

**Acronyms**

AANR	Adopt A Natural Resource
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ADAAG	American with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines
ANC	Acid Neutralizing Capacity
ALSC	Adirondack Lakes Survey Corp.
APA	Adirondack Park Agency
APIPP	Adirondack Park Invasive Plant Program
APSLMP	Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan
ASRC	Atmospheric Science Research Center
BMPs	Best Management Practices
DEC	Department of Environmental Conservation
DFWMR	Division Fish & Wildlife, Marine Resources
ECL	Environmental Conservation Law
ECO	Environmental Conservation Officer
EQBA	Environmental Quality Bond Act
HRRA	Hudson River Recreation Area
HRMA	Hudson River Special Management Area
IMBA	International Mountain Bike Association
LAC	Limits of Acceptable Change
LGWF	Lake George Wild Forest
NiMo	Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
NYNHP	New York Natural Heritage Program
NYCRR	New York Code of Rules and Regulations
NYS	New York State
ORDA	Olympic Regional Development Authority
OSP	Open Space Plan
SEQRA	State Environmental Quality Review Act
SH	State Highway
SRDUA	Shelving Rock Day Use Area
SRSMA	Shelving Rock Special Management Area
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UMP	Unit Management Plan

**Bibliography and References**

- Adirondack Council. 1988. *Twenty/Twenty: Fulfilling the Promise of the Adirondack Park (Vol. I Biological Diversity)*. Adirondack Council: Elizabethtown, NY.
- Adirondack Park Agency. 2001. *Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan*. Adirondack Park Agency: Ray Brook, NY.  
([http://www.northnet.org/adirondackparkagency/apa\\_pdf/slmp/slmppdf2001.pdf](http://www.northnet.org/adirondackparkagency/apa_pdf/slmp/slmppdf2001.pdf))
- Adirondack Park Agency and Department of Environmental Conservation 1998. *Memorandum of Understanding*. 1985 and subsequent 1995 and 1998 amendments, Ray Brook, NY.
- Andrle, R.F., and J.R. Carroll. 1988. *The Atlas of Breeding Birds in New York State*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca.
- Arthur Carhart National Wilderness Training Center. 1999. *Wilderness Planning Training Module*, Missoula, MT. (<http://carhart.wilderness.net/manual/aware/aware.pdf>)
- Atwood, J.L., C.C. Rimmer, K.P. McFarland, S.H. Tsai, and L.R. Nagy. 1996. *Distribution of Bicknell's Thrush in New England and New York*. *Wilson Bulletin* 108:650-662.
- Bennis, John J. 1998 *A History of the Town of Edinburg*. Edinburg Historical Society, Edinburg, New York
- Bent, A.C. 1940. *Life Histories of North American Cuckoos, Goatsuckers, Hummingbirds, and their Allies*. Dover Publications, Inc. New York.
- Bishop, Sherman C. 1941. *The Salamanders of New York*. New York State Museum Bulletin 324:1-365.
- Brown, W.S. 1993. *Biology, Status, and Management of the Timber Rattlesnake (Crotalus horridus): A guide to Conservation*. Herpetological Circular No. 22. Society for Study of Amphibians and Reptiles.
- Brown, W.S. 2000. *The Timber Rattlesnake: Its Natural History and Conservation*. Department of Biology, Skidmore College.
- Bull, J. 1974. *Birds of New York State*. Comstock Publishing Associates, Ithaca.

- Burt, William H. and R.P. Grossenheider. 1980. *A Field Guide to the Mammals: North America North of Mexico, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition*. Houghton Mifflin Company. Boston, Mass and New York, NY.
- Cassirer, E.F. , D.J. Freedy, and E.D. Ables. 1992. *Elk responses to disturbance by cross-country skiers in Yellowstone National Park*. Wildlife Society Bulletin 20:375-381.
- Civilian Conservation Corp. Alumni Website. CCC History (n.d.) Retrieved March 31, 2006 from: <http://www.cccalumni.org/about.html>
- Conant, R. and J.T. Collins. 1998. *A Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians, Eastern and Central North America*. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.
- DeGraaf, R.M. and D.D. Rudis. 1983. *Amphibians and Reptiles of New England*. The University of Massachusetts Press, Amherst.
- DeGraaf, R.M. and D.D. Rudis. 1986. *New England Wildlife: Habitat, Natural History, and Distribution*. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. General Technical Report NE-108.
- Donaldson, Alfred L. 1977 *A History of the Adirondacks*. Reprint. Harbor Hill Books, Harrison, New York.
- Driscoll, C.T. et.al. 2001. *Acidic Deposition in the Northeastern United States: Sources and Inputs, Ecosystem Effects, and Management Strategies*. *BioScience* 51:3, p. 180-198.
- Driscoll, C.T., K.M. Driscoll, MJ Mitchell and DJ Raynal. 2002. *Effects of acidic deposition on forest and aquatic ecosystems in New York State*. *Environmental Pollution*.
- Driscoll, C.T., K.M. Driscoll, K.M.Roy and M.J.Mitchell *Chemical Response of Lakes in the Adirondack Region of New York to Declines in Acidic Deposition*. *Journal of Environmental Science & Technology*. 2003, Volume 37, Pages 2036-2042.
- Edinger, Gregory J., D. J. Evans, S. Gebauer, T.G. Howard, D.M. Hunt, and A.M. Olivero. 2002. Draft - *Ecological Communities of New York State, 2nd Edition: A revised and expanded edition of Carol Reschke's Ecological Communities of New York State*. New York Natural Heritage Program, N.Y.S. Department of Environmental Conservation, Albany, NY

- Erlich, P. R., D.S. Dobkin, and D. Wheye. 1988. *The Birder's Handbook: a field guide to the natural history of North American birds*. Simon and Schuster, Inc., New York.
- Freddy, D.J., W.M. Bronaugh, and M.C. Fowler. 1986. *Responses of mule deer to disturbance by persons afoot and snowmobiles*. Wildlife Society Bulletin 14:63-68.
- Funk, Robert E. *Recent Contributions to Hudson Valley Prehistory*. Memoir 22, New York State Museum, Albany, New York.
- George, C.J. 1980. *The fishes of the Adirondack Park*. NYSDEC Publications. 93 pp.
- Hammitt, W.E. and D.N. Cole, 1987. *Wildland Recreation: Ecology and Management*. John Wiley and Sons: NY, NY.
- Hendee, J.C. and C.P. Dawson, 2001. *Wilderness Management: Stewardship and Protection of Resources and Values (3rd edition)*. Fulcrum Publishing, Golden, CO.
- Harding, J.H. 1997. *Amphibians and Reptiles of the Great Lakes Region*. The University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor.
- Healy, W.R. 1974. *Population consequences of alternative life histories in Notophthalmus v. viridescens*. Copeia 1:221-229.
- Hunter, M.L., A.J.K. Calhoun, and M. McCollough. 1999. *Maine Amphibians and Reptiles*. The University of Maine Press, Orono.
- Hurst, J.E. 2004. *An evaluation of historical change in white-tailed deer winter yards in the Adirondack region of New York*. M.S. Thesis, State University of New York, College of Environmental Science and Forestry. Syracuse, NY.
- Johnsgard, P.A. 1990. *Hawks, Eagles, and Falcons of North America, Biology and Natural History*. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington DC.
- Kudish, Michael. 1996. *Railroads of the Adirondacks*. Purple Mountain Press, Fleishmanns, New York.

- Lawrence, G.B., B. Momen, and K.M Roy (submitted Sept 2002) *Trends in Acid-Neutralizing Capacity and pH in Adirondack Streams of New York*, From 1991-2001. Journal of Environmental Quality.
- Leonbruno, Frank. *The Saga of the CCC* Partial document obtained March 30, 2006.
- Maher, F. 1884. *Memoranda relating to Adirondack fishes with descriptions of new species from research made in 1892*. Appendix E. New York State Land Survey p113-182
- Mautz, W.W. 1978. *Sledding on a bushy hillside: the fat cycle in deer*. Wildlife Society Bulletin 6:88-90.
- New York State Department of Environmental Conservation 1932. *A biological survey of the Lake Champlain Watershed*. Supplemental to twenty-second annual Report. New York State Conservation Department. J.B. Company 341 pp
- Mitchell , J.C. 1994. *The Reptiles of Virginia*. Smithsonian Institution Press. Washington.
- National Science and Technology Council Committee on Environment and Natural Resources. 1998. *National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program Biennial Report to Congress: An Integrated Assessment*. U.S. National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program, Silver Spring, MD. ([www.nnic.noaa.gov/CENR/NAPAP/NAPAP\\_96.htm](http://www.nnic.noaa.gov/CENR/NAPAP/NAPAP_96.htm)).
- New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. 1987. *Strategic Plan for Modernization of Department of Environmental Conservation Waterway Access Facilities in New York State*. Division of Fish and Wildlife and Division of Operations. Albany.
- New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. 2001. *Conserving Open Space in New York State*. Albany 423 pp.
- New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. 1992. *1990 Statewide Survey of Boating Use at Public Waterway Access Sites in New York State*. 49 pp.
- New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. 1994. *Statewide Comprehensive Recreation Plan*. 1994. Albany.

- New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. 1994. *Statewide Comprehensive Recreation Plan*. 1989. Albany.
- O'Neil, W. S. 1990 *Air Resources and Quality in the Adirondack Park Technical Report 22*. In: *The Adirondack Park in the Twenty-First Century*. Technical Reports, Volume One. The Commission on the Adirondacks in the Twenty-First Century, State of New York, Albany, NY.
- Peek, J.M. 1997. *Habitat relationships*. Pages 351-376 in Franzmann, A.W. and C.C. Schwartz (eds.) *Ecology and management of the North American moose*. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C.
- Peterson, Roger Tory. 1980. *A Field Guide to the Birds of Eastern and Central North America, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition*. Houghton Mifflin Company. Boston, Mass and New York, NY.
- Pfingston, R.A. and F.L. Downs. 1989. *Salamanders of Ohio*. College of Biological Sciences, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.
- Ratcliffe, D. 1993. *The Peregrine Falcon*. T& D Poyser, London.
- Reschke, Carol 1990. *Ecological Communities of New York State*. New York Natural Heritage Program, N.Y.S. Department of Environmental Conservation, Latham, NY
- Ritchie, William A. 1969. *The Archaeology of New York State*. Rev. Ed. The Natural History Press, Garden City, New York.
- Ritchie, William A. and Robert E. Funk. *Aboriginal Settlement Patterns in the Northeast*. Memoir 20, New York State Museum and Science Service, Albany, New York.
- Saunders, D.A. 1988. *Adirondack Mammals*. Adirondack Wildlife Program, State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse, NY.
- Severinghaus, C.W. 1953. *Springtime in New York - another angle: what goes on in our Adirondack deeryards*. New York State Conservationist 7:2-4.
- Smith, H. P. (Ed.) 1981 *History of Warren County*. Heart of the Lakes Publishing, Interlaken, New York.

- The American Chestnut Story. (n.d.) Retrieved March 16, 2006 from:  
[http://www.acf.org/Chestnut\\_history.htm](http://www.acf.org/Chestnut_history.htm) The American Chestnut Foundation Home  
page: <http://www.acf.org/default.htm>
- The Nature Conservancy, 2002. *Science and Stewardship: Timber Rattlesnake (Crotalus horridus)*<http://nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/states/newyork/lakegeorge/science/art1478.html>
- Tuttle, S.E. and D.M. Carroll. 1997. *Ecology and natural history of the wood turtle (Clemmys insculpta) in southern New Hampshire*. Chelonian Conservation and Biology 2:447-449.
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. 1995. *Soil Survey of Saratoga County, New York, Interim Report*.
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. 1989. *Soil Survey of Warren County, New York*.
- VanValkenburgh, Norman J. 1996 *The Forest Preserve of New York State in the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains: A Short History*. Purple Mountain Press, Fleishmanns, New York.
- Verme, L.J. 1965. *Swamp conifer deeryards in northern Michigan*. Journal of Forestry 523-529.

**Appendices**

- Appendix One - Mammals of the Unit
- Appendix Two - Breeding Bird Atlas
- Appendix Three - Rare, Threatened and Endangered Plant Species
- Appendix Four - Fisheries - Ponded Water Inventory and Survey Data
- Appendix Five - Trail Classification System-Lake George Wild Forest
- Appendix Six - Mountain Bike Trail Standards and General Guidelines
- Appendix Seven - Proposed Parking Lot Details
- Appendix Eight - Designated Campsite Monitoring Form
- Appendix Nine - Snowmobile Plan for the Adirondack Park
- Appendix Ten - Archeological Information
- Appendix Eleven - Project Maps, Wetland, Invasive Species Information

APPENDIX I: **Mammalian Inventory**

**MAMMALS OF THE LAKE GEORGE WILD FOREST**

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	HABITAT TYPES	PROTECTED STATUS (NYS)	NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANK
<i>Alces alces</i>	Moose	DF, MF, CF, wetlands	Game species	S1
<i>Blarina brevicauda</i>	Northern Short Tailed Shrew	All habitats	Unprotected	S5
<i>Canis latrans</i>	Coyote	All habitats	Game species	S5
<i>Castor canadensis</i>	Beaver	MF, adjacent to water	Game species	S5
<i>Clethrionomys gapperi</i>	Southern Red-Backed Vole	DF, CF, boreal forest	Unprotected	S5
<i>Condylura cristata</i>	Star-nosed Mole	DF, wetlands	Unprotected	S5
<i>Didelphis virginian</i>	Virginia Opossum	Villages, roadsides	Game species	S5
<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	Big Brown Bat	Wooded, semi-wooded area	Unprotected	S5
<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	Porcupine	DF, MF, CF	Unprotected	S5
<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	Northern Flying Squirrel	CF, MF	Unprotected	S5
<i>G. volans</i>	Southern Flying Squirrel	DF, MF	Unprotected	S5
<i>Lasioncteris noctivagans</i>	Silver-Haired Bat	Forests adj. lakes, ponds	Unprotected	S4
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	Hairy Bat	DF, MF	Unprotected	S4
<i>L. borealis</i>	Red Bat	All, forested areas	Unprotected	S5
<i>Lepus americanus</i>	Varying Hare	CF, MF, alder swamps	Game species	S5
<i>Lutra canadensis</i>	River Otter	Lakes, ponds, streams	Game species	S5
<i>Lynx rufus</i>	Bobcat	DF, MF, CF	Game species	S4
<i>Marmota monax</i>	Woodchuck	Open areas, DF, roadsides	Unprotected	S5
<i>Martes americana</i>	Marten	DF, MF, CF	Game species	S3
<i>M. pennanti</i>	Fisher	DF, MF, CF	Game species	S3
<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	Striped Skunk	Open Forests, fields, villages	Game species	S5
<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	Meadow Vole	Old fields, bogs, marshes	Unprotected	S5

APPENDIX I: MAMMALIAN INVENTORY

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	HABITAT TYPES	PROTECTED STATUS (NYS)	NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANK
<i>M. chrotorrhinus</i>	Rock Vole	Moist talus slopes	Unprotected	S4
<i>Microtus pinetorum</i>	Woodland Vole	DF, meadows	Unprotected	S5
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House Mouse	Buildings	Unprotected	SE
<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Ermine	DF, MF, CF, old fields	Game species	S5
<i>M. vison</i>	Mink	Forested wetlands	Game species	S5
<i>Mustelas frenata</i>	Long-tailed Weasel	Old fields, DF	Game species	S5
<i>Myotis leibii</i>	Small-footed Bat	Caves	Special Concern	S1
<i>M. keea</i>	Keenes Myotis Bat	Woodlands, buildings	Protected	S5
<i>M. sodalis</i>	Indiana Bat (Indiana Myotis)	Caves (winter) summer (unknown)	Endangered	S1
<i>M. lucifugus</i>	Little Brown Bat	Buildings, caves	Unprotected	S5
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	White-tailed Deer	DF, MF, CF	Game species	S5
<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	Muskrat	Marshes, rivers w/cattail	Game species	S5
<i>Parascalops breweri</i>	Hairy-tailed mole	DF	Unprotected	S5
<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	White-footed Mouse	Woodland edges, DF, CF, MF	Unprotected	S5
<i>P. maniculatus</i>	Deer Mouse	DF, CF, MF, open areas	Unprotected	S5
<i>Pipistrellus subflavus</i>	Eastern Pipistrelle	Open areas, woodland edges	Unprotected	S5
<i>Procyon lotor</i>	Raccoon	DF, MF, CF, adjacent to water	Game species	S5
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Norway Rat	Buildings	Unprotected	SE
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Gray Squirrel	Mature DF, villages, towns	Game species	S5
<i>Sorex palustris</i>	Water Shrew	High elevation, woodlands	Unprotected	S4
<i>S. dispar</i>	Longtailed or Rock Shrew	Talus slopes	Unprotected	S4
<i>S. hoyi</i>	Pygmy Shrew	Woodland edges	Unprotected	S4
<i>S. fumeus</i>	Smokey Shrew	DF, MF	Unprotected	S5
<i>S. cinereus</i>	Masked Shrew	All habitat with ground cover	Unprotected	S5

APPENDIX I: MAMMALIAN INVENTORY

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	HABITAT TYPES	PROTECTED STATUS (NYS)	NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANK
<i>Sylvigaus transitionalis</i>	New England Cottontail	Forests edges, brushy areas	Game species	S3
<i>S. floridanus</i>	Eastern Cottontail	Fields, bogs, brushy areas	Game species	S5
<i>Synaptomys cooperi</i>	Southern Bog Lemming	DF, bogs	Unprotected	S4
<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Eastern Chipmunk	DF, MF, hedgerows	Unprotected	S5
<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	Red Squirrel	CF, MF	Unprotected	S5
<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	Gray Fox	Lightly wooded, brushy areas	Game species	S5
<i>Ursus americanus</i>	Black Bear	DF, CF, MF	Game species	S5
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Red Fox	Woodland edges, DF, open areas	Game species	S5

**Habitat Keys:**

CF – Coniferous Forests

DF – Deciduous Forests

MF – Mixed Forests

Brush – Brushy areas, usually abandoned farmlands

\* Based on NYSDEC Vertebrate Abstract Data; Significant Habitat Unit, Delmar, New York

APPENDIX II: BREEDING BIRD ATLAS

APPENDIX II: **Breeding Bird Atlas**

Bird species documented in atlas blocks within, or partially within, Lake George Wild Forest (LGWF) during the New York State Breeding Bird Atlas Project, 1980-1985.

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Federal Status</b>	<b>NY Status</b>
Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	MBTA	Threatened
American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	MBTA	Protected
Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	MBTA	Protected
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	MBTA	Game Species
Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	MBTA	Game Species
Green-winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	MBTA	Game Species
American Black Duck	<i>Anas rubripes</i>	MBTA	Game Species
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	MBTA	Game Species
Ring-necked Duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>	MBTA	Game Species
Hooded Merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	MBTA	Game Species
Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	MBTA	Game Species
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	MBTA	Protected
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	MBTA	Threatened
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern
Red-shouldered Hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	MBTA	Protected
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	MBTA	Protected
Ring-necked Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Unprotected	Game Species
Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	Unprotected	Game Species
Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	Unprotected	Game Species
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	MBTA	Game Species
Virginia Rail	<i>Rallus limicola</i>	MBTA	Game Species
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	MBTA	Game Species
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>	MBTA	Protected
American Woodcock	<i>Scolopax minor</i>	MBTA	Game Species
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	Unprotected	Unprotected
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	MBTA	Protected
Black-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Eastern Screech-Owl	<i>Otus asio</i>	MBTA	Protected
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	MBTA	Protected
Barred Owl	<i>Strix varia</i>	MBTA	Protected
Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Northern Saw-whet Owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern
Whip-poor-will	<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	MBTA	Protected
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	MBTA	Protected
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	MBTA	Protected
Red-headed Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	MBTA	Protected
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	MBTA	Protected

APPENDIX II: BREEDING BIRD ATLAS

Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	MBTA	Protected
Eastern Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>	MBTA	Protected
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	MBTA	Protected
Alder Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>	MBTA	Protected
Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	MBTA	Protected
Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Eastern Phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	MBTA	Protected
Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Purple Martin	<i>Progne subis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	MBTA	Protected
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	MBTA	Protected
Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	MBTA	Protected
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	MBTA	Protected
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	MBTA	Protected
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	MBTA	Protected
Black-capped Chickadee	<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Tufted Titmouse	<i>Baeolophus bicolor</i>	MBTA	Protected
Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	MBTA	Protected
White-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>	MBTA	Protected
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	MBTA	Protected
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	MBTA	Protected
Marsh Wren	<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>	MBTA	Protected
Golden-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	MBTA	Protected
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>	MBTA	Protected
Eastern Bluebird	<i>Sialia sialis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Veery	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	MBTA	Protected
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	MBTA	Protected
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	MBTA	Protected
Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	MBTA	Protected
Brown Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	MBTA	Protected
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	MBTA	Protected
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Unprotected	Unprotected
White-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo griseus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Blue-headed Vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>	MBTA	Protected
Yellow-throated Vireo	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	MBTA	Protected
Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Philadelphia Vireo	<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Blue-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora pinus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Nashville Warbler	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>	MBTA	Protected
Northern Parula	<i>Parula americana</i>	MBTA	Protected
Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	MBTA	Protected
Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>	MBTA	Protected
Magnolia Warbler	<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>	MBTA	Protected
Black-throated Blue Warbler	<i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>	MBTA	Protected
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	MBTA	Protected
Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Dendroica virens</i>	MBTA	Protected

APPENDIX II: BREEDING BIRD ATLAS

Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Dendroica fusca</i>	MBTA	Protected
Pine Warbler	<i>Dendroica pinus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Prairie Warbler	<i>Dendroica discolor</i>	MBTA	Protected
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	MBTA	Protected
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	MBTA	Protected
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Louisiana Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus motacilla</i>	MBTA	Protected
Mourning Warbler	<i>Oporornis philadelphia</i>	MBTA	Protected
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	MBTA	Protected
Canada Warbler	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	MBTA	Protected
Northern Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	MBTA	Protected
Eastern Towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	MBTA	Protected
Field Sparrow	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	MBTA	Protected
Vesper Sparrow	<i>Poocetes gramineus</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern
Savannah Sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Grasshopper Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	MBTA	Protected
Swamp Sparrow	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	MBTA	Protected
White-throated Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	MBTA	Protected
Rusty Blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	MBTA	Protected
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	MBTA	Protected
Orchard Oriole	<i>Icterus spurius</i>	MBTA	Protected
Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	MBTA	Protected
Purple Finch	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	MBTA	Protected
House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	MBTA	Protected
White-winged Crossbill	<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>	MBTA	Protected
Pine Siskin	<i>Carduelis pinus</i>	MBTA	Protected
American Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Evening Grosbeak	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	MBTA	Protected
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Unprotected	Unprotected

Bird species documented in atlas blocks within, or partially within, Lake George Wild Forest (LGWF) during the New York State Breeding Bird Atlas Project, 2000 - 2005.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	NY Status
Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	MBTA	Threatened
Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	MBTA	Protected
American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern
Least Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	MBTA	Threatened
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	MBTA	Protected

APPENDIX II: BREEDING BIRD ATLAS

Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	MBTA	Protected
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	MBTA	Game Species
Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	MBTA	Game Species
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	MBTA	Game Species
Mallard x Am. Black Duck Hybrid	<i>Anas platyrhynchos x A. rubripes</i>	MBTA	Game Species
Ring-necked Duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>	MBTA	Game Species
Hooded Merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	MBTA	Game Species
Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	MBTA	Game Species
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	MBTA	Protected
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	MBTA-Endangered	Threatened
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern
Red-shouldered Hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	MBTA	Protected
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	MBTA	Protected
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	MBTA-Endangered	Endangered
Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	Unprotected	Game Species
Virginia Rail	<i>Rallus limicola</i>	MBTA	Game Species
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>	MBTA	Protected
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	MBTA	Game Species
American Woodcock	<i>Scolopax minor</i>	MBTA	Game Species
Ring-billed Gull	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Caspian Tern	<i>Sterna caspia</i>	MBTA	Protected
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	Unprotected	Unprotected
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	MBTA	Protected
Black-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Barred Owl	<i>Strix varia</i>	MBTA	Protected
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern
Whip-poor-will	<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	MBTA	Protected
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	MBTA	Protected
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	MBTA	Protected
Red-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	MBTA	Protected
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	MBTA	Protected
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	MBTA	Protected
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	MBTA	Protected
Alder Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>	MBTA	Protected
Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	MBTA	Protected
Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Eastern Phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	MBTA	Protected
Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	MBTA	Protected
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	MBTA	Protected
Fish Crow	<i>Corvus ossifragus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	MBTA	Protected
Black-capped Chickadee	<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	MBTA	Protected

APPENDIX II: BREEDING BIRD ATLAS

White-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>	MBTA	Protected
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	MBTA	Protected
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	MBTA	Protected
Golden-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	MBTA	Protected
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>	MBTA	Protected
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>	MBTA	Protected
Eastern Bluebird	<i>Sialia sialis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Veery	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	MBTA	Protected
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	MBTA	Protected
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	MBTA	Protected
Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Brown Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	MBTA	Protected
Yellow-throated Vireo	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	MBTA	Protected
Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Philadelphia Vireo	<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Nashville Warbler	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>	MBTA	Protected
Northern Parula	<i>Parula americana</i>	MBTA	Protected
Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>	MBTA	Protected
Magnolia Warbler	<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>	MBTA	Protected
Cape May Warbler	<i>Dendroica tigrina</i>	MBTA	Protected
Black-throated Blue Warbler	<i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>	MBTA	Protected
Pine Warbler	<i>Dendroica pinus</i>	MBTA	Protected
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	MBTA	Protected
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Louisiana Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus motacilla</i>	MBTA	Protected
Mourning Warbler	<i>Oporornis philadelphia</i>	MBTA	Protected
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	MBTA	Protected
Canada Warbler	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	MBTA	Protected
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	MBTA	Protected
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	MBTA	Protected
Field Sparrow	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	MBTA	Protected
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	MBTA	Protected
Swamp Sparrow	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	MBTA	Protected
White-throated Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	MBTA	Protected
Rusty Blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	MBTA	Protected
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	MBTA	Protected
Purple Finch	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	MBTA	Protected
House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Pine Siskin	<i>Carduelis pinus</i>	MBTA	Protected
American Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Evening Grosbeak	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	MBTA	Protected
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Unprotected	Unprotected

APPENDIX III: RARE PLANTS

APPENDIX III: Rare Plants

Rare Plants of the Lake George Wild Forest (NYS lands)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	NYS LISTING	State Rank	Global Rank	LOCATION	COUNTY	TOWN
<b>Along Lake George shores</b>							
<i>Lycopodiella caroliniana</i> var. <i>caroliniana</i>	Carolina Clubmoss	Endangered	S1	G5T4	Brayton Marsh	Warren	Queensbury
<i>Sparganium natans</i>	Small Bur-reed	Threatened	S2	G5	Buck Mountain	Washington	Fort Ann
<i>Carex chordorrhiza</i>	Creeping Sedge	Threatened	S2	G5	Dunham Bay Marsh	Warren	Queensbury
<i>Sparganium natans</i>	Small Bur-reed	Threatened	S2	G5	Dunham Bay Marsh	Warren	Queensbury
<i>Sparganium natans</i>	Small Bur-reed	Threatened	S2	G5	Harris Bay Marsh	Warren	Queensbury
<i>Myriophyllum alterniflorum</i>	Water Milfoil	Threatened	S2	G5	LG Harris Bay	Warren	Queensbury
<i>Myriophyllum alterniflorum</i>	Water Milfoil	Threatened	S2	G5	LG Narrows	Warren	Bolton
<i>Myriophyllum alterniflorum</i>	Water Milfoil	Threatened	S2	G5	LG Northwest Bay	Warren	Bolton
<i>Potamogeton alpinus</i>	Northern Pondweed	Threatened	S2	G5	LG Northwest Bay	Warren	Bolton
<i>Potamogeton alpinus</i>	Northern Pondweed	Threatened	S2	G5	LG Shelving Rock Bay	Washington	Fort Ann
<i>Neobeckia aquatica</i>	Lake-cress	Threatened	S2	G4?	Northwest Bay Shore	Warren	Bolton
<b>Other locations</b>							
<i>Carex backii</i>	Back's Sedge	Threatened	S2	G4	The Narrows	Washington	Dresden
<i>Draba arabisans</i>	Rock-cress	Threatened	S2	G4	The Narrows	Washington	Dresden
<i>Draba glabella</i>	Rock-cress	Endangered	S1	G4G5	The Narrows	Washington	Dresden
<i>Pellaea glabella</i> ssp. <i>glabella</i>	Smooth Cliff Brake	Threatened	S2	G5T5	The Narrows	Washington	Dresden
<i>Carex buxbaumii</i>	Brown Bog Sedge	Threatened	S2	G5	South Of The Glen	Warren	Thurman, Warrensburg
<i>Carex crawei</i>	Crawe's Sedge	Threatened	S1S2	G5	South Of The Glen	Warren	Warrensburg
<i>Carex merritt-fernaldii</i>	Fernald's Sedge	Threatened	S2S3	G5	South Of The Glen	Warren	Thurman
<i>Prunus pumila</i> var. <i>depressa</i>	Dwarf Sand-cherry	Threatened	S2	G5T5	South Of The Glen	Warren	Warrensburg, Thurman, Chester, Stony Creek
<i>Scleria triglomerata</i>	Whip Nutrush	Threatened	S2	G5	South Of The Glen	Warren	Warrensburg
<i>Triantha glutinosa</i>	Sticky False Asphodel	Endangered	S1	G3G5	South Of The Glen	Warren	Warrensburg, Thurman, Chester
<i>Trichophorum clintonii</i>	Clinton's Clubrush	Endangered	S1	G4	South Of The Glen	Warren	Thurman, Warrensburg, Chester
<i>Platanthera hookeri</i>	Hooker's Orchid	Endangered	S1	G4	sensitive location	Warren	
<i>Viola novae-angliae</i>	New England Violet	Endangered	S1	G4Q	sensitive location	Warren	

APPENDIX III: RARE PLANTS

Rare Plants of the Lake George Wild Forest Management Unit (not associated with NYS lands)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	NYS LISTING	State Rank	Global Rank	LOCATION	COUNTY	TOWN
<b>Along Lake George shores</b>							
<i>Arabis missouriensis</i>	Green Rock-cress	Threatened	S2	G5?Q	Northwest Bay Shore	Warren	Bolton
<i>Myriophyllum alterniflorum</i>	Water Milfoil	Threatened	S2	G5	LG Hulett's Landing	Warren	Hague
<i>Myriophyllum alterniflorum</i>	Water Milfoil	Threatened	S2	G5	LG Dome Island	Warren	Bolton
<i>Myriophyllum alterniflorum</i>	Water Milfoil	Threatened	S2	G5	LG Bolton Landing	Warren	Bolton
<i>Subularia aquatica</i> var. <i>americana</i>	Water Awlwort	Endangered	S1S2	G5T5	Lake George	Warren	Queensbury

**Other locations**

<i>Arabis missouriensis</i>	Green Rock-cress	Threatened	S2	G5?Q	Little Diameter	Washington	Dresden
<i>Carex scirpoidea</i>	Canadian Single-spike Sedge	Endangered	S1	G5	The Diameter	Washington	Dresden
<i>Carex typhina</i>	Cat-tail Sedge	Threatened	S2	G5	The Diameter	Washington	Dresden
<i>Carex formosa</i>	Handsome Sedge	Threatened	S2S3	G4	Pulpit Point	Washington	Dresden
<i>Carex merritt-fernaldii</i>	Fernald's Sedge	Threatened	S2S3	G5	The Diameter	Washington	Dresden
<i>Carex merritt-fernaldii</i>	Fernald's Sedge	Threatened	S2S3	G5	Sugarloaf Mountain Fort Ann	Washington	Fort Ann
<i>Carex lupuliformis</i>	False Hop Sedge	Rare	S2	G4	South Bay Creek Wetlands	Washington	Fort Ann
<i>Carex lupuliformis</i>	False Hop Sedge	Rare	S2	G4	Chubbs Dock	Washington	Dresden
<i>Lipocarpa micrantha</i>	Dwarf Bulrush	Endangered	S1	G5	Schroon River At Alder Brook	Warren	Warrensburg
<i>Lysimachia hybrida</i>	Lance-leaved Loosestrife	Endangered	S1	G5	South Bay Creek Wetlands	Washington	Fort Ann
<i>Myriophyllum alterniflorum</i>	Water Milfoil	Threatened	S2	G5	Loon Lake	Warren	Chester
<i>Neobeckia aquatica</i>	Lake-cress	Threatened	S2	G4?	South Bay Creek Wetlands	Washington	Fort Ann, Dresden
<i>Neobeckia aquatica</i>	Lake-cress	Threatened	S2	G4?	The Narrows	Washington	Dresden
<i>Panicum flexile</i>	Wiry Panic Grass	Threatened	S2	G5	Lower Road Cliffs	Washington	Putnam

APPENDIX III: RARE PLANTS

Panicum flexile	Wiry Panic Grass	Threatened	S2	G5	Putnam Best Road Cliff	Washington	Putnam
Pellaea glabella ssp. glabella	Smooth Cliff Brake	Threatened	S2	G5T5	Putnam Lower Road Cliffs	Washington	Putnam
Polygonum douglasii ssp. douglasii	Douglas' Knotweed	Threatened	S2	G5T5	Putnam The Diameter	Washington	Dresden
Polygonum douglasii ssp. douglasii	Douglas' Knotweed	Threatened	S2	G5T5	Pulpit Point	Washington	Dresden
Potamogeton hillii	Hill's Pondweed	Threatened	S2	G3	Loon Lake	Warren	Chester
Potamogeton hillii	Hill's Pondweed	Threatened	S2	G3	Dresden Station Ponds	Washington	Putnam
Potamogeton strictifolius	Straight-leaf Pondweed	Endangered	S1	G5	Loon Lake	Warren	Chester
Potamogeton hillii	Hill's Pondweed	Threatened	S2	G3	Brook North Of Dresden	Washington	Dresden
Potamogeton hillii	Hill's Pondweed	Threatened	S2	G3	Pulpit Point	Washington	Dresden
Rosa acicularis ssp. sayi	Prickly Rose	Endangered	S1	G5T5	Pulpit Point	Washington	Dresden
Schoenoplectus heterochaetus	Slender Bulrush	Endangered	S1	G5	Chubbs Dock	Washington	Dresden
Schoenoplectus heterochaetus	Slender Bulrush	Endangered	S1	G5	The Narrows	Washington	Dresden
Solidago simplex var. randii	Mountain Goldenrod	Threatened	S2	G5T4	The Pinnacle	Washington	Fort Ann
Sporobolus heterolepis	Northern Dropseed	Threatened	S2	G5	South Of The Glen	Warren	Thurman
Subularia aquatica var. americana	Water Aowlwort	Endangered	S1S2	G5T5	LG Orcutt Bay	Warren	Lake George
Triantha glutinosa	Sticky False Asphodel	Endangered	S1	G3G5	Hudson River Mill Creek	Warren	Johnsburg
Arethusa bulbosa	Dragon's Mouth Orchid	Threatened	G4	S2	sensitive locations	Warren	
Halenia deflexa	Spurred Gentian	Endangered	S1	G5	sensitive location	Warren	
Pyrola asarifolia ssp. asarifolia	Pink Wintergreen	Threatened	S2	G5T5	sensitive location	Warren	

## APPENDIX IV: Ponds

### Individual Pond Descriptions

A brief description of each pond in the LGWF follows. 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.. The majority of these waters are stocked.

**Coldwater Ponds and Lakes** - Lakes and ponds which support and are managed for populations of several salmonids. These waters are stocked and lack warmwater fishes but frequently support bullheads.

**Other Ponds and Lakes** - Waters containing fish communities consisting of native and nonnative fishes which will be managed for their intrinsic ecological value without any new species introductions.

**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. The majority of these waters are stocked.

**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. These waters usually contain native and nonnative nongame fishes which will be managed for their intrinsic ecological value without any new species introductions.

**Warmwater Ponds and Lakes** - Waters which support and are managed for populations of warmwater game fishes and lack significant populations of salmonid fishes. Selected waters are stocked to introduce these species to waters where they do not already exist.

### Lake George Wild Forest Unit Plan Pond Descriptions

1. Bennett Pond (UH-P 355)

Bennett Pond is a 6-acre pond that has never been surveyed. The 1932 biological survey reported Bennett Pond as not studied. Minnows were reported in 1963 by DEC.

Bennett Pond will be managed to preserve the fish species present for their intrinsic value.

*Management Class:* Unknown

2. Brindle Pond (UH-P 350)

Brindle Pond is a warm and shallow, 7-acre pond. Based on a 1964 DEC survey it has a fish community consisting of white sucker and native-but-widely-introduced creek chub. Brindle Pond was not studied during the 1932 biological survey. Brindle Pond is not suitable as an Adirondack brook trout pond because of its shallow depth (3 foot maximum) and warm water temperature. Largemouth bass will be introduced to provide a fishery.

Brindle Pond will be managed as a warmwater pond to preserve its native fishes in the presence of nonnative species.

*Management Class:* Warmwater

3. Brown Pond (CH-P 5301)

Brown Pond is a 2-acre Adirondack brook trout pond surrounded by bog. Based on a 1986 ALSC survey it has a fish community consisting of brook trout; native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead; and, nonnative golden shiner. The pond was not studied during the 1932 biological survey. Brook trout stocking began in 1976. Surveys in 1983 and 1986 had similar findings. Brown Pond is not a reclamation candidate because its extensive wetland bog precludes effective treatment and because of a lack of a suitable fish barrier dam site on its outlet.

Brown Pond will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond to preserve its native fishes in the presence of a nonnative species.

*Management Class:* Adirondack brook trout

4. Bumps Pond (CH-P 411)

Bumps Pond is a 7-acre Adirondack brook trout pond. Bumps Pond was first surveyed by DEC in 1954 when a gill netting survey showed the fish community to consist of native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead and pumpkinseed. A 1984 ALSC survey showed that golden shiners had become established. Bumps Pond was reclaimed with rotenone in 1994. The first post-reclamation netting showed that the rotenone treatment was very successful and only brook trout remained. A second post-treatment netting survey was conducted in 2000. This survey showed that brook trout continued to do very well, but non-native central mudminnows had been introduced. Mudminnows alone will not likely seriously impede the brook trout production of Bumps Pond. Periodic surveys will be conducted to track the health of the brook trout population. Bumps Pond has two outlets. A vertical 8-foot-high rock falls serves as an effective fish barrier dam on the main outlet. A lower natural rock barrier is located on the small outlet (tributary to the main outlet). Upstream of the barrier the main outlet passes through a series of small beaver impoundments which can be effectively treated with rotenone.

Bumps Pond will be reclaimed upon the establishment of additional fish(es) to enhance and restore a native fish community. When a reclamation is determined to be necessary, the UMP will be amended to include it in the Schedule for Implementation and the pond narrative will be revised to reflect the new survey.

*Management Class:* Adirondack brook trout

5. Buttermilk Pond (UH-P 352)

Buttermilk Pond is a 18-acre Adirondack brook trout pond. Based on a 1987 DEC survey it has a native fish community consisting of brook trout and native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead. Buttermilk Pond was not studied during the 1932 biological survey and was first netted in 1987. Brook trout stocking commenced in 1955. Buttermilk Pond was most recently surveyed in July of 2005. This survey also captured brook trout and brown bullhead, and revealed that non-native fathead minnows had been introduced. Hopefully fathead minnows will not be constitute a significant competitor to brook trout in this pond. Buttermilk Pond is not a reclamation candidate because large wetlands on its outlet preclude effective treatment and because there is no fish barrier dam site on the outlet.

Buttermilk Pond will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond to preserve its native fish species in the presence of non-native fathead minnows.

*Management Class:* Adirondack brook trout

6. Duck Pond (CH-P 391)

Duck Pond is a 8-acre Adirondack brook trout pond. Based on a 1984 ALSC survey it has a fish community consisting of brook trout and northern redbelly dace; native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead; and, nonnative golden shiner and bluntnose minnow. The 1929 biological survey did not include netting but referenced a report from the local forest ranger of the presence of smallmouth bass, chain pickerel and sunfish. The first netting occurred in 1954 and collected only brown bullhead, but rainbow trout were reported so the early reports of smallmouth bass, chain pickerel and sunfish were unfounded. Brook trout stocking commenced in 1957 and were the only species netted in a 1968 survey. Duck Pond is another example of rapid accrual of species; golden shiner, bluntnose minnow, and northern redbelly dace were introduced after 1968. There are no records indicating that Duck Pond has ever been reclaimed. Duck Pond is connected with Round Pond (CH-P 390) by a short outlet and is accessible via a trail from Round Pond.

Duck Pond will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond to preserve its native fishes in the presence of a nonnative species.

*Management Class:* Adirondack brook trout

7. Fishbrook Pond (CH-P 407)

Fishbrook Pond is a 35-acre Adirondack brook trout pond. When first surveyed by DEC in 1954, Fishbrook Pond had a fish community dominated by introduced non-native fishes. The catch consisted of non-native golden shiner, yellow perch, smallmouth bass, and banded killifish along with native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead and native blacknose dace. Fishbrook Pond was reclaimed with rotenone shortly after the 1954 survey to eliminate the non-native competitors. Fishbrook Pond was not surveyed again until a 1984 ALSC effort. This survey revealed that brown bullheads and golden shiners were again present. Fishbrook Pond was reclaimed a second time in 1995 to eliminate the trout competitors and to establish a refuge for Horn Lake strain brook trout, an Adirondack heritage strain. Since the 1995 reclamation, Fishbrook Pond has been netted several times, both to track the status of the fish community and to obtain heritage brook trout eggs. Each survey has indicated a healthy brook trout population and that no trout competitors have reestablished. Because Fishbrook Pond is a critical egg source for Horn Lake strain brook trout it will be frequently monitored to determine the status of introduced species. The pond has a natural rock falls approximately 5 feet high on its outlet.

Fishbrook Pond will be reclaimed upon the establishment of additional fish(es) to enhance and restore a native fish community. When a reclamation is determined to be necessary, the UMP will be amended to include it in the Schedule for Implementation and the pond narrative will be revised to reflect the new survey.

*Management Class:* Adirondack brook trout

8. Gay Pond (UH-P 330)

Gay Pond is a 4-acre Adirondack brook trout pond. Based on a 1993 DEC survey it has a fish community consisting of brook trout and nonnative golden shiner. Gay Pond was not studied during the 1929 biological survey but brook trout stocking was initiated. The Great Eastern Lumber Company constructed a logging road to the pond in 1956. Gay Pond was reclaimed in 1983. Prior to the reclamation, Gay Pond had a fish community dominated by non-native golden shiners and native-but-widely-introduced brown bullheads. The reclamation was successful in eliminating brown bullhead, but golden shiner either survived the reclamation or were reintroduced. Gay Pond will again be assessed as a reclamation candidate. If this assessment concludes that a reclamation is again necessary, the UMP will be amended to include it in the Schedule for Implementation and the pond narrative will be revised to reflect the new survey.

Gay Pond will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond to preserve its native fishes in the presence of a nonnative species.

*Management Class:* Adirondack brook trout

9. Greenland Pond (CH-P 406)

Greenland Pond is a 8-acre Adirondack brook trout pond. It was first surveyed in 1984 by the Adirondack Lake Survey Corporation. This survey showed Greenland Pond to have a fish community consisting of brook trout and native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead. Greenland Pond was not studied during the 1929 biological survey. Greenland Pond was most recently surveyed in 1998 by DEC. This survey showed that Greenland Pond still contains a native fish community consisting of brown bullhead and brook trout. Greenland Pond is not a reclamation candidate because extensive wetlands along a 1-mile inlet and the outlet preclude effective treatment and because there is no known fish barrier dam site on its outlet. The pH of Greenland Pond was 5.85 in 1984; however, the pond will not be treated with limestone to improve the pH because the pond does not meet the Division of Fish, Wildlife and Marine's criteria for liming candidates; its flushing rate is too high.

Greenland Pond will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond to preserve its native fish community.

*Management Class:* Adirondack brook trout

10. Inman Pond (CH-P 433)

Inman Pond is a 5-acre Adirondack brook trout pond. Based on a 1992 DEC survey, it has a fish community consisting of brook trout; native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead; and , nonnative rock bass. Inman Pond was not studied during the 1929 biological survey. Brook trout stocking commenced in 1990 following a 1985 ALSC survey that collected brown bullhead and rock bass. The pond has a natural 6-foot-high rock falls on its outlet.

Inman Pond will be reclaimed to restore a native fish community.

*Management Class:* Adirondack brook trout

11. Island Pond (CH-P 386)

Island Pond is a 37-acre pond surrounded by a sphagnum bog filled with logs and detritus. It has marginal oxygen and thermal regimes for trout. Based on a 1984 ALSC survey it has a fish community consisting of native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead and nonnative golden shiner, banded killifish and fathead minnow. Island Pond was not studied during the 1929 biological survey. Brook trout stocking commenced in 1946. Island Pond has a rather lengthy of fish management including experimental stocking of landlocked salmon and brown trout. These experimental stockings were unsuccessful. Consideration was given to introducing largemouth bass to produce a fishery at Island Pond but was abandoned because of the close proximity of Long Pond, a brook trout pond. Despite Island Pond's limited depth and water chemistry, it has a proven ability to support brook trout. A survey conducted in August of 2003 captured 28 brook trout and 13 brown bullhead. This survey did not capture the non-native minnow species known to exist in Island Pond, but that can be attributed to the fact that only large mesh survey nets were set.

Island Pond will be will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond to preserve its native fishes in the presence of a nonnative species.

*Management Class:* Adirondack brook trout

12. Jabe Pond (CH-P 394)

Jabe Pond is a 151-acre Adirondack brook trout pond. Based on a compilation of survey data it has a fish community consisting of brook trout; native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead and creek chub; non-native golden shiner, fathead minnow, bluntnose minnow and rainbow smelt; and introduced rainbow trout. Jabe Pond has been managed for Little Tupper Lake heritage strain brook

trout since being reclaimed in 1976. The pond has extensive areas of upwelling water through gravel which fosters brook trout spawning. Jabe Pond outlet has a natural rock fish barrier immediately downstream from the pond. The pond is accessible by means of a DEC maintained 4-wheel drive road that is gated during spring runoff and mud season. The first biological survey in 1929 collected non-native smallmouth bass and pumpkinseed. Smallmouth bass, non-native yellow perch and bullhead were collected in 1954. Rainbow trout were introduced in 1955.

Following reclamation in 1976, Jabe Pond was stocked with Little Tupper Lake Strain brook trout. These heritage strain trout did exceedingly well in the spring fed lake and soon became self-sustaining. In the 30 years since Jabe Pond was reclaimed, a number of native and non-native competitive fish species have become established. However, Jabe Pond continues to produce a satisfactory fishery for both Little Tupper Lake Strain brook trout and rainbow trout. Most ponds cannot continue to be productive for salmonids in the face of so many competitive species. The diverse habitat and spring fed nature of Jabe Pond is thought to be the reason for this anomaly. However, brook trout reproduction is no longer sufficient to maintain the population and periodic stocking is now required. Unwanted fish species do continue to accrue and an August 2005 biological survey undertaken to provide current information for this unit management plan, revealed the presence of two previously unknown species; fathead minnows and bluntnose minnows. Eventually, another reclamation of Jabe Pond will be required to enable the pond to sustain a high quality fishery for salmonids and to provide a refuge for Little Tupper Lake Strain brook trout. However, the August 2005 biological survey showed that a reclamation is not necessary at this time.

Jabe Pond will be reclaimed upon the establishment of additional fish(es) or evidence of a diminished trout fishery to enhance and restore a native fish community. When a reclamation is determined to be necessary, the UMP will be amended to include it in the Schedule for Implementation and the pond narrative will be revised to reflect the new survey. Emphasis will be placed on Little Tupper Lake strain brook trout. The pond will be managed as a Little Tupper Lake strain brook trout brood stock pond following any future reclamation.

*Management Class:* Adirondack brook trout

### 13. Lake George (CH-P 367)

Lake George is a 28,200-acre, two-story lake containing a variety of native, nonnative, and native-but-widely-introduced fish species based on a compilation of data from several sources. Its fish community consists of lake trout, brook trout, common shiner, longnose dace, slimy sculpin, and white sucker; native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead, pumpkinseed, creek chub, and cisco; and, nonnative landlocked salmon, rainbow trout, brown trout, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, rock bass, northern pike, chain pickerel, yellow perch, black crappie, rainbow smelt, bluntnose minnow, roseyface shiner, fallfish, bowfin, American eel, longeared sunfish and johnny darter .

Lake trout and landlocked salmon have been among the most popular and heavily utilized fishes of Lake George. Smallmouth bass, largemouth bass, and panfish support popular fisheries during late spring and summer months. An angler diary cooperator has been conducted by DEC on Lake George since about 1976 to monitor the lake trout and landlocked salmon fishery. Lake trout and yellow perch are major components of the lake's winter ice fishery. Based on a 1978 DEC creel census, approximately 40 percent of the lake trout harvest and 60 percent of the total lake trout angler use occurs during the winter. The peak angling season for landlocked salmon occurs in May and June. There is adequate public access facilities in the Northern Basin of the lake; however, South Basin angler access is limited to facilities at state campsites and commercially operated marinas from June through August. Another creel survey of Lake George is scheduled for January through March of 2006, to assess the winter ice fishery. However, at this writing the abnormally warm winter temperatures have resulted in a lack of ice cover and the survey has been only sporadic.

Lake George will be managed as a two-story lake to preserve its native fishes in the presence of historically associated and nonnative species. Emphasis will be placed on lake trout and landlocked salmon.

*Management Class:* Two-story

#### 14. Lapland Pond (CH-P 400)

Lapland Pond is a 13-acre Adirondack brook trout pond surrounded by bog. Based on a 1984 ALSC survey it has a fish community consisting of brook trout and nonnative golden shiner. The 1929 biological survey reported Lapland Pond as private and was not surveyed. Brook trout were introduced in 1947. Golden shiner were first collected in 1984 by the ALSC. Lapland Pond is not a reclamation candidate because large wetlands preclude effective treatment. Although the pH of Lapland Pond is 5.8 it will not be treated with limestone improve the pH because the pond does not meet the Division of Fish, Wildlife and Marine's criteria for liming candidates; its flushing rate is too high.

Lapland Pond will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond to preserve its native fish in the presence of a nonnative species.

*Management Class:* Adirondack brook trout

15. Lily Pond (UH-P 354)

Lily Pond is a 52-acre warmwater lake. Based on a 1956 DEC survey it has a fish community consisting of white sucker; native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead; and, nonnative largemouth bass and golden shiner. The pond was not studied during the 1932 biological survey.

Lily Pond will be managed as a warmwater lake to preserve native fishes in the presence of nonnative species.

*Management Class:* Warmwater

16. Little Jabe Pond (CH-P 394a)

Little Jabe Pond is a 9-acre Adirondack brook trout pond. Surveyed during the original biological survey of New York State, the 1929 biological survey reported the presence of non-native smallmouth bass and bluegills. Little Jabe Pond was reclaimed with rotenone in 1976 along with Jabe Pond, to provide a refuge for Little Tupper Lake Strain brook trout. Little Jabe Pond was most recently surveyed in June of 2003. This survey showed that Little Jabe Pond has remained a brook trout monoculture for over 25 years since reclamation in 1976. It continues to provide an important refuge for the Little Tupper Lake Strain of brook trout.

Little Jabe Pond will be reclaimed upon the establishment of additional fish(es) to enhance and restore a native fish community. When a reclamation is determined to be necessary, the UMP will be amended to include it in the Schedule for Implementation and the pond narrative will be revised to reflect the new survey. The pond will be limed if the pH decreases from its present value of 5.9 to 5.7. It has a flushing rate of 1.8 times per year which provides for an effective treatment and meets the Division of Fish, Wildlife and Marine Resources' criteria for liming candidates. The pond will be managed as a harbor for Little Tupper Lake strain brook trout Little Jabe Pond has a natural rock barrier falls on its outlet.

*Management Class:* Adirondack brook trout

17. Long Pond (CH-P 385)

Long Pond is a 36-acre Adirondack brook trout pond. Based on a 1998 DEC survey it has a fish community consisting of brook trout and nonnative golden shiner and banded killifish. A natural fish barrier exists on the outlet of Long Pond before its confluence with Round Pond outlet. Long Pond was first surveyed in 1946 when the New York Conservation Department (now DEC) collected creek

chub, native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead, non-native bluntnose minnow and bridle shiner. A 1954 survey revealed that redbreast sunfish, white sucker and non-native golden shiner had all become established. Blacknose dace and common shiner were added to the list of fish species present in 1963. Long Pond is a good example of the rapid accrual of species as a result of unauthorized introductions. Long Pond was reclaimed in 1969 and restocked with brook trout. Netting surveys conducted in 1971 and 1972 captured only salmonids, but golden shiner reappeared in a 1984 ALSC survey. Although the 1998 survey captured two non-native competitive species, the brook trout population in Long Pond appeared to still be relatively strong. This situation will be monitored by periodic biological surveys. If these surveys indicate that the brook trout population has declined, Long Pond will be reclaimed.

Long Pond will be reclaimed if and when biological surveys indicate that introduced species have caused the brook trout population to decline. When a reclamation is determined to be necessary, the UMP will be amended to include it in the Schedule for Implementation and the pond narrative will be revised to reflect the new survey information.

*Management Class:* Adirondack brook trout

18. Lower Black Mt. Pond (CH-P 372)

Lower Black Mt. Pond is a 6-acre pond. Based on a 1984 ALSC survey it has a fish community consisting of brook trout and nonnative fathead minnow. Lower Black Mt. Pond was not studied during the 1932 biological survey. A 1954 survey reported that there were no fish present at the time of the survey. A 1963 survey collected stocked brook trout and native-but-widely-introduced creek chub. Blacknose dace were observed in 1963. A 1968 survey collected brook trout, all of which were yearlings, along with creek chubs. A 1984 ALSC survey collected only yearling brook trout along with hundreds of fathead minnows. It is unknown why creek chubs were not collected during the 1984 ALSC survey; however, they may have been misidentified during earlier DEC surveys. Brook trout stocking was discontinued in 1989 because the dissolved oxygen and thermal regimes of Lower Black Mt. Pond are believed to be marginal for trout survival. Lower Black Mt. Pond is not a reclamation candidate because it is part of a large wetland complex associated with Upper Black Mt. Pond which preclude treatment.

Lower Black Mt. Pond will be managed to preserve its nonnative fish community for its intrinsic value.

*Management Class:* Other

19. Lower Spectacle Pond (CH-P 410)

Lower Spectacle Pond is a 5-acre pond. Based on a 1992 DEC survey it has a fish community consisting of native-but-widely-introduced pumpkinseed and brown bullhead and nonnative golden shiner and central mudminnow. Lower Spectacle Pond is not a reclamation candidate because large wetlands along its shoreline and tributaries preclude effective treatment. Brown trout will be introduced to provide a fishery.

Lower Spectacle Pond will be managed as a coldwater pond to preserve its native fish community in the presence of nonnative and introduced species.

*Management Class:* Coldwater

20. Millman Pond (CH-P 402)

Millman Pond is a shallow, 6-acre pond surrounded by bog probably containing no fish species. The 1929 biological survey reported Millman Pond as not seen. Brook trout were introduced in 1954. In 1984 the ALSA collected ten brook trout, all of which were stocked a few days before the netting. The pH of Millman Pond was 4.93 in 1984. Stocking was discontinued following the 1984 survey because of poor brook trout survival possibly associated with low pH. Millman Pond has little potential for trout management because with a flushing rate of 4.1 times per year, the pond does not meet the Division of Fish, Wildlife and Marine's criteria for inclusion in the liming program.

Millman Pond will be managed to preserve its aquatic community for its intrinsic value.

*Management Class:* Other

21. Racket Pond (UH-P 351)

Racket Pond is a 12-acre Adirondack brook trout pond. Based on a 1992 DEC survey it has a native fish community consisting of brook trout and native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead. Racket Pond was not studied during the 1932 biological survey. A 1968 survey collected brown bullhead and reported the presence of minnow species. Surveys in 1971 and 1992 each collected brook trout and brown bullhead. Racket Pond is not a reclamation candidate because its contiguous wetlands are extensive and can not be effectively treated. Racket Pond was most recently surveyed in July of 2005. This survey once again revealed that Racket Pond contains a native fish community consisting of brown bullhead and brook trout.

Racket Pond will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond to preserve its native fish community.

*Management Class:* Adirondack brook trout

22. Palmer Pond (UH-P 368)

Palmer Pond is a 31-acre pond with a long history of fish management. While not surveyed during the original biological survey of New York State in 1932, the pond was known to contain non-native yellow perch. When first surveyed in 1958, the fish community consisted of non-native yellow perch and golden shiner, native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead and pumpkinseed and native common shiner. The Pond was reclaimed with rotenone on September 10, 1964. A number of salmonid species and strains were stocked in Palmer Pond following the reclamation, and the pond was and is a popular fishing and camping spot. After the unauthorized introduction of several competing fish species, Palmer Pond was again reclaimed in 1989. While it continues to be a popular destination for anglers, Palmer Pond has not been surveyed since the reclamation. Current management is for a combination of salmonid species. Palmer Pond will be surveyed to update our information regarding its fisheries status.

Palmer Pond will be managed as a coldwater pond to enhance it native and introduced trout species.

*Management Class:* Coldwater

23. Round Pond (CH-P 390)

Round Pond is a deep, 22-acre pond. It is exceptionally deep for a relatively small pond; its maximum depth is greater than 90 feet. Based on a 1984 ALSC survey it has a fish community consisting of lake trout, brook trout, redbreast sunfish and northern redbelly dace; native-but- widely-introduced brown bullhead and creek chub; non-native golden shiner, banded killifish and bluntnose minnow; introduced brown trout and rainbow trout, and bridle shiner. Although bridle shiner are considered a native species, George (1980) reported that they were rare to uncommon in the interior and existed in only seven prominent Adirondack lakes; therefore, they are believed to have been introduced to Round Pond. Round Pond was not surveyed during the 1929 biological survey. Rainbow trout have been stocked in Round Pond every year since 1937 and have performed exceptionally well through the years despite limited oxygen levels during the summer months in the hypolimnion (deeper than 25-30 feet). Rainbow trout are an ideal species for Round Pond because a large area of pelagic (open water) is present for zooplankton. Rainbow trout, redbreast sunfish, brown bullhead, golden shiner and creek

chubs were collected in 1954. The origin of lake trout and brown trout is unknown because there has not been a stocking program for these species. One can only speculate that they were mixed in with brook trout stocked in nearby Duck Pond and emigrated down Duck Pond outlet to Round Pond, or were present among the rainbow trout stocked in Round Pond, or are the result of an unauthorized stocking.

Round Pond will be managed as a coldwater fishery for rainbow trout in the presence of native and nonnative species.

*Management Class:* Coldwater

24. Unnamed Pond (CH-P 387)

Unnamed Pond (CH-P387) is actually a 2-acre bay of Island Pond (CH-P386) with a fish community consisting of native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead and nonnative banded killifish, fathead minnow and golden shiner. No doubt, it shares the same fish species as Island Pond. Unnamed Pond (CH-P387) will be managed in concert with Island Pond as and Adirondack brook trout pond.

*Management Class:* Adirondack brook trout

25. Unnamed Pond (CH-P 401)

Unnamed Pond (CH-P 401) is a 1-acre Adirondack brook trout pond. Based on a 1984 ALSC survey it has a fish community consisting of brook trout and nonnative golden shiner. This unnamed pond is located on a tributary to Lapland Pond. Topography of the area suggests that there is no fish barrier between the pond and Lapland Pond. The pond was not studied during the 1932 biological survey. Although the pH of this unnamed pond was 5.17 in 1984, it has a flushing rate in excess of 158 times per year, well above the maximum of 2 times per year to achieve cost effective treatment with limestone.

Unnamed Pond (CH-P 401) will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond to preserve its native fish in the presence of a nonnative species.

*Management Class:* Adirondack brook trout

#### 26-43 Unnamed Ponds

Unnamed Ponds (UH-P 368, CH-P 388, UH-P 391, UH-P 393, CH-P 408, UH-P 550, CH-P 5260, CH-P 5292, CH-P 5297, CH-P 5303, CH-P 5304, CH-P 5305, CH-P 5306, CH-P 5339, UH-P 5390, UH-P 5394, UH-P 5395, and UH-P 5396) are generally small ponds less than 5-acres that have never been surveyed and have an unknown fish community.

These seventeen ponds will be managed to preserve the species present for their intrinsic value.

*Management Class:* Unknown

#### 44. Upper Black Mt. Pond (CH-P 373)

Upper Black Mountain Pond is a 2-acre Adirondack brook trout pond. Based on a 1984 ALSC survey it has a fish community consisting of brook trout and nonnative fathead minnow. Upper Black Mountain Pond was not studied during the 1932 biological survey and was in private ownership prior to being purchased by the state circa 1945. Brook trout stocking began in 1945. Brook trout, non-native golden shiner, and native-but-widely-introduced creek chub were collected and blacknose dace were observed during a 1963 survey. It is not known why golden shiner, creek chub, and blacknose dace were captured in the 1963 survey but did not appear in the 1984 ALSC survey. One can only speculate that these species were not abundant during the 1984 survey. Upper Black Mt. Pond is connected to Lower Black Mt. Pond and is not a reclamation candidate because large wetlands surround the pond and outlet which preclude effective treatment.

Upper Black Mountain Pond will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond to preserve its native fish in the presence of a nonnative species.

*Management Class:* Adirondack brook trout

#### 45. Upper Spectacle Pond (CH-P 409)

Upper Spectacle Pond is a 5-acre pond. Based on a 1992 DEC survey it has a fish community consisting of native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead and pumpkinseed and nonnative golden shiner. Upper Spectacle Pond is not a reclamation candidate because large wetlands along its shoreline preclude effective treatment. Brown trout will be introduced to provide a fishery.

Upper Spectacle Pond will be managed as a coldwater pond to preserve its native fishes in the presence of nonnative and introduced species.

*Management Class:* Coldwater

46. Spectacle Ponds (CH-P 392 and CH-P 393)

Spectacle Ponds is a 12-acre pond consisting of two connected basins. Based on a 1985 ALSC survey it has a fish community consisting of native-but-widely- introduced brown bullhead and nonnative golden shiner. Spectacle Ponds was not studied during the 1929 biological survey. Lower Spectacle Pond (CH-P 392) is a marshy portion of Spectacle Ponds with little open water. Brook trout stocking commenced before 1946. Brown bullhead were reported in 1954. Surveys in 1958 and 1968 collected yearling brook trout, brown bullhead and golden shiner. Brook trout stocking was discontinued in 1984 following an ALSC survey because of poor trout survival. Largemouth bass will be introduced to provide a fishery.

Spectacle Ponds will be managed as a warmwater pond to preserve its native fish community in the presence of nonnative and introduced species.

*Management Class:* Warmwater

47. Wolf Pond (CH-P 389)

Wolf Pond is a shallow and warm, 3-acre pond. Based on a 1956 DEC survey it has a fish community consisting of native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead. Wolf Pond was not studied during the 1929 biological survey. Wolf Pond is not considered a brook trout pond because it has limited potential for trout survival. Less than an acre of Wolf Pond is in excess of 5 feet deep, and water temperatures have been recorded in excess of 73 degrees at 4 feet during August.

Wolf Pond will be managed to preserve its native fish community for its intrinsic value.

*Management Class:* Other

Note: For purposes of this plan, only waters officially recognized (those with P numbers) by the NYS Biological Survey are included. The Lake George 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.

**Table 3. 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**<sup>1</sup>

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 <sup>2</sup>
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 <sup>4</sup>
Bluntnose minnow <sup>5</sup>	Banded killifish <sup>3</sup>
Pearl dace	

<sup>1</sup> These native fishes are known to have been widely distributed throughout Adirondack uplands by DEC, bait bucket introduction, and unauthorized stocking. This means that their presence does not necessarily indicate endemism. Other species listed above as native have been moved from water to water in the Adirondack Upland, but the historical record is less distinct.

<sup>2</sup> Not mentioned by Mather (1884) from Adirondack collections, minor element southern Adirondack Uplands (Greeley 1930-1935).

<sup>3</sup> Early collections strongly suggest dispersal as a bait form.

<sup>4</sup> Adventive through stocking.

<sup>5</sup> Not mentioned by Mather (1884) from Adirondack collections, widely used as bait.

APPENDIX IV: PONDS

**Table 1. Lake George Wild Forest Unit Management Plan Ponded Water Inventory Data**

Name	P#	W'shed	File #	County	USGS Quad (7 1/2')	Management Class	Biological Survey Area (acres)	Maximum Depth (meters)	Planimetered Mean Depth (meters)
Bennett Pond	355	UH	654	Warren	Brant Lake	Unknown	6.4	1.5	
Brindle Pond	350	UH	646	Warren	Brant Lake	Warmwater	6.9		1
Brown Pond	383 a	CH		Warren	Silver Bay	Adirondack Brook Trout	1.7	4	1.5
Bumps Pond	411	CH	469	Washington	Shelving Rock	Adirondack Brook Trout	6.9	5.5	1.5
Buttermilk Pond	352	UH	649	Warren	Silver Bay	Adirondack Brook Trout	17.5	4.6	1.8
Duck Pond	391	CH	448b	Warren	Brant Lake	Adirondack Brook Trout	8.2	5.2	2.1
Fishbrook Pond	407	CH	469	Washington	Shelving Rock	Adirondack Brook Trout	35.1	17.3	4.9
Gay Pond	330	UH	592	Warren	Luzerne	Adirondack Brook Trout	4.4	4.9	
Greenland Pond	406	CH	469	Washington	Shelving Rock	Adirondack Brook Trout	8.2	4.6	1.6
Inman Pond	433	CH		Washington	Putnam Mountain	Adirondack Brook Trout	5.2	9.4	3
Island Pond	386	CH	423	Warren	Brant Lake	Adirondack Brook Trout	37.1	7.6	1.6
Jabe Pond	394	CH	453	Warren	Silver Bay	Adirondack Brook Trout	151.2	5.8	5.75
Lake George	367	CH	416	Essex, Warren, Washington	Ticonderoga, Putnam Mountain, Shelving Rock, Silver Bay, Bolton Landing,	Two-story	28200.0	56.1	
Lapland Pond	400	CH	466	Washington	Putnam, Lake George Shelving Rock	Adirondack Brook Trout	13.3	4.6	1.3
Lily Pond	354	UH	651	Warren	Silver Bay	Warmwater	51.9		
Little Jabe Pond	394 a	CH	453	Warren	Silver Bay	Adirondack Brook Trout	8.9	6.7	2.3
Long Pond	385	CH	447	Warren	Brant Lake	Adirondack Brook Trout	35.6	11.6	3.7
Lower Black Mtn	372	CH	421	Washington	Shelving Rock	Other	5.9	3.7	1.6

APPENDIX IV: PONDS

Name	P#	W'shed	File #	County	USGS Quad (7 1/2')	Management Class	Biological Survey Area (acres)	Maximum Depth (meters)	Planimeted Mean Depth (meters)
Pond									
Lower Spectacle Pond	410	CH	469d	Washington	Shelving Rock	Coldwater	5.0	3.6	
Millman Pond	402	CH	466	Washington	Shelving Rock	Other	5.9	7.3	2.1
Palmer Pond	368	UH	670	Warren	Chestertown	Coldwater	30.0	5.2	2.8
Racket Pond	351	UH	647	Warren	Brant Lake	Adirondack Brook Trout	12.1	7.5	
Round Pond	390	CH	448a	Warren	Brant Lake	Coldwater	22.0	28	7.4
Spectacle Ponds	393	CH	448c	Warren	Silver Bay	Warmwater	11.6	1.5	0.7
Unnamed Pond	368	UH				Unknown	29.4		
Unnamed Pond	387	CH		Warren	Brant Lake	Other	1.7	4	1.8
Unnamed Pond	388	CH				Unknown	4.0		
Unnamed Pond	391	UH				Unknown	17.5		
Unnamed Pond	393	UH				Unknown	1.2		
Unnamed Pond	401	CH		Washington	Shelving Rock	Adirondack Brook Trout	1.2	1.9	0.9
Unnamed Pond	408	CH		Washington	Shelving Rock	Unknown	21.3		
Unnamed Pond	550	UH				Unknown	1.5		
Unnamed Pond	5260	CH				Unknown	4.9		
Unnamed Pond	5292	CH				Unknown	2.5		
Unnamed Pond	5297	CH				Unknown	11.9		
Unnamed Pond	5303	CH				Unknown	2.7		
Unnamed Pond	5304	CH				Unknown	3.5		
Unnamed Pond	5305	CH				Unknown	1.5		
Unnamed Pond	5306	CH				Unknown	1.5		
Unnamed Pond	5339	CH				Unknown	4.7		
Unnamed Pond	5390	UH				Unknown	2.5		
Unnamed Pond	5394	UH				Unknown	2.5		
Unnamed Pond	5395	UH				Unknown	1.0		
Unnamed Pond	5396	UH				Unknown	2.2		
Upper Black Mtn Pond	373	CH	422	Washington	Shelving Rock	Adirondack Brook Trout	2.0	4	1.9
Upper Spectacle	409	CH	469c	Washington	Shelving Rock	Coldwater	5.0	4.9	

APPENDIX IV: PONDS

Name	P#	W'shed	File #	County	USGS Quad (7 1/2')	Management Class	Biological Survey Area (acres)	Maximum Depth (meters)	Planimetered Mean Depth (meters)
Pond Wolf Pond	389	CH	447d	Warren	Silver Bay	Other	3.0	1.5	
					15	Adirondack Brook Trout	348.4		
					5	Warmwater	75.4		
					1	Two-story	28,200.0		
					4	Other	16.5		
					19	Unknown	101.4		
					3	Coldwater	59		
					47	Total	28,798.3		27-Dec-01

**Table 2. Lake George Wild Forest Unit Management Plan Ponded Water Survey Data**

Name	W'shed	P#	Most Recent Chemical Survey					Most Recent Biological Survey		
			Year	Source	ANC (ueq/l)	pH	Conductivity (ppm)	Year	Source	Fish Species Present and Number Caught *
Bennett Pond	UH	355	1963	DEC				1963	DEC	Minnows (spp.) observed
Brindle Pond	UH	350	1964	DEC		6.4		1964	DEC	CC, WS
Brown Pond	CH	383a	1986	ALSC	216.1	7.19	130	1986	ALSC	ST(28), GS(8), BB(43)
Bumps Pond	CH	411	2000	DEC	45.1	6.71	25.1	2000	DEC	ST(10),CM(2)
Buttermilk Pond	UH	352	2005	DEC	124.5	7.34	21.2	2005	DEC	ST(14), BB(93), FhM(16)
Duck Pond	CH	391	1984	ALSC	735.2	7.33***	86.9	1984	ALSC	ST(1), GS(10), BB(12), BnM(4), NRD(8)
Fishbrook Pond	CH	407	2001	DEC	42.4	6.83	21.7	2001	DEC	ST(51), RT(3)
Gay Pond	UH	330	1993	DEC	66.6	6.99	26.57	1993	DEC	ST(4), GS(420)
Greenland Pond	CH	406	1998	DEC	7.58	5.87	17.8	1998	DEC	BB(174), ST(8)
Inman Pond	CH	433	1992	DEC	280.9	7.63	49.6	1992	DEC	BB(24), RB(36), ST(5)
Island Pond	CH	386	2003	DEC	285.3	7.65	41	2003	DEC	ST (28), BB(13)
Jabe Pond	CH	394	2005	DEC	144.5	7.42	29.6	2005	DEC	ST(38), RT(4), RSM(5), BB(29), GS(5), BT(4),BNM (62), FHM(14),
Lake George	CH	367								LT, LLS, RT, BT, CIS, SMB, LMB, NP, PKL, YP, BB(), PKS, RB, WS, CRP RSM, minnows (spp
Lapland Pond	CH	400	1984	ALSC	24.4	5.84	18.8	1984	ALSC	GS(249), ST(18)
Lily Pond	UH	354	1956	DEC		6.8		1956	DEC	LMB, WS, GS, BB
Little Jabe Pond	CH	394a	2003	DEC	14.4	6.05	20.9	2003	DEC	ST(8)
Long Pond	CH	385	1998	DEC	299.44	7.62	40.5	1998	DEC	ST(30), GS(80), BKF(3)
Lower Black Mtn Pond	CH	372	1984	ALSC	128.8	6.92	31.2	1984	ALSC	FhM(354), ST(6)
Lower Spectacle Pond	CH	410	1992	DEC	65.9	6.8	25.6	1992	DEC	GS(63), BB(12), PKS(78), CM(2)
Millman Pond	CH	402	1984	ALSC	-2.9	4.93	22.4	1984	ALSC	ST(10)
Palmer Pond	UH	368	1987	ALSC	133.7	7.04	28.6	1987	ALSC	TgrT(18), CC(228), GS(38)
Racket Pond	UH	351	2005	DEC	136.2	7.36	23.0	2005	DEC	ST (8), BB (77)
Round Pond	CH	390	1984	ALSC	514.5	7.65	67.3	1984	ALSC	BT(5), LT(2), RT(6), ST(1), TgrT(1), GS(54), BB(13), RbS(13), CC(40),BK(9), BnM(12), NRD(2), BS(1)
Spectacle Ponds	CH	393	1984	ALSC	761.8	7.86	91.6	1984	ALSC	GS(336), BB(111)
Unnamed Pond	UH	368								Unknown

APPENDIX IV: PONDS

Name	W'shed	P#	Most Recent Chemical Survey					Most Recent Biological Survey		
			Year	Source	ANC (ueq/l)	pH	Conductivity (ppm)	Year	Source	Fish Species Present and Number Caught *
Unnamed Pond	CH	387								Unknown
Unnamed Pond	CH	388								Unknown
Unnamed Pond	UH	391								Unknown
Unnamed Pond	UH	393								Unknown
Unnamed Pond	CH	401	1984	ALSC	3.7	5.17	21	1984	ALSC	GS(189), ST(2)
Unnamed Pond	CH	408								Unknown
Unnamed Pond	UH	550								Unknown
Unnamed Pond	CH	5260								Unknown
Unnamed Pond	CH	5292								Unknown
Unnamed Pond	CH	5297								Unknown
Unnamed Pond	CH	5303								Unknown
Unnamed Pond	CH	5304								Unknown
Unnamed Pond	CH	5305								Unknown
Unnamed Pond	CH	5306								Unknown
Unnamed Pond	CH	5339								Unknown
Unnamed Pond	UH	5390								Unknown
Unnamed Pond	UH	5394								Unknown
Unnamed Pond	UH	5395								Unknown
Unnamed Pond	UH	5396								Unknown
Upper Black Mtn Pond	CH	373	1984	ALSC	56	6.54	23.2	1984	ALSC	FhM(78), ST(17)
Upper Spectacle Pond	CH	409	1992	DEC	64.4	6.84	25.9	1992	DEC	GS(156), BB(12), PKS(92)
Wolf Pond	CH	389	1954	DEC		6.6		1954	DEC	BB

\* Fish species caught by various gear (Entries without fish indicate fish species thought to be present. No biological survey conducted.)

\*\* 150-foot Swedish gillnets

\*\*\* 1992

LLS Landlocked Salmon	BT Brown trout	KOK Kokanee Salmon	NP Northern pike	RT Rainbow trout	Unknown - No biological survey
BND Blacknose dace	CC Creek chub	LmB Largemouth bass	PKL Chain pickerel	RSM Rainbow smelt	No fish - No fish captured during survey
BB Brown Bullhead	CRP Black crappie	LND Longnose dace	PD Pearl dace	SmB Smallmouth bass	
BK Banded killifish	CS Common shiner	LT Lake trout	PkS Pumpkinseed	ST Brook trout	
BnM Bluntnose minnow	FhM Fathead minnow	CM Central mudminnow	RB Rock bass	TgrT Tiger trout	
BS Bridle Shiner	GS Golden shiner	NRD Northern redbelly dace	RbS Redbreast sunfish	WS White Sucker	

APPENDIX V: TRAIL CLASSIFICATION

APPENDIX V: Trail Classification

TRAIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM - LAKE GEORGE WILD FOREST						
TITLE	EXAMPLE	MARKING	TREAD	BARRIERS	USE LEVEL	ACCEPTABLE MAINTENANCE
I. Unmarked Route	Spruce Mtn. herd path; Pilot Knob trail	none	Intermittently apparent, relatively undisturbed organic soil	Natural obstructions present, logs, water courses	Occasional	None
II. Path	Fisherman's trails of HRSMA	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	Little Jabe Pond Trail	Trail markers, sign at junction with secondary or other upper level trail	Apparent, soil compaction evident	Limited natural obstructions (logs and river fords)	Lo	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

APPENDIX V: TRAIL CLASSIFICATION

TITLE	EXAMPLE	MARKING	TREAD	BARRIERS	USE LEVEL	ACCEPTABLE MAINTENANCE
IV. Secondary	Deer Leap Trail	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 used only on exceptionally steep rock faces. Tread 18"-24". Clear 4' wide, 3' high.
V. Trunk Trail or Primary	Clay Meadows to Fifth Peak 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. Streams bridged (2-4 logs wide) difficult to cross during high water. Priority given to stream crossings below concentrations of designated camping. Actual turn piking limited to 2% of trail length. Tread 18" 26", clear 6' wide, 8' high.

APPENDIX V: TRAIL CLASSIFICATION

TITLE	EXAMPLE	MARKING	TREAD	BARRIERS	USE LEVEL	ACCEPTABLE MAINTENANCE
VI. Front Country	Warren County Canoe Access Trails	Heavily marked.  Detailed interpretive signing.	Groomed	None	Very High	This is to be implemented with 500' of wilderness boundary: Extensive Grooming, Some Paving, Bark Chips, Handicapped Accessible
VII. Horse Trail	Crosssett Pond 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 constructed 6' minimum width with kick rails, non- native dimensional materials preferred.  Tread - 2'-4' wide, clear 8' wide, 10' wide
VIII. Ski Trail	Warren County Canoe Access Trails	Marked high.  Special markers.  Sign at all junctions with hiking trails.	Duff remains.  Discourage summer use.	Practically none due to hazards	High	Drainage: Provide drainage using native materials to protect resource, focus on removal of obstructions. Maintenance should be low profile. Tread determined by clearing 6' (should be slightly wider at turns and steep sections).
Snowmobile Trails Class A	Major Travel Routes	Marked High	Groomed (width 8', 12' on corners)	None	Moderate to High	Blowdown removal (annual). Trail brushing. Erosion control structures (box culverts, etc.) Trail hardening (corduroy).  Bridges Trail Rehabilitation. Grooming permitted

APPENDIX V: TRAIL CLASSIFICATION

TITLE	EXAMPLE	MARKING	TREAD	BARRIERS	USE LEVEL	ACCEPTABLE MAINTENANCE
Snowmobile Trails Class B	Routes Other Than Major Travel Routes	Marked High	Groomed (width 8')	None	Low to Medium	Blowdown removal (annual). Trail brushing. Erosion control structures (box culverts, etc.) Trail hardening (corduroy). Bridges, Trail Rehabilitation. No trail grooming
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' cleared width. Tread width less than 18" on a rolling grade	None	Moderate	Remove vegetation at root level, texture the tread, keep trails below 2000 feet, use existing roads and trails where possible, blowdown removal annually, trail brushing.

**APPENDIX VI: Mountain Bike Trail Standards**

**MOUNTAIN BIKE TRAIL STANDARDS  
AND GENERAL GUIDELINES**

According to  
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.
- 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 and retard erosion.
- 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. Outslipping in this manner helps to remove water from the trail. Vegetate backslopes.
- Bench cuts on slide slopes should be cut to a depth of the mineral soil.
- 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.

APPENDIX VII: Proposed Parking Lot Details

**Proposed Parking Lot Details**  
**Subject to Adirondack Park Agency Review**

<b>Hutton Square Road(Town of Putnam)</b>	
Coordinates:	N 43 45 55.00, 73 22 30.75
Cleared Dimensions:	40' by 20', 899 sq. ft.
Capacity:	3 Vehicles
Grade and Fill:	40 cubic yards. Coarse gravel with fines on top
Description:	Roadside pull-off north of road
Trees to be Removed:	0

<b>Route 3(Town of Putnam)</b>	
Coordinates:	N 43 43 50.65, W 73 22 54.31
Cleared Dimensions:	40' by 20', 899 sq. ft.
Capacity:	3 Vehicles
Grade and Fill:	40 cubic yards. Coarse gravel with fines on top
Description:	Roadside pull-off north of road
Trees to be removed:	0

<b>Route 9N Northwest Bay Tract Trailhead</b>	
Coordinates:	N 43 36 53.43, W -73 37 20.40
Cleared Dimensions:	150' by 50', 7,500 sq. ft.
Capacity:	8 Vehicles
Grade and Fill:	40 cubic yards. Coarse gravel with fines on top

APPENDIX VII: PROPOSED PARKING LOT DETAILS

Description:	Driveway off Route 9N to parking area. Existing area has drainage and grading problems. Area needs to have better drainage structures installed and be leveled with gravel to facilitate parking of automobiles.
Trees to be removed:	0
<b>Palmer Pond Parking Lot</b>	
Coordinates:	N 43 39 10.11, W -73 52 32.23
Cleared Dimensions	60' by 45', 2,700 sq. ft.
Capacity:	8 including 1 Reserved Accessible
Grade and Fill:	Cut / fill material on site plus gravel
Description:	Existing lot odd shaped with difficult parking. Stream borders west side of parking lot. Construction will better define corners of lot to the east allowing increased parking capacity, accessible parking and easier parking.
Trees to be removed:	12 trees as follows: 4" balsam fir, 4" white pine, 5" white pine, 6" red oak, 6" red maple, 6" red maple, 6" white pine, 7" white ash, 8" white pine, 10" red maple, 10" balsam fir, 10" white pine.

APPENDIX VIII: **Campsite Monitoring Form**

MONITORING FORM A

1) Old Site Number: \_\_\_\_\_ 1a) New Site Number \_\_\_\_\_

2) Inventoried By: \_\_\_\_\_ 3) Date: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

INVENTORY PARAMETERS

4) Substrate of site area: ( B=bedrock C=cobble S=sand O=soil) \_\_\_\_\_

5) Number of Other Recreational Sites Visible: \_\_\_\_\_

6) Fire Ring Present:(y or n) \_\_\_\_\_

Construction:(stone or metal) \_\_\_\_\_

Condition: ( 1=good, 2=poor, 3=replace) \_\_\_\_\_

7) Privy Present:(y or n) \_\_\_\_\_

Condition: ( 1= good, 2=poor, 3=replace) \_\_\_\_\_

8) Picnic Table Present: (y or n) \_\_\_\_\_

Condition: ( 1=good, 2=poor, 3=replace) \_\_\_\_\_

9) Tree Canopy Cover:(1=0-25%,2=26-50%,3=51-75%,4=76-100%) \_\_\_\_\_

IMPACT PARAMETERS ( Begin with Site Boundary Determination)

10) Condition Class: (3,4 or 5) \_\_\_\_\_

11) Vegetative Ground Cover Onsite:(Use categories below) \_\_\_\_\_

(1=0-5%, 2=6-25%, 4=51-75% 5=76-95%, 6=96-100%)

12) Vegetative Ground Cover Offsite:( Use categories above) \_\_\_\_\_

13) Soil exposure: ( use categories above) \_\_\_\_\_

14) Tree Damage: None/Slight\_\_\_\_, Moderate\_\_\_\_, Severe\_\_\_\_

15) Root Exposure: None/Slight\_\_\_\_, Moderate\_\_\_\_, Severe\_\_\_\_

16) Number of Tree Stumps: \_\_\_\_\_

17) Number of Trails: \_\_\_\_\_

18) Number of Fire Sites: \_\_\_\_\_

19) Litter/Trash: (N=None, S=Some, M=Much) \_\_\_\_\_

20) Human Waste: (N=none, S=Some, M=Much) \_\_\_\_\_

21) Comments/Recommendations: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

22) Take Center point and Site Photographs:

Site Center point References

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

Satellite Site Dimensions

Island Site Dimensions

Site area from Program: \_\_\_\_\_  
+Satellite Area \_\_\_\_\_  
-Island Area \_\_\_\_\_ =  
Total Site Area \_\_\_\_\_ (sq ft)

Transect Data

AzimuthDistance (ft)

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)
- 6)
- 7)

APPENDIX VIII: CAMPSITE MONITORING FORM

---

- 8)
- 9)
- 10)
- 11)
- 12)
- 13)
- 14)
- 15)
- 16)
- 17)
- 18)
- 19)
- 20)
- 21)
- 22)
- 23)
- 24)
- 25)

APPENDIX VIII: CAMPSITE MONITORING FORM  
MONITORING FORM B

---

1) Old Site Number: \_\_\_\_\_ 1a) New Site Number: \_\_\_\_\_

2) Fire Ring Present: \_\_\_\_\_ Condition: \_\_\_\_\_.

3) Privy Present: \_\_\_\_\_ Condition: \_\_\_\_\_

4) Picnic Table Present: \_\_\_\_\_ Condition: \_\_\_\_\_

5) Condition Class ( 1 or 2 ) \_\_\_\_\_ Site Size: \_\_\_\_\_ (ft<sup>2</sup>)

DESIGNATED CAMPSITE MONITORING MANUAL

DESCRIPTION OF PROCEDURES

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

CONDITION CLASS DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

Form A Procedures

Inventory Parameters

1. Site Number: All sites will be assigned an old site number as well as a new site number. Old site numbers will use the existing site numbering system, while new site numbers will be assigned following completion of the mapping of all sites.

2. Inventoried By: List the names of field personnel involved in data collection.

3. Date: Month, day and year the site was evaluated (e.g., June 12, 1999 = 06/12/99)

4. Substrate of site area: Record the predominant substrate for the area of human disturbance for each site using the coded categories below.

B=bedrock - shelf bedrock

C=cobble - includes gravel size stone and up

S=sand - includes sandy soils that do not form a surface crust in trampled areas

O=soil - includes clays to loamy sands

5. Number of other sites visible: Record the number of other campsites, which if occupied, would be visible from this site.

6. Fire ring : if present or not (y or n)

a. Construction: stone/masonry or metal

b. Condition: good=intact, functional for cooking

Poor= missing stones, broken , not functional for cooking but will contain open fire.

7. Privy: if present or not (y or n)

a. Condition: good= functional, has door, wood not deteriorated( would you use it? )

Poor=nonfunctional, door missing, wood rotten,

8. Picnic table: if present or not (y or n)

a. Condition: good= usable, no broken boards, table is solid

Poor=not usable, broken/rotten boards, not sturdy

9. Tree canopy cover: Estimate the percentage of tree canopy cover directly over the campsite.

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

## Impact Parameters

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

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

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

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

Options: Some sites may lack the necessary permanent reference features enabling the center point to be accurately relocated. If only one or two permanent reference features are available, use these and take additional photographs from several angles. If permanent features are unavailable, simply proceed with the remaining steps without permanently referencing the center point. This option will introduce more error in

comparisons with future measurements, particularly if the site boundaries are not pronounced. Note your actions regarding use of these options in the comment section.

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX VIII: CAMPSITE MONITORING FORM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Form B Procedures

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

## APPENDIX IX: Snowmobile Plan for the Adirondack Park - Vision and Goals

### I. VISION

To develop and maintain an integrated snowmobile trail system on public and increasingly on private land in the Adirondack Park that will provide snowmobilers with an experience that is consistent with the spirit and letter of Article XIV, Section 1 of the New York State Constitution, is respectful of the rights and interests of private landowners, and strives to enhance the vitality of the Park's citizens by providing trail linkages between local communities within the Park.

### II. GOALS

**1. Protect natural and cultural resources and the wild forest character of public lands in the Park (as envisioned by the Constitution, APSLMP and appropriate laws, rules, regulations) by:**

- considering underutilized trails for abandonment;
- utilizing to the maximum extent possible routes on the periphery of Wild Forest Units or parallel and near to travel/transportation corridors for new trail development and, where appropriate, redesignating trails in the interior of Wild Forest Units or in the vicinity of private in-holdings for non-motorized use only;
- focusing on opportunities to route trails on non-state lands wherever possible and encouraging long-term commitment of corridor trail systems on private lands through cooperative agreements with private landowners consistent with the provisions of the OSP;
- establishing a clear set of standards for snowmobile trails and snowmobile related activities on public lands;
- increasing law enforcement resources at all levels to address trespass and deter illegal activity on the trail system and in surrounding public and private areas; and
- providing intelligent and resource protective trail system planning in an overall way rather than dealing with each trail segment individually.

**2. Providing a safe, enjoyable snowmobile experience by:**

- avoiding unsafe trail conditions;
- minimizing dependency on lake and road crossings;
- encouraging partnerships with the private sector, state and local governments that will provide, maintain and operate snowmobile trails; and
- establishing a clear set of standards for snowmobile trails and snowmobile related activities on public lands.

**3. Promoting tourism and economic opportunities for local communities by:**

- connecting communities and major points of interest;
- connecting trail systems from outside of the Park;
- connecting to necessary support services (gas, food, lodging, etc.); and
- identifying important snowmobile trail connections.

APPENDIX X: Known Archeological Sites in the Lake George Wild Forest Unit

Number	Quad	Reporter	Name	Period: Phase	Description
1515	BL	Barg, Kingsley		MW: Kipp Island	YMCA Campground, 9 loci, Jack's Reef Corner-Notched Point
5078	BL	Parker		PC	Camp
5810	BL	Wellman		PC	Debitage, fire cracked rock, calcined bone
6066	BL	Weinman, P. and T.	Finley	MW: Burnt Hill	
8388	BL	Funk	Knapp		
9086	BL	Quinlan		PC	Side-notched knife
A113-01-000059	BL	Peckham	Cadet Shipwreck	H	Highly intact sunken steamboat, possibly NRE
A113-01-0001	BL	Henke, McCann	Finley Site	MLA, W	
A113-01-0002	BL	HAA, Inc.	NYSM 5078	PC	Polished slate objects
A113-01-0003	BL	HAA, Inc.	NYSM 5810	PC	Debitage
A113-01-0016	BL	McCann, Ross, Bonafede	Indian Brook	LA, MW	
A113-01-0017	BL	McCann, Ross, Bonafede	Wilson Site	A, MLW	Camps
A113-01-0018	BL	McCann, Ross, Bonafede	Walker Point	LA, MLW	Camps
A113-01-0019	BL	McCann, Ross, Bonafede	Green Island Site		
A113-01-0020	BL	McCann, Ross, Bonafede	Cross roads Site		
A113-01-0021	BL	McCann, Ross, Bonafede	Fish Point Cove	PC	Flakes
A113-01-0022	BL	McCann, Ross, Bonafede	Hiawatha Island Site	PC	
A113-01-0023	BL	McCann, Ross, Bonafede	Cotton Point		
A113-01-0024	BL	McCann, Ross, Bonafede	Cotton Point	PC	Flakes in two loci
A113-01-0025	BL	McCann, Ross, Bonafede	Blessed Sacrament		
A113-01-0026	BL	McCann	Green Island South	PC	
A113-01-0027	BL	Podhurst	Mrs. Waldorf 2 House	H	
A113-01-0028	BL	Podhurst	R. Wells House	H	
A113-01-0029	BL	SUNY Albany	W. Waldorf	H	
A113-01-0030	BL	Tannenbaum			Originally reported by Parker
A113-01-0032	BL	McCann	Bolton Landing Site	PC	
A115-05-0011	BL	Tannenbaum		MW: Kipp Island	See NYSM 1515
5080	BL, T, P, SB	Parker		PC	Traces of Occupation
7432	C	Leary			Spearhead, pottery, charred bone, hearth
9395	C	Conklin, Coleman			Rock piles-probably just the result of historic land clearing
A113-03-000032	C	Werner	Foundation 1	H	Late 19th or early 20th century foundation

A113-03-000033	C	Werner	Foundation 2	H	Late 19th or early 20th century foundation
A113-03-000034	C	Werner	Foundation 3	H	Late 19th or early 20th century foundation
A113-03-000035	C	Werner	Foundation 4	H	Late 19th or early 20th century foundation
A113-03-000036	C	Werner	Foundation 5	H	Late 19th or early 20th century foundation
A113-03-000037	C	Werner	Foundation 6	H	Late 19th or early 20th century foundation
A113-03-00001	C		Indian Camping Grounds	2000 years old	Points and pottery
1355	LG	Ritchie	Assembly Point		Site is in the water west of the point
1356	LG	Weinman, P. and T., Ritchie	Knox		MW: Burnt Hill
1357	LG	Weinman, P. and T.	Weinman	A, W: Burnt Hill	Intensive Middle Woodland, traces of Early and Late Woodland
1358	LG	Weinman, P. and T.	Denham	MW: Burnt Hill	
1359	LG	Hammer, Snow	Harris, Arthur, NYSM 5076	A: Bifurcate	Camps 550+/-200 BC
5075	LG	Parker			Village
5076	LG	Parker	Harrisena	LA: Laurentian	Extensive, numerous implements, polished axes, slate knives, bannerstones, gorgets, scrapers, also NYSM Site 1359
5077	LG	Parker		W	Algonkian pottery and several large spears on Fort William Henry property
5081	LG	Parker		PC	Burial
5082	LG	Parker		PC	Traces of Occupation
5083	LG	Parker		PC	Camp
5805	LG	Cornell		PC	Flake
5806	LG	Cornell		PC	Flake
6587	LG				No Information
7096	LG	Ritchie			
7880	LG	Parker		PC	Camp
8100	LG	Desjardins		LA	Knife edgewear on Genesee point
8181	LG	Weinman, T	Joshua Rock	LA, MW: Vossburg, Brewerton, Sylvan Beach	Otter Creek, Brewerton, Sylvan Beach point and Middle Woodland materials in eroded context
8460	LG	Clarke	Dunham's Bay Vicinity		Burial, shell and copper beads
8653	LG	Weinman, P and T	Pickle Hill	LA, 1760 BC	Hearths, Normanskill points, scrapers, possible structure stain
8887	LG	Baker		MA,MLW: Bifurcate, Fox Creek	Bifurcate points, pottery, and debitage
9024	LG	Merrill		PC	Points, flakes
9240	LG	Ellsworth		PC	Point in stream
9373	LG	Ritchie			

9375	LG	Weinman	South Long Island Quarry	PC	Workshop debris
10118	LG	Thompson	Butler Pond	W: Owasco	Corded body sherd, stemmed point, pestle, debitage on surface
10119	LG	Thompson		MLW: Levanna	Camp, hearth, 3 Levanna points, 1 stemmed point, 4 scrapers, debitage on surface
A113-01-0007	LG	HAA, Inc.	NYSM 5075	PC	Village
A113-01-0008	LG	HAA, Inc.	Long Island Site (NYSM 5806)	PC	Chert flake
A113-01-0033	LG	McCann	Long Island	PC	Knife, scrapers, debitage
A113-01-0034	LG	McCann	Canoe Island	PC	Chert flakes
A113-02-000018	LG	Starbuck	Military Encampment	1700s	Axes, buttons, flints and other gun parts, coins, cannon and musket balls from dozens of loci within a 5-acre site, site is NRE
A113-02-000031	LG	Henke	Bloody Pond Massacre Site	1700s	
A113-02-000032	LG	Huey	British Advanced Guard and Dock Site	1758	
A113-02-000033	LG	Huey	Fortified British Camp Site	1758	Earthworks remain from Abercrombie's camp
A113-02-000034	LG	Zarzynski	Delaware and Hudson Marine Railway	18 and 1900s	Submerged railroad including ties, metal rail, and marble ballast
A113-02-000035	LG	Nelson	Fort George Prehistoric Site	PC	Chert cores, flakes, and fire cracked rock
A113-02-0001	LG	Henke	Denham Site	LA, MW	
A113-02-0002	LG	Huey	Fort Gage	1757	Earthworks
A113-02-0004	LG	Allen	Prospect Mountain Inclined Railroad Bed	1895-6	Railroad to summit
A113-02-0005	LG	Allen	Fort George	Late 1700s	Restored earth wall surrounding some original stone features
A113-02-0006	LG	HAA, Inc.	NYSM 5082	PC	Traces of occupation
A113-02-0007	LG	HAA, Inc.	NYSM 5083		
A113-02-0008	LG	HAA, Inc.	Diamond Island Battlefield	1777	Artifacts remain submerged from the last battle on Lake George
A113-02-0010	LG	McCann	Diamond Island	PC	Flakes
A113-02-0011	LG	McCann, Ross, Bonafede	Cooper Point Beach Site		
A113-02-0012	LG	McCann	Echo Lake Site	PC	Submerged camps, triangular point and retouched flake
A113-02-0013	LG	Podhurst	JH Bennet House	H	
A113-02-0014	LG	McCann	Plum Pt.	PC	Debitage
A113-02-0015	LG	McCann	Octagon Structure	H	Pump?
A113-08-000107	LG	Raemsch	Split Creek Site	PC	1 point, 3 utilized flakes, 239 flakes, 4 fire-cracked rock
A113-08-000108	LG	Raemsch	Secluded Barn Site	L1800s	Foundation
A113-08-0005	LG	McCann	Pickle Hill Site	LA: River	
A113-08-0007	LG	Henke/McCann	Knox Site	MA: MW-Burnt Hill, Vossburg	
A113-08-0008	LG	Henke	Weinman-Cary Site		

A113-08-0009	LG	Henke	Arthur Harris Site	PC	
A113-08-0010	LG	Hagerty	Site at Assembly Point	MLW: Vergennes, Sylvan Lake	
A113-08-0024	LG	HAA, Inc.	Speaker Heck Island Site (NYSM 5805)		
A113-08-0025	LG	HAA, Inc.	NYSM 5076	PC	Village, axes, slate knives, bannerstones, gorgets, scrapers
A113-08-0029	LG	Harrisena Site	McCann	EA, MW: Point Peninsula	Camp
A113-08-0049	LG	McCann	Frederick Site	MLW	
A113-08-0050	LG	McCann and Ross	Boucher Site	PC	
A113-08-0051	LG	Podhurst	E. West House	H	
A113-08-0052	LG	McCann	Dunham Site	MLA	Brewerton points and polished slates, the site was destroyed by development
A113-08-0053	LG	McCann	Val Site	MW: Adena Vergennes, Laurentian	Camp destroyed by development
A113-08-0054	LG	McCann	West Site	EA,W: Bifurcate, Laurentian	Site was destroyed
A113-08-0055	LG	McCann	Cleverdale	EW	Small camp
A113-08-0056	LG	McCann	Assembly Point West	PC	Flakes
A113-08-0057	LG	McCann	Speaker Heck Island Site	PC	Chert outcrops (quarries)
A113-08-0058	LG	McCann	Pickle Hill II	LA: Sylvan Lake Complex, River Phase, Normanskill	
A113-08-0060	LG	McCann	Old Trout Pavillion Hotel	1800s, 1900s	
A113-41-000019	LG	Starbuck	NIMO Human Skeleton	PC	Human remains only, no other artifacts
A113-41-000022	LG	DiVirgilio	Fort William Henry Hotel	H	Stone and wood features from the 19th-century hotel
A113-41-0002	LG	HAA, Inc.	Fort William Henry	1750s	National Register Listed: The fort was reconstructed in the early 1950s
A113-41-0007	LG	Hagerby	Montcalm St. Site	H	Trench that connected Montcalm's batteries
A113-41-0009	LG	HAA, Inc.	NYSM 5081	PC	Camp, burial
A113-41-0010	LG	HAA, Inc.	NYSM 5077	L1700s	Pottery, 3 points, flakes, colonial tobacco pipe, lead shot, buttons, buckles
A113-41-0011	LG	Podhurst	Depot for Glens Falls/ Lake George RR	1800s	
2650	LL	Henke		PC	Multicomponent site
2651	LL	Henke		PC	
2652	LL	Henke		PC	
2653	LL	Henke		LA: Brewerton	Brewerton point
2654	LL	Henke			Burial
5085	LL	Parker		PC	Camp
6901	LL				No Information
6903	LL	Gillette			No Information
9025	LL	Ellsworth		PC	Bifaces, flakes
A013-07-0006	LL	Environmental Archeology	Pulp Mill	1865-	Water wheel and parts of wooden flume survive
A091-08-0002	LL	Environmental Archeology	Summer Camp	1900s	Dry-laid stone foundation, chimney, bricks

A091-09-0003	LL	Environmental Archeology	Rockwell Store	1802-	Dry-laid stone foundation
A091-09-0004	LL	Environmental Archeology	Hadley Post Office	H	Most of foundation destroyed
A091-09-0005	LL	Environmental Archeology	Paper Mill	H	Most of building has been destroyed
A091-09-0006	LL	Environmental Archeology	Grist Mill	1807-1833	Painted by John Wahl in the 1820s
A091-09-0007	LL	Strunk	Hadley RR Station	H	Tracks still used
A091-09-0010	LL	HAA, Inc.	NYSM 2652	PC	
A091-09-0010	LL	Tannenbaum	Lake Luzerne NYSM 2652		
A091-09-0011	LL	HAA, Inc.	Mount Anthony Iron Mine	1843-	Magnetic ore deposit, used by local forges and blacksmiths
A091-09-0012	LL	Podhurst	C. Rockwell House	1800s	
A091-09-0013	LL	Podhurst	Saw Mill	1800s	
A113-07-000016	LL	Collamer and Associates, Inc.	Historic Midden	L1800s, E1900s	Household and farm goods
A113-07-0002	LL	Allen	Tannery Chimney	1889-	Brick chimney
A113-07-0004	LL	Tannenbaum	Lake Luzerne NYSM 2651		
A113-07-0005	LL	Environmental Archeology	Saw Mill	1815-1875	Dam remains
A113-07-0007	LL	Environmental Archeology	Iron Foundry	1830-1875	Dry-laid stone foundation and slag deposits
A113-07-0008	LL	Environmental Archeology	Grist Mill	1830-1888	Submerged dry-laid stone foundation and dam
A113-07-0009	LL	Tannenbaum	Lake Luzerne NYSM 2653	MLA	Brewerton point
A113-07-0010	LL	Environmental Archeology	Wall Street Prehistoric Site	PC	Point, possible in eroded context
A113-07-0011	LL	HAA, Inc.	NYSM 5085	PC	Camp
A113-07-0012	LL	HAA, Inc.	NYSM 2654	PC	Possible burial
A113-07-0013	LL	HAA, Inc.	Multi component Indian Site NYSM 2650	PC	
1344	P	Ritchie	Flat Rock Bay	W	Pottery, bone, 3 incomplete triangular side-notched points, mortar pits on adjacent hills
1349	P	Ritchie			Sandy, open area, copper implements
1350	P	Ritchie	Pulpit Point	EH	French outpost at Pulpit Point, triangular points and trade goods
5086	P	Parker		LW, EH: Mohawk	Camp
5107	P	Parker		PC	Camp
5108	P	Parker		PC	Traces of Occupation
6106	P				Form Missing
A115-03-0067	P	HAA, Inc.	Pulpit Point, NYSM 1350	EH	French outpost with triangular points and trade goods
A115-03-0068	P	HAA, Inc.	NYSM 5106	PC	Traces of occupation
A115-14-0094	P	Putnam Survey Team	Graham Homestead	H	Surface traces of old stone house
A115-14-0117	P	HAA, Inc.	NYSM 5107	PC	Camp
A115-14-0118	P	HAA, Inc.	NYSM 5086	W, H	Mohawk encampment

A115-14-0119	P	HAA, Inc.	Harrington Site, NYSM 1349	EH	Contact period, copper implements
A115-14-0120	P	HAA, Inc.	Flat Rock Bay Site, NYSM 1344	W	3 points, pottery, bone, red and yellow jasper, quartz, quartzite, rhyolite, mortar pits on adjacent hills
A115-14-0121	P	HAA, Inc.	NYSM 5108	PC	Traces of occupation
1354	PM				Inconsistent site location maps
A113-08-000109	PM	Haskins	Clements Road Prehistoric Site	LA-EH	
A115-05-0003	PM	New York State Historic Trust	Mount Hope Furnace	1825-60	Visible ruins with intact chimney
A115-05-0010	PM	Buell, Snow	Bacon Pond Sites	A, W	Vosburg, Normanskill, and Levanna points
A115-05-0016	PM	HAA, Inc.	Griswold's Mills Forge	1802-	Forbes & Co. manufactured chain and anchors
A115-05-0017	PM	HAA, Inc.	Potter Iron Mine	1879-	Magnetic ore mine, 75' deep and 30 yards long in 1888
A115-05-0018	PM	HAA, Inc.	Podunk Iron Mine	Late 1800s	Supplied Fort Edward Blast Furnace, run in 1869 by the Fort Ann Hematite and Magnetic Iron Ore Co.
A115-05-0019	PM	HAA, Inc.	West Fort Ann No. 1 (Forge)	1802-	Had 1 fire, 2 hammers, and made anchors, mill cranks, and sleigh shoes
A115-05-0022	PM	Testi	Sly Pond Site	PC	Quartz flakes
A115-15-0020	PM	HAA, Inc.	West Fort Ann No. 2 (Forge)	1827-1858	Had 1 fire, 2 hammers, and made anchors and mill cranks
5079	SB	Parker			
8117	SB	Wellman			Tabular sandstone with retouched edge
10126	SB	Thompson	Burgess Island	PC	1 sidescraper, 1 debitage on surface
10127	SB	Thompson	Nobles Island	PC	1 sidescraper, 4 debitage on surface
A0113-04-0004	SB	HAA, Inc.	Sabbath Day Point Encampment	1757-59	1756 battle site, 1758 Abercrombie's camp, 1759 Amherst's camp
A113-01-0006	SB	HAA, Inc.	Harbor Islands	1757	Site of confrontation between English troops and Indians
A113-04-0003	SB	HAA, Inc.	NYSM 5079	PC	Camp
7519	SL	Gillette			
5110	SR	Parker		PC	Traces of Occupation
5809	SR	Wellman	Northwest Bay Brook	MLW, EH: Burnt Hills, Levanna	Levanna point, 15 sherds, triangular preform, end scraper, biface fragment, deitage, gun flint
5811	SR	Wellman		PC	Debitage
5952	SR	Weinman, P. and T./Funk	Knapp	LA-HU	
6065	SR	Barg	Pilot Knob	MW: Kipp Island	Jack's Reef Point
7806	SR	Weinman, T.	Northwest Bay Brook	MW, EH: Burnt Hills	Camps, French gun flints and submerged burnt hill materials
7820	SR	Ritchie			Cairns
8016	SR	Wellman		PC	Quartzite biface
8096	SR	Hurley-Glowa		W	Pottery, biface fragments, flakes
8403	SR	Wellman		PC	Biface and possible core fragments

10120	SR	Thompson		PC	Camp, 1 biface, 4 quartzite debitage on surface
10121	SR	Thompson	Red Rock Bay	PC	7 debitage on surface
10122	SR	Thompson	Mohican Island	PC	Camp, 1 side-notched point, 6 debitage on surface
10123	SR	Thompson	Mohican Island	PC	2 debitage on surface
10124	SR	Thompson	Juanita Island	MLW	1 large triangular biface, 1 debitage on surface
10125	SR	Thompson	Range Island	PC	Debitage on surface
A113-01-0004	SR	HAA, Inc.	NW Bay Brook Site NYSM 5809	PC	Scatters on eroded surfaces
A113-01-0005	SR	HAA, Inc.	Tongue Mt. East Overlook NYSM 5811	PC	Debitage
A113-01-0009	SR	McCann	Tongue Mt.	PC	Spear point, adz, trade ax, clay pipe, pieces of chert
A113-01-0010	SR	McCann	Bear Pt.		
A113-01-0013	SR	McCann	Fork Island	PC	
A113-01-0014	SR	McCann	Northwest Bay Brook	PC	
A113-01-0015	SR	McCann, Bonafede, Ross	Northwest Bay	W	
A113-01-0017	SR	McCann	Burnt Island	PC	Stray find
A113-05-0021	SR	HAA, Inc.	NYSM 5110	PC	Traces of occupation
A115-03-0065	SR	HAA, Inc.	NYSM 5109	PC	Traces of occupation
A115-03-0069	SR	McCann	Black Mt. Pt.	PC	Camp with debitage, destroyed by construction
A115-03-0070	SR	McCann	Sleeping Beauty Mountain Summit		Charcoal and fire-cracked rock
A115-05-0033	SR	Tannenbaum, Santangelo	Stiles		Scattered materials that were bulldozed
A115-05-0034	SR	McCann	Shelving Rock Bay	MW	Camp with debitage
A115-05-0035	SR	McCann	Pilot Knob	PC	Scattered material
A115-05-0036	SR	McCann	Knapp Site	LA, W, H: Lamoka, Levanna, Point Penninsula	Camps
A115-05-0037	SR	McCann	Rathburn Site	PC	Stray find
A115-05-0038	SR	McCann	Sleeping Beauty Mt.	1800s	Cabin
A115-05-0039	SR	Tannenbaum, Santangelo	Foote		Surface finds
A115-05-0040	SR	Podhurst	Kern/Stevens House	M1800s	
1334	T	Funk	Black Point	W, EH	Projectile points, pottery, trade goods
1335	T	Funk	Heart Bay	PC, EH	Projectile points, trade goods
1336	T	Funk	Fort Ticonderoga Reservation		
3291	T	Parker		PC	Camps, villages, and traces with a variety of stone tools and pottery
7325	T	Schlamp		PI	Fluted point
7335	T	Kingsley, Funk		PC	Debitage cluster
7336	T	Kingsley, Funk		PC	Rockshelter, points
7737	T	Parker			Camps, see NYSM 3291 for details
7738	T	Parker			Camps, see NYSM 3291 for details
A031-15-000007	T	HAA, Inc.	Delano Forge	1848-50	

A031-15-000082	T	New York State Historic Trust	Ft. Mt. Hope	1776	Fortifications built by American troops
A031-15-000084	T	New York State Historic Trust	Roger's Battle on Snowshoes	1758	French and Indian war battle site
A031-15-000085	T	New York State Historic Trust	Mt. Defiance	1777	Reconstruction of British battery
A031-15-000145	T	HAA, Inc.	Ticonderoga Forge	1800-35	Site of several forges?
A031-15-000147	T	HAA, Inc.	Ives Lead Mill	1876	
A031-15-000148	T	HAA, Inc.	La Chute Hydroelectric Plant	1888-1971	Collapsed superstructure of powerhouse
A031-15-000150	T	Garofalini	CV-2	1755-83	NRE: Shipwreck: large timbers
A031-15-000151	T	Garofalini	CV-1	1755-83	NRE: Shipwreck: floor timbers, frame ends, attached futtocks, hull strakes, wooden dowels, hand wrought nails, keelson, hand-wrought iron spikes
A031-15-000152	T	Garofalini	B1-B3	L1800s	NRE: 3 barge wrecks: heavy oak sternpost, bolts, drift-pins, nails, heavy knee supports, scarf joints
A031-15-000153	T	Garofalini	B4-B5	L1800s	NRE: 2 barge wrecks: drift-pins, beam, deck
A031-15-000154	T	Garofalini	B6	L1800s	NRE: Barge wreck: beam
A031-15-000155	T	Garofalini	SB-1	18 or E1900s	NRE: Steam vessel wreck: hull, stern, deck, deadwood assembly, rabbet, bow, propeller shaft, shaft bearings, rudder gudgeon
A031-15-000156	T	Garofalini	SB-3	18 or 1900s	NRE: Steam vessel wreck: frames, hull strakes
A031-15-000158	T	Garofalini	SB-4	18 or E1900s	NRE: Steam vessel wreck: beam, gunwales
A031-15-000159	T	Garofalini	B7	1800	NRE: Barge wreck: sides, bow
A031-15-000160	T	Garofalini	MB-3	1800s	NRE: Sailboat: centerboard, hull planks, iron cut nails
A031-15-000161	T	Garofalini	MB-1	1900s	NRE: 14-ft rowboat
A031-15-000162	T	Garofalini	MB-2	E1900s	NRE: Wooden rowboat with green painted hull
A031-15-000163	T	Garofalini	MB-4	H	NRE: Hardwood vessel
A031-15-000164	T	Garofalini	Marine Railway	1800s	NRE: Oak rail ties
A031-15-000165	T	Garofalini	Wooden Sledge	1800s	NRE: Planks, cut nails, iron eyebolts
A031-15-000166	T	McLaughlin	Ticonderoga Boat Launch Site	PC	2 chert biface fragments, 5 quartzite flakes, 46 chert flakes
A031-15-000168	T	Moody	Fort Ticonderoga Waterline Site #1	L1800s-E1900s	Depression, farm road, and plantings from a tenant farmer's house
A031-15-000169	T	Moody	Fort Ticonderoga Waterline Site #2	1920s	Stone well from tenant farmer house
A031-15-000170	T	Moody	Fort Ticonderoga Waterline Site #3	L18, E1900s	Sheet refuse
A031-15-000171	T	Moody	Fort Ticonderoga Waterline Site #4	L1800s-E1900s	Foundation
A031-15-000173	T		Ticonderoga Boat Launch Site	LW	Quartzite Levanna point, quartzite flakes, chert biface fragments and flakes
A031-15-000175	T	Moody	Fort Ticonderoga Waterline Site #5	PC	Scraper, core, flakes

A031-15-0002	T	National Historic Landmarks	Fort Ticonderoga National Historic Landmark	L1700s	National Register Listed: Reconstructed fort, ruins of defenses and other outworks
A031-15-0006	T	HAA, Inc.	Horicon Iron Co. Coal Kilns	1876	
A031-15-0008	T	HAA, Inc.	Mount Defiance Iron Mine and Horicason Iron Co. Mine	1875	
A031-15-0012	T	HAA, Inc.	Block Point NYSM 1334	W	Points, pottery, trade goods
A031-15-0013	T	HAA, Inc.	Heart Bay NYSM 1335	W	Points, pottery, trade goods
A031-15-0014	T	HAA, Inc.	NYSM 3291	W-EH	
A031-15-0015	T	HAA, Inc.	Fort Ticonderoga Reservation, NYSM 1336		
A031-15-0016	T	HAA, Inc.	NYSM 3305	PC	Camp
A031-15-0017	T	HAA, Inc.	Submerged remains of 19th c. steamboat dock of the Lake George Steamboat company	pre-1853	Submerged remains of 19th c. steamboat dock of the Lake George Steamboat company
A031-15-0018	T	HAA, Inc.	A. J. Cook Residence	1858-1876	Buried foundation and a few artifacts
A031-15-0019	T	HAA, Inc.	Launch Ways for MV Ticonderoga II	1950	Oak, pine, maple launch, removed after launch of the Ticonderoga II
A031-15-0020	T	HAA, Inc.	Homelands Prehistoric Archeological Site	PC	Scraper, flakes, cracked rock
A113-04-000063	T		Sidewheel Steamer John Jay	1848-1856	Steamer w/ 80 passengers caught fire, 6 died, remains include floor frames, shell and ceiling planking, and portions of the keelson and stern
A113-04-0002	T	HAA, Inc.	NYSM 5080	PH	Camp
A115-14-0002	T	Allen	Black Point Colony	1770-75	Colony comprised of Maj. Philip Skene's freed slaves, destroyed by General Schuyler's forces in 1775
A115-14-0003	T	Allen	Gourlie Point Battle Site	1609	Possible location of battle between Iroquois and Champlain
5814	TG	Funk	Wormwood Cave	PC, H	Rockshelter with a Gun Flint and Chipped Quartzite
A113-11-000006	TG	SUNY Albany	S. Griffin House	H	
A113-11-000033	TG	Wormwood	Wormwood Cave	PC, H	See NYSM 5814
A113-11-0005	TG	Walsh	Wood House	H	Historic house
5103	W	Parker		PC	Camp
9379	W	Parker			Camp
A113-11-0003	W	Podhurst	Baker House	H	
A113-11-0004	W	SUNYA	Bennet House	H	
6989	W, P, SB	Parker		PC	Traces of occupation
8372	W, P, SB	Parker			Trail
5109	W, SR	Parker		PC	Traces of Occupation