

V. SCHEDULE FOR IMPLEMENTATION

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>COST</u>
I	1. Grant approval to the Town of Webb for construction of the snowmobile/horse trail		-0-
	2. Construct Cascade Lake parking facility and 1/4 mile trail	12 car	\$7,200
	3. Construct Shallow Lake Trail	2 mi.	\$3,500
	4. Install pit privies, Cascade Lake	2	\$ 500
	5. Construct Razorback-Norridge Trail and install registers	2 mi.	\$4,000
	6. Facilities Maintenance (major)*		\$5,000
	7. Assistant Forest Ranger Staff one position, 20 weeks	1	\$6,300
	8. Conduct biological survey of Windfall Pond to assess native brook trout		<u>\$1,200</u>
	TOTAL		\$27,700
II	1. Construct Ferd's Bog parking facility	3 car	\$2,500
	2. Construct Ferd's Bog trail and install register booth (includes 500' boardwalk)	.5 mi.	\$11,500
	3. Install trail registers (Russian, Sisters and Gull)	3	\$ 300
	4. Facilities Maintenance (minor)**		\$2,000
	5. Assistant Forest Ranger Staff one position, 20 weeks	1	\$6,600
	6. Construct barrier dam for Queer Lake, if necessary		\$5,000
	7. Construct barrier dam for Cascade Lake watershed		\$5,000
	8. Reclaim Queer Lake		\$140,000
	9. Prepare area map and educational brochure		<u>\$ 1,000</u>
	TOTAL		\$173,900

*Facilities Maintenance (major) includes blowdown removal, dry tread repair, etc., and may require use of motorized equipment. Use of motorized equipment will be scheduled for off peak season use as much as possible and appropriate logs of such use will be kept.

**Facilities Maintenance (minor) includes limited brushing, marking and maintenance of facilities to assure user safety.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>COST</u>
III	1. Facilities Maintenance (minor)		\$2,000
	2. Assistant Forest Ranger one position, 20 weeks	1	\$6,900
	3. Reclaim Cascade Lake watershed		\$40,000
	4. Bathymetric surveys for Unnamed Pond B-P760, Pelchar Pond, Pigeon Lake, East Pond, Chub Lake		<u>\$2,000</u>
	TOTAL		\$50,900
IV	1. Construct parking facility, Higby Road*	10 car	\$6,000
	2. Install trail register, West Mt. trail, Raquette Lake	1	\$ 200
	3. Facilities Maintenance (major)		\$5,000
	4. Assistant Forest Ranger one position, 20 weeks	1	<u>\$7,300</u>
	TOTAL		\$18,500

*The Higby parking facility is dependent on acquisition of suitable property.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>COST</u>
V	1. Facilities Maintenance (minor)		\$2,000
	2. Assistant Forest Ranger one position, 20 weeks	1	\$7,700
	3. Biological survey of Windfall Pond to check native strain brook trout		<u>\$1,200</u>
	TOTAL		\$10,900

Additional activities that may occur during the five year life of this plan without exact years for implementation:

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>COST</u>
1. Liming of one or more ponds with suitable criteria	1-5	\$1,000- \$14,000
2. Lime Queer Lake if acidity levels are preventing successful reintroduction of native species	1	\$12,000

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GENERAL DEFINITIONS

As used in this plan, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

ACID BOG PONDS

Naturally acidic ponds with marginal to lethal pH values and characteristic bog vegetation.

ACIDIFIED PONDS

Ponds exhibiting marginal to lethal pH values from natural causes or as a result of acid precipitation. Many have pH values below 5, are no longer capable of supporting fish species, and are at elevations in excess of 2,000 feet.

BEAVER PONDS

Impoundments created by dam building activities of beaver.

BOAT LAUNCHING SITES

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

CAMPGROUND

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

CHEMICALLY UNSUITABLE WATERS

Waters either heavily polluted or eutrofied. Generally exhibiting dissolved oxygen deficits or other severe water chemistry problems.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

Fish species or strains which are in imminent danger of extinction in this geographic area. Example-Round Whitefish.

FISH BARRIER DAM

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

FISHING ACCESS SITE

A developed site on a lake or river which provides public access and parking space for vehicles and is generally, but not always, limited to hand launching.

FORAGE FISHES

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

FOOT TRAIL

A marked and maintained path or way for foot travel.

GENERAL DEFINITIONS

HERITAGE BROOK TROUT PONDS

Ponds supporting recognized native, wild strains of brook trout, undiluted by hatchery plantings, preserved for the sake of their pure gene pools.

LEANTO

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

MOTOR VEHICLE

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

MOTORBOAT

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

MULTI-SPECIES WATERS

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

NATIVE SPECIES WATERS

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

NATURAL MATERIALS

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

NATURAL SPAWNING ADEQUATE (N.S.A.) WATERS

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

NONNATIVE SPECIES WATERS

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

pH VALUE

Represents the effective concentration of hydrogen ion. The practical pH scale extends from 0 (very acid) to 14 (very alkaline). Waters with a pH value below 7

GENERAL DEFINITIONS

are acid while those above this value are alkaline.

PRIMITIVE TENT SITE

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

RECLAMATION

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

REMOTE PONDS (NOT SEEN)

Generally small, inaccessible ponds which have never been surveyed.

ROAD

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

SIGNIFICANT FISHING STREAMS

Streams or sections of streams which have an average summer width of more than 5 feet if coldwater and more than 50 feet if warmwater.

SINGLE SPECIES WATERS

Ponds and stream sections which represent a monoculture of game fishes. Primarily successfully reclaimed ponds and N.S.A. brook trout stream sections.

SMALL PONDS

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

SMALL STREAMS

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

SNOWMOBILE

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

GENERAL DEFINITIONS

SNOWMOBILE TRAIL

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

SPECIAL ANGLING REGULATIONS

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

TRAILHEAD

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

WARM STREAMS

Streams with summer water temperatures too warm for salmonid survival and not considered for salmonid stocking.

WARMWATER STREAMS

Streams or stream sections which support and are managed for populations of warmwater fishes and where high summer water temperatures preclude year-round survival of cold-water fishes.

Table 1. Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area - Ponded Water Inventory Data

Name	P#	File #	* Wshed	County	USGS Quad (7.5')	Mgmt. Class	Area (acres) NYSBSU	Max. Depth (feet)	Planimetered Mean Depth (ft)	Plan. Volume (cubic meters)
Cascade Lake	747	1077	B	Hamilton	Eagle Bay	ADK. BROOK	100.8	20	13.8	1718878
Chain Pond (Lower)	326	738	R	Hamilton	Eagle Bay	OTHER	3.7	10	4.6	34275
Chain Pond (Middle)	327	739	R	Hamilton	Eagle Bay	OTHER	10.1	34	13.4	164616
Chain Pond (Upper)	328	740	R	Hamilton	Eagle Bay	OTHER	6.4	18	5.9	21686
Chub Lake	778	1113	B	Hamilton	Eagle Bay	ADK. BROOK	46.5	33	12.5	717346
Constable Pond	777	1112	B	Hamilton	Eagle Bay	ADK. BROOK	53.6	13	6.9	434780
Cranberry Pond	319	729	R	Hamilton	Raquette Lake	COLDWATER	26.9	8	2.9	94155
East Pond	571	823	B	Herkimer	Eagle Bay	ADK. BROOK	27.4	25	9.5	306946
Gull Lake (Lower)	758	1089	B	Hamilton	Eagle Bay	OTHER	27.2	12	4.3	144693
Gull Lake (Upper)	762	1096	B	Hamilton	Eagle Bay	OTHER	25.9	14	8.5	266376
Haymarsh Pond (Middle)	323	734	R	Hamilton	Raquette Lake	ADK. BROOK	3.7	13	4.3	26359
Haymarsh Pond (Upper)	322	733	R	Hamilton	Raquette Lake	ADK. BROOK	17.5	6	3.3	36526
Jock Pond	583	842	B	Herkimer	Eagle Bay	OTHER	6.4	13	3.9	39588
Lilypad Pond (Lower)	587	847	B	Herkimer	Eagle Bay	ADK. BROOK	23.2	15	3	83264
Little Chief Pond	757	1088	B	Herkimer	Eagle Bay	OTHER	6.7	5	2	16871
Lone Pond	331	744	R	Hamilton	Raquette Lake	OTHER	3.5	14	5.2	31828
Mays Lake	775	1110	B	Hamilton	Eagle Bay	ADK. BROOK	33.4	17	10.5	419980
Merriam Lake	756	1087	B	Herkimer	Eagle Bay	OTHER	19.8	17	5.9	143378
Oswego Pond	585	845	B	Herkimer	Big Moose	ADK. BROOK	9.1	14	5.6	56304
Otter Pond	759	1092	B	Hamilton	Nehasne Lake	OTHER	10.6	8.2	3.9	54576
Pelchar Pond	325	736	R	Hamilton	Raquette Lake	ADK. BROOK	44	11	5.6	319415
Pigeon Lake	779	1114	B	Hamilton	Eagle Bay	ADK. BROOK	44.5	19	5.6	319732
Pug Hole	775a	1111	B	Hamilton	Eagle Bay	ADK. BROOK	11.4	8	2.3	33202
Queer Lake	329	741	R	Hamilton	Eagle Bay	COLDWATER	142.1	70	35.7	5960110
Russian Lake	774	1108	B	Hamilton	Eagle Bay	OTHER	37.3	21	12.1	562109
Shallow Lake	324	735	R	Hamilton	Raquette Lake	TWO STORY	267.9	30	11.2	3631588
Sister Lake (Lower)	768	1102	B	Hamilton	Nehasane Lake	COLDWATER	86.5	10	5.2	546688
Sister Lake (Upper)	769	1103	B	Hamilton	Nehasane Lake	COLDWATER	77.1	12	7.2	691381
South Pond	582	841	B	Herkimer	Eagle Bay	OTHER	44.2	30	6.2	315795
Terror Lake	570	822	B	Hamil/Herk	Nehasane Lake	OTHER	68.7	12	4.6	354752
Townsend Pond	751	1081	B	Herkimer	Eagle Bay	OTHER	5.7	1.5	-	-

* Watershed

R Raquette

B Black

Table 1. Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area - Ponded Water Inventory Data - Continued

Name	P#	File #	* Wshed	County	USGS Quad (7.5')	Mgmt. Class	Area (acres) NYSBSU	Max. Depth (feet)	Planimetered Mean Depth (ft)	Plan. Volume (cubic meters)
Unnamed Pond	569	821	B	Hamilton	Nehasane Lake	OTHER	2.2	10	4.3	10925
Unnamed Pond	572	827	B	Herkimer	Big Moose	UNKNOWN	5.4	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	760	1093	B	Hamilton	Nehasane Lake	ADK. BROOK	11.1	30	13.8	169438
Unnamed Pond	761	1095	B	Hamilton	Eagle Bay	UNKNOWN	5.2	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	763	1097	B	Hamilton	Eagle Bay	UNKNOWN	3.5	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	764	1098	B	Hamilton	Nehasane Lake	UNKNOWN	10.1	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	765	1099	B	Hamilton	Nehasane Lake	OTHER	6.2	3	2	9240
Unnamed Pond	766	1100	B	Hamilton	Nehasane Lake	OTHER	4	3	2	7845
Unnamed Pond	767	1101	B	Hamilton	Eagle Bay	UNKNOWN	2.7	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	785	1122	B	Hamilton	Raquette Lake	UNKNOWN	3.9	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5287	-	B	Hamilton	Nehasane Lake	UNKNOWN	2	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5288	-	B	Hamilton	Nehasane Lake	UNKNOWN	1	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5289	-	B	Hamilton	Nehasane Lake	UNKNOWN	9.6	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5290	-	B	Hamilton	Nehasane Lake	UNKNOWN	1.7	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5318	-	B	Herkimer	Eagle Bay	UNKNOWN	1.2	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5319	-	B	Herkimer	Eagle Bay	UNKNOWN	1.7	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5320	-	B	Herkimer	Eagle Bay	UNKNOWN	4.1	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5321	-	B	Herkimer	Eagle Bay	UNKNOWN	1.4	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5322	-	B	Herkimer	Eagle Bay	UNKNOWN	2.4	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5323	-	B	Herkimer	Eagle Bay	UNKNOWN	1.4	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5325	-	B	Hamilton	Eagle Bay	UNKNOWN	5.2	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5326	-	B	Herkimer	Eagle Bay	ADK. BROOK	1.7	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5327	-	B	Hamilton	Eagle Bay	UNKNOWN	6.4	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5328	-	B	Hamilton	Eagle Bay	UNKNOWN	1.5	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5332	-	B	Herkimer	Eagle Bay	ADK. BROOK	2.4	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5333	-	B	Herkimer	Eagle Bay	ADK. BROOK	10.1	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5334	-	B	Hamilton	Eagle Bay	UNKNOWN	4.9	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5335	-	B	Hamilton	Eagle Bay	UNKNOWN	5.4	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5336	-	B	Hamilton	Eagle Bay	UNKNOWN	4.2	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5341	-	B	Herkimer	Big Moose	UNKNOWN	2.4	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5342	-	B	Herkimer	Big Moose	UNKNOWN	3.4	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5521	-	B	Hamilton	Raquette Lake	UNKNOWN	2	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5523	-	B	Hamilton	Raquette Lake	UNKNOWN	6.9	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5524	-	B	Hamilton	Raquette Lake	UNKNOWN	5.7	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	320	731	R	Hamilton	Raquette Lake	UNKNOWN	0.7	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	330	742	R	Hamilton	Eagle Bay	ADK. BROOK	10.4	8	3.3	37405
Unnamed Pond	5062	-	R	Hamilton	Brandreth Lake	UNKNOWN	18.5	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	5216	-	R	Hamilton	Eagle Bay	UNKNOWN	1.2	-	-	-
Upper Brown's Tract Pond	317	723	R	Hamilton	Raquette Lake	WARMWATER	48.9	27	11.8	739406
Windfall Pond	750a	1081	B	Herkimer	Eagle Bay	ADK. BROOK	5.9	20	10.5	77953

* Watershed

R Raquette
B Black

TOTAL	(71)	1520.4	acres
ADK. BROOK	(18)	456.7	acres
COLDWATER	(4)	332.6	acres
OTHER	(17)	288.6	acres
TWO-STORY	(1)	267.9	acres
UNKNOWN	(30)	125.7	acres
WARMWATER	(1)	48.9	acres

Table 2. Pigeon Lake Wilderness - Ponded Water Survey Data

Name	P#	Most Recent Chemical Survey					Most Recent Biological Survey				
		Date	Source	ANC (ueq/l)	pH	Conductivity	Date	Source	No. Gillnets **	Fish Species Present and Number Caught *	ST/Gillnet **
Cascade Lake	747	1984	ALSC	30.9	6.45	26.1	1984	ALSC	4	ST-5, YP-120, WS-68, BhC-9	1.25
Chain Pond (Lower)	326	1984	ALSC	-15.6	4.62	25.5	1984	ALSC	1	No fish captured	0
Chain Pond (Middle)	327	1984	ALSC	-10.2	4.7	24.2	1984	ALSC	2	No fish captured	0
Chain Pond (Upper)	328	1984	ALSC	-13.6	4.62	25.9	1984	ALSC	1	No fish captured	0
Chub Lake	778	1984	ALSC	-0.7	5.16	24	1984	ALSC	3	ST-1 (305mm)	0.33
Constable Pond	777	1984	ALSC	-4	4.92	25.5	1984	ALSC	4	BhC-2	0
Cranberry Pond	319	1984	ALSC	65.1	6.67	28	1984	ALSC	1	ST-2, WS-26, BhC-46, PKS-9, GS-194, CS-19	2
East Pond	571	1985	ALSC	-11	4.7	24	1985	ALSC	3	No fish captured	0
Gull Lake (Lower)	758	1984	ALSC	-8.6	4.75	25.5	1984	ALSC	3	No fish captured	0
Gull Lake (Upper)	762	1984	ALSC	-0.5	4.96	22	1984	ALSC	2	No fish captured	0
Haymarsh Pond (Middle)	323	1984	ALSC	5.2	5.61	23.4	1984	ALSC	1	No fish captured	0
Haymarsh Pond (Upper)	322	1984	ALSC	3.6	5.48	25	1984	ALSC	1	No fish captured	0
Jock Pond	583	1984	ALSC	-9.9	4.72	24.5	1984	ALSC	1	No fish captured	0
Lilypad Pond (Lower)	587	1984	ALSC	-9	4.68	25.8	1984	ALSC	2	No fish captured	0
Little Chief Pond	757	1986	ALSC	-24.9	4.5	27.3	1986	ALSC	1	Central mudminnow-3	0
Lone Pond	331	1984	ALSC	-16.8	4.82	21.2	1984	ALSC	1	No fish captured	0
Mays Lake	775	1986	ALSC	-10.3	5.19	23.8	1986	ALSC	3	BhC-10, Central mudminnow-2	0
Merriam Lake	756	1984	ALSC	-9.6	4.74	22.5	1984	ALSC	2	No fish captured	0
Oswego Pond	585	1984	ALSC	1.2	5.05	22.1	1984	ALSC	1	ST-1 (232 mm)	1
Otter Pond	759	1984	ALSC	-1.8	4.97	26.8	1984	ALSC	2	No fish captured	0
Pelchar Pond	325	1984	ALSC	1.8	5.05	25.5	1984	ALSC	3	PKS-161	0
Pigeon Lake	779	1984	ALSC	-6.6	4.85	26.5	1984	ALSC	3	No fish captured	0
Pug Hole	775a	1985	ALSC	-21.4	4.81	26.3	1985	ALSC	2	No fish captured	0
Queer Lake	329	1986	ALSC	8.5	5.46	22.6	1986	ALSC	5	ST-18 (110-395mm), BhC-217, PKS-10, WS-2, GS-1	5.6
Russian Lake	774	1984	ALSC	-3.8	4.79	26	1984	ALSC	2	YP-3	0
Shallow Lake	324	1984	ALSC	41.4	6.38	25.8	1984	ALSC	6	ST-27, SMB-3, WS-144, PKS-66, CS-46, GS-60, BhC-82	4.5
Sister Lake (Lower)	768	1984	ALSC	-5.1	4.95	23	1984	ALSC	4	YP-178, BhC-37, PKS-9	0
Sister Lake (Upper)	769	1984	ALSC	-1.1	4.9	23.1	1984	ALSC	4	ST-1, YP-330, WS-24, BhC-55, GS-3	0.25
South Pond	582	1984	ALSC	-3.8	4.89	23.2	1984	ALSC	3	No fish captured, 1 crayfish in net	0
Terror Lake	570	1984	ALSC	-11.5	4.78	24.2	1984	ALSC	4	No fish captured, crayfish present	0
Townsend Pond	751	-	-	-	-	-	1976	NYSDEC	-	Unknown	-

* Fish species caught by various gear

** 150-foot Swedish gillnet

BhC Brown bullhead

CM Cutlips minnow

NRD Northern redbelly dace

WS White sucker

BND Blacknose dace

GS Golden shiner

PKS Pumpkinseed

YP Yellow perch

CC Creek Chub

LMB Largemouth Bass

SMB Smallmouth bass

CS Common shiner

LT Lake trout

ST Brook trout

Table 2. Pigeon Lake Wilderness - Ponded Water Survey Data - Continued

Name	P#	Most Recent Chemical Survey					Most Recent Biological Survey				
		Date	Source	ANC (ueq/l)	pH	Conductivity	Date	Source	No. Gillnets	** Fish Species Present and Number Caught	** ST/Gillnet
Unnamed Pond	569	1984	ALSC	-20.8	4.65	24.5	1984	ALSC	1	No fish captured	0
Unnamed Pond	572	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	-
Unnamed Pond	760	1984	ALSC	0.3	5.03	25	1984	ALSC	2	No fish captured	0
Unnamed Pond	761	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	-
Unnamed Pond	763	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	-
Unnamed Pond	764	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	-
Unnamed Pond	765	1984	ALSC	-20.4	4.59	26.5	1984	ALSC	1	No fish captured	0
Unnamed Pond	766	1984	ALSC	-16.7	4.58	30	1984	ALSC	1	No fish captured	0
Unnamed Pond	767	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	-
Unnamed Pond	785	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	-
Unnamed Pond	5287	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	-
Unnamed Pond	5288	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	-
Unnamed Pond	5289	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	-
Unnamed Pond	5290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	-
Unnamed Pond	5318	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	-
Unnamed Pond	5319	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	-
Unnamed Pond	5320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	-
Unnamed Pond	5321	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	-
Unnamed Pond	5322	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	-
Unnamed Pond	5323	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	-
Unnamed Pond	5325	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	-
Unnamed Pond	5326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	-
Unnamed Pond	5327	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	-
Unnamed Pond	5328	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	-
Unnamed Pond	5332	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	-
Unnamed Pond	5333	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	-
Unnamed Pond	5334	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	-
Unnamed Pond	5335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	-
Unnamed Pond	5336	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	-
Unnamed Pond	5341	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	-
Unnamed Pond	5342	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	-
Unnamed Pond	5521	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	-
Unnamed Pond	5523	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	-
Unnamed Pond	5524	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	-
Unnamed Pond	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	-
Unnamed Pond	330	1984	ALSC	-4	4.91	25	1984	ALSC	1	No fish captured	0
Unnamed Pond	5062	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	-
Unnamed Pond	5216	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	-
Upper Brown's Tract Pond	317	1984	ALSC	132.9	7.22	33	1984	ALSC	4	LMB-7, YP-19, WS-43, PKS-12, BhC-13, GS-7, CS-1	0
Windfall Pond	750a	1985	ALSC	149.2	7.23	36.2	1985	ALSC	2	ST-1(305 mm), WS-16(dwarf?), NRD-105, BND-179, CC-1	0.5

* Fish species caught by various gear

** 150-foot Swedish gillnet

Bhc Brown bullhead	CM Cutlips minnow	NRD Northern redbelly dace	WS White sucker
BND Blacknose dace	GS Golden shiner	PKS Pumpkinseed	YP Yellow perch
CC Creek Chub	LMB Largemouth Bass	SMB Smallmouth bass	
CS Common shiner	LT Lake trout	ST Brook trout	

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	Longnose dace
White sucker	Slimy sculpin
Longnose sucker	Lake chub
Northern redbelly dace	Redhorse suckers (spp.)
Redbreast sunfish	Common shiner
Finescale dace	

NATIVE SPECIES WIDELY INTRODUCED¹

Brook trout	Lake trout
Brown bullhead	Creek Chub
Pumpkinseed	

NONNATIVE

Golden shiner	Northern pike
Chain pickerel	Rock bass
Bluntnose minnow	Smallmouth bass
Largemouth bass	Yellow perch
Johnny darter	Fathead minnow ²
Brown trout	Rainbow trout
Spoke	Atlantic salmon
Whitefish	Banded killifish
Rainbow smelt	Central mudminnow

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 native species listed above also may have been moved from water to water in the Adirondack Upland, but the historical record is less distinct.

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

Table 4

Pigeon Lakes Wilderness
Early Surveys vs. Present Day Fish Distribution

Lake Category	# Lakes Pre-1976	% Fish Communities	# Lakes Post-1976	% Fish Communities	Net Change # Lakes	%Net Change For Species
GENERAL						
Total # Lakes	71		71			
# Unknown	44		34			
# Surveyed	27		37			
# Fishless	12		22		10	
# Fish Communities	15		15		0	
BROOK TROUT						
# Viable Brook Trout Populations *	12	80%	3	20%	-9	-75%
# NSA Populations	Unknown		1	7%		
NATIVE BUT WIDELY INTRODUCED						
# Lake Trout	1	7%	0	0%	-1	-100%
# Brown Bullhead	10	67%	9	60%	-1	-10%
# Pumpkinseed	11	73%	5	33%	-6	-55%
# Creek Chub	5	33%	1	7%	-4	-80%
NATIVE						
# White Sucker	10	67%	7	47%	-3	-30%
# Lake Chub	1	7%	0	0%	-1	-100%
# Blacknose Dace	1	7%	1	7%	0	0%
# Northern Redbelly Dace	2	13%	1	7%	-1	-50%
# Common Shiner	3	20%	3	20%	0	0%
NONNATIVE						
# Yellow Perch	4	27%	5	33%	1	25%
# Golden Shiner	5	33%	5	33%	0	0%
# Smallmouth Bass	3	20%	1	7%	-2	-67%
# Largemouth Bass	0	0%	1	7%	1	100%
# Fathead Minnow	1	7%	0	0%	-1	-100%
# Banded Killifish	1	7%	0	0%	-1	-100%
# Central Mudminnow	2	13%	2	13%	0	0%

* Excludes waters where only one or two brook trout were captured and/or unsubstantiated, anecdotal accounts of brook trout presence are the only historical record

APPENDIX 5

BIRDS OF THE PIGEON LAKE WILDERNESS AREA

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>NEW YORK LEGAL STATUS</u>
Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	Protected - Special Concern
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea Herodias</i>	Protected
Green-backed Heron	<i>Butorides striatus</i>	Protected
American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	Protected
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Game Species
American Black Duck	<i>Anas rubripes</i>	Game Species
Hooded Merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	Game Species
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Protected
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Protected
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Protected-Special Concern
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	Protected
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	Protected
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Endangered
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Threatened
Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	Game Species
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Protected
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Game Species
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>	Protected
Black-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	Protected
Barred Owl	<i>Strix varia</i>	Protected
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	Protected
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	Protected
Belter Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	Protected
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Protected
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	Protected
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	Protected
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	Protected
Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	Game Species
Red-shouldered Hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Threatened
Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Game Species
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalu</i>	Endangered
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Threatened

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<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
Veery	Catharus fuscescens	Protected
Eastern Bluebird	Sialia sialis	Protected
Golden-crowned Kinglet	Regulus satrapa	Protected
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Regulus calendula	Protected
Cedar Waxwing	Bombycilla cedrorum	Protected
European Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	Unprotected
Solitary Vireo	Vireo solitarius	Protected
Red-eyed Vireo	Vireo olivaceus	Protected
Black-and-white Warbler	Mniotilta varia	Protected
Nashville Warbler	Vermivora ruficapilla	Protected
Northern Parula	Parula americana	Protected
Magnolia Warbler	Dendroica magnolia	Protected
Black-throated Blue Warbler	Dendroica caerulescens	Protected
Eastern Phoebe	Sayornis phoebe	Protected
Cliff Swallow	Hirundo pyrrhonota	Protected
Philadelphia Vireo	Vireo philadelphicus	Protected
Bobolink	Dolichonyx oryzivorus	Protected
Evening Grosbeak	Coccothraustes vespertinus	Protected
Alder Flycatcher	Empidonax alnorum	Protected
Blackpoll Warbler	Dendroica striata	Protected
Northern Waterthrush	Seiurus noveboracensis	Protected
Common Yellowthroat	Geothlypis trichas	Protected
Bay-breasted Warbler	Dendroica castanea	Protected
Louisiana Waterthrush	Seiurus motacilla	Protected
Tufted Titmouse	Parus bicolor	Protected
Yellow-rumped Warbler	Dendroica coronata	Protected
Black-throated Green Warbler	Dendroica virens	Protected
Blackburnian Warbler	Dendroica fusca	Protected
Chestnut-sided Warbler	Dendroica pensylvanica	Protected
Ovenbird	Seiurus aurocapillus	Protected
Mourning Warbler	Oporornis philadelphia	Protected
Common Yellowthroat	Geothlypis trichas	Protected
Canada Warbler	Wilsonia canadensis	Protected
American Redstart	Setophaga ruticilla	Protected
Red-winged Blackbird	Agelaius phoeniceus	Protected

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<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
American Woodcock	<i>Scolopax minor</i>	Game Species
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Protected
Eastern Screech-Owl	<i>Otus asio</i>	Protected
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	Protected
Red-Shouldered Hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Threatened
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	Protected
Spruce Grouse	<i>Dendragapus canadensis</i>	Threatened
Northern Saw-whet Owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	Protected
Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	Protected
Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>	Game Species
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Protected
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	Protected
Black-backed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides arcticus</i>	Protected
Three-toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>	Protected
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax flaviventri</i>	Protected
Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	Protected
Eastern Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>	Protected
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus borealis</i>	Protected
Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Protected
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Protected
Gray Jay	<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>	Protected
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	Protected
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Protected-Special Concern
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	Game Species
Black-capped Chickadee	<i>Parus atricapillus</i>	Protected
Boreal Chickadee	<i>Parus hudsonicus</i>	Protected
White-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	Protected
Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	Protected
Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>	Protected
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Protected
Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	Protected
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	Protected
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	Protected
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	Protected
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulus</i>	Protected

APPENDIX 5

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
Rusty Blackbird	Euphagus carolinus	Protected
Common Grackle	Quiscalus quiscula	Protected
Scarlet Tanager	Piranga olivacea	Protected
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	Pheucticus ludovicianus	Protected
Indigo Bunting	Passerina cyanea	Protected
Purple Finch	Carpodacus purpureus	Protected
American Goldfinch	Carduelis tristis	Protected
Red Crossbill	Loxia curvirostra	Protected
White-winged Crossbill	Loxia leucoptera	Protected
Dark-eyed Junco	Junco hyemalis	Protected
Chipping Sparrow	Spizella passerina	Protected
White-throated Sparrow	Zonotrichia albicollis	Protected
Lincoln's Sparrow	Melospiza lincolnii	Protected
Swamp Sparrow	Melospiza georgiana	Protected
Song Sparrow	Melospiza melodia	Protected
Brown-headed Cowbird	Molothrus ater	Protected
Evening Grosbeak	Coccothraustes vespertinus	Protected
Pine Siskin	Carduelis pinus	Protected
House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	Unprotected
Northern Oriole	Icterus galbula	Protected
House Finch	Carpodacus mexicanus	Protected
Bank Swallow	Riparia riparia	Protected

APPENDIX 6

COMMENTS ON BIRD SPECIES HABITATS

1. COMMON LOON: Prefers bog and undisturbed lakes for breeding and open water for feeding. Nick Volkman of the 1978 DEC Loon Study Project believes the loon population is doing well. Private estates, remote state land away from human disturbance account for a stable population of approximately 100 breeding loon pairs within the Adirondack region. The DEC 1978 Loon Breeding Survey documented loons nesting in the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area on Cascade, Queer, Upper Sister and Lower Sister Lakes. The common loon is a species of priority concern to the NYSDEC Endangered Species Unit.
2. GREAT BLUE HERON: Usually breeding in the tops of the tallest deciduous trees close to water, this heron is an uncommon nester in the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area. The 1981 NYS Bird Breeding Atlas Project has documented the nesting of this heron in Block 5085 which includes a portion of the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area.
3. AMERICAN BITTERN: Prefers marsh habitats, especially where cattails occur. In the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area, the bittern is considered rare but can be observed in suitable habitat. The 1981 NYS Bird Breeding Atlas Project has documented the nesting of this bittern in Block 5085 which includes a portion of the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area.
4. HOODED MERGANSER: Frequent wooded swamps, beaver ponds, and quiet stretches of water in forested regions, especially where dead trees are plentiful. In the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area, this duck is often seen at Ferd's Bog and it is assumed that it breeds there (La France, 1975).
5. COMMON MERGANSER: This species is one of the characteristic breeding birds of the Adirondack forest lakes. It is undoubtedly the most common breeding duck in the Adirondack Park. In the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area, breeding has been confirmed at Sucker Brook Bay of Raquette Lake (Bull, 1974).
6. SHARP-SHINNED HAWK: Prefers the younger second growth mixed hardwood conifer woodlands. This species is considered a very rare and local breeder in the Adirondack Park. In the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area, this hawk may possibly be nesting. The 1981 NYS Bird Breeding Atlas Project has listed this bird as a possible breeder in Block 5085 which is in or near the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area.
7. RED-SHOULDERED HAWK: This species prefers swampy woodlands and forested areas near rivers. The red-shouldered hawk was never common in the Adirondacks and in recent years its population has further declined. This hawk is probably breeding in the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area as based upon the report of La France (1975).
8. COOPERS HAWK: Found chiefly in low, alluvial forest and wooded swamps, the Coopers hawk was formerly a common nester throughout the Adirondacks but it is virtually absent now. Recently, it was listed as "rare" within

the Adirondack Park by the Adirondack Park Agency. Although it is rare, this species may be observed infrequently in the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area and it may still be breeding there.

9. BROAD-WINGED HAWK: The most important habitat requirement for this species is extensive woodland. It is the most common breeding hawk in the Adirondacks.
10. BALD EAGLE: Restricted mostly to lake and river shores, although they are found along mountain ridges during migration. As many as 30 bald eagle pairs may have nested in the Adirondacks prior to their precipitous decline in the 1950's. As a result of restoration efforts initiated by the DEC in 1983 a total of four bald eagle nests are known to exist in the Adirondacks, none of which are found within the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area. The bald eagle remains an endangered species.
11. NORTHERN HARRIER: This hawk is most prevalent in the open country, hunting over fields in farming areas, as well as marshes. Unlike other raptors, northern harriers nest on the ground in tall grass or cattails. It has been observed in the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area during the summer but there are no recent breeding records. The northern harrier is listed as a species of priority concern to DEC's Endangered Species Program.
12. OSPREY: This raptor feeds exclusively on fish and are generally found near a lake or stream where the fishing is good. The osprey population in the United States was to the point of extirpation due to lack of breeding success. In the Adirondack Park, the osprey's breeding success has been improving in recent years. The 1981 DEC's osprey breeding survey documented a recent high of 28 active nests of which 15 were productive. Two of these active nests were located in the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area; one was near Shallow Lake and the other was near Big Moose Lake. In addition, there was one nest site near Big Moose Lake which was inactive in 1981. The future breeding potential of osprey in the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area does not look good. Acid precipitation is lowering the pH levels in the lakes and ponds adversely affecting the fish populations on which the osprey feed. As these lakes become even more acidic it is suspected that osprey breeding success will decline. The osprey is listed as "threatened" by New York State and present and potential nesting sites are receiving special attention by both the Department of Environmental Conservation and the Adirondack Park Agency.
13. SPRUCE GROUSE: The spruce grouse is typically found along the openings in spruce forests and spruce tamarack bogs. The northern Adirondacks are at the southern edge of its breeding range and recent surveys indicate the population is probably diminishing. In the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area more recent sightings have been reported in the Ferd's Bog area. Spruce grouse have been observed near Lake Terror (Bull, 1974). The spruce grouse is of priority concern to DEC's Endangered Species Program.
14. AMERICAN WOODCOCK: Feeds and breeds in bottomland, including alder thickets.
15. SPOTTED SANDPIPER: Preferred habitat is lake shores and river banks.

16. HERRING GULL: It feeds along lakes and ponds and also feeds in dumps. This species is sometimes observed on the lakes and ponds of the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area but it probably doesn't breed there.
17. NORTHERN THREE-TOED WOODPECKER: Confined to conifer forests and swamps. There are nine breeding locations documented in New York State, all in the Adirondacks (Bull, 1974). In the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area this species is known to breed at Ferd's Bog (La France, 1976) and Big Moose Lake. The northern three-toed woodpecker is listed as "rare" within the Adirondack Park by the Adirondack Park Agency.
18. BLACK-BACKED WOODPECKER: Found in spruce, tamarack swamps and the forested slopes of spruce and fir. This permanent resident of the Adirondack Park has been hampered by lumbering and other human activities and they are declining in population. In the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area this species is known to breed at Ferd's Bog (La France, 1976), Big Moose Lake and near the Brown's Tract Ponds (Beehler, 1978). The black-backed woodpecker is listed as "rare" within the Adirondack Park by the Adirondack Park Agency.
19. EASTERN KINGBIRD: Usually found in open country conspicuously perched atop the highest limbs of dead trees. In wilderness areas they are occasionally found along streams or marshes if there is sufficient open territory to hunt. The 1981 NYS Bird Breeding Atlas Project has documented the nesting of this species in Block 5285 and 5284 which are in or near to the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area.
20. YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER: Found in second growth woods of spruce, balsam and birch at elevations between 2,000 and 4,000 feet. Considered an uncommon to rare breeder in the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area where it is known to nest in the area of Brown's Tract Ponds and Ferd's Bog.
21. GRAY JAY: Confined to the Adirondack Park in New York where it is found in dense spruce and tamarack swamps and the balsam belt on mountain slopes. This species can be found in the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area where it is known to breed at Ferd's Bog, Raquette Lake, and Big Moose Lake.
22. NORTHERN RAVEN: Today the northern raven is strictly confined to the more remote areas of the Adirondack Park. It is a mountain bird, favoring areas where there are cliffs and crags suitable for nesting. Breeding Bird Atlas data identifies 44 confirmed blocks (or areas) that have nesting ravens, including a number within the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area. This species is of priority concern to DEC's Endangered Species Program.
23. BOREAL CHICKADEE: Found in spruce and balsam forests and at the edges of spruce tamarack swamps. In New York State it is found breeding only in the Adirondack Park. In the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area, they are known to nest at Big Moose Lake (Bull, 1974).
24. WINTER WREN: Frequently found in lumber clearings.

25. WOOD THRUSH: Besides the deciduous forest, they are also found in flood plains and stream valleys.
26. RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET: This species is most often found in bogs and open woodlands. In New York State this species is known to nest only in the Adirondack Park where it is considered an uncommon breeder in the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area. One location where this species is known to nest is at Big Moose Lake (Bull, 1974).
27. SOLITARY VIREO: Found in the mixed hardwood conifer forest at considerable elevations in New York State. Considered a common breeder in the Adirondacks.
28. NORTHERN PARULA: It is practically confined to the localities where usnea moss is fairly abundant (spruce sphagnum bogs).
29. BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER: Prefers a mixed hardwood/conifer forest with a dense undergrowth.
30. BAY-BREASTED WARBLER: An inhabitant of spruce woodlands at the higher elevations in the Adirondack Park. There are at least eleven known localities in the Adirondack Park. One of these locations is north of Big Moose Lake (Bull, 1974).
31. BLACK-POLL WARBLER: The preference for stunted conifers leads the black-poll warbler higher on the mountain sides than other warblers. In the Adirondack Park it is considered a common breeder at altitudes above 3500 feet, but is rare or lacking in the forests at lower elevations.
32. NORTHERN WATERTHRUSH: Nests on banks along streams and lakes.
33. CANADA WARBLER: Found breeding along streams in thickets of willow, alder and elderberry.
34. AMERICAN REDSTART: Commonly breeds in deciduous second growth woodland and in stream-side willow thickets.
35. RUSTY BLACKBIRD: Preferred habitat is openings in wet woodlands, swamps and alder thickets. In the Adirondack Park, there are twenty breeding sites identified including one site in the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area near Big Moose Lake. The rusty blackbird is listed as "rare" within the Adirondack Park by the Adirondack Park Agency.
36. COMMON GRACKLE: Breeds near water (marshes, streams, lakes), often nests in a black spruce tree or a tree stump.
37. BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD: Parasitizes the nest of other birds, most frequently laying its eggs in the nest of the yellow warbler and red-eyed vireo.
38. EVENING GROSBEAK: Rare breeder in coniferous forests of the Central Adirondacks. The first probable breeding record in New York State was at Cranberry Lake in June, 1945. Since then it has been observed to breed in

about 35 different localities in the Adirondack Park (Bull, 1974). One of these breeding locations is at Ferd's Bog in the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area.

39. WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL: Prefers the coniferous forest where it feeds on the seeds of hemlock, spruce, and larch cones. There are no breeding records for this species within the Adirondack Park but it has been observed occasionally near the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area at Brown's Tract Ponds (Beehler, 1978). The white-winged crossbill is listed as "rare" within the Adirondack Park by the Adirondack Park Agency.
40. LINCOLN'S SPARROW: This shy and usually secretive species prefers open swamps and bogs with small spruces and tamaracks scattered about. In New York State the Lincoln's sparrow breeds only in the Adirondacks and considered to be rare. The Lincoln sparrow is known to nest in the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area at Ferd's Bog (La France, 1976) and near the village of Beaver River (Bull, 1974).

APPENDIX 7

MAMMALS OF THE PIGEON LAKE WILDERNESS AREA

<i>Alces alces</i>	- Moose
<i>Blarina brevicauda</i>	- Northern Short Tailed Shrew
<i>Canis latrans</i>	- Coyote
<i>Castor canadensis</i>	- Beaver
<i>Clethrionomys gapperi</i>	- Southern Red-Backed Vole
<i>Condylura cristata</i>	- Star-Nosed Mole
<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>	- Virginia Opposum
<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	- Big Brown Bat
<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	- Porcupine
<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	- Northern Flying Squirrel
<i>Glaucomys volans</i>	- Southern Flying Squirrel
<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	- Silver-Haired Bat
<i>Lasiurus borealis</i>	- Red Bat
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	- Hoary Bat
<i>Lepus americanus</i>	- Varying Hare
<i>Lutra canadensis</i>	- River Otter
<i>Lynx rufus</i>	- Bobcat
<i>Marmota monax</i>	- Woodchuck
<i>Martes americana</i>	- Marten
<i>Martex pennanti</i>	- Fisher
<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	- Stripped Skunk
<i>Microtus chrotorrhinus</i>	- Rock Vole
<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	- Meadow Vole
<i>Microtus pinetorum</i>	- Woodland Vole
<i>Mus musculus</i>	- House Mouse
<i>Mustela erminea</i>	- Ermine
<i>Mustela frenata</i>	- Long-Tailed Weasel
<i>Mustela vison</i>	- Mink
<i>Myotis leibii</i>	- Small-Footed Bat (Small-Footed Myotis)
<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	- Little Brown Bat (Little Brown Myotis)
<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	- Northern Long-Eared Myotis
<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	- Indiana Bat (Indiana Myotis)
<i>Napaeozapus insignis</i>	- Woodland Jumping Mouse
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	- White-Tailed Deer
<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	- Muskrat
<i>Parascalops breweri</i>	- Hairy-Tailed Mole
<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	- White Footed Mouse
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	- Deer Mouse
<i>Pipistrellus subflavus</i>	- Eastern Pipistrelle
<i>Procyon lotor</i>	- Raccoon
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	- Norway Rat
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	- Grey Squirrel
<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	- Masked Shrew
<i>Sorex dispar</i>	- Long-Tailed or Rock Shrew
<i>Sorex fumeus</i>	- Smoky Shrew
<i>Sorex hoyi</i>	- Pygmy Shrew
<i>Sorex palustris</i>	- Water Shrew
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	- Eastern Cottontail
<i>Sylvilagus transitionalis</i>	- New England Cottontail
<i>Synaptomys cooperi</i>	- Southern Bog Lemming
<i>Tamias striatus</i>	- Eastern Chipmunk
<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	- Red Squirrel
<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	- Gray Fox
<i>Ursus americanus</i>	- Black Bear
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	- Red Fox
<i>Zapus husonius</i>	- Meadow Jumping Mouse

APPENDIX 8

COMMENTS ON MAMMAL SPECIES HABITATS

1. OPOSSUM: Prefers woodland and stream habitats in farming areas. In New York State this species has been extending its range northward and is now found in part of the Champlain Valley. There are no records of this species inhabiting the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area.
2. MASKED SHREW: Is found in forest, open country and brushland at any altitude. Populations are probably highest in the coniferous habitat.
3. LONGTAIL SHREW: Favor moist rocks and crevices between boulders in a fern covered habitat. This shrew is considered uncommon in New York State and it is unknown whether it inhabits the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area. Longtail shrew distribution is being investigated by the NYSDEC Endangered Species Program.
4. NORTHERN WATER SHREW: Frequents wet places, often occurring along the shoreline of rushing mountain streams or the sphagnous swamps bordering beaver meadows.
5. SMOKY SHREW: This shrew is a creature of the cooler mountains and heavy forests.
6. SHORTTAIL SHREW: This shrew shows a preference for hardwood-type forest.
7. STARNOSE MOLE: This mole prefers the moist, rich, loamy soil near lakes and streams.
8. INDIANA MYOTIS: During winter, these bats hibernate in large groups in caves but during summer prefer to roost either singly or small groups in trees. There are now seven known colonies of the Indiana Bat in New York. None are found in the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area. The Indiana Myotis is listed as endangered by the United States Federal Government and New York State.
9. SMALL-FOOTED MYOTIS: This species has a remarkable tolerance for cold, dry places and hibernates in caves where the temperature goes below freezing. The small-footed myotis is one of the rarest of eastern bats with only eight hibernation sites found in New York State. There are no records of this species in the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area.
10. EASTERN PIPISTREL: This weak flying bat prefers to day-roost in trees but will migrate in order to find a suitable cave for winter hibernation. They favor warmer caves (52°-64°) with a high relative humidity. This species is common and widely distributed through all of New York State.
11. BIG BROWN BAT: It day-roosts mostly in buildings but hibernates in caves with a low temperature and a 100% relative humidity. This species usually migrates but not over long distances.
12. SILVER-HAIRED BAT: This slow flying bat is usually observed near streams. It is considered the most common bat of the Adirondacks. Most migrate south for winter.

13. RED BAT: This bat prefers wooded areas, where they usually fly in pairs, working the same route of about 100 yards over and over. Highly migratory, general southward movements.
14. SNOWSHOE HARE: It can be found in all habitats at any elevation but, usually most abundant in mixed deciduous-coniferous forest.
15. SOUTHERN FLYING SQUIRREL: This very common squirrel prefers large deciduous trees with holes in them, usually near water.
16. NORTHERN FLYING SQUIRREL: There have been only a few recorded sightings of the Northern Flying Squirrel in the Adirondacks and very little is known about this species. It prefers coniferous forest over other forests. Although it is likely to be found in the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area it has not been confirmed.
17. WOODCHUCK: Prefers to den in or on the edge of fields during the summer but usually move to a woodland den site in the winter.
18. WHITEFOOTED MOUSE: Found in several habitats but wooded areas are preferred. This species is one of the most common mammals found in the Adirondack Park.
19. MUSKRAT: They are typically found in aquatic environments except in late February and early March when a large number migrate over land to find mates.
20. SOUTHERN BOG LEMMING: This species prefers low damp bogs and meadows with heavy growth of vegetation. It is listed as rare within the Adirondack Park by the Adirondack Park Agency.
21. WOODLAND JUMPING MOUSE: It is commonly found at the edge of a hardwood forest and water.
22. PORCUPINE: During most of the year it is found in numerous forest habitats where it feeds on buds, small twigs, and inner bark of most trees. In the winter, the porcupine prefers conifer forests where it feeds on evergreen tree foliage and bark.
23. MARTEN: The marten's preferred habitat is the mixed hardwood forest about 2,000 feet high. In New York State, this species' primary range is located in the High Peaks Wilderness Area but in recent years there is evidence that their range is expanding. There have been several reports of marten in the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area (Mark Brown, personal communication).
24. FISHER: This valuable furbearer was once thought to favor remote areas in large forests of mixed softwood and hardwoods but New York fishers have adapted well to modern times. They are found outside such habitats in the Adirondack Mountains, and are occasionally seen near villages.
25. SKUNK: The skunk prefers semi-open country, while normally found within two miles of water.

APPENDIX 9

REPTILES OF THE PIGEON LAKE WILDERNESS AREA

<i>Chelyora serpentina</i>	- Snapping Turtle
<i>Chrysemys picta</i>	- Painted Turtle
<i>Clemmys insculpta</i>	- Wood Turtle
<i>Diadophis punctatus</i>	- Ringneck Snake
<i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i>	- Milk Snake
<i>Nerodia sipedon</i>	- Northern Water Snake
<i>Ophedorys vernalis</i>	- Smooth Green Snake
<i>Storeria dekayi</i>	- Brown Snake
<i>Storeria occipitomaculata</i>	- Redbelly Snake
<i>Thamnophis sauritus</i>	- Eastern Ribbon Snake
<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>	- Common Garter Snake

AMPHIBIANS OF THE PIGEON LAKE WILDERNESS AREA

<i>Ambystoma laterale</i>	- Blue-Spotted Salamander
<i>Ambystoma maculatum</i>	- Spotted Salamander
<i>Bufo americanus</i>	- American Toad
<i>Desmognathus fuscus</i>	- Dusky Salamander
<i>Desmognathus ochrophaeus</i>	- Mt. Dusky Salamander
<i>Eurycea bislineata</i>	- Two-Lined Salamander
<i>Gyrinophilus porphyriticus</i>	- Spring Salamander
<i>Hyla versicolor</i>	- Gray Treefrog
<i>Notophthalmus viridescens</i>	- Red-Spotted Newt
<i>Plethodon cinereus</i>	- Redback Salamander
<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	- Bullfrog
<i>Rana clamitans</i>	- Green Frog
<i>Rana palustris</i>	- Pickerel Frog
<i>Rana septentrionalis</i>	- Mink Frog
<i>Rana sylvatica</i>	- Wood Frog

APPENDIX 10

COMMENTS ON REPTILE AND AMPHIBIAN SPECIES HABITATS

1. WOOD TURTLE: This is New York State's most terrestrial turtle but often it utilizes streams and ponds for hibernating, mating, and aestivation. The wood turtle is listed as a completely protected non-endangered species.
2. RED-BELLIED SNAKE: This snake prefers moist woodland where they can be found under rocks, logs, leaves and lumber piles.
3. BROWN (DeKAY'S) SNAKE: Although a common snake in most of New York, the occurrence of this snake in the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area is questionable. Several sources are in disagreement on whether it can be found here. There is no recent evidence the brown snake exists in the Area.
4. EASTERN RIBBON SNAKE: It is seldom found far from water. This species is rare in the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area where it is at the northernmost limit of its range.
5. RED SPOTTED NEWT: It is found in nearly every pond and lake in New York State. During the Eft stage, the red spotted newt leaves its aquatic environment and for up to three years lives in moist woodlands at various altitudes. When mature, the Efts migrate back to the ponds and lakes to reproduce.
6. SPOTTED SALAMANDER: This salamander prefers habitats of deciduous and mixed forest where ponds, slow streams or temporary pools offer suitable breeding areas. There are no recent records of the spotted salamander existing in the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area but historical records show the species was found in the vicinity of Raquette Lake. Because acid precipitation is adversely affecting the waters in which it breeds, this species was being considered for inclusion on either the threatened or endangered species list for New York State.
7. MOUNTAIN SALAMANDER: It prefers a moist, terrestrial habitat under logs, bark, stones and moss. In New York State, this species is common in the southern tier west of the Hudson River. Although there is an historical account of this species existing at Big Moose Lake next to the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area, most knowledgeable sources consider the area to be north of its range.
8. RED-BACKED SALAMANDER: Most often found under logs and rocks in a damp deciduous forest, this amphibian can swim but never enters water voluntarily. It is one of the most common salamanders in the Adirondacks.
9. SPRING SALAMANDER: As the common name indicates, they are frequently found in or near springs or small streams. The adults are considered aquatic but are sometimes found under large rocks and logs in cool damp places. There are a few records of this species occurring in the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area but generally this is at the northern limit of its range.

10. TWO-LINED SALAMANDER: This amphibian is found throughout the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area under stones at the margin of cold streams.
11. GRAY TREE FROG: It feeds in relatively small trees and shrubs that are near or actually standing in shallow bodies of water. Its breeding habits may be adversely affected by acid precipitation.
12. MINK FROG: The mink frog prefers peaty or sphagnous lakes or ponds or in inlets or outlets of such lakes or ponds, particularly where water lilies are growing. The mink frog is found in the Tug Hill Plateau and Adirondacks and, hence, is a likely resident of the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area.
13. WOOD FROG: Breeds in leaf-laden ponds and transient pools of woodlands; hibernates in logs, stumps, under stones or beneath boards near woods; never in water. It is suspected that acid precipitation in the Adirondack Mountains is adversely affecting the reproduction of this species (DEC Unpublished Mimeo).

APPENDIX 11

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS FOR THE WILDLIFE INVENTORY

BARNETT, Tim, Elizabethtown, NY, Nature Conservancy.

BENSON, Dirck, Saranac Lake, NY, High Peaks Audubon Society.

BROWN, Mark, Warrensburg, NY, Conservation Biologist, New York State, Bureau of Wildlife.

CARLETON, Geoffrey, Elizabethtown, NY, High Peaks Audubon Society.

CARROL, Janet, Wildlife Resources Center, Delmar, NY, Bird Breeding Atlas Project.

CHASE, Greenleaf, Saranac Lake, NY, High Peaks Audubon Society.

CONNOR, Paul, Albany, NY, Mamalogy Department, NYS Museum.

GUTHRIE, Richard, New Baltimore, NY, Bird Breeding Atlas Project.

HICKS, Alan, Albany, NY, Conservation Biologist, Endangered Species Unit, Wildlife Resources Center, Delmar, NY.

HUGHES, Betty Ann, Ray Brook, NY, Adirondack Park Project Analyst, Adirondack Park Agency.

LA FRANCE, Ferdinand, Manlius, NY, Bird Breeding Atlas Project.

LAMPHEAR, Frank, Raquette Lake, NY, Conservation Officer, Region 5.

LEE, Gary, Inlet, NY, Forest Ranger, Region 5.

LOUCKS, Barbara, Feura Bush, NY, Assistant Research Scientist, Endangered Species Unit, Wildlife Resources Center, Delmar, NY.

MACK, Ted, Paul Smiths, NY, Paul Smiths College, Librarian.

MARLEAU, William, Big Moose, NY, NYS Forest Ranger.

McCHESNEY, Gary D., Raquette Lake, NY, NYS Forest Ranger.

McMARTIN, Barbara, Canada Lake, NY, Author of several guide books for hiking enthusiasts.

MILLER, Robert, Guilderland, NY, Associate Wildlife Biologist, Non-Game Unit, Wildlife Resources Center, Delmar, NY.

PETERSON, Mike, Elizabethtown, NY., High Peaks Audubon Society, Bird Breeding Atlas Project.

POUGH, Harvey, Cornell, NY, Associate Professor of Ecology, SUNY Cornell

RANDORF, Gary, Elizabethtown, NY, Executive Director, The Adirondack Council.

RIEXINGER, Patricia, Berne, NY, Conservation Biologist, Endangered Species
Unit, Wildlife Resources Center, Delmar, NY.

RILEY, Dr. Edgar, Albany, NY, Curator of Zoology, NYS Museum.

APPENDIX 12

BREEDING BIRDS RECORDED IN ONE OR MORE BLOCKS
THAT INCLUDE THE PIGEON LAKE WILDERNESS AREA

<u>Possible</u>	<u>Probable</u>	<u>Confirmed</u>
Green Heron	Barred Owl	Common Loon
Blue-winged Teal	Great Horned Owl	Great Blue Heron
Wood Duck	Chimney Swift	American Bittern
Marsh Hawk	Pileated Woodpecker	Mallard
Alder Flycatcher	Great Crested	Black Duck
Tufted Titmouse	Flycatcher	Hooded Merganser
Brown Thrasher	Yellow-bellied	Common Merganser
Ruby-crowned	Flycatcher	Goshawk
Kinglet	Eastern Wood Pewee	Sharp-shinned Hawk
Bay-breasted	Olive-sided	Red-tailed Hawk
Warbler	Flycatcher	Red-shouldered Hawk
Louisiana	Wood Thrush	Broad-winged Hawk
Waterthrush	Swainson's Thrush	Osprey
Mourning Warbler	Blackpoll Warbler	Ruffed Grouse
Northern Oriole	Brown-headed	Killdeer
House Finch	Cowbird	Common Snipe
Rufous-sided Towhee		Spotted Sandpiper
		Herring Gull
		Ruby-th. Hummingbird
		Belted Kingfisher
		Common Flicker
		Yellow-bellied
		Sapsucker
		Hairy Woodpecker
		Downy Woodpecker
		Black-backed Three-
		toed Woodpecker
		Eastern Kingbird
		Eastern Phoebe
		Least Flycatcher
		Tree Swallow
		Rough-winged Swallow
		Barn Swallow
		Gray Jay
		Blue Jay
		Common Raven
		Common Crow
		Black-capped
		Chickadee
		Boreal Chickadee
		White-breasted
		Nuthatch
		Red-breasted Nuthatch
		Brown Creeper
		House Wren
		Winter Wren
		Gray Catbird
		American Robin
		Hermit Thrush
		Veery
		Eastern Bluebird
		Golden-crowned Kinglet
		Cedar Waxwing
		Starling
		Solitary Vireo
		Red-eyed Vireo
		Black-and-White
		Warbler
		Nashville Warbler
		Northern Parula
		Magnolia Warbler
		Black-throated Blue
		Warbler
		Yellow-rumped Warbler
		Black-throated Green
		Warbler
		Blackburnian Warbler
		Chestnut-sided Warbler
		Ovenbird
		Common Yellowthroat
		Canada Warbler
		American Redstart
		House Sparrow
		Red-winged Blackbird
		Rusty Blackbird
		Common Grackle
		Scarlet Tanager
		Cardinal
		Rose-breasted Grosbeak
		Indigo Bunting
		Evening Grosbeak
		Purple Finch
		Pine Siskin
		American Goldfinch
		Red Crossbill
		White-winged Crossbill
		Dark-eyed Junco
		Chipping Sparrow
		White-throated Sparrow
		Lincoln's Sparrow
		Swamp Sparrow
		Song Sparrow

APPENDIX 13

ISSUES AFFECTING THE PIGEON LAKE WILDERNESS

1. Non-conforming uses
 - a. Asphalt tennis court and remains of Cascade Lake Camp
2. Access acquisition - Twitchell Lake/Big Moose Lake areas
3. Marking of existing foot paths
4. Trail marking methods
5. Signing of trails - the addition or deletion of signing
6. Replacement of bridges and lean-tos
7. Designation of camping sites in heavy use areas
8. Pit privies - needs and form of privy
9. Removal of fish barrier dam at Cascade Lake
10. Posting all boundaries
11. Obtaining public use data for the area
12. Development of fire management and search and rescue policies for the area
13. The reintroduction of extirpated wildlife and fish species
14. Construction of new facilities (lean-tos, trails)
15. Acidification of lakes
16. Snowmobile trail location along Big Moose Road
17. Webb Covenant
18. Township 40
19. Group use

Identifying # N0002110116
617.21

SEQR

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

Project Number _____

Date September 8, 1992

This notice is issued pursuant to Part 617 of the implementing regulations pertaining to Article 8 (State Environmental Quality Review Act) of the Environmental Conservation Law.

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

Name of Action: Implementation of the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Unit Management Plan

SEQR Status: Type I
 Unlisted

Conditioned Negative Declaration: Yes
 No

Description of Action: SEE ATTACHED

Location: (Include street address and the name of the municipality/county. A location map of appropriate scale is also recommended.)

The area is located on Forest Preserve lands in the Town of Webb, Herkimer County, and the Towns of Inlet and Long Lake, Hamilton County. A location map is attached.

Reasons Supporting This Determination:

(See 617.6(g) for requirements of this determination; see 617.6(h) for Conditioned Negative Declaration)

SEE ATTACHED

If Conditioned Negative Declaration, provide on attachment the specific mitigation measures imposed.

For Further Information:

Contact Person: Thomas Kapelewski, Senior Forester
Address: NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
Northville, NY 12134
Telephone Number: 518-863-4545

For Type I Actions and Conditioned Negative Declarations, a Copy of this Notice Sent to:

Commissioner, Department of Environmental Conservation, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233-0001
Appropriate Regional Office of the Department of Environmental Conservation
Office of the Chief Executive Officer of the political subdivision in which the action will be principally located.

Applicant (if any)

Other involved agencies (if any)

APPENDIX 14

SEQR NEGATIVE DECLARATION - PIGEON LAKE WILDERNESS AREA

DESCRIPTION OF ACTION:

The Department of Environmental Conservation proposes to manage 51,100 acres of wilderness classified land in accordance with the definitions and guidelines set forth in the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan. Article XIV of the NYS Constitution, Section 9 of the Environmental Conservation Law, opinions of several attorneys general and the State Land Master Plan provide the basis and authority for the proposed program actions. The plan identifies the constraints and issues affecting the unit and develops a series of goals and objectives which will govern the area's future management. The unit management plan will direct all management activities for a period of five years from the date of final adoption. Management activities planned for this unit include: boundary line surveying and marking, trail maintenance, minor facilities construction (trails, parking areas), facilities maintenance, fish stocking, reclamation, liming, fire suppression, search and rescue operations, research activities, public information and information, public use control systems, and patrolling and surveillance activities.

Specific projects include (See UMP for complete listing):

Snowmobile/Horse Trail - A marked trail of approximately 2 miles will be constructed utilizing old wagon roads parallel to the Big Moose Rd. This trail will be within 500 feet of the wilderness boundary and would help to eliminate the current safety problem of mixing snowmobiles, horses, auto's, and logging trucks on the public highway.

Cascade Trailhead - A 12 car parking area will be constructed north of the existing facility to provide adequate parking, facilitate winter plowing, and eliminate the current safety hazard of limited sight distance.

Ferd's Bog Parking Area and Trail - A 3 car parking area and 1/2 mile access trail is proposed for this popular observation area for bird species. A boardwalk at the trail terminus will enhance public appreciation of the bog while protecting the surface vegetation.

Shallow Lake Trail - Mark and maintain this popular 2.0 mile "herd path".

Norridge Connector Trail - A 2.5 mile connector trail will bypass private lands and locate this trail wholly on NYS lands.

Other Lands and Forests activities include trail register and pit privy placement, primitive tent site designation, elimination of group camping permits, and brochure development.

Fisheries activities include:

1. Biological survey - Windfall Pond
2. Bathymetric surveys - Unnamed Pond B-P760, Pelchar Pond, Pigeon Lake, East Pond and Chub Lake.
3. Reclamation - Queer Lake and Cascade Lake (Construct barrier dams if necessary)
4. Liming - one or more ponds with suitable criteria; including Queer Lake if acidity levels are preventing successful reintroduction of native species.

REASONS SUPPORTING THIS DETERMINATION:

1. The area will be managed in accordance with wilderness guidelines established in the State Land Master Plan. These guidelines and various statutes have been developed to protect the resource and the wilderness characteristics of the area. All management activities proposed in the plan have also been addressed in various Programmatic Environmental Impact Statements. These include the final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for Forest Preserve Interior Recreation Program, ID# PS-13, November 9, 1981, and the final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement, Acquisition of Lands by the Department of Environmental Conservation, March 1988.
2. Physical disturbance due to trailhead parking construction will be limited to tree cutting and gravel application. Public safety concerns will be enhanced by properly siting parking areas and provide for needed facilities where the public currently parks on private land or on the road shoulder. Prior to any site disturbance, an archaeological investigation will be undertaken in areas identified by the NYS Archaeological Site Locations Map. Physical disturbance in both new trail construction and existing trail maintenance will be controlled by culverts, waterbars, switchbacks or drainage ditches to mitigate soil erosion and compaction. Overall parking area development will be minor (less than 1/5 acre total) and is intended to provide safe and appropriate access to public land.
3. Removal of vegetation in the construction of the proposed combination snowmobile/horse trail will consist of less than 100 trees. The Cascade Trailhead construction will involve the removal of 30 trees. This activity will comply with all Department policies and restrictions on tree cutting in keeping with the "forever wild" requirements of the Constitution and wilderness management guidelines of the State Land Master Plan.
4. Public use will be enhanced but is not expected to increase as a result of management activities proposed in this plan. The relocation of specific trails and trailheads to State land will eliminate previous conflicts and trespassing on private lands. The DEC marking and maintaining of herd paths that currently receive significant public use (Ferd's Bog and Shallow Lake) will provide for safer use and prevent resource degradation. Site designation will restrict camping activity adjacent to trails and water. The disproportionate impacts of overnight use by large groups will be controlled by the phase-out of group camping permits over a two year period. Information boards will be erected at trailhead parking lots to convey the rules and regulations governing the use of forest preserve land and to instruct users in techniques for minimum impact camping, proper human sanitation, precautions concerning giardia, etc.
5. Critical plant and animal habitat has been identified within the unit and proposed actions have been sited to avoid these areas.
6. Pond reclamation, fish stocking, and liming will be a continuation of ongoing programs and is covered under the final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement on Fish Species Management Activities ID# 000-5022, dated June 1980. A Final Generic Environmental Impact Statement on DEC Liming of Selected Acidified Waters was completed November 1990. The Commissioner's Organization and Delegation Memorandum #91-31, regarding Fishery management in Wilderness, Primitive, and Canoe Areas will be followed.

APPENDIX 15

TREE SPECIES OF THE PIGEON LAKE WILDERNESS

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>
White Pine	<u>Pinus strobus</u>
Red spruce	<u>Picea rubens</u>
Balsam fir	<u>Abies balsamea</u>
Eastern hemlock	<u>Tsuga canadensis</u>
Tamarack	<u>Larix laricina</u>
White Cedar	<u>Thuja occidentalis</u>
Black spruce	<u>Picea mariana</u>
Yellow birch	<u>Betula lutea</u>
White birch	<u>Betula papyrifera</u>
Sugar maple	<u>Acer saccharum</u>
American beech	<u>Fagus grandifolia</u>
Quaking aspen	<u>Populus tremuloides</u>
Red maple	<u>Acer rubrum</u>
Ironwood	<u>Ostrya virginiana</u>
Black cherry	<u>Prunus serotina</u>
Pin cherry	<u>Prunus pennsylvanica</u>
Willow	<u>Salix sp.</u>
Basswood	<u>Tilia americana</u>
American elm	<u>Ulmus americana</u>
Striped maple	<u>Acer pennsylvanicum</u>
White ash	<u>Fraxinum americana</u>
American hornbeam	<u>Carpinus caroliniana</u>
Choke cherry	<u>Prunus virginiana</u>
Big-tooth aspen	<u>Populus grandidentata</u>
Oak	<u>Quercus sp.</u>
Shadbush	<u>Amelanchier arborea</u>
Mountain ash	<u>Sorbus americana</u>

APPENDIX 16

Inventory Code ¹	Covertypes	Water Depth	Common Plants ²
1	Wet Meadow	0-6"	None documented in the Pigeon Lake Wilderness Area on the wetland inventory.
2	Flooded Deciduous Trees	0-12"	American Elm (<u>Ulmus americana</u>), Silver Maple (<u>Acer saccharinum</u>), Green Ash (<u>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</u>), Black Ash (<u>Fraxinus nigra</u>), Willows (<u>Salix spp.</u>), Swamp White Oak (<u>Quercus bicolor</u>) and Red Maple (<u>Acer rubrum</u>)
3	Dead Flooded Trees	0-12"	Same as above.
4	Flooded Shrubs	0-6"	Alders (<u>Alnus spp.</u>), Willows (<u>Salix spp.</u>), Highbush Blueberries (<u>Vaccinium corymbosum</u> , <u>V. atrococcum</u>), Low Bush Cranberries (<u>V. oxycoccus</u> , <u>V. macrocarpon</u>), Sweet Gale (<u>Myrica gale</u>), Bog Rosemary (<u>Andromeda glaucophylla</u>), Buttonbush (<u>Cephalanthus occidentalis</u>), Leatherleaf (<u>Chamaedaphne calyculata</u>), and Dogwoods (<u>Cornus spp.</u>).
5	Emergents	0-3'	Arums (<u>Araceae</u>), Frog bits (<u>Hydrocharitaceae</u>), Pickerelweed (<u>Pontederiaceae</u>), Rushes (<u>Juncaceae</u>), Water Milfoils (<u>Halcragaceae</u>), Water Lilies (<u>Nymphaeaceae</u>), Water Starwarts (<u>Callitrichaceae</u>), Bladderworts (<u>Utricularia spp.</u>), Bur-reeds (<u>Sparganium spp.</u>), Cattails (<u>Typha spp.</u>), Eelgrasses (<u>Vallisneria spp.</u>), Horsetails (<u>Equisetum spp.</u>), Pipeworts (<u>Eriocaulon spp.</u>), Smart weeds (<u>Polygonum spp.</u>), Arrowheads (<u>Sagittaria spp.</u>), Bullrushes (<u>Scirpus spp.</u>), Spikerushes (<u>Eleocharis spp.</u>), Swamp Loosestrife (<u>Decodon verticillatus</u>), Arrow arum (<u>Peltandra virginica</u>), Wildrice (<u>Zizania aquatica</u>), Leatherleaf (<u>Chamaedaphne calyculata</u>), Sedges (<u>Cyperaceae</u>), Hydrophilic Grasses (<u>Graminae</u>), and Reed (<u>Phragmites communis</u>).
8	Floating Vegetation	N/A	Duck weeds (<u>Lemna spp.</u>), Water Lilies (<u>Nymphaeaceae</u>), Pond Weeds (<u>Potamogeton spp.</u>).
9	Open Water	Over 3'	Submergent vegetation may be present but not detected by aerial photo interpretation.

Inventory Code	Covertypes	Water Depth	Common Plants
11	Bog Mat	0-3'	Peat Moss (<u>Sphagnum</u> spp.), Black Spruce (<u>Picea mariana</u>), American Larch (<u>Larix laricina</u>), Lowbush Cranberries (<u>Vaccinium oxycoccus</u> and <u>V. macrocarpon</u>), Laurels (<u>Kalmia angustifolia</u> and <u>K. polifolia</u>), Leatherleaf (<u>Chamaedaphne calyculata</u>), Labrador Tea (<u>Ledum groenlandicum</u>), Bog Rosemary (<u>Andromeda glaucophylla</u>), Azaleas (<u>Rhododendron canadense</u> and <u>R. viscosum</u>), Bog Aster (<u>Aster nemoralis</u>), Bog Cottongrass (<u>Eriophorum</u> spp.), Orchids (<u>Arethusa</u> spp.; <u>Caboogon</u> spp.; or <u>Pogonia</u> spp.), Pitcher Plant (<u>Sarracenia purpurea</u>) Sundews (<u>Drosera</u> spp.), Liverwort (<u>Cladopodiella fluitans</u>), Sedges (<u>Carex</u> spp.), Sweet Gale (<u>Myrica gale</u>), and Northern White Cedar (<u>Thuja occidentalis</u>).
12	Flooded Coniferous Trees	0-12"	Black Spruce (<u>Picea mariana</u>), American Larch (<u>Larix laricina</u>), Hemlock (<u>Tsuga canadensis</u>), White Cedar (<u>Thuja occidentalis</u>), Red Spruce (<u>Picea rubens</u>), and Balsam Fir (<u>Abies balsamea</u>).

¹ Code follows the numerical designation of covertype used by the Freshwater Wetland Inventory.

² Species list modified from Part 578, "Special Provisions Relating to Freshwater Wetlands." Rules and Regulations of the Adirondack Park Agency, 9NYCRR Subtitle Q.

APPENDIX 17

MUTUAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN DISTRICT 8 AND DISTRICT 10

This agreement covers first action by the District which has the best access to the fire. As soon as the Ranger or District Ranger arrives on the scene, the situation will be administered by the Ranger or District Ranger in whose district the fire lies. This agreement does not in any way affect the present arrangement whereby either district will assist on any fire in an adjacent district when circumstances are such as to warrant taking action until the Ranger in whose district the fire is located can arrive.

District 8 will take first action on State lands in the portion of Township 41, Hamilton County, described as beginning at the Hamilton County line running along the south line of Cascade Lake property, then diagonally across country to the southwest corner of Township 39; thence along west line of Township 39 to the corner; thence along north line of Township 41 to the Hamilton-Herkimer County lines. It is mutually understood that the District 8 Ranger at Big Moose will take initial action on a fire, after which District 10 will be notified and District 10 personnel will be dispatched to the fire. In case of a small fire which does not require sending a District 10 Ranger to the area, the Big Moose Ranger will submit the fire report through the District 8 office to the District 10 office.

In case of a timber trespass, the Big Moose Ranger will notify the Herkimer office who will in turn notify the Northville office. A stump count will be made by the Big Moose Ranger and a Ranger from District 10, provided a stump count has not already been made by the District 8 Ranger. Settlement of the trespass will be a coordinated effort with the primary responsibility belonging to District 10.

All trails and interior facilities in the aforementioned description will be maintained by District 8 personnel. Burning permits and camping permits, if any, will be issued by the District 8 Forest Ranger. Boundary line maintenance will be a coordinated effort by the appropriate rangers in District 8 and District 10.

This agreement has been agreed to by:

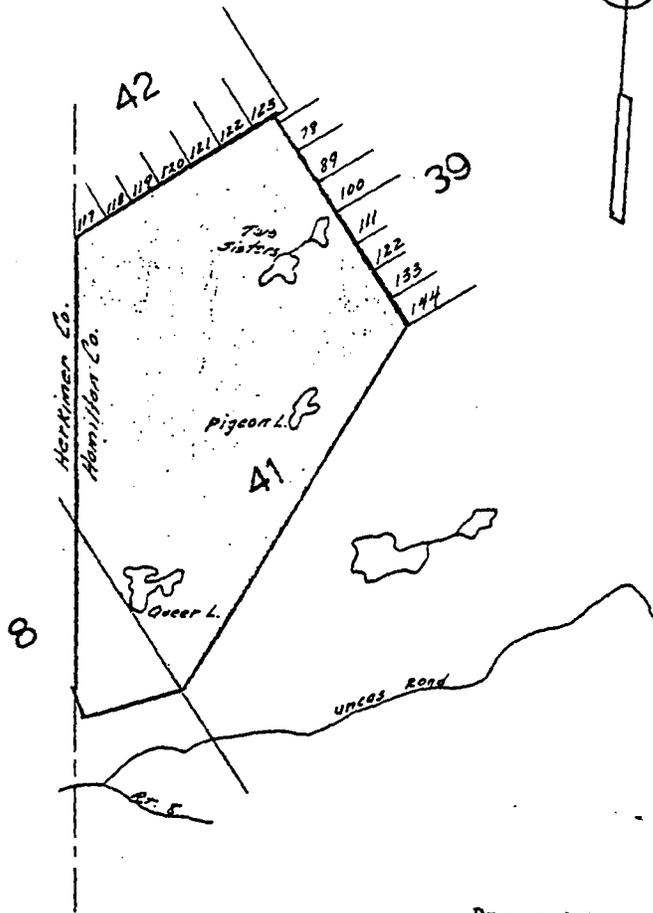
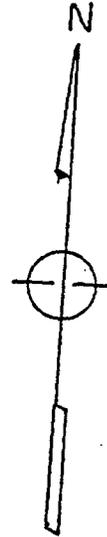
[Signature] 9/2/66 [Signature] 9/2/66
District Director, Dist. 8 Date District Ranger, Dist. 8 Date

[Signature] 9/2/66 [Signature] 9/2/66
District Director, Dist. 10 Date District Ranger, Dist. 10 Date

APPROVED: William D. Mulholland
Director of Lands & Forests

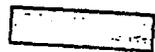
9/30/67
Date

SKETCH MAP
of
COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT NO 1
BETWEEN FOREST DISTRICTS #8 and #10



January 1, 1967

Prepared By: Donald Decker
District Ranger



First action taken by Dist #8

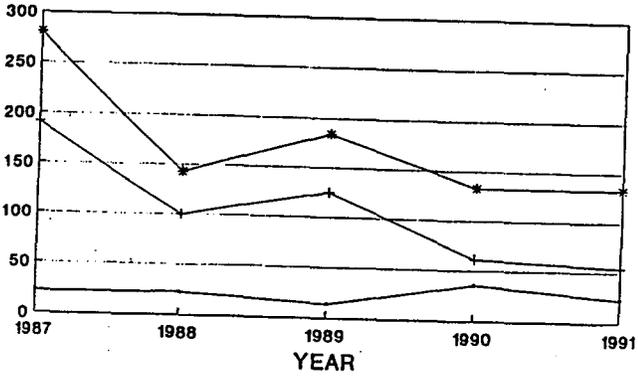
APPENDIX 18

HARVEST OF SIX FURBEARERS FROM 1987-88 TO 1991-92
IN TOWNS THAT INCLUDE THE PIGEON LAKE WILDERNESS AREA (1)

	Year	Hamilton Co.		Herkimer Co.
		Long Lake	Inlet	Webb
Beaver	1987-88	191	22	280
	1988-89	100	23	143
	1989-90	125	14	184
	1990-91	61	36	133
	1991-92	54	23	133
Bobcat	1987-88	12	2	6
	1988-89	2	0	5
	1989-90	7	0	1
	1990-91	4	0	1
	1991-92	6	2	2
Coyote	1987-88	8	2	7
	1988-89	4	1	6
	1989-90	5	0	7
	1990-91	3	0	4
	1991-92	4	1	1
Fisher	1987-88	25	0	25
	1988-89	6	0	17
	1989-90	12	0	11
	1990-91	4	1	5
	1991-92	4	0	3
Otter	1987-88	47	1	22
	1988-89	10	0	19
	1989-90	9	0	19
	1990-91	20	7	9
	1991-92	20	2	17
Marten	1987-88	11	*	*
	1988-89	0	*	*
	1989-90	3	0	0
	1990-91	7	0	0
	1991-92	0	0	0

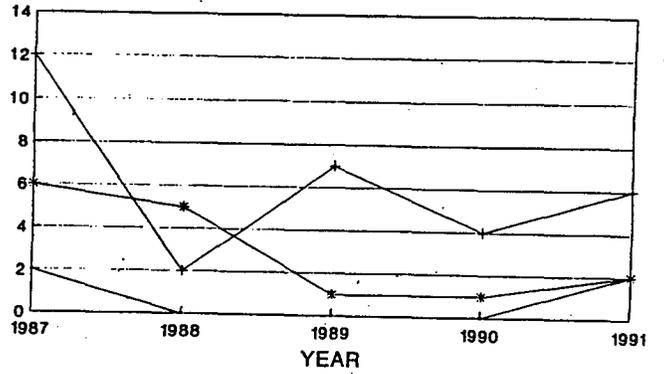
(1) Harvest data from annual reports prepared for Pittman-Robertson projects W-126-R.

BEAVER TAKE



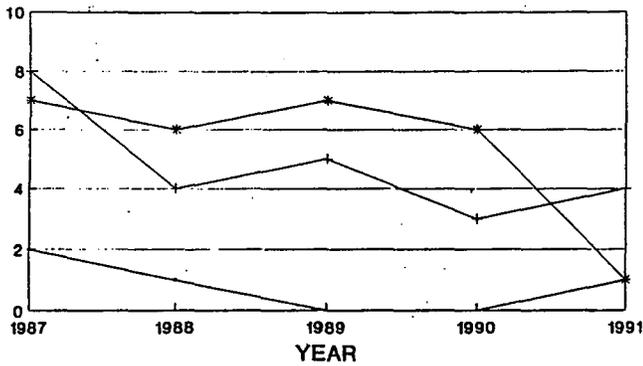
— INLET + LONG LAKE * WEBB

BOBCAT TAKE



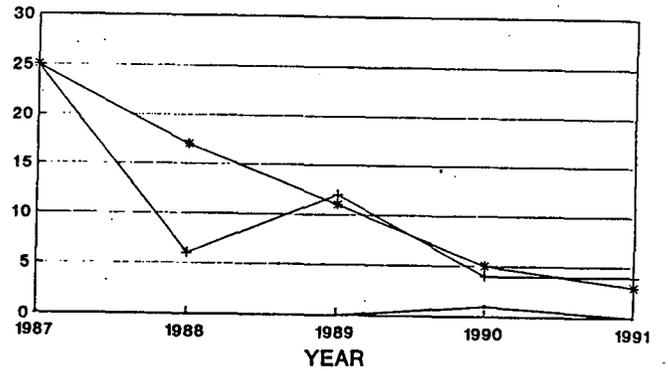
— INLET + LONG LAKE * WEBB

COYOTE TAKE



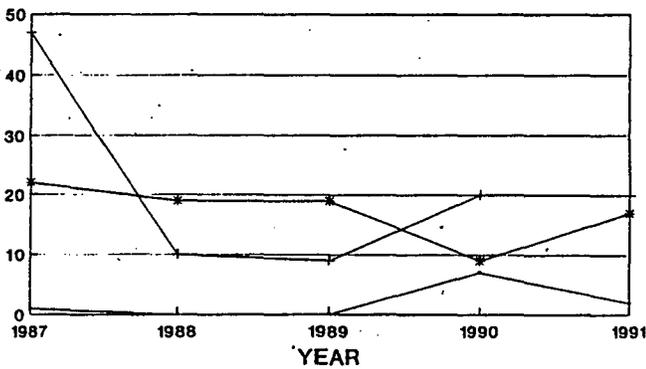
— INLET + LONG LAKE * WEBB

FISHER TAKE



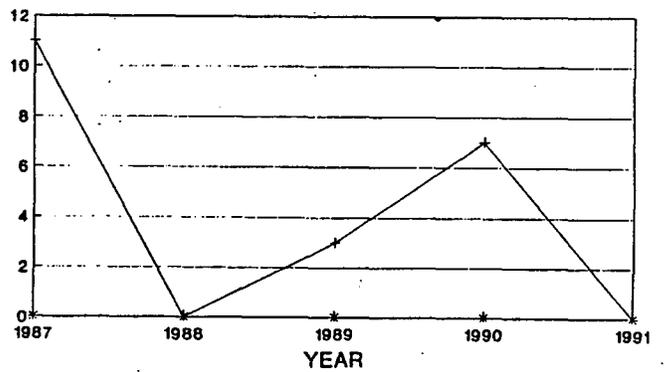
— INLET + LONG LAKE * WEBB

OTTER TAKE



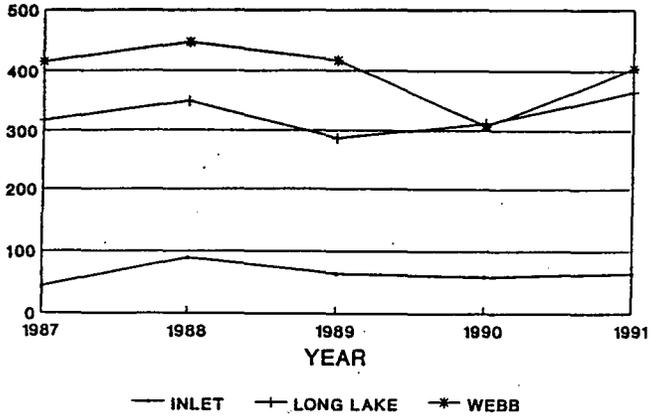
— INLET + LONG LAKE * WEBB

MARTEN TAKE

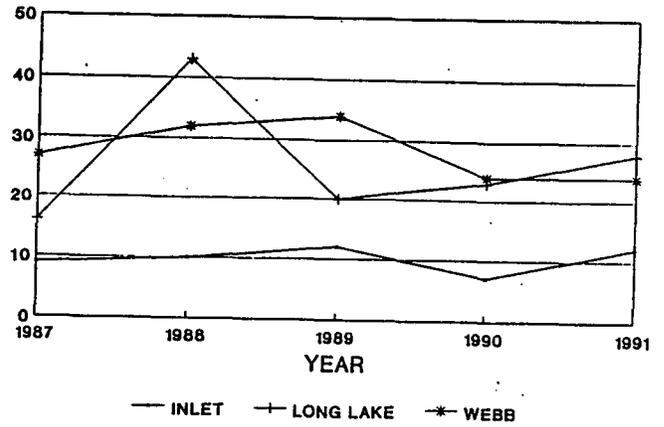


— INLET + LONG LAKE * WEBB

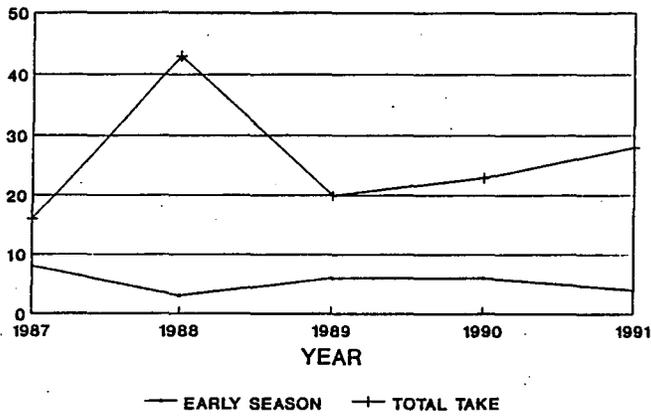
DEER TAKE BY TOWN



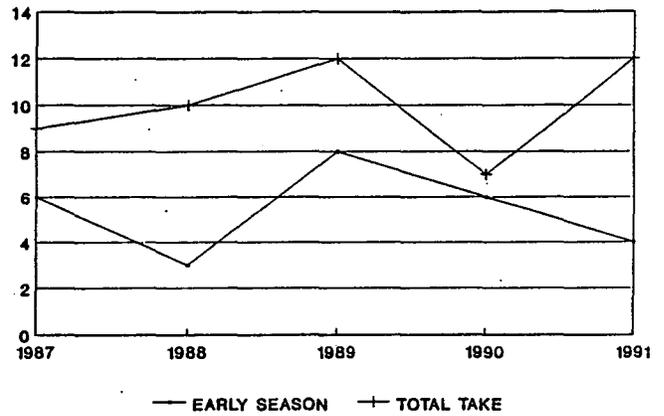
BEAR TAKE BY TOWN



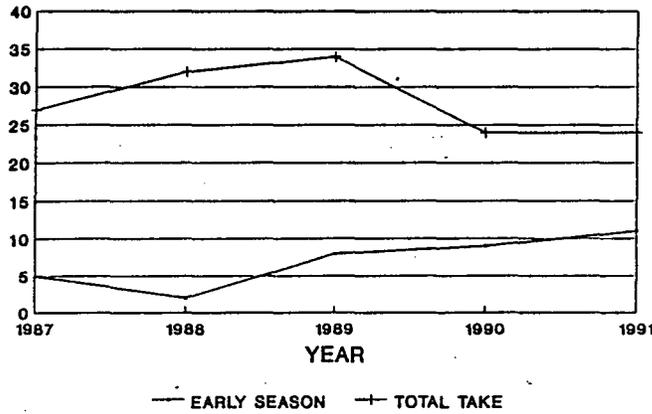
LONG LAKE BEAR TAKE



INLET BEAR TAKE



WEBB BEAR TAKE

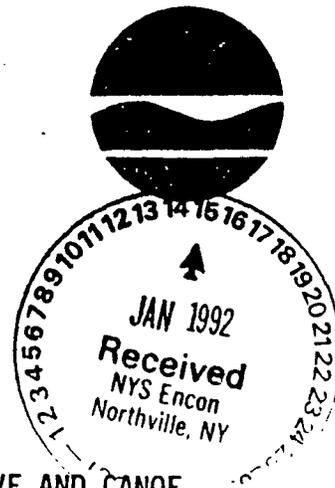


MEMORANDUM FROM
THOMAS C. JORLING, Commissioner

New York State
 Department of Environmental Conservation

October 31, 1991

TO: Executive Staff, Division and Regional Directors
 FROM: Thomas C. Jorling
 RE: ORGANIZATIONAL AND DELEGATION MEMORANDUM # 91-31
 POLICY: FISHERY MANAGEMENT IN WILDERNESS, PRIMITIVE AND CANOE AREAS



BACKGROUND

Fisheries management in wilderness, primitive and canoe areas of the Adirondack and Catskill Parks has a strong foundation in law, policy, tradition and resource planning. The New York State Legislature has directed DEC to efficiently manage, maintain and improve the fish resources of the State and make them accessible to the people of New York. This includes a mandate to develop and carry out programs and procedures which prompt both natural propagation and maintenance of desirable species in ecological balance and lead to the observance of sound management practices to achieve those goals (ECL Section 11-0303).

Similarly, the State Land Master Plans for the Adirondack and Catskill Parks adopt the principle of resource management and provide strong guidance for fish management (APA 1987, DEC 1985). The primary management guideline for wilderness, primitive and canoe areas is to "achieve and perpetuate a natural plant and animal community where man's influence is not apparent." While these plans recognize these areas as places "where the earth and its community of life are untrammled by man, where man is a visitor who does not remain," they are also defined as areas which are protected and managed so as to "preserve, enhance and restore, where necessary, its natural conditions...". Thus, opportunities to manage ecosystems have been preserved in these Master Plans and are conducted in a manner to meet plan guidelines. Fish management practices, such as fish stocking, pond reclamation, pond liming, barrier dam construction and maintenance, and resource survey and inventory, are permitted when conducted within guidelines for wilderness, primitive and canoe area management and use.

For more than a decade, the Division of Fish and Wildlife has managed ecosystems consistent with legal mandates and professional concerns, with sensitivity for wilderness values and with the intent of providing unique recreational experiences. The Master Plans set no numerical standards on use intensity but indicate that fishing is "compatible with wilderness and should be encouraged as long as the degree and intensity of use does not endanger the wilderness resource itself."

copy Bureau

1. The primary purpose of aquatic resource management in wilderness primitive and canoe areas is to perpetuate natural aquatic ecosystems, including perpetuation of indigenous fish species on a self-sustaining basis.
2. Angling is recognized as a compatible recreational pursuit in wilderness, primitive and canoe areas. Aquatic resource management will emphasize the quality of the angling experience over quantity of use.
3. Aquatic resources in wilderness, primitive and canoe areas will be protected and managed so as to preserve, enhance and restore, where necessary, their natural conditions. Aquatic resource management, including stocking of game and nongame fishes and pond reclamation, may be necessary to achieve and perpetuate natural aquatic ecosystems.
4. Brown trout, rainbow trout, splake and landlocked Atlantic salmon are coldwater fish species historically associated with the Adirondack Park. Smallmouth bass, largemouth bass, northern pike and walleye are warmwater species historically associated with the entire Adirondack and Catskill Parks and indigenous to some lowland areas. These species may be included in the management and stocking regime of specific waters in wilderness, primitive, and canoe areas in instances when indigenous fish communities cannot be protected, maintained, or restored in those waters. Fish species, other than indigenous species and species historically associated with the Adirondack and Catskill Parks, will not be stocked in the waters of wilderness, primitive and canoe areas.
5. Waters found to be naturally barren of fish species will not be stocked. Waters which are self-sustaining or which otherwise would be self-sustaining except that they have been compromised by human-caused disturbances may be stocked consistent with these guidelines.
6. Pond reclamation will be practiced as appropriate to prepare or maintain waters in wilderness, primitive and canoe areas but only for the restoration or perpetuation of indigenous fish communities.
7. The Unit Management Plan for each wilderness, primitive, or canoe area shall identify aquatic resource management actions on a water-body-specific basis through analysis of unit inventory data adequate to support the actions.
8. In those instances where a Unit Management Plan has not yet been approved for a given wilderness, primitive, or canoe area, aquatic resource management actions to stock waters may be continued in waters so managed before December 31, 1989, consistent with these guidelines, pending approval of the Plan. Waters reclaimed prior to December 31, 1989 may be reclaimed subject to case-by-case review by the Adirondack Park Agency for consistency with these guidelines, pending approval of the Plan. New waters may be stocked or reclaimed only to prevent significant resource degradation subject to case-by-case review by the Adirondack Park Agency for consistency with these guidelines, pending approval of the Plan.

9. Maintenance liming to protect and maintain indigenous fish species may be continued as mitigation measure for acid rain in Horn Lake (P04854), Tamarack Pond (P06171), Livingston Pond (P05705) and Kitfox Pond (P03142) so treated before December 31, 1989. Upon acceptance of the Final Generic Environmental Impact Statement on liming and the issuance of findings and a decision by the Department of Environmental Conservation, the appropriateness of liming in the waters of wilderness, primitive and canoe areas will be established and appropriate policy guidelines incorporated herein.
10. All aquatic resource management activities in wilderness, primitive, and canoe areas will be consistent with guidelines for use of motor vehicles motorized equipment, and aircraft as stated in the State Land Master Plan.

Attachment

APPENDIX 20

SNOWMOBILE TRAIL STANDARDS* (Class A)

TRAIL CLASSIFICATIONS

Class A Trails are those that are major travel routes, which provide physical features that permit grooming if deemed desirable and,

1. Follow old roadways; or,
2. Connect with groomed trail systems on adjacent public or private lands; or,
3. Join with other trails on State land to form a long loop or other major travel corridor.

ALIGNMENT AND GRADE

1. Trail alignment shall avoid blind curves and abrupt changes in either horizontal or vertical direction.
2. Minimum sight distance shall be 50 feet.
3. Curves with a radius of less than 25 feet shall not be included in any trail alignment.
4. Grades shall not exceed 20%.
5. Line and grade shall be designed so as to insure that the average snowmobile operator can safely negotiate the trail with little or no difficulty and experience a ride that is interesting and safe.

TRAIL WIDTH

Class A trails may be kept clear to a width of eight feet on straight or gently curved stretches of trail and to a width of twelve feet on curves and steep grades where the cutting of trees or other woody growth of over three inches DBH is not necessary.

All trails, regardless of class, shall be kept clear to a height of twelve feet, as measured from ground level, where the cutting of trees or other woody growth of over three inches DBH is not necessary

*Condensed from 1986 NYSDEC Forest Preserve Policy Manual

APPENDIX 21

The following inventory includes all the structures on those trails maintained by Region 6, Herkimer. The only exception is the trail from Pigeon Lake to West Mountain to the Brown's Tract Road.

Norridge Trail

2 small bridges - 10'

West Mountain Trail

7 bridges - average length, 12'
Constable Creek - 25' truss

Mays Pond Trail

1 bridge - 12'

Windfall Pond Trail

5 bridges - 2 each, 15'; 3 each, 12'

Russian Lake Trail

1 bridge - 10'

Andes Creek Trail

1 bridge 3'x4' w/handrail - plank

Big Moose-Gull Lake Trail

2 bridges - 12' average length

Cascade-Queer Lake Trail

3 bridges - 12' average length

Queer Lake-Chub Lake Trail

1 bridge - 25' inlet

Queer Lake-Windfall Pond Trail

3 bridges - 10' average length

Sister Lake Trail

180' elevated dry tread ripped pine plank

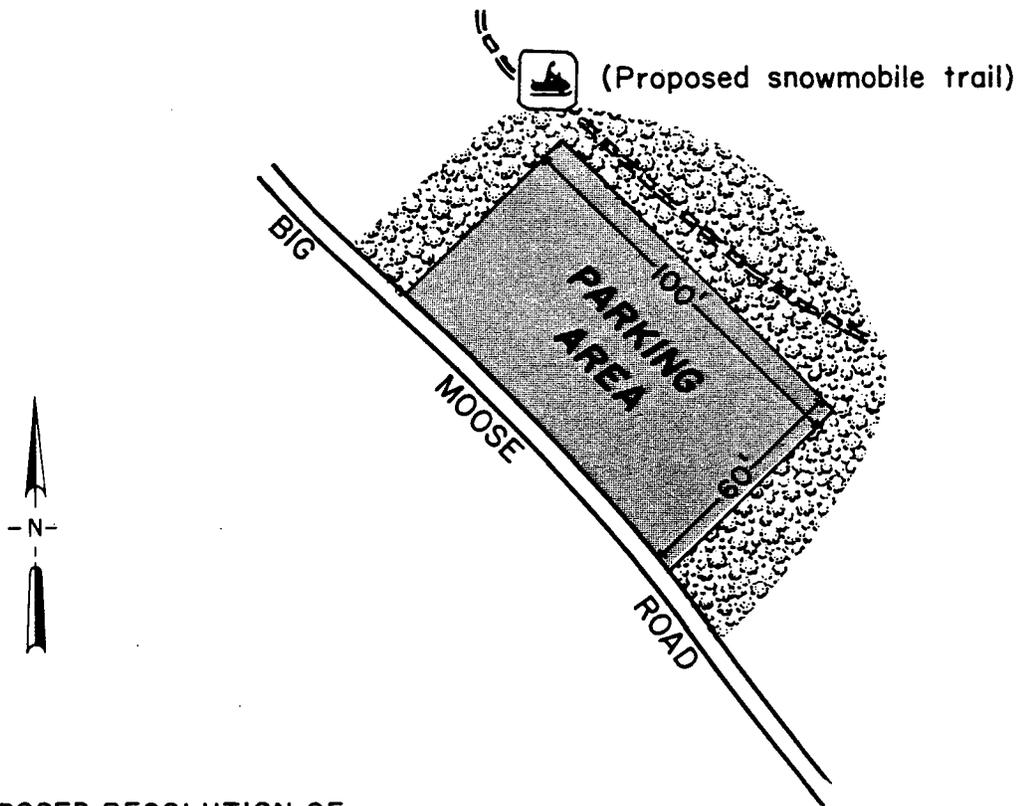
CASCADE LAKE TRAILHEAD WORK PLAN

TOWNSHIP 8

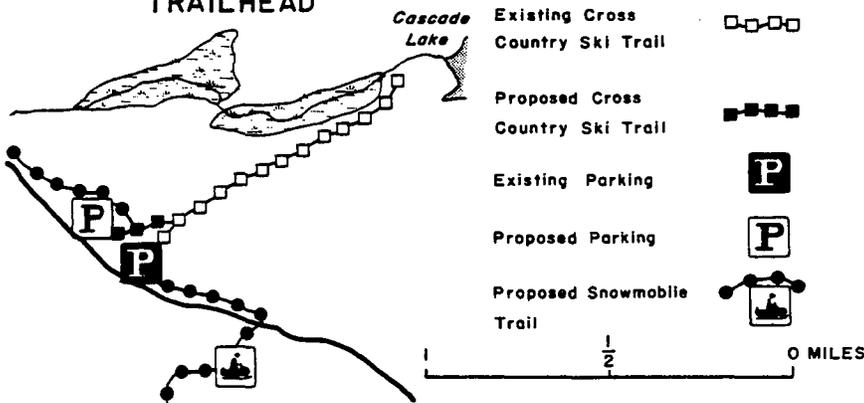
JOHN BROWN'S TRACT

PARCEL K

TOWN OF WEBB



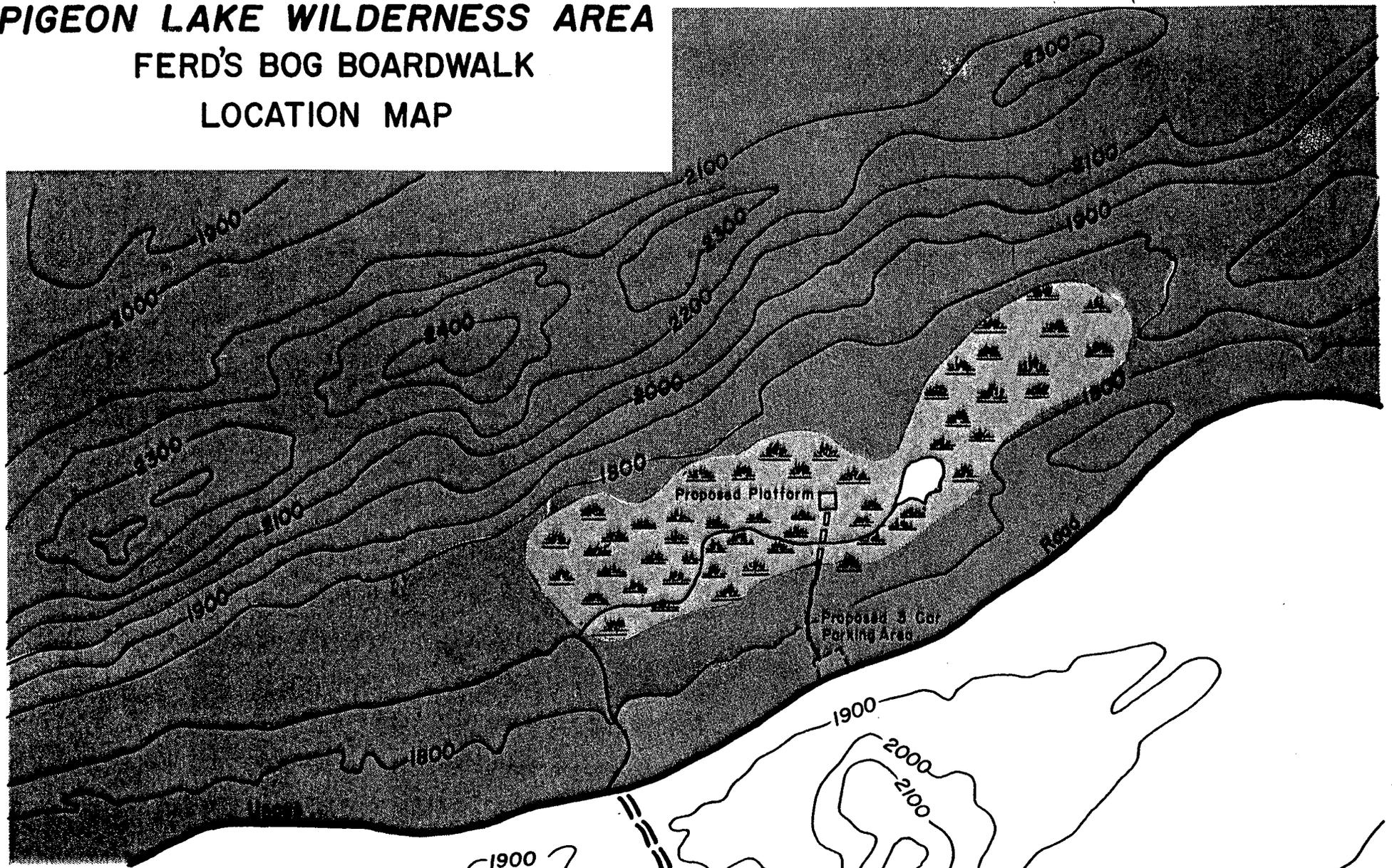
PROPOSED RESOLUTION OF CASCADE LAKE TRAILHEAD



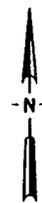
PIGEON LAKE WILDERNESS AREA

FERD'S BOG BOARDWALK

LOCATION MAP



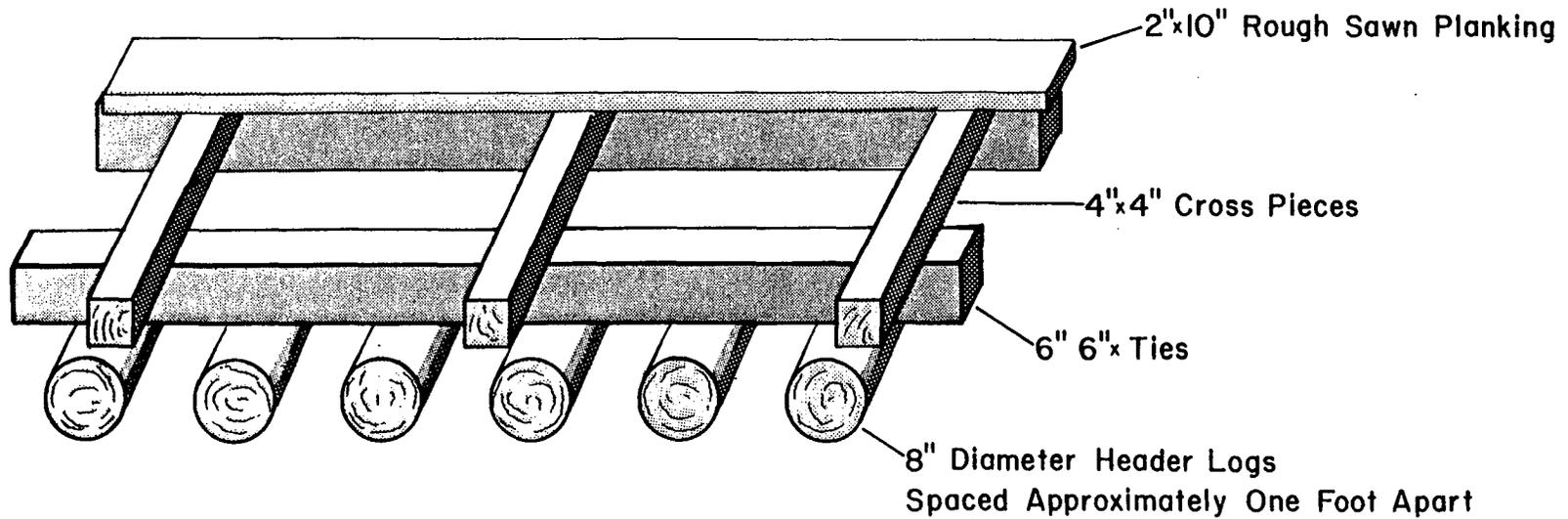
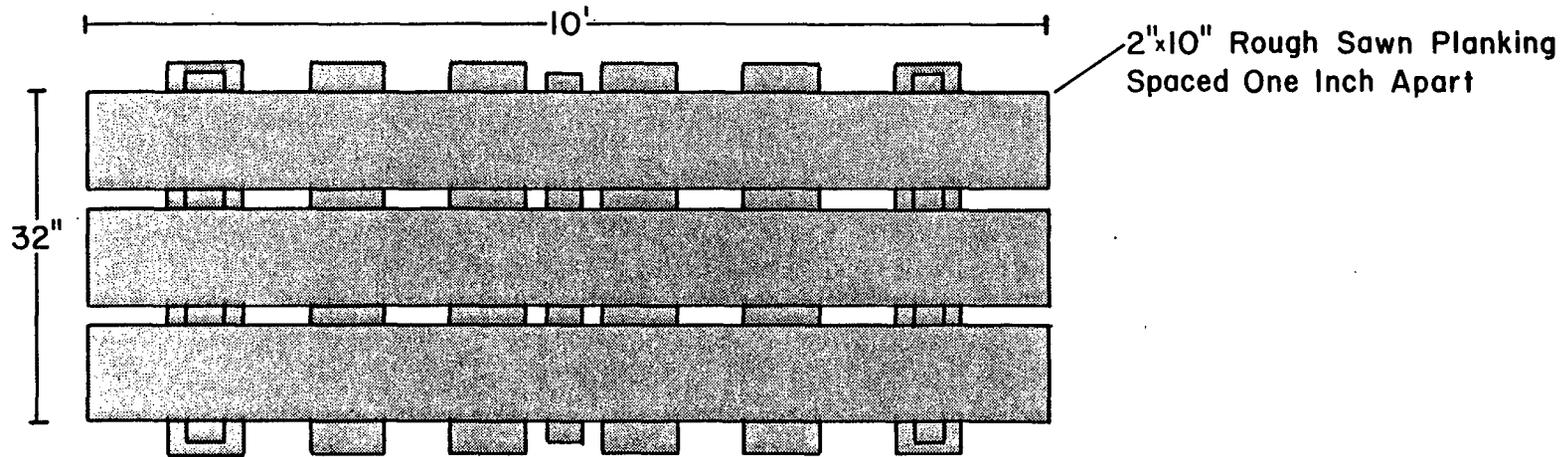
-  WILDERNESS AREA
-  WILD FOREST AREA
-  BOG AREA
-  PROPOSED FOOT TRAIL
-  PROPOSED BOARDWALK



1" = 1320'

PIGEON LAKE WILDERNESS AREA

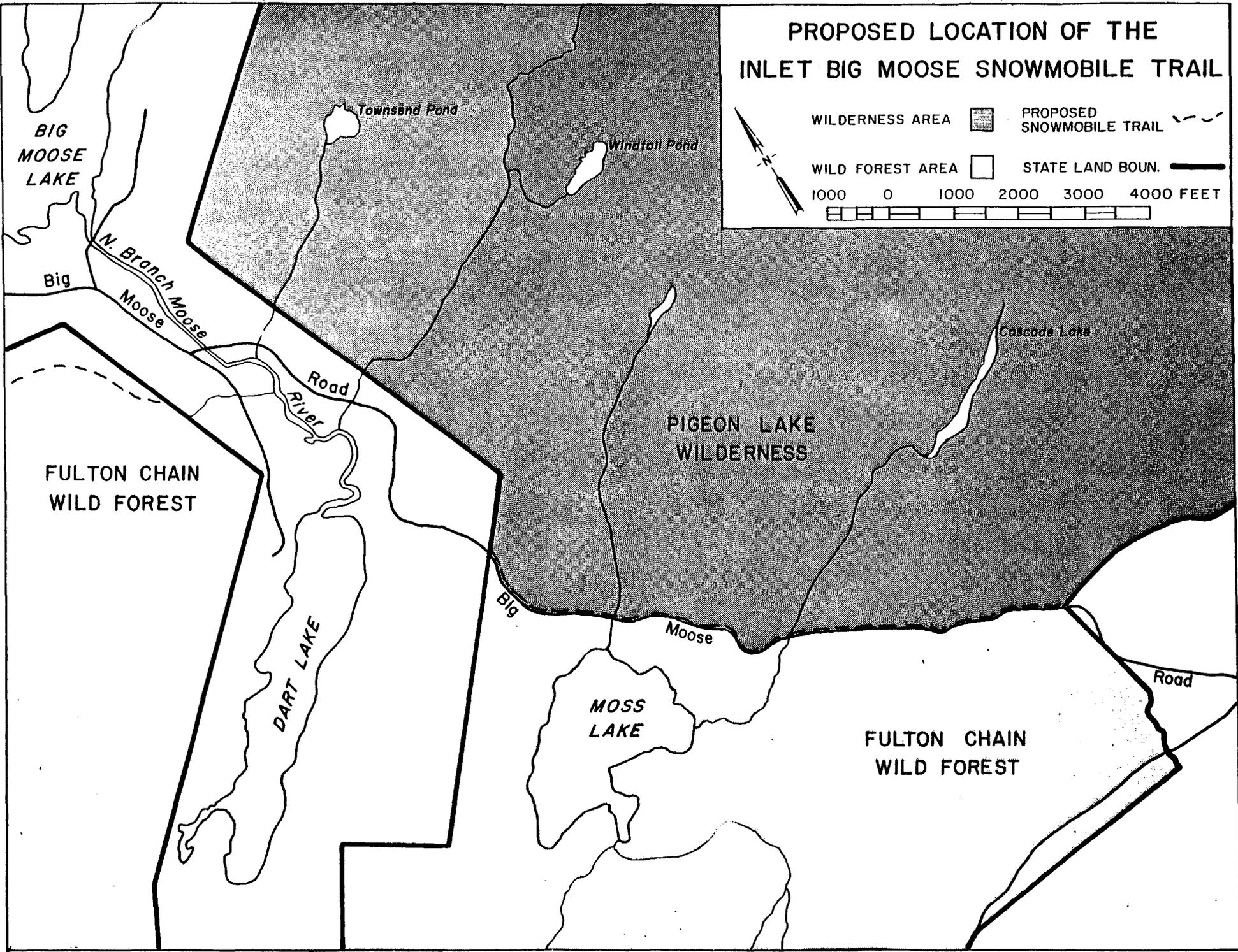
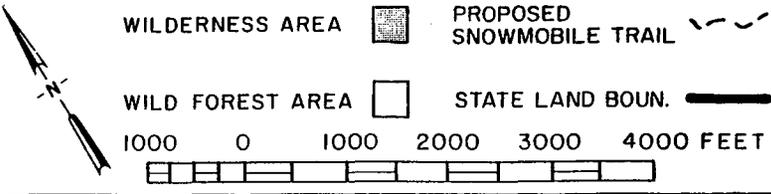
FERDS BOG BOARDWALK



1"=2'

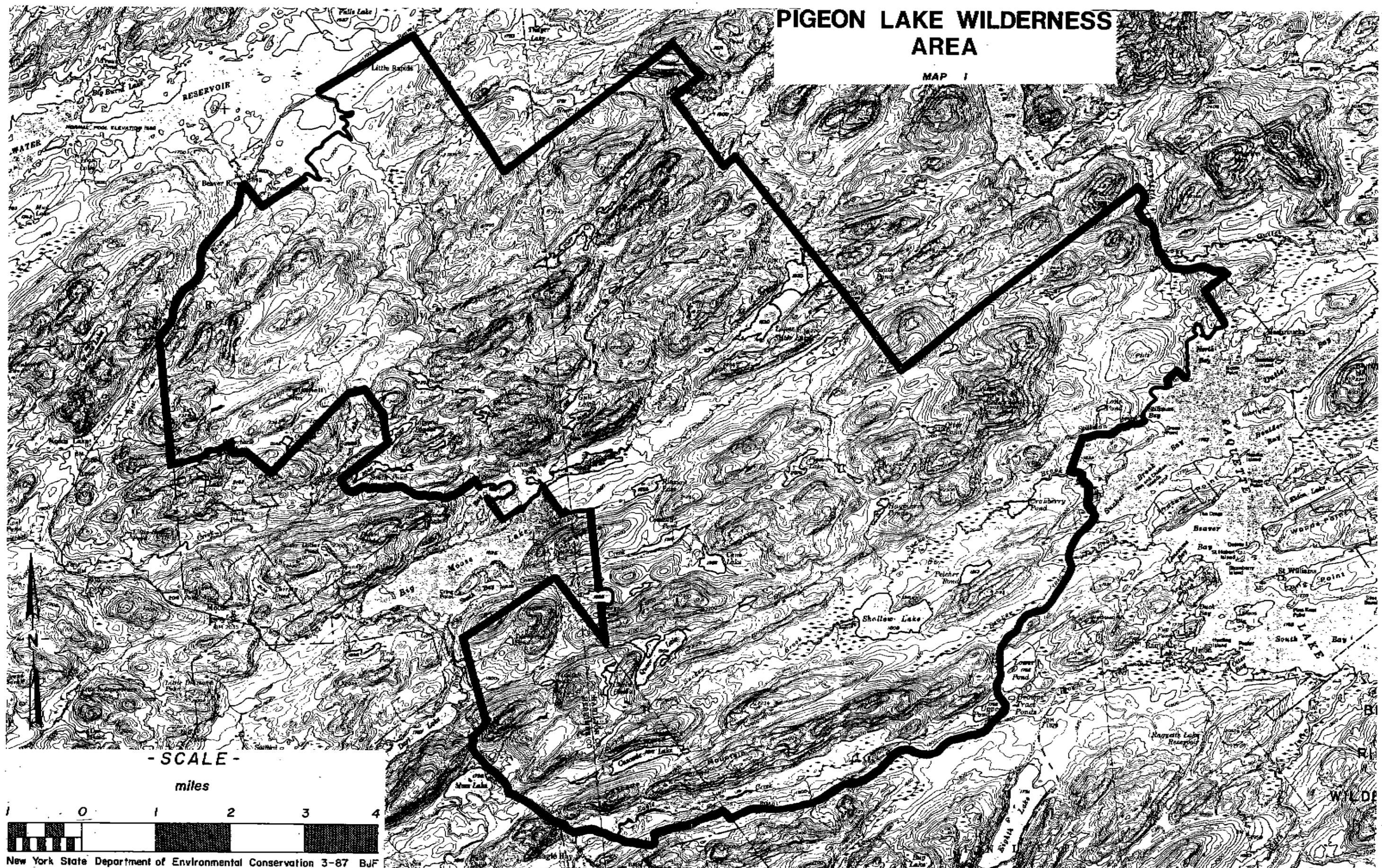
TOTAL LENGTH - 50-10' SECTIONS = 500 FEET

PROPOSED LOCATION OF THE INLET BIG MOOSE SNOWMOBILE TRAIL



PIGEON LAKE WILDERNESS AREA

MAP 1



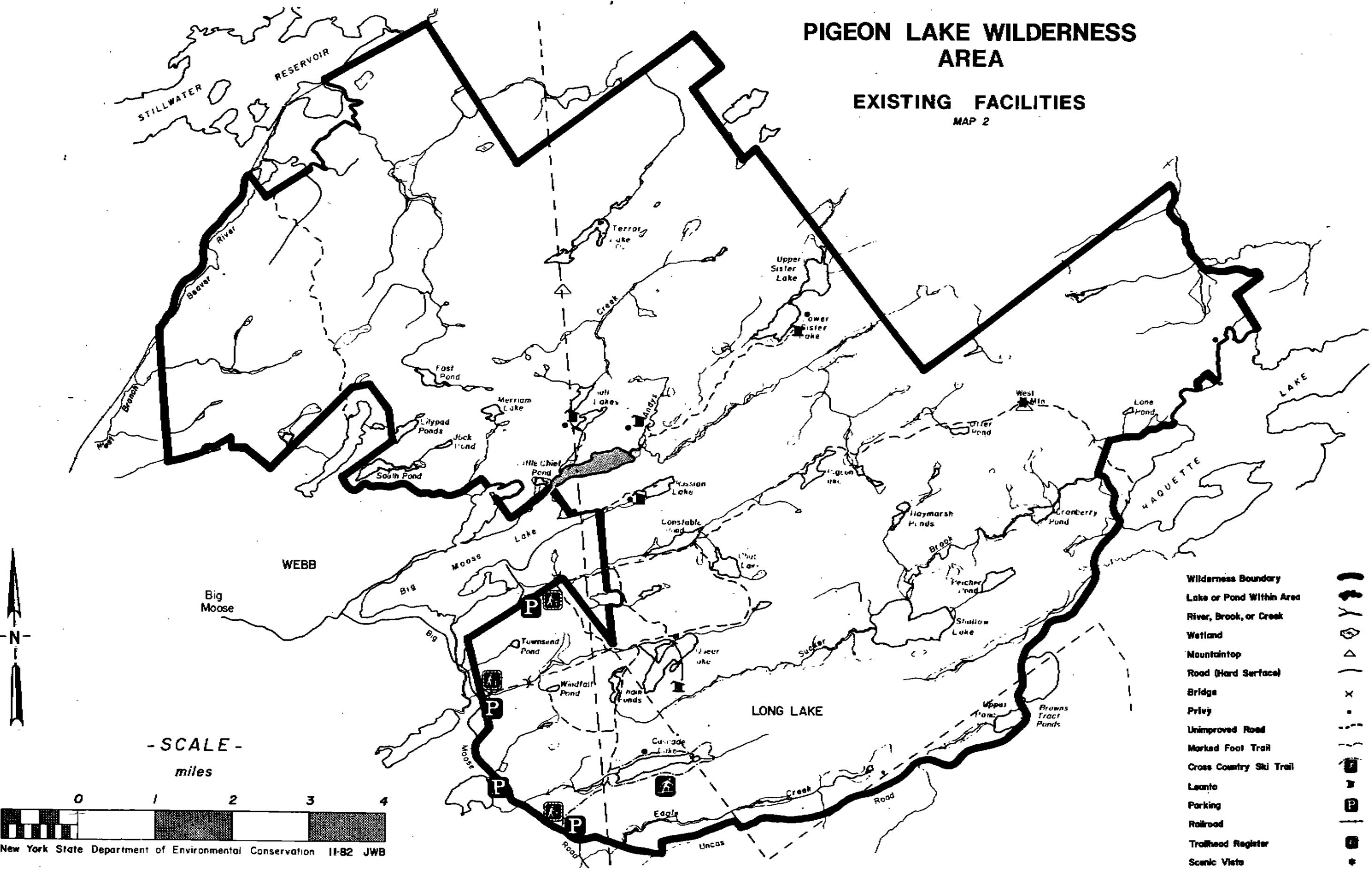
SCALE
miles



PIGEON LAKE WILDERNESS AREA

EXISTING FACILITIES

MAP 2



- Wilderness Boundary
- Lake or Pond Within Area
- River, Brook, or Creek
- Wetland
- Mountaintop
- Road (Hard Surface)
- Bridge
- Privy
- Unimproved Road
- Marked Foot Trail
- Cross Country Ski Trail
- Leanto
- Parking
- Railroad
- Trailhead Register
- Scenic Vista

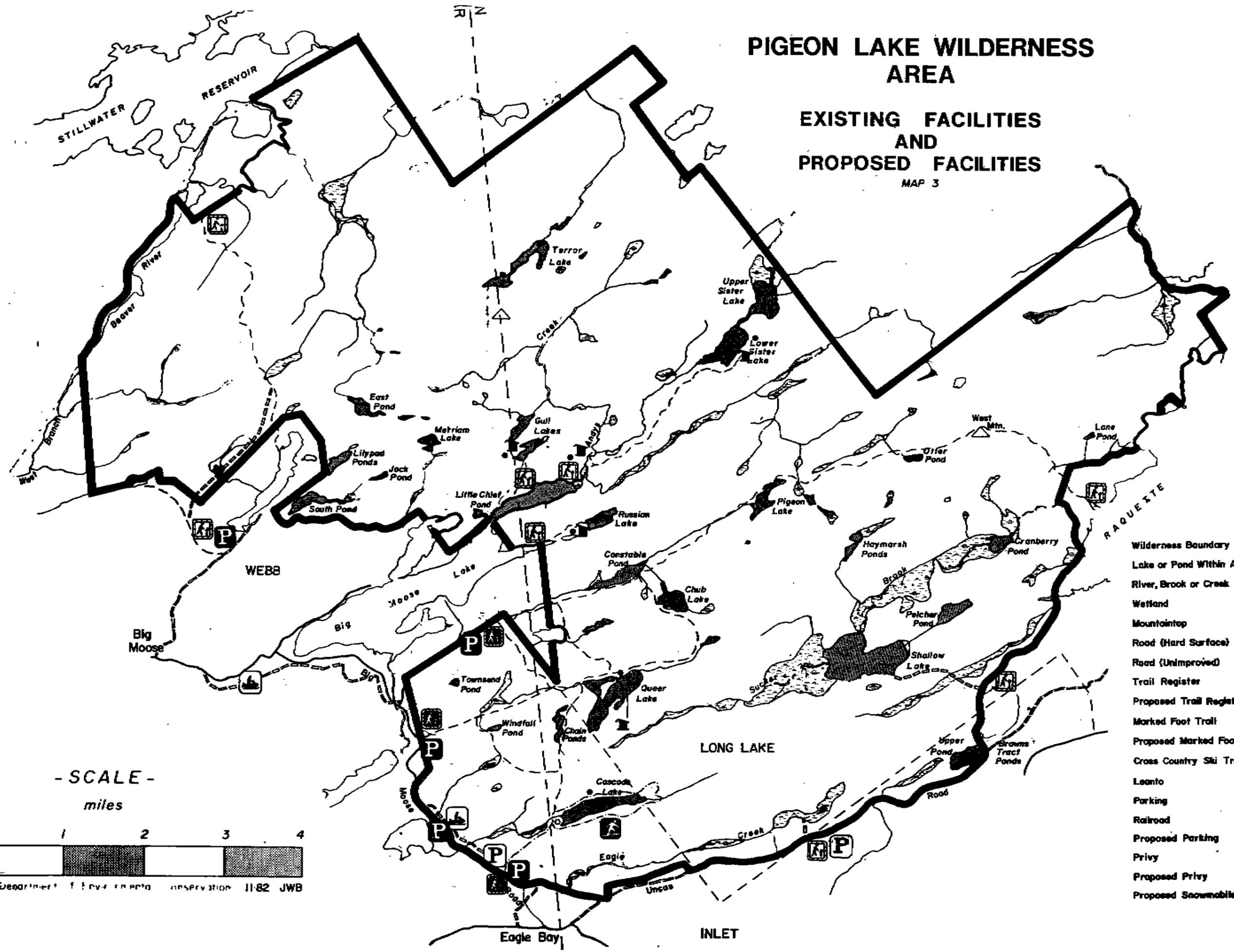
- SCALE -
miles



PIGEON LAKE WILDERNESS AREA

EXISTING FACILITIES AND PROPOSED FACILITIES

MAP 3



- Wilderness Boundary
- Lake or Pond Within Area
- River, Brook or Creek
- Wetland
- Mountaintop
- Road (Hard Surface)
- Road (Unimproved)
- Trail Register
- Proposed Trail Register
- Marked Foot Trail
- Proposed Marked Foot Trail
- Cross Country Ski Trail
- Leanto
- Parking
- Railroad
- Proposed Parking
- Privy
- Proposed Privy
- Proposed Snowmobile Trail

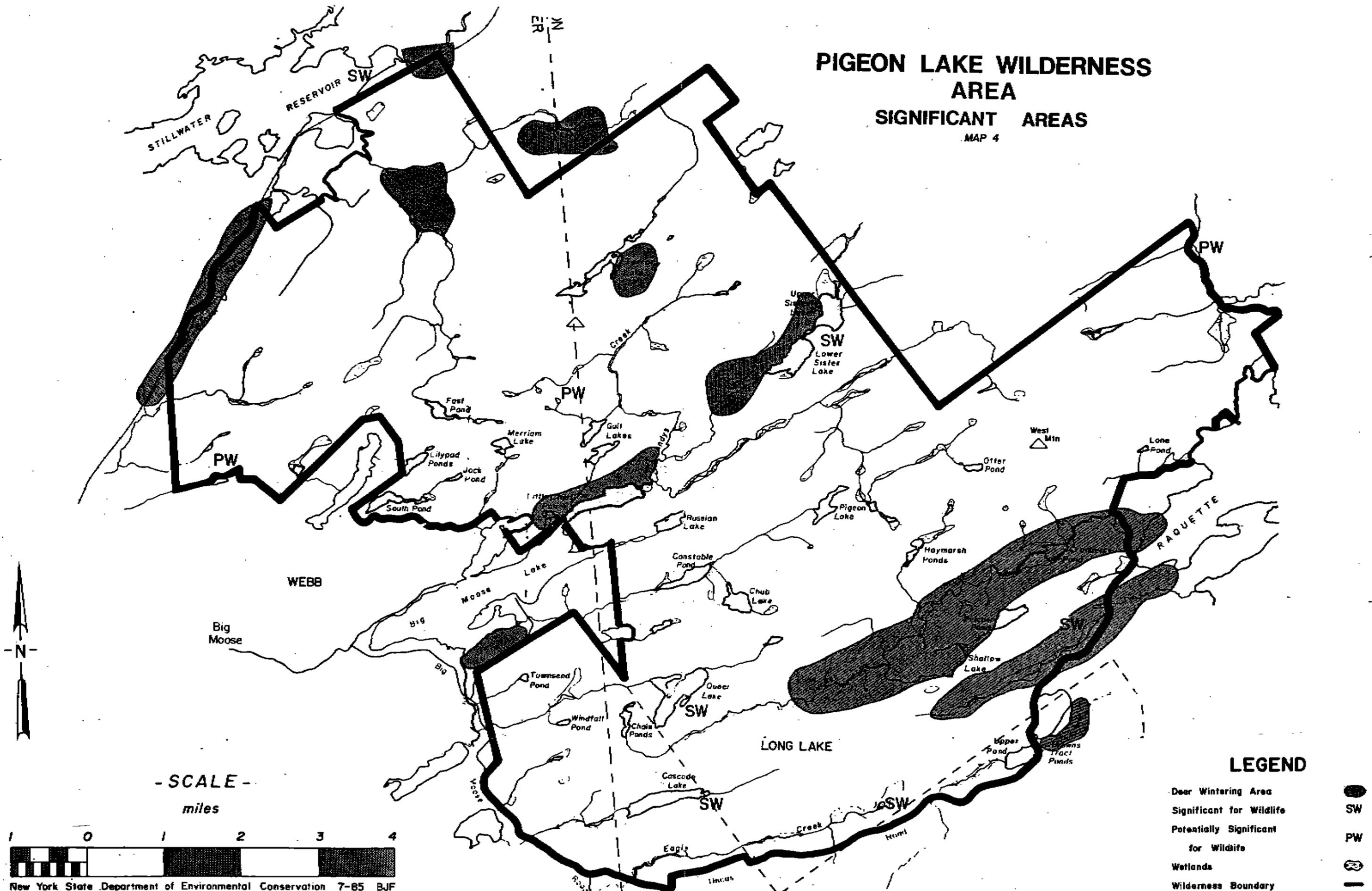
- SCALE -
miles



PIGEON LAKE WILDERNESS AREA

SIGNIFICANT AREAS

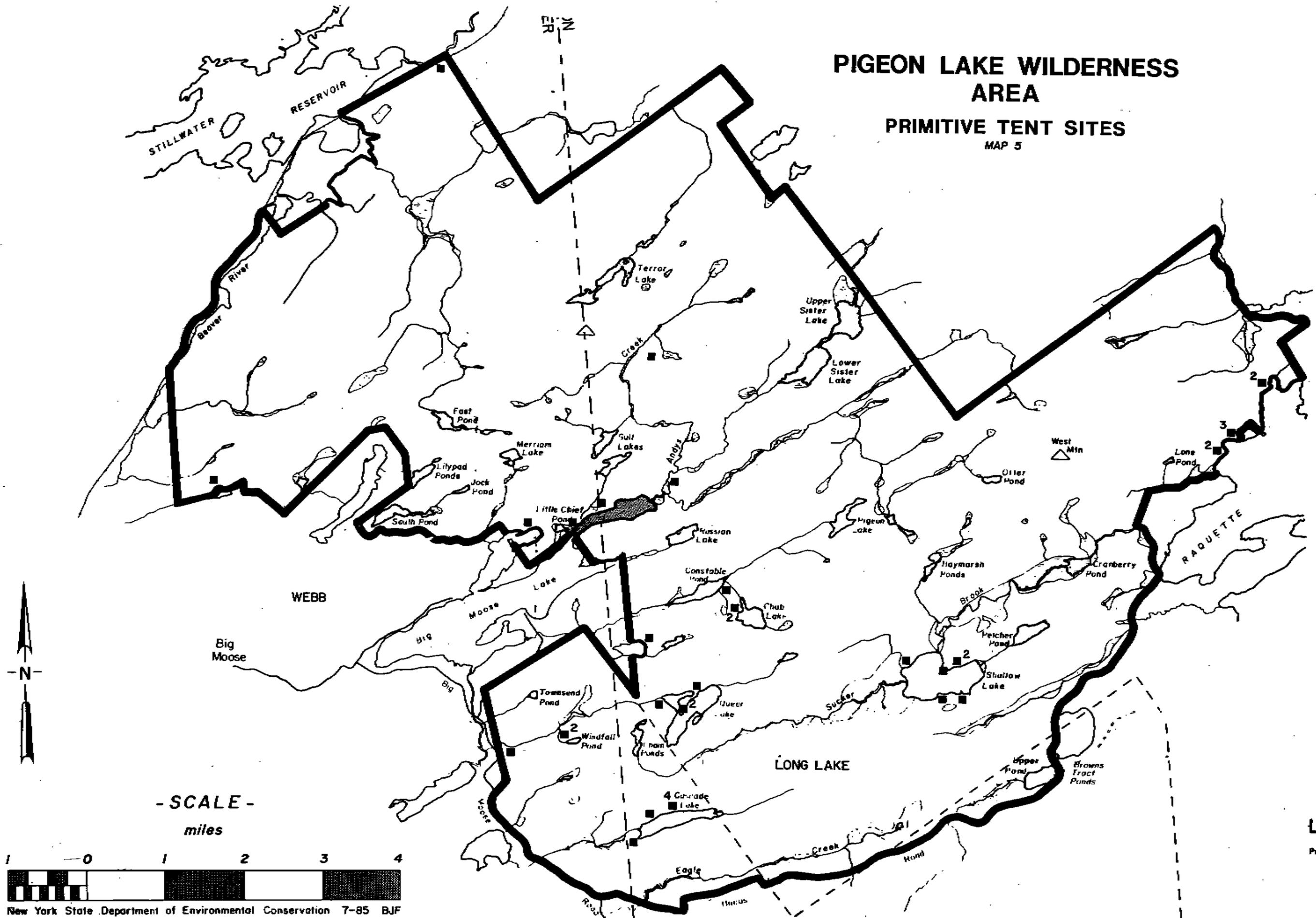
MAP 4



PIGEON LAKE WILDERNESS AREA

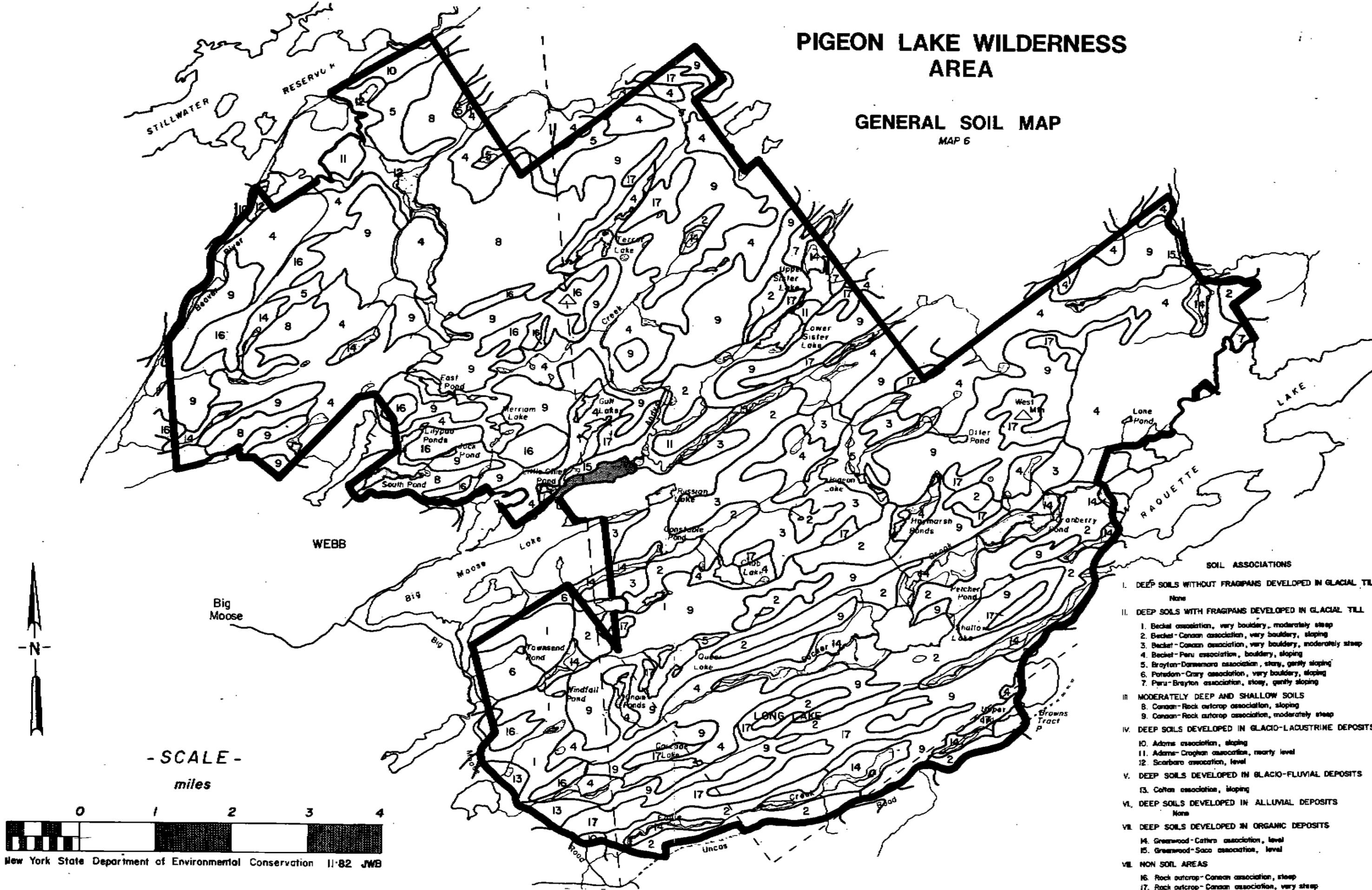
PRIMITIVE TENT SITES

MAP 5



PIGEON LAKE WILDERNESS AREA

GENERAL SOIL MAP MAP 6



- SOIL ASSOCIATIONS**
- I. DEEP SOILS WITHOUT FRAGIPANS DEVELOPED IN GLACIAL TILL
 - None
 - II. DEEP SOILS WITH FRAGIPANS DEVELOPED IN GLACIAL TILL
 - 1. Beckel association, very bouldery, moderately steep
 - 2. Beckel-Canaan association, very bouldery, sloping
 - 3. Beckel-Canaan association, very bouldery, moderately steep
 - 4. Beckel-Paru association, bouldery, sloping
 - 5. Brayton-Darwin association, stony, gently sloping
 - 6. Potomac-Crazy association, very bouldery, sloping
 - 7. Paru-Brayton association, stony, gently sloping
 - III. MODERATELY DEEP AND SHALLOW SOILS
 - 8. Canaan-Rock outcrop association, sloping
 - 9. Canaan-Rock outcrop association, moderately steep
 - IV. DEEP SOILS DEVELOPED IN GLACIO-LACUSTRINE DEPOSITS
 - 10. Adams association, sloping
 - 11. Adams-Croghan association, nearly level
 - 12. Scarborough association, level
 - V. DEEP SOILS DEVELOPED IN GLACIO-FLUVIAL DEPOSITS
 - 13. Cotton association, sloping
 - VI. DEEP SOILS DEVELOPED IN ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS
 - None
 - VII. DEEP SOILS DEVELOPED IN ORGANIC DEPOSITS
 - 14. Greenwood-Catara association, level
 - 15. Greenwood-Saco association, level
 - VIII. NON SOIL AREAS
 - 16. Rock outcrop-Canaan association, steep
 - 17. Rock outcrop-Canaan association, very steep

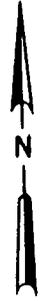
- SCALE -
miles

0 1 2 3 4

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation 11-82 JWB

LANDS VIC. TWITCHELL LAKE

Existing And Proposed Foot Trails

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---|
|  | Wilderness Area |  |
| | Wild Forest Area |  |
| | Existing Private Foot Trail |  |
| | Existing State Foot Trail |  |
| | Proposed State Foot Trail |  |
| | Parking |  |

