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APPENDIX A: RESPONSE TO PUBLIC COMMENTS

To be added following the public comment period.

APPENDIX B: TRACTS AND PARCELS

Bergen's Purchase

portions of Patents 2, 3, and 4

Patent 5

portions of Lots 5 and 6

Patent 6

North ½

Lots 1 and 2

portions of Lots 3 and 5

South ½

Lots 1, 2 and 3

portions of Lots 4, 5, 6 and 7

Patent 7

Lot 2

portion of Sub-lot 2

Lot 4

Sub-lots 7 and 9

Lots 5 and 6

Patent 8 & 9

Lots 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17 and 18

portions of Lots 3, 4, 11, and 16

Patent 10

Lots 5 and 6

Patent 11

Lot 5

portion of Lot 6

Patent 12

Lot 8

portions of Lots 10 and 11

Dartmouth Patent

Great Tract

Range 3

Lot 7

portions of Lots 4 and 5

Range 4

Lots 4, 5 and 7

Range 5

Lots 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13

Range 6

Lots 5, 6, 7, 11, 12 and 13

Range 7

Lots 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13

Range 8

Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13

Range 9

Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13

Range 10

Lots 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13

portions of Lots 5 and 8

Small Tract

Range 1

portion of Lot 1

Range 2

Lot 9

Range 4

Lots 3 and 4

portion of Lot 5

portion of Range 11

Upper River Division

portions of Lots 5 and 6

Glen and Yates Patent

Lots 6, 7, and 16

portions of Lots 13 and 21

Gore Between Township 11 and Dartmouth Patent

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 24, 25, 26, 28, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 39

portions of Lots 27, 40 and 43

Gore Between Township 12 and Hyde Township

West of River

Lots 5, 8, 13, 26, 30 and 31

portion of Lot 1

Hyde Township

Lot 37

Sub-lots 1 and 2

portions of Lots 17, 35 and 39

John Glen and 44 Others Patent

Lot 39

portions of Lots 51, 53, 54, and 112

Lots 85, 86, 87, and 88

Sub-lots 3, 6, 7, 9, and 10

Kayaderoseras Patent, 24th Allotment

Great Lot 1
Lot 1
portions of Sub-lot B
Lot 2
portions of Sub-lots 1 and 2
Great Lot 2
Lot 1
portions of Sub-lots A and 1
Great Lot 3
Lot 1
Lots A, B, and C
Great Lot 4
Lot 1
Sub-lot 2
Great Lot 5
portion of Lot 2
Great Lot 6
portions of Lots 1 and 2
Great Lot 8
portion of Lot 2

Palmer's Purchase

General Allotment

Lot 1
Sub-lot 2
portion of Sub-lot 3
Lot 2
Sub-lots 4, 5, 6 and 7
portions of Sub-lots 1 and 3
Lot 3
Sub-lots 6, 7 and 8
Lot 4
Sub-lots 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10
portions of sub-lots 5 and 6
Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22 and 23
portions of Lots 20 and 21
Lot 24
Sub-lots 1 and 5
portion of Sub-lot 2
Lot 25
Sub-lots 2, 3, 4 and 5
portion of sub-lot 1
Lots 26 and 27
portions of Lots 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 42, 43, 44 and 45

Lot 47 & 48
 portion of Sub-lot 7
 Middle Division
 Remsen Lot
 portion of the Livingston Lot
 Great Lot 1
 Lots 2, 3, 4, 8, 9 and 10
 portions of Lots 5, 6 and 7
 Great Lot 2
 portions of the East Part
 West Part, Bruce Tract
 Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20
 Great Lot 3
 Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28,
 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35
 portions of Lots 21, 22 and 23
 portion of H.T.P.
 Rear Division
 Great Lot 1
 Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 26, 27, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51,
 52, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 69, 70, 73, 74, 75, 76, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87 and
 88
 portions of Lots 63, 71 and 72
 Great Lot 2
 Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25,
 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51,
 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59 and 60
 portion of Great Lot 3
 Great Lot 4
 H.T.P.
 Great Lot 6
 H.T.P.
 Leffert's Tract
 North ½
 Range 1
 Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10
 Range 2
 Lots 3, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10
 Range 3
 Lots 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10
 portion of Lot 5
 Range 4
 Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10
 major portion of the South ½

River Division

portions of Great Lots 2 and 3
portion of Lefferts 903 Acre Lot

Peckham Tract

Lots 5 and 10

Sacandaga Patent

portion of Lot 3

Sanders Patent

Lots 1, 15, 17, 21, 22, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 44, and small lot 3
portion of Lot 23

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase

Township 10

portions of Lots 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15

Township 11

Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 78, 81, 82, 83 and 84
portions of Lots 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 55, 65, 66, 67, 68, 77 and 80

Township 29

portions of Lots 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20

portions of the Russell Tract

portions of the unallotted sections of the Township

APPENDIX C: POND DESCRIPTIONS

Pond Management Classifications:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Individual Pond Descriptions:

This list of ponded waters in and around the Wilcox Lake Wild Forest was obtained from the NYS Biological Survey. The water bodies listed are either contained entirely within the unit or bordered partially by lands in the unit.

1. **Albia Pond** (UH-P138)

Albia Pond is a 4-acre pond. Based on a report in a 1967 DEC survey, it contains native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead and pumpkinseed; and, nonnative chain pickerel. The same species reported in 1967 were collected during the 1932 biological survey. The pond was stocked with brook trout in 1968 but the policy was discontinued in 1969. Albia Pond is located on a isolated small parcel of state land and its outlet flows across private land.

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

Management Class: Warmwater

2. **Bennett Lake** (UH-P182)

Bennett Lake is a 37-acre pond. Based on a 1987 Adirondack Lakes Survey Corporation (ALSC) survey, it has a fish community consisting of brook trout and blacknose dace; and, nonnative golden shiner and killifish. The 1932 biological survey collected brown bullhead, creek chub, yellow perch and killifish. Bennett Lake was reclaimed on July 20, 1954. Brook trout were stocked in 1955 following the reclamation. A survey in 1969 found a brook trout monoculture sustained by stocking. A 1993 reconnaissance survey established that the outlet does not have a natural fish barrier dam, but several sites were found where one could be constructed. A road crosses the outlet 100 yards from the mouth.

Bennett Lake will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond. A fish barrier dam will be constructed on the outlet. After the construction of the fish barrier dam, Bennett Lake will be reclaimed to enhance and restore a native fish community.

Management Class: Adirondack brook trout

3. **Black Pond** (UH-P128)

Black Pond is a 52-acre pond. Based on a 1987 ALSC survey, it contains native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead and creek chub; and nonnative golden shiner, yellow perch, and smallmouth bass. The same species collected in 1987 were observed during the 1932 biological survey, except for creek chub. The pond was stocked once in 1928 with brook trout. Smallmouth bass were stocked in 1928 and 1929.

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

Management Class: Warmwater

4. **Cod Pond** (UH-P286)

Cod Pond is a shallow, 50-acre pond with abundant floating aquatic vegetation. Based on a 1987 ALSC survey, it contains native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead and pumpkinseed; and, nonnative chain pickerel and golden shiner. Chain pickerel and brown bullhead were collected during the 1932 biological survey. White sucker (native) were added to the list of species present in 1959. Largemouth bass were introduced to Cod Pond in 1994 by DEC. An angling survey conducted in 1998 captured no bass, and none were observed. The marginal pH of Cod Pond may be below the threshold for suitability for largemouth bass. Cod Pond has a large wetland on its outlet which precludes effective treatment with rotenone.

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

Management Class: Warmwater

5. Crane Mountain Pond (UH-P519)

Crane Mt. Pond is a 14-acre pond with a history of trout management. Brook trout were stocked before the 1932 biological survey. Although only brown bullhead (NBWI) were collected during a daylight gill net set in 1932, brook trout were reported up to 3.5 pounds. A survey in the summer of 1981 collected brook trout, brown bullhead, white sucker (native) and golden shiner (nonnative). The pond was reclaimed in the fall of 1981. A 1988 survey collected only brook trout. Good catches of brook trout were observed in 1983 and continued through 1992. A DEC ranger reported observing golden shiner at Crane Mtn. Pond during the summer of 1994. The pond was gill netted in 1996 and brook trout, golden shiner and creek chub (NBWI) were collected. The pond was again reclaimed in the fall of 1998 and restocked with brook trout shortly thereafter. The outlet of Crane Mt. Pond has a natural fish barrier. The brook trout population in this water is sustained by stocking. Crane Mountain Pond was most recently surveyed in August of 2004. This survey showed that the pond is currently a brook trout monoculture that has significant natural reproduction of brook trout. Quite possibly, natural reproduction will increase overtime and hopefully the pond will establish a self-sustaining population of brook trout.

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

Management Class: Adirondack brook trout

6. Eagle Pond (UH-P290a)

Eagle Pond is a 5-acre pond. Based on a 1987 ALSC survey, it has a fish community consisting of brook trout and native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead. Eagle Pond was not surveyed before 1987. Anglers reported catching small brown bullhead in 1974. Brook trout stocking was initiated in the fall of 1975 and by May of 1977, anglers reported good brook trout catches sustained by stocking. Good brook trout fishing continued from 1977 through 1987, but fishing was reported to be "slow" for smaller trout in 1993 and 1994. The outlet of Eagle Pond has a natural fish barrier.

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

Management Class: Adirondack brook trout

7. Fish Ponds (Lower) (UH-P287)

Lower Fish Pond is a 19-acre pond. Based on a 1987 ALSC survey, it has a fish community consisting of white sucker; native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead and pumpkinseed; and, nonnative chain pickerel. The pond was not netted in 1932 but pickerel were reported. In 1953,

white sucker and chain pickerel were collected. The outlet of Lower Fish Pond flows approximately 3 miles to the East Branch of the Sacandaga River. The outlet is a slow meandering stream with extensive wetlands along its entire length. There is no known location to construct a fish barrier on the outlet of Lower Fish Pond.

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

Management Class: Warmwater

8. Fish Ponds (Upper) (UH-P288)

Upper Fish Pond is an 18-acre pond which connects to Lower Fish Pond via a 0.5-mile long outlet. Based on a 1987 ALSC survey, it has a fish community consisting of white sucker; native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead and pumpkinseed; and nonnative chain pickerel. The outlet of the pond has extensive wetlands. Survey notes taken in 1953 indicate that it would be difficult to construct a fish barrier on the outlet of Upper Fish Pond and that reclamation would be difficult. The survey in 1953 collected brook trout, white sucker, brown bullhead and chain pickerel.

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

Management Class: Warmwater

9. Garnet Lake (UH-P520)

Garnet Lake is a 302-acre lake. Based on a 1963 DEC survey, it has a fish community consisting of native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead, pumpkinseed, native redbreast sunfish and, nonnative chain pickerel, yellow perch, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, northern pike, rock bass and killifish. Smallmouth bass, chain pickerel, white sucker (native), golden shiner and yellow perch were collected during a survey in 1932. By 1951, creek chub (NBWI), brown bullhead (NBWI), pumpkinseed (NBWI) and rock bass (nonnative) were added to the species list. Smallmouth bass were stocked in 1957 and in 1961 there was a transfer of largemouth bass. A 1961 survey collected chain pickerel, brown bullhead, yellow perch, pumpkinseed, and golden shiner and smallmouth bass; northern pike and rock bass were reported.

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

Management Class: Warmwater

10. Greenfield Lake (UH-P 205)

Greenfield Lake is a 4-acre lake that has never been netted, and thus has an unknown fish community. The lake was reported to be a bog pond that was "filling in" in 1932.

Greenfield Lake will be managed to preserve the species present for their intrinsic value.

Management Class: Unknown

11. **Kibby Pond** (UH-P291)

Kibby Pond is a 41-acre pond. Based on a 1993 DEC survey, it has a fish community consisting of brook trout and native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead and creek chub, and nonnative banded killifish. In 1932, the lake was reported to be a good brook trout pond, but only brown trout were collected along with creek chub and killifish. Brook trout, white sucker, brown bullhead and golden shiner (nonnative) were collected and creek chub and killifish were observed in 1960. In 1985, brook trout, brown bullhead, creek chub, golden shiner and killifish were collected. The pond was reclaimed with rotenone in 1987 and excellent brook trout angling was reported through 1990. A 1993 survey collected brook trout (sustained by stocking), brown bullhead, creek chub and killifish. Kibby Pond was most recently surveyed in July of 2005. Creek chubs and banded killifish were again captured, but the brook trout population remains strong with quality size fish. Apparently the successful elimination of golden shiner and white sucker has allowed the brook trout to do well in this pond.

The outlet of Kibby Pond has a natural fish barrier, but difficult to treat tributaries flowing into the outlet beaver flow complicate effective treatment. Another rotenone treatment of Kibby Pond may be undertaken in the future, but is not anticipated during the current planning period.

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

Management Class: Adirondack brook trout

12. **Lens Lake** (UH-P332)

Lens Lake is a 68-acre lake. Based on 1969 DEC survey, it has a fish community consisting of white sucker; native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead; and nonnative golden shiner. In 1932 brook trout, white sucker and brown bullhead were collected. In 1963, brook trout, brown trout, golden shiner, brown bullhead and white sucker were collected. Brook trout were stocked from about 1962 through 1975 but stocking was discontinued in 1975 because of poor survival. Lens Lake has large wetlands which precludes effective treatment with rotenone. Lens Lake will be experimentally stocked with brown trout to see if this species can utilize the fish forage base and provide a fishery.

Lens Lake will be managed as a two-story pond to preserve its native fishes in the presence of nonnative species and historically associated species. It may be experimentally stocked with largemouth bass.

Management Class: Two story.

13. **Little Joe Pond** (UH-P282a)

Little Joe Pond is a 6-acre pond. Little Joe Pond was not netted during the 1932 biological survey. Good brook trout fishing was reported in the 1950's by Conservation Officer Morehouse. A 1959 survey collected brook trout and unidentified minnows. Numerous brook trout up to 14" were caught by anglers in 1983 and a survey in that year collected brook trout and northern redbelly dace and nonnative golden shiners. A 1993 reconnaissance survey found a natural fish barrier on the outlet, 100 feet downstream from the pond. The reconnaissance survey indicated that the pond could be successfully reclaimed with rotenone to restore a native fish community. Little Joe Pond was reclaimed in 1996 to enhance and restore a native fish community and was restocked with brook trout. Little Joe Pond was most recently surveyed in July of 2003. This survey showed that Little Joe Pond remains a brook trout monoculture since the reclamation. The brook trout population in this water is sustained by stocking.

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

Management Class: Adirondack brook trout

14. Little Pond (UH-P333)

Little Pond is a 5-acre, shallow pond. Based on a 1993 DEC survey, it contains only native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead. The pond was not studied during the 1932 biological survey but brook trout and native-but-widely-introduced brown bullhead were reported present. The trailhead to Little Pond is private and posted. One-half of the pond is privately owned and half of the pond is on state land. Brook trout and brown bullhead were collected in 1970. In 1993 only brown bullhead were collected because stocking had been discontinued due to lack of public access. The 1993 survey determined that the pond is surrounded by a tall grass wetland with standing pockets of water that could not be effectively treated with rotenone.

Little Pond will be managed to preserve its native fish community.

Management Class: Other

15. Lizard Pond (UH-P197)

Lizard Pond is a 24-acre pond. Based on a 1993 DEC survey, it has a fish community consisting of brook trout. In 1932 white sucker, native-but-widely-introduced pumpkinseed and nonnative yellow perch were collected. In 1973 white sucker, nonnative golden shiner, pumpkinseed, brown bullhead (NBWI) and yellow perch were collected. Lizard Pond was reclaimed in fall of 1973. In 1975 brook trout up to 16 inches were collected. Good brook trout fishing was reported in 1979, 1981, and 1987. An ALSC survey collected only brook trout in 1987. This pond has remained a brook trout monoculture, sustained by stocking, for almost thirty years following its reclamation in 1973. Although the location of a natural fish barrier on the outlet is not known, its presence is assured by the long standing success of the reclamation project. The lack of extensive

wetlands or significant tributaries make this pond a good reclamation candidate if competitive species should again become established. Its outlet flows to Garnet Lake. Lizard Pond was most recently surveyed in July of 2005. This survey reaffirmed that Lizard Pond remains a brook trout monoculture.

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

Management Class: Adirondack brook trout

16. Middle Flow (UH-P 211A)

Middle Flow is a 37-acre pond that has never been surveyed, and thus its fish community is unknown. Middle Flow is bounded by a parcel of state land along its western shore, but the majority of the pond is located on private and posted land.

Middle Flow will be managed to preserve the species present for their intrinsic value.

Management Class: Unknown

17. Middle Lake (UH-P184)

Middle Lake is a 31-acre lake. Based on a 1987 ALSC survey, it has a fish community consisting of historically associated brown trout and nonnative golden shiner. A 1932 survey collected native-but widely-introduced brown bullhead and pumpkinseed, and nonnative yellow perch. The lake was reclaimed in 1954. A 1962 survey collected only brook trout. A 1969 confirmed that nonnative golden shiners had become established. A 1975 survey collected brook trout, brown trout (sustained by stocking) and golden shiner. A 1993 reconnaissance survey located a natural fish barrier on the outlet of Middle Lake about 3/4 mile downstream from the pond. The 1993 survey also established that the pond could be effectively treated with rotenone.

Middle Lake will be reclaimed to enhance and restore a native fish community.

Management Class: Adirondack brook trout

18. Mud Pond (UH-P522)

Mud Pond is a 16-acre pond. Based on 1954 DEC survey, it has a fish community consisting of native-but-widely-introduced pumpkinseed; and nonnative northern pike and yellow perch. The 1954 survey established that a large wetland bog surrounded the pond and outlet that precludes effective treatment with rotenone.

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

Management Class: Warmwater

19. Murphy Lake (UH-P213)

Murphy Lake is a 33-acre lake. Based on a 1987 ALSC survey, it has a fish community consisting of brook trout; native-but-widely-introduced creek chub; and nonnative golden shiner. When surveyed in 1932 the pond was dominated by nonnative yellow perch and smallmouth bass and also contained native-but-widely-introduced pumpkinseed and brown bullhead. A similar fish community was found in a 1950 survey. The lake was reclaimed in 1954. The brook trout population in this water is sustained by stocking. By 1987, nonnative golden shiner and creek chub (NBWI) had become reestablished. A 1993 reconnaissance survey established that most of the pond has a hard shoreline and that the pond could be effectively treated. A sparse band of emergent vegetation occurs around the shoreline, most of which is arrowhead. A natural fish barrier exists on the outlet of Murphy Lake 100 yards downstream from the pond.

Murphy Lake will be reclaimed and managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond to enhance and restore a native fish community.

Management Class: Adirondack brook trout

20. New Lake (UH-P 187)

New Lake is a 23-acre lake. Based on a 1987 ALSC survey, it has a fish community consisting of white sucker and blacknose dace; native-but-widely-introduced creek chub and brown bullhead and nonnative golden shiner. The 1932 biological survey collected white sucker and reported that the lake was stocked with brook trout from 1925-1931. The survey recorded that good trout fishing was reported from 1930-32. A 1956 survey collected brook trout and white sucker. In 1973 DEC crews collected brook trout, white sucker, golden shiner and brown bullhead. Brown trout were introduced in 1993 and are sustained by stocking. A 1988 reconnaissance survey could not locate a site for a fish barrier dam that would assure effective treatment with rotenone.

New Lake will be managed as a coldwater pond to preserve its native fishes in the presence of a nonnative species.

Management Class: Coldwater

21. Palmer Lake (UH-P 127b)

Palmer Lake is a 10-acre lake. Based on a 1994 DEC survey, it has a fish community consisting of white sucker; native-but-widely-introduced bluntnose minnow, creek chub, and brown bullhead; and nonnative golden shiner and brown trout (historically associated). The 1932 biological survey collected white sucker, creek chub and blacknose dace and reported that occasionally brook trout were caught by anglers. Public access to Palmer Lake is across lands owned by the Mettowee Lumber Company and is permitted seasonally via a Fish and Wildlife Management Area agreement. A 1985 survey collected white sucker and brown bullhead. In 1985 it was determined that no site existed for a fish barrier dam and that large wetlands

preclude effective treatment with rotenone. A 1994 survey collected brown trout (sustained by stocking), white sucker, golden shiner, brown bullhead, creek chub and bluntnose minnow.

Palmer Lake will be managed as a coldwater pond to preserve its native fishes in the presence of a nonnative species.

Management Class: Coldwater

22. **Round Pond** (UH-P521)

Round Pond is a 83-acre pond. Based on 1985 DEC survey, it has a fish community consisting of white sucker; native-but-widely-introduced creek chub and pumpkinseed; and, nonnative yellow perch, rock bass and golden shiner. A 1932 biological survey collected northern pike, yellow perch, pumpkinseed and golden shiner. A 1954 survey collected brown bullhead, yellow perch and pumpkinseed. A 1969 survey collected white sucker, pumpkinseed, brown bullhead, yellow perch, rock bass, and golden shiner. The 1969 survey reported that northern pike were not collected or observed. Brown trout stocking commenced in 1978 but was discontinued because a 1985 survey found no evidence of brown trout survival. A 1985 survey collected white sucker, pumpkinseed, creek chub, yellow perch, golden shiner and rock bass. Largemouth bass were introduced to Round Pond in 1994 by the DEC.

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

Management Class: Warmwater

23. **Shiras Pond** (UH-P282)

Shiras Pond is a 7-acre pond. Based on a 1987 ALSC survey, it has a fish community consisting of brook trout and northern redbelly dace. Shiras Pond was not netted during the 1932 biological survey. Brook trout stocking began in about 1964. In 1973 anglers reported catching brook trout sustained by stocking, up to 3.5 pounds. Shiras Pond was most recently surveyed in 1998 by DEC. This survey again documented the presence of large brook trout and redbelly dace. Creek chubs (NBWI) were also present. This survey documented a suitable site to build a barrier dam if the need should arise to reclaim Shiras Pond. No reclamation is anticipated during the planning period. Shiras Pond will be managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond to preserve its native fishes in the presence of a native-but-widely-introduced species.

Management Class: Adirondack brook trout

24-47. **Unnamed Ponds**

Twenty-four unnamed ponds located within the unit range in size from 0.7 acres to 22 acres and comprise a total of 91.8 acres. Although these ponds have never been surveyed, they probably contain native and nonnative fish communities. All of the unnamed ponds except two, have either large wetlands or no barrier dam site, or both; which precludes consideration for restoration by reclamation with rotenone.

Six-acre Unnamed Pond (5297) and six-acre Unnamed Pond (196A) have potential fish barrier dam sites and no wetlands are shown on the USGS quadrangle. Both of these unnamed ponds will be scheduled for surveys to determine their suitability for further management.

For the planning period the unnamed ponds will be managed to protect the fish species present for their intrinsic value.

Management Class: Unknown

48. **Wilcox Lake** (UH-P188)

Wilcox Lake is a 133-acre lake. Based on a 1987 ALSC survey it has a fish community consisting of brook trout, redbreast sunfish and common shiner; native-but-widely-introduced white sucker, creek chub, brown bullhead, and nonnative golden shiner. The 1932 biological survey reported that brook trout were stocked from 1925 through 1931 and that the lake had a history of excellent brook trout angling. In 1932, brook trout, cutlips minnow, creek chub, white sucker, redbreast sunfish, and golden shiner were collected. A 1956 survey added common shiner (native) to the species list. Surveys in 1973 and 1987 collected the same species. Brook trout are sustained by stocking in this water. A 1993 reconnaissance survey documented that the pond could be effectively treated with rotenone and that suitable site to construct a fish barrier exists on the outlet immediately downstream of the pond.

Wilcox Lake will be reclaimed and managed as an Adirondack brook trout pond to enhance and restore a native fish community. A fish barrier dam will be constructed prior to the reclamation.

Management Class: Adirondack brook trout

49. **Willis Lake** (UH-P215)

Willis Lake is a 36-acre pond which has both private and public ownership. Based on a 1987 ALSC survey it has a fish community consisting of native-but-widely-introduced pumpkinseed and brown bullhead and nonnative largemouth bass and yellow perch. The 1932 biological survey reports that smallmouth bass were stocked from 1922-26 and in 1929. The 1932 survey collected brown bullhead, yellow perch, chain pickerel (nonnative) and smallmouth bass. A 1969 survey collected the same species. Largemouth bass are probably a relatively recent introduction because they were not collected in 1932 or in 1969.

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

Management Class: Warmwater

Note: For purposes of this plan, only waters officially recognized (those with P numbers) by the NYS Biological Survey are included. The Wilcox Lake Wild Forest contains a number of small (less than 1 acre) wetland/beaver ponds which have not been assigned P numbers. In some years these pond/wetland complexes may be a nearly dry wetland, while during some wet years or

during years when beaver are active they contain a small impoundment. These pond/wetlands will be managed to preserve and protect the existing fish communities for their intrinsic value.

Table 1. Physical Inventory Data for Poned Waters in the Wilcox Lake Wild Forest

Name	Pond #	Wshed	File #	County	Quad Name	Area (acres) NYSBU	Max Depth (m)	Mean Depth (m)	Management Class
Albia Pond	P138	UH	277	Saratoga	Edinburg	4.4	9.1		Warmwater
Bennett Lake	P182	UH	346	Hamilton	Hope Falls	37.3	9.1	4.4	Adirondack brook trout
Black Pond	P128	UH	258	Saratoga	Porter Corners	52.1	11	2.4	Warmwater
Cod Pond	P286	UH	519	Warren	South Pond Mountain	49.9	1.9	0.9	Warmwater
Crane Mtn. Pond	P519	UH	891	Warren	Johnsburg	13.8	6.1	2.2	Adirondack brook trout
Eagle Pond	P290A	UH	525A	Warren	Bakers Mills	4.9	8.8	3.3	Adirondack brook trout
Fish Ponds (Lower)	P287	UH	520	Warren	Bakers Mills	19.3	4.5	2.5	Warmwater
Fish Ponds (Upper)	P288	UH	521	Warren	Bakers Mills	18.3	4.3	1.9	Warmwater
Garnet Lake	P520	UH	893	Warren	Bakers Mills	301.7	7.6	-	Warmwater
Greenfield Lake	P205	UH	383	Saratoga	Hope Falls	4.0	-	-	Unknown
Kibby Pond	P291	UH	527	Warren	Bakers Mills	41.0	11	3.2	Adirondack brook trout
Lens Lake	P332	UH	602	Warren	Harrisburg	67.7	2.4	-	Two-story
Little Joe Pond	P282A	UH	525A	Warren	South Pond Mountain	8.0	6.9	3.9	Adirondack brook trout
Little Pond	P333	UH	607	Warren	Harrisburg	4.9	4.9	-	Adirondack brook trout
Lizard Pond	P197	UH	370	Warren	Bakers Mills	23.2	4	1.3	Adirondack brook trout
Middle Flow	P211A	UH		Warren	Harrisburg	37.1	-	-	Unknown
Middle Lake	P184	UH	348	Hamilton	Hope Falls	31.3	7.3	3.3	Adirondack brook trout
Mud Pond	P522	UH	895	Warren	Johnsburg	16.1	-	-	Warmwater
Murphy Lake	P213	UH	400	Hamilton	Hope Falls	32.6	12.2	5.1	Adirondack brook trout
New Lake	P187	UH	354	Warren	Griffin	23.2	7	4.5	Coldwater
Old Pond	P204	UH	382	Saratoga	Hope Falls	6.4	-	-	Unknown
Palmer Lake	P127B	UH	255	Saratoga	Porter Corners	9.6	6.4	2.7	Coldwater
Round Pond	P521	UH	894	Warren	Johnsburg/ Bakers Mills	83.3	12.2	-	Warmwater
Russell Pond	P281B	UH	511B	Warren	Griffin	-	-	-	Other

Shiras Pond	P282	UH	512	Warren	Griffin	7.4	3.7	2.2	Adirondack brook trout
Unnamed Water	P194A	UH		Warren	Bakers Mills	1.0	-	-	Unknown
Unnamed Water	P194	UH		Warren	Bakers Mills				Unknown
Unnamed Water	P196A	UH		Warren	Bakers Mills	5.9	-	--	Unknown
Unnamed Water	P196	UH		Warren	Bakers Mills	2.9	-	-	Unknown
Unnamed Water	P204A	UH		Saratoga	Hope Falls	3.5	-	-	Unknown
Unnamed Water	P204B	UH		Saratoga	Hope Falls	1.2	-	-	Unknown
Unnamed Water	P208B	UH		Saratoga	Hope Falls	0.7	-	-	Unknown
Unnamed Water	P281A	UH		Hamilton	Griffin	4.9	-	-	Unknown
Unnamed Water	P288A	UH		Warren	Bakers Mills	2.2	-	-	Unknown
Unnamed Water	P5163	UH		Fulton	Galway	0.7	-	-	Unknown
Unnamed Water	P5172	UH		Saratoga	Porter Corners	22.4	-	-	Unknown
Unnamed Water	P5228	UH		Warren	South Pond Mountain	2.9	-	-	Unknown
Unnamed Water	P5270	UH		Saratoga	Hope Falls	2.0	-	-	Unknown
Unnamed Water	P5286	UH		Hamilton	Griffin	1.2	-	-	Unknown
Unnamed Water	P5287	UH		Warren	Harrisburg	5.2	-	-	Unknown
Unnamed Water	P5288	UH		Warren	Harrisburg	9.8	-	-	Unknown
Unnamed Water	P5289	UH		Warren	Harrisburg	1.9	-	-	Unknown
Unnamed Water	P5290	UH		Warren	Harrisburg	4.7	-	-	Unknown
Unnamed Water	P5297	UH		Warren	Bakers Mills	5.7	-	-	Unknown
Wilcox Lake	P188	UH	355	Warren	Griffin	133.0	15.1	5.45	Adirondack brook trout
Willis Lake	P215	UH	405	Hamilton	Hope Falls	36.1	2.7	1.8	Warmwater

Table 2. Chemical and Biological Survey Data for Poned Waters in the Wilcox Lake Wild Forest.

Name	Pond #	Wshed	Most Recent Chemical Survey					Most Recent Biological Survey		
			Date	Source	ANC (ueq/l)	pH	Conductivity	Year	Source	Fish Species and Number Caught*
Albia Pond	P138	UH	10/13/67	DEC		5.50		1967	DEC	BB (observed), PKS and PKL reported by ranger.
Bennett Lake	P182	UH	06/24/03	DEC	25.4	6.54	16.1	2003	DEC	ST(22). No minnow gear set. BND, GS and BKF present.
Black Pond	P128	UH	09/25/97	DEC	63.8	6.86	22.6	1997	DEC	BB(59), GS(5), SMB(6).
Cod Pond	P286	UH	07/21/98	DEC	89.8	7.08	23.6	1987	ALSC	PKS(2), PKL(16),GS(2), BHC(18).
Crane Mtn Pond	P519	UH	08/10/04	DEC	58.2	6.9	19.0	2004	DEC	ST(25).
Eagle Pond	P290A	UH	09/18/97	DEC	30.54	6.38	19.1	1997	DEC	BB(106).
Fish Ponds (Lower)	P287	UH	08/12/87	ALSC	149.9	7.18	28.1	1987	ALSC	PKL(10), WS(9), BB(12), PKS(5).
Fish Ponds (Upper)	P288	UH	08/12/87	ALSC	198.3	7.36	31.5	1987	ALSC	PKL(14), WS(1), BB(5), PKS(5).
Garnet Lake	P520	UH	06/27/51	DEC	-	7.20	-	1963	DEC	PKS(96), YP(12), PKL(19), LMB(1), BB(10), GS(53), RB(21), YP(140), WS.
Greenfield Lake	P205	UH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kibby Pond	P291	UH	07/13/93	DEC	33.1	6.59	35.27	2005	DEC	ST(31), CC(146), BKF(130).
Lens Lake	P332	UH	06/12/69	DEC	-	6.0	-	1969	DEC	GS(7), BB(27), WS(82).
Little Joe Pond	P282A	UH	07/29/03	DEC	51.12	6.81	19.7	2003	DEC	ST(14).
Little Pond	P333	UH	07/14/93	DEC	19.25	5.76	13.84	1993	DEC	BB (102).
Lizard Pond	P197	UH	07/13/93	DEC	157.54	7.31	29.12	2005	DEC	ST(87).
Middle Flow	P211A	UH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle Lake	P184	UH	08/12/87	ALSC	29.1	6.51	17.6	1987	ALSC	GS (181), BT(23).
Mud Pond	P522	UH	06/07/54	DEC	-	6.81	-	1954	DEC	NP(7), PKS(1), YP(24).
Murphy Lake	P213	UH	08/12/87	ALSC	27.9	6.28	18.5	1987	ALSC	ST(19), GS(447), CC(19).

New Lake	P187	UH	09/25/96	DEC	66.0	6.96	22.6	1996	DEC	BT(3), ST(1), GS(59), CC(61), WS(56), BB(60).
Old Pond	P204	UH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palmer Lake	P127B	UH	05/24/94	DEC	32.5	6.51	21.1	1994	DEC	BT(8), GS(66), BNM(7), CC(17), WS(26), BB(23).
Round Pond	P521	UH	07/15/85	DEC	12.07	7.39	44.0	1985	DEC	GS(21), CC(7), WS(80), RB(44), YP(28), PKS(42).
Russell Pond	P281B	UH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shiras Pond	P282	UH	08/03/98	DEC	68.28	6.98	20	1998	DEC	ST(14), NRBD(98), CC(37).
Unnamed Water	P194A	UH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Water	P194	UH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Water	P196A	UH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Water	P196	UH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Water	P204A	UH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Water	P204B	UH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Water	P208B	UH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Water	P281A	UH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Water	P288A	UH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Water	P5163	UH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Water	P5172	UH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Water	P5228	UH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Water	P5270	UH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Water	P5286	UH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Unnamed Water	P5287	UH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Water	P5288	UH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Water	P5289	UH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Water	P5290	UH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unnamed Water	P5297	UH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilcox Lake	P188	UH	08/12/87	ALSC	87.3	&.0	25.2	1987	ALSC	ST(21), GS(26), CS(10), CC(46), WS(83), BB(11), RBS(47).
Willis Lake	P215	UH	08/13/87	ALSC	58.8	6.73	21.4	1987	ALSC	GS(60), BB(3), PKS(16), LMB(11), YP(18).

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

Species Abbreviations

A-Alewife	C-Cisco	GS-Golden shiner
LLS-Landlocked Salmon	RbS-Redbreast sunfish	ST-Brook trout
BND-Blacknose dace	CC-Creek chub	KOK-Kokanee Salmon
NOP-Northern pike	RT-Rainbow trout	WS-White Sucker
Bhc-Brown Bullhead	CCS-Creek chub sucker	LND-Longnose dace
PD-Pearl dace	S-Smelt	YP-Yellow perch
BK-Banded killifish	CS-Common shiner	LmB-Largemouth bass
PKL-Chain Pickerel	SFS-Spotfin shiner	WF-Whitefish
BnM-Bluntnose minnow	LT-Lake trout	PkS-Pumpkinseed
SmB-Smallmouth bass	Spl-Splake	BT-Brown trout
FF-Fallfish	NRD-Northern redbelly dace	RB-Rock bass

Unknown - No biological survey

APPENDIX D: AMPHIBIAN AND REPTILE HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS

Spotted Salamander (*Ambystoma maculatum*).-- The spotted salamander prefers vernal pools for breeding, but its jelly-like globular egg masses are found in a variety of wetland habitats. Because of its fossorial habits, the spotted salamander is rarely encountered except during the breeding season. At that time they can be found under rocks, logs, and debris near the edges of the breeding pools.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Eastern American Toad (*Bufo americanus*).-- Although Eastern American Toads can be found in almost every habitat from cultivated gardens to woodlands, they are typically found in moist upland forest. Special habitat requirements include shallow water for breeding (DeGraaf and Rudis 1983).

Northern Spring Peeper (*Pseudacris crucifer*).-- Northern Spring Peepers inhabit coniferous, deciduous and mixed forested habitat where they typically breed in ponds, emergent marshes or shrub swamps. However, their spring chorus is commonly heard from just about any body of water, especially in areas where trees or shrubs stand in and near water (Hunter et al. 1999).

Gray Treefrog (*Hyla versicolor*).-- Gray Treefrogs are found in forested areas where they hibernate near the soil surface, tolerating temperatures as cold as -6 degrees C for as long as five consecutive days. Due to the production of glycerol which serves as an antifreeze, gray treefrogs can freeze up to 41.5% of their total body fluids. The frogs breed in both permanent or temporary ponds or wetlands (Hunter et al. 1999).

Bullfrog (*Rana catesbeiana*).-- Bullfrogs require permanent bodies of water with adequate emergent and edge cover. Their aquatic habitats include shallow lake coves, slow-moving rivers and streams, and ponds (Hunter et al. 1999).

Green Frog (*Rana clamitans*).-- Green frogs are rarely found more than several meters from some form of water, including lakes and ponds, streams, quarry pools, springs, and vernal pools (DeGraaf and Rudis 1983).

Mink Frog (*Rana septentrionalis*).-- Mink frogs prefer cool, permanent water with adequate emergent and floating-leaved vegetation where they feed on aquatic insects and other invertebrates. Here they also hibernate on the bottom in the mud (Harding 1997).

Wood Frog (*Rana sylvatica*).-- Wood frogs prefer cool, moist, woodlands where they select temporary pools for breeding. However, where vernal pools are absent, wood frogs will breed in a variety of habitats including everything from cattail swamps to roadside ditches (Hunter et al. 1999).

Northern Leopard Frog (*Rana pipiens*).-- Although sometimes found in wet woodlands, Northern Leopard Frogs are the frog of wet meadows and open fields, breeding in ponds, marshes, and slow, shallow, vegetated streams (DeGraaf and Rudis 1983).

Pickerel Frog (*Rana palustris*).-- Whether the habitat selected is a bog, fen, pond, stream, spring, slough, or cove, Pickerel Frogs prefer cool, clear waters, avoiding polluted or stagnant habitats. Grassy streambanks and inlets to springs, bogs, marshes, or weedy ponds are preferred habitats (Harding 1997).

Common Snapping Turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*).-- Snapping Turtles are found in most permanent and semipermanent bodies of fresh and brackish water. Areas that have dense aquatic vegetation with deep, soft, organic substrates and plenty of cover are favored (Mitchell 1994).

Wood Turtle (*Glyptemys insculpta*).-- The Wood Turtle is a semiaquatic turtle that inhabits both the terrestrial and aquatic environment. It favors streams with sandy-pebbly substrates that are deep enough so that they do not freeze during hibernation, are well-oxygenated, and have good

water quality. Terrestrial habitat includes a variety of wetlands, upland successional fields, and deciduous woodlands with open areas for basking (Tuttle and Carroll 1997).

Eastern Box Turtle (*Terrapene carolina*).-- The Eastern Box Turtle is typically found in well-drained forest bottomlands and open deciduous forests. Preferred habitats include woodlands, field edges, marshes, bogs, and stream banks. The young are semiaquatic. The Eastern Box Turtle hibernates from late fall to April in loose soil, decaying vegetation, mud, or stream banks (DeGraaf and Rudis 1986).

Painted Turtle (*Chrysemys picta*).-- Painted Turtles most often inhabit ponds, lakes, and other slow-moving bodies of water with soft substrates and abundant aquatic vegetation. A critical habitat parameter is adequate basking sites such as logs, rocks, and mats of aquatic vegetation.

Northern Water Snake (*Nerodia s. sipedon*).-- This species is found in many aquatic habitats including lakes, ponds, rivers, and wetlands. Northern Water Snakes prefer fish and amphibians as their primary food source (Mitchell 1994).

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

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

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

Ribbon Snake (*Thamnophis sauritus*).--This semiaquatic snake requires shallow, permanent waterbodies in open, grassy habitats. Examples of these habitats include damp meadows, grassy marshes, northern sphagnum bogs, and the borders of ponds, lakes, and streams (DeGraaf and Rudis 1986).

Eastern Hognose Snake (*Heterodon platirhinos*).-- The Eastern Hognose Snake prefers sandy soils and open woodlands (typically pine or deciduous forest) where it preys on toads, frogs, salamanders, insects, and worms (DeGraaf and Rudis 1986).

Northern Ringneck Snake (*Diadophis punctatus edwardsi*).-- The Northern Ringneck Snake is a secretive woodland snake and is usually more common where abundant hiding structure exists,

including stones, logs, and other rotting wood. Rocky, wooded hillsides are favored.

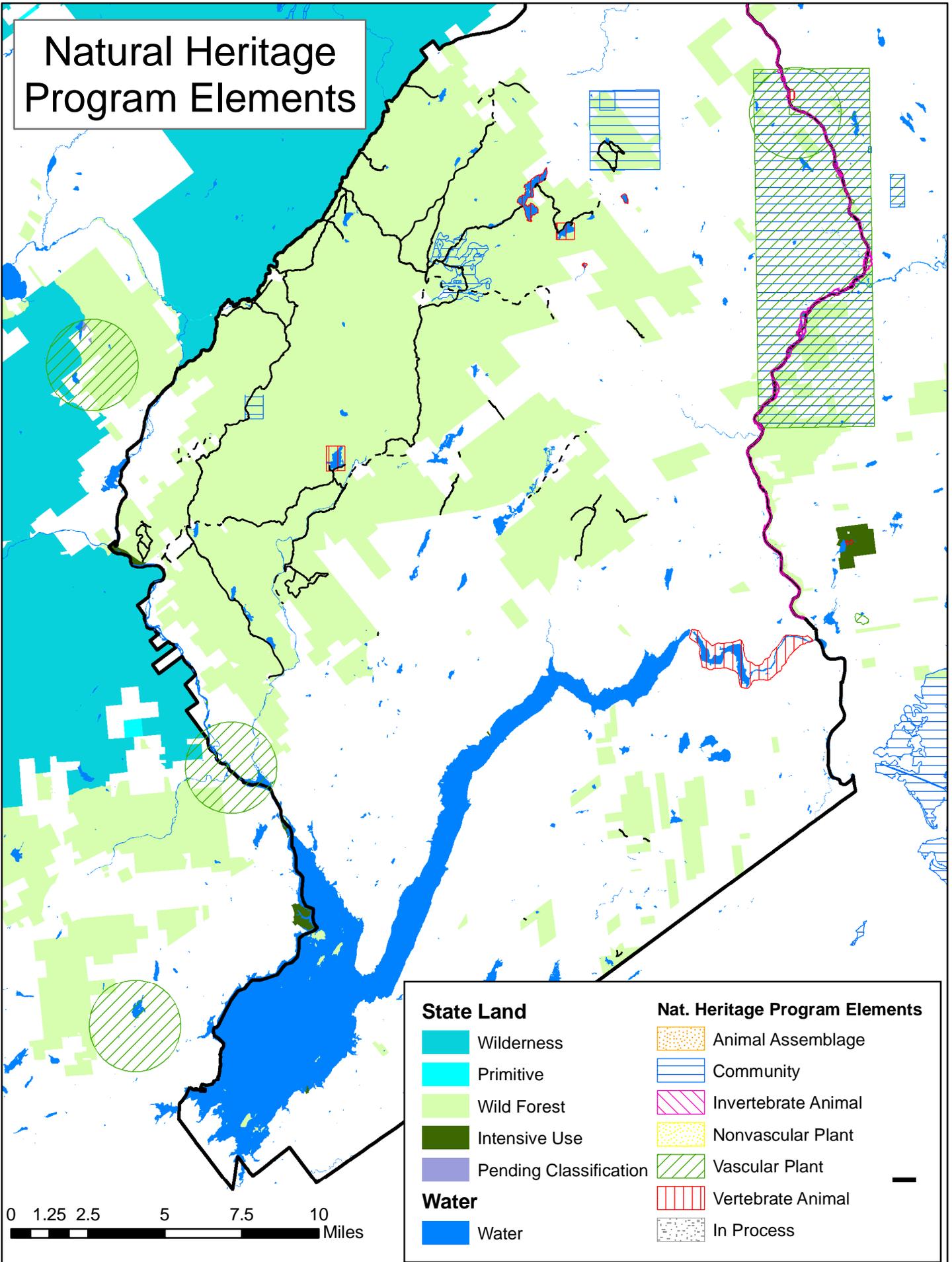
Smooth Green Snake (*Liochlorophis vernalis*).-- The Smooth Green Snake is a snake of moist, grassy areas of wetland edges, meadows and old fields, and of deciduous and coniferous woods and woodland ecotones where they feed on insects, their forage of choice (Harding 1997).

Black Rat Snake (*Elaphe o. obsoleta*).--The Black Rat Snake uses a variety of habitats, including woodlands, field edges, farmlands, rocky hillsides and mountaintops. This species can be found in dry oak, oak-hickory, and mesic bottomland forests. Small mammals (primarily rodents) account for the majority of its diet. Black Rat Snakes may use talus slopes for hibernation during the winter (DeGraaf and Rudis 1986).

Eastern Milk Snake (*Lampropeltis triangulum*).-- The Milk Snake is the snake of farm outbuildings and barns, taking cover under rocks, logs, firewood, or building materials. Natural habitat includes open woodlands, wetlands, old fields and pastures (Harding 1997).

APPENDIX E: NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM ELEMENTS

Natural Heritage Program Elements



State Land

- Wilderness
- Primitive
- Wild Forest
- Intensive Use
- Pending Classification

Water

- Water

Nat. Heritage Program Elements

- Animal Assemblage
- Community
- Invertebrate Animal
- Nonvascular Plant
- Vascular Plant
- Vertebrate Animal
- In Process

0 1.25 2.5 5 7.5 10 Miles

APPENDIX F: BREEDING BIRD ATLAS AND WILDLIFE DATA

Table 1: Bird species documented in atlas blocks within, or partially within, the Wilcox Lake Wild Forest during the New York State Breeding Bird Atlas Project, 2000-2005.

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Federal Status</u>	<u>NYS Status</u>
Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern
Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	MBTA	Protected
American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	MBTA	Protected
Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	MBTA	Protected
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	MBTA	Game Species
Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	MBTA	Game Species
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	MBTA	Game Species
Mallard x Am. Black Duck Hybrid	<i>Anas platyrhynchos x A. rubripes</i>	MBTA	Game Species
Ring-necked Duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>	MBTA	Game Species
Hooded Merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	MBTA	Game Species
Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	MBTA	Game Species
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	MBTA	Protected
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	MBTA-Endangered	Threatened
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern

Red-shouldered Hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	MBTA	Protected
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	MBTA	Protected
Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	Unprotected	Game Species
Virginia Rail	<i>Rallus limicola</i>	MBTA	Game Species
Sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i>	MBTA	Game Species
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>	MBTA	Protected
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	MBTA	Game Species
American Woodcock	<i>Scolopax minor</i>	MBTA	Game Species
Ring-billed Gull	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	Unprotected	Unprotected
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	MBTA	Protected
Black-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Barred Owl	<i>Strix varia</i>	MBTA	Protected
Whip-poor-will	<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	MBTA	Protected
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	MBTA	Protected

Belted Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	MBTA	Protected
Red-headed Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	MBTA	Protected
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	MBTA	Protected
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	MBTA	Protected
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	MBTA	Protected
Alder Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>	MBTA	Protected
Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	MBTA	Protected
Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Eastern Phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	MBTA	Protected
Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Purple Martin	<i>Progne subis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	MBTA	Protected
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	MBTA	Protected
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	MBTA	Protected
Black-capped Chickadee	<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Boreal Chickadee	<i>Poecile hudsonicus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	MBTA	Protected

White-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>	MBTA	Protected
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	MBTA	Protected
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	MBTA	Protected
Golden-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	MBTA	Protected
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>	MBTA	Protected
Eastern Bluebird	<i>Sialia sialis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Veery	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	MBTA	Protected
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	MBTA	Protected
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	MBTA	Protected
Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Brown Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	MBTA	Protected
Yellow-throated Vireo	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	MBTA	Protected
Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Philadelphia Vireo	<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Nashville Warbler	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>	MBTA	Protected
Northern Parula	<i>Parula americana</i>	MBTA	Protected
Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>	MBTA	Protected
Magnolia Warbler	<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>	MBTA	Protected

Black-throated Blue Warbler	<i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>	MBTA	Protected
Pine Warbler	<i>Dendroica pinus</i>	MBTA	Protected
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	MBTA	Protected
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Louisiana Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus motacilla</i>	MBTA	Protected
Mourning Warbler	<i>Oporornis philadelphia</i>	MBTA	Protected
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	MBTA	Protected
Canada Warbler	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	MBTA	Protected
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	MBTA	Protected
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	MBTA	Protected
Field Sparrow	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	MBTA	Protected
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	MBTA	Protected
Lincoln's Sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolnii</i>	MBTA	Protected
Swamp Sparrow	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	MBTA	Protected
White-throated Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	MBTA	Protected

Rusty Blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	MBTA	Protected
Purple Finch	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	MBTA	Protected
House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	MBTA	Protected
White-winged Crossbill	<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>	MBTA	Protected
Pine Siskin	<i>Carduelis pinus</i>	MBTA	Protected
American Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Evening Grosbeak	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	MBTA	Protected
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Unprotected	Unprotected

Table 2: Bird species documented in atlas blocks within, or partially within, the Wilcox Lake Wild Forest during the New York Breeding Bird Atlas Project, 1980-1985.

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Federal Status</u>	<u>NYS Status</u>
Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern
American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	MBTA	Protected
Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	MBTA	Protected
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	MBTA	Game Species
Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	MBTA	Game Species
Green-winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	MBTA	Game Species
American Black Duck	<i>Anas rubripes</i>	MBTA	Game Species
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	MBTA	Game Species
Ring-necked Duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>	MBTA	Game Species
Hooded Merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	MBTA	Game Species
Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	MBTA	Game Species
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	MBTA	Protected
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	MBTA	Threatened
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern
Red-shouldered Hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern

Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	MBTA	Protected
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	MBTA	Protected
Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	Unprotected	Game Species
Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	Unprotected	Game Species
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	MBTA	Game Species
Sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i>	MBTA	Game Species
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>	MBTA	Protected
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	MBTA	Game Species
American Woodcock	<i>Scolopax minor</i>	MBTA	Game Species
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	Unprotected	Unprotected
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	MBTA	Protected
Black-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Eastern Screech-Owl	<i>Otus asio</i>	MBTA	Protected
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Barred Owl	<i>Strix varia</i>	MBTA	Protected
Northern Saw-whet Owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern
Whip-poor-will	<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern

Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	MBTA	Protected
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	MBTA	Protected
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	MBTA	Protected
Red-headed Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	MBTA	Protected
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	MBTA	Protected
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Three-toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	MBTA	Protected
Eastern Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>	MBTA	Protected
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	MBTA	Protected
Alder Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>	MBTA	Protected
Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	MBTA	Protected
Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Eastern Phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	MBTA	Protected
Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern

Purple Martin	<i>Progne subis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	MBTA	Protected
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	MBTA	Protected
Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	MBTA	Protected
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	MBTA	Protected
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	MBTA	Protected
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	MBTA	Protected
Black-capped Chickadee	<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Tufted Titmouse	<i>Baeolophus bicolor</i>	MBTA	Protected
Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	MBTA	Protected
White-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>	MBTA	Protected
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	MBTA	Protected
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	MBTA	Protected
Golden-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	MBTA	Protected
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>	MBTA	Protected
Eastern Bluebird	<i>Sialia sialis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Veery	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	MBTA	Protected
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	MBTA	Protected

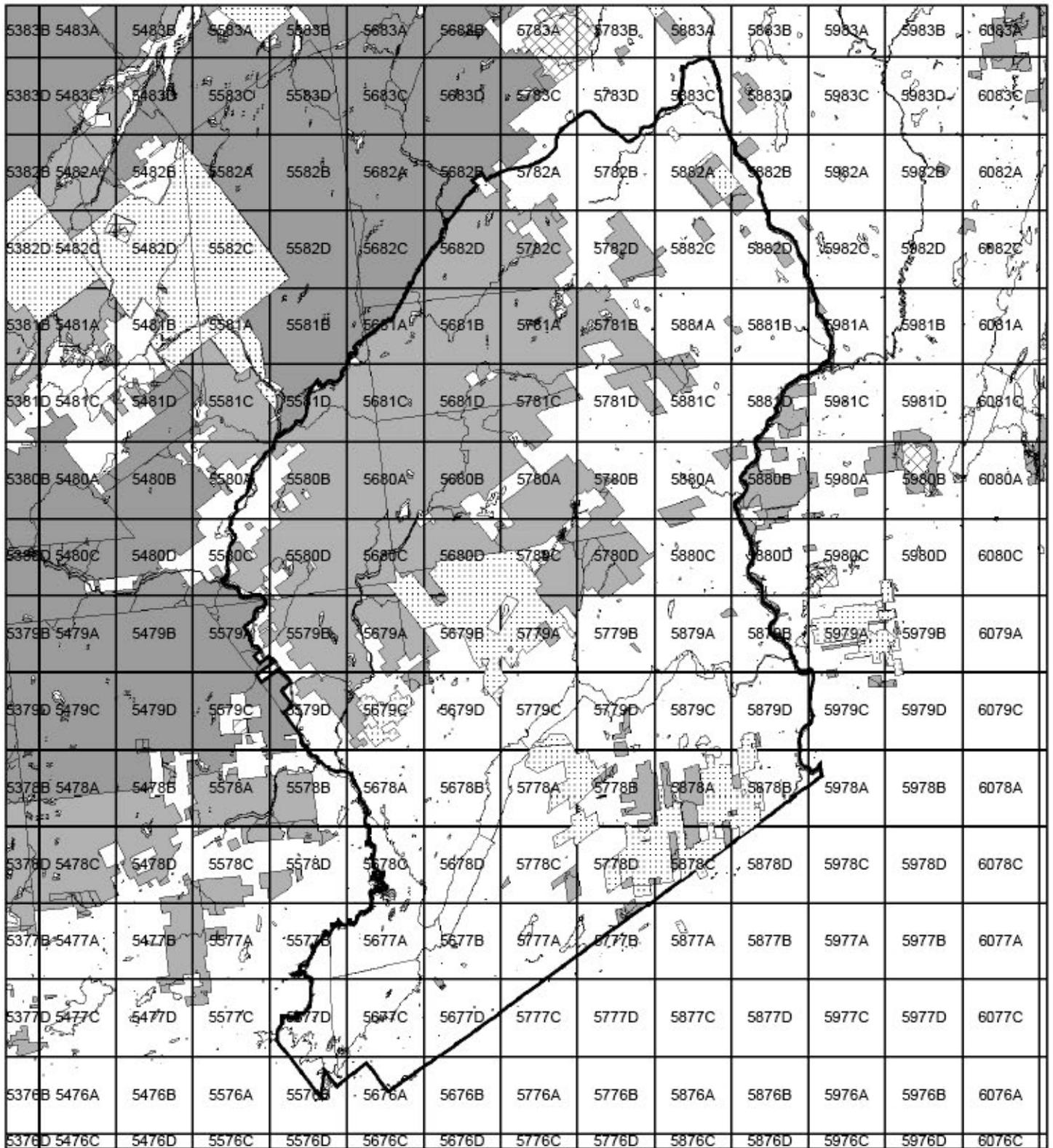
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	MBTA	Protected
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	MBTA	Protected
Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	MBTA	Protected
Brown Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	MBTA	Protected
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	MBTA	Protected
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Unprotected	Unprotected
White-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo griseus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Blue-headed Vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>	MBTA	Protected
Yellow-throated Vireo	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	MBTA	Protected
Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Golden-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern
Tennessee Warbler	<i>Vermivora peregrina</i>	MBTA	Protected
Nashville Warbler	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>	MBTA	Protected
Northern Parula	<i>Parula americana</i>	MBTA	Protected
Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	MBTA	Protected
Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>	MBTA	Protected
Magnolia Warbler	<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>	MBTA	Protected
Cape May Warbler	<i>Dendroica tigrina</i>	MBTA	Protected
Black-throated Blue Warbler	<i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>	MBTA	Protected

Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	MBTA	Protected
Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Dendroica virens</i>	MBTA	Protected
Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Dendroica fusca</i>	MBTA	Protected
Pine Warbler	<i>Dendroica pinus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Prairie Warbler	<i>Dendroica discolor</i>	MBTA	Protected
Bay-breasted Warbler	<i>Dendroica castanea</i>	MBTA	Protected
Blackpoll Warbler	<i>Dendroica striata</i>	MBTA	Protected
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	MBTA	Protected
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	MBTA	Protected
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Louisiana Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus motacilla</i>	MBTA	Protected
Mourning Warbler	<i>Oporornis philadelphia</i>	MBTA	Protected
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	MBTA	Protected
Canada Warbler	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	MBTA	Protected
Northern Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	MBTA	Protected
Eastern Towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	MBTA	Protected

Field Sparrow	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	MBTA	Protected
Savannah Sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Grasshopper Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern
Henslow's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	MBTA	Threatened
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	MBTA	Protected
Lincoln's Sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>	MBTA	Protected
Swamp Sparrow	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	MBTA	Protected
White-throated Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	MBTA	Protected
Rusty Blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	MBTA	Protected
Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	MBTA	Protected
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	MBTA	Protected
Orchard Oriole	<i>Icterus spurius</i>	MBTA	Protected
Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	MBTA	Protected
Purple Finch	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	MBTA	Protected
House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	MBTA	Protected
White-winged Crossbill	<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>	MBTA	Protected
American Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	MBTA	Protected
Evening Grosbeak	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	MBTA	Protected

House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Unprotected	Unprotected
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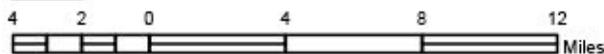
WILCOX LAKE BREEDING BIRD ATLAS



Lyme Lands

Management Complex Unit Boundary

Breeding Bird Atlas Block



LAND CLASSIFICATION

Wilderness

Primitive

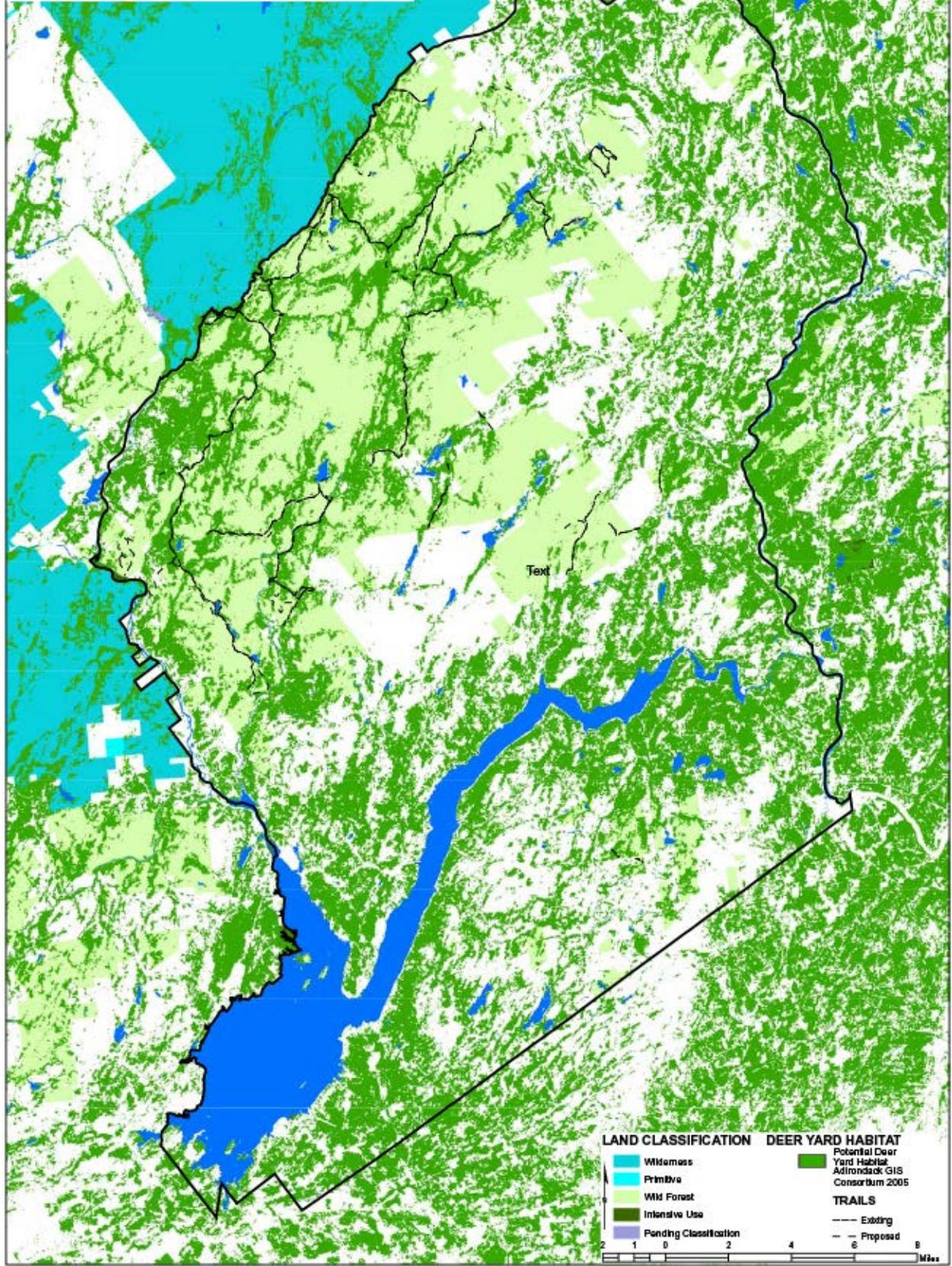
Wild Forest

Intensive Use

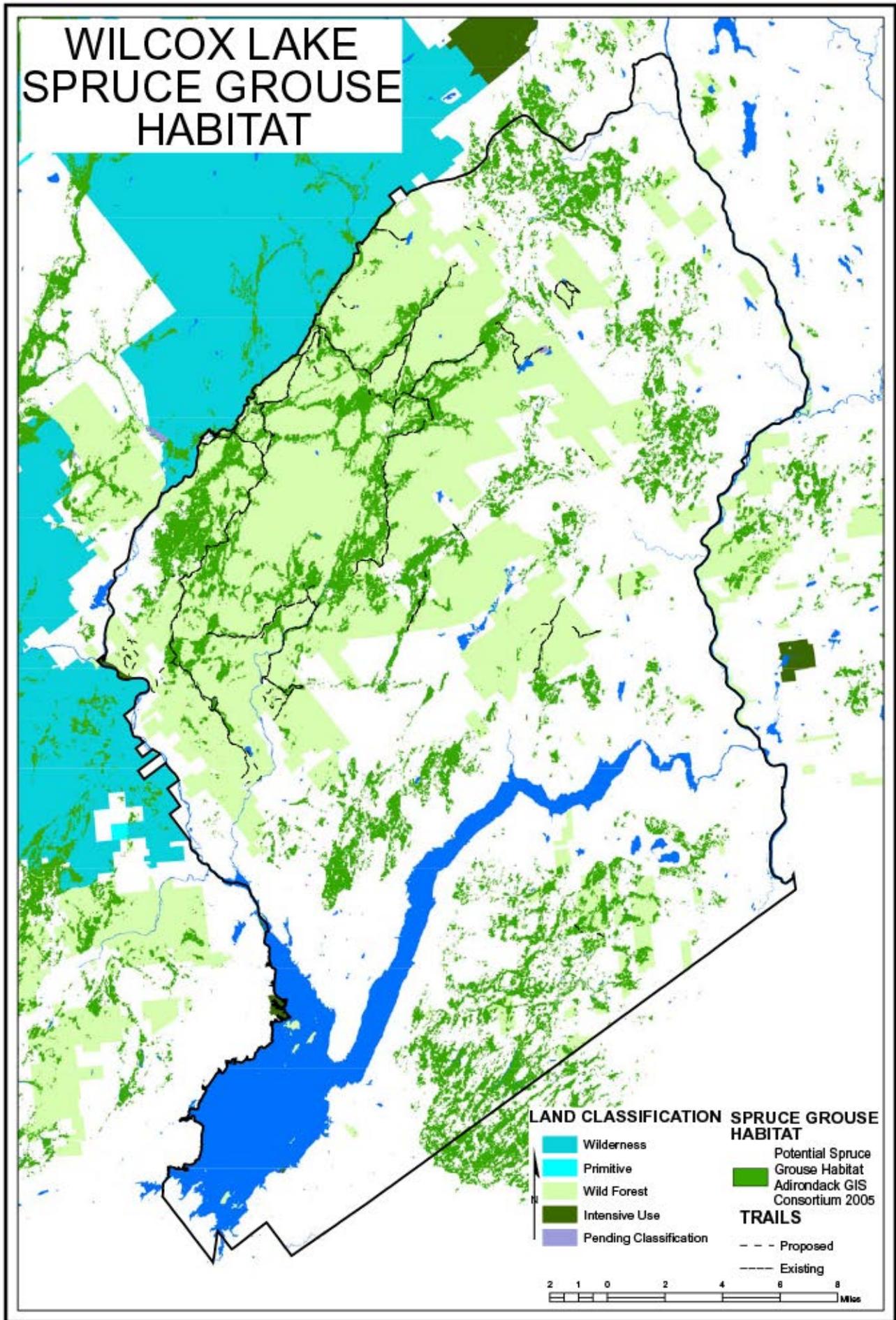
Pending Classification

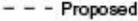
Easement

WILCOX LAKE POTENTIAL DEER YARD HABITAT



WILCOX LAKE SPRUCE GROUSE HABITAT



LAND CLASSIFICATION		SPRUCE GROUSE HABITAT	
	Wilderness		Potential Spruce Grouse Habitat
	Primitive		Grouse Habitat
	Wild Forest		Adirondack GIS Consortium 2005
	Intensive Use	TRAILS	
	Pending Classification		Proposed
			Existing
		2 1 0 2 4 6 8 Miles	

APPENDIX G: TRAIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS

Table 1. Non-snowmobile trail classifications system and standards.

TITLE	EXAMPLE	MARKING	TREAD	BARRIERS	USE LEVEL	ACCEPTABLE MAINTENANCE
I. Unmarked Route	Nate Davis Pond Trail	None	Intermittently apparent, relatively undisturbed organic soil horizon	Natural obstructions present, logs and water courses	Occasional	None
II. Path	Little Joe Pond Trail	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	St. John Lake Connector Trail	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.

TITLE	EXAMPLE	MARKING	TREAD	BARRIERS	USE LEVEL	ACCEPTABLE MAINTENANCE
IV. Secondary	Tenant Creek Falls Trail	Markers, signs with basic information	Likely worn and possibly quite eroded. Rocks exposed, little or no duff remaining	Up to one year's accumulated blowdown, small streams.	Moderate	Drainage where needed to halt erosion and limit potential erosion (using native materials), tread hardening with native materials where drainage proves to be insufficient to control erosion. Remove blowdown annually. Brush to maintain trail corridor. Higher use may warrant greater use of bridges (2-3 logs wide) for resource protection. Ladders on exceptionally steep rock faces. Tread 18"-24". Clear 4' wide, 3' High.
V. Trunk or Primary	Hadley Mountain 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.

TITLE	EXAMPLE	MARKING	TREAD	BARRIERS	USE LEVEL	ACCEPTABLE MAINTENANCE
VI. Front Country	None in the WLWF	Heavily marked, detailed interpretive signing	Groomed	None	Very High	Extensive grooming, some paving, bark chips, accessible to persons with disabilities. This is to be implemented within 500' of wilderness boundary.
VII. Horse Trail	None specifically designated in the WLWF	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	None specifically designated in the WLWF	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.

Table 2. Classifications of post-UMP foot trails in the WLWF.

CLASS III. PRIMITIVE	
Name	Length (miles)
Bartman Junction Trail	2.22
Cotter Brook Trail	2.19
Eagle Pond Trail	1.48
Indian Pond Trail	1.66

Little Joe Pond Trail	1.28
Mud Pond Trail	0.11
Oxbow Trail	1.64
Rand Mountain Trail	2.98
St. John Lake Connector Trail	0.35
Thompson Mountain Trail	0.5
Wilcox Lake Lean-tos Trail	0.73
CLASS IV. SECONDARY	
Name	Length (miles)
Kibby Pond Trail	1.3
Tenant Creek Falls Trail	1.73
CLASS V. PRIMARY OR TRUNK	
Name	Length (miles)
Crane Mountain Trail	3.55
Hadley Mountain Trail	1.32
Moose Mountain Trail	3.85
CLASS VIII. SKI	
Name	Length (miles)
East Stony Creek Trail (Brownell Camp to Dayton Creek)	3.4
Old Fodder Brook Road Ski Trail (access from private land or Saratoga County land off Hadley Hill Road)	3.58

Table 3. Snowmobile trail classification system and standards.

CLASS	DESCRIPTION	GROOMING	WIDTH & HEIGHT
A	Major travel routes, with physical features that permit grooming and; 1. Follow old roadways, or; 2. Connect with groomed trail systems on adjacent public or private lands, or; 3. Join with other trails on State land to form a long loop or other major travel corridor.	Yes, if desired	Width – Eight (8) feet on straight or gently curved stretches of trail, twelve (12) feet on curves or steep grades Height – Twelve (12) feet
B	Routes other than major travel routes, not designed for grooming and which; 1. Are connecting or “spur” trails companion to Class A trails, or; 2. Lead to a particular point of interest such as a popular ice fishing pond, a scenic overlook, etc.	No	Width – Maximum of eight (8) feet Height – Twelve (12) feet

Table 4: Classifications of post-UMP snowmobile trails in the WLWF.

CLASS A	
Name	Length (miles)
Arrow Trail	4.88
Baldwin Spring Spur Trail	0.36
Bartman Trail	5.92
Davignon Road Extension	0.64
East Stony Creek Trail (Bakertown Road to Wilcox Lake Trail)	0.17
Georgia Creek-Moose Mountain Trail	4.19
Girards Sugarbush Trail	1.66
Kidder Brook Trail	0.93
Lizard Pond Trail	4.87
Murphy-Middle-Bennett Lakes Trail	6.78
Old Armstrong Road Trail	1.18
Oregon Trail	4.81
Oxbow Trail	1.64

Pine Orchard Trail	9.34
Pumpkin Hollow Trail	1.3
Round Pond Trail	3.82
Route 8 Trail	0.99
Wilcox Lake Trail (East Stony Creek Trail to Wilcox Lake-Willis Lake Trail)	0.62
Wilcox Lake-Willis Lake Trail	5.04
CLASS B	
Name	Length (miles)
Cod Pond Trail	0.84
Dog 'n Pup Bypass Trail	1.7
Dorr Road Connector Trail	0.34
East Stony Creek Trail (Wilcox Lake Trail to Dayton Creek lean-to)	0.61
Harrisburg Lake-Tenant Lake Trail	1.83
Wilcox Lake Trail (Wilcox Lake-Willis Lake Trail to Wilcox Lake)	0.28

APPENDIX H: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Number	Quad	Reporter	Name	Period, Phase	Description
1439	B		Summerhouse Point		1899 site files, no other information
1440	B	KS	Butterstreet		1899 site files, no other information
1441	B		Workhouse Point		1899 site files, no other information
1442	B	ACG, Jr.	Frenchman's Creek		1899 site files, no other information
1443	B		Marvin Point		1899 site files, no other information
9110	B				1899 site files, no other information
A035-02-0001	B	HAA, Inc.	Workhouse Point NYSM 1441	Submerged under Great Sacandaga Lake	
A035-02-0002	B	HAA, Inc.	Frenchman's Creek NYSM 1442	Submerged under Great Sacandaga Lake	
A035-06-0003	B	HAA, Inc.	Butterstreet Site NYSM 1440	Submerged under Great Sacandaga Lake	
A305-02-0003	B	HAA, Inc.	Marvin Point NYSM 1443	Submerged under Great Sacandaga Lake	
7479	B, N	Gillette	Sites	PC	Notes many sites near Great Sacandaga Lake but no precise locations are given
7771	C	Elangier		EA, EW	Points
A091-09-0008	C	HAA, Inc.	Stewarts Bridge Hydroelectric Plant	1951-present	
A091-09-0009	C	HAA, Inc.	E. J. West Hydroelectric Plant	1930-present	NRE

A091-44-0016	C	HAA, Inc.	Curtis Hydroelectric Plant	1912-present	
A091-06-000086	E	Kirk	Edinburg Town Park Historic Foundation	1800s	Surface traces and several artifacts
A091-06-000087	E	Kirk	Kuhn Historic Foundation	1800s	Mortared fieldstone and 97 artifacts
A091-06-000088	E	Kirk	Kuhn Historic Wall	1800s	Dry-laid fieldstone and other artifacts
A091-06-000090	E	Pickands	H. P. Perry Site	1850-1930	Buried foundation often inundated by Great Sacandaga Lake
A091-06-000091	E	Pickands	J. P. Conkling Site	1860-1930	Buried foundation often inundated by Great Sacandaga Lake
A041-09-000001	G	HAA, Inc.	Griffin Tannery and Logging Complex	1860s-1893	Complex included several buildings and a bridge
A113-06-000067	G	Dean	Bass House Site	M18-1900s	Existing structure with buried deposits
A113-06-000069	G	Dean	Hamlet Store II	ML1800s	Buried foundation, many artifacts
A113-06-000070	G	Dean	W. Potter Residence Site	M18-1900s	Foundation, many artifacts
A113-06-000071	G	Dean	The R. Gilchrist/Grove Hotel Site	M18-1900s	Buried foundation, many artifacts
A113-06-000072	G	Dean	Glen Tannery Site	EM1800s	Foundation, many artifacts
A113-06-0015	G	McCann	The Glen Site	ML1800s	Hotel foundation
A113-10-000064	G	Dean	Blacksmith Shop/Barn Site	L18-E1900s	Partial superstructure, foundation, many artifacts

A113-10-000065, A113-10-000066	G	Dean	Potter Hotel Site	M18-1900s	Partial superstructure, foundation, many artifacts
A113-10-0010	G	SUNYA	Needham 1876	1800s	
1433	N		Osborn Bridge		1899 site files, no other information
1435	N				1899 site files, no other information
1436	N				1899 site files, no other information
1437	N				1899 site files, no other information
1438	N		Fink's Island	PI, MA?	May be the same as NYSM 9111
3318	N				No information
8590	N	Wellman		H	Brick, cut stone, transfer-printed ceramics, handblown glass
9111	N	Hamilton		PI, MA: Clovis, Bifurcate	Points
A035-02-0006	N	HAA, Inc.	NYSM 3315	PC	Many points
A035-02-0007	N	HAA, Inc.	Fink's Island NYSM 1438	Under Great Sacandaga Lake	
A035-07-0001	N	HAA, Inc.	NYSM 3318		Traces of occupation
A035-07-0002	N	HAA, Inc.	Osborne Bridge NYSM 1433	Under Great Sacandaga Lake	
A035-07-0003	N	HAA, Inc.	NYSM 1435	PI	Clovis and bifurcate points
A035-07-0004	N	HAA, Inc.	NYSM 1436		Under Great Sacandaga Lake
A035-07-0005	N	HAA, Inc.	NYSM 1437		Under Great Sacandaga Lake
A035-07-0006	N	HAA, Inc.	Fishhouse NYSM 1434		

3315	N, E				No information
10296	NC	Pickands	Riverside Station Worker's Housing	H	Buried barn
A113-06-000031	NC	Pickands	Riverside Station Worker's Housing NYSM 10296	1880-1968	Foundation, many artifacts
A113-06-000082	NC	Cardinal	W. Roblee Site	1800s-present	Existing structure with buried deposits
4695	OM	Parker			Burial, possibly submerged
A091-05-0001	OM	Allen	Old Day Centre	1800-1930	Cellar holes, graveyard boundary stones, outlines of burned buildings, and church foundation visible when reservoir is low
A091-05-0002	OM	Allen	Day Centre Bridge	1880s-1930	Trusses intact though rusty and deteriorating
6902	W	James	Thurman Station	PC	Bifaces, stone ax, red ochre
A113-10-000015	W	Bouchard	Shikes, Cameron House Site	M18-1900s	Fieldstone foundation with few artifacts
A113-10-0006	W	HAA, Inc.	Sugarloaf Mt. Rockshelter	PC	Precontact artifacts found
A113-10-0007	W	McCann	Cameron Site	LA	Red ochre burials destroyed by road construction

APPENDIX I: ALTERNATIVES DISCUSSION – SNOWMOBILE TRAILS

1. Snowmobile Trails – General Direction

Several sources of policy must be considered when planning long-distance snowmobile routes in the Adirondack Park. Guidance comes from the APSLMP, the Snowmobile Plan for the Adirondack Park, and established Department policy regarding snowmobile trail management.

The Adirondack State Land Master Plan (APSLMP)

The APSLMP identifies snowmobile trails as a conforming use of Wild Forest units. The APSLMP defines a “snowmobile trail” on page 31 as:

“a marked trail of essentially the same character as a foot trail designated by the Department of Environmental Conservation on which, when covered by snow and ice, snowmobiles are allowed to travel and which may double as a foot trail at other times of the year.”

Further, the APSLMP on page 33, in Basic Guideline 4 for Wild Forest units, states that:

“There will be no material increase in the mileage of roads and snowmobile trails open to motorized use by the public that conformed to the master plan at the time of its original adoption in 1972.”

Additionally, the APSLMP, on page 36, goes on to further define the appropriate nature of snowmobile trails in Wild Forest units with the following qualifiers:

“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, and canoe areas may be replaced in wild forest areas with existing roads or abandoned wood roads as a basis of such new 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 to wilderness, primitive, and canoe classification;

-appropriate opportunities to improve the snowmobile trail system may be pursued subject to basic guideline 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 alternative routes on either state or private land are not available or 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.”

The Snowmobile Plan for the Adirondack Park

Appendix N consists of a briefing document published by the Department that outlines the vision and goals of the Snowmobile Plan for the Adirondack Park. The spirit and intent of this document was considered when evaluating the alternatives discussed below.

Department Policy

Department policy and guidelines related to the siting of snowmobile trails include the following:

- For safety reasons, trails should be kept off highways (especially major highways) and water bodies whenever possible.
- Trails should be free of obstructions such as trees and boulders.
- The proper consideration of potential environmental impacts must be given when siting trails. This includes:
 - avoiding rare, threatened, and endangered plant and animal species and their habitats,
 - avoiding deer wintering areas,
 - minimizing vegetation disturbance,
 - avoiding wetlands, areas with poor drainage, and steep slopes, and
 - minimizing tree cutting and preserving the tree canopy over the trail.
- Efforts should be undertaken to minimize, and if possible, avoid user group conflicts through appropriate signage.
- Trails will not be placed on private land without the permission of the private landowner. If the landowner agrees to allow the trail on their property, the Department and its partners should secure, whenever possible, a permanent snowmobile trail easement which binds the owner’s successors in title.

2. Warrensburg to Speculator – Alternatives Discussion *(see Appendix L for maps)*

Existing Conditions

Warrensburg and Speculator are both reasonably large villages located in the southern Adirondacks, a region that relies heavily on the tourism industry to contribute to the local economy. As a result, the area would likely benefit economically from a well-defined, safe snowmobile route that provides a non-circuitous linkage between the two communities. Because the WLWF covers approximately half of the 29-mile distance between the two communities, using the unit’s existing snowmobile trail mileage as part of the trail to facilitate snowmobile access between the two communities makes sense from a logistical and financial perspective.

Warrensburg, by most accounts, is not currently a snowmobiling “hub,” probably because of the lack of suitable Hudson and Schroon River crossings and the limited amount of state land in the

immediate vicinity of the village. Speculator has somewhat better snowmobile connections to other Adirondack communities, but the large Wilderness areas in the vicinity, including the West Canada Lake Wilderness to the north and west, the Siamese Ponds Wilderness to the north and east, and the Silver Lake Wilderness to the south, somewhat limit the number of snowmobile routes that lead to Speculator. As such, providing a snowmobile connection between Warrensburg and Speculator is an achievable goal that would serve to help realize the vision of the Snowmobile Plan and benefit the local communities involved without compromising the Wild Forest ideals laid out by the APSLMP.

Eastern Part of the Warrensburg to Speculator Connection - Warrensburg to Baldwin Spring

Basically, three alternatives, a northern, middle, and southern route, were considered for linking Warrensburg to Baldwin Spring (the trail hub at the center of the WLWF), but all lack an ideal snowmobile crossing of the Hudson River. Currently, there are two automobile bridges crossing the Hudson River in the vicinity of Warrensburg, one on NYS Route 418 south of Warrensburg at Thurman Station and one on NYS Route 28 north of Warrensburg at The Glen. Of these two bridges, the Rte. 418 bridge is the choice of local snowmobilers due to its lower traffic volume and proximity to connections to the local snowmobile trail network; subsequently the local snowmobile club has arranged an agreement to cross this bridge.

Alternative 1 (Southern) – From the Rte. 418 bridge, an already existing network of snowmobile trails on private lands in the Towns of Thurman and Stony Creek connects the Delaware & Hudson railroad tracks (currently open to snowmobile traffic) on the west bank of the Hudson River to Tucker Road in the Town of Stony Creek. The route formerly followed Tucker Road west and then turned northward across private lands, south of Baldhead Mountain. Because the owners of a private parcel along this route no longer wish to allow snowmobile traffic across their property and the local snowmobile club could not secure a connection across other private lands in the vicinity, a new trail across Forest Preserve land paralleling Kidder Brook (approximately 0.9 miles) has been proposed to avoid the private land along Tucker Road and provide a lasting solution to the problem. This new trail then reconnects to the existing trail network on private land near the northern end of Van Auken Road, continues westward across private lands to Wolf Pond Road, and eventually joins West Stony Creek Road, re-entering Forest Preserve land. The unplowed West Stony Creek Road provides an excellent snowmobile trail from this point westward to Baldwin Spring.

Advantages:

- This is the most direct route to Baldwin Spring from Warrensburg.
- The local snowmobile club endorses this route
- This route uses the Rte. 418 bridge which is the most desirable crossing of the Hudson River at this time.
- The trail connection from D & H railroad tracks to Forest Preserve land across private land has already been established by the local snowmobile club.
- The West Stony Creek Road is already designated for snowmobile use. Because the road is not maintained in the winter, vehicle traffic other than snowmobiles is extremely limited.
- The Town of Thurman maintains the West Stony Creek Road, meaning less maintenance

responsibilities for the Department.

- Because much of the route is on West Stony Creek Road, actual impacts on Forest Preserve lands are minimal.
- No occurrences of protected plants or animals have been identified in the vicinity of the route.

Disadvantages:

- The route requires approximately 0.9 miles of new snowmobile trail construction on Forest Preserve land.
- The West Stony Creek Road is open to ATV traffic in the winter months creating potential user conflicts.
- The West Stony Creek Road passes through potential deer wintering habitat, as identified by Adirondack Ecological Center staff, east of Baldwin Spring.

Alternative 2 (Middle) – From the Rte. 418 bridge, this route uses trails on private lands in the Towns of Thurman to connect to the WLWF trail network at Mud Pond Road in the Town of Thurman. From this point, the route continues to the end of the road, then follows the Round Pond Trail, around and/or across Round Pond to Garnet Lake. From Garnet Lake, the route uses the Lizard Pond Trail to reach Baldwin Spring.

Advantages:

- No occurrences of protected plants or animals have been identified in the vicinity of the route.
- The route will pass the lean-to at Lizard Pond, providing an opportunity for overnight use.
- The route is generally more scenic than the southern alternative with potential views of Crane Mountain, Ross Mountain, and Mount Blue.
- The route uses the Rte. 418 bridge.

Disadvantages:

- The route requires the crossing of one frozen water body, Garnet Lake.
- The route requires the construction of a 0.6 mile trail connecting the two sections of the Round Pond Trail to avoid an ice crossing of Round Pond.
- The route is somewhat longer than Alternative 1.
- The Round Pond Trail and Lizard Pond Trail are generally narrow, rough, winding, and often have a limited sight distance, making the snowmobiling slow and occasionally unsafe.
- The Lizard Pond Trail passes through potential deer wintering habitat.

Alternative 3 (Northern) – The northern alternative's route through the private lands west of the Hudson River is not well-established. Currently, the Department is in negotiations to buy a small piece of Lyme Timber Company land (as part of a larger land deal) north of the Glen Creek Road. From the D & H railroad tracks, this piece and its access road from Route 28 could form the easternmost segment of the northern alternative. From the point where the trail exits this parcel, the route across private lands is unclear but would presumably enter Forest Preserve again in the vicinity of Armstrong Road. From here, the route uses the proposed Old Armstrong

Road Trail to reach Bartman Road, which is followed southward, eventually becoming the Bartman Trail and leading to Baldwin Spring.

Advantages:

- No occurrences of protected plants or animals have been identified in the vicinity of the route.
- The Bartman Trail and Old Armstrong Road are generally in good condition.

Disadvantages:

- There is no good snowmobile crossing of the Hudson River in the vicinity of the route although the railroad tracks on the west side of the Hudson provide a good connection to the Rte. 418 bridge at this time.
- This route requires the designation of 1.1 miles of Old Armstrong Road as a snowmobile trail.
- There is no established route across private lands between the Lyme Timber parcel and Old Armstrong Road.
- The route is significantly longer than Alternative 1.
- The Bartman Trail passes through potential deer wintering area.

Table 1. Comparison between the three alternatives for the Warrensburg to Baldwin Spring section (eastern section) of the trail to facilitate snowmobile access between Warrensburg and Speculator.

Alternative	Total Mileage (Estimated)	Total Trail Mileage in the WLWF	New Trail Mileage in the WLWF
Alternative 1 (Southern)	23.1	1.2	0.8
Alternative 2 (Middle)	26.3	7.3	0.6
Alternative 3 (Northern)	33.4	6.9	1.1

Conclusion – It is clear that the southern route is the preferred alternative for the eastern portion of the trail to facilitate snowmobile access between Warrensburg and Speculator. The local snowmobile club, the Thurman Connection, supports this route and has worked hard to secure the connections through private lands in the Town of Thurman to connect with the West Stony Creek Road. The West Stony Creek Road provides a wide, high quality snowmobile route that does not have the associated maintenance costs for the Department that designated snowmobile trails have. Additionally, the Route 418 bridge (nearer to the southern alternative) currently makes the best crossing of the Hudson River in the vicinity of Warrensburg. Although this alternative requires 0.9 miles of new trail construction on Forest Preserve land in the vicinity of Baldhead Mountain, closure of snowmobile trails elsewhere in the unit ensures that there will be “no material increase” in snowmobile trail mileage in the unit. Although the middle alternative

has the least amount of new trail construction in the unit, it has several disadvantages that make it impractical as part of the trail to facilitate snowmobile access between Warrensburg and Speculator. The primary drawback of the route is that it relies on an ice crossing of Garnet Lake. It is against Department policy to support trails that cross water bodies when feasible alternatives exist elsewhere. Secondary drawbacks of this alternative include the lack of an established route through private lands between Warrensburg and Mud Pond Road and the narrow, winding nature of the Round Pond and Lizard Pond Trails. The main drawbacks of the northern alternative are the lack of an established route through private land between the Lyme Timber Company parcel and Old Armstrong Road and its overall length – at over 33 miles, the northern alternative is substantially longer than the other two alternatives.

Western Part of the Warrensburg to Speculator Connection - Baldwin Spring to Speculator

West of Baldwin Spring, four major alternative routes were considered for the trail to facilitate snowmobile access between Warrensburg to Speculator. The most direct of these routes (Alternative 1) heads westward through the WLWF to Route 8 at Griffin, where it exits the unit. From Griffin, the route crosses the East Branch of the Sacandaga River on the Teachout Road bridge and continues through the Forks Mountain Primitive Area corridor, following existing trails to Speculator. Alternative 2 would utilize a newly constructed trail parallel to Route 8 across the unit's lands south of Griffin to the Route 8 bridge over the East Branch of the Sacandaga River. The route would cross the bridge and use either the Route 30 right-of-way or the Dunning Pond Trail (currently slated for closure in the Jessup River Wild Forest (JRWF) UMP) to reach Speculator. The last two alternatives (Alternatives 3 and 4) would link to Speculator via Wells; the primary difference between the alternatives is the path used to get from Baldwin Spring to Wells. Both of these routes could exit the unit near Dorr Road in the Village of Wells or near Pumpkin Hollow Road, south of the Village of Wells. Included in all these alternatives except Alternative 4 is a segment of new trail parallel to Route 8 north of Griffin. This new trail section would replace the existing Cotter Brook Trail which is too rough for continued use. When this new trail is opened, the Cotter Brook Trail will be closed to snowmobile traffic.

Evaluation of these alternatives requires not only considering the appropriateness of the routes themselves, but also examining other factors such as the connectivity to the trails outside the unit, minimizing the amount of new trail construction, and existing regulatory constraints, among other things. For example, while Alternative 1, which uses the Forks Mountain Primitive Area corridor snowmobile trail, is already established and probably represents the most direct connection between Warrensburg and Speculator, the APSLMP strongly encourages the relocation of this trail, stating that

“This area in the town of Wells includes the fifty-foot wide corridor of the snowmobile trail which cuts across the southern tip of the Siamese Ponds Wilderness between the Teachout Road on the East Branch of the Sacandaga and the state land boundary on the Sacandaga River. Efforts should be made to relocate the important trail in the Hamilton County snowmobile trail system so that this area can become part of the wilderness area.”

As a result, the preferred route to connect Warrensburg to Speculator may ultimately go through Wells to comply with the APSLMP. Unfortunately, from Wells, no good trail connection exists to Speculator at the present; the current trail uses a combination of NYS Department of Transportation shoulders along NYS Route 30, unplowed town roads, and private lands and is considered unsuitable for a trail of this type due to safety concerns, maintenance problems, and conflicts with public motor vehicle use of the highway. A better trail connection between Wells and Speculator, described in the JRWF UMP, would have to be established before the Forks Mountain Primitive Area could be eliminated. Alternatively, the Forks Mountain Primitive Area and the Wilderness land to the south of it could be permanently designated as Wild Forest, eliminating the need to relocate this section of trail. However, this UMP cannot be the vehicle for such a reclassification.

Alternative 1 – This alternative perpetuates the use of the Forks Mountain Primitive Area corridor and the existing trails beyond the primitive corridor to connect with Speculator. From Baldwin Spring, the route follows the Oregon Trail west to the junction with the Cod Pond Trail. From here, the route turns south on the Cod Pond Trail and continues south along the Georgia Creek-Moose Mountain Trail. From the Georgia Creek-Moose Mountain Trail, the route continues south on a new trail parallel to Route 8 (0.3 miles of which is over private lands, contingent upon permission from landowners) to connect to the Girards Sugarbush Trail. From the Girards Sugarbush Trail, the route follows the Griffin Connector Trail to abandoned hamlet of Griffin. In Griffin, the route uses the Teachout Road bridge to cross the East Branch of the Sacandaga River and continues through the Forks Mountain Primitive Area corridor and across the Lyme Timber Company Speculator Tree Farm property via easement.

Advantages:

- This route uses already established snowmobile trails west of the unit's boundary.
- The Teachout Road bridge provides an excellent crossing of the East Branch of the Sacandaga River and is currently the only snowmobile crossing of the river north of Wells.
- The Oregon Trail is in relatively good condition.
- No occurrences of protected plants or animals have been identified in the vicinity of the route.

Disadvantages:

- The APSLMP strongly discourages the continued use of the Forks Mountain Primitive Area corridor for a snowmobile route.
- The route requires approximately 1.3 miles of new snowmobile trail construction parallel to Route 8 including 1.0 miles on Forest Preserve.
- This route has no intermediate stopping point for refueling.
- The Oregon Trail passes through potential deer wintering habitat.

Alternative 2 – This connection would use the same route as Alternative 1 until the hamlet of Griffin. Rather than use the Teachout Road bridge and Forks Mountain Primitive Area corridor, this alternative would head south from Griffin on a newly constructed, 2.4-mile trail parallel to Route 8 and cross the Sacandaga River on the Route 8 bridge. From this point, the route would

either follow the Route 30 right-of-way to Speculator or continue south to intersect with the Dunning Pond Trail in the Jessup River Wild Forest.

Advantages:

- This route eliminates the need for the Forks Mountain Primitive Area, allowing this area to be reclassified as Wilderness.
- The Oregon Trail is in relatively good condition.
- No occurrences of protected plants or animals have been identified in the vicinity of the route.
- The route parallels Route 8 for much of its length in the WLWF, meaning that in the case of a snowmobile breakdown, the stranded snowmobiler would not have to travel far for assistance.

Disadvantages:

- The JRWF UMP proposed the closure of the Dunning Pond Trail to snowmobiles, while the other alternative, the Route 30 shoulder, is not suitable for a trail of this type.
- The route requires approximately 3.7 miles of new snowmobile trail construction in the WLWF parallel to Route 8.
- The Rte. 8 bridge is not an appropriate crossing of the Sacandaga River for a trail of this type. This bridge has fairly heavy traffic volume and reasonably limited sighting distance.
- This route has no intermediate stopping point for refueling.
- The Oregon Trail passes through potential deer wintering habitat.

Alternative 3 – This alternative involves the same route recommended for Alternative 1 and 2 until the junction of the proposed new trail parallel to Rte. 8 and the Girards Sugarbush Trail near Griffin. At this point, instead of following the Griffin Connector Trail, Alternative 3 would continue along the Girards Sugarbush Trail to the Pine Orchard Trail, continuing southward to Dorr Road, skirting the private in-holding(s) at the northwest end of the road using existing trails or short segments of new trail construction. From this point, permanent routes through private land from Dorr Road to Wells need to be established by the snowmobile clubs before this route could be considered as an acceptable connection. Currently, several landowners south of Dorr and Windfall Roads do not allow snowmobile access across their property. As a result, snowmobile traffic has been forced to use Windfall Road between the intersection of Dorr and Windfall Roads and Buttermilk Hill Road. Because this section of Windfall Road, in addition to being paved and plowed, is narrow, winding, and steep, it creates unsafe conditions for both snowmobiles and motor vehicles.

As previously mentioned, from Wells, the current route to Speculator is not desirable and is unsuitable for a trail to facilitate snowmobile access between Warrensburg and Speculator. To remedy this situation, the Town of Wells supervisor and DEC staff have developed a plan for the relocation of the existing Dunning Pond snowmobile trail (within the JRWF) in order to provide a safe and enjoyable snowmobile connection between the communities of Wells and Speculator. This trail, proposed in the JRWF UMP, begins in the Village of Wells, and proceeds northwesterly over private lands and/or Niagara Mohawk property along an existing utility

ROW, eventually intersecting Gilmantown Road in the vicinity of Gilman Lake. From the powerline, the trail continues northwesterly a short distance along the road ROW to reach the entrance of an old woods road. No land in the JRWF is crossed to this point. Because the Town of Lake Pleasant opposes the designation of the Gilmantown Road for snowmobile use, a new snowmobile trail in the JRWF will be designated on the existing old road for a distance of approximately 2.5 miles to the Lyme Timber Company property line. Pending a trail easement over Lyme Timber Company lands, the trail will continue on existing Lyme roads to the Burnhams Mill bridge (the closed Old Route 30 bridge approximately 3.5 miles north of the intersection of Routes 8 and 30). From this point, the trail utilizes the existing snowmobile trail into Speculator.

The proposed Dunning Pond-Lyme Timber Company trail relocation in the JRWF combined with utility line ROW and private land connections will provide an adequate route between Wells and Speculator by bypassing the existing sections of trail with the most problems, namely along Rte. 30. The ability to entirely use routes parallel and near to travel/transportation corridors, while a goal of the Snowmobile Plan for the Adirondack Park, is not feasible at this location. The existing NYS Route 30 roadside trail section between Wells and the Burnhams Mill bridge stays almost entirely within the DOT road ROW requiring a snowmobile rider to traverse numerous obstacles including guard rails, metal signs, and sidehill banks. To safely accommodate its use as a trail designed to facilitate snowmobile access between communities, the trail would have to be relocated farther back from the road edge. However, large areas of rocky, steep sidehill terrain limit the ability to construct an adequate trail without a large degree of terrain modification to both State and adjoining private lands.

Advantages:

- This route eliminates the need for the Forks Mountain Primitive Area, facilitating the reclassification of this area as Wilderness.
- This route would pass through the Village of Wells, creating a possible economic benefit for the community and giving snowmobilers a chance to stop for refueling and refreshment.
- The existing trails in the WLWF used in this route are in relatively good condition.
- No occurrences of protected plants or animals have been identified in the vicinity of the route.

Disadvantages:

- The route requires approximately 1.3 miles of new snowmobile trail construction parallel to Rte. 8, including 1.0 miles on Forest Preserve.
- Because of terrain constraints, there are a limited number of potential routes between Dorr Road and Wells. However, the majority of these potential routes have been eliminated because several private landowners in this area do not allow snowmobile access across their property.
- Because a snowmobile connection has not been secured across private lands in this area, the current route between Dorr Road and Wells requires use of a section of plowed road which is steep, winding, and narrow, making it unsafe.
- The only available crossing of the Sacandaga River in the vicinity of this route is the Rte. 30

bridge in Wells. This crossing receives substantial vehicle traffic and is not well-suited for snowmobile traffic.

- The current route between Wells and Speculator is unsuitable for a trail connection of this type.
- The proposed future route between Wells and Speculator relies on the approval of the JRWF UMP and requires approximately 2.5 miles of new snowmobile trail construction in the JRWF.
- This route passes through potential deer wintering habitat, especially the Oregon Trail, Girards Sugarbush Trail, and the Pine Orchard Trail.

Alternative 4 – This connection would be similar to Alternative 3, but would utilize a different route to reach the Pine Orchard Trail in the vicinity of Dorr Road. From Baldwin Spring, the route heads south on West Stony Creek Road, which becomes the Arrow Trail south of the Dog'n Pup Club. At the intersection of the Arrow Trail and Bakertown Road, the route follows the road westward to the junction with the Wilcox Lake Trail and then continues westward along the Wilcox Lake-Willis Lake Trail to Pumpkin Hollow Road. From this point, a short stretch of road is used to reach the Pine Orchard Trail, which is followed northward to Dorr Road. From here, the route described in Alternative 3 is used to reach Wells.

Advantages:

- This route requires no new trail construction in the WLWF.
- This route passes Wilcox Lake and its two lean-tos, allowing for potential overnight use.
- No occurrences of protected plants or animals have been identified in the vicinity of the route.
- This route passes through the Village of Wells, creating a possible economic benefit for the community and giving snowmobilers a chance to stop for refueling and refreshment.

Disadvantages:

- The Arrow Trail is in poor condition.
- Because of terrain constraints, there are a limited number of potential routes between Dorr Road and Wells. However, the majority of these potential routes have been eliminated because several private landowners in this area do not allow snowmobile access across their property.
- Because a snowmobile connection has not been secured across private lands in this area, the current route between Dorr Road and Wells requires use of a section of plowed road which is steep, winding, and narrow, making it unsafe.
- The only available crossing of the Sacandaga River in the vicinity of this route is the Rte. 30 bridge in Wells. This crossing receives substantial vehicle traffic and is not well-suited for snowmobile traffic.
- The current route between Wells and Speculator is unsuitable for a trail connection of this type.
- The proposed future route between Wells and Speculator relies on the approval of the JRWF UMP and requires approximately 2.5 miles of new snowmobile trail construction in the JRWF.

- This route passes through potential deer wintering habitat, including along the Arrow and Wilcox Lake-Willis Lake Trails.

Alternate Route from the Pine Orchard Trail to Wells for Alternatives 3 and 4 – An alternative to the route described in Alternatives 3 and 4 exists for reaching the Village of Wells from the Pine Orchard Trail. Rather than leaving the Pine Orchard Trail near Dorr Road, this alternate route crosses Pumpkin Hollow Road and uses a short stretch of the Murphy-Middle-Bennett Lakes Trail to skirt private lands. From this point, a proposed new trail parallel to Pumpkin Hollow Road through private and Forest Preserve lands would link to the road network in the Sacandaga Public Campground. (Trails will not be placed on private land without the permission of the private landowner). The route then follows the unplowed campground road northwest, using the existing bridge across the East Branch of the Sacandaga Road. From the boundary of the campground, the route continues north (contingent upon permission from any private landowners involved) on or parallel to Karuth Road into the Village of Wells. From Wells, the Wells to Speculator connection described in Alternative 3 would be used.

Advantages:

- This route takes advantage of the bridge over the Sacandaga River in the Sacandaga Campground, eliminating the need to use the Rte. 30 bridge near Wells.
- This route avoids the problems associated with the Dorr to Wells connection.
- No occurrences of protected plants or animals have been identified in the vicinity of the route.

Disadvantages:

- The route across private lands required for this alternative is not currently established.
- This route requires 1.1 miles of new snowmobile trail on Forest Preserve lands, including 0.6 miles of new trail construction and 0.5 miles of trail designation of an old wagon road and utility right-of-way.
- This route might require the crossing of many privately-owned parcels in the Hamlet of Wells.
- The route passes through potential deer wintering habitat.

Table 2. Mileage comparison of the six alternatives for the western section (Baldwin Spring to western boundary of the WLWF) of the trail to facilitate snowmobile access between Warrensburg to Speculator.

Alternative	Total Trail Mileage in the WLWF	New Trail Mileage in the WLWF
Alternative 1	11.3	1
Alternative 2	13.7	3.4
Alternative 3a (Dorr Road connection to Wells)	16.7	1

Alternative 3b (Pumpkin Hollow Road connection to Wells)	22.3	2.1
Alternative 4a (Dorr Road connection to Wells)	14.2	0
Alternative 4b (Pumpkin Hollow Road connection to Wells)	12.3	1.1

Conclusion: Based on the discussions and conclusion outlined in the JRWF UMP regarding the Wells to Speculator connection, the Department is moving forward with a plan to follow the APSLMP recommendations to close the Forks Mountain Primitive Area snowmobile corridor and facilitate the reclassification of this area as part of the Siamese Ponds Wilderness Area. For this reason, Alternative 1, which includes the continued use of the Forks Mountain Primitive Area, was not considered a feasible long-term solution for the Baldwin Spring to Speculator portion of the trail to facilitate snowmobile access between Warrensburg and Speculator, despite the benefits associated with the route.

Alternative 2 is also problematic. The biggest drawback of the route is the amount of new trail construction that it requires; constructing 3.7 miles of new trail results in the need for substantial trail closures elsewhere in the unit to comply with the “no material increase” guideline of the APSLMP. Additionally, the Rte. 8 bridge might need significant alteration to make it suitable for both automobile and snowmobile traffic. Additionally, this route requires the use of the Rte. 30 shoulder from the intersection of Rte. 8 to the Burnhams Mill bridge.

If Alternatives 1 and 2 are considered to be unacceptable, the preferred choice between Alternatives 3 and 4 is Alternative 3. Alternative 4 requires the use of the Arrow Trail which at present is in extremely poor condition, especially at the southern end. Additionally, portions of the Wilcox Lake-Willis Lake Trail are in need of rerouting and a new bridge is required over the Wilcox Lake Outlet. It is uncertain as to when such improvements will be made considering the competing demands for DEC funding. Although Alternative 3 requires new trail construction along Rte. 8 between the Georgia Creek-Moose Mountain Trail and the Girards Sugarbush Trail, this mileage is offset by snowmobile trail closures recommended by this UMP in other parts of the unit.

After considering the two alternative routes of reaching the hamlet of Wells from the Pine Orchard Trail at Dorr Road, the second alternative of using the trail connections parallel to Pumpkin Hollow Road and crossing the Sacandaga River on the Sacandaga Campground bridge to reach Wells was deemed to be preferable. The alternative of crossing the Sacandaga River on the Rte. 30 bridge was considered unacceptable in light of the high volume of vehicle traffic on this bridge. Without significant alterations to make it suitable for safely accommodating both automobile and snowmobile traffic, the Rte. 30 bridge is inappropriate for a high volume, snowmobile connector trail. Although the Pumpkin Hollow connection requires more new snowmobile trail designation in the unit, much of this new trail mileage is on existing, non-

designated trail and utility right-of-way. Additionally, private land near Dorr Road make off-road trail connections in this area difficult.

Preferred Ultimate Alternative - Warrensburg to Speculator Connection

Based on the conclusions discussed above, the preferred alternative for the trail to facilitate snowmobile access between Warrensburg and Speculator will ultimately use the southern route between Warrensburg and Baldwin Spring and then continue to Speculator via the Village of Wells. Within the WLWF, the route uses a short stretch of new trail along Kidder Brook south of Baldhead Mountain, the West Stony Creek Road, the Oregon Trail, the Moose Mountain-Georgia Creek Trail, a new stretch of trail paralleling Rte. 8, the Girards Sugarbush Trail, the Pine Orchard Trail, a short stretch of the Middle-Murphy-Bennett Lakes Trail, and a new trail on Forest Preserve paralleling Pumpkin Hollow Road. The route leaves the unit in the vicinity of Pumpkin Hollow Road and uses the roads and bridge in the Sacandaga Campground to cross the Sacandaga River and reach the Village of Wells. From this point, the route will use the mix of private and public lands described in the JRWF UMP to reach Speculator.

Preferred Interim Alternative - Warrensburg to Speculator Connection

Recognizing that efforts to secure agreements and/or easements to use private lands and utility rights-of-way for the preferred ultimate alternative will take some time, the Forks Mountain Primitive Area corridor should remain open in the interim to provide an adequate snowmobile trail connection between Warrensburg and Speculator.

Within the WLWF, the interim route would use essentially the same route recommended for the ultimate preferred route described above. The divergence from the ultimate preferred route would occur at the Girards Sugarbush Trail - Griffin Connector Trail junction. Rather than continuing southeast on the Girards Sugarbush Trail, the interim route would follow the Griffin Connector Trail to the Village of Griffin. Using the Teachout Road bridge to cross the East Branch of the Sacandaga River, the route would continue west to the Forks Mountain Primitive Area corridor and then follow existing snowmobile trails across public and private lands to Speculator.

The trails along this route are in reasonably good condition, with some minor reroutes and bridge work that have been identified as proposed management actions. New trail construction along Route 8 will be necessary for approximately one and one-third mile. Since the trail will follow parallel to the road, tree cutting will be limited. New trail will also be designed to limit potential vehicle-snowmobile impacts and other obstacles that can be experienced along other existing trails adjacent to roads and highways, such as the Route 30 trail. With these improvements and good trail maintenance practices, the preferred interim route will not significantly impact the environment or character of WLWF, will provide a safe and enjoyable snowmobiling experience, and will achieve a linkage between two communities that may promote economic development and tourism.

3. Wells to Northville – Alternatives Discussion (*see Appendix L for maps*)

Existing Conditions

Wells and Northville are both small hamlets on the western periphery of the WLWF separated by approximately 15 miles along NYS Route 30. Both villages receive a fair amount of snowmobile traffic; Northville's location on the west end of Great Sacandaga Lake makes it highly accessible by snowmobile when the lake is frozen while Wells receives snowmobile traffic from Speculator and will, with the implementation of this UMP, be an intermediate stop on the trail to facilitate snowmobile access between Warrensburg and Speculator. However, despite the close proximity of Wells and Northville, a satisfactory overland snowmobile connection between the two communities does not exist.

Currently, snowmobilers from Northville have no direct designated trails connecting Great Sacandaga Lake to points north. A snowmobiler would have to travel almost **70 miles** via the Towmantown Trail through Blecker and into Caroga, then head north to Arietta, Lake Pleasant, and Speculator to get to Wells. While alternatives exist to trailer one's snowmobile to either the Murphy-Middle-Bennett Lakes Trailhead on Creek Road or the East Stony Creek Trailhead (Brownell Camp) on Hope Falls Road, a direct, dedicated snowmobile connection between Northville and Wells makes sense from a practical, economic, and safety perspective.

Because of this lack of an adequate snowmobile connection between Wells and Northville, the development of a connection between these two communities was identified and agreed upon as a priority by the stakeholders involved in the preparation of the Snowmobile Plan for the Adirondack Park. The development of a trail to facilitate snowmobile access between Wells and Northville was deemed to be an important component of this UMP.

Alternative 1

From Wells, the route for Alternative 1 heads south via private lands, utility rights-of-way and/or Karuth Road to connect with the road system in the Sacandaga Campground, taking advantage of the campground's bridge over the Sacandaga River. After exiting at the southern end of the campground, the route crosses Route 30 and traverses private lands and utility rights-of-way, taking advantage of the Pumpkin Hollow Road bridge over Coulombe Creek, before entering the WLWF on the western side of Pumpkin Hollow Road. Once in the unit, the route follows a utility right-of-way for a short distance before crossing Pumpkin Hollow Road and proceeding along an old wagon road paralleling the Forest Preserve boundary to the southeast. After about 0.3 miles, the route turns northeast via newly-constructed trail across private land and Forest Preserve parallel to Pumpkin Hollow Road, eventually connecting to the Murphy-Middle-Bennett Lakes Trail. The route then follows this trail south to Creek Road near Hope Falls. The connection to Northville from this point becomes difficult due to private land and steep terrain. Alternative 1 runs northwest along Creek Road for approximately 0.4 miles, then heads southwest across Forest Preserve land on newly-designated trail that follows an old road for 1.2 miles, paralleling a small tributary of East Stony Creek, before reaching the unit's boundary. The route then uses old logging roads across private lands to reach Route 30. After reaching Rte. 30, the trail continues roadside along the east side of Route 30, using a combination of private lands, unimproved roads, utility rights-of-way, and/or ice travel to reach the Village of Northville. Depending on the success of local snowmobile clubs in procuring trail access along the eastern

side of Rte. 30, a future modification of the Rte. 30 bridge over the Sacandaga River may be desirable to allow snowmobilers to take advantage of a more desirable route on the western side of the river.

Total trail mileage in the WLWF for Alternative 1 is 8.6 miles with approximately 2.3 miles of new trail construction/designation in the unit. Trails will not be placed on private land without the permission of the private landowner.

Alternative 2

Alternative 2 only differs from Alternative 1 in that a different route is utilized to reach the Murphy-Middle-Bennett Lakes Trail. From Wells, the route heads east, crossing private lands to eventually join the WLWF trail system in the vicinity of Dorr Road. From this point, the route follows the Pine Orchard Trail south, meeting the Murphy-Middle-Bennett Lakes Trail at Pumpkin Hollow Road. Once on the Murphy-Middle-Bennett Lakes Trail, the route to reach Northville is the same as Alternative 1.

Total trail mileage in the WLWF for Alternative 2 is 11.8 miles with approximately 1.2 miles of new trail construction in the unit. Trails will be not placed on private land without the permission of the private landowner.

Alternative 3

After reaching the Murphy-Middle-Bennett Lakes Trail using the route described in Alternative 1, another possible alternative from the end of the Murphy-Middle-Bennett Lakes Trail at Creek Road is to follow Creek Road to the southeast, across East Stony Creek, to Hope Falls. This segment requires approximately 0.4 miles of new trail construction parallel to Creek Road across either private land, Forest Preserve lands or some combination of the two and will also require crossing East Stony Creek on the Creek Road bridge.

From the Creek Road–Hope Falls Road intersection, Hope Falls Road is followed east for a short distance to a private roadway that heads south into Lyme Timber Company land. The route traverses existing logging roads across Lyme Timber land, where a snowmobile trail easement is being acquired (expected closing 12/2006), southward over Mason Hill toward Northville. After exiting Lyme Timber lands, the route continues across private lands into the village of Northville. This alternative requires less trail construction on Forest Preserve, although the conditions of the roads used to cross the Lyme Timber Company property are unknown and the snowmobile trail easement has not yet been acquired..

Total trail mileage in the WLWF for Alternative 3 is 7.4 miles with approximately 1.1 miles of new trail construction in the unit. Trails will not be placed on private land without the permission of the private landowner.

Alternative 4

Alternative 4 is basically a combination of Alternatives 2 and 3. The Dorr Road – Pine Orchard Trail connection is used to reach the Murphy-Middle-Bennett Lakes Trail. From the southern

end of this trail, the route over Mason Hill is used to reach to reach Northville.

Total trail mileage in the WLWF for Alternative 4 is 10.6 miles with no miles of new trail construction in the unit. Trails will not be placed on private land without the permission of the private landowner.

Alternative 5, 6, 7, 8

Four additional alternatives, comparable to Alternatives 1-4, exist if, instead of using the Murphy-Middle-Bennett Lakes Trail option from Pumpkin Hollow Road, the Wilcox Lake-Willis Lake Trail and East Stony Creek Trail are used. This trail combination connects to Hope Falls Road at the Brownell Camp inholding; from this point, the route continues southward to Hope Falls. However, this route requires the use of either Hope Falls Road or a new trail parallel to the road. At present, the Town of Hope has not designated Hope Falls Road for snowmobile use. Additionally, residents along this road would likely oppose any such designation by the Town and would not be likely to give permission for a snowmobile trail across their lands.

In addition to these concerns, the East Stony Creek Trail is in poor condition and would require significant improvements to function properly as a high-use snowmobile trail. Additionally, the section of this trail between Dayton Creek and Brownell Camp has been proposed for closure due to the poor conditions. Although the trail will remain open for hiking in its current state, alternatives requiring the use of this trail section would not provide a safe and enjoyable snowmobiling experience.

Total trail mileage in the WLWF for Alternative 5 is 12.8 miles with 2.3 miles of new trail construction in the unit.

Total trail mileage in the WLWF for Alternative 6 is 14.8 miles with 1.2 miles of new trail construction in the unit.

Total trail mileage in the WLWF for Alternative 7 is 11.6 miles with 1.1 miles of new trail construction in the unit.

Total trail mileage in the WLWF for Alternative 8 is 13.6 miles with no miles of new trail construction in the unit.

Alternative 9

The alternative of following Route 30 the entire way from Wells to Northville is not considered desirable or viable. The section of Route 30 between Pumpkin Hollow and the bridge traverses mostly private lands. Several segments of this route are steep, making snowmobile travel adjacent to the road corridor dangerous, and in some cases, impossible. There are also concerns about the route crossing front yards of homes that are relatively close to the road along this corridor and utility easements, which can present physical obstacles.

Ultimate Preferred Route - Wells to Northville

Strong consideration was given to Alternatives 1, 2, 3, and 4 as the Wells to Northville Community Connector route. Alternatives 5-8 were not considered desirable because of the poor condition of the East Stony Creek Trail in comparison to the existing Murphy-Middle-Bennett Lakes Trail. In addition, Alternatives 5-8 require use of approximately 3-miles of either the Hope Falls Road or a new trail across private lands parallel to Hope Falls Road, neither of which are considered likely to be permitted. Alternative 9 was not considered appropriate for the reasons described above.

For the reasons described in the Warrensburg to Speculator discussion, it was deemed that the best method of reaching the WLWF trail system from Wells was via the trails in the vicinity of Pumpkin Hollow Road rather than the trails in the vicinity of Dorr Road. Therefore, Alternatives 2 and 4 were eliminated from consideration for this reason.

Choosing between Alternatives 1 and 3 ultimately came down to the amount of new trail construction on Forest Preserve and the connections across private lands required for each alternative. Alternative 1 requires 2.5 miles of new trail construction/designation on Forest Preserve lands and also requires traversing several miles of private land for which no formal easements or agreements are currently in place. Trails will not be placed on private land without the permission of the private landowner. Additionally, Alternative 1 may ultimately require the modification of the Rte. 30 bridge north of Northville, although the necessity of this modification is not known at this time. Alternative 3 requires only 1.3 miles of new trail construction/designation on Forest Preserve land, 1.2 miles less than Alternative 1, and, because of the pending acquisition of the Lyme Timber Hope Falls Tract easement, much of the route across private lands required for this alternative will be secured in perpetuity. For these reasons, Alternative 3 was selected as the preferred route for the trail to facilitate snowmobile access between Wells and Northville.

4. Discussion of “No Material Increase”

The APSLMP requires that there be no *“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”*. Further, the APSLMP states that *“the mileage lost in the designation of wilderness, primitive and canoe areas may be replaced in wild forest areas with existing roads or abandoned woods roads as a basis of such new snowmobile trail construction, except in rare circumstances requiring the cutting of new trails;”* and that *“wherever feasible such replacement mileage should be located in the general area as where mileage is lost to wilderness, primitive or canoe classification.”*

Prior to the adoption of the APSLMP in 1972, there were at least 64 miles of formally recognized snowmobile trails on the Forest Preserve lands that now constitute the WLWF. This trail mileage gradually increased over the next 30 years to become the 72 miles of snowmobile trails present in the unit today. Following the adoption and implementation of this UMP, the snowmobile trail mileage in the unit will be approximately 60 miles, substantially less (17%) than the pre-UMP mileage and somewhat less (7%) than the existing mileage before the adoption

of the APSLMP. This overall decrease in snowmobile trail mileage results from trail closures intended to 1) reduce redundancy in the unit's snowmobile trail network by eliminating the poorer of two parallel routes, or 2) eliminate isolated trails that have poor access and are not part of the larger trail network. The resulting snowmobile network will provide improved connectivity between nearby communities, benefitting local economies and increasing safety and efficiency. Additionally, reducing overall snowmobile mileage in the unit will allow limited trail maintenance resources to be focused on the most important and desirable trails.

Table 4. Mileage comparisons for snowmobile trails in the Wilcox Lake Wild Forest prior to the adoption of the APSLMP in 1972, prior to the adoption of this UMP, and following the implementation of this UMP.

Snowmobile Trail	Pre-'72 Mileage*	Pre-UMP Mileage	Post-UMP Mileage
Arrow Trail	3.9	3.9	3.9
Baldwin Spring Spur	0	0.4	0.4
Bartman Trail	5	5	5
Bartman Junction Trail	2.2	2.2	0
Cod Pond Trail	0.8	0.8	0.8
Cotter Brook Trail	2.6	2.6	0
Davignon Road Extension	0	0.6	0.6
Dorr Road Connector Trail	0	0.3	0.3
Dog 'n Pup Bypass	0	1.7	1.7
East Stony Creek Trail	4	4	0.8
Forks Mountain Primitive Area†***	1	1	0
Georgia Creek-Moose Mountain Trail	4.2	4.2	4.2
Girards Sugarbush Trail***	0	1.7	1.7
Griffin Connector Trail††***	0	1.3	0
Harrisburg Lake-Tenant Lake Trail***	0	1.8	1.8
Indian Pond Trail	1.7	1.7	0
Kidder Brook Trail	0	0	0.9
Kibby Pond Trail	1.3	0	0
Lizard Pond Trail	2.3	3.7	3.7

Louis Waite Road Extension***	0	0.7	0
Madison Creek Trail	2.7	0	0
Murphy-Middle-Bennett Lakes Trail	6.5	7.3	6.8
Old Armstrong Road	0	0	1.2
Old Fodder Brook Road Trail	2.6	2.6	0
Oregon Trail	6	3.1	3.1
Oxbow Trail****	0	1.6	1.6
Pine Orchard Trail	9.3	9.3	9.3
Pumpkin Hollow Trail	0	0	1.3
Round Pond Trail	0.6	3	3.8
Route 8 Trail (Cotter Brook Trail reroute)	0	0	1
Tenant Creek Falls Trail	1.9	1.9	0
Wilcox Lake Trail	0.9	0.9	0.9
Wilcox Lake-Willis Lake Trail	4.6	4.6	5
TOTAL	64.1	71.9	59.8

*Pre-1972 snowmobile trail information found in NYS DEC, 1971, *Snowmobile Trails in New York State* publication.

†Trail cuts across southern extension of Siamese Ponds Wilderness; closure is contingent on implementation of this UMP and the implementation of proposed trails in the JRWF UMP.

**This trail was omitted from the 1971 DEC snowmobile brochure; however, discussion in the APSLMP suggests that this trail was in use prior to the 1972 adoption of the Master Plan, therefore it was included as pre-1972 mileage.

***Although these trails were omitted from the 1971 DEC snowmobile brochure, it is likely that they were in use prior to the adoption of the APSLMP in 1972. However, to be conservative, they were not included as pre-1972 mileage.

††Trail connects the WLWF snowmobile trail network to the Forks Mountain Primitive Corridor; closure is contingent on implementation of this UMP and the implementation of the JRWF UMP.

****although closure of this trail following the acquisition of a permanent snowmobile trail easement across private land at the southern end of the Arrow Trail is a long-term management objective in the unit, to be conservative, its mileage is being counted as post-UMP mileage.

APPENDIX J: ALTERNATIVES DISCUSSION – ROADS

Alternatives for motor vehicle roads within the WLWF are numerous, but plagued with financial, political and practical difficulties. As stated previously, roads and vehicular access are allowable in a Wild Forest setting under APSLMP guidelines. However, the APSLMP dictates that public use of motor vehicles will not be encouraged, there will be no material increase in road mileage, and such use must be compatible with the Wild Forest character of the area. Therefore, although new road construction is not permitted, many alternatives exist for managing the existing motor vehicle roads in the unit including the total number and mileage of roads, their location, type of use, and level of improvement and maintenance.

1. Roads Under DEC's Jurisdiction

The Department is afforded with much greater flexibility in managing roads that are clearly under its jurisdiction. Currently, there are 8 segments of road totaling 5.3 miles in the unit that are clearly under DEC jurisdiction.

Baldwin Spring Spur, Oregon Trail, Bartman Trail (Fish Ponds Road), Lizard Pond Trail

The Baldwin Spring Spur road is the short segment of road that connects West Stony Creek Road to the Baldwin Spring Trailhead and parking area and includes the East Stony Creek ford east of Baldwin Spring. The southern Bartman Trail (Fish Ponds Road), Lizard Pond Trail, and Oregon Trail are all road segments accessed from the Baldwin Spring Trailhead that are currently open to motor vehicle use.

The East Stony Creek ford is currently in poor condition and, due to beaver activity, is safely passable only at times when the water level in East Stony Creek is extremely low. Additionally, the ford represents a location where significant water quality degradation, including vehicle fluid discharges and sedimentation, might conceivably be occurring, although the occurrence and/or extent of these effects at this location has not been studied. Alternatives for public motor vehicle use of the Baldwin Spring Spur road can basically be distilled down to three options: leaving the road open to public motor vehicle use at all times, implementing seasonal or periodic closures of the ford when it is unsafe and environmentally unsound to cross, or permanently closing the road. If the road is left open all the time or seasonally, several alternatives for maintenance exist. These include no maintenance, minor annual maintenance, or a serious reworking of the ford to make it safer. If the road is closed, alternatives exist as to where the road should be closed.

The preferred alternative for the Baldwin Spring Spur road is a permanent closure to motor vehicle use prior to the East Stony Creek ford. This ford represents too great a safety and environmental risk to remain open. Allowing seasonal use of the ford by either the public or qualified persons with disabilities as part of the Oregon Trail CP-3 route was strongly considered. However, the condition of the ford precludes even this limited use. Additionally, from a safety and resource protection perspective, allowing continued use of the ford by one user group (persons with disabilities) while denying use to others makes little sense. While this closure may be unpopular with some users, reasonable alternative access to the Baldwin Spring

area is provided by the snowmobile bridge south of the ford.

The closure of the East Stony Creek ford will eliminate motor vehicle access to the Bartman Trail, Lizard Pond Trail, and Oregon Trail, effectively closing them to this use. Because of the poor conditions and general character of these trails, this result is preferable. The Lizard Pond Trail in particular is unsuited for continued motor vehicle use. It lacks the character of a road which the other two still retain; it is in worse condition; and it no longer appears to be receiving regular use by motor vehicles other than snowmobiles. Motor vehicle use of the last half of this road is probably no longer possible. A substantial investment of Department resources and alteration to the natural landscape would be necessary to bring all of these roads up to acceptable standards. These improvements would benefit relatively few users while allocation of resources to more heavily-used areas in the unit, such as Hadley Mountain or Crane Mountain, would benefit a much greater number of people. Additionally, with the exception of the campsite at North Bend, these road segments do not provide access to any especially interesting or scenic destinations. For persons with disabilities, CP-3 permits will be available to access the Oregon Trail and the southern Bartman Trail (a.k.a. the Fish Ponds Road). (See further discussion in Appendix K). The 0.6-mile Lizard Pond trail will be closed to all public motor vehicle use except snowmobiles.

Bakertown Road, Wilcox Lake Road

The portion of Bakertown Road under the Department's jurisdiction begins after the road exits the Moosewood Club inholding and ends 0.1 miles north of the Wilcox Lake Trail snowmobile bridge. Wilcox Lake Road heads east from Bakertown Road 0.2 miles south of the Moosewood Club inholding, crossing a ford of East Stony Creek and eventually meeting up with the Wilcox Lake Trail atop the hill south of Wilcox Lake.

Based on the extremely poor condition of Wilcox Lake Road, a result of steep grades, highly eroded soils that have led to braiding and gullyng, and its frequent use in early spring for fishing access, and safety and environmental concerns surrounding the continued use of the East Stony Creek ford, the road was closed in 2004 and there are no feasible alternatives except to close this road permanently. Steep slopes and heavy use just after frost out preclude any reasonable alternatives for reconstruction and maintenance. Furthermore, foot and snowmobile access is provided to Wilcox Lake via the snowmobile bridge and Wilcox Lake Trail less than 0.5 miles further south. Wilcox Lake Road will be permanently closed with the installation of a permanent rock barrier, placed on the western side of East Stony Creek to prevent removal, and the former roadbed will be revegetated to prevent further soil erosion. Given the popularity of Wilcox Lake for early spring trout fishing and the use of small boats, canoes and other floatation devices, the distance added by the permanent closure of Wilcox Lake Road may preclude some people from using the lake.

As opposed to Wilcox Lake Road, reasonable management alternatives do exist for the Bakertown Road. These alternatives consist of leaving the road open in its current configuration or closing the road at some point south of the Moosewood Club inholding. Closure could occur just beyond the inholding, at the intersection with the Wilcox Lake Road, or at some point

between Wilcox Lake Road and the Wilcox Lake Trail snowmobile bridge. The preferred management alternative is to close the road at the old clearing about halfway between Wilcox Lake Road and the Wilcox Lake Trail snowmobile bridge. Although this alternative eliminates motor vehicle access to a short stretch of road, the clearing provides the best location for the development of a parking area with space to turn around vehicles pulling trailers. It is necessary to provide space for these vehicles with trailers because this parking area will serve as one of the access points for persons with disabilities to the East Stony Creek CP-3 route. The closure of the road beyond this point will be enforced through the installation of a gate at this location.

2. Town Roads

The Department has less flexibility when managing the use of roads in the WLWF over which local towns claim jurisdiction. However, because these roads affect the Forest Preserve and provide the basis for access to the unit in many locations, this plan contains several management actions that propose working with local towns to manage several specific sections of town road that affect the unit.

West Stony Creek Road (The Arrow Trail)

The portion of the Arrow Trail within the Town of Thurman, south of the Dog ‘n Pup Club inholding, is currently classified as a town road and thus open to motor vehicle access. However, this section of road provides no useful motor vehicle connection because the portion of the Arrow Trail in the Town of Stony Creek is closed to motor vehicle use. Additionally, this trail is not suited to motor vehicle use and harbors numerous mud holes, other wet spots, and very rough, rocky stretches. Two alternatives exist for this section of road – no change in the current status or working with the Town of Thurman to close the road at some point south of the Dog ‘n Pup inholding. The preferred alternative between these two options is to work with the town to close this road segment. The most logical location for this closure is at a small parking area less than 0.1 miles south of the inholding. By maintaining motor vehicle use to this point, reasonable public boating access to East Stony Creek, which becomes a canoeable route south of its confluence with Madison Creek, is preserved and access to the large tract of Forest Preserve is facilitated. Road closure beyond this point is a logical step from the perspective of resource protection and may help to eliminate the potential for illegal ATV use on the Stony Creek section of the Arrow Trail (the Town of Thurman has posted at least some portion of the West Stony Creek Road as open to ATVs from October through April). This closure will be enforced through the installation of a gate south of the parking area. If this closure cannot be agreed upon, the gate will be installed at the town line to prevent unauthorized use beyond this point. In either case, the Town of Thurman will be encouraged to provide timely maintenance to the segment of road open to motor vehicles.

Mud Pond Road

Mud Pond Road is a short road off Garnet Lake Road that formerly provided access to an inholding that is now owned by the state. The road passes through a short stretch of private land after diverging from Garnet Lake Road before entering the Forest Preserve; from that point on, the road is entirely on State land. The Town of Thurman considers the Mud Pond Road to be a

town road to the point where it ends at the former inholding and provides routine maintenance on this section. However, although the road is well-maintained and presents no threat of resource degradation, it provides no useful motor vehicle connection, very little additional access, and the clearing at the current end of the road provides local youth with a potential “party spot.” Two management alternatives exist for the Mud Pond Road – no change in the current status or closure of the road at some point between where it enters Forest Preserve and its current terminus.

From the Department’s perspective, closure of Mud Pond Road at some point prior to its current terminus is the preferred alternative for several reasons. This road has been posted by the town as open to ATV use between October and April; therefore, closing the road at some earlier point might discourage illegal ATV use in the unit, especially on the Round Pond Trail, a designated snowmobile trail. For example, since the opening of the Mud Pond Road to seasonal ATV traffic, multiple instances of illegal ATV use on the Round Pond Trail have been documented and a illegal ATV trail constructed across Forest Preserve was discovered in the spring of 2005 originating from the eastern end of Round Pond, crossing Cherry Ridge, eventually connecting to Wolf Pond Road. Additionally, if the road was closed to motor vehicles at some point, a primitive tent site could be designated in the clearing at the former inholding. However, under the current configuration, designating a campsite at this location would probably further facilitate the illegal use of this location as a party spot.

The logical location to end motor vehicle access on Mud Pond Road is at the Mud Pond Trailhead. The Department will work with the Town of Thurman to accomplish this closure. If this is agreed to, a barrier will be installed at this location and the parking area may be expanded.

Because Mud Pond Road was probably opened by the town to ATVs without complying with the Vehicle and Traffic Law and this presumably illegal opening is resulting in ATV trespass in the unit, the Department will seek to end ATV use on the section of road within the Forest Preserve if aforementioned road closure cannot be agreed upon. If the town is unwilling to eliminate ATV use on this section of road, the Department may be forced to use a 212 closure order to close the road.

Bakertown Road

Bakertown Road between the hamlet of Harrisburg and the Moosewood Club inholding is considered a town road by the Town of Stony Creek. This road largely passes through Forest Preserve lands and includes a ford of the Harrisburg Lake Outlet, a fairly large stream. While a permanent closure of this ford is not desirable or proposed, a seasonal or periodic closure of this ford is a management alternative that deserves consideration from a safety and resource protection viewpoint. The other alternative at this location is the no action alternative, basically doing nothing. If this ford is seasonally closed, qualified persons with disabilities and members of the Moosewood Club could access the East Stony Creek CP-3 route and Moosewood Club inholding, respectively, on ATVs via the snowmobile bridge at this location. From the Department’s perspective, the alternative of a seasonal and/or periodic closure of this ford with possible limited CP-3 ATV access during times when the ford is closed is preferred. This

alternative could be enforced with a gate across the road at the ford and a gate that selectively restricts ATV access to authorized individuals while simultaneously allowing foot traffic on the bridge.

APPENDIX K: ALTERNATIVES DISCUSSION – ACCESS FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Given the July 5, 2001 Consent Decree, there is no legal alternative to the provision of motorized access to the recreational programs offered by the WLWF for persons with disabilities. However, although the Consent Decree required that the Arrow Trail be designated and upgraded to accommodate users with disabilities (in automobiles or on ATVs), this proposal presents significant practical difficulties. The trail surface is very rough with numerous wet areas and protruding rocks and occasional steep slopes are encountered throughout the 3.9-mile length of the trail. Therefore, it would be extremely difficult to bring the Arrow Trail up to acceptable standards for use by persons with disabilities, even on ATVs, without a large investment of financial resources and a potentially significant impact to the unit's Wild Forest character. Similar problems exist with the Upper Fish Ponds trail (the northern portion of the Bartman Trail). Steep grades (as much as 24%), rugged trail conditions, and numerous stream and wet area crossings would necessitate changes to the trail that would likely result in a significant change in the character of the trail.

Consequently, recognizing the difficulties associated with the Arrow Trail, the substitution of an alternative accessible route within the WLWF was agreed to by the plaintiffs, defendants, and intervener-defendants in the case. This route, the East Stony Creek Trail from the end of Bakertown Road to Dayton Creek, along with the Roosevelt Truck Trail CP-3 route in the Vanderwhacker Mountain Wild Forest, replace 3 miles of CP-3 road lost with the exclusion of the Arrow Trail from the agreement. The East Stony Creek Trail CP-3 route will be much easier to maintain to appropriate ATV standards and presents fewer potential maintenance and user conflict problems than the Arrow Trail. In addition, this route provides a better opportunity to develop access to DEC recreational programs than the Arrow Trail, including a proposal to provide a camping opportunity through the construction of an accessible lean-to at a level site near Dayton Creek.

In addition to the East Stony Creek trail, several other opportunities to provide recreational program access for persons with disabilities exist in the WLWF, including the roads originating from the Baldwin Spring trailhead – the Oregon Trail from Baldwin Spring to North Bend and the Fish Ponds Road (southern Bartman Trail) for one mile north of Baldwin Spring. Following the closure of these roads to public motor vehicle access (discussed in Appendix J), it is proposed that they be designated as CP-3 routes to provide access for persons with disabilities to recreational programs. The Lizard Pond Road, also in this area and proposed for closure, was also considered for designation as a CP-3 road for use by people with disabilities via ATV, but was considered less than ideal for this use. It no longer appears to be receiving regular use by motor vehicles other than snowmobiles, and hence, it lacks the character of a road. A substantial investment of Department resources and alteration to the natural landscape would be necessary to bring the road up to acceptable standards and would likely result in a significant change in the character of the area. It also does not add much in terms of access to Department programs (e.g, hunting, camping, fishing, etc.). It is only 0.6 miles in length and accesses areas that are similar to the areas accessed by the other two roads.

For all of these proposed CP-3 access routes—the lower Fish Ponds Road (southern Bartman Trail), the East Stony Creek Trail, and the Oregon Trail—alternatives exist as to what type of CP-3 use will be allowable and where CP-3 access will begin and end.

East Stony Creek Trail

The East Stony Creek Trail is a former road that is now designated as a snowmobile trail. It connects the southern end of Bakertown Road and the northern end of Hope Falls Road and parallels East Stony Creek for much of this length. Existing and future opportunities for recreational program access along this route include fishing at Dayton Creek, camping at a proposed accessible lean-to near Dayton Creek, and hunting along the entire length of the route. As previously stated, this route provides the best opportunity in the unit to replace a portion of the CP-3 mileage lost when it was realized that the Arrow Trail was not an appropriate venue for a motorized access route. Recognizing that the East Stony Creek Trail has been formally agreed upon as part of a suitable replacement for the Arrow Trail, there are several alternatives that exist addressing the type of use and location of that use that will be permitted on this route. As discussed, public motor vehicle use on Bakertown Road will end at the old clearing midway between Wilcox Lake Road and the Wilcox Lake Trail snowmobile bridge with the implementation of this UMP (Appendix J). From this point south, motor vehicle access will be limited to qualified persons with disabilities.

On this CP-3 route, access could take the form of full-sized automobiles or ATVs or a combination of the two (although not on the same stretch of road under the Department's interpretation of NYS law). The first alternative is to make the entire route, from the end of Bakertown Road to Dayton Creek, open to automobiles only. The second alternative is to make the entire route open to only ATVs, with parking spots for vehicles with ATV trailers furnished at the end of Bakertown Road. The third alternative is to make the first part of the route open only to automobiles, with the second part of the route open only to ATVs. This alternative will require the provision of another parking area at the intermediate point where the mode of access changes from automobiles to ATVs.

The preferred alternative for the East Stony Creek Trail CP-3 route is to make the entire route open only to ATVs. Although this option will require furnishing a parking area with two accessible spaces that will accommodate vehicles with ATV trailers at the end of Bakertown Road, it avoids the necessity of providing a parking area at the Dayton Creek lean-to site (necessary with Alternative 1) or an intermediate parking area (Alternative 3). Alternative 2 was preferred over Alternatives 1 and 3 because automobiles generally cause more environmental impact due to their greater size and weight and require a higher level of road maintenance than ATVs, all else being equal, potentially resulting in a greater impact to the Wild Forest character along this route.

Oregon Trail, Southern Fish Ponds Road (Bartman Trail)

Segments of the Oregon Trail and the Fish Ponds Road (southern Bartman Trail) are DEC roads currently open to public motor vehicle use. Because of the longstanding public motorized vehicle access to these roads, they all have long histories of traditional use, dating back to the early era

of automobiles. Even today, although access is often complicated by high water levels at the East Stony Creek ford, several hunting parties every year continue to drive in and use roadside primitive tent sites accessed by these roads as base camps during big game season, much as they have for decades. However, due to resource protection and public safety concerns, public automobile access to these roads via the East Stony Creek ford is proposed to be eliminated as part of this UMP.

CP-3 use of the Oregon Trail and Fish Ponds Road by qualified persons with disabilities presents a good opportunity to maintain recreational program access to this area of the WLWF for a historically under-served user group. While the threat of significant resource impacts precludes continued public automobile use of these roads (see Appendix J), some regulated motorized access by persons with disabilities will serve to substantially minimize those impacts as compared to unregulated general public use. Because the number of CP-3 users on these routes will be limited, seasonal restrictions on use during periods of wet weather will be easier to enforce. Numerous existing and proposed opportunities for access to recreational programs for persons with disabilities along these routes; the opportunities include camping at the terminus of each route, hunting along the entire length of the routes, and fishing at Stewart Creek.

Reasonable alternatives exist for the type and location of motorized access for persons with disabilities on these trails. Alternative 1 is to have CP-3 users park their automobiles at an area east of the ford, and then cross the ford and traverse the routes on ATVs. This alternative requires the provision of a parking area east of the ford with two accessible parking spots for vehicles with trailers and enough space to turn these vehicles around. Alternative 2 is to make both CP-3 routes open in their entirety to automobiles (high-clearance, four-wheel-drive trucks and SUVs) only. While this alternative eliminates the need for any special parking arrangements east of the ford, it also requires maintaining the routes to a much higher standard than would be necessary with access via ATVs. Alternative 3 is to have CP-3 users cross the ford with automobiles and park at the clearing at Baldwin Spring. From Baldwin Spring, the remainder of the routes would be open to ATVs only. This option eliminates the need for special parking arrangements east of the ford but also has the advantages of ATV use, including lower surface maintenance requirements, on the majority of the routes. Alternative 4 is to allow ATV access to the CP-3 routes via the snowmobile bridge south of the ford, eliminating altogether the safety risks and environmental impacts associated with fording East Stony Creek. This alternative requires the provision of two accessible parking spaces large enough to accommodate vehicles with trailers in the vicinity of the snowmobile bridge. Alternative 5 is to construct a new ATV/snowmobile bridge at or adjacent to the ford. This alternative would eliminate the need to use the ford, while simultaneously avoiding concerns about directing ATV use onto a snowmobile trail associated with Alternative 4. However, the drawback of Alternative 5 is obvious; the cost of bridge construction would be very high, considering the substantial width of East Stony Creek and the lack of high streambanks at this location. Alternative 6 is simply to not provide the opportunity for motorized access to persons with disabilities along these routes, recognizing that access to recreational programs for persons with disabilities is available at other locations in the unit.

From the Department's perspective, Alternative 4, because of its avoidance of the continued use of the East Stony Creek ford (Alternatives 1-3) and elimination of the need for new bridge construction (Alternative 5), is the preferred alternative for providing access to the Oregon Trail, and the Fish Ponds Road as CP-3 routes. By allowing ATV use of the snowmobile bridge and short, 0.3-mile snowmobile trail between the bridge and the clearing at Baldwin Spring, the impacts associated with the ford are eliminated. As previously discussed in the Appendix J, the East Stony Creek ford is in poor condition and poses a serious safety risk, especially when crossed during periods of high water. From a resource protection point of view, it makes little sense to prohibit use of the ford by the general public while allowing continued use by persons with disabilities. Alternative 5, while also avoiding the continued use of the ford, is financially prohibitive and not practical, especially when considering the availability of an existing bridge less than 0.4 miles to the south. The ford presents a poor location for bridge construction because of the stream width and the lack of steep banks necessary to provide adequate water clearance; therefore, bridge construction at this site might potentially result in unacceptable impacts on the character of this location. Of Alternatives 1-3, Alternative 3 is preferred if Alternative 4 is not approved. With Alternative 3, there is no need to develop two accessible parking spaces that will accommodate vehicles with trailers east of the ford because CP-3 users will be trailering their ATVs across the ford and to the parking area at Baldwin Spring using automobiles. Additionally, the parking area at Baldwin Spring is already large enough for several vehicles with trailers to park and turn around, so no additional reworking of this area will be necessary. Driving high-clearance, four-wheel-drive trucks and sport utility vehicles across the ford might also present some advantage over ATVs from the perspective of the depth of water they can safely negotiate. Once across the ford, ATVs are preferable to automobiles because they can tolerate lower maintenance levels (worse surface conditions) and generally cause less impact. However, serious consideration will have to be given to eliminating the possibility of CP-3 use of the Oregon Trail and Fish Ponds Road (Alternative 6) if Alternative 4, which requires the use of the snowmobile bridge south of the ford, is deemed unacceptable.

Other Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities

Aside from the motorized access routes discussed above, many other opportunities for providing recreational program access to persons with disabilities are available in the WLWF without fundamentally altering the natural character of the unit. A list of the facilities proposed for upgrading to provide universal access in the unit includes:

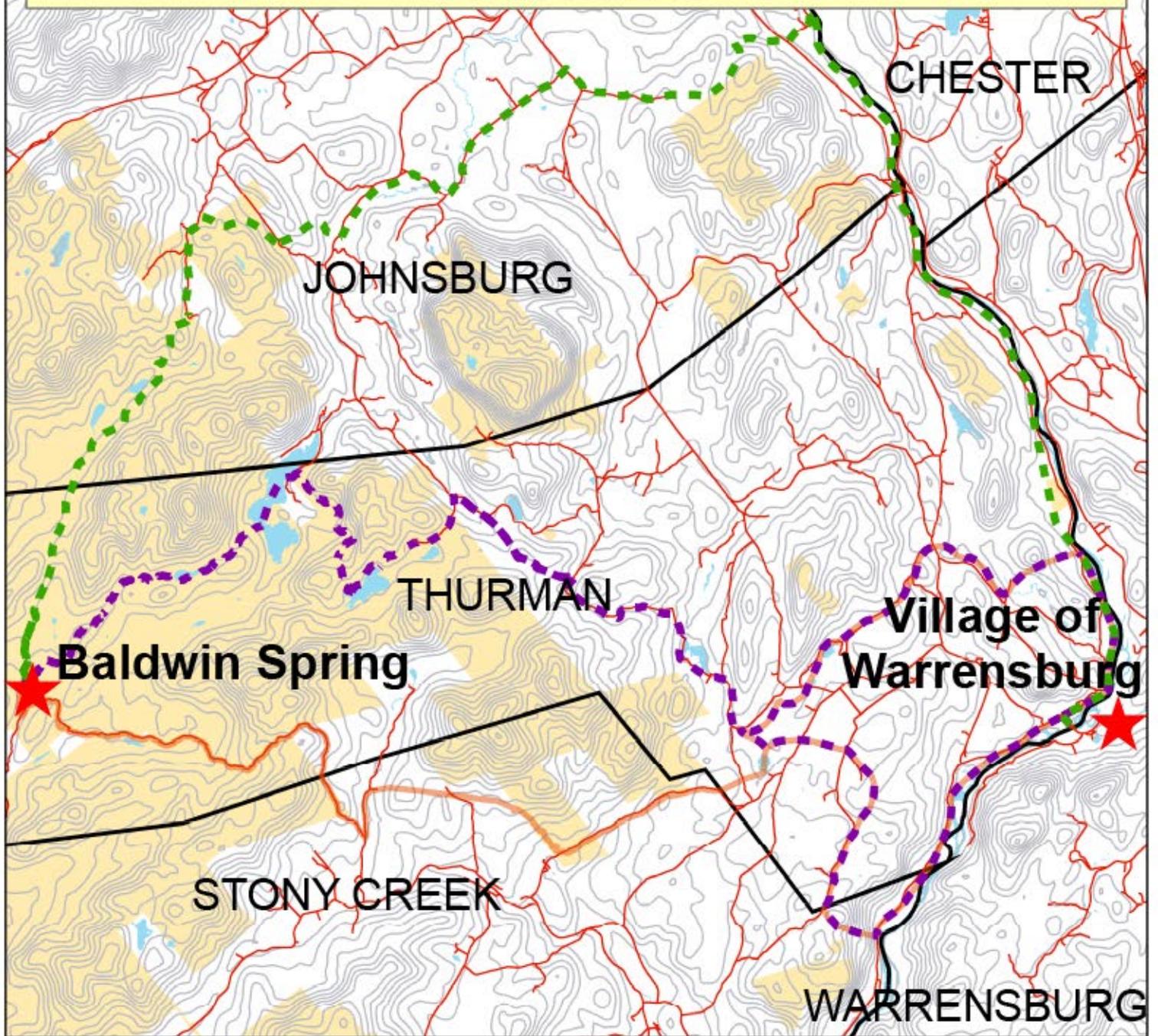
- Three accessible designated campsites along Bakertown Road. All three of these sites are roadside and provide camping opportunities that can be accessed directly from an automobile. These sites require the installation of an accessible privy and possibly some surface leveling and hardening to make them universally accessible.
- An accessible designated campsite east of Baldwin Spring. This site provides a camping opportunity that can be directly accessed via automobile. The site requires an accessible privy to make it fully accessible.
- Two accessible designated campsites at Fox Lair. These two sites provide camping opportunities that can be accessed directly via automobile. Both sites require an accessible privy to make them universally accessible. These camping sites provide an accessible

camping opportunity adjacent to the proposed horse trailhead and Cook Brook Horse Trail in SPW. By grouping these facilities, the number of recreational programs offered at this location for persons with disabilities is increased while the impacts of this use are concentrated in an area that can withstand such use.

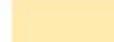
- An accessible horse trailhead with a parking area, kiosk, and mounting platform at Fox Lair. This location will provide access to horseback riding opportunities on the Cook Brook Horse Trail proposed in the Siamese Ponds Wilderness UMP. Because of the close proximity of this trailhead to the two accessible campsites discussed previously, it may not require the installation of an accessible pit privy. Appropriate signage will be necessary at the parking area/trailhead to make sure users are aware of the available nearby facilities (privies, camping opportunities, horse pasturing areas, etc.).

**APPENDIX L: MAPS OF ROUTES TO FACILITATE SNOWMOBILE
ACCESS BETWEEN COMMUNITIES**

Warrensburg to Speculator Snowmobile Connection Eastern Half



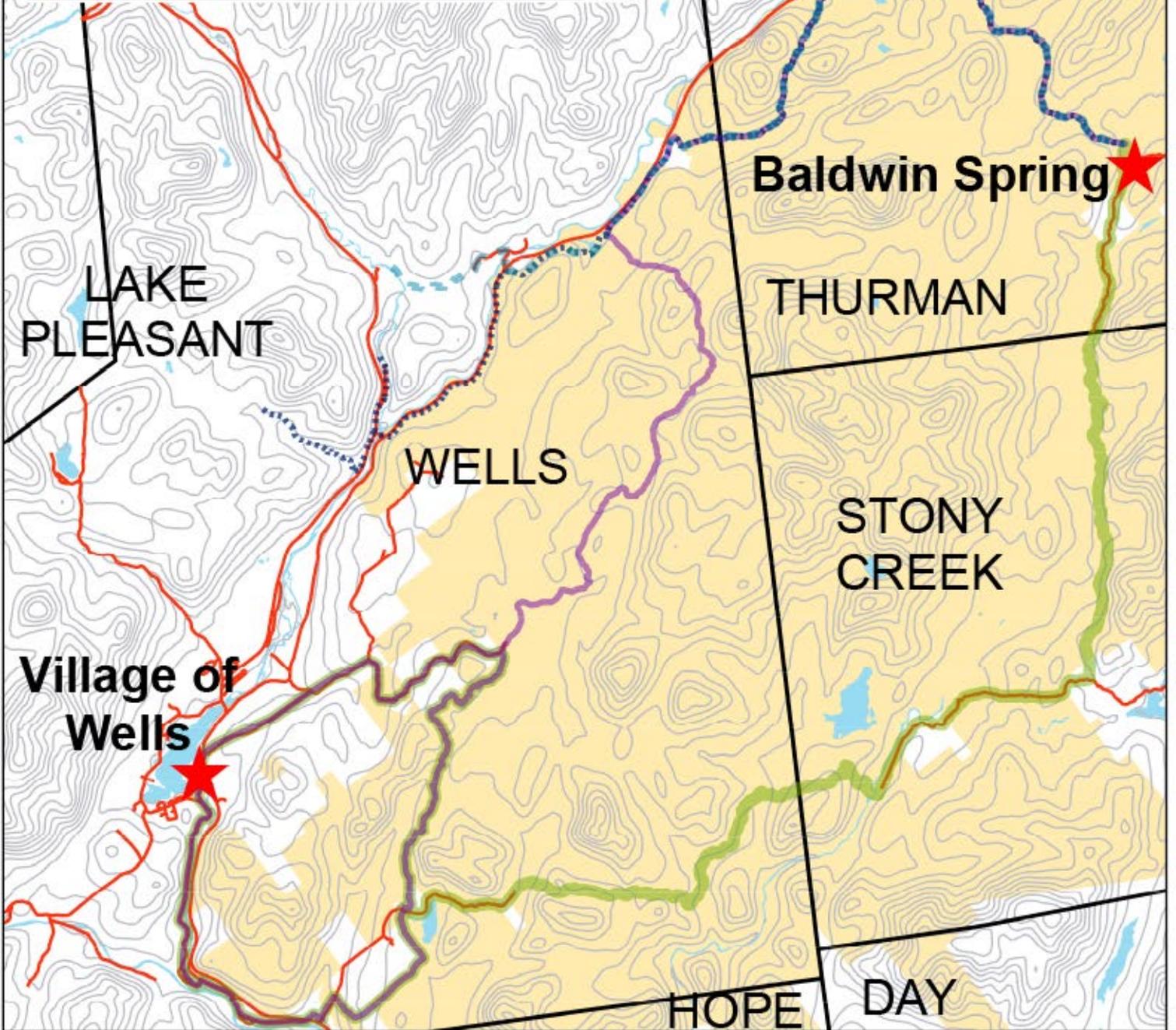
Legend

- | | |
|---|---|
|  Northern_Alternative |  Roads |
|  Middle_Alternative |  Wilcox Lake Wild Forest |
|  Southern_Alternative |  Water |

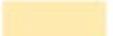
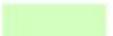


Warrensburg to Speculator Snowmobile Connection Western Half

0 1.5 3 6 Miles

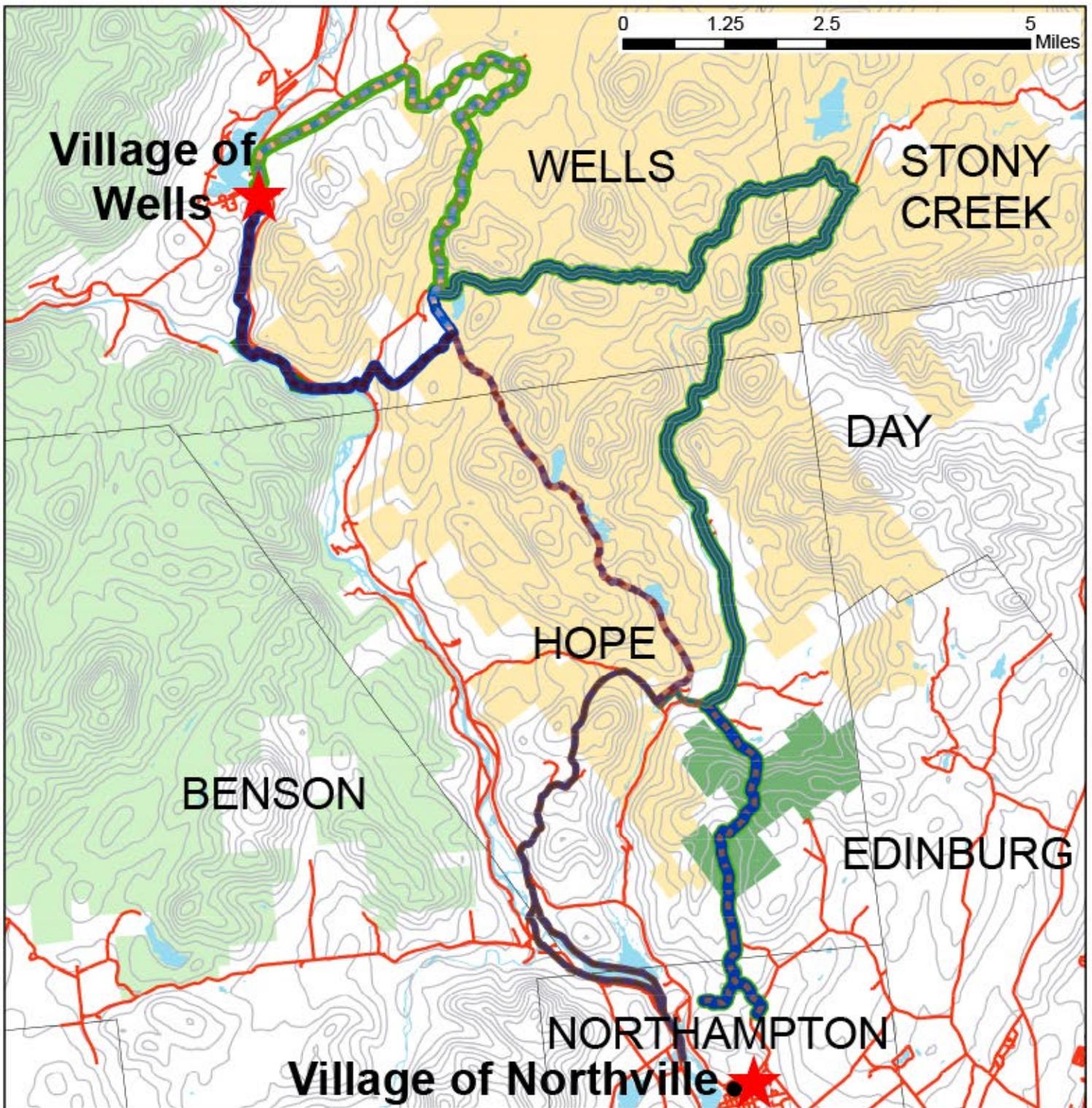


Legend

- | | |
|--|---|
|  Alternative_1 |  Roads |
|  Alternative_2 |  Wilcox Lake Wild Forest |
|  Alternative_3 |  Wilderness Areas |
|  Alternative_4 |  Water |



Wells to Northville Snowmobile Connection



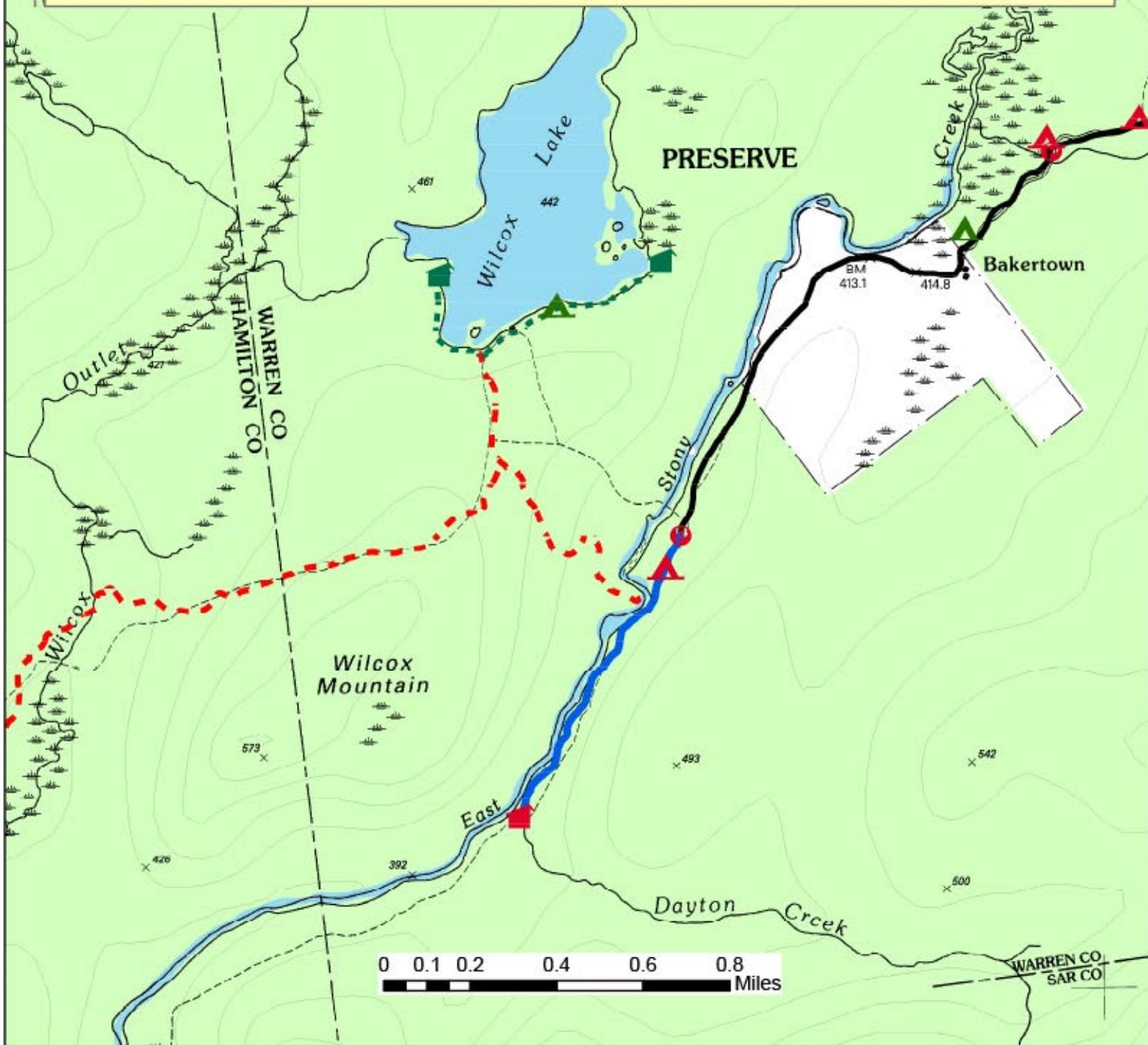
Legend

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Alternative_1 | Alternative_6 | Sacandaga Campground |
| Alternative_2 | Alternative_7 | Water |
| Alternative_3 | Alternative_8 | Wilcox Lake Wild Forest |
| Alternative_4 | Roads | Wilderness |
| Alternative_5 | Hope Falls Easement | |



APPENDIX M: MAPS OF INDIVIDUAL MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Proposed East Stony Creek CP-3 Route



Designated Campsites

- Accessible
- Non-accessible

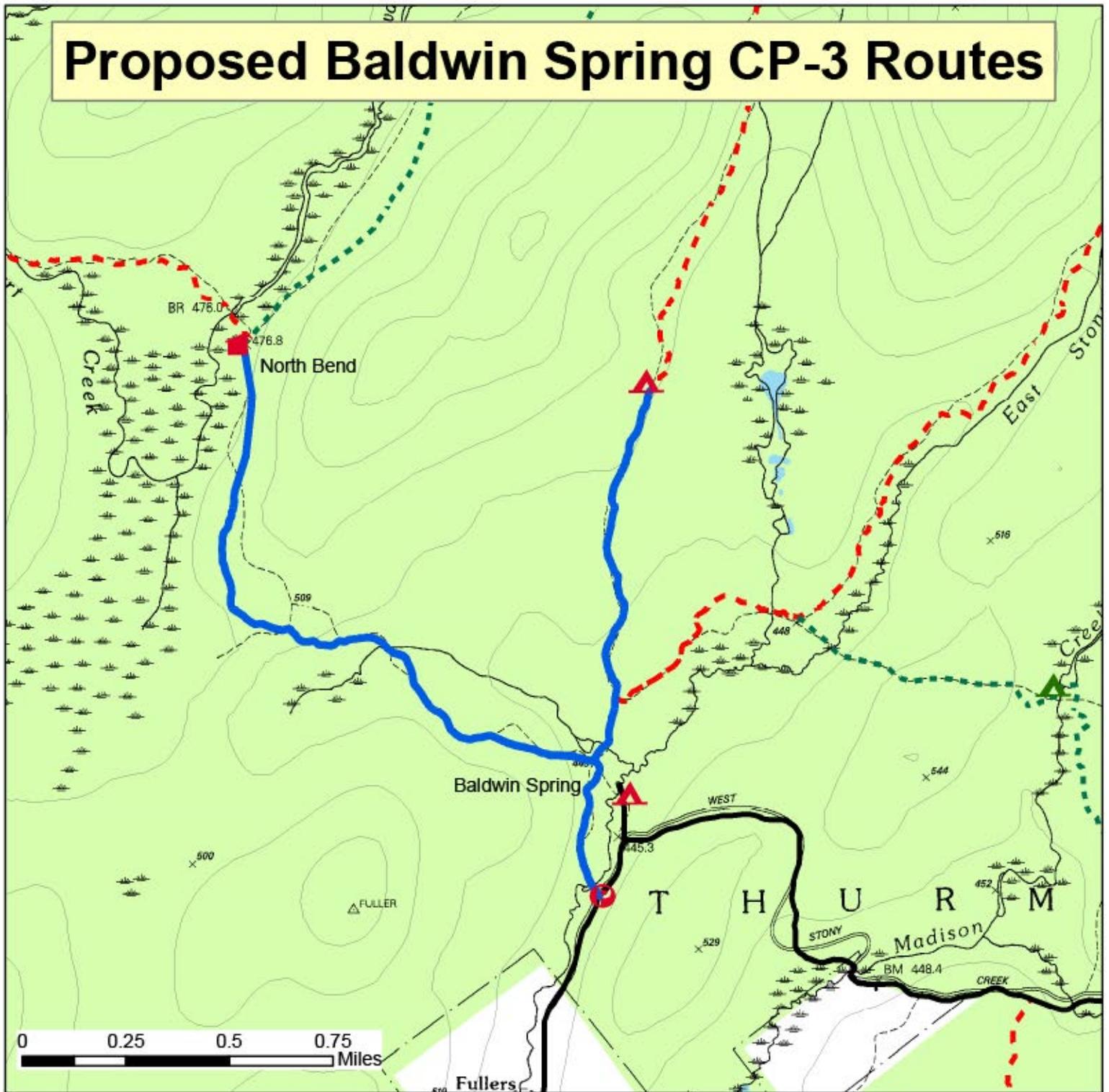
Lean-tos

- Accessible
- Non-accessible

- Parking Areas
- CP-3 Routes
- Unimproved Roads
- Snowmobile Trails
- Foot and Ski Trails
- Water
- Forest Preserve



Proposed Baldwin Spring CP-3 Routes



Designated Campsites

-  Accessible
-  Non-accessible

Lean-tos

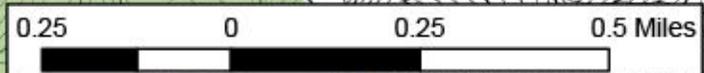
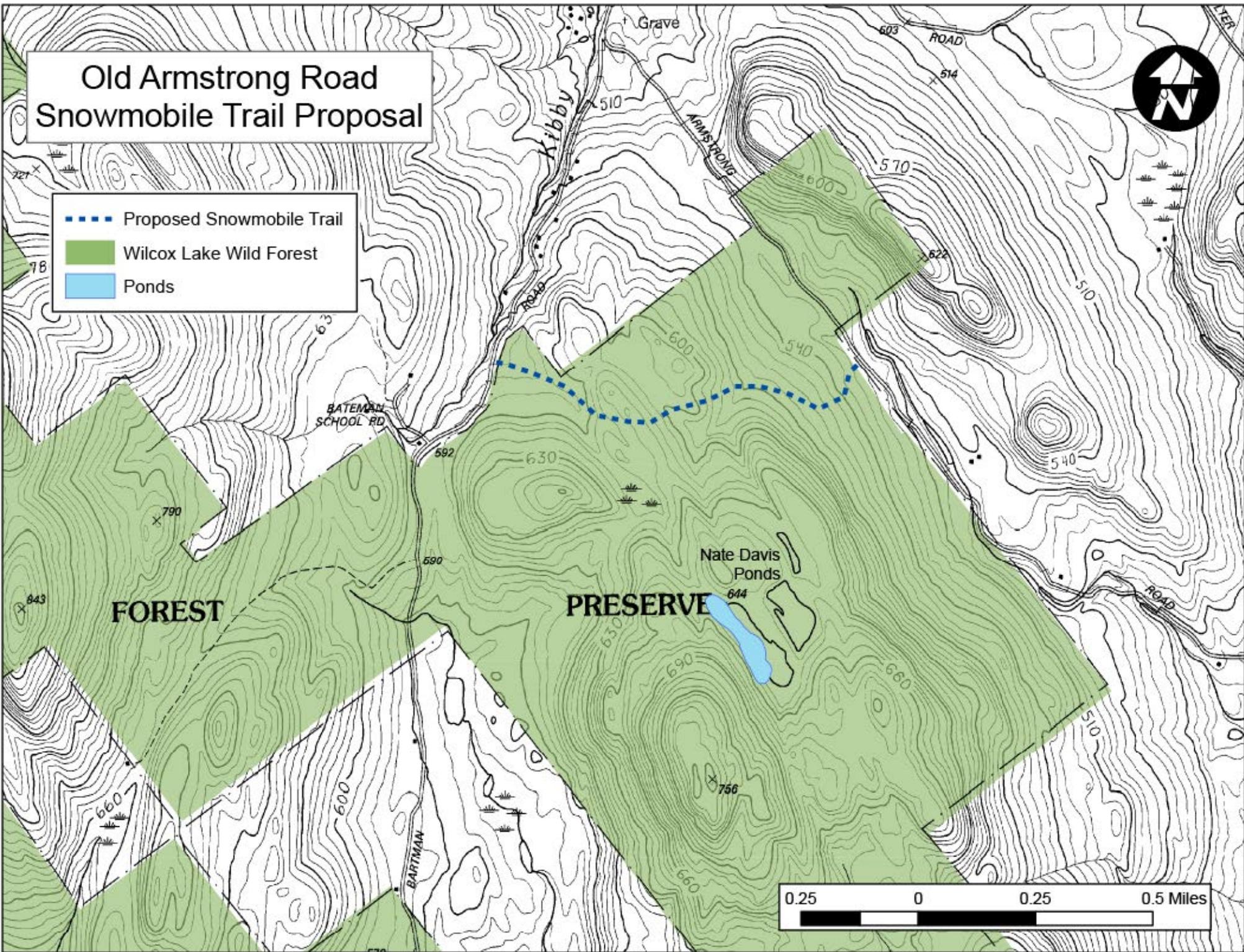
-  Accessible
-  Non-accessible

-  Parking Areas
-  CP-3 Routes
-  Unimproved Roads
-  Snowmobile Trails
-  Foot and Ski Trails
-  Water
-  Forest Preserve



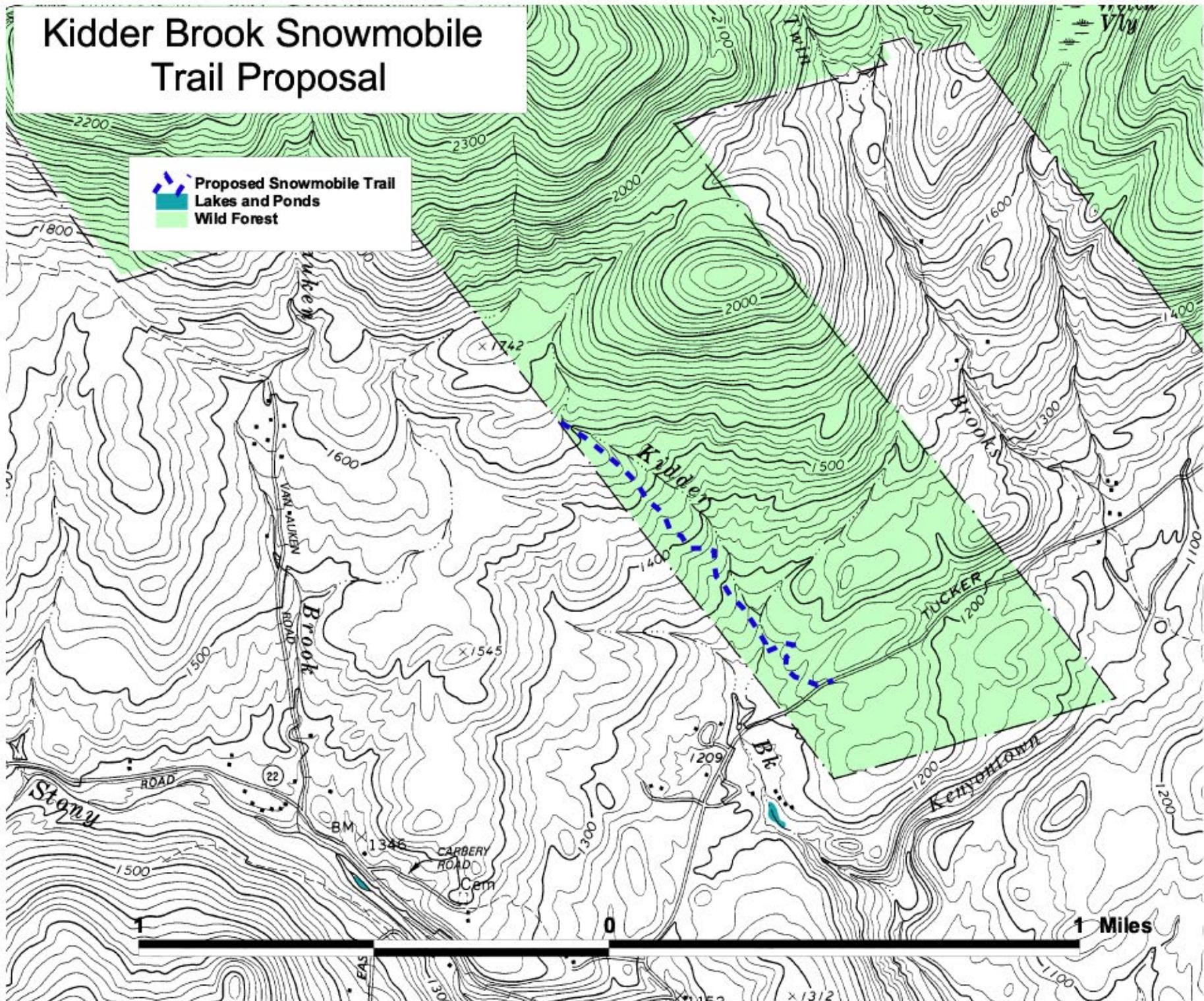
Old Armstrong Road Snowmobile Trail Proposal

- Proposed Snowmobile Trail
- Wilcox Lake Wild Forest
- Ponds



Kidder Brook Snowmobile Trail Proposal

- Proposed Snowmobile Trail
- Lakes and Ponds
- Wild Forest

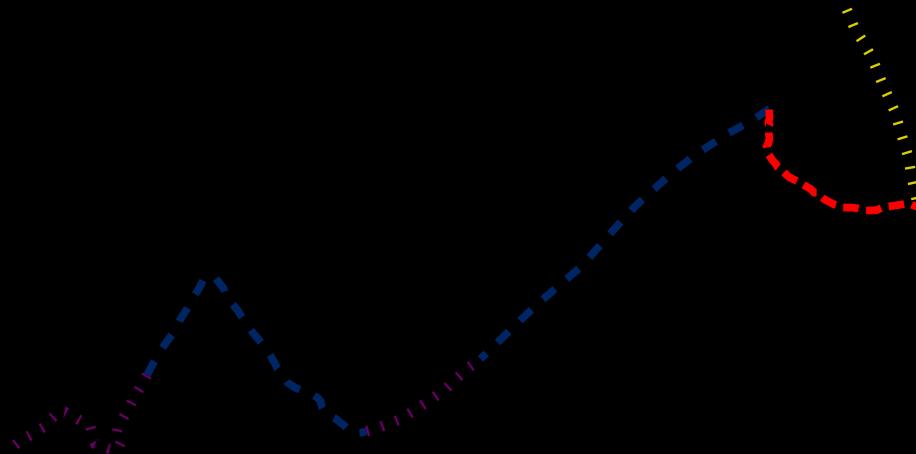


Pumpkin Hollow Snowmobile Trail Proposed Management Actions



Snomobile Trails

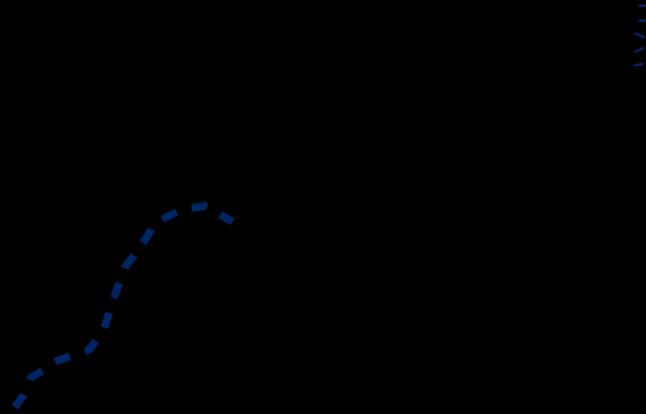
- Existing Snowmobile Trails
- Proposed for Closure
- Proposed Pumpkin Hollow Trail
- Proposed Private Land Connections
- Proposed Reroute
- Lakes and Ponds
- Sacandaga Public Campground
- Wild Forest



Round Pond Snowmobile Trail Proposed Management Actions



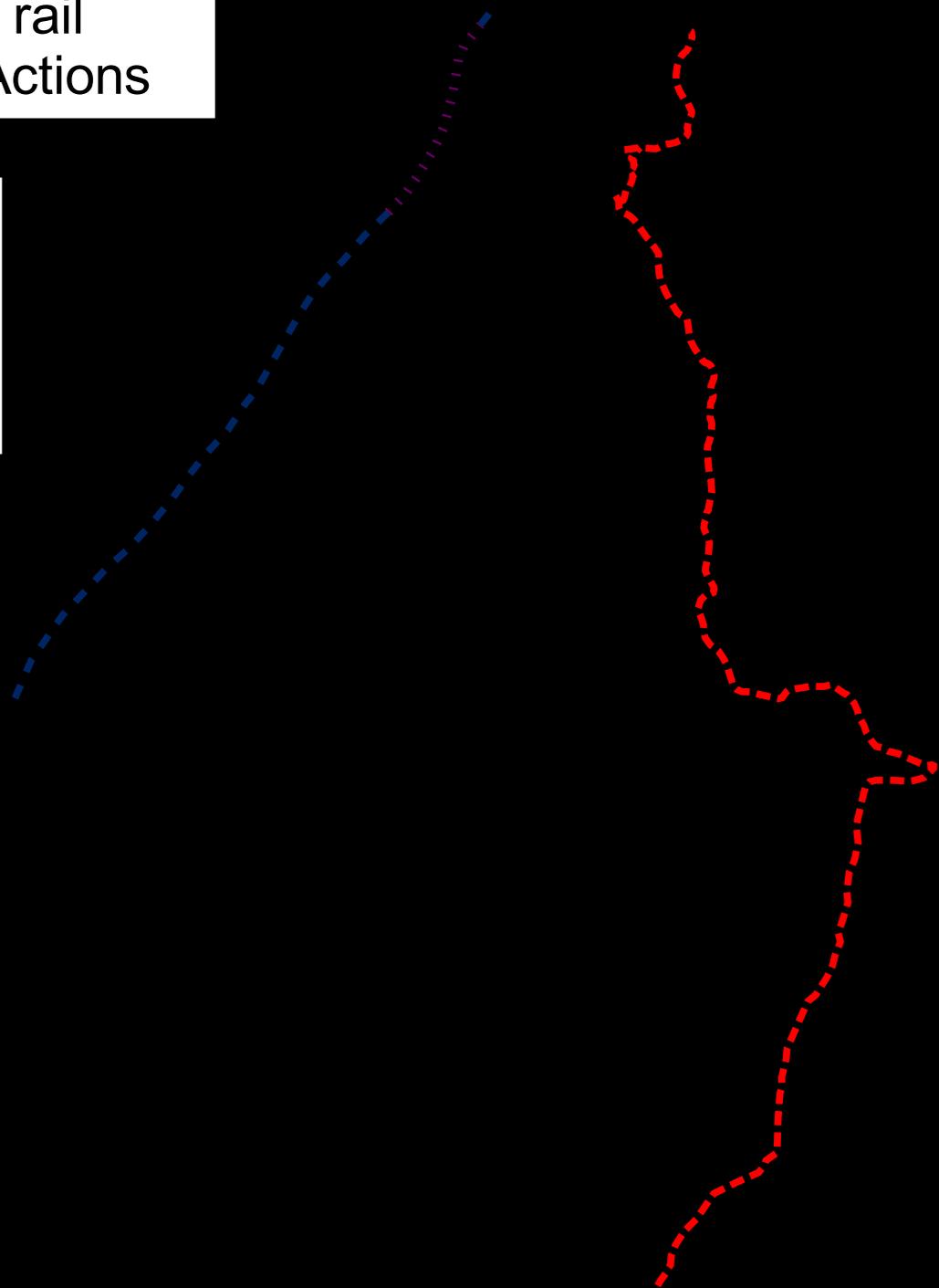
- Snowmobile Trails**
- Existing Trail
 - Proposed Mud Pond Trail
 - Proposed Round Pond Trail
 - Lakes and Ponds
 - Wild Forest



Route 8 Snowmobile Trail Proposed Management Actions

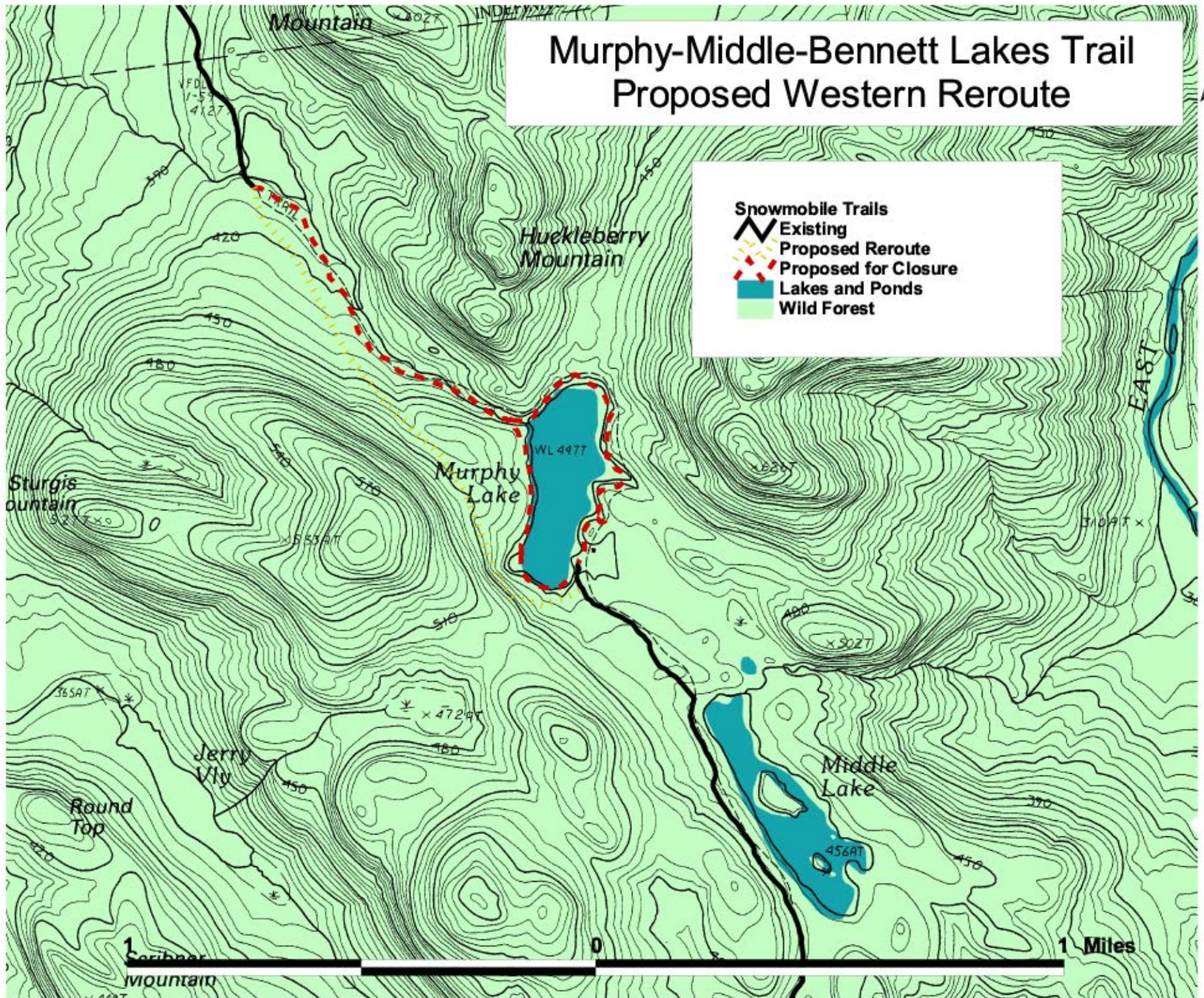
Snowmobile Trails

- Existing Snowmobile Trail
- Proposed Private Land Connection
- Proposed Route 8 Trail
- Proposed for Closure
- Lakes and Ponds
- Wild Forest



Murphy-Middle-Bennett Lakes Trail Proposed Western Reroute

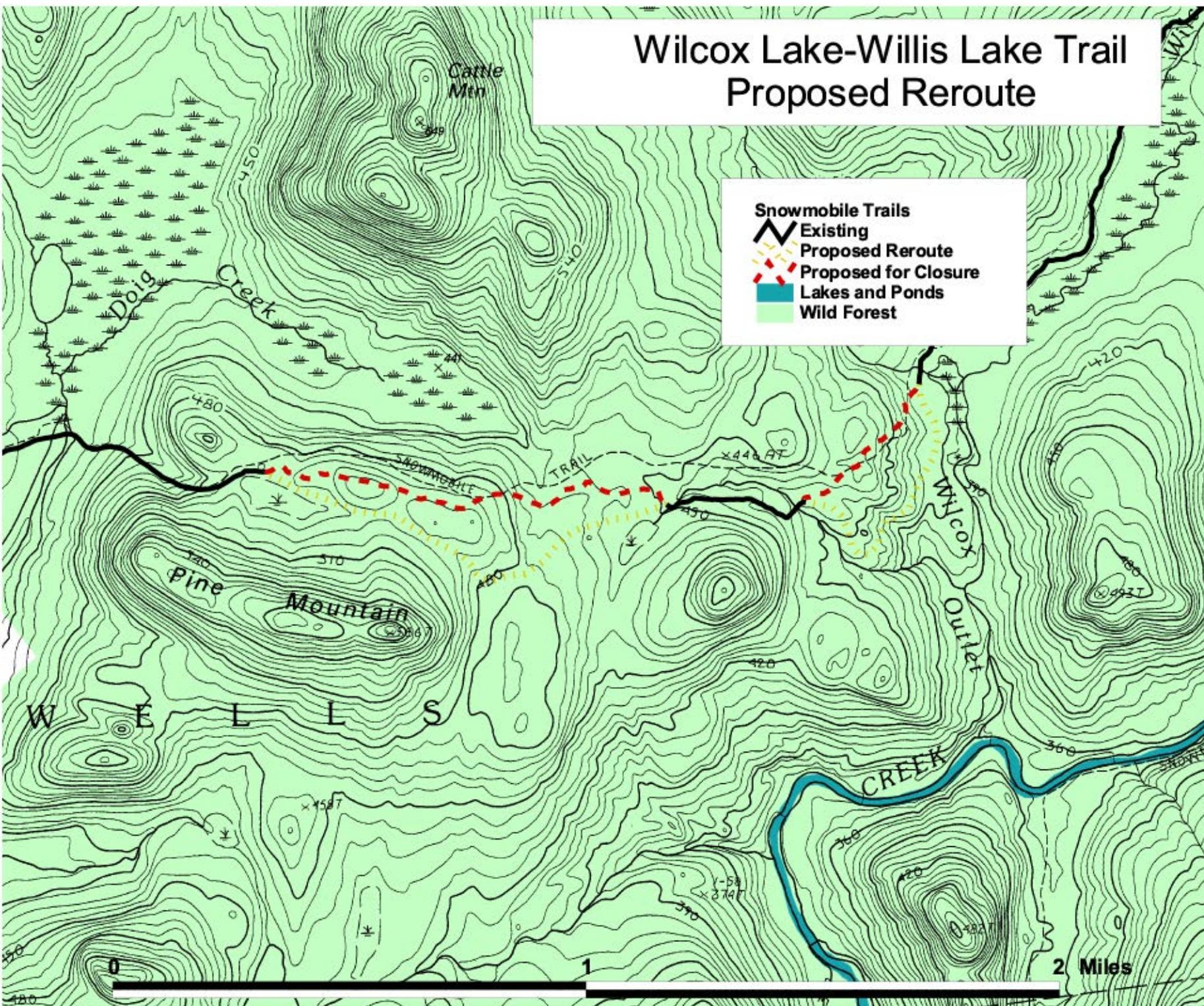
- Snowmobile Trails**
- Existing
 - Proposed Reroute
 - Proposed for Closure
 - Lakes and Ponds
 - Wild Forest



Wilcox Lake-Willis Lake Trail Proposed Reroute

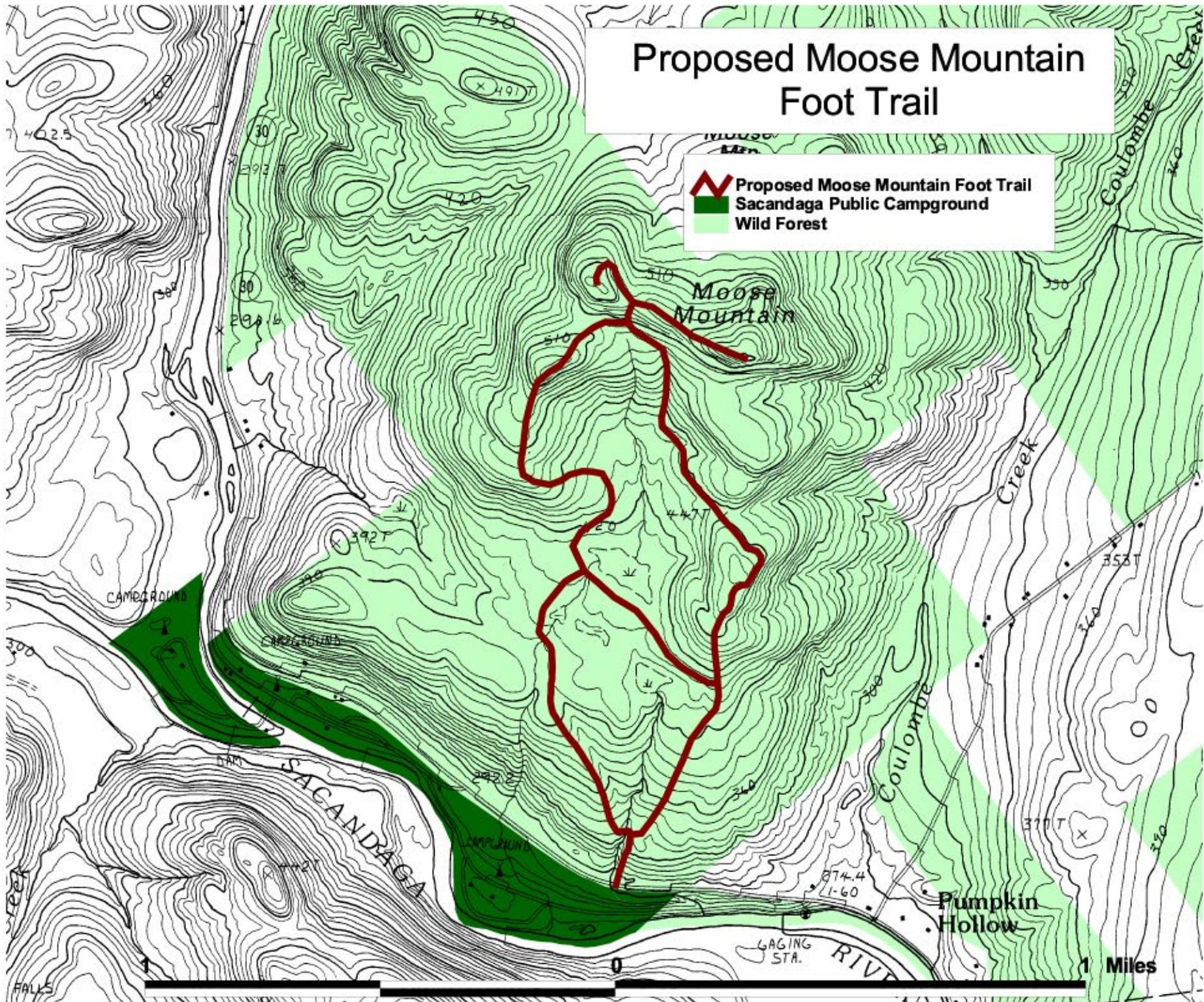


- Snowmobile Trails**
- Existing
 - Proposed Reroute
 - Proposed for Closure
 - Lakes and Ponds
 - Wild Forest

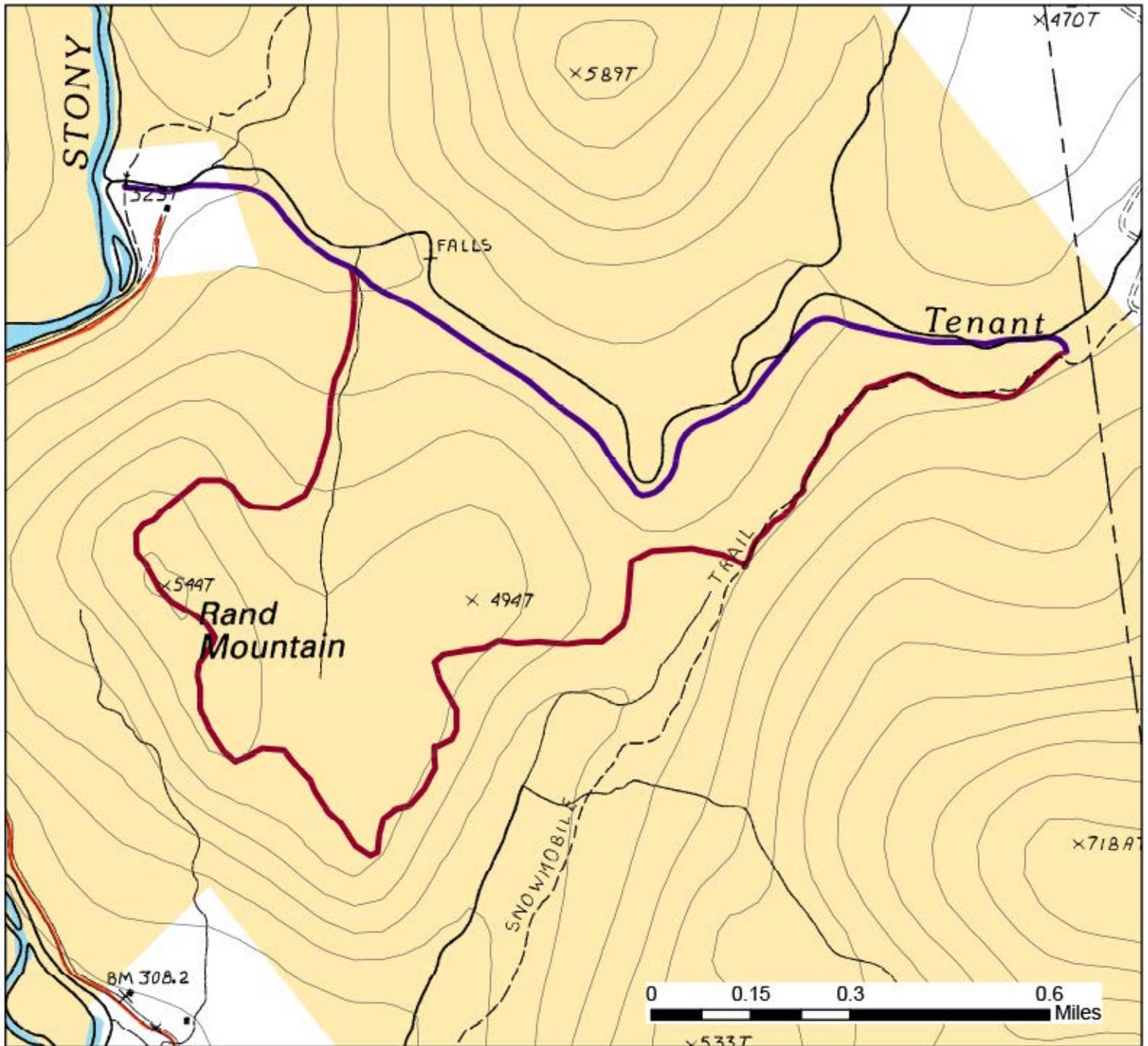


Proposed Moose Mountain Foot Trail

-  Proposed Moose Mountain Foot Trail
-  Sacandaga Public Campground
-  Wild Forest



Proposed Rand Mountain Foot Trail



Legend

 Existing Foot Trail	 Water
 Proposed Foot Trail	 Wilcox Lake Wild Forest
 Local Roads	

