

APPENDIX G
TRAIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM AND MARKING STANDARDS

TRAIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM – FERRIS LAKE WILD FOREST

CLASS	MARKING	TREAD	BARRIERS	USE LEVEL	ACCEPTABLE MAINTENANCE
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

CLASS	MARKING	TREAD	BARRIERS	USE LEVEL	ACCEPTABLE MAINTENANCE
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

CLASS	MARKING	TREAD	BARRIERS	USE LEVEL	ACCEPTABLE MAINTENANCE
Snow mobile 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
Snow mobile 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
Snow mobile 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).

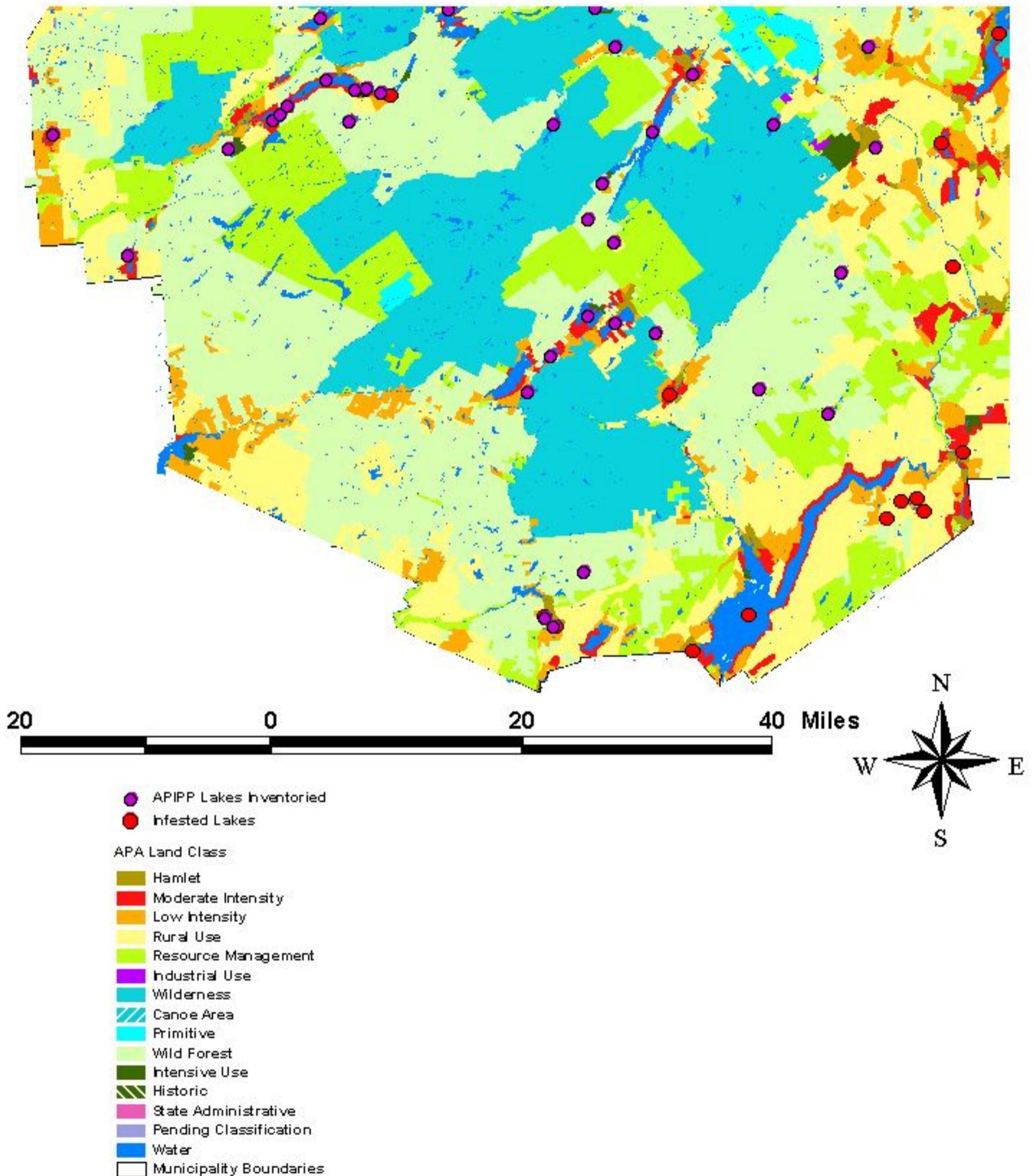
All herbicide mixing will be done in accordance with the label precautions and take place at a staging area (typically at a marshalling yard or a vehicle). No mixing shall take place on State lands unless at an approved location constructed for such use. Unused chemical and mixes shall be disposed of 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 (ft²).

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 (ft²).

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: _____ (ft²)

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.

Old Pre-1972 Snowmobile Trails No Longer Used for 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 (-)
Broomstick Lake Trail	NA	0.7 miles	NA	NA	0 miles	-0.7 miles
Totals	NA	0.7	NA	NA	0	-0.7
Existing Snowmobile Trails to Remain <u>Open</u> 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 (-)

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 ¹	3.5 miles	5.0 miles	6.2 miles	0 miles	6.2 miles	+1.2 miles
Switchback Trail ²	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

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

²The 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
Totals	81.95	64.1	101	-7.9	93.1	+29.0

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 ³	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
Totals	28.7	17.1	16.7	-16.7	0	-17.1
SNOWMOBILE TOTALS	110.65	81.9	117.7	-24.6	93.1	+11.2

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

³The 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
Totals	NA	3.55	3.55	-3.55	0	-3.55
GRAND TOTALS	110.65	85.45	121.25	-28.15	93.1	+7.65

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.

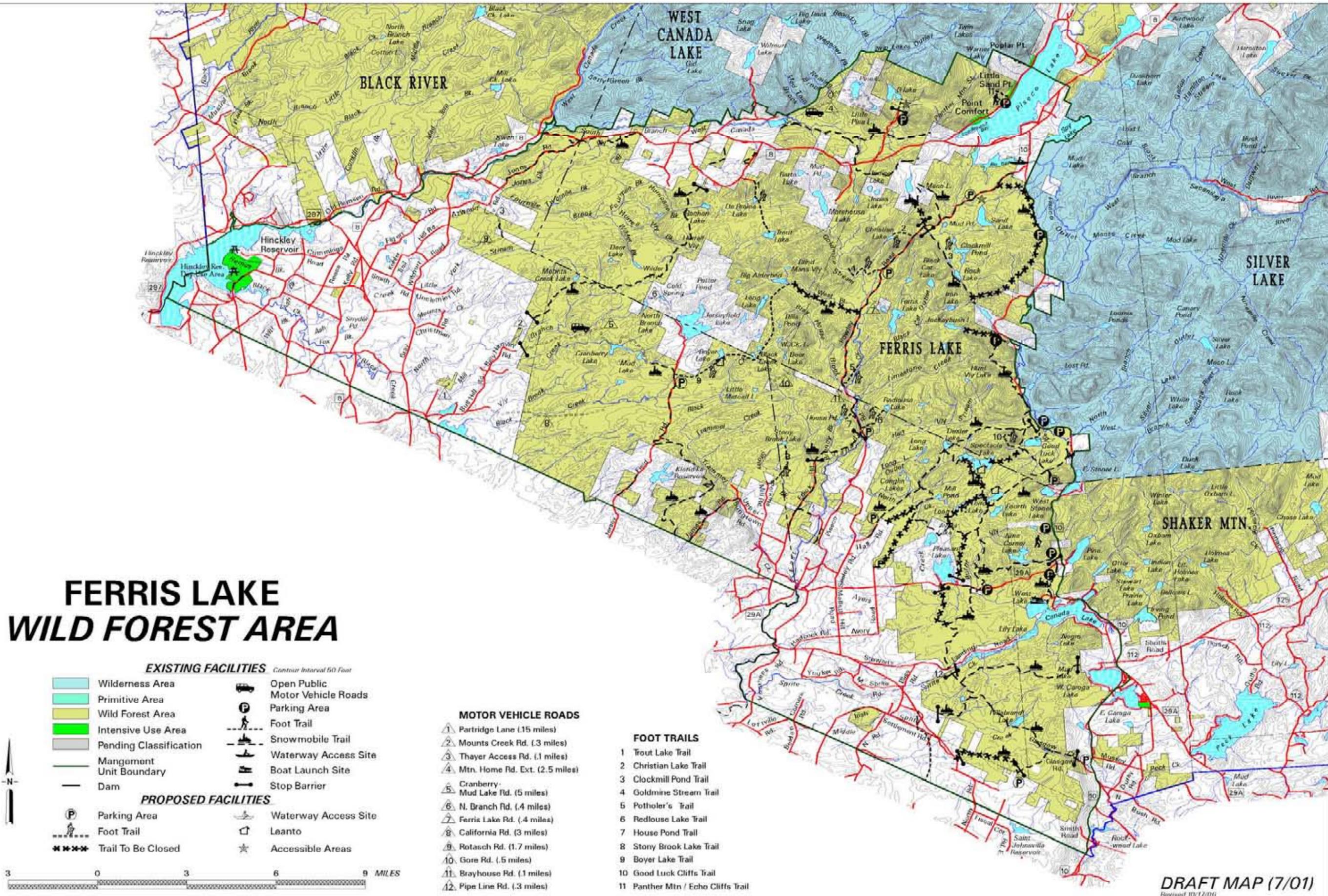
Any person who has requested a copy of the Draft/final EIS

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).

MAPS



FERRIS LAKE WILD FOREST AREA

EXISTING FACILITIES Contour Interval 50 Feet

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| | Wilderness Area | | Open Public Motor Vehicle Roads |
| | Primitive Area | | Parking Area |
| | Wild Forest Area | | Foot Trail |
| | Intensive Use Area | | Snowmobile Trail |
| | Pending Classification | | Waterway Access Site |
| | Management Unit Boundary | | Boat Launch Site |
| | Dam | | Stop Barrier |

PROPOSED FACILITIES

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--|----------------------|
| | Parking Area | | Waterway Access Site |
| | Foot Trail | | Leanto |
| | Trail To Be Closed | | Accessible Areas |

MOTOR VEHICLE ROADS

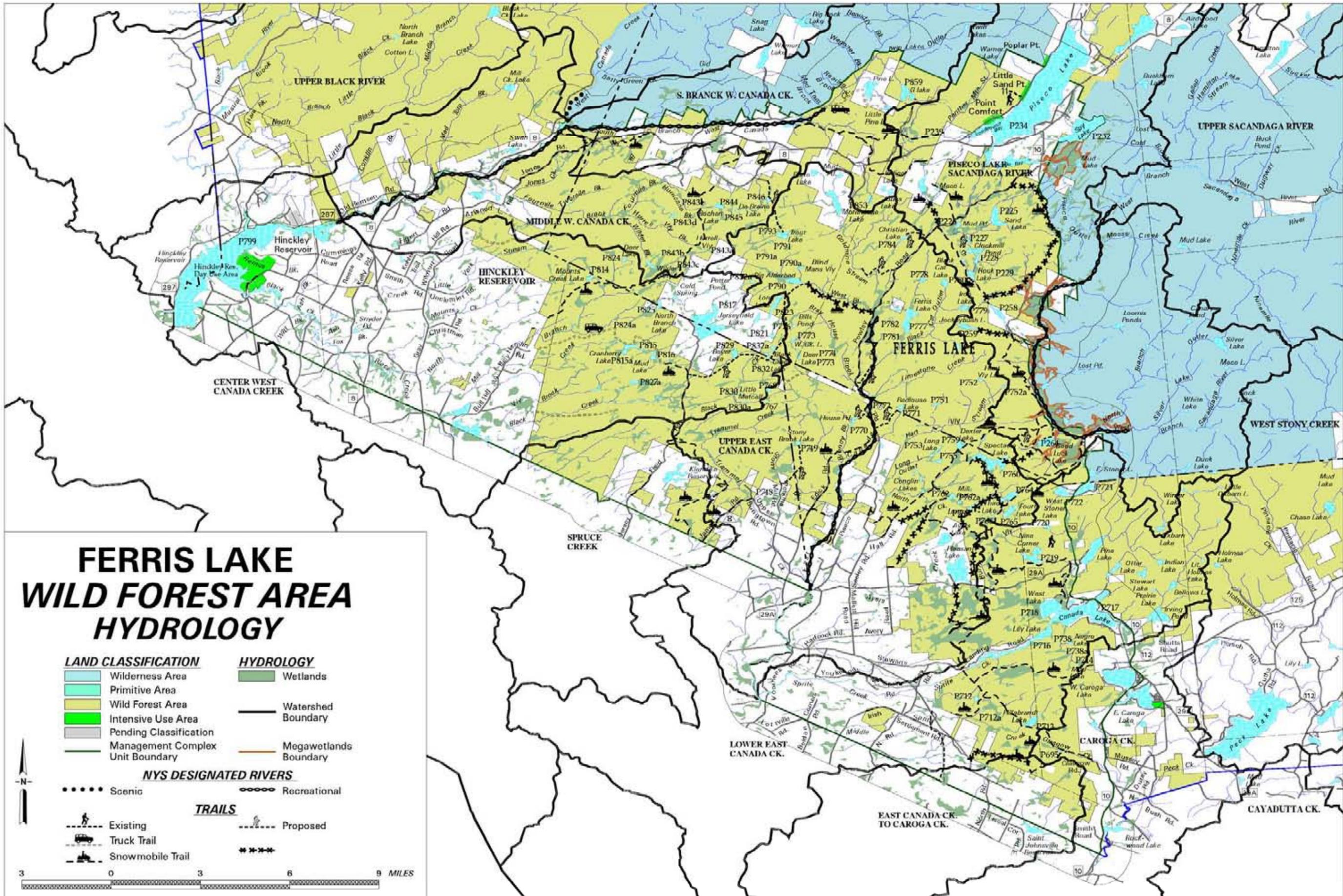
- 1 Partridge Lane (.15 miles)
- 2 Mounts Creek Rd. (.3 miles)
- 3 Thayer Access Rd. (.1 miles)
- 4 Mtn. Home Rd. Ext. (2.5 miles)
- 5 Cranberry-Mud Lake Rd. (.5 miles)
- 6 N. Branch Rd. (.4 miles)
- 7 Ferris Lake Rd. (.4 miles)
- 8 California Rd. (3 miles)
- 9 Rotasch Rd. (1.7 miles)
- 10 Gore Rd. (.5 miles)
- 11 Brayhouse Rd. (.1 miles)
- 12 Pipe Line Rd. (.3 miles)

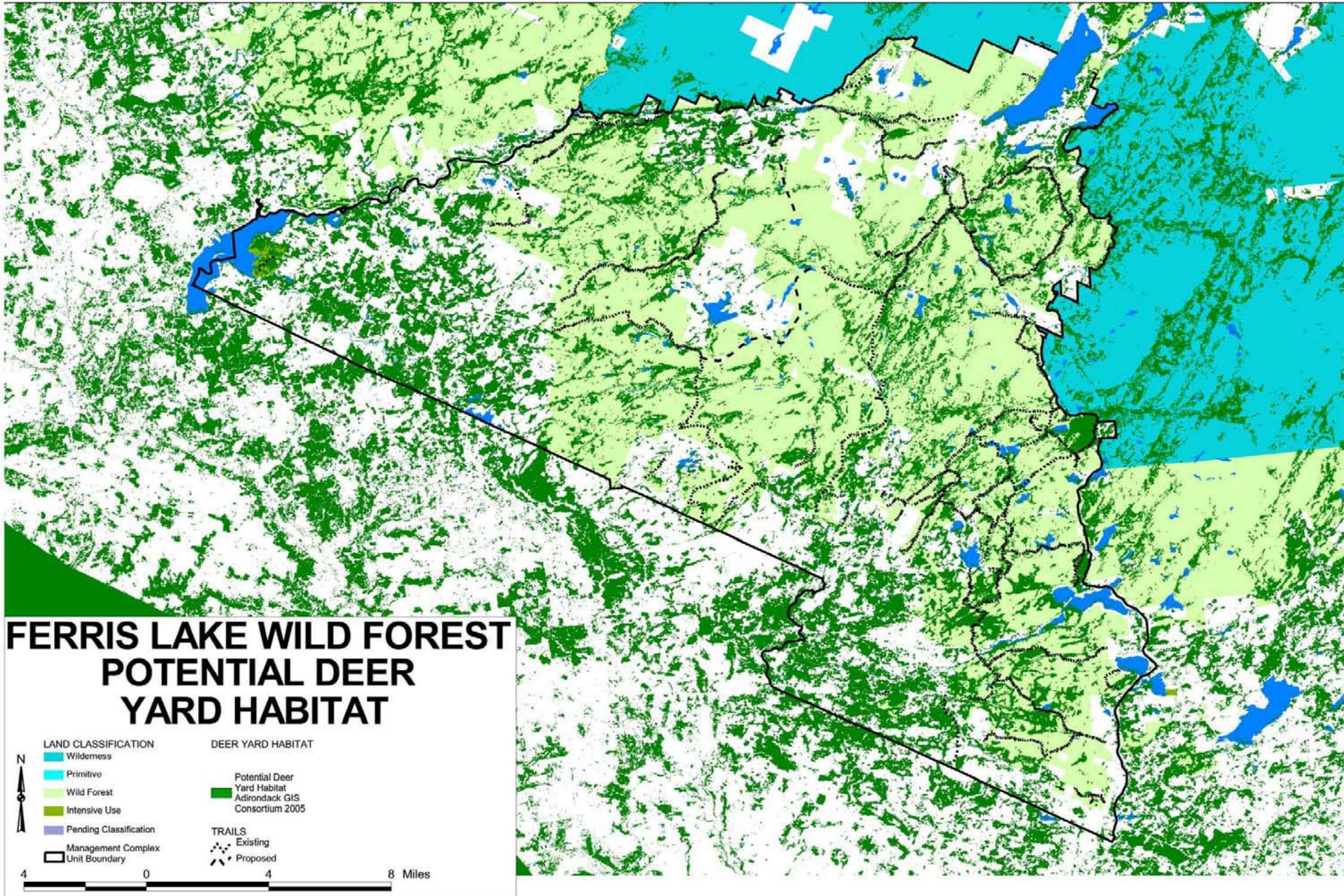
FOOT TRAILS

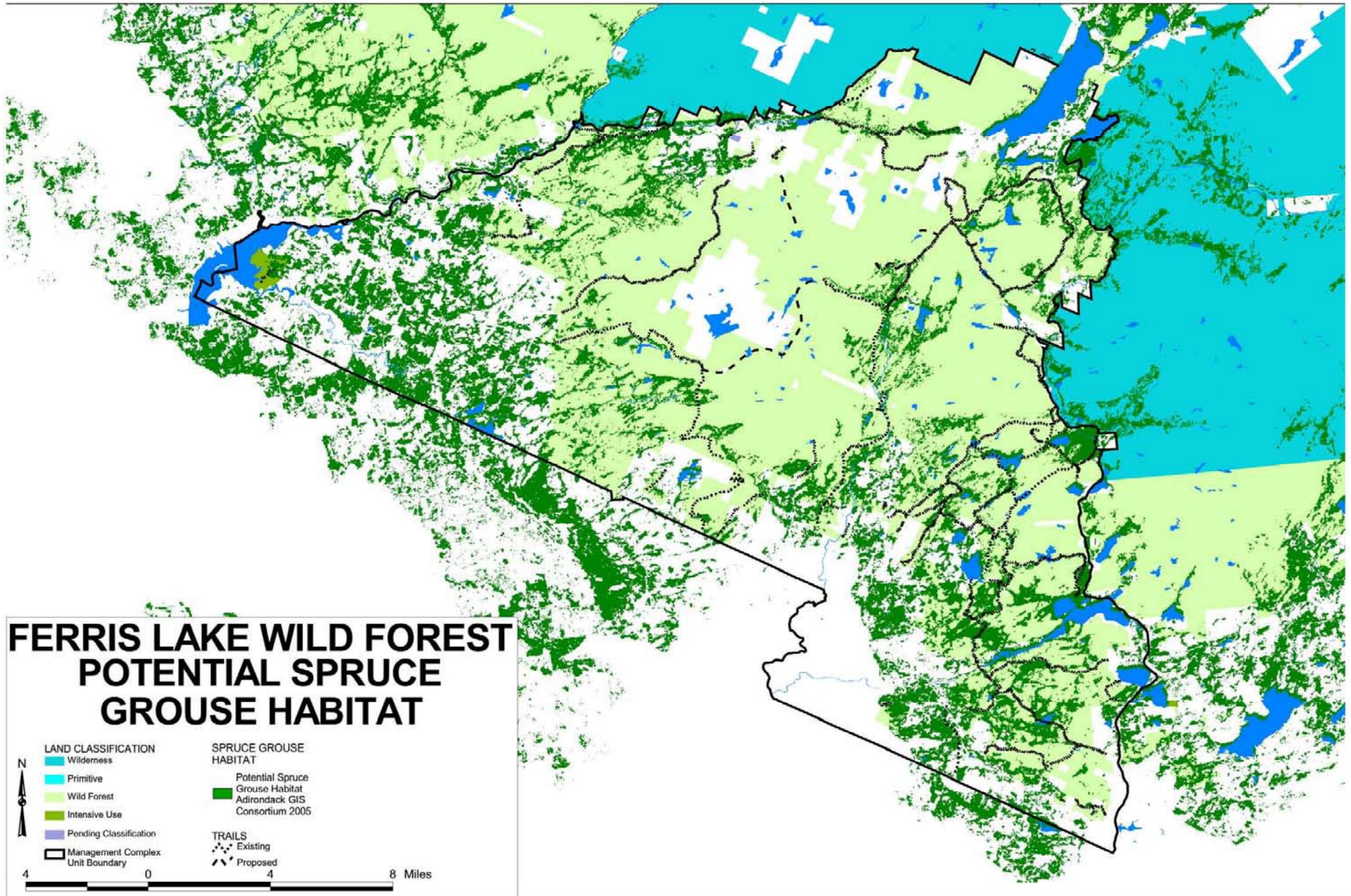
- 1 Trout Lake Trail
- 2 Christian Lake Trail
- 3 Clockmill Pond Trail
- 4 Goldmine Stream Trail
- 5 Potholer's Trail
- 6 Redlouse Lake Trail
- 7 House Pond Trail
- 8 Stony Brook Lake Trail
- 9 Boyer Lake Trail
- 10 Good Luck Cliffs Trail
- 11 Panther Mtn / Echo Cliffs Trail

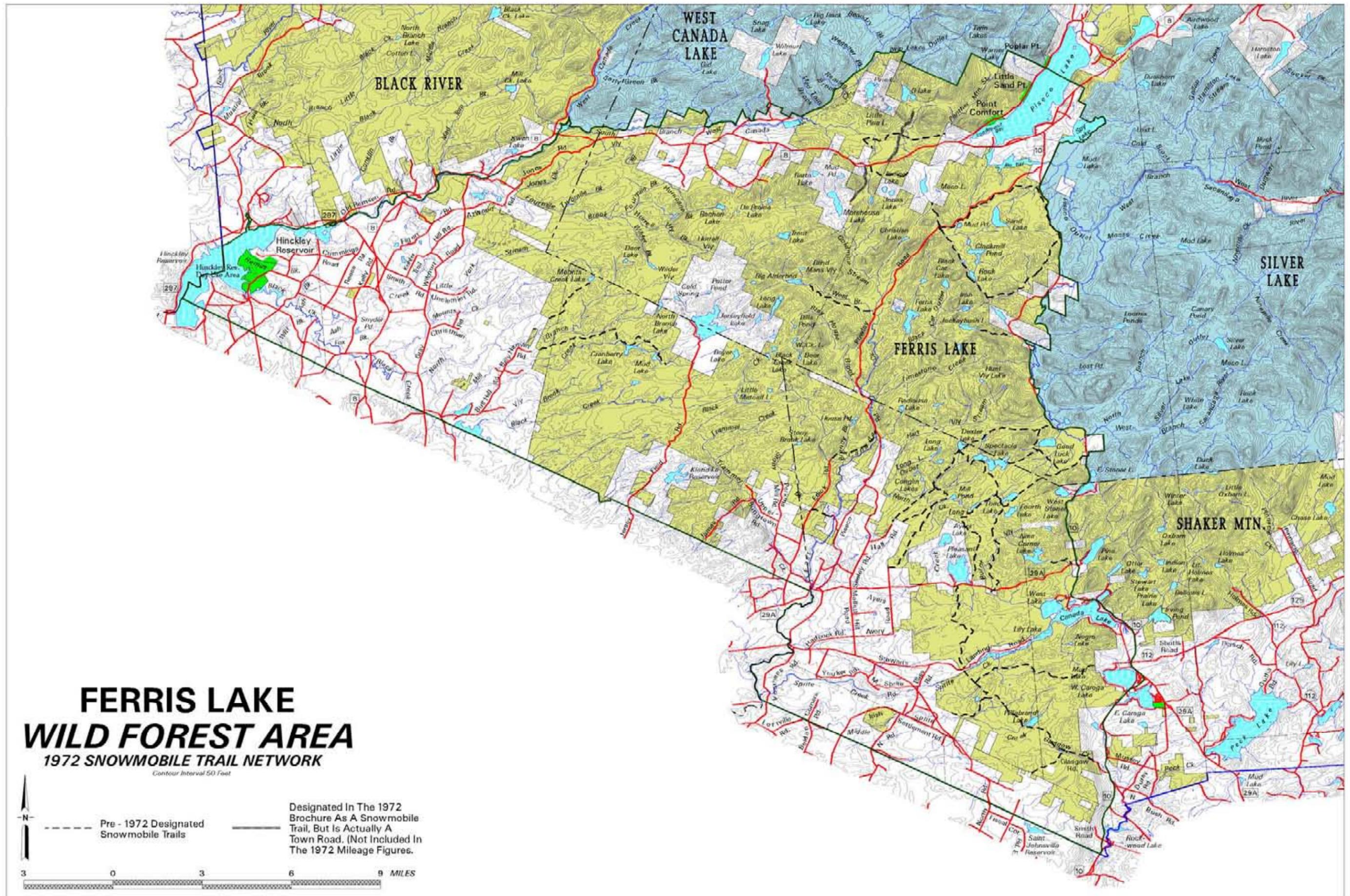


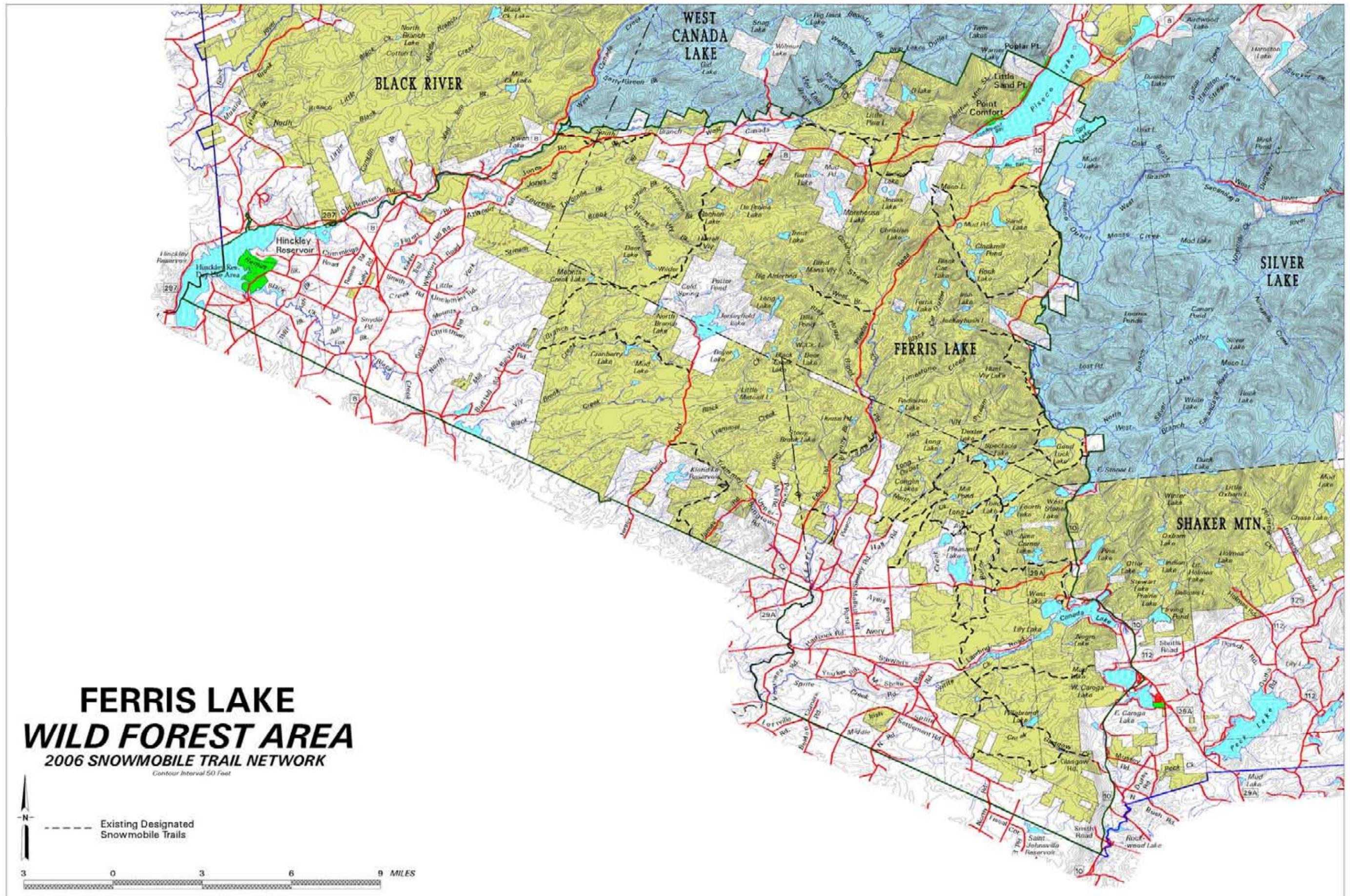
DRAFT MAP (7/01)
Revised 10/17/06











WEST
CANADA
LAKE

BLACK RIVER

Hinckley
Reservoir

FERRIS LAKE

SILVER LAKE

SHAKER MTN.

