intensive Use
-  Management Complex Unit Boundary
-  Breeding Bird Atlas Block
-  Bird Conservation Area



**BREEDING BIRD SPECIES OF THE FERRIS LAKE WILD FOREST\***  
**NEW YORK STATE BREEDING BIRD ATLAS DATA 1980 - 1985**

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>BREEDING STATUS</u>	<u>NEW YORK LEGAL STATUS</u>	<u>NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM STATE RANK</u>
Alder Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	Possible	Special Concern	S4
American Black Duck	<i>Anas rubripes</i>	Confirmed	Game Species	S4
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	Confirmed	Game Species	S5
American Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
American Woodcock	<i>Scolopax minor</i>	Confirmed	Game Species	S5
Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Barred Owl	<i>Strix varia</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Bay-breasted Warbler	<i>Dendroica castanea</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S2
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Black-backed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides arcticus</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S3
Black-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Black-capped Chickadee	<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Black-throated Blue Warbler	<i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Dendroica virens</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Dendroica fusca</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Blackpoll Warbler	<i>Dendroica striata</i>	Probable	Protected	S3
Blue jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5

**BREEDING BIRD SPECIES OF THE FERRIS LAKE WILD FOREST\***  
**NEW YORK STATE BREEDING BIRD ATLAS DATA 1980 - 1985**

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>BREEDING STATUS</u>	<u>NEW YORK LEGAL STATUS</u>	<u>NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM STATE RANK</u>
Blue-headed Vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>	Possible	Game Species	S5
Blue-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora pinus</i>	Probable	Protected	S5
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Brown Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Possible	Game Species	S5
Canada Warbler	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	Confirmed	Special Concern	S3S4
Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Confirmed	Game Species	S5
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S4
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Probable	Game Species	S5
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Probable	Special Concern	S4
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5

**BREEDING BIRD SPECIES OF THE FERRIS LAKE WILD FOREST\***  
**NEW YORK STATE BREEDING BIRD ATLAS DATA 1980 - 1985**

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>BREEDING STATUS</u>	<u>NEW YORK LEGAL STATUS</u>	<u>NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM STATE RANK</u>
Eastern Bluebird	<i>Sialia sialis</i>	Confirmed	Special Concern	S5
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	Possible	Protected	S5
Eastern Phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Eastern Screech Owl	<i>Otus asio</i>	Possible	Protected	S5
Eastern Towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Eastern Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Confirmed	Unprotected	SE
Evening Grosbeak	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	Probable	Protected	S5
Field Sparrow	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Golden-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Probable	Protected	S5
Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Probable	Protected	S5
Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	Possible	Protected	S5
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Hooded Merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	Confirmed	Game Species	S4
House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	Confirmed	Protected	SE
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Confirmed	Unprotected	SE
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5

**BREEDING BIRD SPECIES OF THE FERRIS LAKE WILD FOREST\***  
**NEW YORK STATE BREEDING BIRD ATLAS DATA 1980 - 1985**

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>BREEDING STATUS</u>	<u>NEW YORK LEGAL STATUS</u>	<u>NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM STATE RANK</u>
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Lincoln's Sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolnnii</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S4
Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	Possible	Protected	S3
Louisiana Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus motacilla</i>	Possible	Protected	S5
Magnolia Warbler	<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Confirmed	Game Species	S5
Mallard x Am Black Duck Hybrid	<i>Anas platyrhynchos x A. rubripes</i>	Confirmed	Game Species	NR
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Mourning Warbler	<i>Oporornis philadelphia</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Nashville Warbler	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Northern Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	Probable	Protected	S5
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Confirmed	Special Concern	S4
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Confirmed	Threatened	S3
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Northern Parula	<i>Parula americana</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S3S4
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Northern Saw-whet Owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	Possible	Protected	S3
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Confirmed	Special Concern	S4
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Philadelphia Vireo	<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S3

**BREEDING BIRD SPECIES OF THE FERRIS LAKE WILD FOREST\***  
**NEW YORK STATE BREEDING BIRD ATLAS DATA 1980 - 1985**

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>BREEDING STATUS</u>	<u>NEW YORK LEGAL STATUS</u>	<u>NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM STATE RANK</u>
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	Probable	Protected	S5
Pine Siskin	<i>Carduelis pinus</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Pine Warbler	<i>Dendroica pinus</i>	Probable	Protected	S5
Purple Finch	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S3
Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Red-headed Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	Probable	Special Concern	S4
Red-shouldered Hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Probable	Special Concern	S4
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Ring-necked Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Possible	Game Species	SE
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>	Probable	Protected	S3
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	Confirmed	Game Species	S5
Rusty Blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S3
Savannah Sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Confirmed	Special Concern	S4
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i>	Probable	Game Species	S4
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>	Probable	Protected	S5
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5

**BREEDING BIRD SPECIES OF THE FERRIS LAKE WILD FOREST\***  
**NEW YORK STATE BREEDING BIRD ATLAS DATA 1980 - 1985**

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>BREEDING STATUS</u>	<u>NEW YORK LEGAL STATUS</u>	<u>NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM STATE RANK</u>
Swamp Sparrow	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Three-toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>	Possible	Protected	S2
Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Tufted Titmouse	<i>Baeolophus bicolor</i>	Probable	Protected	S5
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Possible	Protected	S4
Veery	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Vesper Sparrow	<i>Pooecetes gramineus</i>	Confirmed	Special Concern	S5
Virginia Rail	<i>Rallus limicola</i>	Probable	Game Species	S5
Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	Possible	Protected	S5
Whip-poor-will	<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>	Probable	Special Concern	S4
White-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
White-throated Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
White-winged Crossbill	<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S2S3
Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	Possible	Game Species	S5
Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	Confirmed	Game Species	S5
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	Possible	Protected	S3
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Possible	Protected	S5
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5
Yellow-throated Vireo	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	Confirmed	Protected	S5

**BREEDING BIRD SPECIES OF THE FERRIS LAKE WILD FOREST\***  
**NEW YORK STATE BREEDING BIRD ATLAS DATA 1980 - 1985**

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>BREEDING STATUS</u>	<u>NEW YORK LEGAL STATUS</u>	<u>NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM STATE RANK</u>
Yellow-throated Warbler	<i>Dendroica dominica</i>	Possible	Protected	S1

Total Species: 145

\*Data includes all BBA blocks wholly or partially within the unit.

Natural Heritage Program State Ranks:

S1=Typically 5 or fewer occurrences, very few remaining individuals, acres, or miles of stream, or especially vulnerable to extirpation for other reasons.

S2=Typically 6 to 20 occurrences, few remaining individuals, acres, or miles of stream, or very vulnerable to extirpation for other reasons.

S3=Typically 21 to 100 occurrences, limited acreage, or miles of stream.

S4=Apparently secure.

S5=Demonstrably secure.

SH=No extant sites known, but it may still exist.

SU=Status unknown.

SE=Exotic, not native.

NR=Not Ranked.

**MAMMALS OF THE FERRIS LAKE WILD FOREST\***

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>HABITAT TYPES</u>	<u>NEW YORK LEGAL STATUS</u>	<u>NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANK</u>
Beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>	MF, adjacent to water	Game Species	S5
Big Brown Bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	Wooded, semi-wooded areas	Unprotected	S5
Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	DF, CF, MF	Game Species	S5
Bobcat	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	DF, MF, CF	Game Species	S4
Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>	All habitats	Game Species	S5
Deer Mouse	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	DF, CF, MF, open areas	Unprotected	S5
Eastern Chipmunk	<i>Tamias striatus</i>	DF, MF, hedgerows	Unprotected	S5
Eastern Cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	Fields, bogs, brushy areas	Game Species	S5
Eastern Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus subflavusl</i>	Open areas, woodland edges	Unprotected	S5
Ermine	<i>Mustela erminea</i>	DF, MF, CF, old fields	Game Species	S5
Fisher	<i>Martes pennanti</i>	DF, MF, CF	Game Species	S3
Gray Fox	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	Lightly wooded, brushy areas	Game Species	S5
Gray Squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Mature DF, villages, towns	Game Species	S5
Hairy Bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	DF, MF	Unprotected	S4
Hairy-tailed Mole	<i>Parascalops breweri</i>	DF	Unprotected	S5
House Mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i>	Buildings	Unprotected	SE
Indiana Bat (Myotis)	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Caves-winter, unk-summer	Endangered	S1
Keenes Myotis	<i>Myotis kees</i>	Woodlands, buildings	Protected	S5
Little Brown Bat (Myotis)	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	Buildings, caves	Unprotected	S5
Long-tailed Weasel	<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Old fields, DF	Game Species	S5
Longtailed or Rock Shrew	<i>Sorex dispar</i>	Talus slopes	Unprotected	S4
Marten	<i>Martes americana</i>	DF, MF, CF	Game Species	S3
Masked Shrew	<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	All w/ground cover	Unprotected	S5
Meadow Jumping Mouse	<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	Open & brush areas in swamps	Unprotected	S5

**MAMMALS OF THE FERRIS LAKE WILD FOREST\***

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>HABITAT TYPES</u>	<u>NEW YORK LEGAL STATUS</u>	<u>NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANK</u>
Meadow Vole	<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	Old fields, bogs, marshes	Unprotected	S5
Mink	<i>Mustela vison</i>	Forested wetlands	Game Species	S5
Moose	<i>Alces alces</i>	DF, MF, CF, wetlands	Game Species	S1
Muskrat	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	Marshes, rivers w/cattail	Game Species	S5
New England Cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus transitionalis</i>	Forests edges, brushy areas	Game Species	S3
Northern Flying Squirrel	<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	CF, MF	Unprotected	S5
Northern Short Tailed Shrew	<i>Blarina brevicauda</i>	All habitats	Unprotected	S5
Norway Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Buildings	Unprotected	SE
Porcupine	<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	DF, MF, CF	Unprotected	S5
Pygmy Shrew	<i>Sorex hoyi</i>	Woodland edges	Unprotected	S4
Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	DF, MF, CF, adjacent to water	Game Species	S5
Red Bat	<i>Lasiurus borealis</i>	All, forested areas	Unprotected	S5
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Woodland edges, DF, open areas	Game Species	S5
Red Squirrel	<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	CF, MF	Unprotected	S5
River Otter	<i>Lutra canadensis</i>	Lake, ponds, streams	Game Species	S5
Rock Vole	<i>Microtus chrotorrhinus</i>	Moist talus slopes	Unprotected	S4
Silver-haired Bat	<i>Lasioncteris noctivagans</i>	Forests adj. lakes, ponds	Unprotected	S4
Small-footed Bat (Myotis)	<i>Myotis leibii</i>	Unknown/caves	Special Concern	S1
Smokey Shrew	<i>Sorex fumeus</i>	DF, MF	Unprotected	S5
Southern Bog Lemming	<i>Synaptomys cooperi</i>	DF, bogs	Unprotected	S4
Southern Flying Squirrel	<i>Glaucomys volans</i>	DF, MF	Unprotected	S5
Southern Red-backed Vole	<i>Clethrionomys gapperi</i>	DF, CF, Boreal Forest	Unprotected	S5
Star-nosed Mole	<i>Condylura cristata</i>	DF, Wetlands	Unprotected	S5
Striped Skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	Open forests, fields, villages	Game Species	S5

**MAMMALS OF THE FERRIS LAKE WILD FOREST\***

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>HABITAT TYPES</u>	<u>NEW YORK LEGAL STATUS</u>	<u>NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANK</u>
Varying Hare	<i>Lepus americanus</i>	CF, MF, alder swamps	Game Species	S5
Virginia Opossum	<i>Didelphis virginian</i>	Villages, roadsides	Game Species	S5
Water Shrew	<i>Sorex palustris</i>	High elevations, woodland	Unprotected	S4
White-footed Mouse	<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	Woodland edges, DF, CF, MF	Unprotected	S5
White-tailed Deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	DF, MF, CF	Game Species	S5
Woodchuck	<i>Marmota monax</i>	Open areas, DF, roadsides	Unprotected	S5
Woodland Vole	<i>Microtus pinetorum</i>	DF, Meadows	Unprotected	S5

\*Based on NYSDEC Vertebrate Abstract Data Sources; Significant Habitat Unit, Delmar, NY.

Habitat Types:

- DF=Deciduous Forests
- CF=Coniferous Forests
- MF=Mixed Forests

Natural Heritage Program State Ranks:

- S1=Typically 5 or fewer occurrences, very few remaining individuals, acres, or miles of stream, or especially vulnerable to extirpation for other reasons.
- S2=Typically 6 to 20 occurrences, few remaining individuals, acres, or miles of stream, or very vulnerable to extirpation for other reasons.
- S3=Typically 21 to 100 occurrences, limited acreage, or miles of stream.
- S4=Apparently secure.
- S5=Demonstrably secure.
- SH=No extant sites known, but it may still exist.
- SU=Status unknown.
- SE=Exotic, not native.

**AMPHIBIANS OF THE FERRIS LAKE WILD FOREST\***

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>HABITAT TYPES</u>	<u>NEW YORK LEGAL STATUS</u>	<u>NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANK</u>
Bullfrog	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	Swamps, lakes, ponds, pools	Game Species	S5
Eastern American Toad	<i>Bufo a. americanus</i>	All areas	Unprotected	S5
Gray Treefrog	<i>Hyla versicolor</i>	Forests near streams, pools	Unprotected	S5
Green Frog	<i>Rana clamitans melanota</i>	Swamps, lakes, ponds, pools	Game Species	S5
Jefferson Salamander	<i>Ambystoma jeffersonianum</i>	DF, MF, pools	Special Concern	S4
Mink Frog	<i>Rana septentrionalis</i>	Lakes, ponds, pools, bogs	Game Species	S5
Northern Leopard Frog	<i>Rana pipiens</i>	Meadows, lakes, ponds, streams	Game Species	S5
Northern Dusky Salamander	<i>Desmognathus f. fuscus</i>	Streams	Unprotected	S5
Pickerel Frog	<i>Rana palustris</i>	Lakes, ponds, streams, bogs	Game Species	S5
Red-Spotted Newt	<i>Notophthalmus viridescens</i>	DF, MF, lakes, ponds	Unprotected	S5
Redback Salamander	<i>Plethodon cinereus</i>	All woods	Unprotected	S5
Spotted Salamander	<i>Ambystoma maculatum</i>	DF, MF, pools	Special Concern	S4
Spring Peeper	<i>Pseudacris c. crucifer</i>	Forests near ponds, swamps	Unprotected	S5
Spring Salamander	<i>Gyrinophilus porhyriticus</i>	Streams, wetlands	Unprotected	S5
Two-lined Salamander	<i>Eurycea bislineata</i>	Streams	Unprotected	S5
Wood Frog	<i>Rana sylvatica</i>	DF, CF, swamps, bogs	Game Species	S5

\*Based on NYSDEC Vertebrate Abstract Data Sources; Significant Habitat Unit, Delmar, NY.

Habitat Types:

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

Natural Heritage Program State Rank:

S4=Apparently secure.  
 S5=Demonstrably secure.

**REPTILES OF THE FERRIS LAKE WILD FOREST\***

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>HABITAT TYPES</u>	<u>NEW YORK LEGAL STATUS</u>	<u>NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANK</u>
Black Rat Snake	<i>Elaphe o. obsoleta</i>	DF, CF, MF, brush	Unprotected	S5
Blanding's Turtle	<i>Emydoidea blandingi</i>	Marshes, rivers, bogs, lakes	Unprotected	S5
Common Snapping Turtle	<i>Chelydra s. serpentina</i>	Marshes, rivers, bogs, lakes	Unprotected	S5
Eastern Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis s. sirtalis</i>	All	Unprotected	S5
Eastern Painted Turtle	<i>Chrysemys p. picta</i>	Marshes, rivers, bogs, lakes	Unprotected	S5
Midland Painted Turtle	<i>Chrysemys picta</i>	Marshes, rivers, bogs, lakes	Unprotected	S5
Milk Snake	<i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i>	DF, CF, MF, brush	Unprotected	S5
Northern Water Snake	<i>Nerodia s. sipedon</i>	Lakes, ponds, rivers, bogs	Unprotected	S5
Northern Brown Snake	<i>Storeria d. dekayi</i>	All, esp old growth forests	Unprotected	S5
Northern Redbelly Snake	<i>Storeria occipitomaculata</i>	Moist woodlands, bogs	Unprotected	S5
Ringneck Snake	<i>Diadophis punctatus</i>	Moist Woodlands	Unprotected	S5
Smooth Green Snake	<i>Liochlorophis vernalis</i>	Meadows, grassy marshes	Unprotected	S5

\*Based on NYSDEC Vertebrate Abstract Data Sources; Significant Habitat Unit, Delmar, NY.

Habitat Types:

- DF=Deciduous Forests
- CF=Coniferous Forests
- MF=Mixed Forests
- Brush=Brushy areas, usually abandon farmlands

Natural Heritage Program State Rank:

S5=Demonstrably secure.

**BLACK BEAR HARVEST - FERRIS LAKE WILD FOREST**  
(calculated take by township and season)

<b>2003</b>	Early	Archery	Muzzleloader	Regular	TOTAL
Arietta	1	1	1	13	16
Caroga	1	0	3	7	11
Ephratah	2	0	0	3	5
Morehouse	5	1	1	6	13
Ohio	45	1	0	15	61
Oppenheim	10	0	0	5	15
Salisbury	25	0	1	12	38
Stratford	9	0	8	13	30
<b>2002</b>	Early	Archery	Muzzleloader	Regular	TOTAL
Arietta	0	0	0	11	11
Caroga	0	0	0	0	0
Ephratah	0	0	0	0	0
Morehouse	0	0	2	3	5
Ohio	15	0	0	4	19
Oppenheim	0	0	0	0	0
Salisbury	3	0	0	6	9
Stratford	1	0	0	2	3
<b>2001</b>	Early	Archery	Muzzleloader	Regular	TOTAL
Arietta	0	0	0	0	0
Caroga	0	0	0	3	3
Ephratah	0	0	2	0	2
Morehouse	4	0	0	0	4
Ohio	13	0	1	2	16
Oppenheim	1	1	0	2	4
Salisbury	3	2	0	2	7

**BLACK BEAR HARVEST - FERRIS LAKE WILD FOREST**  
(calculated take by township and season)

Stratford	3	0	0	3	6
<b>2000</b>					
	Early	Archery	Muzzleloader	Regular	TOTAL
Arietta	0	1	0	11	12
Caroga	0	0	0	0	0
Ephratah	0	0	0	0	0
Morehouse	2	0	0	12	14
Ohio	16	0	0	10	26
Oppenheim	0	2	0	5	7
Salisbury	1	0	2	6	9
Stratford	2	0	0	5	7
<b>1999</b>					
	Early	Archery	Muzzleloader	Regular	TOTAL
Arietta	0	0	0	4	4
Caroga	0	2	0	1	3
Ephratah	0	0	0	0	0
Morehouse	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	24	0	0	1	25
Oppenheim	5	1	0	6	12
Salisbury	5	1	1	2	9
Stratford	3	0	2	4	9

**DEER HARVEST - FERRIS LAKE WILD FOREST**

(calculated take by township - bucks/total)

TOWN	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	5 YEAR AVE.
Arietta	57/68	105/116	64/72	126/132	72/77	85/93
Caroga	53/62	67/79	32/42	32/43	32/32	43/52
Ephratah	44/74	52/99	46/77	58/102	60/103	52/91
Morehouse	33/36	39/45	28/30	64/69	35/35	40/43
Ohio	128/141	115/128	115/127	112/124	157/165	125/137
Oppenheim	86/145	109/152	114/165	106/173	68/100	97/147
Salisbury	94/115	85/101	75/90	79/103	116/124	90/107
Stratford	49/55	43/47	51/56	67/84	46/49	51/58

**TURKEY HARVEST - FERRIS LAKE WILD FOREST**

(calculated take by county and season)

SPRING SEASON						
COUNTY	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	5 YEAR AVE.
Hamilton	86	80	133	110	40	90
Herkimer	1351	774	1108	857	737	965
Fulton	128	245	338	233	168	222
FALL SEASON						
COUNTY	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	5 YEAR AVE.
Hamilton	125	12	40	2	24	41
Herkimer	615	202	513	263	368	392
Fulton	184	57	111	60	56	94

**FURBEARER HARVEST - FERRIS LAKE WILD FOREST**  
(calculated by township)

<b>BEAVER</b>	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	AVE. 1996-2002
Arietta	63	80	102	53	58	44	61	23	66
Caroga	14	27	32	11	14	1	5	7	15
Ephratah	18	27	89	20	41	21	34	24	36
Morehouse	7	19	44	12	63	7	20	16	25
Ohio	73	166	162	186	95	96	163	83	134
Oppenheim	19	46	12	26	31	15	19	8	24
Salisbury	71	70	22	60	39	11	50	27	46
Stratford	31	68	61	32	48	34	28	33	43
<b>FISHER</b>									
<b>FISHER</b>	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	AVE. 1996-2002
Arietta	14	7	29	5	7	7	27	5	14
Caroga	22	7	11	7	9	10	7	2	10
Ephratah	8	6	5	8	1	1	12	4	6
Morehouse	1	23	25	13	11	4	18	8	14
Ohio	9	22	35	12	29	11	65	26	26
Oppenheim	7	-	2	4	-	1	5	3	3
Salisbury	38	13	20	4	16	-	38	4	18
Stratford	20	3	20	15	6	6	15	4	12
<b>OTTER</b>									
<b>OTTER</b>	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	AVE. 1996-2002
Arietta	5	4	3	6	4	5	12	9	6
Caroga	3	1	-	3	3	1	1	-	2
Ephratah	-	5	-	-	4	4	2	3	2
Morehouse	4	15	6	1	5	-	2	3	5
Ohio	9	29	11	15	2	8	4	9	11
Oppenheim	-	4	-	-	1	-	2	3	1
Salisbury	4	3	1	3	-	2	2	-	2

**FURBEARER HARVEST - FERRIS LAKE WILD FOREST**  
(calculated by township)

Stratford	2	1	4	3	4	2	-	7	2
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<b>BOBCAT</b>	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	AVE. 1996-2002
Arietta	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Caroga	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0
Ephratah	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	0
Morehouse	1	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	1
Ohio	-	2	1	1	3	-	-	-	1
Oppenheim	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0
Salisbury	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0
Stratford	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0

<b>COYOTE</b>	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	AVE. 1996-2002
Arietta	1	2	2	1	-	1	9	1	2
Caroga	1	1	-	6	3	2	5	-	3
Ephratah	32	22	3	-	6	8	4	7	11
Morehouse	5	1	1	-	1	2	2	-	2
Ohio	3	8	12	10	14	6	5	3	8
Oppenheim	8	7	-	5	5	-	4	3	4
Salisbury	3	4	5	4	6	-	-	8	3
Stratford	3	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	1

<b>MARTEN</b>	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	AVE. 1996-2002
Arietta	-	2	4	2	-	1	12	-	3
Caroga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ephratah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morehouse	-	1	9	-	2	-	7	-	3
Ohio	-	-	6	-	3	-	6	-	2

**FURBEARER HARVEST - FERRIS LAKE WILD FOREST**  
(calculated by township)

Oppenheim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salisbury	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	0
Stratford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**APPENDIX E**  
**FISHERIES**

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	Common Shiner
White sucker	Finescale dace	Lake chub
Longnose sucker	Creek chubsucker	Slimy sculpin
Northern redbelly dace	Longnose dace	Round whitefish

NATIVE SPECIES WIDELY INTRODUCED WITHIN THE ADIRONDACK UPLAND<sup>1</sup>

Brook trout	Cisco	Brown bullhead
Lake trout	Pumpkinseed	Creekchub

NONNATIVE TO ADIRONDACK UPLAND

Golden shiner	Northern pike	Chain pickerel
Rock bass	Bluntnose minnow <sup>2</sup>	Smallmouth bass
Largemouth bass	Yellow perch	Johnny darter
Fathead minnow <sup>3</sup>	Brown trout	Rainbow trout
Splake	Atlantic salmon	Lake whitefish
Banded killifish <sup>4</sup>	Rainbow smelt	Fallfish <sup>5</sup>
Bluegill	Walleye	Pearl dace
Central mudminnow	Redhorse suckers (spp.)	Black crappie

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<sup>1</sup>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 endemicity. Other native species listed above also may have been moved from water to water in the Adirondack Upland, but the historical record is less distinct.

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

<sup>3</sup>Not mentioned by Mather (1884) from Adirondack collections, minor element southern Adirondack Uplands (Greeley 1930-1935).

<sup>4</sup>Early collections strongly suggest dispersal as a bait form.

<sup>5</sup>Adventive through stocking.

**Ferris Lake Wild Forest - Poned Water Inventory Data**

Name	P#	Wshed	Most Recent Chemical survey					Most Recent Biological Survey		
			Date	Source	ANC (ueq/1)	pH	Conductivity	Year	Source	Fish Species Present and Number Caught
Alder Brook Lake	853	MH	07/14/97	DEC	4.66	5.58	14.9	1997	DEC	brook trout-10, brown bullheads-33
Basin Pond	792	MH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Big Alderbed Pond	790	MH	07/20/95	ALSC	22.9	5.95	15.0	1967	DEC	brook trout-11, brown bullheads-32
Big Marsh Pond	239	UH	07/20/95	ALSC	205.3	7.56	54.5	-	DEC	pickerel reported
Bills Pond	776	MH	7/20/95	ALSC	-35.2	4.39	36.6	-	-	-
Black Cat Lake	780	MH	07/16/96	DEC	8.5	6.12	17.6	1996	DEC	brown bullheads-11, pumpkinseeds-37, golden shiners-61, yellow perch-11
Black Creel Lake	832	MH	07/15/97	DEC	-3.3	4.96	16.9	1997	DEC	No fish captured
Blind Man's Vly	794	MH	07/20/95	ALSC	-1.0	5.00	25.1	-	-	-
Bochen Lake	844	MH	07/21/97	DEC	27.16	6.41	19.5	1997	DEC	brown bullheads-6, creek chubs-95, golden shiners-326
Bowen Ponds	774	MH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bowen Ponds	775	MH	07/21/97	DEC	2.70	4.80	19.7	1997	DEC	No fish captured
Boyer Lake	829	MH	08/05/87	ALSC	-14.2	4.73	18.0	1987	ALSC	No fish captured
Broomstick Lake	720	MH	07/21/95	ALSC	-3.1	5.01	20.9	1956	DEC	No fish captured
Canada Lake	717	MH	07/13/76	DEC	-	5.81	-	1976	DEC	yellow perch-423, brown bullheads-93, chain pickerel-11, black crappie-3, pumpkinseed-31, creek chubsuckers-11, rock bass-5, golden shiners-82, lake trout-1, white sucker-1

**Ferris Lake Wild Forest - Ponded Water Inventory Data**

Name	P#	Wshed	Most Recent Chemical survey					Most Recent Biological Survey		
			Date	Source	ANC (ueq/l)	pH	Conductivity	Year	Source	Fish Species Present and Number Caught
Christian Lake	784	MH	07/14/97	DEC	23.55	6.55	16.9	1997	DEC	brook trout-8, pumpkinseeds-30
Clockmill Pond	228	UH	07/16/97	DEC	-5.74	4.97	15.0	1932	DEC	brown bullheads-2, chain pickerel-2, pumpkinseed-1
Comstock Vly	5313	MH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cloon Vly	785	MH	-	-	-	-	-	1934	DEC	brook trout reported
Cranberry Lake	815	MH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debraine Lake	846	MH	07/16/97	DEC	-1.87	-	5.18	1997	DEC	brown bullheads-19
Deer Lake	824	MH	08/06/87	ALSC	-41.1	4.45	27.4	1987	ALSC	No fish captured
Dexter Lake	759	MH	08/04/97	DEC	7.47	5.87	15.6	1997	DEC	brown bullheads-18, yellow perch-28, chain pickerel-1, pumpkinseed-7
Dry Lake	761	MH	07/13/95	ALSC	-8.9	4.76	21.57	-	-	-
Felluard Lake	845	MH	09/10/87	ALSC	-18.4	4.70	20.5	1987	ALSC	No fish captured
Ferris Lake	777	MH	07/16/97	DEC	7.76	5.86	15.9	1987	ALSC	pumpkinseed-64, yellow perch-78, golden shiners-3, creek chubs-20, brown bullheads-126
Ferris Vly	778	MH	07/20/95	ALSC	39.5	6.56	23.0	-	-	-
Fourth Lake	765	MH	08/06/97	DEC	-5.12	4.94	17.6	1997	DEC	No fish captured
Frank's Pond	782	MH	09/02/87	ALSC	14.4	5.61	13.6	1987	ALSC	No fish captured
G Lake	859	MH	07/02/81	DEC	-	5.0	17.0	1981	DEC	brook trout-23, golden shiners-360, creek chub-1

**Ferris Lake Wild Forest - Ponded Water Inventory Data**

Name	P#	Wshed	Most Recent Chemical survey					Most Recent Biological Survey		
			Date	Source	ANC (ueq/l)	pH	Conductivity	Year	Source	Fish Species Present and Number Caught
Glasgow Pond	695	MH	07/05/62	DEC	120	6.0	-	1962	DEC	brown bullhead-5, brook trout-reported, longnose dace-observed
Good Luck Lake	265	UH	07/29/96	DEC	17.7	5.76	18.9	1996	DEC	brown bullhead-6, golden shiners-17, chain pickerel-7, yellow perch-18, white suckers-15, pumpkinseeds-5
Goose Egg Lake	766	MH	08/06/97	DEC	-36.92	4.40	27.4	1997	DEC	No fish captured
Hart Vly Lake	752	MH	07/15/97	DEC	-10.7	4.76	18.7	1997	DEC	No fish captured
Hiltabrandt Vly	713	MH	07/13/95	ALSC	-6.5	4.84	22.7	-	-	-
House Pond	770	MH	06/18/98	DEC	22.6	6.00	18.4	1989	DEC	brook trout-16
Iron Lake	779	MH	07/17/96	DEC	-4.2	5.01	17.0	1996	DEC	brook trout-19
Jockeybush Pond	259	UH	09/03/96	ALSC	4.3	5.51	16.5	1996	DEC	brook trout-19
Knapps Long Lake	753	MH	08/05/97	DEC	8.42	5.77	14.7	1997	DEC	golden shiners-71, brown bullheads-85, pumpkinseeds-15
Lily Lake	716	MH	09/10/87	ALSC	43.7	6.34	32.2	1987	ALSC	northern pike-6, golden shiners-27, largemouth bass-2, rock bass-1, fallfish-2, yellow perch-36, brown bullheads-62, creek chubsuckers-10, pumpkinseeds-8
Little Chub Lake	751	MH	-	-	-	-	-	1932	DEC	brown bullheads, chain pickerel, yellow perch reported
Little Metcalf Lake	766	MH	07/20/95	ALSC	-9.3	4.95	19.9	1987	ALSC	No fish captured

**Ferris Lake Wild Forest - Ponded Water Inventory Data**

Name	P#	Wshed	Most Recent Chemical survey					Most Recent Biological Survey		
			Date	Source	ANC (ueq/1)	pH	Conductivity	Year	Source	Fish Species Present and Number Caught
Long Lake	763	MH	08/05/97	DEC	13.23	5.96	16.6	1997	DEC	brown bullheads-9, creek chubsuckers-1, golden shiners-4, chain pickerel-obs
Long Lake	823	MH	07/22/97	DEC	-6.5	4.94	19.3	1976	DEC	No fish captured
Long Pond	755	MH	07/22/97	DEC	5.19	5.14	15.7	1997	DEC	brown bullheads-105
Low. Conglin Lake	756	MH	07/22/97	DEC	10.76	5.85	17.9	1997	DEC	brown bullheads-2
Mid. Conglin Lake	757	MH	08/06/97	DEC	21.33	6.38	17.7	1997	DEC	No fish captured
Morley Lake	778A	MH	07/17/96	DEC	-7.6	4.97	18.2	1996	DEC	No fish captured
Mountain Pond	781	MH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mounts Creek Lake	814	MH	08/06/87	ALSC	-1.1	4.89	20.6	1987	ALSC	brown bullheads-104
Mud Lake	714	MH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mud Lake	816	MH	08/07/01	DEC	29.9	6.4	-	2001	DEC	brook trout-10, brown bullheads-13, golden shiners-3, white suckers-1
Mud Pond	226	UH	-	-	-	-	-	1932	DEC	pickerel reported
Mud Pond	712	MH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	chain pickerel, brown bullheads reported
Mud Pond	767	MH	08/05/87	ALSC	-3.7	4.88	21.0	1987	ALSC	No fish captured
Negro Lake	738	MH	07/13/95	ALSC	16.0	5.54	16.5	-	-	-
Nine Corner Lake	719	MH	09/29/87	ALSC	-3.6	5.13	20.4	1987	ALSC	yellow perch-29, brown bullheads-133, brook trout-1
North Branch Lake	825	MH	08/07/01	DEC	13.1	5.6	16.1	2001	DEC	brook trout-6, brown bullheads-18

**Ferris Lake Wild Forest - Ponded Water Inventory Data**

Name	P#	Wshed	Most Recent Chemical survey					Most Recent Biological Survey		
			Date	Source	ANC (ueq/l)	pH	Conductivity	Year	Source	Fish Species Present and Number Caught
Piseco Lake	234	UH	08/13/84	DEC	71.0	6.87	27.0	1984	DEC	lake whitefish-283, lake trout-165, white sucker-53, rock bass-23, yellow perch-12, rainbow smelt-3, smallmouth bass-2, longnose sucker-1, brown bullhead-1
Punkhole	831	MH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redlouse Lake	771	MH	07/16/97	DEC	1.29	5.27	17.4	1997	DEC	brook trout-8, brown bullheads-100
Rock Lake	229	UH	08/04/87	ALSC	-5.7	5.07	19.4	1987	ALSC	brown bullhead-17, chain pickerel-2, pumpkinseeds-3
Sand Lake	225	UH	07/22/97	DEC	3.6	5.54	16.0	1932	DEC	yellow perch-11, white suckers-1, chain pickerel-1, fallfish-2, pumpkinseeds-3, golden shiners-1
Spectacle Lake	760	MH	08/04/97	DEC	7.13	5.85	14.2	1987	ALSC	brown bullheads-130, chain pickerel-16, yellow perch-79, pumpkinseeds-54
Spy Lake	232	UH	10/06/67	ALSC	68.6	6.64	30.5	1987	ALSC	chain pickerel-13, fallfish-70, white sucker-11, creek chubsucker-10, brown bullheads-23, rockbass-25, pumpkinseeds-7, smallmouth bass-9, yellow perch-7, lake whitefish-1
Stony Brook Pond	749	MH	07/20/95	ALSC	2.1	5.21	19.1	-	-	-
The Flow	850A	MH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third Lake	764	MH	08/04/97	DEC	5.11	5.54	14.9	1997	DEC	brook trout-44, creek chubsuckers-1, golden shiners-2

**Ferris Lake Wild Forest - Poned Water Inventory Data**

Name	P#	Wshed	Most Recent Chemical survey					Most Recent Biological Survey		
			Date	Source	ANC (ueq/1)	pH	Conductivity	Year	Source	Fish Species Present and Number Caught
Trammel Creek Lake	748A	MH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trout Lake	793	MH	10/07/87	ALSC	-18.2	4.83	20.1	1987	ALSC	No fish captured
Unnamed Pond	223	UH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	224	UH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	227	UH	-	-	-	-	-	1932	DEC	pickerel reported
Unnamed Pond	230	UH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5325	UH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	707	MH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	715A	MH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	737	MH	-	-	-	-	-	1932	DEC	Pond out. Probably a transient beaver marsh.
Unnamed Pond	747	MH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	752A	MH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	754	MH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	762A	MH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	772A	MH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	791	MH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	791A	MH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	822A	MH	07/20/95	ALSC	-9.3	4.82	23.5	-	-	-

**Ferris Lake Wild Forest - Poned Water Inventory Data**

Name	P#	Wshed	Most Recent Chemical survey					Most Recent Biological Survey		
			Date	Source	ANC (ueq/l)	pH	Conductivity	Year	Source	Fish Species Present and Number Caught
Unnamed Pond	830	MH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	830A	MH	07/20/95	ALSC	5.3	5.67	14.9	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	843B	MH	07/20/95	ALSC	33.9	6.26	21.5	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	843D	MH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	843E	MH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5321	MH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5323	MH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Water	827A	MH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Water	5305	MH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Water	5306	MH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Water	5308	MH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Water	5309	MH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Water	5310	MH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Water	5311	MH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Water	5314	MH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Water	5315	MH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Water	5317	MH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Water	5318	MH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Water	5319	MH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Ferris Lake Wild Forest - Poned Water Inventory Data**

Name	P#	Wshed	Most Recent Chemical survey					Most Recent Biological Survey		
			Date	Source	ANC (ueq/1)	pH	Conductivity	Year	Source	Fish Species Present and Number Caught
Upp. Conglin Lake	758	MH	08/06/97	DEC	34.61	6.62	17.5	1997	DEC	brown bullheads-14.
Waters Millpond	762	MH	07/23/97	DEC	7.37	5.64	16.4	1958	DEC	brown bullheads-10, chain pickerel-5, yellow perch-40, creek chubsuckers-15.
West Caroga Lake	698	MH	05/30/89	DEC	172.4	7.27	66.0	1989	DEC	rock bass-33, yellow perch-135, splake-204, lake whitefish-58, white suckers-13, golden shiners-11, chain pickerel-10, brown bullheads-19, yellow bullheads-6, pumpkinseeds-18, smallmouth bass-15, landlocked salmon-1, rainbow smelt-2, lake trout-1.
West Creek Lake	773	MH	08/05/87	ALSC	-26.3	4.61	22.4	1987	ALSC	No fish captured.
West Lake	718	MH	07/15/76	DEC	-	5.70	-	1976	DEC	Netted as a site location of Canada Lake above.
Wilder Vly	843A	MH	08/06/87	ALSC	-20.8	4.52	28.4	1987	ALSC	No fish captured.

<b>Ferris Lake Wild Forest - Poned Water Inventory Data</b>									
<b>Name</b>	<b>P#</b>	<b>Wshed</b>	<b>File</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>USGS Quad (7.5')</b>	<b>Management Class</b>	<b>Area (acres) NYSBSU</b>	<b>Max Depth (feet)</b>	<b>Mean Depth (feet)</b>
Alder Brook Lake	853	MH	1374	Hamilton	Morehouse Lake	Adir. Brook Trout	25.9	6'	-
Basin Pond	792	MH	1233	Hamilton	Morehouse Lake	Unknown	2.9	-	-
Big Alderbed Pond	790	MH	1230	Hamilton	Morehouse Lake	Adir. Brook Trout	43.7	8'	-
Big Marsh Pond	239	UH	447	Hamilton	Hoffmeister	Warmwater	24.9	-	-
Bills Pond	776	MH	1211	Hamilton	Morehouse Lake	Unknown	5.9	-	-
Black Cat Lake	780	MH	1216	Hamilton	Sherman Mountain	Coldwater	32.0	23'	-
Black Creek Lake	832	MH	1344	Hamilton	Morehouse Lake	Adir. Brook Trout	13.0	17'	-
Blind Man's Vly	790A	MH	1235	Hamilton	Morehouse Lake	Unknown	8.6	-	-
Bochen Lake	844	MH	1362	Hamilton	Jerseyfield Lake	Adir. Brook Trout	22.0	33'	-
Bowen Ponds	774	MH	1209	Hamilton	Morehouse Lake	Unknown	1.0	-	-
Bowen Ponds	775	MH	1210	Hamilton	Morehouse Lake	Adir. Brook Trout	8.8	20'	-
Boyer Lake	829	MH	-	Herkimer	Morehouse Lake	Other	27.4	24'	5'
Broomstick Lake	720	MH	1139	Fulton	Canada Lake	Other	19.0	20'	-
Canada Lake	717	MH	1134	Fulton	Canada Lake	Two-story	536.0	144	40.0
Christian Lake	784	MH	1223	Hamilton	Morehouse Lake	Adir. Brook Trout	13.1	25'	-
Clockmill Pond	228	UH	436	Hamilton	Sherman Mountain	Other	67.2	20'	-
Comstock Vly	5313	MH	-	Herkimer	Jerseyfield Lake	Unknown	1.2	-	-
Coon Vly	785	MH	1224	Hamilton	Morehouse Lake	Unknown	2.0	-	-
Cranberry Lake	815	MH	?	Herkimer	Jerseyfield Lake	Unknown	48.0	-	-
Debraine Lake	846	MH	1364	Hamilton	Morehouse Lake	Adir. Brook Trout	13.1	27'	-
Deer Lake	824	MH	1332	Hamilton	Jerseyfield Lake	Other	10.0	12'	3.6'

<b>Ferris Lake Wild Forest - Poned Water Inventory Data</b>									
<b>Name</b>	<b>P#</b>	<b>Wshed</b>	<b>File</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>USGS Quad (7.5')</b>	<b>Management Class</b>	<b>Area (acres) NYSBSU</b>	<b>Max Depth (feet)</b>	<b>Mean Depth (feet)</b>
Dexter Lake	759	MH	1190	Fulton	Canada Lake	Warmwater	32.1	22'	-
Dry Lake	761	MH	1192	Fulton	Canada Lake	Warmwater	13.0	-	-
Ferris Lake	777	MH	1213	Hamilton	Morehouse Lake	Warmwater	120	23'	12'
Ferris Vly	778	MH	1214	Hamilton	Sherman Mountain	Unknown	14.5	-	-
Feullard Lake	845	MH	1363	Hamilton	Morehouse Lake	Other	6.2	18'	4.6'
Fourth Lake	765	MH	1196	Fulton	Canada Lake	Adir. Brook Trout	47.4	20'	-
Frank's Pond	782	MH	1219	Hamilton	Morehouse Lake	Adir. Brook Trout	3.0	14'	5.2'
G Lake	859	MH	1384	Hamilton	Hoffmeister	Adir. Brook Trout	84.3	32'	-
Glasgow Pond	695	MH	1084	Fulton	Lasselville	Warmwater	5.9	8.0'	-
Good Luck Lake	265	UH	483	Fulton	Canada Lake	Warmwater	84.5	18'	-
Goose Egg Lake	766	MH	1197	Fulton	Canada Lake	Other	5.9	6'	-
Hart Vly Lake	752	MH	1182	Hamilton	Sherman Mountain	Adir. Brook Trout	5.9	23'	-
Hillabrandt Vly	713	MH	1128	Fulton	Lasselville	Unknown	52.8	-	-
House Pond	770	MH	1202	Fulton	Morehouse Lake	Adir. Brook Trout	17.5	24'	7.3'
Iron Lake	779	MH	1215	Hamilton	Sherman Mountain	Adir. Brook Trout	25.0	36'	11.5
Jockeybush Lake	259	UH	476	Hamilton	Sherman Mountain	Adir. Brook Trout	42.7	37'	15'
Knapps Long Lake	753	MH	1183	Fulton	Canada Lake	Other	19.0	37'	-
Lily Lake	716	MH	1132.1	Fulton	Canada Lake	Warmwater	42.0	23'	6.3'
Little Chub Lake	751	MH	1181	Hamilton	Sherman Mountain	Unknown	1.0	-	-
Little Metcalf Lake	768	MH	-	Herkimer	Morehouse Lake	Other	8.1	-	-
Long Lake	763	MH	1194	Fulton	Canada Lake	Warmwater	19.0	20'	-

<b>Ferris Lake Wild Forest - Poned Water Inventory Data</b>									
<b>Name</b>	<b>P#</b>	<b>Wshed</b>	<b>File</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>USGS Quad (7.5')</b>	<b>Management Class</b>	<b>Area (acres) NYSBSU</b>	<b>Max Depth (feet)</b>	<b>Mean Depth (feet)</b>
Long Lake	823	MH	1330	Hamilton	Morehouse Lake	Adir. Brook Trout	54.0	55'	-
Long Pond	755	MH	1185	Fulton	Canada Lake	Adir. Brook Trout	19.0	32'	-
Low. Conglin Lake	756	MH	1187	Fulton	Canada Lake	Adir. Brook Trout	6.0	22'	-
Mid. Conglin Lake	757	MH	1188	Fulton	Canada Lake	Adir. Brook Trout	6.0	22'	-
Morley Lake	778A	MH	1214	Hamilton	Sherman Mountain	Other	14.1	40'	-
Mountain Pond	781	MH	1217	Hamilton	Morehouse Lake	Unknown	1.0	-	-
Mounts Creek Lake	814	MH	?	Herkimer	Jerseyfield Lake	Other	14.5	18'	6.6'
Mud Lake	712	MH	1127	Fulton	Canada Lake	Warmwater	11.6	-	-
Mud Lake	767	MH	-	Herkimer	Morehouse Lake	Other	5.2	15'	3'
Mud Lake	816	MH	1321	Herkimer	Jerseyfield Lake	Adir. Brook Trout	23.0	12.5'	7'
Mud Pond	226	UH	434	Hamilton	Sherman Mountain	Unknown	13.0	-	-
Mud Pond	714	MH	1129	Fulton	Canada Lake	Unknown	11.6	-	-
Negro Lake	738	MH	1161	Fulton	Canada Lake	Unknown	5.9	-	-
Nine Corner Lake	719	MH	1138	Fulton	Canada Lake	Coldwater	111	48'	17.8
North Branch Lake	825	MH	1333	Herk/Ham	Jerseyfield Lake	Adir. Brook Trout	16.0	26'	10'
Piseco Lake	234	UH	442	Hamilton	Piseco Lake	Two-Story	2842	129	58
Punkhole	831	MH	-	Herkimer	Morehouse Lake	Unknown	2.9	-	-
Redlouse Lake	771	MH	1204	Hamilton	Morehouse Lake	Adir. Brook Trout	13.0	34'	-
Rock Lake	229	UH	437	Hamilton	Sherman Mountain	Warmwater	25.9	21'	9.2'
Sand Lake	225	UH	433	Hamilton	Sherman Mountain	Two-Story	109	56'	-
Spectacle Lakes	760	MH	1191	Fulton	Canada Lake	Warmwater	165.0	46'	-

<b>Ferris Lake Wild Forest - Poned Water Inventory Data</b>									
<b>Name</b>	<b>P#</b>	<b>Wshed</b>	<b>File</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>USGS Quad (7.5')</b>	<b>Management Class</b>	<b>Area (acres) NYSBSU</b>	<b>Max Depth (feet)</b>	<b>Mean Depth (feet)</b>
Spy Lake	232	UH	440	Hamilton	Piseco Lake	Two-Story	376	30'	17'
Stony Brook Pond	749	MH	1177	Fulton	Stratford	Unknown	13	-	-
The Flow	850A	MH	-	Hamilton	Hoffmeister	Unknown	67.0	-	-
Third Lake	764	MH	1195	Fulton	Canada Lake	Adir. Brook Trout	55.0	22'	9.9
Trammel Creek Lake	748A	MH	-	Herkimer	Salisbury	Other	1.0	-	-
Trout Lake	793	MH	1234	Hamilton	Morehouse Lake	Other	41.2	28'	8.2'
Unnamed Pond	223	UH	431	Hamilton	Sherman Mountain	Unknown	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	224	UH	432	Hamilton	Sherman Mountain	Unknown	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	227	UH	435	Hamilton	Sherman Mountain	Unknown	1.9	-	-
Unnamed Pond	230	UH	438	Hamilton	Piseco Lake	Unknown	6.2	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5325	UH	-	Hamilton	Sherman Mountain	Unknown	2.0	-	-
Unnamed Pond	707	MH	-	Herkimer	Salisbury	Unknown	5.0	-	-
Unnamed Pond	715A	MH	-	Fulton	Canada Lake	Unknown	0.7	-	-
Unnamed Pond	737	MH	1160	Fulton	Canada Lake	Unknown	1.0	-	-
Unnamed Pond	747	MH	-	Herkimer	Salisbury	Unknown	1.0	-	-
Unnamed Pond	752A	MH	-	Hamilton	Sherman Mountain	Unknown	6.2	-	-
Unnamed Pond	754	MH	1184	Fulton	Canada Lake	Other	1.0	-	-
Unnamed Pond	762A	MH	-	Fulton	Canada Lake	Other	1.0	-	-
Unnamed Pond	772A	MH	-	Hamilton	Morehouse Lake	Unknown	1.0	-	-
Unnamed Pond	791	MH	1232	Hamilton	Morehouse Lake	Unknown	2.0	-	-
Unnamed Pond	791A	MH	-	Hamilton	Morehouse Lake	Unknown	0.5	-	-

Ferris Lake Wild Forest - Poned Water Inventory Data									
Name	P#	Wshed	File	County	USGS Quad (7.5')	Management Class	Area (acres) NYSBSU	Max Depth (feet)	Mean Depth (feet)
Unnamed Pond	822A	MH	-	Hamilton	Morehouse Lake	Unknown	6.2	-	-
Unnamed Pond	830	MH	-	Herkimer	Morehouse Lake	Unknown	2.7	-	-
Unnamed Pond	830A	MH	-	Herkimer	Morehouse Lake	Adir. Brook Trout	5.6	-	-
Unnamed Pond	843B	MH	-	Hamilton	Jerseyfield Lake	Unknown	11.6	-	-
Unnamed Pond	843D	MH	-	Hamilton	Jerseyfield Lake	Unknown	11.1	-	-
Unnamed Pond	843E	MH	-	Hamilton	Jerseyfield Lake	Unknown	1.2	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5319	MH	-	Hamilton	jerseyfield Lake	Unknown	2.2	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5321	MH	-	Hamilton	Morehouse Lake	Unknown	3.4	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5323	MH	-	Hamilton	Sherman Mountain	Other	9.6	-	-
Unnamed Water	827A	MH	-	Herkimer	Jerseyfield Lake	Unknown	19.0	-	-
Unnamed Water	5305	MH	-	Herkimer	Jerseyfield Lake	Unknown	4.4	-	-
Unnamed Water	5306	MH	-	Herkimer	Jerseyfield Lake	Unknown	3.2	-	-
Unnamed Water	5307	MH	-	Herkimer	Jerseyfield Lake	Unknown	-	-	-
Unnamed Water	5308	MH	-	Herkimer	Jerseyfield Lake	Unknown	11.4	-	-
Unnamed Water	5309	MH	-	Herkimer	Jerseyfield Lake	Unknown	1.7	-	-
Unnamed Water	5310	MH	-	Herkimer	Jerseyfield Lake	Unknown	2.0	-	-
Unnamed Water	5311	MH	-	Herkimer	Jerseyfield Lake	Unknown	2.0	-	-
Unnamed Water	5314	MH	-	Herkimer	Jerseyfield Lake	Unknown	2.0	-	-
Unnamed Water	5315	MH	-	Hamilton	Jerseyfield Lake	Unknown	6.2	-	-
Unnamed Water	5317	MH	-	Hamilton	Jerseyfield Lake	Unknown	1.5	-	-
Unnamed Water	5318	MH	-	Hamilton	Jerseyfield Lake	Unknown	3.5	-	-

<b>Ferris Lake Wild Forest - Poned Water Inventory Data</b>									
<b>Name</b>	<b>P#</b>	<b>Wshed</b>	<b>File</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>USGS Quad (7.5')</b>	<b>Management Class</b>	<b>Area (acres) NYSBSU</b>	<b>Max Depth (feet)</b>	<b>Mean Depth (feet)</b>
Upp. Conglin Lake	758	MH	-	Fulton	Canada Lake	Adir. Brook Trout	6.0	18'	-
Waters Millpond	762	MH	1193	Fulton	Canada Lake	Warmwater	19.0	22'	-
West Caroga Lake	698	MH	1087	Fulton	Caroga Lake	Two-Story	319	75'	29.0
West Creek Lake	773	MH	1208	Hamilton	Morehouse Lake	Adir. Brook Trout	10.6	17'	3'
West Lake	718	MH	1135	Fulton	Canada Lake	Two-Story	183	28'	-
Wilder Vly	843A	MH	-	Hamilton	Jerseyfield Lake	Other	17.0	4'	3'

## **INDIVIDUAL POND NARRATIVES FOR FERRIS LAKE WILD FOREST**

The following is a brief description of each pond in the Ferris Lake Wild Forest. Definitions of fisheries management classifications referred to in this section of the unit management plan are noted below:

**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** - Waters containing fish communities consisting of native and nonnative fishes which will be managed for their intrinsic ecological value without any new species introductions. Several waters in the FLWF that are currently fishless due to acidic conditions, but were formerly thought or known to have supported fish populations are included in this category.

**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 resources fall within this class of waters. Management may include stocking.

**Unknown Ponds and Lakes** - Waters which lack fishery 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.

**Alder Brook Lake** (MH-P 853) - Alder Brook Lake, also known from early records as Diamond Lake, is a 26-acre, shallow pond that has abundant floating and emergent vegetation. Most of the pond is less than 4 feet in depth. Alder Brook Lake was surveyed during the New York State Biological Survey in July of 1934. Gillnets captured white suckers and native-but widely-introduced (NBWI) brown bullheads. Shore seining captured redbelly dace, creek chubs (NBWI), blacknose dace, and brook trout. The two species of dace are generally intolerant of low pH conditions and their presence gives credibility to the reported pH of 6.9. A water sample gathered during the 1995 ALSC synoptic surveys had a pH of 6.19. Alder Brook Lake was surveyed again on July 14, 1997 for unit management planning purposes. This survey captured only brook trout and brown bullheads and documented that the pH has fallen to 5.58. The lake should be monitored for a continued decline in pH and potential loss of its fish population. Currently the brook trout populations appears to be relatively abundant with a net catch per unit of effort similar to many stocked waters. At this time the brook trout population is considered to be self-sustaining. Alder Brook Lake will be managed as an Adirondack Brook Trout Pond to preserve a native fish community.

*Management Class:* Adirondack Brook Trout

**Basin Pond** (MH-P 792) - Basin Pond is a 3-acre pond which has never received a biological survey.

*Management Class:* Unknown

**Big Alderbed Pond** (MH-P 790) - Big Alderbed Pond is a 44 acre marsh which was formerly a 100 acre impoundment that was reported to be excellent fishing. When the pond was netted in 1967, the old logging dam was in disrepair and the pond was only 1-2 feet deep except in the old stream channel. Brook trout and brown bullheads (NBWI) were captured in the deeper channel area. The dam has never been repaired and the pond is now warm,

shallow and weedy, with little management potential in its current condition. The pH is relatively favorable; a 1995 sample gathered for the ALSC synoptic surveys measured 5.95. The dam will not be maintained and the area allowed to revert back to its natural state. Big Alderbed Pond will be managed as an Adirondack Brook Trout Pond to preserve a native fish community.

*Management Class:* Adirondack Brook Trout

**Big Marsh Pond** (UH-P 239) - Big Marsh Pond is a large marsh that was previously deeper due to a manmade dam. No fisheries information is available other than an old report of chain pickerel. The dam is now out and while the pond is now smaller, a cursory examination in July 1997 indicated that there are still several acres of open water with abundant cover. A 1995 water sample collected for ALSC synoptic surveys had a favorable pH of 7.6. The pond appeared to be well suited for largemouth bass. Big Marsh Pond will be experimentally stocked with largemouth bass. Big Marsh Pond will be managed as a warmwater pond to preserve its aquatic community in the presence of historically associated species.

*Management Class:* Warmwater

**Bills Pond** (MH-776) - Bills Pond has never received a biological survey. A water sample taken during the 1995 ALSC synoptic survey showed the 1.5 meter pH of this 6 acre pond to be 4.39.

*Management Class:* Unknown

**Black Cat Lake** (MH-P 780) - Black Cat Lake is a 32-acre pond which was not studied during the original biological survey of the Mohawk Hudson drainage. It was reported to be good brook trout fishing at that time. Black Cat Lake was surveyed in June of 1954; the primary purpose of this survey was to determine if Black Cat Lake would be a suitable reclamation candidate. A gillnet set captured golden shiners (nonnative), yellow perch (nonnative), white suckers, creek chubs (NBWI) and brown bullheads (NBWI). The survey found fish to be abundant, but the pond was not considered a reclamation prospect due to the lack of a natural barrier or suitable site to construct one. The pH at a depth of 8 feet was 6.2. Black Cat Lake was surveyed again on July 16, 1996 for unit management planning purposes. This survey documented yellow perch, golden shiners, pumpkinseeds and brown bullheads. Neither creek chubs nor white suckers were collected. The pH is still quite favorable; the 1.5 meter sample from this survey measured 6.12. The 1996 survey affirmed that Black Cat Lake's lack of a suitable site to construct a barrier dam excludes it from consideration as a reclamation candidate. Given the favorable pH and previous history of good fishing, Black Cat Lake will be experimentally stocked with brown trout. Black Cat Lake will be managed as a coldwater pond to preserve its native fishes in the presence of historically associated and nonnative species.

*Management Class:* Coldwater

**Black Creek Lake** (MH-P 832) - Black Creek Lake (13 acres), like so many waters in the FLWF, has a demonstrable loss of fish species. First surveyed by the New York State Biological Survey in 1934, brown bullheads (NBWI) were common, and brook trout were reported. The pH was recorded at 6.2 during the survey. Black Creek Lake did not receive another biological survey until 1997 when it was studied in preparation for this unit plan. The July, 1997 survey revealed that the pond is now fishless and that the pH has dropped to 4.96. The survey indicated that Black Creek Lake would meet the Division of Fish and Wildlife's criteria as a liming candidate relative to bog characteristics, but its estimated flushing rate of 4.8 times per year is too high for inclusion in the Division of Fish, and Wildlife's pond liming program. Black Creek Lake will be managed to preserve its remaining aquatic resources for their intrinsic value.

*Management Class:* Other

**Blind Man's Vly** (MH-P 790A) - Blind Man's Vly is a shallow marsh which is tributary to Big Alderbed Pond. It has never received a biological survey, but a pH check was performed during the 1995 ALSC synoptic surveys. The 1.5 meter pH was 5.0.

*Management Class:* Unknown

**Bochen Lake** (MH-844) - Bochen Lake, a 22-acre lake, is located ½ mile East of the trail connecting Jerseyfield Lake to Hamilton County Route 17. Survey crews first visited in 1934 during the New York State Biological Survey. The pond appeared to be heavily fished and several boats were stored around the lake. The lake had been stocked annually with brook trout fingerlings from 1924 until the survey. A gillnet captured brook trout, creek chubs (NBWI) and brown bullheads (NBWI). In 1934 the pH was measured to be 6.2. Bochen Lake was not surveyed again until 1976 when an overnight gillnet set employing several nets failed to capture any fish. A minnow trap did capture a number of small bullheads. Based upon the results of this survey, the lake was assumed to be acidified and a long-standing brook trout stocking policy was discontinued. The annual brook trout policy of 1,000 fall fingerlings dated back at least 20 years. A pH measurement during ALSC synoptic surveys in 1995 showed the pH of Bochen Lake to be surprisingly high at 6.31. A follow up survey was conducted in July of 1997 in preparation for this plan. Like the 1976 netting effort, no fish were captured in Swedish style survey nets. Brown bullheads, creek chubs and a high number of golden shiners (nonnative) were captured in minnow traps and fine mesh gillnets. The 1.5 meter pH at the time of the survey was again favorable at 6.4. The failure of the brook trout and lack of larger bullheads in Bochen Lake is a bit of a mystery. However, given the favorable pH and previous history of good fishing, Bochen Lake should be experimentally stocked with brown trout and brook trout. Bochen Lake will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond to preserve its native fishes in the presence of historically associated and nonnative species.

*Management Class:* Adirondack Brook Trout

**Bowen Ponds** (MH 774) - Bowen Ponds (774) is a 1 acre pond that is tributary to West Creek Lake. It has never received a biological survey, but doubtless shares the same marginal conditions.

*Management Class:* Unknown

**Bowen Ponds** (MH-775) - Bowen Ponds (MH-775) is a 9 acre pond which never received a biological survey prior to a 1997 study made for the purpose of preparing this unit management plan. It is shown on some maps as Deer Pond. Standard ALSC type survey gear failed to capture any fish and the 1.5 meter pH was measured at 4.8. Bowen Ponds (MH-775) is located in a chain with Bowen Ponds (MH-774) and West Creek Lake. As Bowen Ponds (MH-775) is positioned at the uppermost position in the watershed, its flushing rate would be less than that of Bowen Ponds (MH-774) or West Creek Lake. The 1997 survey indicated that Bowen Pond (MH-775) would meet the Division of Fish and Wildlife's criteria as a liming candidate relative to bog characteristics, but its estimated flushing rate of 2.3 times per year is slightly too high for inclusion in the Division of Fish, and Wildlife's pond liming program. Bowen Pond (MH-775) will be managed to preserve its remaining aquatic resources for their intrinsic value.

*Management Class:* Other

**Boyer Lake** (MH-P 829) - Boyer Lake is a 27-acre lake which was not visited during the New York State Biological Survey; however it was reported to contain brown bullheads (NBWI) at the time. A 1955 overnight gillnet set documented that brown bullheads were abundant. A 1962 netting effort captured only one brown bullhead and one brook trout. Survey comments included a note that the previously excellent bullhead fishing "apparently declined abruptly 4 or 5 years ago. Schools of young bullheads were seen. The surface pH was measured at 5.2 during the survey. An experimental brook trout stocking policy was initiated about this time. In 1966 a netting was conducted to evaluate the stocking policy. This netting captured only three brown bullheads. No brook trout were collected. The surface pH was again measured as being 5.2 in 1966 and the survey recommendation was to delete the stocking policy.

Boyer Lake was most recently surveyed by ALSC in 1987. By this time the pond was fishless and the 1.5 meter pH had dropped to 4.7. The ALSC survey indicated that Boyer Lake would not meet the Division of Fish and Wildlife's criteria for inclusion in the limed waters program. It is located in Region 6. Boyer Lake will be managed to preserve its remaining aquatic resources for their intrinsic value.

*Management Class:* Other

**Broomstick Lake** (MH-P 720) - Broomstick Lake was first surveyed in 1934. At that time bullhead (NBWI) was the sole species captured, despite repeated stocking with brook trout fingerlings. The pH was reported to be 5.5 to 6.2. When Broomstick Lake was netted again in 1956 the bullheads were no longer present and the pond was fishless. The annual brook trout stocking policy of 1,000 fall fingerlings was suspended based upon the results of the 1956 survey. Broomstick Lake was sampled to determine its acidity status during 1995 ALSC synoptic surveys. A 1.5 meter pH was 5.01. A map check indicates that Broomstick Lake would not meet the Division of Fish and Wildlife's criteria for inclusion in the limed waters program as its flushing rate would exceed 2.0 times per year. Broomstick Lake is 19 acres in size and is reached by a .75 mile bushwhack from State Route 10. Broomstick Lake will be managed to preserve its remaining aquatic resources for their intrinsic value.

*Management Class:* Other

**Canada Lake** (MH-P 717) - Canada Lake, at 536 acres, is the one of the larger water bodies in the unit. First surveyed in 1934, Canada Lake contained nonnative fallfish, chain pickerel, yellow perch, smallmouth bass, lake whitefish and golden shiners; NBWI brown bullheads; white suckers and lake trout. A 1947 netting effort captured the same species plus creek chubsuckers<sup>1</sup>. A netting survey in 1964 noted the presence of rock bass (nonnative) and a 1976 netting effort failed to capture smallmouth bass or lake whitefish, but black crappies (nonnative) were first documented. Canada Lake has been stocked for many years with lake trout. Attempts to establish fisheries for other salmonids including brown trout and rainbow trout have met with only limited success. It is very likely that stocked rainbow trout would survive if current downward trends in acidification continue. The Bureau of Fisheries anticipates undertaking an updated survey of the Canada Lake system in the near future to evaluate the current lake trout stocking policy and discern changes in the fish community. Canada Lake can be reached by water from the West Lake Boat

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<sup>1</sup>This fish species, scientific name *Erimyzon oblongus oblongus*, is commonly known as creek chubsucker or sweet sucker. This species is very similar to the lake chubsucker, *Erimyzon sucetta*, which is currently listed as a threatened species in New York. *E. sucetta* is known to occur only in a few localities in the lowland areas of Rochester and Blind Sodus Bay (Smith, 1985). *Erimyzon oblongus* is more common and was collected by the Adirondack Lake Survey Corp. (ALSC) in 17 of 1123 waters surveyed (Gallagher, J., and J. Baker, 1990). Curiously, Carl George, in his excellent The Fishes of the Adirondack Park does not discuss the genus *Erimyzon*. A Biological Survey of the Mohawk-Hudson Watershed, a supplement to the Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the State of New York Conservation Department, names several waters in the FLWF vicinity from which *E. oblongus* were collected, and states that the species is native to the Mohawk River. "In the Mohawk drainage it was taken at the following localities: West and East Stoner Lakes, Green Lake, Pine Lake, West Lake, Otter Lake, Third Lake, Fourth Lake, Lelands Pond, tributary 240, tributary 88 of the Schoharie Creek near Middleburgh, and the Chenango Canal at the headwater of Oriskany Creek...It is evident that this species is native to the Mohawk as it is mentioned (*Labeo gibbosus*) from this river by DeKay."

Several of the above waters are known to still contain the species. In some surveys subsequent to the original biological survey of the state, the species is identified on survey forms as *Erimyzon sucetta*, but given the information available on the distribution of the two species, it is reasonable to assume that only creek chubsuckers are found in the Ferris Lake Wild Forest region.

Launch. The lake is adjacent State Route 10 and several smaller highways. Much of the shoreline is privately owned. Canada Lake will be managed as a two-story lake to preserve its native fishes in the presence of historically associated and nonnative species.

*Management Class:* Two Story

**Christian Lake** (MH-784) - Thirteen acre Christian lake was first surveyed on July 20, 1934 by the New York State Biological Survey Unit. No fish were taken in a 3-hour gillnet set, but seining captured pumpkinseeds (NBWI), creek chubs (NBWI), golden shiners (nonnative), blacknose dace and brook trout. The pH was recorded at 6.2-6.7. Those studying the pond in 1934 felt that the pond lacked sufficient deep water habitat to be a good trout pond. When the pond was again surveyed in 1965 white suckers had become established and were abundant. Golden shiners and blacknose dace were not captured in the 1965 effort, but brook trout and pumpkinseeds were still present. The pH measurements were similar, ranging from 5.5-6.5. The pond was reclaimed in 1967, and a success netting in August of 1970 captured a moderate number of brook trout, some over 12" in length. This netting showed that pumpkinseeds had survived the treatment.

A 1980 survey indicated a fish community similar to that which had been present in 1967, but the pH measurements had dropped to 5.0-5.4. The most recent survey of Christian Lake is a 1997 study conducted in preparation for this plan. The results were strikingly similar to the last two surveys in terms of fish species, size and numbers caught; moderate numbers of mid-sized brook trout and pumpkinseeds. The pH is now more favorable and was measured at 6.5. While no single natural fish barrier can be identified on the outlet stream of Christian Lake, the overall steep gradient functions as an effective barrier, which has prevented the reintroduction of undesirable fish for over thirty years. Christian Lake will be reclaimed if a fish species that presents a threat to the brook trout fishery should become established. When a reclamation is determined to be necessary, the UMP will be revised to include it in the Schedule for Implementation and the pond narrative will be revised to reflect the new survey data. Christian Lake will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond to enhance and restore a native fish community. It will be reclaimed upon the establishment of nonnatives or other fishes to enhance and restore a native fish community.

*Management Class:* Adirondack Brook Trout

**Clockmill Pond** (UH-P 228) - Clockmill Pond is 67-acre pond that is easily reached by a 1 mile trail from Powley Road. The southern arm of the lake which constitutes about 40% of the total surface area is a marsh. Clockmill Pond was surveyed by the New York State Biological Survey on June 25, 1932. A 3 hour gillnet set captured no fish, but one pumpkinseed (NBWI), two chain pickerel (nonnative) and two brown bullheads (NBWI) were collected by shore seining. The pond was reported to be "foul" on the bottom, and the gillnets were slimy from algae when retrieved. The pH was 5.2 and oxygen levels were low (0 ppm at 12 feet). Routine water chemistry and pH measurements were gathered on July 16, 1997 for Clockmill Pond in preparation for this unit management plan. The 1.5 meter pH was 4.97. Low summer oxygen levels similar to 1932 were not encountered; the oxygen level at 15 feet was 11.0 ppm. Given the marked changes in water chemistry, the fish fauna of Clockmill Pond is likely no longer the same as it was in 1932. Because Clockmill Pond resides in a chain of interconnected lakes it is not a candidate for either liming or reclamation. Clockmill Pond will be managed to preserve its remaining aquatic resources for their intrinsic value.

*Management Class:* Other

**Conglin Lakes** (MH-P 756-758) - Conglin Lakes is a chain of three small connected ponds which had never been surveyed prior to 1997. The ponds were not visited during the 1930's Biological Survey, but are simply listed as "pickerel reported". Modern biological surveys were conducted on all three waters for unit management planning purposes. Both Upper Conglin Lake and Lower Conglin Lake contain brown bullheads (NBWI) in low abundance. No fish were captured in Middle Conglin Lake. The paucity of fish in these three waters is curious as they appear to have surprisingly good chemistry. The pH values are among the best in the area, with the upper two ponds being

measured at 6.38 and 6.62. pH is lower in the lower lake, but is still suitable at 5.85. The lakes occur in relatively gentle terrain, so one would expect greater diversity from downstream sources. The apparently open fisheries niche makes one wonder if these are waters that lost species diversity due to acidification and are now experiencing improved pH conditions. An experimental brook trout policy has been implemented in these waters in an attempt to provide angling opportunities in an area of the region in which such opportunity is limited. The Conglin Lakes will be managed as Adirondack brook trout ponds to enhance and restore native fish communities.

*Management Class:* Adirondack Brook Trout

**Coon Vly** (MH-P 785) - Coon Vly is 2.0 acre pond in the course of a stream. It has no historical survey data, but was reported to contain brook trout in 1934.

*Management Class:* Unknown

**Cranberry Lake** (MH-P 815) - At one time Cranberry Lake's water elevation was controlled by a dam used for log drives. A 2001 DEC inspection found the dam out. All that remains of the lake's 48 acres is a low gradient, meandering mud bottom stream. It is located in Region 6.

*Management Class:* Unknown.

**Debraine Lake** (MH-P 846) - Debraine Lake is a 13-acre pond which never received its first modern biological survey in July of 1997 in preparation for this unit management plan. The survey showed that at 5.18, the 1.5 meter pH was only a slightly more favorable than samples taken from many nearby waters. Even so, the pond was found to have a population of small bullheads (NBWI). A 1995 summer pH taken during ALSC synoptic surveys was higher at 5.63. While a flushing rate is not available, Debraine Lake's comparatively large watershed appears to preclude its inclusion in the Division of Fish and Wildlife's pond liming program. Its pH and evidence of fish survival warrants the initiation of an experimental brook trout stocking policy. Debraine Lake will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond to enhance and restore a native fish community.

*Management Class:* Adirondack Brook Trout

**Deer Lake** (MH-P 824) - This 10-acre lake was surveyed for the first time in 1987 by ALSC. The ALSC survey captured no fish and the 1.5 meter pH was measured at 4.53. The flushing rate of Deer Lake is estimated to be 3.9 times per year, a value in excess of the Division of Fish and Wildlife's current criteria of 2.0 or less for a water to be considered for inclusion in the limed waters program. Deer Lake will be managed to preserve its remaining aquatic resources for their intrinsic value.

*Management Class:* Other

**Dexter Lake** (MH-P 759) - Dexter Lake, at 32.1 acres, is a moderate size water body with historically significant data. In Fred Mather's "Adirondack Fishes with Descriptions of New Species, from Researches Made in 1882" (1884), Dexter Lake, along with Spectacle Lakes, is mentioned as being one of only a few Adirondack lakes known to have been stocked with chain pickerel (nonnative). Letters to Mather reported the demise of brook trout in these lakes due to the unwise introduction. Pickerel were reported again on a 1930's survey sheet. A 1995 pH measurement was 5.86. Surveyed in August of 1997 for unit management planning purposes, Dexter Lake is a substantial water body, with a maximum depth of 22 feet. A temperature profile revealed that the lake does not thermally stratify. The lake has a warmwater fish community consisting of brown bullheads (NBWI), pumpkinseeds (NBWI), yellow perch (nonnative) and chain pickerel (nonnative). The pH was 5.87. The flat terrain and extensive wetlands along the outlet make chemical reclamation of this pond infeasible. Pending the outcome of experimental introductions of largemouth bass in other waters with similar pH values, an experimental stocking of Dexter Lake will be considered. Dexter Lake

will be managed as a warmwater lake to preserve its native fishes in the presence of historically associated and nonnative species.

*Management Class:* Warmwater

**Dry Lake** (MH-P 761) - Dry Lake is a 13 acre shallow, weedy pond that is connected to Spectacle Lakes (above discussion) with no physical barrier to fish between the two water bodies. Due to low pH it may well be that Dry Lake contains fewer fish species or no fish at all. In the summer of 1995 the pH was measured at 4.76. Because Dry Lake is connected to Spectacle Lakes it cannot be managed separately. It is not a candidate for liming or reclamation. Dry Lake will be managed as a warmwater lake to preserve its native fishes in the presence of historically associated and nonnative species.

*Management Class:* Warmwater

**Ferris Lake** (MH-777) - At 120 surface acres, the namesake of the unit is one of the larger water bodies. In Fred Mather's "Adirondack Fishes with Descriptions of New Species, from Researches made in 1882" (1884), he published some information about the distribution of fishes that was garnered by inquiries. These inquiries were in the form of 15 questions that were published in Forest and Stream and also sent to various persons known to be familiar with Adirondack locales. Several respondents were familiar with the Ferris Lake area, especially one Watts T. Loomis of Little Falls, New York. Ferris Lake is specifically mentioned in his response as not containing lake trout ("salmon") but is not mentioned among waters not containing brook trout. In fact his response and those of Captain L.A. Beardsley, also of Little Falls, and Mr. C.P. Williams, President of Albany National Bank, would suggest that virtually all the waters of the Ferris Lake area contained brook trout at that time. Ferris Lake was surveyed by the New York State Biological Survey in 1934. Species captured by seine and gillnets included but one nonnative species; golden shiners. Native-but-widely-introduced species included common shiners, brown bullheads, creek chubs and pumpkinseeds. Native species included brook trout, white suckers and blacknose dace. Brook trout were considered abundant at the time of the survey, but the lake was considered to be heavily stocked. pH values ranged from 6.0 to 7.4.

A 1953 netting effort captured most of the same species as the previous survey, but nonnative yellow perch were now established and the brook trout had become rare. No blacknose dace were collected in the 1953 effort. pH values had not changed dramatically, with the June, 1953 values ranging from 5.9 to 6.0. Ferris Lake was surveyed by ALSA in 1987. Species collected included golden shiners, yellow perch, creek chubs, brown bullheads and pumpkinseeds. Brook trout are no longer present in the lake. A 1997 water sample showed that pH values remain higher than many surrounding waters at 5.86 but the low ANC values (approximately 10 ueq/l) indicate that buffering capacity is very low. Pending the success of experimental largemouth bass stockings in other marginally acidified waters, Ferris Lake will be stocked with largemouth bass. Ferris Lake will be managed as a warmwater lake to preserve its native fishes in the presence of historically associated and nonnative species.

*Management Class:* Warmwater

**Ferris Vly** (MH-P 778) - Ferris Vly is an 11-acre marsh on the inlet of Ferris Lake which is largely created by a beaver dam. A summer pH taken for ALSA synoptic survey showed the surface pH to be 6.56. Hopefully Ferris Vly offers some sanctuary from acidified conditions for native minnows.

*Management Class:* Unknown

**Feullard Lake** (MH-P 845) - This 6.2-acre pond never received a biological survey until an ALSA effort in 1987. It was earlier reported to be a beaver pond, but the ALSA survey found that it had a maximum depth of 18 feet. The pond was fishless and was found to have an extremely low pH of 4.54 at a 1.5 meter depth. With a flushing rate of

2.3 times per year, the pond falls outside the Division of Fish and Wildlife's criterion of 2.0 or less to qualify as a candidate for liming. Feullard Lake will be managed to preserve its remaining aquatic resources for their intrinsic value.

*Management Class:* Other

**Fourth Lake** (MH-P 765) - Fourth Lake is one of a chain of six lakes which includes; Waters Millpond (MH P 762), Unnamed Pond (MH P 762A), Long Lake (MH-P 763), Third Lake (MH-P 764), and Goose Egg Lake (MH-P 766). This chain of lakes is very interesting as the fish community varies greatly in the different waters as does the water quality, especially in regards to pH and ANC. Interestingly, the pH is best in the central portion of the chain (Long Lake and Third Lake) and is lower both up and downstream.

Fourth Lake is a substantial water body with a 47.4 acre surface area. It was briefly examined in 1934 by the New York State Biological Survey Unit. Crew members made a 4 hour gillnet set and conducted shore seining. They reported brook trout, pumpkinseed (NBWI) and creek chubsuckers. The pond was characterized as being shallow and weedy with a limited amount of trout habitat. The surface pH was 6.2. Fourth Lake was again surveyed in 1957 in anticipation of reclaiming the entire chain above Waters Millpond. The fish community was documented to include yellow perch (nonnative), brown bullheads (NBWI), golden shiners (nonnative), pumpkinseeds (NBWI) and creek chubsuckers. Brook trout were reported. The reclamation was carried out in September of 1957 and Fourth Lake was stocked with brook trout in 1958. Trout survival was documented in 1959 and 1969 and correspondence files include reports of good fishing. However, a 1976 acid waters survey captured no fish and the stocking policy was deleted. In August of 1997 an updated biological survey was undertaken in preparation for this plan. Three golden shiners were captured in an overnight effort which employed two Swedish survey nets and a fine mesh minnow net. The pH was measured at 4.97.

At this time no active fisheries management is anticipated for Fourth Lake. However, the pH should be periodically checked. If the pH should show a trend of improvement, brook trout management would again become a viable option. A summer pH measurement approaching 5.2 would indicate conditions suitable for an experimental stocking. Nearby Indian Lake sustains a good brook trout fishery and has a summer pH of only 4.8. Given that Fourth Lake has exhibited poor survival in the past, it seems reasonable to wait until pH returns to more favorable level.

Fourth Lake will be annually sampled for pH and ANC for the next several years. At such a time as acidity levels decrease and the summer 1.0 meter pH rises to 5.2 or above the pond will be experimentally stocked with brook trout and managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond to enhance and restore a native fish community.

*Management Class:* Adirondack Brook Trout

**Frank's Pond** (MH-782) - Frank's Pond is a 3-acre pond that first received a biological survey in September of 1987 by the Adirondack Lake Survey Corporation. While the pond was fishless, the 1.5 meter pH was 5.6, somewhat better than many other waters in the unit. Slightly elevated dissolved organic carbon (DOC) and stained water (40 platinum cobalt color units) suggested that an experimental brook trout stocking policy might be productive. A brook trout fingerling policy was initiated in 1994. A follow up survey to determine the success of this policy will be undertaken. However, an angler reported having good angling in Frank's Pond during the 1998 fishing season. Frank's Pond will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond to preserve a native fish community.

*Management Class:* Adirondack Brook Trout

**G Lake** (MH-P 859) - G Lake was studied in 1934 by the New York State Biological Survey Unit. A private fishing preserve at that time, the lake was heavily stocked with brook trout. A gillnetting effort in August 1934 documented the dense brook trout population plus NBWI pumpkinseed and brown bullheads. The pH was measured at 6.0 to 6.6.

The brook trout were heavily parasitized by the copepod *Salmoncola edwardsii*. G Lake was reclaimed by a private landowner in 1950 in an attempt to break the life cycle of the parasitic copepod. The reclamation was facilitated by a man-made concrete dam on the outlet, approximately 4 feet in height, which allowed the water to be retained and was an effective fish barrier. Just prior to reclamation, the fish community was largely the same as in 1934 with the additional species creek chubs (NBWI) being noted. The pH was also similar, ranging from 6.0 to 6.3. A follow up netting in 1953 indicated that the reclamation had been successful in eliminating all brook trout competitors and in eradicating the parasitic copepod. G lake was not netted again until 1978 when it was included in the regional acid waters survey. Brook trout, creek chubs (NBWI) and golden shiners were captured. The brook trout were relatively abundant with several quality size individuals. The pH was much lower than previously recorded, ranging from 4.8 to 5.2. A repeat survey in 1981 yielded information similar to the 1978 effort, with golden shiners increasing in abundance. G Lake was last visited in 1994 when it was surveyed for reclamation potential. The concrete dam was badly undermined and no longer functions as barrier to fish. However, the outlet stream's steep gradient does act as an effective fish barrier as evidenced by fact that several fish species found in the South Branch of West Canada Creek have not colonized G Lake. G Lake is accessible by a 2½ mile road and trail from State Route 8. G Lake will be reclaimed and managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond to enhance and restore a native fish community.

*Management Class:* Adirondack Brook Trout

**Glasgow Pond** (MH-695) - Glasgow Pond is shallow 6-acre pond reachable by trail leading from the Glasgow Road. The name Glasgow Mills appears on topographic maps in that vicinity and suggests that the pond outlet may have been previously dammed for water power purposes. It was surveyed in 1955 and again in 1966. Both surveys showed the pond to contain brown bullheads (NBWI) and chain pickerel (nonnative). Glasgow Pond will be managed as a warmwater lake to preserve its native fishes in the presence of nonnative species.

*Management Class:* Warmwater

**Good Luck Lake** (UH-P 265) - Good Luck Lake, like many of the waters in the FLWF, has received little biological investigation. It received a cursory netting in 1932 as part of the New York Biological Survey. At that time the pond contained nonnative fallfish, chain pickerel and yellow perch, native-but-widely-introduced brown bullheads and pumpkinseed, and white suckers. Notes from that survey indicated that bass were not known to occur, but would likely do well. Good Luck Lake is moderate in size at 84.5 acres. A recent netting survey conducted in 1996 for unit management planning purposes documented virtually the same fish community as the 1932 survey. The presence of nonnative golden shiners in 1996 is the one deviation. During the time of the 1996 survey the surface pH was 5.76. Pending bass stocking success evaluations of other waters with similar chemistry, largemouth bass will be introduced. Good Luck Lake can be reached by a short paddle up the outlet from the West Branch of the Sacandaga River or by a ½-mile trail from State Route 10. Good Luck Lake will be managed as a warmwater lake to preserve its native fishes in the presence of historically associated and nonnative species.

*Management Class:* Warmwater

**Goose Egg Lake** (MH-P 766) - Goose Egg Lake is one of an interesting chain of lakes (see the discussion for Fourth Lake MH-P 765). Goose Egg Lake is a small (5.9-acre) bog pond which flows directly into Long Lake. It is very acidic and has probably been so for a long time. The pond was reclaimed in 1957 as part of the Long Lake chain, but it may have been fishless. No fish were captured during pretreatment netting and no mention is made of fish being killed during the treatment. Goose Egg Pond was surveyed in preparation for this plan. The pond was fishless and the pH of a water sample taken on August 6, 1997 was 4.40. Goose Egg Lake will be managed to preserve its remaining aquatic resources for their intrinsic value.

*Management Class:* Other

**Hart Vly Lake** (MH-P 752) - Hart Vly Lake is a 6-acre pond which received its first biological survey on July 15, 1997, when it was surveyed in preparation for this unit management plan. A 1995 pH check during ALSC synoptic surveys had shown that the pH of this water to extremely low; a 1.5 meter sample yielded a pH of 4.75. The 1997 survey verified that the pond is fishless and the pH remains critically low at 4.74. The survey found that Hart Vly has the physical attributes to be a reclamation candidate, including a natural barrier falls on the outlet. Additionally, the 1997 survey indicated that Hart Vly Lake would meet the Division of Fish and Wildlife's criteria as a liming candidate relative to bog characteristics, but its estimated flushing rate of 3.2 times per year is slightly too high for inclusion in the Division of Fish, and Wildlife's pond liming program. Maps show no trail leading to Hart Vly Lake. It would be a bushwhack of approximately 1½ miles from State Route 8. Hart Vly Lake will be managed to preserve its remaining aquatic resources for their intrinsic value.

*Management Class:* Other

**Hillabrandt Vly** (MH-713) - Hillabrandt Vly is large (53-acre) wetland located past Glasgow Pond on the same trail. A 1995 ALSC synoptic survey measured the pH of Hillabrandt Vly to be only 4.95. Visual observations in 1997 showed that there is now very little open water, and a high percentage of floating bog habitat. No other survey information is available.

*Management Class:* Unknown

**House Pond** (MH-769-770) - In its current high water condition caused by a beaver dam, House Pond encompasses what appears on older maps as two ponds. House Pond was not surveyed during the New York State Biological Survey, but was reported as being a brook trout pond. Surrounded by fishless acidified waters, House Pond is an oasis. First surveyed in 1987 by ALSC, House Pond has a self-sustaining population of brook trout and bullheads (NBWI). There is no record of House Pond being stocked with brook trout and the current trout population is considered a heritage strain. The flushing rate was estimated at 3.21 times per year. Although the pond has a bog type shoreline around 40% of its perimeter, the 1.5 meter pH was 5.8. A second netting conducted by DEC in 1989 also caught brook trout, but did not capture brown bullheads. Because of its unique acidity status the Bureau of Fisheries has annually monitored the pH for the past several years. The most recent measurement was 07/18/00, when a 1.5 meter sample had a pH of 6.23. House Pond will continue to be monitored for favorable pH and brook trout production. If the pH in this unique water should drop to dangerous levels it will be limed to sustain the brook trout fishery. Although its flushing rate falls slightly outside the Division of Fish and Wildlife's criterion for liming candidates of 2.0 or less, House Pond's standing as a brook trout water and the likelihood that it contains a heritage strain of brook trout justifies it as an exception to the liming criteria. House Pond will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond to preserve a native fish community.

*Management Class:* Adirondack Brook Trout

**Iron Lake** (MH-P 779) - Iron Lake was not studied during the original Biological Survey of the Mohawk Hudson drainage in 1934. It was reported to provide no fishing opportunities. A 1954 netting effort showed that the pond was fishless and that the pH was 6.1. Based upon the 1954 survey a brook trout stocking policy was initiated. Iron Lake has received five netting checks over the years since the stocking policy began. In each effort fair numbers of brook trout have been caught. No other fish species has been found. The 1987 ALSC survey established that the pond met the Division of Fish and Wildlife's criteria for pond liming. A July 1996 survey undertaken for unit management planning purposes affirmed the pond to be a brook trout monoculture, with a critical 1.5 meter pH of 5.01 and showed that Iron Lake had the attributes for reclamation should one become necessary. Iron Lake will be reclaimed if a fish species that presents a threat to the brook trout fishery should become established. When a reclamation is determined to be necessary, the UMP will be revised to include it in the Schedule for Implementation and the pond narrative will be revised to reflect the new survey data. Iron Lake is 25 acres in size and can be accessed by a short carry from Kennels Pond on the east or a longer bushwhack from Ferris Lake on the west.

Iron Lake will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond to enhance and restore a native fish community. If future surveys indicate that liming is necessary for continued brook trout survival, Iron Lake will be limed. It will be reclaimed upon the establishment of nonnatives or other fishes that jeopardize the brook trout population.

*Management Class:* Adirondack Brook Trout

**Jockeybush Lake** (UH-P 259) - Jockeybush Lake was studied by the New York State Biological Survey on July 19, 1932. A overnight gillnet captured yellow perch (nonnative), golden shiners (nonnative), brown bullheads (NBWI) and pumpkinseeds (NBWI). Species reported to be present at that time, but not collected during the survey, included white suckers, brook trout and lake trout. The surface pH was 5.6 at the time of the survey. When the pond was netted again in 1951, brown bullheads, golden shiners and pumpkinseeds were captured. The pond was reclaimed in August 1951 and brook trout and white suckers were additional species collected. pH values in 1951 were simply recorded as "below 6.0".

Jockeybush Lake was netted three times between 1964 and 1981 to check on the trout survival and the status of competing fish. In all three surveys brook trout were the only species captured and they appeared to be moderately abundant. Jockeybush Lake was netted by ALSC in 1987. The brook trout catch was excellent despite pH values generally considered less than optimum. The 1.5 meter pH was 5.31 at the time of the netting survey. With a calculated flushing rate of 1.7 times per year, the ALSC survey indicated that Jockeybush Lake would meet the Division of Fish and Wildlife's criteria for inclusion in the limed waters program. This 43-acre trout lake was last surveyed on July 16, 1996 in preparation for this unit management plan. This survey showed that Jockeybush Lake continues to support a native fish community consisting of brook trout despite near critical acidity levels. The brook trout are maintained by stocking.

ALSC sampled Jockeybush Lake for pH and ANC in 5 consecutive months from May through September of 1996. The pH ranged from 5.12 to 5.51 and ANC from -1.8 to 4.3. This pond may be reached via a 1-mile trail from State Route 10. Jockeybush Lake will be reclaimed if a fish species that presents a threat to the brook trout fishery should become established. When a reclamation is determined to be necessary, the UMP will be revised to include it in the Schedule for Implementation and the pond narrative will be revised to reflect the new survey data.

Jockeybush Lake will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond to enhance and restore a native fish community. If future surveys indicate that liming is necessary for continued brook trout survival, Jockeybush Lake it will be limed. It will be reclaimed upon the establishment of nonnatives or other fishes that jeopardize the brook trout population.

*Management Class:* Adirondack Brook Trout

**Knapps Long Lake** (MH-P 753) - Knapps Long Lake is a 19-acre lake from which brook trout were reported during the 1930's Biological Survey. Never netted until 1963, the fish fauna then consisted of brook trout and NBWI brown bullheads and pumpkinseeds and white suckers. The pH at that time was 5.65. Data was updated for Knapps Long Lake in preparation for this plan. An August, 1997 survey showed that brook trout and white suckers are no longer present, but that golden shiners (nonnative) are now established. The pH was essentially unchanged at 5.53. Knapps Long Lake is centrally located in a chain of lakes. It is fed by Long Pond (MH-P 755) and Unnamed Pond (MH-P 754) and flows into Knapp Reservoir. Extensive wetlands throughout the system make reclamation infeasible at this time. The present conditions found in the 1997 survey (relatively favorable pH and moderate competition) warrant an experimental brook trout stocking policy. Knapps Long Pond will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond to enhance and restore a native fish community.

*Management Class:* Adirondack Brook Trout

**Lily Lake** (MH-P 716) - Lily Lake is a 42.0- acre body of water which is actually the long outlet arm of Canada Lake. Last surveyed by the ALSC in 1987, Lily Lake contained nonnative northern pike, golden shiners, fallfish, yellow perch, black crappie, rock bass, and largemouth bass, and NBWI brown bullheads and pumpkinseed, as well as creek chubsuckers\* (see discussion on page \_ for a discussion on the endemicity of this species). In recent years it has been stocked with smallmouth bass by a private individual under a permit issued by DEC and reports of anglers catching quality size largemouth and smallmouth bass have been received. The pH at the time of the ALSC survey was 6.36. The Canada Lake system is thought to be rather unproductive from a nutrient standpoint and like most waters in the area has been impacted by acidification. Lily Lake is paralleled by the Stewart Landing Road, although much of the shoreline along the road is in private ownership. The lake can be reached by boat from West Lake, a connected water which has a DEC boat launch. Lily Lake will be managed as a warmwater lake to preserve its native fishes in the presence of historically associated and nonnative species.

*Management Class:* Warmwater

**Little Chub Lake** (MH-P 751) - Little Chub Lake is a 1-acre pond that has very little file information. In 1932 it was reported to contain chain pickerel (nonnative), yellow perch (nonnative) and brown bullheads (NBWI).

*Management Class:* Unknown

**Little Metcalf Lake** (MH-768) - Little Metcalf Lake was first surveyed in 1975 by the Bureau of Fisheries. Survey comments include reports that brook trout and bullheads were reported in the 1950's. At the time of the 1975 survey, observations of this 8-acre pond were typical of a critically acidified water including water very clear and *Utricularia* abundant on bottom. No fish were captured in gillnets or a minnow trap. A 1.5 meter ph measurement taken by ALSC during the 1995 synoptic surveys was 4.95. Little Metcalf Lake is remote, and could be accessed by a 1.5-mile bushwhack from the Jerseyfield Lake Road. It is located in Region 6. Little Metcalf Lake will be managed to preserve its remaining aquatic resources for their intrinsic value.

*Management Class:* Other

**Long Lake** (MH-P 763) - Long Lake is one of an interesting chain of lakes(see the discussion for Fourth Lake MH-P 765). Long Lake was not surveyed during the 1930's Biological Survey. A net check and shore survey in July of 1957 determined that the lake contained chain pickerel and yellow perch, both nonnative species. Brown bullheads (NBWI) were also reported. The pond was reclaimed with rotenone shortly after the survey and stocked with brook trout in early 1958. The natural barrier separating Long Lake from downstream Waters Mill Pond was apparently not fully effective and in the following decade the lake was invaded by creek chubsuckers, white suckers(NBWI), brown bullheads (NBWI), dace and other unidentified minnows. The brook trout population, supported by annual stocking, remained at a moderate level. By 1973 chain pickerel were again present and management for brook trout was no longer considered possible without construction of a barrier dam on the outlet and a second reclamation. Although contemplated this work was not carried out. An August 1997 survey conducted for purposes of this plan indicate that the fish population now consists of chain pickerel, brown bullheads, golden shiners (nonnative) and creek chubsuckers. With a summer pH of 5.96 at the time of the survey, Long Lake has a more favorable pH than most other ponds in the area and will be experimentally stocked with largemouth bass. Long Lake will be managed as a warmwater lake to preserve its native fishes in the presence of historically associated species and nonnative species.

*Management Class:* Warmwater

**Long Lake** (MH-P 823) - Long Lake is a 54-acre water that lies on both public and private land. About 70 % of its area is in the Ferris Lake Wild Forest. The lake was first visited by the New York State Biological Survey on July 31, 1934. The caretaker of Jerseyfield Lake reported the pond to contain brook trout and bullheads. Another local individual reported lake trout also to be present. An overnight gillnet set failed to capture any fish, although the nets

were set primarily to target lake trout. pH values reported at the time of the survey ranged from 5.4 to 6.2. A netting survey conducted by the Bureau of Fisheries during 1976 acid water surveys failed to capture any fish and a long-term brook trout fingerling stocking policy was terminated. It should be noted that one year prior to the survey, Conservation Officer Homer Preston had reported good catches of brook trout from Long Lake. A summer 1995 pH check conducted by ALSA for synoptic surveys had a pH of 4.91. The acidified condition of the lake was reaffirmed in the summer of 1997 when a 1.5 meter water sample was determined to have a pH of 4.94. Long Lake has a maximum depth of 55 feet and a significant amount of water over 30 in depth. Its watershed is relatively small, which would cause it to have a low flushing rate. Long Lake will be evaluated to determine if it meets the Division of Fish and Wildlife's Criteria for inclusion in its pond liming program. If Long Lake meets these criteria, it will be limed to restore a native fish community. Long Lake will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond to restore a native fish community.

*Management Class:* Adirondack Brook Trout

**Long Pond** (MH-P 755) - Long Pond is a 19.0 acre pond which flows into Knapps Long Lake. Although no fish barrier exists between the ponds, the fish communities differ, suggesting that the beaver marshes on Long Pond outlet act as a barrier to at least some species. Long Pond was never surveyed until 1978, despite a history of stocking with brook trout. Because the 1978 survey captured only brown bullheads (NBWI) the stocking policy was deleted. During the 1978 survey the pH was measured at 4.8. A 1997 fisheries survey undertaken for preparation of this unit management plan caught brown bullheads in numbers and size similar to those handled in 1978. The pH was significantly better at 5.77. The improved pH justifies an experimental stocking of brook trout fingerlings. Long Pond will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond to enhance and restore a native fish community.

*Management Class:* Adirondack Brook Trout

**Morley Lake** (MH-P778A) - Morley Lake is a 17.4-acre pond which lies south of Jockeybush Pond and could be accessed by ½-mile bushwhack from there. Situated on a plateau, the lake drains north to Black Cat Outlet. Some file data indicates that the lake drains south to Limestone Creek, but a field check on February 22, 1999 shows this to be incorrect. Morley Lake has a brief history of fish management. It was stocked for a time in the late 1950's, but two attempts to collect trout in 1960 and 1961 were unsuccessful. The 1960 effort relied on angling, without success. In July 1961 gillnets were set overnight and no fish were captured. The surface pH was 5.4 and liming was recommended. Morley Lake was most recently surveyed in July of 1996 for unit management planning purposes. This survey showed that the pond is fishless and acidified with a 1.5 meter pH of 4.97. Physical assessments showed that the pond has an excellent natural barrier on the outlet and would make a suitable reclamation candidate should reclamation ever become necessary. They also showed that the pond meets the Division of Fish and Wildlife's criteria for liming in terms of water quality and color and bog characteristics. Unfortunately a bathymetric map and volumetric check showed that the flushing rate is 2.40 times per year, somewhat greater than the Division of Fish and Wildlife's criterion of 2.0 or less for inclusion in the limed waters program. Morley Lake will be managed to preserve its remaining aquatic resources for their intrinsic value.

*Management Class:* Other

**Mountain Pond** (MH-781) - Mountain Pond is a 1-acre pond that has never received a biological survey.

*Management Class:* Unknown

**Mounts Creek Lake** (MH-P 814) - Mounts Creek Lake is a 14.5-acre pond that is accessed by the Jerseyfield Lake trail. Mounts Creek Lake was first surveyed in July of 1971. Swedish gillnets captured a moderate number of brown bullheads (NBWI) and the lake was considered a good potential brook trout water. Anglers reported no success for brook trout following stocking and a follow up survey in May of 1973 confirmed the lack of success. pH values were

measured at 5.5 in both 1971 and 1973. A 1987 ALSC survey showed that bullheads are abundant despite a 1 meter pH of 4.89. The flushing rate of Mounts Creek Lake is estimated to be 4.5 per year. The lake is located in Region 6. Mounts Creek Lake will be managed to preserve its native fish community for its intrinsic value.

*Management Class:* Other

**Mud Lake** (MH-P 712) - Mud Lake is a 12-acre pond which has never received a formal biological survey. An informal file note indicates that it contains nonnative chain pickerel and NBWI brown bullheads. Mud Lake flows to Middle Sprite Creek via a relatively low gradient outlet, so it likely contains other fish species as well. It can be reached by a 1½-mile bushwhack from Stearns Landing or a similar distance from State Route 119. Mud Lake will be managed as a warmwater pond to preserve its native fishes in the presence of nonnative species.

*Management Class:* Warmwater

**Mud Lake** (MH-767) - Mud Lake is a small, remote water located approximately 2 miles from the nearest road. The pond was first surveyed in 1987 by ALSC. The pond is mostly shallow, but does have a small area that is 15 feet in depth. The pond was fishless and had a pH of only 4.97. The flushing rate is estimated to be 14 times per year, significantly higher than the Division of Fish and Wildlife's criteria for liming candidates. It is located in Region 6. Mud Lake will be managed to preserve its remaining aquatic resources for their intrinsic value.

*Management Class:* Other

**Mud Lake** (MH-P 816) - A 2001 survey of 23-acre Mud Lake revealed the presence of naturally sustaining populations of both brook trout and brown bullhead, plus remnant stocks of white sucker and golden shiner. If this brook trout population is "wild", it is an especially valuable resource. Future management plans for this lake include monitoring fish populations and water chemistry status. In particular, the spawning status of the lake's brook trout population needs to be confirmed. At present the lake's pH is low, but not threatening to its fish populations. If its summer pH declines below 5.7, it will be considered for lime treatment in accordance with the Division of Fish, Wildlife and Marine Resources Pond Liming Policy. It is located in Region 6.

*Management Class:* Adirondack Brook Trout

**Mud Pond** (MH-P 226) - This 13-acre water has no data other than a 1932 comment that pickerel were NSA (natural spawning adequate).

*Management Class:* Unknown

**Mud Pond** (MH-P 714) - Mud Pond is a 7-acre marsh which a 1995 data sheet describes as "pond out". Mud Pond owes its ephemeral existence to beaver activity.

*Management Class:* Unknown

**Negro Lake** (MH-P 738) - Negro Lake is a 6-acre pond which is tributary to Canada Lake. As the outlet stream which connects the two water bodies is moderately low gradient Negro Lake likely contains many of the same fish species as Canada Lake. No fisheries survey has been conducted on Negro Lake, but a summer pH was taken in 1995. The summer pH was 5.54. Negro Lake is accessed by a ½ mile bushwhack from Canada Lake.

*Management Class:* Unknown

**Nine Corner Lake** (MH-P 719) - Nine Corner Lake is a 111-acre lake with an extensive history of fish management. First surveyed in 1934, the low density of the fish population and recorded observations suggest that this lake may have been impacted by acidification at this early date. The scant vegetation, clear water and reduced success of the formerly excellent lake trout fishery are all noted. The decline in lake trout may have been in part attributable to the reduction of deep water habitat due to the breaching of a manmade dam which added 10 feet to the lake depth. Records show that lake trout had been stocked for several years prior to the 1934 survey. Species present in 1934 included lake trout, nonnative yellow perch and golden shiners, and NBWI brown bullheads and pumpkinseeds and white suckers.

The pond was reclaimed in 1954 to provide a brook trout fishery. The species composition at the time of the reclamation was the same as that in 1934. The pond provided fair brook trout fishing for a time, but by 1963 the Department received reports of a decline in angling quality. A netting check in 1963 caught few brook trout and pH values ranged from 5.4 to 5.6, a drop from earlier measurements. A 1963 lake description is typical of an acidified lake; "crystal clear with blue cast, sterile appearing". Despite continued stocking of brook trout, a 1973 gillnetting effort captured only brown bullheads. The stocking policy was suspended due to the lack of success and by 1975 the pH had dropped below 5.0. Nine Corner Lake was experimentally limed with 21 tons of hydrated lime in May of 1977. A planting of yearling brook trout was made shortly after and subsequent netting documented good initial growth and survival. The amount of limestone applied was an insufficient amount to provide long-term buffering and the pH had dropped to pre-treatment levels in 2 years time. Later applications of hydrated lime and agricultural limestone elevated the pH, but program limitations prevented an application of the magnitude needed for a lake of this size.

A follow up netting in 1985 revealed that yellow perch and brown bullheads had become reestablished in the pond. Stocking ceased in 1994. It would be very gratifying to be able to restore Nine Corner Lake to good fishing. Nine corner Lake will be limed and stocked with brown trout. The lake is accessed by a 1.25 mile trail from State Route 10. Nine Corner Lake will limed and managed as a coldwater pond preserve its native fishes in the presence of historically associated and nonnative species.

*Management Class:* Coldwater

**North Branch Lake** (MH-P 825) - North Branch Lake is a 16-acre lake which first received a biological survey on August 29, 1966. Although it occurs equally in Regions 5 and 6, it is managed by Region 6. The Region 5 portion is in private ownership. In 1966 the pond had a good population of brook trout and some brown bullheads (NBWI). Surveyed again in 1987 by ALSC, the fish community consisted of brook trout, brown bullheads and 1 yellow perch (nonnative). Since then the DEC brook trout stocking policy was dropped due to the combination of poor public access and acidification. As of August 2001, the lake's fish community consists of brook trout and brown bullheads (DEC Region 6). Based on anecdotal information the brook trout currently inhabiting the lake are believed the result of illegal stocking.

At 5.6, the lake's pH appears to be favorable for brook trout survival. This is considered low, however. Since its 7.5 flush rate is >2.0, the lake is not a liming candidate. North Branch Lake will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond. The source of its alleged illegal brook trout will be investigated. It will be reconsidered as a DEC stocking candidate water.

*Management Class:* Adirondack Brook Trout

**Piseco Lake** (UH-P 234) - At 2842-acres, Piseco Lake is the largest water in the FLWF. It is also likely the best known. Accessed from State Route 8, roads encircle the lake. Most of the shoreline of Piseco Lake is in private ownership, but three public campsites are found here. Public camping has long been a priority on this lake; the Poplar Point Campground was first opened in 1927 and the Point Comfort Campground opened just 2 years later. Boat access is available at all three public areas. Boating access will not be further discussed here, but in individual

campground unit management plans. Piseco Lake has a long history of fish management and fish stocking. This history has been dealt with in various reports and articles and the information is too voluminous to be included in this unit management plan. However a brief summation follows.

“Wallace’s Guide to the Adirondacks”,(1894) gives this very brief account of the fishery of Piseco Lake at that time; “Speckled trout fishing is good in its inlets and the lake itself furnishes Salmon trout {lake trout} in considerable quantities. Its outlet (W. Sacandaga) is quite broad and deep and together with a stream entering Gerundegut Bay, also near the foot of the lake, affords the best trout fishing in the vicinity. Bull-heads are found in great numbers near the head of the lake.” DEC’s first records of the fish community in Piseco Lake are from the Biological Survey of the Hudson Drainage in 1932. Seines, gillnets and dynamite were employed to sample the fish fauna of the lake. Species documented at the time included brook trout, pumpkinseeds (NBWI), brown bullheads (NBWI), white suckers, lake trout, lake whitefish (nonnative), yellow perch (nonnative), smallmouth bass (nonnative), fallfish (nonnative) golden shiners (nonnative), chain pickerel (nonnative) and one round whitefish. The lake whitefish and yellow perch were considered to be abundant.

The next survey of Piseco Lake came in 1964. Lake whitefish were still abundant. Brown bullheads, white suckers, lake trout, and fallfish were also captured during the study. Large mesh nets designed to capture lake trout were used, so many species present in the lake were likely not effectively sampled in 1964. A more extensive sampling effort took place in 1966 which employed both gillnets and trapnets. New species included rock bass(nonnative), brown trout (introduced) and rainbow trout (introduced). Piseco Lake received more netting in 1968 and 1969. These surveys did not yield additional species. Effort was focused on lake trout due to concern that while large lake trout were being captured, juvenile fish were almost unknown. It is likely that the decline in the lake trout population was related to DDT spraying, a problem which caused lake trout to decline in many Adirondack Lakes during the 1950's and 1960's. A 1972 survey found lake trout to be more abundant, including younger, smaller fish, and stocking of yearling lake trout combined to restore the lake trout fishing. Rainbow smelt were added to the lake’s fish fauna in the early 1970's and have become a important forage fish. A spring dipnet fishery was suspended in order to protect this species for its forage attributes.

The most recent netting survey of Piseco Lake took place in August of 1984. This netting captured lake whitefish, lake trout, white suckers, rock bass, yellow perch, rainbow smelt, smallmouth bass, one longnose sucker and one brown bullhead. The lake trout were numerous and the survey indicated a stock piling of fish under the 21" size limit. The size limit was reduced to 18" which has proven to be very effective in making Piseco Lake a productive lake trout fishery. Lake trout fishing has been good in Piseco Lake throughout the 1990's, and the lake continues to have an abundant lake whitefish population. A special brown trout stocking program utilizing Seeforellen browns ceased when whirling disease infected the brood stock. A landlocked salmon policy has been instituted to create some additional angling opportunities. Early angler information suggests that this species is surviving and growing well and is providing some diverse fishing experiences. Anglers also catch good number of smallmouth bass each season. Piseco Lake will be managed as a two-story lake to preserve a native fish community in the presence of historically associated and nonnative species.

*Management Class:* Two-story

**Punkhole** (MH-P 831) - No data exists for 3-acre Punkhole. The name would suggest that the pond lacks suitable habitat for fish management potential. It is located in Region 6.

*Management Class:* Unknown

**Redlouse Lake** (MH-771) - Redlouse Lake is a 13 acre lake which has a record of acidification and declining fish species diversity. Not studied during the original New York State Biological Survey, it was reported to contain 4 and 5 pound brook trout. Redlouse Lake was first netted in July of 1957. Gillnets captured brook trout and brown

bullheads(NBWI). Pumpkinseed sunfish (NBWI) and golden shiners (nonnative) were both reported to be common and golden shiner remains were found in the trout stomachs. The pH at the time of the 1957 survey was reported at 6.1. A 1969 netting effort captured brook trout, brown bullheads and golden shiners and reported the pH to be 6.0. A 1973 netting effort caught only brown bullheads and brook trout. The June 1973 pH was a similar 6.0. Redlouse Lake was again netted in July of 1980. Two Swedish survey nets captured 17 brook trout of moderate size. No bullheads were caught and two minnow traps failed to capture golden shiners or other minnows. By 1980 the pH had dropped to less than 5.0. Redlouse Lake was most recently netted in July of 1997 in preparation for this unit management plan. Results were similar to the 1973 effort in that both brown bullheads and brook trout were captured. The 1.5 meter pH on July 16, 1997 was 5.27.

A physical inspection of Redlouse Lake during the 1997 netting effort indicated that the lake is a good candidate for reclamation if undesirable fish should become established. The lake will be reclaimed if a fish species that presents a threat to the brook trout fishery should become established. When a reclamation is determined to be necessary, the UMP will be revised to include it in the Schedule for Implementation and the pond narrative will be revised to reflect the new survey data. If future surveys of Redlouse Lake indicate that liming is necessary for continued trout survival, Redlouse Lake will be evaluated to determine if it meets the Division of Fish and Wildlife's Criteria for inclusion in its pond liming program. If Redlouse Lake meets these criteria, it will be limed to restore a native fish community. Redlouse Lake will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond to preserve its native fish community. It will be reclaimed upon the establishment of nonnatives or other fishes that jeopardize the brook trout population.

*Management Class:* Adirondack Brook Trout

**Rock Lake** (UH-P 229) - Rock Lake is a 26-acre pond located in a chain with Clockmill Pond, Mud Pond, Unnamed Pond (UH 227) and Sand Lake. It can be reached by a 2 mile trail from the Powley Road. While it is the uppermost pond in the chain, it still has a moderately large watershed which would cause it to have a calculated flushing rate in excess of the Division of Fish and Wildlife's criteria of 2.0 or less to be considered as a candidate for inclusion in the limed waters program. Rock Lake was first surveyed in 1932 and had many characteristics in common with Clockmill Pond into which it flows. An overnight gillnet on July 28, 1932 captured but one chain pickerel (nonnative). Pumpkinseeds (NBWI) were also reported. The oxygen level was depressed in only moderately deep water and the surface pH was 5.2. Rock Lake was again surveyed in 1987 by ALSC. This survey showed that conditions at Rock Lake have changed little. The 1.5 meter pH was 5.09. The nets captured 17 brown bullheads (NBWI), 3 pumpkinseeds and 2 chain pickerel. Rock Lake will be managed as a warmwater lake to preserve a native fish community in the presence of nonnative chain pickerel.

*Management Class:* Warmwater

**Sand Lake** (UH-P 225) - This 109-acre lake is reachable by a ½-mile unmarked trail leading from the Powley-Piseco Road. The pond was surveyed by the New York State Biological Survey on July 20, 1932. At that early date the fish fauna was dominated by introduced species. An overnight gill net set captured yellow perch (nonnative), chain pickerel (nonnative), fallfish (nonnative) and white suckers. Angling added pumpkinseeds (NBWI) and golden shiners (nonnative) to the species list. Notable among comments recorded in the 1932 survey is that the pond was formerly an excellent trout water. pH levels were uniformly 5.4. A 1995 1.5 meter pH sample collected for ALSC synoptic surveys measured 5.54 and a 1997 1.5 meter pH collected for preparation of this plan was also 5.54. A bathymetric sketch showed there to be a significant amount of deep water habitat. No calculated flushing rate is available for Sand Lake, but a map check shows that it has a very large watershed, which would preclude it from being included in the Division of Fish and Wildlife's limed waters program. Sand Lake will be experimentally stocked with brown trout to determine their suitability for management in marginally acidified waters. Sand Lake will be managed as a two-story lake to preserve its native fishes in the presence of historically associated and nonnative species.

*Management Class:* Two-Story

**Spectacle Lakes** (MH-P 760) - Like Dexter Lake above, Spectacle Lakes are discussed in Fred Mather's "Adirondack Fishes with Descriptions of New Species, from Researches Made in 1882" (1884). Spectacle Lakes is mentioned as being one of only a few Adirondack lakes known to have been stocked with chain pickerel. Letters to Mather reported the demise of brook trout in these waters due to the unwise introduction. Spectacle Lakes was visited by the Biological Survey in 1934. No fish were collected in an overnight gillnetting effort, but angling captured eight chain pickerel (nonnative). Pumpkinseeds (NBWI) and brown bullheads (NBWI) were identified by examining the stomach contents of the pickerel. The pickerel population was judged to be dense and physical conditions were considered ideal for them. pH values during the 1934 survey ranged from 5.4 to 6.7. Spectacle Lakes was studied by the ALSC in 1987. This 165-acre water body had a fish community that was similar to that observed in 1934 plus nonnative yellow perch. Water chemistry, like so many waters in the Ferris Lake Wild Forest, is marginal with pH measurements of 5.61 and 5.65. Spectacle Lakes was experimentally stocked with largemouth bass in 1997. Spectacle Lakes will be managed as a warmwater lake to preserve its native fishes in the presence of nonnative species.

*Management Class:* Warmwater

**Spy Lake** (UH-P 232) - Spy Lake is a 376-acre lake which has not been included in previous inventories of the Ferris Lake Wild Forest. Most of its area is divided between private ownership and the Silver Lake Wilderness. However, a small parcel of wild forest land on the north shore dictates that it be included in this wild forest plan. First studied in 1932 by the New York State Biological Survey, the pond lake was found to contain a largely nonnative species association including smallmouth bass (nonnative), golden shiners (nonnative), chain pickerel (nonnative), fallfish (nonnative), yellow perch (nonnative) and pumpkinseeds (NBWI). The pH in 1932 was measured at 6.6. A netting survey utilizing trapnets was undertaken in 1964. This survey documented two additional native-but widely-introduced species: brown bullheads and white suckers. Other species captured in 1964 included pumpkinseed, smallmouth bass, yellow perch and fallfish. Smallmouth bass were considered to be abundant.

Spy Lake was most recently surveyed in 1987 by ALSC. This survey showed that Spy Lake continues to be dominated by a nonnative fish community with new species additions. ALSC captured chain pickerel, fallfish, rock bass (nonnative), smallmouth bass, yellow perch, white suckers, brown bullheads, pumpkinseeds, and one lake whitefish (nonnative). Spy Lake has very favorable chemistry and supports good numbers of forage fish. It is desirable to manage this as a two-story lake, by stocking one or more salmonid species. Poor public access currently rules out implementing any stocking policies. The direct access to the lake is by private, posted road. It is a considerable distance to gain access by circumnavigating the private land. A public trail connecting the Northville-Placid trail to Spy Lake is one alternative for providing public access. This would provide canoe access to a sizable public resource which currently has little legitimate public access. Spy Lake will be managed as a two-story lake to preserve its native fish species in the presence historically associated and nonnative species.

*Management Class:* Two-story

**Stony Brook Pond** (MH-P749) - Stony Brook Pond is the only FLWF water that occurs on the Stratford Quadrangle. This pond appears smaller on some maps and is likely an ephemeral beaver marsh.

*Management Class:* Unknown

**The Flow** (MH-P 850A) - The flow is a 67-acre still water on the South Branch of West Canada Creek. There is no file data, but doubtless it contains brook trout during cooler weather, and several other species.

*Management Class:* Unknown

**Third Lake** (MH-P 764) - Third Lake is one of an interesting chain of lakes (see the discussion for Fourth Lake MH-P 765). Third Lake was visited briefly during the Biological Survey in August of 1934. Fish collected by gillnet and

seine included brook trout, white suckers, pumpkinseed (NBWI), creek chubsuckers, golden shiners (nonnative) and creek chubs (NBWI). The surface pH was reported to be 6.7 at the time of the 1934 survey. Third Lake lies immediately upstream of Long Lake (MH-P 763) and has a fish management history that is quite similar to that of Long Lake. When surveyed in 1957 in anticipation of a reclamation, the pond contained yellow perch (nonnative), pumpkinseeds (NBWI), golden shiners (nonnative), creek chubsuckers, brown bullheads (NBWI) and bluegills (nonnative). Brook trout were also reported. Third Lake was reclaimed in September of 1957 and restocked with brook trout in early 1958. The outlet stream between Third Lake and Long Lake has a steep gradient.

When Third Lake was netted in August of 1997 to update our information for this plan, brook trout, golden shiners and creek chubsuckers were captured. Unlike Long Lake, no brown bullheads or chain pickerel are present. The golden shiners are likely the result of unauthorized introductions by persons using fish as bait. The brook trout catch indicated a relatively abundant population including some large individuals. The catch was similar to a netting survey conducted in 1976 as part of a regional acidification study. As part of the unit management planning survey, Third Lake was investigated for its potential as a reclamation candidate. The long standing dissimilar fish communities in Long Lake and Third Lake indicate that the outlet is a fish barrier. If Third Lake becomes infested with yellow perch, chain pickerel or other serious trout competitor, a reclamation will be undertaken. When a reclamation is determined to be necessary, the UMP will be revised to include it in the Schedule for Implementation and the pond narrative will be revised to reflect the new survey data. The August 1997 pH was 5.54. With a surface area of 55 acres, Third Lake represents one of the most significant brook trout waters in the unit. Third Lake will be managed as an Adirondack Brook Trout pond and will be reclaimed upon the establishment of additional fish species to enhance and restore a native fish community.

*Management Class:* Adirondack Brook Trout

**Trammel Creek Lake** (MH-P 748A) - This 1-acre marsh was studied by the Biological Survey on August 4, 1934. It is the spring headwaters to Trammel Creek. The study was notable because the surface pH was recorded to be 6.2. The presence of blacknose dace, a species known to be intolerant of low pH, adds credibility to the comparatively high pH measurement. Brook trout, brown bullheads (NBWI) and creek chubs (NBWI) were also collected. It would be interesting to revisit this area and see if it still provides a haven for native minnows. It is located in Region 6. Trammel Creek Lake will be managed to preserve the fish species present for their intrinsic value.

*Management Class:* Other

**Trout Lake** (MH-P 793) - Trout Lake was briefly visited during the original New York State Biological Survey on June 29, 1934. A 6-hour gill net set captured only one bullhead (NBWI) and the lack of minnows was noted. The pH was recorded to be 6.4. The lake received a more thorough survey by ALSC in 1987. Standard ALSC survey methodologies failed to capture any fish and the pH was measured at 4.9. The AISC bathymetric study showed the 41-acre to have a significant amount of deep water habitat mixed with productive shallows. It is surprising that the pond did not contain more fish when surveyed in 1934. The flushing rate of Trout Lake is estimated to be 5.5 times per year, a rate in excess of the Division of Fish and Wildlife's criteria for liming candidates of 2.0 or less. Trout Lake will be managed to preserve its remaining aquatic resources for their intrinsic value.

*Management Class:* Other

**Unnamed Ponds** (UH-P 223, 224) - These two unnamed ponds are both small and have never received a biological survey.

*Management Class:* Unknown

**Unnamed Pond (UH-P 227)** - Unnamed Pond is a 2-acre pond with no file information other than a 1932 comment that chain pickerel are NSA.

*Management Class:* Unknown

**Unnamed Pond (UH-P 230)** - This Unnamed Pond is 6 acres in size and shallow. No other information is available.

*Management Class:* Unknown

**Unnamed Pond (MH-P 707)** - This unnamed pond is a 5-acre water which has never had a modern biological survey. It is located in Region 6.

*Management Class:* Unknown

**Unnamed Pond (MH-P 715A)** - Unnamed 715A is a 1-acre pond for which there is no file data.

*Management Class:* Unknown

**Unnamed Pond (MH-P 737)** - This 1-acre pond was reported to be “out” in 1932. Unnamed 737 is likely an ephemeral beaver marsh.

*Management Class:* Unknown

**Unnamed Pond (MH-P 747)** - This unnamed pond is a 1-acre water which offers little potential for fisheries management. In 2000, its pH and ANC, which were 4.9 and -7.66 ueq/l respectively, indicate the pond is acidified. It is located in Region 6.

*Management Class:* Acid

**Unnamed Pond (MH-P 752A)** - This unnamed pond is a 6-acre marsh that lies close to Hart Vly Lake. It likely shares its acidified condition. With most of the pond approximately 1 foot in depth, it is not considered to have potential for fisheries management.

*Management Class:* Unknown

**Unnamed Pond (MH-P 754)** - This unnamed pond is a small marsh that occurs between Knapps Long Lake and Long Pond. It likely shares some of the same fish species. Unnamed Pond MH-P754 will be managed to preserve the fish species present for their intrinsic value.

*Management Class:* Other

**Unnamed Pond (MH-P 762A)** - This unnamed pond is one of an interesting chain of lakes(see the discussion for Fourth Lake MH-P 765). It is a 6-acre water that is in the course of the stream flowing from Long Lake to Waters Mill Pond. It has never been surveyed, but likely has bullheads and golden shiners like Long Lake, by which it is fed. Located in a large wetland area, the pond cannot be effectively managed for game fish. Unnamed Pond MH-P 762A will be managed to preserve the fish species present for their intrinsic value.

*Management Class:* Other

**Unnamed Pond (MH-P 772A)** - This unnamed pond is a small, 1-acre pond that has never received a biological survey.

*Management Class:* Unknown

**Unnamed Ponds (MH-P 791 and 791A)** - These are two small ponds which have never received biological surveys.

*Management Class:* Unknown

**Unnamed Pond (MH-P 822A)** - Unnamed Pond 822 is a 6-acre marsh. A summer 1995 pH measurement taken during ALSC synoptic surveys was 4.82.

*Management Class:* Unknown

**Unnamed Pond (MH-P 827A)** - This 20-acre pond has never been the subject of a general biological survey. It is located in Region 6.

*Management Class:* Unknown

**Unnamed Pond (MH-P 830)** - This unnamed pond has never received a modern biological survey. Pond 830 is slightly less than 3 acres in size. It is located in Region 6.

*Management Class:* Unknown

**Unnamed Pond (MH-P 830A)** - Like Unnamed Pond (MH-P830), this 6-acre pond has never received a modern biological survey; however, it was sampled for pH during the 1995 ALSC synoptic surveys. The 1.5 meter sample had a pH of 5.67, a value high enough to warrant consideration for brook trout management. Unnamed Pond will be further investigated to determine its management potential. It is located in Region 6.

If neither brook trout nor serious competitors of brook trout are established in the pond, an experimental stocking policy will be implemented. The pond will be reclaimed if it is found to contain nonnatives or other fishes and it is determined that it has the physical attributes of a reclamation candidate. If a reclamation is determined to be necessary, the UMP will be revised to include it in the Schedule for Implementation and the pond narrative will be revised to reflect the new survey data. Unnamed Pond (MH-P 830A) will then be managed to enhance and restore a native fish community.

*Management Class:* Adirondack Brook Trout

**Unnamed Ponds (MH-P 843B, 843D, 843E)** - Unnamed Ponds 843 B and D are both approximately 12 acres while 843E is only 1 acre in size. All three appear to be shallow and marshy and have never received a biological survey

*Management Class:* Unknown

**Unnamed Waters (MH-P 5305, 5306, 5307, 5308, 5309, 5310, 5311, 5314, 5315, 5317, 5318, and 5319) and Comstock Vly (MH-P 5313)** - There are numerous small, mostly unnamed waters in the Jerseyfield Lake Quadrangle area of the Ferris Lake Wild Forest. These waters have never received detailed biological surveys. Many are small and located in the course of a stream. All of the several water listed except 5315, 5317, 5318 and 5319 are located in Region 6.

*Management Class:* Unknown

**Unnamed Pond (MH-P 5321)** - This 3-acre pond is actually a marsh.

*Management Class:* Unknown

**Unnamed Pond (UH-P 5325)** - This 2-acre pond has no file data.

*Management Class:* Unknown

**Unnamed Pond (MH-P 5323)** - Unnamed Pond is a marsh which has now become nearly entire vegetated. There remains but a small trickle of water flowing through it. Unnamed Pond (MH-P 5253) will be managed to preserve its aquatic community for its intrinsic value.

*Management Class:* Other

**Waters Millpond (MH-P 762)** - Waters Mill Pond is a 19-acre pond which first received a biological survey in 1958. Its fish community consisted of nonnative chain pickerel and yellow perch, NBWI brown bullheads and creek chubsuckers. A summer 1995 pH taken during ALSC synoptic surveys was higher than expected, being measured at 6.11. An additional recent pH measurement was made for the purposes of this plan. The July 1997 water sample had a pH of 5.65. Waters Mill Pond will be managed as a warmwater pond to preserve its native fishes in the presence of nonnative species.

*Management Class:* Warmwater

**West Caroga Lake (MH-P 698)** - West Caroga Lake, at 319 acres, is one of the largest water bodies in the unit. The maximum depth is approximately 75 feet and more than one-half the lake is in excess of 40 feet deep. When surveyed in 1934 the lake had been stocked with many species of fish and had a diverse fish community which included fall fish (nonnative), redbreast sunfish, lake whitefish (nonnative), brook trout, white suckers, golden shiners (nonnative), brown bullheads (NBWI), chain pickerel (nonnative), yellow perch (nonnative), lake trout (native), smallmouth bass (nonnative), walleye (nonnative), pumpkinseeds (NBWI) and rock bass (nonnative). The fishing was reported to be fair for the warm- water species and lake whitefish. Water chemistry was very favorable in West Caroga Lake in 1934. High oxygen levels were present at all depths and pH was very favorable ranging from 6.5 to 7.3. Conditions have seemingly been quite consistent in West Caroga Lake over the years, with periodic surveys showing little change.

The most recent biological survey took place in 1989. The fish community consisted of rock bass, yellow perch, splake (stocked), lake whitefish, white suckers, golden shiners, chain pickerel, brown bullheads, yellow bullheads (native), pumpkinseeds, smallmouth bass, landlocked salmon (stocked), rainbow smelt (stocked), and lake trout. The appearance of yellow bullheads is interesting, but it is not known if they were introduced or simply not previously detected. The apparent healthy population (58 captured) of lake whitefish is also noteworthy as this species seems to be regionally far less abundant now than in the past when it was stocked in many Adirondack Lakes. pH and oxygen levels remain very favorable in Caroga Lake and are similar to values recorded in 1934.

The shoreline of West Caroga Lake is predominately privately owned, and seasonal camps abound. At least one commercial launch provides public access. Boat access is also possible by boating from the public boat launch in the East Caroga Lake Campground. West Caroga Lake will be managed as a two-story lake to preserve its native fishes in the presence of historically associated and nonnative species.

*Management Class:* Two-Story

**West Creek Lake (MH-773)** - West Creek Lake is an 11-acre pond which was found to hold a self-sustaining population of brook trout when first surveyed in 1955. Surveyed again in 1987 by ALSC, the pond was found to be

fishless and acidified with a 1.5 meter pH of 4.6. West Creek Lake has a rather large watershed and an estimated flushing rate of 31 times per year, a value which precludes it from being considered as a liming candidate. In contrast to many fishless waters, West Creek Lake has stained water, possibly indicating factors that can mitigate low pH values. An experimental brook trout stocking population was implemented in 1997. Follow up surveys will clarify the parameters for stocking marginal waters. West Creek Lake will be managed to restore a native fish community.

*Management Class:* Adirondack Brook Trout

**West Lake** (MH-P 718) - West Lake is a 183-acre water body which is broadly connected to Canada Lake and shares much of the same fish community. Because it lacks the deepwater habitat of Canada Lake, lake trout are not found in West Lake during the summer months, but may reside there when shallower waters are a satisfactory temperature. If the current trends of reduced acid deposition level continues, a stocking policy of rainbow trout may provide good angling. West Lake is accessible from a State DEC Boat Launch. West Lake will be managed as a two story lake to preserve its native fishes in the presence of historically associated and nonnative species.

*Management Class:* Two-story

**Wilder Vly** (MH-P 843A and 5316) - Wilder Vly is a 17-acre shallow water body which was first surveyed by ALSC in 1987. The ALSC study indicated the pond to be fishless and acidified. With a maximum depth of only 4 feet at the time of the survey, the pond is largely created by a beaver dam. Given its shallow nature, low pH (4.6 during the ALSC survey) and high flushing rate (27 times per year) Wilder Vly is not considered to have fisheries management potential. Wilder Vly will be managed to preserve its remaining aquatic resources for their intrinsic value.

*Management Class:* Other

**Note:** For purposes of this plan, only waters officially recognized (those with P numbers) by the NYS Biological Survey are included. The Ferris Lake Wild Forest contains numerous small wetland/beaverponds which have not been assigned P numbers. In some years these pond/wetland complexes may be nearly dry, while during wet years or periods of beaver activity they may constitute a significant water body. These ponds/wetlands will be managed to preserve their existing fish communities for their intrinsic value.

**APPENDIX F**  
**COMPREHENSIVE SNOWMOBILE PLAN - BRIEFING DOCUMENT**

**BRIEFING DOCUMENT**  
**Draft Comprehensive Snowmobile Plan for the Adirondack Park**

**VISION STATEMENT**

To develop and maintain an integrated snowmobile trail system on public and, increasingly, on private land in the Adirondack Park that will provide snowmobilers with an experience that is consistent with the spirit and letter of Article XIV of the State Constitution while also striving to enhance the economic vitality of the Park's citizens by providing trail linkages between local communities within the Park.

**GOALS**

1. Protect natural and cultural resources and the wild forest character of public lands in the Park (as envisioned by the Constitution, APSLMP and appropriate laws, rules, regulations) by:
  - considering underutilized trails for abandonment;
  - utilizing to the maximum extent possible routes on the periphery of Wild Forest Units or parallel and near to travel/transportation corridors for new trail development and, where appropriate, re-designating trails in the interior of Wild Forest Units or in the vicinity of private inholdings for non-snowmobile use only;
  - focusing on opportunities to route trails on non-state lands wherever possible and encouraging long-term commitment of corridor trail systems on private lands;
  - increasing law enforcement resources at all levels to deter illegal activity on the trail system and in surrounding public and private areas;
  - providing intelligent and resource protective trail system planning in an overall way rather than dealing with each trail segment individually;
  - focusing the corridor trail system on non-state lands.
  
2. Providing a safe, enjoyable snowmobile experience by:
  - avoiding unsafe trail conditions;
  - minimizing dependency on lake and road crossings;
  - encouraging partnerships with the private sector, state and local governments that will provide, maintain and operate snowmobile trails;
  - establishing a clear set of standards for snowmobile trails and snowmobile related activities on public lands.
  
3. Promoting tourism and economic opportunities for local communities by:
  - connecting communities and major points of interest;
  - connecting trail systems from outside of the Park;
  - connecting to necessary support services (gas, food, lodging, etc.);
  - identifying important snowmobile trail connections.

**COMMUNITIES AND IMPORTANT “COMMUNITY CONNECTOR TRAILS” IN THE FLWF**

Local communities where snowmobile trail linkages are important to their winter economy include:

Poland	Salisbury	Caroga Lake	Stratford
Bleecker	Oppenheim	Rockwood	Dolgeville
Piseco	Arietta	Pine Lake	Morehouse
Hoffmeister	Ohio	Nobleboro	

Important “community connector trails” include: communities(trails)

- Poland-Ohio-Nobleboro (Secondary Trails 46 and 46A; Corridor Trail 4)
- Nobleboro-Morehouse-Hoffmeister-Piseco (Secondary Trail 46A; Corridor Trails 4 and 4A)
- Salisbury-Morehouse (Corridor Trail 4)
- Poland-Salisbury (Secondary Trail 44; Corridor Trail 4)
- Salisbury-Stratford (Corridor Trail 8C and 4A)
- Oppenheim-Dolgeville-Salisbury (Corridor Trail 8A)
- Stratford-Piseco (Corridor Trails 4A and 8A)
- Oppenheim-Caroga Lake-Arietta-Piseco (Corridor Trail 8)
- Caroga Lake-Stratford (Corridor Trail 8, 8A and 4A)
- Caroga Lake-Pine Lake (Secondary Trail 82)
- Caroga Lake-Bleecker (Corridor Trail 8)
- Rockwood-Caroga Lake (no existing state corridor or secondary trails)

**APPENDIX G**  
**TRAIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM AND MARKING STANDARDS**

**TRAIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM – FERRIS LAKE WILD FOREST**

<b>CLASS</b>	<b>MARKING</b>	<b>TREAD</b>	<b>BARRIERS</b>	<b>USE LEVEL</b>	<b>ACCEPTABLE MAINTENANCE</b>
I Unmarked Route	None	Intermittently apparent, relatively undisturbed organic soil horizon.	Natural obstructions present, logs and water courses.	Occasional	None
II Path	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	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" wide, 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" wide, Clear 4' wide, 3' high.
V Trunk or Primary Trail	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" wide, Clear 6' wide, 8' high, actual turn piking limited to 2% of trail length.
VI Front Country	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	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	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.

**TRAIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM – FERRIS LAKE WILD FOREST**

<b>CLASS</b>	<b>MARKING</b>	<b>TREAD</b>	<b>BARRIERS</b>	<b>USE LEVEL</b>	<b>ACCEPTABLE MAINTENANCE</b>
IX Mountain Bike Trail	Marked frequently and No Biking signs posted on adjoining trails not specified for bike use.	New trails to maximum of 4 feet. Tread width less than 18 inches on a rolling grade.	None	Moderate	Remove vegetation at root level. Texture the tread. Keep trails below 2000 feet. Use existing roads or trails that do not exceed 10% grade. Blowdown removal (annual). Trail brushing.

**TRAIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM – FERRIS LAKE WILD FOREST**

<b>CLASS</b>	<b>MARKING</b>	<b>TREAD</b>	<b>BARRIERS</b>	<b>USE LEVEL</b>	<b>ACCEPTABLE MAINTENANCE</b>
Snowmobile Trail- Class A (Corridor)	Marked High	Groomed (width 8 feet, 12 feet on corners)	None	Moderate to High	Blowdown removal (annual) Trail brushing Erosion control structures (box culverts, etc.) Trail hardening (corduroy) Bridges Trail rehabilitation
Snowmobile Trail- Class B (Secondary)	Marked High	May be groomed (width 8 feet)	None	Low, varies by location	Blowdown removal (annual) Trail brushing Erosion control structures (box culverts, etc.) Trail hardening (corduroy) Bridges Trail rehabilitation
Snowmobile Trail- Local	Marked High	May be groomed (width ≤ 8 feet)	None	Variable	Varies by amount of use.

## TRAIL MARKING STANDARDS

On Forest Preserve and State Forest lands, all trails are marked with small, colored plastic disks nailed to trees or posts at regular intervals. In the past on hiking trails, blue markers were used for north-south trails, red markers for east-west trails and trails to fire towers, and yellow markers for connector trails.

The following markers are used today. All are available in blue, yellow, and red.

**Foot Trail** - Used on all trails where only foot traffic is permitted.

**Trail** - Used along multiple-use trails. Other markers appropriate on a given trail, such as foot, snowmobile, horse, and bicycle trail markers, are posted together at trailheads and intersections on guideboards. "Trail" markers are used along the trail to mark the trail route.

**Canoe Carry** - Used on designated canoe carry trails.

**Cross-country Ski Trail** - Used on trails considered suitable for cross-country skiing. Cross-country skiing is permitted anywhere on the Forest Preserve.

**Snowmobile Trail** - Used on trails where snowmobiles are permitted. Snowmobiles are only permitted on trails marked as snowmobile trails.

**Horse Trail** - Used on trails where horses are permitted. Horses may not be ridden on foot trails that are not also marked as horse trails, nor on snowmobile or cross-country ski trails when they are covered with ice and snow.

**Bicycle Trail** - Used on trails where bicycles are permitted. Bicycles are permitted in wild forest areas except where posted. In wild forest, it is not necessary for a trail to be marked as a bicycle trail for bicycles to be permitted. They may be used in primitive, and canoe areas only on designated roads. They are not permitted in wilderness.

Markers should be applied so that they appear on the right side of the trail to the traveler. They should be close enough that a person standing at one marker can see the next marker ahead clearly, but cannot see more than two markers ahead. Long straight trails or naturally well-defined trails should be marked less frequently (one every 100-200 feet). This guideline is especially applicable in wilderness areas where markers should be kept to a minimum.

Markers should be applied in **one direction at a time** to assure that they are located where appropriate for those traveling in that direction.

Appearance is extremely important. Old and damaged markers should be removed wherever it is possible to do so without further damage to the tree before posting the new marker. If the old marker can't be removed, cover it with a new marker, rather than setting the new marker in a different spot. Use **two** 1 ½-inch roofing nails, preferably aluminum (untreated steel nails rust and can stain markers), one near the top and one near the bottom of the marker. Unless vandalism is a problem, do not drive the nails home. Sinking the nails no more than one-half to two-thirds of the way into the wood allows the tree to grow for a few years without damaging the marker. Markers should be posted at or slightly above eye level except in areas of heavy snowfall where snow might obscure them. The markers then should be placed even higher on the tree.

**APPENDIX H**  
**INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**

## INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR STATE LANDS UNDER MANAGEMENT OF THE DEC IN THE ADIRONDACK PARK

### *Applicability*

These Best Management Practices (BMP's) are intended for use by those applying for and implementing terrestrial invasive plant species management activities on State Lands under an Adopt-A-Natural-Resource Agreement (AANR). The following document contains acceptable practices for control of the following four terrestrial invasive species: Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), Japanese knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*), Common reed (*Phragmites australis*), Garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*).

The following management options, should be selected with consideration for the location and size of the stands, the age of the plants, past methods used at the site, time of year, sensitive native flora within or adjacent to the target infestation, and adjoining and nearby land uses.

Other management approaches not identified here may be appropriate but must be approved by the Regional Land Manager of the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation in the region where the proposed invasive plant control activity will take place in consultation with the Adirondack Park Agency's Director of Planning.

Within the Park there are several geographic settings (at the location of the target plant(s)) that need to be considered when determining appropriate BMP's and the regulatory instruments needed prior to their implementation. These settings and relevant action are:

1. In or within 100' of a wetland on private or public lands -- requires a general permit from the Adirondack Park Agency.
2. Forest Preserve lands -- requires an AANR from the Department of Environmental Conservation and, if wetlands are involved, an Adirondack Park Agency permit.
3. If the standing water is greater than one acre in size and/or has an outlet to surface waters, an aquatic pesticides permit is required pursuant to ECL 15-0313(4) and 6 NYCRR 327.1 in which case application can only be made by a Certified Applicator or Technician or supervised Apprentice licensed in "Category 5 – Aquatic Vegetation Control".

### **GENERAL PRACTICES**

1. **Minimum Tools Approach** - State land stewardship involving invasive plant species management practices should always incorporate the principles of the Minimum Tools Approach. Any group or individual implementing such practices on State land should only use the minimum tools, equipment, devices, force, actions or practices that will effectively reach the desired management goals. Implicit in this document is the stricture to implement a hierarchy of management practices based upon the target species and site conditions starting with the least intrusive and disruptive methods.

2. **Notification** - The following best management practices are intended to be used only when invasive terrestrial plant species are identified on Forest Preserve lands. These management techniques are temporary activities and are implemented with the ultimate goal being protection and restoration of native plant communities. Appropriate signage should be employed to explain the project. It may also be appropriate to issue press releases to explain the goals and techniques of the management activities.

3. **Motorized Equipment** - All use of motorized equipment on State lands under the jurisdiction of the DEC within the Adirondack Park shall be in compliance with Commissioner's Policy Number 17 (CP17), and other pertinent DEC policy regarding the use of motorized equipment on Forest Preserve Lands.

4. **Erosion Control** - Some of the methods described below require actual digging or pulling of plants from the soil. In all cases they require removal of vegetation whether or not there is actual soil disturbance. Each situation must be studied to determine if the proposed control method and extent of the action will destabilize soils to the point where erosion is threatened. Generally if more than 25 square feet of soil surface is cleared or plant removal occurs on steep slopes silt fence should be installed and maintained.

5. **Revegetation** - All of the control methods below are aimed at reducing or eliminating invasive species so that natives are encouraged to grow and re-establish stable conditions that are not conducive to invasive colonization. In most cases removal or reduction of invasive populations will be enough to release native species and re-establish their dominance on a site. However, replanting or reseeding with native species may be required.

6. **Herbicide Treatments** - The only herbicide application allowed is spot treatment to individual plants using a back pack or hand sprayer, wick applicator, cloth glove applicator, stem injection or herbicide clippers. **No broadcast herbicide applications using, for example a truck mounted sprayer, are allowed.** The only herbicides contemplated and approved for use are glyphosate and triclopyr. Glyphosate, in the correct formulation, may be used in situations where there is standing water including wetlands. Triclopyr is to be used only in upland situations. **In all cases all label restrictions must and shall be followed by a certified applicator in an appropriate category.** The certified applicator or technician must have copies of the appropriate labels at the treatment site. Glyphosate and triclopyr are non-selective herbicides that are applied to plant foliage or cut stems and are then translocated to the roots. The application methods described and allowed are designed to reduce or eliminate the possibility that non-target species will be impacted by the herbicide use. All herbicide spot treatments require follow-up inspection later in the growing season or the following year to re-treat any individuals that were missed. Stem injections may be implemented using a large gauge needle or a specialized injection tool such as the JK Injection System ([www.jkinjectiontools.com](http://www.jkinjectiontools.com)).

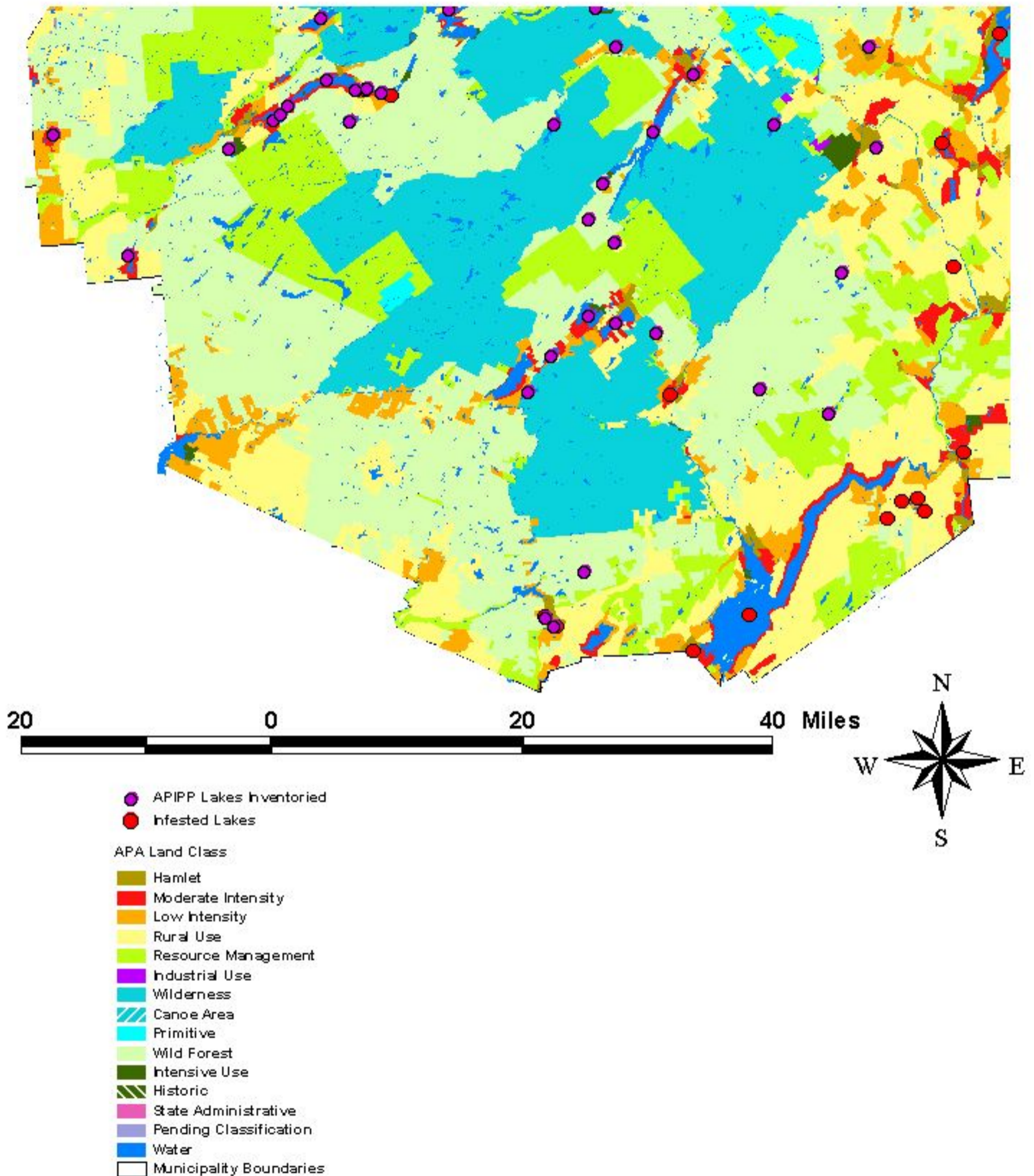
All herbicide mixing will be done in accordance with the label precautions and take place at a staging area (typically at a marshalling yard or a vehicle). No mixing shall take place on State lands unless at an approved location constructed for such use. Unused chemical and mixes shall be disposed of in a legal manner. No chemical or mix shall be disposed of on State lands unless at an approved location constructed for such use.

7. **Sanitation** - Management personnel must attempt to prevent invasive plant propagules from entering a treatment site or from being exported from it. Therefore, personnel must insure that their clothing including boots do not carry seeds or other propagules or weed seed infected soil clods. At the beginning of the field day personnel should inspect their clothing and boots at the staging area. Prior to leaving the treatment site personnel should conduct another inspection and remove any propagules or soil clods from their clothing or boots. Personnel must insure that all equipment used for invasive species control whether it be hand or power driven is cleaned prior to entering onto a control site and prior to leaving the treatment site. Vehicles and equipment can be cleaned at a staging area that is distant from the control site after management activities if precautions are taken during transport to contain any propagules. This is an effort to reduce transport of plant propagules and reduce the potential for new invasive introductions. Use steam or hot water to clean equipment.

8. **Material Collection and Transportation** - While on the treatment site bag all cut material in heavy duty, 3 mil or thicker, black contractor quality plastic clean-up bags. Securely tie the bags and transport from the site in a truck with a topper or cap to securely fasten the load, in order to prevent spread of the plant material from the project work site. Transport the material to a legal disposal location.

9. **Composting** - Because of the extremely robust nature of invasive species, composting in a typical backyard compost pile or composting bin is not appropriate. However, methods can be used whereby sun-generated heat can be used to destroy the harvested plant materials. For instance, storage in a sealed 3 mil thickness (minimum) black plastic garbage bags on blacktop in the sun until the plant materials liquefy is effective. If a larger section of blacktop is available, make a black plastic (4 mil thickness minimum) envelope sealed on the edges with sand bags. The plant material left exposed to the sun will liquefy in the sealed envelope without danger of dispersal by wind. The bags or envelopes must be monitored to make sure the plants do not escape through rips, tears or seams in the plastic. **When composting is suggested later in the text it is understood that liquefying the plant material in or under plastic is the desired action; not disposal in backyard composters or open landfill composting piles.**

# Ferris Lake Wild Forest Aquatic Invasive Plant Distribution, 2004



**APPENDIX I**  
**CAMPSITE IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING MANUAL**

**DESIGNATED CAMPSITE  
IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING MANUAL**

**DESCRIPTION OF PROCEDURES**

For the purpose of this manual, designated campsites are defined as those areas either designated by the Department with a yellow DEC designated campsite marker, or shown on an area brochure. In areas with multiple sites there may not always be undisturbed areas separating sites, and an arbitrary decision may be necessary to define separate sites. For each site, monitoring begins with an assessment of Condition Class:

**CONDITION CLASS DEFINITIONS**

- Class 1: Recreation site barely distinguishable; slight loss of vegetation cover and/ or minimal disturbance of organic litter.
- Class 2: Recreation site obvious; vegetation cover lost and/ or organic litter pulverized in primary use area.
- Class 3: Vegetation cover lost and/ or organic litter pulverized on much of the site, some bare soil exposed in primary use areas.
- Class 4: Nearly complete or total loss of vegetation cover and organic litter, bare soil widespread.
- Class 5: Soil erosion obvious, as indicated by exposed tree roots and rocks and/or gulying.

For sites rated Condition Class 1 or 2, complete Form B; for sites rated Class 3, 4 or 5, complete Form A. Form B is an abbreviated version of Form A and greatly reduces the amount of field time. The rationale for this approach is that detailed information on lightly impacted sites is not as critical to management.

During subsequent surveys an attempt should be made to relocate and reassess all sites from the proceeding survey. Former designated sites that have been closed, and are still being used, should be noted as illegal sites. Always note information regarding the history of site use under the comment parameter.

- Materials:
- Compass, peephole or mirror type (not corrected for declination)
  - GPS data recorder (GPS point will be taken at each sites center point )
  - Tape measure, 100-foot (marked in tenths)
  - Flagged wire pins (25 min), one large steel center point stake.
  - Digital camera
  - Clipboard, pencil, field forms, field procedures
  - Steel nails (5 inch )

**FORM A PROCEDURES**

**Inventory Parameters**

1. Site Number: All sites will be assigned an old site number as well as a new site number. Old site numbers will use the existing site numbering system, while new site numbers will be assigned following completion of the mapping of all sites.
2. Inventoried By: List the names of field personnel involved in data collection.
3. Date: Month, day and year the site was evaluated (e.g., June 12, 1999 = 06/12/99)
4. Substrate of site area: Record the predominant substrate for the area of human disturbance for each site using the coded categories below.
  - B = bedrock - shelf bedrock
  - C = cobble - includes gravel size stone and up
  - S = sand - includes sandy soils that do not form a surface crust in trampled areas
  - O =s oil - includes clays to loamy sands

5. Number of other sites visible: Record the number of other campsites, which if occupied, would be visible from this site.
6. Fire ring: if present or not (y or n)
  - a. Construction: stone/masonry or metal.
  - b. Condition: good = intact, functional for cooking.  
Poor = missing stones, broken, not functional for cooking but will contain open fire.
7. Privy: if present or not (y or n)
  - a. Condition: good = functional, has door, wood not deteriorated (would you use it?).  
Poor = nonfunctional, door missing, wood rotten.
8. Picnic table: if present or not (y or n)
  - a. Condition: good = usable, no broken boards, table is solid.  
Poor = not usable, broken/rotten boards, not sturdy.
9. Tree canopy cover: Estimate the percentage of tree canopy cover directly over the campsite.  
1 = 0-25%, 2 = 26-50%, 3 = 51-75%, 4 = 76-100%

#### Impact Parameters

The first step is to establish the sites boundaries and measure its size. The following procedures describe use of the variable radial transect method for determining the sizes of recreational sites. This is accomplished by measuring the lengths of linear transects from a permanently defined center point to the recreation site boundary.

Step 1. Identify Recreation Site Boundaries and Flag Transect Endpoints. Walk the recreation site boundary and place flagged wire pins at locations which, when connected with straight lines, will define a polygon whose area approximates the recreation site area. Use as few pins as necessary, typical sites can be adequately flagged with 10-15 pins. Look both directions along site boundaries as you place the flags and try to balance areas of the site that fall outside the lines with offsite(undisturbed) areas that fall inside the lines. Pins do not have to be placed on the site boundaries, as demonstrated in the diagram following these procedures. Project site boundaries straight across areas where trails enter the site. Identify site boundaries by pronounced changes in vegetation cover, vegetation height/disturbance, vegetation composition, surface organic litter, and topography. Many sites with dense forest over stories will have very little vegetation and it will be necessary to identify boundaries by examining changes in organic litter, i.e. leaves that are untrampled and intact versus leaves that are pulverized or absent. In defining the site boundaries, be careful to include only those areas that appear to have been disturbed from human trampling. Natural factors such as dense shade and flooding can create areas lacking vegetative cover. Do not include these areas if they appear "natural" to you. When in doubt, it may also be helpful to speculate on which areas typical visitors might use based on factors such as slope or rockiness.

Step 2. Select and Reference Site Center point. Select a site center point that is preferably a) visible from all site boundary pins, b) easily referenced by distinctive permanent features such as larger trees or boulders, and c) approximately 5 feet from a steel fire ring if present. Embed a 5 inch nail in the soil at the center point location so that the head is 3-4 inches below the surface. During future sight assessments a magnetic pin locator can be used to locate the center point. Next, insert a large steel stake at the center point and reference it to at least three features. Try to select reference features in three opposing directions, as this will enable future workers to triangulate the center point location. For each feature, take a compass azimuth reading and measure the distance (nearest 1/10 foot) from the center point to the center of trees or the highest point of boulders. Also measure the approximate diameter of reference trees at 4.5 feet above ground (dbh). Be extremely careful in taking these azimuths and measurements, as they are critical to relocating the center point in the future. Record this information on the back of the form.

Take a digital photograph that clearly shows the center point location in relation to nearby trees or other reference features, such as the fire ring, trees or boulders. Record a photo description, such as "center point location site 23", in the photo log.

Options: Some sites may lack the necessary permanent reference features enabling the center point to be accurately relocated. If only one or two permanent reference features are available, use these and take additional photographs from several angles. If permanent features are unavailable, simply proceed with the remaining steps without permanently referencing the center point. This option will introduce more error in comparisons with future measurements, particularly if the site boundaries are not pronounced. Note your actions regarding use of these options in the comment section.

Step 3. Record Transect Azimuths and Lengths. Standing directly over the center point, identify and record the compass bearing (azimuth) of each site boundary pin working in a clockwise direction, starting with the first pin clockwise of north. Be careful not to miss any pins hidden behind vegetation or trees. Be extremely careful in identifying the correct compass bearings to these pins as error in these bearings will bias current and future measurements of site size. Next, anchor the end of your tape to the center point stake, measure and record the length of each transect (nearest 1/10 foot), starting with the same boundary pin and in the same clockwise direction as before. Be absolutely certain that the appropriate pin distances are recorded adjacent to their respective compass bearing.

Step 4. Measure island and satellite areas. Identify any undisturbed islands of vegetation inside the site boundaries (often due to the clumping of trees and shrubs) and disturbed satellite use areas outside the site boundaries (often due to tent sites or cooking sites). Use site boundary definitions for determining the boundaries of these areas. Use the geographic figure method to determine the areas of these islands and satellites (refer to the diagrams following these procedures). This method involves superimposing one or more imaginary geometric figures (rectangles, circles or right triangles) on island or satellite boundaries and measuring appropriate dimensions to calculate their areas. Record the types of figures used and their dimensions on the back of the form; the size of these areas should be computed in the office using a calculator.

Site Remeasurement: During site remeasurement use the data from the last monitoring period to reestablish the center point and all site boundary pins. If steel nails were embedded in the ground, a magnetic pin locator can assist in this process. Place flagged wire pins at each transect boundary point. Boundary locations based on the following procedures:

- Keep the same transect length if that length still seems appropriate, i.e., there is no compelling reason to alter the initial boundary determination.
- Record a new transect length if the prior length is inappropriate, i.e., there is compelling evidence that the present boundary does not coincide with the pin and the pin should be relocated either closer to or further away from the center point along the prescribed compass bearing. Use different colored flags to distinguish these current boundary points from the former boundaries.
- Repeat steps 1 and 3 from above to establish additional transects where necessary to accommodate any changes in the shape of recreation site boundaries (diagram below). Also repeat step 4.
- Leave all pins in place until all procedures are completed. Pins identifying the former site boundaries are necessary for tree damage and root exposure assessments.

These additional procedures are designed to eliminate much of the measurement error associated with different individuals making subjective judgements on those sites or portions of sites where boundaries are not pronounced. These procedures may only be used for sites whose center points can be relocated.

Site Number / Site Name		_____ / _____														
Compass Bearing:																
X	0	22	45	67	90	112	135	157	180	202	225	247	270	292	315	337
X																
O																
Campsite Map:																

10. Condition class: Record the condition class you assessed for the site using the categories described earlier.

11. Vegetative ground cover on site: An estimate of the percentage of live non-woody vegetative ground cover (including herbs, grasses, and mosses and excluding tree seedlings, saplings, and shrubs) within the flagged campsite boundary using the coded categories listed next. Include any disturbed satellite use areas and exclude any undisturbed Island areas of vegetation. For this and the following two parameters, it is often helpful to narrow your decision to two categories and concentrate on the boundary that separates them. For example, if the vegetation cover is either category 2 ( 6-25%) or category 3 ( 26-50%), you can simplify your decision by focusing on whether vegetative cover is greater than 25%.

1 = 0-5%, 2 = 6-25%, 3 = 26-50%, 4 = 51-75%, 5 = 76-95%, 6 = 96-100%

12. Vegetative ground cover offsite: An estimate of the percentage of vegetative ground cover in an adjacent but largely undisturbed “control” area. Use the codes and categories listed earlier. The control site should be similar to the campsite in slope, tree canopy cover (amount of sunlight penetrating to the forest floor), and other environmental conditions. The intent is to locate an area that would closely resemble the campsite area had the site never been used. In instances where you cannot decide between two categories, select the category with less vegetative cover. The

rationale for this is simply that, all other factors being equal, the first campers would have selected a site with the least amount of vegetation cover.

13. Soil exposure: An estimate of the percentage of soil exposure, defined as ground with very little or no organic litter (partially decomposed leaf, needle, or twig litter) or vegetation cover, within the campsite boundaries and satellite areas. Dark organic soil, which typically covers lighter colored mineral soil, should be assessed as bare soil. Assessments of soil exposure may be difficult when organic litter becomes highly decomposed and forms a patchwork with areas of bare soil. If patches of organic material are relatively thin and few in number, the entire area should be assessed as bare soil. Otherwise, the patches of organic litter should be mentally combined and excluded from assessments. Code as for vegetative cover.

14. Tree damage: Tally the number of live trees (>1 in, diameter at 4.5 ft.) within the campsite boundaries, including trees in undisturbed islands and excluding trees in satellite areas, into one of the rating classes described below. Assessments are restricted to trees within the flagged campsite boundaries in order to ensure consistency with future measurements. Multiple tree stems from the same species that are joined at or above ground level should be counted as one tree when assessing damage to any of its stems. Assess a cut stem on a multiple-stemmed tree as tree damage, not as a stump. Do not count tree stumps as tree damage. Take into account tree size. For example, damage for a small tree would be considerably less in size than damage for a large tree. Omit scars that are clearly not human-caused (e.g., lightning strikes).

During site remeasurement, begin by assessing tree damage on all trees within the site boundaries identified in the last measurement period. Tally the number of trees in areas where the boundary has moved closer to the center point, i.e., former site areas that are not currently judged to be part of the site separately. Place a box around this number. Next, assess tree damage in areas where boundaries have moved further from the center point, i.e. expanded site areas that are newly impacted since the last measurement period. Circle these tallies. These additional procedures are necessary in order to accurately analyze changes.

None/Slight - No or slight damage such as broken or cut smaller branches, one nail, or a few superficial trunk scars.

Moderate - Numerous small trunk scars and/or nails or one moderate-sized scar.

Severe - Trunk scars numerous with many that are large and have penetrated to the inner wood; any complete girdling of trees (cut through tree bark all the way around tree).

15. Root exposure: Tally the number of live trees (>1 in, diameter at 4.5 ft.) within the campsite boundaries, including trees in undisturbed islands and excluding trees in satellite areas, into one of the rating classes described below. Assessments are restricted to trees within the flagged campsite boundaries in order to ensure consistency with future measurements. Where obvious, omit exposed roots that are clearly not human-caused (e.g., stream/river flooding).

During site remeasurement, begin by assessing root exposure on all trees within the site boundaries identified in the last measurement period. Tally the number of trees in areas where the boundary has moved closer to the center point, i.e., former site areas that are not currently judged to be part of the site separately. Place a box around this number. Next, assess root exposure in areas where boundaries have moved further from the center point, i.e. expanded site areas that are newly impacted since the last measurement period. Circle these tallies. These additional procedures are necessary in order to accurately analyze changes in root exposure over time.

None/Slight - No or slight root exposure such as is typical in adjacent offsite areas.

Moderate - Top half of many major roots exposed more than one foot from base of tree.

Severe - Three-quarters or more of major roots exposed more than one foot from base of tree; soil erosion obvious.

16. Number of tree stumps: A count of the number of tree stumps (>1 in. Diameter) within the campsite boundaries. Include trees within undisturbed islands and exclude trees in disturbed satellite areas. Do not include cut stems from a multiple-stemmed tree.

During site remeasurement, begin by assessing stumps on all trees within the site boundaries identified in the last measurement period. Tally the number of trees in areas where the boundary has moved closer to the center point, i.e., former site areas that are not currently judged to be part of the site separately. Place a box around this number. Next, assess stumps in areas where boundaries have moved further from the center point, i.e. expanded site areas that are newly impacted since the last measurement period. Circle these tallies. These additional procedures are necessary in order to accurately analyze changes in stumps over time.

17. Number of trails: A count of all trails leading away from the outer campsite boundaries. Do not count extremely faint trails that have untrampled tall herbs present in their tread or trails leading out to any satellite sites.

18. Number of fire sites: A count of each fire site within campsite boundaries, including satellite areas. Include old inactive fire sites as exhibited by blackened rocks, charcoal, or ashes. Do not include areas where ashes or charcoal have been dumped. However, if it is not clear whether or not a fire was built on the site, always count questionable sites that are within site boundaries and exclude those that are outside site boundaries.

19. Litter/trash: Evaluate the amount of litter/trash on the site: n = None or less than a handful, S = some-a handful up to enough to fill a 2-1/2-gallon bucket, M = Much- more than a 2-1/2-gallon bucket.

20. Human waste: Follow all trails connected to the site to conduct a quick search of likely “toilet” areas, typically areas just out of sight of the campsite. Count the number of individual human waste sites, defined as separate locations exhibiting toilet paper and/or human feces. The intent is to identify the extent to which improperly disposed human feces is a problem. Use the following code categories: N=None, S=Some-1-3 sites, M=Much-4 or more sites evident.

21. Comments/Recommendations: An informal list of comments concerning the site: note any assessments you felt were particularly difficult or subjective, problems with monitoring procedures or their application to this particular campsite, or any other comment.

22. Campsite photograph: Select a good vantage point for viewing the entire campsite, preferably one of the site boundary pins, and take a digital picture of the campsite. Note the azimuth and distance from the center point to the photo point and record on the form. The intent is to obtain a photograph that includes as much of the site as possible to provide a photographic record of site condition. The photo will also allow future workers to make a positive identification of the site. Label disks with date, and site number.

23. Total campsite area: Calculate the campsite area based on the recorded transect measurements. Add the area of any satellite sites and subtract the area of any undisturbed islands to obtain the Total Campsite Area. Record campsite area to nearest square foot (ft<sup>2</sup>).

## FORM B PROCEDURES

Refer to the procedures described earlier, all procedures are the same with the exception of campsite size. Measure campsite size using the geometric figure method. Typically, class 1 and 2 campsites are quite small in size and this method should be both efficient and accurate. Be sure to record on form B the types of figures used (rectangle, square, triangles...etc.) and all necessary dimensions. Record campsite area to nearest square foot (ft<sup>2</sup>).

**CAMPSITE MONITORING FORM A**

- 1) Old Site Number: \_\_\_\_\_ 1a) New Site Number \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Inventoried By: \_\_\_\_\_ 3) Date: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

**INVENTORY PARAMETERS**

- 4) Substrate of site area: (B = bedrock, C = cobble, S = sand, O = soil) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Number of Other Recreational Sites Visible: \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) Fire Ring Present: (y or n) \_\_\_\_\_  
     Construction: (stone or metal) \_\_\_\_\_  
     Condition: (1 = good, 2 = poor, 3 = replace) \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) Privy Present: (y or n) \_\_\_\_\_  
     Condition: (1 = good, 2 = poor, 3 = replace) \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) Picnic Table Present: (y or n) \_\_\_\_\_  
     Condition: (1 = good, 2 = poor, 3 = replace) \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) Tree Canopy Cover: (1 = 0-25%, 2 = 26-50%, 3 = 51-75%, 4 = 76-100%) \_\_\_\_\_

**IMPACT PARAMETERS (Begin with Site Boundary Determination)**

- 10) Condition Class: (3, 4 or 5) \_\_\_\_\_
- 11) Vegetative Ground Cover Onsite: (Use categories below) \_\_\_\_\_  
     (1 = 0-5%, 2 = 6-25%, 4 = 51-75%, 5 = 76-95%, 6 = 96-100%)
- 12) Vegetative Ground Cover Offsite: (Use categories above) \_\_\_\_\_
- 13) Soil exposure: (Use categories above) \_\_\_\_\_
- 14) Tree Damage: None/Slight\_\_\_\_, Moderate\_\_\_\_, Severe\_\_\_\_
- 15) Root Exposure: None/Slight\_\_\_\_, Moderate\_\_\_\_, Severe\_\_\_\_
- 16) Number of Tree Stumps: \_\_\_\_\_
- 17) Number of Trails: \_\_\_\_\_
- 18) Number of Fire Sites: \_\_\_\_\_
- 19) Litter/Trash: (N = None, S = Some, M = Much) \_\_\_\_\_
- 20) Human Waste: (N = none, S = Some, M = Much) \_\_\_\_\_
- 21) Comments/Recommendations: \_\_\_\_\_

22) Take Center point and Site Photographs:

Site Center point References

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)

Satellite Site Dimensions

Island Site Dimensions

Site area from Program: \_\_\_\_\_  
 +Satellite Area \_\_\_\_\_  
 -Island Area \_\_\_\_\_ =

Total Site Area \_\_\_\_\_ (sq ft)

Transect Data  
AzimuthDistance (ft)

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)
- 6)
- 7)
- 8)
- 9)
- 10)
- 11)
- 12)
- 13)
- 14)
- 15)
- 16)
- 17)
- 18)
- 19)
- 20)
- 21)
- 22)
- 23)
- 24)
- 25)

**CAMPSITE MONITORING FORM B**

- 1) Old Site Number: \_\_\_\_\_ 1a) New Site Number: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Fire Ring Present: \_\_\_\_\_ Condition: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Privy Present: \_\_\_\_\_ Condition: \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Picnic Table Present: \_\_\_\_\_ Condition: \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Condition Class (1 or 2 ) \_\_\_\_\_ Site Size: \_\_\_\_\_ (ft<sup>2</sup>)

**APPENDIX J**  
SNOWMOBILE TRAIL ANALYSIS

## Snowmobile Trail Analysis (existing and future status)

The APSLMP requires that there be no “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.” Further, the APSLMP provides that “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 a basis of such new snowmobile trail construction, except in rare circumstances requiring the cutting of new trails;” and that “wherever feasible such replacement mileage should be located in the general area as where mileage is lost due to wilderness, primitive or canoe classification.”

During the winter of 2001, DEC performed a GPS inventory of all known existing snowmobile trails on Forest Preserve lands in the Adirondack Park. As a result of this survey, it was determined that there were approximately 117.7 miles of designated snowmobile trail in the FLWF. In order to determine if “a material increase” in trail mileage is proposed in this UMP, it was necessary to document the historic mileage in the unit. Prior to the adoption of the APSLMP, there were approximately 81.9 miles of snowmobile trail across lands that were to become the FLWF (excepting town roads). The implementation of this UMP will result in a cumulative total of approximately 93.1 miles of designated snowmobile trail in the FLWF, resulting in a net gain of approximately 7.65 miles from the pre-1972 mileage. The proposed snowmobile trail mileage is partially offset by the closure of 24.6 miles of trail and 3.55 miles of open motor vehicle road.

The 1972 snowmobile trail mileage in the table below is based upon DEC records and the DEC snowmobile trail publication entitled Snowmobile Trails in New York State dated 1973. The exact locations of some snowmobile trails were not known and the method used in the past to determine trail distance could not be determined. The mileage figures in this table are based on map measurements and were developed for planning purposes only. The Department believes that the 1973 brochure is more accurate in depicting the trail network that existed in 1972 when the Master Plan was adopted. Therefore, the 1973 publication was used as the benchmark for the existing trail network in 1972. The 1980 DEC Snowmobile Trail Inventory Data was included for comparison. The post-UMP mileage refers to the snowmobile trail mileage after all proposed trail construction, relocation, and closure and includes mileage of existing trails that will remain open. Any future UMP amendments may change the mileage within the unit.

<b>Old Pre-1972 Snowmobile Trails No Longer Used for Snowmobiling</b>						
Trail Name	1980 DEC Trail Inventory Data	1972 Mileage ('73 brochure)	Existing Trail Mileage (2006)	Trail Mileage to be Opened (+) or Closed (-) in UMP	Post-UMP Mileage	Net Post-1972 Gain (+) or Loss (-)
Broomstick Lake Trail	NA	0.7 miles	NA	NA	0 miles	-0.7 miles
<b>Totals</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
<b>Existing Snowmobile Trails to Remain <u>Open</u> to Snowmobiling</b>						
Trail Name	1980 DEC Trail Inventory Data	1972 Mileage ('73 brochure)	Existing Trail Mileage (2006)	Trail Mileage to be Opened (+) or Closed (-) in UMP	Post-UMP Mileage	Net Post-1972 Gain (+) or Loss (-)

Mounts Creek Trail	2.2 miles	2.0 miles	3.2 miles	0 miles	3.2 miles	+1.2 miles
Hurrell Vly Trail	0 miles	0 miles	5.9 miles	0 miles	5.9 miles	+5.9 miles
Fourmile Brook Trail	0 miles	0 miles	0.6 miles	0 miles	0.6 miles	+0.6 miles
Cranberry-Mud Lake Trail <sup>1</sup>	3.5 miles	5.0 miles	6.2 miles	0 miles	6.2 miles	+1.2 miles
Switchback Trail <sup>2</sup>	6.4 miles	0 miles	5.8 miles	+0.8 miles	6.6 miles	+6.6 miles
Murphy Brook Trail	0 miles	0 miles	0.8 miles	0 miles	0.8 miles	+0.8 miles
Meco Lake Trail	0 miles	0 miles	1.4 miles	0 miles	1.4 miles	+1.4 miles
Clockmill Corners Trail	included	3.2 miles	3.4 miles	0 miles	3.4 miles	+0.2 miles
Seeley Trail	6.0 miles	0 miles	4.1 miles	0 miles	4.1 miles	+4.1 miles
Phantom Trail	0 miles	0 miles	1.5 miles	0 miles	1.5 miles	+1.5 miles
Parker Vly Trail	included	0 miles	3.3 miles	0 miles	3.3 miles	+3.3 miles
Alderbrook Trail	16.5 miles	2.8 miles	5.2 miles	0 miles	5.2 miles	+2.4 miles
Bear Path Spur	0 miles	0 miles	0.1 miles	0 miles	0.1 miles	+0.1 miles
Jones Lake Trail	included	2.9 miles	2.9 miles	0 miles	2.9 miles	0 miles
Edick Road Extension Trail	0 miles	1.8 miles	1.8 miles	0 miles	1.8 miles	0 miles
Hawes Road Extension Trail	0 miles	0.4 miles	0.4 miles	0 miles	0.4 miles	0 miles

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<sup>1</sup>The section of trail from Billy Hamlin Road to Jerseyfield Lake Outlet (~5.0 miles) is a DEC open motor vehicle road.

<sup>2</sup>The UMP proposes a 1.2 mile reroute of existing trail that would result in a net gain of 0.8 miles of trail.

Hawes Road Crossover	0 miles	0 miles	0.8 miles	0 miles	0.8 miles	+0.8 miles
Dexter Lake Trail	7.1 miles	7.0 miles	7.0 miles	0 miles	7.0 miles	0 miles
Waters Millpond Trail	5.75 miles	2.5 miles	2.5 miles	-1.1 miles	1.4 miles	-1.1 miles
Avery Road Trail	included	2.5 miles	2.5 miles	-2.0 miles	0.5 miles	-2.0 miles
Marina Trail	4.5 miles	0 miles	1.5 miles	0 miles	1.5 miles	+1.5 miles
Burnt Vly Trail	6.5 miles	6.5 miles	6.5 miles	-2.0 miles	4.5 miles	-2.0 miles
Long Lake Trail	4.0 miles	4.5 miles	4.5 miles	-3.6 miles	0.9 miles	-3.6 miles
Ayers Lake Trail	0 miles	0 miles	0.8 miles	0 miles	0.8 miles	+0.8 miles
Long Lake Crossover	1.75 miles	0 miles	0.7 miles	0 miles	0.7 miles	+0.7 miles
Nine Corner Lake Trail	included	1.0 miles	3.0 miles	0 miles	3.0 miles	+2.0 miles
West Stoner Lake Trail	2.0 miles	2.4 miles	2.4 miles	0 miles	2.4 miles	0 miles
Arietta Inn Trail	0 miles	1.4 miles	1.4 miles	0 miles	1.4 miles	0 miles
Third Lake Trail	3.25 miles	2.4 miles	2.4 miles	0 miles	2.4 miles	0 miles
East Canada Trail	0 miles	0 miles	0.5 miles	0 miles	0.5 miles	+0.5 miles
Stewart Landing Trail	4.75 miles	2.2 miles	4.0 miles	0 miles	4.0 miles	+1.8 miles
Pleasant Lake Inn Trail	0 miles	0 miles	0.3 miles	0 miles	0.3 miles	+0.3 miles
Crystal Lake Trail	1.0 miles	2.9 miles	2.9 miles	0 miles	2.9 miles	0 miles
Morey Road	6.75 miles	4.7 miles	4.7 miles	0 miles	4.7 miles	0 miles
East Road Trail	0 miles	1.4 miles	1.4 miles	0 miles	1.4 miles	0 miles

Glasgow Trail	included	4.6 miles	4.6 miles	0 miles	4.6 miles	0 miles
<b>Totals</b>	<b>81.95</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>-7.9</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>+29.0</b>

**Existing Snowmobile Trails to be Closed to Snowmobiling**

Trail Name	1980 DEC Trail Inventory Data	1972 Mileage ('73 brochure)	Existing Trail Mileage (2006)	Trail Mileage to be Opened (+) or Closed (-) in UMP	Post-UMP Mileage	Net Post-1972 Gain (+) or Loss (-)
Dingman Hill Trail	3.5 miles	0 miles	2.6 miles	-2.6 miles	0 miles	0 miles
Pleasant Lake Trail	0.3 miles	1.8 miles	1.8 miles	-1.8 miles	0 miles	-1.8 miles
Jockeybush Lake Trail	1.1 miles	1.2 miles	1.2 miles	-1.2 miles	0 miles	-1.2 miles
Big Alderbed Trail	2.3 miles	2.6 miles	2.6 miles	-2.6 miles	0 miles	-2.6 miles
Route 10 Spur	included	0.2 miles	0.2 miles	-0.2 miles	0 miles	-0.2 miles
Spectacle Lake Trail	1.5 miles	1.0 miles	1.0 miles	-1.0 miles	0 miles	-1.0 miles
Wagoners Loop Trail <sup>3</sup>	16 miles	9.1 miles	6.1 miles	-6.1 miles	0 miles	-9.1 miles
Sheriff Lake Trail	4.0 miles	0.9 miles	0.9 miles	-0.9 miles	0 miles	-0.9 miles
East Shore Road Spur	0 miles	0.3 miles	0.3 miles	-0.3 miles	0 miles	-0.3 miles
<b>Totals</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>-16.7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-17.1</b>
<b>SNOWMOBILE TOTALS</b>	<b>110.65</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>117.7</b>	<b>-24.6</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>+11.2</b>

**Motor Vehicle Roads to be Closed to Public Motor Vehicle Use**

Road Name	1980 DEC Trail Inventory Data	1972 Mileage ('73 brochure)	Existing Road Mileage (2006)	Road Mileage to be Opened (+) or Closed (-) in UMP	Post-UMP Mileage	Net Post-1972 Gain (+) or Loss (-)
Ferris Lake Road	NA	0.4 miles	0.4 miles	-0.4 miles	0 miles	-0.4 miles
California Road	NA	3.0 miles	3.0 miles	-3.0 miles	0 miles	-3.0 miles

<sup>3</sup>The 1972 mileage figure includes three miles of trail parallel to the Powley-Piseco Road that are no longer used for snowmobiling.

Partridge Lane	NA	0.15 miles	0.15 miles	-0.15 miles	0 miles	-0.15 miles
<b>Totals</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>3.55</b>	<b>3.55</b>	<b>-3.55</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-3.55</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>110.65</b>	<b>85.45</b>	<b>121.25</b>	<b>-28.15</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>+7.65</b>

**APPENDIX K**  
**SEQR DOCUMENTS**

**14-12-9(3/99)-9-cSEQR  
State Environmental Quality Review  
Positive Declaration  
Notice of Completion of Draft EIS  
and  
Notice of SEQR Hearing**

Identifying #

**Lead Agency:** NYSDEC

**Address:** 625 Broadway  
Albany, NY 12233-4250

**Date:** October 5, 2006

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

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) as lead agency, has determined that the proposed action described below may have significant impact on the environment and a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) has been prepared. The DEIS has been completed and accepted for the proposed action described below. A public meeting will be held at 7:00 p.m. on November 6, 2006 at the Caroga LakeTown Hall in Caroga Lake. Comments are welcome and will be accepted by the contact person until November 24, 2006.

**Name of Action:** Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement, Completion of the Draft Unit Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement, and Notice of Hearing for the Ferris Lake Wild Forest.

**Description of Action:** The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation has completed a Draft UMP/EIS for the Ferris Lake Wild Forest.

Major proposed management actions in the Draft UMP/EIS include: improving trail information and recreational opportunities for people with disabilities, including the development of accessible camping sites and two canoe access sites; designating and improving approximately 8.8 miles of existing unmarked foot trail and the development of approximately 7.0 miles of new trail; closing approximately 16.7 miles of snowmobile trail and maintaining the remaining trails and bridges in compliance with DEC standards and policies, the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan (APSLMP), and the 2003 DEC/APA Memorandum of Understanding; posting a number of roads against motor vehicle use, posting open roads for continued motor vehicle use, and temporarily closing one road to public motor vehicle use until it is rehabilitated; recommending reclassification of the West Lake Boat Launch to an Intensive Use Area; enacting special regulations to manage public use at Stewart Landing, such as parking, camping, swimming and trailered boat launching restrictions; and establishing and maintaining several quality fisheries.

**Location:** This Wild Forest consists of 147,454 acres of State Forest Preserve lands in the Towns of Stratford, Caroga, Oppenheim and Ephratah in Fulton County; Morehouse and Arietta in Hamilton County; Salisbury and Ohio in Herkimer County.

**Potential Environmental Impacts:** A minor amount of tree and/or vegetation removal will be necessary for the construction of proposed parking areas, lean-tos and new trails. Possible adverse impacts from implementation of the UMP/EIS may include temporary disturbance to wetland areas including vegetation, increased siltation and stream bottom disturbance. Other possible adverse impacts include: minor temporary erosion, increased hiking and snowmobiling traffic in certain areas, and minor noise impacts during the construction of new facilities.

**A copy of the Draft UMP/EIS may be obtained from:**

Contact Person: Eric J Kasza

Address: NYSDEC  
PO Box 89  
Herkimer, NY 13350

Telephone Number: (315) 866-6330

**A copy of this notice must be sent to:**

Department of Environmental Conservation, 625 Broadway, Albany, NY 12233-1750

Chief Executive Officer, Town/City/Village of Stratford, Caroga, Oppenheim, Ephratah, Morehouse, Arietta, Salisbury and Ohio.

Any person who has requested a copy of the Draft/final EIS

Any other involved agencies: Adirondack Park Agency

Environmental Notice Bulletin, 625 Broadway, Albany, NY 12233-1750

**Copies of the Draft EIS must be distributed according to 6NYCRR 617.12(b).**