

VII. APPENDICES

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APPENDIX 1

**PRIMITIVE AREAS: GUIDELINES FOR MANAGEMENT AND USE
WILD FOREST AREAS: GUIDELINES FOR MANAGEMENT AND
USE (APSLMP)**

Primitive Areas: Guidelines for Management and Use

Basic guidelines

1. The primary primitive management guideline will be to achieve and maintain in each designated primitive area a condition as close to wilderness as possible, so as to perpetuate a natural plant and animal community where man's influence is relatively unapparent.
2. In primitive areas:
 - (a) No additions or expansions of non-conforming uses will be permitted.
 - (b) Any remaining non-conforming uses that were to have been removed by the original December 31, 1975 deadline but have not been removed will be removed by March 31, 1987.
 - (c) Those non-conforming uses of essentially a permanent nature whose removal, though anticipated, cannot be provided for by a fixed deadline will be phased out on a reasonable timetable as soon as their removal becomes feasible.
 - (d) Non-conforming uses resulting from newly classified primitive areas will be removed as rapidly as possible, except for those described in c above, and in any case by the end of the third year following classification.
 - (e) Primitive tent sites that do not conform to the separation distance guidelines will be brought into compliance on a phased basis and in any case by the third year following adoption of the unit management plan for the area.
3. Effective immediately, no new, non-conforming uses will be permitted in any primitive area.
4. Upon the removal of all nonconforming uses, a designated primitive area that otherwise meets wilderness standards will be reclassified as wilderness.
5. Construction of additional conforming structures and maintenance of existing facilities and improvements will follow the guidelines for wilderness areas.
6. No new structures or improvements in primitive areas will be constructed except in conformity with finally adopted unit management plans. This guideline will not prevent ordinary maintenance rehabilitation or minor relocation of conforming structures or improvements or the removal of nonconforming uses.
7. All conforming structures and improvements will be located so as to blend with the surrounding environment and to require only minimal maintenance.
8. All management and administrative actions and interior facilities in primitive areas will be designed to emphasize the self-sufficiency of the user to assume a high degree of responsibility for environmentally sound use of such areas and for his or her own health, safety and welfare.
9. Any new, reconstructed or relocated lean-tos or individual primitive tent sites located on shorelines of lakes, ponds, rivers or major streams will be

located so as to be reasonably screened from the water body to avoid intruding on the natural character of the shoreline and public enjoyment and use thereof. Any such lean-tos will be set back a minimum of 100 feet from the mean high water mark of lakes, ponds, rivers or major streams.

10. All pit privies will be located a minimum of 150 feet from the mean high water mark of any lake, pond, river, stream or wetland.

Structures and improvements

1. All structures and improvements that conform to wilderness guidelines will be acceptable in primitive areas.
2. In addition, existing structures and improvements
 - (a) whose removal, though anticipated, cannot be provided for by a fixed deadline, or,
 - (b) in the case of areas not destined to become wilderness, whose retention is compatible with the character of the area and whose removal is not essential to protect the resource, will also be permissible, in each case as specified in a duly adopted unit management plan.
3. Non-conforming uses, other than those that meet the criteria in section 2 above, will be removed by no later than March 31, 1987.

Ranger stations

Ranger stations will be subject to the same guidelines as in wilderness areas, except that in areas not destined to become wilderness or in other special situations the indefinite retention of such stations may be provided for as specified by the Department of Environmental Conservation in a duly adopted unit management plan.

Motor vehicles, motorized equipment and aircraft

1. All uses of motor vehicles, motorized equipment and aircraft permitted under wilderness guidelines will also be permitted in primitive areas.
2. In addition, the use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment and aircraft by administrative personnel will be permitted to reach and maintain existing structures, improvements or ranger stations:
 - (a) whose eventual removal is anticipated but cannot be removed by a fixed deadline; or,
 - (b) in primitive areas not destined to become wilderness whose presence is of an essentially permanent character; in each case as specified in a duly adopted unit management plan.

Roads, snowmobile trails and state truck trails

1. The guidelines specified for wilderness areas will also apply to primitive areas, except that:
 - (a) continued use of existing roads, snowmobile trails and state truck trails by administrative personnel will be permitted, to the extent necessary to reach and maintain structures and improvements whose removal, though anticipated, cannot be effected by a fixed deadline or, in the case of primitive areas not destined to become

- wilderness, whose presence is of an essentially permanent character; and,
- (b) existing roads now legally open to the public may remain open for motor vehicles at the discretion of the Department of Environmental Conservation pending eventual wilderness classification, if their continued use will not adversely affect the character of the resources of the primitive area or impinge upon the proper management of an adjacent wilderness area;
 - (c) existing snowmobile trails now legally open to the public may remain open for snowmobiles at the discretion of the Department of Environmental Conservation pending eventual wilderness classification if their continued use will not adversely affect the character or resources of the primitive area or impinge upon the proper management of the adjacent wilderness; in each case as specified in a duly adopted unit management plan.
2. Upon the closure of any road, snowmobile trail or state truck trail, such routes will be effectively blocked as provided in the wilderness guidelines.

All Terrain Bicycles

The same guidelines will apply as in wilderness areas except that all terrain bicycles may be used on existing roads legally open to the public and on state truck trails specifically designated for such use by the Department of Environmental Conservation as specified in individual unit management plans.

Flora and fauna

The same guidelines will apply as in wilderness areas.

Recreational use and overuse

The same guidelines will apply as in wilderness areas.

Boundary structures and improvements and boundary marking

The same guidelines will apply as in wilderness areas.

Wild Forest Areas: Guidelines for Management and Use

Basic Guidelines

1. The primary wild forest guideline will be to protect the natural wild forest setting and to provide those types of outdoor recreation that will afford public enjoyment without impairing the wild forest atmosphere.
2. In wild forest areas
 - I. No additions or expansions of non-conforming uses will be permitted.
 - II. Any remaining non-conforming uses that were to have been removed by the December 31, 1975 deadline but have not yet been removed will be removed by March 31, 1987.
 - III. Non-conforming uses resulting from newly classified wild forest areas will be removed as rapidly as possible and in any case by the end of the third year following classification.
 - IV. Primitive tent sites that do not conform to the separation distance guidelines will be brought into compliance on a phased basis and

in any case by the third year following adoption of the unit management plan for the area.

3. Effective immediately, no new non-conforming uses will be permitted in any designated wild forest area.
4. Public use of motor vehicles will not be encouraged and there will not be any material increase in the mileage of roads and snowmobile trails open to motorized use by the public in wild forest areas that conformed to the master plan at the time of its original adoption in 1972.
5. Care should be taken to designate separate areas for incompatible uses such as snowmobiling and ski touring or horseback riding and hiking.
6. When public access to and enjoyment of the wild forest areas are inadequate, appropriate measures may be undertaken to provide improved access to encourage public use consistent with the wild forest character.
7. No new structures or improvements will be constructed except in conformity with a finally adopted unit management plan. This guideline will not prevent ordinary maintenance, rehabilitation or minor maintenance of conforming structures or improvements, or the removal of non-conforming uses.
8. All conforming structures and improvements will be designed and located so as to blend with the surrounding environment and to require only minimal maintenance.
9. All management and administrative actions and interior facilities in wild forest areas will be designed to emphasize the self-sufficiency of the user to assume a high degree of responsibility for environmentally sound use of such areas and for his or her own health, safety and welfare.
10. Any new, reconstructed or relocated lean-tos, primitive tent sites and other conforming buildings and structures located on shorelines of lakes, ponds, rivers or major streams, other than docks, fishing and waterway access sites and similar water-related facilities, will be located so as to be reasonably screened from the water body to avoid intruding on the natural character of the shoreline and the public enjoyment thereof. Any such lean-tos, ranger stations, storage sheds, horse barns and similar structures will be set back a minimum of 100 feet from the mean high water mark of lakes, ponds, rivers and major streams.
11. All pit privies, seepage pits or leach fields will be located a minimum of 150 feet from any lake, pond, river or stream.

Structures and Improvements

1. All structures and improvements permitted under the guidelines covering wilderness areas will be allowed in wild forest areas. In addition, the structures and improvements listed below will be allowed and their maintenance, rehabilitation and construction permitted:
 - small groupings of primitive tent sites below 3,500 feet in elevation, subject to the guidelines set forth below;
 - nature and interpretive trails;
 - trailheads adjacent to public highways;

- stream improvement structures for fishery management purposes;
- fishing and waterway access sites adjacent to public highways and complying with the criteria set forth below;
- horse trails; and,
- picnic tables.

The maintenance and rehabilitation of the following structures and improvements will be allowed to the extent essential to the administration and/or protection of State lands or to reasonable public use thereof but new construction will not be encouraged:

- horse barns;
- small scale dams, constructed of natural materials wherever possible;
- small fireplaces in fire sensitive areas;
- storage sheds and similar rustic buildings for use of administrative personnel;
- small-scale electronic communication and relay facilities for official communications;
- telephone and electrical lines to service permitted administrative structures;
- buoys;
- small-scale water supply facilities under permit from the Department of Environmental Conservation;
- ranger stations as set forth below;
- roads, and state truck trails as set forth below;
- snowmobile trails as set forth below;
- fire towers and observers cabins as set forth below;
- wildlife management structures.

Ranger stations

Existing ranger stations may be retained and new ranger stations constructed, but only where absolutely essential for administration of the area, no feasible alternative exists, and no deterioration of the wild forest character or natural resource quality of the area will result.

Motor vehicles, motorized equipment and aircraft

1. All uses of motor vehicles, motorized equipment and aircraft permitted under wilderness guidelines will also be permitted in wild forest areas.
2. In addition, the use of motor vehicles, snowmobiles, motorized equipment and aircraft will be allowed as follows:
 - a)- by administrative personnel where necessary to reach, maintain and construct permitted structures and improvements, for appropriate law enforcement and general supervision of public use, or for appropriate purposes, including research, to preserve and enhance the fish and wildlife or other natural resources of the area;

- b)- by the general public, subject to basic guideline 4 set forth above, but only on:
 - existing public roads;
 - Department of Environmental Conservation roads now or hereafter designated as open for public use by motor vehicles by the department of Environmental Conservation; and
 - on rivers, lakes and ponds now or hereafter designated by the Department of Environmental Conservation as suitable for such motorized uses; and,
 - c) by snowmobiles on snowmobile trails now or hereafter designated by the Department of Environmental Conservation in accordance with basic guideline 4 set forth above, and with special guidelines for such trails specified below.
 - d) by all terrain vehicles but only on existing public roads or Department of Environmental Conservation roads open to such vehicles, as specified in (b) above.
3. The Department of Environmental Conservation may restrict, under existing law and pursuant to authority provided in this master plan, the use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment and aircraft by the public or administrative personnel where in its judgement the character of the natural resources in a particular area or other factors make such restrictions desirable.

Roads, jeep trails and state truck trails

1. Continued use of existing roads, snowmobile trails and state truck trails by administrative personnel in wild forest areas will be permitted, to the extent necessary, to reach, maintain and construct permitted structures and improvements.
2. Existing roads or snowmobile trails, now open to and used by the public for motor vehicle use in wild forest areas, may continue to be so used at the discretion of the Department of Environmental Conservation, provided such use is compatible with the wild forest character of an area.
3. Established roads or snowmobile trails in newly-acquired state lands classified as wild forest may be kept open to the public, subject to basic guideline 4 set forth above and in the case of snowmobile trails to the special guidelines for such trails set forth below, at the discretion of the Department of Environmental Conservation, provided such use is compatible with the wild forest character of the area.
4. No new roads will be constructed in wild forest areas nor will new state truck trails be constructed unless such construction is absolutely essential to the protection or administration of an area, no feasible alternative exists and no deterioration of the wild forest character or natural resource quality of the area will result.

Snowmobile trails

Snowmobile trails should be designed and located in a manner that will not adversely affect adjoining private landowners or the wild forest environment and in particular:

- the mileage of snowmobile trails lost in the designation of wilderness, primitive or canoe areas may be replaced in wild forest areas with existing roads or abandoned woods roads as the basis of such new snowmobile trail construction, except in rare circumstances requiring the cutting of new trails;

- wherever feasible such replacement mileage should be located in the general area as where mileage is lost due to wilderness, primitive or canoe classification;

- appropriate opportunities to improve the snowmobile trail system may be pursued subject to basic guideline 4 set forth above, where the impact on the wild forest environment will be minimized, such as (i) provision for snowmobile trails adjacent to but screened from certain public highways within the Park to facilitate snowmobile access between communities where alternate routes on either state or private land are not available and topography permits and, (ii) designation of new snowmobile trails on established roads in newly acquired state lands classified as wild forest; and

- deer wintering yards and other important wildlife and resource areas should be avoided by such trails.

All terrain bicycles

All terrain bicycles may be permitted, in the discretion of the Department of Environmental Conservation, on roads legally open to the public and on state truck trails, foot trails, snowmobile trails and horse trails deemed suitable for such use as specified in individual unit management plans.

Fire towers

The educational and informational aspects of certain fire towers should be encouraged and wherever feasible these fire towers should be retained where consistent with their need from a fire control and communications standpoint.

Tent platforms

The Department of Environmental Conservation having removed all tent platforms previously existing under Department permit, erection of new tent platforms will be prohibited.

Small groupings of primitive tent sites designed to accommodate a maximum of 20 people per grouping under group camping conditions may be provided at carefully selected locations in wild forest areas, even

though each individual site may be within sight or sound and less than approximately one-quarter mile from any other site within such grouping, subject to the following criteria:

- such groupings will only be established or maintained on a site specific basis in conformity with a duly adopted unit management plan for the wild forest area in question;
- such groupings will be widely dispersed (generally a mile apart) and located in a manner that will blend with the surrounding environment and have a minimum impact on the wild forest character and natural resource quality of the area;
- all new, reconstructed or relocated tent sites in such groupings will be set back a minimum of 100 feet from the mean high water mark of lakes, ponds, rivers and major streams and will be located so as to be reasonably screened from the water body to avoid intruding on the natural character of the shoreline and the public enjoyment and use thereof.

Fishing and waterway access sites

Fishing and waterway access sites may be provided on any body of water irrespective of its size where the current or projected need for access clearly warrants such a site. Such sites will comply with the following management guidelines:

- Adequate public hand launching facilities or private facilities open to the public are not available to meet a demonstrated need
- The physical, biological and social carrying capacity of the water body or other water bodies accessible from the site will not be exceeded.
- The site and attendant water uses will be compatible with the state and private land use classifications and attendant guidelines and land use controls surrounding the water body.
- The site will be located in a manner to avoid adverse impact on adjacent or nearby state and private lands.
- Motor size limitations or the prohibition of motorized use as appropriate to the carrying capacity of the water body are provided for.
- There will be no adverse impacts on the physical, biological or scenic resources of the water body and surrounding land.
- any proposal to create a new fishing or waterway access site will be accompanied by an adequate demonstration that the above guidelines can be complied with.

Flora and fauna

The same guidelines will apply as in wilderness areas, although exceptions may be made by the Department of Environmental Conservation in accordance with sound biological management practices, particularly where such practices will improve the wildlife resources.

Recreational use and overuse

1. All types of recreational uses considered appropriate for wilderness areas are compatible with wild forest and, in addition, snowmobiling, motorboating and travel by jeep or other motor vehicles on a limited and regulated basis that will not materially increase motorized uses that conformed to the Master Plan at the time of its adoption in 1972 and will not adversely affect the essentially wild character of the land are permitted.
2. Certain wild forest areas offer better opportunities for a more extensive horse trail system than in wilderness, primitive or canoe areas and horse trails and associated facilities in these areas should be provided where appropriate.
3. Although the nature of most wild forest areas indicates that potential recreational overuse will not be as serious as in wilderness, primitive or canoe areas, care must nonetheless be taken to avoid overuse, and the basic wilderness guidelines in this respect apply also to wild forest lands. The relatively greater intensity of use allowed by the wild forest guidelines should not be interpreted as permitting or encouraging unlimited or unrestrained use of wild forest areas.

Designation of Wild Forest Areas

The application of the wild forest definition and criteria described above results in the current designation under the master plan of about 1.2 million acres of wild forest land, comprising approximately 53 percent of the forest preserve within the Adirondack Park. A wide variety of terrain and ecosystems is represented in these areas.

All wild forest areas are identified and their boundaries delineated on the map forming part of this master plan.

Chapter III contains a general description of 17 wild forest areas in the Park.

APPENDIX 2

Definitions and Acronyms

Acronyms

ADA	American with Disabilities Act
ADAAG	American with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines
ADK	Adirondack Mountain Club
AFR	Assistant Forest Ranger
ALSC	Adirondack Lakes Survey Corporation
ANC	Acid neutralizing capacity
APA	Adirondack Park Agency
APLUDP	Adirondack Park Land Use Development Plan
APSLMP	Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan
ARTC	Adirondack Regional Tourism Council
ATV	All Terrain Vehicle
BCA	Bird Conservation Area
BP	Before Present
CAC	Citizens' Advisory Committee
CP-3	Commissioner Policy #3- Motor Vehicle Access to State lands under the Jurisdiction of DEC for People with Disabilities
DEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
DMU	Deer Management Unit
DOC	New York State Department of Corrections
DOT	New York State Department of Transportation
ECL	Environmental Conservation Law
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	Environmental Protection Act of 1993
EQBA	Environmental Quality Bond Act
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FR	Forest Ranger
IP	International Paper
LAC	Limits of Acceptable Change
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NBWI	Native-But-Widely-Introduced
NHPC	Natural Heritage Plant Community
NPS	National Park Service
NYCRR	New York Code of Rules and Regulations
NYS	New York State
NYSDOT	New York State Department of Transportation
OPRHP	Office of Parks, Recreation and Historical Preservation
OSP	Open Space Plan
RBU	Raquette Boreal Unit
RJBPA	Raquette-Jordan Boreal Primitive Area
ROW	Right of Way
SEQRA	State Environmental Quality Review Act

SH	State Highway
SUNY-ESF	State University of New York College of Environmental Science & Forestry
TRP	Temporary Revocable Permit
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UFAS	Uniform Accessibility Standards
USGS	United States Geologic Survey
UMP	Unit Management Plan
USFS	United States Forest Service
WMU	Wildlife Management Unit

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Unknown Ponds and Lakes - Waters which could not be assigned to the subprogram categories specifically addressed in this document due to a lack of or paucity of survey information. These waters usually contain native and nonnative fishes which will be managed for their intrinsic ecological value without any new species introductions.

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

Reclamation - A management technique involving the application of a fish toxicant called rotenone to eliminate nonnative and/or competing fishes. Upon detoxification these waters are generally restocked with brook trout and or rainbow trout.

APPENDIX 3

Mammals, Reptiles, Birds and Amphibians

MAMMALS

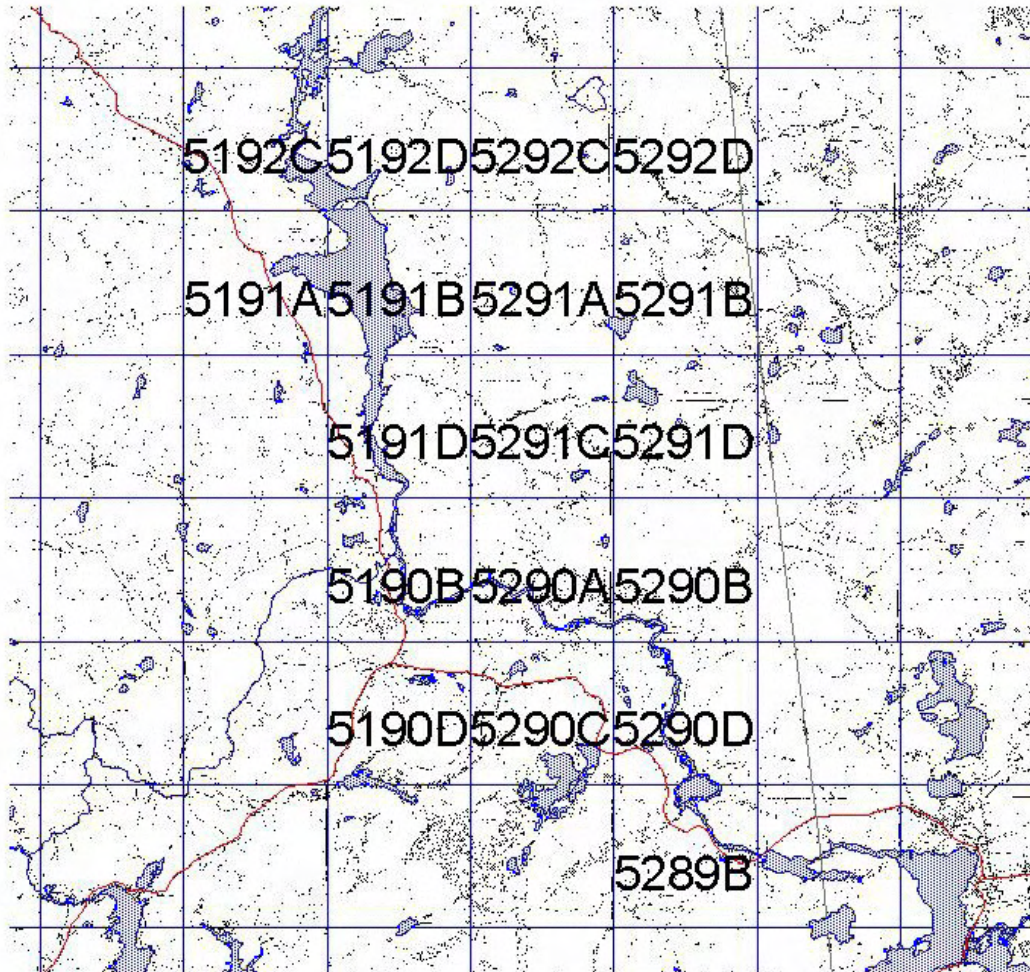
	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>		
White Tailed Deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	P	G	R
Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	P	G	R
Moose	<i>Alces alces</i>	P	G	Tr
Eastern Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>	P	G	R
Bobcat	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	P	G	R
Beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>	P	G	R
Muskrat	<i>Ondatra zibethica</i>	P	G	R
Fisher	<i>Martes pennanti</i>	P	G	R
River Otter	<i>Lutra canadensis</i>	P	G	R
Mink	<i>Mustela vison</i>	P	G	R
Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	P	G	R
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	P	G	R
Gray Fox	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	P	G	Oc
Ermine	<i>Mustela erminea</i>	P	G	Oc
Long-tailed Weasel	<i>Mustela frenata</i>	P	G	Oc
Striped Skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	P	G	Oc
Virginia Opossum	<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>	P	G	Oc
Marten	<i>Martes americana</i>	P	G	Oc
Varying Hare	<i>Lepus americanus</i>	P	G	R
Woodchuck	<i>Mamota monax</i>	Un	Un	Oc
Porcupine	<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	Un	Un	R
Chipmunk	<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Un	Un	R
Red Squirrel	<i>Tamiasciurus</i>	Un	Un	R
Nn. Flying Squirrel	<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	Un	Un	R
Masked Shrew	<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	Un	Un	R
Water Shrew	<i>Sorex palustris</i>	Un	Un	R
Smokey Shrew	<i>Sorex fumeus</i>	Un	Un	R
Pigmy Shrew	<i>Sorex hoyi</i>	Un	Un	R
Short-tailed Shrew	<i>Sorex breviceuda</i>	Un	Un	R
Hairy-tailed Mole	<i>Parascalops breweri</i>	Un	Un	R
Little Brown Bat	<i>Myotis lucifigus</i>	Un	Un	R
Deer Mouse	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	Un	Un	R
White-footed Mouse	<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	Un	Un	R
Sn. Red-backed Vole	<i>Clethrionomys gapperi</i>	Un	Un	R
Meadow Vole	<i>Micotus pennsylvanicus</i>	Un	Un	R
Rock Vole	<i>Micotus chrotorrhinus</i>	Un	Un	R
Sn. Bog Lemming	<i>Synaptomys cooperi</i>	Un	Un	R
Nn. Bog Lemming	<i>Synaptomys borealis</i>	Un	Un	R
Meadow Jumping Mouse	<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	Un	Un	R
Woodland Jumping Mouse	<i>Napaeozapus insignis</i>	Un	Un	R

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

**RAQUETTE BOREAL FOREST
NYS AMPHIBIAN AND REPTILE ATLAS PROJECT
1990-1998 DATA**

Jefferson Salamander Complex	<i>Ambystoma jeffersonianum</i> x <i>laterale</i>
Spotted Salamander	<i>Ambystoma maculatum</i>
Red-spotted Newt	<i>Notophthalmus v. viridescens</i>
Northern Dusky Salamander	<i>Desmognathus fuscus</i>
Northern Redback Salamander	<i>Plethodon cinereus</i>
Northern Two-lined Salamander	<i>Eurycea bislineata</i>
Eastern American Toad	<i>Bufo a. americanus</i>
Northern Spring Peeper	<i>Pseudacris c. crucifer</i>
Bullfrog	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>
Green Frog	<i>Rana clamitans melanota</i>
Mink Frog	<i>Rana septentrionalis</i>
Northern Leopard Frog	<i>Rana pipiens</i>
Pickerel Frog	<i>Rana palustris</i>
Common Snapping Turtle	<i>Chelydra s. serpentina</i>
Common Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>
Northern Ringneck Snake	<i>Diadophis punctatus edwardsii</i>
Wood Frog	<i>Rana sylvatica</i>
Gray Tree Frog	<i>Hyla versicolor</i>
Smooth Green Snake	<i>Liochlorophis vernalis</i>

Raquette Boreal Forest Breeding Bird Atlas Key



NEW YORK STATE BREEDING BIRD ATLAS
BREEDING SPECIES OF THE RAQUETTE BOREAL FOREST
1980- 1985 alphabetical order by Common Name

Common Name	Scientific Name	Confirmed	Probable	Possible	Total
Alder Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>	1	2	10	13
American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	0	1	1	2
American Black Duck	<i>Anas rubripes</i>	2	0	2	4
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	5	1	10	16
American Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	1	1	8	10
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	0	1	2	3
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	3	6	6	15
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	9	2	6	17
American Woodcock	<i>Scolopax minor</i>	2	1	2	5
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	0	0	1	1
Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	3	0	3	6
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	5	0	5	10
Barred Owl	<i>Strix varia</i>	0	3	4	7
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	3	3	6	12
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	0	4	7	11
Black-backed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides arcticus</i>	1	1	4	6
Black-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	0	0	2	2
Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Dendroica fusca</i>	2	5	9	16
Black-capped Chickadee	<i>Parus atricapillus</i>	7	1	10	18
Black-throated Blue Warbler	<i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>	7	3	5	15
Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Dendroica virens</i>	2	8	7	17
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	6	1	11	18
Boreal Chickadee	<i>Parus hudsonicus</i>	1	0	6	7
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	1	0	9	10
Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>	2	0	9	11
Brown Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	0	0	1	1
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	0	2	6	8
Canada Warbler	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	1	3	6	10
Cape May Warbler	<i>Dendroica tigrina</i>	0	1	2	3
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	3	7	7	17
Cerulean Warbler	<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>	0	0	2	2
Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>	6	6	5	17
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	0	2	10	12
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	5	3	6	14
Cliff Swallow	<i>Hirundo pyrrhonota</i>	2	0		2
Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	6	3	7	16
Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	4	0	4	8
Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	3	0	5	8

Common Name	Scientific Name	Confirmed	Probable	Possible	Total
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	0	0	6	6
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	0	1	1	2
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	5	10	3	18
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	9	2	7	18
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	2	2	9	13
Eastern Bluebird	<i>Sialia sialis</i>	0	0	4	4
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	2	0	7	9
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	0	0	1	1
Eastern Phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	2	0	3	5
Eastern Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>	1	3	8	12
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	2	0	1	3
Evening Grosbeak	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	2	1	2	5
Field Sparrow	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	0	0	3	3
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	0	0	1	1
Golden-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	1	3	7	11
Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	1	2	8	11
Gray Jay	<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>	1	1	5	7
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	1	0	9	10
Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	3	1	8	12
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	0	0	1	1
Green-backed Heron	<i>Butorides striatus</i>	0	0	1	1
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	4	1	9	14
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	3	8	6	17
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	0	0	2	2
Hooded Merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	0	0	3	3
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	1	0	2	3
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	0	0	2	2
Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	1	5	7	13
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	1	0	2	3
Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	1	6	6	13
Lincoln's Sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>	2	0	2	4
Magnolia Warbler	<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>	7	3	7	17
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	0	0	3	3
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	0	0	3	3
Mourning Warbler	<i>Oporornis philadelphia</i>	2	4	6	12
Nashville Warbler	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>	2	5	7	14
Northern Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	0	1		1
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	3	2	10	15
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	3	1	3	7
Northern Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	1	1	2	4
Northern Parula	<i>Parula americana</i>	0	2	5	7

Common Name	Scientific Name	Confirmed	Probable	Possible	Total
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	1	0	1	2
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	0	0	6	6
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus borealis</i>	0	4	7	11
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	1	0	1	2
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>	3	4	7	14
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	1	1	14	16
Pine Siskin	<i>Carduelis pinus</i>	0	2	2	4
Pine Warbler	<i>Dendroica pinus</i>	0	2		2
Purple Finch	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	4	6	4	14
Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	6	2	8	16
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	1	12	3	16
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	3	1	4	8
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	2	6	5	13
Ring-necked Duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>	0	0	1	1
Ring-necked Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	0	0	1	1
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	0	0	1	1
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	1	4	9	14
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>	0	2	4	6
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	0	1	12	13
Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	7	2	5	14
Rufous-sided Towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	0	1	3	4
Rusty Blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	2	0	2	4
Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	2	4	7	13
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	0	0	4	4
Solitary Vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>	2	6	9	17
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	10	4	2	16
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>	0	0	8	8
Spruce Grouse	<i>Dendragapus canadensis</i>	3	2	1	6
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	2	4	5	11
Swamp Sparrow	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	4	6	3	13
Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	4	0	11	15
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	0	0	7	7
Veery	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	2	4	6	12
Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	0	1		1
Whip-poor-will	<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>	0	0	1	1
White-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	2	1	10	13
White-throated Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	8	8	2	18
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	2	3	8	13
Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	1	1	2	4
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	1	1	10	12
Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	1	2	3	6

Common Name	Scientific Name	Confirmed	Probable	Possible	Total
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	Empidonax flaviventris	0	2	3	5
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	Sphyrapicus varius	3	1	10	14
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Coccyzus americanus	0	0	1	1
Yellow-rumped Warbler	Dendroica coronata	6	5	5	16
Yellow-throated Vireo	Vireo flavifrons	0	1	2	3
Total		241	242	608	1091

**HISTORICAL DEER YARD
CONCENTRATION AREAS
Surveyed early 1970's**

Mt. Matumbula Quad
MOM 2

Carry Falls Quad
CAF 1
CAF 2
CAF 3
CAF 4
CAF 5

Childwold Quad
CDW 1
CDW 2
CDW 4

Augerhole Falls Quad
AHF 1
AHF 2
AHF 3

APPENDIX 4

Ponded Water Inventory

Raquette Boreal Forest - Poned Water Inventory Data (All St. Lawrence County)

Name	P #	Watershed	USGS Quad (7.5')	Management Class	Area (acres)	Max depth (ft)	Mean Depth (ft)
Buck Pond	P 40	Raq.	Carry Falls Res.	Adirondack Brook Trout	20	7.9	3.9
Carry Falls Reservoir	P 35C	Raq.	Carry Falls Res.	Coolwater Impoundment	3009	49.5	17.7
Deer Pond	P 48	Raq.	Childwold	Warmwater	28	4.9	2.6
McCuen Pond	P 39	Raq.	Carry Falls Res.	Warmwater	7	3.9	2.3
Little Jordan Lake	P47	Raq.	Augerhole Falls	Adirondack Brook Trout	17	6.9	1.3
Unnamed Pond	P45	Raq.	Carry Falls Res.	Unknown	2.2	--	--
Unnamed Pond	P44	Raq.	Childwold	Unknown	0.5	--	--
Unnamed Pond	P59	Raq.	Childwold	Unknown	3.7	--	--
Unnamed Pond	P60	Raq.	Childwold	Unknown	3.2	--	--
Unnamed Pond	P5045	Raq.	Childwold	Unknown	1.5	--	--
Unnamed Pond	P5039	Raq.	Carry Falls Res.	Unknown	0.7	--	--
Unnamed Pond	P 5040	Raq.	Carry Falls Res.	Unknown	1.2	--	--
Unnamed Pond	P 5041	Raq.	Carry Falls Res.	Unknown	1.2	--	--

Raquette Boreal Forest - Ponded Water Chemical and Fisheries Data (All St. Lawrence County)

Name/ P#	Most Recent Chemical Survey				Most Recent Fisheries Data	
	Date/ Source	ANC (μ eq/l)	pH	Conductivity (μ mhos/l)	Year/ Source	Fish Species Present and No. Caught
Buck Pond p40	8/6/86 ALSC	41	5.8 2	19	1986 ALSC	Brook Trout (7); Northern Redbelly Dace (104), Golden Shiner (774), Creek Chub, White Sucker, Brown Bullhead (100), Pumpkinseed
Carry Falls Reservoir p35c	10/02 DEC	80	6.6	30	2002 DEC	Walleye, Smallmouth Bass, Northern Pike, Yellow Perch, Rock Bass, Fallfish, White Sucker, Common Shiner, Banded Killifish, Pumpkinseed, Brook Trout, Lake Whitefish, Brown Bullhead, Margined Madtom, Central Mudminnow, Golden Shiner, Tesselated Darter, Cisco, Bridle Shiner
Deer Pond p48	8/4/84 ALSC	46	6.1	22	1984 ALSC	Golden Shiner, Creek Chub, White Sucker, Brown Bullhead (254), Pumpkinseed, Central Mudminnow, Common Shiner, Yellow Perch
Little Jordan Lake P47	8/6/86 ALSC	93	5.9	--	1986 ALSC	Brook Trout (11), Golden Shiner (62), Creek Chub, Brown Bullhead (45), Pumpkinseed, Yellow Perch (121)
McCuen Pond p39	8/6/86 ALSC	-1.1	4.8	18	1986 ALSC	Brown Bullhead (80)

APPENDIX 5

Trail Classifications

TRAIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM -

CLASS	MARKING	TREAD	BARRIERS	USE LEVEL	ACCEPTABLE MAINTENANCE
I Unmarked Route	None	Intermittently apparent, relatively undisturbed organic soil horizon	Natural obstructions present, logs and water courses	Occasional	None
II Path	Intermittent	Intermittently apparent, compaction of duff, mineral soils occasionally exposed	Same as unmarked route	Low, varies by location	Intermittent marking with consideration given to appropriate layout based on drainage, occasional barrier removal only to define appropriate route.
III Primitive	Trail markers, sign at junction with secondary or other upper level trail	Apparent, soil compaction evident	Limited natural obstructions (logs and river fords)	Low	Drainage (native materials) where necessary to minimize erosion, blowdown removed 2-3 years, brushing as necessary to define trail (every 5-10 years). Bridges only to protect resource (max - 2 log width). Ladders only to protect exceptionally steep sections, Tread 14"-18", clear: 3' wide, 3' high.
IV Secondary	Markers, signs with basic information	Likely worn and possibly quite eroded. Rocks exposed, little or no duff remaining	Up to one year's accumulated blowdown, small streams.	Moderate	Drainage where needed to halt erosion and limit potential erosion (using native materials), tread hardening with native materials where drainage proves to be insufficient to control erosion. Remove blowdown annually. Brush to maintain trail corridor. Higher use may warrant greater use of bridges (2--3 logs wide) for resource protection. Ladders on exceptionally steep rock faces. Tread 18"-24". Clear 4' wide, 3' High.
V Trunk or Primary Trail	Markers, signed with more information and warnings.	Wider tread, worn and very evident. Rock exposed, possibly very eroded.	Obstructions only rarely, small streams	High	Same as above; Plus: regular blowdown removal on designated ski trails, non-native materials as last resort, Extensive tread hardening when needed, bridge streams (2--4 logs wide) difficult to cross during high water, priority given to stream crossings below concentrations of designated camping. Tread 18"-26", clear 6' wide, 8' high, actual turn piking limited to 2% of trail length.

VI Front Country	Heavily marked, detailed interpretive signing	Groomed	None	Very High	Extensive grooming, some paving, bark chips, handicapped accessible. This is to be implemented within 500' of wilderness boundary.
VII Horse Trail	Marked as Trunk or Secondary	Wide tread, must be rather smooth.	Same as Trunk Trail.	Moderate to High	Same as trunk trail, except use techniques appropriate for horses. Bridges: 6' minimum width with kick rails, nonnative dimensional materials preferred. Tread: 2'-4' wide, clear 8' wide, 10' high.
VIII. Ski Trail	Marked High. Special markers, sign at all junctions with hiking trails.	Duff remains. Discourage summer use	Practically none due to hazards.	High	Focus on removal of obstructions, maintenance should be low profile, tread determined by clearing 6' (Should be slightly wider at turns and steep sections. Provide drainage using native materials to protect resource.
IX. Mountain Bike Trails(according to International Mountain Biking Standards)	Marked frequently and No Biking signs posted on adjoining trails not specified for bike use	New trails to maximum of 4 feet. Tread width less than 18 inches on a rolling grade	None	Moderate	Remove vegetation at root level Texture the tread Keep trails below 2000 feet Use existing roads or trails that do not exceed 10 % Blowdown removal(annual) Trail brushing

TRAIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM - Snowmobile

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

APPENDIX 6

Best Management Practices for State Lands-Invasive Species

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR STATE LANDS UNDER MANAGEMENT OF THE DEC IN THE ADIRONDACK PARK

Applicability

These Best Management Practices (BMP's) are intended for use by those applying for and implementing terrestrial invasive plant species management activities on State Lands under an Adopt-A-Natural-Resource Stewardship Agreement (ANRSA). The following document contains acceptable practices for control of the following four terrestrial invasive species: purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), Japanese, giant and bohemian knotweed (*Fallopia japonica* ssp. *japonica*, *F. sachalinensis*, and *F. x. bohemica*), common reed (*Phragmites australis* ssp. *australis*), garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*), Japanese, Morrow's, tatarian, Amur and Bell's honeysuckles (*Lonicera japonica*, *L. morrowii*, *L. tatarica*, *L. maackii*, *L. x. bella*), and yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*).

The following management options, should be selected with consideration for the location and size of the infestations, the age of the plants, past control methods used at the site, time of year, weather conditions and adjoining and nearby land uses.

Other management approaches not identified here may be appropriate but must be approved by the Regional Land Manager of the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation in the region where the proposed invasive plant control activity will take place in consultation with the Adirondack Park Agency's Director of Planning.

Within the Park there are several geographic and geophysical settings (at the location of the target plant(s)) that need to be considered when determining appropriate BMP's and the regulatory instruments needed prior to their implementation. These settings and relevant action are:

4. In or within 100' of a wetland on private or public lands -- requires a general permit from the Adirondack Park Agency.
5. Forest Preserve Lands – requires an ANRSA from the Department of Environmental Conservation and, if wetlands are involved, an Adirondack Park Agency permit.
6. If the standing water is greater than one acre in size and/or has an outlet to surface waters, an aquatic pesticides permit is required pursuant to ECL 15-0313(4) and (6) NYCRR327.1 in which case application can only be made by a Certified Applicator or Technician or supervised Apprentice licensed in "Category 5 – Aquatic Vegetation Control".

GENERAL PRACTICES

1. **Minimum Tools Approach** – State land stewardship involving invasive plant species management practices should always incorporate the principles of the Minimum Tools Approach. Any group or individual implementing such practices on State land should only use the minimum tools, equipment, devices, force, actions or practices that will effectively reach the desired management goals.

Implicit in this document is the stricture to implement a hierarchy of management practices based upon the target species and site conditions starting with the least intrusive and disruptive methods.

2. **Notification** – The following best management practices are intended to be used only when invasive terrestrial plant species are identified on Forest Preserve lands. These management techniques are temporary activities and are implemented with the ultimate goal being protection and restoration of native plant communities. Appropriate signage should be employed to explain the project. It may also be appropriate to issue press releases to explain the goals and techniques of the management activities.

3. **Motorized Equipment** – All use of motorized equipment on State lands under the jurisdiction of the DEC within the Adirondack Park shall be in compliance with Commissioner's Policy Number 17 (DP-17), and other pertinent DEC policy regarding the use of motorized equipment on Forest Preserve Lands.

4. **Erosion Control** - Some of the methods described below require actual digging or pulling of plants from the soil. In all cases they require removal of vegetation whether or not there is actual soil disturbance. Each situation must be studied to determine if the proposed control method and extent of the action will destabilize soils to the point where erosion is threatened. Generally if more than 25 square feet of soil surface is cleared or plant removal occurs on steep slopes staked silt fencing should be installed and maintained.

5. **Revegetation** - Although not a specific condition, replanting or reseeding with native species is highly desired. All of the control methods below are aimed at reducing or eliminating invasive species so that natives are encouraged to grow and re-establish stable conditions that are not conducive to invasive colonization. In most cases removal or reduction of invasive populations will be enough to release native species and re-establish their dominance on a site. However, replanting or reseeding with native species may be required.

3. **Herbicide Treatments** - The only herbicide application allowed is spot treatment to individual plants using a back pack or hand sprayer, wick applicator, cloth glove applicator, stem injection or herbicide clippers. **No broadcast herbicide applications using, for example, a truck-mounted sprayer, are allowed.** The only herbicides contemplated and approved for use are glyphosate which is marketed under the trade names ROUNDUP®, RODEO®, GLYPRO® or AQUAMASTER®. ROUNDUP® may be used only in situations where there is no standing water including wetlands, whereas RODEO® may be used where standing water is present. **In all cases all herbicide directions for use and restrictions found on the label must and shall be followed by a New York State Certified Applicator or Technician in an appropriate category.**

Glyphosate and is a non-selective herbicides that are is applied to plant foliage, or cut stems or stem injected and are then translocated to the roots. The application methods described and allowed are designed to reduce or eliminate the possibility that non-target species will be impacted by the herbicide use. All herbicide spot treatments require follow-up inspection later in the growing season or the following year to re-treat any individuals that were missed. Stem injections may be implemented using a large gauge needle or specialized injection tool such as the JK Injection System (www.jkinjectiontools.com).

All herbicide mixing will be done in accordance with the label precautions and take place at a staging area (typically at a marshalling yard or a vehicle). No mixing shall take place on State lands unless at an approved location constructed for such use. Unused chemical and mixes shall be disposed of in a legal manner. No chemical or mix shall be disposed of on State lands unless at an approved location constructed for such use.

4. **Sanitation** – Management personnel must attempt to prevent invasive plant propagules from entering a treatment site or from being exported from it. Therefore, personnel must insure that their clothing including boots do not carry seeds or other propagules or weed seed infected soil clods. At the beginning of the field day personnel should inspect their clothing and boots at the staging area. Prior to leaving the treatment site personnel should conduct another inspection and remove any propagules or soil clods from their clothing or boots. Personnel must insure that all equipment used for invasive species control, whether it be hand or power driven, must be cleaned prior to entering onto a control site and prior to leaving the site. Vehicles and equipment can be cleaned at a staging area that is distant from the control site after management activities if precaution are taken during transport to contain any propagules. This is an effort to reduce transport of invasive plant seeds or plant propagules and reduce the potential for new invasive introductions. Use steam or hot water to clean equipment.

5. **Material Collection and Transportation** – While on the control site place all cut plant material in heavy duty, 3 mil or thicker, black contractor quality plastic clean-up bags. Securely tie the bags and transport from the site in a truck with a topper or cap in order to prevent spread or loss of the plant material during transport from the control work site. Transport the material to a legal disposal location.

6. **Composting** - Because of the extremely robust nature of invasive species, composting in a typical backyard compost pile or composting bin is not appropriate. However, methods can be used whereby sun-generated heat can be used to destroy the harvested plant materials. For instance, storage in a sealed 3 mil thickness (minimum) black plastic garbage bags on blacktop in the sun until the plant materials liquefy is effective. If a larger section of blacktop is available, make a black plastic (4 mil thickness minimum) envelope sealed on the edges

with sand bags. The plant material left exposed to the sun will liquefy in the sealed envelope without danger of dispersal by wind. The bags or envelopes must be monitored to make sure the plants do not escape through rips, tears or seams in the plastic.

CONTROL METHODS FOR PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE (*Lythrum salicaria*)

PLANT DESCRIPTION

Purple loosestrife is a wetland perennial native to Eurasia that forms large, monotypic stands throughout the temperate regions of the U.S. and Canada. It has a vigorous rootstock that serves as a storage organ, providing resources for growth in spring and regrowth if the plant has been damaged from cuttings. New stems emerge from the perennial roots enabling the plant to establish dense stands within a few years. Seedling densities can approach 10,000-20,000 plants/m² with growth rates exceeding 1 cm/day. A single, mature plant can produce more than 2.5 million seeds annually which can remain viable after 20 months of submergence in water. In addition, plant fragments produced by animals and mechanical clipping can contribute to the spread of purple loosestrife through rivers and lakes.

MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

1. Digging/pulling

Effectiveness:

Can be effective in small stands i.e.: <100 plants, low-med density(1-75% area), & <3 acres, especially on younger plants in unconsolidated soils.

Methods:

Hand-pull plants <2 years old. Use mini-tiller for plants >2 years - gets most of roots w/minimum soil disturbance, has 3 heavy duty prongs on 1 side that are pushed under base of plant, then pry back on handle to leverage plant out of ground. Use weed wrench for plants > 2 years old - good w/minimal soil disturbance. In mucky conditions, put base of wrench on small piece of wood (e.g.: piece of 2x4) to keep wrench from sinking into mud. Use shovel for plants > 2 years old - dig up plant, tamp down disturbed area and/or then replace soil and any existing cover.

Cautions:

May increase habitat disturbance & increase spread of loosestrife. Requires follow-up treatments of sites for 3 years to eliminate re-sprouting from fragments left behind. Must pull/dig ENTIRE rootstock or resprouting will likely occur.

Must pull/dig before the plants begin setting seed or must remove flower/seed heads first (cut into bags) to prevent spread of seeds. Also remove previous year's dry seed heads. Erosion control may be necessary.

Disposal:

Bag all plant parts & remove from site (compost at DOT Residency, dispose of in approved landfill or incinerate with appropriate permits)..

Sanitation:

Clean all clothing, boots, & equipment to prevent spread of seed. See #4 under General Practices.

2. Cutting

Effectiveness:

Can be effective in small stands i.e.<100 plants, low-med density (1-75% area), & <3 acres, especially on younger plants.

Methods:

Remove flower heads before they go to seed, so seed isn't spread when cutting or mowing. Must do repeated cutting & mulching to permit growth of grasses.

Cautions:

Need to repeat for several years to reduce spread of plants. Doesn't affect rootstalk & thus, cut pieces can be spread that will resprout. Once severed, stems are buoyant and may disperse to other areas and re-sprout. Removal of seed heads should be done as late in the growing season as possible yet before seed set. Early cutting without additional seed head harvest could allow resprouting with greater subsequent seed production.

Disposal:

Bag all plant parts & remove from site (compost at DOT Residency, dispose of in approved landfill or incinerate with appropriate permits).

Sanitation:

Clean all clothing, boots, & equipment to prevent spread of seed. See #4 under General Practices.

3. Herbicide

Effectiveness:

Use when >100 plants & <3-4 acres in size.

Methods:

Use glyphosate formulations only. If possible treat seedlings before they reach 12" in height. Cut and bag flower heads before applying herbicide. Apply prior to or when in flower (late July/Aug) so plants are actively growing.

For spot application use:

- sponge tip applicator w/wick.
- stem injection

Cautions:

This herbicide is not selective (kills both monocots & dicots), thus should be applied carefully to prevent killing of non-target species. All tank mixes should be mixed with clean (ideally distilled) water because glyphosate binds tightly to sediments, which reduces toxicity to plants.

Do not apply in windy conditions because spray will drift and kill other plants.

Do not apply if rain is forecast within 12 hours because herbicide will be washed away before it can act. Choose Glyphosate formulation for applications in standing water or along a shoreline.

4. Biocontrol

Two species of leaf-feeding beetle, *Galerucella californiensis* and *G. pusilla*, have been shown to be effective in controlling purple loosestrife. Over 5 million of these beetles have been released in 30 states including New York, the northeastern and midwestern states as well as all of the Canadian Provinces. The beetles have shown dramatic decreases in purple loosestrife populations with subsequent increases in populations of native species. The scientific literature indicates that the beetles are very specific to purple loosestrife with only minor "spillover" effects that do not compromise non-target plant populations.

Effectiveness:

Use if site has at least a half acre of purple loosestrife of medium to thick density. Best type of control for large patches of loosestrife >3-4 acres.

Methods:

The number of beetles released per site should be based on the size of the site, the density of loosestrife and the economics of purchase. More beetles are generally better than fewer.

Cautions:

Use only if mowing, pesticide and herbicide use are not active practices on the site.

The site must not be permanently flooded and should be sunny. Use only if winged loosestrife, (*Lythrum alatum*) and waterwillow (*Decodon verticillatus*) are not major components of the plant community on the release site. **Please note that identification of winged loosestrife and waterwillow should be done by a professional botanist prior to treatment to determine if this biocontrol method is appropriate.**

CONTROL METHODS FOR COMMON REED (*Phragmites australis*)

PLANT DESCRIPTION

Phragmites is a perennial grass that can grow to 14 feet in height. Flowering and seed set occur between July and September, resulting in a large feathery inflorescence, purple-hued turning to tan. Phragmites is capable of vigorous vegetative reproduction and often forms dense, virtually monospecific stands. It is unclear what proportion of the many seeds that Phragmites produces are viable. **Please note that identification of phragmites should be done by a professional botanist prior to treatment to distinguish the invasive non-native race from the non-invasive native.**

MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

1. Cutting and Pulling

Effectiveness:

Need to repeat annually for several years to reduce spread of plants. Hand-pulling, though labor intensive, is an effective technique for controlling phragmites in small areas with unconsolidated soils or sediments.

Methods:

The best time to cut phragmites is when most of food reserves are in aerial portion of plant (when close to tassel stage-e.g.: at end of July/early August to decrease plant's vigor. Some patches may be too large to cut by hand, but repeated cutting of the perimeter of a stand can prevent vegetative expansion. Phragmites stems should be cut below the lowest leaf, leaving a 6" or shorter stump.

Hand-held cutters and gas-powered hedge trimmers work well. Weed whackers with a circular blade were found to be particularly efficient, though dangerous.

Cautions:

If cut before in tassel stage or at wrong time, stand density may increase because Phragmites is a grass. Remove cut shoots to prevent re-sprouting and forming stolons.

Disposal:

Cut or pulled material should be removed from the site and composted, land-filled or incinerated. The harvested biomass can be disposed of onsite if the seed heads are removed and the cut stems are dispersed in an upland area.

Sanitation:

Clean all clothing, boots, & equipment to prevent spread of seed. See #4 under General Practices.

2. Herbicide

Effectiveness:

Herbicide use is a 2 year, 2 step process because the plants may need “touch-up” application, especially in dense stands since subdominant plants are protected by thick canopy & may not receive adequate herbicide in the first application.

Methods:

Use glyphosate formulations only. Cut Phragmites at waist-height just before onset of tassel stage. Immediately squeeze/inject 5 mil of 50% solution of glyphosate into each individual, freshly-cut stem. Secure all cut plant material, remove from site and dispose of at approved landfill or incinerator. 50% solution of glyphosate equates to a one to one mix with distilled water. After 2 to 3 weeks following application of glyphosate, cut or mow down the stalks to stimulate the emergence and growth of other plants previously suppressed. Use spray bottle for individual foliar spot treatments or use swab or syringe w/large gauge needle or Nalgene® Unitary® wash bottle (or equivalent) to apply 1-2 drops directly to cut stems if cutting done first, or cloth glove applicator.

Cautions:

This herbicide is not selective (kills both monocots & dicots), thus should be applied carefully to prevent killing of non-target species. All tank mixes should be mixed with clean (ideally distilled) water because glyphosate binds tightly to sediments, which reduces toxicity to plants.

Do not apply in windy conditions because spray will drift and kill other plants. Do not apply if rain is forecast w/in 12 hours because herbicide will be washed away before it can act. Choose appropriate glyphosate formulation for applications in standing water or along a shoreline.

3. Plastic*

* This is a temporary use of plastic sheeting on Forest Preserve lands and should be used only if other non-herbicide approaches are considered less effective. In

any case where plastic sheeting is used on Forest Preserve lands signing should be employed to explain the project should be provided.

Effectiveness:

Tarping can be effective in small stands i.e.:<100 plants, low-med density(1-75%area). Plants die off w/in 3-10 days, depending on sun exposure.

Methods:

Cut plants first to 6-8" (hand clippers or loppers, hand-pushed bush hog or weed whacker w/blade). After cutting a stand of phragmites, anchor a sheet of plastic over the cut area using sand bags or rocks. High temperatures under the plastic will eventually kill off the plants. This technique works best when the treated area is in direct sunlight. Black plastic is desirable, but clear plastic also works. Plastic should be at least 6 millimeters thick. Hold plastic in place with sandbags, rocks, etc.

Can treat runners along edge w/spot application of glyphosate. Cut holes in plastic in Oct.- Nov. to promote germination of cattail shoots. The plastic can be removed the following year when the covered plants have been killed. A few phragmites shoots may return. These can be cut or hand-pulled.

Cautions:

Must monitor to determine if shoots are extending out from under the plastic.

Disposal:

Can leave cut material under plastic or bag all plant parts & remove from site (compost at DOT Residency, dispose of in approved landfill or incinerate with appropriate permits. All plastic sheeting must be removed from State lands.

Sanitation:

Clean all clothing, boots, & equipment to prevent spread of seed. See #4 under General Practices.

4. Cutting

Effectiveness:

Can be effective in small stands i.e.<100 plants, low-med density (1-75%area) & <3 acres.

Methods:

Cut just before the end of July, most of the food reserves produced that season are removed with the aerial portion of the plant reducing the plant's vigor. This regime may eliminate a colony if carried out annually for several years. Can do after herbicides.

Sanitation:

Clean all clothing, boots, & equipment to prevent spread of seed. See #4 under General Practices.

5. Pulling

Effectiveness:

Can be effective in small stands i.e.<100 plants. Very labor intensive. Best with sandy soils.

Methods:

Hand-pull plants<2 years old. Use shovel for plants>2 years old-dig up plant, then replace soil and any existing cover.

Disposal:

Bag all plant parts & remove from site (compost at DOT Residency, dispose of in approved landfill or incinerate with appropriate permits).

Sanitation:

Clean all clothing, boots, & equipment to prevent spread of seed. See #4 under General Practices.

6. Excavation

Effectiveness:

Can be effective for patches up to ½ acre. Cost is the limiting factor.

Methods:

When working in wetlands only tracked equipment shall be used. Rubber-tired excavators can operate from adjacent pavement or upland areas. All use of motorized equipment on State lands under the jurisdiction of the DEC within the Adirondack Park shall be in compliance with Commissioner's Policy Number 17 (CP17), and other pertinent DEC policy regarding the use of motorized equipment on Forest Preserve Lands.

Cautions:

The patch should be excavated to below the depth of rhizome development. Follow-ups later in the season or the following year must be conducted to verify that all the plants have been removed.

Disposal:

Bag all plant parts & remove from site (compost at DOT Residency, dispose of in approved landfill or incinerate with appropriate permits).

Sanitation:

Clean all clothing, boots, & equipment to prevent spread of seed. See #4 under General Practices.

CONTROL METHODS FOR GARLIC MUSTARD (*Alliaria petiolata*)

PLANT DESCRIPTION

Garlic mustard is a naturalized European biennial herb that typically invades partially shaded forested and roadside areas. It is capable of dominating the ground layer and excluding other herbaceous species. Its seeds germinate in early spring and develops a basal rosette of leaves during the first year. Garlic mustard produces white flowers between late April and June of the following spring. Plants die after producing seeds, which typically mature and disperse in August. Normally its seeds are dormant for 20 months and germinate the second spring after being formed. Seeds remain viable for up to 5 years.

MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

1. Pulling.

Effectiveness:

Hand pulling is an effective method for removing small populations of garlic mustard, since plants pull up easily in most forested habitats. Plants can be pulled during most of the year. However, pulling also disturbs the soil and can increase rates of germination of buried seeds. In most cases cutting is the preferred hand control option.

Methods:

Soil should be tamped down firmly after removing the plant. Soil disturbance can bring garlic mustard seeds to the surface, thus creating a favorable environment for their germination.

Cautions:

Care should be taken to minimize soil disturbance but to remove all root tissues. Re-sprouting is uncommon but may occur from mature plants not entirely removed. Cutting is preferred to pulling due to potential for soil disturbance.

Disposal:

If plants have capsules present, they should be bagged and disposed of to prevent seed dispersal. Bag all plant parts & remove from site (compost at DOT Residency, dispose of in approved landfill or incinerate with appropriate permits).

Sanitation:

Clean all clothing, boots, & equipment to prevent spread of seed. See #4 under General Practices.

2. Cutting

Effectiveness:

Cutting is effective for medium-to large-sized populations depending on available time and labor resources. Dormant seeds in the soil seed bank are unaffected by this technique due to minimal disturbance of the soil.

Methods:

Cut stems when in flower (late spring/early summer) at ground level either manually (with clippers or a scythe) or with a motorized string trimmer. This technique will result in almost total mortality of existing plants and will minimize re-sprouting.

Cautions:

Cuttings should be conducted annually until the seedbank is depleted.

Disposal:

Cut stems should be removed from the site when possible since they may produce viable seed even when cut. Bag all plant parts & remove from site (compost at DOT Residency, dispose in approved landfill or incinerate with appropriate permits).

Sanitation:

Clean all clothing, boots, & equipment to prevent spread of seed. See #4 under General Practices.

3. Herbicide

Effectiveness:

Glyphosate will not affect subsequent seedling emergence of garlic mustard or other plants.

Methods:

Use glyphosate formulations only. Should be applied after seedlings have emerged, but prior to flowering of second-year plants. Application should be by wick applicator or spray bottle for individual spot treatments.

Cautions:

This herbicide is not selective (kills both monocots & dicots), thus should be applied carefully to prevent killing of non-target species. All tank mixes should be mixed with clean (ideally distilled) water because glyphosate binds tightly to sediments, which reduces toxicity to plants.

Do not apply in windy conditions because spray will drift and kill other plants. Do not apply if rain is forecast w/in 12 hours because herbicide will be washed away before it can act. Choose appropriate glyphosate formulation for applications in standing water or along a shoreline.

CONTROL METHODS FOR JAPANESE KNOTWEED (*Polygonum cuspidatum*)

PLANT DESCRIPTION

Japanese knotweed is an herbaceous perennial which forms dense clumps 1-3 meters (3-10 feet) high. Its broad leaves are somewhat triangular and pointed at the tip. Clusters of tiny greenish-white flowers are borne in upper leaf axils during August and September. The fruit is a small, brown triangular achene. Knotweed reproduces via seed and by vegetative growth through stout, aggressive rhizomes. It spreads rapidly to form dense thickets that can alter natural ecosystems. Japanese knotweed can tolerate a variety of adverse conditions including full shade, high temperatures, high salinity, and drought. It is found near water sources, in low-lying areas, waste places, and utility rights of way. It poses a significant threat to riparian areas, where it can survive severe floods.

MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

1. Digging

Effectiveness:

This method is appropriate for very small populations.

Methods:

Remove the entire plant including all roots and runners using a digging tool. Juvenile plants can be hand-pulled depending on soil conditions and root development.

Cautions:

Care must be taken not to spread rhizome or stem fragments. Any portions of the root system or the plant stem not removed will potentially re-sprout.

Disposal:

All plant parts, including mature fruit, should be bagged and disposed of in the trash to prevent re-establishment (i.e. stockpile at DOT Residency with prior approval, dispose of in an approved landfill or incinerate with appropriate permits).

Sanitation:

Clean all clothing, boots, & equipment to prevent spread of seed. See #4 under General Practices.

2. Cutting

Effectiveness:

Repeated cutting may be effective in eliminating Japanese knotweed. Manual control is labor intensive, but is a good option where populations are small and isolated or in environmentally sensitive areas.

Methods:

Cut the knotweed close to the ground at least 3 times a year. Plant locally prevalent native species as competitors as an alternative to continued treatment.

Cautions:

This strategy must be carried out for several years to obtain success. Both mechanical and herbicidal control methods require continued treatment to prevent reestablishment of knotweed.

Disposal:

Bag all plant parts & remove from site (i.e. stockpile at DOT Residency with prior approval, dispose of in an approved landfill or incinerate with appropriate permits).

Sanitation:

Clean all clothing, boots, & equipment to prevent spread of seed. See #4 under General Practices.

3. Herbicide

Effectiveness:

Glyphosate or trichlopyr treatments in late summer or early fall are much more effective in preventing regrowth of Japanese knotweed the following year.

Methods:

Use glyphosate or trichlopyr formulations only.

Strategy:

- 1) Late June - Cut down stalks. If stem injection is used stalks do not have to be cut.
- 2) Allow knotweed to regrow.
- 3) After August 1, implement foliar spray, cut stem swab or stem injection of knotweed with glyphosate or trichlopyr. Stem injection should be below the 2nd node above the ground level.

Cautions:

Established stands of Japanese knotweed are difficult to eradicate even with repeated herbicide treatments. However, herbicide treatments will greatly weaken the plant and prevent it from dominating a site. Adequate control is usually not possible unless the entire stand of knotweed is treated (otherwise, it will re-invade via creeping rootstocks from untreated areas). Empirical evidence is that trichlopyr is more effective than glyphosate in causing Japanese knotweed mortality.

These herbicides are not selective (kills both monocots & dicots), thus should be applied carefully to prevent killing of non-target species. All tank mixes should be mixed with clean (ideally distilled) water because glyphosate binds tightly to sediments, which reduces toxicity to plants.

Do not apply in windy conditions because spray will drift and kill other plants. Do not apply if rain is forecast w/in 12 hours because herbicide will be washed away before it can act. Choose appropriate glyphosate formulation for applications in standing water or along a shoreline.

APPENDIX 7

Mountain Bike Trail Standards and Guidelines

Mountain Bike Trail Standards and General Guidelines According to the International Mountain Biking Association

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

APPENDIX 8
DRAFT COMPREHENSIVE
SNOWMOBILE TRAIL BRIEFING DOCUMENT

**DRAFT VISION AND GOALS STATEMENTS: DRAFT
COMPREHENSIVE SNOWMOBILE PLAN FOR THE ADIRONDACK
PARK**

Vision

To develop and maintain an integrated snowmobile trail system on public and increasingly on private land in the Adirondack Park that will provide snowmobilers with an experience that is consistent with the spirit and letter of Article XIV of the State Constitution while also striving to enhance the vitality of the Park's citizens by providing trail linkages between local communities within the Park.

Goals

- 1. Protect natural and cultural resources and the wild forest character of public lands in the Park (as envisioned by the Constitution, SLMP and appropriate laws, rules, regulations) by:**
 - considering underutilized trails for abandonment
 - utilizing to the maximum extent possible routes parallel and near to travel/transportation corridors for new trail development
 - encouraging long-term commitment of corridor trail systems on private lands
 - establishing a clear set of standards for snowmobile trails and snowmobile related activities on public lands

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

- 3. Promoting tourism and economic opportunities for local communities by:**
 - connecting communities and major points of interest
 - connecting trail systems from outside of the Park
 - connecting to necessary support services (gas, food, lodging, etc.)
 - identifying important snowmobile trail connections

APPENDIX 9

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APPENDIX 10

Easement Terms

IP Easement Terms

A. RIGHTS GRANTED TO GRANTEES

1. Right of Entry. The right to enter the PROTECTED PROPERTY, on foot or by vehicle, at all reasonable times for the purposes of: (a) inspecting the PROTECTED PROPERTY to determine if the GRANTOR, or its successors or assigns, is complying with the terms, conditions, covenants and restrictions set forth in this easement; (b) enforcing the terms of this Conservation Easement and taking any and all actions with respect to the PROTECTED PROPERTY as may be necessary or appropriate, with or without order of court, to remedy or abate violations hereof; (c) observing and studying nature and making scientific and educational observations and studies and taking samples in such a manner as will not disturb the quiet enjoyment of the PROTECTED PROPERTY by the GRANTOR, its successors and assigns. The GRANTEES shall make known to the GRANTOR the results of the observations and studies undertaken pursuant to this authorized purpose and (d) responding to any natural disaster, environmental hazard or threats to human safety and to take any reasonable emergency action necessary to prevent an environmental hazard, or prevent the threat to human safety on the PROTECTED PROPERTY. The GRANTOR shall be notified and consulted with, relative to any such emergency action. The GRANTEES further agree to consult with the GRANTOR concerning applicable safety regulations prior to entering upon the PROTECTED PROPERTY for other than enforcement and emergency purposes. The right to enter the PROTECTED PROPERTY herein granted may be exercised by the GRANTEES, their successors and assigns, and their officers, employees, agents or contractors of any of them, by an appropriate means including, without limitation, any motorized vehicle, equipment or device.
2. Access. GRANTOR also grants to the GRANTEES and their successors and assigns an easement for administrative use by the GRANTEES and their officers, employees, agents, or contractors or any of them to be used in common with the GRANTOR, its successors and assigns, over and along all existing roadways, running from New York State Route 3 to and through the PROTECTED PROPERTY, for purposes of

carrying out the rights hereinabove granted to the GRANTEES. Further, for purposes of administrative access to lands located adjacent to the PROTECTED PROPERTY commonly referred to as the Raquette River Corridor Parcel, which is to be conveyed by the GRANTOR herein to the GRANTEES, by separate conveyance, an easement over three existing roadways more particularly described as follows:

Road I

The existing road extending from New York State Route 3 and running through Lots N, K, and L of the northwest quarter of Township 6, Great Tract 2, Macomb's Purchase, approximately 7128 feet in a northeasterly direction to the old bridge site on the Raquette River, Said road commences on Route 3 just to the east of a 5-acre parcel excepted out of a 59.3-acre parcel of land in Lot N and in a .68-acre parcel connecting said 59.3-acre parcel with Route 3.

Road II

The existing road in Lot 16 of the South half of Township 6, Great Tract 2, Macomb's Purchase, which leads from New York State Route 3 in a northerly direction through a former gravel pit area and terminates at the westerly boundary of the Raquette River Corridor parcel near the confluence of the Raquette River with Dead Creek.

Road III

The existing road extending from New York State Route 3 near the Southwest corner of Lot 10 of the South half of Township 6, Great Tract 2, Macomb's Purchase, which leads from New York State Route 3 in a northwesterly direction approximately 3/8 of a mile to the westerly boundary of the Raquette River Corridor Parcel.

Normal maintenance of the roads covered by these easements shall be at the sole discretion of the GRANTOR so long as said maintenance complies with all applicable State and federal regulations. GRANTOR is not obligated, as a condition of this easement, to perform maintenance on the access roads referenced. In the event GRANTEES damage a road covered by these easements, GRANTEES shall, subject to the availability of funds,

repair the road to a condition as near as practicable to the condition of the road prior to the damage. If funding is not available for such road repairs, GRANTEES shall suspend their use of all roads until such time as funds for road repairs are available.

GRANTOR reserves the right to gate any and all roads which access the PROTECTED PROPERTY or which are interior to it. In the event such gate or gates restricts the GRANTEES' authorized access to or ability to move freely within the PROTECTED PROPERTY, GRANTOR will provide GRANTEES with keys or combinations which will open the restrictive gates.

GRANTOR reserves the right to periodically close any of the roads for maintenance, inclement or adverse weather conditions of its effects, for safety reasons or any other reasonable cause.

Nothing contained in this Conservation Easement shall give or grant to the public a right to enter upon or to use the PROTECTED PROPERTY.

B. COVENANTS AND RESTRICTIONS

In furtherance of the purposes of this Conservation Easement, the GRANTOR makes the following covenants, on behalf of itself, its successors and assigns, which covenants shall run with and bind the PROTECTED PROPERTY in perpetuity, unless extinguished or modified under the provisions of Section 49-0307 of the Environmental Conservation Law, or amended pursuant to Item 8 of the TERMS AND CONDITIONS Section of this Conservation Easement.

1. Structures. There shall be no placement, construction or maintenance of structures of any kind on the PROTECTED PROPERTY, including but not limited to buildings, residences, radio towers, landing strips, billboards or other advertising material, antennas, towers, conduits, camping accommodations or mobile homes, or other structures, including the continued maintenance of any structure on foundations, existing on the PROTECTED PROPERTY at the time of this grant, except for the following:
 - (a) The GRANTOR may construct and maintain, including any which may exist at the time of this grant, a total of twenty (20) seasonal hunting camps, together with accessory structures normally associated with hunting camps, on the PROTECTED PROPERTY. Such hunting camps shall be designed for seasonal and occasional occupancy only, shall be less than 500 square feet in size, and conform with the

- existing Adirondack Park Agency definition of a hunting camp structure.
- (b) The GRANTOR may construct and maintain such additional non-residential, temporary structures as are necessary for management of the PROTECTED PROPERTY for forest products, consistent with the purpose of this Conservation Easement.
 - (c) The GRANTOR may construct and maintain roads and trails on the PROTECTED PROPERTY and such permanent or temporary structures as are necessary or appropriate in connection with such roads and trails and the management of the PROTECTED PROPERTY for forest products, as a natural area, and in conjunction with the management of the GRANTOR's reserved rights, such as bridges, culverts, gates, fences, posted or informational signs.
 - (d) The GRANTOR may, subject to the approval of the GRANTEES, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld, construct and maintain roads, structures and improvements necessary to reasonably administer the mining rights reserved in the GRANTOR'S RESERVED RIGHTS section of this easement.
2. Minerals. There shall be no extraction of minerals from the PROTECTED PROPERTY using strip or surface mining techniques which would disturb the natural, undeveloped appearance of a significant portion of the PROTECTED PROPERTY, except that GRANTOR may employ surface mining techniques in the removal of sand, clay and gravel in quantities necessary for the management and administration of the GRANTOR'S RESERVED RIGHTS to construct and maintain roads to be used in connection with such reserved rights.
 3. Dumping. No dumping or storing of ashes, sawdust, non-composted organic waste, "offsite" sewage or garbage, scrap material, sediment discharges, oil and its by-products, leached compounds, toxic fumes or other unsightly or offensive material shall be allowed on or under the PROTECTED PROPERTY, except for ashes, sawdust, sewage, garbage, or other materials produced on site in connection with the exercise of those rights expressly reserved in the GRANTOR's RESERVED RIGHTS section.
 4. Pesticides. No application of pesticides, including but not limited to insecticides, fungicides, rodenticides and herbicides shall be allowed on the PROTECTED PROPERTY, except in

connection with the exercise of those rights expressly reserved in the GRANTORS' RESERVED RIGHTS section, and in accordance with all applicable federal, State and local laws and regulations.

5. Utility Lines. No new telephone, telegraph, cable, television, electric, gas, water or sewer or other utility lines shall be routed over, under on or above the PROTECTED PROPERTY without the prior written consent of the GRANTEES, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, except as may be expressly reserved in the GRANTOR'S RESERVED RIGHTS section, or pursuant to Section 49-0307 of the Environmental Conservation Law; provided, however, that this clause shall not affect the exercise of those rights of Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation (NIMO) which were reserved in a deed from NIMO to Paul Smith's College of Arts and Sciences, dated December 29, 1969, and recorded in the St. Lawrence County Clerk's Office in Liber of deeds 834 at page 115.

C. GRANTOR'S RESERVED RIGHTS

NEVERTHELESS, and notwithstanding any of the foregoing provisions to the contrary and except as expressly limited herein, the GRANTOR reserves for itself, its successors and assigns, the right to perform any act not specifically prohibited or restricted under the COVENANTS AND RESTRICTIONS section of this Conservation Easement, including, without limitation, the right of exclusive use, possession and enjoyment of the PROTECTED PROPERTY, the right to sell, transfer, lease, mortgage or otherwise encumber the PROTECTED PROPERTY, as owner, subject to the restrictions, covenants, terms and conditions set forth herein.

1. GRANTOR expressly retains the right to manage, grow and commercially harvest timber and other forest products on the PROTECTED PROPERTY, together with rights to construct, use and maintain logging roads (including the right to utilize sand and gravel from the PROTECTED PROPERTY in the construction thereof), and to use motorized vehicles, subject to the terms of this grant.
2. International Paper Company, a New York Corporation (IPCO), holder of a mineral interest on the Protected Property, joins in the execution of this agreement solely for the limited purpose of binding its interest to the terms and conditions of this agreement. IPCO expressly retains the right to extract oil, gas, and other minerals from the Protected

Property by drilling, shaft or other commercial sub-surface mining techniques, or by such other methods as will not conflict with the restrictions appearing in paragraph B(2) of the COVENANTS AND RESTRICTIONS section. IPCO further retains the right, subject to the approval of GRANTEES, with such approval not being unreasonably withheld, to construct, use and maintain the roads, structures and other improvements necessary to conduct said mining operations. Any mining activities conducted on the Protected Property shall be operated in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

HOLLYWOOD MOUNTAIN TRACT EASEMENT AFFIRMATIVE RIGHTS

Those rights agreed to by the parties herein as running with the Protected Property are more fully described as follows:

1. The Grantor grants to the Grantee and its successors and assigns the right to view the Protected Property in its current state, including the right of public access to the Protected Property for recreational purposes only, subject to the terms and conditions and reserved rights set forth herein. This right of public recreational use includes the following:
 - A. Access to and over the Protected Property by bicycle or foot, including hiking, snowshoes, cross-country skiing, and/or horseback, the use of horses or other similar animals for riding or transportation of supplies is permitted.
 - B. Public access to the Protected Property by motor vehicle shall be limited to the Main Haul Roads of the property.
 - C. Snowmobiles and ATVs may use all existing roads except those roads which are plowed by the Grantor and are being used for logging purposes. The Grantee is responsible for all necessary signage to indicate trails open for public ATV and snowmobile use.
 - D. Canoe and other means of non-motorized access and travel by the public on any navigable streams or bodies of water crossing or situated on the Protected Property.
 - E. Camping by the public is permitted and will be regulated in the same manner as on existing Forest Preserve Land or in accordance with the Recreation

- Plan as defined in Item 5a of the Terms and Conditions section of this agreement.
- F. Firewood may be gathered and/or cut from dead and down trees only for and to the extent of onsite use by the public to build fires for cooking or warmth only. Open fires will be regulated in the same manner as on existing Forest Preserve.
 - G. Hunting, fishing and trapping by the public is permitted in accordance with established seasons and applicable rules and regulations.
 - H. Grantee shall have the right to construct and maintain new roads and trails for snowmobiles, ATVs and foot travel by the public in addition to those which may already exist on the Protected Property as long as those trails do not interfere with the Grantor's reserved right of Forest Management, are mutually agreed upon by the Grantor and Grantee prior to such construction and are provided for in the Grantee's Recreation Plan to be developed.
 - I. Grantee shall have the right to construct and maintain motor vehicle roads and parking lots as necessary for the exercise of the recreational rights conveyed in this easement. However, the location of any new roads or any parking lots exceeding two acres in size shall be mutually agreed upon by Grantor and Grantee prior to such construction and be described in Recreation Plan described in Item 5a of the Terms and Conditions portion of this agreement. Any timber removed by the construction of these roads or parking lots shall belong to the Grantor.
 - J. The Grantee shall have the right to manage the fish and wildlife resources on the Protected Property for the long term use and benefit of the public.
 - K. In no case shall the rights of the public to use the Protected Property exceed those uses as defined in Section 9-103(1)(a) of the New York State General Obligations Law as currently written, or hereinafter modified.
2. In response to natural disaster, environmental hazard or threats to human health and safety, or property either Grantor or Grantee may take any emergency action necessary to preserve the Protected Property. The other party to this Conservation Easement shall be immediately notified and

- consulted with relative to any such emergency action.
3. The right to enter the Protected Property at all reasonable times and with prior notice for the purpose of:
 - a) Inspecting the Protected Property to determine if the Grantor is complying with the covenants and purposes of the Conservation Easement.
 - b) Enforcing the terms of the Conservation Easement.
 - c) Taking any and all actions with respect to the Protected Property as may be necessary or appropriate, with or without order of court, to remedy or abate violations of the Conservation Easement.

DECLARATION OF RESTRICTIONS

The parties agree that the following restrictions shall apply to the Protected Property in perpetuity:

1. This Working Forest will be considered a commercial forest managed by a Professional Forester under the direction and control of the Grantor and guided by a silviculturally based forest management plan that encompasses both the economic and biological aspects of forestry. The Grantor agrees that all harvesting activities shall conform to all applicable Federal and State rules and regulations guiding the harvesting of forest products.
2. No buildings, residences, mobile homes or other structures, fences, signs, billboards or other advertising material shall be constructed or placed in, on, over, under or upon the Protected Property except to the extent provided in the RESERVED RIGHTS Section and Item 5b of the TERMS AND CONDITIONS section of this Conservation Easement.
3. Except as provided in the RESERVED RIGHTS Section, no application of pesticides, including but not limited to insecticides, fungicides, rodenticides and herbicides shall be allowed.
4. Except to the extent provided in the RESERVED RIGHTS Section, no dumping or storing of ashes, sawdust, noncomposted organic waste, "offsite" sewage or garbage, scrap material, sediment discharges, oil and its by-products, leached compounds, toxic fumes or any other unsightly or offensive material shall be allowed in, on, over, under or upon the Protected Property.
5. No snowmobiles, dune buggies, motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles or other recreational vehicles shall be operated on the Protected Property by Grantor except as they may be used for inspection, maintenance, fire protection or other

emergency needs, and for the furtherance of Grantor's RESERVED RIGHTS, or as authorized in the AFFIRMATIVE RIGHTS Section of this Conservation Easement. No off-road or off-trail use of automobiles, trucks, vans, all terrain vehicles, snowmobiles, or other motor vehicles shall be permitted on the Protected Property, except as is necessary for operations as described in the RESERVED RIGHTS Section. This restriction does not impair the public or Grantor's access rights described in this Conservation Easement.

6. No exterior artificial illumination shall be employed on the Protected Property, other than that employed on the date hereof, without prior written consent of the Grantee, except as is reasonably required for enjoyment of the RESERVED RIGHTS by the Grantor.
7. No residential, commercial or industrial activities of any kind shall be permitted on the Protected Property other than those specifically provided for in the RESERVED RIGHTS Section, or as may be authorized by the mutual consent of the parties herein in writing.
8. Except as may be specifically permitted in the RESERVED RIGHTS Section or pursuant to Environmental Conservation Law Section 49-0307, no new telephone, telegraph, cable television, electric, gas, water or sewer or other utility or communications lines or facilities shall be placed upon or routed over, under, in, on, upon or above the Protected Property without the prior written consent of the Grantor and the Grantee.
9. No mining will be conducted and no minerals, gas or oil will be extracted from the property except the onsite use of gravel for road construction as provided for in the RESERVED RIGHTS Section will be permitted, subject to any applicable laws and governmental regulation.

CONSERVATION FUND EASEMENT

A. RIGHTS GRANTED TO GRANTEE

1. Right of Entry. The right to enter the PROTECTED PROPERTY, on foot or by vehicle, at all reasonable times for the purposes of (a) inspecting the PROTECTED PROPERTY to determine if the GRANTOR, or its successors or assigns, is complying with the terms, conditions, covenants and restrictions set forth in this easement; (b) enforcing the terms of this Conservation Easement and taking any and all actions with respect to the PROTECTED PROPERTY as may be necessary or appropriate, with or without order of court, to remedy or abate violations hereof; (c) observing and studying nature and making scientific and educational observations and studies and taking samples in such a manner as will not disturb the quiet enjoyment of the PROTECTED PROPERTY by the GRANTOR, its successors and assigns (The GRANTEE shall make known to the GRANTOR the results of the observations and studies undertaken pursuant to this authorized purpose); and (d) responding to any natural disaster, environmental hazard or threats to human safety and to take any reasonable emergency action necessary to prevent an environmental hazard or prevent the threat to human safety on the PROTECTED PROPERTY. The GRANTOR shall be notified and consulted with relative to any such emergency action. The GRANTEE further agrees to consult with the GRANTOR concerning applicable safety regulations prior to entering upon the PROTECTED PROPERTY for other than enforcement and emergency purposes. The right to enter the PROTECTED PROPERTY herein granted may be exercised by the GRANTEE, its successors and assigns, and the officers, employees, agents or contractors of any of them, by any appropriate means including, without limitation, any motorized vehicle, equipment or device.
2. Access. GRANTOR also grants to the GRANTEE, and its successors and assigns, an easement exclusively for administrative use by the GRANTEE, its successors and assigns and the officers, employees, agents, or contractors of any of them, to be used in common with the GRANTOR, its successors and assigns, over and along all existing roadways, running from New York State Route 3 to and through the

PROTECTED PROPERTY, for purposes of carrying out the rights hereinabove granted to the GRANTEE. Normal maintenance of the roads covered by these easements shall be at the sole discretion of the GRANTOR so long as said maintenance complies with all applicable state and federal regulations. GRANTOR is not obligated, as a condition of this easement, to perform maintenance on the access roads referenced. In the event GRANTEE damages a road covered by these easements, GRANTEE shall, subject to the availability of funds, repair the road to a condition as near as practicable to the condition of the road prior to the damage. If funding is not available for such road repairs, GRANTEE shall suspend its vehicular use of all roads until such time as funds for road repairs are available. GRANTOR reserves the right to gate any and all roads which access the PROTECTED PROPERTY or which are interior to it. In the event such gate or gates restrict the GRANTEE's authorized access to or ability to move freely within the PROTECTED PROPERTY, GRANTOR will provide GRANTEE with keys or combinations which will open the restrictive gates. GRANTOR reserves the right to periodically close any of the roads for maintenance, inclement or adverse weather conditions or its effects for safety reasons or any other reasonable cause. Nothing contained in this Conservation Easement shall give or grant to the public a right to enter upon or to use the PROTECTED PROPERTY.

B. COVENANTS AND RESTRICTIONS

In furtherance of the purposes of this Conservation Easement, the GRANTOR makes the following covenants, on behalf of itself, its successors and assigns, which covenants shall run with and bind the PROTECTED PROPERTY in perpetuity, unless extinguished or modified under the provisions of Section 49-0307 of the Environmental Conservation Law, or amended pursuant to Item 8 of the TERMS AND CONDITIONS section of this Conservation Easement.

1. Structures. There shall be no placement, construction or maintenance of structures of any kind on the PROTECTED PROPERTY, including but not limited to buildings, residences, radio towers, landing strips, billboards or other advertising material, antennas, towers, conduits, camping accommodations or mobile homes or other structures, including the continued maintenance of any structure on

foundations, existing on the PROTECTED PROPERTY at the time of this grant, except for the following:

- (a) The GRANTOR, its successors and assigns may, on lands described in Schedule A, construct and maintain seasonal hunting camps, together with accessory structures normally associated with hunting camps, on the PROTECTED PROPERTY in conformance with the existing Adirondack Park Agency definitions and regulations for hunting camp structures. No additional seasonal hunting camps, except as exist on the date of this document, may be constructed on lands described in Schedule B, provided; however, the GRANTOR, its successors and assigns may repair or replace existing structures.
 - (b) The GRANTOR may construct and maintain such additional non-residential, temporary structures as are necessary for management of the portion PROTECTED PROPERTY described in Schedule A for forest products, consistent with the purpose of this Conservation Easement. Except as otherwise set forth herein, no structures may be built on lands described in Schedule B.
 - (c) The GRANTOR may construct and maintain roads and trails on the portion of the PROTECTED PROPERTY described in Schedule A and such permanent or temporary structures as are necessary or appropriate in connection with such roads and trails and the management of the PROTECTED PROPERTY in conjunction with the management of the GRANTOR's reserved rights, such as bridges, culverts, gates, fences, posted or informational signs. No new such structures shall be built on lands described in Schedule B; however, existing structures, roads, etc. situated on lands described in Schedule B may be maintained, rebuilt and reconstructed.
 - (d) The GRANTOR may on the portion of the premises described in Schedule A, subject to the approval of the GRANTEE, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld, construct and maintain roads, structures and improvements necessary to reasonably administer the mining rights reserved in the GRANTOR's RESERVED RIGHTS section of this easement. No such roads, structures or improvements shall be constructed on lands described in Schedule B.
2. Minerals. There shall be no extraction of minerals from the PROTECTED PROPERTY using strip or surface mining techniques which would disturb the natural, undeveloped

appearance of a significant portion of the PROTECTED PROPERTY, except that GRANTOR may, on the portion of the premises described in Schedule A, employ surface mining techniques in the removal of sand, clay and gravel in quantities necessary for the management and administration of the GRANTOR's RESERVED RIGHTS to construct and maintain roads to be used in connection with such reserved rights. No surface mining of any type may occur on the lands described in Schedule B.

3. Dumping. No dumping or storing of ashes, sawdust, non-composted organic waste "offsite" sewage or garbage, scrap material, sediment discharges, oil and its by-products, leached compounds, toxic fumes or other unsightly or offensive material shall be allowed on or under the PROTECTED PROPERTY, except that ashes, sawdust, sewage, garbage, or other materials produced on site in connection with the exercise of those rights expressly reserved in the GRANTOR's RESERVED RIGHTS section may be deposited on the premises described in Schedule A. No materials of any type may be deposited on the premises described in Schedule A. No materials of any type may be deposited on the premises described in Schedule B.
4. Pesticides. No application of pesticides, including but not limited to insecticides, fungicides, rodenticides and herbicides, shall be allowed on the PROTECTED PROPERTY, except in connection with the exercise of those rights expressly reserved in the GRANTOR's RESERVED RIGHTS section, and in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations.
5. Utility Lines. Except as may have been granted to third parties prior to the date hereof, no new telephone, telegraph, cable, television, electric, gas, water or sewer or other utility lines shall be routed over, under, on or above the PROTECTED PROPERTY without the prior written consent of the GRANTEE, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, except as may be expressly reserved in the GRANTOR's RESERVED RIGHTS section, or pursuant to Section 49-0307 of the Environmental Conservation Law, provided, however, that this clause shall not affect the exercise of those rights of Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation (hereinafter "NIMO") which were reserved in a deed from NIMO to Paul Smith's College of Arts and Sciences, dated December 29, 1969, and recorded in the St.

C. GRANTOR'S RESERVED RIGHTS

NEVERTHELESS, and notwithstanding any of the foregoing provisions to the contrary and except as expressly limited herein, the GRANTOR reserves for itself, its successors and assigns, the right to perform any act not specifically prohibited or restricted under the COVENANTS AND RESTRICTIONS section of this Conservation Easement, including, without limitation, the right of exclusive use, possession and enjoyment of the PROTECTED PROPERTY, the right to sell, transfer, lease, mortgage or otherwise encumber the PROTECTED PROPERTY, as owner, subject to the restrictions, covenants, terms and conditions set forth herein.

1. GRANTOR expressly retains the right to manage, grow and commercially harvest timber and other forest products on the portion of the PROTECTED PROPERTY described in Schedule A, together with rights to construct, use and maintain logging roads (including the right to utilize sand and gravel from said portion of the PROTECTED PROPERTY in the construction thereof), and to use motorized vehicles, subject to the terms of this grant. This reservation does not apply to lands described in Schedule B.
2. GRANTOR expressly retains the right to commercially mine the portion of the PROTECTED PROPERTY described in Schedule A using shaft, or other sub-surface drilling techniques, or by such other methods as will not conflict with the restrictions appearing in paragraph "B(2)" of the COVENANTS AND RESTRICTIONS section, and extract minerals, gas or oil therefrom, together with the right, subject to the approval of the GRANTEE, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld, to construct, use and maintain roads, structures and other improvements necessary to administer said mining operations. Any mining operations, including but not limited to permitted strip mining for the excavation of sand, clay and gravel for road construction, undertaken on the PROTECTED PROPERTY shall be operated in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations. No mining of any type will be permitted on lands described in Schedule B.
3. GRANTOR expressly retains the right to construct, reconstruct, replace, use and maintain those buildings and structures which are listed as exceptions to the general prohibition on construction and maintenance of structures in

paragraph “B(1)” of the COVENANTS AND RESTRICTIONS section of this easement, and in connection with such use to have electrical generating machinery and equipment on said individual exceptions, together with the necessary electrical utility lines to adequately service and illuminate the interior and exterior of such buildings and improvements.

LASSITER CONSERVATION EASEMENT
AFFIRMATIVE RIGHTS

Those rights agreed to by the parties herein as running with the Protected property are more fully described as follows:

1. The Grantor grants to the Grantee and its successors the right to view the Protected Property in its natural state, including the right of public access to the Protected Property for recreational purposes only, subject to the Terms and Conditions and Reserved Rights set forth herein. This right of public recreational use includes the following:
 - a. Access to and over the Protected Property by foot including hiking, snowshoes, cross-country skiing or on horseback. The use of horses, or other similar animals, for riding or transport of supplies is permitted.
 - b. Access to the Protected Property by vehicle, only over presently established roads. Vehicle, as used in this easement, includes all motor vehicles, bicycles, snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles and other similar forms of transport.
 - c. Canoe and other means of non-motorized access and travel by the public on any navigable streams which cross the Protected Property.
 - d. Camping by the public is permitted and will be regulated in the same manner as on existing Forest Preserve land or in accordance with the Unit Management Plan to be developed by the Grantee. Camping by those exercising the Grantor’s reserved hunting rights is not subject to regulation by the Grantee, provided that those exercising such rights shall leave the sites free of debris and garbage and shall not create a health hazard.

e. Firewood may be gathered from dead and downed trees only for on-site use by the public to build fires for cooking or warmth only.

f. Fishing and trapping by the public is permitted in accordance with established seasons and applicable rules and regulations.

g. Pursuant to the Reserved Rights Section, the hunting rights have been retained by the Grantor, to the exclusion of the public, on the Protected Property during the period September 1 through and including December 31 for the years 1989 through and including 2019. During those years, hunting by the public is permitted only for any established season not within the September 1 to December 31 period. After December 31, 2019, hunting by the public on the Protected Property is permitted in accordance with established seasons and applicable rules and regulations.

h. Grantee shall have the right to construct and maintain trails for non-motorized and snowmobile use in addition to those which may already exist on the Protected Property subject to the Grantee's Unit Management Plan to be developed.

I. Grantee shall have the right to construct and maintain roads (not to exceed one-half mile in length) and parking lots (not to exceed one acre in size) as necessary for the exercise of the recreational right conveyed in this easement. Provided, however, any roads exceeding one-half mile in length or any parking lots exceeding one acre in size shall be subject to the consent of the Grantor, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld.

- The Grantor grants to the Grantee and its successors and assigns the right to enter upon and inspect the Protected Property to determine the compliance of the Grantor, its successors or assigns, with this easement. Grantor shall within thirty (30) days after any inspection be provided a copy of any inspection report.
- In response to natural disaster, environmental hazard or threats to human safety, Grantee may take any emergency action necessary to preserve the Protected Property.

DECLARATION OF RESTRICTIONS

The parties agree that the following restrictions shall apply to the Protected Property in perpetuity:

1. No buildings, residences, mobile homes or other structures, fences, signs, billboards or other advertising material shall be constructed or placed in, on, over, under or upon the Protected Property except to the extent provided in the Reserved Rights Section.
2. Except as provided in the Reserved Rights Section, no application of pesticides, including but not limited to insecticides, fungicides, rodenticides and herbicides or any farming, tilling or grazing of cattle or other livestock shall be allowed on the Protected Property without the prior written consent of the Grantee.
3. Except to the extent provided in the Reserved Rights Section, no dumping or storing of ashes, sawdust, noncomposted organic waste, sewage or garbage, scrap material, sediment discharges, oil and its by-products, leached compounds, toxic fumes or any other unsightly or offensive material shall be allowed in, on, over, under or upon the Protected Property.
4. No snowmobiles, dune buggies, motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles or other recreational vehicles shall be operated on the Protected Property by Grantor except as they may be used for inspection, maintenance, fire protection or other emergency needs, and for the furtherance of Grantor's Reserved Rights. No off-road use of automobiles, trucks, vans or other motor vehicles shall be permitted on the Protected Property, except as is necessary for operations as described in the Reserved Right Section. This restriction does not impair the public access rights described in this easement.
5. No exterior artificial illumination shall be employed on the Protected Property, other than that employed on the date hereof, without prior written consent of the Grantee, except as is reasonably required for enjoyment of the Reserved Rights by the Grantor.
6. No residential, commercial or industrial activities of any kind shall be permitted on or in the Protected Property other than those specifically provided for in the Reserved Rights Section.

7. Except as may be specifically permitted in the Reserved Rights Section or pursuant to Environmental Conservation Law Section 49-0307, no telephone, telegraph, cable television, electric, gas, water or sewer or other utility lines shall be routed over, under, in, on, upon or above the Protected Property without the prior written consent of the Grantee.

APPENDIX 11

Public Comment

The following is a summary of public comments received between September, 2006 and October, 2006 following the release of the Draft Raquette Boreal Unit UMP. The Department received in excess of 350 comments in the form of letters, e-mails, post cards and faxes. In addition, oral comments were received at a public meeting held on September 28, 2006 at the Colton-Pierrepoint Central School. While the intent is to use actual excerpts where possible, in many cases it was necessary to condense and paraphrase. In some instances comments were too general for a specific response. Instances where public input pointed out minor factual mistakes, typos, etc. resulted in corrections or changes made directly to the plan.

General Comments regarding the content and format of the plan

1. Numerous general comments were received suggesting that no changes in uses or facilities should be made.
The goal behind the development of a UMP is to provide for management and use of Forest Preserve that conforms to the guidelines set forth in the APSLMP and is consistent with Department rules and regulations and policies. In order to accomplish this goal it is sometimes necessary to make changes in the way the public currently uses these lands. This may include proposing actions to facilitate, discourage or prohibit certain public uses.

2. Several comments received simply stated “ increase in all recreational opportunities on the unit.”
Forest preserve lands cannot withstand unlimited development of facilities and uses. Careful planning is necessary to insure proposals for additional opportunities do not have significant impacts on the natural resources of the area.

Snowmobiling/Draft Comprehensive Snowmobile Plan (CSP)

1. Question the use of snowmobiles in Forest Preserve "protected" by the forever wild clause of the NYS Constitution, wondering how the word "wild" is being interpreted.
The APSLMP allows snowmobile trails in units classified as Wild Forest. See pages 32-38 of the APSLMP .

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

Detailed data regarding all potential impacts for any particular recreational activity is beyond the scope of an individual plan. General information on snowmobile impacts can be found in the plan, under the headings, Physical, Biological, and Social. A cushion of snow tends to prevent resource degradation when snowmobile trails are covered, with land resource impacts generally minor.

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

Projected use figures are difficult to estimate, but the preferred alternatives for snowmobile trails in this plan have been included for informational purposes only. Any selection of a preferred alternative, other than the “no action” alternative which this plan proposes, will require an amendment to this plan. As part of that amendment a detailed analysis of impacts would need to be completed.

4. The proposed bridge over the Raquette River should not be constructed as it will allow access by motor vehicles.

The proposed bridge violates the APSLMP.

The proposed bridge would destroy the natural beauty of that part of the Raquette River.

The proposed bridge will lead to the destruction of the fragile boreal forest habitat.

The plan does not propose the construction of a bridge over the Raquette River. Potential access alternatives looked at what possibilities might exist should a bridge ever be constructed. These alternatives are based on the Town of Colton’s efforts to construct a bridge

5. The DEC commits the error of segmentation, by essentially endorsing construction of a bridge over a Scenic River and of a snowmobile route through the heart of the boreal lowlands, without providing any environmental analysis of these major actions.

See answer to question 3 above.

6. The plan does not address impacts to private lands associated with snowmobiles.
See answer to question 3 above.
7. The proposed bridge will be an economic benefit to the surrounding communities and will also make the area more accessible for recreation.
Undoubtedly there could be some economic benefits to improving access to this unit, however, the plan cannot and does not propose a bridge over the river as the State does not own those lands.

Law Enforcement

1. Numerous comments suggested that existing illegal motor vehicle use requires increased Department Law enforcement presence.
If deemed necessary, the Raquette Boreal Unit will be given a higher priority for routine patrol and enforcement efforts. If these steps do not adequately control inappropriate use, DEC will re-evaluate the need for additional more stringent regulations or further actions.

Motor Vehicles/All Terrain Vehicles (ATVs)

1. Incorporate a description and discussion of the two latest DEC policies on roads and ATV use.
The plan was amended to include general information about these two policies.
2. This plan does not address the needs of ATV riders and other 4-wheel drive vehicles who are unfairly excluded from accessing state lands, even on seasonal roadways, in spite of their registration fees paid and willingness to participate in discussion on this subject.
Refer to previous answer regarding DEC policies on roads and ATV use.
3. DEC should be opening more roads for the public's use.
As there is currently no legal public access to either the Forest Preserve lands east of Carry Falls Reservoir nor the Lassiter Easement, this plan cannot propose the opening of roads where the public cannot legally access.

4. The Carry Falls trail and Bear Brook trail have been heavily damaged due to illegal ATV use. This area needs to be inventoried and plans made for restoration.

The plan calls for the remediation of trails damaged by illegal use.

5. Do not encourage the use of motor vehicles in the Raquette Boreal Unit.

Proposing motor vehicle use in the Forest Preserve violates the APSLMP and Article XIV of the State Constitution.

The DEC is encouraging increased motor vehicle use in the most fragile and least protected biome in the Park, in contradiction to the Forever Wild dictates of the Adirondack Park's guiding documents.

The DEC's ecological studies and carrying capacity analyses of the area are inadequate to non-existent, and do not justify the proposed motor vehicle developments.

The proposed motor vehicle access leads to fragmentation of the fragile ecosystem.

Any motor vehicle use will harm the endangered spruce grouse in the area.

The Draft UMP provided information on numerous alternatives for providing motor vehicle access to the unit. However, the plan did not choose a preferred alternative nor did it make any proposals which would have resulted in increased motor vehicle access. The proposed final plan maintains access to the unit as it now exists.

6. Keep the Jordan Jeep Trail Stage Coach Road(Carry Falls Trail) open for motor vehicles.

As there is no current public access to the areas east of Carry Falls Reservoir, the plan does not propose to designate any roads as open for public use. Future proposals, if access is acquired, will be done through an amendment to the plan.

7. Support allowing motor vehicle use on existing roads.

See previous answer.

Camping

1. Support efforts to negotiate a camping use agreement along the shores of Carry Falls Reservoir. Camping on the beaches is a pleasant, low impact experience that should be preserved.

Support the proposal to designate campsites along Carry Falls Reservoir.

There does not appear to be any maps showing the locations of proposed primitive tent sites or a disabled-accessible site. Other UMPs have shown such information.

The fee owner of the lands surrounding the reservoir does not wish to promote camping on the beaches. The plan proposes to designate several primitive tent sites on Forest Preserve lands adjacent to the reservoir, however the locations of these sites will be chosen at a future date in consultation with APA staff.

Fisheries

1. The UMP is silent on the matter of mercury contamination in fish in the Carry falls Reservoir and whether or not the presence of mercury has any implications regarding future stocking efforts. It is noted that there are currently no plans or pressure for stocking the reservoir, but that could change in the future. It seems that any water body that is the subject of a fish consumption advisory should be acknowledged and the pollution source explained. There should also be a continuing effort to monitor mercury levels in the reservoir.

Language has been added to the plan regarding mercury contamination.

Other comments

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

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

2. The primitive area classification, in particular, should be extended eastward as much as possible to include the entire Jordan River drainage up until the mouth of the Jordan River where it enters Carry Falls Reservoir.

Classification and reclassification of state lands is undertaken by the Adirondack Park Agency.