

Man-Made Structures and Improvements (See Existing and Proposed Facilities Map)

The following is a comprehensive listing of the man-made structures and improvements currently existing on JRWF lands and waters. Encroachments of facilities and/or structures believed to be unauthorized occupancies of State lands are listed separately. Where the facility itself or a portion thereof is located on private lands the symbol # is used. The symbol [] identifies landowner and/or easement holder. Dates constructed and condition are reported when the information was available. Terminology and condition when rated uses the Department's MMS descriptions. For example, asset condition is described when known as: good, fair, poor or scrap:

Good- Asset is in like-new condition or minor deterioration is visible.

Fair- Normal wear and tear is apparent.

Poor- Definite deterioration is obvious or Asset is not usable because of poor condition.

Scrap: Asset needs to be removed or somehow eliminated.

1. Barriers (23) - Barriers are of different types depending on the type of use of such roads and/or trails or desired type of control: Permanent-(P), Administrative-(A), or Controlled Access-(C).

a. Road (19) Total number: Rock/Earth - 10, Pipe Gates - 7, Cattle Gate -1, Cable - 1, private

(1) Rock barrier (P) on Squaw Brook Rd. (north) - Reported in 1976. Unknown status

(2) Rock barrier (P) on Squaw Brook Rd. (south) - Reported in 1976. Unknown status

(3) Pipe gate (A) on Fish Mt. Pit Rd. (near Fish Mt. Cemetery) - Date of construction 1966.

(4) Pipe gate (A) on the Old Telephone Line Road (east end-Route 30) - Date of construction 1954.

(5) Pipe gate (A) on the Old Telephone Line Road (west end-Perkins Clearing Rd.) - Date of construction 1954.

(6) Pipe gate (A) on the Sacandaga Lake Rd. - Date of construction unknown.

(7) Pipe gate (A) on the Dunning Pond Rd. - Date of construction unknown.

(8) Pipe gate (A) on the Fawn Lake Rd. - Date of construction 1977.

(9) Rock barrier (P) on old camp access road (next to Peasley residence) - Date of construction unknown.

(10) Rock barrier (P) on old access road to gravel pit (Piseco Airport) - Date of construction unknown.

(11) Rock/earth barriers-3 (P) on old access roads (Gilmantown Rd.) - Date of construction unknown.

(12) Rock barrier (C) on access road to old Lawrence Farm (IP access) - Recent construction 1997.

(13) Rock barriers (P) Mason Lake (two locations) - Date of construction unknown.

(14) Cable barrier (C) [Niagara Mohawk] (within road Right of Way) Gilmantown Road - Date unknown.

(15) Pipe gate (A) on Fish Mt. Pit Rd. (East end) - Date of construction 2002.

(16) Cattle gate (A, Town of Lake Pleasant) on Perkins Clearing Rd. (North end) - Date of construction 2003. Additional gate on southern end of road on private lands.

b. Trail (1)

(1) Pipe gate (A) on the Northville-Lake Placid Trail (north of Haskell Rd.) - Date of construction unknown.

c. Other Locations (4)

- (1) Rock barrier (P) at the NYS boundary near Cannon Brook - Date of construction 1950.
- (2) Rock barrier (P) at the start of an old snowmobile trail (Jerry Road) - Date of construction 1967.
- (3) Rock barriers (P) adjacent to the Elm Lake Road - Date of construction 2003

d. Fencing (unknown - 0) Barbed wire fencing can be found adjacent to some property lines.

2. Boundary Lines (\pm 110 miles) - No "on the ground" boundary exists where JRWF lands directly abut the adjacent wilderness or intensive use classified areas. Within the JRWF, two boundary line agreements exist.

- a. On June 30, 1950 an agreement between NYS and International Paper Inc. (Township 32 of the Totten and Crossfield's Purchase) was signed.
- b. On October 15, 1973 an agreement between NYS and Wilford Kurz, et al. (Lot 18, Township 2 of the Totten and Crossfield's Purchase) was signed.

3. Bridges/Drytread/Other Assets - Various types of structures are constructed to enable the user to cross watercourses and wet areas or to harden the trail to accommodate public use while protecting the resource. The symbol ● identifies facilities constructed and inventoried with the assistance of the Adirondack Mountain Club. N/A-denotes where information was not available. Dimensions of bridging is listed by: width x length. A bridge is defined as a facility constructed with dimensional lumber having stringers with separate perpendicular decking, with or without railings. Stinger bridges consists of mostly flat topped logs where the stringer also serves as the walking surface. Occasionally, dimensional lumber is used.

a. Foot Trail Bridges (Greater than 10' in length, total number N/A)

- (1) On the Pillsbury Mountain Trail across the Miami River, 4' x 21' plus 3' ramp. (G)
- (2) On the Northville-Lake Placid Trail, double stringer bridges - pole bridges of varying lengths
- (3) On the Snowy Mountain Trail, pole bridges of varying lengths (8), total length of 110'
- (4) On the Snowy Mountain Trail, pole bridge over Beaver Brook (center crib) length of 20'
- (5) On an unofficial trail across the Miami River, pole bridge (cabled), washed out in 2003

b. Boardwalks (1)

- (1) On the Snowy Mountain Trail, corduroy decking, 3' x 13'

c. Drytread/Plank Bridging (86)

- (1) Snowy Mountain Trail: 59 Bridges (\pm 10' long) total length 583'
- (2) Northville-Lake Placid Trail: 27 stringer bridges (6'-8' long) total length of 213'

d. Ditching (Sometimes associated with waterbars, ●)

- (1) Snowy Mountain Trail: total length, N/A●
- (2) Northville-Lake Placid Trail: 100'

e. Culverts (incomplete inventory)

- (1) Old Military Road, 3' x 20', 16" x 20'
- (2) Lawrence Farm Road, 6" x 20', 12" x 20'
- (3) Indian Lake Road, 18" x 10'

(4) Old Parrish Road, remains

f. Step Stones (●)

- (1) Snowy Mountain Trail: 70, total trail length of \pm 100'
- (2) Northville-Lake Placid Trail: 17

g. Stairs (●)

- (1) Snowy Mountain Trail: Rock, 66 steps on 4 distinct staircases; Wood, 15

h. Waterbars (●)

- (1) Snowy Mountain Trail: Rock/earth, 7; Wood, 5
- (2) Northville-Placid Trail: Number and type, N/A

I. Road Bridges Installed Under Temporary Revocable Permit (1)

- (1) Round Pond Road at Round Pond Brook, 15' x 50', rebuilt by IP in 1995/96.

j. Road Bridges (1, 1 remains)

- (1) Old Route 30: Griffin Brook #[remains, bridge no longer exists-Town of Indian Lake]
- (2) Old telephone line road (west end): Mason Lake Outlet, 6' x 20'

k. Snowmobile Bridges (55, additional unknown amount of corduroy and culverts) Inventory information mostly based upon GPS inventory performed in 2000.

- (1) Bear Trap Brook Trail: Bear Trap Brook, 6' x 42' (F-1989 report)
- (2) Piseco - Perkins Clearing Trail: Between Piseco Airport and Fall Lake Trail intersection, 8" culvert x 4' long, (Good), 6' x 14', (F), 6' x 15' corduroy. Between Fall Lake Trail junction and International Paper Co. boundary, 8' x 20' (G), 10' x 20' corduroy, Mulligan Vly, 8' x 20' (G), 7' x 16' (F), 6' x 30' (F), 7' x 15' (P), 6' x 28' (G), 8' x 12' (G), 12" culvert x 5' long, 6' x 14' (P), 6' x 8' (G), 6' x 18' (G), Fall Stream 6' x 62' with ramps (F), 8' x 13' (G), 8' x 12' (G), intersection, 8' x 15' (G), corduroy length undetermined, 9' x 11' (G), 8' x 14' (G), 9' x 11' (F), 8' x 16' (G), 8' x 16' (G), 8' x 23' (G), 9' x 20' (G), 8' x 14' (G), 8' x 12' (G), 8' x 14' (G), 8' x 15' (G), 8' x 12' (G), 8' x 20' (G).
- (3) Dunning Pond Trail: Gilmantown Rd. (road ditch), 6' x 10', (G-1990 report), a few small bridge remains, unbridged crossing of Dunning Pond Brook.
- (4) Indian Lake-Sabael Trail: No known facilities on State land.
- (5) Fawn Lake Trail: Between trailhead and Big Brook Trail intersection: 10'x20' (G), 10'x25' drytread, 8'x8' (G), 8'x24' (G), Fawn Lake Outlet, 10'x78' (G), 9'x35' (G), 6'x8' (P), 6'x6' (F), 6'x8' (F), Willis Vly, 8'x36' (G).
- (6) Fall Lake Trail: Between trailhead and Oxbow Lake: 8'x8' (U), 6'x20' (G).
- (7) Old Telephone Line Trail/Indian Lake Trail: See road bridges
- (8) Oxbow-Sacandaga Lake Trail: Between Oxbow Lake and private land near Fish Mt. Pit: 8'x30' (F), 8'x12' (F), 8'x12' (F), 8'x16' (F).
- (9) Oxbow-Spy Lake Trail: Piseco School to Spy Lake: 8'x10' (G), 8'x8' (G), 6'x20' (G), 6'x8' (G), 8'x14' (G), 8'x12' (G), 8'x25' (G), and 8'x40' (G) Proposed two new bridges - 8'x11', 8'x20',
- (10) Rudeston Hill Trail: Between boundary and Oxbow Lake: 8'x54' plus 8' long ramp (G), 6'x10' (G), two 8" culverts 10' long.

(11) Perkins Clearing - Lewey Lake Trail: Information not available on this temporary trail.

(12) Mossy Vly Spur: No inventory information

(13) Wells - Speculator Trail: No inventory information, most facilities in DOT-ROW.

4. Buildings (7)

a. Indian Lake Dam Caretaker Facility: [HRBRRD]The associated caretaker house, dug well, septic system, and related facilities are listed and discussed in Section IV-B and Appendix 17.

b. Indian Lake, water gauge-structure [USGS]

c. Indian River, water gauge structure [USGS]

d. Sacandaga Lake, Peasely caretaker agreement - house (two buildings)

e. Gilmantown Road, valve-house (within road Right-of-way) [Town of Wells]

f. Pillsbury Mountain Observers Cabin (P) at summit

5. Buoys (user placed, N/A)

a. Indian Lake (plastic bleach and soda jugs, etc.)

6. Cable Crossings - In a few locations steel cable is used to bridge a watercourse.

a. Indian River, 1 [USGS for stream gauging purposes]

b. Fall Stream, 2 (These facilities are reported to exist, current status unknown)

7. Camping Sites - Popular camping locations within the unit can be separated into two different types of camping sites. The primitive tent sites are less developed and may be identified with a camp here yellow disc. Facilities on these sites are often minimal accommodating up to three tents and groups up to nine without a permit. The improved camping sites on Indian Lake have a more developed character with each site having a picnic table, fireplace and privy. These administrative campground sites can be reserved during the operating season with group size limited to a maximum of six people. For detailed Indian Lake Administrative Camping Area information see Section VI.

Primitive Tent (+ 76 sites, 73 undesignated, 3 designated) These sites are primarily waterfront locations or adjacent to area trails and roads. Less than half of these sites are easily accessible by motor vehicle. Non-designated sites are locations where camping activity has occurred but has not been formally identified with camp here markers.

a. Beaver Brook, 1, non-designated

b. Cedar River, 2, non-designated

c. Fall Stream/Fall Lake, 3, non-designated

d. Fawn Lake, 14, non-designated

e. Gilman Lake/Gilmantown Road, 5, non-designated, 1, designated on Gilmantown Road

f. Hernandez Road, 1, non-designated

g. Indian Lake, 5, non-designated

h. Jessup River, 4, non-designated

i. Mason Lake/Perkins Clearing Road, 24, non-designated

j. Mud Lake, 1, non-designated

k. Old Route 30, 1, non-designated

l. Oxbow Lake, 3, non-designated

m. Northville-Lake Placid Trail, 1, non-designated

n. NYS Route 8/30, 2, old spoil areas, designated

Appendix 2 - Facilities

- o. NYS Route 30, 3, non-designated
- p. Sacandaga Lake. 3, non-designated
- q. Vly Lake, 1, non-designated

Partial Site Inventory (SCA, 2003)

Location	Site #	Distance from Trail	Shoreline Damage	#Other Sites	Tree Damage # - %	Number of Stumps	Status
Fawn Lake	1	NA	10	0	0 - 0%	1	0
Fawn Lake	2	NA	15	0	2 - 40%	1	0
Fawn Lake	3	0 feet	15	0	4 -100%	4	0
Fawn Lake	4	1 feet	5	0	1 -100%	0	0
Fawn Lake	5	1 feet	10	0	3 -100%	0	0
Fawn Lake	6	100 feet	5	0	0 -0%	1	0
Fawn Lake	7	NA	14	0	4 -36%	3	0
Fawn Lake	8	NA	5	0	3 -37%	1	0
Fawn Lake	9	NA	15	0	8 - 57%	5	0
Fawn Lake	10						
Fawn Lake	11	NA	15	0	3 -18%	8	0
Fawn Lake	12	15 feet	10	0	5 -83%	2	0
Mason Lake	1	NA	1	0	2 -17%	4	0
Mason Lake	2	NA	20	0	7 -54%	7	0
Mason Lake	3	NA	40	0	6 -60%	2	0
Mason Lake	4						
Mason Lake	5						
Mason Lake	6	NA	25	0	8 -32%	5	0
Mason Lake	7	NA	0	1	5 -83%	2	0
Mason Lake	8						
Mason Lake	9	NA	20	1	8 -80%	6	0
Mason Lake	10	NA		0	6 -100%	0	0

Appendix 2 - Facilities

Mason Lake	11	NA	NA	0	2 -22%	2	0
Mason Lake	12						
Mason Lake	13	NA	10	1	17 -49%	4	0
Mason Lake	14	NA	15	0	7 -39%	4	0
Mason Lake	15	NA	0	0	8 -100%	1	0
Mason Lake	16	NA	5	0	12 -57%	5	0
Mason Lake	17						
Mason Lake	18	NA	NA	0	7 -100%	4	0
Mason Lake	19	NA	0	0	7 -70%	1	0
Mason Lake	20						
Mason Lake	21	NA	NA	0	5 -100%	0	0
Mason Lake	22	NA	NA	0	9 -82%	1	0
Mason Lake	23						
Mason Lake	24	NA	NA	0	5 -100%	0	0

SD-Distance (to the nearest foot) of shoreline where vegetation is absent or obviously disturbed by trampling.

#Other Sites - Other camping sites visible.

TD-Number of trees (#) within or on campsite boundaries with Moderate-Severe Damage (large branches cut or broken off and/or large or extensive knife or ax scars divided by total number of trees within impacted camping area.)

NS- A count of the total number of tree stumps (>1 inch [2.5 cm] diameter) within or on campsite boundaries.

Status--0 = non-designated -- Illegal, 1 = non-designated -- legal, 2 = designated

NA -Not Applicable

Developed Campground Sites-Indian Lake (35 numbered sites) - Specific Indian Lake Islands and portions of the wild forest mainland contain 35 designated campsites administered as the Indian Lake Islands Administrative Camping Area during the open season. See Section VI.

8. Communication Facility (1) - These facilities are necessary for the Department to carry out the duties and functions of protecting the Forest Preserve and insuring public safety.

Equipment includes radio communications facilities consisting of a solar panel and repeater affixed to the fire tower.

a. Pillsbury Mountain

9. Dams (1 existing, 3 remains)

a. Indian Lake# [Hudson River-Black River Regulating District]

b. Remains of two earlier Indian Lake Dams

c. Remains of old stone dam (near old Parrish Rd.)

10. Docks (1) -Indian Lake, user created (Hudson River-Black River Regulating District)
Other waters (unknown) - user created, majority are valid exercise of riparian rights.
Occasional floating swimming platforms. Additional public and administrative docks and
boathouse adjacent to the Indian Lake Boat Launch. (See Section VI.)

11. Dumps (1, remains)

a. Extract Mill (Silver Lake tannery), Old Piseco Road

12. Fireplaces, excluding "campground" sites (3 remains) - This facility is a permanent
structure constructed of stone and/or cement designed to control camp fires. A fire ring is a
temporary cluster of rocks which may be located over a cement pad. The inventory and
management of the developed administrative campground facilities is addressed in Section VI.

a. Hatchery Brook Falls (old remains)

b. Watch Hill (old chimney remains)

c. Sacandaga Lake (remains)

13. Gravel Pit (4, closed)

a. Fish Mt. - closed; reclaimed 1985

b. Jerry Savarie Road - closed

c. Piseco, Route 24 - closed

d. Gilmantown Road - closed

14. Helicopter Landing Areas (1-JRWF informal ledge area only, no developed facility)

This designation includes only temporary facilities used for helicopter operations not
associated with other uses. In addition, an authorization may include a reasonable amount of
land set aside for needed obstruction clearance along approach and departure paths.

a. Pillsbury Mountain, undeveloped

b. FAA designated site - Piseco Airport [Town of Arietta]

c. Indian Lake DEC facility helipad [Administrative Use Classification]

15. Historic Locations, Memorials, and Plaques (1)

a. Plaque located approximately one mile south of the Jessup River Bridge (NYS Route 30):

100 Year Forest Preserve Centennial

State Land

Entering Forest Preserve

Acquired 1900-1962

A Part of 2,756,500 Acres

of Wild Forest Maintained

For Free Public Use

NYS Environmental Conservation Dept. 1985

b. Cemeteries - Moffitt family, Page Street, status unknown

16. Leantos (0)

17. Picnic Areas (Indian Lake, 5) - These developed areas are designed to accommodate a
significant number of visitors on a day-use basis only. Facilities include fireplace, picnic table,

and pit privy. The inventory and management of the developed administrative campground facilities is addressed in Section VI.

18. Pit Privies, excluding "campground" sites (2, existing) - These facilities consist of a wooden structure enclosing an unsealed hole in the ground used to regulate human waste. They are generally placed at locations where there is a high concentration of use. The Indian Lake Islands Administrative Camping Area facilities are addressed in Section VI.

- a. Pillsbury Mountain (P)
- b. Fawn Lake Snowmobile Trail (G)

19. Roads - These facilities consist of improved or partially improved way designed for travel by automobile.

a. Public Highway (Maintained by a State agency or a local government and open to the public) The road type identifies surface and nature. Paved (P), Gravel(G), Year Round (YR), Seasonal (S). The approximate miles is the lineal length of JRWF road frontage.

(1) Maintained (Highway maintained by NYSDOT, County, or Town)- 33.9 miles

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Approx. miles</u>
DUMP RD.		TOWN OF ARIETTA	.1
ELM LAKE RD.	G	TOWN OF LAKE PLEASANT	1.0
FAWN LAKE RD.	P	TOWN OF LAKE PLEASANT	.2
FISH MT. RD.	P	TOWN OF LAKE PLEASANT	.2
GILMANTOWN RD	G	TOWNS OF L. PLEASANT/WELLS	2.5
Update: Small highway relocation to eliminate blind curve at Guideboard hill in 1966.			
HASKELL RD.	P	TOWN OF ARIETTA	.1
HERNANDEZ RD.	G	TOWN OF WELLS	.2
INDIAN LAKE DAM RD.	P	TOWN OF INDIAN LAKE	.4
JERRY SAVARIE RD.		TOWN OF INDIAN LAKE	.9
KNOX RD.	P	PRIVATE	.1
OLD MILITARY RD.	G	NYS	.8
PAGE ST.	P	TOWN OF LAKE PLEASANT	.4
PARKERVILLE RD.	P	TOWN OF INDIAN LAKE	.7
PERKINS CLEARING RD.	G	TOWN OF LAKE PLEASANT	2.2
ROUTE 4 (BIG BROOK RD.)		HAMILTON COUNTY	1.1
ROUTE 8	P	NYS FT-various width	7.5
ROUTE 11 also called (SOUTH SHORE RD.)	P	HAMILTON COUNTY	1.1
ROUTE 12 also called (CEDAR RIVER RD.)	P/G	HAMILTON COUNTY	2.5
ROUTE 16		HAMILTON COUNTY	1.2
ROUTE 18 also called (CHAMBERLAIN RD.)	P	HAMILTON COUNTY	.2
ROUTE 24 also called (OLD PISECO RD.)	P	HAMILTON COUNTY	.5
ROUTE 28	P	NYS	.4
ROUTE 30	P	NYS	9.3

(2) Limited maintenance - 2.7 mile

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Approx. miles</u>
ROUTE 30 (OLD)	G	TOWN OF INDIAN LAKE?	1.4

This road is a part of the original State highway that was transferred to the town.

ROUTE 8 (OLD)	G	TOWN OF WELLS	1.3
---------------	---	---------------	-----

This road is a part of the original State highway that was transferred to the town. It is currently also marked as a snowmobile trail, with a few bridges. Maintenance by the Town of Wells.

b. DEC Roads - The following road information was collected from regional DEC staff and various other sources. These roads are currently being used by public motor vehicles with a few occasionally being used illegally by ATVs. Any road not appearing on the list below is closed to the public for motor vehicle travel. This list does not include short access driveways less than 500' long..

(1) Open Roads (Public motor vehicle use currently permitted) - 1.6 miles

(a) **Old Military Road** - 0.7 mile (No Barrier on JRWF lands, pipe gate on IP property restricts access until the road dries up in the Spring, The public has the legal right to drive a motor vehicle from the town road along an IP road for approximately 1.8 miles to the State boundary near Sled Harbor.)

From the southern boundary of Lot 37, Township 3, Totten & Crossfield's Purchase (NYS/IP boundary) to the West Canada Lakes Wilderness boundary at the Pillsbury Mountain Trailhead. This road was originally a truck trail and is secured by deeded easement rights over IP. After the Perkins Clearing land exchange the road was opened to the public to allow vehicles to access the new parking area at the Pillsbury Trailhead. Condition: Has had some maintenance work in the past. Last road section near the parking area is fairly steep with a tendency to erode if not maintained.

(b) **Round Pond Road** - 0.1 mile (No Barrier on JRWF lands, Department has administrative right to drive on IP roads to maintain trail.)

This road begins at the Big Brook Road in Township 32, Totten & Crossfield's Purchase. The road crosses Round Pond Outlet on a bridge and continues to IP boundary line. Originally a logging spur road, the road is currently used by the public, IP lessees, Crotched Pond Club members and IP staff /contractors. This road provides public access to a parking lot on IP lands and the Kunjamuk path in the Siamese Ponds Wilderness Area. Condition: Has had some maintenance and rebuilding of the bridge in the past.

(c) **Hernandez Loop Road** - 0.6 mile (No Barrier)

This road begins at the turnaround at the end of the Hernandez Road looping back to the turnaround. It was part of an old road on property acquired by the State in 1964.

Condition: Brush and vegetation is growing into the road edge.

(d) **Peasley Access Road** - 0.1 mile (No Barrier) Plowed in winter

This road begins at the turnaround at the end of the town road to the current Fawn Lake Trailhead and Peasley residence. Use of the road and buildings by agreement. Condition: First section from the town turnaround is moderately steep with a tendency to erode if not maintained.

(e) **Gilman Lake Access Road** - 0.1 mile (No Barrier)

Condition: Level road with some wet areas. Has been open to the public since acquisition.

(2) Closed Roads - N/A miles (Public motor vehicle use prohibited)

Numerous short roads and/or sections of road are scattered throughout the unit consisting of old logging roads, blowdown salvage roads, etc. Some roads became trails like the Northville-Lake Placid Trail north of Haskell Road and a branch road to Vly Lake and were closed to the driving public in 1963.

Truck Trail (HA-40) - Summer road leading from the Speculator-Indian Lake Road on the Newbould Tract in the southwest 1/4 of Twp. 8, T&C Purchase, for a distance of 1/2 1/2 mile easterly and then south of Mason Lake. Another road, leaves private land in Lot33, Maxwell Tract and follows northerly along Cannon Brook in the Sukeley tract down to a pond near the shore of Indian Lake. The road was barricaded in 1950.

Lawrence Farm Road - (1030 feet over JRWF land) Originally an entrance to an old farm, last worked on under TRP in 1992, with gravel and culverts installed. Provided access to IP property. Six foot clear width, small amount of corduroy and a few damp areas. Currently closed by rock barrier near NYS Route 30.

Old Parrish Road - (0.2 mile over JRWF land) From County Route 24 to the NYS boundary (western line of Lot 152, Oxbow Tract). Past use by TRP. In the 1960's was maintained by the town as a public highway but closed by the Department in 1971. Remains of a large diameter culvert in Oxbow Lake Outlet.

Old Route 30 - (Abandoned Town of Lake Pleasant Road sections)

Squaw Brook Road - 0.6 mile Closed to public in 1963

From the NYS boundary adjacent to Lot 2 to the NYS/Finch Pruyn boundary, NE quarter Township 32, Totten & Crossfield's Purchase. Date of construction unknown, used primarily by Finch, Pruyn under TRP in the past. Barricaded in the mid 1970's when private landowner refused permission to access this road from NYS Route 30.

Dunning Pond Road - 2.3 miles (Gated)

From the pipe barrier at the NYS Route 30 trailhead to Dunning Pond Creek. The section of old road from the Gilmantown Road to Dunning Pond was closed to public in 1963.

Condition: Poor

Fawn Lake Road - 0.3 mile (Gated) additional 0.2 mile from Peasley Access Road.

From the pipe barrier and intersection with the snowmobile trail to the west shore of Fawn Lake. Condition: Several damp sections and small amount of gullyng just before reaching the lake.

Fish Mt. Pit Road - 0.2 mile (Gated)

From the end of the Fish Mt. Rd. near the Fish Mt. Cemetery to the eastern line of Lot 156, Township 9, Moose River Tract. Condition: Good

Old Telephone Line Road - 1.7 miles (Gated)

From the pipe barrier off of the Perkins Clearing Road to the pipe barrier next to NYS Route 30. Condition: Fair

Sacandaga Lake Road - 0.1 mile (Gated)

From turnaround and pipe gate near the end of the town road to a sandy beach area on Sacandaga Lake. Originally used to access private camps. Condition: Good condition with some minor washing out. Was originally open to the public and was closed in the mid-1980's due to maintenance problems.

c. Private Road (0.3 miles)

(1) Easement Roads

(a) **Knox Road** - 0.1 mile (Plowed in winter) (No Barrier) Paved

Easement road for ingress and egress of property owners.

(b) **Unnamed Woods Road** - 0.2 mile (No Barrier)

From Piseco Airport to Bog Trotter's Camp inholding used by private landowners to reach their inholding. Sandy organic base, some minor rutting. From the private property an old road continues to Fall Stream. Status to be clarified.

20. Scenic Vista (2, DOT maintained)

a. NYS Route 30 pull-off, south of Indian Lake

b. NYS Route 30 pull-off, Mason Lake

21. Signs - There are numerous signs and trail markers within the unit with larger DOT and DEC trailhead identification signs for the Snowy Mountain and Northville-Lake Placid trails.

22. Trail Facilities - Trails within the unit are marked with round discs, three inches in diameter, in red, blue, or yellow colors. Four inch orange markers designate snowmobile trails. ■ Indicates actual trail distance using a rubber wheeled rolotape in the field, 1989/90 data. Measurements made with a trail wheel are limited by the rocks, bumps, ridges and steps found on rugged trails but have a greater accuracy than measured distances taken from a flat map. Indicated mileage is the portion of the trail that crosses over JRWF lands. Trail length over private lands is also listed when necessary to access the State land.

a. Trails (marked and designated, ± 51 miles over JRWF lands) [See Section I-E - Public Easements]#

(1) Foot - Trails are classified based on present condition and level of use. Categories of trails range from Class-I (Unmarked Route) to Class-V (Trunk Trail). See Appendix 13 for trail standards.

(a) Marked (± 11.3 miles over JRWF lands)

1. **Baldface Mountain Trail** (Class-IV, Blue markers) - 1.1 mi. Water access

From Norman's Cove (water access) on Indian Lake to the open ledges at the 2230' summit. This trail is suitable for family groups with a vertical rise of 580 feet and can be easily climbed by almost everyone. There are no trail improvements but some of the steeper grades could use waterbars to help prevent erosion.

2. **Northville-Lake Placid Trail** (Class-V, Blue markers) - 5.7 mi. ■ [additional .1 mile on private land from Cold Stream Bridge to State boundary]

From NYS Boundary Line at the end of the Haskell Road to NYS/IP Boundary at Perkins Clearing. Additional three miles of the trail is along the road from NYS Route 8 to the end of the Haskell Road. Trail generally in good condition with a average width of 4'-6'. Several damp sections could be corrected with ditching, stepping stones, and a few water bars.

3. **Pillsbury Mountain Trail** (Class-IV, Red markers) - 1.6 mi.

From the Old Military Rd. parking area to the firetower and the 3597' summit. There are no trail improvements with the exception of the Miami River bridge. Some of the steeper grades could use waterbars to help prevent erosion. Views from the summit are limited. Damp sections could be corrected with stepping stones and a few water bars.

4. **Snowy Mountain Trail** (Class-IV, Red markers) - 2.9 mi. ■ (Total trail length is 3.9 miles)

**The first mile of trail from NYS Route 30 is within the West Canada Lakes Wilderness Area. The Jessup River Wild Forest portion of the trail continues to the firetower and 3899' summit. The climbing ascent is 2106 feet, which is greater than many of the High Peaks. Numerous trail improvement facilities on lower portion of trail. Last approach to the summit is steep and needs significant rehabilitation efforts. Views from the summit are restricted by vegetation.

(b) Unmarked

1. Old Woods Roads - These exist in several locations with permanent barriers preventing illegal motorized use. Areas include Indian Clearing, Gilmantown Road, etc.
2. Herd Paths - Unmarked foot trails which have evolved by continued use. Notable areas include: Callahan Brook, Indian Clearing, Fawn Lake, Fish Mt., Mud Lake, Pine Hill, Squaw Brook, and Watch Hill.

(2) Snowmobile - Due to some mixed uses some trails are named as individual segments, even though they are a part of a larger corridor snowmobile trail. Trails are classified based on present condition, level of use, and relationship to adjacent trail sections, communities or facilities. With the exception of the Dunning Pond trail, the remainder of unit snowmobile trails comprise sections of long trails designated as NYS 4 and 8 Corridor trails. Sections that have been groomed are identified by (G-width). The number refers to the size of the widest groomer currently used.

(a) Marked (\pm 31.3 miles over JRWF lands)

1. **Bear Trap Brook Trail** (G-6'4", Class A Funded Corridor - C8) - 1.4 mi. ■ [with the exception of a very small piece of State land next to the highway the trail utilizes an additional .5 mi. over private land to access State lands from NYS Route 28/30]# From NYS Route 28/30 to Finch Pruyn boundary line. An additional 10 miles is leased from Finch, Pruyn to connect with snowmobile trails in the Moose River Plains Area. The section over State lands is located mostly on an old woods road with very few exposed rocks. Some trail improvement have been done to the trail. There is only one bridge over Bear Trap Brook. Average trail width 7'-8'.
2. **Dunning Pond Trail** (UG for past several years, Class B Unfunded Secondary - S48) - 4.6 mi. ■ From NYS Route 30 to the Gilmantown Road. The section over State lands is located mostly on an old woods road for the first 2.3 miles to Dunning Pond Creek. Some erosion and washouts with exposed rocks. Trail is narrower on section to Gilmantown Road. Average trail width 6'-8'.
3. **Crow Hill Trail** Indian Lake-Sabael (G, Class A Funded Corridor - C8) - .5 mi. [Additional 2 miles on private land]# From the Crow Hill Rd. to Indian Lake. Average width 8'.
4. **Fall Lake Trail** (G, Class A Funded Corridor - C4) - 1.1 mi. From Oxbow Lake to the junction with the Piseco-Perkins Clearing Trail. Several rocks, hummocks and damp sections. Floating bog mat adjacent to the Fall Lake crossing. Western segment from Airport Parking used by ice fisherman to access Fall Lake. Average width varies from 6' - 8'.
5. **Fawn Lake Trail** (G -7'1", Class A Funded Corridor - C4) - 4.2 mi. ■ Includes short spur trail.

From Sacandaga Lake to the junction with the Piseco-Perkins Clearing Trail. This trail has had some previous work performed in the Town of Lake Pleasant portion a few years ago. A fair amount of earthmoving work (rock and stone removal, some side hill leveling, etc.) was performed. Several bridges and numerous sections of corduroy, several wet spots. Popular hiking trail to the beach at the north end of Fawn Lake. Average width 8'.

6. **Lawrence Farm Trail** (G, Class A Funded Corridor - C4) - .4 mi. This trail starts at the IP boundary and uses a portion of the Lawrence Farm Road and another old woods road before re-entering IP lands. Average width 7'.

7. **Old Telephone Line Trail** (G -7'1", Class A Funded Corridor - C8) - 3.8 mi. From Perkins Clearing Road to Indian Lake (across NYS Route 30). The section over State lands is located mostly on an old woods road, with the exception of a small section in the vicinity of Mason Lake. Average width varies from 7' - 8' for the western part to 6' - 7' for the northeastern section.

8. **Oxbow-Sacandaga Lake Trail** (G -7'1", Class A Funded Corridor - C4) - .8 mi. [Additional 1.8 miles on private lands]#

From Oxbow Lake to Sacandaga Lake. In the late 1980's, the Town of Lake Pleasant worked under TRP with DEC to rehabilitate this trail. A fair amount of earthmoving work (rock and stone removal, some side hill leveling, etc.) was performed. The trail is partly located on an old woods road. Some damp areas. The average width is slightly wider (up to 10') on the private land portions and the eastern part of the trail. A portion of this trail was used in the past for MV access on an administrative road to an adjoining private gravel pit. Average width 8'.

9. **Oxbow-Spy Lake Trail** (G -4'6", Class A Funded Corridor - C8) - 2.8 mi. [Recent reclassification resulted in additional trail mileage]#

From Oxbow Lake and behind Piseco School to unit boundary. Average width 8'.

10. **Piseco-Perkins Clearing Trail** (G -4'6", Class A Funded Corridor - C4/C8) - 8.5 mi. Includes additional 1.5 mile trail spur to the I.P. boundary line near Mossy Vly. From the Piseco Airport to the I.P. boundary line near Willis Mountain. Numerous bridges, corduroy, and hummocks. Scattered damp areas. Average width 7'. Southern part of trail to Vly Lake is located primarily on an old woods road. The northern portion of the trail has had some previous work performed in the Town of Lake Pleasant portion. Average width 7' - 8'.

11. **Rudeston Hill Trail** (G -4'6", Class B Funded Corridor - C8) - 1.2 mi. [Additional .6 mile on private lands]#

From Piseco Lake to Oxbow Lake. Eastern part of trail has a couple of side hills. Average width 8'.

(b) **Town Trails** (+ 15.2 miles) [mostly in highway right-of-ways] Additional mileage (N/A miles) occurs across private lands forming a network of snowmobile trails within the unit. The actual location over private lands is subject to change and is often negotiated by the various towns with permission agreements or leases.

1. **Wells - Speculator Trail** (G -6', Funded Corridor - C4) - 13 mi.#

2. **Perkins Clearing - Lewey Lake Trail** (G -4'11", Funded Corridor - C8) - 4.2 mi.#

Average width 6'-7'. An estimated two miles of this trail is outside of the road ROW, and was included in the preceding total mileage of trails over JRWF lands.

(c) Unmarked - Including snowmobile activity on the frozen water surface of Indian Lake, Fawn Lake, Oxbow Lake, Piseco Lake, Sacandaga Lake and Lake Pleasant. This also include snowmobile travel on public roads or rights-of-way.

(3) Cross Country Ski Trail

(a) Marked - ±8.5 miles over JRWF lands (Additional mileage on adjoining private lands)

1. **Abanakee Loop Trails** - 3.5 mi. - [Additional 0.3 mi. on private land]#

From private road looping back to trailhead.

2. **Piseco Airport Trail** (Also called Foxy Brown Loop)- 5.0 mi. [starts town lands]# From Airport looping back to runway.

(4) Horse Trails (0) - There are no officially designated horse trail.

b. Trailheads (7) - A trailhead is defined as the starting or ending point of a designated trail or a point of entrance to State land and may contain one or all of the following: trail signs, vehicle parking, and registration structures.

(1) With Maintained Parking (28, additional 7 spaces on town lands)

(a) Piseco Airport Road [Town of Arietta](vehicle capacity: 7 on town property)#

(b) Old Military Road, Pillsbury Mt. Trailhead (vehicle capacity: 15)

(c) NYS Route 30, Snowy Mt. Trail (vehicle capacity: 13)

(2) Without Maintained Parking (undetermined vehicle capacity)

(a) Fawn Lake Road

(b) Haskell Road#, Northville-Lake Placid Trail

(c) NYS Route 30, Dunning Pond Snowmobile Trail

(d) NYS Route 28, Abanakee Loop [Town of Indian Lake/Byron Park or private land]#

(e) The following locations are where snowmobile trails cross public roads and, although they provide access to State land, they are not designed primarily for that purpose:

1. NYS Route 30 (north of Jessup River bridge)

2. NYS Route 28 (near the Cedar River Bridge)

c. Registers (7)

(1) Northville-Lake Placid Trail (Haskell Road)

(2) Old Military Road (Pillsbury Mt. Trailhead)

(3) Piseco Airport Nordic Ski Trail#

(4) Snowy Mountain Trail (NYS Route 30)

(5) Fall Lake Trail Junction-Kiosk

(6) Dunning Pond Snowmobile Trail (NYS Route 30)

(7) Fawn Lake Trail

d. Trail/Road Easements (3) See Appendix 18

(1) Easement over lands of International Paper, providing a continuous route of public access from the south line of Lot 55, Township 2 of the Totten and Crossfield's Purchase northerly over Jessup River Road and Old Military Road to the division line at the north line of Lot 30, Township 3 of the Totten & Crossfield's Purchase; said easement to be 50 feet in width.

(2) Access for administrative purposes only over the existing roadway from its intersection with the Old Military Road in Lot 30, Township 3 of the Totten & Crossfield's Purchase westerly to the division line in Lot 57, Township 9 of the Moose River Tract; said easement to be 50 feet in width.

(3) Easement over lands of International Paper, beginning at the NYS boundary at a point on an old haul road in the southwesterly line of Lot 108, Township 15 of the Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, thence across IP lands in a generally southerly direction to State lands in the SE 1/4 of Township 32 of the Totten and Crossfield's Purchase. (Kunjamuk Trail Easement)

e. Trail/Road Agreements (numerous)

23. Towers and Appurtenances (Fire and Radio)

a. Pillsbury Mountain Fire Tower, Solar panel for repeater.

b. Snowy Mountain Fire Tower

24. Utilities (Undetermined mileage) - Electric/phone/cable line and associated poles/anchors along Town Roads with JRWF frontage or outside ROW of NYS or County highways. In a few locations Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation has a legal right-of-way over State land.

a. Indian Lake Dam Road - Facilities associated with the caretakers house and located within the road right-of-way include poles and aerial line [Niagara Mohawk] and buried line [Contel].

b. Peasley residence - Electric/phone line and associated poles/anchors from end of public highway to residence.

25. Waterway Access Sites

a. Developed (0)

b. Undeveloped (7) - Jessup River (NYS Route 30), Mason Lake (Perkins Clearing Road, NYS Route 30), Oxbow Lake Outlet, Indian Lake, Gilman Lake, Sacandaga Lake, and Fall Stream [Piseco Company Property]#

26. Water Pipe

a. Gilmantown Road (Elbow Creek under TRP to the Town of Wells)

27. Water Springs

a. Iroquois Spring (Literature Lot, SE1/4, Township 8, Totten & Crossfield's Purchase) - This spring discharges from a pipe at the ditch edge on the easterly side of NYS Route 30.

28. Water Gauges (with associated small building)

a. Indian Lake

b. Indian River

29. Wildlife and Fisheries Structures (total amount unknown)

a. Wood Duck Boxes (constructed and installed by private individuals)

(1) Cherry Brook

(2) Oxbow Lake Outlet (2)

Acronyms

AANR	Adopt a Natural Resource Agreement
AARCH	Adirondack Architectural Heritage
AATV	Adirondack Association of Towns & Villages
ADA	American with Disabilities Act
ADAAG	Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines
ADAAG (Proposed)	Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines
ADK	Adirondack Mountain Club
ALSC	Adirondack Lakes Survey Corporation
ANC	Acid Neutralizing Capacity
APA	Adirondack Park Agency
APLUDP	Adirondack Park Land Use Development Plan
APSLMP	Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan
ARTC	Adirondack Regional Tourism Council
ATB	All Terrain Bicycle
ATV	All Terrain Vehicle
BBA	Breeding Bird Atlas
BP	Before Present
CAC	Citizen's Advisory Committee
DEC	Department of Environmental Conservation
DMU	Deer Management Unit
DOT	Department of Transportation
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	Environmental Protection Act of 1993
EQBA	Environmental Quality Bond Act
ECL	Environmental Conservation Law
ESF	College of Environmental Science and Forestry
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement FP
FP	Finch, Pruyn & Co.
GIS	Geographic Information System
HRBRRD	Hudson River - Black River Regulating District
IMBA	International Mountain Biking Association
LAC	Limits of Acceptable Change
JRWF	Jessup River Wild Forest
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAPAP	National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program
NBWI	Native-But-Widely-Introduced
NSA	Natural Spawning Adequate
NYCRR	New York Code of Rules and Regulations
NYS	New York State
NYSM	New York State Museum
OPRHP	Office of Park, Recreation & Historic Preservation
ORV	Off-Highway Recreational Vehicle
OSP	Open Space Plan

ROW	Right-of-Way
SEQRA	State Environmental Quality Review Act
SCORP	Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
SUNY	State University of New York
T & C	Totten and Crossfield
TRP	Temporary Revocable Permit
UH	Upper Hudson
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UMP	Unit Management Plan
WMU	Wildlife Management Unit

Definitions

This list was developed from a variety of sources, including the APSLMP, Forest Service definitions, etc. When there was a difference in content, the APSLMP definition is used.

Adirondack Forest Preserve - consists of land owned by the State within the 12 Adirondack counties. Essentially all of the 2.72 million acres of State land within the Adirondack Park is Forest Preserve and is protected by Article 14 of the State Constitution.

Adirondack Park - consists of six million acres of public and private land within a boundary delineated in the Environmental Conservation Law. At the present time, State ownership accounts for some 45 percent of this area.

Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan - A document prepared by the Adirondack Park Agency in consultation with the Department of Environmental Conservation that is designed to guide the preservation, management, and use of all State lands within the Adirondack Park.

Administrative Barrier - A barrier that can be opened to allow travel over the road by State personnel for administrative or emergency purposes. An administrative barrier should consist of a swing barrier constructed of pipe.

All Terrain Bicycle - A non-motorized bicycle designed or used for cross-country travel on unimproved roads or trails.

Americans with Disabilities Act - a major civil rights law prohibiting discrimination on the basis of disability in the private and public sectors.

Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines - guidelines for ADA compliance in the construction of new facilities and the alteration of existing facilities.

Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines, Proposed - guidelines recommended in the September 30, 1999 Report by the Federal Regulatory Negotiation Committee on Outdoor Developed Facilities to the U.S. Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board), including the appendix to the Report.

Beaver Ponds - Impoundments created by dam building activities of beaver.

Boat Launching Sites - Developed sites which provided public access to relatively large waters by providing ramps for launching trailered boats along with parking facilities for vehicles and trailers.

Campground - A concentrated, developed camping area with controlled access which is designed to accommodate a significant number of overnight visitors and may incorporate associated day use facilities such as picnicking.

Controlled Access Barrier - A barrier that can be opened to allow travel over the road by private individuals or organizations who have the legal right of such travel. A controlled access barrier should be of the same design and construction as an administrative barrier.

Cross-Country (Nordic) Ski Trail - A marked and maintained path or way for cross-country ski or snowshoe travel, which has the same dimensions and character and may also serve as a foot trail, designed to provide reasonable access in a manner causing the least effect on the surrounding environment and not constructed, maintained or groomed with the use of motor vehicles.

Cultural Resources - Any building, structure, district, area, site or object including underground and underwater sites, that is of significance in the history, architecture, archaeology or culture of the State, its communities or the nation. (New York Code Rules and Regulations title 9 part 426.2)

Easement - An interest in land owned by another that entitles its holder to a specific limited use or enjoyment. Easements are reserved for specific purposes, typically trails, roads, etc. Easements are restricted in physical size and the use(s) allowed. The season and duration of use may also be restricted. Easements cannot be used for other purposes.

Eminent Domain - The power of government to acquire real property for a public purpose upon payment of just compensation.

Exemplary Natural Community - An assemblage of plant and animal species living together and having close interaction that has been largely undisturbed by humans.

Exploitably Vulnerable - Native plants likely to become threatened in the near future throughout all or a significant portion of their ranges within the state if causal factors continue unchecked. (NYCRR Title 9 part 193.3)

Fee Acquisition - The Term "fee" applies to the purchase of all rights to property. This differs from purchasing an easement in which only certain rights are purchased.

Fish Barrier Dam - A man-made device or structure used to prevent the upstream or downstream migration of fish for the purpose of protecting a high-value fishery or population of fish indigenous to the protected body of water.

Fishing and Waterway Access Site - A site for fishing or other water access which provides public access and parking for vehicles which does not contain a ramp for or otherwise permit the launching of trailered boats.

Forage Fishes - Small fishes which serve as food for larger, carnivorous fishes; e.g., rainbow smelt represents a traditional forage fish for landlocked salmon.

Foot Trail - A marked and maintained path or way for foot travel.

Leanto - An open front shelter made of natural materials suitable for temporary or transient residence.

Motor Vehicle - A device for transporting personnel, supplies or material that uses a motor or an engine of any type for propulsion and has wheels, tracks, skids, skis, air cushion or other contrivance for traveling on, or adjacent to air, land and water or through water.

Motorboat - A device for transporting personnel or material that travels over, on or under the water and is propelled by a non-living power source on or within the device.

Multi-Species Waters - Waters which support more than one fish species. The great bulk of Adirondack Zone waters meets this definition.

Multiple Use Trail-A trail that accommodates more than one trail use. Trail uses could include, but not necessarily limited to: walking, hiking, backpacking, bicycling, mountain bicycling, horseback riding, off-highway vehicle riding, snowmobiling, jogging, running, etc.

Native Species Waters - Waters supporting native Adirondack Zone fish species. Example: brook trout, lake trout, round whitefish.

Natural Materials - Construction components drawn from the immediate project site or materials brought into the construction site that conform in size, shape and physical characteristics to those naturally present in the vicinity of the project site. Such materials include stone, logs and sawn and treated timber. Natural materials may be fastened or anchored by use of bolts, nails, spikes or similar means.

Natural Spawning Adequate Waters - Brook trout ponds and numerous small, headwater stream sections with mainly slow-growing or stunted brook trout populations which are self-maintained by natural reproduction. Also includes the great majority of warmwater and non-game fish species.

Nonnative Species Waters - Waters supporting introduced, nonnative fish species, such as yellow perch and black bass.

Permanent Barrier - A barrier that will close a road permanently to all future travel -- public or administrative -- on such road. A permanent barrier should consist of an earth, rock, or ditch (or any combination thereof) barricade of substantial proportions so as to be obvious and require little or no maintenance.

pH Value - Represents the effective concentration of hydrogen ion. The practical pH scale extends from 0 (very acid) to 14 (very alkaline). Waters with pH value below 7 are acid while those above this value are alkaline.

Primitive Tent Site - An undeveloped camping site providing space for not more than three tents, which may have an associated pit privy and fire ring, designed to accommodate a maximum of eight people.

Reclamation - A management technique involving the application of a fish toxicant such as "rotenone" to eliminate undesirable fish populations.

Right-of-Way (ROW) - A corridor of land used by a public or private entity for a specific purpose, usually related to transportation or access.

Recreationist - Someone who directly participates in an outdoor recreational activity either as a resident or non-resident of the Park or as a visiting tourist.

Resident - One of approximately 130,000 or more people who permanently resides on private lands within the Park.

Road - An improved way designed for travel by motor vehicles and either, (a) maintained by a State agency or a local government and open to the general public; or (b) maintained by private persons or corporations primarily for private use but which may also be partly or completely open to the general public for all or a segment thereof; or (c) maintained by the Department of Environmental Conservation and open to the public on a discretionary basis; or (d) maintained by the Department of Environmental Conservation for its administrative use only.

Seasonal Resident - Individuals who have their permanent residence outside the Park but who own a second home; rent or lease a residence, cabin, or campsite; or temporarily reside in the Park for a month or more on a seasonal basis.

Small Ponds - Ponds of less than one surface acre which are generally considered too small for management purposes or to provide significant angling opportunities.

Small Streams - Streams less than one mile long and less than 0.5 cfs summer flow. Too small to be considered for management purposes.

Snowmobile - A motor vehicle designed primarily to travel on snow or ice by means of skis, skids, tracks or other devices. It is specifically excluded from the definition of "motor vehicles" in 6NYCRR and the Vehicle and Traffic Law.

Snowmobile Trail - A marked trail designated by the Department of Environmental Conservation on which, when covered by snow and ice, snowmobiles are allowed to travel.

Special Angling Regulations - Departures from the statewide angling regulations. These are currently expressed as options in the fishing guide. May be more liberal or more restrictive than the statewide regulations.

State Environmental Quality Review - Is a process which requires all levels of State and local government to assess the environmental significance of actions which they have discretion to approve, fund or directly undertake.

Tourist - A person who resides outside the Park and stays one night in or near the Park for purposes of engaging in recreational or leisure activities.

Trail head - A point of entrance to State land which may contain some or all of the following: vehicle parking, trail signs, and visitor registration structures

Unit Management Plan - a document that identifies the natural resources, man-made facilities, public use, and past management within a described geographic unit of State land. The plan covers all aspects of the environment and is the basis for all future activities on State lands for a period of five years.

Wildlife Management Structure - A structure or device designed solely for inventory or research purposes or for the protection or restoration of endangered species, that does not materially alter the natural character or resource quality of the land and that is made of natural materials whenever possible.

MAMMALS OF THE JESSUP RIVER WILD FOREST AREA*

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>HABITAT TYPES</u>	<u>NEW YORK L E G A L STATUS</u>	<u>NHP RANK</u>
Beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>	MF, adjacent to water	Game Species	S5
Big Brown Bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	Wooded, semi-wooded	Unprotected	S5
Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	DF, CF, MF	Game Species	S5
Bobcat	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	DF, MF, CF	Game Species	S4
Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>	All habitats	Game Species	S5
Deer Mouse	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	DF, CF, MF, open areas	Unprotected	S5
Eastern Chipmunk	<i>Tamias striatus</i>	DF, MF, hedgerows	Unprotected	S5
Eastern Cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	Fields, bogs, brushy	Game Species	S5
Eastern Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus subflavus</i>	Open areas, woodland	Unprotected	S5
Ermine	<i>Mustela erminea</i>	DF, MF, CF, old fields	Game Species	S5
Fisher	<i>Martes pennanti</i>	DF, MF, CF	Game Species	S3
Gray Fox	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	Lightly wooded, brushy	Game Species	S5
Gray Squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Mature DF, villages,	Game Species	S5
Hoary Bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	DF, MF	Unprotected	S4
Hairy-tailed Mole	<i>Parascalops breweri</i>	DF	Unprotected	S5
House Mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i>	Buildings	Unprotected	SE
Indiana Bat (Myotis)	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Caves-winter, unk-	Endangered	S1
Keenes Myotis	<i>Myotis kees</i>	Woodlands, buildings	Protected	S5
Little Brown Bat	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	Buildings, caves	Unprotected	S5
Long-tailed Weasel	<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Old fields, DF	Game Species	S5
Longtailed or Rock	<i>Sorex dispar</i>	Talus slopes	Unprotected	S4
Marten	<i>Martes americana</i>	DF, MF, CF	Game Species	S3
Masked Shrew	<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	All w/ground cover	Unprotected	S5
Meadow Jumping	<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	Open & brush areas in	Unprotected	S5
Meadow Vole	<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	Old fields, bogs,	Unprotected	S5
Mink	<i>Mustela vison</i>	Forested wetlands	Game Species	S5
Moose	<i>Alces alces</i>	DF, MF, CF, wetlands	Game Species	S1
Muskrat	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	Marshes, rivers w/cattail	Game Species	S5
New England	<i>Sylvilagus transitionalis</i>	Forests edges, brushy	Game Species	S3
Northern Flying	<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	CF, MF	Unprotected	S5
Northern Short Tailed	<i>Blarina brevicauda</i>	All habitats	Unprotected	S5
Norway Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Buildings	Unprotected	SE
Porcupine	<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	DF, MF, CF	Unprotected	S5

MAMMALS OF THE JESSUP RIVER WILD FOREST AREA *

Pygmy Shrew	<i>Sorex hoyi</i>	Woodland edges	Unprotected	S4
Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	DF, MF, CF, adjacent to	Game Species	S5
Red Bat	<i>Lasiurus borealis</i>	All, forested areas	Unprotected	S5
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Woodland edges, DF,	Game Species	S5
Red Squirrel	<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	CF, MF	Unprotected	S5
River Otter	<i>Lutra canadensis</i>	Lake, ponds, streams	Game Species	S5
Rock Vole	<i>Microtus chrotorrhinus</i>	Moist talus slopes	Unprotected	S4
Silver-haired Bat	<i>Lasioncteris noctivagans</i>	Forests adj. lakes, ponds	Unprotected	S4
Small-footed Bat	<i>Myotis leibii</i>	Unknown/caves	Special Concern	S1
Smokey Shrew	<i>Sorex fumeus</i>	DF, MF	Unprotected	S5
S. Bog Lemming	<i>Synaptomys cooperi</i>	DF, bogs	Unprotected	S4
Southern Flying	<i>Glaucomys volans</i>	DF, MF	Unprotected	S5
Southern Red-backed	<i>Clethrionomys gapperi</i>	DF, CF, Boreal Forest	Unprotected	S5
Star-nosed Mole	<i>Condylura cristata</i>	DF, Wetlands	Unprotected	S5
Striped Skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	Open forests, fields,	Game Species	S5
Varying Hare	<i>Lepus americanus</i>	CF, MF, alder swamps	Game Species	S5
Virginia Opossum	<i>Didelphis virginianus</i>	Villages, roadsides	Game Species	S5
Water Shrew	<i>Sorex palustris</i>	High elevations,	Unprotected	S4
White-footed Mouse	<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	Woodland edges, DF,	Unprotected	S5
White-tailed Deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	DF, MF, CF	Game Species	S5
Woodchuck	<i>Marmota monax</i>	Open areas, DF,	Unprotected	S5
Woodland Vole	<i>Microtus pinetorum</i>	DF, Meadows	Unprotected	S5

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

Habitat Types:

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

Natural Heritage Program State Ranks:

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

Comments on Mammal Species Habitats

1. Masked shrews (*Sorex cinereus*) are found in forest, open country and brush land at any altitude. Populations are probably highest in the fir zone.
2. Long-tail shrews (*Sorex dispar*) favor moist rocks and crevices between boulders in a fern covered habitat.
3. Northern water shrews (*Sorex palustris*) frequent wet places, often occurring along the shoreline of rushing mountain streams or the sphagnum swamps bordering beaver meadows.
4. Smoky shrews (*Sorex fumeus*) are creatures of the cooler mountains and heavy forests.
5. Short-tailed shrews (*Blarina brevicauda*) show a preference for hardwood type forest.
6. Star-nosed moles (*Condylura cristata*) prefer the moist rich loamy soil near lakes and streams.
7. Silver-haired bats (*Lasionycteris noctivagans*) are usually observed near streams. They are considered the most common bat of the Adirondacks.
8. Red bats (*Lasiurus borealis*) prefer wooded areas, where they usually fly in pairs, working same route of about 100 yards over and over.
9. Snowshoe hare (*Lepus americanus*) can be found in all habitats at any elevation.
10. Southern flying squirrels (*Glaucomys volans*) prefer large deciduous trees with holes in them, usually near water.
11. There have been only a few recorded sightings of the Northern Flying Squirrel (*Glaucomys sabrinus*) in the Adirondacks and very little is known about this species. It is believed to prefer coniferous forests over other forest types.
12. Woodchucks (*Marmota monax*) prefers to den in or on the edge of fields during the summer but usually move to a woodland den site in the winter.
13. Boreal redback voles (*Clethrionomys gapperi*) are found in greatest numbers in the moist fir forests.
14. Pine voles (*Pitymy pinetorum*) are rarely found in the pines, as the name would imply, but is more characteristic of the eastern deciduous forest.
15. Muskrats (*Ondatra zibethica*) are typically found in aquatic environments except for in late February and early March when a large percent of them travel over land to find mates. It is considered a game species with a season in New York state. It is considered a game species in New York State.

16. The Southern Bog Lemming (*Synaptomys cooperi*) prefers low damp bogs and meadows with heavy growth of vegetation.

17. The Woodland Jumping Mouse (*Napaeozapus insignis*) is commonly found at the edge of a hardwood forest and water.

18. During most of the year the Porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*) is found in numerous forest habitats where it feeds on buds, small twigs, and inner bark of most trees. In the winter it prefers conifer forests where it feeds on evergreen tree foliage and bark.

19. The Marten's (*Martes americana*) preferred habitat is the mixed hardwood forest above 2,000 feet. During the last two decades the marten's range has expanded outside the High Peaks of the Central Adirondacks and individuals have been trapped as far south as the JRWF. It is considered a game species in New York State.

20. The Fisher (*Martes pennanti*) was once thought to favor remote areas in large forests of mixed softwood and hardwoods but New York Fishers have adapted well to modern times. They are found outside such habitats in the Adirondack Mountains, and are occasionally seen near villages. It is considered a game species in New York State.

21. Striped skunks (*Mephitis mephitis*) are most at home on semi-open country; normally within two miles of water. It is considered a game species with a season in New York state.

22. Canada lynx (*Lynx canadensis*) are so rare and seldom encountered in New York that little is known about their preferred habitat. Undoubtedly there are a few lynx that have migrated down from Canada. These individuals probably feed on snowshoe hares and therefore found in habitats normally associated with them. The last of the species trapped in New York was in the Town of Altona, Clinton County in 1974. One animal was trapped in or very near to the JRWF in the Town of Wells, Hamilton County in 1966. The State University of New York, College of Environmental Science and Forestry directed a lynx re-introduction program during the mid and late 1980s. However, the program was not successful and the lynx has not been re-established in the Adirondacks. The lynx is listed as threatened by the U.S. Department of Interior and New York State. It is considered a game species with no designated season in New York State.

Appendix 5 - Amphibian and Reptile Inventory

Herpetofauna of the JRWF, Reptiles and Amphibians ⁽¹⁾

Scientific Name	Common Name	Legal Status ⁽²⁾	
		Federal	State
<i>Ambystoma maculatum</i>	Spotted Salamander	Unprotected	Unprotected
<i>Bufo a. americanus</i>	Eastern American Toad	Unprotected	Protected (GS)
<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	Common Snapping Turtle	Unprotected	Unprotected
<i>Chrysemys picta</i>	Painted Turtle	Unprotected	Unprotected
<i>Clemmys insculpta</i>	Wood Turtle	Unprotected	Protected(GN-SC)
<i>Desmognathus fuscus</i>	Northern Dusky Salamander	Unprotected	Unprotected
<i>Desmognathus ochrophaeus</i>	Allegheny Dusky Salamander	Unprotected	Unprotected
<i>Desmognathus spp.</i>	Dusky Salamander	Unprotected	Unprotected
<i>Diadophis punctatus edwardsii</i>	Northern Ringneck Snake	Unprotected	Unprotected
<i>Eurycea bislineata</i>	Northern Two-lined Salamander	Unprotected	Unprotected
<i>Gyrinophilus p. porphyriticus</i>	Northern Spring Salamander	Unprotected	Unprotected
<i>Hyla versicolor</i>	Gray Treefrog	Unprotected	Protected (GS)
<i>Lampropeltis t. triangulum</i>	Eastern Milk Snake	Unprotected	Unprotected
<i>Liochlorophis vernalis</i>	Smooth Green Snake	Unprotected	Unprotected
<i>Nerodia s. sipedon</i>	Northern Water Snake	Unprotected	Unprotected
<i>Notopthalmus v. viridescens</i>	Red-spotted Newt	Unprotected	Unprotected
<i>Plethodon cinereus</i>	Northern Redback Salamander	Unprotected	Unprotected
<i>Pseudacris c. crucifer</i>	Northern Spring Peeper	Unprotected	Protected (GS)
<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	Bullfrog	Unprotected	Protected (GS)
<i>Rana clamitans melanota</i>	Green Frog	Unprotected	Protected (GS)
<i>Rana palustris</i>	Pickerel Frog	Unprotected	Protected (GS)
<i>Rana pipiens</i>	Northern Leopard Frog	Unprotected	Protected (GS)
<i>Rana septentrionalis</i>	Mink Frog	Unprotected	Protected (GS)
<i>Rana sylvatica</i>	Wood Frog	Unprotected	Protected (GS)
<i>Storeria d. dekayi</i>	Northern Brown Snake	Unprotected	Unprotected
<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>	Common Garter Snake	Unprotected	Unprotected

-
- GN = Game Species (No Season - the species may not be hunted or taken at any time in New York)
 - GS = Game Species (Season set by regulation)
 - SC = Special Concern (Native species which are not yet recognized as endangered or threatened, but for which documented evidence exists relating to their continued welfare in NYS. The Special Concern category exists within DEC rules and regulations, but such designation does not in itself provide any additional protection; however, Special Concern species may be protected under other laws.

⁽¹⁾Data from the New York State Amphibian & Reptile Atlas Project, a ten year survey designed to document the geographic distribution of New York State's herpetofauna.

⁽²⁾ Checklist of Amphibians, Reptiles, Birds and Mammals of New York Including Their Protective Status, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation 2001.

Comments on Reptile and Amphibian Species Habitats

Frogs and Toads

1. Eastern American Toad (*Bufo americanus*).-- Although Eastern American Toads can be found in almost every habitat from cultivated gardens to woodlands, they are typically found in moist upland forest. Special habitat requirements include shallow water for breeding (DeGraaf and Rudis, 1983).
2. Gray Treefrog (*Hyla versicolor*).-- Gray Treefrogs are found in forested areas where they hibernate near the soil surface, tolerating temperatures as cold as -6 degrees C for as long as five consecutive days. Due to the production of glycerol which serves as an antifreeze, gray treefrogs can freeze up to 41.5% of their total body fluids. The frogs breed in both permanent or temporary ponds or wetlands (Hunter, et al., 1999).
3. Northern Spring Peeper (*Pseudacris crucifer*).-- Northern Spring Peepers inhabit coniferous, deciduous and mixed forested habitat where they typically breed in ponds, emergent marshes or shrub swamps. However, their spring chorus is commonly heard from just about any body of water, especially in areas where trees or shrubs stand in and near water (Hunter, et al., 1999).
4. Bullfrog (*Rana catesbeiana*).-- Bullfrogs require permanent bodies of water with adequate emergent and edge cover. Their aquatic habitats include shallow lake coves, slow-moving rivers and streams, and ponds (Hunter, et al., 1999).
5. Green Frog (*Rana clamitans*).-- Green frogs are rarely found more than several meters from some form of water, including lakes and ponds, streams, quarry pools, springs, and vernal pools (DeGraaf and Rudis, 1983).
6. Pickerel Frog (*Rana palustris*).-- Whether the habitat selected is a bog, fen, pond, stream, spring, slough, or cove, Pickerel Frogs prefer cool, clear waters, avoiding polluted or stagnant habitats. Grassy streambanks and inlets to springs, bogs, marshes, or weedy ponds are favorite habitat choices (Harding, 1999).
7. Northern Leopard Frog (*Rana pipiens*).-- Although sometimes found in wet woodlands, Northern Leopard Frogs are the frog of wet meadows and open fields, breeding in ponds, marshes, and slow, shallow, vegetated streams (DeGraaf and Rudis, 1983).
8. Mink Frog (*Rana septentrionalis*).-- Mink frogs prefer cool, permanent water with adequate emergent and floating-leaved vegetation where they feed on aquatic insects and other invertebrates. Here they also hibernate on the bottom in the mud (Harding, 1997).
9. Wood Frog (*Rana sylvatica*).-- Wood frogs prefer cool, moist, woodlands where they select temporary pools for breeding. However, where vernal pools are absent, wood frogs will breed in a variety of habitats including everything from cattail swamps to roadside ditches (Hunter, et al., 1999).

Salamanders:

1. Spotted Salamander (*Ambystoma maculatum*).-- The spotted salamander prefers vernal pools for breeding, but its jelly-like globular egg masses are found in a variety of wetland habitats. Because of its fossorial habits, the spotted salamander is rarely encountered except during the breeding

season. At that time they can be found under rocks, logs, and debris near the edges of the breeding pools.

2. Northern Dusky Salamander (*Desmognathus fuscus*) The Northern Dusky Salamander inhabits rocky stream ecotones, hillside seeps and springs, and other seepage areas in forested or partially forested habitat. They are typically found under rocks and other cover objects such as logs adjacent to, or in the water (Harding, 1997).

3. Allegheny Dusky Salamander (*Desmognathus ochrophaeus*).-- The Allegheny Dusky Salamander is more terrestrial than its congener, the Northern Dusky Salamander, being found under rocks and woodland debris in moist forests usually near a seep or stream.

4. Northern Two-lined Salamander (*Eurycea bislineata*).-- Northern Two-lined Salamanders inhabit springs and seeps in forested wetlands, edges of brooks and streams, and terrestrial areas many meters from water. They are usually found under rocks, logs, and debris (Pfungsten and Downs, 1989).

5. Northern Spring Salamander (*Gyrinophilus porphyriticus*).-- Although Northern Spring Salamanders inhabit cool, well-oxygenated streams in forested areas where they can be found under rocks and logs, they sometimes can be found foraging in the open on rainy nights. This species also uses underground springs that are a considerable distance away from their natal habitat (Harding, 1997).

6. Red-spotted Newt (*Notophthalmus viridescens*) One of the most fascinating life histories of any salamander is that of the Red-spotted Newt, with four stages in its life cycle (egg, aquatic larva, terrestrial immature red eft, and aquatic adult). Interestingly, the red eft remains on land from two (Bishop, 1941) to seven years (Healy, 1974) before they transform into their final life stage, the aquatic adult.

7. Northern Redback Salamander (*Plethodon cinereus*) The Northern Redback Salamander is found in deciduous, coniferous or mixed forest where it nests in moist, rotten logs. It favors pine logs in advanced stages of decay rather than deciduous tree logs that appear to be more susceptible to molds, thus attributing to possible fungal infections in the eggs (Pfungsten and Downs 1989).

Snakes:

1. Common Garter Snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*).-- Garter Snakes are found in a wide variety of habitats including, but not limited to, woodlands, meadows, wetlands, streams, drainage ditches, and even city parks and cemeteries (Conant and Collins, 1998). But large populations of Common Garter Snakes are usually found in moist, grassy areas near the edges of water (Harding, 1997).

2. Northern Red-bellied Snake (*Storeria occipitomaculata*).-- Although the Northern Redbelly Snake prefers wetland-upland ecotones, it is found in a variety of terrestrial habitats. This extremely secretive nocturnal species may be found under rocks, logs, bark, and leaves; but if conditions are dry, they are apt to go underground in unused rodent borrows (Mitchell, 1994).

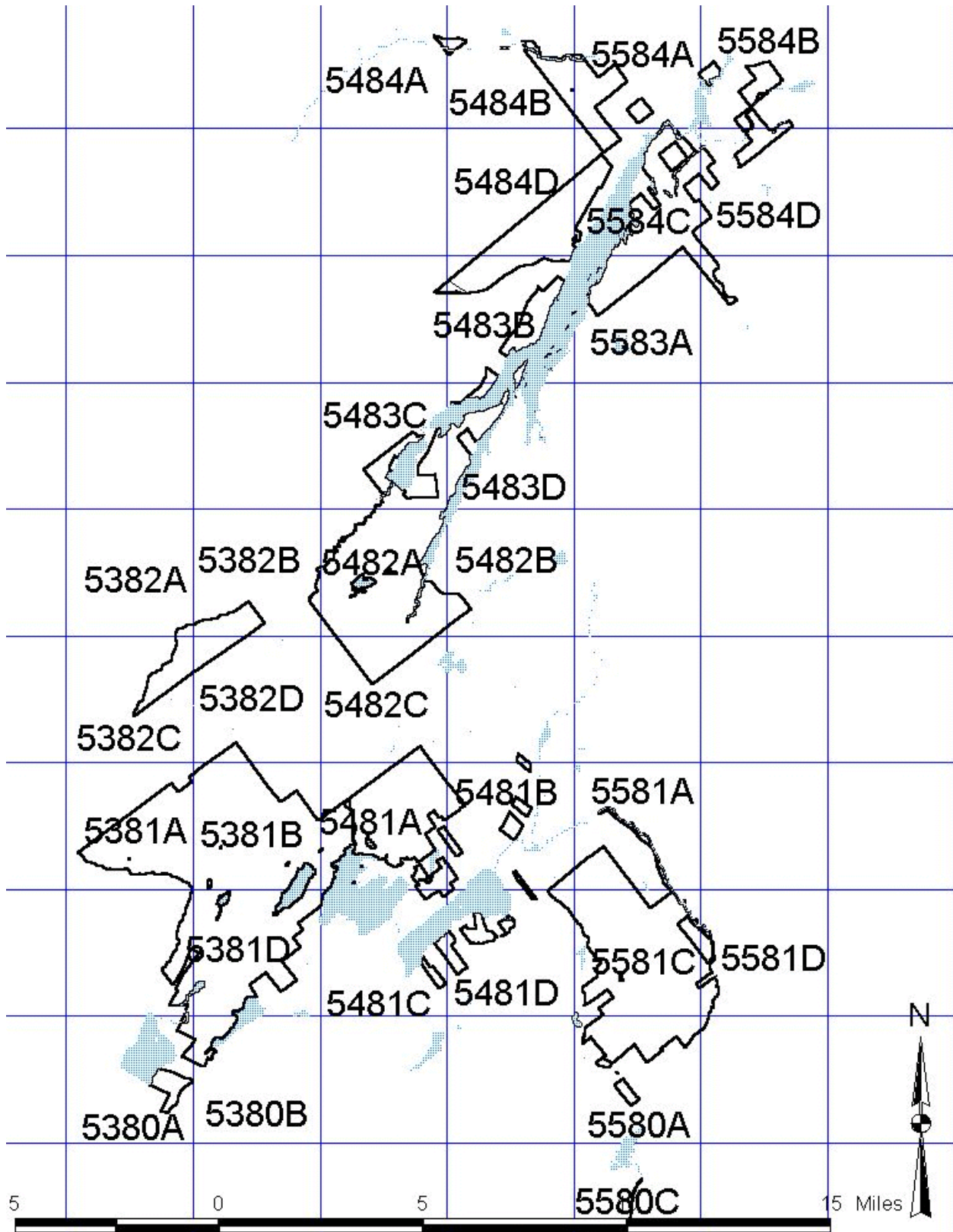
3. Northern Brown Snake (*Storeria decayi*).-- Northern Brown Snakes are found in the soil-humus layer of hardwood forests, mixed hardwood-pine forests, pine woods, grasslands, early successional agricultural land, and urban areas where they are frequently found in gardens (Mitchell, 1994).

4. Eastern Milk Snake (*Lampropeltis triangulum*).-- The Milk Snake is the snake of farm outbuildings and barns, taking cover under rocks, logs, firewood, or building materials. Natural habitat includes open woodlands, wetlands, old fields and pastures (Harding, 1997).
5. Smooth Green Snake (*Liochlorophis vernalis*).-- The Smooth Green Snake is a snake of moist, grassy areas of wetland edges, meadows and old fields, and of deciduous and coniferous woods and woodland ecotones where they feed on insects, their forage of choice (Harding, 1997).
6. Northern Water Snake (*Nerodia sipedon*).-- This species is found in many aquatic habitats including lakes, ponds, rivers, and wetlands. Northern Water Snakes prefer fish and amphibians as their primary food source (Mitchell, 1994).

Turtles:

1. Common Snapping Turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*).-- Snapping Turtles are found in most permanent and semipermanent bodies of fresh and brackish water. Areas that have dense aquatic vegetation with deep, soft, organic substrates and plenty of cover are favored (Mitchell, 1994).
2. Painted Turtle (*Chrysemys picta*).-- Painted Turtles most often inhabit ponds, lakes, and other slow-moving bodies of water with soft substrates and abundant aquatic vegetation. A critical habitat parameter is adequate basking sites such as logs, rocks, and mats of aquatic vegetation.
3. Wood Turtle (*Glyptemys insculpta*).-- The Wood Turtle is a semiaquatic turtle that inhabits both the terrestrial and aquatic environment. It favors streams with sandy-pebbly substrates that are deep enough so that they do not freeze during hibernation, are well-oxygenated, and have good water quality. Terrestrial habitat includes a variety of wetlands, upland successional fields, and deciduous woodlands with open areas for basking (Tuttle, 1996).

NEW YORK STATE BREEDING BIRD ATLAS DATA*
BREEDING SPECIES OF THE JESSUP RIVER WILD FOREST



Appendix 6 - Birds

New York State Breeding Bird Atlas - Breeding Species for:
Jessup River Wild Forest

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Breeding Class</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>NY Legal Status</u>	<u>Heritage State Rank</u>
Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	FY	83	Protected-Special Concern	S3S4
American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	FL	81	Protected-Special Concern	S4
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	NY	83	Protected	S5
Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	X1	84	Protected	S5
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	X1	84	Game Species	S5
Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	FL	85	Game Species	S5
American Black Duck	<i>Anas rubripes</i>	FL	84	Game Species	S4
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	NE	83	Game Species	S5
Hooded Merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	FL	85	Game Species	S4
Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	FY	84	Game Species	S5
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	X1	83	Protected	S4
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	NY	84	Protected-Special Concern	S4
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	X1	83	Threatened	S1
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	X1	84	Threatened	S3
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	FY	85	Protected-Special Concern	S4
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	X1	85	Protected-Special Concern	S4
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	X1	84	Protected-Special Concern	S4
Red-shouldered Hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	FL	84	Protected-Special Concern	S4
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platyterus</i>	NE	82	Protected	S5
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	X1	84	Protected	S5
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	X1	84	Protected	S5
Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	FY	84	Game Species	S5
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	FY	84	Game Species	S5
Virginia Rail	<i>Rallus limicola</i>	X1	84	Game Species	S5
Sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i>	X1	84	Game Species	S4
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	NE	84	Protected	S5
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>	FL	84	Protected	S5
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	D2	85	Game Species	S5
American Woodcock	<i>Scolopax minor</i>	NE	83	Game Species	S5
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	NE	83	Protected	S5
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	ON	83	Unprotected	SE
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	FL	83	Protected	S5
Black-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	X1	83	Protected	S5
Eastern Screech-Owl	<i>Otus asio</i>	X1	84	Protected	S5
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	S2	82	Protected	S5
Barred Owl	<i>Strix varia</i>	FL	81	Protected	S5
Northern Saw-whet Owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	S2	84	Protected	S3
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	X1	84	Protected-Special Concern	S4
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	ON	81	Protected	S5
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	NY	80	Protected	S5
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	NY	84	Protected	S5
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	FY	84	Protected	S5
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	FY	84	Protected	S5
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	NY	84	Protected	S5
Three-toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>	X1	82	Protected	S2
Black-backed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides arcticus</i>	FL	83	Protected	S3
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	NY	83	Protected	S5
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	NY	84	Protected	S5
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	FL	80	Protected	S5

Appendix 6 - Birds

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Breeding Class</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>NY Legal Status</u>	<u>Heritage State Rank</u>
Eastern Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>	NY	80	Protected	S5
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	X1	84	Protected	S3
Alder Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>	FL	84	Protected	S5
Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	NY	84	Protected	S5
Eastern Phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	NY	84	Protected	S5
Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	FY	84	Protected	S5
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	FY	84	Protected	S5
Purple Martin	<i>Progne subis</i>	T2	84	Protected	S5
Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	NY	85	Protected	S5
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	X1	84	Protected	S5
Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	NY	82	Protected	S5
Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	NY	83	Protected	S5
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	NY	84	Protected	S5
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	FY	84	Protected	S5
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	NY	84	Protected	S4
Black-capped Chickadee	<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>	FY	84	Protected	S5
Boreal Chickadee	<i>Poecile hudsonicus</i>	X1	83	Protected	S3
Tufted Titmouse	<i>Baeolophus bicolor</i>	X1	84	Protected	S5
Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	FY	85	Protected	S5
White-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	FY	84	Protected	S5
Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>	FY	83	Protected	S5
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	NY	83	Protected	S5
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	FY	84	Protected	S5
Golden-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	FY	84	Protected	S5
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>	FY	83	Protected	S3
Eastern Bluebird	<i>Sialia sialis</i>	NY	85	Protected	S5
Veery	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	FY	83	Protected	S5
Bicknell's Thrush	<i>Catharus bicknelli</i>	FY	83	Protected-Special Concern	S2S3
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	NY	82	Protected	S5
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	FY	84	Protected	S5
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	NY	84	Protected	S5
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	NY	85	Protected	S5
Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	FY	84	Protected	S5
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	X1	82	Protected	S5
Brown Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	FY	83	Protected	S5
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	NY	82	Protected	S5
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	FY	84	Unprotected	SE
Blue-headed Vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>	NY	84	Protected	S5
Yellow-throated Vireo	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	X1	84	Protected	S5
Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	X1	83	Protected	S5
Philadelphia Vireo	<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>	S2	82	Protected	S3
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	NY	83	Protected	S5
Tennessee Warbler	<i>Vermivora peregrina</i>	X1	83	Protected	S2
Nashville Warbler	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>	FY	84	Protected	S5
Northern Parula	<i>Parula americana</i>	FY	84	Protected	S3S4
Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	T2	84	Protected	S5
Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>	NY	80	Protected	S5
Magnolia Warbler	<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>	FY	84	Protected	S5
Cape May Warbler	<i>Dendroica tigrina</i>	X1	81	Protected	S2
Black-throated Blue Warbler	<i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>	FY	84	Protected	S5
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	FY	84	Protected	S5
Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Dendroica virens</i>	FY	84	Protected	S5
Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Dendroica fusca</i>	NY	84	Protected	S5
Yellow-throated Warbler	<i>Dendroica dominica</i>	X1	80	Protected	S1

Appendix 6 - Birds

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Breeding Class</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>NY Legal Status</u>	<u>Heritage State Rank</u>
Pine Warbler	<i>Dendroica pinus</i>	T2	84	Protected	S5
Bay-breasted Warbler	<i>Dendroica castanea</i>	X1	84	Protected	S2
Blackpoll Warbler	<i>Dendroica striata</i>	T2	81	Protected	S3
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	FY	84	Protected	S5
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	FY	84	Protected	S5
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>	NY	83	Protected	S5
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	FY	80	Protected	S5
Mourning Warbler	<i>Oporornis philadelphia</i>	FY	82	Protected	S5
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	FY	84	Protected	S5
Canada Warbler	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	FY	84	Protected	S5
Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	NE	84	Protected	S5
Northern Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	T2	84	Protected	S5
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	FY	83	Protected	S5
Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	FY	83	Protected	S5
Eastern Towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	FY	82	Protected	S5
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	NY	81	Protected	S5
Field Sparrow	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	FY	83	Protected	S5
Savannah Sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	S2	83	Protected	S5
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	NY	84	Protected	S5
Lincoln's Sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolnii</i>	FY	84	Protected	S4
Swamp Sparrow	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	FY	81	Protected	S5
White-throated Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	NE	84	Protected	S5
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	FY	83	Protected	S5
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	DD	83	Protected	S5
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	NY	85	Protected	S5
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	X1	84	Protected	S5
Rusty Blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	FL	83	Protected	S3
Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	NY	84	Protected	S5
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	FL	84	Protected	S5
Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	FY	84	Protected	S5
Purple Finch	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	FY	84	Protected	S5
House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	FY	83	Protected	SE
Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	P2	85	Protected	S3
White-winged Crossbill	<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>	P2	85	Protected	S2S3
Pine Siskin	<i>Carduelis pinus</i>	T2	84	Protected	S5
American Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	FL	84	Protected	S5
Evening Grosbeak	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	FY	84	Protected	S5
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	ON	82	Unprotected	SE
Total Species: 141					

Source of Information: Data for the Breeding Bird Atlas were collected from 1980 through 1985. During this time period, numerous volunteers conducted on-site surveys within almost every one of the 5,335 breeding bird atlas blocks in New York State.

Breeding Class:

Possible Breeding: X1: Species observed in possible nesting habitat but no other indication of breeding noted, or singing male(s) present (or breeding calls heard), in breeding season (based upon one visit).

Probable Breeding: P2: Pair observed in suitable habitat in breeding season S2: Singing male present (or breeding calls heard) on more than one date in the same place T2: Bird (or pair) apparently holding territory. D2: Courtship and display, agitated behavior or anxiety calls from adults suggesting probable presence of a nest or young; well-developed brood-patch or cloacal protuberance on trapped adult. Includes copulation. N2: Visiting probable nest site. Nest building by wrens and woodpeckers B2: Nest building or excavation of a nest hole.

Confirmed Breeding: DD: Distraction display or injury-feigning UN: Used nest found. FE: Female with egg in the oviduct. FL: Recently fledged young (including downy young of precocial species: waterfowl, shorebirds). ON: Adult(s) entering or leaving nest site in circumstances indicating occupied nest FS: Adult carrying fecal sac FY: Adult(s) with food for young NE: Identifiable nest and eggs, bird setting on nest or eggs, identifiable eggshells found beneath nest, or identifiable dead nestling(s). NY: Nest with young.

PROTECTIVE STATUS FEDERAL: Federal legal status as of January 1994.

Appendix 6 - Birds

PROTECTIVE STATUS STATE: New York State legal status as of January 1994.

GLOBAL RANK: New York Natural Heritage program global rank as of January 1994.

STATE RANK: New York Natural Heritage program state rank as of January 1994.

Bird species recorded between 1966 and 2002 during the North American Breeding Bird Survey (Survey Route 61085, Speculator, NY).

Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>
Hooded Merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>
American Black Duck	<i>Anas rubripes</i>
Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>
Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>
American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>
Red-shouldered Hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
American Woodcock	<i>Scolopax minor</i>
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>
Black-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>
Barred Owl	<i>Strix varia</i>
Northern Saw-whet Owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Nuttallornis borealis</i>
Eastern Wood Pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>
Alder Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>
Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>
Eastern Phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>
Great-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>
Yellow-throated Vireo	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>

Appendix 6 - Birds

Blue-headed Vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>
Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>
Philadelphia Vireo	<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>
Tree Swallow	<i>Iridoprocne bicolor</i>
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>
Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>
Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>
Barn swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Black-capped Chickadee	<i>Parus atricapillus</i>
Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>
White-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>
Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
Sedge Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
Golden-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>
Eastern Bluebird	<i>Sialia sialis</i>
Veery	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>
Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>
Brown Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>
Tennessee Warbler	<i>Vermivora peregrina</i>
Nashville Warbler	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>
Northern Parula Warbler	<i>Parula americana</i>
Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>
Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>
Magnolia Warbler	<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>
Cape May Warbler	<i>Dendroica tigrina</i>
Black-throated Blue Warbler	<i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>
Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Dendroica virens</i>
Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Dendroica fusca</i>
Bay-breasted Warbler	<i>Dendroica castanea</i>
Blackpoll Warbler	<i>Dendroica striata</i>
Black and White Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>

Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>
Mourning Warbler	<i>Oporornis philadelphia</i>
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>
Canada Warbler	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>
Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>
Eastern Towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>
Field sparrow	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>
Savannah Sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>
Lincoln's Sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>
Swamp Sparrow	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>
White-throated sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>
Northern Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>
Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>
Rusty Blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>
Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>
Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>
Purple Finch	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>
House Finch	<i>Zonotrichia querula</i>
Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>
Pine Siskin	<i>Carduelis pinus</i>
American Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>
Evening Grosbeak	<i>Hesperiphona vespertina</i>
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>

Comments on Bird Species Habitats

1. Common Loon (*Gavia immer*) - Prefers bog and undisturbed lakes for breeding and open water for feeding. Nick Volkman of the 1978 D.E.C. Loon Study Project believes the loon population is doing well. Private estates, remote state land away from human disturbance account for a stable population within the Adirondack region. The 1978 Loon Breeding Survey documented loons nesting on Mason Lake. The Common Loon is protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and is listed as a species of concern by New York State.

2. Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*) - Usually breeds in the tops of the tallest deciduous trees close to water. They are an uncommon nester in the JRWF except for a large rookery between Sacandaga and Fawn lakes. Also observed nesting has been reported along the Kunjamuk River by Barbara McMartin. It is protected under the MBTA and NYCRR.

3. American Bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*) - Prefers marsh habitats, especially where cattails occur. Within the JRWF the bittern is considered rare but may occasionally be observed in suitable habitat. It is protected under the MBTA and NYCRR.
4. Ring-necked Duck (*Aythya collaris*) - Woodland ponds and marshes are its favorite breeding sites; in migration it is commonly observed on the larger bodies of water in the Adirondack Park. This species was first recorded as breeding in New York in 1946 at Jones Pond, Franklin County (Severinghaus and Benson). The Ring-necked Duck is now known to breed in at least nineteen different localities in New York, chiefly in the Adirondack Park. The Ring-necked Duck is a confirmed breeder on Lewey Lake. It is protected by the MBTA and NYCRR, and listed as a game species by New York State.
5. Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*, PB-GS & MBTA) - Frequent wooded swamps, beaver ponds, and quiet stretches of water in forested regions, especially where dead trees are plentiful. They are known to breed in the JRWF where they nest in cavities of dead trees. It is protected by the MBTA and NYCRR, and listed as a game species by New York State.
6. Common Merganser (*Mergus merganser*) - This species is one of the characteristic breeding birds of the Adirondack forest lakes. It is undoubtedly the most common breeding duck in the Adirondack Park and commonly nest on Indian Lake. It is protected by the MBTA and NYCRR, and listed as a game species by New York State.
7. Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*) - Can be found in almost any habitat. Outside the Adirondack Park, it is found nesting in logs, snags, cliffs and caves. Within the Park, it is a probable, but not confirmed, breeder. It is protected by the MBTA and NYCRR.
8. Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*) - Prefers the younger second growth mixed hardwood conifer woodlands. This species is considered a very rare and local breeder in the Adirondack Park. It is protected by the MBTA and NYCRR.
9. Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*) - This species prefers swampy woodlands and forested areas near rivers. The red-shouldered hawk was never common in the Adirondacks and in recent years its population has further declined. This hawk is probably not breeding in the JRWF but it could be found there as a migrant. It is protected by the MBTA and NYCRR, and listed as a species of special concern by New York State.
10. Coopers Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) - Found chiefly in low, alluvial forest and wooded swamps. The Coopers hawk was formerly a common nester throughout the Adirondacks but it is virtually absent now. Although it is very rare, this species may be observed migrating through the JRWF. It is protected by the MBTA and NYCRR, and listed as a species of concern by New York State.
11. Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus*) - The most important habitat requirement for this species is extensive woodland. It is the most common breeding hawk in the Adirondacks. It is protected by the MBTA and NYCRR.
12. Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) - Restricted mostly to lake and river shores although they are found along mountain ridges during migration. This species hasn't nested in the Adirondack Park since the

early 1950's. It does summer in the Park and it is likely it will nest here again. The Bald Eagle is listed as "threatened" by the Federal Government and New York State, and protected by the MBTA and NYCRR.

13. Northern Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*) - This hawk is most prevalent in the open country, hunting over fields in farming areas, as well as marshes. Unlike other raptors, Northern Harriers nest on the ground in tall grass or cattails. It has been observed in the JRWF and it is a confirmed breeder. It is listed as threatened by the Federal Government and New York State, and protected by the MBTA and NYCRR.

14. Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) - This raptor feeds exclusively on fish and are generally found near a lake or stream where the fishing is good. The Osprey population in the United States was to the point of extirpation due to the lack of breeding success. In the Adirondack Park, the Osprey's breeding success has been improving in recent years. Inactive nest sites have been located on the Jessup River and near Fawn Lake. The Osprey is listed as "endangered" by New York State and present and potential nesting sites are now receiving special attention by both the Department of Environmental Conservation and the Adirondack Park Agency. It is protected by the MBTA and NYCRR.

15. American Woodcock (*Scolopax minor*) - Feeds and breeds in bottomland including alder thickets. It is protected by the MBTA and NYCRR, and listed as a game species by New York State.

16. Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*) - Preferred habitat is lake shores and river banks. It is protected by the MBTA and NYCRR, and listed as a game species with no designated season by New York State.

17. Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*) - It feeds along lakes and ponds and also feeds in dumps. It is protected by the MBTA and NYCRR.

18. Whip-Poor-Will (*Caprimulgus vociferus*) - Rare to absent at higher elevations in the Adirondacks, especially where heavily forested. Considered a probable breeder in the JRWF. It is protected by the MBTA and and listed as a species of special concern by New York State.

19. Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides tridactylus*, MBTA & PB) - Found in spruce, tamarack swamps and the forested slopes of spruce and fir. This permanent resident of the Adirondack Park has been hampered by lumbering and other human activities; they are declining in population. It is protected by the MBTA and NYCRR.

20. Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) - Usually found in open country conspicuously perched atop the highest limbs of dead trees. In wilderness areas they are occasionally found along streams or marshes if there is sufficient open territory to hunt. It is protected by the MBTA and NYCRR.

21. Yellow-bellied Flycatcher (*Empidonax flaviventris*) - Found in lowland bogs and second growth woods of spruce, balsam and birch at elevations between 2,000 and 4,000 feet. Considered a probable breeder in the JRWF. It is protected by the MBTA and NYCRR.

22. Common Raven (*Corvus corax*) - Today the Common Raven is a mountain bird, favoring areas where there are cliffs and crags suitable for nesting. Probable breeder in the JRWF, with a nesting location near Snowy Mountain. It is protected by the MBTA and NYCRR, and listed as a game species with no designated season by New York State.

23. Boreal Chickadee (*Poecile hudsonicus*) - Found in spruce and balsam forests and at the edges of spruce tamarack swamps. In New York State it is found only breeding in the Adirondack Park. Known to nest on Snowy Mountain.
24. Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla musteling*) - Besides the deciduous forest, they are also found in flood plains and stream valleys. It is protected by the MBTA and NYCRR.
25. Bicknell's Thrush (*Catharus bicknelli*) - Prefers dense spruce and balsam stands; mountaintop environments. In New York State the Bicknell's Thrush's breeding range is confined to the higher elevations of the Adirondacks. The JRWF is at the southern limits of this species range and here it is considered a probable breeder. Has been found in the vicinity of Indian Lake. It is protected by the MBTA and NYCRR.
26. Veery (*Catharus fuscescens*) - Prefers moist to wet woodlands. It is protected by the MBTA and NYCRR.
27. Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus calendula*) - This species is most often found in bogs, high mountains, and open woodlands. In New York State it is considered a very rare breeder. It can be observed migrating through the JRWF. It is protected by the MBTA and NYCRR.
28. Solitary Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*) - Found in the mixed hardwood conifer forest at considerable elevation in New York State. Considered a common breeder in the Adirondacks.
29. Nashville Warbler (*Vermivora ruficapilla*) - Often found near water. It is protected by the MBTA and NYCRR.
30. Northern Parula (*Parula americana*) - It is practically confined to the localities where usnea moss is fairly abundant (spruce sphagnum bogs). It is protected by the MBTA and NYCRR.
31. Black-throated Blue Warbler (*Dendroica careulescens*) - Prefers a mixed hardwood/conifer forest with a dense undergrowth. It is protected by the MBTA and NYCRR.
32. Bay-breasted Warbler (*Dendroica costanea*) - An inhabitant of spruce woodlands at the higher elevations in the Adirondack Park. There are at least 11 known localities in the Adirondacks where the Bay-breasted Warbler breeds. None of these locations are in the JRWF but suitable habitat exists in the unit. It is protected by the MBTA and NYCRR.
33. Black-poll Warbler (*Dendroica striata*) - The preference for stunted conifers leads the Black-poll Warbler higher on the mountain sides than other warblers. In the Adirondack Park it is a common breeder at altitudes above 3,500 feet, but is rare or lacking in the lower forests. Although there are no confirmed records of the Black-poll Warbler breeding in the JRWF, it is listed as a probable breeder here. It is protected by the MBTA and NYCRR.
34. Northern Waterthrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*) - Nests on banks along streams and lakes. It is protected by the MBTA and NYCRR.

35. Canada Warbler (*Wilsonia canadensis*) - Found breeding along streams in thickets of willow, alder and elderberry. It is protected by the MBTA and NYCRR.
36. American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) - Commonly breeds in deciduous second growth woodland and in stream side willow thickets. It is protected by the MBTA and NYCRR.
37. Rusty Blackbird (*Euphagus carolinus*) - Preferred habitat is openings in wet woodlands, swamps, and alder thickets. In New York State this species is found breeding only in the Adirondack Park which is its southern most known breeding range. The Rusty Blackbird is known to breed in the vicinity of Indian Lake and is often observed in the JRWF. This species is listed as “rare” within the Adirondack Park by the Adirondack Park Agency. It is protected by the MBTA and NYCRR.
38. Common Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*) - Breeds near water (marshes, streams, lakes), often nests in a black spruce tree or a tree stump. It is protected by the MBTA and NYCRR.
39. Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) - Parasitizes the nest of other birds, most frequently laying its eggs in the nest of the yellow warbler and red-eyed vireo. The cowbird usually leave the area after laying their eggs. It is protected by the MBTA and NYCRR.
40. Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga olivacea*) - This species is found in the crowns of mature hardwood forests. It is protected by the MBTA and NYCRR.
41. Evening Grosbeak (*Coccothraustes vespertinus*) - Rare breeder in coniferous forests of the Central Adirondacks. The first probable breeding record in New York State was at Cranberry Lake in June, 1945. Since then, it has been known to breed in about 35 different localities in the Adirondack Park including the JRWF where large numbers have been observed at Auger Flats. It is protected by the MBTA and NYCRR.
42. White-winged Crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera*) - Prefers the coniferous forest where it feeds on the seeds of hemlock, spruce, and larch cones. There are breeding records for the White-winged Crossbill in the Adirondack Park. It is protected by the MBTA and NYCRR.
43. Lincoln’s Sparrow (*Melospiza lincolnii*) - This shy and usually secretive species prefers open swamps and bogs with small spruces and tamaracks scattered about. In New York State the Lincoln’s Sparrow breeds only in the Adirondacks, and here it is considered to be rare. There haven’t been any records of this species breeding in the JRWF but undoubtedly they pass through during migration. It is protected by the MBTA and NYCRR.

Individual Pond Descriptions

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

Adirondack Brook Trout Ponds - Adirondack Zone ponds which support and are managed for populations of brook trout, sometimes in company with other salmonid fish species. These waters generally lack warmwater fishes but frequently support bullheads. Management may include stocking.

Coldwater Ponds and Lakes - Lakes and ponds which support and are managed for populations of several salmonids. These waters generally lack warmwater fishes but frequently support bullheads. Management may include stocking.

Other Ponds and Lakes - Fishless waters and waters containing fish communities consisting of native and nonnative fishes which will be managed for their intrinsic ecological value.

Two-Story Ponds and Lakes - Waters which simultaneously support and are managed for populations of coldwater and warmwater game fishes. The bulk of the lake trout and rainbow trout resource fall within this class of waters. Management may include stocking.

Unknown Ponds and Lakes - Waters which could not be assigned to the subprogram categories specifically addressed in this document due to a lack of or paucity of survey information.

Warmwater Ponds and Lakes - Waters which support and are managed for populations of warmwater game fishes and lack significant populations of salmonid fishes. Management may include stocking.

Note: For purposes of this plan, only waters officially recognized (those with P numbers) by the NYS Biological Survey are included. The Jessup River Wild Forest contains a number of small (less than 1 acre) wetland/beaver ponds which have not been assigned P numbers. In some years these pond/wetland complexes may be a nearly dry wetland, while during some wet years or during years when beaver are active they contain a small impoundment. These pond/wetlands will be managed to preserve and protect the existing fish communities for their intrinsic value.

Dunning Pond (UH-P 279)

Dunning Pond is a 5-acre pond that has not been surveyed since 1932. Based on the 1932 survey the pond contains brook trout, white sucker, common shiner, blacknose dace, and native-but-widely-introduced (NBWI) creek chub. Brook trout were not collected in 1932 but were observed by the survey crew. The pond is located southeast of Lake Pleasant and is formed by a beaver dam on Dunning Brook which flows from Charley Lake to the West Branch of the Sacandaga River. The shoreline of Dunning Pond is an extensive wetland, thus precluding reclamation. The beaver dam was reported out in 1932. The 1932 survey noted brook trout natural reproduction in Dunning Pond. Since Charley Lake, upstream of Dunning Pond, is now known to harbor largemouth bass, it is likely that bass have spread to Dunning Pond and may have eliminated the trout population.

Dunning Pond needs to be surveyed within the five year scope of this plan to assess its current fish community. Until that survey, Dunning Pond will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond to preserve a native fish community.

Management Class: Unknown/Adirondack Brook Trout?

Echo Lake (UH-P 317)

Echo Lake is a 50-acre warmwater lake that was first surveyed in 1932. Native-but-widely-introduced (NBWI) brown bullhead and pumpkinseed were reported in 1932 but not collected. Many nonnative species were well established by 1932. Nonnative species collected during the survey included smallmouth bass, yellow perch, fallfish, and chain pickerel. A survey conducted in 1949 found all of the species netted and reported during the 1932 survey as well as white sucker, native-but-widely-introduced creek chub, and nonnative rock bass. Largemouth bass (nonnative) were stocked in 1949. The lake is located ¼¼ mile east of the entrance to Moffit Beach Campground on Sacandaga Lake. Echo Lake has a pH of 7.4 (1949). Only a portion of the lake is bordered by this wild forest unit.

Echo Lake will be managed as a warmwater lake to preserve a native fish community in the presence of nonnative species.

Management Class: Warmwater

Fall Lake (UH-P 243)

Fall Lake is a 24-acre warmwater lake that was first surveyed in 1932. When first studied, native white sucker and nonnative chain pickerel, smallmouth bass, and yellow perch were collected or reported. A 1987 survey by the Adirondack Lake Survey Corporation (ALSC) added native creek chubsucker, native-but-widely-introduced pumpkinseed and brown bullhead, and nonnative rock bass, fallfish, and golden shiner to the species list for this waterbody. Fallfish may be a recent introduction because only one was collected in 1987. The lake is located in Fall Stream, a major inlet to the east side of Pisceo Lake. Fall Lake has a pH of 7.01, ANC of 218.8 ueq/liter, maximum depth of 13 feet and a mean depth of 7.2 feet. The entire shoreline of Fall Lake is contained within this wild forest unit.

Fall Lake will be managed as a warmwater lake to preserve a native fish community in the presence of nonnative species.

Management Class: Warmwater

Fawn Lake (UH-P 247)

Fawn Lake is a 289-acre two-story lake that was first surveyed in 1932. When first studied, lake trout and white sucker, and nonnative fallfish, smallmouth bass, and chain pickerel were collected or reported. Although lake trout were stocked in the 1930's, it is unknown if they were present before stocking. Lake trout natural spawning is adequate (NSA) to sustain a fishery. A 1956 survey added native-but-widely-introduced pumpkinseed, creek chub, and brown bullhead, and nonnative yellow perch and golden shiner to the list of species present. A 1987 survey by the ALSC demonstrated the continuing accrual of species by adding redbreast sunfish and nonnative central mudminnow to the species list for this waterbody. The lake is located approximately ½½ mile west of Sacandaga Lake and is accessible by a town highway and snowmobile trail. Fawn Lake has a pH of 6.81, ANC of 93.2 ueq/liter, maximum depth of 62 feet, and a mean depth of 33.5 feet. The entire shoreline of Fawn Lake is contained within this wild forest unit.

Fawn Lake will be managed as a two-story lake to preserve a native fish community in the presence of nonnative species. There is a documented history of overfishing for the lake trout in this water which has led to restrictive fishing regulations, including closure of the winter ice fishery. Management efforts will continue to focus on sustaining the NSA lake trout population in Fawn Lake.

Management Class: Two-story

Gilman Lake (UH-P281)

This small lake (44 acres) is unusual because it supported lake trout and round whitefish when first surveyed in 1932. Both species were rarely caught in such small waters historically. Stocking records indicate that lake trout may have been introduced in 1922. Also present in 1932 was an abundant brook trout population, white sucker, creek chub, blacknose dace, brown bullhead (NBWI) and nonnative golden shiner. Brook trout and rainbow trout stocking was done prior to the 1932 survey, but no rainbows were caught. A 1956 survey captured nonnative yellow perch up to eight years old and observed nonnative smallmouth bass. Lake trout were still present, but the brook trout and round whitefish had apparently vanished due to competition from nonnative species. In the late 1950's and early 1960's, lake trout stocking ended and experimental policies for rainbow trout and splake were tried. A 1968 survey showed the rainbow trout policy was most successful and the species is still stocked in Gilman Lake. That survey also documented the appearance of nonnative rock bass. Water chemistry data collected in 1956, 1958 and 1970 indicates Gilman Lake can suffer from low dissolved oxygen levels at depths below 25 feet. The lake's pH ranges from 6 to 7.1 at various depths and times of year. The maximum depth of the lake is 62 feet and its mean depth is likely near 20 feet. A single deep hole occurs on the north end of the lake with much of south end being less than 15 feet deep. Gilman Lake has not been surveyed since 1968. Recent angling reports indicate that nonnative chain pickerel, largemouth bass and rainbow smelt are now present in the lake. Rainbow smelt are reportedly abundant and there have been requests to open the lake to dipnetting during the spring spawning run. On state land at the northern end of the lake, quite close to the Gilmantown Road, an informal boat launching site has been utilized by locals for years. This UMP recommends formalizing that access site, but also limiting its launching capacity to cartop boats only. (See proposed Gilman Lake regulation in Section IV-C-27.).

Gilman Lake will be resurveyed within the five year scope of this plan to confirm the presence of new nonnative species and reassess the rainbow trout stocking policy. The lake will be managed as a Two Story water to preserve its native fishes in the presence of nonnative species. Lake trout stocking should be renewed if water quality has improved and rainbow smelt would be sufficient forage.

Management Class: Two Story

Indian Lake (UH-P 597)

Indian Lake is a 4,365-acre two-story reservoir that was first surveyed in 1932. The reservoir was constructed as part of the Hudson River-Black River Regulating District for flood control. The Indian Lake dam was erected in 1898 and raises the water level 33 feet when the reservoir is full. Indian Lake experiences severe water level fluctuation as a result of lake drawdowns for flood control. Large areas of the lake bottom are exposed for a portion of the year, especially during mid-and late summer months. Weedy areas are almost nonexistent due to water level fluctuation. Northern pike were introduced prior to 1882 and at that time lake trout and lake whitefish were not present. Northern pike declined in the 1930's prompting construction of a northern pike hatchery on Falls Brook by the Sabael Fish and Game Club which is no longer present. Lake whitefish were introduced by the Conservation

Department in 1907. The 1932 biological survey collected or reported lake trout, common shiner, and white sucker, native-but-widely-introduced pumpkinseed and brown bullhead, and nonnative smallmouth bass, yellow perch, rock bass, lake whitefish, golden shiner, and banded killifish. Unauthorized introductions of smelt may have occurred in the 1970's as presence of smelt was first documented in 1972. Landlocked salmon fry were stocked in the 1980's in the Jessup River, the major tributary of Indian Lake, but was discontinued in 1983. Landlocked salmon yearlings were stocked in Indian Lake in the 1970's and 1980's, but were discontinued following inconsistent reports of salmon catches. A 1992 fisheries survey captured lake whitefish, brown trout, lake trout, rainbow smelt, white sucker, brown bullhead, rock bass, pumpkinseed, smallmouth bass and yellow perch. Indian Lake yielded the state record pumpkinseed in 1994. A fall fingerling landlocked salmon stocking policy began in the fall of 1992 near a Route 30 portion of the Jessup River in response to more recent angler reports. Brown trout yearlings have been stocked since 1993 to provide additional angling opportunity. Indian Lake has a pH of 6.75, ANC of 58 ueq/liter, maximum depth of 83.6 feet, and a mean depth of 38.4 feet. Only a portion of the lake is bordered by this wild forest unit. Boat launch access is possible from the DEC campground on the south end of the lake and from private marina's near Sabael. This UMP includes plans to develop additional car top boat access at the north end of the lake near the dam. Increasing the capacity of the campground launch will also be investigated. Indian Lake will be managed as a two-story lake to preserve a native fish community in the presence of nonnative and historically associated species.

Management Class: Two-story

Jerry Pond (UH-P 588)

Jerry Pond is a 14-acre pond that has not been surveyed by DEC or ALSC. The pond lies approximately 1 mile east of the portion of Indian Lake known as the narrows at the north end of Baldface Mountain. The entire shoreline of Jerry Pond is contained within this wild forest unit. Jerry Pond is tributary to Round Pond Outlet and is located just 800 feet from a good road.

Jerry Pond will be surveyed during the five year span of this plan in order to determine its current fish community and management possibilities.

Management Class: Unknown

Lake Abanakee (UH-P 587b)

Lake Abanakee is a 480-acre warmwater lake. It has been surveyed by DEC in 1975, 1992 and 2002. The 1975 survey collected or reported white sucker and redbreast sunfish, native-but-widely-introduced pumpkinseed and brown bullhead, and nonnative northern pike, smallmouth bass, largemouth bass, yellow perch, rock bass, and golden shiner. The lake also supports a small coldwater community of lake trout and probably brown trout and lake whitefish, which emigrate from Indian Lake. Little change was noted in the fish community in the 1992 survey other than an increased abundance of largemouth bass. The Town of Indian Lake stocked fingerling walleye into Lake Abanakee from 1994-1997 by permission from DEC and there are some anecdotal reports on file of walleyes being caught in the lake. However, an assessment survey done in 2002 failed to capture any walleye. That survey did capture limited numbers of the warmwater species previously reported in 1992. The lake is located on the outlet of Indian Lake and is split by Route 28 and a town road into three segments. It was formed in the 1950's by a dam now operated by the Town of Indian Lake which controls lake levels and outlet discharge. Only a portion of the lake is bordered by this wild forest unit. Lake Abanakee has a pH of 7.3 and a maximum depth of 20.7 feet.

Lake Abanakee will be managed as a warmwater lake to preserve a native fish community in the presence of nonnative species. Management concerns for Lake Abanakee related to fluctuating water levels due to whitewater rafting releases and discharges from the Indian Lake Dam are discussed in detail in the final draft of the Blue Mountain Wild Forest Unit Management Plan and will also be including in the draft Hudson Gorge Primitive Area UMP.

Management Class: Warmwater

Lake Pleasant (UH-P 313)

Lake Pleasant is a 1,504-acre two-story lake that was first surveyed in 1932. Few endemic species were collected during the first biological survey. The 1932 survey collected or reported lake trout and white sucker, native-but-widely-introduced creek chub, pumpkinseed and brown bullhead, and nonnative yellow perch, walleye, smallmouth bass, chain pickerel, and lake whitefish. Brook trout and round whitefish were reported but not netted during the 1932 biological survey. Walleye were introduced by the Conservation Department in 1915. Walleye and lake trout stocking was discontinued by the Conservation Department in 1951. A 1954 survey added nonnative rock bass and fallfish to the species list. John Greeley experimentally stocked landlocked salmon into the lake's tributaries in 1954. There is still a remnant lake whitefish population in Lake Pleasant because they were reported by anglers through the 1980's and the state record whitefish (10 lbs 8 oz) was caught in 1995. Lake trout may not be present today based on a lack of recent angler reports. The Conservation Department commenced a popular rainbow trout stocking program in the 1960's. Excellent catches of rainbow trout up to 8 pounds have been reported, especially during the late 1960's and early 1970's. DEC commenced a split rainbow trout and brown trout stocking program in 1980. Surveys conducted in 1992 and 1995 yielded no new fish community information, but since 1995 the nonnative species of largemouth bass and rainbow smelt have been documented by reliable sources. The high abundance of rainbow smelt now in the lake prompted initiation of an experimental stocking policy for landlocked Atlantic salmon in 2003. The lake is located immediately southwest of the Village of Speculator and is bordered on its north shore by Route 8. Lake Pleasant has a pH of about 7 and has a maximum depth of 64 feet. Only a portion of the lake is bordered by this wild forest unit. Public boat access is limited on Lake Pleasant. Boaters venture to the lake from the Moffitt Beach Campground launch on Sacandaga Lake through its shallow outlet to Lake Pleasant, or they try to launch small boats near the Route 28 bridge on the outlet. The feasibility of developing a boat launch site on Lake Pleasant should be studied during the five year scope of this plan.

Lake Pleasant will be managed as a two-story lake to preserve a native fish community in the presence of nonnative and historically associated species.

Management Class: Two-story

Lake Sound (UH-P 315)

Lake Sound is a shallow, 21-acre warmwater lake that was first surveyed in 1932. The 1932 biological survey collected nonnative yellow perch. Nonnative chain pickerel were reported. A 1957 Conservation Department survey collected both yellow perch and chain pickerel along with native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead and pumpkinseed and nonnative golden shiner. The pond has scant aquatic vegetation and is located ¼ mile north of Sacandaga Lake near the mouth of Hatchery Brook. Lake Sound has a pH of 6.86, ANC of 135.4 ueq/liter, maximum depth of 8.9 feet, and a mean depth of 9.5 feet. Lake Sound is located completely within this wild forest unit.

Lake Sound will be managed as a warmwater lake to preserve a native fish community in the presence of nonnative species. Largemouth bass will be introduced to Lake Sound to diversify its warmwater fishery.

Management Class: Warmwater

Lewey Lake (UH-P 597a)

Lewey Lake is a 365-acre two-story lake that was first surveyed in 1932. The 1932 survey collected or reported lake trout, native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead, and nonnative chain pickerel, yellow perch, lake whitefish, and smallmouth bass. The Conservation Department stocked Lewey Lake with lake trout and walleye and yellow perch prior to 1932. By 1964 a Conservation Department survey also found white sucker, native-but-widely-introduced pumpkinseed, and nonnative northern pike and rock bass. In 1965 native-but-widely-introduced cisco were collected by the Conservation Department. In recent years, brown trout and landlocked salmon stocked in Indian Lake have been common catches in Lewey Lake, particularly during the ice fishing season. The lake is located in the headwaters of Indian Lake, southwest of Indian Lake. The lake is accessible by vehicle from Route 30 and has a state campsite located on its easterly and southern shores. Lewey Lake has a pH of 6 (1964) and a maximum depth of 53.1 feet. Only a portion of the lake is bordered by this wild forest unit.

Lewey Lake will be managed as a two-story lake to preserve a native fish community in the presence of nonnative species.

Management Class: Two-story

Mason Lake (UH-P 613)

Mason Lake is a 90-acre lake that was first surveyed in 1932. The 1932 biological survey reported white sucker and common shiner, native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead, and nonnative lake whitefish and golden shiner. Mason Lake was reclaimed for the first time in 1952 and was subsequently reclaimed a number of times as a result of reinfestation by competing species. Modest catches of brook trout were reported in the 1960's and early 1970's. A 1973 DEC survey found brook trout and white sucker, native-but-widely-introduced creek chub and brown bullhead, and nonnative landlocked salmon and golden shiner. A 1987 survey added nonnative pearl dace to the species list. DEC commenced a brown trout stocking program in 1980, but the stocking was discontinued in 1989 following an unauthorized introduction of yellow perch in the late 1980's. Largemouth bass were introduced by DEC in 1993 to provide a sport fishery. Anglers have recently reported the presence of nonnative smallmouth bass. The lake is located on the west side of Route 30, approximately 1 mile north of the Route 30 crossing of the Jessup River. Mason Lake has a pH of 6.95, ANC of 206.3 ueq/liter, maximum depth of 18 feet, and a mean depth of 9.2 feet. This roadside water is no longer considered a coldwater pond due to reclamation and barrier dam difficulties. The entire shoreline of Mason Lake is contained within this wild forest unit.

Mason Lake will be managed as a warmwater lake to preserve a native fish community in the presence of nonnative species. This UMP includes plans to develop accessible primitive campsites.

Management Class: Warmwater

Mud Lake (UH-P 316)

Mud Lake is a 13-acre warmwater pond that was not inventoried during the 1932 biological survey; however, the survey report noted that the lake had a fish community containing native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead and nonnative chain pickerel and yellow perch. In 1957 a Conservation Department survey collected the same species noted in the biological survey report along with white sucker, native-but-widely-introduced pumpkinseed, and nonnative smallmouth bass and rock bass. The

lake is located approximately 1 mile north of Sacandaga Lake at Perry's Clearing. Mud Lake has a pH of approximately 6.8 (1957) and has a maximum depth of 10.8 feet. The entire shoreline of Mud Lake is contained within this wild forest unit.

Mud Lake will be managed as a warmwater lake to preserve a native fish community in the presence of nonnative species.

Management Class: Warmwater

Mud Lake (Pond) (UH-P 245)

Mud Lake (Pond) is a 9-acre warmwater pond that was not studied during the 1932 biological survey. A 1957 Conservation Department survey collected creek chubsucker and white sucker, native-but-widely-introduced pumpkinseed, and nonnative smallmouth bass, chain pickerel, fallfish, and yellow perch. The lake is located at the headwaters of Fall Stream, a major inlet to Piseco Lake, and is approximately ½ mile east of the Northville-Placid trail. Mud Lake (Pond) has a pH of approximately 6.6 (1957) and a maximum depth of 10.8 feet. The entire shoreline of Mud Lake (Pond) is contained within this wild forest unit.

Mud Lake (Pond) will be managed as a warmwater lake to preserve a native fish community in the presence of nonnative species.

Management Class: Warmwater

Oxbow Lake (UH-P 252)

Oxbow Lake is a 314-acre warmwater lake that was first surveyed in 1932. The 1932 biological survey noted that Oxbow Lake was reputed to have been a banner speckled trout lake, but by the 1930's water temperatures were high and warmwater species abounded. Increased water temperatures and decline of the brook trout community may have been caused by logging and sedimentation following tree clearing. The 1932 survey collected or reported white sucker, native-but-widely-introduced pumpkinseed and brown bullhead, and nonnative smallmouth bass, chain pickerel, yellow perch, and golden shiner. A 1964 Conservation Department survey collected the same species along with creek chubsucker. Largemouth bass were introduced by the Conservation Department in 1964 and were collected during a 1973 DEC survey. The entire lake shoreline was electrofished in June 2002 yielding no new species. The lake is located between Piseco Lake and Sacandaga Lake and is bordered along its south shore by Route 8. Oxbow Lake has a pH of 7.3, ANC of 132, and conductivity of 82. It has a maximum depth of 11.8 feet, but most of the lake is quite shallow. Only a portion of the lake is bordered by this wild forest unit.

Oxbow Lake will be managed as a warmwater lake to preserve a native fish community in the presence of nonnative species. This UMP recommends the development of car top boat access on state land near the lake outlet.

Management Class: Warmwater

Panther (Mountain) Pond (UH-P 612)

Panther or Mountain Pond is a 4-acre pond that was not studied during the 1932 biological survey. The Conservation Department implemented a brook trout stocking program in 1969. A 1972 DEC survey collected brook trout and native-but-widely-introduced creek chub. In 1995, native northern redbelly dace and NBWI brown bullhead were added to the fish community list. This small pond is accessible via a 0.6-mile trail from route 30. Panther (Mountain) Pond has a swampy shoreline with large untreatable wetlands. The pond is located ¼¼ mile east of Route 30 and Mason Lake. Panther Pond has a pH of approximately 6.4 (1956) and a maximum depth of 10.8 feet. The entire shoreline of Panther (Mountain) Pond is contained within this wild forest unit.

Panther (Mountain) Pond will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond to preserve a native fish community.

Management Class: Adirondack brook trout

Sacandaga Lake (UH-P 314)

Sacandaga Lake is a 1589-acre two-story lake that was first surveyed in 1932. The 1932 survey collected or reported lake trout and common shiner, native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead, and nonnative walleye, chain pickerel, yellow perch, lake whitefish, fallfish, and smallmouth bass. Lake trout were reported to abound in the 1930's but it is uncertain if they were present before stocking. Lake trout, lake whitefish, and smallmouth bass were stocked by the Conservation Department. A 1954 Conservation Department survey collected the same species reported during the 1932 survey with the addition of white sucker, native-but-widely-introduced pumpkinseed, and nonnative rock bass. Lake trout were reported in 1954 but not collected. Sambrowns were stocked experimentally by the Conservation Department in 1966. Lake trout stocking was discontinued in 1957 and landlocked salmon were stocked briefly in the 1960's. DEC implemented a rainbow trout stocking program in Sacandaga Lake in 1970 following the establishment of a good fishery for this species in nearby Lake Pleasant. A split rainbow trout and brown trout stocking program was implemented by DEC in 1980. A 1995 survey found no new fish species, but nonnative largemouth bass and rainbow smelt have since been reported. An experimental stocking policy of landlocked Atlantic salmon was initiated in 2003 to take advantage of the new rainbow smelt forage base. The lake is located 1 mile to the north of Lake Pleasant and approximately 2 miles west of Speculator. The northeast shore of the lake is bounded by this unit and a large state campsite is located in the same area. Sacandaga Lake has a pH of 7.5, a maximum depth of 59 feet, and a mean depth of 27.6 feet. The 1932 Biological Survey called Sacandaga Lake "the lake of irregular bottom" as rocky shoals rise from the depths in many places. Only a portion of the lake is bordered by this wild forest unit.

Sacandaga Lake will be managed as a two-story lake to preserve a native fish community in the presence of nonnative and historically associated species.

Management Class: Two-story

Unnamed Pond (UH-P 246)

Unnamed Pond (UH-P 246) is a 1.2-acre pond that has not been surveyed by DEC or ALSC. The entire shoreline of this unnamed pond is contained within this wild forest unit.

This unnamed pond will be managed to preserve the fish species present for their intrinsic value.

Management Class: Unknown

Unnamed Pond (UH-P 246a)

Unnamed Pond (UH-P 246a) is a 2.5-acre pond that has not been surveyed by DEC or ALSC. The entire shoreline of this unnamed pond is contained within this wild forest unit.

This unnamed pond will be managed to preserve the fish species present for their intrinsic value.

Management Class: Unknown

Unnamed Pond (UH-P 660)

Unnamed Pond (UH-P 660) is a 0.7-acre pond that has not been surveyed by DEC or ALSC. The entire shoreline of this unnamed pond is contained within this wild forest unit.

This unnamed pond will be managed to preserve the fish species present for their intrinsic value.

Management Class: Unknown

Unnamed Pond (UH-P 5308)

Unnamed Pond (UH-P 5308) is a 2-acre pond that has not been surveyed by DEC or ALSC. The entire shoreline of this unnamed pond is contained within this wild forest unit.

This unnamed pond will be managed to preserve the fish species present for their intrinsic value.

Management Class: Unknown

Unnamed Pond (UH-P 5470)

Unnamed Pond (UH-P 5470) is a 1-acre pond that has not been surveyed by DEC or ALSC. The entire shoreline of this unnamed pond is contained within this wild forest unit.

This unnamed pond will be managed to preserve the fish species present for their intrinsic value.

Management Class: Unknown

Vly Lake (UH-P 244)

Vly Lake is a 38-acre warmwater lake not netted during the 1932 biological survey. However, the biological survey reported white sucker and creek chubsucker along with native-but-widely-introduced pumpkinseed, and nonnative fallfish, smallmouth bass, chain pickerel, and yellow perch. The lake is located in the headwaters of Fall Stream. The entire shoreline of Vly Lake is contained within this wild forest unit.

Vly Lake will be managed as a warmwater lake to preserve a native fish community in the presence of nonnative species.

Management Class: Warmwater

Appendix 7 - Individual Pond Descriptions

Table 1. Jessup River Wild Forest Unit Management Plan Ponded Water Inventory Data

Name	P#	Wshed	File #	County	USGS Quad (7 1/2)	Management Class	Biological Survey Area * (acres)	Maximum Depth (meters)	Planimetered Mean Depth (meters)
Dunning Pond	279	UH	505	Hamilton	Lake Pleasant	Unknown/Adk Brook	5	-	-
Echo Lake	317	UH	568	Hamilton	Lake Pleasant, Page Mountain	Warmwater	50	8.4	-
Fall Lake	243	UH	243	Hamilton	Piseco Lk/Lk Pleasant	Warmwater	24	4	2.2
Fawn Lake	247	UH	461	Hamilton	Lake Pleasant	Two-story	289	18.9	10.2
Gilman Lake	281	UH	507	Hamilton	Wells	Two-story	43.7	62	~20
Indian Lake	597	UH	1025	Hamilton	Indian Lake, Rock Lake, Lewey Mountain, Page Mountain, Kunjamuck Creek	Two-story	4365	25.5	11.7
Jerry Pond	588	UH	-	Hamilton	Indian Lake	Unknown	14	-	-
Lake Abanakee	587b	UH	1002a	Hamilton	Rock Lake	Warmwater	480	6.3	-
Lake Pleasant	313	UH	562	Hamilton	Lake Pleasant	Two-story	1504	19.5	-
Lewey Lake	597a	UH	1027	Hamilton	Lewey Mountain	Two-story	365	16.2	-
Mason Lake	613	UH	1053	Hamilton	Indian Lake	Warmwater	90	5.5	2.8
Mud Lake	316	UH	567	Hamilton	Page Mountain	Warmwater	13	3.3	-
Mud Lake (Pond)	245	UH	457	Hamilton	Lake Pleasant	Warmwater	9.3	3.3	-
Oxbow Lake	252	UH	466	Hamilton	Lake Pleasant	Warmwater	314	3.6	-
Panther (Mtn) Pond	612	UH	1049	Hamilton	Page Mountain	Adirondack brook trout	4	3.3	-
Sacandaga Lake	314	UH	565	Hamilton	Lake Pleasant, Page Mountain	Two-story	1589	18	8.4
Lake Sound	315	UH	566	Hamilton	Indian Lake	Warmwater	21	2.7	1.7
Unnamed Pond	246	UH	-	Hamilton	Page Mountain	Unknown	1.2	-	-
Unnamed Pond	246a	UH	-	Hamilton	Lake Pleasant	Unknown	2.5	-	-
Unnamed Pond	660	UH	-	Hamilton	Rock Lake	Unknown	0.7	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5308	UH	-	Hamilton	Page Mountain	Unknown	2	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5470	UH	-	Hamilton	Bad Luck Mountain	Unknown	1	-	-
Vly Lake	244	UH	456	Hamilton	Lake Pleasant	Warmwater	38	2.7	-

4
1 Adirondack brook trout
9 Warmwater
6 Two-story
7 Unknown
1039
8112
26
9182

* For purposes of this plan, only waters officially recognized (those with P numbers) by the NYS Biological Survey are included. Ponded water acreages for these ponds are from the biological survey database.

Table 2. Jessup River Wild Forest Unit Management Plan Pondered Water Survey Data

Name	W'shed	Most Recent Chemical Survey					Most Recent Biological Survey				
		P#	Year	Source	ANC (ueq/l)	pH	Conductivity (ppm)	Year	Source	Fish Species Present and Number Caught *	
Dunning Pond	UH	279	1932	DEC	100	6.40		1932	DEC	ST, WS(1), Cs, BND(4), CC(2)	
Echo Lake	UH	317	1949	DEC		7.40		1949	DEC	RB(5), PKS, SMB, YP, PKL(6), CC(1), WS(16), BB, FF	
Fall Lake	UH	243	1987	ALSC	218.8	7.01	35.2	1987	ALSC	GS(1), PKS(20), YP(18), PKL(5), WS(10), BB(5), RB(21), FF(1), SMB(4)	
Fawn Lake	UH	247	1987	ALSC	93.2	6.81	24.7	1987	ALSC	CCS (14)	
Gilman Lake	UH	281	1970	DEC		7.10		1968	DEC	PKL(1), LT(6), GS(1), FF(10), SMB(3), WS(6), BB(1), RBS(27), YP(12)	
Indian Lake	UH	597	1984	DEC	58	6.75	26.2	**1978	DEC	CM(1), PKS, CC	
Jerry Pond	UH	588	-							LT(2), YP(8), BB(4), SMB(1), RB(1) - PKL, RSM, LMB reported in 1990's.	
Lake Abanakee	UH	587b	2002	DEC	122	7.30	32.8	2002	DEC	LT(10), SMB(6), BB(1), YP(7), PKS(4), WF(64), RB(1), WS(10), BT, NP, CS, GS, BK, S	
Lake Pleasant	UH	313	1995	DEC	151	7.39	47.3	1995	DEC	Not seen	
Lewey Lake	UH	597a	1964	DEC		6.00		1964	DEC	NP(2), SMB(3), YP(7), RB(13), BB(11), WS(5), PKS(4) - LMB present	
Mason Lake	UH	613	1987	ALSC	206.3	6.95	97.8	1987	ALSC	BT(32), BB(11), YP(7), WAE(13), RB(5), RT(3), FF(1) - SMB, PKL known to be present, RSM, LMB reported, LLS stocked 2003	
Mud Lake	UH	316	1957	DEC		6.80		1957	DEC	LT(12), WF(16), YP(17), WS(40), SMB, NOP(1), RB(28), PKS(65), BB(30), PKL, CC	
Mud Lake (Pond)	UH	245	1957	DEC		6.60		1957	DEC	GS(51), CC(7), BB(30), YP(194), BT(3), PD(1)	
Oxbow Lake	UH	252	2002	DEC	131.8	7.30	82.1	2002	DEC	WS(4), BB(11), PKL(5), YP(12), SMB(4), PKS(35), RB(4)	
Panther (Mtn) Pond	UH	612	1956	DEC		6.40		1972	DEC	SMB, PKL(7), YP, WS(6), PKS(8), FF(3), CCS(4)	
Sacandaga Lake	UH	314	1995	DEC	163.6	7.52	42.2	1995	DEC	LMB(49), SMB(32), PKL(53), PKS(285), YP(58), BB(21), WS(1), GS(11), creek chubsucker(8)	
Lake Sound	UH	315	1987	ALSC	135.4	6.86	29.1	1987	ALSC	ST(5), CC(3)	
Unnamed Pond	UH	246	-							BT(10), RT(4), SMB(1), WAE(2), PKL(1), YP(20), RB(9)	
Unnamed Pond	UH	246a	-							GS(18), PKL(4), BB(43), PKS(11), YP(46)	
Unnamed Pond	UH	660	-							Not seen	
Unnamed Pond	UH	5308	-							Not seen	
Unnamed Pond	UH	5470	-							Not seen	
Vly Lake	UH	244	1957	DEC		6.80		1957	DEC	SMB, PKL, YP, WS, PKS, FF, CCS (reported)	

* Fish species caught by various gear. Entries without numbers indicate fish species thought to be present or reported during earlier surveys.
 ** Surveyed during 1992, data unavailable

Species Abbreviations

LLS Landlocked Salmon	C Cisco	GS Golden shiner	NP Northern pike	RT Rainbow trout	YP Yellow perch
BND Blacknose dace	CC Creek chub	KOK Kokanee Salmon	PD Pearl dace	S Smelt	
BB Brown Bullhead	CCS Creek chubsucker	LND Longnose dace	PKL Chain Pickerel	SMB Smallmouth bass	
BK Banded killifish	CS Common shiner	LMB Largemouth bass	PkS Pumpkinseed	Spl Splake	Unknown - No biological survey
BnM Bluntnose minnow	FhM Fathead minnow	LT Lake trout	RB Rock bass	ST Brook trout	No fish - No fish captured during survey

**Classification of Common Adirondack Upland Fish Fauna Into Native, Nonnative, and Native
But Widely Introduced Adapted from George, 1980**

Native to Adirondack Upland

Blacknose dace	Creek chubsucker
White sucker	Longnose dace
Longnose sucker	Slimy sculpin
Northern redbelly dace	Lake chub
Redbreast sunfish	Common shiner
Finescale dace	Round whitefish

Native Species Widely Introduced within the Adirondack Upland*

Brook trout	Cisco
Brown bullhead	Lake trout
Pumpkinseed	Creek chub

Nonnative to Adirondack Upland

Golden shiner	Smallmouth bass
Chain pickerel	Yellow perch
Largemouth bass	Fathead minnow**
Brown trout	Rainbow trout
Splake	Atlantic salmon
Lake whitefish	Walleye
Rainbow smelt	Central mudminnow
Bluegill	Redhorse suckers (spp.)
Northern pike	Black crappie
Rock bass	Fallfish***
Bluntnose minnow****	Banded killifish*****
Pearl dace	

**These native fishes are known to have been widely distributed throughout Adirondack uplands by DEC, bait bucket introduction, and unauthorized stocking. This means that their presence does not necessarily indicate endemicity. Other species listed above as native have been moved from water to water in the Adirondack Upland, but the historical record is less distinct.*

*** Not mentioned by Mather (1884) from Adirondack collections, minor element southern Adirondack Uplands (Greeley 1930-1935).*

**** Adventive through stocking*

***** Not mentioned by Mather (1884) from Adirondack collections, widely used as bait.*

****** Early collections strongly suggest dispersal as a bait form*

List of Common and Scientific Names for Adirondack Fish Species

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>
Lake whitefish	<i>Coregonus clupeaformis</i>
Round whitefish	<i>Prosopium cylindraceum</i>
Rainbow trout	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>
Brown Trout	<i>Salmo trutta</i>
Brook trout	<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>
Lake trout	<i>Salvelinus namaycush</i>
Splake	<i>Salvelinus fontinalis x namaycush</i>
Rainbow smelt	<i>Osmerus mordax</i>
Central mudminnow	<i>Umbra limi</i>
Northern pike	<i>Esox lucius</i>
Chain pickerel	<i>Esox niger</i>
Tiger musky	<i>Esox lucius x masquinongy</i>
Lake chub	<i>Couesius plumbeus</i>
Cutlips minnow	<i>Exoglossum maxillingua</i>
Golden shiner	<i>Notemigonus crysoleucas</i>
Common shiner	<i>Luxilus cornutus</i>
Northern redbelly dace	<i>Phoxinus eos</i>
Finescale dace	<i>Phoxinus neogaeus</i>
Bluntnose minnow	<i>Pimephales notatus</i>
Fathead minnow	<i>Pimephales promelas</i>
Blacknose dace	<i>Rhinichthys atratulus</i>
Longnose dace	<i>Rhinichthys cataractae</i>
Creek chub	<i>Semotilus atromaculatus</i>
Fallfish	<i>Semotilus corporalis</i>
Pearl dace	<i>Semotilus margarita</i>
Longnose sucker	<i>Catostomus catostomus</i>
White sucker	<i>Catostomus commersoni</i>
Creek chubsucker	<i>Erimyson oblongus</i>
Brown bullhead	<i>Ameiurus nebulosus</i>
Banded killifish	<i>Fundulus diaphanus</i>
Rock bass	<i>Ambloplites rupestris</i>
Redbreast sunfish	<i>Lepomis auritus</i>
Pumpkinseed	<i>Lepomis gibbosus</i>
Bluegill	<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>
Smallmouth bass	<i>Micropterus dolomieu</i>
Largemouth bass	<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>
Black Crappie	<i>Pomixis nigromaculatus</i>
Yellow perch	<i>Perca flavescens</i>
Walleye	<i>Stizostedion vitreum vitreum</i>
Slimy sculpin	<i>Cottus cognathus</i>

Tree Species List

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>
White pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Red spruce	<i>Picea rubens</i>
Balsam fir	<i>Abies balsamea</i>
Eastern hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Norway spruce	<i>Picea abies</i>
Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>
Scotch pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
White cedar	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
White spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Red pine	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>
Black Spruce	<i>Picea mariana</i>
Yellow birch	<i>Betula lutea</i>
White birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Sugar maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
American beech	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>
Quaking aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Ironwood	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>
Black cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
Pin cherry	<i>Prunus pennsylvanica</i>
Willow	<i>Salix</i>
Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>
American elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>
Butternut	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>
Striped maple	<i>Acer pennsylvanicum</i>
White ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>
American hornbeam	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>
Choke cherry	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>
Crabapple	<i>Malus coronaria</i>
Apple	<i>Malus</i>
Big-tooth aspen	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>

Wildlife Management Unit 5H

Those parts of Essex,, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Oneida, Saratoga and Warren Counties lying within a continuous line beginning at the intersection of Route 30 and NYS Route 28 at Blue Mountain Lake; thence southwesterly along Route 28 to the intersection of NYS Route 12 and 28at Alder Creek; thence southerly along Route 28 to the intersection of NYS Route 29 at Middleville; thence easterly along Route 29 to the intersection of NYS Route 29A at Salisbury Center; thence easterly along Route 29A to the intersection of NYS Route 10 at Pine Lake; thence southerly along Route 10 to Fulton County Route 112 at Caroga Lake; thence easterly along County Route 112 to the intersection of Fulton County Route 125; thence easterly and northerly along Route 125 to Hamilton county Route 6 (Northville Lake Placid Trail), south of Upper Benson; thence easterly along Route 6 to NYS Route 30; thence southerly on Route 30 to Bridge Street in Northville; thence east along Bridge Street to the Sacandaga River; thence southerly along the east bank of the Sacandaga River to Great Sacandaga Lake; thence southerly and northeasterly along the north shore of Great Sacandaga Lake to Saratoga County Road 8 at Conklingville Dam; thence northerly along County Road 8 to Saratoga County Road 4; thence easterly along County Road 4 to the intersection of the Hudson River; thence northerly along the east bank of the Hudson River to the south bank of the Schroon River; thence easterly along the south bank of the Schroon River to the intersection of US Route 9 in Warrensburg; thence northerly along Route 9 to intersection of NYS Route 28; thence northwesterly along Route 28 to the intersection of Route 8 at Wevertown; thence northeasterly along Route 8 to the intersection of US Route 9; thence northerly along Route 9 to the intersection of Interstate Route 87 (Adirondack Northway);thence northerly along the east side of the northbound lane of I-87 to the intersection of the Essex County Route 2, (Boreas or Blue Ridge Road) at Exit 29; thence westerly along Essex County Route 2 to Route 28N; thence westerly along Route 28N to NYS Route 30 at Long Lake; thence southerly along Route 30 and Route 28N to the point of beginning.

Planning Process Description and Public Participation Summary

The proposed methodology for the project should follow a stepwise process that will culminate in the preparation of a draft and final UMP. The eight tasks in this process are:

1. Conduct a comprehensive *Resource and Use Inventory and Analysis*.

Sufficient information will be gathered prior to initiating a plan. Each team will develop, gather, compile, store, analyze, and update information about natural and cultural resources, public uses, and regional or socioeconomic data relevant to planning and management. These data will serve as an information base for formulating proposals, evaluating alternatives, and making decisions during planning.

2. Develop and implement a comprehensive *Public Participation Plan*.

Throughout the planning process, opportunities will be provided for the public at the Statewide, regional, and local levels to voice their concerns about planning and management of the unit. In addition, positive actions will be taken to identify and involve the public as individuals and through public interest groups and organizations at the earliest possible stages in the planning process and before planning decisions have been made. A comprehensive public participation plan will be designed to assure participation in the planning process by all stakeholders including, but not limited to, local governments, tourist-oriented businesses, recreation advocates, people with disabilities, environmental groups, and neighboring landowners. The public participation process will be designed and conducted in close consultation with the project team. At a minimum, the plan must involve:

- ▶ The compilation of a mailing list of all identified stakeholders.
- ▶ The development of a press release and the mailing of an announcement of the beginning of the planning process with a request for comments.
- ▶ The holding of two public meetings at which public comment will be effectively and efficiently received and recorded. One meeting shall be held early in the planning process to present information about the planning area to the public and to receive preliminary comments. Another meeting shall be held to present the draft UMP and receive public comments on the document. A third public meeting may be required as part of the SEQR process.
- ▶ A description of the methods to be used to analyze oral and written public comments and, with direction from the Project Team, incorporate them in the UMP.

3. Prepare a *Management and Policy Overview*.

4. Propose alternative *Management Recommendations* for the Area.

5. Prepare a *Draft Unit Management Plan For Public Review*.

6. Meet appropriate *SEQR* requirements.

7. Prepare a *Draft Unit Management Plan for Approval by the APA Commissioners*.

8. Prepare and print the *Final Unit Management Plan*.

List of Public Officials, Agencies and Organization Contacts on the UMP Mailing List

Federal Agencies

Department of the Army, Corp of Engineers - George Nieves
Natural Resource Conservation Service, Lake Pleasant Office - Elizabeth Mangle

Elected Officials

Governor - George Pataki
U.S. Senator - Charles Schumer
U.S. Senator - Hillary Rodham Clinton
NY Senator - Elizabeth O'Little
Assemblywoman - Teresa Sayward, Assembly District 113
U.S. Representative in Congress - John McHugh -Hamilton & Fulton County
Senate Tourism, Recreation & Sports Development Committee - John A. DeFrancisco, Chairman

State Agencies

Adirondack Park Agency - Ross Whaley, Chairman
Advocates Office for Persons With Disabilities - Richard Warrender
Hudson River-Black River Regulating District - Dick Lefebvre, Darrin Harr (Indian Lake caretaker)
New York State Department of Transportation - Paul Obernesser
New York State Department of OPRHP Parks and Recreation
New York State DEC Agency Historic Preservation Officer - Charles Vandrei
New York State Museum - Ron Gill
New York State Natural Heritage Program - David VanLuven
SUNY Adirondack Ecological Center
SUNY College of Environmental Science & Forestry - Chad Dawson
SUNY Plattsburgh - James Dawson

Agencies and Elected Officials

Adirondack Association of Towns and Villages - J.R. Risley
Adirondack Park Local Gov't Review Board
Chamber of Commerce - Fulton County Regional Office, Gloversville office
Fulton County Board of Supervisors L. Bessy Floyd, Chair
Hamilton County Cooperative Extension - Jeanne Winters
Hamilton County Clerk - Lake Pleasant office
Hamilton County Director of Planning, Tourism & Economic Development
Hamilton County Highway Superintendent - Tracy Eldridge
Town of Indian Lake Supervisor - Barry Hutchins
Town of Indian Lake Parks and Recreation Dept. - Rich Clawson
Town of Indian Lake Planning Bd - Vaun Lanphear Chairman
Town of Arietta Supervisor - James Bernier
Town of Benson Supervisor - Robert Morrison
Town of Hope Supervisor - Robert Edwards
Town of Lake Pleasant Supervisor - Frank Mezzano, Kenneth Purslow, Clerk
Town of Long Lake Supervisor - Greg Wallace
Town of Long Lake Recreation - Robert Gibson
Town of Morehouse Supervisor - Bill Farber, Jane Kelly, Clerk

Town of Stratford Anita Wineberg, Supervisor
Town of Wells Supervisor - Brian Towers
Town and County Historians - Paul Wilbur
Village of Speculator, Mayor-Barbara Tracy

Interest Groups/Organizations:

Adirondack Arch. Heritage - Steve Engelhart
Adirondack Conservation Council Gene Terry
Adirondack Council - Jaime Ethier
Adirondack Fairness Coalition - Chestertown office
Adirondack Forty-Sixers, Inc. - Marrisonville office
Adirondack Landowners Assoc - William D Hutchins
Adirondack Mountain Club - Neil Woodworth, Director, Local chapters, trail adopters
Adirondack Museum - Blue Mountain Lake office
Adirondack Nature Conservancy & Adirondack Land Trust - Todd Dunham, Mike Carr
Adirondack North Country Assoc. - Terry Martino
Adirondack Park Institute - Linda Bennter
Adirondack Park Local Gov't Review Board
Adirondack Region Bike Club - Paul Capone
Adirondack Regional Tourism - Ann Melious
Adirondack Snowmobile Association - James Jennings
Adirondack Trail Improvement - Tony Goodwin
Adirondack Wildlife Program - Andrew Saunders
Adirondack Ski Touring Council - Lake Placid office
Algonquin Snow Blazers, Inc. - President - Laszio Lizak
AMC - Dennis Regan
Animal Protection Institute
Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks - David Gibson
Audubon Society of NYS - Ron Dodson
Blue Mt Lke Assoc - Ernie LaPrairie
Blue Ribbon Coalition
Catskill 3500 Club - Howard J. Dash
Central Adirondack Association - John Frey
Coalition of Watershed Towns - Dale Hughes
Empire State Forest Products Association - Kevin King
Environmental Advocates
Federation Of NYS Bird Clubs - Tim Baird, President
Fish and Wildlife Management Board, Region 5 - Bill Pike
Forest Practice Board - Reg. 5 - Ron Blanchard
Forest Preserve Advisory Committee - various members *
Fulton County Fish & Game Federation Bruce Blakeslee
Hamilton County Federation of Fish and Game Clubs - Kim Mitchell
Indian Lake Association - William Kattrein
Indian Lake Rod and Gun - Kim Mitchell
Indian Lake Snowarriors - President - Doug Wells
Indian Lake Association - William Kattrein
Izaak Walton League - Chester Wilczek, President of the Utica Chapter

Lake Pleasant-Sacandaga Lake Association -
Lake Abanakee Association - Jerry Rosenthal
Morehouse Rod & Gun Club
National Audubon Society of NYS David J. Miller, Executive Director, Northern Chapter - G. Cox
Natural Resources Defense Council
National Parks and Conservation Association
NY Archaeological Council - Karen Hartgen
NY Blueline Council - Peter Litchfield
NY Chapt of Wildlife Soc - Charlotte Demers
NY Parks and Conservation Association - Robin Dropkin
NYS Conservation Council - Howard Cushing Jr
NYS Snowmobile Association - Whitesboro office
NYS Trails Council - numerous individual delegates
NYS Outdoor Guides Assoc. Inc. - Harry Spelta, President
NYSSA Executive Director - James Jennings
NY - NJ Trail Conference Peter Senterman
NY Natural Heritage Program - Kathy Schneider
New York Rivers United - Bruce Carpenter
NY Rivers United - Bruce Carpenter
NYS Horse Council - Anne O'Dell
NYS Off-Highway Recreational Vehicle Association - Alex Ernst
North Country Off Roaders Ralph Schwartz
Open Space Institute - Katherine Roberts, Joe Martens
Pleasant Riders Inc. - Bob Peters, President
Piseco Fish & Game Club Rick Higgins, President
Piseco Ridge Riders - President - Keith Ford
Residents' Committee to Protect the Adirondacks - Peter Bauer
Sierra Club - Atlantic Chapter, John Stouffer, Hudson Mohawk Chapter - Roger Gray
Snowmobile Clubs: Southern Adirondack Snowmobile Club Inc. - Emory Chase, President,
Speculator/Lake Pleasant Fish & Game Club - John Casey, President
Trout Unlimited - David Williams Adir. Chapter Trout Unlm. - John Braico
Wilderness Society
Wildlife Society - NYS Chapter, Lynn Braband

Adjacent Property Owners/Youth Camps:

Back Log Camp - Dave Borton
Camp Fowler
Camp of the Woods - Donald Purdy
Camp Sacandaga, 4H
Deerfoot Lodge - Chuck Geiser
Finch, Pruyn & Co., Inc. - Roger Dziengelewski
International Paper Co. - Robert S. Stegemann
Irondequous Inn
Oxbow Inn
Timberlock - Dick Catlin
Region 5 Open Space Conservation Advisory Committee
Members of original CAC

Press/Radio

ADK Daily Enterprise - Peter Crowley

Adirondack Explorer - Phil Brown

Adirondack Life Magazine - Betsy Folwell

Hamilton Co News - Chris Meixner

The Leader Herald - Nancy Lee Brownell

The Gazette

The Times Union

The following is a summary of public comments between May, 2005 (SEQR notice) and August, 2005 following the release of the Draft JRWF UMP. In total, the Department received 34 comment forms, seven emails, 47 letters, and 20 faxes. In addition, oral comments were received at the one public meeting. While the intent is to use actual excerpts where possible, in many cases it was necessary to condense and paraphrase. In some instances comments were too general for a specific response. For example, What is DEC doing to encourage the use of less road salt? Instances where public input pointed out minor factual mistakes, typos, etc. resulted in changes or corrections made directly to the plan.

General Comments regarding the content and format of the plan

1. One comment suggested that the analyses, assessments and inventories detailed the APSLMP UMP Development section were not readily accessible.

While a large amount of information could make it difficult to relate background and inventory information to proposals due to the volume of material, a detailed Table of Contents was included to assist finding individual topics or areas of interest. For example: See Section II-G for detailed capacity to withstand use information, Section II-D-4 for an analysis of existing and future trail density, Section IV-C for new facility proposals, Section IV-D-1 for public use and access issues, and Section VI for special area management plans.

2. The maps in the plan are inadequate. The names of roads mentioned in the text are missing or it is impossible to see the location of specific campsites at Mason Lake. Maps in the UMP do not demonstrate the larger picture of snowmobile community connectors. The UMP must include a map that provides a better understanding of proposed, abandoned, and current snowmobile trails.

This UMP contains more than the minimum number of maps recommended in the UMP template. The large map extents for this planning area made it difficult to include on a 11" x 17" fold out, the names of all the trails, roads, highways, and natural features mentioned in the plan. The contrast of the black and white printing of the insert maps in the draft plan made it difficult to distinguish details that could be seen more clearly on the CD version of the plan with color inserts. The final plan will have the insert maps printed in color. Improvements have been made to the facilities map. Additional road and trail names were added to the Special Area Management Plan maps, where necessary. Refer to Appendix 2 for detailed facility descriptions.

3. There should be a disclaimer under "Acknowledgments" saying that presence of a name does not mean that the contributor supports all of the management recommendations.

The plan was revised.

4. Question the number of Special Area Management Plans recommended in this plan, some six in all. The SLMP provides "Special Management Guidelines" for lands that "require special management to reflect unusual resource or public use factors."

While all proposed new facilities were briefly described in Section IV, a higher level of detail with insert maps was provided in order to adequately describe current uses and future proposals for specific areas such as Fawn/Sacandaga Lake, Fall Lake/Fall Stream, Mason Lake, Watch Hill, Indian Lake Islands Administrative Camping Area,

and Indian Lake/Lewey Lake/Lake Abanakee areas. Factors considered in defining these special sub-plans included recreational impacts, significant biological or physical features, and patterns or degree of public use.

General Comments regarding public notification/public input process

1. Some people felt that the Department should pay attention to the individuals that reside in the effected area to better understand the impacts of proposed changes. Numerous comments expressed concern that no changes be made to the Draft UMP without due notice and public review. It was stated that this was done in the Siamese Ponds Wilderness plan with the addition of a study to look at wilderness sites with non-motorized access on the lake added to the plan at the last minute.

While there is no reference to non-motorized access sites this appeared in the final Siamese Ponds Wilderness plan, a "Whereas" was added to the final APA resolution for the plan. A copy of the resolution, dated April 8, 2005, contains the following language: "WHEREAS, the Department has committed to evaluate appropriate motorless primitive tent site opportunities along the Indian Lake shoreline with the SPW and JRWF" The proposal was not to make the Jessup River arm, or any other portion of the lake, motorless, but rather to designate several campsites that would only be accessed via non-motorized boats.

Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC)/Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS)

1. A couple of comments expressed concern that the UMP was "balancing" recreation with natural resource protection. Another comment related to the need for a ROS inventory or the need to consider the size and shape, relative locations, and nature of what's outside the unit.

While the Departments primary focus is natural resource protection (as evidenced by proposed trail hardening projects, increased boundary line maintenance efforts, new chemical and biological surveys, promulgation of new regulations, implementation of LAC, invasive species monitoring, and closure of inappropriate camping sites, trails, and restrictions on public use. The Schedule for Implementation for the first two years prioritizes public use and natural resource inventories, installation of pipe gates and rock barriers, regulations, legal research, and rehabilitation of existing facilities before most new facility construction. While ROS is not being formally implemented in the unit as far as mapping, inventory, and identification of criteria, the JRWF as a whole was examined as it relates to opportunities on adjoining State lands. The planning team discussed how to maintain a spectrum of opportunities, separate incompatible user activities, and provide facilities and settings in keeping with user expectations. The plan concentrates a large degree of new facility designation and/or construction in developed areas already experiencing a fair amount of use. Further adoption of the Northeast ROS model in UMP planning should be applied to all units and not a specific one such as the JRWF.

Level of recreational use/facility development

1. Generally there is an increase in the various uses planned for in a new UMP and this one is no exception. Every new human use detracts from the wildness of the area, though many recreational uses are appropriate to a Park partly formed for the human enjoyment that the "peace and quiet" of a natural area can provide.

Public use by itself is not a bad thing and should be encouraged at suitable locations. The guidelines for management and use of wild forest areas within the APSLMP, suggests that: "... those types of outdoor recreation that afford enjoyment without destroying the wild forest character or natural resource quality should be encouraged." A general description of under-utilized wild forest areas mentioned in the APSLMP includes southern Hamilton County. When considering the entire JRWF area approximately 50 of the 47,350 acres have been modified by developed facilities such as trails, parking areas, tentsites, etc. In many cases, the proposed new facilities consist of little more than formal designation of existing paths and old roads (currently receiving some use) as trails instead of significant new construction requiring detailed layout, extensive tree cutting, etc. Motor vehicle roads will slightly decrease and snowmobile trail mileage will increase. Equestrian and all-terrain cycling opportunities will actually be reduced from current potential, since several trails will be closed to these uses.

Wild Forest Management Principles

1. A couple of comments questioned the inclusion of "Wild Forest Management Principles" in this UMP or any other UMP for that matter.
DEC will develop, in consultation with APA Wild Forest Management Principles and amend this UMP to include these principles.

Changes to State lands at Indian Lake

1. Many residents of the Indian Lake area are opposed to the idea of new facilities at the Indian Lake dam. It was felt by some people that the various proposal will increased road traffic, create potential security problems at the dam, and add congestion to boat traffic on the lake.

A couple of other public comments supported waterway access at the Indian Lake Dam and the marking of a canoe carry trail between Indian Lake and Lake Abanakee.

The waterway access site proposed near the Indian Lake Dam is intended only for the use of cartop boats and canoes. This access point would let such small watercraft utilize the northern end of Indian Lake - saving them a long and potentially dangerous run from the DEC launch at the south end of the lake. Parking limitations would restrict use to just a few vehicles/boats. This limited increase in boating access would have no significant impact on the carrying capacity of the lake.

Efforts were made to scale back facility development while allowing public access to this part of the JRWF. As land managers, the Department has a duty to provide a diverse range of opportunities to the public, within the constraints of the Constitution, Environmental Conservation Law, and the Rules and Regulations. The JRWF part of Indian Lake is an important part of this recreation spectrum. Working in cooperation with staff from the Hudson River Black River Regulating District, facilities proposed at the Indian Lake dam will be minimal in nature. While it is anticipated that the proposed new trail and facilities may increased use of this area, it is also anticipated that increased public educational efforts through informational signage will reduce inappropriate uses that contributed to past problems. See additional discussion in Sections IV-C-27 and VI-F.

2. An official launch site is needed for non-motorized boats users of Indian Lake. This could easily be accomplished using Lewey Lake Intensive Use area lands between Indian Lake and Route 30 north of Lewey Lake. These lands are inadequate for designated campsites, but could be used for parking and launching areas.

Changes to intensive use lands are outside the scope of the JRWF UMP and will be addressed in the Lewey Lake UMP.

Law Enforcement

1. Numerous comments suggested that existing Navigation regulations be enforced along with increased Department presence on Indian Lake. It was recommended that signs be posted outlining speed limits and regulations at the State boat launch.

If deemed necessary, the Indian Lake area will be given a higher priority for routine patrol and enforcement efforts. If these steps do not adequately control inappropriate use, DEC will re-evaluate the need for additional more stringent regulations or further actions.

Motorless Areas and Horsepower Restrictions

1. Many people were opposed to any horsepower restrictions or motorless areas on Indian Lake stating it would alter a traditional use of the lake. Numerous comments suggested that a ban on motorboat use would greatly limit access to anyone who is unable to paddle long distances due to age (too old or too young) or physical ability. This would prevent some people from going to attractive locations such as Dug Mountain Falls or John Mack Bay.

A couple of public comments supported a horsepower limit for boats, or in some cases suggested a prohibition of motorized watercraft in specific parts of the lake, like John Mack Bay or the Jessup River Arm.

With the exception of enforcement of Navigation law to control speed, there is no intent by DEC to restrict motor size on Indian Lake. While boat horsepower has been regulated in other Adirondack waters with mixed ownerships, it was felt that the posting and enforcement of existing navigation law is sufficient protection to limit negative impacts or user conflicts. Fisheries does not support the idea of motorless bays on Indian Lake. Impose speed limits if necessary in those bays, banning motors on such a large lake increases danger to the boating public and is unprecedented for other Adirondack lakes. If considered further, motor restrictions should not limit administrative use of motors for survey work.

2. Fawn Lake should be protected as a quiet haven away from Sacandaga Lake, no floatplanes or motors please. People deserve some peace and quiet on a good-sized lake in the area.

Motorboat and floatplane use is legal in wild forest waters. The long history of occasional motorboat use and general lack of public complaints or evidence of natural resource damage, led the Department to allow these uses to continue. In addition, floatplane use enables people with mobility impairments easy access to the proposed accessible camping site on the eastern shore of Fawn Lake.

3. Support by Gilman Lake Association for formalizing the access site at the north end of the lake. In favor of restrictions with regard to motor size suggesting a horsepower restriction (not to exceed 5hp electric motors) for the lake.

Department regulations will be amended to add Gilman Lake to the list of waters with horsepower restrictions. See discussion in Section IV-C-27 for revised waterway access site proposal.

The following is a summary of public comments on the Draft JRWF UMP and supplemental EIS. While the intent is to use actual excerpts where possible, in many cases it was necessary to condense and paraphrase. In some instances comments were too general for a specific response. For example, What is DEC doing to encourage the use of less road salt? Instances where public input pointed out minor factual mistakes, typos, etc. resulted in changes or corrections made directly to the plan. The Department's response to public comments is italicized.

Snowmobiling/Draft Comprehensive Snowmobile Plan (CSP)

1. Question the use of snowmobiles in Forest Preserve "protected" by the forever wild clause of the NYS Constitution, wondering how the word "wild" is being interpreted.
The APSLMP allows snowmobile trails in units classified as Wild Forest. See pages 32-38 of the APSLMP.
2. A few comments opposed the use of large "groomers" on snowmobile trails and questioned if tracked groomers are even allowed on Forest Preserve land or whether the activity complies with the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan and 6 NYCRR Part 196.1. The use of mechanized groomers on the Forest Preserve authorized by the interim guidelines is not in compliance with the APSLMP guidelines for use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment and aircraft in Wild Forest.

The APSLMP prohibits the use of motor vehicles to groom cross-country ski trails. If motor vehicle groomers are not permitted on cross-country ski trails then they are not permitted on snowmobile trails.

DEC admits in the Draft Comprehensive Snowmobile Plan for the Adirondack Park that an amendment to the APSLMP is necessary to permit mechanized grooming of Forest Preserve snowmobile trails. The Fawn Lake, Oxbow-Sacandaga Lake and Piseco-Perkins Clearing trails that are currently being groomed by motor vehicle groomers that DEC admits in the Snowmobile Plan cannot be legally groomed by motor vehicle groomers. DEC's recommendations in the Jessup River UMP should not be inconsistent with its recommendations in the Snowmobile Plan.

DEC cannot legally recommend management actions that do not comply with the APSLMP. Further, any future action taken by the Adirondack Park Agency to authorize motor vehicle grooming on Forest Preserve trails for any amount of time without a formal amendment of the APSLMP violates current decisional law.

Other comments advocated the use of tracked groomers, suggesting that the use of all grooming equipment is administrative use and thereby allowed under APSLMP guidelines as long as either a TRP or AANR has been secured.

The type(s) of groomers allowed on snowmobile trails in the JRWF will depend on the provisions of current or future policy, and not this UMP. Although the APSLMP explicitly prohibits motor vehicle grooming of cross-country ski trails in Wild Forest, (improved cross country ski trails are not conforming facilities, except in intensive use

areas, See pages 17 and 41 of the APSLMP), motor vehicle grooming of snowmobile trails is allowed: ". . .by administrative personnel where necessary to reach, maintain or construct permitted structures and improvements. . ."

In order to document existing uses, the plan has been revised to identify the type of groomer currently used on area snowmobile trails. Use of tracked groomers will continue on currently designated DEC Class A trails which facilitate access between communities. No tracked groomers will be allowed on new or newly designated trails in the Forest Preserve where tracked groomers have not previously been used. The issue of tracked grooming in the Forest Preserve will either be addressed in the Comprehensive Snowmobile Plan for the Adirondacks or by APA and DEC.

3. Support permitting tracked grooming for two more years only. The only way tracked grooming can be legally permitted on Wild Forest is through an amendment to the APSLMP.

One comment asked why it is necessary to use motor vehicle tracked groomers instead of snowmobiles with drags.

The majority of comment advocated the use of tracked groomers, based on their ability to remove large moguls and groom trails more efficiently than a snowmobile towing a drag, resulting in a safer experience both for the snowmobiler and groomer. Numerous comments involved concerns over the language related to future tracked grooming in the unit.

Oppose language in the alternative analysis that would prohibit the use of tracked groomers, either now or in the future. Recommend that tracked groomers be allowed on all state trails with track/drag width limitations set at eight feet. This has been the case in Hamilton county for over 30 years.

Grooming with the types of modern motorized groomers that have been used safely and successfully to date in the JRWF must be allowed in order to continue to provide a safe and enjoyable snowmobile experience, even if the DEC and APA fail to rule on their continued use within two years. Failure of the DEC or APA to rule on continued use should not warrant any change in past practice or prior use, particularly at the expense of those who depend on snowmobiling for their livelihood.

Without tracked grooming it will create unsafe conditions that will certainly result in injuries if not deaths.

See previous answer. The language in the draft supplemental EIS about cutting off tracked groomers after two years has been revised. DEC will try to address this issue in the Comprehensive Snowmobile Plan, but if not successful, tracked grooming will be addressed with APA separately.

4. DEC needs to urge the APA to take a stand on interpretation of the APSLMP with respect to use of tracked groomers. It was not the original spirit of the APSLMP to unfairly inhibit the ability of the DEC and other land stewards to perform necessary maintenance of recreational trails in the Adirondack Park. The fact that the APSLMP provides for snowmobiling in the park implies that it also intended to provide for maintenance of these and other multiple use trails in

the Forest Preserve, reasonably using technology currently available. How does the APA define administrative personnel and where will such individuals be used and what activities will they be involved with in the JRWF?

UMPs are required to keep proposals within the guidelines for each particular classification. There have been recent APA discussions on outstanding State Land Master Plan interpretation issues that have been identified in the ongoing Unit Management Planning process. The Adirondack Park Agency is responsible for revisions to the APSLMP and for clarifications regarding existing language. Administrative personnel is a topic of current discussion between DEC and APA and will either be addressed in the Comprehensive Snowmobile Plan for the Adirondacks or by APA and DEC.

5. The Master Plan was originally adopted in 1972 and has not been adequately revised to accommodate the changes in snowmobiling over the past 3 decades. Like any other constitution, the Master Plan needs to be reviewed and revised as needed to accommodate reality.

See previous answer.

6. Several comments suggested the plan will preempt the Comprehensive Snowmobile development process and undermine the objective “to plan for the Park in an overall way rather than unit-by-unit.” The Department should wait until the Snowmobile Plan has been adopted before identifying or creating new trails.

Evaluation of the compliance with the mileage provision of the APSLMP would necessitate completion and evaluation of a completed snowmobile trail inventory of the Adirondack Forest Preserve.

The snowmobile community cannot make a decision on particular trail closures unless viewed in the context of all other UMPs. Trail changes on a UMP by UMP basis is no way to make a proper judgement.

Concern over snowmobile trail relocation to the edge of the unit. This plan seems to be selectively implementing parts of Comprehensive Snowmobile plan, but not implementing the parts that would benefit snowmobiling.

Proposals in this UMP for the construction and maintenance of snowmobile trails in the JRWF have been made consistent with the language set forth in the APSLMP and current policy. The draft CSP was not considered to be a guiding document in the development of this UMP but was used for general informational purposes. The Alternative E, Option 3 proposal placed the new trail location along sections of old road and old snowmobile trail which happened to be near the periphery of the State land boundary. Reference is made to the draft CSP within the context of potential amendments to the JRWF UMP that may be considered when the draft CSP is finalized.

7. Avoid otherwise remote areas. Locate snowmobile trails near existing highways.
The JRWF is quite fragmented consisting of numerous distinct tracts, separated by major highways or waterbodies. Many of the new snowmobile trail proposals in this UMP are near the periphery of State land or pass through isolated tracts that generally lack a sense of remoteness due to their proximity to roads or nearby communities. In some cases the ability to use private lands and/or routes parallel and near to

travel/transportation corridors was considered impractical due to the numerous private landowners, residential development, and dependency on road crossings to avoid obstacles.

8. Why does DEC never use the terms bar or tavern, often the main destination for snowmobilers? *The UMP focuses on activities occurring on JRWF lands. While some snowmobile trails lead to private establishments such as restaurants, bars, stores, etc. it would be difficult to determine a destination for snowmobilers since the portion of snowmobile trail within the JRWF may be only a small part of what an individual snowmobiler rides on a particular day.*

9. Several comments opposed widening of snowmobile trails, snowmobile bridges beyond eight feet and use of OPRHP sign standards. Snowmobile trails must have the character of a “foot trail”.

Why does a snowmobile bridge have to be eight feet wide? In the summer these bridges look ridiculously wide and overbuilt to a hiker and are a waste of resources.

The Thiokol Imp groomer would be considered a moderately light or moderate snowmobile groomer under the general classification of groomer types set forth in the Draft Comprehensive Snowmobile Plan. Earth moving work would be necessary for the groomer to operate properly. As a result, motor vehicle groomed trails wind up having essentially the character of a road and not a trail.

Other comments suggested that trails need to be wider to accommodate today’s snowmobiles and kept open to OPRHP specifications with the need to address safety concerns such as rocks, curves, bridges, etc.

Snowmobilers will not ride trails that are unsafe or in a condition that might damage their expensive equipment.

Why compare a snowmobile trail with a foot trail? Does not make sense! Foot trails can go around a rock that can be a dangerous obstacle to a snowmobiler.

It is virtually impossible to determine if a trail is meeting the character of a “foot trail” description until there is an accurate and clear definition of what is meant as a footpath.

Specifications for snowmobile trails proposed in this UMP will conform to relevant APSLMP guidelines and DEC policy. The maintenance and development of new snowmobile trails to meet the “character of a foot trail” APSLMP definition is a topic of current discussion between DEC and APA. Currently, the Interim Guidelines and collaborative field work between the two State agencies are used when rehabilitating or developing snowmobile trails. All earth moving activity on any snowmobile trail is conducted to comply with trail standards. Obstacles are removed for the useability of trails by snowmobiles, not groomers. DEC and Agency staff review during project implementation will ensure that grooming and maintenance practices do not change the character of the trail.

10. The UMP states that snowmobile trails will be maintained according to the Interim Guidelines for Snowmobile Trail Construction and Maintenance and Clarification and Practice Regarding Motor Vehicle Use for Snowmobile Trail Grooming, Maintenance and Construction in Wild Forest. However, this and all UMPs should state that these interim guidelines were only intended to act as guidance for a period of one year beginning Nov. 15, 2000. The Department's continued reliance on them for the JRWF without a determination by the APA as to whether these guidelines comply with the Master Plan is highly questionable, to say the least.

The Interim Guidelines are being reviewed by the APA as potential guidelines for use in staff consultation with DEC until such time as revisions to the Adirondack portion of the Statewide Comprehensive Snowmobile Plan are completed and implemented by the involved agencies.

11. There is no cost benefit analysis for snowmobile impacts. We're provided with a statement about the economic benefits, but have no actual cost-benefit analysis from the impacts of snowmobiling.

Proposals for the construction and maintenance of snowmobile trails in the JRWF have been made within the spirit of language set forth in the APSLMP and current policy.

12. A few comments suggested that the UMP and proposed Community Connection snowmobile trails must comply with the "no material increase" guideline and motor vehicles use should not be "encouraged". A snowmobile trail system connecting Vermont with the Adirondacks will "encourage the use of motor vehicles" to a great extent, something forbidden by the APSLMP. Evaluation of the compliance with the aforesaid mileage provision of the APSLMP will necessitate completion and evaluation of a snowmobile trail inventory of the Adirondack Forest Preserve.

UMP's were to include assessments, and provide alternatives for the public's review and make a decision regarding management options, not post-pone decisions until field investigations are complete. Given the potential for exceeding the mileage cap, this proposal to investigate this future evaluation of alternatives to replace the Mason Lake and Lewey Lake Snowmobile Trail alternative at a latter date is inappropriate.

How does the "No Material Increase" guideline apply to State lands acquired since the adoption of the Master Plan?

The "No Material Increase" phrase applies to snowmobile trails and has become DEC's policy to be applied to each individual unit although there is no basis for this in the APSLMP. Applying the 'no material increase' clause to each unit is unnecessary. If trails are closed during the individual UMP process than there is little chance they will ever be reopened.

The DEC needs assess its regulation capping mileage at the announced level of 848.8 miles of trail. The intended meaning, is that the description refers to mileage in the Park. Yet by appearing in each unit management plan gives the appearance that this criterion applies to each specific unit. The phrasing needs to be modified to address the issue parkwide of forest preserve lands.

Other comments suggested the need for more trails not less. Oppose closure of any snowmobile trail.

A discussion of the UMP with respect to the “no material increase” provision of APSLMP Basic Guideline #4 is found in Section IV-C-22. DEC and APA staff jointly reviewed existing documents, staff communications, and maps to revise Table XVIII to include, to the best of our ability, mileage of pre-1972 snowmobile trails no longer used for snowmobiling, existing snowmobile trails to remain open, existing snowmobile trails to be closed to snowmobiling, and proposed new snowmobile trails. While the material increase provision applies to all wild forest areas on a Park wide basis, efforts are made during the planning process to close unsuitable snowmobile trails to help compensate for new snowmobile trail mileage for necessary relocations or new community connector links.

In an effort to concentrate efforts on the most important snowmobile trail proposals, the proposed Bear Trap Brook relocation identified in the draft and proposed final draft plans was removed since it is not considered necessary at this time. The proposed Bear Trap Brook relocation will be reconsidered, through an amendment to the plan if conditions change that would require moving the trail from private land.

Following the release of the proposed final JRWF UMP, it was determined that additional field work was needed to adequately identify the most appropriate snowmobile route and possible alternatives for a new snowmobile trail in the vicinity of Pine Hill. A detailed alternative analysis and identification of a preferred alternative will be conducted during year one. The preferred alternative will then be submitted to the APA for approval through the UMP amendment process.

13. Several comments proposed changing the location of the snowmobile route between Speculator and Indian Lake away from Back Log camp. There were concerns over potential for increased vandalism to adjoining private lands, destruction of the sound environment, increase of conflicting use. An alternate route was proposed for the trail.

Other comments suggested improving the current trail that runs on the east side of Rt. 30, in one case up to 12 feet wide to accommodate proper grooming.

See previous answer and discussion in Section VI for revised snowmobile trail proposal.

14. The DEC should be conducting an analysis of the current environmental impacts of snowmobiling and no expansion of the current system should be undertaken until this analysis is complete and made public. Environmental impacts caused by snowmobiles include air emissions and impacts to the natural soundscape.

DEC has made no attempt to evaluate and assess the environmental impact of the use of motor vehicle tracked groomers on trails in the Forest Preserve. DEC has not taken a “hard look” at the alternative of using snowmobiles to groom these trails. Although entitled an “Alternative Analysis,” the proposed amendment does not discuss or evaluate any alternatives to the use of motor vehicles to groom Forest Preserve trails. This is a clear violation of the State Environmental Quality Review Act.

DEC has received misleading and perhaps false information regarding grooming. Tracked groomers are more environmentally friendly than a snowmobile and drag that requires multiple trips, resulting in lower emissions. The equipment used is designed to not do damage to the ground or to the equipment.

Track groomers are not more damaging to the environment, the only logical argument to discuss elimination is to eliminate snowmobiling altogether by reducing the ability to safely groom trails.

Snowmobilers and tracked groomers impact soil compaction less and cause less erosion than hikers, mountain bikers, or equestrians.

Evidence of impacts due to snowmobile use are minimal, compared to some foot trails that are eroded to bedrock from hikers.

Detailed data regarding all potential impacts for any particular recreational activity is beyond the scope of an individual plan. General information on snowmobile impacts can be found in Section II-G, under the headings, Physical, Biological, and Social. A cushion of snow tends to prevent resource degradation when snowmobile trails are covered, with land resource impacts generally minor. The small amount of minor abrasion of tree bark, scraping of protruding rocks, and trail surface disturbance that has been observed in the JRWF is considered a normal and acceptable level of impact. The plan has been revised to include additional information relating to the impacts of snowmobiling. The use of tracked grooming on new trails will either be addressed in the Comprehensive Snowmobile Plan for the Adirondacks or by APA and DEC.

15. The UMP makes no attempt to correlate projected use to projected environmental impacts. As new trails are established that link the JRWF to other areas and as the Adirondacks is linked via snowmobiles to other states, the piecemeal approach makes it impossible to evaluate future use. As the snowmobile system expands, it is only reasonable that future use will increase.

Projected use figures are difficult to estimate, but the preferred alternatives for snowmobile trails have been chosen at least partially based on their ability to withstand increased levels of use. Since many snowmobile trail proposals involve rehabilitation of existing marked trails or in a couple of instances formal designation of old roads, environmental impacts will be minimized. For instance, Alternative E, Option 3 (the preferred alternative identified in Appendix 25) will provide a land based snowmobile route between the towns of Lake Pleasant and Arietta, while keeping the existing Oxbow Lake to Sacandaga Lake trail open. This action is anticipated to reduce the level of snowmobile traffic over the proposed eight foot wide trail over JRWF lands by allowing snowmobilers the option to ride the shorter, road like trail between the lakes that is mostly on private land.

16. A few comments suggested incorporating local OPRHP sponsors, clubs, and volunteers under DEC supervision to complete some work. There is considerable skepticism that the DEC will have the manpower to complete snowmobile trail construction and trail maintenance program without volunteer help.

As stated in the UMP, the Department will cooperatively work with volunteers, towns and counties to accomplish or secure funding for any of the proposed actions.

17. Specific notation under the management section should be made relative to the use of Motor Vehicle registration funds for providing manpower and materials to complete the projects proposed under this UMP.
See previous answer.
18. Hikers and cross country skiers already have networks of trails that are off limits to snowmobiles. Snowmobiling generates enough favorable economic impact to warrant an exclusive network of trails designed and maintained to successfully compete with snowmobile trail systems in Tug Hill, Vermont, Maine, and Canada.
As stated in the UMP, multiple use trails such as snowmobile trails are open to all other legal recreational uses. There is no legal basis to prohibit non-motorized uses.
19. The UMP continues the attack on snowmobiling and the general use of the public. The UMP perpetuates the claim that snowmobiling is destroying the Adirondacks.
Proposals in this UMP for the construction and maintenance of snowmobile trails set forth in the APSLMP and current policy. The discussion on snowmobile impacts was answered previously.
20. Snowmobiling is more than a recreational activity in Hamilton County and is the single most important economic resource for four months of the year. Without snowmobilers, the economic survival of the local communities and businesses would be negatively impacted.

If you took the mileage of all snowmobile trails in the Adirondacks, made them all 12 feet wide, they would only occupy 1/10 of one percent of the land area of Hamilton County, not too much to ask for this important economic engine.

No trail should be closed in this plan that has adverse economic impacts on any business accessed by the current trail system.

Should the Piseco area become isolated from snowmobile access for even one season, it will have a lasting effect on our economy. Most local businesses depend on the winter business to sufficiently supplement the warmer weather season.

Our business, as many others, depends on snowmobilers in the winter months. The proposal to close trails near Fawn Lake, Piseco - Perkins Clearing, and Oxbow to Sacandaga Lake trail would be a negative impact on our economy and reduce business in the winter months. In making your decision you have “not” considered the local economy as well as the local residents.

The Department recognizes the importance of snowmobiling to communities within the Adirondack Park. DEC worked closely with the Adirondack Park Agency and other interested parties to develop a snowmobile trail system that protects the Forest Preserve and enhances the economic vitality of the Adirondack region. Specific proposals were revised based upon public input received by the Department.

21. By publicizing snowmobile trail changes at the last minute, DEC has forced snowmobilers and others to make an immediate response and to accept less than ideal alternatives.
- Members of the public have a variety of opportunities to comment on Unit Management Plans. The Department encourages public input during plan development and during the formal review of completed draft UMPs. Once a draft plan is formally released, timelines and deadline dates become more formal and important. There are several reasons for this: the noticing and comment requirements related to the State Environmental Quality Review Act; the need to bring draft plans to a final state in order to begin implementation and; the need to schedule Adirondack Park Agency Reviews. Following the release of the Draft UMP, a large number of comments were received related to snowmobiling and snowmobile trails. Public concerns, recent purchase of recreational rights on adjacent International Paper Company lands, and the desire to insure the best possible future snowmobile trail system for the area, led the Department to develop an alternative analysis for snowmobile trail configurations. A 30-day public comment period was allowed to give individuals and organizations time to provide input on the snowmobile trail alternative analysis.*

22. Snowmobile trail locations should be determined by local communities and snowmobile clubs affected. The Department should pay attention to the individuals that reside in the area to better understand the impacts of proposed changes.

Need to listen to the people who are actually riding the trails and doing the grooming. Work together to come up with a better plan.

During development of the UMP members of local government are treated like a special interest group, should be treated like partners instead.

As land managers, the Department has a duty to provide a diverse range of opportunities to the public, within the constraints of the Constitution, APSLMP, Environmental Conservation Law, and the Rules and Regulations. These lands are managed for all the people of New York State, with area snowmobile trails in the JRWF an important part of the overall recreation spectrum. Management for multiple uses requires that snowmobile trail proposals take into consideration the other recreational activities that can occur during the eight months of the year without snow cover. The Department worked with individuals and groups, including members of local government during the development of the plan. More recently, individuals and organizations that expressed interest in the future snowmobile trail network within the JRWF were sent copies of the supplemental alternative analysis and were notified of the Northville meeting to discuss proposed snowmobile trail changes. Specific proposals were revised based upon public input received by the Department.

23. The plan does not appear to address 0.5 mile of snowmobile trail that connects Sacandaga and Lake Pleasant along Page Street near this same location. A simple relocation 25 feet off the road on state property, with a short crossing over private lands to the current or nearby Rt. 8 crossing would be a good short term solution, or permanent solution if an permanent easement to the private property issue was obtained.

See discussion in Section VI for the specific Page Street trail relocation proposal.

24. A couple of letters opposed the 500 foot reclassification to intensive use along Page Street to gain snowmobile access to Echo Lake.

The UMP does not propose a snowmobile trail to Echo Lake. The reclassification proposal was to place the existing roadside campsites and garage building within the intensive use area. While the possibility of a trail to the lake was discussed in relation to the Page Street trail relocation, a snowmobile trail was not considered necessary. See details in Section IV-C-22.

25. Concern that the DEC will close existing trails before proposed new trails are completed, safe and “groomable.” Such an action would have a significant and possibly devastating effect on Piseco as a destination for snowmobilers – and thus on local businesses.

Oppose closing trails before replacement routes are created and usable. As stated in the Proposed Final UMP dated November 2005, page 204, titled Management Actions, paragraph 4, "Snowmobile trail sections replaced by proposed relocations will be abandoned upon completion of the replacement trails". This statement must be added back to the supplemental alternative analysis. In addition the replaced trails should not be closed until a TRP or AANR is issued for the replacement trail and the group responsible for maintaining the trail has had an opportunity to inspect the trail for hazards.

No currently maintained trail should be closed until new trail construction is complete. To close these connectors before new construction is finished is contrary to the basic goals for the snowmobile trail system in New York State as tentatively proposed in the Comprehensive Statewide Snowmobile Plan and a death bell for the local winter economy.

Support the closure of trails in the interior when good analysis proves there are better alternatives nearer major roads or through private lands.

The justification for closing the Mossy Vly trail, other than it having been closed by IP for some time is not clear. Given the proposed cap on snowmobile trails by the APSLMP, this trail should only be removed if it will serve to create a trail somewhere else. Regardless, an explanation of why this trail is to be closed should be provided by the plan, or consideration should be made as to whether it should be improved and re-opened otherwise.

Consider leaving the Perkins Clearing to Fawn Lake trail open. Being able to make a loop is a high priority. Riding away from highways is very important.

Opposed as most local residents to closing of the existing Fawn Lake, Willis, Big Brook and Perkins Clearing Area trails to snowmobile use. No significant environmental benefit to closing these trails. It will severely diminish the quality of the local trail system, the snowmobiling experience, and the area's economy. These trails give people who want to avoid snowmobile highways a place to ride.

Existing trails will remain open until proposed relocations are completely built and ready for snowmobilers. Additional information on snowmobile trail closures was added to Section IV-C-22 and Appendix 25.

The Oxbow - Sacandaga Lake trail will remain open. See discussion in Section VI and Appendix 25 for revised snowmobile trail proposal and additional information on snowmobile trail use.

26. Not enough use data to support decisions in the plan. Data concerning the number of snowmobilers is lacking for the area. Placing the use from two different trails into one new trail will not be safe. Keep the Oxbow - Sacandaga Lake trail open for interim period while the Snowmobile Comprehensive plan is being worked on.

Funneling snowmobilers to “main” trails concentrates use, leading to the need for wider straighter trails, bigger groomers, and higher speeds. This will magnify safety problems.

Experience based concern of merging two trails into one trail that may or may not be properly groomed. If you want to insure bare ground riding and environmental impacts force everyone into an eight foot wide trail that won't be properly groomed.

Closing any trail that results in increased trail congestion is not a good idea. If one of the trails is narrow and needs work (such as the trail from the airport), then utilize volunteer help to rehabilitate the trail to meet safety standards and trail width regulation. Increasing trail congestion will only increase the chance of accident, injury, and death.

Oppose preemptive closure of the Oxbow - Sacandaga Lake trail in anticipation of future access issues. The trail should remain open to snowmobiles until a time that the trail can no longer be maintained due to private property closures.

The closure of the trail section through the edge of state land is an unnecessary action that breaks a vital high volume corridor trail. This trail is a very important trail system access point for town residents in the Fish Mountain road area.

What sense does it make to build a new trail when you flagged the Piseco - Perkins Clearing trail to widen it. Improve existing trails.

Support for Alternative E Option 3 with the exception that the Oxbow - Sacandaga trail should remain as an alternative route between Lake Pleasant/Speculator and Arietta. This connector is considered necessary because of the growing traffic through this area that otherwise would be confined to the single proposed trail as well as providing an alternate route should the new trail ever become impassable/closed for any reason.

Relocating the Sacandaga - Oxbow main trail around the north side of Fish Mountain is a good idea.

DEC has not explored the alternative of retaining the Oxbow - Sacandaga Lake trail, with the possibility of securing a permanent snowmobile trail easement over the private lands. Recommend Alternative C with retention of existing trail permanently protected by easement or deed covenant.

While private landowners may close the Oxbow - Sacandaga Lake trail in the future, in the interim the trail will remain open as an alternative snowmobile route. This action

will prevent overuse and potential safety problems if the large volume of corridor snowmobile traffic was relocated entirely on the proposed Fish Mountain trail. See discussion in Section VI and Appendix 25 for revised snowmobile trail proposal and additional information on snowmobile trail use. While a trail easement acquisition for the sections of existing snowmobile trail over private land may be possible from willing sellers, the Oxbow - Sacandaga Lake trail goes from lake to lake and does not provide an adequate land based route between communities.

27. General support for alternate routes when lakes are not frozen.

The addition of land-based trails, connecting to and from Speculator, would be extremely beneficial for economic and safety reasons. The Speculator/Lake Pleasant area is completely dependent on lake trails within their trail system. If the lakes are not frozen or are unsafe to ride then the local economy suffers. If a land-based trail system is established, as described in Alternative E Option 3, then the snowmobile season may begin earlier and end later thus boosting the local business economies. A land-based trail system will also provide a safer snowmobile experience to people who visit our area.

Strongly support the construction of new trail in to connect Piseco to Fawn Lake to Mud Lake and points east along Page Street (as well as the Moffitts Beach parking and multiple use area) through the construction of new trail as required to make use of the many old log and ranger trails already present in that area. These trails will provide for a land only connection between communities where lake crossing was required in the past, which can sometimes be dangerous early and late in the winter riding season.

Taking trails off bodies of water is not totally the answer. Lakes are fun to ride when frozen.

Supports DEC commitment to closing trails in close proximity to the West Canada Lake Wilderness Area. While options E 1, 2 and 3 would accomplish this goal, option E-2 should be the preferred alternative. Option E-2 would still provide snowmobile access to Fall Lake, while eliminating a loop trail that would require snowmobilers to cross the lake. It is a stated goal of the Adirondack Park Snowmobile Plan to eliminate lake crossings. The elimination of the loop trail decreases interior snowmobile trail mileage in the unit by closing the portion of the loop trail leading to Oxbow Lake.

While the riding of frozen lakes by snowmobiles is legal, Department policy and OPRHP guidance suggests that snowmobile trails shall be located so as to avoid crossing bodies of water. While the majority of JRWF trails do not cross ice, the State trail segments are important links in a bigger snowmobile network. The proposed Alternative E Option 3 will provide a land based alternative. People will still have the ability to use the lakes to access the trail system.

28. On IP easements let signage be consistent with OPRHP handbook, not DEC policy.

Snowmobile mileage that is acquired through agreements such as the IP, should not count against the Wild Forest mileage cap since the land is still privately owned.

Management of snowmobile trails on IP lands will comply with the terms of the easement and the future recreation plan. DEC will be working with the town of Lake

Pleasant and snowmobile clubs concerning the snowmobile trail system in the Perkins Clearing/Speculator Tree Farm tract. Snowmobile trail mileage located on conservation easement land is not considered when determining “material increase” under the APSLMP.

Motor Vehicles/All Terrain Vehicles (ATVs)

1. The Oxbow Lake trail has been heavily damaged due to illegal ATV use. This area needs to be inventoried and plans made for restoration.
While illegal ATV use is an enforcement problem throughout the Adirondack Park, trail damage within in the JRWF has been very minor. Based upon information from the area forest ranger, no restoration is needed for the Oxbow Lake trail.
2. Incorporate a description and discussion of the two latest DEC policies on roads and ATV use.
The plan was amended to include general information about these two policies.
3. This plan does not address the needs of ATV riders and other 4-wheel drive vehicles who are unfairly excluded from accessing state lands, even on seasonal roadways, in spite of their registration fees paid and willingness to participate in discussion on this subject.
Refer to previous answer regarding DEC policies on roads and ATV use.
4. I do not see the necessity of rehabilitating the Old Military Road, given its short length. It does shorten the hikes to Pillsbury Mountain, but only by 1 mile or twenty minutes. This hardly justifies the expenditure of the department's resources. There is more than adequate parking at Sled Harbor, at the base of the mountain, and so I would much rather see the entire road barricaded to all motor vehicle use and be allowed to revert to a trail.
Sled Harbor is private land owned by IP with no easement for public parking. Any future public recreational uses on IP property will have to wait until a conservation easement is finalized between the Department and IP.

Fire Towers

1. The SLMP needs to be changed to accommodate the continued maintenance of fire towers as they are no longer used for protection of the Forest Preserve. Fire towers should not be used for education only about man-made artifacts. The best purpose would be for education about the Forest Preserve, the natural ecosystems and “forever wild”. One comment supported securing the repeater to allow public access to the cab.
As mentioned previously, the Adirondack Park Agency is responsible for revisions to the APSLMP. The Snowy and Pillsbury Mountain fire towers will be retained. See Section VI for detailed proposals.

Trails (General)

1. Several comments on the draft plan suggested the removal of the Echo Lake foot trail proposal based on the opinion that increased use will lead to litter, illegal boat storage, illegal snowmobile use, and negative impacts to area wildlife and wetlands. In a couple of cases, some people thought the trail was going to be upgraded to accommodate wheelchairs.

A couple of letters supported the Echo Lake trail.

As stated in the UMP, the trail will be maintained as a class II path and will not be designated for other recreational activities such as ATB use. It is expected to only receive light to moderate use. A minor relocation at the beginning of the trail will avoid steep slopes on the existing path. A boulder barrier will be installed to prevent illegal snowmobile use.

2. The Pillsbury Mountain trail runs straight up the mountain, a design that facilitates damaging erosion and increases the need for trail maintenance. We strongly encourage the DEC to redesign and relocate this trail to protect the resource of the area by establishing a more sustainable trail layout that includes switchbacks and moderate grades.

To limit future erosion, waterbars will be installed. Efforts will be made to relocate the last steep section of trail.

Northville - Lake Placid trail (NP trail)

1. Public comment on the NP trail relocation proposal supported a route entirely on Forest Preserve land, with concerns over potential user conflicts on shared sections of trail that are also designated for snowmobile use.

See Section VI-Fall Lake/Fall Stream for the proposal to investigate the feasibility of relocating the NP trail entirely over JRWF lands before the preferred alternative is implemented.

Canoe Carries

1. A couple of comments supported a canoe carry trail between Indian Lake and Lake Abanakee and a carry between the Jessup River and Indian Lake. One comment suggested that canoe carries could lead to transportation of invasive species.

See Section VI for detailed proposals.

Cross Country Skiing

1. A couple of comments opposed the grooming of ski trails. One comment supported the idea of allowing trail grooming through a revision to the APSLMP.

Specifications and allowed maintenance for cross country ski trails proposed in this UMP will conform to relevant APSLMP guidelines and DEC policy.

Additional New Trails

1. Several new trails were proposed by the public.

Additional new trail proposals were added to the UMP. They will be investigated during the five-year term of this UMP and considered in future revisions of the UMP or through a UMP amendment, if determined to be feasible and necessary.

Lean-tos

1. A few comments supported lean-tos on Fawn Lake, Fall Stream, and along the NP trail. One comment opposed the Fawn Lake lean-to.

The criteria used to determine suitable lean-to locations is discussed in Section IV-C-16. Fawn Lake was determined to be a suitable location and could accommodate a lean-to on the southwest shore.

Camping

1. A couple of comments opposed the designation of roadside tent sites including locations along the Hernandez Road and Perkins Clearing Road, suggesting that campgrounds are the appropriate and conforming location for this activity, not Wild Forest.

Existing camping and day use related activity already occurs at these locations. Site designation will space out this use to comply with APSLMP guidelines and provide a valuable recreational opportunity for people less skilled in backcountry camping.

All Terrain Bicycling (ATB)

1. There was mix of opinions regarding mountain bike use, with general support for posting trails as open or closed for bikes.

The APSLMP allows all terrain bicycles in units classified as Wild Forest.

Invasive Plants

1. The paragraph on invasive plants is adequate for terrestrial plants, but it does not mention aquatic and wetland species, which are the most troublesome. Boat and trailer hygiene should be enabled by having high-powered hose systems available at all public launches, and the thorough cleaning should be actively enforced.

Aquatic species were mentioned in the draft plan. According to the Adirondack Park Invasive Plant Program (APIPP), there are no known occurrences of invasive aquatic plants within the JRWF. Individuals aware of any such infestations should report them to DEC and/or the APIPP.

2. The section on invasive plants should be updated based on the latest findings of the Adirondack Park Invasive Plant Program.

The information in the UMP was developed in cooperation with staff from the APIPP and has been revised. The location of additional infestations on state lands adjacent to JRWF has been added to the UMP since the release of the Draft UMP for Public Review.

Other comments

1. Supports plan to survey and mark all boundary lines during the 5-year implementation. Request that more resources be devoted to this task to protect and insure the integrity of this Forest Preserve land.

See Section IV-C-2 for the referenced proposal.

2. Trail registers should have signing mandatory for the safety of users and rescuers and for DEC's efficiency and planning purposes, as well as for people who want to avoid motorized vehicles or hunters while they hike in the forest.

Mandatory registration is not considered necessary. New trail registers will be installed at several locations. See Section IV-C-23 for the referenced proposals.

International Paper (IP) Lands

1. The UMP mentions that regulations for the IP lands subject to acquisition for recreation rights will be based on an approved plan for that area, but none has been proposed that I'm aware of. DEC should take a position that current use should prevail as the standard until such a plan is defined.

Any future public recreational uses on IP property will have to wait until a conservation easement is finalized between the Department and IP.

2. DEC should allocate resources towards Comprehensive Plans for Hiking, Non-Motorized Boating, and Cross-Country Skiing in the Adirondack Park.

It is appropriate for this issue to be discussed at a level above individual Unit Management Planning. UMP's are written to be compliant with the provisions in the SLMP which provide guidance re: the appropriateness of these activities in classified lands.

Wildlife

1. Several general comments were received concerning the presence or absence of specific wildlife species.

The plan was revised, where necessary.

2. Could the latest on Chronic Wasting Disease be added?

General information on Chronic Wasting Disease was added.

3. The connection between biology and management is superficial, in comparison with the kinds of analyses that could be done. In contrast, the sections covering game management are detailed, suggesting that the position of DEC is that "non-game" management will take care of itself. Reference is made to the recently completed New York gap analysis, which mapped habitat statewide, but not much is made of it.

The Department has completed, and is currently conducting, several survey efforts focused entirely, or mostly on non-game species. For example, the Department has led efforts to survey breeding birds, amphibians, and reptiles through several statewide atlas efforts (for example the Breeding Bird Atlas, 1980-1985 and 2000-2005 and the Amphibian and Reptile Atlas Project, 1990-1999). The Department is currently working with SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry on techniques to analyze the two Breeding Bird atlases for making inferences about potential changes in bird populations. Additionally, the New York Natural Heritage Program conducts surveys for endangered, threatened, and special concern species, as well as rare and exemplary ecological communities. Lastly, the Department conducts annual monitoring and survey programs for several non-game species, including Bald Eagle, Peregrine Falcon, and Spruce Grouse (in conjunction with SUNY Potsdam). The New York Gap Analysis Project has provided useful information on the potential distribution of vertebrate species and their habitats. However, use of this data may not be appropriate on the scale of an individual Forest Preserve unit. As an alternative to using NY Gap data, the Department uses actual wildlife survey data from the atlases and surveys mentioned above to make management decisions.

4. Better wildlife surveys are needed and planning for the return of extirpated species should be improved and emboldened. It should be noted that in the general area around the JRWF, a cougar kitten and wolf were both killed in the recent past. DEC has not done nearly enough in recent years to focus on documenting the current populations of wolves, cougars, bald eagles, moose, peregrine falcon, golden eagle and Canada lynx. Challenge the statement that the lynx restoration project is "considered a failure" as public reports of lynx sightings continue to be reported to the DEC.

Currently, the Department conducts annual monitoring of bald eagles and peregrine falcons. Additionally, the Breeding Bird Atlas has provided useful data on the occurrence and distribution of many other species as well, including those that are classified as endangered, threatened, or special concern. The Department receives sighting reports of Canada lynx, wolves, and cougars each year. In most cases, these reports are investigated by a DEC staff person to ascertain details of the observation and the potential that another similar looking animal was actually observed (for example, bobcats, coyotes, and fisher). The lynx restoration project was considered a failure in terms of restoring a viable lynx population to the Adirondacks, however, the Department learned much about the complexities of restoring large mammal populations. While it is likely that transient lynx occasionally pass through the Adirondacks (lynx have very large home ranges and disperse long distances, especially in low food years), the Department has no data to suggest the existence of a resident lynx population or that breeding is occurring.

5. The background information on the natural resources is very comprehensive, though the birds are not listed phylogenetically (beginning with Common Loon), the only way the list can be useful.

The species list will be resorted by Order when the plan is revised.

6. Why are martens being trapped in the JRWF? Aren't they vanishingly rare? Native animals and birds that are spreading naturally to a new area should be protected, not killed. And there should be penalties for killing so-called "extirpated" native animals when they are killed, or at the very least information given to trappers and hunters on how to avoid killing them by accident.

Martens are not rare nor are they vanishing from the Adirondacks. While martens are secretive and rarely observed in the wild (with the exception of camp sites in the High Peaks), their population has expanded throughout much of the Adirondacks over the past several decades. Martens can be legally trapped in Wildlife Management Units 5H (location of JRWF), 5F, and 6J. Trapping in NY is highly regulated and NYSDEC closely monitors the harvesting of martens and other furbearers. Due to the inaccessibility of the Adirondacks, much of the region remains untrapped, which insures sustainable harvests over time and that animals are available to fill unoccupied habitats. This fact is one of the reasons why historically many furbearers (including marten, fisher, and otter) were able to persist in the Adirondacks while in other regions of the northeast they were at one time extirpated (or remain so today, for example marten in Vermont and much of New Hampshire).

7. Are there actually rock voles in the JRWF or just potential habitat? If any animal is not known to be present, this should be stated.

Information about the distribution of many wildlife species is incomplete and small mammals as a group are no exception. Saunders (1988) compiled a summary of Adirondack mammals and states the following regarding rock voles:

"The range is from the northeastern Minnesota to northeastern Canada and southward in the U. S. to North Carolina and Tennessee. Within this geographic area, the rock vole occurs in small populations in scattered locations. This limited distribution is a consequence of habitat preference, and to some extent, results from the life style which makes this species difficult to capture. Thus, information about distribution is

incomplete. Fewer than 300 specimens exist for the Adirondacks and these are mainly for Essex County (with one site nearby in Huntington Wildlife Forest, Hamilton County). Elevations range from 457 m (1,476 ft) at St. Hubert's to 1,478 m (4,848 ft) on Whiteface Mountain. Rock voles are also likely to occur in other locations in the Adirondack Park."

While we do not have inventory data to suggest that rock voles are present in the JRWF, we can make some reasonable assumptions on their occurrence based on locations where they have been found.

8. Although the SLMP calls for reintroduction of extirpated species when feasible, nothing is said here about trying to fulfill this requirement.

Reintroduction of extirpated species would likely not be limited to any single Forest Preserve unit. Rather, ecological and sociological factors would be considered over a larger scale to determine the feasibility of any reintroduction effort.

9. DEC mentions the "sound environment," but the DEC does not seem interested in protecting the valuable resource of natural sound. This is important not just for people, but for the wildlife that has to communicate and survive by using it. Some wildlife can get used to steady noise and moving vehicles on a highway, but in the case of backcountry, in winter, especially at night when most mammals have to do their hunting and birds are sleeping, the bouncing lights, noise, smell of snowmobiles must be terrifying to animals not subjected to them until this already stressful time. Deeryards are given some consideration (the SLMP says they should be avoided by snowmobile trails) but there are a host of other animals and birds, listed in this same document, which must be impacted by snowmobile sound, smell, speed, snow compaction, and pollution.

The impacts of loud sounds and artificial light on wildlife are difficult to measure and predict, and different species likely react differently to these stimuli. While individuals of a given species may respond behaviorally and/or physiologically to these stimuli, a population-level response is unlikely.

10. In 2005, there was an occupied loon nest on Mason Lake. You need to check the latest loon information before finalizing this document.

Yes, the banded pair raised 2 chicks on Mason Lake this year, and 1 chick last year (Nina Schoch, personal communication,)

11. There are never enough hares and grouse to keep wildlife happy, especially now that coyotes compete heavily for them with other predators, both mammal and bird. Please discourage hunters and trappers from taking them if they do not actually need them for food. Coyotes are a different matter. Though they are acting more like wolves all the time, they impact the hare and grouse populations much more than wolves used to. Where is mention of an intent to reintroduce extirpated species when feasible, as the SLMP demands?

Grouse and hares can be hunted, but not trapped. Populations of these species are not limited by hunting. Rather, these species are dependent on early successional habitats and regenerating forest; these habitats are not abundant in the Adirondacks. Moreover, hunting pressure on these species throughout the Adirondacks is light. Reintroduction of extirpated species was answered previously.

12. Do the snowmobile trails impact the deeryards where they are now?

The DEC has no data to suggest impacts or the lack of impacts of snowmobiles on deer in wintering areas, specifically in the JRWF. However, based on current research, deer use of wintering areas can be highly variable year-to-year, so documenting potential impacts would be very difficult at best. Additionally, based on a model of potential deer wintering habitat in the Adirondacks, the availability of suitable winter cover does not appear to be limiting.

13. Spruce grouse should be restored in areas where they used to be, and American martens should at least be able to expand their range unhampered by trappers.

DEC is currently collaborating with the State University of New York at Potsdam to better understand Spruce Grouse populations and their habitats in the Adirondacks. Any decision to augment the Spruce Grouse population would be based on sound science and other factors that must be considered when restoring a species to former range.

In the Adirondacks, trapping is not limiting the marten population. Martens have expanded their range in the Adirondacks over the past several decades and have done so under a highly regulated trapping season administered by DEC. Due to the inaccessibility of the Adirondacks, much of the region remains untrapped, which insures sustainable harvests over time and that animals are available to fill unoccupied habitats. This fact is one of the reasons why historically many furbearers (including marten, fisher, and otter) were able to persist in the Adirondacks while in other regions of the northeast they were at one time extirpated (or remain so today, for example martens in Vermont and much of New Hampshire).

Fisheries

1. Please, do not “encourage and promote angler use of the waters”. If people want to fish, ok, but don’t intentionally cause a further distribution of earthworms, foam buckets, discarded hooks, bobbers, and entangling fishline.

Recreational use of fish and wildlife is a recognized right of the public. One of the general duties and responsibilities of the Department as outlined in Environmental Conservation Law §11-0303 is to manage such recreational use in an ecologically sound manner. Encouraging or promoting angling does not produce ecological risks if regulations already in place are followed. For instance, possession or use of baitfish is prohibited on most trout waters to guard against introductions of undesirable and generally nonnative fish species. Some anglers are guilty of littering waterways with the materials you mention, but similar arguments can be made against hikers, campers and other recreational user groups. Littering of any sort is against DEC regulations and violators are prosecuted.

2. Teach fishermen not to spread earthworms around the north country where they are not native and can destroy the understory of native ferns and flowers.

The use of earthworms as bait is legal in New York State. Studies regarding earthworms damaging forest duff and impairing some plant species have been done in the Midwest, but staff are unaware of similar research in New York State. Regardless, earthworms are now widely distributed in the Adirondacks. Advocating that continued

use of earthworms for angling is harmful to native plants lost ecological meaning decades ago.

3. More catch and release, please.

Catch and release fishing regulations are appropriate on only a few waters where angling pressure and possible harvest is high or where there is a special need to protect brood stock waters or endangered species and strains of fish. Catch and release regulations are resented by some anglers who wish to harvest some of their catch for eating or as trophies. This resentment spurs some to disregard regulations and can actually draw more illegal use. Such persons figure the best and biggest fish must be in the catch and release waters - so there is an increase in poaching and other illegal activity. That being said, catch and release regulations are an option considered during unit management planning. There are no waters in the JRWF where catch and release regulations are needed to protect existing fisheries.

4. No non-native species should be stocked in reclaimed waters. Treat at least some lakes and ponds as ecosystems in their own right rather than fish reservoirs. Possibly some "reclaimed" ponds stocked with native fish could have no fishing allowed and only natural reproduction allowed. The repeated use of Rotenone should be avoided, because of possible unknown toxic effects. Fishing could be prohibited in at least some re-claimed lakes and ponds in the interest of fish communities.

The Department does not consider lakes or ponds as strictly fish reservoirs. As this comment implies, lakes and ponds are important ecological systems. However, fishing per se does not endanger the integrity of pond or lake ecosystems. The Department uses closed seasons, minimum length limits, and bag limits to prevent over-fishing. Angler use of fishery resources is a legitimate and ecologically compatible activity, and when properly regulated will not negatively impact fish communities. The effects of reclamation with rotenone have been extensively studied. Identifiable effects are short term and not cumulative. No reclamations are anticipated during the 5 year planning period. Many of the smaller waterbodies within the unit are managed for the intrinsic value of their existing aquatic communities and are neither stocked, reclaimed or otherwise managed for angling.

3. Urge that the DEC develop comprehensive public education efforts to control use of bait fish by banning use of all "live" bait to ensure that reclaimed waters are not contaminated again.

We agree. The use of baitfish is discussed in this UMP. Moreover, the use and possession of fish for use as bait is prohibited in selected waters within the unit in an effort to prevent the introduction of unwanted fish species. Signs to this effect are posted and Bureau of Fisheries staff do periodic checks to make sure the signs are maintained. We also post educational signs at some locations about baitfish and their potential consequences for Adirondack lakes and ponds. The Freshwater Fishing Regulations Guide discusses the use and possession of baitfish and the potential negative consequences of baitfish introductions. In addition, an article in the Department's magazine "The Conservationist" discussed the issue. However, additional education about this issue is a desirable goal. This opportunity will be explored.

4. Road salt DOES have impacts on many species, including humans. Polluted wells, invasive species which thrive in salty ditches, damaged infrastructure and cars, and damage to native invertebrates should not be ignored just because adult fish may not be impacted. Sand is a problem for trout but there are many techniques that could be used to lessen road salt and sand use, and DEC should be active in researching the best alternatives in co-operation with DOT. And the Salt Institute should not be funding the study!

Region 5 Natural Resources staff are part of an advisory team that developed a comprehensive study of road salt impacts on the Cascade Lakes along Route 73 between Lake Placid and Keene in Essex County. The NYS Dept. of Transportation is funding this study at a cost of about \$175,000. Clarkson University has been conducting the research utilizing three master's level graduate students and several professors. Final reports are expected in 2006 and it is expected the results will be applicable widely in the park.

5. Oppose proposed Echo Lake foot trail. An increase in fishing and boating activity would severely impact the slim existing population of native walleye and other species of fish with the introduction of certain "feeder fish" used as bait.

Walleye are not native to the Adirondacks. The former Conservation Department introduced the species to Lake Pleasant and Sacandaga Lake in the 1920's. Most baitfish species pose no threat to the predatory walleye. However, rainbow smelt which recently established in Lake Pleasant and Sacandaga Lake do pose a threat because they may prey on newly hatched walleye fry. Since smelt are already using the outlet of Echo Lake for spawning, establishing a foot trail to the lake poses no additional threat to the walleye. Arguing against a foot trail presupposes that lake residents and their guests already fishing this public water are not capable of using undesirable "feeder fish". It is discriminatory to deny access to public lands or waters under the presumption that "new" users will cause more harm than those already fortunate enough to have private access to the same lands or waters.

Indian Lake Island Administrative Camping Area

1. The Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan (APSLMP) does not make a provision for dividing Wild Forest beyond the current classifications and into "a smaller subdivision called a special area compartment-Indian Lake Islands Special Administrative Camping Area". Creating a defacto Intensive Use Area within a designated Wild Forest represents a new classification, which is strictly illegal without undertaking the reclassification procedures set forth in the APSLMP.

The Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan allows for special management provisions within all classifications in order to control public use. The concept of a special area compartment has been used previously in other plans including the High Peaks UMP. We believe that the proposed special administrative camping area is therefore consistent with the requirements of the master plan.

2. The disregard for the SLMP's requirements in the proposal to continue the maintenance of all 35 sites plus, four additional sites, despite situations where sites are closer than 500' (or 1/10 of a mile) is outrageous and completely unacceptable! The UMP claims these sites are within an acceptable carrying capacity, yet there is no information to back this claim. The impacts to these sites are excessive and demonstrate the Department's failure to protect the wild character

of the area. This proposal condones continued abuse, and blatantly disregards the separation requirements of the SLMP.

We believe the existing and proposed campsites on Indian Lake are adequately separated to meet the requirements in the APSLMP. Campers have been surveyed annually on various aspects of their camping experience. Based on this information we believe most visitors would agree that the wild character of the area has been maintained and that the separation between sites provides an adequate buffer. Furthermore, the plan includes specific actions to rehabilitate campsites as necessary and control use through more stringent regulations which include limiting camping to specific sites, limiting camping party size, regulating pets and enforcing quiet hours.

3. Despite years of management by DEC's Campground staff, there has been tremendous damage to the natural resources from over-use and from firewood gleaning, vegetation trampling, from ditching, and from subsequent erosion. If preventing resource degradation is paramount to this UMP, then these sites should not be managed as a campground, but must be managed as Wild Forest campsites.

The impact of campers can be identified throughout the Forest Preserve, regardless of the classification. The campsites on the Indian Lake islands are part of the Jessup River Wild Forest. However, by administering these sites through the recreation program, additional resources are available for maintenance and oversight. This plan proposes \$77,000 in management actions to mitigate problems caused by camping impacts and by fluctuating water levels.

4. A stove use only regulation should also be considered as a management alternative to fire rings.
That may be proposed in the future.

5. Proposed changes for the campsites on Indian Lake are unnecessary and illogical. The lake should be enjoyed by campers with sites close to the water. Unsupervised "wilderness sites" away from the lake will have a detrimental effect on the area.

The proposals in the plan related to the campsites on Indian Lake and are intended to help protect the shoreline from erosion, preserve the wild forest character of area, and comply with the requirements of the APSLMP.

6. Reclassify the campsites as Intensive Use and continue their maintenance and administration as usual.

This option was discussed in the plan under alternatives considered. The management actions selected were determined to be the best alternatives.

Citizen's Advisory Committee and Reports

MEMBER**

Cory Orne*
Philip Currier*
Charles Adams*
A. F. Juckett
Fred Belfance*
Sara Osborne*
Neil McGovern
Stephen Gardner*
John Monthony*
Floyd Abrams
James O'Rourke
John Sherman
John Knox
Frank Wagoner
Dean Lane
Ernest Lorenzen
Wayne Hammer
Dave Newhouse
Neil Woodworth
Erwin Miller
(Dennis Conroy, Alternate)

AFFILIATION

Private Campground Owner
Lewey Lake Camper
Moffitt Beach Camper
Sacandaga Lake Camp Owner's Association
Youth Camp Director
Village of Speculator/Chamber of Commerce
Local Restaurateur
Adjacent Landowner
Town Board - Indian Lake
Town Board - Arietta
Town Board - Lake Pleasant
Adirondack Conservation Council
Adirondack Conservation Council
Forest Ranger, Retired
Irondequoit Club Manager
Hamilton County Planning Board
Indian Lake Camp Owner's Association
Association for the Protection of the ADK's.
Adirondack Mountain Club
Upper Hudson Environmental Action Committee

* Indicates member of the campground sub-committee.

SUMMARY:

Letters were sent in 1982 to various organizations and agencies informing them that an advisory committee was being formed for the Jessup River Wild Forest Area. Individuals were nominated and the first meeting was held on April 27, 1983. The Committee was divided into two subcommittees to separate the wild forest from the campground UMP's. After a series of meetings and field trips, recommendations were drafted and submitted to the DEC.

TRAILS SUB-COMMITTEE MEETING
JESSUP RIVER WILD FOREST AREA

July 27, 1983

Present: F. Wilsey Wagoner, Dennis Controy, Bill Abrams, Dick Catlin, E. H. Miller

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. General - The Jessup River Wild Forest area consists of several widely separated land parcels and all are reasonably accessible from the highways. Existing trails provide good access to the interior of the parcels but the utilization of certain snowmobile trails will greatly increase the mileage of desirable trails. DEC is not currently providing the necessary trail maintenance of existing trails. The Fawn Lake-

Appendix 12 - CAC Recommendations

Piseco area has excellent potentials for hiking and cross country skiing and should be promoted to increase its use with resulting economic benefits.

2. Existing State Marked Hiking Trails

- A. Northville-Lake Placid - Proceeds along the western edge of the Wild Forest Area.
 - 1. Trail location OK
 - 2. Needs trail maintenance
 - 3. Was a horse and wagon road
 - 4. Trail head parking on private land. This should be resolved with an easement or purchase.
 - 5. Bridges - Fall Stream - Two logs; bridge could be allowed to deteriorate.
 - 6. Fall Stream Campsites - used by hikers; may need to have designated campsites.
 - 7. Three Mile Rock Campsite - used by hunters; condition needs to be checked.
- B. Snowy Mountain- proceeds along south edge of the wild forest area 6 miles south of Indian lake Village.
 - 1. Trail head parking OK
 - 2. Trail location is OK except for last 1/2 mile where some relocation should be studied; needs switch backs
 - 3. Needs trail maintenance; safety problem with telephone line
 - 4. Fire tower should be retained as it helps to provide an excellent view.
 - 5. Cabin at top needs to be removed or repaired; needs a register
 - 6. Heavily used, important trail; no camping problems
- C. Baldface Mountain - east side Indian Lake - committee needs to visit

3. State Marked Snowmobile Trails - recommended to be marked as hiking trails

- A. Sacandaga-Piseco Trail - a beautiful hike via Fawn Lake, Willis Vly, Fall Stream, Milligan Vly to Airport - about 9 miles
 - 1. Parking OK but needs registration booth; may need to be enlarged
 - 2. Much of the trail was an old truck road
 - 3. Fawn Lake provides excellent campsites but needs to have "designated" sites (some litter and illegal camping)
 - 4. Bridges will require maintenance but normal repairs should be done for snowmobiles
- B. Piseco-Perkins Clearing - Utilizes trail 3A to Willis Vly intersection and then proceeds north on an existing snowmobile trail to Perkins Clearing
 - 1. Parking and trail head register needs to be clarified as a part of change in Perkins Clearing gate
 - 2. Campsite possible at Mud Pond deer camp site; needs to be designated
 - 3. Jessup River bridge must be maintained - expect I.P. to do this
 - 4. Agreement needed with I.P. to allow trail to be marked

4. Existing Trails To Be Marked

- A. Potash Mt. Loop Trail - starts 3/4 mile above Willis junction; could be marked at least to gravel road

5. Existing Trails Not To Be Marked

- A. Panther Pond/Indian Clearing - trail exists to Panther Pond. Trails committee will hike area and determine feasibility of going thru to Indian Clearing. Possible use of snowmobile trail.

Note: Additional trails will be added; details will be collected as a part of inventory

6. Campsite Problems on Highways - at the present time, there are several locations where facilities are lacking for car camping is damaging the resource. Specific checks and recommendations are required.

A few sites are: Mason Lake, Jessup River Bridge, Hatchery Brook (Whiskey Brook)

7. Access to Wild Forest Lands in the Squaw Brook area needs to be reviewed. Private property along highway prevents easy access.

E. H. Miller

TRAILS SUB-COMMITTEE MEETING
JESSUP RIVER WILD FOREST AREA

Sept. 19, 1983

PRESENT: Wilsey Wagoner, Dennis Controy, Bill Abrams, Dick Purdue, E. Miller, Doug Wells

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Minutes of the July 27 meeting were reviewed and accepted, except page 4, Potash Mt. Loop Trail could be marked at least to gravel road.

2. Existing Trails - not to be formal State trails

A. Watch Hill - off "old" Route 30 above Timberlock

1. Great view of Indian Lake
2. Good existing trail with markers (tin discs)
3. Needs signs on Route 30 and trail head
4. Parking OK
5. Maintained by local people

B. Squaw Valley - off Route 30 above Sabael

1. Starts on private property owned by "Hayes" and needs easement
2. Used as snowmobile trail
3. Most of trail is old road
4. Provides access to huge tract of F & P lands
5. Great access potential - if F&P lands are purchased
6. Needs trail head markers, parking marking, etc.

C. Burgess Mountain - off Route 28 west of Indian Lake

1. Located on F&P lands
2. Outstanding view - 3 ½ m. trail
3. Has poor trail party way - needs maintenance
4. Not marked and no trail head
5. Needs State easement
6. Potential for circular trail

D. Mason Lake - to "Camp 22"

1. Starts at Mason Lake
2. No regular trail head
3. Would provide good connection to Camp 22
4. Needs proper maintenance and marking
5. Has steep climb
6. Ends up in wilderness area ??

E. Crotched Pond

1. Note: In wilderness area (Siamese Ponds) but important that existing trail from Indian Lake be improved if pond is to be stocked. Needs trail head marker and trail markers.

2. New Trails

A. Porter Mountain - off Route 30

1. Access would be from Squaw Valley Trail
2. Great potential as a local use trail and good view of Indian Lake
3. Needs development and could be done by local people with DEC direction.

3. Existing State Trails

A. Sucker Brook Trails

1. Originates at Lewey Lake Campsite
2. Goes onto Wilderness - out of our area
3. Important local trail that needs trail head signs on Route 30, etc.

B. Pillsbury Lake Trail

Appendix 12 - CAC Recommendations

1. Needs new trail head, sign-in, etc.

4. Cross Country Ski Trails

A. General - all good hiking trails that are not too steep should be considered. Snowmobile trails that are not major trunk trails should be considered. Some special trails are needed.

B. Perkins Clearing to Pillsbury Lake - should be considered as a major access to total area - needs markers

C. New Trails

1. Otter Lake Loop - add on the connection from Whitney Lake area to Otter Lake and back to Sled Harbor on IP gravel road via Carpenter Hill. Needs trail work from Whitney to Otter.

2. Fawn Lake Trail - use old trail around back side of Fish Mountain; continue on S.W. to Big Bat on Oxbow Lake (2 ½ m.)

3. Echo Lake to Fawn Lake - use existing trail to Perry's Clearing; needs new trail between Willis Vly and Mossy Vly to snowmobile trail near Willis Vly. Return on snowmobile trail to Vly Lake Road; then cross Fall Stream and return to Perry Clearing

D. Existing Ski Trail

Airport trail is a good trail and should be maintained; now marked and 6 m. long; access from airport is OK; trail head should be marked ??

5. Mason Lake Public Camping

The committee believes this area should be controlled better and specific recommendations have been discussed and will be reported by Dennis Conroy. They include: designated sites; no camping; boat launching; barriers; camping by permit only; good signs; garbage collection, privies; posted rules and regulations.

Similar controls should be used on any area having heavy public camping.

6. General Comments

The committee recommends the preparation of simple maps that illustrate the location of both hiking and ski trails. Some limited trail info should also be provided.

The problem of improving trails, making new trails and maintaining trails should be done by DEC to the extent possible. However, local governments should consider funding such an effort as it will increase tourist business. Also, local hiking people should band together to provide trails improvements under DEC direction.

E. H. Miller

TRAIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM - Jessup River 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", 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". 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", 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.

Appendix 13 - Trail Classification

Mountain Bike Trails (according to International Mountain Biking Standards)	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 % Blowdown removal(annual) Trail brushing
---	---	---	------	----------	---

TRAIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM - Jessup River Wild Forest

CLASS	MARKING	TREAD	BARRIERS	USE LEVEL	ACCEPTABLE MAINTENANCE
Snowmobile Trails- Class A	Marked high	Groomed(widht h-8 feet, 12 feet on corners)	None	Moderate to High	Blowdown removal(annual) Trail brushing Erosion control structures(Box culverts,etc.) Trail Hardening(corduroy) Bridges Trail Rehabilitation
Snowmobile Trails- Class B	Marked high	Groomed(widht h- 8 feet)	None	Low, varies by location	Blowdown removal(annual) Trail brushing Erosion control structures(Box culverts,etc.) Trail Hardening(corduroy) Bridges Trail Rehabilitation
Snowmobile Trails- Local	Marked high		None	Variable	

MOUNTAIN BIKE TRAIL STANDARDS AND GENERAL GUIDELINES

According to the International Mountain Biking Association

- Look for and identify control points (i.e wetlands, rock outcrops, scenic vistas).
- Avoid sensitive areas; wetlands and wherever water collects.
- Keep trails below 2,000 ft.
- Use existing roadways where possible that do not exceed grades of 10%.
- Clear new trails to a maximum width of four feet to establish a single track route.
- Keep tread width less than 18" along a rolling grade.
- Texture the tread- this is the act of placing natural features, such small rocks, logs in the trail to help control speed.
- Remove vegetation at the root level - not at ground level
- Keep routes close to the contour and avoid fall lines where water is likely to flow downhill.
- On side slopes, following the contour, cut full benches to construct the tread. Outsloping in this manner helps to remove water from the trail. Vegetate backslopes.
- Build flow into the trail with open and flowing designs with broad sweeping turns.
- Streams should be crossed at ninety-degree angles preferably across rock or gravel.
- Bridges may be used where steep banks prevent normal stream crossings. The latter may require an APA Wetlands Permit.
- Do not construct skid berms or extensive banked turns that may accelerate erosion
- Avoid acute, sharp angle turns.
- Plan trails for beginners to intermediate levels of riders
- Maintain an overall grade of 10% or less.
- Allow short changes in grade to avoid obstacles
- Design grade dips to break up long, straight linear sections, and to help divert runoff from the tread
- Monitor and inspect all trails semi-annually. Address water problems immediately.

New York Land Cover - Forest/Woodland Classification and Type Descriptions

Land Cover Type: Spruce-fir

Type name: Spruce-fir flats

Dominant species: red spruce, black spruce, balsam fir

Associated species: yellow birch, black cherry, red maple, eastern hemlock

Site factors: moist soils of low flats, frequently near swamps, lakes or streams

Distribution: Adirondacks

Land Cover Type: Evergreen wetland

Type name: Evergreen wetland

Dominant species: red spruce, balsam fir, black spruce, white spruce or pitch pine with highbush-blueberry

Associated species: green alder, mountain ash (in spruce-fir swamps), and gray birch, red maple (in pitch pine-blueberry peat swamps)

Site factors: gentle slopes along drainage basins or shallow depressions in poorly drained soils

Distribution: statewide

Land Cover Type: Sugar maple-mesic

Type name: Sugar maple-mesic forest

Dominant species: sugar maple, American beech, basswood, white ash, yellow birch

Associated species: bitternut-hickory, tulip tree, hop-hornbeam, American elm

Site factors: middle to lower elevation concave slopes with north or east aspects

Distribution: statewide

Land Cover Type: Evergreen northern hardwood

Type name: Pine-successional northern hardwood

Dominant species: white pine, red pine, red maple, paper birch, black cherry, white ash, green ash, gray birch

Associated species: sugar maple, quaking aspen, striped maple, big-tooth aspen, red oak

Site factors: gentle slopes and flats. This type also includes some pine plantations that have a large component of hardwood trees.

Distribution: statewide

Type name: Hemlock-northern hardwood

Dominant species: eastern hemlock, American beech, red maple, yellow birch, sugar maple

Associated species: black cherry, white pine, red oak, black birch, striped maple

Site factors: slopes of ravines and margins of lakes and swamps

Distribution: statewide

Type name: Spruce-northern hardwood

Dominant species: red spruce, sugar maple, American beech, yellow birch, red maple

Associated species: balsam fir, mountain maple, hobblebush, American yew

Site factors: lower mountain slopes and flats, usually on glacial till

Distribution: Adirondacks (common), Tug Hill, and Catskill ecozones

Policy Statement

Preservation of Mountain tops within the Adirondack and Catskill Parks and under the jurisdiction of the Department of Environmental Conservation.

Background

The responsibility for the care, custody and control of the lands now owned or hereafter acquired by the State and which constitute the Forest Preserve rests with the Department of Environmental Conservation. The Division of Lands and Forests is the program unit within the Department which administers that responsibility.

The construction and maintenance of some communications and other mountaintop sited facilities or towers are necessary for the Department and other governmental agencies to carry out the duties and functions of protecting the Forest Preserve and insuring public safety.

Many suitable and desirable sites for communications and other purposes such as the construction and maintenance of transmission and relay towers with necessary appurtenances are located on mountain tops within the Forest Preserve in the Adirondack and Catskill Parks. Several of these sites are now being utilized by the Department for the operation of the Fire Control, Law Enforcement, Flood Control and Fish and Wildlife radio systems. Some sites are shared and utilized by county mutual aid radio networks and other municipal and state communications systems. However, it is also desirable to preserve mountain tops in a natural condition unencumbered by manmade facilities.

The Forest Preserve is protected by Article XIV of the New York State Constitution which mandates that these lands "shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold or exchanged or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed".

Statutory authority to erect and maintain communication facilities and to grant temporary revocable permits for such purposes to other governmental agencies is given to the Department of Environmental Conservation through Section 3-0301 (1.) (3.) Of the Environmental Conservation Law, which charges the Department with the care, custody and control of the Forest Preserve; Section 9-0105 (15.) which empowers the Department to make rules and regulations and issue permits for the temporary use of the Forest Preserve and Section 9-0303 (2.) which provides that no building shall be erected, used or maintained upon State lands except under permits from the Department.

While the Department recognizes the need for effective communications structures and facilities to serve the needs of the people of the State, it also recognizes that the presence of these and other facilities on the mountaintops within the Adirondack and Catskill Parks degrades the aesthetic qualities which are important and integral parts of the Parks. Further, the Adirondack Park Agency, in recognition that the hills and mountaintops of the Adirondack park are among the region's most distinctive and previous resources, and that consolidation of towers and tower facilities with existing towers and tower facilities will result in materially less cumulative environmental impact, adopted as policy that new communication towers and other tower facilities by consolidated with existing towers.

In order to prevent further degradation of these aesthetic qualities and to allow for continuation of the present communications systems and for the improvement and expansion of these system as future needs may dictate, the following policy is adopted.

Policy

1. No mountaintop under the jurisdiction of the Department of Environmental Conservation within the Adirondack and Catskill Parks which does not have existing structures, towers or other facilities may be used as a site for structures, towers or other facilities for communications or any other purpose.

2. On mountaintops under the jurisdiction of the Department of Environmental Conservation within the Adirondack and Catskill Parks where structures, towers, or other facilities presently exist and have appurtenant service routes, new facilities may be added if: (a) Such new facilities are consolidated with existing structures, towers or other facilities and (b) Such new facilities, in the case of governmental agencies other than the Department, area permitted in accordance with a temporary revocable permit as required by Section 9-0105 (15.) as noted above.

3. Existing structures, towers and other facilities located on such mountaintops will be evaluated on a periodic basis to determine if they continue to serve a departmental purpose or function. If it is determined that such structures, towers and other facilities do not serve a departmental purpose or function, then they shall be proposed and schedule for removal through the unit management planning process of the Department.

4. As technology develops and it becomes feasible to consolidate communication and other electronic facilities in one structure or tower without interference, such structure and towers will be consolidated for the purpose of reducing the numbers of each at any one site or on any one mountaintop.

5. Where no electrical power is available at existing and utilized mountaintop sites, such power as needed will be provided by solar or other means of on-site generation within the provision of No. 2 above.

6. New communications facilities added at existing and utilized mountaintops sites within the provisions of No. 2 above will not interfere, electronically or other, with existing site communication systems.

ADOPT-A-NATURAL RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

This agreement is made between the **Shawn Prior**, hereinafter called the “Steward”, and the Department of Environmental Conservation of the State of New York, hereinafter called the “Department”.

WHEREAS, Section 9-0113 of the Environmental Conservation Law authorizes a stewardship program between the Commissioner and an individual, group or organization for the purpose of preserving, maintaining or enhancing a state-owned natural resource or portion thereof in accordance with the policies of the Department; and,

WHEREAS, there is need for the services and support of volunteers provided through this new stewardship opportunity to aid the preservation, maintenance and enhancement of state-owned natural resources at minimum cost to the state:

NOW, THEREFORE, it is agreed that this Stewardship Agreement for a period of 5 years from the date hereof, shall provide that the natural resource named in this agreement be preserved and maintained in its natural state or managed to enhance or restore the natural resource values it provides, involving the activities specified in this agreement and consistent with the policies of the Department.

The resources covered by this agreement consist of **the Snowy Mountain Fire Tower**, located in the town of Indian Lake, Hamilton County on forest preserve lands within the Jessup River Wild Forest.

IT IS MUTUALLY AGREED THAT :

B. Activities

Activities of the Steward permitted by this agreement are :

A.Repair and maintenance of the Snowy Mountain Fire Tower.

B.Various restoration and interpretation activities, possibly including the installation of original equipment in the fire tower cab, the development of a tower and trail brochure and a website, and staffing the tower during the summer with interpretive guides.

Individual activities by the Steward must be approved in advance by DEC and must conform with the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan, the unit management plan for the area, all pertinent laws and regulations, and Department specifications and standards.

C. Technical Services

Assistance provided by the Department shall consist of :

A.Providing guidance to assure that repair and maintenance efforts meet Department specifications and standards.

B.Supplying materials needed in repair and maintenance work to the extent that funding is available.

C.Guidance in determining the form, content, and placement of interpretive materials.

D. Responsibilities

The Steward is responsible for :

- A. Completing the activities in the manner agreed upon with the Department.
- B. Providing the identification of each volunteer, including Social Security number, in advance of the performance of activities. This information is needed to afford the participants liability and workers' compensation protection. The participant list shall be kept current and attached as part of the agreement.
- C. Complying with the Child Labor Law, as it pertains to under-aged volunteers; parent signature is required for volunteers under the age of 18 and volunteers under 16 may only participate in yard/household type work activities (no machinery) as part of an organization.
- D. Reporting to the Department annually on work accomplished and number of volunteer hours spent on activities.
- E. Discussing with the Department's contact person any problems, disagreements, questions of interpretation regarding the agreement or other concerns as soon as possible.

The Department is responsible for :

- a. Evaluating stewardship activities annually to determine their merit for continuation.
- b. Discussing with the Steward's contact person any problems, disagreements, questions of interpretation regarding the agreement or other concerns as soon as possible.

E. Contacts

- A. The contact person for the Steward is Shawn Prior, whose address and telephone number are: 26 Lake Street, Cooperstown, NY 13326, 607/544-1090.
- B. The contact person for the Department is Richard Fenton, Supervising Forester, whose address and telephone number are: NYSDEC, 701 S. Main Street, P.O. Box 1316, Northville, NY 12134, 518/863-4545, ext. 3002. E-mail: rtfenton@gw.dec.state.ny.us.

F. Recognition

The Department shall provide recognition of the stewardship activities by appropriate signage on or near the adopted natural resource and may provide recognition by such other measures as it may determine appropriate.

G. Land Use

Nothing contained herein shall prevent or hinder the Department from carrying out its regular activities on, nor alter or change the traditional access to and public use of the lands covered by this agreement.

H. Agreement and Renewal

This agreement may be modified in scope or altered in any other manner, upon mutual agreement by the Department and the Steward. The Steward shall have the option of renewing the agreement

with the approval of the Department and subject to the continuation by the Department of the Adopt-A-Natural-Resource Stewardship program.

I. Termination

The Department may terminate this agreement and remove signs upon thirty (30) days written notice, if in its sole judgment it finds and determines that the Steward or anyone working thereunder are not meeting the terms and conditions of this agreement. The Steward shall provide the Department thirty (30) days written notice prior to terminating this agreement.

J. Liability Protection

As volunteers, participants in the program are accorded the same liability and workers' compensation protection as salaried state employees, provided they are acting within the scope of the agreement.

K. Special Conditions

Special conditions of this agreement are :

A. At least two weeks before each work project, the steward will provide the Department contact person information about the location and type of work to be performed and the names of those who will be doing the work. The steward will notify the Department contact person within 48 hours of completing the work.

B. No individual work project may be undertaken until after the Department contact person has given approval.

C. No trail interpretation signs, markers or structures may be installed unless the development of an interpretive trail is contained in the approved unit management plan for the Jessup River Wild Forest.

D. At least one member of all groups performing work authorized by this agreement will carry a copy of the agreement and make it available for inspection by Department staff.

E. The steward will insure that all volunteers performing any of the activities authorized by this agreement are aware of all its requirements and limitations and that such requirements and limitations are adhered to.

F. The steward will insure that no one performing the activities authorized by this agreement will interfere with legal public recreational use of state lands, improvements, and structures.

G. The steward may install only official Department signs and trail markers, or other signs and markers whose wording, color, size, and placement have been approved by the Department.

H. No standing trees 3" in diameter or larger at breast height may be cut.

I. Motor vehicles may not be used in trail maintenance activities.

Appendix 17 - Rare Communities and Species

Rare Communities and Species Documented by the Natural Heritage Program - Point Data

Quality of Occurrence	Quad Map	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Most Recent Observation
<u>Communities</u> - Floodplain Forest (G5, S1, unprotected, EO rank-F) - First observed 1968, Last observed -1997						
<u>Vascular Plants</u>						
H	Lewey Mountain	<i>Galium kamtschaticum</i>	Northern wild licorice	G5	S1	1964
<u>Birds</u>						
H	Indian Lake	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	peregrine falcon	G4	S3B, SZN	No Date: Extant
E	Page Mountain	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Great blue heron rookery		P	1978

Rare Communities and Species Documented by the Natural Heritage Program - Region Data

Quality of Occurrence	Quad Map	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Most Recent Observation
<u>Communities</u> - Cliff Community (G5, S4, unprotected, EO rank-AB) - First observed 1957, Last observed -1989						
Beech-Maple Mesic Forest (G4, S4, unprotected, EO rank-A) First observed 1957, 1968						
Hemlock-Hardwood Swamp - (G4-G5, S4, unprotected, EO rank-B)- First observed 1996						
Riverside Ice Meadow (G2-G3, S1, EO rank-AB) - Last observed -1998						
Spruce-Fir Swamp (G3-G4, S4, unprotected, non-exemplary, EO rank-B)						
Red Maple-Hardwood Swamp (G5, S4, unprotected, non-exemplary, EO rank-F)						
<u>Vascular Plants</u>						
H	Wells	<i>Carex backii</i>	Rocky Mountain Sedge	G4	S2	1869
H	Rock Lake	<i>Carex haydenii</i>	cloud sedge	G5	S1	1927
H	Wells	<i>Carex cryptolepis</i>	Northeastern Sedge	G4	S2,S3	1920

Source: New York Natural Heritage Program Database -Young (2001) and Regan (2001)

Technical Reference: Mitchell and Tucker (1997)

Quality of Occurrence:

A =	excellent	F =	failed to find based on a limited search
B =	good	X =	extirpated
C =	marginal	H =	historical with no recent information
D =	poor	? =	unknown
E =	extant with insufficient Information to rank A-D	I =	introduced