

Appendix H: Wildlife Harvest

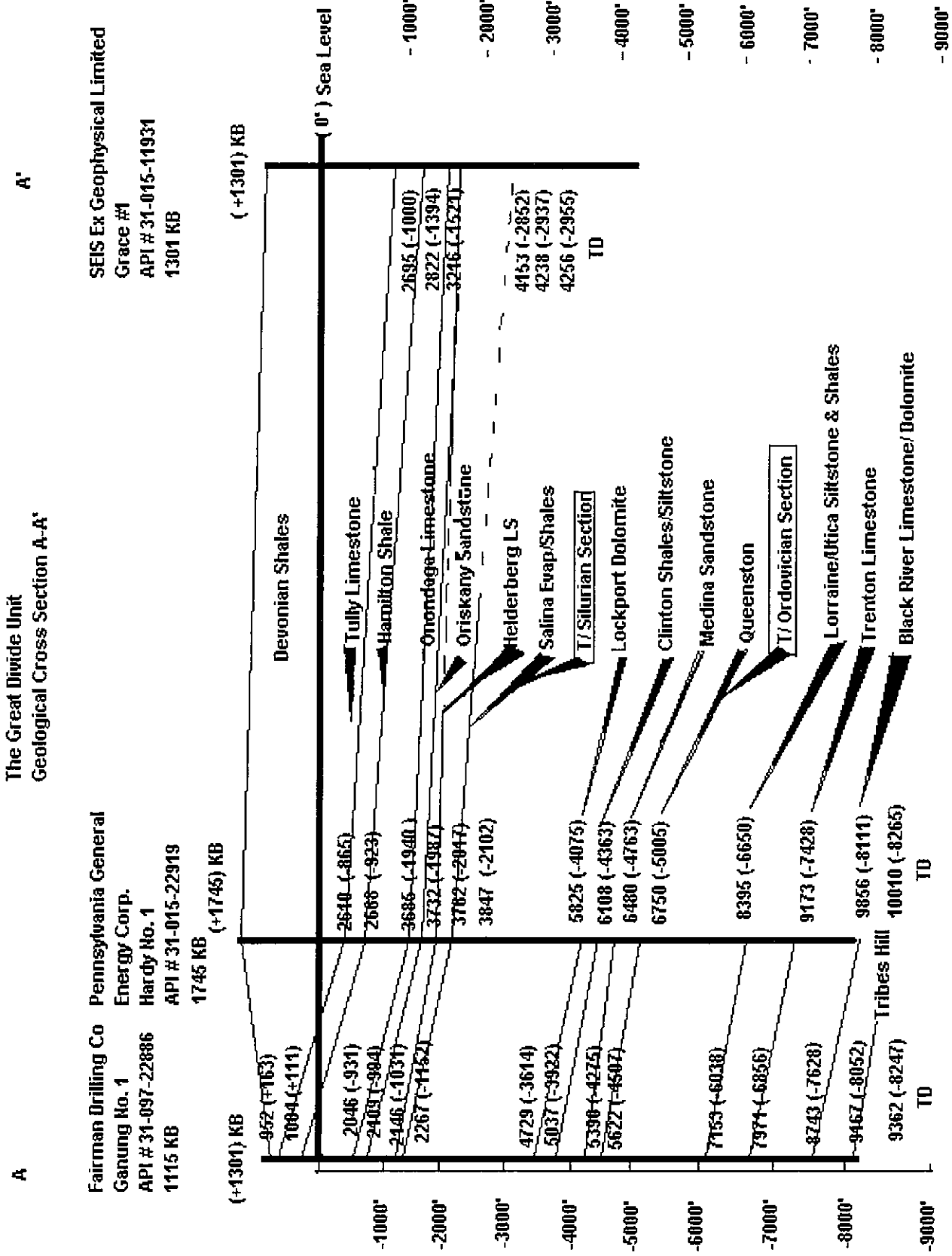
Calculated Legal Deer Take in the Towns within the Great Divide Unit Management Plan Area (1999 - 2003)

(Catharine, Dix, Hector, Montour, Catlin, and Chemung)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Deer</u>
1999	2695
2000	3141
2001	3340
2002	3445
2003	2388

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Totals
Catharine	324	321	410	327	259	1641
Dix	340	373	486	402	270	1871
Hector	1103	1299	1360	1480	873	6115
Montour	153	201	222	267	196	1039
Catlin	251	361	372	361	323	1668
Chemung	524	586	490	608	467	2675
	2695	3141	3340	3445	2388	15009

Appendix I: Bedrock Cross Section



Appendix I
 State Environmental Quality Review
NEGATIVE DECLARATION
 Notice of Determination of Non-Significance

Appendix J: SEQR

Identifying # 2006-SLM-8-176

Date December 28, 2005

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 NYS Department of Environmental Conservation as lead agency, has determined that the proposed action described below will not have a significant environmental impact and a Draft Environmental Impact Statement will not be prepared.

Name of Action: Adoption of the Great Divide Unit Management Plan

SEQR Status: Type 1 X
 Unlisted

Conditioned Negative Declaration: Yes
 X No

Description of Action:

The Great Divide Unit Management Plan sets forth the proposed goals, objectives, management actions and associated costs for the management of 2,956 acres on five parcels of state land in Chemung and Schuyler Counties. It includes Texas Hollow, Catlin and Maple Hill State Forests, Catharine Creek Wildlife Management Area and Cayuta Lake Fishing Access Site. The plan details management activities for a 10-year period, from 2006 - 2016. Public participation has been sought via mailings and a public meeting on September 7, 2005. Full consideration for public input has been sought prior to completion of the final draft.

Management activities planned for this unit include: The general maintenance and improvement of the facilities, public access to the state land, and managing the vegetation and wildlife, including the creation and maintenance of open fields and logging an average of 20 acres per year. Other activities include the construction of parking lots on Catlin State Forest and improving parking along Texas Hollow Road on Texas Hollow State Forest, improving parking as needed along the shoulders of existing roads and assisting the OPRHP in maintaining the Catharine Valley Trail. In addition, on Maple Hill State Forest, the Sutton trail will be converted from a dead end to a CP3 loop trail to accommodate people with disabilities. Small water hole amphibian activity centers will be created and maintained and trails will be designated for recreational use. The boat launch ramp on Cayuta Lake Fishing Access Site will be rehabilitated and a new dock built if feasible. Best management practices for the control of erosion, and integrated pest management for the control of insects will be followed. Acquisition of adjoining land from willing sellers will be sought, when possible. All silvicultural, gas or other mineral activity will be monitored. Endangered and

threatened species will be protected as well as historical and archaeological resources.

Location:

Great Divide Unit: Texas Hollow State Forest, Towns of Hector and Catharine in Schuyler County; Catlin State Forest, Town of Catlin, Chemung County; Maple Hill State Forest, Town of Chemung, Chemung County; Catharine Creek Wildlife Management Area, Towns of Montour and Dix in Schuyler County; and Cayuta Lake Fishing Access Site, Town of Catharine in Schuyler County.

Reasons Supporting This Determination:

(See 617.7(a)-(c) for requirements of this determination; see 617.7(d) for Conditioned Negative Declaration)

Activities planned for the unit will be covered by the following Programmatic/Generic Environmental Impact Statements:

State Forest Commercial Products Sales Program, Habitat Management Activities, Wildlife Habitat Management on State Forest Land, Red Pine Plantation Clearcut Program, New York State Open Space Plan, and the State Forest Recreation Management Program, Generic Environmental Impact Statement On the Oil, Gas and Solution Mining Regulatory Program (Final,1992)

Activities which would require a site specific environmental review under the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) include: prescribed fire, site preparation with herbicide, and clearcuts larger than 40 acres. In addition, if after the public review process, activities are added to the plan to provide better management of the unit and are not covered by this Negative Declaration or cited Programmatic/Generic Environmental Impact Statements, DEC will undertake a site specific environmental review for such activities. Activities relating to oil and gas exploration would also require a site specific environmental review and permit.

Activities in the plan will be performed in accordance with the standards and policies and procedures set forth in the following DEC documents:

Continuous Forest Inventory Handbook, State Forest Multiple Use Management Plan, Unpaved Forest Road Handbook, and the Timber Management Handbook.

In addition, activities in the plan will be guided by the Environmental Conservation Law, best management practices, the expertise of foresters and biologists, and the views expressed by the participating public.

Construction of new facilities shall include the construction of two parking lots and improving parking as needed along the shoulders of existing roads. These projects will be placed so as to minimize short and long term impacts by constructing the lots on level ground with reasonable slope. These projects will entail: clearing of brush and some trees, grading and applying gravel and the installation of culverts and ditches used to control drainage and erosion as necessary. This will improve public access and safety.

The aesthetic resources will be protected by law enforcement activities, screening of logging activities, and by limiting disturbance in sensitive areas. Scenic views will be preserved by the removal of screening vegetation. There will be a favorable impact on energy resources, since timber management will produce fuelwood. The noise impact of construction and logging will occur so briefly as to be inconsequential.

Small water hole amphibian activity centers are constructed by scooping out soil in a suitable location, such as near a spring or on soil that will hold water. They are at least 6 foot deep, and vary in size and shape from 10 feet up to 40 feet. They are left to fill naturally with water and animals such as salamanders and frogs. Construction will take place during periods of dry weather. Best management practices will be followed to minimize any potential erosion or sedimentation problems to surrounding water bodies.

The conversion of the trail on the Maple Hill State Forest will require some minor tree cutting, the application of some gravel and the use of filter fabric to minimize any erosion as necessary.

The fishing access site and dock construction will involve minimal impact. Disturbance to the site will be temporary in nature. Construction will be done when there is no harm to spawning fish.

Archaeological and historical impacts will be minimized by disturbing the ground as little as possible. Any construction, forestry or minerals activities will incorporate the use of best management practices, including but not limited to such considerations as: locating improvements to minimize necessary cut and fill; locating improvements away from streams, wetlands, and unstable slopes; use of proper drainage devices such as water bars and broad-based dips; locating trails to minimize grade; laying out trails on existing old roads or cleared or partially cleared areas; using stream crossings with low, stable banks, firm stream bottom and gentle approach slopes; constructing stream crossings at right angles to the stream; limiting stream crossing construction to periods of low or normal flow; avoiding areas where habitats of threatened and endangered species are known to exist; and using natural materials to blend the structure into the natural surroundings. Parking lots or other structures will be located on flat, stable, well-drained sites in areas that require a minimum amount of tree cutting. Construction will be limited to periods of low or normal rainfall. The size of the parking lots will be the minimum necessary for the intended use. Wherever possible, wooded buffers will be used to screen parking lots from roads. These actions will not have significant impacts on the environment.

If Conditioned Negative Declaration, provide on attachment the specific mitigation measures imposed, and identify comment period (not less than 30 days from date of publication in the ENB)

For Further Information:

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Bath, NY 14810

Telephone Number: (607) 776-2165 Ext. 29

For Type 1 Actions and Conditioned Negative Declarations, a Copy of this Notice is sent to:

Appropriate Regional Office of the Department of Environmental Conservation

Chief Executive Officer, Town/City/Village of

Other involved agencies (if any)

Applicant (if any)

Environmental Notice Bulletin - NYS DEC - 625 Broadway - Albany, NY 12233-1750 (Type One Actions Only)

Appendix K: Soils

Aquepts and Saprists

Aquepts and Saprists are commonly called fresh water marsh. These soils are covered by shallow water nearly the year around. Aquepts are in areas of varying mineral soil deposits, and Saprists are in areas of organic muck deposits. Some areas have both of these soils. Cattails and other water-tolerant plants are the principal vegetation. These soils are level and are on broad flats adjacent to open bodies of water.

Wallkill silt loam

This deep, very poorly drained, nearly level soil is in areas on flood plains. Slope ranges from 0 to 3 percent but is mostly less than 2 percent.

Typically, the surface layer of this soil is very dark grayish brown silt loam 5 inches thick. The subsoil is mottled, dark gray silt loam 11 inches thick. The next layer is mottled, black silt loam 2 inches thick. This is underlain by black, well decomposed organic material 20 inches thick. The substratum is very dark gray silt loam to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Wayland silt loam

This deep, poorly drained and very poorly drained, nearly level soil is on low-lying flood plains of major streams and in old oxbows and slackwater areas at the outer edge of higher flood plains. Slope ranges from 0 to 3 percent but is mostly less than 2 percent.

Typically, the surface layer of this soil is very dark grayish brown silt loam 6 inches thick. The upper part of the subsoil is mottled, friable, dark gray heavy silt loam 7 inches thick. The lower part of the subsoil is mottled, friable, dark grayish brown, light silty clay loam 7 inches thick. The substratum is firm, gray silty clay loam to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Teel silt loam

This deep, moderately well drained to somewhat poorly drained, nearly level soil is on flood plains of the larger meandering creeks in the county. Slope ranges from 0 to 3 percent.

Typically, the surface layer is dark grayish brown silt loam 10 inches thick. The upper part of the subsoil is friable, dark brown silt loam 6 inches thick. The lower part of the subsoil is friable, brown silt loam 16 inches thick and is mottled in the lower part. Next is an older, grayish brown silt loam in the upper part and mottled, very dark brown silt loam in the lower part. The substratum is olive gray loam to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Lordstown-Arnot complex, steep

This complex consists of steep, moderately deep, well drained Lordstown soils and steep, shallow, well drained Arnot soils. The soils are in long, narrow areas on upper valley walls. In most areas, bedrock forms a series of wide steps that are covered with soil material to form a smooth slope. A thin covering of Arnot soils is at the edge of each bedrock step, and the moderately deep soil between the steps is mainly Lordstown soils. Slope ranges from 25 to 35 percent. The Lordstown soils make up about 45 percent of this complex, the Arnot soils about 40 percent, and included soils about 15 percent.

Typically, the surface layer of the Lordstown soils is dark grayish brown channery silt loam 2 inches thick. The

subsoil is friable, channery silt loam 20 inches thick. It is yellowish brown in the upper part and brownish yellow in the lower part. The substratum is pale brown very channery silt loam 2 inches thick. Fine-grained sandstone bedrock is at a depth of 24 inches.

Typically, the surface layer of the Arnot soils is dark gray channery silt loam 2 inches thick. The subsoil is 13 inches thick. It is strong brown channery silt loam in the upper 3 inches and yellowish brown very channery silt loam in the lower 10 inches. Sandstone bedrock is at a depth of 15 inches.

Mardin channery silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

This deep, moderately well drained, moderately steep soil is in narrow, oblong areas on side slopes of a dissected plateau. The areas receive runoff from higher adjacent soils.

Typically, the surface layer is dark grayish brown channery silt loam 4 inches thick. The subsoil is 42 inches thick. The upper 10 inches of the subsoil is yellowish brown, friable channery silt loam and light olive brown channery loam; the middle 3 inches is mottled, light brownish gray channery silt loam/ the lower 29 inches is a very firm fragipan of olive brown channery silt loam. The substratum is very firm, olive brown very gravelly loam to a depth of more than 60 inches.

Volusia channery silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

This deep, somewhat poorly drained, sloping soil is on lower hillsides and toe slopes that receive runoff from higher adjacent soils.

Typically, the surface layer is grayish brown channery silt loam 4 inches thick. The subsoil is mottled, friable, pale brown channery silt loam 5 inches thick. The next layer is mottled, firm, light grayish brown channery silt loam 3 inches thick. This is underlain by a very firm fragipan of mottled, dark grayish brown channery silt loam 36 inches thick. The substratum is dark grayish brown channery silt loam to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Valois gravelly silt loam, 15 to 25 percent

This deep, well drained, moderately steep soil is on lower valley side slopes and hilly areas near valley bottoms. Some areas receive runoff from higher adjacent soils.

Typically, the surface layer is dark brown gravelly silt loam 4 inches thick. The subsoil is 38 inches thick. In sequence from the top, it is 8 inches of very friable, dark yellowish brown gravelly silt loam; 13 inches of friable, yellowish brown gravelly loam; 8 inches of friable, yellowish brown gravelly sandy loam; and 9 inches of brown very gravelly sandy loam. The substratum is brown very gravelly sandy loam to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Carlisle muck

This deep, very poorly drained soil is in bogs and swamps in the lowest parts of the landscape. Most areas are adjacent to lakes.

Typically, this soil is black and very dark gray, well decomposed organic material to a depth of more than 60 inches.

Palms muck

This deep, very poorly drained, nearly level soil is in small, undrained closed depressions throughout the county.

The areas commonly border areas of deeper muck deposits. Slope is mostly less than 2 percent but ranges to as much as 3 percent.

Typically, the top layer is black, well decomposed organic material 21 inches thick. The underlying material is light gray light silty clay loam to a depth of 60 inches or more.

GLOSSARY

Access Trails - May be permanent, unpaved and do not provide all-weather access within the Unit. These trails are originally designed for removal of forest products and may be used to meet other management objectives such as recreational trails. These trails are constructed according to Best Management Practices.

Allegheny Hardwoods - Composed of primarily of black cherry, white ash, and tulip poplar. May contain lesser amounts of sugar maple, beech, red maple, red oak and basswood.

Allowable cut - The amount of wood fiber that may be harvested annually or periodically for a specified area over a stated period in accordance with the objectives of management.

Alluvium - Clay, silt, sand, gravel or similar material deposited by running water.

Anticlinal - Rock layers that are folded so that the layers are inclined away from each other (like the legs of a capital A).

Basal Area - The cross sectional area of a tree at breast height, measured in square feet. (Forestry Handbook, 2nd Edition, 1984, p.287) For a stand: the total basal area per unit of area, usually expressed as square feet per acre. ("Silvicultural Systems For The Major Forest Types of The United States", USDA Ag. Hndbk. #445, 1973, p.103)

Bedrock - Hard lithified or consolidated rock units that underlie the unconsolidated or partially-consolidated surface (geology) sediments and soils deposited during recent sedimentation and glacial sedimentation.

Best Management Practices (BMP's) - Practices and techniques that control erosion of soil or other contaminants from the site.

Board Foot - A piece of lumber 1 inch thick, 12 inches wide and 1 foot long, or its equivalent.

Buffer Strips - A strip of vegetation used to protect sensitive areas from soil erosion and siltation.

Canadian Shield - the stable portion or nucleus of the North American continent, primarily igneous and metamorphic rocks, located primarily in northeastern Canada, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Clast - A fragment of rock

Classified Water Bodies - A system whereby water bodies are protected under Environmental Conservation Law.

Clearcut - The removal of a forest overstory. This practice is done in preparation of the reestablishment of a new forest through regeneration. One form of even aged management.

Conifer - Needle bearing trees.

Conifer/Conifer Hardwood Forest - A forest stand in which either of the two leading species is a conifer.

Conifer Stand - A forest stand containing 50% or more conifer species.

D.B.H. - (diameter at breast height) - The diameter of a tree at roughly breast height or 4½ feet from the ground.

Defoliated - Complete, or almost complete removal of leaves from a living tree.

Dip - The angle that strata (rock layers) or planar features deviate from horizontal.

Dug-Out - A 500 square foot by 3 feet deep pot hole constructed of earth and containing water.

Early Successional Forest - Trees and brush that grow after disturbance such as plowing, fire or clearcut. Common species include grass, raspberries/black berries, white pine, aspen, red maple, black cherry, birch etc.

Early Successional Wildlife Species - Animal species which require early vegetative stages such as grass, brush, aspen.

Ecological Diversity - The number of species living in an ecosystem.

Ecological Subzone - A geographic area containing fauna and flora which are adapted to that particular area.

Ecosystem - A complex of living organisms and their environment.

Endangered - Native plants (and animals) in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their ranges within the state and requiring remedial action to prevent such extinction (NYCRR Title 9 Part 193.3)

Erosion - To wear away by the action: water, wind, or ice.

Even Aged - A forest in which all of the trees are essentially the same age.

Faulting - a fracture or crack that has had movement parallel to the fracture's surface

Fluvial - pertaining to sediments deposited by stream or river actions

Fragipan - An impervious subsurface soil layer (sometimes known as "hardpan") which restricts rooting and internal soil drainage.

Glacier / Glacial - a large mass of ice and snow that is moving on the land's surface

Hardwood Forest - A forest stand in which each of the two predominant species by percent is a hardwood.

Hardwoods - Broadleafed trees.

Haul roads - Are permanent, unpaved roads but are not designed for all-weather travel. They are constructed primarily for the removal of forest products and provide only limited access within the Unit. Public motor vehicle use is not allowed, but pedestrian travel is encouraged. All administrative roads are gated and warning signs are posted. The standards for these roads are those of Class C roads as provided for in the Forest Road Handbook.

Herbaceous Opening - A non-forest vegetative type consisting of grasses and forbs.

Homocline - geologic structure that is dipping or inclined in one direction and at the same angle of inclination

Kame - a short ridge, hill, or mound of stratified glacial deposits

Lacustrine - sediments deposited in association with the processes within a lake

Large Coarse Woody Debris - The accumulation of dead woody material, both standing and fallen, which occurs in a forest stand.

Lean-To - A small, open fronted, log shelter used for overnight camping.

Linements - linear trends of weakness or fractures in the earth's crust

Log Landing - An area to which logs are skidded and then loaded for removal.

MCFGPD - thousand cubic feet of gas per day

Moraine - sediment that is accumulated due to the actions of a glacier

Multiple Use - A management philosophy by which many uses are derived for a specific land area.

Natural Regeneration - The regrowth of a forest stand by natural means.

Natural Forest - A forest established by natural regeneration.

No Entry / No Surface Occupancy Lease - A lease to explore and develop underground mineral resources without any surface disturbance. Above ground facilities and equipment to remove mineral resources must be located off the subject property.

Northern Hardwoods - Largely composed of sugar maple, American beech, yellow birch, and hemlock. These species are generally long-lived and may adapt to uneven-aged management.

Oak Opening - a globally rare plant community, also known as an oak savannah. The community is composed of native prairie grasses and associated plants usually surrounded by oak/hickory forests. Oak Openings are maintained by periodic burning. Historically, fires were set by Native Americans or caused by lightning strikes. Oak Openings can be variable in size, from just an acre to several thousand acre complexes.

Off-Site - The species are growing (or at least have been planted) where these species would not ordinarily be found, due to unfavorable site conditions.

Pioneer Hardwood - Early Successional trees that are hardwood, such as black cherry, white birch, red maple and aspen.

Plantation - A forest established by planting.

Pole Sized - A young tree with a D.B.H. of 6 to 11 inches.

Pre-Commercial - To do a stand treatment when the trees are too small to sell for profit, requiring the payment of someone to do the work.

Prescribed Fire - The intentional setting of forest or grass land on fire under carefully controlled conditions to achieve a vegetative or wildlife management goal adhering to a written and approved prescribed fire burn plan.

Protection Management - An area which required special management considerations. (Special cutting regimen, short rotation, long rotation, or no treatment.)

Public access roads - Are constructed and maintained to accommodate motor vehicle traffic, they are permanent, unpaved roads. They may be designed for all-weather use depending on their location and surfacing. These roads provide primary access within a Unit. The standards for these roads are those of the Class A and Class B access roads as provided for in the Forest Road Handbook.

Rare - Native plants that have from 20 to 35 extant sites or 3,000 to 5,000 individuals statewide. (NYCRR Title 9 Part 193.3)

Regeneration - To reestablish a forest stand.

Rotation - The length of time between the establishment and the harvest of a forest stand.

Sawtimber Sized - A tree with a D.B.H. of 12 inches or greater.

Seedling/Sapling Sized - A young tree with a D.B.H. of less than 6 inches.

Selective Harvesting - Removal of the mature timber, usually the oldest or largest trees.

Shade Intolerant - Tree species that require full sunlight to survive past the seedling stage.

Shade Tolerant - Tree species that can survive in the shade cast by older trees.

Sidetrack Well - An inclined well that is drilled from a predetermined depth within an existing well

Site - Site is defined as a group of features (such as slope, aspect, soil type, etc.) which characterize a given area of land.

Silviculture - The establishment, development, care, and reproduction of forest stands.

Softwoods - Needle bearing trees, conifers

Species Diversity - The occurrence of a variety of plants and animals.

Stand - A group of plants with similar characteristics that are treated as a single unit in a management plan.

Stand Analysis - A systematic method of evaluating stands to determine the need for treatment.

Stand Treatment - Work done in a stand which is directed towards the management of the stand.

State Forest - Lands owned by the state of New York and administered by the Department of Environmental Conservation which are managed for the establishment and maintenance of forests for watershed protection, the production of timber, and for recreation and kindred purposes.

Stratigraphic - The layering and sequence of mapable rock units.

Succession - The gradual supplanting of one community of plants and animals by another.

Surficial - Of, or relating to, the surface

Sustained Yield - The maintenance of a continuous flow of a particular product.

Synclinal - Rock layers that are folded so that the layers are inclined towards each other (like the letter V)

Till - Unstratified glacial deposits consisting of clay, sand, gravel, and boulders

Temporary Revocable Permit (TRP) - A permit to use state forest land for a specific purpose for a prescribed length of time.

Top Lopping - The cutting of limbs from the tops of felled trees to reduce fire danger and improve visibility. On state forests top lopping of conifers is required by law.

Trail Head - The intersection of a trail with a ro trail head ad.

Uneven Aged - A forest containing trees of two or more age classes.

Unique Area - A parcel of land owned by the state acquired do to its special natural beauty, wilderness character, geological, ecological or historical significance for the state nature and historic preserve, and may include lands within a forest preserve county outside the Adirondack and Catskill Parks.

Vegetative Stage - A description of a plant community based on the age of the component plants.

Vegetative Type - A description of a plant community based on species composition.

Vernal Pool - A small body of water that is present in the spring, but dries up by mid-summer.

Vertical Well - a well that is straight into the ground or is 90 degrees from horizontal.

Water Hole - A laid up stone cistern built by C.C.C. volunteers and originally used for water for fire protection purposes.

Watershed - The land area from which a stream receives its water.

Wetland - Land or area saturated and sometimes partially or intermittently covered with water.

Class I, II, III or IV - The designation placed upon a mapped wetland by NYS DEC as required by 6NYCRR. The four classes rank wetlands according to their ability to perform wetland functions and provide wetland benefits. Class I is the most critical.

Yield - The production of a commodity such as; forest products, water, or wildlife.