

Table 1. Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Complex - Ponded Water Inventory Data

Name	P#	File	Watershed*	County	USGS Quad (15°)	Mgmt. Class	Area (acres)	Max. Depth (feet)	Est. Mean Depth (feet)	Planimetered Mean Depth (feet)	Est. Volume (acre-feet)	Planimetered Vol. (acre-feet)
Alder Pond	420	742	UH	Essex	Paradox Lake	Warmwater	31.9	5.9	-	2.0	-	63
Bear Pond	353	400	CH	Essex	Paradox Lake	Adk. Brook Trout	12.8	11.5	-	5.9	-	76
Berrymill Pond	356	403	CH	Essex	Paradox Lake	Warmwater	54.1	19.0	-	6.6	-	355
Bumbo Pond	435	762	UH	Essex	Paradox Lake	Warmwater	6.0	-	-	-	-	-
Burge Pond	426	748	UH	Essex	Paradox Lake	Adk. Brook Trout	8.4	18.0	-	9.2	-	77
Clear Pond	358	405	CH	Essex	Paradox Lake	Coldwater	26.0	60.0	-	28.9	-	751
Crab Pond	430	731	UH	Essex	Paradox Lake	Adk. Brook Trout	32.0	30.0	15.0	-	480	-
Crab Pond	410	752	UH	Warren	Paradox Lake	Adk. Brook Trout	11.1	33.1	-	13.5	-	150
Crane Pond	421	743	UH	Essex	Paradox Lake	Two-Story	166.8	106.0	-	38.1	-	6,348
Coffee Pond	409A	-	UH	Essex	Paradox Lake	Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cotters Pond	436	763	UH	Essex	Paradox Lake	Adk. Brook Trout	13.1	16.0	8.0	-	105	-
Devil's Washdish	413A	-	UH	Essex	Paradox Lake	Unknown	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
Glidden Marsh	429	751	UH	Essex	Paradox Lake	Adk. Brook Trout	21.0	26.9	-	6.9	-	145
Goose Pond	419	741	UH	Essex	Paradox Lake	Coldwater	66.5	100.1	-	49.9	-	3,315
Gooseneck Pond	442	770	UH	Essex	Paradox Lake	Two-Story	77.0	69.0	34.5	-	2,656	-
Grizzle Ocean	357	404	CH	Essex	Paradox Lake	Adk. Brook Trout	19.0	33.1	-	15.7	-	300
Gull Lake	418	740	UH	Essex	Paradox Lake	Adk. Brook Trout	13.8	48.9	-	16.4	-	227
Harrison Marsh	407	727	UH	Essex	Paradox Lake	Other	4.2	9.8	-	4.9	-	21
Heart Pond	361	407	CH	Essex	Paradox Lake	Other	8.9	4.9	-	2.6	-	23
Honey Pond	422	744	UH	Essex	Paradox Lake	Unknown	2.0	3.0	1.5	-	3	-
Horseshoe Pond	431	753	UH	Essex	Paradox Lake	Adk. Brook Trout	4.0	29.0	14.5	-	58	-
Lilypad Pond	423	745	UH	Essex	Paradox Lake	Adk. Brook Trout	2.4	20.0	10.0	-	24	-
Little Rock Pond	425	747	UH	Essex	Paradox Lake	Adk. Brook Trout	7.4	26.9	-	11.5	-	85
Lost Pond	354	401	CH	Essex	Paradox Lake	Coldwater	27.9	34.1	-	17.1	-	476
Mud Pond	359	406	CH	Essex	Paradox Lake	Coldwater	2.0	4.9	-	2.6	-	5
Otter Pond	441	769	UH	Essex	Paradox Lake	Adk. Brook Trout	4.0	22.0	11.0	-	44	-
Oxshoe Pond	427	749	UH	Essex	Paradox Lake	Adk. Brook Trout	15.0	55.0	27.5	-	412	-
Pharaoh Lake	412	733	UH	Essex	Paradox Lake	Adk. Brook Trout	441.1	107.0	53.5	-	23,594	-
Rock Pond	424	746	UH	Essex	Paradox Lake	Adk. Brook Trout	56.1	65.0	-	19.7	-	1,104
Spectacle Pond	409	-	UH	Essex	Paradox Lake	Adk. Brook Trout	16.8	19.0	-	7.2	-	121
Springhill Pond (Low)	414	735	UH	Essex	Paradox Lake	Coldwater	28.0	21.0	10.5	-	294	-
Springhill Pond (Mid)	415	736	UH	Essex	Paradox Lake	Adk. Brook Trout	1.0	10.0	5.0	-	5	-
Springhill Pond (Up)	416	737	UH	Essex	Paradox Lake	Adk. Brook Trout	7.0	8.0	4.0	-	28	-
Unnamed Pond	421A	-	UH	Essex	Paradox Lake	Warmwater	23.0	7.0	3.5	3.2	81	1,745
Unnamed Pond	428	750	UH	Essex	Paradox Lake	Adk. Brook Trout	2.0	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	409B	-	UH	Essex	Paradox Lake	Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	429A	-	UH	Essex	Paradox Lake	Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Pond	435A	-	UH	Essex	Paradox Lake	Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whortleberry Pond	411	632	UH	Essex	Paradox Lake	Adk. Brook Trout	42.0	40.0	20.0	-	840	-
Wilcox Pond	417	739	UH	Essex	Paradox Lake	Other	3.0	8.9	-	4.6	-	14
Wolf Pond	561	961	UH	Essex	Paradox Lake	Adk. Brook Trout	19.0	11.0	5.5	-	104	-

* Watershed

CH Champlain
UH Upper Hudson

Total Adk. Brook Trout (21) 748.9 acres
 Total Two-Story (2) 243.8 acres
 Total Warmwater (4) 115.0 acres
 Total Coldwater (5) 150.4 acres
 Total Other (3) 16.1 acres
 Total Unknown (6) (3.0 acres partial)
 TOTAL (41) 1277.2 acres

Table 2. Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Complex - Ponded Water Survey Data

Name	P #	Most Recent Chemical Survey ANC					Most Recent Biological Survey				
		Date	Source	(ueq/l)	pH	Conductivity	Date	Source	No. Gillnets**	Fish Species Present and Number Caught*	ST/Gillnet**
Alder Pond	420	1987	ALSC	214.3	7.31	35.5	1987	ALSC	2	Bhc-38; YP-31; PKS-26; WS-25; GS-11; CC-9; Rbs-1; RB-1	0.0
Bear Pond	353	1984	ALSC	128.7	7.14	31.1	1984	ALSC	2	ST-26. Recently infested w/ competing fish.	13.0
Berrymill Pond	356	1984	ALSC	83.3	6.86	25.6	1984	ALSC	3	Bhc-44; YP-43; NP-9; PS-8; GS-2	0.0
Bumbo Pond	435	762	DEC	-	-	-	1956	DEC	-	YP, NP, PKS, CC, Bhc	0.0
Burge Pond	426	1987	ALSC	123.9	7.07	23.6	1987	ALSC	1	ST-1; Bhc-42; GS-8	1.0
Clear Pond	358	1984	ALSC	107.8	7.13	32.0	1984	ALSC	4	ST-3; WS-108; GS-60; CC-46; BnM-27; KOK-5	0.8
Crab Pond	430	1982	DEC	87.0	-	27.5	1958	DEC	2	ST-5; Bhc, CC, GS observed.	2.5
Crab Pond	410	1987	ALSC	132.0	7.08	31.0	1987	ALSC	2	CC-16; WS-15; Bhc-12; NRD-11; ST-6	3.0
Crane Pond	421	1987	ALSC	140.1	7.17	30.9	1987	ALSC	5	WS-67; LT-16; RB-13; Bhc-9; Rbs-9; YP-9; Smb 6; KOK-6; BK-3; PKS-3; LLS-1	0.0
Coffee Pond	409A	-	-	-	-	-	-	DEC	-	Not seen	-
Cotters Pond	436	1981	DEC	231.0	7.50	-	1964	DEC	-	ST-7; GS-2; Bhc-3; minnow (spp.)	-
Devil's Washdish	413A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Not seen	-
Glidden Marsh	429	1987	ALSC	219.0	7.34	32.5	1987	ALSC	2	ST-6; WS-59; Bhc-18; CC-12; PKS-2; NRD-1	3.0
Goose Pond	419	1987	ALSC	126.8	7.15	30.5	1987	ALSC	4	ST-3; GS-60; Spl-22; RT-18; CC-1	0.8
Gooseneck Pond	442	1979	DEC	109.0	-	41.2	-	-	-	RT, LT, Sm 8, YP	-
Grizzle Ocean	357	1984	ALSC	86.7	6.87	28.6	1984	ALSC	2	ST-19; GS-96	9.5
Gull Lake	418	1987	ALSC	136.7	7.16	27.3	1987	ALSC	2	FhM-302; GS-82; Bhc-18; ST-11; LND-8; BnM-5	5.5
Harrison Marsh	407	1987	ALSC	245.1	7.37	35.5	1987	ALSC	1	WS-42; NRB-14; Bhc-9; CC-4; GS-3	0.0
Heart Pond	361	1984	ALSC	91.2	6.69	31.6	1984	ALSC	1	Bhc-85	0.0
Honey Pond	422	-	-	-	-	-	1963	DEC	1	Bhc-6; minnows (spp.) observed	0.0
Horseshoe Pond	431	-	-	-	-	-	1964	DEC	1	ST-2; Bhc-1; minnows (spp.) observed	2.0
Lilypond	423	1982	DEC	237.0	-	36.7	1967	DEC	1	ST-8	8.0
Little Rock Pond	425	1987	ALSC	307.3	7.50	43.9	1987	ALSC	1	ST-4; CS-35	4.0
Lost Pond	354	1984	ALSC	321.0	6.98	50.8	1984	ALSC	3	ST-6; GS-90; BT-23; BND-1; BK-1	2.0
Mud Pond	359	1984	ALSC	208.2	7.43	33.4	1984	ALSC	1	ST-1; CC-93; GS-40; Bhc-31; WS-14; BND-2; FhM-1	1.0
Otter Pond	441	-	-	-	-	-	1988	DEC	2	ST-2; Bhc-140; PKS-4	1.0
Oxshoe Pond	427	1979	DEC	-	-	37.0	1979	DEC	2	ST-8; Bhc-32; GS-1	4.0
Pharaoh Lake	412	1979	DEC	109.0	-	42.3	-	-	-	ST, LT, Bhc, PKS	-
Rock Pond	424	1987	ALSC	129.6	7.15	35.0	1987	ALSC	4	ST-18; Bhc-8; CS-1; BT-1; minnows observed	4.5
Spectacle Pond	409	1987	ALSC	362.4	7.48	47.3	1987	ALSC	2	ST-11; Bhc-76; CC-50; FhM-25; GS-24; PD-6	5.5
Springhill Pond (Low)	414	1979	DEC	6.0	-	27.5	1988	DEC	4	ST-23; RT-32; BT-1	5.8
Springhill Pond (Mid)	415	-	DEC	0.9	-	35.4	-	-	-	No fish	-
Springhill Pond (Up)	416	1979	DEC	18.0	-	35.4	1979	DEC	2	No fish	0.0
Unnamed Pond	421A	1987	ALSC	337.5	7.19	43.1	1987	ALSC	2	GS-1; BnM-1; CC-3; WS-29; Bhc-4; Rbs-2	0.0
Unnamed Pond	428	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(See Oxshoe)	-
Unnamed Pond	409B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not seen	-
Unnamed Pond	429A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not seen	-
Unnamed Pond	435A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not seen	-
Whortleberry Pond	411	1979	DEC	229.0	-	51.4	1988	DEC	3	ST-10; WS-22; Rbs-14; CC-12. GS, Rbs, CC	3.3
Wilcox Pond	417	1987	ALSC	404.2	7.59	51.1	1987	ALSC	1	PKS-61; WS-36; CC-23; GS-18; Bhc-16; NRD-14	0.0
Wolf Pond	561	1979	DEC	154.0	-	41.6	1932	DEC	-	Minnows (spp.)	-

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

** 150-foot Swedish gillnet.

LLS Landlocked salmon	BT Brown trout	KOK Kokanee salmon	PD Pearl dace	Smb Smallmouth bass
BND Blacknose dace	CC Creek chub	LND Longnose dace	PKS Pumpkinseed	Spl Splake
Bhc Brown bullhead	CS Common shiner	LT Lake trout	RB Rock bass	ST Brook trout
BK Banded killifish	FhM Fathead minnow	NRD Northern redbelly dace	Rbs Redbreast sunfish	WS White sucker
BnM Bluntnose minnow	GS Golden shiner	NP Northern pike	RT Rainbow trout	YP Yellow perch

Not seen - No biological survey

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
Splake	Atlantic salmon
Whitefish	Banded killifish
Rainbow smelt	

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

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

Table 4. Gradients for sections of streams draining the Pharaoh Lakes Wilderness area.

<u>Stream</u>	<u>Gradient (ft/mi)</u>	<u>Length of section (mi)</u>
Alder Creek	236	1.0
Spectacle Brook	288	0.8
Pharaoh Lake Brook	200	0.8
Springhill Ponds Outlet	316	2.4
Putnam Creek (downstream of Putnam Pond)	228	1.0
Gooseneck Pond Outlet	584	0.5

Table 5: Sample of Historic Brook Trout Monocultures*

<u>Water</u>	<u>Key #/ Watershed</u>	<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Source</u>
Brook Trout Lake	P 874 O&B	1950	DEC Fish Mgmt.
Unnamed Pond	P 113 C	1986	ALSC
Unnamed Pond	P 259 C	1986	ALSC
Bickford Pond	P 273 STL	1984	ALSC
Mud Pond	P 1008 O&B	1986	ALSC
Metcalf Lake	P 897 MH	1934	Biological Survey
Blueberry Pond	P 197 RAQ	1933	Biological Survey
Horn Lake	P 854 O&B	1989	DEC Fish Mgmt.
Hardscrabble Pond	P 1015 O&B	1985	ALSC

* These waters have no known history of stocking or fish management prior to the survey date shown.

Table 6. Adirondack Pond Statistics

- 2,900 ponds
- 400 Brook trout ponds in public ownership
- 40 Brook trout ponds in public ownership capable of supporting self-sustaining populations (10%)

Table 7. Adirondack brook trout waters not stocked or reclaimed with only one other native species present, from 1,123 Adirondack ecological zone waters.*

Pond	Watershed	Species
Unnamed Pond	P 9 STL	Brook trout, northern redbelly dace
Train Pond	P 96 STL	Brook trout, creek chubs
Unnamed Pond	P 170 O&B	Brook trout, brown bullhead
Deer Pond	P 379 O&B	Brook trout, brown bullhead
Merrill Pond	P 45 CH	Brook trout, brown bullhead
Weller Pond	P 97 STL	Brook trout, brown bullhead
Lone Pond	P 61 RAQ	Brook trout, pumpkinseeds
House Pond	P 770 MH	Brook trout, brown bullhead
Unnamed Pond	P 127C UH	Brook trout, brown bullhead
Kildare Pond	P 33 RAQ	Brook trout, creek chub
Kettle Pond	P 35A RAQ	Brook trout, creek chub
Shaw Pond	P 222 RAQ	Brook trout, creek chub
Upper Preston Pond	P 239 RAQ	Brook trout, creek chub
Middle Cat Pond	P 269 RAQ	Brook trout, brown bullhead
Finch Pond	P 803 MH	Brook trout, brown bullhead

* Includes public and private waters. Brook trout abundance is highly variable. Stocking records on private waters may be incomplete. Most ponds on public lands capable of supporting trout are actively managed and, therefore, were excluded.

Table 8. Adirondack brook trout waters not stocked or reclaimed with two other native species present, from 1,123 Adirondack ecological zone waters.*

Pond	Key #/ Watershed	Species
Clear Pond	P 174 STL	Brook trout, creek chub, & slimy sculpin
Whackers Pond	P 214 STL	Brook trout, creek chub, & brown bullhead
The Gulf	P 135 O&B	Brook trout, creek chub, & brown bullhead
Mullins Flow	P 168 O&B	Brook trout, creek chub, & brown bullhead
Wolf Pond	P 171 O&B	Brook trout, white suckers, & brown bullhead
Unnamed Pond	P 288A O&B	Brook trout, lake chub, & brown bullhead
Unnamed Pond	P 313A O&B	Brook trout, blacknose dace, & creek chub
Scott Pond	P 322 O&B	Brook trout, blacknose dace, & white suckers
Colvin Pond	P 323 O&B	Brook trout, northern redbelly dace, and longnose dace
Doe Pond	P 650A O&B	Brook trout, white suckers, & brown bullhead
Lake Julia	P 988 O&B	Brook trout, white suckers, & creek chub
Dix Pond	P 460A UH	Brook trout, white suckers, & creek chub
Tupper Lake Reservoir	P 110 RAQ	Brook trout, northern redbelly dace, & creek chub
Triangle Pond	P 166 RAQ	Brook trout, brown bullhead, & pumpkinseed
Unnamed Pond	P 225C RAQ	Brook trout, northern redbelly dace, & creek chub
Beaver Pond	P 671 UH	Brook trout, brown bullhead, & white sucker

* Includes public and private waters. Brook trout abundance is highly variable. Stocking records on private waters may be incomplete. Most ponds on public lands capable of supporting trout are actively managed and, therefore, were excluded.

Table 9. Fish Community Changes in the Pharaoh Lakes Wilderness Unit, Native Species Sustained by Natural Reproduction.

<u>Species¹</u>	<u>Percent Occurrence</u>	
	<u>1932 - 1957</u>	<u>1958 - 1989</u>
Blacknose dace	13%	6%
Brown bullhead	45%	51%
Creek chub	29%	35%
Common shiner	6%	6%
Longnose dace	0%	3%
N. redbelly dace	0%	13%
Pumpkinseed	35%	23%
Redbreast sunfish	10%	13%
White sucker	19%	29%

Based on 31 waters.

¹ One pound is known to have supported brook trout sustained by natural reproduction during the period 1958-1989. Comparable data is not available for the early period.

Table 10: Fish Community Changes in the Pharaoh Lakes Wilderness Unit, Nonnative Species Sustained by Natural Reproduction.

<u>Species</u>	<u>Percent Occurrence</u>	
	<u>1932 - 1957</u>	<u>1958 - 1989</u>
Banded killifish	10%	6%
Bluntnose minnow	0%	6%
Fathead minnow	0%	10%
Golden shiner	35%	48%
Northern pike	10%	3%
Rock bass	0%	6%
Yellow perch	26%	13%
Smallmouth bass	13%	6%

Based on 31 waters.

Table 11. Summary of Existing and Anticipated Fish Communities in the Pharaoh Lakes Wilderness Unit Ponds.

<u>Community</u>	<u>Number of Ponds</u>		
	<u>Presently</u>	<u>All reclamations successful*</u>	<u>50% successful reclamations*</u>
Natives only:			
- Excluding brook trout monocultures	3	3	8
- Brook trout monocultures	1	11	6
Nonnatives and natives	25	16	16
Unknown or never surveyed	10	5**	5**
No fish or seasonal presence of fish	2	2	2

* Four ponds (Rock, Little Rock, Coffee and Unnamed (P435A)) counted presently as unknown will be surveyed, and will subsequently be added to one the unknown categories. A fifth pond, Horeshoe, is counted presently as unknown due to unidentified minnows, and will be surveyed. It is anticipated to be reclaimed and therefore was counted as a brook trout monoculture in the post-reclamation columns.

** Two of these will also be surveyed.

BIRDS

Plant Community (Habitats)

R - Reproduction

F - Feeding

B - Both

Plover:	Charadriidae
Killdeer	<u>Charadrius vociferus</u>
Semipalmated Plover	<u>Charadrius semipalmatus</u>
Lesser Golden Plover	<u>Pluvialis dominica</u>
Sandpipers, Phalaropes:	Scalopacidae
American Woodcock	<u>Philohela minor</u>
Common Snipe	<u>Capella gallinago</u>
Spotted Sandpiper	<u>Actitis macularia</u>
Gulls:	Laridae
Ring-billed Gull	<u>Larus delawarensis</u>
Herring Gull	<u>Larus argentatus</u>
Doves:	Columbidae
Mourning Dove	<u>Zenaida macroura</u>
Cuckoos:	Cuculidae
Black-billed Cuckoo	<u>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</u>
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<u>Coccyzus americanus</u>
Barn Owls:	Tytonidae
Common Barn Owl	<u>Tyto alba</u>
Typical Owls:	Strigidae
Common Screech Owl	<u>Otus asio</u>
Long-eared Owl	<u>Asio otus</u>
Short-eared Owl	<u>Asio flammeus</u>
Great Horned Owl	<u>Bubo virginianus</u>
Barred Owl	<u>Strix varia</u>
Northern Saw-whet Owl	<u>Aegolius acadicus</u>

	Wet Meadow	Dry Meadow	Shrub Meadow	Northern Hardwoods	Mixed Conifers	Mixed Hardw./Conifer	Pine Plantation	Alpine	Edges	Open Water	Marsh, Swamps	Bogs	Rivers, Streams	Lakes, Ponds	Logs	Snags	Burrows	Cliffs	Caves	Talus	Comments	
<u>Charadrius vociferus</u>	B	B	B																			
<u>Charadrius semipalmatus</u>	F										F			F	F							
<u>Pluvialis dominica</u>	F	F																				
<u>Philohela minor</u>	B	F	F						B		B											
<u>Capella gallinago</u>	B										B	B										
<u>Actitis macularia</u>	B										B	B	F	F								
<u>Larus delawarensis</u>	F	F							F							B						
<u>Larus argentatus</u>	F	F								F							B					
<u>Zenaida macroura</u>			F		B	B	B		B													
<u>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</u>																						
<u>Coccyzus americanus</u>	F	F	F			B			B													
<u>Tyto alba</u>	F	F	F						F													
<u>Otus asio</u>		F	F			B			F													R
<u>Asio otus</u>				F	F	F																R
<u>Asio flammeus</u>	F	F														F						
<u>Bubo virginianus</u>		F	F	B		B			B		B											R
<u>Strix varia</u>		F	F	B		B			B		B											R
<u>Aegolius acadicus</u>			F		B				B		B											R

Season Occurrence

UMA Status

- P - Permanent
- S - Summer
- W - Winter
- M - Migrant

- C - Confirmed
- P - Possible
- U - Unknown
- N - Nonexistent
- BC - Breeding Confirmed

UMA Status and Seasonal Occurrence

References

Marsh Riparian

Unique

APPENDIX 13

PHARAOH LAKE WILDERNESS AREA - 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 and 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 found no loons nesting in the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area but this species is often found on several of the lakes in the area. The common loon is a species of priority concern to NYS Endangered Species Program.
2. GREAT BLUE HERON: Usually breeds in the tops of the tallest deciduous trees close to water. This heron is an uncommon nester in the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area where it is known to nest at Desolate Swamp and Glidden March (Howard Lashway, personal communication).
3. AMERICAN BITTERN: Prefers marsh habitats, especially where cattails occur. In the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area the bittern is considered rare but can be observed in suitable habitat. Although there are no confirmed breeding records of American bitterns in the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area, they have been observed during the breeding season on Tub Mills Marsh and Crane Pond (Howard Lashway, personal communication).
4. RING-NECKED DUCK: Woodland ponds and marshes are its favorite breeding sites. In migration it is commonly observed on the larger bodies of water in the Adirondack Park. This species was first recorded as breeding in New York in 1946 at Jones Pond, Franklin County. The ring-necked duck is now known to breed in at least nineteen different localities in New York, chiefly in the Adirondack Park (Bull 1974). Although none of the above breeding locations are found in the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area, recent evidence indicates the ring-necked duck may now be nesting here. The 1981 NYS Bird Breeding Atlas Project has documented the nesting of these ducks in Block 5984C, which is partially in the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area.
5. COMMON GOLDENEYE: During migration it is found in small flocks on rivers, the larger lakes, and especially on the bays of Lake Champlain. The common goldeneye is listed as "rare" within the Adirondack Park by the Adirondack Park Agency (Platt 1981). There are no reports of the common goldeneye breeding in the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness area. This species has been observed infrequently on the lakes and ponds of the area (Howard Lashway, personal communication).
6. HOODED MERGANSER: Frequent wooded swamps, beaver pond, and quiet stretches of water in forested regions, especially where dead trees are plentiful. They have been observed on Pharaoh Lake but breeding has not been verified.
7. 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 Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area this species is a confirmed breeder (NYS Bird Breeding Atlas Project).

APPENDIX 13

8. 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. It is not known if this species breeds in the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area.
9. 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 not breeding in the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area but it can be considered as a migrant.
10. COOPERS HAWK: Found chiefly in low, alluvial forest and wooded swamps. The Cooper's 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 very rare, this species may be observed infrequently in the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area and it may still be breeding there.
11. BROAD-WINGED HAWK: The most important habitat requirement for this species is extensive woodland. It is the most common breeding hawk in the Adirondacks.
12. BALD EAGLE: Restricted mostly to lake and river shores, although they are found along mountain ridges during migration. This species hasn't nested in the Adirondack Park since the early 1950's. It does summer in the Park and it is likely it will nest here again. The bald eagle is listed as "endangered" in the United States and New York State.
13. 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 harrriers nest on the ground in tall grass or cattails. The northern harrier is listed as a species of priority concern to DEC's Endangered Species Program. There are no recent records of this species breeding in the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area (Barbara Loucks, personal communication).
14. PEREGRINE FALCON: Preferred habitat is lofty cliffs overlooking rivers and lakes. Its decline as a nesting bird through the 1950's and 1960's was due primarily to DDT residue accumulation causing eggshell thinning. At one time there were approximately 300 pairs nesting east of the Mississippi River, and by the late 1960's there were none. There are at least 42 historical peregrine falcons nesting locations in New York State (Bull 1974). None of these locations are in the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area, but the cliffs on Treadway and Pharaoh Mountain could possibly provide a future nesting site. Since 1974, 49 peregrine falcons have been hatched (released) in New York State. In 1981, ten peregrine falcons were released at two sites within the Adirondack Park. The peregrine falcon is considered an extirpated species in New York State and is on both New York State and the United States lists of endangered species.
15. OSPREY: There are two osprey nests located in the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area. One of these nests, located east of Crane Pond, was active recently. The other nest site, located several miles west of Pharaoh

APPENDIX 13

Mountain, is not presently active. The osprey is listed as "endangered" by New York State, and present and potential nesting sites are now receiving special attention by both the Department of Environmental Conservation and the Adirondack Park Agency.

16. WILD TURKEY: The preferred habitat for this species still defies precise definition, except that a certain amount of woodland is a prerequisite to turkey population maintenance (Anonymous 1971. Policy Statement on Turkey Reestablishment and Management in New York). The expansion of this newly returned species to its "historical" range was greatly accelerated by DEC's very successful Turkey Trap and Transfer Program. In the Adirondack Park the wild turkey is found mostly in the eastern foothills, particularly in the Champlain Valley. Wild turkeys have been seen on the southeastern fringe of the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area (William C. Houck, personal communication).
17. 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. There is no evidence that the spruce grouse occurs in the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area (Robert Miller, personal communication). The spruce grouse is of priority concern to DEC's Endangered Species Program.
18. AMERICAN WOODCOCK: Feeds and breeds in bottomland, including alder thickets.
19. SPOTTED SANDPIPER: Preferred habitat is lake shores and river banks.
20. HERRING GULL: It feeds along lakes and ponds and also feeds in dumps. In the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area it has been observed on several of the lakes but it is not known whether it breeds here.
21. WHIPPOORWILL: Rare to absent at higher elevations in the Adirondacks, especially where heavily forested. Considered an uncommon breeder in the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area but is occasionally heard calling during the night (Howard Lashway, personal communication).
22. 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). To date, none have been reported in the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area. The northern three-toed woodpecker is listed as "rare" within the Adirondack Park by the Adirondack Park Agency.
23. BLACK-BACKED THREE-TOED 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. To date, none have been reported in the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area. The black-backed three-toed woodpecker is listed as "rare" within the Adirondack Park by the Adirondack Park Agency.

APPENDIX 13

24. EASTERN KINGBIRD: The eastern kingbird has been observed in the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area during the summer and it probably breeds here. 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.
25. YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER: Found in second growth woods of spruce, balsam and birch at elevations between 2,000 and 4,000 feet. It is not known whether this species inhabits the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area.
26. 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. There is no evidence this species exists in the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area.
27. 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. The population of ravens is increasing within the Park, and it is now known to nest at eleven locations. None of these nesting locations are in the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area but this species is often seen and heard here. The northern raven is of priority concern to DEC's Endangered Species Program.
28. 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. It is not known whether this species occurs in the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area but it is known to nest at nearby Schroon Lake village.
29. WINTER WREN: Frequently found in lumber clearings.
30. WOOD THRUSH: Besides the deciduous forest, they are also found in flood plains and stream valleys.
31. GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH: Prefers dense spruce and balsam stands and mountain-top environments. In New York State the gray cheeked thrush is found nesting only in the higher elevations of the Adirondacks and Catskill Mountains. It is not known whether this thrush occurs in the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area.
32. 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. There are no reports of this species inhabiting the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area.
33. SOLITARY VIREO: Found in the mixed hardwood conifer forest at considerable elevations in New York State. Considered a common breeder in the Adirondacks.
34. NORTHERN PARULA: It is practically confined to the localities where usnea moss is fairly abundant (spruce sphagnum bogs).

APPENDIX 13

35. BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER: Prefers a mixed hardwood/conifer forest with a dense undergrowth.
36. 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 where the bay-breasted warbler breeds (Bull, 1974). All of these nesting locations are north of the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area.
37. 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.
38. NORTHERN WATERTHRUSH: Nests on banks along streams and lakes.
39. CANADA WARBLER: Found breeding along streams in thickets of willow, alder and elderberry.
40. AMERICAN REDSTART: Commonly breeds in deciduous second growth woodland and in stream-side willow thickets.
41. RUSTY BLACKBIRD: Preferred habitat is openings in wet woodlands, swamps and alder thickets. In the Adirondack Park, there are twenty breeding sites identified but none of these are located in the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area. The rusty blackbird is listed as "rare" within the Adirondack Park by the Adirondack Park Agency.
42. COMMON GRACKLE: Breeds near water (marshes, streams, lakes), often nests in a black spruce tree or a tree stump.
43. 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.
44. 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), of which one is in or very near the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area.
45. 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. The white-winged crossbill is listed as "rare" within the Adirondack Park by the Adirondack Park Agency.
46. 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.

APPENDIX 15

PHARAOH LAKE WILDERNESS AREA - 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 Pharaoh 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. There are no recent records of this species inhabiting the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area. The longtail shrew is considered uncommon in New York State and the distribution of this species 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. SHORT-TAILED SHREW: Shows a preference for hardwood-type forest.
7. STARNOSE 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. The nearest site to the Adirondack Park is located near Watertown. 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 Pharaoh 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.

APPENDIX 15

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.
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. There are currently no reports of this species inhabiting the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area.
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. BOREAL REDBACK VOLE: Found in greatest numbers in the moist spruce-fir forests especially where sphagnum or other mosses are plentiful.
20. PINE VOLE: Rarely found in the pines, as the name would imply, it is more characteristic of the eastern deciduous forest.
21. 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.
22. 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.
23. WOODLAND JUMPING MOUSE: It is commonly found at the edge of a hardwood forest and water.
24. 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.
25. 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 of the Adirondack Park. Recently there have been a few sightings of marten in the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area but none of these reports have been documented.
26. 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.

APPENDIX 15

27. SKUNK: The skunk prefers semi-open country, while normally found within two miles of water.

28. LYNX: This species is so rare and seldom encountered in New York that little is known about its preferred habitat. Undoubtedly there are a few lynx that have migrated down from Canada. These individuals probably feed on snowshoe hare and, therefore, are found in habitats normally associated with them. The lynx is now labelled a non-endangered but completely protected species in New York. The last species trapped in New York was in the Town of Altona, Clinton County, in 1974. There are no recent records of lynx being trapped in the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area.

29. MOOSE: Preferred moose habitat is characterized by flat to moderately hilly terrain with coniferous lowlands and swamps interspersed with ridges of mixed hardwood and conifers. For many years it has been listed as extirpated, but in recent years, the moose has been observed from time to time in New York, chiefly in the Adirondack region. In 1981 there were at least five moose living in the Adirondack Park but none were observed in the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area.

PHARAOH LAKE WILDERNESS AREA-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. MAP TURTLE: This turtle has never been reported from the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area but it can be found in nearby Lake George and Lake Champlain.
3. RED-BELLIED SNAKE: This snake prefers moist woodland where they can be found under rocks, logs, leaves and lumber piles.
4. EASTERN RIBBON SNAKE: It is seldom found far from water. This species is uncommon in the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area where it is at the northernmost limit of its range.
5. FIVE LINED SKINK: Its range is southeastern New York except for a small population near Lake George, close to the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area. Some day it may be found in the wilderness area.
6. 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.
7. SPOTTED SALAMANDER: This salamander prefers habitats of deciduous and mixed forest where ponds, slow streams or temporary pools offer suitable breeding areas. This salamander was historically found at Pharaoh Lake and Paradox 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.
8. JEFFERSON SALAMANDER: This salamander utilizes temporary pools of water for reproduction. Acid precipitation is causing some ponds to have a pH so low that this species' eggs do not develop. The Jefferson salamander was proposed for inclusion on the New York State endangered species list but, after further investigation, was not included.
9. 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.
10. TWO-LINED SALAMANDER: This amphibian is found at almost any time of the year under stones at the margin of cold streams.
11. FOUR-TOED SALAMANDER: Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area is along the northern fringe of this species' range. It has not been documented in the wilderness area but it has been collected near Lake George.

APPENDIX 17

12. 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 have been adversely affected by acid precipitation.
13. 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 in New York.
14. LEOPARD FROG: In spring, the leopard frog is found in swampy marshlands, upland backwaters, overflows and ponds. In summer, it is found in swamplands, grassy woodland or hay or grain fields. They spend the winter hibernating in ponds and marshes. The leopard frog is becoming rare in a lot of places and disappearing over much of its range, possibly because of toxins such as DDT or PCB.
15. 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.

APPENDIX 18

YEARLY BIG GAME AND FURBEARER HARVEST RECORDS FOR TOWNS IN WHICH THE PHARAOH LAKE WILDERNESS COMPLEX IS LOCATED

TOWN	1986	<u>WHITE-TAILED DEER</u>			
		1987	1988	1989	1990
Hague	70	60	28	44	63
Horicon	49	32	36	45	34
Schroon	86	75	91	97	98
Ticonderoga	60	39	64	59	54

TOWN	1986		1987		<u>BEAR</u> 1988		1989		1990	
	E	R	E	R	E	R	E	R	E	R
Hague	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	7
Horicon	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	1
Schroon	4	11	3	0	0	6	5	9	1	6
Ticonderoga	1	3	4	0	0	1	0	2	0	0

E=Early Season R=Regular Season

TOWN	1985	1986	<u>BEAVER</u>		
			1987	1988	1989
Hague	6	0	18	12	2
Horicon	32	34	70	71	46
Schroon	42	79	57	24	10
Ticonderoga	12	53	41	49	32

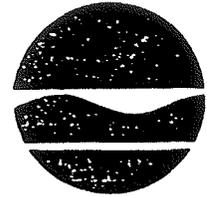
TOWN	1985	1986	<u>BOBCAT</u>		
			1987	1988	1989
Hague	0	1	0	0	0
Horicon	0	0	1	0	1
Schroon	0	1	2	0	0
Ticonderoga	0	1	1	0	0

TOWN	1985	1986	<u>COYOTE</u>		
			1987	1988	1989
Hague	0	0	1	0	0
Horicon	0	2	2	0	1
Schroon	1	1	5	8	3
Ticonderoga	1	7	16	0	7

TOWN	1985	1986	<u>FISHER</u>		
			1987	1988	1989
Hague	8	3	4	3	1
Horicon	28	10	19	14	11
Schroon	10	7	19	4	9
Ticonderoga	16	6	15	10	8

TOWN	1985	1986	<u>OTTER</u>		
			1987	1988	1989
Hague	0	0	1	0	0
Horicon	0	5	11	6	4
Schroon	4	8	4	2	1
Ticonderoga	0	1	4	2	2

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."

Important precepts contained in a Division of Fish and Wildlife position paper on wilderness area management have guided the Department's fish management programs in such areas since 1977 (Doig 1977). The position paper recognizes fishing as: a legitimate activity in wilderness, primitive and canoe areas which should be considered as part of a larger experience not just a quest for fish; where quality includes the expectation of encounter with unique fish and wildlife in natural setting, aesthetic surroundings, and limited contact with other persons. It directs management activities at species which are indigenous to or historically associated with the Adirondacks and Catskills. It provides that fish populations will be managed on a self-sustaining basis, but permits maintenance stocking to be used where unique, high quality recreational fishing experiences can be provided without impairing other objectives. It further directs that fish management activities should be compatible with area characteristics, conducted in an unobtrusive manner and restricted to the minimum means necessary to accomplish management objectives.

The formal traditions of fisheries management in New York State are rooted 120 years in the past, dating back to 1868 when the New York Commission of Fisheries was created (Shepherd et al. 1980). The elements of New York's fisheries program have evolved both in emphasis and priority with shifts being dictated by need, experience and availability of funding as well as the evolution of fishery science. Formal goals for the Fish and Wildlife program have been in existence for more than a decade and remain the foundation for DEC's modern fish and wildlife program activities. They are:

- . perpetuate fish and wildlife as a part of various ecosystems of the state;
- . provide maximum beneficial utilization and opportunity for enjoyment of fish and wildlife resources; and
- . manage these resources so that their numbers and occurrences are compatible with the public interest.

Goals for each program of the Division of Fish and Wildlife have been described in DEC's 1977 Division of Fish and Wildlife Program Plan. Environmental impacts of the Division of Fish and Wildlife's fish species and habitat management activities are discussed in programmatic environmental impact statements prepared by Shepherd et al. (1980) and Odell et al. (1979), respectively.

The evolution of fisheries management in New York State and the Adirondack zone has been discussed in Shepherd et al. (1980) and Pfeiffer (1979). Program goals, objectives, policies and management strategies for lake trout including guidelines for stocking were developed by Plosila (1977). The strategic plan recognizes the importance of native Adirondack lake trout stocks and the considerable importance of these lake trout resources to the entire State. In 1979, a strategic plan for the management of wild and hybrid strains of brook trout was completed (Keller 1979). Preservation of native strains in the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains was a major component of that plan. Pfeiffer (1979) established goals, objectives and strategies for the

management of broad classes of Adirondack fishery resources and significantly enunciated the importance of angling in wilderness, primitive and canoe areas and guidelines for fisheries management within these areas. The latter were consistent with those formulated earlier by Doig (1977). The philosophical and scientific underpinnings for trout stream management in New York with application to management of wilderness, primitive and canoe area trout streams, was completed in 1979 (Engstrom-Heg 1979 a). A recent draft plan for intensification of management of brook trout in 47 Adirondack ponds has been developed by DEC Regions 5 and 6 (Miller, 1986).

Salmonid stocking by the Division of Fish and Wildlife is guided by policies and criteria presented in Engstrom-Heg (1979 b). The evolution of DEC's criteria for establishing salmonid stocking policies in New York has been reviewed by Pfeiffer (1979), while the general objectives of fish stocking are discussed in Shepherd et al (1980) and Engstrom-Heg (1979).

Liming of acidified waters by the Division of Fish and Wildlife is presently guided by the draft policy and criteria established by Wich (1987). A final generic environmental impact statement for DEC's liming program is being prepared following extensive public review of the draft statement. It will include a revision of the Division of Fish and Wildlife's liming policy and criteria (Simonin 1990). Findings and the Commissioner's decision for the liming program are being completed.

The history of pond reclamation in New York has been discussed by Pfeiffer (1979). Reclamation goals are discussed in Shepherd et al (1980), while general policy guidance and rules and regulations covering the use of piscicides including rotenone, are provided in Part 328 of 6NYCRR. Fish barrier dams, which are frequently associated with pond reclamation, are permitted when constructed or maintained in accordance with SLMP guidelines.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this memorandum is to state the Department's policies on fisheries management in wilderness, primitive and canoe areas within the Adirondack and Catskill Parks.

POLICY GUIDELINES

Legally established goals for the Forest Preserve recognize that fish and wildlife are integral to the values society places on the Preserve. Charges include management to "foster the wild Adirondack environment and all the flora and fauna historically associated there with" and, "encouragement of indigenous species presently restricted in numbers." Fisheries management activities are essential to achieve these goals and to perpetuate unique opportunities for high quality wilderness, primitive and canoe area fishing experience provided within the Adirondack and Catskill Parks. Specific guidelines for fisheries management activities are as follows:

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

LITERATURE CITED

- APA, 1988. Adirondack Park state land master plan.
Forest Preserve Centennial Edition. Published by Adirondack Park Agency in
1985: 68 pp. DEC, 1895.
- Catskill Park state land master plan. DEC Administrative Report: 103 pp.
Doig, H. 1977. Position paper on wilderness area management.
- DEC, Division of Fish and Wildlife Administrative Report: 2 pp. Engstrom-Heg,
R. 1979 a. A philosophy of trout stream management in New York.
- DEC Administrative Report: 24 pp. Engstrom-Heg, R. 1979b. Salmonid stocking
criteria for New York's fisheries program.
- DEC Administrative Report: 36 pp. Keller, W.T. 1979. Management of wild and
hybrid brook trout in New York lakes, ponds and coastal streams.
- DEC Administrative Report: 40 pp. Miller, W.W. 1986. Draft Adirondack brook
trout fishery management operational plan.
- DEC Administrative Report: 33 pp. Odell, D., M. Loeb, N. Dickinson, J. Dell
and C. Pell. 1979.
- Final programmatic environmental impact statement on habitat management
activities of the Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of
Fish and Wildlife.
- DEC Administrative Report: 107 pp. Pfeiffer, M.H. 1979. A comprehensive plan
for fish resource management within the Adirondack zone.
- DEC Administrative Report: 207 pp. Plosila, D.S. 1977. A lake trout
management program for New York State.
- DEC Administrative Report 66 pp. Shepherd, W., E. Dietach, C. Parker, T.
Pelchar, J.D. Sheppard, J. Dell, P. Neth 1980.
- Final programmatic environmental impact statements on fish species management
activities of the Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of
Fish and Wildlife
- DEC Administrative Report: 138 pp. Simonin, H. 1990.
- Final generic environmental impact statement on the New York State Department
of Environmental Conservation program of liming selected acidified
waters.
- DEC Administrative Report: 231 pp. Wich, K.F. 1987. Draft Division of Fish
and Wildlife liming policy.
- DEC Policy Memorandum FW 87-: 5 pp.

Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Complex

Bald Ledge Primitive Area, Hague Brook Primitive Area,

First Brother Primitive Area

Gooseneck Primitive Area

and

Pharaoh Lake Wilderness

Unit Management Plan

Final

Environmental Impact Statement

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Ray Brook, New York

September 1992

FORWARD

This document is a final environmental impact statement prepared in conjunction with a unit management plan for state lands administered by the Department of Environmental Conservation within the Towns of Schroon and Ticonderoga of Essex County and Hague and Horicon in Warren County. The plan, upon adoption by the Commissioner, will provide guidelines for protection and management of the lands involved.

The Department of Environmental Conservation obtains its authority to manage forest preserve lands from Article 9, Section 9-0105 of the Environmental Conservation Law which provides that the Department shall have the power, duty and authority to "exercise care, custody and control of the several preserves, parks and other State lands described in this article".

The recreational management policy of the Department of Environmental Conservation has been developed within the constraints of Article XIV of the Constitution of the State of New York which provides that "the lands of the State, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed".

It has been the function of the Department of Environmental Conservation in managing over 2 3/4 million acres of forest preserve, located in the Adirondack Park to develop an

administrative policy which complies with the provisions of the Constitution and simultaneously provides the greatest possible benefit to the people of the State of New York who are the owners of the preserve.

In the performance of its obligation to provide for recreational pursuits within the Constitutional limitation relating to the Forest Preserve, the Department, with the advice of the Attorney General, has evolved a recreational management policy based on the following premises:

1. No one shall have exclusive use of any portion of the forest preserve.
2. No one shall be allowed to claim any particular campsite from year to year.
3. State property shall not be used for commercial purposes.
4. Public property shall not be used for private profit.
5. Forest lands and water shall be enjoyed by all the people as far as possible and compatible with the public policy expressed in the constitution.

Based on these premises, the Department, in the administration of its recreational management policy within the forest preserve, has developed the following objectives:

1. To foster the widest possible temporary use of the forest preserve for the benefit of all the people in the state.
2. To reduce the abuses caused by unrestricted use and to protect the forest preserve by the enforcement of reasonable rules and regulations.
3. To provide and maintain recreational facilities in the forest preserve for the public to enjoy and to provide the facilities authorized with the least possible

disturbance of natural forest conditions.

4. To protect the forests from fire by providing the camping public with suitable protected campsites.
5. To create a favorable attitude on the part of the user of recreational facilities towards conservation of the environment in general.

The classification of this unit was made by the Adirondack Park Agency as authorized by Section 816 of the Adirondack Park Agency Act, Article 27 of the Executive Law.

The Adirondack Park Agency also authorizes the development of unit management plans by the Department of Environmental Conservation within the guidelines and criteria set forth in the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan, approved by Governor Mario Cuomo in November 1987.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
Forward	i
Table of Contents	iv
I. Introduction and Summary	1
II. Proposed Action	2
III. Environmental Setting	6
IV. Significant Environmental Impacts	19
V. Adverse Impacts that Cannot be Avoided if the Project is Implemented	21
VI. Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitments of Resources	22
VII. Mitigation Measures to Minimize Environmental Impact	22
VIII. Alternative	24
IX. Growth Inducing Aspects	26
X. Effects of the Use and Conservation of Energy	26
XI. Response to Public Comments	26
XII. Revisions to Draft Environmental Impact Statement	36

I. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

A. Introduction

This document is a final environmental impact statement (FEIS) prepared in conjunction with a unit management plan for the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Complex (PLWC). The activities proposed in the plan are henceforth addressed.

B. FEIS Summary

The activities contained in this unit management plan are proposed to allow for continued public use on these forest preserve lands. These activities include continued patrol and surveillance of the area, collection of data for future planning purposes, construction of facilities, continued maintenance of facilities and the stocking of fish.

Proposed environmentally significant activities mandated by the Adirondack State Land Master Plan are controversial in nature and include removal of the Pharaoh Mt. Fire Tower, and the closure of the Crane Pond and Pharaoh Roads.

Other proposed activities of the plan include new parking facility construction, new trail construction, and trail relocations which may cause significant environmental impact.

II. PROPOSED ACTION

The following objectives have been included in the plan:

A. Land Resources

1. Mitigate or prevent further soil compaction and/or vegetative loss at each of the following locations within the next three years.
 - a. Crane Pond
 - b. Goose Pond
 - c. Pharaoh Lake
 - d. Lost Pond
 - e. Rock Pond
2. Mitigate further soil compaction and/or vegetative loss at all other ponded waters during the next five years.
3. Reduce soil erosion and/or stream siltation occurring from lack of proper trail maintenance by preparing and analyzing a trail inventory and developing a plan for trail maintenance and/or rehabilitation for each of the years covered by this plan. The Division of Operations and Lands and Forests will jointly prepare such a plan.
4. Remove all non-conforming uses within the next five years.
5. Develop new and improved access to Springhill Pond via State land.

6. Relocate and rehabilitate all pit privies to comply with the "150 foot setback rule" within the next five years.
7. Schedule for the replacement and/or construction of facilities on a priority basis using a policy of resource protection rather than for user convenience for each of the five years covered by
8. Develop a location and inventory record of rare and endangered plant species as these are encountered.

B. Wildlife

1. Maintain annual hunting and trapping seasons as legitimate uses of the wildlife resources in the unit.
2. Encourage an increase of non-consumptive recreational uses of wildlife.
3. Identify and implement actions by 1997 to increase deer and black bear harvest in Deer Management Unit 12.
4. Record critical habitats for endangered, threatened, species of special concern, or boreal species, and develop recommendations to discourage public disturbance of these species or their habitats.

C. Fisheries

1. Provide recreational angling as part of a larger wilderness experience.
2. Reduce the distribution of nonnative and native-but-widely-introduced fish species and increase the abundance of the depressed, native brook trout by conducting eight reclamations. The reclamations include Burge Pond, Crab Pond (P140), Crab Pond (P430), Oxshoe and Unnamed (P428) Ponds, Wortleberry Pond, Gull Lake, Horseshoe Pond, and either Rock and Little Rock Ponds, or Clear and Mud Ponds.
3. Pending prereclamation surveys, fish barrier dams may be constructed on outlets of ponds to be reclaimed. Fish barriers, either natural or manmade are necessary to prevent reintroduction of nonnative fishes. Barrier dams which must be constructed in conjunction with reclamations will be sited in unobtrusive locations and will be constructed of natural materials to minimize visual impacts.
4. Conduct surveys in two or more ponds to identify fish species present and document water quality.
5. Continue to manage 21 ponds as Adirondack brook trout waters, five ponds as coldwater fisheries, four ponds as warmwater fisheries and two ponds as

two-story waters.

D. Public Use Management

1. Obtain better wilderness use data by installing additional trail registers within the next five years.
2. Develop improved means to educate wilderness users by assigning at least one additional assistant ranger to the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness region.
3. Use a system of "campsite designation" where necessary to manage public use and to reduce resource degradation.
4. Develop new parking facilities at Berrymill Trailhead (New Hague Road), Pharaoh Road and Lost Pond.

III. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTINGS

A. Area Descriptions

The Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Complex consists of five units; the Bald Ledge Primitive Area, the Hague Brook Primitive Area, the Gooseneck Primitive Area, First Brother Primitive Area and the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness as described below:

1. Bald Ledge Primitive Area

The Bald Ledge Primitive Area is located in the Town of Ticonderoga, Essex County. It consists of an appendage of the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness to the west and is further bounded by private land, north, east and south. It is severed from the wilderness area by a road (0.5 mile in length) used periodically to transport forest products from adjacent land.

2. Hague Brook Primitive Area

This area is located in the Town of Hague, Warren County. It is bounded on three sides by private land and on the northeast by Pharaoh Lake Wilderness. It contains a private access road to a parcel of private land lying between this area and the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness to the northwest. The owner of this inholding is reputed to have deeded rights to use unspecified roads within the area. However, deeds to the State do not appear

to reserve this right. A review of the matter is ongoing.

3. Gooseneck Primitive Area

The Gooseneck Primitive Area is located in Lot Nos. 25 and 38 of the Paradox Tract, Town of Ticonderoga, Essex County. Once part of the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness, this area was reclassified to primitive areas status in 1982 to provide for the continued operation of Gooseneck Pond as a water supply facility for the Village of Ticonderoga. The primitive area includes the dam and control valves at the pond and 100' wide corridor from the State land boundary to the dam site containing restricted access service road. Gooseneck Pond, under Section 15, Article 1509 of the Environmental Conservation Law, is a legally defined public water supply for the Village of Ticonderoga.

4. First Brother Primitive Area

The First Brother Primitive Area lies east of Brant Lake in the Town of Horicon, Warren County. It is bounded by private lands north, east and south and on the west by Palisades Road, a Town highway. It shares a common corner with the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness.

5. Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area

The Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area is located in the Towns of Schroon and Ticonderoga in Essex County and in the Towns of Horicon and Hague in Warren County. The wilderness is located east of Route 9 and Interstate 87, south of Route 74, north of Route 8 and west of Route 9N. The area is bounded on the west by the East Shore Road and private land; north by Route 74, the Great Lot line between Eagle and Pyramid Lakes and private land; east by Bald Ledge Primitive Area, Putnam Pond Public Campground and private land; and south by Route 8, private land, and the Hague Primitive Area.

B. Acreage

1. Bald Ledge Primitive Area

Comprises 5 lots and totals 500 acres.

2. Hague Brook Primitive Area

Occupies 210 acres

3. Gooseneck Primitive Area

Occupies approximately 1 acre

4. First Brother Primitive Area

Occupies 90.5 acres

5. Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area

The total acreage of the wilderness is 46,283 acres. There are no inholdings.

C. Wildlife

The units are located in the Eastern Adirondacks Ecological Zone, Deer Management Unit 12 and Furbearer Management Unit 2. Because of their small size, wildlife data for the Bald Ledge, Crane Pond and Gooseneck units is unavailable. Harvest data for the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness is contained in the plan and a listing of the mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians occurring in the area is found in Appendices 12, 14 and 16.

A general location map of wetlands within the region and nearby deer wintering areas are shown in the appendices of the plan.

D. Fisheries

The Pharaoh Lake region contains 41 ponded waters, representing approximately 1,277 acres. Pharaoh Lake is the largest individual water, with a surface area of 441 acres. In addition, the area also contains approximately 70 miles of small coldwater streams.

E. Inventory (Refer to Facilities Map in the Final Plan)

1. Pharaoh Lake

A. Non-Conforming Structures

1. Fire Tower - Pharaoh Mountain (1)
2. Observer's Cabin - Pharaoh Mountain (1)

B. Conforming Structures1. Leantos

Grizzle Ocean	(1)
Clear Pond	(1)
Rock Pond	(1)
Little Rock Pond	(1)
Tubmill Marsh	(1)
Lilypad Pond	(1)
Pharaoh Lake	(8)
Oxshoe Pond	(1)
Berrymill Pond	(1)

TOTAL LEANTOS	16
---------------	----

2. Pit Privies

Grizzle Ocean	(1)
Crane Pond	(3)
Oxshoe Pond	(1)
Pharaoh Lake	(7)
Rock Pond	(1)
Lost Pond	(1)
Clear Pond	(1)
Berrymill Pond	(2)
Little Rock Pond	(1)
Tubmill Marsh	(1)

TOTAL PRIVIES	19
---------------	----

3. Remote Tent Sites (Non-designated)

Pharaoh Lake	(50)
Putnam Pond	(5)
Spectacle Pond	(2)
Gull Pond	(1)
Goose Pond	(5)
Crane Pond	(26)
Burge Pond	(1)
Oxshoe Pond	(3)
Crab Pond	(6)
Horsehose Pond	(1)
Whortleberry Pond	(7)
Little Rock Pond	(1)
Rock Pond	(6)
Clear Pond	(2)
Grizzle Ocean	(5)
Springhill Pond	(5)
Adirondack Trailhead	(3)
Millbrook Trailhead	(6)
Pharaoh Lake Brook	(1)
Lost Pond	(5)
Berrymill Pond	(3)
Heart Pond	(1)
Lilypad Pond	(1)
Bear Pond	(1)

Desolate Brook	(3)
Coffee Pond	(1)
Crab Pond	(1)
Spuytenduivel Brook	(1)
Pharaoh Mt. Trail	(1)
Pharaoh Mt. Summit	(1)
Crane Pond Road	(6)
TOTAL SITES	(162)

4. Trailheads

Goose Pond

Gull Pond

Adirondack

Mill Brook

Putnam Pond Campground

Lost Pond

Crane Pond

Tubmill Pond

Otter Pond

Spectacle Pond

Blue Hill Trail

Putnam Pond (West Shore)

Berrymill Pond (from New Hague Road)

5. Sign-In Registers

Crane Pond	(1)
Pharoah Lake	(1)
TOTAL REGISTERS	(2)

6. Foot Trails

Adirondack Trailhead to Pharaoh Lake Outlet	7.2 mi.
Mill Brook Trailhead to Pharaoh Lake Outlet	3.3 mi.
Pharaoh Lake Outlet to Springhill Ponds	4.6 mi.
Springhill Ponds Trail to Long Swing Trail (East Shore)	1.3 mi.
Pharaoh Lake Outlet to Pharaoh Mt. Trail	1.6 mi.
Spur Trail to Leantos (Watchrock Pt)	0.2 mi.
Pharaoh Lake to Pharaoh Mt. Summit	1.5 mi.
Crane Pond to Grizzle Ocean	6.9 mi.
Long Swing Trail to Pharaoh Mountain Summit	2.1 mi.
Route 74 to Crane Pond via Blue Hill Trail	2.7 mi.
East Shore Road to Spectacle Pond	1.6 mi.
East Shore Road to Gull Pond	0.6 mi.
Crane Pond Trail to Goose Pond	0.6 mi.
Trail around Grizzle Ocean	1.0 mi.
Pharaoh Lake Trail to Lilypad Pond (Oxshoe Pond, Crab Pond, Horseshoe Pond)	2.7 mi.
Lilypad Pond to Rock Pond	1.3 mi.
Shortcut from Crab Pond to Pharaoh Lake Trail	0.4 mi.
Tubmill Marsh Trailhead to Lilypad Pond Junction (0.2 mile on private land)	2.7 mi.
Route 74 to Otter Pond (0.1 mile on private land)	0.5 mi.

Putnam Pond Campground to Grizzle Ocean	1.9 mi.
Putnam Pond Campground to New Hague Road (Berryhill Pond - 0.2 mile on private land)	4.4 mi.
Putnam Pond Campground to Bear Pond (Heart Pond)	1.5 mi.
Bear Pond to Rock Pond	1.7 mi.
Heart Pond Trail to Rock Pond Trail	0.8 mi.
Putnam Pond to Rock Pond	0.6 mi.
Spur to Clear Pond Trail	0.3 mi.
Trail around Rock Pond	1.9 mi.
Rock Pond to Clear Pond	0.6 mi.
Trail around Clear Pond	0.8 mi.
Clear Pond to Grizzle Ocean Trail	0.8 mi.
Putnam Pond to Clear Pond	0.6 mi.
Putnam Pond Road to Treadway Mountain Summit	2.4 mi.
Putnam Pond Road to Lost Pond	1.5 mi.
Trail around Lost Pond	1.2 mi.
Crane Pond Trailhead to Crane Pond	1.9 mi.
TOTAL	62.8 MI.

7. Horse Trails (also listed as Foot Trails)

Adirondack Trailhead to Pharaoh Lake	8.0 mi.
Mill Brook to Pharaoh Lake Outlet	2.3 mi

8. Dams

Pharaoh Lake Outlet
Crane Point Outlet

Berrymill

9. Signs
 - 41 (approximate)
10. Major Bridges
 - Mill Creek
 - Pharaoh Lake Outlet
 - East Shore of Pharaoh (2)
 - Rock Pond to Bear Pond
 - Lilypad Pond to Rock Pond
 - Putnam Pond to Clear Pond
 - Mud Pond Outlet
 - Putnam Pond to Treadway Junction (2)
 - Lost Pond Trail
 - Putnam Pond Campground to Heart Pond (2)
 - Crane Pond
 - Inlet to Putnam Pond
 - Trail along southeast shore (3)
 - Alder Pond Outlet
 - Inlet to Glidden Marsh
 - Blue Hill Trail (3)
 - Pharaoh Brook
 - Pharaoh Lake (south shore) (4)
 - Spectacle Pond Trail (4)
 - Crane Pond to Pharaoh Lake (2)
 - Split Rock Bay vicinity of spring (2)
 - Wolf Pond Outlet

Trail from Pharaoh to Grizzle Ocean	(4)
Pharaoh Mountain Trail	(4)
Outlet to Grizzle Ocean	
Grizzle Ocean to first trail intersection	(2)
Outlet of Little Rock Pond	
TOTAL BRIDGES	49
2. <u>Hague Brook Primitive Area</u>	
a. Non-conforming uses:	
Private access roads	mileage undetermined
3. <u>Gooseneck Pond</u>	
a. Restrictive Access Road	0.1 mi
4. <u>Bald Ledge Primitive Area</u>	
a. Non-conforming uses:	
Private Road	0.5 mi.
5. <u>First Brother Primitive</u>	
No non-conforming	
No facilities	

F. Constraints

In addition to the criteria and guidelines set forth in the Adirondack State Land Master Plan, management constraints include the following:

- Article 14 of the New York State Constitution
- Article 9, 11 and 43 of the Environmental Conservation Law
- Various rules and regulations and policies of the Department of Environmental Conservation

G. Critical Habitats

The presence of threatened and endangered species and their habitats has not been documented in this area. However, critical habitats found in this area include potential peregrine falcon nesting sites and deer wintering areas. Expansion of facilities will not be permitted in these areas and public use will be discouraged during the respective periods of sensitivity for each species. (Peregrine Falcon 4/1-8/1; Deer 12/1 - 3/31).

H. Unique Areas and/or Historical

1. Red Pine, Scotch pine, Norway Spruce, White Pine plantings at Culver Fields, Adirondack trailhead and Wilcox Pond; unique representatives of man-made forests in the wilderness, slowly reverting to natural stands.
2. Graphite workings at Rock Pond and Bear Pond; historical site
3. Mill sites at the outlet of Crane Pond, Gregoryville, and many other locations; historical, denotes former manufacturing sites within the wilderness.
4. Foundations in the vicinity of Crane Pond, Gregoryville and many other locations; historical, denotes former settlements in the wilderness.

5. Remains of old "bark roads" in the vicinity of Desolate Valley Brook; historical, used to transport hemlock bark to Horicon tanneries.

In addition, waters with Adirondack brook trout classifications in the PLWC and the adjoining Hammond Pond Wild Forest are important in that they contain approximately 10% of the managed brook trout Ponds in public ownership in the Adirondack Park. The PLWC contains 21 brook trout ponds and the adjacent Hammond Pond Wild Forest contains 12. Together, these areas are also important on a national basis, since the majority of the brook trout ponded waters are located in northern New York, Maine, and Canada.

- I. Primary Public Use

1. Hiking

Hiking is a significant use of the Pharaoh Lake region. The summit of Pharaoh Mountain and the shores of Bear, Clear, Crane, Lost, Oxshoe and Rock Ponds receive the heaviest use.

2. Hunting

Hunting and trapping are traditional and significant uses of the area.

3. Fishing

Fishing is a traditional and popular activity in the Pharaoh Lake region. Particularly popular are those lakes and ponds supporting brook trout. Fishing pressure on trout waters typically peaks in intensity during May and tapers off for the remainder of the season.

IV. SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

There are three actions proposed in the plan that are mandated by the Adirondack State Land Master Plan.

1. Crane Pond Road Closure

This town maintained road penetrates approximately two miles into the wilderness. This road has been closed under Section 212 of the N.Y.S. Highway Law causing considerable controversy.

2. Pharaoh Road Closure

This road was abandoned under Section 212 of the Highway Law in the early 1970's causing considerable controversy. Vehicular use beyond the Wilderness boundary is non-conforming.

3. Pharaoh Mt. Fire Tower Removal

The firetower and related observers cabin are non-conforming structures in the wilderness whose removal must be scheduled by the Department. The value of the tower for fire detection and related

activities has been significantly reduced through aerial detection flights and its removal will not significantly impact on Department's activities. However, the tower is currently under study by the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historical Preservation for its historical significance. Its' eventual disposition will reflect the conclusions of this study.

There are two actions in the plan that are not mandated State Land Master Plan that may have significant environmental impacts.

1. Parking Area Construction or Improvement

New parking facilities are proposed for the Berrymill Pond, Lost Pond and Pharaoh Road Trailheads. New facilities will require tree cutting, removal of vegetation, exposure of mineral soil and the addition of fill materials. These activities singularly or in total, could cause a significant environmental impact.

2. New Trail Construction or Relocation of Existing Trails

New trail construction proposed includes 1.5 miles of trail connecting Springhill Pond with the Berrymill Pond trail. Trail relocation as proposed includes 6 miles of trail and includes portions of the Pharaoh Mt. Trail, the trail around Pharaoh Lake and the Blue Hill Trail. This

work may involve tree cutting, brush and ground cover removal, dry tread and bridge construction, signing and marking. Soil erosion may take place until trail stabilization measures become effective.

Prior to any activity in these areas, the Division of Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP) and the New York Natural Heritage program will be contacted for precise up-to-date information on sensitive sites. To date, no information has been recorded for the aforementioned areas.

V. ADVERSE IMPACTS THAT CANNOT BE AVOIDED IF THE PROJECT IS IMPLEMENTED

There are no adverse impacts that cannot be avoided that result from the activities discussed in this EIS. However, the possibility exists that such impacts might be identified as the plan develops. The known endangered and threatened plants or vertebrates in the area and streams or wetlands will not be impacted by the implementation of this proposed plan.

VI. IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENTS OF RESOURCES

There are no irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources resulting from the activities discussed in this EIS.

VII. MITIGATION MEASURES TO MINIMIZE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Should any significant negative impacts arise in the implementation of this plan, it might be appropriate to address the following constraints which already exist to

affect the management of this area.

1. Foot Trail Establishment and Maintenance

The present policy governing foot trail establishment and maintenance is contained in Organization and Delegation Memorandum #84-06 which states:

Policy

Section 9-0105 of the Environmental Conservation Law provides that the Division of Lands and Forests has responsibility for the "care, custody and control" of the Adirondack and the Catskill Forest Preserve. In accordance or modification of existing facilities and maintenance of facilities, that will result in the cutting, removal or destruction of vegetation on any of the lands constituting the Forest Preserve shall require approval of the Director of the Division of Lands and Forests in accordance with the following Procedure. However, under no circumstances will approval be granted for the cutting of trees for firewood, timber or other forest products purposes.

Procedure

A. Construction of New Facilities and the Expansion of Modification of Existing Facilities

All projects that involve the cutting, removal or destruction of trees or other vegetation in the Forest Preserve must have approval from the Director of the

Division of Lands and Forests. Requests for approval to cut, remove or destroy trees for the purpose of new construction, expansion or modification projects must be submitted in writing and include the following information:

- The location of the project including a map delineating the project.
- A description of the project and its purpose.
- A count by species, of all trees to be cut, removed or destroyed.
- A delineation of areas where vegetation, in addition to trees three inches or more in diameter, is to be disturbed.
- A listing of any protected species of vegetation located within three hundred feet of the area to be disturbed during the project.
- A description of measures to be taken to mitigate the impact on and restoration of vegetation, if appropriate, to the area impacted.

All decisions to approve any cutting, removal or destruction of trees will be subject to individual SEQR determinations.

B. Routine Maintenance

Responsibility for approval of all routine maintenance projects involving the cutting, removal or destruction of trees or other

vegetation is delegated to the Regional Forester for the region in which the project is to occur.

2. Fire Control

It should be noted that land, after becoming a part of the Forest Preserve, still enjoys the same protection afforded private lands through municipal and volunteer fire companies and DEC's forest fire control system. Large uncontrolled forest fires can cause severe adverse environmental and economic impacts, and an efficient control system is essential to contain fires and prevent widespread damage.

VIII. ALTERNATIVES

The Adirondack State Land Master Plan mandates that all Unit Management Plans include a schedule for the removal of all non-conforming uses or facilities. The Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Complex Unit Management Plan, therefore, in scheduling the removal of the nonconformances in the area does not consider alternatives to these actions.

All other activities proposed in the plan were reviewed and alternative actions considered. Those actions that may have an impact on the environment and the alternatives considered are as follows:

1. Parking Areas

New parking areas are proposed for the Pharaoh Road, Lost Pond and Berrymill Pond Trailheads.

Alternative #1 -The no action or status quo approach of not providing any facilities was considered. The indiscriminate parking resulting from this action would result in soil compaction, loss of vegetation and erosion, along with potential safety problems caused by interruptions to the normal flow of traffic caused the rejection of this alternative.

Alternative #2 - The option of developing larger facilities to accommodate more cars was also considered. This action would encourage greater public use of the area than the resource could withstand and was therefore rejected.

2. New and Relocated Trails

One and one-half miles of new trail connecting the Springhill Ponds area with the Berryhill Pond trail and relocation of 6.1 miles of trail including portions of the Pharaoh Mt., Pharaoh Lake, and Blue Hill Trails was proposed in the plan.

Alternative #1 - The option of no new facilities was considered. The public presently crosses private lands to gain access to Springhill Ponds. There is not opportunity to control public use under this situation and also no guarantee of continued public use of the access

route to the ponds. The trail sections proposed for relocation are presently suffering from resource degradation and erosion. These factors caused the rejection of this option.

Alternative #2 - Additional foot trails beyond those proposed in the plan, connecting various ponds in the area not presently connected, and climbing additional hills and mountains were considered. This option would encourage greater public use of the area resulting in resource degradation and loss of the wilderness character and was therefore rejected.

3. Pond Reclamations

Eight pond reclamations are proposed to reduce the distribution of nonnative and native-but-widely-introduced fishes and to increase the abundance of the depressed native brook trout.

Alternative #1

The option of no pond reclamation was considered. Representatives of DEC, APA, Conservation Council, Trout Unlimited, Adirondack Mountain Club, Adirondack Council and Association to protect the Adirondacks met on several occasions specifically to discuss pond reclamations in wilderness areas, including Pharaoh. Those organizations developed the

"Guidelines for Fisheries Management in Wilderness, Primitive and Canoe Areas". Fisheries proposals in this revision of the UMP were based on those guidelines and those proposals were reviewed and supported by the above organizations.

Among several aspects considered, the short-term impacts of conducting reclamations were weighed against the continuing, long-term impacts of nonnative and native-but-widely-introduced fishes. The various introduced fishes compete with native fishes, diminish the natural character of the aquatic community, and reduce the quality of recreational opportunities. Based on the status of fish communities in Pharaoh, the temporary, short-term impacts of the proposed reclamations were considered appropriate.

Alternative #2

The option of conducting more than eight reclamations was considered. Nonnative fishes are present in a majority of Pharaoh's ponds and even with the proposed reclamations at least 16 ponds in the Pharaoh Lakes Wilderness will continue to support nonnatives. However, based on logistics and an assessment of the current status of the Unit's fish community, eight reclamations were considered a reasonable number for this five-year

plan. Additional reclamations or retreatments are likely to be considered in future revisions of the UMP and will be based on the status of the Unit's fish community at that time.

IX. GROWTH INDUCING ASPECTS

It is anticipated that the implementation of the proposals presented in this unit management plan will not significantly affect the growth of any of the towns in the unit or adjoining areas.

X. EFFECTS OF THE USE AND CONSERVATION OF ENERGY RESOURCES

It is also anticipated that the implementation of the proposals presented in this unit management plan will not significantly affect the use and conservation of energy resources.

XI. RESPONSE TO PUBLIC COMMENTS

The draft unit management plan and draft environmental impact statement were released for public review and comment in May of 1987. About 200 copies of the documents were distributed. A formal public meeting to receive public comment was held on July 15, 1987, in Schroon Lake, New York. Twenty-five persons submitted oral and written presentations. In addition, the DEC's Region 5 office in Ray Brook received 96 written communications during a 90-day comment period following the public meeting. All correspondence was read and reviewed by staff and the substantive comments identified.

Upon completion of the comment period, the draft plan and draft environmental impact statement were revised. The Department based its management decisions upon five basic factors: (1) the law, (2) technical information, (3) resource capability, (4) professional judgement, and (5) public opinion. Professional judgement and public opinion enter into decision making where there is room for interpretation in any of the first three factors. Public opinion, for example, would not be a factor in citing violations of State law.

Using public comment in decision making is not a matter of just counting votes. The decision maker must weigh each comment on its own merits, measuring them against legal requirements, technical information, and the resource capabilities of the land unit.

Those comments offering technical corrections or pointing out inconsistencies were used to revise the draft plan and draft environmental impact statement. Some comments resulted from misunderstanding and indicated areas needing clarification.

Below is a summary of public concerns paraphrasing several comments that shared similar concerns. Department responses follow each comment.

Issue 1 - Wilderness Designation and Classification

PUBLIC COMMENTS: Those who commented on this issue felt that Wilderness designation was inappropriate for the area

and favored reclassification to Wild Forest.

DEC RESPONSE: Wilderness designation for the PLWC was based upon the recommendations of the Pomeroy Senate Commission, the Temporary Study Commission for the Adirondacks, and the Adirondack Park Agency. Because significant portions of the PLWC are in a wilderness or near wilderness condition, Wilderness designation was necessary to safeguard the unit's natural resources and to provide a facsimile of the Adirondack wilderness that existed pre-settlement of the region.

Any change in classification of the area is beyond the Department's jurisdiction. Such changes require a revision to the Adirondack State Land Master Plan pursuant to the statutory procedures of the Adirondack Park Agency Act (consultation with the Department and submission to the Governor for approval). The current Master Plan was revised in February 1986 and approved by Governor Cuomo in November 1987.

Issue 2 - Planned Removal of Nonconforming Uses

PUBLIC COMMENTS: Many commenters favored the retention of the Pharaoh Mountain Fire Tower and observer's cabin and opposed the closure of the Crane Pond and Pharaoh Roads to motor vehicle use. Specific needs were cited for forest fire detection, search and rescue, and general access for sportsmen, senior citizens, and handicapped persons. Other commenters questioned the Department's authority to close

the aforementioned roads to motorized use.

DEC RESPONSE: The provisions of the Adirondack State Land Master Plan mandate the Department to schedule and implement the removal of all nonconforming uses.

The Pharaoh Mountain Fire Tower and observer's cabin were closed in 1984. The decision to close the tower complex was based on the area's history of fire occurrence, drought periods, weather conditions, and high operating costs. The current detection system employing aerial detection flights is providing adequate fire detection coverage at a lesser cost.

In terms of a recreation opportunity spectrum, the Adirondack State Land Master plan sensibly apportions the Forest Preserve into units ranging from Wilderness to Intensive Use. The system provides varying degrees of access and serves a wide range of user groups. For example, the Master Plan accommodates motor vehicles in Wild Forest areas and provides areas where man's impact is substantially unnoticed in Wilderness. Presently these alternatives exist in one million acres of Wilderness and 1.5 million acres of Wild Forest areas.

In 1961 a Legislative Study Commission recommended that Crane pond be incorporated in the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness. This recommendation was reaffirmed by the Temporary Study Commission for the Adirondacks in 1970. In 1971, the Adirondack Park Agency Act provided for the Adirondack State

Land Master Plan as a means of implementing these proposals.

After extensive public debate in 1986, the Adirondack Park Agency forwarded its five year revisions of the Adirondack State Land Master Plan to Governor Cuomo for his review and approval in accordance with Section 816 of the Adirondack Park Agency Act, Article 27, Executive Law. The revised plan reclassified the Crane Pond Road from Primitive Corridor to Wilderness and included it as part of the Pharaoh Wilderness. According to the Master Plan, nonconforming uses such as the Crane Pond Road will be removed as rapidly as possible and in any case, by the end of the third year following classification. This reclassification would then complete the original Wilderness system initiated in 1972.

Official abandonment procedures instituted through use of Section 212 of the Highway Law wherein the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation may declare a town road abandoned where it entirely passes through and terminates on State land, were implemented for the Crane Pond Road in November 1989, officially closing this road to motor vehicle use.

In 1974, the Pharaoh Road was declared "abandoned" by the Department of Transportation following Section 212 proceedings.

New and/or improved parking facilities are planned to complement the road closures. These facilities will be

located within 500 feet of the Wilderness boundary and take into consideration use of maximum allowable distances and landscaping to discourage public intrusion onto private property.

In event of emergencies or life-threatening situations, the Department retains its authority to reopen said roads for administrative purposes directly related to such situations as cases may warrant.

Issue 3 - Regulations, Policies, and Guidelines

PUBLIC COMMENTS: Comments concerned overnight group sizes, adequacy of current regulations, and the enforcement of those regulations.

Some commenters wondered whether a single group size limit was suitable for all users (fishing and hunting parties, youth groups, family groups, commercial outfitters, etc.).

Many respondents advocated continued protection of the area under existing Department rules and regulations and the Wilderness guidelines of the Adirondack State Land Master Plan.

Others wanted to see more emphasis on user education rather than greater law enforcement.

DEC RESPONSE: Prior to development of the final plan, 10 or more persons in a group camping in the PLWC were required to obtain a group camping permit. Maximum group size was 20. Based upon capacity studies and limits of acceptable change,

it was determined most primitive tent sites could not provide adequate sanitary facilities nor accommodate large groups without causing pollution, site degradation, and adverse expansion of the site. Lacking appropriate policy to control group use the plan recommends a phased elimination of the issuance of group camping permits effectively reducing group size to nine or fewer persons.

The Department will continue to ensure that the wilderness provisions of the Adirondack State land Master Plan are adhered to and the Environmental Conservation Law is adequately enforced. In addition to regulation enforcement, the Department intends to emphasize user education to prevent resource damage rather than relying on law enforcement measures alone.

Issue 4 - Facilities Maintenance

PUBLIC COMMENTS: All commenters asked that all recreation facilities be adequately maintained. Many suggested a variety of improvements to the unit's trail system. Suggestions included relocating baldly eroded sections of the Pharaoh Mountain Trail and building a new trail to Springhill Pond.

Several commenters favored a "designated site" camping system to control overuse on the shores of heavily used lakes and ponds.

DEC RESPONSE: The plan recognizes the need for increased maintenance and identifies necessary budget requirements.

An additional trail crew is also requested to meet increased maintenance demands.

Building trails and associated facilities is done to improve access and to enhance the quality of the recreation experience. The need for each trail or facility is evaluated prior to construction. It is not Department policy to eliminate access for users but to determine the appropriate kinds of access and facilities to be provided in various parts of the PLWC.

Relocation of the Pharaoh Mountain Trail was considered and is addressed as a priority item in the plan.

A new trail to Springhill Pond is scheduled for construction in year 3 of the plan.

A campsite designation plan will be developed as prescribed in the unit management plan. Generally, sites in the more heavily used areas will be designated, spaced more widely apart, and moved back from shoreline locations. Closed sites will be rehabilitated to native grasses and seedlings. In addition, the Department will continue to educate users on minimum impact camping. The best long-term solution is voluntary cooperation by users to reduce impacts on these areas.

XII REVISIONS TO THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

This section documents revisions to the draft EIS which corrects typographical errors or change the meaning or content of the text. In general the changes are the result of the addition through acquisition and APA classification of a new Primitive Area to the unit complex, agreement between the Department of Environmental Conservation and the Adirondack Park Agency concerning "Fisheries Management in Wilderness, Primitive and Canoe Areas" and the removal of facilities as the result of legal mandates or illegal activities.

Page	Line	Text
1	20	a statement "A fourth mandated activity, removal of the Pharaoh Lake Horse Barn, is not controversial and will have only minor environmental impact." was deleted as this facility has been removed from the unit.
3	17	1990 was corrected to 1997
4	1	The entire section "C. Fisheries" was deleted and a new section was inserted to properly reflect changes in the plan and Department policy established as a result of the agreement between the Department, the Adirondack Park Agency and interested citizens groups regarding fisheries management in Wilderness, Primitive and Canoe

Areas.

- 5 15 Item number "5. Institute abandonment procedures for the Crane Pond Road" was deleted. This road has been legally closed by DEC.
- 6 4 "Four" was changed to five to reflect the additions of the First Brother Primitive Area to the Unit. This area is a recent acquisition, classified as Primitive by the Adirondack Park Agency and added to the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area Complex by the Department of Environmental Conservation.
- 6 6 First Brother Primitive Area was added to the area complex. (See above)
- 7 19 A new section "4" was added to describe the First Brother Primitive Area
- 8 22 A new item 4 was added to describe the First Brother Primitive Area and old number 4 was renumbered 5
- 9 9 Appendices 1, 2 and 3 were renumbered 12, 14 and 16 respectively to correspond with the Management Plan.
- 9 15 "38 Poned waters, representing approximately 1162 acres" changed to "41 poned waters and 1277" acres due to inclusion of 3 unnamed

ponds in plan.

- 9 18 "Seventeen Adirondack Brook trout waters are the most abundant of all management classifications comprising 715 acres." was deleted due to fisheries revisions in the plan.
- 9 20 The entire Inventory Section was renumbered to correct for typographical errors.
- 9 24 Items 1A c & d the horse barn and Pharaoh and Crane Pond roads were deleted as non-conforming uses. The barn was removed and the roads closed.
- 10 2 Leantos - Lost Pond leanto was removed and therefore deleted from the list. The total number of leantos is now corrected to 16.
- 14 24 Horse Trails - The "Adirondack Trailhead to Springhill Pond 11.8 mi" now reads "Adirondack Trailhead to Pharaoh Lake 8.0 mi" due to closure of the Springhill section of the trail for safety reasons.
- 16 16 Item 5 First Brother Primitive Area was added
- 18 7 "New York State's ponded water brook trout resource" was changed to read "The managed brook trout ponds in public ownership in the Adirondack Park" for clarification.
- 19 1 Item "3 Fishing" this section was revised to

correspond with Fisheries Management in Wilderness, Primitive and Canoe Areas agreement.

- 19 8 Sect IV Significant Environmental Impacts was revised to delete reference to the removal of the horse barn. This non controversial barn has been removed since it had deteriorated to the point of being a safety hazard. The section also included revisions resulting from the legal closure of the Crane Pond and Pharaoh Roads. These roads were closed under Section 212 of the N.Y.S. Highway Law as mandated by the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan.
- 26 13 Item 3 Pond Reclamations was added to correctly describe changes in the plan resulting from the Fisheries Management in Wilderness, Primitive and Canoe Area agreement.
- 30 22 Issue 2 "The continuation of current levels of motor vehicle use on the Crane Pond and Pharaoh Roads all of which are non conforming uses" was rewritten to read "opposed the closure of the Crane Pond and Pharaoh Roads to motor vehicle use." for clarification.

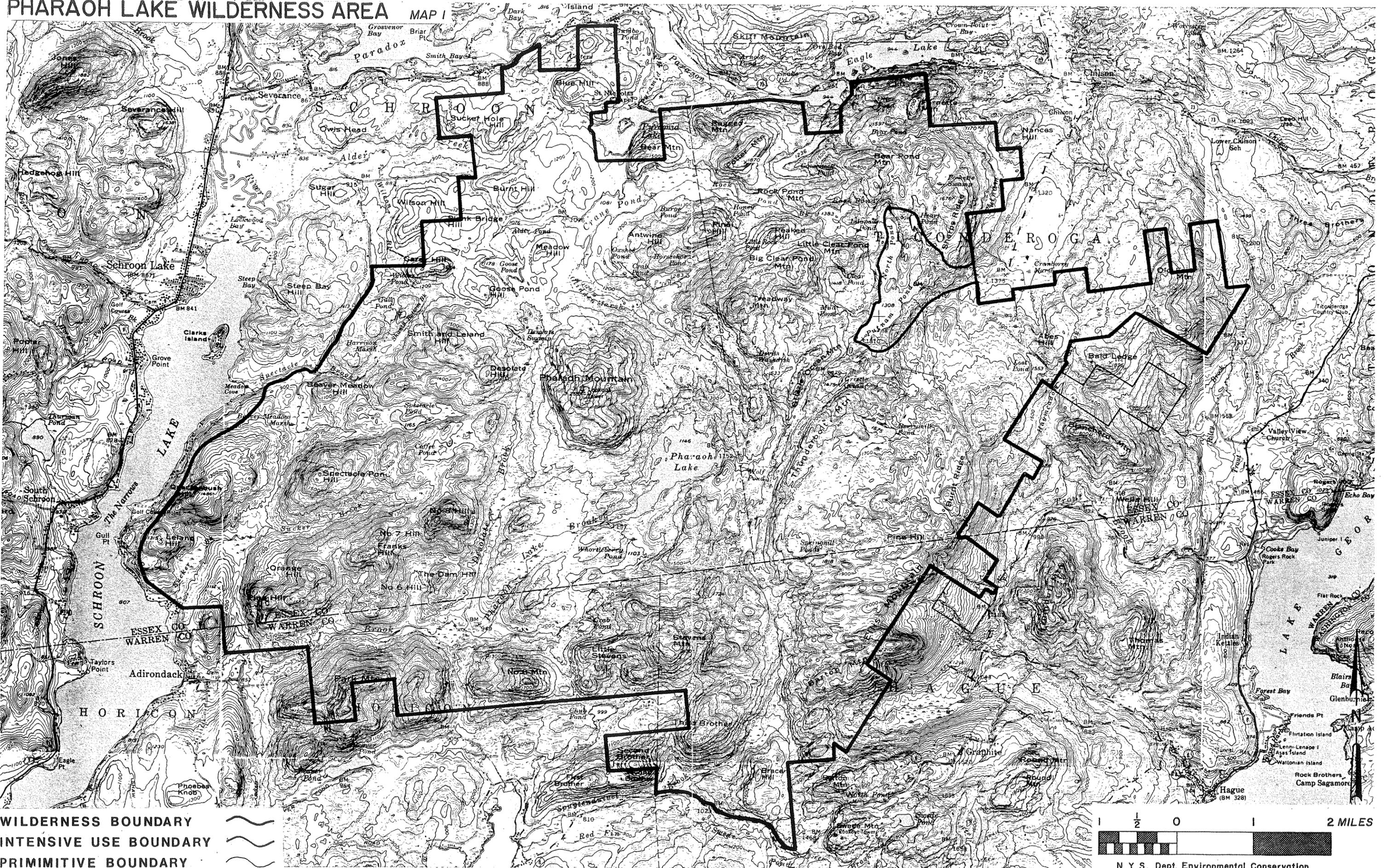
32

14

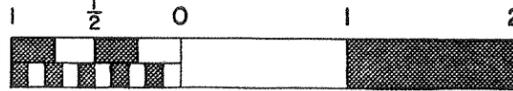
Lines 14 through 23 were rewritten to portray Section 212 of the Highway Law as revised by the Legislature and the action that took place as a result of this revision.

This change reflects a change in the plan resulting from consultation with the Adirondack Park Agency.

PHAROAH LAKE WILDERNESS AREA MAP I



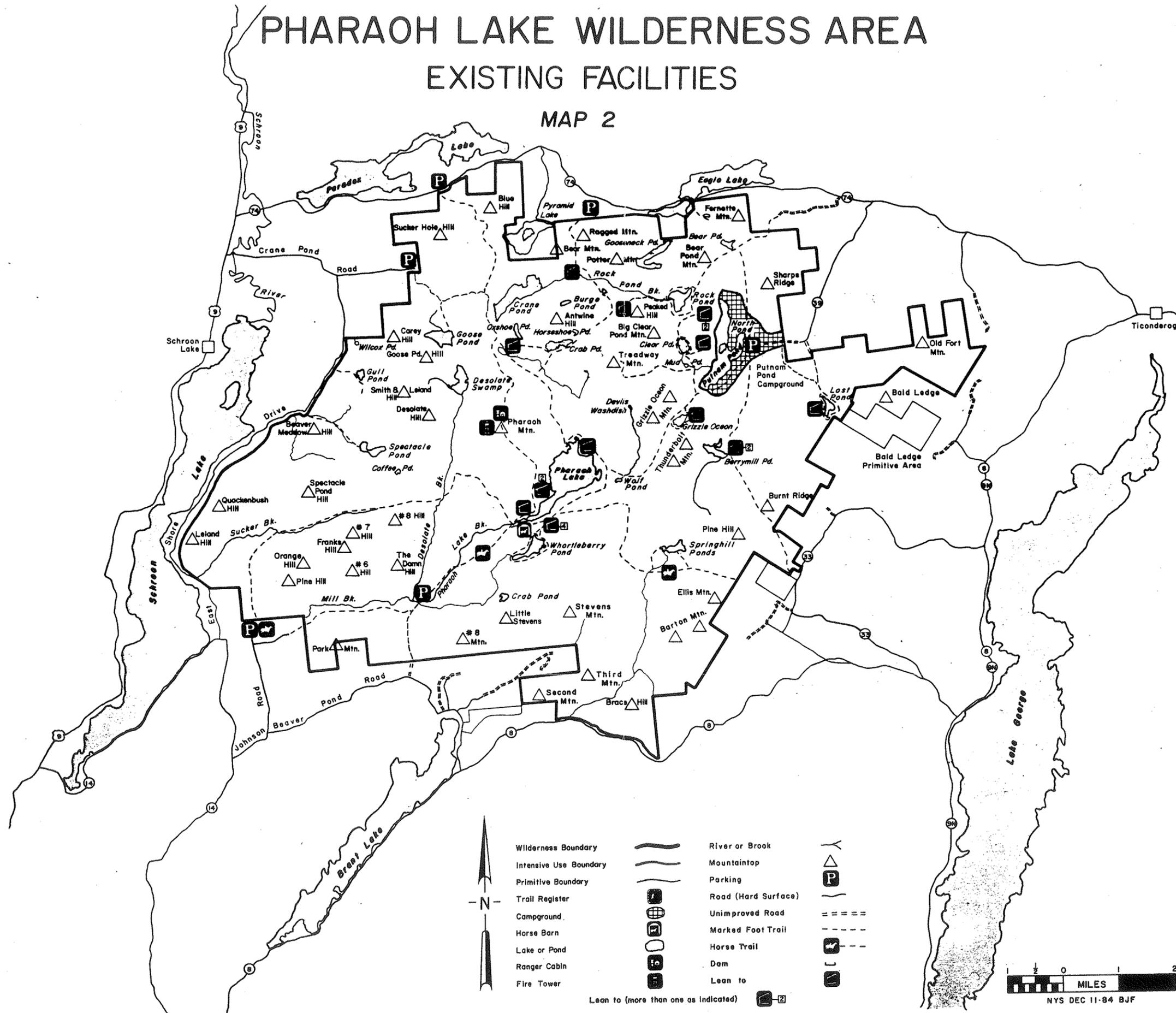
WILDERNESS BOUNDARY 
INTENSIVE USE BOUNDARY 
PRIMITIVE BOUNDARY 



 N. Y. S. Dept. Environmental Conservation

PHARAOH LAKE WILDERNESS AREA EXISTING FACILITIES

MAP 2

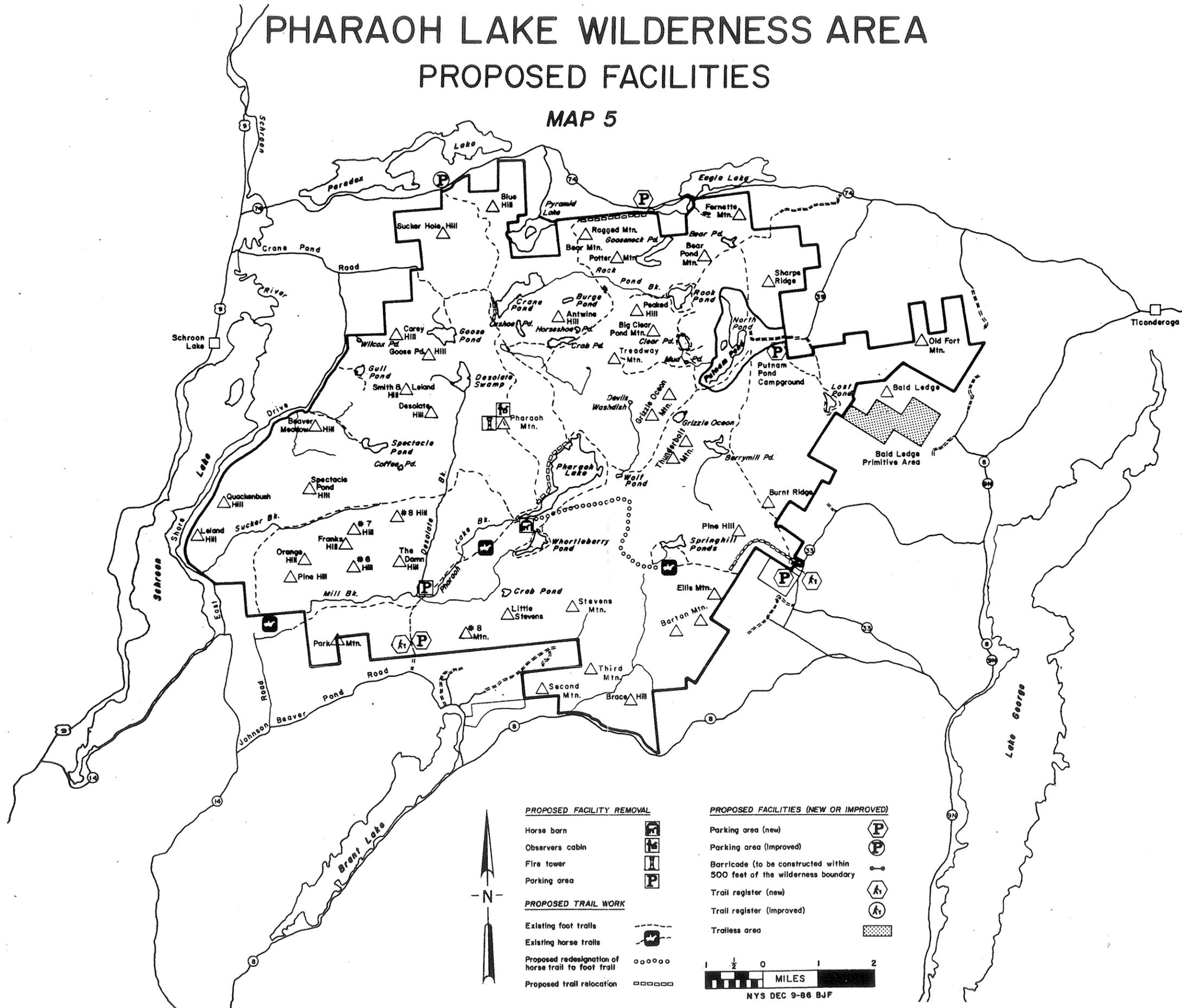


- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------|--|
| Wilderness Boundary | | River or Brook | |
| Intensive Use Boundary | | Mountaintop | |
| Primitive Boundary | | Parking | |
| Trail Register | | Road (Hard Surface) | |
| Campground | | Unimproved Road | |
| Horse Barn | | Marked Foot Trail | |
| Lake or Pond | | Horse Trail | |
| Ranger Cabin | | Dam | |
| Fire Tower | | Lean to | |
| Lean to (more than one as indicated) | | | |

0 1 2
MILES
NYS DEC 11-84 BJB

PHARAOH LAKE WILDERNESS AREA PROPOSED FACILITIES

MAP 5



PROPOSED FACILITY REMOVAL

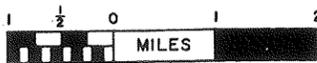
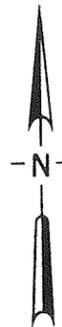
- Horse barn [H]
- Observers cabin [O]
- Fire tower [F]
- Parking area [P]

PROPOSED TRAIL WORK

- Existing foot trails [---]
- Existing horse trails [—]
- Proposed redesignation of horse trail to foot trail [.....]
- Proposed trail relocation [□□□□]

PROPOSED FACILITIES (NEW OR IMPROVED)

- Parking area (new) [P]
- Parking area (improved) [P]
- Barricade (to be constructed within 500 feet of the wilderness boundary) [---]
- Trail register (new) [A]
- Trail register (improved) [A]
- Trailless area [stippled]



NYS DEC 9-86 BJF