

APPENDIX D – HISTORIC PHOTOS



Brasher State Forest – RA 1 Proposal E South of Hurley Road

Red Pine planted 4' X 4' spacing 1936 with scattered brush covering



Same Location 2012



Brasher State Forest – RA 1 Proposal D

Near the current County Rte. 55 & CC Dam PFAF

Waterhole built by foreman Henry Beresford and CCC Camp S-95 Crew, September 1937



Brasher State Forest – RA 5 Proposal G

Tree nursery near CCC Camp S-95 Brasher Falls, July 1937

Near the current DEC Brasher Falls Maintenance Center



Brasher State Forest – RA 5 Proposal I

Waterhole built by Beresford and Camp S-95

Fire pump test, September 1937

Located just north of the current DEC Maintenance Center



Approximately the same location, 2012

Most accessible waterholes were filled in for safety reasons in the 1960s



Brasher State Forest – RA 7 Proposal I

Surviving CCC Waterhole located near the Jeep Trail, 2010



Brasher State Forest – RA 10 Proposal T

Site of the former Sand Hill fire tower, 80' tall, from abt. 1950 to 1961

All that remains are the footers for the tower and observer's cabin, 2012

Located on State Highway 420, across from the Norfolk fire station



Brasher State Forest – RA 10 Proposal C

Scotch pine planted 4' x 4' on blow sand for erosion control, July 1938

Located on the Vice Road north of camps near Brasher Center



Same approximate location, 2012

Scotch pine was harvested in 2007 to release a white pine understory

APPENDIX E – ROAD STATUS

Table F.1 – Status of Town of Brasher Roads as of the 2001 Draft Brasher UMP

Road Name	Length (miles)	Use	Maintenance
Buckley Road	0.2	Seasonal	Town performs occasional maintenance on the first 0.2 mile
Burns Road	2.4	East end (year round) West end (seasonal)	Town annually maintains 0.4 miles on the east end. DEC has annually maintained the remaining 2 miles for as long as can be remembered
Bush Road	0.8	East end (year round)	Maintained by the town
County Rte. 53 to Maple Ridge	1.2	Year round	No maintenance being performed
Durant Road	2.5	Seasonal	Has been physically abandoned
East Cotter Road	1.0	Seasonal	Maintained by the town
Hopson Road	3.4	Year round	Maintained by the town
Hurley Road	2.3	Seasonal	No maintenance being performed. DEC has sometimes done minor work such as culvert replacement
Keenan Road	2.4	Year round	Maintained by the town
Lalonde Road	1.1	Seasonal	Southern portion not maintained

APPENDICES & FIGURES

APPENDIX E – ROAD STATUS

Road Name	Length (miles)	Use	Maintenance
McCarthy Road	3.2	Year round	Paved road maintained by town
McCuin Road	0.4	Year round	Maintained by the town (Shady City portion)
Munson Road	2.2	Year round	Maintained by the town
Myers Road (Meyers Road)	2.7	Primarily seasonal	Maintained by the town
Old Keenan Road (McCuin Road)	6.1	Seasonal	DEC has previously maintained 0.9 miles connecting 2 DEC owned roads. No maintenance being performed on the remaining 5.2 miles
Quinell Road (Deer River Road)	2.8	Year round	Maintained by the town
Shady City Road	0.4	Year round	Paved road maintained by town
Smith Road	3.5	Year round	Paved road maintained by town
Vice Road	7.6	Primarily seasonal	1.26 miles is paved and maintained by the town 0.1 mile is unpaved and maintained to a private residence 3.73 miles is passable during the summer but receives little maintenance or plowing. Up until 2000, the DEC maintained a 1.9 mile section which connects two DEC roads 2.51 miles are physically abandoned / impassible

F

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED ABANDONMENT OF TOWN HIGHWAY

Brookdale-Jenkins Corners Road,	Town of Stockholm
Reynolds Road	Town of Stockholm
Club Road	Town of Stockholm
Sheldon Road	Town of Stockholm

WHEREAS, it duly appears to the undersigned, David Gebo, Town Superintendent of the Town of Stockholm, St. Lawrence County, New York, and to the Town Board of said Town that the following Town Highways in the Town of Stockholm:

Brookdale-Jenkins Corners Road: Having its terminus at the Jenkins Corners Road and extending northwesterly 1.00 mile in the Town of Stockholm.

Reynolds Road: Having its terminus at the Potsdam-Stockholm Town Line and extending northeasterly 0.76 [±] mile in the Town of Stockholm.

Club Road: Having its terminus at the Buckton Road and extending northwesterly 1.53 ⁻ miles in the Town of Stockholm.

Sheldon Road: Having its terminus at the Hopkinton-Stockholm Town Line and extending northwesterly 1.48 [±] miles to the Nichols Road in the Town of Stockholm.

in said Town have not become wholly disused but that they have not in the last two years been usually travelled along the greater part thereof, by more than two vehicles daily, in addition to pedestrians and persons on horseback, and

WHEREAS, it also duly appears to the undersigned Superintendent of Highways of the County of St. Lawrence, that a Qualified Abandonment of such highways is proper and will not cause injustice or hardship to the owners or occupants of any lands adjoining such highways, and

WHEREAS, the said County Superintendent of Highways did duly hold a public hearing at the Town of Stockholm Municipal Building, Winthrop, New York, on the First day of May 1979, at 7:30 P.M., on the question of whether there should be Qualified Abandonments of the said Town Highways above mentioned, pursuant to the provisions of Section 205 of The Highway Law of the State of New York, and

WHEREAS, at least twenty days written notice of such hearing was duly given by Certified Mail to all the owners and occupants of all lands adjoining such highway, a copy of which "Notice of Hearing" is hereto annexed.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, the undersigned Superintendent of Highways of the County of St. Lawrence, New York, DO DECIDE that the said highways have not for two years next preceeding hereto been usually travelled along the greater part thereof, by more than two vehicles daily, in addition to pedestrians and persons on horseback, and that a Qualified Abandonment of such highways is proper and will not cause injustice or hardship to the owners or occupants of any lands adjoining the same.

AND THE SAID COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF HIGHWAYS AND THE Town Superintendent of Stockholm and the Town Board of said Town of Stockholm DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the four (4) Town Highways described on Page 1 of this Certificate of Qualified Abandonment, are the Town Highways desired to be Qualified Abandoned.

THEREFORE, the Town Highways known as the BROOKDALE-JENKINS CORNERS Road, 1.1 mile; REYNOLDS ROAD, 0.76 mile; CLUB ROAD, 1.53 miles and the SHELDON ROAD, 1.48 miles, are all henceforth Qualifiedly Abandoned within the meaning of and with the effect provided for in Section 205 of The Highway Law of the State of New York.

DATED: May 18, 1979

John Cook
Supt. of Highways for the
County of St. Lawrence,
New York

David Helbo
Town Supt. of the Town of
Stockholm

Town Board of The Town of Stockholm

Edward W. Tanner
Supervisor

Keith I. Sype
Justice of Peace Councilman

Robert H. Pross
Justice of Peace Councilman

Leo Spunk
(Town Councilman)

Bernard A. Rockwood
(Town Councilman)

Jacqueline White
Town Clerk

From Kevin Kingsley
5/20/2011

APPENDIX F – COMPREHENSIVE FISH SPECIES LIST

Table 1. Comprehensive fish species list for the Flatlander UMP within the Raquette, St. Regis, and Salmon River watersheds. Species list reflects those collected from 1986-Present and found in the New York State Statewide Fisheries Database at elevation less than 800 feet.

Common Name	Family	Genus	Species
Northern Brook Lamprey	Petromyzontidae	<i>Ichthyomyzon</i>	<i>fossor</i>
American Brook Lamprey	Petromyzontidae	<i>Lampetra</i>	<i>appendix</i>
Sea Lamprey	Petromyzontidae	<i>Petromyzon</i>	<i>marinus</i>
Lake Sturgeon	Acipenseridae	<i>Acipenser</i>	<i>fulvescens</i>
Longnose Gar	Lepisosteidae	<i>Lepisosteus</i>	<i>osseus</i>
American Eel	Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla</i>	<i>rostrata</i>
Mooneye	Hiodontidae	<i>Hiodon</i>	<i>tergisus</i>
Chinook Salmon	Salmonidae	<i>Oncorhynchus</i>	<i>tshawytscha</i>
Rainbow Trout	Salmonidae	<i>Oncorhynchus</i>	<i>mykiss</i>
Atlantic Salmon	Salmonidae	<i>Salmo</i>	<i>salar</i>
Brown Trout	Salmonidae	<i>Salmo</i>	<i>trutta</i>
Brook Trout	Salmonidae	<i>Salvelinus</i>	<i>fontinalis</i>
Central Mudminnow	Umbridae	<i>Umbra</i>	<i>limi</i>
Northern Pike	Esocidae	<i>Esox</i>	<i>lucius</i>
Muskellunge	Esocidae	<i>Esox</i>	<i>masquinongy</i>
Central Stoneroller	Cyprinidae	<i>Campostoma</i>	<i>anomalum</i>
Common Carp	Cyprinidae	<i>Cyprinus</i>	<i>carpio</i>
Cutlip Minnow	Cyprinidae	<i>Exoglossum</i>	<i>maxillingua</i>
Brassy Minnow	Cyprinidae	<i>Hybognathus</i>	<i>hankinsoni</i>
Eastern Silvery Minnow	Cyprinidae	<i>Hybognathus</i>	<i>regius</i>

APPENDIX F – COMPREHENSIVE FISH SPECIES LIST

Common Name	Family	Genus	Species
Golden Shiner	Cyprinidae	<i>Notemigonus</i>	<i>crysoleucas</i>
Emerald Shiner	Cyprinidae	<i>Notropis</i>	<i>atherinoides</i>
Bridle Shiner	Cyprinidae	<i>Notropis</i>	<i>bifrenatus</i>
Common Shiner	Cyprinidae	<i>Luxilus</i>	<i>cornutus</i>
Blacknose Shiner	Cyprinidae	<i>Notropis</i>	<i>heterolepis</i>
Spottail Shiner	Cyprinidae	<i>Notropis</i>	<i>hudsonius</i>
Rosyface Shiner	Cyprinidae	<i>Notropis</i>	<i>rubellus</i>
Spotfin Shiner	Cyprinidae	<i>Cyprinella</i>	<i>spiloptera</i>
Sand Shiner	Cyprinidae	<i>Notropis</i>	<i>stramineus</i>
Mimic Shiner	Cyprinidae	<i>Notropis</i>	<i>volucellus</i>
Northern Redbelly Dace	Cyprinidae	<i>Phoxinus</i>	<i>eos</i>
Finescale Dace	Cyprinidae	<i>Phoxinus</i>	<i>neogaeus</i>
Bluntnose Minnow	Cyprinidae	<i>Pimephales</i>	<i>notatus</i>
Fathead Minnow	Cyprinidae	<i>Pimephales</i>	<i>promelas</i>
Eastern Blacknose Dace	Cyprinidae	<i>Rhinichthys</i>	<i>atratus</i>
Longnose Dace	Cyprinidae	<i>Rhinichthys</i>	<i>cataractae</i>
Creek Chub	Cyprinidae	<i>Semotilus</i>	<i>atromaculatus</i>
Fallfish	Cyprinidae	<i>Semotilus</i>	<i>corporalis</i>
Pearl Dace	Cyprinidae	<i>Margariscus</i>	<i>margarita</i>

APPENDIX G –BLACK ASH MANAGEMENT OUTLINE

Brasher Forest Unit Management Plan
Black Ash Management Outline
Les Benedict
On Behalf of Akwesasne Task Force on the Environment
Akwesasne Mohawk Territory
March 7,2001

The Akwesasne Task Force on the Environment (ATFE) has been working for the past 9 years on studying Black Ash (*F. nigra*) to learn how best to preserve it. Black Ash is used by Native Americans, including the Mohawks to make ornamental and utility baskets. Generations of basket makers have relied on local supplies of Black Ash to provide the raw material for basket making.

Elders of the community have tasked the ATFE to look for ways to preserve Black Ash for future basket makers.

Black Ash prefers to grow in wetlands forests, there is a limited amount of habitat where Black Ash will grow. Of those that grow very few are selected for basket making. Native basket makers are skilled at selecting suitable trees and have specific requirements about the trees they use for making their baskets.

Loss of habitat and little understanding of the trees growth requirements, much less those necessary for producing quality basket logs, coupled with no management of these species because it has little commercial value, has made the tree scarce in New York State.

The Brasher Forest represents a tremendous opportunity for studying Black Ash as well as management of this tree as an important resource for the Mohawks. Already, the ATFE has partnered with SUNY-ESF Ranger School to study Black Ash and develop a study plot to learn more about this tree. Significant progress has been achieved with the partnership Mohawks have developed with SUNY-ESF. Mohawks have also been working with the DEC's Saratoga Tree Nursery to grow and produce Black Ash seedlings for reforestation. Several plots now exist on the reservation thanks to the assistance received from the DEC and SUNY-ESF. This type of partnership can be extended further with additional research and development of plans to identify and assess Black Ash stands in the Brasher forest and apply information that has been recently developed to enhance these stands for basket making, species preservation, and further study.

I offer this outline as the first step toward incorporating a Black Ash study and enhancement plan into the Brasher State Forest Unit Management Plan.

- Develop a working agreement between Mohawks of Akwesasne, SUNY-ESF, Ranger School and the New York State DEC Forestry Program to cooperate in the interest of studying, preserving and enhancing Black Ash.
- Identify existing Black Ash stands within the Brasher State Forest (other State Forests as well).

APPENDIX G –BLACK ASH MANAGEMENT OUTLINE

- Assess the quantity and quality of the Black Ash stands within the Brasher State Forest through an inventory.
- Apply current knowledge and experience to enhance growth of Black Ash for seed production, reproduction, growth and basket making
- Develop harvesting plan that is sustainable for Black Ash -minimize high grading and selective cutting.
- Develop a seed collection plan for the collection of seeds for germination and reforestation efforts and for ensuring plant diversity.
- Develop a habitat preservation plan that prevents loss of Black Ash habitat.
- Incorporate the harvesting and preservation plans into NYS DEC Forest Unit Plans where other opportunities exist, statewide.
- Identify resources available to the partners that can be utilized to accomplish the preceding.

Introduction

Black Ash (*f. nigra*) is an important non-timber forest resource utilized by traditional Native American basket makers for baskets. Black ash is commonly found in around the fringe of wetland habitats. It is not considered to be an important commercial timber species and is harvested only incidentally by commercial harvesters. Select logs (bolts) are highly sought by traditional basket makers, but have become uncommon in the Northern New York area, forcing Mohawks to travel extensive distances to obtain adequate supplies.

Black ash is available throughout New York State in private and State managed forests. Rarely are black ash trees made available to Mohawks by private landowners. State managed forests have been the primary resource for Mohawks, but supplies have diminished somewhat and areas being cut have not adequately regenerated to supply both quality and quantity of logs needed.

The Mohawks in association with State University New York -Environmental Science and Forestry (SUNY-ESF), Cornell University, and several other partners have been studying black ash characteristics, habitat, and potentials for stand improvement and management for several years. These studies and several others by graduate students have yielded significant contributions to the improvement of black ash timber resources.

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) requested the participation of Mohawk tribal government and tribal members in the Unit Management Plan (UMP) for the Brasher State Forest in early 2001. The Mohawks forwarded written comments in addition to verbal statements to be included in the UMP. Included were comments that NYSDEC incorporate a Black Ash Management Plan into the UMP for the perpetuation, regeneration and management of black ash.

This document embodies a shared desire and common interest to protect, enhance and regenerate black ash. The foundation for black ash preservation has been and will continue to be based on cooperation. This will be accomplished through the Adopt-A-Natural Resource Stewardship Program mechanisms instituted by the NYSDEC. This program serves as the framework for structuring a

APPENDIX G –BLACK ASH MANAGEMENT OUTLINE

management system or program that acknowledges and preserves the inherent rights of the both the Mohawks and the NYSDEC.

Objectives

The objective of the Black Ash Management Plan is to manage black ash resources in St. Lawrence County and Franklin County, held on State Forest Lands, under the Adopt-A-Natural Resource Stewardship Program. To manage means to employ silvicultural practices determined to be appropriate for black ash to enhance the growth potential of existing stands (plots) for habitat diversity, production of basket grade logs and sustainable regeneration (seed source, seedlings for transplant and natural regeneration). Black ash management will be achieved in a manner that is respectful of the inherent rights of Mohawk people who are the primary end users of black ash and the NYSDEC who has primary stewardship for resources on State lands.

Management practices to be employed in implementing the plan will be reflective of current black ash management practices and will be in consultation with Dr. Michael Bridgen, or his designee or successor, SUNY-ESF, who has been primarily instrumental in specialized black ash studies, and the NYSDEC who possess the technical resources for applied timber management and through the Akwesasne Task Force on the Environment who has acted and will continue to act as a coordinator for the plan, including supplying of volunteer resources under the stewardship program.

Process

Identify existing Black Ash stands within the Brasher State Forest (other State Forests as well).

Assess the quantity and quality of the Black Ash stands within the Brasher State Forest through an inventory.

Apply current knowledge and experience to enhance growth of Black Ash for seed production, reproduction, growth and basket making

Develop harvesting plan that is sustainable for Black Ash -minimize high grading and selective cutting.

Develop a seed collection plan for the collection of seeds for germination and reforestation efforts and for ensuring plant diversity.

Develop a habitat preservation plan that prevents loss of Black Ash habitat.

Incorporate the harvesting and preservation plans into NYS DEC Forest Unit Plans where other opportunities exist, statewide.

Identify resources available to the partners that can be utilized to accomplish the preceding.

Identification of Black Ash Stands

The NYSDEC possesses forest inventory records that include the identification and location of forest resources that include black ash. The NYSDEC agrees to provide information regarding the location of

APPENDIX G –BLACK ASH MANAGEMENT OUTLINE

these stands in the form of maps, hardcopy or digital if available. The identity and location of existing black ash trees will be for the purposes of this management plan.

Assessment -To be developed/discussed.

Enhancement -Based on current knowledge and that to be learned.

Harvesting -To be developed/discussed.

Seed Collection -Seed collection as identified in Adopt-a-Resource agreements.

Habitat Preservation -To be developed/discussed.

Incorporation of Plans in NYSDEC Unit Management Plans

Partnerships -Continue with Adopt-a-Resource program.