

TOOLEY POND  
MANAGEMENT COMPLEX

UNCLASSIFIED STATE LANDS  
and  
EASEMENT LANDS

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Interim Unit Management Plan for Forest Preserve Lands  
Final Land Management Plan for Easement Lands

June 1, 2000

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Location Map

### I INTRODUCTION

A. Planning Area Overview	4
B. Unit Locations and Descriptions	4
C. Unit Acreages	4
D. Access	4
E. History	4

### II INVENTORY USE AND CAPACITY TO WITHSTAND USE

A. Natural Resources	5
1. <u>Physical</u>	5
a. Geology	6
b. Soils	6
c. Terrain	6
d. Water	6
e. Wetlands	7
2. <u>Biological</u>	7
3. <u>Visual/Scenic Resources</u>	8
4. <u>Critical Habitats</u>	8
5. <u>Wild Scenic and Recreational Rivers</u>	8
6. <u>Man-made Facilities</u>	9
B. Existing Facilities	9
C. Cultural/Historical Influences	10
D. Economic Impact	10
E. Public Use of the Area	11

### III MANAGEMENT AND POLICY

A. Past Management	12	
B. Special Constraints and Issues	12	
C. Goals and Objectives	14	
IV <u>PROJECTED USE AND MANAGEMENT PROPOSED</u>	16	
A. Access	17	
B. Recreation		17
C. Facilities Development/Removal	17	
D. Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Facilities	18	
E. Public Use Management	19	
F. Fish and Wildlife	19	
G. Fire Management	20	
H. Administration	20	
I. Land Acquisition	21	
J. SLMP Amendments Required	21	
V <u>SCHEDULE OF IMPLEMENTATION/BUDGET</u>	22	
<u>BIBLIOGRAPHY</u>	23	
<u>APPENDICES</u>	24	

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Planning Area Overview

The 1998 Open Space Plan identified Northern Flow River corridors as an important conservation project. In June of 1999, the State of New York, Conservation Fund, and Champion International Corporation reached an agreement to conserve Champion’s land holdings within the Adirondack Park. This document will focus on the Tooley Pond parcel. This consists of fee title land along 18.7 miles of the South Branch of the Grasse along with adjacent easement land.

B. Unit Locations and Descriptions

This area is in the towns of Clifton and Clare, St. Lawrence County and encompasses some 6,000 acres of fee lands and 25,000 acres of easement lands in Township 10 of Great Tract 3 and Township 4 of Great Tract 2 Macomb’s purchase.

C. Unit Acreages

Tooley Pond Tract

<u>Description</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Fee Lands	5,872
Easement Lands	<u>25,044</u>
Total	30,916

The legal description of these lands, taken from the Adirondack Land Map, is as follows:

St. Lawrence County  
Town of Claire

Great Tract 3, Township 10  
Macomb’s Purchase  
Town of Clifton  
Great Tract 2, NW 1/4 Township 4  
Macomb’s Purchase

D. Access

The area is generally located north of NYS Rte. 3 and Cranberry Lake and is easily accessed by the Tooley Pond Road. From the North, the area is located approximately one mile from the Hamlet of Degrasse along St. Lawrence County Route 27.

E. History

Relevant historical events that directly affected these lands are as follows:

- 1863 Clifton Iron Ore Company founded
- 1866 Clarksboro founded, named after George C. Clark  
Iron furnace, sawmill and railroad to East DeKalb constructed
- 1868 Town of Clifton formed by act of State legislature
- 1869 Fire destroyed Clarksboro Iron Mine, operations suspended
- 1870 Road from Clarksboro to Cranberry Lake constructed
- 1880 Town of Clare formed by act of State legislature
- 1906 New Bridge founded by Robert W. Higbie Co. as a logging and mill town

- 1913 Fire Tower and cabin erected on Tooley Pond Mountain
- 1925 St. Regis Paper Co. purchased land from Robert W. Higbie Co.
- 1942 Hanna Ore Co. opens mine and builds railroad to Newton Falls
- 1952 Clifton Mines closed
- 1971 Fire tower removed from Tooley Pond Mountain
- 1985 St. Regis Paper Co. and Champion International Corp. merge

Human occupation of the Adirondacks took place immediately following the Wisconsin Glaciation Period (10,000-8,000 BC).

Just south of the Tooley Pond Tract, the western edge of the Great Windfall of 1845 made its track northward from Cook's Corners. By 1864, the main road (Tooley Pond Road today) had been cut from the Lake George Road to the Windfall and eventually Cranberry Lake.

Sawmills started up at Clifton (Clarksboro) in 1866 and at New Bridge in 1909. Log drives were annual events around 1890 on the South Branch. Log drives were spring events to float wood harvested during the winter months to Canton.

A well recognized guide and hunter, Bill Rasbeck, built a hunting camp a few miles south of the Hamlet of Clarksboro in the late 1860's. This was a favorite area for sportsman for many years. Hunting clubs continue to lease the lands for recreational purposes.

The first railroad affecting the Tooley Pond Tract was built in 1868. Stations on this line; Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg - included Degrasse and Clarksboro. A railroad was built from Newton Falls to New Bridge in 1902. This line was approximately seven miles long and was termed the Newton Falls and Northern Railroad. The railroad was in operation until 1919. During the 1940's, the Hanna Mining Company relaid track on the bulk of the old Newton Falls and Northern grade between Newton Falls and New Bridge. Then they built nearly three miles of new trackage into the Clifton Iron Mines. Final date of abandonment of this ten mile long section to Newton Falls is 1955 (Kudish, 1985).

During Champion's ownership, the forest lands were used to provide forest products for the Champion mill at Deferiet and other mills.

## II. INVENTORY, USE AND CAPACITY TO WITHSTAND USE.

### A. Natural Resources

#### 1. Physical

##### a. Geology

The bedrock is mostly granite. The rocks in Tooley Pond Tract consist of banded metamorphic gneiss. On the west side of the area, the rocks are predominately coarse equigranular gneisses containing the minerals quartz, feldspar, hornblende (black), diopside (green) and locally red garnet. On the east side the rocks predominately consist of coarse grained gneiss containing feldspar, quartz, and lesser amounts of hornblende. Layering in

the rocks generally has a northwest strike, with a moderate to steep northwest dip. Vertical spaced joints have a northwest trend. The entire area was covered by glaciers which retreated 10,000-12,000 years ago, so much of the area has a thin cover of sand, gravel, and clay either left by the glaciers or reworked by streams after glacial retreat (Buddington, 1962).

b. Soils

The soils are variously tills, rocky loams, or sand loams. The following soil series are primarily found on the Tooley Pond Tract: Turnbridge, Adams, Colton, and Berkshire. These soils are characteristically very deep, excessively drained, formed on sand plains and loamy glacial till.

c. Terrain

Detailed information on area topography can be found on the Brothers Pond, Tooley Pond and Degrasse quads. Elevation ranges from 1780' at Tooley Pond Mountain to 840' near Degrasse. The major feature of the area is the South Branch Grasse River but Tooley Pond Mountain and Tooley Pond are also included. The topography is considered gentle here. Large open cliffs are non existent.

Within the unit, these are ten named elevations:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Elevation</u>
Tooley Pond Mountain	1785
Hay Meadow Mountain	1751
Spruce Mountain	1734
Bear Mountain	1690
Pinnacle	1687
McCollum Hill	1615
Sugar Mountain	1585

Oclare Mountain	1584
Bend Hill	1527
Huffle Hill	1432

d. Water

Waters in the area comprise portions of the Grasse River and Oswegatchie River watersheds, both part of the greater St. Lawrence River Drainage Basin. The South Branch of the Grasse River (SBGR) is by far, the dominant water body of the unit. A meandering 16 miles stretch of this river bisects the tract. Nine other named streams, all tributary to the Grasse River, are also located within the planning area. In addition to the flowing water bodies, the area contains five named lakes and ponds, covering approximately 100 acres.

Lakes and Ponds (acres)

- Tooley Pond (46)
- Pine Marsh (19)
- Allen Pond (14)
- Wolfe Hole (9)
- Spruce Pond (8)

Streams and Rivers (miles)

- Newton Falls Brook (1)
- Moosehead Pond Outlet (4)
- Bend Brook (1)
- Cook Pond Outlet (.5)
- South Brook (2.5)
- First Brook (.5)
- Allen Pond Outlet (2)
- Randall Brook (2)
- Colton Creek (1)
- Steep Bank Brook (1)

Water quality is generally satisfactory with low productivity and fertility typical to the area. Unlike the Five Ponds Wilderness Area located to the south of this tract, acidification does not appear to be a

limiting factor.

e. Wetlands

According to Jenkins (Champion Report), an estimate of open wetlands approximated 10% for the Tooley Pond Tract. Beaver meadows, alluvial wetlands, bogs, and low lying softwood stands constitute a majority of these wetlands. Open bogs and alluvial meadows were the rarest wetland types.

2. Biological

a. Vegetation

The predominant, broad, naturally occurring vegetative types include northern hardwood, mixed woods and spruce/fir. Hardwood stands were first logged off approximately 100 years ago. While harvesting has occurred, cutting has been light due to the classification of the river. Some plantations are present, but they are a minor portion of the landscape.

A majority of the hardwood stands at Tooley Pond are open, poorly stocked and grassy. Open under stories, various tall grasses (*Branchyaletrum* and *Cinna*) and ferns (*Hayscented* and *Evergreen Woodfern*) are prevalent. Common tree species include black cherry, sugar maple and red maple. Upland softwood forest usually occur here along river banks and in transition areas.

b. Wildlife

Records compiled from the 1980-85 for The Atlas of Breeding Birds in New York State (1988) lists 104 bird species for the Tooley Pond Tract and adjacent forests. (Appendix A-5).

An extensive list of wildlife presumed to live in the Adirondacks has been compiled and may be found in this unit (Appendix A-6). This includes 40 species of mammals and 13 species of reptiles and amphibians are known to exist in this tract. (Appendix A-8).

c. Fisheries

Fisheries data relative to the Tooley Pond Tract are lacking. A few (three) of the waters were looked at by the Adirondack Lakes Survey Unit during 1985 and 86. Tooley Pond, Allen Pond and the S Branch of the Grass River were surveyed by the DEC in 1999. More work is needed however, so survey and inventory of water bodies within the tract remains a high priority need. Field efforts will include: descriptions of physical characteristics, water chemistry, evaluations and biological inventory. Results will be used to evaluate the status of aquatic habitat and fish populations, the effectiveness of special regulations and direct management decisions by exploring the potential for stocking or habitat management recommendations.

It can generally be said that the area's waters sustain populations of both native Adirondack and non-native fish species (Appendix A-1). The most noteworthy water in the tract is the SBGR. It supports populations of both wild and stocked brook and brown trout, while its tributary streams support wild brook trout populations. During 1999 surveys, rock bass and creek chub were also confirmed in the SBGR (above and below Twin Falls). The river is also believed to contain white sucker and brown bullhead. In the past trout were stocked in the river by the Twin Falls Club.

Most recently, the club stocked 500 10-12 in brook trout in the river between Martha's Bridge to the end of the Twin Falls lease. To protect and enhance this valuable trout sport fishery, a special catch and release, artificial lures only regulation will be in place when the river corridor opens to the angling public in the year 2000.

The area's ponds support populations of a variety of native fish species including: brook trout, rainbow trout, pumpkinseed, white sucker and/or brown bullhead, along with non-indigenous fish species such as largemouth bass, golden shiner and yellow perch. Allen Pond, the most noteworthy of the area's coldwater ponds, has been stocked with trout since the 1970's's. In 1998 the Twin Falls Club stocked 300 10-12" brook trout and more than 270 14-15" rainbow trout. The Club has been managing the pond with special regulations to sustain their sport fishery: catch and release only for rainbows, and 3 brook trout per day. The DEC plans to continue stocking trout in Allen Pond to maintain its sport fishery. Stocking policy details are not available at this time, however. To protect and enhance its valuable trout sport fishery, a special catch and release (for all trout species), artificial lures only regulation will be in place when the pond opens to the angling public in the year 2000. In addition, outboard motors will be prohibited.

Tooley Pond, a 200 acre shallow pond, is the largest lake on the tract. In 1986 a small population of non-native brown trout and largemouth bass were reported in Tooley Pond. A 1999 DEC electro fishing survey found largemouth bass, yellow perch, pumpkinseed and golden shiners. Based on survey results, bass catch rate (45/hour) and size distribution (24% of the catch > 16")

both indicate the pond supports a quality largemouth bass sport fishery. To protect and enhance this unique sport fishery, a special catch and release, artificial lures only regulation will be in place when the pond opens to the angling public in the year 2000. In addition, only electric outboard motors will be permitted.

No fisheries impacts of state ownership on nearby private lands are expected. Likewise, no impacts of adjacent private lands on state holdings are anticipated.

3. Visual/Scenic Resources - The area contains a diverse visual resource consisting of waterfalls, cascades, forests and a large pond. Named rapids/waterfalls include: Deerlick Rapids, Long Rapids, Brumagin Rapids, Copper Rock Rapids, Rainbow Falls, Flat Rock Falls, Twin Falls, Sinclair Falls, and Basford Falls. Much of the river corridor is easily accessed by Tooley Pond Road and Spruce Mountain Road.

#### 4. Critical Habitats

Located within the Tooley Pond tract are no significant habitats and four deer concentration areas identified in Appendix A.

#### 5. Wild Scenic and Recreational Rivers

The south branch of the Grasse River is a classified river under Article 15.2711 of the ECL. It is classified as "scenic" from the eastern edge of the property to Clarksboro and "recreational" from there to the western boundary of the property.

#### 6. Man-made Facilities

The Tooley Pond Road, from Degrasse to Cranberry Lake, somewhat bisects the tract, lengthwise. A number of logging roads transverse the fee and easement lands providing substantial access to this tract. The following logging roads have been identified: the Stewart Rapids Road heads south and east from the Lake George Road. The Mine Road starts near New Bridge and follows the east side of the river. The Bear Mountain Road heads east from Tooley Pond Road just North of New Bridge and winds southerly toward Copper Rock Falls. The Spruce Mountain Road has two spur roads, one on each side of the river, that head southerly toward Cook Pond Outlet.

Three camps lie within the fee title parcel and must be removed within five years.

Camps are also present on easement lands. These camps must be removed by July 1, 2014.

Remains of the old iron furnace and other evidence of the mining era are still visible today at Clarksboro.

Bridges are present at New Bridge, Sinclair Falls and where the Spruce Mountain Road crosses the river. A trail maintained by leasees starts at Tooley Pond Road and continues to Copper Rock Falls. The observers cabin is still present on the top of Tooley Pond Mountain.

## B. Existing Facilities

Tooley Pond Tract (Fee Lands)

Designated Campsites (4) (Without pit privy)

- First Brook (1)
- Deerlick Rapids(1)

- Beaver Knob (1) - 1/2 mi. upstream from Deerlick Rapids
- Cable Crossing (1) - 1 mile + upstream from Beaver Knob
- Spruce Mountain Road (1) - 1/4 mile downstream from bridge

## Picnic Sites

Tooley Pond Day Use Area

## Gates

Tooley Pond Road (5)

- Gate #1
- Gate #2
- Gate #3
- Gate #4 Allen Pond Road
- Gate 9/10 New Bridge
- Gate #10 Spruce Mtn. Rd

Spruce Mountain Road

- Gate #10 (2)

## Roads

Public Use (as specified in Easement)

- Spruce Mountain Rd 2.3 mi
- Allen Pond Rd 2 mi
- Bear Mountain Rd 1.7 mi

## Signs

Area I.D. (2)

- Tooley Pond Rd. - near Degrasse
- Tooley Pond

## Kiosks

- Lake George Road
- Tooley Pond

## Trails

- First Brook .2 miles
- Copper Rock Rapids .3 miles

## Canoe Carries

- Long Rapids (SBGR)
- Brumagin Falls (SBGR)

Copper Rock Falls (SBGR)  
Deerlick Rapids (SBGR)

Bridges

Spruce Mountain Road (1)

Parking Lots (Capacity)

Lake George (16 car)  
New Bridge (10 car)  
First Brook (9 car)  
Tooley Pond (2) (9 car total)  
Spruce Mountain Road (9 car)

Property Lines

60 Miles (Both fee and easement)

C. Cultural/Historical Influences

Some of the initial historical influences leading to development on this tract began in the 1860's. Clifton Iron Ore Company was founded in 1863 and Clarksboro, a few years later, along with an iron furnace, sawmill, and railroad.

In 1913 a fire tower was erected on Tooley Pond Mountain along with the observers cabin.

Lands within the Tooley Pond Tract have been leased to hunting and fishing clubs since the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. Camps built by members have been a part of history for many years on this tract.

Recreational opportunities are available for a wide spectrum of public uses and can accommodate a diverse group of users. The Grasse River is very scenic with its diverse waterfalls and rapids selections.

D. Economic Impact

Besides its many recreational values, the Tooley Pond Tract is an important economic asset for the Adirondack region. This popular recreational attraction represents a positive influence on private land values locally. State government pays substantial tax payments to local governments relative to both fee and easement land holdings in the Tooley Pond Tract.

Many recreational opportunities exist here at the Tooley Pond Tract; canoeing, kayaking, hiking, fishing, bicycling, camping, and snowmobiling are popular pastimes. Some spend considerable effort and time enjoying these state and easement lands. With the Cranberry Lake vicinity so close to this tract, many recreationists will enjoy extended outings to the Tooley Pond area and will contribute to the local economy.

While it is clear that the indirect effects on tourism and private land values in the Adirondack region that result from the existence and use of the Forest Preserve are substantial, they are understood only in general terms. On the other hand, the economic benefits directly conferred on the region by the payment of property taxes can be quantified.

Forest Preserve lands are subject to taxation for all purposes in accordance with Section 532A of the Real Property Tax Law and include "All wild or forest lands owned by the state within the Forest Preserve."

State government pays the same taxes on unimproved forest lands as private landowners. State government land holdings are assessed by local government

assessors. The tax rate that is established by each local government jurisdiction is applied to the assessment and determines the taxes on the parcel. The procedure is the same as for private landowners and the property tax must be comparable to rates on similar private land holdings.

## E. Public Use of the Area

### 1. Motoring

The Tooley Pond Road provides easy access to the tract and encourages a high level of sustained use. Motorists should be aware of the winding character of the road and drive at slower speeds, accordingly.

### 2. Picnic Sites

A designated picnic area consists of at least one fireplace, picnic table, and pit privy.

At Tooley Pond, a picnic table is presently available.

### 3. Canoeing/kayaking

July 1, 1999 was the official opening of the fee lands for river recreation on the south branch of the Grasse River, Tooley Pond Tract. Due to drought conditions, the water level on the Grasse River was rather low this year. It appeared few recreationists took advantage of this opportunity.

### 4. Hunting/trapping

Conditions of the fee and easement acquisition impose some restrictions on public hunting and trapping on these lands. See paragraph 5 below, "Public Use Restrictions", for details.

It is expected that fee lands will be heavily hunted during the year 2000, especially during the archery, muzzleloading, and the early part of big game season for deer.

## 5. Public Use Restrictions

Champion signed leases with hunting clubs prior to our purchase that extend through June 30, 2000. To respect those contracts fee lands will not be opened to public hunting, fishing and trapping until July 1, 2000, and easement lands will not be open for any public use until July 1, 2000.

Between July 1, 2000 and Dec. 31, 2013, public use restrictions are as follows:

Public hunting will not be allowed on easement lands from September 1 to December 31 (9/1 - 12/31).

Public use of any kind, other than on designated roads providing access to forest preserve lands, will not be allowed during the regular big game season - the next to the last Saturday in October through the first Sunday in December.

Beginning January 1, 2014 the above public use restrictions will no longer be in effect.

### 6. Camping

Currently, camping is only allowed on designated sites (as per emergency regulations).

### 7. Fishing

Conditions of the fee and easement

acquisition impose some restrictions on public fishing on these lands. See paragraph 5 above, “Public Use Restrictions”, for details.

Note: A catch and release regulation is currently in effect until further notice on the following Tooley Pond tract waters: South Branch Grasse River, Allen Pond, and Tooley Pond.

### III. MANAGEMENT AND POLICY

#### A. Past Management

The area has been used primarily as a working forest to provide wood products and forest based recreation such as hunting. Presently clubs lease the area.

#### B. Special Constraints and Issues Affecting the Planning Area

Lands purchased in fee become forest preserve on closing. Normally, this would mean the lands could become open to the public immediately. However, Champion has signed leases with current clubs that extend through June 30, 2000. If the leases are paid up, then the public will not be able to fish, hunt, or trap on these lands until that time. Leasees will also have exclusive use of their camps for five years. After this period, the camps must be removed.

As forest preserve, these lands will be managed under the constraints of Article XIV of the NYS Constitution, and management will be guided by the state land master plan, administered by the Adirondack Park Agency.

The primary implication of Article XIV is

that forest preserve lands must remain essentially undeveloped. DEC law, rules and regulations, and policies reflect the limitations imposed by Article XIV. DEC policy, based on Article XIV, Environmental Conservation law, rules and regulations and legal determinations, does allow for minimal development to provide for recreational use of these lands. Policy focuses on minimizing cutting, removal, or destruction of trees and other vegetation on forest preserve lands in the course of providing these recreational opportunities.

The South Branch of the Grasse River is a classified river under Article 15-2711 of the ECL. It is classified as “Scenic” from the eastern edge of the property to Clarksboro and “Recreational” from there to the western boundary of the property, so any proposals for use and development must abide by the law and rules and regulations associated with the “Scenic” and “Recreational” river designation. This primarily limits the placement of new structures and requires minimizing the impact of any facility (trails, parking lots, signage, etc.) on the river.

The Adirondack Park Agency is authorized to classify State lands and establish management guidelines for each particular classification. Prior to classification, newly acquired lands are to be managed on an interim basis in a manner consistent with the character of the land and its capacity to withstand use in a manner that will not foreclose options for classification.

The following issues must be addressed within this plan to provide adequate management of the area:

#### 1. Facilities Development

The Tooley Pond Tract's Grasse River "white water" opportunities have received national attention. It is anticipated that this area will provide substantial recreation in the immediate future. Facilities may need to be expanded to the extent of use that is demonstrated.

## 2. Removal of Observers Cabin

The cabin on Tooley Pond Mountain is in poor structural condition and should be removed to prevent possible injury to hikers.

## 3. Access

All primary access roads allowing public motor vehicle use will require rehabilitation. Regraveling, ditching, and culvert installation will be necessary.

The Department will post signs "Public Road Through Private Lands" where a road is open to public use through easement lands not yet open to public.

## 4. Survey Needs

Boundary lines, once determined (painted), will need periodic maintenance. It will help improve public access to the unit and reduce conflicts with leasees on this tract. A survey is scheduled for the year 2000.

## 5. Tooley Pond Mountain Trail

A "loop" trail will be designated as a hiking trail to the summit. An additional five car parking lot is proposed at the north "loop" trail junction with the Tooley Pond Road.

## 6. Boats

Private boats presently stored on fee lands

will need to be removed immediately, except at permitted camps. All boats stored on easement lands will need to be removed by June 30, 2000 unless stored at legal camps.

## 7. Designated Campsites

If needed, more campsites will be designated. Also, if use warrants, pit privies will be constructed where needed.

Hand-carry launches for canoes/kayaks will be constructed at the Lake George Road, New Bridge and the Spruce Mountain Road bridge.

## 8. Parking Areas

Six parking lots have been constructed to date. Three additional parking lots are proposed. One on the Allen Pond Road, the other at Twin Falls (if acquired), and the last one at the "northern" trailhead at Tooley Pond Mountain.

"No Parking" signs will be posted along the Tooley Pond Road where the public will not be allowed to park.

## 9. Spruce Mountain Road Bridge

Inspection of the bridge to determine if it meets public safety standards for motor vehicle and snowmobile use must be completed in. It is already known that additional features such as signs and handrails will be needed.

## 10. Snowmobiles

Selected primary access corridors will be identified for snowmobiling opportunities.

A route around the Clifton Hunt Club will need to be found to allow for a snowmobile route between Degrasse and New Bridge west of the river.

#### 11. Tooley Pond “Handicapped” Fishing Deck

A possible site to build a handicapped deck on the pond will be pursued. Very shallow water at any possible site may be a limiting factor. Adirondack Park Agency approval will be necessary if a site is chosen.

#### 12. Public Safety

Legal issues relative to responsibilities in case of motor vehicle accidents on Champion lands will be investigated.

#### 13. Use of ATVs by Club Members and the Public

No ATV use by the public will be allowed at this time. At this time there are no trail loops that can be opened without identifying suitable routes on the ground, obtaining the agreement of the HFF III and constructing a suitable trail surface, bridges, etc. Possible routes acceptable for club and public use will be investigated over the next year.

#### 14. Forest Management Plan

It is anticipated that the 15 Year Plan will be available by May 1, 2000 for review.

#### 15. Clarksboro Mining Town

Preservation of what remains of the historic Clarksboro Iron Furnace will be have to be

addressed before public access can be allowed at this site. A bridge needed to access the site across the old sluice way will be built once preservation of the site has been secured.

#### 16. Private Parcels at Twin Falls

Presently, several private parcels exist at Twin Falls along the Grasse River. These parcels, if purchased from willing sellers, could benefit overall recreational opportunities here.

#### 17. Gravel Use on Forest Preserve Lands

Roads that are open to public motor vehicle use and that are also rights-of-way for HFF III across forest preserve to easement lands will be able to be maintained from gravel pits on easement lands.

#### 18. Picnic Sites

Picnic sites for day use only are proposed for Twin Falls (if acquired) and the Tooley Pond area.

### C. Goals and Objectives

This plan as a whole contains state lands that are not yet classified. Conservation easement lands are also present, therefore overall objectives may vary according to area.

State forest preserve lands not yet classified are to be managed “on an interim basis in a manner consistent with the character of the land and its capability to withstand use, and which will not foreclose options for eventual classification.”

The nature of the relatively narrow corridor

of forest preserve lands on this tract, a total acreage of less than 6,000 acres, and the relative accessibility from a public road of at least half the length of the river prevent the potential classification of the river from being wilderness. The strictest classification that might apply would be primitive or canoe. The area will thus be managed as a primitive area on an interim basis since that will assure that no practically feasible classification is precluded.

Based on the interim classification of primitive, the following management objectives will be established for the Forest Preserve parcel and adjacent easement lands:

### 1. Goals

- Protect and enhance the primitive and wild character of the area while providing a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities. All activities must be consistent with SLMP guidelines and Forest Preserve policy for managing lands classified as “primitive”.
- Manage the easement lands cooperatively with the landowner to optimize timber management, conserve wildlife habitat and other natural resource features, and provide public recreational opportunities.

### 2. Objectives

#### Land Management Objectives

- Maintain boundary lines to clearly

identify public ownership and discourage illegal use of Forest Preserve lands.

- Selectively acquire additional lands contiguous to the fee lands which will consolidate the state’s existing holdings within 1/4 mile of the river corridor and otherwise enhance the area.
- Adequately protect the management complex from wild land fire.
- Maintain and construct facilities (trails, parking areas, etc.) in response to need and in conformance with DEC regulations, policies and the State Land Master Plan.

#### Wildlife Management Objectives

- Maintain all native wildlife species at levels compatible with their natural environment.
- Maintain hunting, trapping, and other wildlife related recreational activities.
- Provide optimum opportunity for enjoyment and beneficial utilization of the wildlife resource by the user.

#### Fisheries Management Objectives

- Perpetuate fish as part of the Adirondack environment. Protection of existing native populations a priority.
- Manage fish so that their numbers and occurrences are compatible

with their habitat and the public interest.

- Maintain resource inventories for all waters.
- Provide optimum opportunity for enjoyment and beneficial utilization of the fish resource by the user.
- Continue to maintain sportfish populations (e.g. brook trout) by annual stocking in suitable waters. Monitor stocking success and recommend changes based on results from periodic surveys.
- Maintain satisfactory pH of ponds as indicated for optimum fishery development, consistent with Division of Fish, Wildlife and Marine Resources liming policy.
- Characterize anglers and assess magnitude of annual effort through periodic angler survey.

#### Public Use Management Goals

- Provide for a variety of recreational pursuits on Forest Preserve and easement lands compatible with eventual state land classification and existing easement agreements.
- Initiate an educational effort to keep the public informed of the values, limitations, and opportunities available on this tract. Kiosks will be provided as necessary to accomplish this as well as an informational brochure.
- Make public use of this forest safe, enjoyable, and non destructive to the

forest ecosystem.

#### Water Quality Management Objectives

- Maintain the natural condition of water courses, including streams, ponds, and lakes, water purity free of contaminants is of utmost importance.
- Reduce the impact of facility use and development on water quality by minimizing sedimentation caused by erosion.

#### IV. PROJECTED USE AND MANAGEMENT PROPOSED

The fee lands along the South Branch of the Grass and encompassing Tooley Pond and Tooley Pond Mt. are essentially undeveloped forest lands, except for the occasional seasonal hunting camp, one public road (Tooley Pond Road) and logging roads. These lands will become Forest Preserve and must be managed consistent with the SLMP and DEC policies.

##### A. Access

Access to the SBGR is limited to a few road and foot trail crossings. Due to its remote nature and size a substantial amount of its acreage will remain accessible by canoe or long walk only.

##### B. Recreation

The aesthetic qualities of the river corridor coupled with easy access in spots will no

doubt lead to heavy public use. Some kayakers view the SBGR as the best opportunity in the east. The heaviest use is expected to be between Copper Rock Falls and Degrasse. For those who desire a flat water paddling experience the section of river above Copper Rock Falls will be the most appropriate. The public will need to be informed of these situations. Given the history of Tooley Pond Mountain people would enjoy an opportunity for a short day trip up the mountain. A demand for picnic areas and campsites is also expected.

### C. Facilities Development and/or Removal

#### 1. Access

a. Improve motorized access by rehabilitating the following roads to Class A truck trail standards:

Spruce Mountain Road - 2.3 mi  
Allen Pond Road - 2 mi

An investigation into possible routes for ATV use to provide trail loops will be carried out in the next year and if routes suitable for public use are identified and, where appropriate approved by the landowner, this plan will be amended to include them.

#### b. Construction

##### Parking Lots

The following parking lots have been constructed to date:

Lake George Road  
Newbridge  
First Brook  
Tooley Pond

### Spruce Mountain Road

New Parking lots are proposed for the following:

- \* Allen Pond Road
- \* Tooley Pond Road (adjacent to the northern trail head of the Tooley Pond Mt. Trail)
- \* Twin Falls (below the falls, if inholding is acquired)

#### 2. Sanitation

a. Install pit privies at First Brook, and all parking areas.

#### 3. Camping

a. Develop additional campsites at the following locations:

Near Brumagin Rapids (Grasse River)  
Near Copper Rock Falls (1/2 mile upstream - Grasse River)

#### 4. Picnic Area

a. Develop a picnic area at Tooley Pond and provide program accessibility to people with disabilities at this site. These might include privy accessibility and handicapped access on Tooley Pond.

#### 5. Hiking

a. Construct a "loop" trail system to the summit of Tooley Pond Mountain from the main road. The Southern "loop" will begin close to Tooley Pond.

#### 6. Canoeing (Kayaking)

From Deerlick Rapids down river to

Newbridge: Five carries around various rapids have been developed and marked to aid recreationist in traveling waterways.

From Newbridge down river to Sinclair Falls: Additional overland carries are planned for construction for this route.

D. Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Facilities

Annual maintenance will be performed on the following existing and proposed facilities:

1. <u>Foot Trails</u>	<u>Maintained</u>	<u>New</u>
Tooley Pond Mtn		2.5
First Brook	.4	
Allen Pond		.2
Copper Rock Rapids	.3	
2. <u>Canoe Carries</u>	<u>Maintained</u>	<u>New</u>
Long Rapids	1	
Brumagin Falls	1	
Copper Rock Falls	1	
Flat Rock Falls		1
Stewart Rapids		1
Deer Lick Rapids		1
Other small carries	1	3
3. <u>Pit Privies</u>		
All Parking Lot Locations (5)		2
4. <u>Designated Campsites</u>		
Deerlick Rapids		
Beaver Knob (1) - 1/2 mi. upstream from Deerlick rapids		
Cable Crossing (1) - 1 mile + upstream from Beaver Knob		
First Brook		
Spruce Mtn. Road (1/4 mile downstream)		
Brumagin Rapids		
Copper Rock Falls (1/2 mile upstream)		

5. <u>Parking Lots</u>	<u>Maintained</u>	<u>New</u>
Lake George	1	
New Bridge	1	
First Brook	1	
Tooley Pond	2	
Spruce Mtn Road	1	
Allen Pond		1
Tooley Pond Mtn trail head		1

6. Property Lines - 60 miles

7. <u>Roads</u>	<u>Maintained</u>	<u>New</u>
Spruce Mountain Road		2.3 mi
Allen Pond Road		2.6 mi

8. <u>Bridges</u>	
Spruce Mtn Road	1

9. <u>Signs</u>	
Area I.D. (2)	
Tooley Pond	
Lake George Rd.	

10. <u>Snowmobile Trails</u>	<u>Maintained</u>	<u>New</u>
Spruce Mtn Rd	1	
Slouch Pond	1	
Lake George Rd	1	(except for short section)
Moosehead Pond Outlet	1	

11. <u>Kiosks</u>	<u>Maintained</u>	<u>New</u>
Lake George Rd.	1	
Tooley Pond	1	

12. <u>Gates</u>	<u>Maintained</u>	<u>New</u>
Lake George Rd.		1
Clifton Hunt Club RR		2
Bear Mtn. Rd.	1	3
Others unnamed	3	10
Allen Pond		1
Allen Pond Rd.	1	1

Skate Creek Club 1  
Spruce Mtn. Rd. 1

river corridor opens to the angling public in the year 2000. Along with the trout populations themselves, the impact of angling and the no-kill regulation will be evaluated over time in the tract.

e. Public Use Management

1. Camping

Camping permits for designated sites will not be issued within the Tooley Pond Tract for groups of 10 persons or more due to size of sites and lack of facilities.

The tract's ponded waters also offer some potential for public use. From what is known only Tooley Pond and Allen Pond support fish populations which offer angling potential. Together they are expected to generate approximately 1,000 angler days of recreation, annually.

2. Canoes (Boats)

All private boats presently stored on fee lands that are discovered will be removed immediately except at permitted camps. All boats will be removed from easement lands after June 30, 2000 unless stored at legal camps.

Access to the SBGR is limited to a few road and foot trail crossings. Due to its remote nature and size, a substantial amount of its acreage will remain accessible only by canoe or foot trails.

3. Brochure Distribution

The Tooley Pond Tract brochure will continue to be made available for distribution to recreationists.

The tract's major ponded waters (ie. Tooley and Allen Ponds) are accessible by road, making them potentially popular for day use. The current quality of their sport fisheries is expected to attract angler use at levels higher than their potential to withstand it. Therefore special regulations will be in place when these water open to the public in 2000. These include: catch and release fishing with artificial lures only, no motors on Allen Pond and electric outboard motors only on Tooley Pond. In addition, motorized access from the Tooley Pond Road into Allen Pond will be prohibited. The tract also has a few isolated waters (ie. Wolf and Spruce Ponds). Weather sport fisheries develop in these lakes or not, access will remain limited to maintain their remote characters.

F. Fish and Wildlife

1. Fisheries

The SBGR's trout sport fishery is expected to be popular with anglers. Its unique reputation for producing large fish in a relatively inaccessible setting has generated inquiries from anglers statewide. Once open, it is estimated that the unit's 16 miles of river may provide up to 10,000 angler days of recreation per year. To protect and enhance this valuable trout sport fishery, a special catch and release, artificial lures only regulation will be in place when the

2. Wildlife

Most hunting and fishing clubs have practiced a policy of "Buck" hunting only

for many years. A high ratio of female to male deer may exist on portions of the Tooley Pond Tract. With the opening of the fee lands for muzzleloading and bow hunting opportunities, it is anticipated that female deer harvest will result. No adverse overall impacts are anticipated to the deer populations due to additional harvest on the Tooley Pond Tract. With continued manipulation of the forest vegetation on easement lands, deer populations are expected to remain fairly constant on this tract.

Bears exist on this tract and will occasionally be harvested during the hunting season.

It is anticipated trapping for water species will be of primary interest on the Tooley Pond Tract.

Beaver are present on the Tooley Pond Tract and will likely cause problems by plugging culverts, flooding roads, and falling trees on roads. Additional trapping pressure may help alleviate these problems.

Observation reports on rare and endangered species will be monitored.

#### G. Fire Management

DEC policy is to extinguish all fires regardless of cause, land classification, or ownership. Fire protection for this Tract is afforded by Article 9 of the ECL. The St. Lawrence County towns in which the Tooley Pond Tract fall are designated "Fire Towns" in which DEC maintains a fire protection system.

#### H. Administration

#### 1. Staffing

New staff resources will be required to effectively manage this new State land. Presently there is no permanent positions at the Cranberry Lake shop.

- ▶ Fund a COS I position and a Maintenance Assistant position.
- ▶ Fund a new Forester position to do easement administration and unit management planning.
- ▶ Reorganize ranger districts and fund a new Forest Ranger position.

#### I. Land Acquisition

Future acquisition efforts will be directed toward the purchase of private inholdings. One such location is at Twin Falls near Clarksboro.

#### J. SLMP Amendments Required

The next revision of the stand land master plan should include classifications of state lands in the Tooley Pond Tract.

IV. PROPOSED SCHEDULE FOR IMPLEMENTATION/BUDGET

<u>Year</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Cost</u>
2000	Survey Boundary line	\$190,000
	Paint & Post Boundary line and roadside	\$ 30,000
	Construct foot trails and canoe carries	\$ 30,000
	Construct designated campsite and pit privies	\$ 70,000
	Demolish cabin on Tooley Pond Mountain	\$ 10,000
	Construct two picnic sites	\$ 20,000
	Construct canoe carries along SBGR	\$ 20,000
	Construct 20 gates	\$ 20,000
	Place two barriers on fee lands	\$ 2,000
	Install canoe Carry signs along route	\$ 1,000
	Construct three parking lots	\$ 30,000
		-----
	Total	\$423,000
Personnel and Equipment		
	Forester I	\$ 27,141
	Equipment (vehicle, etc.)	\$ 30,750
	Ranger I	\$ 27,191
	Equipment (vehicle, etc.)	\$ 36,750
	COS I	\$ 31,307
	Equipment	\$ 25,420

Maintenance Assistant	\$ 21,427
Equipment	\$ 36,750
	-----
Total	\$236,736
Annual Total	\$649,736

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**APPENDIX A-1  
LAKE AND POND INVENTORY**

Key No.	Water	County	Town	Size (ac)	Water Quality Status - pH (year)	Major Fish Species	Past Management	Present Management	Future Management
p340	Spruce Pond	St Lawrence	Clifton	8		unknown		unknown	Survey
p5094	Unknown	St Lawrence	Clifton	8		unknown		unknown	Survey
p339	Wolf Pond	St Lawrence	Clifton			unknown		unknown	Survey
p306	Tooley Pond	St Lawrence	Clifton	46	Satisfactory, pH 6.4(86) Satisfactory, pH 6.9(99)	LMB,GS,YP, WS,BB,PS	ALSC 1986 DEC 1999	Resident species	Catch and Release Only
p343	Allen Pond	St Lawrence	Clifton/Clare	14	Satisfactory, pH 6.4(86) Satisfactory, pH 6.1(99)	ST,RT	ALSC 1986	Stocked, Special Regs	Survey,Catch &Release Only Potential Lime
p5077	Pine Marsh	St Lawrence	Clare	19	Satisfactory, pH 6.1 (86)	None	ALSC 1986	none	Survey
p346	Unknown (Newton Falls Pd)	St Lawrence	Clare			unknown		unknown	Survey

Key No.	Water	County	Town	Size (ac)	Water Quality Status - pH (year)	Major Fish Species	Past Management	Present Management	Future Management
p5069	Unknown	St Lawrence	Clare			unknown		unknown	Survey
p5070	Unknown	St Lawrence	Clare			unknown		unknown	Survey

Fish species: BB brown bullhead, LMB largemouth bass, PS pumpkinseed, ST brook trout, BT brown trout, YP yellow perch, GS golden shiner, WS white sucker.

Survey by: DEC - Dept. Of Environmental Conservation - Reg. 6 Fisheries; ALSC - Adirondack Lakes Survey Corp. 1/13/00

**APPENDIX A-2**  
**RIVER AND STREAM INVENTORY**

<b>Key No.</b>	<b>Stream</b>	<b>Size (miles)</b>	<b>Major Fish Species</b>	<b>Management Comments</b>
SL 2-59	S. Branch Grass River	16	ST,LND,WS,BB,CC BT,RB	ST & BT have been stocked up to Martha's bridge
SL 2-59-7	Randall Brook	2	unknown	NSA Resident species
SL 2-59-11	Allen Brook	1	unknown	NSA Resident species
SL 2-59-13	Allen Pond Outlet	2	unknown	NSA Resident species
SL 2-59-14	Steep Bank Brook	1	unknown	NSA Resident species
SL 2-59-16	Second Brook	2	unknown	NSA Resident species
SL 2-59-17	Bend Brook	1	unknown	NSA Resident species
SL 2-59-18	Moosehead Pond Outlet	4	ST, CC,WS	NSA Resident species
SL 2-59-18-1	Newton Falls Brook	1	unknown	NSA Resident species
SL 2-59-25	Cook Pond Outlet	0.5	unknown	NSA Resident species

Fish species: ST brook trout, BB brown bullhead, LND long nose dace, CC creek chub, WS white sucker, BT brown trout

NSA - Natural spawning adequate

**APPENDIX A-3**  
**CALCULATED DEER KILL (4/6/99)**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>AD MALE</b>	<b>FN MALE</b>	<b>AD FEMALE</b>	<b>FN FEMALE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>AD FEM/ AD MALE</b>	<b>AD MALE/ SQ MI</b>
1954	202	4	14	3	223	0.07	4.0
1955	144	0	0	0	144	0.00	2.9
1956	111	0	0	0	111	0.00	2.2
1957	137	7	18	6	168	0.13	2.7
1958	129	5	20	5	159	0.15	2.6
1959	89	17	49	15	170	0.56	1.8
1960	74	4	34	4	116	0.45	1.5
1961	81	7	31	7	126	0.39	1.6
1962	128	6	36	6	176	0.28	2.5
1963	103	7	33	7	150	0.32	2.1
1964	105	7	32	7	151	0.31	2.1
1965	160	12	49	11	232	0.31	3.2
1966	182	18	81	17	298	0.45	3.6
1967	193	19	73	18	303	0.38	3.8
1968	149	20	72	19	260	0.48	3.0
1969	67	10	41	9	127	0.62	1.3

APPENDIX A-3 (Continued)  
CALCULATED DEER KILL

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>AD MALE</b>	<b>FN MALE</b>	<b>AD FEMALE</b>	<b>FN FEMALE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>AD FEM/ AD MALE</b>	<b>AD MALE/ SQ MI</b>
1970	34	4	16	3	57	0.46	0.7
1971	25	0	0	0	25	0.00	0.5
1972	29	0	0	0	29	0.00	0.6
1973	54	0	0	0	54	0.00	1.1
1974	67	0	0	0	67	0.01	1.3
1975	78	0	0	0	78	0.00	1.5
1976	79	0	0	0	79	0.01	1.6
1977	75	0	0	0	75	0.01	1.5
1978	55	0	0	0	55	0.00	1.1
1979	46	0	0	0	46	0.00	0.9
1980	80	0	1	0	81	0.01	1.6
1981	100	0	0	0	100	0.00	2.0
1982	88	1	1	1	91	0.01	1.8
1983	87	0	1	0	88	0.01	1.7
1984	96	1	2	2	101	0.02	1.9

APPENDIX A-3 (Continued)  
CALCULATED DEER KILL

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>AD MALE</b>	<b>FN MALE</b>	<b>AD FEMALE</b>	<b>FN FEMALE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>AD FEM/ AD MALE</b>	<b>AD MALE/ SQ MI</b>
1985	125	1	1	1	128	0.01	2.5
1986	145	3	5	2	155	0.04	2.9
1987	147	1	2	1	91	0.01	1.8
1988	149	2	5	2	158	0.04	3.0
1989	129	3	6	2	140	0.04	2.6
1990	125	2	5	1	133	0.04	2.5
1991	116	6	22	5	149	0.19	2.3
1992	98	5	26	3	132	0.26	2.0
1993	90	4	30	4	128	0.33	1.8
1994	71	0	1	0	72	0.02	1.4
1995	105	2	12	2	121	0.11	2.1
1996	60	2	9	1	72	0.16	1.2
1997	60	1	4	0	65	0.06	1.2
1998	57	2	16	2	77	0.27	1.1

**APPENDIX A-4**  
**REPORTED FURBEARER TAKE**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>BEAVER</b>	<b>BOBCAT</b>	<b>COYOTE</b>	<b>FISHER</b>	<b>OTHER</b>
1958	49	0	0	2	1
1959	0	0	0	5	1
1960	0	0	0	0	2
1961	0	0	0	7	1
1962	0	0	0	4	0
1963	0	0	0	2	6
1964	0	0	0	7	0
1965	0	0	0	7	4
1966	20	0	0	15	3
1967	34	0	0	9	1
1968	29	0	0	6	2
1969	20	0	0	7	1
1970	8	0	0	4	1
1971	21	0	0	6	1
1972	66	0	0	10	4
1973	22	0	0	4	2

APPENDIX A-4 (Continued)  
REPORTED FURBEARER TAKE

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>BEAVER</b>	<b>BOBCAT</b>	<b>COYOTE</b>	<b>FISHER</b>	<b>OTHER</b>
1974	36	0	0	11	3
1975	52	0	0	9	4
1976	43	0	0	5	3
1977	12	0	0	0	2
1978	48	0	0	9	3
1979	78	0	4	11	3
1980	31	0	1	5	3
1981	29	0	2	4	1
1982	49	1	2	5	3
1983	21	0	1	0	2
1984	25	0	1	0	2
1985	78	0	2	8	5
1986	72	2	2	5	5
1987	54	0	0	7	2
1988	38	0	0	1	4
1989	79	0	1	0	6

APPENDIX A-4 (Continued)  
 REPORTED FURBEARER TAKE

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>BEAVER</b>	<b>BOBCAT</b>	<b>COYOTE</b>	<b>FISHER</b>	<b>OTHER</b>
1990	61	0	0	0	3
1991	49	0	1	4	3
1992	22	0	0	1	3
1993	70	0	0	1	7
1994	70	0	0	1	3
1995	108	1	0	2	2
1996	59	0	1	2	10

**APPENDIX A-5**  
**NEW YORK STATE BREEDING BIRD ATLAS**  
**1980-1985 DATA**

<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>SCIENTIFIC NAME</b>	<b>NY LEGAL STATUS</b>
<b>CONFIRMED BREEDERS</b>		
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Protected
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	Protected
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	Protected
Spruce Grouse	<i>Dendragapus canadensis</i>	Threatened
Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	Game Species
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	Game Species
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Protected
American Woodcock	<i>Scolopax minor</i>	Game Species
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	Protected
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	Protected
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	Protected
Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	Protected
Eastern Phoebe	<i>Sayornis</i>	Protected
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	Protected
Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Protected
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Protected
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	Protected
Black-capped Chickadee	<i>Parus atricapillus</i>	Protected
Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	Protected
White-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	Protected
Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>	Protected

APPENDIX A-5 (Continued)  
 NEW YORK STATE BREEDING BIRD ATLAS  
 1980-1985 DATA

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	NY LEGAL STATUS
Golden-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	Protected
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>	Protected
Veery	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	Protected
Swainsona's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Protected
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	Protected
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	Protected
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	Protected
Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	Protected
Solitary Vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>	Protected
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Protected
Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	Protected
Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>	Protected
Magnolia Warbler	<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>	Protected
Black-throated Blue Warbler	<i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>	Protected
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	Protected
American redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	Protected
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>	Protected
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Protected
Canada Warbler	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	Protected
Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga Olivacea</i>	Protected
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	Protected
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	Protected

APPENDIX A-5 (Continued)  
 NEW YORK STATE BREEDING BIRD ATLAS  
 1980-1985 DATA

<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>SCIENTIFIC NAME</b>	<b>NY LEGAL STATUS</b>
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Protected
Swamp Sparrow	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	Protected
White-throated Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	Protected
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	Protected
Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	Protected
Northern Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	Protected
American Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	Protected
<b>PROBABLE BREEDERS</b>		
Red-shouldered Hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Threatened
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Protected
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	Protected
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	Protected
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Protected
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus borealis</i>	Protected
Eastern Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>	Protected
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	Protected
Alder Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>	Protected
Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	Protected
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Protected
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	Protected
Nashville Warbler	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>	Protected

APPENDIX A-5 (Continued)  
 NEW YORK STATE BREEDING BIRD ATLAS  
 1980-1985 DATA

<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>SCIENTIFIC NAME</b>	<b>NY LEGAL STATUS</b>
Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Dendroica virens</i>	Protected
Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Dendroica fusca</i>	Protected
Mourning Warbler	<i>Oporornis philadelphus</i>	Protected
Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	Protected
Rufous-sided Towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	Protected
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Protected
Rusty Blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	Protected
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Protected
Purple Finch	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	Protected
Evening Grosbeak	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	Protected
<b>POSSIBLE BREEDERS</b>		
Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	Protected
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Protected
Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	Game Species
American Black Duck	<i>Anas rubripes</i>	Game Species
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Game Species
Hooded Merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	Game Species
Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Game Species
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Protected
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Protected
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Protected
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>	Protected

APPENDIX A-5 (Continued)  
 NEW YORK STATE BREEDING BIRD ATLAS  
 1980-1985 DATA

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	NY LEGAL STATUS
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Game Species
Barred Owl	<i>Strix varia</i>	Protected
Whip-poor-will	<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>	Protected
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	Protected
Black-backed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides arcticus</i>	Protected
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	Protected
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	Protected
Gray Jay	<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>	Protected
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Protected
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	Protected
Eastern Bluebird	<i>Sialia sialis</i>	Protected
Brown Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	Protected
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Unprotected
Yellow-throated Vireo	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	Protected
Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	Protected
Philadelphia Vireo	<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>	Protected
Cerulean Warbler	<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>	Protected
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	Protected
Northern Water thrush	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	Protected
Field Sparrow	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	Protected

## APPENDIX A-6

The Horseshoe Lake Wild Forest Unit contains potential habitat for **40** species of mammals, **136** species of birds, **8** species of reptiles and **16** species of amphibians.

Major species include:    Scientific Name                      Status

Un=Unprotected      G=Game      R=Resident      Tr=Transient      Oc=Occasional  
P=Protected

### MAMMALS

#### Big Game:

White Tailed Deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	P	G	R
Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	P	G	R
Moose	<i>Alces alces</i>	P	G	Tr

#### Furbearers:

Eastern Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>		P	G	R
Bobcat	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	P	G	R	
Beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>	P	G	R	
Muskrat	<i>Ondatra zibethica</i>	P	G	R	
Fisher	<i>Martes pennanti</i>	P	G	R	
River Otter	<i>Lutra canadensis</i>	P	G	R	
Mink	<i>Mustela vison</i>		P	G	R
Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>		P	G	R
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>		P	G	R
Gray Fox	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	P	G	Oc	
Ermine	<i>Mustela erminea</i>	P	G	Oc	
Long-tailed Weasel	<i>Mustela frenata</i>	P	G	Oc	
Striped Skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	P	G	Oc	
Virginia Opossum	<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>	P	G	Oc	

APPENDIX A-6 (Continued)

	Marten	<i>Martes americana</i>	P	G	Oc	
Small Game:	Varying Hare	<i>Lepus americanus</i>	P	G	R	
	Woodchuck	<i>Marmota monax</i>	Un	Un	Oc	
Other:	Porcupine	<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	Un	Un	R	
	Chipmunk	<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Un	Un	R	
	Red Squirrel	<i>Tamiasciurus</i>		Un	Un	R
	Nn. Flying Squirrel	<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	Un	Un	R	
	Masked Shrew	<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	Un	Un	R	
	Water Shrew	<i>Sorex palustris</i>	Un	Un	R	
	Smokey Shrew	<i>Sorex fumeus</i>		Un	Un	R
	Pigmy Shrew	<i>Sorex hoyi</i>	Un	Un	R	
	Short-tailed Shrew	<i>Sorex brevicauda</i>	Un	Un	R	
	Hairy-tailed Mole	<i>Parascalops breweri</i>	Un	Un	R	
	Little Brown Bat	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	Un	Un	R	
	Deer Mouse	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	Un	Un	R	
	White-footed Mouse	<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	Un	Un	R	
	Sn. Red-backed Vole	<i>Clethrionomys gapperi</i>	Un	Un	R	
	Meadow Vole	<i>Micotus pennsylvanicus</i>	Un	Un	R	
	Rock Vole	<i>Micotus chrotorrhinus</i>	Un	Un	R	
	Sn. Bog Lemming	<i>Synaptomys cooperi</i>	Un	Un	R	
	Nn. Bog Lemming	<i>Synaptomys borealis</i>	Un	Un	R	
	Meadow Jumping Mouse	<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	Un	Un	R	
	Woodland Jumping Mouse	<i>Napaeozapus insignis</i>	Un	Un	R	

TOWNS SELECTED

<b>County</b>	<b>Area/Town</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Square Mile</b>
St. Lawrence	Clare	38	37.5
St. Lawrence	Clifton	9	12.6
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>50.1</b>

## **APPENDIX A-7**

### Deer Wintering Areas (Historic)

DC 45-144

DC 45-136

DC 45-143

DC 45-140

**APPENDIX A-8**  
**NYS AMPHIBIAN AND REPTILE LIST**

Tooley Pond Tract  
NYS Amphibian and Reptile Project  
1990-1998 Data

**COMMON NAME**

**SCIENTIFIC NAME**

Spotted Salamander	Ambystoma maculatum
Northern Dusky Salamander	Desmognathus fuscus
Northern Redback Salamander	Plethodon cinereus
Northern Two-lined Salamander	Eurycea bislineata
Eastern American Toad	Bufo a. americanus
Northern Spring Peeper	Pseudacris C. Crucifer
Bullfrog	Rana catesbeiana
Green Frog	Rana clamitans melanota
Mink Frog	Rana septentrionalis
Picketel Frog	Rana palustris
Common Snapping Turtle	Chelydra S. Serpentina
Painted Turtle	Chrysemys picta
Common Garter Snake	Thamnophis sirtalis