

New York State

Department of Environmental Conservation



Division of Lands & Forests

Bureau of State Land Management

46 Corners Unit Management Plan

Including

**Big Brook, Cobb Brook, Fall Brook, Florence Hill, Furnace Creek, Mad
River, Swancott Hill and Tri-County State Forests**

In the Towns of Annsville, Camden & Florence in Oneida Co., Lewis in
Lewis Co., and Redfield in Oswego Co.

JANUARY 2013

NYS Department of Environmental Conservation

Region 6 Sub-Office

225 North Main Street

Herkimer, NY 13350

Governor **ANDREW M. CUOMO**

Commissioner **JOE MARTENS**

State Forester **ROB DAVIES**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
GOVERNOR



JOE MARTENS
COMMISSIONER

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
ALBANY, NEW YORK 12233-1010

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Record
FROM: Joseph J. Martens *JJM*
DATE: 1/6/13
SUBJECT: Final 46 Corners UMP

The Unit Management Plan for the 46 Corners Unit has been completed. The Plan is consistent with Department policy and procedure, involved public participation and is consistent with the Environmental Conservation Law, Rules and Regulations. The plan includes management objectives for a ten year period and is hereby approved and adopted.

46-CORNERS MANAGEMENT AREA

Preface

The Department of Environmental Conservation conducts management planning on State lands to maintain ecosystems and provide a wide array of benefits for current and future generations. The 46-Corners Unit Management Plan addresses future management of Big Brook, Cobb Brook, Fall Brook, Florence Hill, Furnace Creek, Mad River, Swancott Hill and Tri-County State Forests. This plan is the basis for supporting a multiple-use goal through the implementation of specific objectives and management strategies. Management will ensure the sustainability, biological diversity, and protection of the Unit's ecosystems and optimize the many benefits that these State lands provide. The multiple-use goal will be accomplished through the applied integration of compatible and sound land management practices.

It is the policy of the Department to manage State lands for multiple benefits to serve the people of New York State. This Unit Management Plan is the first step in carrying out that policy. This Plan has been developed to address management activities on this Unit for the next 15 years, with a review and update after 10 years. Some management recommendations may extend beyond the 15 year period. Factors such as limited budgets, wood product markets, and forest health problems may require deviations from the scheduled management activities. The 46-Corners Unit Management Plan is based on a long-range vision for the management of this area. Specific goals and objectives to support that vision are based on the rapidly evolving principles and technologies of ecosystem management, balanced with the increased demands for public use.

This Plan and the activities it recommends will be in compliance with State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR), 6NYCRR Part 617. The Division of Lands and Forests has initiated this process by preparing a full Environmental Assessment Form. This process will be complete after the public comment period when a final Plan will be issued. Article 9, Titles 5 and 7, of the Environmental Conservation Law authorize the Department of Environmental Conservation to manage lands acquired outside the Adirondack and Catskill Parks. Management, as defined by these laws, includes watershed protection, the production of timber and other forest products, recreation, and kindred purposes. The Strategic Plan for State Forest Management provides direction and a framework for meeting this legal mandate.

Vision Statement

State Forests on this unit will be managed to maintain and enhance ecosystem health, biodiversity, and sustainability while providing environmental, social, and economic benefits for the people of New York State.

Forest Certification of State Forests

In 2000, New York State DEC-Bureau of State Land Management received Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®) certification under an independent audit conducted by the National Wildlife Federation - SmartWood Program. This certification included 720,000 acres of State Forests in DEC Regions 3 through 9 managed for water quality protection, recreation, wildlife habitat, timber and mineral resources (multiple-use). To become certified, the Department had to meet more than 75 rigorous criteria established by FSC. Meeting these criteria established a benchmark for forests managed for long-term ecological, social and economic health. The original certification and contract was for five years.

By 2005 the original audit contract with the SmartWood Program expired. Recognizing the importance and the value of dual certification, the Bureau sought bids from prospective auditing firms to reassess the Bureau's State Forest management system to the two most internationally accepted standards - FSC and the Sustainable Forestry Initiative® (SFI®) program. However, contract delays and funding shortfalls slowed the Department's ability to award a new agreement until early 2007.

Following the signed contract with NSF-International Strategic Registrations and Scientific Certification Systems, the Department was again audited for dual certification against FSC and additionally the SFI program standards on over 762,000 acres of State Forests in Regions 3 through 9. This independent audit of State Forests was conducted by these auditing firms from May until July 2007 with dual certification awarded in January 2008.

State Forests continue to maintain certification under the most current FSC and SFI standards. Forest products derived from wood harvested off State Forests from this point forward may now be labeled as "certified" through chain-of-custody certificates. Forest certified labeling on wood products may assure consumers that the raw material was harvested from well-managed forests.

The Department is part of a growing number of public, industrial and private forest land owners throughout the United States and the world whose forests are certified as sustainably managed. The Department's State Forests can also be counted as part a growing number of working forest land in New York that is *third-party certified* as well managed to protect habitat, cultural resources, water, recreation, and economic values now and for future generations.

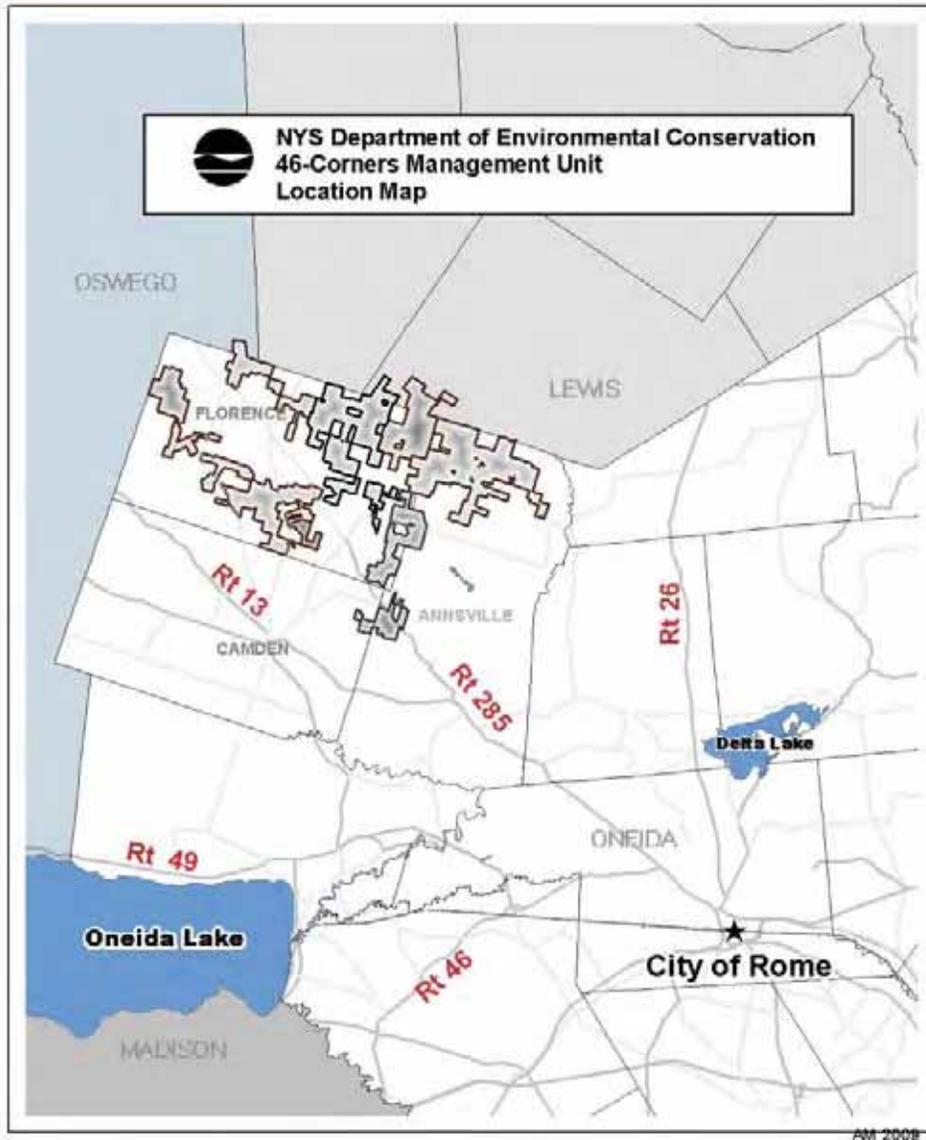


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UNIT LOCATION MAP



Description of the Unit Management Planning Process

What is a Unit Management Plan?

A unit management plan (UMP) is an assessment of the natural and physical resources on land managed by the Department of Environmental Conservation. The UMP guides the Department's activities for a ten-year period. Each plan addresses specific objectives for public use and ecosystem management which are consistent with the land classification guidelines and the wild character of these lands.

Who Writes the Unit Management Plan?

State Forest UMP's are written by the Division of Lands and Forests with input from the Division of Fish, Wildlife, and Marine Resources, the Division of Operations, the Division of Mineral Resources, and the Division of Forest Protection and Fire Management. A description of each Division's responsibilities is listed below as paraphrased from the Department's website.

Division of Lands and Forests

The Division of Lands and Forests is responsible for the stewardship, management, protection, and recreational use of State Forest lands, the care of the people who use these lands, and the acquisition of additional lands to conserve unique and significant resources. The Division also provides forestry leadership by providing technical assistance to private forest landowners and the forest products industry.

Division of Fish, Wildlife, and Marine Resources

The Division of Fish, Wildlife, and Marine Resources serves the public by using their collective skills to describe, understand, manage, and perpetuate a healthy and diverse assemblage of fish, wildlife, and ecosystems.

Division of Operations

The Division of Operations provides technical services, facilities management, and maintenance of physical assets to insure effective and efficient operation of the Department and safe public use of Department lands and facilities.

Division of Mineral Resources

The Division of Mineral Resources is responsible for ensuring the environmentally sound, economic development of New York's non-renewable energy and mineral resources for the benefit of current and future generations.

Division of Forest Protection and Fire Management

The Division of Forest Protection and Fire Management is responsible for the preservation, protection, and enhancement of the state's forest resources, and the safety and well-being of the public using these resources.

How is a Unit Management Plan Developed?

There are a series of steps involved in developing a unit management plan:

Step 1: Conduct a resource inventory of the unit.

Step 2: Solicit written and verbal input from the public through press releases and public scoping sessions.

Step 3: Develop a draft UMP

Step 4: Internal review and approval of draft UMP.

Step 5: Release draft UMP and conduct public meetings to gather comments on the draft plan.

Step 6: Resolve issues and develop a final UMP.

Step 7: Comply with State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR).

Step 8: DEC Commissioner approves final UMP and implementation begins.

Public Scoping Session

Initially, a public scoping session may be held to kick off the process of developing a UMP. People are encouraged to help identify issues that need to be addressed in the plan. Scoping sessions take several different forms. They can be an open house or a discussion forum. Sometimes they involve small discussion groups or “breakout sessions.”

Unit Management Plan Development

Information gathered at the scoping session is incorporated into the draft UMP. After the scoping session, Department staff also do additional fieldwork and conduct in-depth research on topics related to the Plan. All of this information is necessary to comply with the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA). The draft UMP includes local history, information on the Unit, project and treatment schedules, and a budget.

Draft Unit Management Plan

Once the draft UMP is formally released, timeliness and deadlines become more formal and important. This is due to the noticing and comment requirements related to the State Environmental Quality Review Act and also due to the need to issue a final UMP and begin implementation. Once again, meetings are held to gather public input on the draft UMP. If you are not able to attend a public meeting, comments can also be made in writing, by telephone, fax, or e-mail up to 30 days after the public meeting. Regardless of the format of your input, all forms of communication with the Department carry equal weight.

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I. DESCRIPTION OF THE UNIT

A. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1. State Forest History

The forest lands outside the Adirondack and Catskill regions owe their present character, in large part, to the impact of pioneer settlement. Following the close of the Revolutionary War, increased pressure for land encouraged westward expansion. Up to 91% of woodlands in New York State outside of the Adirondacks and Catskills were cleared for cultivation and forage.

Early farming efforts met with limited success. As the less fertile soils proved unproductive, they were abandoned and settlement was attempted elsewhere. The stage of succession was set and new forests of young saplings pioneered the cleared ground.

The State Reforestation Law of 1929 and the Hewitt Amendment of 1931 set forth the legislation which authorized the Conservation Department to acquire land by gift or purchase for reforestation areas. These state forests, consisting of not less than 500 acres of contiguous land, were to be forever devoted to “reforestation and the establishment and maintenance thereon of forests for watershed protection, the production of timber and other forest products, and for recreation and kindred purposes”. This broad program is presently authorized under Article 9, Title 5 of the Environmental Conservation Law.

In 1930, Forest Districts were established by the Conservation Dept. and the tasks of land acquisition and reforestation were started. In 1933 the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was established. Thousands of young men were assigned to plant millions of trees on the newly acquired state lands. In addition to tree planting, these men were engaged in road and trail building, erosion control, watershed restoration, forest protection and other projects.

During the war years of 1941-1945, very little was accomplished on the state lands. Plans for further planting, construction and facility maintenance had to be curtailed. However, through postwar funding, conservation projects once again received needed attention. The Park and Recreation Land Acquisition Act of 1960, and the Environmental Quality Bond Acts of 1972 and 1986 contained provisions for the acquisition of state lands. These lands would serve multiple purposes involving the conservation and development of natural resources, including the preservation of scenic areas, watershed protection, forest management and recreation. The Environmental Protection Fund, created in 1994, has continued to fund open space acquisition, including state forest lands.

As of 2012, there are over 789,000 acres of State Forests throughout the state. The use of these lands for the purposes of timber production, watershed protection, hiking, skiing, fishing, trapping, hunting and other recreational activities is of tremendous importance economically and to the health and well-being of the people of the state.

2. Local History

The development of north-east Oneida County has its beginnings after the Revolutionary War, when plans were made to settle lands west of the Hudson River. In 1791, a company headed by Nicholas and John Roosevelt purchased 500,000 acres of land in central New York, which included most of Oneida and Oswego Counties and part of Herkimer County. Later, the Roosevelts sold the land to George Scriba, a member of their company, and the purchase became known as 'Scriba's Patent'. George Scriba began surveying out parcels of land for sale.

Gerrit Smith, a land speculator and passionate abolitionist, bought an 18,000 acre piece of property in the town of Florence, which contains much of the 46-Corners Unit. At the age of 21, Smith became one of the largest, if not the largest, land owners in New York State. He spent most of the subsequent forty years disposing of his vast properties.

Gerrit Smith is most noted for his philanthropy and interest in social reform. He was a major participant in various anti-slavery and temperance societies. Disgusted with secularism and the unforgiving posture of contemporary churches toward slavery, Smith founded his own church in Peterboro, NY, where he professed what he called the Religion of Reason. He gifted an average of 40 acres of Adirondack land in Northern New York to each of more than 2000 poor (and "temperate") black men, to permit them to meet the requirements for voting, and in hopes of promoting self-sufficiency. He made similar gifts to poor white men, and for women he decided the gifts impractical and substituted \$50 in cash (Frothingham, 2007). While the large land transfers of the Adirondacks are better known, Smith presented the same type of opportunity in the area of 46-Corners. This venture was of a smaller scale and involved around 40 individuals. As much of the land was clearly unsuitable for farming, very few lasting settlements were formed.

The majority of Smith's land was sold to Irish immigrants. While the Irish are a hardy people, farming was not as productive as they had been promised and they found a hard life in the area. Falling on poor land and facing long winters, the new inhabitants found it hard to pay off their debts. Gerrit Smith may have had remorse over the acquisition of the lands in north-western Oneida County. It took him many years to receive full payment on his property.

3. Acquisition History

There is about 18,029 acres of land in this unit. Parcels have been acquired piece-meal from 1934 to the mid-1970s. For this reason the Unit is not entirely contiguous. The acquisition history is located in Appendix X. There have been no acquisitions for the Unit recently. The increased interest in camps and cottages on lots adjacent to state forest make future acquisition more important to limit further fragmentation of the resource, but also makes acquisition more difficult.

B. GEOLOGIC RESOURCES

Continental glaciation played a modifying role in the development of New York's landscape in the recent geological past. On its advance south, the Wisconsin glacier removed and transported existing soils and eroded the surface of the bedrock. As the ice melted, this debris (mud, sand, gravel, and boulders) was left at new sites in a great variety of depositional landforms. Melting caused the glacier to retreat across the State from south to north between 20,000 and 10,000 years ago. Present-day drainage features in the 46-Corners Unit physically illustrate glacial erosion, transportation, and deposition. The prominent northeast-trending rivers, streams, and lakes occur where scraping, gouging and fracture zones greatly weakened the bedrock to make it more easily erodible.

The Tug Hill Plateau is related geologically to the Appalachians and the Catskills, rather than its neighbor on the east, the Adirondacks. The bedrock geology of the Tug Hill Region dates to the Middle Ordovician geologic period beginning approximately 460 million years ago. The bedrock pattern is very important because it affects the nature of landforms, groundwater, soils, and land use. The region largely contains erosion resistant sandstone. This deposit tilts westward and rests on limestone, sandstone, and a series of sandy shales. The Unit sits on part of a 47-mile unconfined 10-100 gpm aquifer, which local communities rely on as a water source.

In general, Tug Hill soils are derived from glacial till and tend to be wet, stony, shallow, sandy or steeply sloping. The soils in the region are poorly drained and the soil fertility decreases in the upland areas. These soils are generally unfit for agriculture and are dominated by forests. The topographic features are that of lowland swamp areas and steep ravines carved by flowing streams. The elevation decreases on the Unit from north to south. The elevation ranges from 1500 feet on Swancott Hill State Forest (Oneida -Lewis RA# 1) to the lowest elevation, 770 feet on Cobb Brook State Forest (Oneida RA# 2).

C. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

1. Forest Resources

The character and structure of the forest resources on this Unit have been shaped by past land use patterns and human influence. Prior to settlement in the late 18th century, the landscape was heavily forested. Large timber of American chestnut, Eastern hemlock and Eastern white pine were native residents of these forests. Throughout the 19th century, much of this timber was utilized for lumber and the cleared land was used to raise agricultural crops. None of the original forests remained in their pre-settlement state.

In the first half of the 1900s, many of the farms failed to be successful and through natural succession and tree planting efforts by the Department (Conservation Department at that time) and the Civilian Conservation Corps' new forests were "reborn." More than 50% of the State Forests on this Unit became forest through natural succession and approximately 36% of the acreage was successfully planted. For these reasons, more than 86% of the State Forests on this Unit exhibit an even-aged character. These forests now provide a variety of habitats and ecological communities and their transformation continues to this day. The hardwood stands have become more mature, leaving only traces of the early successional brush and seedling/sapling stages. The softwood plantations are maturing as well. Many of the tree species planted are not native to this area. Many of the red pine, white pine and larch plantations are reaching the end of their biological maturity. In some cases, the stands that were planted on poor sites have started to decline with a majority of the trees losing their vigor. The spruce plantations are maturing as well; however, these species have a longer life span and in most cases have retained their health.

At the landscape level, the Unit belongs to the Northern Appalachian – Acadian (NAP) Ecoregion which has a high degree of forest diversity. In addition, the unit is contained within the Tug Hill matrix forest block and associated forest landscape connectivity least cost path. For a more indepth discussion of the NAP eco-region and Matrixforest blocks please reference the State Plan for State Forest management page 63 and 88 respectively. The northern portion of the Unit, where State Forest is more contiguous and you enter deeper in the core of the Tug Hill, the landscape is predominantly high forest canopy cover. There are large blocks of continuous mature forest of both native hardwoods and softwood plantations along with riparian areas of mixed hardwood, hemlock and spruce. The landscape is streaked with trout streams and highly productive open wetland complexes. As you move south on the landscape, State land is still forested but the overall forest cover is more fragmented; historically private land has been agricultural. Agricultural activities are decreasing and providing early successional habitat in abandoned fields. Management recommendations will be made to provide a variety of vegetative cover and enhance the landscape diversity of the area.

a) Native Forest Cover Types

The term "forest cover type" refers to the type of tree or vegetation that dominates a forested site. However, many more species of plants and animals are found within the type. The interrelationship of these species is known as an ecological community. 1995 studies by Keys, McNab, and Carpenter concluded natural communities in the Tug Hill Transition Ecological Unit can support vegetation

communities of Sugar Maple-Birch-Beech, Paper Birch-Red Spruce Transition Forest and Red Cedar-White Ash Woodland. These are biotic communities that would be established if all successional sequences of its ecosystem were completed without additional human-caused disturbance under present environmental conditions. However, due to agricultural land clearing and possible impacts from global warming, we find a different complex of communities. More recent surveys by the Natural Heritage Program categorize the ecological communities around the state and determined the following ecological communities to be present in the Unit. These descriptions were developed by the New York State Heritage Program.

Spruce- Northern Hardwood: a mixed forest that occurs on lower mountain slopes and upper margins of flats on glacial till, primarily in the Adirondack and Catskill mountains, and in the Tug Hill plateau. This is a broadly defined community with several regional and edaphic variants; it is one of the most common forest types in the Adirondacks. Codominant trees are red spruce (*Picea rubens*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), yellow birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*), and red maple (*Acer rubrum*), with scattered balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*). Striped maple (*Acer pensylvanicum*) and mountain maple (*A. spicatum*) are common subcanopy trees. Characteristic shrubs are hobblebush (*Viburnum lantanoides*), American fly honeysuckle (*Lonicera canadensis*), and Canada yew (*Taxus canadensis*). Characteristic groundlayer plants are common wood-sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*), common wood fern (*Dryopteris intermedia*), shining clubmoss (*Lycopodium lucidulum*), wild sarsaparilla (*Aralia nudicaulis*), bluebeads (*Clintonia borealis*), goldthread (*Coptis trifolia*), bunchberry (*Cornus canadensis*), Canada mayflower (*Maianthemum canadense*), Indian cucumber-root (*Medeola virginiana*), and twisted stalk (*Streptopus roseus*). Characteristic birds include yellow-bellied flycatcher (*Empidonax flaviventris*), white-throated sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*), golden-crowned kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*), pileated woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*), and gray jay (*Perisoreus canadensis*).

Beech-maple mesic forest: a hardwood forest with sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) and beech (*Fagus grandifolia*) codominant. This is a broadly defined community type with several regional and edaphic variants. These forests occur on moist, well-drained, usually acid soils. Common associates are yellow birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*), white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), eastern hop hornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*), and red maple (*Acer rubrum*). There are relatively few shrubs and herbs. Characteristic small trees or tall shrubs are hobblebush (*Viburnum lantanoides*), American hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*), striped maple (*Acer pensylvanicum*), witch hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*), and alternate-leaved dogwood (*Cornus alternifolia*). Dominant groundlayer species are star flower (*Trientalis borealis*), common wood-sorrel (*Oxalis montana*), Canada mayflower (*Maianthemum canadense*), painted trillium (*Trillium undulatum*), purple trillium (*T. erectum*), shining clubmoss (*Lycopodium lucidulum*) and intermediate wood fern (*Dryopteris intermedia*). Associated herbs include Christmas fern (*Polystichum acrostichoides*), jack-in-the-pulpit (*Arisaema triphyllum*) and false Solomon's seal (*Smilacina racemosa*). There are many spring ephemerals which bloom before the canopy trees leaf out. Typically, there is also an abundance of tree seedlings, especially of sugar maple; beech and sugar maple saplings are often the most abundant "shrubs" and small trees. Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) may be present at a low density. Characteristic birds include American redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*), red-eyed vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*), ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*), black-throated blue warbler (*Dendroica*

caerulescens), least flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*), Acadian flycatcher (*Empidonax virescens*), and red-bellied woodpecker (*Melanerpes carolinus*). Within extensive areas of beech-maple mesic forest, there are often associated small patches of hemlock-northern hardwood forest in steep ravines and gullies where hemlock is locally dominant.

Successional northern hardwoods: a hardwood or mixed forest that occurs on sites that have been cleared or otherwise disturbed. Characteristic trees and shrubs include any of the following: quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), bigtooth aspen (*P. grandidentata*), balsam poplar (*P. balsamifera*), paper birch (*Betula papyrifera*), or gray birch (*B. populifolia*), pin cherry (*Prunus pensylvanica*), black cherry (*P. serotina*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), white pine (*Pinus strobus*), with lesser amounts of white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), green ash (*F. pensylvanica*), and American elm (*Ulmus americana*). Northern indicators include aspens, birches, and pin cherry. This is a broadly defined community and several seral and regional variants are known. Characteristic birds include chestnut-sided warbler (*Dendroica pensylvanica*), Nashville warbler (*Vermivora ruficapilla*) in young forests with aspen and birch seedlings, and yellow-bellied sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*) in mature aspen forests. This forest community on the Unit is maturing and slowly being replaced with a later successional hardwood community.

Hemlock-northern hardwood forest: a mixed forest that typically occurs on middle to lower slopes of ravines, on cool, mid-elevation slopes, and on moist, well-drained sites at the margins of swamps. In any one stand, hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) is codominant with any one to three of the following: beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), red maple (*A. rubrum*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), white pine (*Pinus strobus*), yellow birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*), black birch (*B. lenta*), red oak (*Quercus rubra*), and basswood (*Tilia americana*). The relative cover of hemlock is quite variable, ranging from nearly pure stands in some steep ravines to as little as 20% of the canopy cover. Striped maple (*Acer pensylvanicum*) is often prominent as a mid-story tree. The shrublayer may be sparse; characteristic shrubs are hobblebush (*Viburnum lantanoides*), mapleleaf viburnum (*Viburnum acerifolium*), and raspberries (*Rubus* spp.). Canopy cover can be quite dense, resulting in low light intensities on the forest floor and hence a relatively sparse groundlayer. Characteristic groundlayer plants are Indian cucumber-root (*Medeola virginiana*), Canada mayflower (*Maianthemum canadense*), shining clubmoss (*Lycopodium lucidulum*), common wood fern (*Dryopteris intermedia*), mountain wood fern (*Dryopteris campyloptera*), christmas fern (*Polystichum acrostichoides*), star flower (*Trientalis borealis*), bellwort (*Uvularia sessilifolia*), common wood-sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*), partridge berry (*Mitchella repens*), foamflower (*Tiarella cordifolia*), round-leaf violet (*Viola rotundifolia*), twisted stalk (*Streptopus roseus*), purple trillium (*Trillium erectum*), and the moss *Leucobryum glaucum*. In forests that have beech as a codominant, beech-drops (*Epifagus virginiana*) is a common herb. Characteristic birds include wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), pileated woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*), golden-crowned kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*), blackthroated green warbler (*Dendroica virens*), and Acadian flycatcher (*Empidonax virescens*). This is a broadly defined and very widespread community, with many regional and edaphic variants.

b) Common Trees on this Unit

A description of the more common native species, their characteristics and uses follows.

Native Hardwood

<u>black cherry</u>	Cherry wood is prized by furniture makers and is the most valuable timber species on the Unit. It is shade intolerant, and the cherries are a valuable food for wildlife.
<u>white ash</u>	Ash wood is used for baseball bats and furniture. Ash is dioecious, a single tree has either male pollen or female flowers, not both.
<u>American beech</u>	Beech nuts are one of the last sources of hard mast for the Unit. Imported beech bark disease has killed or put in decline many beech trees and beech nuts may no longer be a significant wildlife food source. This disease is described on page 11.
<u>basswood</u>	The wood is often used for carving and moldings because the tree has relatively soft wood.
<u>red maple</u>	It has bright red fall foliage. Also called “soft maple”, it is very common in the Unit’s forests.
<u>sugar maple</u>	This tree has very high timber value and is used to produce syrup. Sugar maple or “hard maple” is also the official New York State tree.
<u>aspen</u>	Aspen in the area is often used for paper-pulp. It can sprout prolifically after cutting, creating dense wildlife nesting areas.
<u>northern red oak</u>	The Unit is out of the range of oak; however, there are some scattered plantations. Acorns provide a high protein mast for wildlife.
<u>yellow birch</u>	A mid to Late Successional species. The twig and leaves have a wintergreen scent.
<u>gray birch</u>	A pioneer species that is quick to take over abandoned fields. It is small, very shade intolerant and short-lived therefore often out competed by other species. The sweet sap can be fermented to make birch beer
<u>shagbark hickory</u>	The Unit is on the edge of its range but shagbark hickory could potentially be found on the Unit. The trunk of this tree often exhibits a “shaggy” appearance due to long strips of loose bark.
<u>butternut</u>	A member of the walnut family, it is referred to as the white walnut. Butternut canker is a disease that has caused a severe decline in the butternut population.
<u>black locust</u>	Well-known for its use as fence posts. The wood is very dense and rot-resistant.

American hornbeam A hard, dense wood, also known as “musclewood” due to the unique stem characteristics.

Eastern hophornbeam Extremely hard, dense wood, typically used for firewood, but not lumber.

striped maple Also known as “moosewood”, often referred to as “undesirable” when it competes with timber species. It is a smaller and short lived tree.

shadbush Small tree also known as serviceberry or June berry, has white spring-time flowers and fruit, which are beneficial to wildlife, that ripen from June to August.

apple Commonly found near sites of early settlement. An important wildlife food.

Native Softwoods

Eastern white pine White pine is a long-lived conifer, and can grow to be one of the largest trees in the northeastern forests. Young evergreens provide winter cover for wildlife.

Eastern hemlock Hemlock bark was used for tanning leather in the 1900s. This evergreen is usually found on moist sites, and is also a long-lived species.

red spruce Red Spruce is at the southern edge of an isolated native range atop the Tug Hill Plateau. It is mostly found near streams and wetland margins.

balsam fir During severe winter weather, especially in the northern areas of the white-tailed deer range, lowland balsam fir stands and spruce-balsam fir swamps are used extensively as winter yarding areas. The fact that these sites usually contain, at best, only small amounts of preferred food suggests their attractiveness as shelter.

Plantation Softwoods - Not Native to the Area

Norway spruce Used for producing paper & construction lumber. Though this species is “exotic” or non-native, it is not considered invasive since it does not displace native conifers. It is a first choice for evergreen planting since it is inexpensive to plant and it tolerates the poorly-drained, high-clay soils commonly found in central New York. In addition, Norway spruce regenerates naturally, and suffers relatively little damage from insects, disease and deer.

white spruce White spruce in the Tug Hill area is out of its natural range. However as a planted species it does well on higher quality sites where it is not out competed by native species.

Japanese larch Larch is a deciduous conifer, as it loses its needles in the winter. The wood is desirable because it is very rot-resistant.

red pine Grows tall and straight. Red Pine on Tug Hill is out of its range. Since it grows best on sandy, well-drained sites, it is in decline where planted on the wetter, high-clay soils. The wood takes preservatives well, and is used for utility poles, deck lumber, and log home construction.

Scotch pine This tree often has a crooked stem, probably due to poor quality seed sources at the time of planting. The bark on the upper stem turns orange.

c) Major Land Classifications within the Unit.

The following identifies eight major categories of land found within the Unit. Some of these categories are quite broad, but they are useful in developing forest management goals from a landscape perspective. Definitions for each category are listed below.

Natural Forest - A stand of trees established by means of natural seeding, sprouting, suckering or layering. The stand consists of species that occur naturally in the northern ecosystem and may contain hardwood and conifer species.

Plantations - Mechanical and hand planted stands completed mostly by the Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC). Planted conifer species included white pine, red pine, Norway spruce, white spruce, Japanese larch and scotch pine. Hardwood plantations are small in acreage and contain mainly red oak. The majority of these stands were planted on 6 ft. X 6 ft. spacing. Most stands were planted with a single species but some have a mix of conifer species planted together.

Seedling/Sapling (SS)- A stand of trees with an average diameter at breast height of 6 inches or less. Basically, a young stand of trees originating from natural seed or planting stock.

Brushy Field- At least 50% of the vegetative cover within these areas consists of brush species (thornapple, alder, dogwood, brambles, viburnum, spirea, etc.).

Grass - These fields typically were agricultural hay fields or pasture lands. The majority of vegetation is grass species with other forbs, (thistle, milkweed, asters, goldenrod, etc).

Ponds - These are bodies of water with an average depth greater than 12 inches.

Wetlands - These are areas of poorly-drained ground that often contain some standing water (less than 12- inch depth) and may contain a variety of vegetation (grasses, brush, or trees).

Vegetation Type	Acres	Percent of Total
Natural Forest	9575	53.1%
Plantation	6067	33.6%
Natural Forest(SS)	374	2.2%
Plantation (SS)	31	0.2%
Brushy Field	133	0.7%
Ponds	998	0.5%
Wetland(Alder)	1676	9.3%
Wetland(Open)	77	0.4%
Total Acres	18,032	

d) Forest Health

There are many species of insects and diseases that impact the northeastern forest. All play important roles in the ecology of the forest. The following describes a few of these insects and diseases and their present or historical impacts on the ecosystem.

Insects

Forest Tent Caterpillar (Malacosoma disstria) - This forest pest has a legacy of defoliation in the region. The preferred host trees of the Forest Tent Caterpillar are sugar maple, cherry, aspen, ash, apple, basswood, birch and elm. Their active cycle is from early spring to the end of July. Most forests can withstand a single defoliation and then produce a new flush of leaves. It is only after successive years of defoliation, that we may start to see mortality. The area has had heavy infestations in 1951-1955, 1980-1981, 1991-1993 and then 2004-2007. There has typically been a ten year cycle with infestation lasting an average of 3 years.

Eastern Tent Caterpillar(Malacosoma americanum) - This is a common “tent maker” in New York State. The caterpillars build the nest in the crotch of the host tree. They prefer cherry and apple trees. The nests are formed in late April or early May each year and the caterpillars feed on the leaves. Most of the feeding is done from dusk through the evening hours. The populations soared in 2005 and 2006 alongside the Forest Tent Caterpillar. A number of northern hardwood stands in the Unit, specifically Oneida RA# 2 stand A-32, Oneida RA# 3 stand B-2 and Oneida-Lewis 1 stand A-14 and A-15.2, have been totally defoliated by both caterpillars. These stands were also recently logged presenting an extra stressor on the trees. In 2007, we have not seen signs of significant mortality however; these stands will continue to be monitored.

Sirex Wood Wasp (*Sirex noctilio*) - This is an exotic European wood wasp that has been detected in New York State. There has been extensive trapping in 2006 to the present to determine its range. While this insect has been found in Oneida County, there has not been a positive identification in the Unit. Signs to look for include small resin balls 6-12 feet up the trunk of the pine tree. The insect favors individual stressed or suppressed hard pine or stands of pine that are severely stressed. At this time, the exact extent of damage from *Sirex* is uncertain.

Pear Thrips (*Taeniothrips inconsequens*) - Introduced from Europe to the United States in 1904, it attacks a variety of orchard and forest trees. There were several population explosions of Pear thrips in the northeast during the late 1980's. The outbreak of 1988 damaged or defoliated more than 1.5 million acres of sugar maple trees. In addition to causing leaf damage, Pear thrips may also be capable of transmitting a fungal disease, maple anthracnose. This disease often coincides with Pear thrip infestations. Maple anthracnose decreases the photosynthetic ability of leaves, which can kill trees, if they are severely infected. Thrips damage to the forests of the Unit has so far been insignificant.

Elm Spanworm (*Ennomos subsignarius*) and other species of loopers - The common name of this insect is deceiving, as it is not only associated with elm trees, but will defoliate beech, oak, hickory, maple, and ash as well. More than 20 major outbreaks have occurred in the past century. The forests in the southern tier of New York State and much of Pennsylvania were heavily defoliated by these insects in 1994. Typically, outbreaks of the Elm Spanworm succumb to mortality from a complex of natural agents, including egg parasites and larval diseases.

Peach Bark Beetle (*Phloeotribus liminaris*) - This insect has recently gained increased attention from foresters in the northeast, due to the amount of damage it has caused to black cherry trees. Infestations of this insect can result in large amounts of gum deposits on the trunks of black cherry. The damage can significantly reduce the value of the timber and it causes a general decline in tree health. Peach Bark Beetle populations build up in the tree tops following the harvest of cherry timber. Residual, healthy cherry trees are then attacked. Cultural practices (ie., reducing quantities of slash and seasonal cutting) are being investigated to minimize the negative impacts of peach bark beetles.

Pine Shoot Beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*) - This beetle, native to Europe and Asia, attacks the new shoots of pine trees, including scotch pine and red pine, stunting the growth of the tree. The USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has issued regulations resulting in "quarantines" within the infested counties of New York State, and other States, to prevent the spread of this insect.

Emerald Ash Borer (*Agrilus planipennis* Fairmaire) - This metallic green beetle is native to Asia. It was first discovered in the US (Michigan) in 2002. Since that time, it has killed tens of millions of ash trees in southeastern Michigan alone, with tens of millions more lost in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Ontario, Pennsylvania, Quebec, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The larva feed on the inner bark of ash trees. They will feed on trees of any size and will usually kill the tree within 3 years of infestation. Quarantine zones have been established to restrict the transportation of infected wood. EAB was first discovered in New York State in 2009, at a

site in Cattaraugus County. EAB will likely become established throughout the state within the next 10 years, unless an effective control is discovered.

Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (*Adelges tsugae*) - This **exotic**, or non-native, insect is currently posing a significant threat to the health of eastern hemlock across much of its natural range. Adelgid infestations can cause rapid defoliation of hemlock trees and can result in the complete mortality of all hemlock trees in affected stands within four years. This insect has been the focus of many recent studies in an attempt to discover methods of reducing its impact.

Diseases

Beech Bark Disease - This disease has caused a widespread decline in the health of American beech, and it limits the life span of these trees. Beech trees are infected when the beech scale (*Cryptococcus fagi*) punctures the bark, allowing the spores of the fungus (*nectria coccinea*) to enter the tree. American beech saplings are still abundant in the understory of northeastern forests, however mature beech trees are declining and becoming less common.

Dutch Elm Disease - This disease entered North America in 1930 and it has killed most of the American elm trees in the northeastern United States. The causal agent is a fungus (*Ceratocystis ulmi*) which is spread by elm bark beetles. Although the disease has killed most elms, a few resistant individuals have survived.

Chestnut Blight - This is one of the most famous plant diseases in North America. It has resulted in the near extinction of American chestnut trees throughout their natural range. The blight is caused by a fungus (*Cryphonectria parasitica*) that enters through wounds in the bark. American chestnut saplings can still be found in a few, isolated areas, but it is rare for a tree to survive long enough to attain a stem diameter greater than six inches.

2. Significant Ecological Communities

The New York State Natural Heritage Program is an ongoing scientific inventory with a goal of compiling and maintaining systematic information on New York State's rare plants, rare animals, and significant ecological communities. The information that is collected from the inventory is stored in the Biological and Conservation Data System (BCD). This international collection of information is used to identify, track, protect and manage biological diversity. All rare flowering plants, ferns and fern allies are actively surveyed and monitored. The animal species that are surveyed and monitored include rare species of vertebrate groups and selected rare species from the invertebrate groups including butterflies, beetles and freshwater bivalve molluscs. Significant ecological communities surveyed include all rare ecological communities as well as the best examples of common communities.

Part 193.3 of the New York State Code of Rules and Regulations identifies a list of protected plants in New York State pursuant to Section 9-1503 of the New York State Environmental Conservation Law. The list is divided into four categories: endangered, threatened, exploitably vulnerable and rare. The term "rare" as used in Part 193.3, does not correspond with the New York State Natural Heritage Program's

use of this term. In general, the New York State Natural Heritage Program's list of rare species may include all of the endangered and threatened species listed in Part 193.3 and part of the exploitably vulnerable and rare species listed in Part 193.3.

The Natural Heritage Program conducted surveys for Region 5 & 6 during a two year span (2007-2009). These reports are published for internal Department of Environmental Conservation use only and specific locations will not be identified. The inventory verified the occurrence of a Great Blue Heron rookery within the Unit. The occurrence has approximately 60 nests over a 4 acre area but the viability of the nests was not confirmed. For the duration of the plan, if the occurrences of other rare animals, plants or ecological communities are discovered, the management recommendations from the Natural Heritage Program along with the most current research will be considered to protect, preserve and enhance the survival of the individual species.

3. Invasive Exotic Plants

Invasive exotic plant species found in central New York include purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*), giant hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*) and non-native honeysuckles (*Lonicera* spp.). While there are many others, these invasives are the biggest threats to the Unit. No formal inventory has been completed to quantify the scale of invasives on the Unit. However, a regional effort to establish a database of occurrence of non-native invasive species has begun.

The natural communities within the Unit may be faced with a complete change in their composition and structure if invasive species are allowed to colonize. The amount of wetlands in the Unit provides ideal ground for purple loosestrife, which would severely alter the ecosystem if it became established. Native wetland sedges, grasses and cattails are out competed for growing space by dominating loosestrife. Presently there are no known areas within the Unit that contain purple loosestrife. Shrub invasives such as honeysuckle and Japanese knotweed eliminate natural forest regeneration and change the composition of the forest understory. Japanese Knotweed has been spotted along the east side of CCC Road north of the Camden Store House, along Gossner Road and along the snowmobile trail off Sauer Road. Road mowing, while very necessary, can contribute to the spread of the Japanese knotweed. While these infestations are still small a rapid response should be made to eradicate them. Mechanical methods of control may be effective in some areas through repeated removal of aboveground growth. However, the window of opportunity between removal and re-sprouting of invasives may not provide sufficient time to establish desirable tree species. The persistent nature of invasive species calls for a more effective method of control. In most cases, herbicide application may be the most effective method to eradicate these infestations.

Hay-scented fern (*Dennstaedtia punctilobula*) can act as a native invasive species in forests in eastern North America. Areas with disturbed soils, prolonged deer browsing and partially open overstory canopies seem to be the ideal environment for this persistent fern. It dominates the understory with a thick, 2 foot tall, canopy and seedlings from native tree species are unable to regenerate under the heavy shade. "It has been hypothesized that, once established, ferns may continue to inhibit tree

regeneration even if deer browsing is reduced.” (de la Cretaz, Kelty, 2002). Studies imply that deer densities are not the only cause. This understory component presents a real management problem when trying to promote natural regeneration. There are many acres within the Unit where hay-scented fern occurs. After timber harvests, where heavy fern is present, an herbicide application is recommended. Mechanical treatment only seems to encourage fern growth and there are no known biological controls. The herbicides chosen are based on their low toxicity and high environmental safety ratings (for use in the forest landscape), as well as recommendations from professionals in the field. Analysis of previous herbicide treatments may suggest that earlier, pre-harvest understory treatments may be more effective. Herbicide application is the only effective tool to combat this persistent fern, protect the natural forest regeneration and preserve the native forest habitat.

4. Fish and Wildlife Resources

By the early 1900s, wildlife populations throughout the United States, especially game species, were declining due to exploitation, habitat destruction and lack of regulation and enforcement. As a result, dedicated conservation and wildlife restoration efforts began. In 1908, New York became the first state to require a hunting license for the taking of wildlife, and by 1949, all hunters and anglers were required to be licensed in order to hunt and fish in the state. With hunting and fishing harvest better regulated, game fish and wildlife species rebounded. Wildlife management areas were established, wildlife habitats were actively managed and populations were augmented or restored with transplanted animals.

Non-game species, while not as intensively managed, are also important components of the forested landscape and indicators of habitat productivity. Forested lands provide critical breeding habitat for deciduous/mixed forest breeding birds, early successional forest/shrubland birds and forest breeding raptors. Of the forest breeding birds, the Cerulean warbler is notable because it is a candidate for federal listing as a Threatened species, although numbers in New York have been stable or increasing. Vernal pool salamanders and several other species of amphibians also use forests and the wetlands in them to breed and forage as adults. Indiana bats may breed and roost in mature trees during summer months but specific locations are unknown.

Wildlife species occurrence depends on species range and habitat carrying capacity of the land. Carrying capacity is defined as the number of living things that can exist in an area for a long period of time without damaging the environment. The Unit may be within a species natural range, however, if the habitat is poor the possibility of having the species present is low. The majority of the Unit is composed of two major habitat types; mature hardwood and softwood forests, and open wetlands. While other habitat types are present, they are present in small acreage. In an overall assessment of the area, an increase in early successional and late successional forests would increase the diversity of wildlife habitat across the landscape. A list of species present in the Unit follows; individual species habitat requirements are included.

a) Big Game Species

White-tailed Deer

White-tailed deer are an important component of the Unit's ecosystem. Deer populations in the state are managed in Wildlife Management Units (WMUs). The entire 46-Corners Unit is part of Wildlife Management Unit 6K. Deer management permits are issued to control the number of female deer taken by hunters in each Unit. Deer populations throughout the state have rebounded remarkably since the early 1900's. The positive response in number is due to the increase in habitat, from open farm land to heavily forested land, along with the movement of the human population to more urban centers, alleviating hunting pressure. Harvests are monitored to ensure a healthy deer population.

No deer yarding areas have been identified on the Unit. The lack of stands with thick softwood understory does not make the Unit attractive for winter cover. Generally, deer yard south and west of the Unit where more open agriculture land is present.

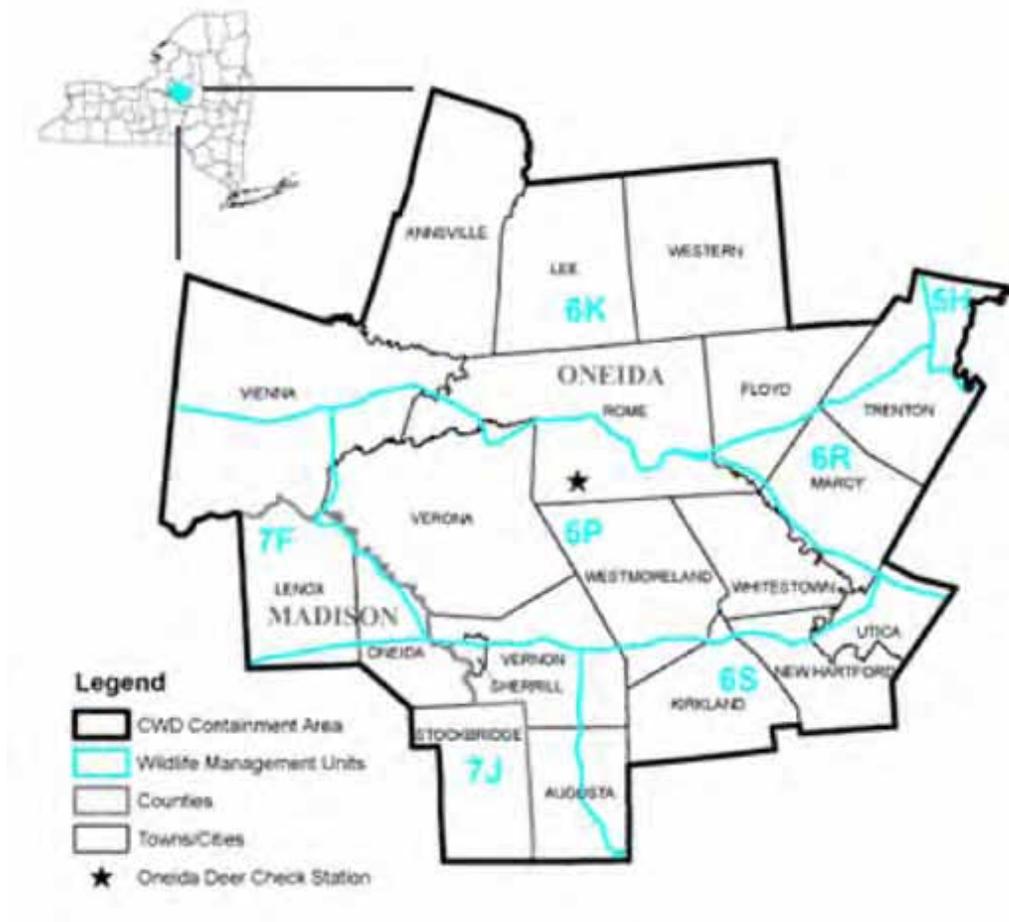
Deer can affect their own habitat and the abundance of habitat for other wildlife. In months without snow cover (there are not many), deer browse on grasses, forbs, ferns, twigs, buds and wildflowers such as Canada mayflower and Trillium. Deer forage on mast (beech nuts and wild cherry seed) in the fall and concentrate almost exclusively on twigs and buds in the winter. Deer prefer certain plants over others and frequently feed on commercially valuable species. For example they choose sugar maple over less valuable beech and striped maple. Reduction in the understory, giving the forest a park-like setting, removes important nesting and breeding habitat for many songbirds and small game species. Populations are generally low in the area with the limiting factor being winter weather and diminished winter cover. However, deer browse still has a dramatic effect on the landscape and species competition within the forest.

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) in White-tailed Deer

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is a rare, fatal, neurological disease found in the members of the deer family (cervids). It is a transmissible disease that slowly attacks the brain of the infected deer and elk, causing the animal to progressively become emaciated, display abnormal behavior, and invariably results in the death of the infected animal. Chronic Wasting Disease has been known to occur in wild deer and elk in the western U.S. for decades and its discovery in wild deer in Wisconsin in 2002 generated unprecedented attention from wildlife managers, hunters, and others interested in deer. Chronic Wasting Disease poses a significant threat to the deer and elk of Northern America and, if unchecked, could dramatically alter the future management of the wild deer and elk. However, there is no evidence that Chronic Wasting Disease is linked to disease in humans or domestic livestock, other than deer and elk.

In 2005, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) received confirmation of CWD from 2 captive white-tailed deer herds in Oneida County and subsequently detected the disease in 2 wild deer from the area. Until recently, New York was the only state in the northeast with a confirmed case in wild deer. However, CWD was recently detected in wild deer in West Virginia.

The NYSDEC has established a containment area around the CWD-positive samples and will continue to monitor the wild deer herd in New York State. The entire township of Annsville, including Falls Brook SF (Oneida 3), Furnace Creek SF (Oneida 10) and Cobb Brook SF (Oneida 2) are within the CWD containment area. More information on CWD, New York’s response to this disease, the latest ongoing sampling efforts and current CWD regulations are available on the NYSDEC website: <http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7191.html>.



Black Bear

The Unit is within black bear range and a few black bear sightings have occurred in the northern portion of the Unit. However, there is not a large population in the area and no hunting is permitted. Bear habitat is characterized by relatively inaccessible terrain with thick understory and abundant hard and soft mast. Bears are important in the ecosystems because of their effects on populations of fruits and insects. They help disperse the seeds of the fruit they eat and consume large numbers of colonial insect and moth larvae. They occasionally take small and large game as prey, such as hare and deer.

b) Small Game Species

Wild Turkey

Wild turkey can be found throughout the Unit as the forest and fields in the landscape provide excellent food and cover. In the spring and summer of the year, adult wild turkey feed on wild leeks, roots, fruits, grasshoppers, dragonflies and snails. During the winter, the animals feed on beech nuts, seeds and leftover fruits. As a food source, black cherry, American beech, wild raspberries and blackberries are a very critical component of the forest. In agricultural areas, they also feed on manure, silage, and any residual grains. The bird has had made remarkable recovery after almost disappearing from the State around the mid-1840's as the landscape was cleared for farmland.

Human beings have been an important predator of wild turkeys for many thousands of years and are part of the regions natural heritage. This large bird is now legally protected as a game species by spring and fall turkey seasons, which are closely monitored by State biologists. This management has helped increase the number of turkeys throughout most of the State.

Snowshoe Hare

The snowshoe hare takes its name from its long, well-furred feet that allow it to hop across deep snow. Also called the "varying hare", the snowshoe's coat changes color with the seasons. During the summer, hares are colored rusty brown with black on the upper surface of the tail and ear tips and grayish white on the underside of the tail and belly. In the late autumn, though, the hares begin to molt their summer coat, replacing it with white fur. This process lasts about 10 weeks, with the white fur appearing first on the ears and feet and moving towards the body until the molt is complete. Then in spring, this winter coat is again replaced by brown fur in a reverse process. Snowshoe hares are equipped with long ears to gather sounds, giving them an acute sense of hearing. Also, their front teeth are quite strong and are specialized for gnawing on tree bark and woody twigs. The sensitive nose and long whiskers of the hares allow them to feed at night, and their large hind feet enable them to stand upright to reach branches while feeding.

The snowshoe hare habitat includes conifer lowland forests and young aspen stands. They also frequently inhabit spruce and cedar swamps, as long as the water levels remain low. Snowshoe hares rarely leave wooded areas. Quality cover habitat is seen to be the limiting factor in providing for abundant populations. Reports from 20-30 years ago seem to indicate high populations of snowshoes. This would correlate directly with younger, pole size spruce and pine plantations. As the spruce and pine plantations mature, the lower branching is not present to provide escape cover for small game, resulting in the reduction in populations that we see today.

Ruffed Grouse and Woodcock

In the early part of this century, farm abandonment and the recovery of forests from heavy logging provided prime habitat for ruffed grouse and woodcock. The low, dense shrubby groundcover allowed for escape and nesting. Now as the landscape matures and later successional forest species are the dominant ecosystem, habitat for grouse and woodcock are diminishing. The reprieve for these birds in 46-Corners is the abundant wetlands and alder swamps that can provide an alternative habitat.

Beaver

The beaver is a major component of the 46-Corners Unit. They have the potential to dramatically change the landscape. While some see beaver activity as only negative, the landscape owes much of its canopy openings and edge habitat to the beaver. Many of the wetlands are enhanced with the beaver damming. Beavers require small to large slowly flowing brooks, streams, or rivers that are usually, but not necessarily, bordered by woodlands. Beaver activity has affected some access roads on the Unit, causing flooding on County Line Road (Oneida 7) and Phalen Road (Oneida 14) in the Town of Florence and Sullivan Road in the Town of Annsville. The Department regulates trapping seasons to ensure the continued security of New York's furbearer populations.

Birds of Prey

Birds of prey are raptors and owls with distinct predatory methods of feeding on animals. This group of birds possesses unique anatomical characteristics, such as keen hearing and binocular vision which allows them to detect their prey and use their razor sharp talons and sharply hooked bills to tear the flesh of their kill. As varied as the list of raptors and owls are, so are their habitat requirements. Some require dense mature conifer forest, such as the goshawk, while others, like the northern harrier and short-eared owl, hunt in open grasslands and ponds with emergent vegetation.

Active northern goshawk and red-shoulder hawk nests have been identified in the Unit. The nests that were monitored in 2006 had varying fledgling success rates. The heavy forest tent caterpillar defoliation of 2006 removed a lot of the nest cover and may have increased egg temperature of the nests located in hardwood stands. Bald eagles, barred owls and northern harriers have been spotted on the Unit, but no nests have been identified. Refer to the Breeding Bird Atlas in Appendix IV for all bird species that have been seen in the area during the survey.

Requests have been made on the Unit for the taking of goshawk fledglings for the sport of falconry. There have been 2 requests in the last 5 years. In consultation with the Wildlife Manager for the region, the Regional Forester issues a letter of permission for the taking of one goshawk chick (an eyas) from one nest. The individual removing the eyas must be a licensed falconer, and must report to the DEC Special Licenses Bureau of that removal. Currently, there is not a policy limiting how many nests can have an eyas removed, but removals are quite limited both in this Unit and region-wide.

Neotropical Migratory Birds

Neotropical migrants are the songbirds that represent over 50%, or more precisely, 340 of the 600 species of birds in North America. As the spring begins, more than 300 species of Neotropical Migratory birds head north to breed and raise their young in the United States and Canada. In the fall they return to warmer climates in the tropics of Mexico, Central America, South America and the Caribbean.

The annual migration of North America's Neotropical migratory birds is a biological wonder. It's hard to imagine that a black-throated blue warbler that nests in the northern states, makes an 86-hour, 2,300-mile nonstop flight across the Atlantic. These tiny birds must double their body weight in the late summer and early fall to build up enough body fat to make the long-distance flight. Refer to Appendix V for the list of Neotropical Migratory Birds of North America. The presence of these species are said to be an index of world health due to their expansive range. Researchers have noticed a decline in

numbers of these avian wonders. Their existence is threatened by habitat destruction and fragmentation.

D. AQUATIC RESOURCES

The aquatic resources of the 46-Corners Unit are dominated by small streams inhabited by brown and brook trout. The most recent fishery survey data shows these streams are at their carrying capacity and should be managed as wild trout streams without stocking. Mad River is the only stream in the Unit that is stocked (4800 brown trout on an annual basis). It is also the largest drainage system in the Unit. Florence Creek and Furnace Creek are the only other drainages in the Unit of any size. They are both inhabited by wild trout.

Several small ponds are found in the Unit but they do not provide a fishery. Recent surveys showed they were only inhabited by a few minnow species and stunted bullhead. These ponds (all manmade), function best as waterfowl resting areas at certain times of the year. Johnny Smith Pond in Big Brook State Forest is the only pond in the Unit that supports a fishery and has the potential for fish management. Improving access to the pond, including a universally accessible fishing pier is under consideration.

E. HYDROLOGIC RESOURCES

1. Watershed Characteristics

The Unit lays between the East Branch and West Branch of Fish Creek sub-watersheds which are part of the Greater Oneida Lake Watershed. The Oneida Lake Watershed lies in the Oswego River Basin which drains approximately 5,100 square miles of New York State. The two smaller sub-watersheds contribute 44 percent of the total surface inflow to Oneida Lake. The water supply for the City of Oneida is obtained from Florence Creek, which flows thru the Unit. Florence Creek and its tributaries supply tens of thousands of citizens with a viable public water supply. Approximately 1,000 acres of the water shed are contained within the Unit. The City of Oneida watershed is regulated by NYS Department of Health Laws and Regulations Title 10 NYCRR section 124.1. A copy of these laws and regulations can be found in the Appendix XI. The Unit also lies partly on the Tug Hill unconfined aquifer. For these reasons, the portion of the unit that fall within the public water supply watershed is designated as High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) for watershed protection. For more information regarding lands designated as Waterhed Protection HCVF please refer to <http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/42947.html>

2. Streams

The quantity and quality of water that flows from the Unit is impressive. The Unit has approximately 50 miles of NYS regulated trout streams. Streams are classified by their best use, meaning the highest classification (AA) is suitable for drinking water, the next best use is (B) recreation, and the third classification (C) best usage is fishing. These classifications can also be accompanied by a (t) and (ts) designation which indicates the waters support trout populations and trout spawning respectively. The

northeastern portion of the Unit has streams with the highest classification, where forest land is more contiguous. These headwater streams have heavy forest buffers that filter out overland flow before sedimentation can occur. Furthermore, there is little influence from agriculture and stormwater flow from impervious surfaces. As the streams progress south and west through the Unit they receive lower (C) classification due to the higher occurrence of non-point source pollution. Non-point source pollution comes from rainfall or snowmelt moving across the ground picking up and carrying natural and man-made pollutants until finally depositing it into streams and lakes. This type of pollution results from a wide variety of human activities on the land. Non-point source pollution will inevitably increase as population, road and farm densities increase.

The streams in the watershed are characterized as mature streams with narrow flood plains that are frequently filtered through large complex wetlands. The streams east of Furnace Creek drain into the East branch of Fish Creek with major tributaries including Fall Brook, Florence Creek and Furnace Creek. Streams west of Cobb Brook feed the West Branch of Fish Creek with Mad River and Cobb Brook being the two major tributaries that cross the Unit. Refer to Appendix VI and Water Resources Maps for the Unit.

3. Wetlands

It is the public policy of New York, as set forth in the Freshwater Wetlands Act, to preserve, protect and conserve freshwater wetlands and the benefits derived from them. Wetlands in New York are legally protected by the State if they meet the criteria found in section 24-0107 of the Freshwater Wetlands Act and occupy at least 12.4 acres as determined and/or mapped by the Department. A wetland smaller than 12.4 acres may also be classified protected if demonstrated locally unique or significant. In all cases, an upland area of 100 feet wide surrounding the protected wetland, defined as the adjacent area, is also protected, pursuant to the bureau's Special Management Zone rules. The Freshwater Wetlands Act recognizes the value of wetlands and their function as flood and storm water control, wildlife habitat, water quality, recreation, open space, education and scientific research, among others and serves to prevent unnecessary loss of these values and functions in a manner consistent with the general welfare and beneficial economic, social and agricultural development of the State.

The federal Clean Water Act considers all wetlands larger than one acre as significant. Administration and federal guidelines protecting wetlands under 12.4 acres falls under the jurisdiction of the Army Corps of Engineers.

The 46-Corners Unit contains 1,592-acres of Class II state-designated freshwater wetland. The Unit also contains 100 acres of Class III state-designated freshwater wetland and 34 acres of class-IV wetlands (please see Appendix VII for New York State listed wetland). Wetlands are characterized by soils that are saturated for a significant period during the growing season which support unique plant communities adapted to life in those saturated conditions. Wetlands can be dominated by trees, shrubs, grasses or herbs or a combination of these plant types thriving in an environment with saturated or inundated soils. Ponds and lakes are typically open bodies of water not demonstrating wetland characteristics although, in some cases, very shallow ponds and shallow areas of lakes support wetland communities. The various beaver ponds located within the 46-Corners State Forest Unit are examples of ponds classified as wetlands.

The wetlands on the Unit contribute to a more diverse landscape; the high, continuous forest canopy opens up and allows for varied habitat. The ranges of wetlands include open wet areas such as beaver ponds (approx. 726 acres), typical alder swamps (approx. 802 acres) and hardwood swamps (approx. 198 acres). The wetlands are created due to a high water table, poor soil structure and beaver activity. Common plants in freshwater wetlands include cattails, water lilies and arrowheads. Retired beaver ponds re-vegetate with soft-stemmed plants such as grasses and sedges. The habitat is suitable for more interesting and unusual plants such as bladderworts, pitcher plants and sundews. Freshwater wetlands are home to waterfowl such as wood ducks, geese, snowy egrets and great blue herons; raptors such as hawks and bald eagles; and mammals including raccoons, minks and beaver.

F. MINERAL RESOURCES

Title 11 Section 23-1101 of the Environmental Conservation Law authorizes the Department of Environmental Conservation to make leases on behalf of the State for exploration, production and development of oil and gas on State lands. Proposals to lease parcels of Department of Environmental Conservation regulated State lands for this purpose will be considered following public notice in the Environmental Notice Bulletin (ENB), and in local newspapers. A public meeting will be held to provide information about natural gas development specific to the Unit and receive comments. A 30-day public comment period will follow. The Department will consider all comments prior to making a decision.

If the Department decides to pursue leasing, the site specific conditions for limiting impacts on natural resources encompassed in this plan will be drafted by land managers and incorporated into contract documents. These conditions will include but not be limited to criteria for site selection, mitigation of impacts and land reclamation upon completion of drilling. A number of factors are considered when determining where surface disturbance will be allowed or disallowed. The presence of regulated wetlands, riparian areas, steep slopes, significant recreation areas, presence of rare, threatened or endangered species or unique ecological communities, are all areas which may be excluded from surface disturbance. Certain land management strategies, such as reserves, where timber harvesting is precluded, which may be incompatible with oil and gas well development, may result in exclusion from surface disturbance. The City of Oneida Water shed and the Tug Hill Aquifer will also be considered and it may be determined that these areas too are not compatible. This determination is made as a part of the tract assessment process on a case by case basis. A generic tract assessment for this Unit has been completed based on the Division of Lands and Forest management rules for establishing special management zones, and determinations deciding which areas would be excluded from surface disturbance [should leasing be initiated] have been made but may not be the only exclusions. Included in the appendix are maps depicting these areas. Any parcel [nominated] designated as a non-surface entry lease will [be excluded from] no longer be subject to the process detailed above due to the prohibition of surface disturbance(s).

There are no mining contracts, permits or operations on any areas in this Unit. Under Article 7 of the NYS Consolidated Laws, any citizen of the United States may apply for permission to explore and/or extract any mineral on state lands. If these lands were nominated for leasing, a tract assessment would be performed using a hierarchical approach to make available only the least sensitive areas. If these

lands are leased we would not permit a well pad density of greater than 1 well pad per 320 acres and would prefer no surface occupancy leases. Moreover, the Unit is very segmented and the resource may be more easily accessed from adjoining properties. Therefore, current department policy is to decline any commercial mining application(s) pertaining to any lands covered by this Unit Management Plan.

Located on the Unit are two open gravel pits. Any gravel extracted from these pits will be used exclusively for road bed and trail construction and maintenance. One marginal pit is located on Oneida RA# 2 (Cobb Brook SF) located off the Bridge PFAR. The other, more substantial pit, is located on Oneida RA# 3 (Fall Brook SF) just off to the west of Harrier Way PFAR. Gravel from these pits should be used to repair the roads mentioned above when maintenance is scheduled. If it is determined that proposed annual extraction requirements for repair of these roads will be above present Mined Land Reclamation Law thresholds, then a mining and reclamation permit application will be prepared and submitted to the Regional Mined Land Reclamation Specialist for review and approval before any excavation takes place. For more information of mineral resources on State Forests please refer to the SPSFM mineral resources section pg 225 or the Division of Mineral Resources webpage at <http://www.dec.ny.gov/about/636.html>

G. RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

Historically, State Forests have provided open space for outdoor recreational activities that require minimal facilities. Such activities include hunting, fishing, trapping, hiking, nature observation, canoeing, snowmobiling and snowshoeing. In the past, intensity of recreational use was low. This resulted in low environmental impacts and few user conflicts. However, recent population and use trends are resulting in an increased demand for recreational trails.

To help meet the increasing demand for recreation, the Department depends on partnerships with recreation groups to help maintain, enhance and construct recreational assets. Partnerships between recreation groups and the Department are formalized through the Department's Adopt a Natural Resource (AANR) Program. The program is authorized by Section 9-0113 of the Environmental Conservation Law. The statute authorizes the Department to use a stewardship agreement for activities it approves for the preservation, maintenance, or enhancement of state-owned natural resources.

Volunteerism is the cornerstone of the AANR Program. It is a means for completing work that helps preserve, maintain and enhance natural resources at minimum cost to the State. Individuals and groups interested in providing volunteer services are afforded a formal opportunity to propose activities that meet the needs of state-owned natural resources. Such activities may include establishing or maintaining access or nature trails, building campsites, providing interpretive signs, managing fish and wildlife habitats, grooming snowmobile trails and otherwise providing benefits to the natural resource.

The Department's AANR partners are strongly committed to enhancing and protecting natural resources on the Unit. Not surprisingly, these partners have developed a strong sense of ownership and are very interested in the planning and natural resources activities that take place on State Forest within the Unit.

There are existing AANR agreements for the Unit with T. C. Riders Snowmobile Club and Taberg Trail Blazers, Inc. Both agreements are for routine maintenance and grooming of designated snowmobile trails. The members of these organizations brush out trails and keep them clear of blow down in compliance with the Snowmobile Trail Stewardship Guidelines. T. C. Riders Snowmobile Club maintains trails on the westside of Dingle Street, Cobb Brook SF (Oneida RA #2), the Walasek-Mulcoy bypass and the Johnny Smith Pond Trail on Big Brook SF (Oneida RA# 7). The Club has installed a beautiful wooden bridge on the trail west of Dingle Street that they also maintain; this bridge also provides access for other recreationists. Taberg Trail Blazers, Inc. maintains trails east of Dingle Street on Cobb Brook SF (Oneida RA #2) and trails east of Gossner Road and Sauer Road on Fall Brook SF (Oneida RA #3). The trail east of Gossner Road has a culvert that the club has replaced and maintains.

There are no designated Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) trails on this Unit. New York State Vehicle and Traffic Law prohibits All Terrain Vehicle (ATV) use on Public Highways which, by definition, also include Public Forest Access Roads. ATV and ORV riding is not a specific program offered on Public Lands owned in fee and managed by the Department. Existing management actions, poor soils, possible conflicts with other users, impacts on neighboring residents, safety concerns, maintenance costs and challenges, and existing issues with illegal ATV and ORV use were some of the factors which have prevented the Department from developing ORV or ATV trails in the past. However, people with qualifying mobility impairments who possess a valid permit from the Department may operate ATV's on specifically designated and signed accessible trails.

The Unit has three trails designated for ATV use for persons with disabilities (CP-3 Trail). Big Brook State Forest (Oneida RA #3) has a 0.8 mile trail south of Sullivan Road. The condition of the trail is poor and it is in need of maintenance. The trail is holding water and is heavily brushed in with no trail markers locating the route. It would be hard for the public to recognize it and it is not currently suitable for persons with disabilities. The second CP-3 Trail is located on Mad River State Forest (Oneida RA #14). The trail is approximately 0.5 miles long and is located off the South end of McSpirit Road. It has no trail head or trail markers and has not received any maintenance. The third trail, Flanagan Rd, is on Tri-County State Forest (Oneida RA #9). Flanagan Rd is a qualified abandoned road for 0.48 miles and then becomes a State Forest haul road/CP-3 trail for 0.52 miles. This road requires gravel, crowning and brushing.

In the event another entity is establishing a legitimate public ATV trail system on lands adjacent to the Unit, and State Forest land is needed to serve as a connecting link, or in the event that a State Forest road or trail could serve to connect already designated ATV trails open to the public, DEC will evaluate and consider the proposal. Any such trail proposal must comply with state law, department policy and regulations. If it is determined to be environmentally compatible, a connecting trail could be established on the Unit. This would be dependent on the availability of sufficient funds to establish and maintain a sustainable trail. The State Forest-based connector trail, if approved, must follow the shortest environmentally acceptable route available.

The establishment of any such trail would only occur if it does not compromise the protection of the natural resources of the Unit, significantly conflict with neighbors of State Forests, nor interfere with

other established recreational areas. Such designation shall only occur through the amendment or adoption of this UMP or another process which provides similar opportunities for public review and comments and full SEQRA review of the proposed designation.

If created, connector trails will be monitored to ensure that legal use does not lead to illegal off-trail use within State Forest lands or on neighboring private property. Should illegal use increase significantly adjacent to any connector trail, that trail will be subject to closure.

High use recreation areas include the area of Johnny Smith Pond. There is a graveled parking area at the north end of the dike just before the pond. The parking area can accommodate approximately 5 vehicles. While there are no officially designated campsites on the unit, Johnny Smith Pond is heavily used by campers. There are two sites on the north side of the pond and another on the south side of the dike. The sites have very little understory vegetation within a 10 foot radius of the site and the soils are heavily compacted. The sites have remained relatively free of debris and litter; however, the site on the south side of the dike is also used as a shooting range and this does leave a fair amount of debris. Anglers use the area to launch canoes, kayaks and small motor boats. Water craft are launched on both sides of the dike at unofficial launch sites. The dike and spill way are in need of repair. Vehicles have been allowed to drive over the dike causing potholes and minor erosion.

Additional parking areas are limited on the Unit. As previously mentioned, the Department does maintain a 5 car parking area at Johnny Smith Pond and also mows a small area around the Camden Store House at 46-Corners that is utilized for parking. Roadside landings are often maintained through mowing by the Town of Florence. These areas can be used for off street parking; however, they are not designated. Snowmobilers have no parking facilities located on State land to provide access to trails on the Unit.

Application of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), along with the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (ABA) and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; Title V, Section 504, have had a profound effect on the manner by which people with disabilities are afforded equality in their recreational pursuits. The ADA is a comprehensive law prohibiting discrimination against people with disabilities in employment practices, use of public transportation, use of telecommunication facilities and use of public accommodations. Title II of the ADA requires, in part, that reasonable modifications must be made to the services and programs of public entities, so that when those services and programs are viewed in their entirety, they are readily accessible to and usable by people with disabilities. This must be done unless such modification would result in a fundamental alteration in the nature of the service, program or activity or an undue financial or administrative burden.

Consistent with ADA requirements, the Department incorporates accessibility for people with disabilities into the planning, construction and alteration of recreational facilities and assets supporting them. This UMP incorporates an inventory of all the recreational facilities or assets supporting the programs and services available on the Unit, and an assessment of the programs, services and facilities on the Unit to determine the level of accessibility provided. In conducting this assessment, DEC employs guidelines

which ensure that programs are accessible, including buildings, facilities, and vehicles, in terms of architecture and design, transportation and communication to individuals with disabilities. A federal agency known as the Access Board has issued the ADA Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) for this purpose.

An assessment was conducted, in the development of this UMP, to determine appropriate accessibility enhancements which may include developing new or upgrading of existing facilities or assets. The Department is not required to make each of its existing facilities and assets accessible so long as the Department's programs, taken as a whole, are accessible. New facilities, assets and accessibility improvements to existing facilities or assets proposed in this UMP are identified in the Proposed Management Actions section.

For copies of any of the above mentioned laws or guidelines relating to accessibility, contact Carole Fraser, DEC Universal Access Program Coordinator at 518-402-9428 or cafraser@gw.dec.state.ny.us.

H. CULTURAL RESOURCES

Presently, there are no historic sites or cultural resources on the forests of the 46-Corners Unit that are listed in the New York State Archaeological Inventory. The New York State Archaeological Inventory establishes a list of places where evidence of past human activities, from all periods of the human past has been found. These sites include settler homesteads, mills, villages, cemeteries, sites with prehistoric artifacts, and other sites with historic significance. These sites may be legally protected if they meet the criteria for listing in the State and National Registers of Historic Places (Registers). In general, an archaeological site would be eligible for listing in the Registers if the site contains artifacts and information in a sufficiently undisturbed context to help us better understand some aspect of the human past. The protection of these sites ensures that the historic information from the site will be preserved. Sites listed in the Archaeological Inventory that are not eligible for listing in the Registers, may also be protected, depending upon where they are located. On public lands (State and federal), archaeological resources are considered to be a part of the values to be preserved within the landscape. On New York State forest lands, no materials can be removed from a site listed in the Archaeological Inventory without a permit issued jointly by the State Museum and the Department of Environmental Conservation. State and federal agencies are not obligated to release detailed information, including specific locations, about archaeological resources to the public. This data is exempt from both State and federal Freedom of Information Laws.

Stone walls and foundations are not listed in the Archaeological Inventory and they do not usually qualify, individually, as State or National Register resources. However, the stone walls and homestead foundations from the early settlement period are still important cultural resources. There are numerous stone walls and foundations on the state forests of the 46-Corners Unit. Most of these walls were constructed by the early settlers who began farming the land. Some of the walls may date back to the late 1700s. When these lands were first cleared for farming, the land owners removed the stones from the fields and then used the stones to construct walls along their property boundaries or the borders of the fields. These stone walls are now part of the landscape and they provide us with information about past land uses and human history. Although these cultural resources are not specifically protected by

regulations, the Department has implemented management practices to preserve the integrity of the walls. Since the value of field stone has increased significantly in the past 10 years, many stone walls on privately owned land are being dismantled for the purpose of selling the stones. The Department does not sell field stones from the State forests. In the late 1930's the Civilian Conservation Corp constructed "waterholes" for fire suppression on reforestation areas. Waterholes are large diameter, shallow depth wells. They were constructed near streams or seeps and held water year round. The water holes presented a water supply for wildfire suppression and plantation irrigation. These do not qualify under the state register for historic preservation but provide a unique characteristic to the Unit. There exists a record indicating the number of waterholes constructed on the Unit (see below) but not the exact locations. Waterholes found on the Unit should be maintained and protected. All holes should be located, brush cleared and split rail cedar or larch post fence established around them to replicate and maintain their historical condition. Appendix XIII has the construction plans for the two types of waterholes found on the Unit.

State Forest	# of Waterholes Originally Constructed
Cobb Brook SF (Oneida RA #2)	4
Falls Brook SF (Oneida RA #3)	5
Big Brook SF (Oneida RA #7)	9
Tri-County SF (Oneida RA #9)	2
Furnace Creek SF (Oneida RA #10)	2
Florence Creek SF (Oneida RA #11)	2
Mad River SF (Oneida RA #12 &14)	2
Swancott Hill SF (Oneida-Lewis RA #1)	4

I. INVENTORY OF FACILITIES

Transportation Corridors

The State Forest transportation system provides for both public and administrative access to the Unit. Roads and trails are constructed to standards that will provide reasonably safe travel and to keep maintenance costs at a minimum. There are six types of transportation corridors providing different levels of access, depending on the standards to which they are constructed. For a full description of the six transportation corridor types on State Forests please refer to the SPSFM page 158.

Access to the Unit is one of the best attributes. Minimum maintenance town roads and public forest access roads (PFAR) access much of the Unit. However many of the 55 miles of roads have been neglected and are in need of extensive repair. Public forest access roads maintained by the department have lacked the funds to keep up with a routine maintenance schedule. The PFARs within Unit will require major rehabilitation work to upgrade them to Class A or Class B access roads. Another issue encountered several times on the Unit involves access through abandoned town roads. Roads qualified abandoned under State Highway Law 205-A, B reserves the right of way for public access to state lands on that section of highway. However, totally abandoned roads do not retain the public right of way. As use increases on the Unit and land is developed these access issues may become more of a problem. Refer to Appendix X for the inventory of transportation corridors through the Unit.

Buildings

Two building facilities exist within the Unit. One, the Camden Store House as it is named, is a storage building located north of the intersection of CCC Road and 46-Corners Road. The building was used by the Department's Operations crew but has been vacant since the early 1980's. The structure of the building is good but it is no longer maintained. The other structure on the Unit is a camp located on the south side of Sullivan Road. The structure remains from a life-time lease that was part of acquisition proposal CC, which lease terminated April 26, 1984. The structure is falling down and has become a nuisance dumping spot.

Parking, Campsites and Other Facilities

Other facilities on this Unit are fairly limited. Refer to Appendix VII for a list of these State owned and maintained facilities located on the Unit.

J. PROPERTY USE AGREEMENTS

Deeded Rights-of-Way

Mad River State Forest (Oneida RA#14)

Proposal J, Township 4 of the Scriba Patent has a Right-of-Way easement for the three private properties that are partially surrounded by State Forest Land. The Right-of-Way presently in use across state land in Lot 120 runs approximately 19 chains (1254 ft.) southwesterly out to Florence Hill Road in the Town of Florence. Said Right-of-Way is set forth as a reservation in a deed from Millie A. Audas to the People of the State of New York dated October 30, 1939 and recorded in the Oneida County Clerk's Office on November 2, 1939 in Book 991 at page 438.

Mad River State Forest (Oneida RA#12 & 14)

This is a Road Use Agreement with a landowner that owns the tract of land lying between Taylor Rd. and the Mad River State Forest through which the abandoned Phalen Rd passes. It is recorded in the Oneida County Clerk's Office on September 8, 1997 at Book 2790 of Deeds, page 624. This agreement allows the Department and its agents administrative access, and the public foot access, on the qualified abandoned Phalen Rd.

Utility Rights of Way, Easements and Permits

Furnace Creek State Forest (Oneida RA#10), Mad River SF (Oneida RA # 12&14) has a power line right-of-way owned by National Grid.

Memorandum of Understanding

A Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") has been established between the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and the Office of Children and Family Services which provides guidance for the administration of sites on State land under the jurisdiction of the Department which have been designated as work camps for youth. Pursuant to the Environmental Conservation Law 9-0105(14), and in keeping with the February 5, 1990 Formal Opinion of the Attorney General, the Department and the Office have the authority to establish sites, on lands under the jurisdiction of the Department classified as reforestation areas, for residential centers.

K. TAXES PAID on STATE FOREST

State lands in the Tug Hill region as defined in Article-37 of the Executive Law, are subject to town, school, and fire district property taxes at the same rate as private land, but are exempted from county taxes, pursuant to Real Property Tax Law, Title 2, Section 534. An exception is made for state lands in the Town of Redfield, which are subject to county tax along with town, school and fire pursuant to Real Property Tax Law, Title 2, Section 532, PART (G). State Forest land is taxed at the same rate as private forest land.

Town Taxes Paid on the 46-Corners Unit (2005 Tax Roll)

TOWN	ACRES+	TOWN TAXES PAID++
Redfield	128	\$9,982/year
Lewis	797	\$24,964/year
Camden	270	\$395/year
Annsville	5,158	\$10,249/year
Florence	11,716	\$62,614/year
TOTAL	18,069	\$ 108,204/year

School Taxes Paid on the 46-Corners Unit

SCHOOL DISTRICT	TAXES PAID
Camden Central School District	\$269,612/year
Adirondak Central School District	\$15,227/year
TOTAL	\$284,839/year

+ Total acreage based on county tax roll records, not actual land surveys. Estimated total acreage according to Department land records is 18,032.

++These are an estimate of the real property taxes that were paid by New York State based on the 2005 Assessment Roll.

II. State and Regional Tug Hill Initiatives

The 46-Corners Unit is one of 7 state forest management units within the Tug Hill Region. These state forest units, along with public easement lands and private non-industrial forest lands, collectively provide a unique region wide natural resource. There are in place now several regional and state wide initiatives that recognize the importance of open space, natural resources and quality of life on the Tug Hill Plateau. These planning initiatives provide direction and support for protection and management of natural, cultural and recreation resources, broad public participation in the planning and decision making process and assessing economic impacts on local communities. The objectives and recommendations of the 46-Corners unit management plan are shaped by the goals of the following initiatives.

Tug Hill Connectivity Initiative

The objective of Tug Hill-Adirondack Habitat Connectivity Project is to maintain or enhance landscape permeability across the Black River Valley for all species, natural communities and ecological processes. The project envisions a landscape where all native species can move freely and persist in the face of threats like climate change. The more immediate planning effort is to develop a set of place-based strategies to address functional and genetic connectivity for a suite of wide-ranging focal species that currently or historically move between the Adirondacks and the Tug Hill. The 46-Corners unit does not appear to be located directly within the prime connectivity corridor, however the unit is part of the Tug Hill Matrix forest block which links such corridors. As a result the wildlife and silvicultural recommendations within the plan will play a vital role in enhancing the quality and abundance of habitats required by these focal species. Active, sustainable natural resource management will continue the Tug Hill region's essential role of providing critical habitat for the natural communities and wildlife species of New York State.

Tug Hill Area Watershed Initiatives

The Tug Hill region has 4 watershed based initiatives currently going on; the Black River Watershed Management Plan, Oneida Lake Watershed Plan, Salmon River Watershed Natural Resources Assessment Project and Sandy Creek Watershed Ecosystem Based Management Project. The 46-Corners unit is completely located within the Oneida Lake Watershed and approximately 25 acres are located in the Salmon River Watershed. The Unit is not located within the Sandy Creek or Black River watershed but their regional impacts are important. The Tug Hill region has seen that comprehensive, long-term watershed planning can help to maintain a healthy, sustainable watershed while attracting business, tourism and recreation to strengthen the local economy. These watershed plans foster an environment that builds regional partnerships between state and local governments, local industry and resource professionals behind a common goal. The four watershed projects have been promoted as an opportunity to protect water resources while strengthening the region's economic viability. With these initiatives and the Department's Green Certification of State Forests in mind certain areas of the unit have been designated as High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) for watershed protection. For more information regarding lands designated as Watershed Protection HCVF please refer to <http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/42947.html>

New York State Great Lakes Ecosystem Conservation Act

In August of 2006 the Legislature and the Governor approved the New York Ocean and Great Lakes Ecosystem Conservation Act, which made a bold commitment to conserving the state's coastal ecosystem and established a set of ecosystem-based management principles for state-wide governance. Ecosystem-based Management is an emerging, integrated approach that considers the entire ecosystem, including humans, to achieve improved environmental conditions and sustained ecosystem services that support human needs and social goals. The DEC's mission statement, "To conserve, improve and protect New York's natural resources and environment, and control water, air and land pollution, in order to enhance the health, safety and welfare of the people of the state and their overall economic and social well being", embodies these principles.

NYS Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy Plan

The Wildlife Conservation Strategy Plan is broken up into management unit by watersheds. The 46-Corners unit is located in the Southeast Lake Ontario Basin (SELO). The vision for the basin, which is reflected in this unit management plan, is to be a part of a landscape where economic growth needs of the region and effective wildlife management on public and private lands exist in balance. Public and private conservation partners work in a coordinated fashion to gather the most accurate, comprehensive data on Species of Greatest Concern within the basin in a format that can be shared with natural resource managers as well as the public. Below are basin wide goals and objectives:

- Establish a conservation framework within the SELO Basin through which the public and private stakeholders interested in wildlife conservation can work cooperatively towards the management, enhancement and protection of biodiversity in the Basin.
- Ensure that no at-risk (threatened/endangered) species become extirpated from the Basin and seek opportunities to restore extirpated species where feasible.
- Manage animals, habitats and land use practices to produce long-term benefits for species of conservation concern.
- Maintain knowledge of species and their habitats in sufficient detail to recognize long term population shifts.
- Fill "data gaps" for those species where population status, distribution and habitat needs are unknown.
- Identify, manage, protect, maintain and restore habitat/natural communities over as broad a spacial scale as possible. Work to keep large forest complexes, such as the Tug Hill matrix forest block, unfragmented and to restore fragmented habitats where feasible to increase patch size and connectivity. .
- In addition to large forest blocks, work to keep large wetland and grassland complexes unfragmented and to restore fragmented habitats where feasible to increase patch size and connectivity.
- Work with land managers to incorporate wildlife-based objectives into traditional land management activities such as forestry and agriculture that still allow these activities to be economically sustainable.
- Strengthen existing relationships between water quality and wildlife management planning programs in the basin and create new ones.

- Develop a “stepped down”, more targeted plan for the Basin that expands upon the recommendations made in the Plan. This plan may focus on specific species and habitats, where and when management actions occur, who will execute those actions and how they will be implemented “on the ground”.

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

The Plan is prepared periodically by the New York Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation to provide statewide policy direction and to fulfill the agency’s recreation and preservation mandate. The Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Lands and Forests also manages state forest lands for public recreation. The following objectives of the Outdoor Recreation Plan are also considerations in the 46-Corners unit management plan.

- Improve recreation and historic site operation, maintenance and resource management practices.
- Improve and expand water-oriented recreation opportunities.
- Apply research techniques and management practices to improve and expand trails and other open spaces.
- Preserve and protect natural and cultural resources.
- Support compatible recreation and interpretive programs.
- Develop comprehensive, interconnected recreationway, greenway, blueway and heritage trail systems.
- Protect natural connections between parks and open space areas.
- Improve access to opportunities for regular physical activity that is in close proximity to where people live, work and/or go to school.
- Improve cooperation and coordination between all levels of government and the private sector in providing recreational opportunities and in enhancing natural and cultural resource stewardship.
- Employ ecosystem-based management to ensure healthy, productive and resilient ecosystems which deliver the resources people want and need.

III. MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS ON THE UNIT

A. Physical Constraints

Wetlands
Soil Characteristics
Steep Slopes
Lack of contiguous arrangement of State Forest
Limited access

B. Administrative Constraints

Budget challenges
Staffing needs
Availability of Operations crews
Fluctuations in timber markets

C. Societal Influences

There are differing public opinions on the management practices and uses of State Forests. All opinions are considered, but the degree to which they are satisfied will vary. Considerations will be made to keep the character and historic and present use of the forests intact.

D. Department Rules, Regulations and Laws

Appendix IX lists the Department's rules, regulations and laws governing management activities on the Unit.

IV. LAND MANAGEMENT GOALS

In August 2006 New York State legislators put into law, ECL Article 14-0101-0113, the New York Ocean and Great Lakes Ecosystem Conservation Act and committed the state to Ecosystem-based Management. Ecosystem-based management is an approach to conserve, maintain and restore ecosystems or watersheds so that they are healthy, productive and resilient and able to deliver the resources people want and need. It is the goal of the Department to manage State lands for multiple uses to serve the needs of the People of New York as outlined in the SPSFM available at <http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html>. Management will be considered on the landscape level, not only to ensure biological diversity and protection of ecosystems, but also to optimize the many benefits to the public that these lands provide. Interaction and shared learning between citizens, local governments and managers will be a key factor for achieving the goal. Furthermore, the management actions recommended in the plan are consistent with 1992 Sessions Law, Chapter 486, an ACT in relation to the creation of a Tug Hill reserve, to provide for the protection and beneficial use of productive forest, farm and recreation lands as working lands. The plan is in line with Section 5 of the ACT, and all proposed actions are consistent with maintaining the rural character of Tug Hill. The Unit, along with other state lands on the Tug Hill, is seen as an integral part of the Tug Hill working lands landscape and an important part of the local forestry and recreational industry.

Resource Management Goals for the Unit are:

- a) Maintain a complex of landscape covers including forested, open and aquatic to promote plant and animal diversity.
- b) Management objectives will be based on the landscape perspective, providing for a full range of forest succession, from open land to climax forest.
- c) Provide native conifer cover on appropriate sites by encouraging conifer regeneration and retaining legacy conifer trees during timber harvests.
- d) Reforestation by planting may be proposed if natural regeneration is not present, stocking is low or if the favored species is absent.
- e) Silvicultural treatments will be the main tool to enhance a wide variety of wildlife habitat including early successional habitat, winter escape cover, apple tree release and cavity tree retention.
- f) Protect water quality from degradation.
- g) Maintain corridors of unbroken forest canopy along streams.
- h) Monitor and eradicate non-native invasive species.
- i) Provide for a range of recreational experiences on the Unit that allow users to explore and discover the uniqueness of the area.

A. LAND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Recent trends show privately owned forested areas are becoming increasingly fragmented as a result of parcelization and development. Their role in providing habitat and forest products may not always be relied upon. Pressure is put on State Forest land to ensure enhanced biodiversity and ecosystem stability at the landscape level. Through mandates and wise management the people of the State of New York can depend on management for biological diversity and sustained forest products from the State Forests of the 46-Corners Unit. The very law that authorizes establishment of these state forests, Article 9, Title 5 of the Environmental Conservation Law, states that these state lands will forever be devoted to “reforestation and the establishment and maintenance thereon of forests for watershed protection, the production of timber and other forest products, and for recreation and kindred purposes”. We inherit a legacy of change from the original virgin forest to agricultural land clearing, to farm abandonment, forest re-establishment and now management. We direct our future management to achieve or sustain these desired goals. In the life span of the plan it is the vision of the manager to have these goals accomplished.

1.0 - Timber Resource Objectives

The stands on the Unit are to be managed for multiple uses including timber. As defined by the Society of American Foresters silviculture is the art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health and quality of forests to meet the diverse needs and values of landowners and society on a sustainable basis. Foresters employ one of two categories of silvicultural systems when managing a stand of trees; **even-aged** or **uneven-aged** management. Stocking guides developed by the US Forest Service are used to determine the target stand densities following treatments. A stocking guide is only one tool used by a forester when marking a stand for treatment. Ecosystem management requires all forest values be considered; aesthetics, recreational values and bio-diversity considerations are all part of every stand prescription.

An **even-aged** stand is one whose individual trees originated at approximately the same time, either naturally or by planting. As the stand grows, it may undergo various intermediate thinnings during its development, and is ultimately removed in one or two major harvests to release the next stand of regeneration. Such a stand, consequently, has a beginning and an ending time. The **rotation** is the number of years from establishment to maturity.

Establishing even-aged regeneration involves total overstory removal in order for full sunlight to reach the shade-intolerant reproduction. The basic requirement for success in an even-aged regeneration method requires that regeneration be established before the overstory is removed. There are three methods to establish even-aged regeneration: clearcut, patch clearcut, shelterwood cut and seed tree cut. The clearcut regeneration method involves total overstory removal at the end of the rotation; all standing trees are harvested in one operation. Regeneration is sometimes established through softwood tree planting if natural regeneration is insufficient. The drawback to this method is the negative visual impact of all the trees being removed at once. The second type of even-aged regeneration method is the seed tree cut. This method involves entering the stand twice to remove the overstory. The first entry would remove most of the overstory except approximately 50 trees/acre. The trees that are left will be a desirable species and remain as a seed source for establishing regeneration.

Once the regeneration is established, in about 2-4 years, the seed trees are harvested. The third type, shelterwood cut, also involves a total overstory removal in two cuts. The first cut removes about half of the overstory to allow sunlight to reach the forest floor. Once desired regeneration reaches 4-5 feet tall (usually 4-5 years) the second harvest is performed to remove the residual overstory. This method is more aesthetically pleasing as it provides significant advanced regeneration before the overstory is removed. However, the second harvest should be performed in the winter; winter snow cover protects the advanced regeneration from mechanical damage. Harvesting during the winter is a drawback in this Unit because much of the Unit is inaccessible due to unplowed town roads (minimum maintenance roads).

Even-aged management is important because young, dense stands of trees and other plants are established when stands are regenerated. Early forest developmental stages are beneficial to many species of wildlife. The first 5-10 years after a final harvest and during the establishment of a new stand of trees, the habitat can be considered early successional habitat. Removal of the overstory can produce heavy, low to the ground herbaceous vegetation and regenerates a high density of woody stems per acre. Even-aged management favors the establishment of shade intolerant tree species such as cherry and ash. These species have some of the highest timber values. Even-aged management also favors the establishment of many mast producing species such as black cherry and hickory. The even-aged conifer plantations on the Unit are mostly white pine, red pine, spruce, larch or a mixture of these species.

The **uneven-aged management** system establishes or maintains at least three age classes ranging from seedling-sapling to large sawtimber within one stand. This system maintains a mature, or nearly mature, forest canopy indefinitely. Many wildlife species require mature, interior forest habitat. They include fisher, red-shouldered hawk and many neotropical migrant birds such as warblers, vireos and flycatchers. During timber harvests, if single-tree selection is used, shade tolerant species regenerate, such as hemlock, beech and sugar maple. To regenerate shade intolerant species such as ash or cherry, group selection is used. During harvests, groups of overstory trees are cut to create openings from one-quarter acre to one acre in size. Undesirable striped maple, ironwood and beech saplings are cut to allow establishment of desired species. Where beech is scarce, it may be favored for its mast (beechnuts). In addition, during harvests in uneven-aged stands, all age classes are "tended" or thinned as needed. Such thinnings typically favor maple, ash and cherry trees which are already established, raising their relative density in the stand. As their presence in the stand increases, so does their quantity of seed produced. This increases their long-term chances for successful regeneration.

Nearly all of the stands on the Unit are presently even-aged as a result of agricultural abandonment and clearcutting in the early 1900's, and most are approaching maturity. Most stands which contain a significant cherry component will continue to be maintained as even-aged because of its high commercial value and value as a soft mast producer. The same direction will be set for the red pine plantations. This species does not naturally regenerate as well as the other tree species, since it is not well-adapted to the shallow, poorly drained soils of the Unit. It is also susceptible to windthrow when it becomes overmature. For these reasons, red pine plantations will eventually be converted to even-aged hardwood seedling-sapling stands rather than uneven-aged stands. Most of the remainder of the stands

in the Unit will be managed as uneven-aged stands. Conversion of these stands from mostly even-aged to uneven-aged occurs over many treatments, so it may be many decades before stands acquire a true uneven-aged structure.

- **Maintain biodiversity and forest health**

Management Recommendation 1.1 - The best method for managing biodiversity in the landscape is to provide a range of successional habitats. The combination of vertical and horizontal change in the landscape allows for true diversity in habitats. Across the landscape of the Unit there is a great diversity of forest cover. However, there are two successional stages the Unit lacks because they have not been managed for; early successional and late successional habitats. Early successional habitat is open canopy with low vegetation, the kind of habitat found the first few years after agricultural field abandonment or after a clearcut. Early successional habitat is critical in regenerating shade intolerant tree species. At the other end of the spectrum, late successional forests are generally >100 years old, contain exceptional forest structure including large trees, large snags, large natural canopy gaps, volumes of deadwood, and vertical structure diversity not found in younger forests. Late successional forests have unique components that the majority of forest stands do not display. Plant communities are by nature dynamic and ever-changing. The management of early successional habitat can be challenging and often times intensive. The stands that are accessible will be mowed at least once every three years to maintain the grass and shrub cover. However, by applying different silvicultural practices early successional vegetation types and stages can be created. By implementing even age silviculture, final treatments such as clearcutting, shelterwood cut and seed tree cuts can mimic early successional characteristics for the first 5-10 years after harvest. The stands are opened up to receive full sunlight on the forest floor and therefore a dense understory is created. With these treatments scheduled in the timber harvest plan, there will always be a component of early successional forest on the Unit.

Late successional stands, on the other hand, will not be considered for active commercial harvest or salvage and will generally be allowed to develop naturally. Silvicultural treatments will be considered to protect forest health, (e.g. fire, invasive species), to enhance structural or species diversity, to protect, enhance or restore significant habitat, or to exploit or create regeneration opportunities for desired plant communities. The stands that were chosen already exhibit late successional characteristics. They have little evidence of prior management, have large diameter trees and are beginning to develop vertical structure. The forested areas now contained in the Division's special management zones also present another opportunity to preserve late successional stands. These areas would typically be the 50 feet adjacent to any classified stream and pond where timber harvesting is restricted. For further documentation on the Division's Special Management Zones please refer to the SPSFM page 93.

- **Develop a sustainable timber harvest schedule**

Management Recommendation 1.2 - A sustainable timber harvest schedule has been completed for the entire Unit. The even-aged softwood stands have a thinning cycle of approximately 25 years, with a rotation age of 120 years for white pine and 90 years for red pine. Hardwood even and uneven-aged stands have a treatment schedule every 40 years.

Harvest Year	Total Acres										
2012	386	2017	916	2022	938	2027	475	2032	179	2037	330
2013	631	2018	571	2023	514	2028	219	2033	205	2038	128
2014	562	2019	750	2024	631	2029	120	2034	71		
2015	516	2020	574	2025	491	2030	578	2035	287		
2016	430	2021	388	2026	254	2031	542	2036	263		

Refer to Appendix I for the complete harvest schedule

- **Maintain at least 25% - 30% conifer stand cover**

Management Recommendation 1.3 -

Hemlock/Hemlock Hardwood	2,879 acres	18% of the Unit
Softwood Plantation	4,910 acres	31% of the Unit

At the landscape level, state forests provide the majority of softwood cover while private lands are mainly hardwood forests. Currently, 49% of the Unit’s total forest cover of 16,047 acres contains a softwood component. The natural stands of hemlock will most likely persist as a dominant forest type. However, as the softwood plantation species mature it will require much more planting to retain the softwood component. Softwoods are an important component of the forest for wildlife and also as commercial timber species. From a landscape perspective it is important to maintain a higher percentage of pine and spruce on state forests to ensure its place at the landscape level.

In order to maintain large trees for aesthetics and mature interior habitat, the Northern hardwood-hemlock stands will be managed as uneven-aged. The management recommendation for many of the hemlock stands involves group selection harvests. Hemlock is shade-tolerant and will persist in the understory. It has been shown that small gaps of at least 1/4 acre in size will open the canopy enough to release these suppressed trees and provide a continual softwood component. In stands that are not commercially valuable or are on sensitive soils, a fell and leave treatment could be performed. The treatment mimics a natural wind throw event where small gaps in the canopy are created. This type of treatment should be performed without the use of heavy mechanized equipment to minimize soil disturbance.

The plantations are and will continue to be managed as even-aged stands. Most stands will receive one more thinning treatment before the end of their rotation. The main objective of a thinning is to release

the residual crowns from competition and allow them more sunlight, promoting better health and growth for the stand. In some stands, enough sunlight reaches the forest floor to stimulate desirable understory regeneration. In these cases, the final harvest treatment will likely be a clearcut. However, if a stand does not have desirable regeneration at the time of final harvest, a shelterwood or seed tree cut will be recommended. Shelterwood and seed tree harvests remove the majority of the overstory to allow plenty of sunlight to reach the forest floor while also providing a softwood seed source to establish desirable regeneration. For most stands in the Unit, this plan will not address the final harvest as stands will not yet have reached maturity in this time frame.

- **Manage for high quality northern hardwood sawtimber**

Management recommendation 1.4 - Firewood thinnings and intermediate treatments are tools used to increase the quality of trees within the stand. These treatments are performed to remove some of the poorly formed trees, undesirable species and release the better quality trees with in the stand.

- **Provide for adequate hardwood and softwood regeneration**

Management Recommendation 1.5 - Softwood stands which are scheduled for a final harvest will need regeneration considerations to be part of the harvest plan. Stands that are to continue to have a softwood component, but have no natural softwood regeneration present, will have a planting plan prepared with the timber sale to ensure planting in a timely manner and ensure ecosystem sustainability. In the next thinning cycle (25 yrs) there are approximately 542 acres recommended for final harvest: clearcut, seedtree or shelterwood. This is a relatively small number because most stands have another intermediate thinning scheduled before the final harvest. It will be in the 25-50 year range when most softwood stands will be faced with a final harvest. Management Recommendation 1.6 - Hardwood stands with heavy fern understory may need herbicide treatment in order to ensure adequate desirable regeneration. It has been shown when stands with ferns present in the understory have minor soil disturbance, ferns flourish and natural hardwood regeneration is restricted. The recommendation would be to treat the stand 1-2 years prior to harvest. This would alter environmental conditions which hinder seed germination and create a desirable seed bed for natural regeneration after the soil disturbance of the harvest.

Each stand under consideration will be evaluated and herbicide treatments will only be considered when there are no other alternatives. Herbicide treatments are only executed after a herbicide application plan is developed and acceptable parameters are established. Herbicides are selected based on their low toxicity and minimal time in the soil. This treatment will only be considered when the establishment of natural regeneration is an objective for a stand.

- **Consider appropriate stands for maple tapping**

Regionally, the decision was made to focus maple tapping opportunities on the the working circles to the north. This decision was based on proximity to major maple producers and the much larger acreage of appropriate stands.

2.0 - Fish and Wildlife Objectives

The Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (CWCS) was completed by the Division of Fish, Wildlife and Marine Resources of NYSDEC in 2005 to address the wildlife species in greatest need of conservation in the state. The CWCS utilizes the best available data on the status of fish and wildlife species to define a vision and establish a strategy for state wildlife conservation and funding. The CWCS is a collaborative effort among agencies, organizations and individuals with an interest in New York's wildlife. Conservation recommendations are developed and implemented by watershed basins and the 46-Corners Unit is located within the Southeast Lake Ontario Basin (SELO). The management recommendations in this UMP correspond with the management recommendations made in the Basin-wide strategies and actions. Similar actions include: maintain or increase the amount of early successional forest and shrublands in the basin through timber harvesting; maintain habitat suitability of grasslands through properly timed mowing; maintain or enhance habitats for Species of Greatest Conservation Needs (SGCN) that occur on existing public lands; and limit seasonal use of wheeled off-road vehicles in specific areas where SGCN may be adversely affected.

- **Improve winter cover for white-tailed deer, woodcock, ruffed grouse and snowshoe hare.**
Management Recommendation 2.1 - Increasing the winter cover habitat for these species requires an increase in young, dense softwood stands. As final harvests are completed on plantation stands and actions are taken for regeneration, this winter habitat will increase. In the next 5 years, 141 acres of softwood stands are scheduled for group selection, another 107 acres for patch clearcut and 169 acres for shelterwood cut. If adequate natural softwood regeneration is not sufficient then reforestation through planting is recommended. In the Northern sections of the Unit, red spruce and balsam fir would be the native species to plant, however deer browse impacts and slow growth rate may not make red spruce and balsam fir the most successful plantations. Each stand will be evaluated before the harvest and the seedling species will be determined. White pine, white spruce and Norway spruce seedlings may be more viable alternatives.
- **Provide young forest habitat with high woody stems per acre.**
Management Recommendation 2.2 - Maintain stands of even-aged structure. Harvest mature stands by means of clearcutting, patch clearcut or group selection. This allows for dense regeneration to become established, producing the high woody stem count.
- **Retain 5-10 snags and wolf trees per acre, especially along wetland and stream buffers, for interior bird species.**
Management Recommendation 2.3 - Large cavity trees provide shelter, dens, forage and nesting for many wildlife species. Retention of these trees provides lasting structures for wildlife to return to. Large dead trees present no competition for the residual stand and no energy should be taken to remove these trees. Many interior forest species utilize the large perching trees within riparian zones. Special Management Zones along streams, ponds and wetlands will provide this habitat. Forest harvest will retain a percentage of cull trees. Forest analysis for timber harvest will include the percentage of these valuable wildlife trees. In developing the prescription for harvest, a marking guide for wildlife trees will also be included.

- **Identify nest trees of birds of prey**

Management Recommendation 2.4 - The Unit has several birds of prey nests already identified. Identification of the location of nests should be integrated in the forest inventory procedure. The coordinates of the location should be taken and input into the natural features database available to forestry staff. Any harvest scheduled near a located nest will maintain a 2-chain (132 ft.) buffer around the nest, or greater, depending on future management direction. Furthermore, in stands where active nests are found, harvests will be restricted from March 1 thru July 30 while birds are nesting.

- **Establish small apple orchards and enhance existing apple trees**

Management Recommendation 2.5 - Existing stands that contain apples include Swancott Hill SF (Oneida-Lewis 1) Comp B Stand 15 and 19.2, Tri-County SF (Oneida 9) Comp A Stand 38 and Florence Hill SF (Oneida 11) Comp B Stand 27. Combined, the three stands equal 35 acres. The existing apple trees need to be pruned, released and have competing vegetation removed. After the cleaning is completed, the area can be assessed for supplemental planting. The acreage is not a very significant component of the Unit but the establishment of new orchards is very difficult. The Department will monitor the reestablishment success of the orchards.

- **Develop a wildlife viewing platform.**

Management Recommendation 2.6 - Construct a universally accessible viewing platform on Oneida RA# 10 (Furnace Creek SF) to over-look the 230 acre Class II Wetland (wetID CE-4). Furnace Creek, a class C (trout spawning) stream, is the source of this wetland, which includes open water, emergent vegetation, alder and early successional vegetation. This could provide prime opportunity for the public to view waterfowl, songbirds and other wetland species.

A 4-car parking lot will have to be improved with grading and a 4-inch base of 1½ maximum crusher run gravel with fines. 1.4 miles of Wentworth PFAR will need to be maintained to a Class A forest road design specification.

- **Increase the fishing opportunity**

Management Recommendation 2.7 - Construct 2 universally accessible fishing piers, one for each of the major ponds, Johnny Smith Pond and Cassbaker Pond.

Management Recommendation 2.8 - Improve the boat launch area at Johnny Smith Pond. Restrict launching to only the north side of the dike and create a firm hardened surface to launch boats.

- **Protect reptile and amphibian breeding habitat**

Management recommendation 2.9 - Natural habitat, such as wetlands, streams and vernal pools, will be identified, delineated and pertinent management buffers will be established. Refer also to Management Recommendation 3.5. On haul roads and skid trails where ruts have inadvertently created habitat, rehabilitation work will be restricted during amphibian and invertebrate breeding season. No mechanical alterations should be performed to these man-made pools from Mid-March to June 30.

3.0 - Soil and Water Objectives

Several active watershed planning initiatives are helping to shape the management decisions within the Region. The Unit is located in and has received guidance from the Oneida Lake Watershed Management Plan. One of eight priority goals outlined in the plan is to reduce erosion and sedimentation. Accelerated erosion and the delivery of sediment and sediment-absorbing pollutants are issues of concern in the Oneida Lake watershed.

The sustainability of the Southern Tug Hill forest ecosystem largely depends on the quality and functionality of the areas soil and water resources. Wildlife and plant diversity is linked with landscape diversity which is owed in part to the abundant wetlands on the Unit. Aquatic, riparian and wetland ecosystems provide food, breeding areas and cover for numerous wildlife species. It is a main objective of the plan to ensure watershed protection, wetlands protection and perennial and intermittent stream protection. These water resources are an integral part of the larger hydrologic cycle (the route water takes from rainfall to evaporation) providing sediment filters, regulating runoff and recharging aquifers. Reducing and preventing soil erosion (the movement of soil) and sedimentation (the movement of soil into a water body) throughout the Unit and its surrounding landscape is of critical importance. The water quality throughout the Unit and its landscape is high because of the buffering forest land cover and the many filtering wetlands.

Special Management Zones (SMZ's) are strips of land which border surface waters and in which management activities are adjusted to protect or enhance riparian and aquatic values. The width of the SMZ's varies with the intended buffering purpose. For example, a SMZ could be managed for shade and larger trees to help maintain cooler water temperatures or to provide large woody debris to streams. The first purpose would involve a wide management zone with healthy, large crowned trees and the latter, a relatively smaller zone with large poorer quality trees. A summary of the DEC Division of Lands and Forests management rules for establishment of special management zones on state lands is located in the Appendix VIII.

- **Watershed Protection**

Management Recommendation 3.1- This area has been identified as a special area for watershed and ground water potential in the Tug Hill Reserve Act and is a current source of drinking water for tens of thousands of citizens, making it a Watershed Protection HCVF. Greater consideration will be placed on management activities scheduled within these active watersheds and special areas. Management activities including road building, timber harvesting and planned herbicide treatments will be strictly monitored in the areas presently serving as watersheds for public water supply. Adequate special management zones will be identified to ensure a wide strip of undisturbed forest buffers along any tributary or wetland. Stream crossings will be minimized, if not avoided, in these watershed areas.

- **Implement proper best management practices when conducting land management activities on the Unit.**

Management Recommendation 3.2-Timber harvesting and construction projects are not a major cause of erosion and sedimentation if properly planned. When minimally disturbed, forest soils retain their capacity to absorb and filter tremendous amounts of water. Removing or heavily disturbing the forest

litter layer is when the potential for erosion and sedimentation increases. Erosion and sedimentation increases when surface water flows over exposed soil on steep slopes and for long distances. Sedimentation and turbidity (cloudiness) is caused when eroded soil gets into a stream, wetland or pond. This condition can damage fish habitat, spawning areas and degrades water quality for downstream uses. Severe erosion can move large quantity of soil and can damage or destroy natural resources and personal property.

The key to protecting water quality is the proper planning and consistent use of Best Management Practices (BMP's). BMP's are a technique or combination of techniques that are determined to be an effective and practicable means of preventing or reducing the amount of pollution generated by a non-point source to a level compatible with water quality goals. The wise placement of haul roads and skid trails, road layout that make use of gentle grades, water diverting techniques and stream crossing soil stabilization are all methods employed to minimize the chance of disturbing water quality.

- **Maintain special management zones along ponds, streams and wetlands.**

Management Recommendation 3.3 - The Division of Lands and Forests Management Rules for Establishment of Special Management Zones (SMZ) on State Forests requires perennial streams to have a 50 foot Protection Buffer (where no harvesting or harvesting equipment is allowed to operate) and lakes and ponds a 100 foot Protection Buffer. The rules also require an additional 50ft SMZ for perennial streams and 150ft for lakes and ponds that requires at least 75% of the pre-harvest basal area retained uniformly throughout the SMZ. The SMZ guidelines can be viewed in full in Appendix VIII. The special management zones are in place to help protect the transition habitat of water to wooded upland that is critical to many amphibians and invertebrates, to retain the forests insulating effect on stream temperatures and provide a filter for any erosion or runoff before it reaches a waterbody.

- **Minimize Stream Crossings.**

Management Recommendation 3.4 - Stream crossings are recognized by forestry researchers as one of the leading sources of sediment pollution associated with timber harvesting; therefore the "decision" to cross a stream and the methods employed to cross the stream should be thoughtfully planned. All stream crossings will comply with the Department's Protection of Water Program and the New York State Forestry Best Management Practices for Water Quality.

If stream crossings are necessary, they should be identified before the harvest begins. Dragline mats or culverts are the preferred methods for crossing streams. At the crossing, soil should be stabilized and water diversions installed to minimize sedimentation into the stream.

- **Protection of Vernal Ponds.**

Management Recommendation 3.5 - Vernal ponds provide critical habitat for a number of amphibians and invertebrates, some of which breed only in these unique ecosystems, and/or may be rare, threatened or endangered species. Although vernal ponds may only hold water for a period in the spring, the most important protective measure is learning to recognize these pond locations, even in the dry season.

The physical integrity of the pond depression and its ability to hold seasonal water should be maintained by keeping heavy equipment out of the pond depression and away from the perimeter walls at all times of the year. Rutting here could cause the water to drain too early, stranding amphibian eggs before they hatch. Compaction could alter water flow and harm eggs and/or larvae buried in leaf litter at the bottom of the depression.

A buffer zone should be established around the pond 100 feet in width. Maintain a minimum of 75 percent crown cover and minimize disturbance of the leaf litter and mineral soil which insulate the ground and create proper moisture and temperature conditions for amphibian migrations.

Operations in the buffer area should be conducted when the ground is frozen and covered with snow, in order to minimize ground disturbance within the buffer area. Avoid operating in the buffer area during muddy conditions which would create ruts deeper than 6 inches. Such ruts can result in trapping and predation of migrating juveniles and dehydration of mistakenly deposited eggs. Ruts should be filled and operations suspended until the ground is dry or frozen.

- **Pond Maintenance**

Management Recommendation 3.6 - The 4 man-made ponds on the Unit were constructed for fishing, wildlife and fire suppression. Like all other structures on the Unit, ponds serve an important function and may require a higher level of maintenance.

The most significant feature of a well-constructed pond is a structurally sound dike and proper spillway. The dike is an earthen barrier which holds back water while the spillway guides high water to an area where water flow can occur without compromising the pond structure. The pond spillways on the Unit are constructed as a grassy dip at one end of the dike. Lack of maintenance over the years has allowed woody vegetation to grow up on these structures. As the roots of the vegetation grow on the dike they may compromise its integrity. It will be made a priority to remove all woody vegetation and start a regular schedule of maintenance. The dike should be mowed at least every three years to maintain it in grasses. Should potential deficiencies be found the DEC Division of Dam Safety will be contacted to determine the integrity of the dams and advise on repairs and/or rehabilitation needed.

- **Review current stream classifications**

Management Recommendation 3.7 - A complete review of the streams and their classifications throughout the Unit is needed, though at current DEC Division of Water staffing it likely will not be able to happen over the next five years of the plan

4.0 - Recreational Resource Objectives

The Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation has developed a State-wide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan to address the direction of recreation in New York State. The “heart and soul” of the State’s outdoor recreation system is not the facilities or activities but its natural and cultural resources. Care and stewardship of these resources must be maintained and fostered. If these resources are lost, so is the quality of the recreational experience. The management recommendations within this plan are guided by the 10 state-wide policies outlined in the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

The recreational objective for the 46-Corners Unit is to provide better access to the interior of the Unit and to disperse the facilities enough to avoid user conflicts and negative impacts on the natural resource. The planned facilities are selected to highlight some of the more scenic and unique natural areas. The plan tries to accomplish this while still maintaining the wildness of the Unit. By designating facilities, recreationists may better enjoy their experience on the Southern Tug Hill. The facilities may open up opportunities for recreation groups that have not discovered the Unit.

- **Maintain 13.1 miles of Public Forest Access Roads.**

Management Recommendation 4.1 - Public forest access roads provide opportunities for interior access and exploration into the Unit, while also providing a means for removing forest products. These roads are class A and B unpaved forest roads and need to be maintained to these standards. Many of these roads initially need significant work to bring them up to adequate standards. Then a maintenance schedule that calls for mowing, grading, crowning and ditching these roads once every three years should be sufficient. There is approximately 4.5 miles of public forest access roads to be maintained each year. In the event of extreme weather occurrences this schedule may have to be more frequent. Refer to the maintenance schedule in Appendix II.

Management Recommendation 4.1.1 - Road signs naming public forest access roads will be placed throughout the Unit.

- **Upgrade and maintain 1.3 miles of CP-3 trails.**

Management Recommendation 4.2 - The Unit’s two designated disabled access trails (CP-3) need to be rehabilitated. The trails are to be drained properly using erosion control structures, graded and brushed out. The trail on Fall Brook State Forest (Oneida RA# 3) may need approximately 120 tons of 4-inch minus gravel to firm up the very wet spots. The trail tread should have all brush removed at a width of 5 feet and brushed back another 2 feet on either side. The vertical clearance should be 10-12 feet free of vegetation. The cross-slope should not be greater than 2 to 6 percent. The trails will also be put on a maintenance schedule to be evaluated every year with routine maintenance needed once every three years.

- **Trail network for Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) and All-Terrain Vehicles(ATV).**

Management Recommendation 4.3 - New ORV or ATV trails will not be developed on State Forests in this Unit. A number of factors have contributed to this decision, including the extent of wetlands and hydric soils, stream and water quality protection considerations, and fragmentation of the Unit. The natural resources of the Unit cannot withstand the impacts without becoming degraded. There is also

no private ATV trail network which State Land could provide connections to and therefore no new network will be developed.

- **Provide designated snowmobile trails at existing levels.**

Management Recommendation 4.4 - Continue the AANR agreements with local snowmobile clubs. Routine trail maintenance will be performed by volunteers in cooperation with Department foresters. Funding for these activities is provided in part by the Snowmobile Trail Fund administered by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP).

- **Create secondary snowmobile trail.**

Management Recommendation 4.4.1 - Officially designate the Apple Landing Road and adjoining CP-3 trail as a 1.4 mile secondary snowmobile trail. The trail should be groomed to a maximum of 10 feet. It is recommended grooming be done with a snowmobile and a drag. Installation of the trail is pending an AANR agreement with a volunteer group to help with the maintenance of the facility.

Management Recommendation 4.4.2 - If there is enough interest, another secondary trail may be constructed off Regan Road to connect Houlahan Road with County Line Road. The standards would be consistent with a 'secondary' trail: 10 feet maximum width and groomed with snowmobile and drag. There is an old road bed the trail could follow, however, there may still be a considerable amount of trail to construct. Some trail-building could be accomplished in conjunction with the next timber harvest (Oneida RA# 7, stand A-2.6, A-8, 2018).

- **Provide parking for approximately 25 trailered vehicles off Hanifin Road.**

Management Recommendation 4.4.3 - A snowmobile parking lot may be established assuming an agreement can be made with the Town of Florence or a snowmobile club to plow and maintain the area. A timber sale will be conducted to create an acre clearing off Hanifin Road in stand 5.1 and partially in stand 6 to provide parking for vehicles with snowmobile trailers. This location is near the end of the plowed portion of the town maintained Hanifin Road and will provide access to the regional snowmobile trail network. The clearing dimensions should be roughly 150 feet wide by 300 feet long with a separate driveway for ingress and egress. The clearing should be stumped and graded. A covering of bank run gravel will be needed to ensure the firmness of the parking lot. An access trail will be constructed north through stand A-1.1 and A-2 or on the shoulder of Hanifin Rd to lead to Hanifin Corners.

- **Designate town roads and Public Forest Access Roads on the Unit as a mountain biking trail system.**

Management Recommendation 4.5 - In cooperation with the towns of Florence and Annsville, the minimum maintenance roads through the Unit will be designated as bikeways. Public forest access roads through the Unit will also be signed as connecting bike trails. A brochure will be created to promote the area and locate the roads and campsites for possible users. This would provide approximately 40 miles of mountain biking trails, an attractive network for promoting mountain bike touring in the area.

- **Create more opportunity for non-motorized winter recreation.**

Management Recommendation 4.6.1 - Designate and promote McSpirit and Phalen Roads on Mad River State Forest (Oneida RA #14) as cross-country skiing and snowshoeing trails. This will provide approximately 4 miles of non-motorized winter recreation facilities.

Management Recommendation 4.6.2 - Alternative trails should be developed should use levels becomes significant on McSpirit and Phalen Roads. A two loop trail system will be developed if user groups support it. An alternative non-motorized trail could also be developed on Cobb Brook State Forest (Oneida RA #2) if the need is there.

Management Recommendation 4.6.3 - Develop parking facilities for the non-motorized recreationist. A parking area will be installed by improving an existing landing on Mad River State Forest (Oneida RA #14), stand A-24 with a small connector trail to McSpirit PFAR.

- **Close unofficial campsite located on the west side of CCC road just north of Sullivan Road.**

Management Action 4.7 - The unofficial site is located within the City of Oneida's watershed. According to Title 10 NYCRR 124.1 "(h) Camps. No temporary camp, tent, building, or other structure for housing laborers engaged in construction work or for other purposes shall be located, placed or maintained within a distance of 500 feet of any reservoir or watercourse tributary to the public water supply of the city of Oneida." The site should be blocked off with boulders or a log barrier. Campsite # FB-1 should be rehabilitated by establishing vegetative cover and removal of the fire pit. The site should be prepared and warm season grasses planted.

- **Designate 15 camping sites; 7 high use campsites (4 are existing) and 8 primitive campsites. Refer to the map titled "46-Corners Proposed Recreation Facilities" for location.**

Management Recommendation 4.8 - Designate 7 high use camping sites. The high use camping sites will be accessible with a vehicle.

Site #JS-1, 2 & 3: Johnny Smith Pond High Use Camping Area, Big Brook State Forest (Oneida RA# 7). The sites are already in use and will now become officially designated. The first two sites will be located on the north end of the dike and the third site will be across the dike to the south. These sites should be monitored. If use impacts become unacceptable these sites will be closed and alternative, more remote sites will be located and designated.

Site #FB-3: Cassbaker Pond High Use Camping Area, Fall Brook State Forest (Oneida RA# 3). This single site is in use and will now become officially designated. Site construction will follow universal design standards. The parking is not adequate; single tree removal and grading should be conducted to provide a better parking facility. The drive should be hardened to allow for vehicles with ramps. The camping pad will be leveled and hardened.

Site #MR-1: Mad River High Use Camping Area, Mad River State Forest (Oneida RA# 14). A newly constructed campsite off Rehm Road (minimum maintenance) is recommended that would overlook the Mad River. A hardened drive large enough for 2 cars will be constructed

with a flat pad large enough for two tents and a fire pit. This will be a newly constructed facility and will be universally accessible.

Site #FB-1: Apple Landing Road Moderate Use Camping Site, Fall Brook State Forest (Oneida RA# 3). This is located on the Public Forest Access Road running north-west off of Gubbins Road. The PFAR will need rehabilitation to a Class A forest roads standard. The site is a former log landing that is hardened and grassed and will not require much modification. The site is located at the ATV accessible (CP-3) trail head.

Site #BB-2: Fisher Road Moderate Use Camping Site, Big Brook State Forest (Oneida RA# 7). This is located on a landing at the end of the Public Forest Access Road off the County Line Road. The area will need to be graded and brushed out.

Management Recommendation 4.9 - Designate 8 primitive campsites.

Site #BB-1: Maloney Pond Primitive Campsite, Big Brook State Forest (Oneida RA# 7). Parking is located approximately 1.0 mile down Houlahan Road from Osceola Road. The trailhead is on the left side of the road and proceeds 0.5 miles down an old skid trail. The campsite is found on a peninsula across the dike on the east end of the pond. Parking and trail will need to be improved with 1½ minus crusher run gravel with fines and grading.

Site #FB-2: Blake Pond Primitive Campsite, Fall Brook State Forest (Oneida RA#3). Starting at the intersection of Cassbaker Road and Harrier Way (PFAR), continue north for approximately 3/4 mile down Harrier Way (PFAR) to a small driveway to the left. The driveway can accommodate parking for approximately 3 vehicles before it is blocked off by a fallen tree. A better parking facility is needed along with work to dry out the trail. The trail splits and the campsite is approximately 360 feet off the left fork. It is situated off to the right of the trail near the old homestead of the Blake family. The pond will not be visible with leaf cover, however it is less than a 1/4 mile way.

Site #MR-2: Mad River Tributary Primitive Campsite, Mad River State Forest (Oneida RA# 14). The trail to the campsite and the campsite will need to be established and constructed. At the Mad River State Forest sign on Florence Hill Road turn onto McSpirit Road (PFAR). Take McSpirit Road for a little over a mile and then turn left onto Phalen PFAR. Parking and the trail head are at the landing about 1.5 miles down Phalen PFAR. The foot-trail will follow an old skid trail that comes off the parking area and proceeds south and south east to a major tributary of the Mad River.

Site #CB-1: Cobb Brook Primitive Campsite, Cobb Brook State Forest(Oneida RA#2). The proposed campsite is located off the snowmobile trail that crosses Dingle Street. The parking area will need to be improved and the campsite established. There is a small clearing on the eastside of Dingle Street for parking and the trail for the campsite is off the west side of Dingle Street. Travel down the snowmobile trail west approximately 1/4 mile until you cross the second bridge; the campsite location is off to the left overlooking Cobb Brook.

Site #FC-1: Furnace Creek Primitive Campsite, Furnace Creek State Forest (Oneida RA# 10). To be constructed is a parking facility, trail, and campsite along Furnace Creek. It will be accessed through Wilson Road to Wentworth PFAR and the parking will be on the landing near the powerline.

Site #TC-1: Graves Road Primitive Campsite, Tri-County State Forest (Oneida RA# 9). Located approximately 1.5 miles down Graves Road on the right side of the road is the parking and campsite. Adjacent to the campsite is the snowmobile trail that crosses Spellicy Brook and continues on into West Osceola State Forest.

Site #BB-4: Big Brook Primitive Campsite, Big Brook State Forest (Oneida RA# 7). From Houlahan Road turn onto Keefe Road for approximately ½ mile then turn right onto Big Brook PFAR. Continue on the PFAR for another ½ mile over the large culvert to a roadside landing for parking. Walk the road back to the big culvert where the trail heads south, and the campsite is located a little over 1/4 mile alongside Big Brook.

Site #BB-3: Smith Brook Primitive Campsite. Located on Big Brook State Forest (Oneida RA# 7), this site should be installed in conjunction with a timber sale in Stand A-2.4 and Stand A-5.1. The sale will create an access trail along the old roadway which borders stand A-19.2. The campsite will be created in the most optimal place to the north side of the beaver pond.

- **Manage human waste at high use sites**

Management Recommendation 4.10.1 - Construct and install 6 privies, one at each of the intensive use areas and two at Johnny Smith Pond. Highest priority should be placed on the two privies at Johnny Smith Pond. Newly constructed facilities will follow the universally accessible standards

Management Recommendation 4.10.2 - Start a dialog with the Annsville Youth camp to see if the school, in agreement with our MOU, would benefit from constructing the privies and signs needed for the Unit.

Management Recommendation 4.10.3 - Monitor primitive and moderate use campsites for heavy human impact. If impacts are negatively affecting the natural resource, privies may need to be installed or site may need to be closed and alternatives sites identified.

- **Create 5 short trails to highlight scenic spots on in the Unit. These trails would also lead to 5 of the primitive campsites.**

Management Recommendation 4.11.1 - The trails leading into Campsite # FC-1, BB-3, and BB-4 will be loop trails totaling approximately 7 miles in length. Two remaining trails will lead into Campsites # BB-1 and MR-2, and will be about 2 miles in length.

Management Recommendation 4.11.2 - Construct parking facilities and trail head markers at each of the trail locations. Parking areas will use existing log landings where possible. "911" addresses should be established for each parking facility and posted.

- **Create an accessible hiking trail.**

Management Recommendation 4.12 - Install an accessible trail that would begin at Campsite # FB-3, cross the dike, follow the north shore of Cassbaker Pond and then circle back to Campsite # FB-3 following Harrier Way PFAR.

- **Monitor vehicle activity over the dike on Johnny Smith Pond.**

Management Recommendation 4.13 - Vehicle travel over the dike may begin to degrade the integrity of the dam; therefore, before signs of significant damage occur a gate will need to be installed, or the roadway repaired and stabilized. Furthermore, the road access will cease if dam safety inspections indicate that vehicle use on the dam is an unacceptable risk.

5.0 - Mineral and Alternate Energy Objectives

One objective of the plan is to utilize the energy resources of the Unit to promote clean energy. There has been a regional movement on the Tug Hill to invest in alternatives to fossil fuels. The Tug Hill Plateau is thought to have one of the largest roadless areas in the state at 121,000 acres. The area has one of the largest wind farms east of the Mississippi River. Businesses and researchers are building facilities to capitalize on woody biomass for biofuels. The best use for energy resources on the Unit would be the sequestration of carbon and to supply the biomass markets with the Unit's low quality forest products.

- **Utilize the Energy Resources on the Unit**

Management Recommendations 5.1 - Presently there is no interest in gas and oil exploration on the Unit. However, if demand for these substances continues to increase, then increased demand may make the Unit more attractive for exploration. However, the limitations on the Unit are high due to the amount and complexity of the wetlands systems combined with the network of classified streams. In the event a party desires to use the surface estate to conduct geophysical (such as a seismic survey), geochemical and/or surface sampling procedures on Department lands prior to, or after leasing they must first obtain a Temporary Revocable Permit (TRP) for the access and use of state lands. If the area is subject to a lease agreement, only the lessee, or parties authorized by the lessee, can be issued the TRP for both these purposes. A TRP can be applied for through the NYSDEC Division of Lands and Forests, 225 N. Main Street, Herkimer, NY 13350. For further information contact the NYS DEC Mineral Resources staff, Region 8, 6274 East Avon-Lima Road, Avon, NY 14414-9591. Additional contacts include NYS DEC-Bureau of Oil and Gas Regulation, 3rd Floor, 625 Broadway, Albany, NY 12233.

- **Managing stands for carbon sequestration**

Management Recommendation 5.2 - The highest rates of carbon sequestration occur in young vigorously growing stands. The silvicultural strategies within the plan focus on ways to increase rates of leaf area production and maintain canopy cover. Over the long term, this requires active management of young stands with successive cycles of growing, thinning, harvesting and putting wood into either long-term use or products amenable to recycling or energy production. The recommendation which best serves this objective is to follow the harvest schedule to ensure healthy and vigorously growing trees on the Unit.

- **Provide biomass for the production of biofuels**

Management Recommendation 5.3 - Pursue the market for woody biomass. Include new biomass brokers from the area on DEC’s bidding lists. This market may help accomplish prescriptive timber stand improvement and move sales of un-thinned spruce and pine stands. Foresters should reach out to this industry and show our interest. Developing a relationship while the market is young may help provide for its success.

6.0 Enforcement and Protection Objectives

The objective for the Unit is to preserve, protect and enhance the state's forest resources, and provide for the safety and well-being of the public using these resources.

- **Resolve encroachment issues.**

Management Recommendation 6.1 - Certified letters will be delivered to the landowners that are encroaching on lands of the Unit. The letter will ask for proof from the landowner of their rights to have property on and/or use over state land. If the landowner provides no documentation, then the landowner will be asked to end the encroachment or legal action will be pursued. This list may not include all encroachments to the Unit. Newly found violations will be added to the list and similar action taken.

State Forest /Proposal	Adjacent Private Tax Parcel Number	Encroachment Issue
ONEIDA RA# 3 Fall Brook SF	58.000-1-2	Off Sullivan Rd, a private driveway crosses state land to access a hunting camp
ONEIDA RA# 3 Fall Brook SF	76.000-1-24	At Sullivan & Gubbins Rd, private outhouse is located on State Land
ONEIDA-LEWIS RA# 1 Swancott Hill SF	LEWIS CO. 415.00-01-7.1	On Fire tower Rd, private buildings are located over the boundary on state land
ONEIDA RA# 2 Cobb Brook SF	129.000-2-2.1	Mowing and storage on state land
ONEIDA RA# 7 Big Brook SF	74.000-1-5	Mowing state land on the corner of Hanifin Rd. and Shultz Rd.
ONEIDA RA# 12-14 Mad River SF	91.000-1-27	Off Hart Rd., a driveway across state land to access private parcel
ONEIDA RA# 11 Florence Hill SF	72.000-1-9.4	State boundary continues to centerline of abandoned road which has private gate across

ONEIDA RA# 12-14 Mad River SF	72.000.1-16	Off Phalen Rd., a private driveway crosses state land to access private land
ONEIDA RA# 7 Big Brook SF	74.000-1-19	Pond building has crossed the state boundary

- **Execute priority survey requests.**

Management Recommendation 6.2 - There are several areas on the Unit that need surveys to clarify the location of boundary lines, in some cases where there may be ongoing encroachments.

Date Submitted	State Forest	Proposal/ Map	Reference	Description
	ONEIDA RA# 7 Big Brook SF	Proposal DD/ DEC MAP 5793		SW corner is in question with possible encroachment
4/13/00	ONEIDA RA# 7 Big Brook SF	Proposal WW/ IGF-OS Oneida146		Recent acquisition, Site of Timber Theft in 2010. Boundary survey and marking in progress.
	ONEIDA RA# 3 Fall Brook SF	Proposal Q/ DEC MAP 577		Boundary not marked with apparent encroachment
	ONEIDA RA# 7 Big Brook SF	Proposal Z/ DEC MAP 5931		0.64 acre strip to adjoin ONE RA#10 proposal G - boundary lost
9/3/03	ONEIDA RA# 3 Fall Brook SF	Proposal II/ DEC MAP 5922		50 X 440 ft strip acquired for access was never field surveyed
	ONEIDA RA # 3 Fall Brook SF	Proposal Q/ DEC MAP 5771		Lost boundary line. Boundary line trees and paint missing
	ONEIDA RA # 2 Cobb Brook SF	Proposal A/ DEC MAP 6070		Adjacent lot surveyed and corner pins placed 10-15 ft. on state property according to the yellow paint
	DP On 23			Lost detached parcel of Forest Preserve. Adjoins Oneida RA #3
4/17/06	ONEIDA RA# 14 Mad River SF	Proposal K/ MAP 6204	DEC	Adjoining private survey does not match State painted boundary

The best case scenario would involve researching all the acquisition deeds for the Unit and completing full surveys on the exterior boundary. Based on the schedule outlined in the SPSFM all boundary line will need to be surveyed by 2025.

- **Maintain Boundary Lines and State Forest Signage**

Management Recommendation 6.3 - The boundary lines on state forest will be maintained on a minimum 5-year cycle . There is approximately 152 miles of exterior state forest boundary which means approximately 30 miles/year needs to be maintained. State Forest signs will be maintained along roads and property boundaries spaced at a distance of 300 feet. This is critical for protecting state lands from encroachment, littering, and other inappropriate uses. It is also essential for recreationist’s safety and for preventing trespass onto private land from state.

State Forest	Last Year Completed	Next Year Planned
Cobb Brook SF (Oneida RA #2)	2012	2018
Fall Brook SF (Oneida RA# 3)	2009	2014
Big Brook SF (Oneida RA# 7)	2008	2013
Tri-County SF (Oneida RA# 9)	2012	2018
Furnace Creek SF (Oneida RA# 10)	2012	2018
Florence Creek SF (Oneida RA# 11)	2012	2018
Mad River SF (Oneida RA# 12,14)	2011	2017
Swancott Hill SF (Oneida-Lewis RA# 1)	2008	2012

- **Monitor and Pursue Enforcement Action for Illegal Dumping**

Management Recommendation 6.4 - There are several problem areas on the Unit that are notorious for illegal dumping. New surveillance techniques will be employed to gather evidence for prosecution.

- **Identify sites possible for emergency evacuations**

Management Recommendation 6.5 - A dialog should begin with emergency response personnel that are responsible for the Unit. The creation of 911 address locations should be established at trail heads, parking areas and pond locations to help in emergency response preparedness along with identifying any locations which may be suitable for possible heli-pad locations.

- **Maintain access to state lands**

Management Recommendation 6.6 - There are three locations where public access to state lands has been blocked. The three situations are:

Allen Road Gate - This road is located off Houlahan Road in the town of Florence (also known as 7-Dwarfs Gate). The road is a seasonal road for 0.19 miles, then becomes a qualified abandoned road under 205-B for 1.86 miles until it joins with Pond Road, bordering Empeyville Pond. Under 205-B "it shall not cease to be a highway for the purpose of public easement.....no persons shall obstruct it". The Department reserves the right under 205-B to access State property with motor vehicles for administrative purposes, to improve the right-of-way in conjunction with a timber harvest, and for the public to access State Land by motor vehicle or by foot over this easement. The "No Trespassing" sign will be removed and the public allowed to access state land through the public easement.

Billington-Dooley Road Gate – This road is located to the west of Florence Hill Road in the Town of Florence. The road was qualified abandoned under 205-B in 1981. The road actually connects Florence Hill Road to Metot Road at Sullivan Rd. The entire length is qualified abandoned and therefore the public easement shall not be blocked, as spelled out above for the Allen Gate. The "No Trespassing" sign will be removed and the public allowed to access state land through the public easement, including possibly via motor vehicle, depending on the condition of the road and our ability to maintain it.

Hatfield Road (Theobold Road) - This road runs north off Sheehan Road between Gossner and Sullivan roads in the Town of Annsville. The road was totally abandoned on August 2, 1949. The road has private land on both sides for approximately 0.5 miles and then state land borders the road on the west for approximately 0.5 miles. A documented use agreement will be pursued to allow administrative and public access to state land.

- **Assess the safety and need for existing buildings on the Unit**

Management Recommendation 6.7.1 - It is recommended that the remnants of the former Moore Camp (a life use agreement has expired), located on proposal CC off Sullivan Road, be cleaned up and the site reclaimed.

Management Recommendation 6.7.2 - Evaluate the need for the Camden Store House on CCC Road. One recommendation has been to remove the building, preferably by selling as surplus, and keep the space open for parking. Alternately, the building could be used to temporarily house equipment while maintenance is taking place on the Unit. A final decision on disposition of this structure will be made before the next plan revision.

- **Monitor and Manage Invasive Species**

Management Recommendation 6.8 - Managing invasive species has been made a priority in the New York Oceans and Great Lakes Ecosystem Conservation Council's Report, the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreational Plan and the Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy. As global positioning system (GPS) locations of invasive species are collected they will be added to the DEC's invasive species database for the unit. A rapid response plan to eradicate the species will be developed and appropriate measures will be taken to eliminate these species from the Unit.

Appropriate control methods for a particular species will be determined using **Integrated Pest Management (IPM)**. IPM is a science-based decision-making process that guides land managers when investigating a pest situation. The IPM approach determines the most appropriate and cost effective management solution for the specific pest situation. IPM includes identification of the pest, understanding the use and significance of a site or the importance of protecting unique resources, and education of the people involved in managing, maintaining and using the site. IPM also establishes pest tolerance levels and monitoring protocols. Then, with the help of technical experts, and on a case-by-case basis, DEC foresters develop an effective, site specific and low risk strategy to manage the pest. This includes altering conditions which attracted pests to the site in the first place. IPM often involves changing human behavior as well.

The following priorities will guide the application of control methods with varying degrees of environmental impacts. The methods causing the most negative impacts will be the lowest priority and will not be applied unless all higher priority methods are not effective. Low priority methods will be applied in concert with higher priority methods in order to increase effectiveness. As new technologies are developed, they will be incorporated into management actions following appropriate review and assessment. Some of the possible control methods are listed below:

1. **Silvicultural Remedies**

Changes in forest composition and structure may create conditions that are less favorable to some invasive species.

2. **Hunting**

Some invasive and nuisance species can be kept in balance within the ecosystem by applying certain hunting guidelines and regulations, as addressed within the Deer Management section of this plan.

3. Mechanical Control

Digging, pulling or cutting may be effective in altering site conditions to control invasives and directly controlling some plant species.

4. Grazing

Although many invasive plants may be resistant to applied scientific grazing, this method may be appropriate for some species. Grazing on State Forest lands would require the availability of an agricultural partner nearby along with staff and funding resources.

5. Biological Control

Biological control is the science of reconnecting invasive plants with the specialized natural enemies that often limit their density in their native ranges. The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) is responsible for controlling introductions of species brought into the United States for biological control of plants, in accordance with the requirements of several plant quarantine laws, the National Environmental Policy Act, and the Endangered Species Act. Petitions for release of plant biological control agents are judged by a Technical Advisory Committee, which represents the interests of a diverse set of federal and other agencies. (Van Driesche, et al. 2002)

6. Herbicide Treatment

All pesticide/herbicide use will conform to guidelines identified in the Active Forest Management section of the Strategic Plan for State Forest Management.

7.0 - Open Space Initiative

Protecting and managing open space land is a key part of the DEC mission. This philosophy is shaped not just by the number of citizens who wish to participate in outdoor activities, but also on the value of the natural resources themselves to present and future generations.

The overall framework for land conservation in New York is identified in the 2009 New York State Open Space Conservation Plan . The plan was prepared by Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation and the Department of Environmental Conservation, in consultation with nine regional Advisory Committees appointed by county governments and the State, representing a spectrum of open space advocates, natural resource and recreation professionals, local governments, and concerned citizens. This plan ensures that the State of New York conserves its cherished open space resources as a critical part of efforts to improve the economy and the quality of life in New York communities.

The 2009 New York State Open Space Conservation Plan lists conservation projects identified by the Region 6 Open Space Advisory Committee that encompass exceptional ecological, wildlife, recreational, scenic and historical values. There are four priority projects in the Plan that support acquisition of lands for adding to or enhancing the existing State Forests of the 46 Corners Unit. The Tug Hill Core Forests and Headwaters Streams Project stresses protecting the forested headwaters of several watersheds that provide exceptional quality drinking water, large tracts managed for forest products as well as ecological and recreational benefits.. The Working Forest Priority Project identifies the need to acquire easements on large tracts of timber producing lands to minimize development and provide public recreational opportunities where appropriate. The State Forest, Unique Area & Wildlife Management Area

Protection Project emphasizes acquisition to improve access, eliminate inholdings that complicate management, and provide buffers to protect resources, as well as to enhance recreational and cultural opportunities. The fourth priority project is the Statewide Small Projects Project which provides for acquisition of parcels less than 200 acres in size and less than \$250,000 in cost which could be stand alone parcels or adjacent to existing state lands. All projects in these categories are eligible for land acquisition funding from the State's Environmental Protection Fund established by ECL Article 54.

- **Continue to identify and evaluate land acquisition opportunities as they arise.**

Management Recommendation 7.1 - Certain areas within the Unit will be given a higher priority when acquisition by the State is being contemplated. Highest priority will be give to acquisitions that protect unique natural communities, threatened, endangered or rare species, minimize private in-holdings, improve access to State lands, create a more contiguous Unit and protect or enhance the State's natural resources. Acquisitions must qualify under at least one of the priority projects listed above.

V. Glossary of Terms

This section provides definitions for many of the forestry and other terms used in this plan. The letter in parenthesis at the end of each definition is keyed to the references listed in section VI of this plan, which immediately follows this section.

Access trails - Temporary, unpaved roads which do not provide all weather access within the Unit. They are not designed for long term and repeated use by heavy equipment. These corridors were originally constructed for the seasonal removal of forest products by skidding to landings or other staging areas. Constructed according to best management practices, these trails may be used to support other management objectives such as recreational access corridors. Maintenance is limited to activities which minimally support seasonal access objectives. (T)

Aesthetics - Forest value, rooted in beauty and visual appreciation and providing a distinct visual quality. (L)

Age Class - Trees of a similar size originating from a single natural event or regeneration activity. See cohort. (H)

Alder Management – A method of cutting back alder to promote re-sprouting of younger more vigorously growing stems which are beneficial to wildlife habitat.

All-Aged - A condition of a forest or stand that contains trees of all, or almost all, age classes. (D)

Allowable Cut - The amount of timber considered as available for cutting during a specified planned period of operation. (F)

Basal Area - The cross sectional area, measured in square feet, of a single stem, including the bark, measured at breast height (4.5 ft above the ground). (H)

Basal Area/Acre - A measure of forest density, the sum total of the basal areas of all trees on one acre. (L)

Best Management Practices - A practice or a combination of practices that are designed for the protection of water bodies and riparian areas, and determined to be the most effective and practicable means of controlling point and non-point source water pollutants. (H)

Biomass - the weight of organic matter in units, such as living or dead weight, wet or dry weight, etc. (H)

Bikeways - Any road, path or way which in some manner is specifically designated for the exclusive use of bicycles or are to be shared with other transportation modes.

Biological Diversity (Biodiversity) - The variety of life on earth. The variety of things and the variability found within and among them. Biodiversity also encompasses processes—both ecological and evolutionary—that allow organisms to keep adapting and evolving. Includes genetic diversity (unique

combinations of genes found within and among organisms), species diversity (numbers of species in an area), ecological diversity (organization of species into natural communities and the interplay of these communities with the physical environment – interactions among organisms and between organisms and their environment is the key here), landscape diversity (refers to the geography of different ecosystems across large areas and the connections between them).

Blowdown - Tree or trees felled or broken off by wind. (H)

Browse - Portions of woody plants, including twigs, shoots, and leaves, consumed by animals such as deer. (L)

Buffer Zone/Buffer Strip - A vegetation strip or management zone of varying size, shape, and character maintained along a stream, lake, road, recreation site, or different vegetative zone to mitigate the impacts of actions on adjacent lands, to enhance aesthetic values, or as a best management practice. (H)

Cavity Tree/Den Tree - A tree containing an excavation sufficiently large for nesting, dens or shelter; tree may be alive or dead. (L)

Clear Cut - A harvesting and regeneration technique that removes all the trees, regardless of size, on an area in one operation. This practice is done in preparation for the re-establishment of a new forest through reforestation or natural regeneration, or for changing habitat types, i.e., from forest to brush or to grass cover (late successional to early successional). In all cases, clearcut areas, including Aspen Treatment Areas, will not be greater than 40 acres in size. (A) (L)

Climax Forest - An ecological community that represents the culminating stage of a natural forest succession for its locality / environment. (H)

Coarse Woody Debris (CWD)- Any piece(s) of dead woody material on the ground in forest stands or in streams, generally larger branches and the trunks of trees. (H)

Cohort - A population of trees that originate after some type of disturbance. The disturbance makes growing space available, and tree seeds and seedlings respond. (L)

Community - An assemblage of plants and animals interacting with one another, occupying a habitat, and often modifying the habitat; a variable assemblage of plant and animal populations sharing a common environment and occurring repeatedly in the landscape. (M)

Conversion - A change from one silvicultural system to another or from one tree species to another. (H)

Coppice - Stems originating primarily from vegetative reproduction; e.g. the production of new stems from stumps, roots or branches. See low forest. (H)

Corridor - A linear strip of land identified for the present or future location of a designed use within its boundaries. Examples: recreational trails, transportation or utility rights-of-way. When referring to wildlife, a corridor may be a defined tract of land connecting two or more areas of similar management

or habitat type through which a species can travel from one area to another to fulfill any variety of life-sustaining needs. (H)

Cover type - The plant species forming a majority of composition across a given area. (H)

Crop tree release - An even-aged treatment that selects a specific number of good quality trees per acre and thins exclusively around those chosen trees so that 3-4 sides of the crown receive full sunlight.

Crown - the part of a tree or woody plant bearing live branches and foliage. (H)

Ecosystem - A spatially explicit, relatively homogeneous unit of the earth that includes all interacting organisms and components of the abiotic environment within its boundaries - note an ecosystem can be of any size, e.g., a log, pond, field, forest or the earth's biosphere. (H)

Ecosystem Management -The appropriate integration of ecological, economic, and social factors in order to maintain and enhance the quality of the environment to best meet our current and future needs. Means keeping natural communities of plants, animals, and their environments healthy and productive so people can benefit from them year to year. (G)

Edge - The more or less well-defined boundary between two or more elements of the environment, e.g., a field adjacent to a woodland or the boundary of different silvicultural treatments. (H)

Endangered Species - Any species of plant or animal defined through the Endangered Species Act of 1976 as being in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range, and published in the Federal Register. (H)

Even-Aged - A class of forest, or stand composed of trees, of about the same age. The maximum age difference is generally 10-20 years. (U)

Even-Aged System - A program of forest management directed to the establishment and maintenance of stands of trees having relatively little (10-20 yrs) variation in ages. The guidelines to be applied in using this system at all stages of tree development are uniquely different from the uneven-aged system. (L)

Exotic - Any species that is not native to a particular geographic region or ecosystem. (V)

Flood Plain - Level or nearly level land with alluvial soils on either or both sides of a stream or river that is subject to overflow flooding during periods of high water level. (H)

Forest - An assemblage of trees and associated organisms on sites capable of maintaining at least 60% crown closure at maturity. (L)

Forestry - The profession embracing the science, art, and practice of creating, managing, using, and conserving forests and associated resources for human benefit and in a sustainable manner to meet desired goals, needs, and values. (H)

Forest Management - The application of business methods and technical forestry principles to the operation of a forest property. (B) (Q)

Forest Succession - The gradual replacement of one community of plants by another. *Example:* an area of open grass becoming shrub which then becomes shade intolerant trees (pioneer species) and finally a climax forest of mostly shade tolerant trees. (L)

Forest Type - A group of stands of similar character, as regards composition and development due to given physical and biological factors, by which they may be differentiated from other groups of stands. (B) (Q)

Forested Wetland - An area characterized by woody vegetation where soil is periodically saturated with or covered by water. (L)

Fragipan - A dense and brittle layer of soil. Its hardness results mainly from extreme density or compactness rather than from high clay content. The material may be dense enough to restrict root, nutrient, and water penetration. (L)

Fragmentation - A biophysical process of breaking forests into dispersed blocks separated by non forest, or in some areas, dispersed blocks of mature forest separated by young forest. (N)

Gaps - Communities, habitats, successional stages, or organisms which have been identified as lacking in the landscape. (L)

Geocaching - A high-tech, hide and seek, outdoor activity for utilizing the Global Positioning System (GPS) where an item is "cached" on the landscape. (L)

Grassland - Land on which the vegetation is dominated by grasses, grasslike plants, or forbs. (H)

Green Tree Retention - The practice of retaining live trees after a release cut. This practice creates higher levels of structural diversity providing varied wildlife habitat and future downed wood. The residual overstory trees also moderate the microclimate of the site and provide continuity of habitat for plant and animal species between uncut forest areas. These residual trees are left through the next rotation. (L)

Group Selection - An uneven-aged system that creates regeneration openings at different time intervals to produce an overall stand with different age classes. This method is often used to transition a stand from an even-aged structure to uneven-aged structure. (O)

Habitat - The geographically defined area where environmental conditions (e.g., climate, topography, etc.) meet the life needs (e.g., food, shelter, etc.) of an organism, population, or community. (A)

Harvest /Cut/ Logging - Altering a forest by removing trees and other plants so as to control the composition and form of forest stands. (O)

Haul roads - Permanent, unpaved roads which are not designed for all weather travel, but may have hardened or improved surfaces with artificial drainage. They are constructed according to best management practices primarily for the removal of forest products, providing limited access within the unit by log trucks and other heavy equipment. These roads may or may not be open for public motor vehicle use, depending on management priorities and objectives. They may serve as recreational access corridors, but are not maintained according to specific standards or schedules. The design standards for these roads are below those of the Class B access roads as provided in the Unpaved Forest Road Handbook. (S) (T)

Header - See Log Landing.

Herbicide - A chemical used for killing or controlling the growth of plants. In all cases, herbicide treatment areas will not be greater than 40 acres in size. (H)

High Forest - A forest originating mainly from natural reproduction. (O)

High-Grading - The removal of the most commercially valuable trees (high-grade trees), often leaving a residual stand composed of trees of poor condition or species composition. (H)

Improvement Cut - The removal of less desirable trees of any species in a stand of pole size or larger trees, primarily to improve composition and quality. (H)

Indicator Species - Species with such specialized ecological needs that they can be used for assessing the quality, condition, or extent of an ecosystem on the basis of their presence and density, or the accumulation and effect of materials in their tissues. (A)

Intermediate Treatment - Any silvicultural treatment designed to enhance growth, quality, vigor, and composition of the stand after establishment or regeneration and prior to final harvest. (H)

Invasive - Species that, after they have been moved from their native habitat to a new location, or following disturbance in their native habitat, spread on their own, displacing other species, and sometimes causing environmental damage. (B)

Large Poles - Trees 9-11 inches diameter at breast height. (L)

Large Sawtimber - Trees 17 inches or greater diameter at breast height. (L)

Log Landing/Log Deck - A cleared area in the forest to which logs are skidded and are temporarily stored before being loaded onto trucks for transport. (L)

Low Forest - A forest produced primarily from vegetative regeneration, i.e. coppice. (H)

Mast - All fruits of trees and shrubs used as food for wildlife. Hard mast includes nut-like fruits such as acorns, beechnuts, and chestnuts. Soft mast includes the fleshy fruits of black cherry, dogwood and serviceberry. (A)

Mature Stand - Pertaining to an even-aged stand that has attained most of its potential height growth, or has reached merchantability standards. Within uneven-aged stands, individual trees may become mature but the stand itself consists of trees of diverse ages and stages of development. (H)

Medium Sawtimber - Trees 15-17 inches diameter at breast height. (L)

Mesic - Sites or habitats characterized by intermediate moisture conditions, i.e., neither decidedly wet nor dry. (H)

Multiple Use - A strategy of land management fulfilling two or more objectives, e.g. forest products removal and recreation. (L)
Multiple Use Area - Lands acquired pursuant to Article 15, Section 15.01 (b) of the Parks and Recreation Land Acquisition Bond Act. Multiple Use Areas are acquired to provide additional opportunities for outdoor recreation, including public camping, fishing, hunting, boating, and winter sports and, wherever possible, to also serve multiple purposes involving the conservation and development of natural resources, including the preservation of scenic areas, watershed protection, forestry and reforestation. (L)

Native - Species believed to have existed in a particular geographic region or ecosystem of the Northeast prior to European settlement and subsequent large-scale alteration of the landscape. The state reference for native species is Mitchell, 1997 Revised Checklist of New York State Plants. (B)

Natural Area - These areas are not managed for the production of wood products. A physical and biological area left in a natural condition, usually without direct human intervention, to attain and sustain a climax condition, the final stage of succession. (H) (L)

Natural Regeneration - The establishment of a forest stand from natural seeding, sprouting, suckering or layering. (H)

Non-Commercial Forest - Areas of a forest permanently inoperable due to conditions such as inaccessibility, altitude and poor growing conditions. Meyer, Arthur H. and Others. 1961. Forest Management. New York: Ronald Press. (B)

Neo-Tropical Migratory Birds - Bird species which migrate between the Northern and Southern hemispheres. These species represent more than 50% (340 of the 600 species) of North American birds. (L)

Northern Hardwood Forest Type - A forest type usually made up of sugar and red maple, American beech, yellow birch, and to a lesser extent black cherry and white ash. This type represents about 70 percent of all forests in New York State. (A)

Old Growth Forest - The definition of "Old Growth Forest" involves a convergence of many different, yet interrelated criteria. Each of these criteria can occur individually in an area that is not old growth, however, it is the presence of all of these factors that combine to differentiate "Old Growth Forest." from other forested ecosystems. These factors include: An abundance of late successional tree species at least 180-200 years of age in a contiguous forested landscape that has evolved and reproduced itself

naturally, with the capacity for self perpetuation, arranged in a stratified forest structure consisting of multiple growth layers throughout the canopy and forest floor. Old growth features (1) canopy gaps formed by natural disturbances creating an uneven canopy, and (2) a conspicuous absence of multiple stemmed trees and coppices. Old growth forest sites typically (1) are characterized by an irregular forest floor containing an abundance of coarse woody materials which are often covered by mosses and lichens; (2) show limited signs of human disturbance since European settlement; and (3) have distinct soil horizons that include definite organic, mineral, illuvial accumulation, and unconsolidated layers. The understory displays well developed and diverse surface herbaceous layers. (B)**Overstory** - That portion of the trees in a forest forming the upper or uppermost canopy layer. (H)

Parcelization - The subdivision of land into smaller ownership blocks. This introduces new features and activities into the forest and changes its character but does not necessarily fragment it in biophysical terms. Richards, N.A., Forest Resources of Central NY, NY Forest Owner 9/93 (B)

Patch Clearcuts – An even aged system where a stand is regenerated through a series of small clearcuts. This method may favor shade-tolerant species instead of the typical shade-intolerant species of a traditional clearcut. (O)

Pioneer - A plant capable of invading bare sites (newly exposed soil) and persisting there or colonizing them until supplanted by successional species. (H)

Plantation - A stand composed primarily of trees established by planting or artificial seeding. A plantation may have tree or understory components that have resulted from natural regeneration. (H)

Poletimber - Trees that are generally 6-11 inches diameter at breast height. (L)

Protection Forest - Forest land excluded from most active management including wood product management, oil and gas exploration and development, and some recreational activities to protect sensitive sites. These sites most often include steep slopes, wet woodlands and riparian zones along stream corridors. (L)

Public Forest Access Roads - Permanent, unpaved roads which may be designed for all-weather use depending upon their location, surfacing and drainage. These roads provide primary access for administration and public use within the unit. The design standards for these roads are those of the Class A and Class B access roads as provided in the Unpaved Forest Road Handbook (8/74). As a general guideline, sufficient access is typically achieved when 1 mile of PFAR is developed for each 500 acres of state land, and no location within the unit lies more than 0.5 mile from a PFAR or public highway. (S) (T)

Public Roads - Permanent, paved or unpaved roads primarily designed for motor vehicle travel which are maintained by federal, state or local government. These roads may or may not provide year round access. (T)

Pulpwood - Low grade or small diameter logs used to make paper products, wood chips, etc. (L)

Recreational Trail - Unpaved recreational corridors which do not provide all weather motor vehicle access within a unit, and are designed to achieve specific recreational access objectives. Constructed according to best management practices, and following accepted regional standards for design, these trails may be used to support multiple types of seasonal recreation access. Maintenance is limited to activities which minimally support the access objectives and design. (S)

Reforestation - The re-establishment of forest cover by natural or artificial means. (A)

Regeneration - Seedlings or saplings of any origin. The Society of American Foresters, 1958. Forest Terminology, 3rd edition. Washington, DC. (B)

Release - 1.) A treatment designed to free trees from undesirable, usually overtopping, competing vegetation. (H) 2.) A treatment designed to free young trees not past the sapling stage from undesirable competing vegetation that overtops or closely surrounds them. (K)

Residual Stand - A stand composed of trees remaining after any type of intermediate harvest. (H)

Rights-Of-Way - Permanent, paved or unpaved roads which allow the Department access to State Forest properties while crossing private land, or, corridors across State Forests allowing access to private in-holdings. (T)

Riparian zone - Areas of transition between terrestrial and aquatic ecological systems. They are characterized as having soils and vegetation analogous to floodplains, or areas transitional to upland zones. These areas help protect the water by removing or buffering the effects of excessive nutrients, sediments, organic matter, pesticides, or pollutants. (A)

Rotation - The period of years between stand establishment and timber harvest as designated by economic or natural decisions. (B)

Salvage Cutting - Recovery of the values represented by damaged trees or stands. Smith, David M.. 1962, The Practice Of Silviculture. New York: John Wiley & Sons. (B)

Sapling - A small tree, usually defined as being between 1 and 5 inches diameter at breast height. (L)

Sawtimber - Trees that are generally 12 inches and larger diameter at breast height. (L)

Second Growth - The forests re-established following removal of previously unharvested or old -growth stands. Most northeastern forests are either second or third growth. (A)

Seedling - A young tree originating from seed that is less than 4 feet tall. (A)

Seedling/Sapling - Trees less than 6 inches diameter at breast height. (L)

Seed Tree Cut/Method - The removal of the mature timber in one cutting, except for a small number of mature trees left singly, or in small groups, as a source of seed for natural regeneration. (O)

Significant Natural Community - Communities that are either rare in New York State or are determined by New York Natural Heritage Program staff to be outstanding examples of more common natural communities. (B)

Selection Cut - A type of uneven-aged (all aged) system of sustainable yield forest management that develops a stand of high quality trees maintained by removing the poor quality trees over an entire range of diameter classes and over-mature trees through a continuing series of partial cuts. (O)

Selective Cut - High Grade (Replaces Selective Thinning) - A type of exploitation cutting that removes only certain species (a) above a certain size, (b) of high value; known silvicultural requirements and/or sustained yields being wholly or largely ignored or found impossible to fulfill. Society of American Foresters. Ford-Robertson, F. C., editor. 1971. Terminology of Forest Science, Technology, Practice and Products. Cambridge: England. (B)

Shade Tolerance - The ability of a tree species to germinate and grow at various levels of shade.(H)

Shade tolerant: having the capacity to compete for survival under shaded conditions.(H)

Shade intolerant: having the capacity to compete for survival only under direct sunlight conditions; light demanding species. (H) (L)

Shelterwood Cut/Method - A regeneration action designed to stimulate reproduction by implementing a series of cuts over several years that will gradually remove the overstory trees. Gradual reduction of stand density protects understory trees and provides a seed source for stand regeneration. (A)

Shrub (replaces Brush) - Shrubs and stands of scrubby tree species that do not reach a merchantable size. The Society of American Foresters. 1958. Forest Terminology, 3rd edition. Washington, DC. (B)

Silviculture - The application of art, science and practice to influence long term forest development. (B)

Even-aged Silviculture - A system for maintaining and regenerating forest stands in which trees are approximately the same age (cohort). This system favors shade intolerant species such as aspen, white ash and black cherry. (B)

Site - The area in which a plant or forest stand grows, considered in terms of its environment, particularly as this determines the type and quality of the vegetation the area can support. (H)

Site Index - A species-specific measure of actual or potential forest productivity, expressed in terms of the average height of trees included in a specified stand component at a specified age. (H)

Site Preparation - Hand or mechanized manipulation of a site, designed to enhance the success of regeneration. (H)

Site Quality - The sum of soil and topographic factors of a particular place for growth of a particular species. (B)

Skid Trail - A temporary or permanent trail used to skid or forward felled trees from the stumps to the log landing. (L)

Small Poles - Trees 6-11 inches diameter at breast height. (L)

Small Sawtimber - Trees 12-13 inches diameter at breast height. (L)

Snags - Standing, dead trees, with or without cavities; function as perches, foraging sites and/or a source of cavities for dens, roosting and/or nesting for wildlife. (L)

Species Richness - The number of different species present within an area. (B) (Q)

Stand - A contiguous group of trees sufficiently uniform in species composition, arrangement of age classes, and condition to be a homogeneous and distinguishable unit. (O) (B)

Stand Structure - The horizontal and vertical distribution of components of a forest stand including the height, diameter, crown layers, and stems of trees, shrubs, herbaceous understory, snags, and down woody debris. (H)

Stand Treatment - Work done in a stand which is directed towards the management of the stand. (L)

State Forest - The collective term applied to lands administered by the Division of Lands and Forests which are located outside the Adirondack and Catskill Parks. State Forests include acreage acquired and classified as Reforestation Areas, Multiple Use Areas and Unique Areas. (L)

State Reforestation Area - Lands acquired by the Department pursuant to Title 3 Article 9-0501 of the Environmental Conservation Law. Reforestation Areas are adapted for reforestation and for the establishment and maintenance thereon of forests for watershed protection, the production of timber and other forest products, and for recreation and kindred purposes. (L)

Stocking - The number of trees per unit area in relation to the desired number for optimum growth and management. Guides and tables have been developed that illustrate the optimum number of trees per acre based on the average diameter. (L)

Succession - The natural series of replacements of one plant community (and the associated fauna) by another over time and in the absence of disturbance. (A)

Sustainable Forest Management - Management that maintains and enhances the long-term health of forest ecosystems for the benefit of all living things, while providing environmental, economic, social and cultural opportunities for present and future generations. (A)

Sustained Yield - The achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a reasonably regular periodic output of the various renewable resources without impairment of the land's productivity. (E)

Temporary Revocable Permit (TRP) - A Department permit which authorizes the use of state land for a specific purpose for a prescribed length of time. (L)

Thinning - Intermediate cuttings that are aimed primarily at controlling the growth of stands through adjustments in stand density. (O) (B)

Threatened Species - A species likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future, throughout all or a significant portion of its range, unless protected. (A)

Timber Stand Improvement (TSI) - Pre-commercial silvicultural treatments, intended to regulate stand density and species composition while improving wood product quality and fostering individual tree health and vigor, through the removal of undesirable trees. (L)

Understory - The smaller vegetation (shrubs, seedlings, saplings, small trees) within a forest stand, occupying the vertical zone between the overstory and the herbaceous plants of the forest floor. (A)

Uneven-Aged Group Selection - A type of uneven-aged forest management used to create openings in the forest canopy. Trees are removed and new age classes are established in small groups. (L)

Uneven-aged Silviculture - A system for maintaining and regenerating forest stands with at least three distinct age classes (cohorts). This system favors shade intolerant species such as sugar maple, hemlock and beech. Uneven-aged silviculture creates a stratified stand structure with trees of different heights represented in all levels of the forest canopy. (B)

Uneven-Aged System - A planned sequence of treatments designed to maintain and regenerate a stand with three or more age classes. (H)

Uneven-Aged Stand/Forest - A stand with trees of three or more distinct age classes, either intimately mixed or in small groups. (H)

Unique Area - Lands acquired pursuant to Sections 45-0101, 51-0701, 51-0705, 54-0303, 56-0307 & 49-0203 of the Environmental Conservation Law. (L)

Watershed - A region or area defined by a network of stream drainage. A watershed includes all the land from which a particular stream or river is supplied. (L)

Water Quality Classes - A system of classification in ECL Article 17 which presents a ranked listing of the state's surface waters by the letters AA, A, B, C or D according to certain quality standards and specifications. AA is the highest quality rank and has the greatest suitability for human usage. (L)

Wetland - A transitional area between aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems that is inundated or saturated for periods long enough to produce hydric soils and support hydrophytic vegetation. (H)

Wetland Classes - A system of classification set forth in ECL Article 24, section 664.5 which ranks a wetland I through IV based upon wetland functions and benefits, I being the highest quality rank. (L)

Wildlife Management Areas - Lands acquired by the Department pursuant to Title 21 Section 11-2103 of the Environmental Conservation Law. Wildlife Management Areas are managed by the Division of Fish, Wildlife and Marine Resources for the purpose of establishing and maintaining public hunting, trapping and fishing grounds. (L)

Windthrow - Trees that have been broken, uprooted, or felled by strong winds. (L)

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APPENDIX I

Timber Harvest Schedule

A Key to Timber Harvest Schedule by Year

The following tables present a 20+ year schedule of planned management actions referenced by state forest, stand number and year of management. Maps showing the specific stand locations are located at the end of the plan by state forest (SF RA# Forest Stands Map). Abbreviations used in the management table are listed below.

Please note: Stand acreage in the following tables were generated by geographical information system (GIS) computations and may vary from tax parcel or deed acreages. These differences could be caused by cumulative errors in deed or GIS calculations, and/or rounding errors. This slight variation does not affect management decision making.

State Forest Codes:

ONEIDA 2	Cobb Brook State Forest
ONEIDA 3	Fall Brook State Forest
ONEIDA 7	Big Brook State Forest
ONEIDA 9	Tri-County State Forest
ONEIDA 10	Furnace Creek State Forest
ONEIDA 11	Florence Hill State Forest
ONEIDA 12 & 14	Mad River State Forest
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	Swancott Hill State Forest

Definition:

Stand No.

A-29

Definition:

Refers to Compartment A, Stand number 29.

Each State Forest is divided into administrative compartments (A, B, C, etc.) and each compartment is divided into forest stand, with a unique stand number.

A stand is a contiguous group of trees sufficiently uniform in species composition, arrangement of age classes and condition to be a homogeneous and distinguishable unit.

Acres

The area of each stand

DBH

Diameter Breast Height : the diameter of a stem of a tree (Outside bark) measured at 4.5 feet from the ground

S-S	Seedling-Sapling Diameter Class -< 6 inches
PT/P	Pole Timber Diameter Class - 6 inches - 11 inches
SST	Small Sawtimber Diameter Class - 12 inches -13 inches
ST	Sawtimber Diameter Class - 14 inches - 16 inches
ST+	Large Sawtimber Diameter Class - 17 inches +

Forest Type

A group of stands of similar character as regards composition and development due to given physical and biological factors, by which they may be differentiated from other groups of stands.

PLANT	Plantation Stand. Major species in the stand were reforested by hand
PLANT-NATURAL	Plantation species with a strong component of species that have regenerated naturally.
NH	Northern hardwood Species, naturally regenerated
NH-WP	Northern hardwood and white pine
NH-HEM	Northern hardwood and hemlock
NH-SP-FR	Northern hardwood, Spruce and Balsam Fir
SPRUCE-NATURAL	Plantation spruce with natural hardwood
SWAMP-NH	Forested wetland
WETLAND	Non-Forested type with either open water or alders

Species:

WP

RP

SP

NS

WS

RS

JL

EL

DL

DF

JP

HEM

HM

RM

BC

YB

BE

WA

BA

RO

BASS

ASP

APL

ALDER

Definition:

White pine

Red pine

Scotch pine

Norway spruce

White spruce

Red spruce

Japanese larch

European larch

Dunkeld larch

Douglas fir

Jack pine

Eastern hemlock

Hard (sugar) maple

Soft (red) maple

Black Cherry

Yellow birch

American beech

White ash

Black ash

Red oak

Basswood

Aspen

Apple (Malus)

Alder

Future Age Structure:

Even-Aged

Definition:

A program of forest management directed to the establishment and maintenance of stands of trees having relatively little (10-20 yrs) variation in age.

Uneven -Aged

A planned sequence of treatments designed to maintain and regenerate a stand with three or more age classes.

Early-Successional

A vegetative stand in grasses, shrubs or young forest seedlings.

Late-Successional

Forest stands > 100 years with exceptional forest structure including large diameter trees, large downed woody debris, natural gaps in the canopy and vertical structure not found in younger forests.

Action Interval

Time frame in years that the stand should be looked at for possible treatment.

Primary Action

Possible treatment for the stand. Definitions for Primary Action terms may be found in the Glossary of Terms located on pages 64 - 73 and in section A, 1.0 Timber Resource Objectives located on pages 39 - 41.

Secondary Action

As second treatment may be needed to carry out the long term goals of the stand.

Prescription Year

Year planned to conduct on site stand analysis and determine more detailed prescription.

APPENDIX I-Timber Harvest Schedule by Year

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 2	A-32	105	ST+	NH	HM,WA,BC	UNEVEN-AGED	0-5	Forest Tent Caterpillar SALVAGE		2012
ONEIDA 9	A-36	9	-----	BRUSH	-----	BRUSH		BUSH-HOG (3 YR)		2012
ONEIDA 7	D-5.10	5	ST	PLANT	SP,BC,RM	NON-FORESTED	0-5	CLEARCUT		2012
ONEIDA11	A-26	20	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM,RM,BC	UNEVEN-AGED	0-5	GROUP SELECTION		2012
ONEIDA 3	C-12	34	ST	NH	RM, BC, WA	UNEVEN-AGED	0-5	SELECTION CUT (FW)		2012
ONEIDA 2	A-33	76	ST+	PLANT	WP,WA,BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	SHELTERWOOD W/ WP UNDERPLANTING	OVERSTORY REMOVAL-RETAIN SCATTERED WP	2012
ONEIDA 7	D-17.20	7	ST	NH	BC,RM,YB	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING	SHELTERWOOD	2012
ONEIDA 10	A-24	11	ST+	PLANT	JL,BC,RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2012
ONEIDA 7	D-15.00	3	ST	PLANT	JL,BC,WP	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2012
ONEIDA 9	A-3	39	ST+	PLANT	RP, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2012
ONEIDA 7	D-5.20	7	ST	PLANT	SP,RM,WA	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2012

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 14	A-32	22	ST+	PLANT	WP, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2012
ONEIDA 9	A-1	4	ST+	PLANT	WP, BC, WA	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2012
ONEIDA 14	B-5	20	ST+	PLANT	WP, EL, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2012
ONEIDA 14	B-26	27	ST+	PLANT	WP, JL, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2012
ONEIDA 11	B-31	11	ST+	PLANT	WP,RP,NS	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2012
ONEIDA 11	B-29	10	ST+	PLANT	WP,WS,BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2012
ONEIDA11	A-34	33	ST+	PLANT	WP,BC,NS	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2012
ONEIDA 2	A-41	51	ST+	PLANT	WP,RM,BC	EVEN-AGED/WP-NH	0-5	THINNING		2012
ONEIDA 14	A-31	6	ST+	PLANT	WP, RP, RM	EVEN-AGED		THINNING	RP REMOVAL	2012
ONEIDA 7	D-22.00	2	PT	PLANT	SP,BC,RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	HDWD CONVERSION		2013/2016
ONEIDA 7	D-24.00	2	PT	PLANT	SP,BC,RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	HDWD CONVERSION		2013/2016
ONEIDA 14	C-21	6	-----	WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN	0-5	ALDER MANAGEMENT		2013
ONEIDA 3	C-48	9	P	NH	RM, HM, ASP	EARLY SUCCESSIONAL	0-5	ASPEN MANAGEMENT		2013

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-19.2	3	ST+	NH	BC, RM, APL	BRUSH	0-5	APPLE RELEASE		2013
ONEIDA 3	C-52	11	P	NH	RM, ASP, WS	EARLY SUCCESSIONAL	0-5	ASPEN CUT		2013
ONEIDA 3	C-46	52	ST	NH	WA, RM, ASP	EARLY SUCCESSIONAL	0-5	ASPEN CUT		2013
ONEIDA 14	A-25	3	ST+	PLANT	WS, BC, RM	UNEVEN-AGED	0-5	GROUP SELECTION		2013
ONEIDA 9	A-8	12	ST+	PLANT	WS, BC, RM	UNEVEN-AGED	0-5	GROUP SELECTION		2013
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-1.2	15	SST	PLANT	WS, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	HDWD CONVERSION		2013
ONEIDA11	A-28	38	SS	NH	BE, RM, HM	AGED-AGED	0-5	HERBICIDE		2013
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-22	24	PT	PLANT	NS, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	PATCH CLEARCUT	WILDLIFE	2013
ONEIDA 10	A-19	13	ST+	PLANT	WP, NS, RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	PATCH CLEARCUT		2013
ONEIDA 11	B-27	14	ST+	PLANT	RP, WP, WS	EVEN-AGED	0-5	RP-REMOVAL		2013
ONEIDA 7	A-19.20	33	ST+	PLANT	RP, WP	EVEN-AGED	0-5	SHELTERWOOD		2013

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-21	30	ST	PLANT	EL, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2013
ONEIDA 9	A-12	11	ST	PLANT	RM, WS, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2013
ONEIDA 3	A-18	9	ST+	PLANT	RP, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2013
ONEIDA 9	A-11	5	ST+	PLANT	RP, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2013
ONEIDA 9	A-14	15	ST+	PLANT	RP, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2013
ONEIDA 12	A-11	27	ST+	PLANT	RP, WP, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2013
ONEIDA 7	A-19.10	10	ST	PLANT	RP, WP	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2013
ONEIDA 14	C-20	11	ST+	PLANT	SP, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2013
ONEIDA 3	A-11	7	ST+	PLANT	WP, BC, HM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2013
ONEIDA 3	C-53	4	ST+	PLANT	WP, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2013
ONEIDA 7	A-20.10	8	ST+	PLANT	WP, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2013
ONEIDA 7	A-20.20	8	ST+	PLANT	WP, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2013
ONEIDA 10	A-18	5	ST+	PLANT	WP, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2013

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA11	A-31	8	ST+	PLANT	WP, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2013
ONEIDA 3	A-23	12	ST	PLANT	WS, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED		THINNING		2013
ONEIDA11	A-46	8	ST+	PLANT-NATURAL	WA, WP, RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2013
ONEIDA 9	A-32	8	ST+	NH	BC, RM, YB	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING (FW)		2013
ONEIDA 7	C-8.40	3	SST	NH	RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING (FW)		2013
ONEIDA 9	A-25	25	ST+	NH-HEM	RM, HEM, YB	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING (FW)		2013
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-19.1	13	PT	NH	BC, RM, WP	UNEVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING (FW)	WILDLIFE	2013
ONEIDA 14	A-24	56	ST+	PLANT	WP, NS, RP	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING-RP REMOVAL		2013
ONEIDA 7	B-34.00	50	ST+	PLANT	WP, RP, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING-RP REMOVAL		2013
ONEIDA 7	D-19.20	9	PT	PLANT	RP, WP, WA	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2013
ONEIDA 3	C-50	19	ST	PLANT	WP, RP, RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT		2013
ONEIDA 3	C-51	8	P	PLANT	WS, RM, SHR	EVEN-AGED	0-5	TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT		2013
ONEIDA 9	A-15	12	SS	NH	HM, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT		2013
ONEIDA 3	A-21	8	ST	PLANT	WS, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	WDLF-PATCH CLEARCUTS	PLANTING	2013

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-27	11	S-S	NH	RM,SHR,HEM	S-S	0-5	ALDER MANAGEMENT	WILDLIFE	2013
ONEIDA 9	A-38	6	P	PLANT	WS, BC, TAP	EVEN-AGED		APPLE RELEASE		2014
ONEIDA 9	A-39	8	-----	BRUSH	-----	BRUSH		BUSH-HOG (3 YR)		2014
ONEIDA 2	A-1	12	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM,RM,BC	UNEVEN-AGED	0-5	GROUP SELECTION		2014
ONEIDA 11	B-20	23		SWAMP-NH	WA,RM,HEM	UNEVEN-AGED	0-5	GROUP SELECTION		2014
ONEIDA 14	C-8	7	ST+	NH-WP	WP, HEM, RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	PATCH CLEARCUT		2014
ONEIDA 7	C-20.10	4	PT	PLANT	RP	EVEN-AGED	0-5	PATCH CLEARCUT		2014
ONEIDA 7	C-20.20	3	PT	PLANT	RP	EVEN-AGED	0-5	PATCH CLEARCUT		2014
ONEIDA 9	A-44	9	ST	PLANT	RP, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	PATCH CLEARCUT	PC 2015	2014
ONEIDA 9	A-40	17	ST+	PLANT	WP, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	PATCH CLEARCUT		2014
ONEIDA 14	C-7	6	P	PLANT	WS, RM, NS	EVEN-AGED	0-5	PATCH CLEARCUT		2014
ONEIDA 14	A-38	16	ST+	NH-WP	WP, RM, HEM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	SELECTION CUT		2014
ONEIDA 3	C-45	24	ST+	NH	RM, BC, YB	UNEVEN-AGED	0-5	SELECTION CUT		2014
ONEIDA 2	A-3	4	ST+	NH	RM,BC,HM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2014
ONEIDA 10	B-28	3	ST+	PLANT	DF,BA,BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2014
ONEIDA 3	C-34	17	ST+	PLANT	DL, WS, RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2014

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 7	D-9.30	4	SST	PLANT	JL,RM,BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2014
ONEIDA 2	A-35	2	ST+	PLANT	JL,RM,HM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2014
ONEIDA 2	A-12	22	ST+	PLANT	JL,RP,BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2014
ONEIDA 7	A-1.10	47	SST	PLANT	RM,WP,RP	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2014
ONEIDA 2	A22	3	ST+	PLANT	SP,JP,RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2014
ONEIDA 14	C-6	21	ST+	PLANT	WP, RM, JP	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2014
ONEIDA 3	C-35	36	ST+	PLANT	WP, RP, RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2014
ONEIDA 3	C-44	60	ST+	PLANT	WP, RP, RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2014
ONEIDA 7	D-9.20	17	ST	PLANT	WP,BC,JL	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2014
ONEIDA 10	B-29	9	ST+	PLANT	WP,BC,RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2014
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-28	9	SST	PLANT	WP,BC,WS	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2014
ONEIDA 7	D-10.00	5	SST	PLANT	WP,NS,BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2014
ONEIDA 2	A-38	3	P	PLANT	WP,RM,BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2014
ONEIDA 7	A-1.20	14	SST	PLANT	WP,RP,BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2014
ONEIDA11	A-54	30	ST+	PLANT	WP,WA,RP	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2014
ONEIDA 2	A-54	6	ST+	PLANT	WP,WS,RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2014

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA11	A-53	6	ST+	PLANT	WS,WA,RP	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2014
ONEIDA 14	C-5	8	P	PLANT-NATURAL	RM, WP, JP	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2014
ONEIDA 7	B-29.10	14	ST	NH	BC, RM, HM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING (FW)		2014
ONEIDA 14	A-30	26	P	NH	RM, BC, HM	UNEVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING (FW)		2014
ONEIDA 7	B-26.30	38	PT	NH	RM, BC, HM	UNEVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING (FW)		2014
ONEIDA 11	B-21	15	ST+	PLANT	WP, NS, RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2014
ONEIDA 12	A-9	18	-----	WETLAND-ALDER		EARLY SUCCESSIONAL	0-5	ALDER MANAGEMENT		2015
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-15	11		BRUSH	BC, APL, RM	BRUSH	0-5	APPLE RELEASE		2015
ONEIDA11	A-4	12	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, BC	UNEVEN-AGED	0-5	GROUP SELECTION		2015
ONEIDA 12	A-5	39	ST+	PLANT	RP, WP, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	HDWD CONVERSION		2015
ONEIDA 9	A-47	24	ST+	PLANT	RP, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	PATCH CLEARCUT		2015
ONEIDA 9	A-31	7	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, HM, YB	UNEVEN-AGED	0-5	SELECTION CUT		2015
ONEIDA 3	C-3	45	ST+	PLANT	WP, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	SHELTERWOOD		2015
ONEIDA 3	A-31	12	ST	NH	RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2015
ONEIDA 3	A-27	18	ST+	NH	RM, HM, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2015

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 3	C-13	44	ST+	PLANT	RP, WP, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2015
ONEIDA 14	A-2	36	P	PLANT	RP, WP, RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2015
ONEIDA 9	A-48	2	ST	PLANT	WA, RM, RP	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2015
ONEIDA 14	C-15	8	ST+	PLANT	WP, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2015
ONEIDA 11	B-33	9	ST+	PLANT	WP,RP,NS	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2015
ONEIDA 3	C-16	11	ST+	PLANT	WS, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2015
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-10	24	ST	NH	BC,RM,HM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING (FW)		2015
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-14	42	ST+	NH	HM,BC,RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING (FW)		2015
ONEIDA 7	D-2.00	51	PT	NH	RM,WA,YB	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING (FW)		2015
ONEIDA11	A-5	24	ST+	NH	BC,RM,HM	UNEVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING (FW)		2015
ONEIDA 3	C-17	13	ST+	NH	BC, RM, YB	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2015
ONEIDA 3	A-29	36	ST	PLANT-NATURAL	RM, NS, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	UNDERSTORY RELEASE	SOFTWOOD PLANTING	2015
ONEIDA 3	A-28	30	ST+	NH-SP-FIR	RM, BC, RS	UNEVEN-AGED	0-5	Wildlife-PATCH CLEARCUTS		2015
ONEIDA 7	B-26.40	10	PT	NH	ASP,RM,WP	EARLY SUCCESSIONAL	0-5	ASPEN CUT		2016

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 7	C-11.20	8	SST	PLANT	RM,WP,BC	UNEVEN-AGED	0-5	GROUP SELECTION		2016
ONEIDA 2	A-21	8	ST+	PLANT	RP,BC,WP	UNEVEN-AGED	0-5	GROUP SELECTION		2016
ONEIDA 7	C-11.40	8	SST	PLANT	WP,BC,WS	UNEVEN-AGED	0-5	GROUP SELECTION		2016
ONEIDA 7	C-11.10	19	SST	PLANT	WP,RM,BC	UNEVEN-AGED	0-5	GROUP SELECTION		2016
ONEIDA 7	C-11.30	16	SST	PLANT-NATURAL	WP,RM,BC	UNEVEN-AGED	0-5	GROUP SELECTION		2016
ONEIDA 11	B-13	22	ST+	PLANT	RP,WP,BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	RP-REMOVAL		2016
ONEIDA 10	B-37	15	ST	PLANT-NATURAL	NS,RM,BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	SHELTERWOOD	HERBICIDE	2016
ONEIDA 10	B-25	7	ST+	PLANT	JL,RM,BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2016
ONEIDA 3	A-5	5	ST	PLANT	RP, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2016
ONEIDA 2	A-19	2	ST+	PLANT	RP,RM,BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2016
ONEIDA 2	A-4	18	ST+	PLANT	RP,RM,BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING	RETAIN SCATTERED RP	2016
ONEIDA 7	D-14.00	23	SST	PLANT	RP,WP,BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2016
ONEIDA 2	A-16	5	ST+	PLANT	RP,WP,RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING	RETAIN SOFTWOOD	2016
ONEIDA 2	A-5	7	P	PLANT	RS,BC,RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING	RETAIN SOFTWOOD	2016

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 9	A-54	32	ST	PLANT	WP, BC, RP	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2016
ONEIDA 7	B-30.10	49	ST+	PLANT	WP, RP	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2016
ONEIDA11	A-49	58	ST+	PLANT	WP,RP,JL	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2016
ONEIDA 3	C-42	5	ST+	PLANT	WS, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2016
ONEIDA 7	A-14.00	22	PT	SPRUCE-NATURAL	WS,RM,BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING	UNDERPLANT SOFTWOODS	2016
ONEIDA 7	A-17.10	27	ST	PLANT	RP,RM,BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING-		2016
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-37	5	SST	NH	BC,RM,HM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING (FW)		2016
ONEIDA 9	A-9	26	ST	NH	HM, RM, WA	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING (FW)		2016
ONEIDA 9	A-53	4	ST	NH	RM, HM, WA	UNEVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING (FW)		2016
ONEIDA 3	A-7	29	ST	NH	RM, BC, WA	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING(FW)		2016
ONEIDA 7	A-12.20	2		BRUSH		BRUSH	006-10	BUSHHOG		2017
ONEIDA 7	A-12.10	11	ST	NH	BC,RM,WP	EVEN-AGED	006-10	CROP TREE RELEASE	THINNING	2017
ONEIDA 7	C-1.00	70	SST	PLANT	RP,WP,BC	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	GROUP SELECTION		2017
ONEIDA 11	B-25	11	ST	SPRUCE-NATURAL	NS,RM,BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	HERBICIDE		2017
ONEIDA 14	B-11	144	ST+	PLANT	WP, RP, BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	PATCH CLEARCUT		2017

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 11	B-19	55	ST+	PLANT	WP,RP,RM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	PATCH CLEARCUT		2017
ONEIDA 7	B-6.00	18	ST+	NH	BC,RM,HM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	PATCH CLEARCUTS		2017
ONEIDA 7	B-8.00	5	SST	PLANT	WP,RP,RM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	RP REMOVAL		2017
ONEIDA 9	A-17	54	ST	NH	RM, BC, HM	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	SELECTION CUT		2017
ONEIDA 9	A-42	35	ST	PLANT	RM, RP, BC	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	SELECTION CUT		2017
ONEIDA 3	A-2	128	ST	NH	RM, BC, BE	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	SELECTION CUT (FW)		2017
ONEIDA 14	B-8	10	P	NH-HEM	HEM, BC, BASS	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2017
ONEIDA 14	A-34	23	ST+	PLANT	EL, RM, WP	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2017
ONEIDA 3	C-9	14	ST+	PLANT	RP, RM, JP	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2017
ONEIDA 3	A-12	15	ST	PLANT	RP, WP, BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2017
ONEIDA 7	C-4.00	9	SST	PLANT	RP,WP,BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2017
ONEIDA 3	C-10	1	ST+	PLANT	SP, RM, JP	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2017
ONEIDA 14	A-15	9	ST+	PLANT	WP, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2017
ONEIDA 3	C-7	18	ST+	PLANT	WP, RM, NS	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2017
ONEIDA 3	C-47	76	ST+	PLANT	WP, RP, WA	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2017
ONEIDA 7	C-3.00	19	SST	PLANT	WP,NS,BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2017

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-24	68	SST	PLANT	WP, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING	PLANT WP	2017
ONEIDA11	A-2	4	ST	NH	BC, RM, HM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING (FW)		2017
ONEIDA 10	B-32	29	ST+	PLANT	WP, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING (FW)		2017
ONEIDA 12	A-19	18	P	NH-HEM	RM, BC, HEM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	TSI		2015
ONEIDA11	A-23	10	ST+	NH-WP	RM, BC, WP	EVEN-AGED	006-10	UNDERSTORY RELEASE		2017
ONEIDA 10	A-12	47	ST+	PLANT	WP, EL, BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10			2017
ONEIDA 2	A-32	105	ST+	NH	HM, WA, BC	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	GROUP SELECTION		2018
ONEIDA 2	A-23	29	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, YB	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	GROUP SELECTION		2018
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-1.00	23	ST	NH	BC, RM, HM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	OVERSTORY REMOVAL	TSI	2018
ONEIDA 7	B-10.00	13	SST	PLANT	SP, WP, RM	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	PATCH CLEARCUTS		2018
ONEIDA 3	B-26	40	ST	NH	RM, BC, HM	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	SELECTION CUT		2018
ONEIDA 9	A-18	17	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, HM, YB	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	SELECTION CUT		2018
ONEIDA 7	A-5.30	11	ST+	NH	BC, RM, YB	EVEN-AGED	006-10	SHELTERWOOD	HERBICIDE	2018
ONEIDA 9	A-13	9	ST	NH	RM, BC, WA	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2018
ONEIDA 3	A-36	16	ST	NH	RM, BC, YB	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2018

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 7	C-6.20	21	SST	NH	BC,HM,RM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2018
ONEIDA 3	A-26	2	ST	PLANT	NS, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2018
ONEIDA 11	B-34	27	ST+	PLANT	RP,BC,RM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2018
ONEIDA 7	A-15.00	26	ST	PLANT	RP,WP,BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2018
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-36	8	ST	PLANT	WP,BC,RP	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2018
ONEIDA 7	A-18.00	28	ST	PLANT	WP,RP,RM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2018
ONEIDA11	A-55	36	ST+	PLANT	WP,WS,JL	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2018
ONEIDA 9	A-19	15	ST	PLANT	WS, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2018
ONEIDA 7	D-4.00	7	PT	PLANT	RO,RM,HM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2018
ONEIDA 11	B-14	5	ST+	NH	RM,BC,YB	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING (FW)		2018
ONEIDA 7	A-8.00	38	PT	SPRUCE-NATURAL	RM, NS, BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING (FW)	UNDERPLANT SOFTWOODS	2018
ONEIDA 7	A-2.60	33	PT	NH	RM,BC,BE	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING (FW)		2018
ONEIDA 7	B-11.00	8	PT	PLANT-NATURAL	RM,SP,ASP	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING (FW)		2018
ONEIDA 7	A-11.00	81	ST+	NH	RP, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING (FW)- RETAIN WP		2018

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA11	A-18	3	SS	NH-WP	RM,WP,BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	WP RELEASE		2018
ONEIDA 7	B-33.10	25		WETLAND		OPEN WATER	006-10	ALDER MANAGEMENT		2019
ONEIDA 12	A-10	22	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, BC	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	GROUP SELECTION		2019
ONEIDA 14	A-23	25	P	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, BC	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	GROUP SELECTION		2019
ONEIDA 10	A-21	25	ST+	PLANT	WS,BC,RM	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	GROUP SELECTION		2019
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-6.2	26	ST	NH	RM,YB,BE	EVEN-AGED	006-10	HERBICIDE/BE CUTTING		2019
ONEIDA 3	B-19	9	ST	PLANT	NS, RM, WS	EVEN-AGED	006-10	PATCH CLEARCUT		2019
ONEIDA 3	C-5	3	ST+	PLANT	RP, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	PATCH CLEARCUT	PC (2019)	2019
ONEIDA 11	B-3	16	ST+	PLANT	WP,RP,RM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	PATCH CLEARCUT		2019
ONEIDA 7	A-31.00	12	ST	NH	RM,HM,BC	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	RIPARIAN		2019
ONEIDA 9	A-37	18	ST+	NH	HM, BC, JL	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	SELECTION CUT		2019
ONEIDA 3	C-2	66	ST+	NH	HM, BC, RM	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	SELECTION CUT		2019
ONEIDA 14	A-33	14	ST+	NH	RM, BC, HM	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	SELECTION CUT		2019
ONEIDA 3	B-31	52	ST+	NH	BC, RM, HM	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	SELECTION CUT (FW)		2019
ONEIDA 3	B-22	34	ST+	PLANT	WP, RM, YB	EVEN-AGED	006-10	SHELTERWOOD	HERBICIDE	2019
ONEIDA 7	A-35.00	18	ST	NH	RP,BC,WP	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2019

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 12	A-3	5	P	NH-HEM	HEM, BA, RM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2019
ONEIDA 14	B-6	9	P	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2019
ONEIDA 3	A-15	18	ST+	PLANT	JL, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2019
ONEIDA 3	B-23	17	ST	PLANT	NS, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2019
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-2	17	ST	PLANT	RP, RM, WP	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2019
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-23.00	44	ST	PLANT	RP, RM, WP	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2019
ONEIDA 14	B-2	4	ST+	PLANT	WP, BC, SP	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2019
ONEIDA 14	A-21	9	ST+	PLANT	WP, EL, BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2019
ONEIDA 9	A-61	47	ST+	PLANT	WP, RP, NS	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2019
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-19.00	24	ST	PLANT	WP, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2019
ONEIDA11	A-20	5	ST+	PLANT	WP, BC, RP	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2019
ONEIDA 14	A-20	23	P	PLANT-NATURAL	EL, WA, WP	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2019
ONEIDA 10	B-21	5	ST+	PLANT-NATURAL	NS, RM, WA	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2019

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 14	A-19	9	P	PLANT-NATURAL	RM, WA, EL	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2019
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-24.00	2	S-S	SPRUCE-NATURAL	WS, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2019
ONEIDA11	A-36	12	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, YB	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2019
ONEIDA11	A-50	19	ST	NH-HEM	RM, WA, BC	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2019
ONEIDA 10	B-14	2	ST+	PLANT-NATURAL	NS, RM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2019
ONEIDA 14	C-16	17	P	NH	RM, BC, HM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING (FW)		2019
ONEIDA 10	B-15	16	ST	NH	RM, BC, HM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING (FW)		2019
ONEIDA 7	C-15.20	15	SST	NH	RM, BC, HM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING (FW)		2019
ONEIDA 7	B-32.10	11	ST	NH-WP	BC, RM, WP	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING (FW)		2019
ONEIDA 10	B-56	8	ST+	PLANT	EL, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING (FW)		2019
ONEIDA 7	A-34.00	47	ST	NH	RM, BC, YB	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING (FW)		2019
ONEIDA 3	B-27	18	ST	NH-HEM	HEM, YB, WA	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	GROUP SELECTION		2020
ONEIDA 10	A-20	22	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, YB	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	GROUP SELECTION		2020
ONEIDA 2	A-25	5	ST	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, YB	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	GROUP SELECTION		2020
ONEIDA 3	C-27	66	ST+	PLANT	WP, RP, BC	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	PATCH CLEARCUT		2020

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 14	A-4	9	ST+	NH-WP	WP, HEM, RM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	SELECTION CUT		2020
ONEIDA 9	A-56	6	ST+	NH	HM, RM, YB	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	SELECTION CUT		2020
ONEIDA 9	A-57	88	ST	NH	RM, BC, WA	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	SELECTION CUT		2020
ONEIDA 11	B-10	8	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM,RM,WP	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	SELECTION CUT		2020
ONEIDA 3	B28	28	ST+	NH	RM, BC, HM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	SHELTERWOOD	HERBICIDE	2020
ONEIDA 10	B-22	5	ST+	PLANT	RP,BC,RM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	SHELTERWOOD		2020
ONEIDA 10	A-17	42	ST+	NH	BC,HM,RM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2020
ONEIDA 7	C-8.30	30	SST	NH	RM,BC,HM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2020
ONEIDA 7	C-8.20	43	SST	NH	RM,BC,YB	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2020
ONEIDA 2	A-30	7	ST+	NH	RM,BE,BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2020
ONEIDA 3	B-60	11	ST+	PLANT	RP, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2020
ONEIDA 2	A-46	10	ST+	PLANT	RP,JL,RM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING	SHELTERWOOD	2020
ONEIDA 10	B-27	16	ST+	PLANT	RP,RM,BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2020
ONEIDA11	A-48	4	ST	PLANT	WC,RM,WA	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2020
ONEIDA 3	C-15	20	ST+	PLANT	WP, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2020
ONEIDA 3	B-61	20	ST+	PLANT	WP, RM, WA	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2020
ONEIDA11	A-45	11	ST+	PLANT	WP,BC,NS	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2020

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-29	13	SST	PLANT	WP,BC,RM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2020
ONEIDA11	A-52	2	ST+	PLANT	WP,BC,WS	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2020
ONEIDA 2	A-52	16	ST+	PLANT	WP,RM,BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2020
ONEIDA 10	B-26	5	ST+	PLANT-NATURAL	NS,BC,RM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2020
ONEIDA 2	A-20	2	ST+	NH	HM,BC,WA	EVEN -AGED	006-10	THINNING (FW)		2020
ONEIDA 14	A-1	32	P	NH	RM, WA, HM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING (FW)		2020
ONEIDA 2	A-36	4	P	NH-HEM	RM,WP,BE	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING (FW)		2020
ONEIDA 11	B-15	12	ST+	NH-WP	RM,BC,WP	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING (FW)		2020
ONEIDA 9	A-58	19	P	NH	RM, BC, HM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT		2020
ONEIDA 7	A-7.10	11	PT	PLANT-NATURAL	RM,NS,BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	CONVERT TO HDWD		2021
ONEIDA 10	B-50	4	SS	NH		EVEN-AGED	006-10	CROP TREE RELEASE		2021
ONEIDA 14	A-6	44	P	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, YB	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	GROUP SELECTION		2021
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-8.00	51	SST	PLANT	WS,RM,WA	EVEN-AGED	006-10	PATCH CLEARCUT		2021
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-33	2	PT	SPRUCE-NATURAL	BC,NS,RM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	PATCH CLEARCUT		2021

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 9	A-4	38	ST	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, YB	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	SELECTION CUT		2021
ONEIDA 10	A-22	25	ST+	PLANT	RP,RM,BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	SHELTERWOOD		2021
ONEIDA 12	A-8	12	ST	NH	BC, RM, HM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2021
ONEIDA 9	A-2	81	ST+	NH	HM, RM, YB	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2021
ONEIDA 9	A-27	8	ST	NH	RM, BC, HM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2021
ONEIDA 12	A-24	27	ST+	PLANT	RP, WP, BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2021
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-31	11	SST	PLANT	WP,BC,RM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2021
ONEIDA 10	B-54	19	ST+	PLANT-NATURAL	RM,RP,NS	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2021
ONEIDA 7	B-2.40	13	SST	NH	BC,RM,HM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING (FW)		2021
ONEIDA 14	B-33	10	P	NH	HM, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING (FW)		2021
ONEIDA 10	B-48	19	ST+	NH	RM,HM,BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING (FW)		2021
ONEIDA11	A-47	5	ST	NH	RM,WA	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING (FW)		2021
ONEIDA 7	D-19.10	26	ST	PLANT-NATURAL	RM,HM,BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING (FW)		2021
ONEIDA 11	B-17	21	ST	NH-HEM	RM,BC,WA	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING (FW)		2021
ONEIDA 7	C-2.50	8	PT	NH-HEM	HEM,RM,YB	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	GROUP SELECTION		2022

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 14	C-2	24	ST+	NH-HEM	HM, BC, RM	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	GROUP SELECTION		2022
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-21.00	5	SST	PLANT	WS,RM,BC	EVEN-AGED	011-15	PATCH CLEARCUT		2022
ONEIDA 14	A-3	20	P	NH-HEM	HEM, YB, WA	UNEVEN-AGED	011-16	SELECTION CUT		2022
ONEIDA 2	A-43	8	ST	NH	RM,BE,HM	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	SELECTION CUT (FW)		2022
ONEIDA 14	A-35	19	P	PLANT-NATURAL	WP, NS, BC	EVEN-AGED	011-15	SHELTERWOOD		2022
ONEIDA 10	B-38	80	ST+	NH	BC,HM,RM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING	HERBICIDE	2022
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-17.2	180	ST	NH	BC,HM,RM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2022
ONEIDA 10	A-10	13	ST+	NH	BC,RM,WP	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2022
ONEIDA 14	B-16	15	P	NH	RM, BC, HM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2022
ONEIDA 11	B-22	13	ST+	NH	RM,BC,HEM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2022
ONEIDA 7	B-13.00	44	ST	PLANT	EL,RP,RM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2022
ONEIDA 3	B-32	19	ST+	PLANT	JL, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2022
ONEIDA 14	A-5	12	ST+	PLANT	JL, RP, WP	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2022
ONEIDA 7	B-12.00	31	SST	PLANT	NS,WP,RM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2022
ONEIDA 2	A-10	44	ST+	PLANT	RP,HM,BC	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2022

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 7	C-10.00	97	SST	PLANT	RP,NS,RM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2022
ONEIDA 14	B-13	38	ST+	PLANT	WP, BC, RP	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2022
ONEIDA 3	A-4	14	ST+	PLANT	WP, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2022
ONEIDA 9	A-50	46	ST+	PLANT	WP, RP, BC	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2022
ONEIDA 3	A-6	120	ST+	PLANT	WP, RP, RM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2022
ONEIDA 7	B-23.00	10	SST	PLANT	WP,RM,HEM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2022
ONEIDA 9	A-49	15	ST+	PLANT	WS	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2022
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-26.00	15	SST	PLANT	WS,BC,RM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2022
ONEIDA 14	B-15	4	P	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, WP	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2022
ONEIDA 7	C-8.10	9	SST	NH	BC,RM,HM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING (FW)		2022
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-3.30	6	ST	NH	HM,BE,YB	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING (FW)		2022
ONEIDA11	A-10	22	ST	NH	RM,BC,HM	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING (FW)		2022
ONEIDA11	A-13	2	ST+	PLANT	RP,BC,WP	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING- RP REMOVAL		2022
ONEIDA11	A-14	3	ST	PLANT	WP,BC,RM	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING- RP REMOVAL		2022

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA11	A-9	4	ST+	PLANT	WP, RM, BC	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING- RP REMOVAL		2022
ONEIDA11	A-12	12	SS	SWAMP-NH		EARLY-SUCCESSIONAL	011-15	WILDLIFE CUT		2022
ONEIDA 14	B-32	29	SS	NH	BC, HM, ELM	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	CROP TREE RELEASE		2023
ONEIDA 3	C-6	130	ST+	NH	RM, BC, YB	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	GROUP SELECTION		2023
ONEIDA 14	A-27	36	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, BC	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	GROUP SELECTION		2023
ONEIDA 10	A-4	47	ST+	NH	BC, HM, RM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	HERBICIDE	THINNING 2026	2023
ONEIDA 10	A-1	17	ST+	PLANT	RP, BC, RM	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	RP REMOVAL		2023
ONEIDA 14	C-4	23	P	NH	RM, HM, WA	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	SELECTION CUT		2023
ONEIDA 7	B-29.20	78	ST	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, WP	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	SELECTION CUT		2023
ONEIDA 14	A-29	46	P	NH-HEM	RM, BC, HEM	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	SELECTION CUT		2023
ONEIDA 7	C-27.00	8	PT	PLANT- NATURAL	RM, WA, WP	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	SELECTION CUT		2023
ONEIDA 10	B-49	15	ST+	PLANT- NATURAL	WP, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	SHELTERWOOD		2023
ONEIDA 10	B-55	4	ST	PLANT- NATURAL	RM, WS, JL	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2023
ONEIDA 7	A-10.50	6	PT	NH	BC, HM, RM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING (FW)		2023

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 7	A-21.10	12	PT	NH	HM, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING (FW)		2023
ONEIDA 10	B-52	16	ST+	NH	RM, BC, HM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING (FW)		2023
ONEIDA 7	A-2.80	11	PT	NH	RM, HM, BC	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING (FW)		2023
ONEIDA 7	A-21.20	4	PT	NH	RM, HM, BC	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING (FW)		2023
ONEIDA 7	A-26.00	11	PT	NH	RM, HM, BC	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING (FW)		2023
ONEIDA 9	A-21	3	SS	NH	SM, YB, RS	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT		2023
ONEIDA 7	C-24.20	18	PT	NH	BE, RM, BC	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	Timber Stand Improvement		2023
ONEIDA 14	A-9	45	ST+	PLANT	RP, WP, BC	EVEN-AGED		CROP TREE RELEASE		2023
ONEIDA 14	A-8	27	ST+	PLANT	SP, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED		CROP TREE RELEASE		2024
ONEIDA 11	B-2	33	ST+	NH	RM, BC, HEM	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	GROUP SELECTION		2024
ONEIDA 7	A-2.40	82	SST	NH	RM, BC, HM	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	GROUP SELECTION		2024
ONEIDA 10	B-47	74	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, YB	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	GROUP SELECTION		2024
ONEIDA 11	A-30	5	ST+	NH-HEM	HM, HEM, YB	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	GROUP SELECTION		2024
ONEIDA 2	A-51	4	ST+	PLANT	RP, RM, BE	EVEN-AGED	011-15	HDWD CONVERSION		2024
ONEIDA 11	A-29	57	ST	NH-WP	RM, WP, BC	EVEN-AGED	011-15	SELECTION CUT		2024
ONEIDA 10	B-53	53	ST+	NH	HM, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING	HERBICIDE	2024

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 9	A-66	9	P	NH	RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2024
ONEIDA11	A-39	4	ST	NH-HEM	RM,HEM,WA	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2024
ONEIDA 14	B-4	14	ST+	PLANT	BC, WP, JL	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2024
ONEIDA 3	B-40	3	ST	PLANT	NS, WP,	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2024
ONEIDA 9	A-65	28	ST	PLANT	RM, RP, BC	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2024
ONEIDA 2	A-50	25	ST+	PLANT	RP,RM,WP	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2024
ONEIDA 7	C-18.00	19	ST+	PLANT	RP,WP,BC	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2024
ONEIDA 3	B-36	92	ST+	PLANT	WP, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2024
ONEIDA 7	A-16.20	6	ST	PLANT	WS,WA,RM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2024
ONEIDA 11	B-1	7	ST+	NH	RM,BC,YB	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING (FW)		2024
ONEIDA 7	D-6.00	11	SST	NH	WA,HM,RM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING (FW)		2024
ONEIDA 14	C-1	12	ST+	PLANT	RP, BC, WA	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING-RP REMOVAL		2024
ONEIDA 14	B-30	17	ST+	PLANT	RP, WP, RM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING-RP REMOVAL		2024
ONEIDA 14	B-1	4	ST	PLANT	SP, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING-SP REMOVAL		2024
ONEIDA 7	A-17.20	2	PT	NH	HM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	CROP TREE RELEASE		2025

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 7	B-32.20	29	ST+	NH	BC,HEM,RM	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	GROUP SELECTION		2025
ONEIDA 7	B-22.10	139	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM,RM,RS	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	GROUP SELECTION		2025
ONEIDA 7	B-32.30	8	ST	NH	HM,RM,WA	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	SELECTION CUT		2025
ONEIDA 14	B-19	33	P	NH-HEM	HEM, WS, HM	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	SELECTION CUT		2025
ONEIDA 9	A-41	20	ST+	NH-HEM	RM, HEM, YB	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2025
ONEIDA 7	C-23.00	6	ST+	PLANT	JL	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING	HDWD CONVERSION	2025
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-23	12	SST	PLANT	RP,RM,BC	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2025
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-25	33	SST	PLANT	RP,RM,BC	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2025
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-11	17	ST	PLANT	RP,WP,RM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2025
ONEIDA 9	A-43	16	ST	PLANT	WS, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2025
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-18.00	8	PT	PLANT-NATURAL	RM,BC,WS	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2025
ONEIDA 14	B-41	9	ST	NH	BC, RM, HM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING (FW)		2025
ONEIDA 10	B-51	8	ST	NH	HM,RM,BC	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING (FW)		2025
ONEIDA 7	B-26.10	108	ST	NH-WP	RM,BC,WP	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING (FW)		2025

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 14	B-20	38	P	NH	RM, HM, WA	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING (FW)		2025
ONEIDA 14	A-26	5	ST	PLANT	RM, DF, HM	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING (FW)		2025
ONEIDA 14	B-34	5	-----	WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN	011-15	ALDER MANAGEMENT		2026
ONEIDA 14	B-35	7	P	NH-WP	WP, HM, WA	EVEN-AGED	011-15	SELECTION CUT		2026
ONEIDA 14	C-9	123	ST+	NH	HM, BE, WA	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	SELECTION CUT		2026
ONEIDA 3	B-25	12	ST	NH	RM, HM, WA	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	SELECTION CUT		2026
ONEIDA 10	A-15	5	ST	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, BC	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	SELECTION CUT		2026
ONEIDA 7	B-14.00	39	ST	NH	BC, RM, HM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2026
ONEIDA 10	B-33	24	ST+	NH	RM, HM, BC	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING	HERBICIDE	2026
ONEIDA 10	A-16	6	ST+	PLANT	JL, WP,	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2026
ONEIDA 2	A-48	5	ST	PLANT	WP, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2026
ONEIDA 7	A-16.10	19	ST	PLANT	WS, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING	UNDERPLANT SOFTWOODS	2026
ONEIDA 11	B-23	7	ST+	PLANT-NATURAL	WP, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2026
ONEIDA 7	C-22.30	2	PT	NH	RM, BC	SEEDLING/SAPLING	011-15	THINNING (FW)		2026
ONEIDA11	A-16	16	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, YB	UNEVEN-AGED	16-20	GROUP SELECTION		2027

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 11	B-8	9	ST+	NH-HEM	RM,HEM,WP	UNEVEN-AGED	16-20	GROUP SELECTION		2027
ONEIDA11	A-17	32	ST	NH	RM,HM,BE	EVEN-AGED	16-20	HERBICIDE	HARVEST (2026)	2027
ONEIDA 7	B-15.10	15	ST	SPRUCE-NATURAL	WS, RM,WA	UNEVEN-AGED	16-20	PATCH CLEARCUTS		2027
ONEIDA 11	B-9	36	ST	NH-WP	RM,WP,BC	EVEN-AGED	16-20	SELECTION CUT		2027
ONEIDA 7	A-2.30	99	SST	NH	RM,BC	UNEVEN-AGED	16-20	SELECTION CUT		2027
ONEIDA 7	C-24.10	6	ST	NH-HEM	HEM,YB, ASP	UNEVEN-AGED	16-20	SELECTION CUT		2027
ONEIDA 3	A-1	107	ST+	NH	RM, HM, BE	UNEVEN-AGED	16-20	SELECTION CUT (FW)		2027
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-17.1	80	SST	NH	BC,HM,RM	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING		2027
ONEIDA11	A-15	9	ST	NH	HM,RM,YB	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING		2027
ONEIDA 14	A-7	7	P	NH	HM, BC, HEM	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING (FW)		2027
ONEIDA 7	B-31.20	18	ST	NH	RM,BC,HM	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING (FW)		2027
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-16.00	21	PT	NH	RM,WA,HM	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING (FW)		2027
ONEIDA 7	B-28.00	20	ST	PLANT-NATURAL	WP,RM,BC	UNEVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING (FW)		2027

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 2	A-44	5		CLEARCUT		EVEN-AGED	16-20	CROP TREE RELEASE		2028
ONEIDA 2	A-34	1	SS	PLANT	JL,WP,RM	EVEN-AGED	16-20	CROP TREE RELEASE		2028
ONEIDA 2	A-40	11	SS	PLANT	JL,WP,RM	EVEN-AGED	16-20	CROP TREE RELEASE		2028
ONEIDA 14	A-13	8	P	NH-HEM	HEM, WA, BC	UNEVEN-AGED	16-20	GROUP SELECTION		2028
ONEIDA 11	B-36	6	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, YB	UNEVEN-AGED	16-20	SELECTION CUT		2028
ONEIDA 11	B-39	1	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, YB	UNEVEN-AGED	16-20	SELECTION CUT		2028
ONEIDA 14	A-12	8	P	NH	BC, HM, RM	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING		2028
ONEIDA 10	A-6	21	ST+	NH	RM, HM, WA	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING		2028
ONEIDA 3	A-24	62	ST+	PLANT	RP, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING	OVERSTORY REMOVAL	2028
ONEIDA 3	C-38	62	ST+	PLANT	WP, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING		2028
ONEIDA 7	D-13.00	5	PT	NH	RM, BC, WA	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING (FW)		2028
ONEIDA 2	A-55	5	ST+	NH	RM, BC, HM	EVEV-AGED	16-20	THINNING (FW)		2028
ONEIDA 7	D-17.10	9	PT	NH	BC, RM, HM	UNEVEN-AGED	016-20	THINNING (FW)		2028
ONEIDA 11	B-38	8	ST+	NH	RM, HM, BC	UNEVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING (FW)		2028
ONEIDA 14	B-31	12	ST	PLANT	SP, RM, WA	UNEVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING-SP REMOVAL		2028

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 10	B-7	2	PT	SWAMP-NH	RM,HEM,YB	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 7	B-25.00	6		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-13	2	SST	PLANT-NATURAL	RM,WP,BC	Late Successional	100+	WILDLIFE		----
ONEIDA 2	A-39	1	ST	NH	HM,WA,BC	Late Successional	100+	AESTHETIC		----
ONEIDA 12	A-1	5	-----	WETLAND-ALDER		EARLY SUCCESSIONAL		ALDER MANAGEMENT		-----
ONEIDA 14	B-9	17	-----	WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		ALDER MANAGEMENT		-----
ONEIDA 9	A-46	4	P	NH	RM, HM, BC	UNEVEN-AGED	100+	BUFFER		-----
ONEIDA 7	C-12.20	2	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM,RM,YB	UNEVEN-AGED	100+	Late Successional		-----
ONEIDA 7	C-7.10	53	PT	NH-HEM	HEM,YB,RM	UNEVEN-AGED	100+	Late Successional		-----
ONEIDA 7	C-7.20	3	SST	NH-HEM	HEM,YB,RM	UNEVEN-AGED	100+	Late Successional		-----
ONEIDA 2	A-56	14	ST	HEM-NH	HEM,YB,RM	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 2	A-53	3	P	NH	RM	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 9	A-52	12	ST	NH	RM, WA, HM	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	B-43	25	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, BC	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 9	A-60	9	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, BC	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	B-46	3	ST	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, WP	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	A-13	23	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, YB	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	A-17	9	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, YB	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	A-34	16	ST	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, YB	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 9	A-26	17	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, YB	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 14	B-29	16	P	NH-HEM	HEM, WP, RM	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 14	A-28	15	P	NH-HEM	HEM, YB, BA	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 14	A-11	24	P	NH-HEM	HEM, YB, HM	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	B-58	25	ST	NH-HEM	HEM, YB, HM	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	C-29	39	ST	NH-HEM	HEM, YB, WA	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 2	A-7	10	ST	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, YB	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-20	77	SST	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, WP	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 11	B-7	3	ST	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, YB	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 2	A-28	5	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, YB	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	A-6.10	8	ST	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, YB	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 7	D-17.40	2	PT	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, YB	Late Successional		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-13.10	46	S-S	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, YB	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 2	A-2	6	SS	NH-HEM	HEM, WA, YB	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 14	A-22	10	SS	NH-HEM	RM, HEM, WA	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 14	A-39	9	SS	NH-HEM	RM, HEM, WP	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	B-50	15	ST+	NH-HEM	RM, HEM, WP	Late Successional		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	A-25	20	ST+	NH-HEM	RM, HEM, YB	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 9	A-69	8	ST	NH-SP-FIR	RM, RS, HEM	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-25.00	3	ST+	PLANT	WS, BE, RS	Late Successional		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-9	4	SST	PLANT-NATURAL	BC, RM, WP	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-13.20	33	S-S	SWAMP-NH	YB, RM, WA	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 2	A-11	2		SWAMP-NH	RM, HEM	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 2	A-26	3		SWAMP-NH	RM, YB, ALDER	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 2	A-18	10		SWAMP-NH	RM, YB, WA	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 2	A-29	3		SWAMP-NH	YB,HEM,RM	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	B-9	8	-----	SWAMP-NH	-----	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	B-44	5	P	SWAMP-NH	BA, HEM, YB	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 9	A-23	2	P	SWAMP-NH	BA, HEM, YB	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 14	C-3	4	P	SWAMP-NH	BA, YB, HEM	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	C-25.20	5		SWAMP-NH	HEM,RM,YB	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	A-33	13	ST	SWAMP-NH	YB, RM, HEM	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 11	B-6	20		SWAMP-NH	HEM,YB,RM	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA11	A-44	28		SWAMP-NH	RM,BA,HEM	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 11	B-11	9		SWAMP-NH	RM,HEM,WA	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 11	B-12	7		SWAMP-NH	RM,WA,HEM	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 11	B-28	1		SWAMP-NH		Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 11	B-30	3		SWAMP-NH		Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 11	B-32	4		SWAMP-NH		Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA11	A-3	7		SWAMP-NH		Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA11	A-51	6		SWAMP-NH		Late Successional		PROTECTION		-----

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA11	A-6	5		SWAMP-NH		Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 14	C-11	4	P	WP	WP, BA, YB	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 14	C-13	5	P	NH-HEM	HEM	OPEN		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 2	A-27	2		WETLAND	YB,ALDER	OPEN		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 14	A-14	17	-----	WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 14	B-27	3	-----	WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 14	B-3	4	-----	WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 2	A-37	17		WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	A-3	9	-----	WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN	-----	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 14	B-40	1	-----	WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 10	A-11	2		WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 10	A-23	6		WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		-----

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 10	B-4	8		WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 10	B-46	5		WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 10	B-60	8		WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 11	B-35	2		WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 7	A-3.00	32		WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 7	A-9.10	13		WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 7	B-31.10	2		WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 7	C-2.20	3		WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 7	C-2.40	2		WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 7	C-2.70	2		WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		----

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 7	C-5.10	2		WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	D-20.10	3		WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	D-20.20	5		WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA11	A-11	3		WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-8	32		WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-12	21		WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-17.00	22		WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	D-11.00	18		WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	D-21.00	7		WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	A-22	5	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER	-----	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	A-32	23	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER	-----	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	A-35	4	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER	-----	PROTECTION		-----

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 3	B-10	7	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	B-41	40	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	B-47	45	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	B-53	2	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION	ALDER MANAGEMENT	-----
ONEIDA 3	C-11	6	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	C-14	69	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	C-21	8	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	C-4	7	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 9	A-20	4	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 9	A-28	2	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 9	A-29	1	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 9	A-35	2	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 9	A-45	1	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 9	A-55	2	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 9	A-59	7	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 9	A-63	10	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 9	A-64	1	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 9	A-68	3	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 9	A-7	13	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 9	A-70	8	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 14	A-10	5	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	A-8	7	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER	-----	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 2	A-13	7		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 2	A-31	1		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 2	A-45	9		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	B-4.30	19		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	A-28.00	9		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	A-10.10	9		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	A-24.20	8		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	A-29.00	6		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	A-32.00	18		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	B-1.20	4		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	B-18.10	22		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 7	B-3.00	5		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 7	B-33.20	12		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 7	B-4.20	4		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 7	C-25.10	4		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 7	A-13.20	9		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 10	A-9	47		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 10	B-16	16		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 10	B-18	11		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 10	B-35	2		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 10	B-45	5		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 10	B-58	2		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 11	B-24	2		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 11	B-26	5		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 11	B-5	9		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 2	A-6	1		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA11	A-35	10		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA11	A-37	1		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		----

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA11	A-8	1		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 7	C-17.00	12		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 7	C-2.30	1		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 7	C-2.60	21		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 7	D-3.00	21		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 7	A-9.20	3		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 12	A-4	13	ST+	NH	BC, HM, RM	UNEVEN-AGED	100+	PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 2	A-17	13	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, BE	UNEVEN-AGED		PROTECTION	RECREATION	----
ONEIDA 7	B-5.00	8	SST	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, YB	UNEVEN-AGED		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 7	C-22.20	3	SST	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, YB	UNEVEN-AGED	100+	PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-20.00	5	S-S	NH-HEM	HEM, RS, RM	UNEVEN-AGED		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 7	B-2.20	3	ST	NH-HEM	HEM, RS, YB	UNEVEN-AGED		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 7	B-22.20	3	PT	NH-HEM	HEM, YB, WA	UNEVEN-AGED		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 7	A-2.20	6	PT	NH-HEM	RM, BC, YB	UNEVEN-AGED	100+	PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 7	A-7.20	7	ST	PLANT	RM, WP, RS	UNEVEN-AGED	100+	PROTECTION		----

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-34	7	PT	SPRUCE-NATURAL	RM,WS,BC	UNEVEN-AGED		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 7	B-18.20	20	ST	SWAMP-NH	HEM,RM,RS	UNEVEN-AGED		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 7	D-7.00	5	PT	SWAMP-NH	RM,BC,HM	UNEVEN-AGED		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 7	D-16.10	8	ST	SWAMP-NH	RM,STM,BAS	UNEVEN-AGED		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-7.00	3	ST	SWAMP-NH	YB,RM	UNEVEN-AGED	100+	PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 3	C-24	2	ST	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, RS			PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 3	C-25	5	P	NH-SP-FIR	RS, RM, HEM			PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 3	C-26	9	ST+	PLANT	RP, BC, RM			PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 3	B-55	2	----	WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 14	C-23	18	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, WA	UNEVEN-AGED	100+	RECREATION		----
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-1.1	6	SST	NH-HEM	HEM,WA,YB	Late Successional		RIPARIAN		----
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-3.20	6	ST	NH	HM,BE,WA	UNEVEN-AGED		RIPARIAN		----
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-16	4	PT	NH	HM,WA,YB	UNEVEN-AGED		RIPARIAN		----

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	32.00	17	SST	NH-HEM	HEM,BC,RM	UNEVEN-AGED		RIPARIAN	RELEASE	-----
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-4.00	15	SST	NH-HEM	HEM,RS,RM	UNEVEN-AGED		RIPARIAN		-----
ONEIDA 7	A-27.00	3	ST	PLANT-NATURAL	WP,RM,RS	UNEVEN-AGED		RIPARIAN		-----
ONEIDA 7	C-2.10	22	PT	SWAMP-NH	RM,RS,ELM	UNEVEN-AGED		RIPARIAN		-----
ONEIDA 9	A-67	4	SS	NH	SM, BC	BRUSH		WILDLIFE		-----
ONEIDA 14	C-18	57	-----	POWER LINE	-----	BRUSH		WILDLIFE		-----
ONEIDA 10	B-36	30		POWERLINE ROW		BRUSH		WILDLIFE		-----
ONEIDA 14	C-10	78	P	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, BC	Late Successional	100+	WILDLIFE		-----
ONEIDA 12	A-18	14	P	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, WA	Late Successional	100+	WILDLIFE		-----
ONEIDA 14	A-18	8	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, WP	Late Successional	100+	WILDLIFE		-----
ONEIDA 10	A-13	3		NH-HEM	HEM,RM,BC	Late Successional	100+	WILDLIFE		-----
ONEIDA 10	B-12	37	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM,RM,YB	Late Successional	100+	WILDLIFE		-----
ONEIDA 11	B-4	4	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM,RM,YB	Late Successional	100+	WILDLIFE		-----
ONEIDA 7	A-30.00	16	ST	NH-HEM	HEM,RM,YB	Late Successional	100+	WILDLIFE		-----

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 10	B-44	5		NH-HEM		Late Successional	100+	WILDLIFE		----
ONEIDA11	A-24	23	ST+	NH-WP	HEM, RM, WP	Late Successional	100+	WILDLIFE		----
ONEIDA 14	A-16	13	P	NH-WP	WP, HEM, BC	Late Successional	100+	WILDLIFE		----
ONEIDA11	A-7	9	P	SPRUCE-FIR- HEM-WP	RM, HEM, RS	Late Successional	100+	WILDLIFE		----
ONEIDA 11	B-18	2		WETLAND- ALDER		OPEN		WILDLIFE		----
ONEIDA 7	A-10.20	7		WETLAND- ALDER		OPEN		WILDLIFE		----
ONEIDA11	A-32	10		WETLAND- ALDER		OPEN		WILDLIFE		----
ONEIDA 2	A-47	2		POND		OPEN		WILDLIFE		----
ONEIDA 7	C-5.20	62		JOHNNY SMITH POND		OPEN WATER		WILDLIFE		----
ONEIDA 7	A-13.10	17		POND		POND		WILDLIFE		----
ONEIDA 14	B-10	14	P	NH	RM, BC, WA	UNEVEN-AGED	100+	WILDLIFE		----
ONEIDA 3	B-16	2	ST+	NH	RM, BE, HM	UNEVEN-AGED		WILDLIFE	PROTECTION	----
ONEIDA- LEWIS 1	B-4	17	PT	NH	RM, BC, HM	UNEVEN-AGED	100+	WILDLIFE		----

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 14	B-22	76	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, BC, RM	UNEVEN-AGED	100+	WILDLIFE		----
ONEIDA 14	B-7	15	P	NH-HEM	HEM, HM, BC	UNEVEN-AGED	100+	WILDLIFE		----
ONEIDA 14	B-36	42	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, YB	UNEVEN-AGED	100+	WILDLIFE		----
ONEIDA 11	B-16	1	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM,BC,RM	UNEVEN-AGED	100+	WILDLIFE		----
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-5	61	SST	NH-HEM	HEM,RM,BC	UNEVEN-AGED	100+	WILDLIFE		----
ONEIDA 10	B-30	11	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM,RM,YB	UNEVEN-AGED	100+	WILDLIFE		----
ONEIDA 7	D-12.00	7	ST	NH-HEM	HEM,RM,YB	UNEVEN-AGED	100+	WILDLIFE		----
ONEIDA 7	A-4.00	13	PT	SWAMP-NH	HEM, RS, RM	UNEVEN-AGED		WILDLIFE		----
ONEIDA 7	A-33.00	10	ST	SWAMP-NH	HEM,RM,YB	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	WILDLIFE		----
ONEIDA 7	A-10.30	3		SWAMP-NH	RM,HEM,WP	UNEVEN-AGED		WILDLIFE		----
ONEIDA 7	A-10.40	13		SWAMP-NH	RS, RM, WC	UNEVEN-AGED		WILDLIFE		----
ONEIDA11	A-22	54		WETLAND	HEM,RM,ALDE R	UNEVEN-AGED		WILDLIFE		----
ONEIDA 14	B-14	9	----	WETLAND- ALDER		UNEVEN-AGED	100+	WILDLIFE		----
ONEIDA 3	A-19	11	----	POND	----		----	WILDLIFE		----

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 3	B-30	7	-----	POND	-----			WILDLIFE		-----
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-44	1		FIELD		OPEN				-----
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-38	12		WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN				-----
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-43	4		WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN				-----
ONEIDA 2	A-42	2		BALLFIELD						-----
ONEIDA 3	A-20	1	-----	GRAVEL BED	-----		-----			-----
ONEIDA 10	B-39	1		PARKING AREA						-----
ONEIDA 2	A-49	25	TABERG-ANNSVILLE YOUTH CENTER							-----
ONEIDA 7	D-16.20	4		WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 9	A-51	12	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 2	A-14	3	ST+	NH-HEM	WP,BC,HEM	UNEVEN-AGED		WILDLIFE		-----
ONEIDA 7	A-2.90	8	PT	NH	RM,BC,ASP	EVEN-AGED		RIPARIAN		-----

**Treatment Schedule by State Forest
Cobb Brook State Forest-ONEIDA RA#2**

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 2	A-1	12	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM,RM,BC	UNEVEN-AGED	0-5	GROUP SELECTION		2014
ONEIDA 2	A-10	44	ST+	PLANT	RP,HM,BC	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2022
ONEIDA 2	A-11	2		SWAMP-NH	RM,HEM	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 2	A-12	22	ST+	PLANT	JL,RP,BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2014
ONEIDA 2	A-13	7		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 2	A-14	3	ST+	NH-HEM	WP,BC,HEM	UNEVEN-AGED		WILDLIFE		-----
ONEIDA 2	A-15	4	ST+	NH	BC,HM,RM	UNEVEN-AGED	16-20	GROUP SELECTION		2029
ONEIDA 2	A-16	5	ST+	PLANT	RP,WP,RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING	RETAIN SOFTWOOD	2018
ONEIDA 2	A-17	13	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM,RM,BE	UNEVEN-AGED		PROTECTION	RECREATION	-----

ONEIDA 2	A-18	10		SWAMP-NH	RM,YB,W A	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	SPECIES	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 2	A-19	2	ST+	PLANT	RP,RM,BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2018
ONEIDA 2	A-2	6	SS	NH-HEM	HEM,WA, YB	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 2	A-20	2	ST+	NH	HM,BC,W A	EVEN -AGED	006-10	THINNING (FW)		2022
ONEIDA 2	A-21	8	ST+	PLANT	RP,BC,WP	UNEVEN- AGED	0-5	GROUP SELECTION		2018
ONEIDA 2	A22	3	ST+	PLANT	SP,JP,RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2016
ONEIDA 2	A-23	29	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM,RM, YB	UNEVEN- AGED	006-10	GROUP SELECTION		2016
ONEIDA 2	A-24	5	ST	NH	RM,YB,BC	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING		2030
ONEIDA 2	A-25	5	ST	NH-HEM	HEM,RM, YB	UNEVEN- AGED	006-10	GROUP SELECTION		2020
ONEIDA2 2	A-26	3		SWAMP-NH	RM,YB,AL D	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		----

ONEIDA 2	A-27	2		WETLAND	YB,ALDER	OPEN		PROTECTION		----
State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	SPECIES	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 2	A-28	5	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM,RM,Y B	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 2	A-29	3		SWAMP-NH	YB,HEM,R M	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 2	A-3	4	ST+	NH	RM,BC,HM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2014
ONEIDA 2	A-30	7	ST+	NH	RM,BE,BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2020
ONEIDA 2	A-31	1		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 2	A-32	105	ST+	NH	HM,WA,BC	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	GROUP SELECTION		2012
ONEIDA 2	A-33	76	ST+	PLANT	WP,WA,BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	SHELTERWOOD W/ WP UNDERPLANTING	OVERSTORY REMOVAL-RETAIN SCATTERED WP	2012
ONEIDA 2	A-34	1	SS	PLANT	JL,WP,RM	EVEN-AGED	16-20	CROP TREE RELEASE		2028
ONEIDA 2	A-35	2	ST+	PLANT	JL,RM,HM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2014

ONEIDA 2	A-36	4	P	NH-HEM	RM,WP,BE	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING (FW)		2020
ONEIDA 2	A-37	17		WETLAND- ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 2	A-38	3	P	PLANT	WP,RM,BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2014
ONEIDA 2	A-39	1	ST	NH	HM,WA,BC	Late Successional	100+	AESTHETIC		-----
State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	SPECIES	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 2	A-4	18	ST+	PLANT	RP,RM,BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING	OVERSTORY REMOVAL- RETAIN SCATTERED RP	2016
ONEIDA 2	A-40	11	SS	PLANT	JL,WP,RM	EVEN-AGED	16-20	CROP TREE RELEASE		2028
ONEIDA 2	A-41	51	ST+	PLANT	WP,RM,BC	EVEN- AGED/WP-NH	0-5	THINNING		2012
ONEIDA 2	A-42	2		BALLFIELD						----
ONEIDA 2	A-43	8	ST	NH	RM,BE,HM	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	SELECTION CUT (FW)		2022
ONEIDA 2	A-44	5		CLEARCUT		EVEN-AGED	16-20	CROP TREE RELEASE		2028

ONEIDA 2	A-45	9		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 2	A-46	10	ST+	PLANT	RP,JL,RM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING	SHELTERWOOD	2020
ONEIDA 2	A-47	2		POND		OPEN		WILDLIFE		----
ONEIDA 2	A-48	5	ST	PLANT	WP,RM,BC	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2026
ONEIDA 2	A-49	25	TABERG- ANNSVILLE YOUTH CENTER		----					
ONEIDA 2	A-5	7	PLANT	RS,BC,RM	EVEN- AGED	0-5	THINNING	RETAIN SOFTWOOD	2016	
State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	SPECIES	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 2	A-50	25	ST+	PLANT	RP,RM,WP	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2024
ONEIDA 2	A-51	4	ST+	PLANT	RP,RM,BE	EVEN-AGED	011-15	HDWD CONVERSION		2024
ONEIDA 2	A-52	16	ST+	PLANT	WP,RM,BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2020
ONEIDA 2	A-53	3	P	NH	RM	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 2	A-54	6	ST+	PLANT	WP,WS,RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2014
ONEIDA 2	A-55	5	ST+	NH	RM,BC,HM	EVEV-AGED	16-20	THINNING		2028

								(FW)		
ONEIDA 2	A-56	14	ST	HEM-NH	HEM,YB,R M	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 2	A-6	1		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 2	A-7	10	ST	NH-HEM	HEM,RM, YB	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 2	A-8	5	ST+	NH-HEM	BC,RM,YB	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING		2029
ONEIDA 2	A-9	28	ST+	NH-HEM	BC,HEM,R M	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING		2031

Fall Brook State Forest-ONEIDA RA# 3

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 3	A-1	107	ST+	NH	RM, HM, BE	UNEVEN-AGED	16-20	SELECTION CUT (FW)		2027
ONEIDA 3	A-10	96	ST+	NH	HM, RM, BC	UNEVEN-AGED	21-25	SELECTION CUT		2035
ONEIDA 3	A-11	7	ST+	PLANT	WP, BC, HM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2013
ONEIDA 3	A-12	15	ST	PLANT	RP, WP, BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2018
ONEIDA 3	A-13	23	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, YB	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	A-14	87	ST	NH	RM, BC, BE	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	SELECTION CUT(FW)		2037
ONEIDA 3	A-15	18	ST+	PLANT	JL, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2019
ONEIDA 3	A-16	3	ST	PLANT	WS	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING	UNDER-PLANTING	2017
ONEIDA 3	A-17	9	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, YB	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	A-18	9	ST+	PLANT	RP, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2013
ONEIDA 3	A-19	11	-----	POND	-----		-----	WILDLIFE		-----
ONEIDA 3	A-20	1	-----	GRAVEL BED	-----		-----			-----
ONEIDA 3	A-21	8	ST	PLANT	WS, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	WDLF-PATCH CLEARCUTS	PLANTING	2013
ONEIDA 3	A-22	5	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER	-----	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	A-23	12	ST	PLANT	WS, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED		THINNING		2013
ONEIDA 3	A-24	62	ST+	PLANT	RP, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING	OVERSTORY REMOVAL	2028
ONEIDA 3	A-25	20	ST+	NH-HEM	RM, HEM, YB	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	A-26	2	ST	PLANT	NS, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2018
ONEIDA 3	A-27	18	ST+	NH	RM, HM, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2015

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 3	A-28	30	ST+	NH-SP-FIR	RM, BC, RS	UNEVEN-AGED	0-5	WDLF-PATCH CLEARCUTS		2015
ONEIDA 3	A-29	36	ST	PLANT-NATURAL	RM, NS, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	UNDERSTORY RELEASE	SOFTWOOD PLANTING	2015
ONEIDA 3	A-3	9	-----	WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN	-----	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	A-30	159	ST+	NH	RM, YB, BC	UNEVEN-AGED	16-20	SELECTION CUT		2031
ONEIDA 3	A-31	12	ST	NH	RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2015
ONEIDA 3	A-32	23	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER	-----	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	A-33	13	ST	SWAMP-NH	YB, RM, HEM	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	A-34	16	ST	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, YB	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	A-35	4	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER	-----	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	A-36	16	ST	NH	RM, BC, YB	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2018
ONEIDA 3	A-4	14	ST+	PLANT	WP, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2022
ONEIDA 3	A-5	5	ST	PLANT	RP, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2016
ONEIDA 3	A-6	120	ST+	PLANT	WP, RP, RM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2022
ONEIDA 3	A-7	29	ST	NH	RM, BC, WA	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING(FW)		2016
ONEIDA 3	A-8	7	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER	-----	PROTECTION		-----

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 3	A-9	53	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, YB	UNEVEN-AGED	16-20	GROUP SELECTION	ESTABLISH SOFTWOOD REGEN	2031
ONEIDA 3	B-10	7	----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 3	B-11	19	ST+	PLANT	WS, BC	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING		2030
ONEIDA 3	B-13	15	PT	NH	RM, BC, HM	EVEN-AGED	25+	THINNING		2038
ONEIDA 3	B-14	8	ST+	PLANT	RP, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	21-25	SHELTERWOOD		2034
ONEIDA 3	B-16	2	ST+	NH	RM, BE, HM	UNEVEN-AGED		WILDLIFE	PROTECTION	----
ONEIDA 3	B-17	5	ST+	PLANT	WS, WP, BC	EVEN-AGED	16-20	SHELTERWOOD		2030
ONEIDA 3	B-19	9	ST	PLANT	NS, RM, WS	EVEN-AGED	006-10	PATCH CLEARCUT		2019
ONEIDA 3	B-2	255	ST+	NH	HM, RM, BE	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	SELECTION CUT		2041
ONEIDA 3	B-22	34	ST+	PLANT	WP, RM, YB	EVEN-AGED	006-10	SHELTERWOOD	HERBICIDE	2019
ONEIDA 3	B-23	17	ST	PLANT	NS, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2019
ONEIDA 3	B-25	12	ST	NH	RM, HM, WA	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	SELECTION CUT		2026
ONEIDA 3	B-26	40	ST	NH	RM, BC, HM	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	SELECTION CUT		2018
ONEIDA 3	B-27	18	ST	NH-HEM	HEM, YB, WA	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	GROUP SELECTION		2020
ONEIDA 3	B28	28	ST+	NH	RM, BC, HM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	SHELTERWOOD	HERBICIDE	2020
ONEIDA 3	B-30	7	----	POND	----			WILDLIFE		----
ONEIDA 3	B-31	52	ST+	NH	BC, RM, HM	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	SELECTION CUT (FW)		2019
ONEIDA 3	B-32	19	ST+	PLANT	JL, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2022
ONEIDA 3	B-36	92	ST+	PLANT	WP, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2024
ONEIDA 3	B-37	31	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, BC	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	SELECTION CUT		2037
ONEIDA 3	B-38	44	ST+	NH	BC, RM, HM	EVEN-AGED	25+	THINNING		2037
ONEIDA 3	B-39	163	ST+	NH	BC, RM, HM	EVEN-AGED	25+	THINNING		2050
ONEIDA 3	B-40	3	ST	PLANT	NS, WP,	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2024
ONEIDA 3	B-41	40	----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 3	B-43	25	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, BC	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 3	B-44	5	P	SWAMP-NH	BA, HEM, YB	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		----

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 3	B-45	11	ST+	NH	BC, RM, HEM	EVEN-AGED	25+	SELECTION CUT		2042
ONEIDA 3	B-46	3	ST	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, WP	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	B-47	45	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	B-48	4	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	SELECTION CUT		2047
ONEIDA 3	B-49	17	ST	PLANT	NS, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING		2030
ONEIDA 3	B-50	15	ST+	NH-HEM	RM, HEM, WP	Late Successional		PROTECTION		

ONEIDA 3	B-51	24	ST+	NH	RM, BC, HM	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	SELECTION CUT		2048
ONEIDA 3	B-52	5	ST+	PLANT	WP, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	21-25	SHELTERWOOD		2036
ONEIDA 3	B-53	2	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION	ALDER MANAGEMENT	-----
ONEIDA 3	B-55	2	-----	WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	B-56	5	ST+	PLANT-NATURAL	WS, RM, BC	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	GROUP SELECTION		2048
ONEIDA 3	B-57	7	ST+	NH	RM, BE, YB	UNEVEN-AGED	21-25	GROUP SELECTION		2035
ONEIDA 3	B-58	25	ST	NH-HEM	HEM, YB, HM	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 3	B-59	57	ST+	NH	RM, BC, BE	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	GROUP SELECTION		2045
ONEIDA 3	B-60	11	ST+	PLANT	RP, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2020
ONEIDA 3	B-61	20	ST+	PLANT	WP, RM, WA	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2020
ONEIDA 3	B-8	18	ST+	PLANT	RP, RM, BE	EVEN-AGED	21-25	SHELTERWOOD		2032
ONEIDA 3	B-9	8	-----	SWAMP-NH	-----	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	C-1	18	ST+	PLANT	WP, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING		2030
ONEIDA 3	C-10	1	ST+	PLANT	SP, RM, JP	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2017
ONEIDA 3	C-11	6	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	C-12	34	ST	NH	RM, BC, WA	UNEVEN-AGED	0-5	SELECTION CUT (FW)		2012
ONEIDA 3	C-13	44	ST+	PLANT	RP, WP, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2015

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 3	C-14	69	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	C-15	20	ST+	PLANT	WP, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2018
ONEIDA 3	C-16	11	ST+	PLANT	WS, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2015
ONEIDA 3	C-17	13	ST+	NH	BC, RM, YB	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2015
ONEIDA 3	C-18	15	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, RS	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	SELECTION CUT		2046
ONEIDA 3	C-19	8	ST	NH	BC, WA, ASP	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	SELECTION CUT		2054
ONEIDA 3	C-2	66	ST+	NH	HM, BC, RM	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	SELECTION CUT		2019
ONEIDA 3	C-20	77	ST+	PLANT	EL, RP, WP	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	SELECTIVE CUT		2041
ONEIDA 3	C-21	8	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	C-22	14	ST+	NH	RM, BC, HEM	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	SELECTION CUT		2038
ONEIDA 3	C-23	18	ST	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, RS	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	GROUP SELECTION		2038
ONEIDA 3	C-24	2	ST	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, RS			PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	C-25	5	P	NH-SP-FIR	RS, RM, HEM			PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	C-26	9	ST+	PLANT	RP, BC, RM			PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	C-27	66	ST+	PLANT	WP, RP, BC	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	PATCH CLEARCUT		2020
ONEIDA 3	C-28	27	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, BC, RM	UNEVEN-AGED	16-20	UNDERSTORY RELEASE		2030
ONEIDA 3	C-29	39	ST	NH-HEM	HEM, YB, WA	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	C-3	45	ST+	PLANT	WP, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	SHELTERWOOD		2015
ONEIDA 3	C-30	10	ST+	NH	RM, BC, WA	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING		2029
ONEIDA 3	C-31	37	ST+	NH	HM, RM, BE	EVEN-AGED	25+	THINNING		2039
ONEIDA 3	C-32	20	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, YB, RM	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	GROUP SELECTION		2040
ONEIDA 3	C-33	9	ST+	NH	HM, YB, RM	EVEN-AGED	25+	THINNING		2040

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 3	C-34	17	ST+	PLANT	DL, WS, RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2014
ONEIDA 3	C-35	36	ST+	PLANT	WP, RP, RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2014
ONEIDA 3	C-36	8	ST	PLANT	RO, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	25+	THINNING		2049
ONEIDA 3	C-37	25	ST	NH	RM, BC, WA	EVEN-AGED	25+	THINNING		2049
ONEIDA 3	C-38	62	ST+	PLANT	WP, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING		2028
ONEIDA 3	C-39	75	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, RS	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	GROUP SELECTION		2039
ONEIDA 3	C-4	7	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 3	C-40	24	ST+	NH	RM, YB, BC	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	GROUP SELECTION		2040
ONEIDA 3	C-41	10	ST+	NH	RM, BC, YB	UNEVEN-AGED	21-25	SELECTION CUT		2036
ONEIDA 3	C-42	5	ST+	PLANT	WS, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2016
ONEIDA 3	C-43	76	ST+	NH	RM, HM, WA	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	SELECTION CUT		2039
ONEIDA 3	C-44	60	ST+	PLANT	WP, RP, RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2014
ONEIDA 3	C-45	24	ST+	NH	RM, BC, YB	UNEVEN-AGED	0-5	SELECTION CUT		2014
ONEIDA 3	C-46	52	ST	NH	WA, RM, ASP	EARLY SUCCESSIONAL	0-5	ASPEN CUT		2013
ONEIDA 3	C-47	76	ST+	PLANT	WP, RP, WA	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2017
ONEIDA 3	C-48	9	P	NH	RM, HM, ASP	EARLY SUCCESSIONAL	0-5	ASPEN MANAGEMENT		2013
ONEIDA 3	C-49	10	ST	NH	RM, BC, YB	EVEN-AGED	21-25	THINNING		2036
ONEIDA 3	C-5	3	ST+	PLANT	RP, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	PATCH CLEARCUT	PC (2019)	2019
ONEIDA 3	C-50	19	ST	PLANT	WP, RP, RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT		2013
ONEIDA 3	C-52	11	P	NH	RM, ASP, WS	EARLY SUCCESSIONAL	0-5	ASPEN CUT		2013
ONEIDA 3	C-53	4	ST+	PLANT	WP, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2013
ONEIDA 3	C-6	130	ST+	NH	RM, BC, YB	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	GROUP SELECTION		2013
ONEIDA 3	C-7	18	ST+	PLANT	WP, RM, NS	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2023
ONEIDA 3	C-8	11	ST+	PLANT	EL, RM, ASP	EVEN-AGED	21-25	SHELTERWOOD		2017
ONEIDA 3	C-9	14	ST+	PLANT	RP, RM, JP	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2036

Big Brook State Forest-ONEIDA RA# 7

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	SPECIES	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 7	A-1.10	47	SST	PLANT	RM,WP,RP	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2014
ONEIDA 7	A-1.20	14	SST	PLANT	WP,RP,BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2014
ONEIDA 7	A-10.10	9		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	A-10.20	7		WETLAND- ALDER		OPEN		WILDLIFE		---
ONEIDA 7	A-10.30	3		SWAMP-NH	RM,HEM,WP	UNEVEN-AGED		WILDLIFE		-----
ONEIDA 7	A-10.40	13		SWAMP-NH	RS, RM, WC	UNEVEN-AGED		WILDLIFE		-----
ONEIDA 7	A-10.50	6	PT	NH	BC,HM,RM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING (FW)		2023
ONEIDA 7	A-11.00	81	ST+	NH	RP, RM,BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING (FW)- RETAIN WP		2018
ONEIDA 7	A-12.10	11	ST	NH	BC,RP,WP	EVEN-AGED	006-10	CROP TREE RELEASE	THINNING	2017
ONEIDA 7	A-12.20	2		BRUSH		BRUSH	006-10	BUSHHOG		2017
ONEIDA 7	A-13.10	17		POND		POND		WILDLIFE		-----
ONEIDA 7	A-13.20	9		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	A-14.00	22	PT	SPRUCE- NATURAL	WS,RP,BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING	UNDERPLANT SOFTWOODS	2016
ONEIDA 7	A-15.00	26	ST	PLANT	RP,WP,BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2018
ONEIDA 7	A-16.10	19	ST	PLANT	WS, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING	UNDERPLANT SOFTWOODS	2026
ONEIDA 7	A-16.20	6	ST	PLANT	WS,WA,RP	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2024
ONEIDA	A-17.10	27	ST	PLANT	RP,RP,BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING-		2016

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	SPECIES	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
7										
ONEIDA 7	A-17.20	2	PT	NH	HM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	CROP TREE RELEASE		2025
ONEIDA 7	A-18.00	28	ST	PLANT	WP,RP,RM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2018
ONEIDA 7	A-19.10	10	ST	PLANT	RP,WP	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2013
ONEIDA 7	A-19.20	33	ST+	PLANT	RP,WP	EVEN-AGED	0-5	SHELTERWOOD		2013
ONEIDA 7	A-2.10	22	SST	NH	RM,BC,YB	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	SELECTION CUT		2049
ONEIDA 7	A-2.20	6	PT	NH-HEM	RM,BC,YB	UNEVEN-AGED	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	A-2.30	99	SST	NH	RM,BC	UNEVEN-AGED	16-20	SELECTION CUT		2027
ONEIDA 7	A-2.40	82	SST	NH	RM,BC,HM	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	GROUP SELECTION		2024
ONEIDA 7	A-2.50	13	ST+	NH	BC,HM,RM	UNEVEN-AGED	16-20	GROUP SELECTION		2030
ONEIDA 7	A-2.60	33	PT	NH	RM,BC,BE	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING (FW)		2018
ONEIDA 7	A-2.70	11	PT	NH	RM,HM,BC	EVEN-AGED	21-25	THINNING (FW)		2032
ONEIDA 7	A-2.80	11	PT	NH	RM,HM,BC	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING (FW)		2023
ONEIDA 7	A-2.90	8	PT	NH	RM,BC,ASP	EVEN-AGED		RIPARIAN		-----
ONEIDA 7	A-20.10	8	ST+	PLANT	WP,BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2013
ONEIDA 7	A-20.20	8	ST+	PLANT	WP,BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2013
ONEIDA 7	A-21.10	12	PT	NH	HM,RM,BC	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING (FW)		2023
ONEIDA 7	A-21.20	4	PT	NH	RM,HM,BC	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING (FW)		2023

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	SPECIES	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 7	A-22.00	14	PT	NH	RM,BC	UNEVEN-AGED	16-20	GROUP SELECTION		2031
ONEIDA 7	A-23.00	29	ST	NH-HEM	HEM,RM,BC	UNEVEN-AGED	16-20	GROUP SELECTION		2031
ONEIDA 7	A-24.10	6		WETLAND- ALDER		OPEN	16-20	ALDER MANAGEMENT		2031
ONEIDA 7	A-24.20	8		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	A-25.00	48	ST	NH-HEM	RM,BE,HEM	UNEVEN-AGED	16-20	Timber Stand Improvement - Herbicide		2031
ONEIDA 7	A-26.00	11	PT	NH	RM,HM,BC	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING (FW)		2013
ONEIDA 7	A-27.00	3	ST	PLANT- NATURAL	WP,RM,RS	UNEVEN-AGED		RIPARIAN		

ONEIDA 7	A-28.00	9		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	A-29.00	6		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	A-3.00	32		WETLAND- ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		
ONEIDA 7	A-30.00	16	ST	NH-HEM	HEM,RM,YB	Late Successional	100+	WILDLIFE		-----
ONEIDA 7	A-31.00	12	ST	NH	RM,HM,BC	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	RIPARIAN		2019
ONEIDA 7	A-32.00	18		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	A-33.00	10	ST	SWAMP-NH	HEM,RM,YB	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	WILDLIFE		-----
ONEIDA 7	A-34.00	47	ST	NH	RM,BC,YB	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING (FW)		2019
ONEIDA 7	A-35.00	18	ST	NH	RP,BC,WP	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2019
ONEIDA	A-4.00	13	PT	SWAMP-NH	HEM, RS,	UNEVEN-AGED		WILDLIFE		-----

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	SPECIES	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
7					RM					
ONEIDA 7	A-5.10	210	ST+	NH	RM,HM,BE	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	SELECTION CUT		2040
ONEIDA 7	A-5.20	3	ST	NH	RM,BC,HEM	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	SELECTION CUT		2038
ONEIDA 7	A-5.30	11	ST+	NH	BC, RM,YB	EVEN-AGED	006-10	SHELTERWOOD	HERBICIDE	2016
ONEIDA 7	A-6.10	8	ST	NH-HEM	HEM,RM,YB	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	A-6.20	14	ST	NH-HEM	HEM,RM,YB	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	GROUP SELECTION		2038
ONEIDA 7	A-6.30	2	PT	NH-HEM	HEM,RM,YB	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	SELECTION CUT		2038
ONEIDA 7	A-7.10	11	PT	PLANT-NATURAL	RM,NS,BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	CONVERT TO HDWD		2019
ONEIDA 7	A-7.20	7	ST	PLANT	RM,WP,RS	UNEVEN-AGED	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	A-8.00	38	PT	SPRUCE-NATURAL	RM, NS, BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING (FW)	UNDERPLANT SOFTWOODS	2016
ONEIDA 7	A-9.10	13		WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	A-9.20	3		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	B-1.10	12	SST	PLANT	WP, BC,WS	EVEN-AGED	21-25	THINNING		2033
ONEIDA 7	B-1.20	4		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	B-10.00	13	SST	PLANT	SP,WP,RM	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	PATCH CLEARCUTS		2016
ONEIDA 7	B-11.00	8	PT	PLANT-NATURAL	RM,SP,ASP	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING (FW)		2016
ONEIDA 7	B-12.00	31	SST	PLANT	NS,WP,RM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2020
ONEIDA 7	B-13.00	44	ST	PLANT	EL,RP,RM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2020

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	SPECIES	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 7	B-14.00	39	ST	NH	BC, RM, HM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2024
ONEIDA 7	B-15.10	15	ST	SPRUCE- NATURAL	WS, RM, WA	UNEVEN-AGED	16-20	PATCH CLEARCUTS		2025
ONEIDA 7	B-15.20	17	ST	NH-WP	BC, RM, WP	EVEN-AGED	25+	GROUP SELECTION		2041
ONEIDA 7	B-16.00	35	ST+	NH	BC, RM, HM	UNEVEN-AGED	16-20	SELECTION CUT		2028
ONEIDA 7	B-17.00	6	PT	PLANT	NS, WP, RP	UNEVEN-AGED	16-20	SELECTION CUT		2028
ONEIDA 7	B-18.10	22		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	B-18.20	20	ST	SWAMP-NH	HEM, RM, RS	UNEVEN-AGED		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	B-2.10	20	ST+	NH	RM, HM, BE	UNEVEN-AGED	21-25	SELECTION CUT		2035
ONEIDA 7	B-2.20	3	ST	NH-HEM	HEM, RS, YB	UNEVEN-AGED		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	B-2.30	20	ST	NH-HEM	HEM, YB, WA	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	GROUP SELECTION		2037
ONEIDA 7	B-2.40	13	SST	NH	BC, RM, HM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING (FW)		2019
ONEIDA 7	B-22.10	139	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, RS	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	GROUP SELECTION		2021
ONEIDA 7	B-22.20	3	PT	NH-HEM	HEM, YB, WA	UNEVEN-AGED		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	B-23.00	10	SST	PLANT	WP, RM, HEM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2020
ONEIDA 7	B-25.00	6		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA 7	B-26.10	108	ST	NH-WP	RM, BC, WP	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING (FW)		2022
ONEIDA 7	B-26.20	9	ST	NH	RM, YB, BE	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	SELECTION CUT		2036
ONEIDA	B-26.30	38	PT	NH	RM, BC, HM	UNEVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING (FW)		2012

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	SPECIES	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
7										
ONEIDA 7	B-26.40	10	PT	NH	ASP,RM,WP	EARLY SUCCESSIONAL	0-5	ASPEN CUT		2014
ONEIDA 7	B-27.00	72	ST	NH	RM,YB,HM	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	SELECTION CUT		2036
ONEIDA 7	B-28.00	20	ST	PLANT- NATURAL	WP,RM,BC	UNEVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING (FW)		2025
ONEIDA 7	B-29.10	14	ST	NH	BC, RM,HM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING (FW)		2012
ONEIDA 7	B-29.20	78	ST	NH-HEM	HEM,RM,WP	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	SELECTION CUT		2021
ONEIDA 7	B-3.00	5		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	B-30.10	49	ST+	PLANT	WP, RP	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2014
ONEIDA 7	B-31.10	2		WETLAND- ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	B-31.20	18	ST	NH	RM,BC,HM	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING (FW)		2025
ONEIDA 7	B-32.10	11	ST	NH-WP	BC, RM,WP	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING (FW)		2017
ONEIDA 7	B-32.20	29	ST+	NH	BC,HEM,RM	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	GROUP SELECTION		2023
ONEIDA 7	B-32.30	8	ST	NH	HM,RM,WA	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	SELECTION CUT		2023
ONEIDA 7	B-33.10	25		WETLAND		OPEN WATER	006-10	ALDER MANAGEMENT		2017
ONEIDA 7	B-33.20	12		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	B-34.00	50	ST+	PLANT	WP,RP, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING-RP REMOVAL		2011
ONEIDA 7	B-4.10	34	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM,YB,RM	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	SELECTION CUT		2035
ONEIDA 7	B-4.20	4		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	SPECIES	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 7	B-4.30	19		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	B-5.00	8	SST	NH-HEM	HEM,RM,YB	UNEVEN-AGED		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	B-6.00	18	ST+	NH	BC,RM,HM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	PATCH CLEARCUTS		2015
ONEIDA 7	B-7.10	18	ST	PLANT	WP,RM,BC	EVEN-AGED	21-25	SHELTERWOOD		2030
ONEIDA 7	B-7.20	60	ST	PLANT	WP, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	21-25	SHELTERWOOD		2030
ONEIDA 7	B-8.00	5	SST	PLANT	WP,RP,RM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	RP REMOVAL		2015
ONEIDA 7	C-1.00	70	SST	PLANT	RP,WP,BC	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	GROUP SELECTION		2015
ONEIDA 7	C-10.00	97	SST	PLANT	RP,NS,RM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2020
ONEIDA 7	C-11.10	19	SST	PLANT	WP,RM,BC	UNEVEN-AGED	0-5	GROUP SELECTION		2014
ONEIDA 7	C-11.20	8	SST	PLANT	RM,WP,BC	UNEVEN-AGED	0-5	GROUP SELECTION		2014
ONEIDA 7	C-11.30	16	SST	PLANT- NATURAL	WP,RM,BC	UNEVEN-AGED	0-5	GROUP SELECTION		2014
ONEIDA 7	C-11.40	8	SST	PLANT	WP,BC,WS	UNEVEN-AGED	0-5	GROUP SELECTION		2014
ONEIDA 7	C-12.10	39	SST	NH	RM,HM,BE	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	SELECTION CUT		2038
ONEIDA 7	C-12.20	2	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM,RM,YB	UNEVEN-AGED	100+	Late Successional		-----
ONEIDA 7	C-13.00	43	ST+	NH	RM,BC,HM	EVEN-AGED	25+	SELECTION CUT		2038
ONEIDA 7	C-14.00	37	SST	PLANT- NATURAL	BC,WP,NS	UNEVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING		2028
ONEIDA 7	C-15.10	10	SST	NH	RM,BC,BE	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	SELECTION CUT		2042
ONEIDA	C-15.20	15	SST	NH	RM,BC,HM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING (FW)		2013

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	SPECIES	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
7										
ONEIDA 7	C-16.10	16	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, BC	UNEVEN-AGED	21-25	SELECTION CUT		2028
ONEIDA 7	C-17.00	12		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	C-18.00	19	ST+	PLANT	RP, WP, BC	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2022
ONEIDA 7	C-19.00	11	ST+	PLANT	WP, BC, NS	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING		2028
ONEIDA 7	C-2.10	22	PT	SWAMP-NH	RM, RS, ELM	UNEVEN-AGED		RIPARIAN		-----
ONEIDA 7	C-2.20	3		WETLAND- ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	C-2.30	1		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	C-2.40	2		WETLAND- ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	C-2.50	8	PT	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, YB	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	GROUP SELECTION		2020
ONEIDA 7	C-2.60	21		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	C-2.70	2		WETLAND- ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	C-20.10	4	PT	PLANT	RP	EVEN-AGED	0-5	PATCH CLEARCUT		2012
ONEIDA 7	C-20.20	3	PT	PLANT	RP	EVEN-AGED	0-5	PATCH CLEARCUT		2012
ONEIDA 7	C-21.10	2	ST	SPRUCE- NATURAL	RM, WS, WP	UNEVEN-AGED	21-25	SELECTION CUT		2031
ONEIDA 7	C-21.20	11	PT	SPRUCE- NATURAL	RM, BC, WS	UNEVEN-AGED	21-25	SELECTION CUT		2031
ONEIDA 7	C-22.10	5	SST	NH-HEM	HEM, BC, RM	UNEVEN-AGED	21-25	GROUP SELECTION		2031
ONEIDA 7	C-22.20	3	SST	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, YB	UNEVEN-AGED	100+	PROTECTION		-----

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	SPECIES	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 7	C-22.30	2	PT	NH	RM,BC	SEEDLING/SAPLING	011-15	THINNING (FW)		2024
ONEIDA 7	C-23.00	6	ST+	PLANT	JL	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING	HDWD CONVERSION	2023
ONEIDA 7	C-24.10	6	ST	NH-HEM	HEM,YB, ASP	UNEVEN-AGED	16-20	SELECTION CUT		2025
ONEIDA 7	C-24.20	18	PT	NH	BE,RM,BC	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	Timber Stand Improvement		2021
ONEIDA 7	C-25.10	4		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	C-25.20	5		SWAMP-NH	HEM,RM,YB	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	C-26.00	20	PT	NH	RM,BC,HM	UNEVEN-AGED	16-20	SELECTION CUT		2028
ONEIDA 7	C-27.00	8	PT	PLANT- NATURAL	RM,WA,WP	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	SELECTION CUT		2021
ONEIDA 7	C-3.00	19	SST	PLANT	WP,NS,BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2015
ONEIDA 7	C-4.00	9	SST	PLANT	RP,WP,BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2015
ONEIDA 7	C-5.10	2		WETLAND- ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	C-5.20	62		JOHNNY SMITH POND		OPEN WATER		WILDLIFE		-----
ONEIDA 7	C-6.10	58	SST	NH	RM,HM,BC	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING (FW)		2028
ONEIDA 7	C-6.20	21	SST	NH	BC,HM,RM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2016
ONEIDA 7	C-7.10	53	PT	NH-HEM	HEM,YB,RM	UNEVEN-AGED	100+	Late Successional		-----
ONEIDA 7	C-7.20	3	SST	NH-HEM	HEM,YB,RM	UNEVEN-AGED	100+	Late Successional		-----
ONEIDA 7	C-8.10	9	SST	NH	BC,RM,HM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING (FW)		2020
ONEIDA	C-8.20	43	SST	NH	RM,BC,YB	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2018

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	SPECIES	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
7										
ONEIDA 7	C-8.30	30	SST	NH	RM,BC,HM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2018
ONEIDA 7	C-8.40	3	SST	NH	RM,BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING (FW)		2011
ONEIDA 7	C-9.00	39	SST	PLANT-NATURAL	RM,WP,BC	UNEVEN-AGED	16-20	SELECTION CUT		2028
ONEIDA 7	D-1.10	59	ST	PLANT	EL,RP,HM	EVEN-AGED	16-20	PATCH CLEARCUT		2028
ONEIDA 7	D-1.20	5	ST	PLANT	EL,RP,RM	EVEN-AGED	16-20	PATCH CLEARCUT		2028
ONEIDA 7	D-10.00	5	SST	PLANT	WP,NS,BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2012
ONEIDA 7	D-11.00	18		WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	D-12.00	7	ST	NH-HEM	HEM,RM,YB	UNEVEN-AGED	100+	WILDLIFE		-----
ONEIDA 7	D-13.00	5	PT	NH	RM,BC,WA	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING (FW)		2026
ONEIDA 7	D-14.00	23	SST	PLANT	RP,WP,BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2014
ONEIDA 7	D-15.00	3	ST	PLANT	JL,BC,WP	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2011
ONEIDA 7	D-16.10	8	ST	SWAMP-NH	RM,STM,BAS	UNEVEN-AGED		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	D-16.20	4		WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	D-17.10	9	PT	NH	BC,RM,HM	UNEVEN-AGED	016-20	THINNING (FW)		2026
ONEIDA 7	D-17.20	7	ST	NH	BC,RM,YB	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING	SHELTERWOD	2010
ONEIDA 7	D-17.30	11	PT	PLANT-NATURAL	RM,WP,NS	EVEN-AGED	21-25	SHELTERWOOD		2033
ONEIDA 7	D-17.40	2	PT	NH-HEM	HEM,RM,YB	Late Successional		PROTECTION		-----

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	SPECIES	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 7	D-17.50	8	SST	NH	RM,BC,WA	EVEN-AGED	21-25	THINNING		2033
ONEIDA 7	D-18.00	5	SST	PLANT	RM,BC,WP	EVEN-AGED	21-25	THINNING		2033
ONEIDA 7	D-19.10	26	ST	PLANT-NATURAL	RM,HM,BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING (FW)		2019
ONEIDA 7	D-19.20	9	PT	PLANT	RP,WP,WA	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2011
ONEIDA 7	D-2.00	51	PT	NH	RM,WA,YB	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING (FW)		2013
ONEIDA 7	D-20.10	3		WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	D-20.20	5		WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	D-21.00	7		WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	D-22.00	2	PT	PLANT	SP,BC,RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	HDWD CONVERSION		2008/2011
ONEIDA 7	D-24.00	2	PT	PLANT	SP,BC,RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	HDWD CONVERSION		2008/2011
ONEIDA 7	D-25.00	SST	ST	NH	RM,BC,BE	UNEVEN-AGED	16-20	SELECTION CUT		2029
ONEIDA 7	D-3.00	21		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 7	D-4.00	7	PT	PLANT	RO,RM,HM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2016
ONEIDA 7	D-5.10	5	ST	PLANT	SP,BC,RM	NON-FORESTED	0-5	CLEARCUT		2010
ONEIDA 7	D-5.20	7	ST	PLANT	SP,RM,WA	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2010
ONEIDA 7	D-6.00	11	SST	NH	WA,HM,RM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING (FW)		2022
ONEIDA 7	D-7.00	5	PT	SWAMP-NH	RM,BC,HM	UNEVEN-AGED		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA	D-8.00	7	PT	NH-HEM	HEM,BC,RM	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	SELECTION CUT		2042

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	SPECIES	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
7										
ONEIDA 7	D-9.10	4	S-S		RM,WA,HM	EVEN-AGED	21-25	Timber Stand Improvement		2030
ONEIDA 7	D-9.20	17	ST	PLANT	WP,BC,JL	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2012
ONEIDA 7	D-9.30	4	SST	PLANT	JL,RM,BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2012

Tri-County State Forest-ONEIDA RA#9

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	SPECIES	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 9	A-1	4	ST+	PLANT	WP, BC, WA	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2008
ONEIDA 9	A-10	34	ST+	PLANT	WP, WA, RM	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING		2026
ONEIDA 9	A-11	5	ST+	PLANT	RP, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2009
ONEIDA 9	A-12	11	ST	PLANT	RM, WS, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2009
ONEIDA 9	A-13	9	ST	NH	RM, BC, WA	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2014
ONEIDA 9	A-14	15	ST+	PLANT	RP, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2011
ONEIDA 9	A-15	12	SS	NH	HM, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	Timber Stand Improvement		2009
ONEIDA 9	A-17	54	ST	NH	RM, BC, HM	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	SELECTION CUT		2013
ONEIDA 9	A-18	17	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, HM, YB	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	SELECTION CUT		2014
ONEIDA 9	A-19	15	ST		WS, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		
ONEIDA 9	A-2	81	ST+	NH	HM, RM, YB	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2017
ONEIDA 9	A-20	4	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 9	A-21	3	SS	NH	SM, YB, RS	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT		2019
ONEIDA 9	A-23	2	P	SWAMP-NH	BA, HEM, YB	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 9	A-24	47	ST	PLANT	NS, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	21-25	THINNING		2028
ONEIDA 9	A-25	25	ST+	NH-HEM	RM, HEM, YB	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING (FW)		2009
ONEIDA 9	A-26	17	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, YB	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 9	A-27	8	ST	NH	RM, BC, HM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2017
ONEIDA 9	A-28	2	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 9	A-29	1	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 9	A-3	39	ST+	PLANT	RP, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2008
ONEIDA 9	A-30	2	ST+	PLANT	EL, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	21-25	THINNING		2028
ONEIDA 9	A-31	7	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, HM, YB	UNEVEN-AGED	0-5	SELECTION CUT		2011
ONEIDA 9	A-32	8	ST+	NH	BC, RM, YB	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING (FW)		2009
ONEIDA 9	A-33	5	ST+	PLANT	WP, BC, HM	EVEN-AGED	21-25	THINNING		2029
ONEIDA 9	A-34	13	ST	PLANT	NS, BC, ASP	EVEN-AGED	21-25	THINNING		2029
ONEIDA 9	A-35	2	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	SPECIES	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 9	A-36	9	-----	BRUSH	-----	BRUSH		BUSH-HOG (3 YR)		2010
ONEIDA 9	A-37	18	ST+	NH	HM, BC, JL	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	SELECTION CUT		2017
ONEIDA 9	A-38	6	P	PLANT	WS, BC, TAP	EVEN-AGED		APPLE RELEASE		2012
ONEIDA 9	A-39	8	-----	BRUSH	-----	BRUSH		BUSH-HOG (3 YR)		2012
ONEIDA 9	A-4	38	ST	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, YB	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	SELECTION CUT		2019
ONEIDA 9	A-40	17	ST+	PLANT	WP, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	PATCH CLEARCUT		2012
ONEIDA 9	A-41	20	ST+	NH-HEM	RM, HEM, YB	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2023
ONEIDA 9	A-42	35	ST	PLANT	RM, RP, BC	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	SELECTION CUT		2015
ONEIDA 9	A-43	16	ST	PLANT	WS, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2023
ONEIDA 9	A-44	9	ST	PLANT	RP, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	PATCH CLEARCUT	PC 2015	2012
ONEIDA 9	A-45	1	--			OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		
ONEIDA 9	A-46	4	P	NH	RM, HM, BC	UNEVEN-AGED	100+	BUFFER		-----
ONEIDA 9	A-47	24	ST+	PLANT	RP, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	PATCH CLEARCUT		2013
ONEIDA 9	A-48	2	ST	PLANT	WA, RM, RP	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2013
ONEIDA 9	A-49	15	ST+	PLANT	WS	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2018
ONEIDA 9	A-5	36	ST+	PLANT	WP, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING		2010
ONEIDA 9	A-50	46	ST+	PLANT	WP, RP, BC	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2018
ONEIDA 9	A-51	12	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 9	A-52	12	ST	NH	RM, WA, HM	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 9	A-53	4	ST	NH	RM, HM, WA	UNEVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING (FW)		2014
ONEIDA 9	A-54	32	ST	PLANT	WP, BC, RP	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2014
ONEIDA 9	A-55	2	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 9	A-56	6	ST+	NH	HM, RM, YB	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	SELECTION CUT		2018
ONEIDA 9	A-57	88	ST	NH	RM, BC, WA	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	SELECTION CUT		2018
ONEIDA 9	A-58	19	P	NH	RM, BC, HM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT		2018
ONEIDA 9	A-59	7	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 9	A-6	11	ST+	PLANT	RP, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING		2028
ONEIDA 9	A-60	9	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, BC	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 9	A-61	47	ST+	PLANT	WP, RP, NS	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2017
ONEIDA 9	A-62	5	ST	NH	HM, BC, YB	EVEN-AGED	21-25	THINNING		2035
ONEIDA 9	A-63	10	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 9	A-64	1	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	SPECIES	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 9	A-65	28	ST	PLANT	RM, RP, BC	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2022
ONEIDA 9	A-66	9	P	NH	RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2022
ONEIDA 9	A-67	4	SS	NH	SM, BC	BRUSH		WILDLIFE		-----
ONEIDA 9	A-68	3	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 9	A-69	8	ST	NH-SP-FIR	RM, RS, HEM	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 9	A-7	13	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 9	A-70	8	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 9	A-71	37	ST	NH-HEM	HEM, YB, RM	UNEVEN-AGED	25+			2037
ONEIDA 9	A-72	32	ST	NH	RM, BC, BE	UNEVEN-AGED	25+			2037
ONEIDA 9	A-8	12	ST+	PLANT	WS, BC, RM	UNEVEN-AGED	0-5	GROUP SELECTION		2011
ONEIDA 9	A-9	26	ST	NH	HM, RM, WA	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING (FW)		2013

Furnace Creek State Forest-ONEIDA RA# 11

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DB H	Forest Type	SPECIES	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescripti on Year
ONEIDA11	A-1	16	ST+	NH	RM,YB,HM	UNEVEN-AGED	21-25	SELECTION CUT		2031
ONEIDA11	A-10	22	ST	NH	RM,BC,HM	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING (FW)		2020
ONEIDA11	A-11	3		WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA11	A-12	12	SS	SWAMP-NH		EARLY-SUCCESSIONAL	011-15	WILDLIFE CUT		2020
ONEIDA11	A-13	2	ST+	PLANT	RP,BC,WP	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING- RP REMOVAL		2020
ONEIDA11	A-14	3	ST	PLANT	WP,BC,RM	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING- RP REMOVAL		2020
ONEIDA11	A-15	9	ST	NH	HM,RM,YB	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING		2025
ONEIDA11	A-16	16	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM,RM,YB	UNEVEN-AGED	16-20	GROUP SELECTION		2025
ONEIDA11	A-17	32	ST	NH	RM,HM,BE	EVEN-AGED	16-20	HERBICIDE	HARVEST (2026)	2025
ONEIDA11	A-18	3	SS	NH-WP	RM,WP,BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	WP RELEASE		2016
ONEIDA11	A-19	23	ST	NH	RM,BC,HM	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	SELECTION CUT		2039
ONEIDA11	A-2	4	ST	NH	BC,RM,HM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING (FW)		2015
ONEIDA11	A-20	5	ST+	PLANT	WP,BC,RP	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2017
ONEIDA11	A-21	15	ST+	NH	RM,BC,HM	EVEN-AGED	25+	THINNING		2047
ONEIDA11	A-22	54		WETLAND	HEM,RM,ALDER	UNEVEN-AGED		WILDLIFE		-----
ONEIDA11	A-23	10	ST+	NH-WP	RM,BC,WP	EVEN-AGED	006-10	UNDERSTORY RELEASE		2015
ONEIDA11	A-24	23	ST+	NH-WP	HEM,RM,WP	Late Successional	100+	WILDLIFE		-----
ONEIDA11	A-25	17	ST	NH	RM,YB,BE	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	GROUP SELECTION		2047
ONEIDA11	A-26	20	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM,RM,BC	UNEVEN-AGED	0-5	GROUP SELECTION		2010
ONEIDA11	A-27	38	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM,RM,YB	UNEVEN-AGED	21-25	SELECTION CUT		2033
ONEIDA11	A-28	38	SS	NH	BE,RM,HM	AGED-AGED	0-5	HERBICIDE		2011
ONEIDA11	A-29	57	ST	NH-WP	RM,WP,BC	EVEN-AGED	011-15	SELECTION CUT		2022
ONEIDA11	A-3	7		SWAMP-NH		Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DB H	Forest Type	SPECIES	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescripti on Year
ONEIDA11	A-30	5	ST+	NH-HEM	HM,HEM,YB	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	GROUP SELECTION		2022
ONEIDA11	A-31	8	ST+	PLANT	WP,RM,BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2011
ONEIDA11	A-32	10		WETLAND- ALDER		OPEN		WILDLIFE		-----
ONEIDA11	A-33	23	ST+	PLANT	WP,BC,WS	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING		2029
ONEIDA11	A-34	33	ST+	PLANT- NATURAL	WP,BC,NS	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2010
ONEIDA11	A-35	10		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA11	A-36	12	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM,RM,YB	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2017
ONEIDA11	A-37	1		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA11	A-38	38	ST	NH	RM,HM,WA	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING		2028
ONEIDA11	A-39	4	ST	NH-HEM	RM,HEM,WA	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2022
ONEIDA11	A-4	12	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM,RM,BC	UNEVEN-AGED	0-5	GROUP SELECTION		2013
ONEIDA11	A-40	15	ST+	PLANT	WP,RM,JL	EVEN-AGED	21-25	THINNING		2031
ONEIDA11	A-41	16	ST+	PLANT	WP,RM,RP	EVEN-AGED	21-25	RP REMOVAL		2031
ONEIDA11	A-42	9	ST+	PLANT	WP,RP,BC	EVEN-AGED	21-25	RP REMOVAL		2031
ONEIDA11	A-43	8	ST+	NH	WA,RM,HM	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING (FW)		2027
ONEIDA11	A-44	28		SWAMP-NH	RM,BA,HEM	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA11	A-45	11	ST+	PLANT	WP,BC,NS	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2018
ONEIDA11	A-46	8	ST+	PLANT- NATURAL	WA,WP,RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2011
ONEIDA11	A-47	5	ST	NH	RM,WA	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING (FW)		2019
ONEIDA11	A-48	4	ST	PLANT	WC,RM,WA	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2018
ONEIDA11	A-49	58	ST+	PLANT	WP,RP,JL	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2014
ONEIDA11	A-5	24	ST+	NH	BC,RM,HM	UNEVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING (FW)		2013
ONEIDA11	A-50	19	ST	NH-HEM	RM,WA,BC	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2017
ONEIDA11	A-51	6		SWAMP-NH		Late Successional		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA11	A-52	2	ST+	PLANT	WP,BC,WS	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2018
ONEIDA11	A-53	6	ST+	PLANT	WS,WA,RP	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2012
ONEIDA11	A-54	30	ST+	PLANT	WP,WA,RP	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2012
ONEIDA11	A-55	36	ST+	PLANT	WP,WS,JL	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2016

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DB H	Forest Type	SPECIES	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescripti on Year
ONEIDA11	A-6	5		SWAMP-NH		Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA11	A-7	9	P	SPRUCE-FIR- HEM-WP	RM,HEM,RS	Late Successional	100+	WILDLIFE		-----
ONEIDA11	A-8	1		WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA11	A-9	4	ST+	PLANT	WP,RM,BC	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING- RP REMOVAL		2020

Mad River State Forest-ONEIDA RA# 12 & 14

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 12	A-1	5	-----	WETLAND-ALDER		EARLY SUCCESSIONAL		ALDER MANAGEMENT		-----
ONEIDA 12	A-10	22	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, BC	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	GROUP SELECTION		2017
ONEIDA 12	A-11	27	ST+	PLANT	RP, WP, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2011
ONEIDA 12	A-13	9	-----	WETLAND-ALDER		EARLY SUCCESSIONAL		ALDER MANAGEMENT		2011
ONEIDA 12	A-14	2	P	SP-FIR-HEM-WP	RS, HEM, WP	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	SELECTIVE CUT		2037
ONEIDA 12	A-15	19	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, YB	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	SELECTION CUT		2037
ONEIDA 12	A-17	26	P	NH	RM, BC, HM	EVEN-AGED	25+	THINNING		2037
ONEIDA 12	A-18	14	P	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, WA	Late Successional	100+	WILDLIFE		-----
ONEIDA 12	A-19	18	P	NH-HEM	RM, BC, HEM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT		2015
ONEIDA 12	A-2	14	St+	PLANT	WP, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	21-25	THINNING		2031
ONEIDA 12	A-20	4	P	NH-WP	RM, BC, WP	EVEN-AGED	21-25	GROUP SELECTION		2033
ONEIDA 12	A-24	27	ST+	PLANT	RP, WP, BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2019
ONEIDA 12	A-3	5	P	NH-HEM	HEM, BA, RM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2017
ONEIDA 12	A-4	13	ST+	NH	BC, HM, RM	UNEVEN-AGED	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 12	A-5	39	ST+	PLANT	RP, WP, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	HDWD CONVERSION		2013
ONEIDA 12	A-8	12	ST	NH	BC, RM, HM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2019
ONEIDA 12	A-9	18	-----	WETLAND-ALDER		EARLY SUCCESSIONAL	0-5	ALDER MANAGEMENT		2013
ONEIDA 14	A-1	32	P	NH	RM, WA, HM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING (FW)		2018
ONEIDA 14	A-10	5	-----	WETLAND		OPEN WATER		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 14	A-11				HEM, YB, HM	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		

ONEIDA 14	A-12	8	P	NH	BC, HM, RM	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING		2026
ONEIDA 14	A-13	8	P	NH-HEM	HEM, WA, BC	UNEVEN-AGED	16-20	GROUP SELECTION		2026
ONEIDA 14	A-14	17	-----	WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		

ONEIDA 14	A-15	9	ST+	PLANT	WP, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2015
State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 14	A-16	13	P	NH-WP	WP, HEM, BC	Late Successional	100+	WILDLIFE		-----
ONEIDA 14	A-17	27	ST	NH	RM, HM, BC	EVEN-AGED	21-25	THINNING		2032
ONEIDA 14	A-18	8	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, WP	Late Successional	100+	WILDLIFE		-----
ONEIDA 14	A-19	9	P	PLANT-NATURAL	RM, WA, EL	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2017
ONEIDA 14	A-2	36	P	PLANT	RP, WP, RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2013
ONEIDA 14	A-20	23	P	PLANT-NATURAL	EL, WA, WP	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2017
ONEIDA 14	A-21	9	ST+	PLANT	WP, EL, BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2017
ONEIDA 14	A-22	10	SS	NH-HEM	RM, HEM, WA	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 14	A-23	25	P	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, BC	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	GROUP SELECTION		2017
ONEIDA 14	A-24	56	ST+	PLANT	WP, NS, RP	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING-RP REMOVAL		2011
ONEIDA 14	A-25	3	ST+	PLANT	WS, BC, RM	UNEVEN-AGED	0-5	GROUP SELECTION		2011
ONEIDA 14	A-26	5	ST	PLANT	RM, DF, HM	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING (FW)		2023
ONEIDA 14	A-27	36	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, BC	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	GROUP SELECTION		2021
ONEIDA 14	A-28	15	P	NH-HEM	HEM, YB, BA	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 12	A-1	5	-----	WETLAND-ALDER		EARLY SUCCESSIONAL		ALDER MANAGEMENT		-----
ONEIDA 12	A-10	22	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, BC	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	GROUP SELECTION		2017
ONEIDA 14	A-29	46	P	NH-HEM	RM, BC, HEM	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	SELECTION CUT		2021
ONEIDA 14	A-30				RM, BC, HM	UNEVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING-		
ONEIDA 14	A-31	6	ST+	PLANT	WP, RP, RM	EVEN-AGED		THINNING-RP REMOVAL		2010
ONEIDA 14	A-32	22	ST+	PLANT	WP, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2010
ONEIDA 14	A-33	14	ST+	NH	RM, BC, HM	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	SELECTION CUT		2017
ONEIDA 14	A-34	23	ST+	PLANT	EL, RM, WP	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2015
ONEIDA 14	A-35	19	P	PLANT-NATURAL	WP, NS, BC	EVEN-AGED	011-15	SHELTERWOOD		2020
ONEIDA 14	A-36	40	P	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, YB	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	SELECTION CUT		2035
ONEIDA 14	A-37	70	P	NH	RM, HM, BE	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	SELECTION CUT		2035
ONEIDA 14	A-38	16	ST+	NH-WP	WP, RM, HEM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	SELECTION CUT		2012
ONEIDA 14	A-39	9	SS	NH-HEM	RM, HEM, WP	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 14	A-4	9	ST+	NH-WP	WP, HEM, RM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	SELECTION CUT		2018
ONEIDA 14	A-40	13	P	NH	RM, YB, WA	UNEVEN-AGED	21-25	SELECTION CUT		2032
ONEIDA 14	A-5	12	ST+	PLANT	JL, RP, WP	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2020
ONEIDA 14	A-6	44	P	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, YB	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	GROUP SELECTION		2019
ONEIDA 14	A-7	7	P	NH	HM, BC, HEM	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING (FW)		2025

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 12	A-1	5	-----	WETLAND-ALDER		EARLY SUCCESSIONAL		ALDER MANAGEMENT		-----
ONEIDA 12	A-10	22	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, BC	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	GROUP SELECTION		2017
ONEIDA 14	A-8	27	ST+	PLANT	SP, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED		CROP TREE RELEASE		2022
ONEIDA 14	A-9	45	ST+	PLANT	RP, WP, BC	EVEN-AGED		CROP TREE RELEASE		2022
ONEIDA 14	B-1	4	ST	PLANT	SP, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING-SP REMOVAL		2022
ONEIDA 14	B-10	14	P	NH	RM, BC, WA	UNEVEN-AGED	100+	WILDLIFE		
ONEIDA 14	B-11	144	ST+	PLANT	WP, RP, BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	PATCH CLEARCUT		2015
ONEIDA 14	B-13		ST+		WP, BC, RP	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING-		
ONEIDA 14	B-14	9	-----	WETLAND-ALDER		UNEVEN-AGED	100+	WILDLIFE		-----
ONEIDA 14	B-15	4	P	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, WP	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2020
ONEIDA 14	B-16	15	P	NH	RM, BC, HM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2020
ONEIDA 14	B-17	73	P	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, HM	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	WILDLIFE		2039
ONEIDA 14	B-18	24	ST	NH	RM, HM, BC	EVEN-AGED	25+	THINNING		2035
ONEIDA 14	B-19	33	P	NH-HEM	HEM, WS, HM	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	SELECTION CUT		2023
ONEIDA 14	B-2	4	ST+	PLANT	WP, BC, SP	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2017
ONEIDA 14	B-20	38	P	NH	RM, HM, WA	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING (FW)		2023
ONEIDA 14	B-21	110	ST	NH	HM, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	21-25	THINNING		2033

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 12	A-1	5	-----	WETLAND-ALDER		EARLY SUCCESSIONAL		ALDER MANAGEMENT		-----
ONEIDA 12	A-10	22	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, BC	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	GROUP SELECTION		2017
ONEIDA 14	B-22	76	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, BC, RM	UNEVEN-AGED	100+	WILDLIFE		-----
ONEIDA 14	B-23	14	ST+	PLANT	RP, WP, RM	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING-RP REMOVAL		2029
ONEIDA 14	B-24	31	P	NH	RM, WA, HM	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	SELECTION CUT		2044
ONEIDA 14	B-25	54	ST+	PLANT	WP, BC, WS	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING		2027
ONEIDA 14	B-27	3	-----	WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 14	B-28	24	ST+	PLANT	WP, RP, BC	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING		2029
ONEIDA 14	B-29	16	P	NH-HEM	HEM, WP, RM	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 14	B-3	4	-----	WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 14	B-30	17	ST+	PLANT	RP, WP, RM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING-RP REMOVAL		2022
ONEIDA 14	B-31	12	ST	PLANT	SP, RM, WA	UNEVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING-SP REMOVAL		2026
ONEIDA 14	B-32	29	SS	NH	BC, HM, ELM	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	CROP TREE RELEASE		2021
ONEIDA 14	B-33	10	P	NH	HM, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING (FW)		2019
ONEIDA 14	B-34	5	-----	WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN	011-15	ALDER MANAGEMENT		2024
ONEIDA	B-35				WP, HM, WA	EVEN-AGED	011-15	SELECTION CUT		
ONEIDA 14	B-36	42	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, YB	UNEVEN-AGED	100+	WILDLIFE		-----
ONEIDA 14	B-37	115	P	NH	HM, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	25+	THINNING		2039
ONEIDA 14	B-38	10	ST	PLANT	WP, JL, ELM	EVEN-AGED	21-25	THINNING		2031
ONEIDA 14	B-39	15	ST+	PLANT	JL, BC, WP	EVEN-AGED	21-25	THINNING		2031
ONEIDA 14	B-4	14	ST+	PLANT	BC, WP, JL	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2022
ONEIDA 14	B-40	1	-----	WETLAND-		OPEN		PROTECTION		-----

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 12	A-1	5	-----	WETLAND-ALDER		EARLY SUCCESSIONAL		ALDER MANAGEMENT		-----
ONEIDA 12	A-10	22	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, BC	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	GROUP SELECTION		2017
				ALDER						
ONEIDA 14	B-41	9	ST	NH	BC, RM, HM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING (FW)		2023
ONEIDA 14	B-6	9	P	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2017
ONEIDA 14	B-7	15	P	NH-HEM	HEM, HM, BC	UNEVEN-AGED	100+	WILDLIFE		-----
ONEIDA 14	B-8	10	P	NH-HEM	HEM, BC, BASS	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2015
ONEIDA 14	B-9	17	-----	WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		ALDER MANAGEMENT		-----
ONEIDA 14	C-1	12	ST+	PLANT	RP, BC, WA	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING-RP REMOVAL		2022
ONEIDA 14	C-10	78	P	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, BC	Late Successional	100+	WILDLIFE		-----
ONEIDA 14	C-11	4	P	WP	WP, BA, YB	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 14	C-12	3	ST	NH	BC, RM, HEM	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	SELECTION CUT		2042
ONEIDA 14	C-13	5	P	NH-HEM	HEM	OPEN		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 14	C-14	42	P	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, YB	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	SELECTION CUT		2042
ONEIDA 14	C-15	8	ST+	PLANT	WP, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2013
ONEIDA 14	C-16	17	P	NH	RM, BC, HM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING (FW)		2017
ONEIDA 14	C-17	3	SS	NH	RM, APP, ASP	EVEN-AGED	16-20	CROP TREE RELEASE		2027
ONEIDA 14	C-18	57	-----	POWER LINE	-----	BRUSH		WILDLIFE		-----
ONEIDA 14	C-19	5	P	NH	RM, BC, YB	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	SELECTION CUT		2042
ONEIDA 14	C-2	24	ST+	NH-HEM	HM, BC, RM	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	GROUP SELECTION		2020

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA 12	A-1	5	-----	WETLAND-ALDER		EARLY SUCCESSIONAL		ALDER MANAGEMENT		-----
ONEIDA 12	A-10	22	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, BC	UNEVEN-AGED	006-10	GROUP SELECTION		2017
ONEIDA 14	C-20	11	ST+	PLANT	SP, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2011
ONEIDA 14	C-21	6	-----	WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN	0-5	ALDER MANAGEMENT		2011
ONEIDA 14	C-22	15	ST+	PLANT-NATURAL	DL, NS, RM	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING		2029
ONEIDA 14	C-23	18	ST+	NH-HEM	HEM, RM, WA	UNEVEN-AGED	100+	RECREATION		-----
ONEIDA 14	C-3	4	P	SWAMP-NH	BA, YB, HEM	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA 14	C-4	23	P	NH	RM, HM, WA	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	SELECTION CUT		2021
ONEIDA 14	C-5	8	P	PLANT-NATURAL	RM, WP, JP	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2012
ONEIDA 14	C-6	21	ST+	PLANT	WP, RM, JP	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2012
ONEIDA 14	C-7	6	P	PLANT	WS, RM, NS	EVEN-AGED	0-5	PATCH CLEARCUT		2012
ONEIDA 14	C-8	7	ST+	NH-WP	WP, HEM, RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	PATCH CLEARCUT		2012
ONEIDA 14	C-9	123	ST+	NH	HM, BE, WA	UNEVEN-AGED	011-15	SELECTION CUT		2024

Swancott Hill State Forest-ONEIDA-LEWIS RA# 1

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-1.00	23	ST	NH	BC,RM,HM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	OVERSTORY REMOVAL	TSI	2016
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-10.00	8	ST	NH	HM,RM,BC	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING (FW)		2028
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-11.00	35	ST+	PLANT	WP,RM,BC	EVEN-AGED	21-25	PATCH CLEARCUT		2034
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-12.00	2	S-S	NH	RP,WA,WP	UNEVEN-AGED	21-25	SELECTION CUT		2034
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-13.10	46	S-S	NH-HEM	HEM,RM,YB	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-13.20	33	S-S	SWAMP-NH	YB,RM,WA	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-14.00	81	ST	NH	RM,BE,YB	UNEVEN-AGED	16-20	UNDERSTORY RELEASE		2029
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-15.10	66	ST	NH	RM,BE,YB	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	SELECTION CUT		2044
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-15.20	138	ST	NH	HM,BE,YB	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	SELECTION CUT		2047
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-16.00	21	PT	NH	RM,WA,HM	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING (FW)		2025
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-17.00	22		WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-18.00	8	PT	PLANT-NATURAL	RM,BC,WS	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2023
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-19.00	24	ST	PLANT	WP,BC,RM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2017
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-2.00	32	ST	PLANT-NATURAL	RM,BC,WP	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING		2028
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-20.00	5	S-S	NH-HEM	HEM,RS,RM	UNEVEN-AGED		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-21.00	5	SST	PLANT	WS,RM,BC	EVEN-AGED	011-15	PATCH CLEARCUT		2020
State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-22.00	9	PT	SPRUCE-NATURAL	RM,BC,NS	EVEN-AGED	21-25	THINNING		2032

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-23.00	44	ST	PLANT	RP, RM, WP	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2017
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-24.00	2	S-S	SPRUCE-NATURAL	WS, RM, BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2017
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-25.00	3	ST+	PLANT	WS, BE, RS	Late Successional		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-26.00	15	SST	PLANT	WS, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2020
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-3.10	26	ST	NH	HM, BE, YB	UNEVEN-AGED	16-20	GROUP SELECTION		2029
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-3.20	6	ST	NH	HM, BE, WA	UNEVEN-AGED		RIPARIAN		----
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-3.30	6	ST	NH	HM, BE, YB	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING (FW)		2020
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-4.00	15	SST	NH-HEM	HEM, RS, RM	UNEVEN-AGED		RIPARIAN		----
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-5.10	6	SST	NH	HM, WA, RM	UNEVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING		2028
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-5.20	6	S-S	NH-HEM	HM, YB, BC	EVEN-AGED	16-20	TSI		2028
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-6.00	8	ST	PLANT-NATURAL	BC, WA, RP	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING (FW)		2028
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-7.00	3	ST	SWAMP-NH	YB, RM	UNEVEN-AGED	100+	PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-8.00	51	SST	PLANT	WS, RM, WA	EVEN-AGED	006-10	PATCH CLEARCUT		2019
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	A-9.00	69	ST	PLANT	WP, RM, WA	EVEN-AGED	21-25	THINNING		2034
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-1.1	6	SST	NH-HEM	HEM, WA, YB	Late Successional		RIPARIAN		----
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-1.2	15	SST	PLANT	WS, BC, RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	HDWD CONVERSION		2011
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-10	24	ST	NH	BC, RM, HM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING (FW)		2013
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-11	17	ST	PLANT	RP, WP, RM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2023
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-12	21		WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		----
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-13	2	SST	PLANT-NATURAL	RM, WP, BC	Late Successional	100+	WILDLIFE		----

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-14	42	ST+	NH	HM,BC,RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING (FW)		2013
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-15	11		BRUSH	BC,APL,RM	BRUSH	0-5	APPLE RELEASE		2013
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-16	4	PT	NH	HM,WA,YB	UNEVEN-AGED		RIPARIAN		-----
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-17.1	80	SST	NH	BC,HM,RM	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING		2025
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-17.2	180	ST	NH	BC,HM,RM	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2020
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-18	22	SST	NH-HEM	BC,HM,RM	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING (FW)		2029
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-19.1	13	PT	NH	BC,RM,WP	UNEVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING (FW)	WILDLIFE	2011
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-19.2	3	ST+	NH	BC,RM,APL	BRUSH	0-5	APPLE RELEASE		2011
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-2	17	ST	PLANT	RP,RM,WP	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2017
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-20	77	SST	NH-HEM	HEM,RM,WP	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-21	30	ST	PLANT	EL,RM,BC	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2011
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-22	24	PT	PLANT	NS,BC,RM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	PATCH CLEARCUT	WILDLIFE	2011
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-23	12	SST	PLANT	RP,RM,BC	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2023
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-24	68	SST	PLANT	WP,RM,BC	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING	PLANT WP	2015
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-25	33	SST	PLANT	RP,RM,BC	EVEN-AGED	011-15	THINNING		2023
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-26	3	ST+	NH	RM,WA,HM	EVEN-AGED	21-25	THINNING		2030
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-27	11	S-S	NH	RM,SHR,HE M	S-S	0-5	ALDER MANAGEMENT	WILDLIFE	2012
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-28	9	SST	PLANT	WP,BC,WS	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING		2012
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-29	13	SST	PLANT	WP,BC,RM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2018
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-3	25	SST	NH	BC,RM,HM	EVEN-AGED	21-25	THINNING (FW)		2034
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-30	20	SST	NH	RM,BC,HM	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING		2028
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-31	11	SST	PLANT	WP,BC,RM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2019

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-32	17	SST	NH-HEM	HEM,BC,RM	UNEVEN-AGED		RIPARIAN	RELEASE	-----
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-33	2	PT	SPRUCE-NATURAL	BC,NS,RM	EVEN-AGED	006-10	PATCH CLEARCUT		2019
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-34	7	PT	SPRUCE-NATURAL	RM,WS,BC	UNEVEN-AGED		PROTECTION		-----

State Forest	Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Species	Future Age Structure	Action Interval	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Prescription Year
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-35	20	SST	PLANT	NS,WS,RM	EVEN-AGED	16-20	THINNING		2027
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-36	8	ST	PLANT	WP,BC,RP	EVEN-AGED	006-10	THINNING		2016
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-37	5	SST	NH	BC,RM,HM	EVEN-AGED	0-5	THINNING (FW)		2014
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-38	12		WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN				-----
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-39	7	SST	NH	RM,BC,YB	UNEVEN-AGED	25+	SELECTION CUT		2041
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-4	17	PT	NH	RM,BC,HM	UNEVEN-AGED	100+	WILDLIFE		-----
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-40	6	ST	PLANT	WP,BC,RM	EVEN-AGED	25+	THINNING		2041
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-41	17	SST	PLANT-NATURAL	RM,RP,HM	EVEN-AGED	21-25	THINNING		2031
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-42	16	SST	NH	RM,BC,WA	EVEN-AGED	25+	THINNING		2041
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-43	4		WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN				-----
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-44	1		FIELD		OPEN				-----
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-5	61	SST	NH-HEM	HEM,RM,BC	UNEVEN-AGED	100+	WILDLIFE		-----
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-6.1	34	SST	NH	RM,HM,BC	EVEN-AGED	25+	THINNING		2037
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-6.2	26	ST	NH	RM,YB,BE	EVEN-AGED	006-10	HERBICIDE/BE CUTTING		2017
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-7	18	ST	NH-WP	RM,BC,WP	EVEN-AGED	25+	PATCH CLEARCUT		2037
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-8	32		WETLAND-ALDER		OPEN		PROTECTION		-----
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	B-9	4	SST	PLANT-NATURAL	BC,RM,WP	Late Successional	100+	PROTECTION		-----

APPENDIX II
**Projects: Estimated Cost and
Implementation Schedule**

State Forest	Proposed Management Action	Quantity	Implementation Year	Estimated Cost
ONEIDA 12 & 14	4.1 Maintain Public Forest Access Roads-McSpirit Road (west)	1.1 miles	2007	\$40,000/Complete
ONEIDA 3 & ONEIDA 7	3.5-Clear woody vegetation and inspect 4 ponds on the Unit	5 dikes	2009	\$5,000/Complete
ONEIDA_LEWIS 1	4.6 Remove unofficial campsite on CCC Road	1 campsite	2010	\$500/4 person days
ONEIDA 3	4.2, 4.3.1-Upgrade CP-3 trail and designate as secondary snowmobile trail	0.8 miles	2010	\$8,000
ONEIDA 3, 7 & 9.	4.7- Officially designate intensive use campsites #JS-1,2,3; #FB-2,3; #BB-1,4; #TC-1	8 sites	2010	18 person days
ONEIDA 7 & ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	4.1-Maintain Public Forest Access Roads-resurface and install culverts on Johnny Smith Pond Rd, Regan Road, Big Brook Road, Fisher Road, Firetower	3.6 miles	2011	\$360,000
ONEIDA 7	4.8-Construct and install accessible privy at campsite #1-Johnny Smith Pond	1 privy	2011	\$2,500
ALL	6.4-Monitor for illegal dumping	surveillance equipment	2011	\$560
ONEIDA 14	4.2- Upgrade CP-3 trail	0.5 miles	2011	\$5,000
ONEIDA 7	2.7-Construct fishing pier on Johnny Smith Pond	1 fishing pier	2011	\$8,000

State Forest	Proposed Management Action	Quantity	Implementation Year	Estimated Cost
ONEIDA 2, ONEIDA 10 and ONEIDA 3	4.1-Maintain Public Forest Access Roads-Bridge Road, Alder Rd, Harrier Way, Apple Landing Road, Courtney-Driscoll Rd.	4.9 miles	2012	\$500,000
ONEIDA 3	6.6.1- Remove building on expired life use agreement parcel	1 camp	2012	\$3,000/ 6 person days
ONEIDA 7	4.8-Construct and install accessible privy at campsite #JS-3-Johnny Smith Pond	1 privy	2012	\$2,500
ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	2.5- Apple orchard release	3 acres	2012	\$1,500
ONEIDA 3 & ONEIDA 7	3.5-Mow and inspect 4 ponds on the Unit	5 dikes	2012	\$1,000
ONEIDA 7	4.4- Construct Parking Lot for trailered vehicles	25-vehicle parking lot	2012	\$15,000
ONEIDA 12 & 14	4.1-Maintain Public Forest Access Roads-McSpirit and Phalen	4.5 miles	2013	\$340,000
ONEIDA 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, & 14	4.7-Define and designate campsites #MR-1,2; #FB-1; #BB-2,3; #CB-1; #FC-1	7 campsites	2013	28 person days
ONEIDA 3	4.8-Construct and install accessible privy at campsite #FB-3, Casbacker Pond	1 privy	2013	\$2,500
ONEIDA 10	2.6- Construct a wildlife viewing platform	1 platform	2013	\$8,000

State Forest	Proposed Management Action	Quantity	Implementation Year	Estimated Cost
ONEIDA 3	4.2-Grade and brush out CP-3 trails	0.8 miles	2013	\$2,000
ONEIDA 7& ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	4.1- Maintain Public Forest Access Roads- Johnny Smith Pond Road, Regan Road, Big Brook Road, Fisher Road and Fire Tower Road	3.6 miles	2014	\$36,000
ONEIDA 12 & 14	4.8- Construct and install 1 privy at campsite #MR-1, Mad River on Rehm Road	1 privy	2014	\$2,500
ONEIDA -LEWIS 1	2.5-Apple orchard release	11	2014	\$6,500
ONEIDA 14	4.2- Grade and brush out CP-3 trail	0.5 miles	2014	\$1,500
ONEIDA 3 & ONEIDA 7	3.5-Mow and inspect 4 ponds on the Unit	5 dikes	2014	\$1,000
ONEIDA 2, ONEIDA 10 and ONEIDA 3	4.1-Maintain Public Forest Access Roads-Bridge Road, Alder Rd, Harrier Way, Apple Landing Road, Courtney-Driscoll Rd.	4.9 miles	2015	\$49,000
ONEIDA 3	4.7, 4.11- Make Cassbaker Pond # FB-3 campsite accessible for persons with disabilities-construct accessible parking space, campsite, fire ring, and .65 mi barrier free trail around pond	1 campsite & .65 miles of hardened trail	2015	\$40,000
ONEIDA 3	4.8-Construct and install accessible privy at campsite #FB-1-Apple Landing Road	1 privy	2015	\$2,500
ONEIDA 12 & 14	4.1-Maintain PFAR- McSpirit , Phalen	4.5 miles	2016	\$45,000

State Forest	Proposed Management Action	Quantity	Implementation Year	Estimated Cost
ONEIDA 3	4.2-Grade and brush out CP-3 trails	0.8 miles	2016	\$2,000
ONEIDA 14	4.7- Construct campsite # MR-1- Follow universal design standards	1 accessible campsite	2016	\$15,000
ONEIDA 3	4.8-Construct and install accessible privy at campsite #BB-2-Fisher PFAR	1 privy	2016	\$2,500
ONEIDA 7& ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	4.1- Maintain Public Forest Access Roads-Johnny Smith Pond Road, Regan Road, Big Brook Road, Fisher Road and Fire Tower Road	3.6 miles	2017	\$36,000
ONEIDA 14	4.2- Grade and brush out CP-3 trail	0.5 miles	2017	\$1,500
ONEIDA 3	2.7-Construct fishing pier on Cassbaker Pond	1 fishing pier	2017	\$8,000
ONEIDA 2, ONEIDA 10 and ONEIDA 3	4.1-Maintain Public Forest Access Roads-Bridge Road, Alder Landing, Harrier Way, Apple Landing Road, Courtney-Driscoll Rd.	4.9 miles	2018	\$49,000
ONEIDA 3 & ONEIDA 7	3.5-Mow and inspect 4 ponds on the Unit	5 dikes	2018	\$1,000
ONEIDA 12 & 14	4.1-Maintain Public Forest Access Roads-McSpirit and Phalen Rd	4.5 miles	2019	\$45,000
ONEIDA 3	4.2-Grade and brush out CP-3 trails	0.8 miles	2019	\$2,000

State Forest	Proposed Management Action	Quantity	Implementation Year	Estimated Cost
ONEIDA 7& ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	4.1- Maintain Public Forest Access Roads-Johnny Smith Pond Road, Regan Road, Big Brook Road, Fisher Road and Fire Tower Road	3.6 miles	2020	\$36,000
ONEIDA 14	4.2- Grade and brush out CP-3 trail	0.5 miles	2020	\$1,500
ONEIDA 2, ONEIDA 10 and ONEIDA 3	4.1-Maintain Public Forest Access Roads-Bridge Road, Alder Landing, Harrier Way, Apple Landing Road, Courtney-Driscoll Rd.	4.9 miles	2021	\$49,000
ONEIDA 3 & ONEIDA 7	3.5-Mow and inspect 4 ponds on the Unit	5 dikes	2021	\$1,000
ONEIDA 12 & 14	4.1-Maintain Public Forest Access Roads-McSpirit and Phalen Rd	4.5 miles	2022	\$45,000
ONEIDA 3	4.2-Grade and brush out CP-3 trails	0.8 miles	2022	\$2,000
ONEIDA 7& ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	4.1- Maintain Public Forest Access Roads-Johnny Smith Pond Road, Regan Road, Big Brook Road, Fisher Road and Fire Tower Road	3.6 miles	2023	\$36,000
ONEIDA 14	4.2- Grade and brush out CP-3 trail	0.5 miles	2023	\$1,500
ONEIDA 3 & ONEIDA 7	3.5-Mow and inspect 4 ponds on the Unit	5 dikes	2024	\$1,000
ONEIDA 2, ONEIDA 10 and ONEIDA 3	4.1-Maintain PFARs-Bridge Road, Alder, Harrier Way, Apple Landing Road, Courtney-Driscoll Rd.	4.9 miles	2024	\$49,000

State Forest	Proposed Management Action	Quantity	Implementation Year	Estimated Cost
ONEIDA 12 & 14	4.1-Maintain Public Forest Access Roads-McSpirit and Phalen Rd	4.5 miles	2025	\$45,000
ONEIDA 3	4.2-Grade and brush out CP-3 trails	0.8 miles	2025	\$2,000
ONEIDA 7& ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	4.1- Maintain Public Forest Access Roads-Johnny Smith Pond Road, Regan Road, Big Brook Road, Fisher Road and Fire Tower Road	3.6 miles	2026	\$36,000
ONEIDA 14	4.2- Grade and brush out CP-3 trail	0.5 miles	2026	\$1,500
ONEIDA 2, ONEIDA 10 and ONEIDA 3	4.1-Maintain Public Forest Access Roads-Bridge Road, Alder Rd, Harrier Way, Apple Landing Road, Courtney-Driscoll Rd.	4.9 miles	2027	\$500,000
ONEIDA 3 & ONEIDA 7	3.5-Mow and inspect 4 ponds on the Unit	5 dikes	2027	\$1,000
ONEIDA 12 & 14	4.1-Maintain Public Forest Access Roads-McSpirit and Phalen Rd	4.5 miles	2028	\$450,000
ONEIDA 3	4.2-Grade and brush out CP-3 trails	0.8 miles	2028	\$2,000
ONEIDA 7& ONEIDA-LEWIS 1	4.1- Maintain Public Forest Access Roads-Johnny Smith Pond Road, Regan Road, Big Brook Road, Fisher Road and Fire Tower Road	3.6 miles	2029	\$360,000
ONEIDA 14	4.2- Grade and brush out CP-3 trail	0.5 miles	2029	\$1,500

APPENDIX III

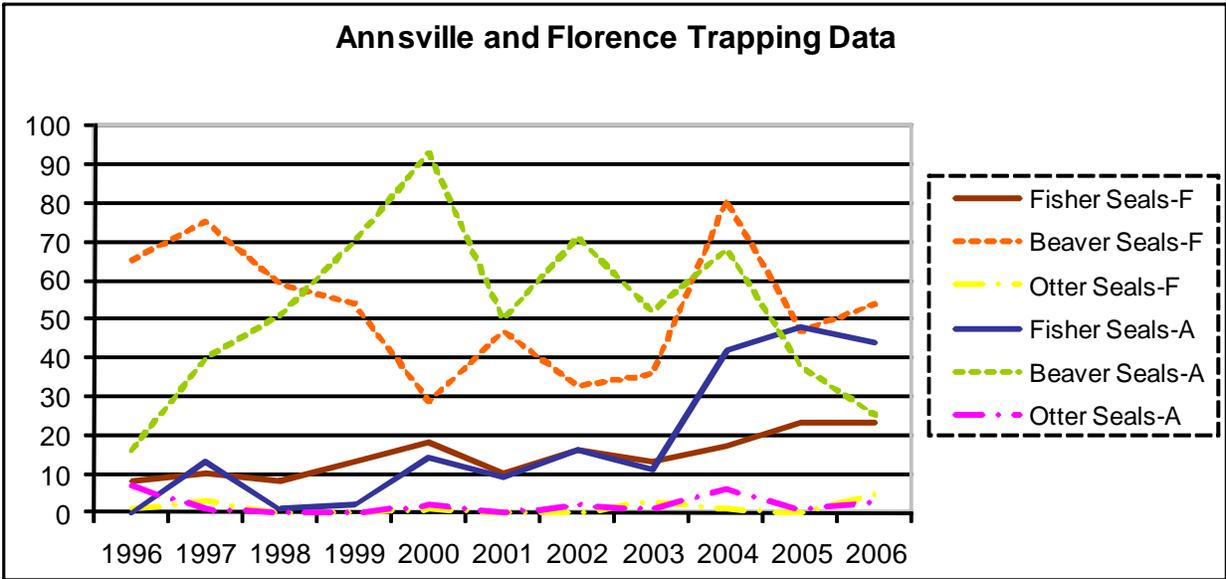
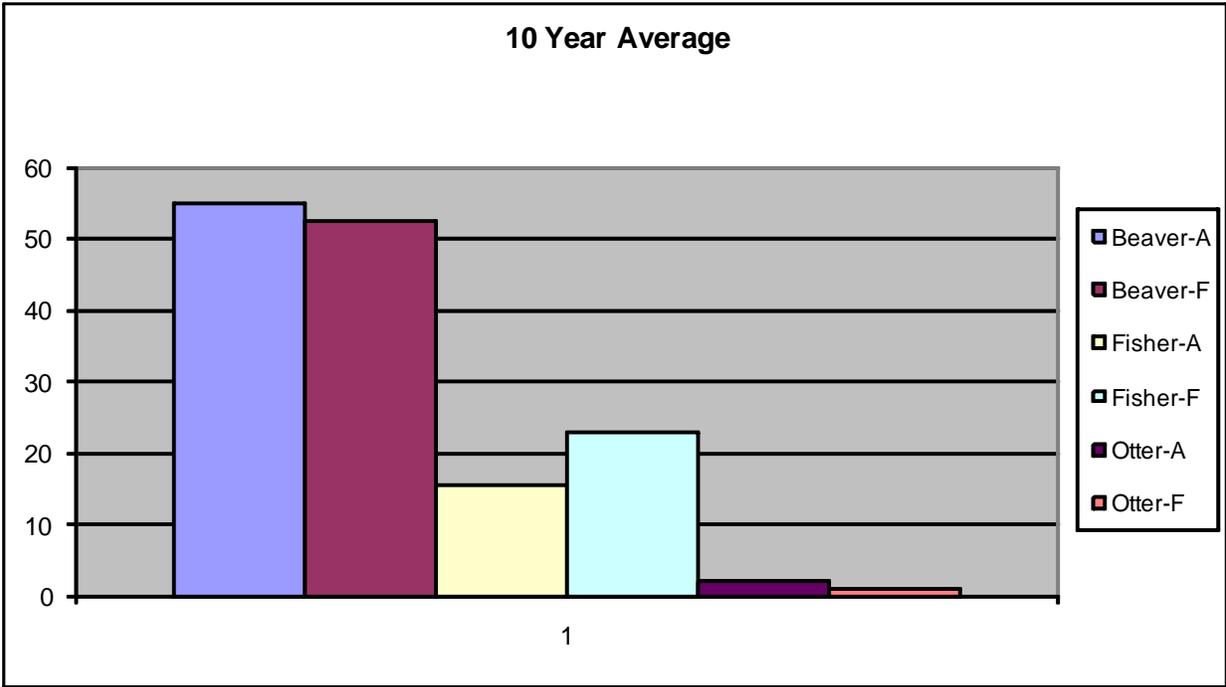
Deer Harvest and Trapping Data

APPENDIX III-Deer Harvest and Trapping Data

County Oneida Town of Florence Area 55.9 sq. miles									
5 YEAR AVE.		88 207		HIGH BUCK TAKE 175 (2000)					
10 YEAR AVE.		105 182		HIGH TOTAL TAKE 290 (2002)					
YEAR						DEER/SQ. MI		TOTAL DEER/ SQ. MI.	BUCK 3-YR AVGS
	....MALES....		....FEMALES....			ADULT	ADULT		
	ADULT	FAWN	ADULTS	FAWNS	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES		
1990	12	0	0	0	12	0.35	0	0.35	14
1991	16	1	1	0	18	0.47	0.03	0.52	18
1992	25	1	1	1	28	0.73	0.03	0.81	23
1993	28	3	7	1	39	0.81	0.2	1.13	27
1994	29	3	4	2	38	0.84	0.12	1.1	30
1995	34	4	11	4	53	0.99	0.32	1.54	35
1996	42	7	15	4	68	1.22	0.44	1.98	38
1997	38	8	19	6	71	1.1	0.55	2.06	46
1998	58	6	16	3	83	1.69	0.47	2.41	47
1999	46	7	24	5	82	1.34	0.7	2.38	56
2000	63	10	27	8	108	1.83	0.78	3.14	50
2001	40	8	22	6	76	1.16	0.64	2.21	47
2002	37	11	35	9	92	1.08	1.02	2.67	42
2003	48	11	40	12	111	1.4	1.16	3.23	53

2004	73	12	39	9	133	2.12	1.13	3.87	65
2005	73	16	56	14	159	2.12	1.63	4.62	
2006	74	15	44	9	142	1.3	0.59		

County Oneida		Town of Annsville		Area 59.8 sq. miles					
5 YEAR AVE.		108	232			HIGH BUCK TAKE 169 (2000)			
10 YEAR AVE.		115	193			HIGH TOTAL TAKE 286 (2002)			
						DEER/SQ. MI			
	....MALES....		....FEMALES....			ADULT	ADULT	TOTAL DEER/ SQ. MI.	BUCK 3-YR AVGS
YEAR	ADULT	FAWNS	ADULTS	FAWNS	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES		
1990	79	0	0	0	79	1.32	0	1.32	80
1991	88	1	0	1	90	1.47	0	1.51	80
1992	74	2	2	0	78	1.24	0.03	1.3	90
1993	107	0	1	1	109	1.79	0.02	1.82	86
1994	76	1	0	0	77	1.27	0	1.29	96
1995	106	0	2	0	108	1.77	0.03	1.81	91
1996	90	2	14	1	107	1.51	0.23	1.79	105
1997	118	3	15	2	138	1.97	0.25	2.31	103
1998	101	3	21	3	128	1.69	0.35	2.14	116
1999	129	5	33	5	172	2.16	0.55	2.88	133
2000	169	7	48	7	231	2.83	0.8	3.86	149
2001	148	27	93	18	286	2.47	1.56	4.78	149
2002	131	30	100	24	285	2.19	1.67	4.77	127
2003	102	31	124	29	286	1.71	2.07	4.78	108
2004	92	15	71	13	191	1.54	1.19	3.19	87
2005	68	4	36	2	110	1.14	0.6	1.84	
2006	59	11	29	5	104	1	0.49		



APPENDIX IV

Breeding Bird Atlas Data

Species in 2000-2005 NYS Breeding Bird Atlas Blocks 4380A, 4380B, 4480A & 4480B					
Common Name	Scientific Name	Breeding Status	Federal Status	NYS Status	Migration Status
American Bittern	Botaurus lentiginosus	Possible	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern	
Great Blue Heron	Ardea herodias	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	
Green Heron	Butorides virescens	Possible	MBTA	Protected	
Turkey Vulture	Cathartes aura	Probable	MBTA	Protected	
Canada Goose	Branta canadensis	Confirmed	MBTA	Game Species	
Wood Duck	Aix sponsa	Confirmed	MBTA	Game Species	
Mallard	Anas platyrhynchos	Confirmed	MBTA	Game Species	
Osprey	Pandion haliaetus	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern	
Sharp-shinned Hawk	Accipiter striatus	Possible	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern	
Northern Goshawk	Accipiter gentilis	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern	
Red-shouldered Hawk	Buteo lineatus	Possible	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern	
Broad-winged Hawk	Buteo platypterus	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	Neotropical migrants
Red-tailed Hawk	Buteo jamaicensis	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	
American Kestrel	Falco sparverius	Possible	MBTA	Protected	
Ring-necked Pheasant	Phasianus colchicus	Possible	Unprotected	Game Species	
Ruffed Grouse	Bonasa umbellus	Confirmed	Unprotected	Game Species	
Wild Turkey	Meleagris gallopavo	Confirmed	Unprotected	Game Species	
Sora	Porzana carolina	Possible	MBTA	Game Species	
Killdeer	Charadrius vociferus	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	
Spotted Sandpiper	Actitis macularia	Probable	MBTA	Protected	
Wilson's Snipe	Gallinago delicata	Probable	MBTA	Game Species	
Rock Pigeon	Columba livia	Confirmed	Unprotected	Unprotected	
Mourning Dove	Zenaida macroura	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	
Barred Owl	Strix varia	Possible	MBTA	Protected	
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	Archilochus colubris	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	
Belted Kingfisher	Ceryle alcyon	Possible	MBTA	Protected	
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	Sphyrapicus varius	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	
Downy Woodpecker	Picoides pubescens	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Breeding Status	Federal Status	NYS Status	Migration Status
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	
Canada Warbler	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	Possible	MBTA	Protected	
Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	Probable	MBTA	Protected	Neotropical migrant
Eastern Towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	Possible	MBTA	Protected	
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	Neotropical migrant
Field Sparrow	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	Probable	MBTA	Protected	
Savannah Sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	
House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	Possible	MBTA	Protected	
American Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	Probable	MBTA	Protected	
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Confirmed	Unprotected	Unprotected	
Eastern Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>	Probable	MBTA	Protected	Neotropical migrant
Alder Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	Neotropical migrant
Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	Neotropical migrant
Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	Probable	MBTA	Protected	Neotropical migrant
Eastern Phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	
Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	Probable	MBTA	Protected	Neotropical migrant
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	Neotropical migrant
Yellow-throated Vireo	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	Possible	MBTA	Protected	Neotropical migrant
Blue-headed Vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>	Probable	MBTA	Protected	
Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	Probable	MBTA	Protected	Neotropical migrant
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	Neotropical migrant

Common Name	Scientific Name	Breeding Status	Federal Status	NYS Status	Migration Status
American Crow	Corvus brachyrhynchos	Confirmed	MBTA	Game Species	
Common Raven	Corvus corax	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	
Tree Swallow	Tachycineta bicolor	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	
Bank Swallow	Riparia riparia	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	Neotropical migrant
Cliff Swallow	Petrochelidon pyrrhonota	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	Neotropical migrant
Barn Swallow	Hirundo rustica	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	Neotropical migrant
Black-capped Chickadee	Poecile atricapillus	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	
Red-breasted Nuthatch	Sitta canadensis	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	
White-breasted Nuthatch	Sitta carolinensis	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	
Brown Creeper	Certhia americana	Probable	MBTA	Protected	
House Wren	Troglodytes aedon	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	Neotropical migrant
Winter Wren	Troglodytes troglodytes	Possible	MBTA	Protected	
Eastern Bluebird	Sialia sialis	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	
Veery	Catharus fuscescens	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	Neotropical migrant
Swainson's Thrush	Catharus ustulatus	Probable	MBTA	Protected	Neotropical migrant
Hermit Thrush	Catharus guttatus	Probable	MBTA	Protected	
Wood Thrush	Hylocichla mustelina	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	Neotropical migrant
American Robin	Turdus migratorius	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	
Gray Catbird	Dumetella carolinensis	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	Neotropical migrant
Swamp Sparrow	Melospiza georgiana	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	
White-throated Sparrow	Zonotrichia albicollis	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	
Dark-eyed Junco	Junco hyemalis	Probable	MBTA	Protected	
Northern Cardinal	Cardinalis cardinalis	Possible	MBTA	Protected	
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	Pheucticus ludovicianus	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	Neotropical migrant

Common Name	Scientific Name	Breeding Status	Federal Status	NYS Status	Migration Status
Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	Neotropical migrant
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	
Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Probable	MBTA	Protected	
Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	
Brown Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	Possible	MBTA	Protected	
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Confirmed	Unprotected	Unprotected	
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	Probable	MBTA	Protected	
Blue-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora pinus</i>	Possible	MBTA	Protected	Neotropical migrant
Nashville Warbler	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>	Possible	MBTA	Protected	Neotropical migrant
Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	Neotropical migrant
Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	Neotropical migrant
Magnolia Warbler	<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>	Probable	MBTA	Protected	Neotropical migrant
Black-throated Blue Warbler	<i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	Neotropical migrant
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	
Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Dendroica virens</i>	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	Neotropical migrant
Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Dendroica fusca</i>	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	Neotropical migrant
Pine Warbler	<i>Dendroica pinus</i>	Probable	MBTA	Protected	
Cerulean Warbler	<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>	Possible	MBTA	Protected-Special Concern	Neotropical migrant
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	Probable	MBTA	Protected	Neotropical migrant
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	Neotropical migrant
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	Neotropical migrant

Common Name	Scientific Name	Breeding Status	Federal Status	NYS Status	Migration Status
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	Probable	MBTA	Protected	Neotropical migrant
Louisiana Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus motacilla</i>	Possible	MBTA	Protected	Neotropical migrant
Mourning Warbler	<i>Oporornis philadelphia</i>	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	Neotropical migrant
Swamp Sparrow	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	
White-throated Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	Probable	MBTA	Protected	
Northern Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	Possible	MBTA	Protected	
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	Neotropical migrant
Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	Neotropical migrant
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	Neotropical migrant
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	
Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Probable	MBTA	Protected	
Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	
Purple Finch	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	
House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	Possible	MBTA	Protected	
American Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	Probable	MBTA	Protected	
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Confirmed	Unprotected	Unprotected	
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	Confirmed	MBTA	Protected	

APPENDIX V

Stream Classification

APPENDIX VI- Stream Classification

Stream Classification	Label_id	STREAM_NAME	LENGTH-METER	Stream Classification	Label_id	STREAM_NAME	LENGTH-METER
C(T)	3114	T10-E. Br. Fish Creek	164.03	AA(T)	3434		325.60
C(T)	3114	T10-E. Br. Fish Creek	420.50	AA(T)	3434	T6-Sullivan Brook	594.97
C(TS)	3115	T7-E. Br. Fish Creek	421.12	AA(T)	3434	T6-Sullivan Brook	689.81
C(TS)	3115	T7-E. Br. Fish Creek	741.57	AA(T)	3434	T1-Finn Brook	1333.37
C(TS)	3429		81.57	AA(T)	3434	Sullivan Brook	3267.05
C(TS)	3429	Furnace Creek	120.52	AA(TS)	3435		2.12
C(TS)	3429	Furnace Creek	149.27	AA(TS)	3435		14.93
C(TS)	3429	Furnace Creek	215.50	AA(TS)	3435	Cody Brook	23.32
C(TS)	3429	Furnace Creek	273.02	AA(TS)	3435		62.21
C(TS)	3429	Furnace Creek	285.73	AA(TS)	3435	Cody Brook	90.34
C(TS)	3429	Furnace Creek	384.98	AA(TS)	3435		97.70
C(TS)	3429	Furnace Creek	570.55	AA(TS)	3435		177.89
C(TS)	3429	Furnace Creek	1212.57	AA(TS)	3435		391.77
C(T)	3430	Furnace Creek-Tributary	277.85	AA(TS)	3435		429.24
C(T)	3430	Furnace Creek-Tributary	591.19	AA(TS)	3435	Hennessey Brook	545.98
C(T)	3430	Furnace Creek-Tributary	842.56	AA(TS)	3435	Mack Brook	613.37
C(T)	3430	Furnace Creek-Tributary	968.14	AA(TS)	3435		629.46
AA(TS)	3432	Florance Creek	162.00	AA(TS)	3435		749.97
AA(TS)	3432	Florance Creek	541.72	AA(TS)	3435	Finn Brook	843.14
AA(TS)	3432	Florance Creek	580.31	AA(TS)	3435	T4-Fall Brook	890.98
AA(TS)	3432	Big Brook	942.46	AA(TS)	3435	T4-Fall Brook	1022.55
AA(TS)	3432	Florance Creek	1324.37	AA(TS)	3435	Cody Brook	1262.38
AA(TS)	3432	Big Brook	3119.54	AA(TS)	3435	Cody Brook	1290.50
AA(T)	3433		11.49	AA(TS)	3435	T4-3-Fall Brook	1451.43
AA(T)	3433		14.45	AA(TS)	3435	Cody Brook	1943.35
AA(T)	3433		43.73	C(T)	3438	Cold Brook	1540.74
AA(T)	3433		85.39	C(T)	3439		289.64
AA(T)	3433		134.46	C(T)	3439	Cobb Brook	355.80
AA(T)	3433		145.40	C(T)	3439		368.58
AA(T)	3433		187.46	C(T)	3439		465.71
AA(T)	3433		209.57	C(T)	3439		540.48
AA(T)	3433		232.47	C(T)	3439		951.75
AA(T)	3433		278.05	C(T)	3439	Cobb Brook	1127.61
AA(T)	3433		331.68	AA(T)	3441		107.17
AA(T)	3433		366.88	C(T)	3443		5.08
AA(T)	3433		369.81	C(T)	3443	Perry Brook	44.67
AA(T)	3433		463.20	C(T)	3443	Perry Brook	45.69
AA(T)	3433		488.92	C(T)	3443	Perry Brook	56.69
AA(T)	3433		495.31	C(T)	3443	Perry Brook	58.16
AA(T)	3433		571.41	C(T)	3443		92.70
AA(T)	3433		582.68	C(T)	3443		101.09
AA(T)	3433		583.12	C(T)	3443		101.33
AA(T)	3433		760.63	C(T)	3443		175.05
AA(T)	3433		766.91	C(T)	3443	Spellicy Brook	191.30
AA(T)	3433	T4a-Florence Creek	850.69	C(T)	3443	Spellicy Brook	232.03
AA(T)	3433		1313.30	C(T)	3443	Wickwire Branch	238.10
AA(T)	3433		1612.84	C(T)	3443	Spellicy Brook	252.00
AA(T)	3433		2296.67	C(T)	3443	Mad River-Tributary	272.62
AA(T)	3434		132.58	C(T)	3443		290.55
AA(T)	3434	T1-Finn Brook	268.44	C(TS)	3445	Finnigan Brook	383.15
AA(T)	3434		325.60	C(TS)	3445	Finnigan Brook	594.85
C(T)	3443		304.09	C(TS)	3445	Finnigan Brook	872.57
C(T)	3443		329.66	C(TS)	3445	Finnigan Brook	1402.49
C(T)	3443		346.16	C(T)	3447		623.43
C(T)	3443		347.04	C(T)	3451		6.56
C(T)	3443	Smith Brook	412.27	C(T)	3451	Mad River	9.33
C(T)	3443	Wickwire Branch	433.33	C(T)	3451		9.50
C(T)	3443		516.39	C(T)	3451		65.28
C(T)	3443		520.82	C(T)	3451		87.19
C(T)	3443	Little River	578.34	C(T)	3451		183.17
C(T)	3443		618.42	C(T)	3451	Mad River	518.08
C(T)	3443		694.25	C(T)	3451	Mad River	1566.03

TOTAL 49.9 miles

APPENDIX VI
New York State Regulated Wetlands

APPENDIX VII- New York State Regulated Wetlands									
WETID	CLASS	TOTAL_WETL	WETROOT	Unit WETLAND_AC	WETID	CLASS	TOTAL_WETL	WETROOT	Unit_ WETLANDAC
CE-13	2	23.90	CE-13	7.50	F-6	2	96.30	F-6	48.46
CE-16	2	27.70	CE-16	24.26	F-7	2	52.60	F-7	40.58
CE-20	2	198.10	CE-20	19.50	F-9	2	65.50	F-9	24.91
CE-3	2	139.80	CE-3	52.57	FL-15	3	83.80	FL-15	12.26
CE-4	2	238.90	CE-4	38.34	FL-16	2	17.00	FL-16	9.13
CE-4 UPL	0	3.70	CE-4	2.22	FL-17	2	39.30	FL-17	26.54
F-1	2	41.90	F-1	0.00	PR-10	2	21.10	PR-10	17.79
F-1	3	16.40	F-1	0.02	PR-11	2	19.60	PR-11	15.67
F-10	2	47.80	F-10	39.63	PR-15	2	586.00	PR-15	234.83
F-11	2	16.90	F-11	14.39	PR-15 UPL	0	73.00	PR-15	47.28
F-12	2	55.90	F-12	44.82	PR-3	3	24.80	PR-3	20.21
F-13	2	35.50	F-13	2.81	PR-4	4	110.10	PR-4	31.87
F-14	2	30.10	F-14	18.41	PR-6	3	30.40	PR-6	25.67

F-15	2	331.20	F-15	184.68	W-10	2	138.20	W-10	19.93
F-16	2	20.50	F-16	16.71	W-14	2	115.40	W-14	15.81
F-17	2	18.90	F-17	6.72	W-15	3	29.50	W-15	19.85
F-18	2	33.40	F-18	29.18	W-15 UPL	0	2.80	W-15	2.53
F-19	2	37.10	F-19	12.43	W-20	4	54.30	W-20	17.20
F-20	2	62.40	F-20	33.62	W-21	4	60.60	W-21	16.63
F-21	2	241.80	F-21	101.52	W-22	2	55.80	W-22	25.11
F-22	2	134.70	F-22	65.59	W-25	2	111.10	W-25	40.70
F-25	3	65.80	F-25	14.49	W-5	2	25.40	W-5	7.68
F-27	4	17.30	F-27	0.35	W-7	2	273.30	W-7	110.61
F-28	2	25.70	F-28	9.82	WD-22	2	11.50	WD-22	8.08
F-3	2	158.30	F-3	36.86	F-42 UPL	0	0.30	F-42	0.20
F-3 UPL	0	0.10	F-3	0.36	F-5	2	24.00	F-5	15.14
F-33	2	129.60	F-33	2.08					
F-35	3	25.30	F-35	8.88			TOTAL 1,676 acres		
F-4	3	15.80	F-4	0.53					

F-40	2	34.50	F-40	31.30				
F-42	2	22.80	F-42	2.07				

APPENDIX VII

Unit Facilities

UNIT	FACILITY	FAC_UNQ	NAME	ASSET	DESCRIP	NOTES
ONEIDA 2	COBB BROOK FOREST	600222	SNOWMOBILE BRIDGE	BRIDGE		
ONEIDA 10	FURNACE CREEK	600241	DAM	EARTH DAM		
ONEIDA 3	FALL BROOK	600223	GRAVEL PIT POND DAM	EARTH DAM		
ONEIDA 3	FALL BROOK	600223	CASSBAKER POND DAM	EARTH DAM	500 FT. DIKE	
ONEIDA 7	BIG BROOK FOREST	600244	JOHNNY SMITH POND WEST DAM	EARTH DAM		
ONEIDA 7	BIG BROOK	600244	JOHNNY SMITH POND EAST DAM	EARTH DAM		
ONEIDA 7	BIG BROOK	600244	A-13 POND WEST DAM	EARTH DAM		
ONEIDA 7	BIG BROOK	600244	A-13 POND EAST DAM	EARTH DAM		
ONEIDA 10	FURNACE CREEK	600241	FACILITY SIGN	FACILITY ID SIGN		
ONEIDA 10	FURNACE CREEK	600241	PARKING POWERLINE ROW	UNPAVED PARKING LOT	4 CARS	
ONEIDA 12	MAD RIVER	600328	PHALEN ROAD PARKING AREA	UNPAVED PARKING LOT		
ONEIDA 7	BIG BROOK	600244	KEEFE ROAD SPUR PARKING	UNPAVED PARKING LOT	5 CARS	
ONEIDA 7	BIG BROOK	600244	JOHNNY SMITH POND PARKING	UNPAVED PARKING LOT	5 CARS	

ONEIDA 3	FALL	600223	GRAVEL PIT POND	WATER BODY		
ONEIDA 3	FALL BROOK	600223	CASSBAKER POND	WATER BODY		
ONEIDA 7	BIG BROOK	600244	JOHNNY SMITH POND	WATER BODY		
ONEIDA 7	BIG BROOK	600244	A-13 POND	WATER BODY		
ONEIDA 2	COBB BROOK	600222	LEANTO			BUILT BY YOUTH CAMP
ONEIDA 7	BIG BROOK	600244	KEEFE ROAD SPUR CULVERT	METAL CULVERT		
ONEIDA 12	MAD RIVER STATE	600328	PHALEN ROAD GATE	METAL GATE	GATE BOUNDARY INHOLDING	
ONEIDA 7	BIG BROOK STATE FOREST	600244	GATE END KEEFE ROAD SPUR	METAL GATE	GATED ENTRANCE TO SNOWMOBILE TRAIL	MAINTAINED BY SNOWMOBILE CLUB
ONEIDA 7	BIG BROOK STATE FOREST	600244	WALACEK ACCESS GATE	METAL GATE	GATED ENTRANCE TO SNOWMOBILE TRAIL	MAINTAINED BY SNOWMOBILE CLUB
ONEIDA 7	BIG BROOK	600244	JOHNNY SMITH POND GATE	METAL GATE		
ONEIDA 7	BIG BROOK	600244	JOHNNY SMITH POND SIGN	SIGN OTHER		
ONEIDA 3	FALL BROOK	600223	GRAVEL PIT POND ROAD BARRICADE	STONE BARRIER		
ONEIDA- LEWIS 1	SWANCOT T HILL	600226	CAMDEN STOREHOUSE	STORAGE BUILDING		

APPENDIX VIII

Road List

State Forest	Road Name	Status	Comments	Mileage (Est.)
Cobb Brook State Forest				
Oneida 2	State Route 285	State	Plowed	0.8
	Dingle Street	Town-Camden	Plowed	0.6
	PFAR-Bridge Road	DEC	Seasonal	0.5
	Youth Camp Access Road	Dept. of Corrections	Plowed	0.3
Fall Brook State Forest				
Oneida 3	Gubbins Road	Town-Annsville	Minimum Maintenance	2.2
	Sullivan Road	Town-Annsville	Minimum Maintenance	2.9
	Cassbaker Road	Town-Annsville	Minimum Maintenance	1.4
	Gossner Road	Town-Annsville	Minimum Maintenance	1
	Yorkland Road	Town-Annsville	Minimum Maintenance	0.2
	Sauer Road	Town-Annsville	Abandoned	0.8
	Hatfield Road	Shared	Abandoned	0.5
	PFAR-Driscoll Road	DEC	Seasonal	0.9
	PFAR-Apple Landing Road	DEC	Seasonal	0.6
	PFAR-Harrier Way	DEC	Seasonal	1.4
	CP-3 Trail	DEC	Disabled ATV Access	0.8
Big Brook State Forest				
Oneida 7	Hanifin Road	Town-Florence	Plowed	0.9
	Shultz Road	Town-Florence	Plowed	1
	Walasek Mulcoy Road	Town-Florence	Plowed	0.8
	Houlahan Road	Town-Florence	Minimum Maintenance	2.7
	County Line Road	Town-Florence	Minimum Maintenance	1.1
	Keefe Road	Town-Florence	Minimum Maintenance to County Line Rd	1.2
	Allen Road	Town-Florence	Minimum Maintenance 0.19 mi; Qualified Abandoned to Pond Rd	0.06
	Riorden Road	Town-Florence	Qualified Abandoned	0.3
	PFAR-Johnny Smith Pond Road	DEC	Seasonal	0.4
	PFAR-Ragan Road	DEC	Seasonal	0.8
	PFAR-Big Brook Road	DEC	Seasonal	0.7
	PFAR-Fisher Road	DEC	Seasonal	0.6
Tri-County State Forest				
Oneida 9	Redfield Road	County-Oneida	Plowed	0.3
	Osceola Road	County-Oneida	Plowed	0.3
	Houlahan Road	Town-Florence	Minimum Maintenance	0.1
	Graves Road	Town-Florence	Minimum Maintenance	0.4
	Green Road	Town-Florence	Minimum Maintenance	0.5
	Flanagan Road	Town-Florence	Minimum Maintenance	1.2
Furnace Creek State Forest				
Oneida 10	State Route 285	State	Plowed	0.1
	Sheehan Road	County-Oneida	Plowed	1.2
	Loveland Road	Town-Florence	Plowed	0.2
	Wilson Road West	Town-Florence	Plowed	0.05

Florence Hill State Forest

Oneida 11	Florence Hill Road	Town-Florence	Plowed	2.5
	Metott Road	Town-Florence	Plowed	0.3
	Hayes Road	County-Oneida	Plowed	0.2
	Mulvaney Road	Town-Florence	Minimum Maintenance	0.6
	Dooley Rd.	Qualified Abandond	Seasonal	0.3

Mad River State Forest

Oneida 12	Hart Road	Shared	.82 mi Minimum Maintenance & .88 mi. Qualified Abandoned	0.3
Oneida 14	River Road	County-Oneida	Plowed	1.3
	Thompson Corners-Florence Road	County-Oneida	Plowed	0.5
	Florence Hill Road	County-Oneida	Plowed	1.6
	Hayes Road	County-Oneida	Plowed	0.2
	Westdale Road	Town-Florence	Plowed	0.4
	Van Buren Road	Town-Florence	Plowed	0.3
	Chase Road	Town-Florence	Plowed	0.1
	Bartlett Road	Town-Florence	Minimum Maintenance	0.7
	Rehm Road	Town-Florence	Minimum Maintenance	0.6
	Morris Road	Town-Florence	Minimum Maintenance	0.1
	Meagher-Wells Road	Town-Florence	Minimum Maintenance	0.8
???????	McSpirit Road (East)	Town-Florence	Maintenance Unknown	1
	McSpirit Road (South)	Town-Florence	Qualified Abandoned	1.1
	PFAR-McSpirit Road	DEC	Seasonal	1.8
	PFAR-Phalen Road	DEC	Seasonal-Qualified Abandoned	0.6
	PFAR-Powerline Road	Niagara Mohawk	Seasonal	1.1
	CP-3 Trail	DEC	Disabled ATV Access	0.5

Swancott Hill State Forest

Oneida-Lewis 1	CCC Road	Town-Florence	Minimum Maintenance	2.2
	Houlahan Road	Town-Florence	Minimum Maintenance	0.5
	46 Road	Town-Florence	Minimum Maintenance	0.6
	County Line Road	Town-Florence	Minimum Maintenance	0.3
	Sullivan Road	Town-Florence	Minimum Maintenance	0.8
			Minimum Maintenance .36 mi. Qualified Abandoned 1.46 mi.to	
	O'Brian Road	Town-Florence	Sheehan Rd	0.4
	Unnamed 4WD Road	Town-Lewis	Minimum Maintenance	0.8
	PFAR-Firetower Road	DEC	Seasonal	1.1

APPENDIX IX

Rules and Regulations

Department Rules, Laws and Policies

A. New York Rules and Regulations

Title 6

Chapter I	Fish and Wildlife
Chapter II	Lands and Forests
Chapter III	Air Resources
Chapter IV	Quality Services
Chapter V	Resources Management Services
Chapter VI	State Environmental Quality Review
Chapter VII	Sub-Chapter A-Implementation of Environmental Quality Bond A of 1972
Chapter X	Division of Water Resources

B. Environmental Conservation Laws

ECL Article 8	Environmental Quality Review
ECL Article 9	Lands and Forests
ECL Article 11	Fish and Wildlife
ECL Article 15	Water Resources
ECL Article 23	Mineral Resources
ECL Article 24	Freshwater Resources
ECL Article 33	Pesticides
ECL Article 51	Implementation of Environmental Quality Bond Act/1972
ECL Article 52	Implementation of Environmental Quality Bond Act/1972

C. Other Laws

New York State Historic Preservation Act	
Article 14	PRHPL
Education Law	
Section 233	State Museum Collections
Consolidated Laws (Public Health Law), Section 70, 71, and 73 of chapter 45	
Section 124.1	City of Oneida Watershed

D. Department Policies

Public Use	Prescribed Fire
Temporary Revocable Permits	State Forest Master Plan
Motor Vehicle Use	Inventory
Timber Management	Acquisition
Unit Management Planning	Road Construction
Pesticides	Recreational Use

APPENDIX X

Acquisition History

Oneida Reforestation Area # 2 - Cobb Brook State Forest

Proposal	Owner	Acreage	Date Recording of Deed
A	George A. Mitchell	532.45	April 10, 1933
B	Lizzie Hayes	112.6	November 10, 1937
C	Joe Corcoran	45.35	October 21, 1938
	TOTAL	690.4	

Oneida Reforestation Area # 3- Fall Brook State Forest Dept

Proposal	Owner	Acreage	Date Recording of Deed
A	Mrs. Geo. Morss	241.04	April 5, 1935
B	D. G. Dorrance	126.93	March 5, 1936
C	John Lafferty	295.74	August 30, 1935
D	John Smith	101.87	May 28, 1935
E	Joseph Bell	113.00	February 20, 1934
F	Chas. Cody	99.54	March 25, 1935
G	Wm. C. Paumier	66.65	February 20, 1934
H	John W. Finn	117.70	February 20, 1934
I	John B. Casbaker	149.22	February 20, 1934
J	Loan Commission	147.64	March 13, 1934
K	Morris Condon	142.58	April 18, 1934
L	Fred Bowman (Now Prop. P)		
M	W. E. Sauer	62.22	February 18, 1936
N	Wm. F. Mahan	53.21	March 28, 1935
O	Burdette Magee	97.15	April 22, 1935
P	Loan Commission (Fred Bowman)	94.40	August 23, 1934
Q	H. M. Ward & C. Jones	100.77	February 25, 1935
R	Loan Commission		Rejected

S	W. E. Sauer		Rejected 4/27/39
T	Wm. Sullivan	125.48	January 28, 1937
U	Jos. Noll	267.80	September 7, 1938
V	Fred Bowman	213.21	December 10, 1937
W	Fred Reigler	78.02	December 15, 1937
X	Loan Commission	51.00	Trans. To Cons Dept. 3/8/1939
Y	Loan Commision	134.50	Trans. To Cons Dept
Z	Wm. H. Warcup	185.25	February 23, 1939
	TOTAL	3,064.92	

Oneida Reforestation Area # 3 - Fall Brook State Forest, Cont'.

Proposal	Owner	Acreage	Date Recording of Deed
AA	Louise Morat	168.13	September 26, 1938
BB	Elmer L. Wick	72.57	October 5, 1938
CC	Patrick Moore Estate	273.71	April 27, 1939
DD	Andrew & Helen Spytz	160.48	June 15, 1940
EE	Transferred to Cons. Dept. From Boar of Comm. Of Land Office	134.89	August 21, 1946
FF	Kathryn M. Moore	123.33	January 12, 1949
GG	Julia E. Clark	126.16	January 4, 1949
HH	Board of Commissioners of the Land Office	188.24	June 16, 1949
II	Grant L. & Maud A. Aikens	0.51	February 5, 1958
JJ	Randall H. Bowman	42.9	April 9, 1962
KK	Harvey Phillbrick	100.27	December 15, 1961
LL	William & Joan Neary	1,391.19	Rejected

Oneida Reforestation Area # 7 - Fall Brook State Forest

Proposal	Owner	Acreage	Date Recording of Deed
A	John W. Smith	49.85	July 25, 1934
B	Catherine Reagan	222.89	July 25, 1934
C	Catherine McLaughlin	103.53	June 25, 1034
D	Elizabeth Keefe	117.30	July 25, 1934
E	Wm. T. Houlihan	212.77	June 25, 1934
F	Hannah Crowley	155.15	June 25, 1934
G	Clarence J. McDonald	87.88	July 25, 1934
H	T. Augustus Sullivan	82.86	June 25, 1934
I	James B. Clarey	163.08	January 25, 1935
J	Wm. J. Donlon	124.38	June 25, 1935
K	Jas. T. Redmond	14.29	July 25, 1934
L	Mary A. Hennessy	36.28	June 25, 1934
M	Frank W. Plantz	89.71	September 16, 1937
N	Wm. R. Hanifin	65.73	August 28, 1937
O	Nelson Lashway	214.65	April 8, 1937
P	Eugene Hanifin	66.76	August 27, 1937
Q	John E. Tanney	157.93	June 3, 1938
R	Elmer O. Bates	59.62	November 15, 1937
S	John Dillon	160.41	February 21, 1938
T	Mrs. Ormi Fulcher	46.83	March 28, 1940
U	Wilbur D. Kelly	---	Rejected 8/21/40
V	Zopher Walker	---	Rejected 8/21/40
W	Mrs. Polly Dunn Courtney	---	Rejected 1/2/40
X	Wilbur D. Kelly	24.21	October 18, 1939
Y	Burdette Magee	160.08	October 18, 1939

Z	C. Irwin Trenham	0.64	September 28, 1939
AA	Patrick Reardon	40.37	September 28, 1939
	TOTAL	2,457.20	

Oneida Reforestation Area # 7 - Fall Brook State Forest

Proposal	Owner	Acreage	Date Recording of Deed
BB	Emery D. Whitford	16.31	October 14, 1939
CC	Martin & Victoria Smoter	89.17	May 8, 1941
DD	Robert E. Hennessy	25.63	October 6, 1941
EE	Mrs. Katherine F. Myers	147.31	March 13, 1946
FF	Clough Whitford	41.26	April 30, 1946
GG	Edward O'Rourke	56.89	February 11, 1948
HH	J. W. Smith	251.40	August 22, 1950
II	Martin Smoter	105.31	May 23, 1951
JJ	Oneida County (Edwin Lilly & wife tax land)	---	Rejected 8/11/59
KK	Katherine F. Meyers	123.69	September 28, 1959
LL	Francis Burns	41.72	August 23, 1962
MM	Leroy & Robert Davis	71.76	February 18, 1963
NN	Oneida County (Tax Land-Sheehan)	---	Rejected 1970
OO	Oneida County (Tax Land-Demorest)	53.1	October 27, 1972
PP	Oneida County (Tax Lands-Hebrum)	---	Rejected 1970
QQ	Oneida County (Tax Lands-Greenfield)	---	Rejected 1970
RR	Oneida County (Tax Lands-Hennessy)	---	Sold by County to Private
SS	Oneida County (Tax Lands- Hanifin & Kline)	---	Rejected 1970
TT	Leonard Meyers	50.22	Rejected

UU	Monroe	---	Rejected
VV	Nicholas Chudk	106	October 5, 1988
WW	Daniel J. Mitchell	60	November 6, 1992
	OGS Transfer/Hanifin	55	November 20, 1995
JJ	Oneida County (Tax Land-Lilly)	143.0	October 27, 1972
	TOTAL	1,437.77	

Oneida Reforestation Area # 9 - Tri-County State Forest

Proposal	Owner	Acreage	Date Recording of Deed
A	Louis M. Bray	340.53	June 28, 1936
B	Andrew Spellicy	14.72	September 21, 1936
C	Norman Graves	21.32	September 21, 1936
D	Federal Land Bank	224.92	September 21, 1936
E	Bertha L. Kerwin	368.97	September 24, 1941 & September 22, 1942
F	Perley R. Sayer	---	Rejected 4/8/44
G	Oneida County (Tax Lands-Spellicy)	81.9	October 27, 1972
H	Oneida County (Tax Lands- Dowling)	55.7	October 27, 1972
I	John Mayerhofer	181.97	April 14, 1976
	TOTAL	1,290.03	

Oneida Reforestation Area # 10 - Furnace Creek State Forest

Proposal	Owner	Acreage	Date Recording of Deed
A	Walter E. Sauer	303.72	March 6, 1937
B	Ervin Wilson	32.24	March 6, 1937
C	Lena M. McDaniels	56.43	March 6, 1937
D	Harding Mills	19.12	June 14, 1937
E	Elizabeth Tritsch	40.52	March 6, 1937

F	Lena Waller	---	Rejected 2/24/39
G	C. Irwin Trenham	93.03	March 6, 1937
H	Walter E. Sauer	3.77	March 6, 1937
I	Libbie E. Waterman	44.88	March 6, 1937
J	Emery D. Whitford	---	Rejected 2/24/39
K	Walter E. Sauer	152.79	November 3, 1941
L	Herbert & Raymond Skinner	37.50	November 12, 1941
M	Chas. E. Fulcher	96.35	November 12, 1941
N	Helen P. Delong	197.04	April 1, 1948
O	Helen G. Pine	260.93	June 22, 1949
P	Rudolph & Ottilie Wildner	56.7	November 12, 1959
	TOTAL	1395.02	

Oneida Reforestation Area # 11 - Florence Hill State Forest

Proposal	Owner	Acreage	Date Recording of Deed
A	Dennis F. Healy	15.15	November 15, 1937
B	Louis M. Ballister	381.44	November 15, 1937
C	Catherine Dooley	81.69	November 15, 1937
D	Fred Mattot	42.82	November 15, 1937
E	Peter Matott	81.22	November 15, 1937
F	Thos. J. Kldney	31.08	November 15, 1937
G	Federal Land Bank	136.42	November 15, 1937
H	John Mulvany	100.71	November 15, 1937
I	Dennis F. Healy	215.35	September 29, 1939

J	James Riley	275.21	March 2, 1943
	TOTAL	1361.09	

Oneida Reforestation Area # 14 - Mad River State Forest

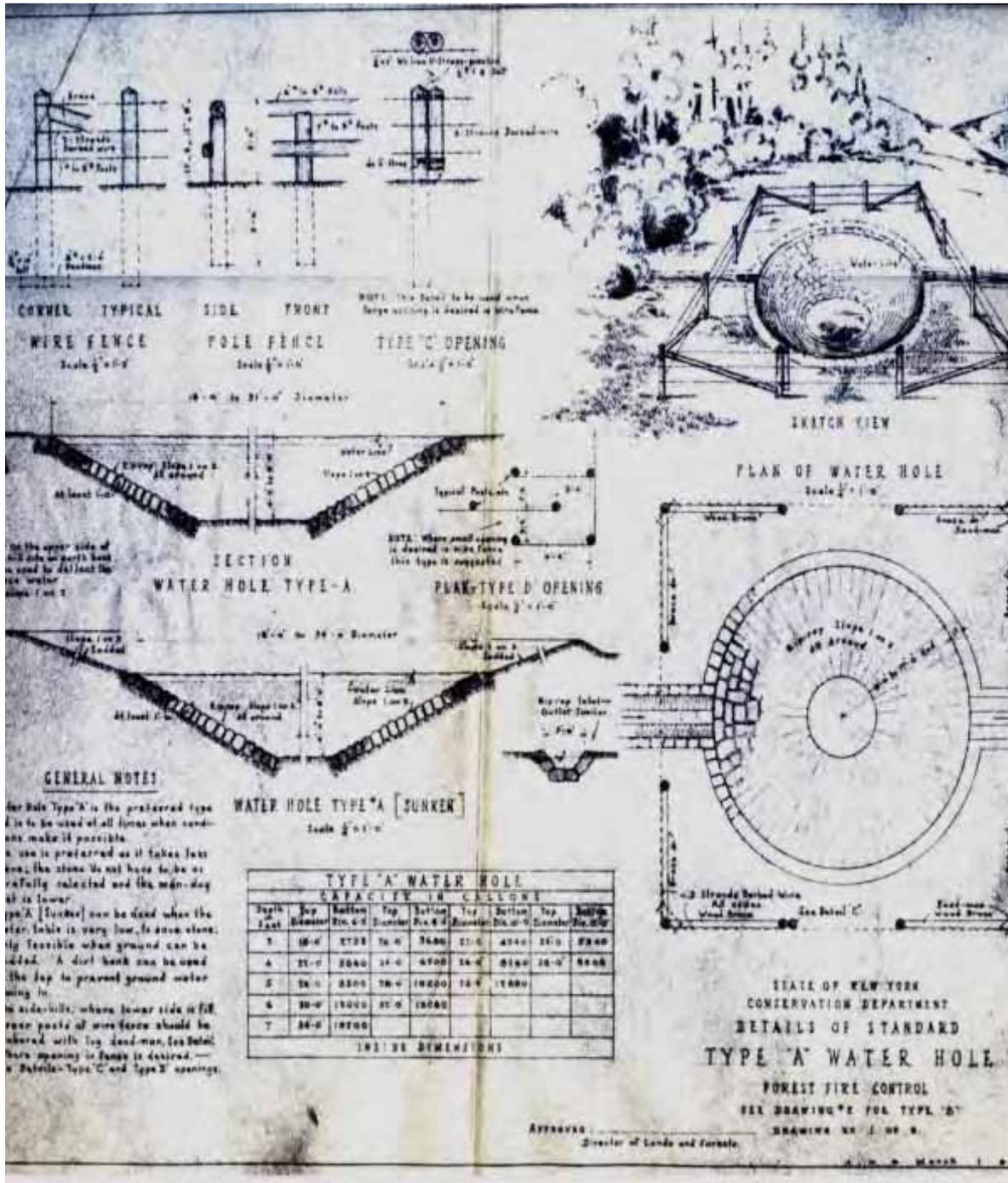
Proposal	Owner	Acreage	Date Recording of Deed
A	Bridget Phalen	285.94	March 5, 1938
B	Ellsworth Paddock	227.62	March 5, 1938
C	Valentine Rehm	90.78	March 8, 1938
D	Luther M. Taylor	58.83	December 14, 1940
E	Fred Bartlett	344.43	April 14, 1938
F	Elmer D. Williams	66.16	April 15, 1938
G	Chas. I. Dunn	124.18	April 21, 1938
H	Horatio N. Wright	138.77	April 15, 1938
I	Mabel Q. Skinner	5.02	June 20, 1938
J	Millie A. Audas	297.02	November 2, 1939
K	Laura A. Comins	37.68	August 18, 1941
L	A. J. Thompson	92.00	November 17, 1942
M	Felix Konawicz	185.33	April 10, 1942
N	Felix Konawicz	158.07	August 31, 1942
O	fred C. Wells	314.08	September 30, 1943
P	Oneida County (Tax Lands- Konowicz) 74.11	171.48	October 27, 1972
Q	Oneida County (Tax Lands- Chamberlain) 74.14	55.62	October 27, 1972
R	Oneida County Hwy River Road Florence	3.51	
	TOTAL	2653.01	

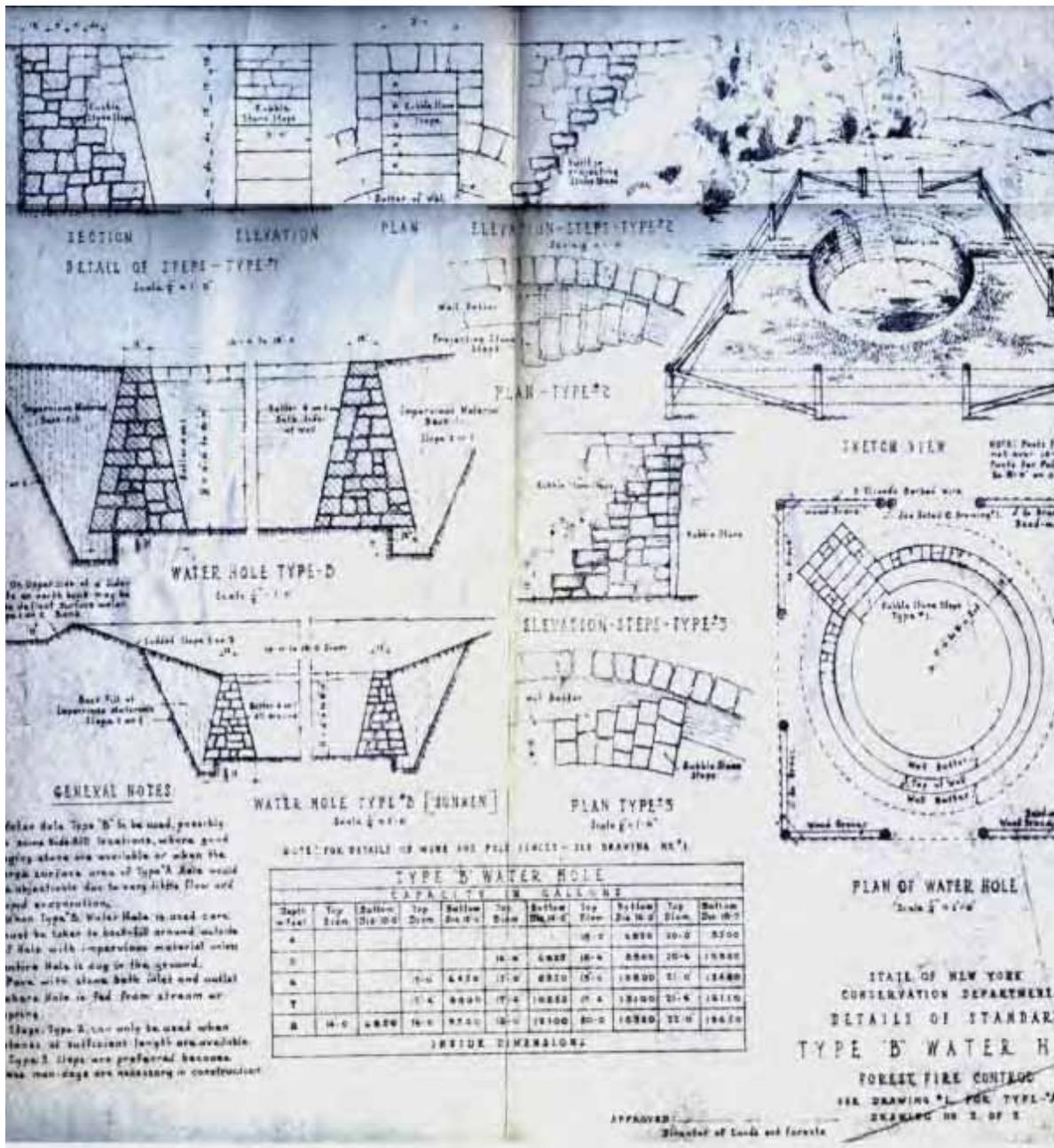
Oneida-Lewis Reforestation Area # 1 - Swancott Hill State Forest

Proposal	Owner	Acreage	Date Recording of Deed
A	Dean A. Williams	337.34	September 10, 1935
B	Wm. H. Sullivan	112.48	September 10, 1935
C	Wm. H. Sullivan	103.24	September 10, 1935
D	Dean A. Williams	127.35	September 10, 1935
E	Dean A. Williams	87.98	August 7, 1936
F	Florence Brook Club	315.16	March 30, 1937
G	Sarah Filer	80.05	April 28, 1937
H	Florence Brook Club	42.56	March 30, 1937
h-bAL.	Rome Savings Bank	31.83	November 13, 1942
I	James Allen	106.84	April 6, 1937
J	fannie Woods	75.51	December 18, 1942
K	Frank S. Harden Co.	39.89	January 27, 1939
L	Dean A. Williams	115.16	September 6, 1939
M	dean A. Williams	---	Rejected 12/27/39
N	Penfield & Stone	31.84	October 20, 1942
O	Oneida County (Tax Lands - Flynn) 74.1	225.0	October 27, 1972
P	Oneida County (Tax Lands - Dorrance) 74.6	34.9	October 27, 1972
Q	Oneida County (Tax Lands -Taberg Rod & Gun Club) 74.9	.24	October 27, 1972
R	Oneida County (Tax Land - Dr. Howard) 74.4	59.60	October 27, 1972
S	Oneida County (Tax Land - Lacell) 74.16	85.2	October 27, 1972
	TOTAL	2012.17	

APPENDIX XI
Civilian Conservation Corp Standard
Water Hole Designs

APPENDIX XI - Civilian Conservation Corp Standard Water Hole Designs





APPENDIX XII
Summary of Public Comments and
Concerns

APPENDIX XII-SUMMARY OF PUBLIC COMMENTS/CONCERNS

The following is a summary of all the public comments that were made throughout the planning process. Included are comments from the initial public scoping meeting, release of the public draft, phone calls, letters, e-mails and personal contacts.

Facilities

1. Prevent 4WD trucks from driving on roads during spring thaw.

The Department will continue to monitor condition of roads.

2. Open roads to ATV use with 30mph speed limit and low impact tires.

It is not the jurisdiction of the Department to designate Town roads open to ATVs. Public Forest Access Roads (PFAR) in the Unit will not be designated as ATV trails unless they can serve as a connecting trail and there is appropriated funding designated for maintenance.

3. Miller Road has become a nuisance trash dumping spot. Do not repair bridge to control number of people using the area.

Miller Road is a town maintained road, so it is up to the town to determine appropriate maintenance.

4. Maintain existing access roads

The UMP addresses a maintenance schedule for existing PFARs on the Unit. Refer to recommendation 4.1. With appropriate Department funding the access roads will be maintained to Division of Lands & Forest standards.

5. Concerned that increased facilities will increase traffic in the area which is undesirable

State Forest Lands provide an opportunity for the people of the State of New York to experience the outdoors and the unique natural resources of the 46-Corners area. The planned facilities were specifically designed to keep intact the remoteness of the area.

6. Plans for paving roads near Johnny Smith Pond

The plan does not recommend paving Johnny Smith Pond Public Forest Access Road but the maintenance schedule does provide for improvement.

7. Will there be plans for providing electricity at Johnny Smith Pond

No.

8. Will the 46-Corners area be looking for any “business” attractions

There are no plans for creating a developed campground setting at Johnny Smith Pond. All recommendations will promote the unique ruggedness of the area.

Recreation

1. Need to provide Access for Persons with disabilities (CP-3 trails)

The UMP addresses the need to increase accessibility. Refer to recommendation 4.2.

2. Designate more off road snowmobile trails.

Refer to management Recommendation 4.4.1 and 4.4.2

3. Give the local Towns and snowmobile clubs some additional funds earmarked for better maintenance of the seasonal roads/trails in the area

The Department is unable to appropriate funds to specific entities. Official snowmobile trails are funded through the Snowmobile Trail Fund that is administered by the Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation.

4. Provide separate trails for hiking/snowshoeing and snowmobiling/cross-country skiing.

Refer to management recommendation 4.6.1 and 4.6.2

5. Assess the impact of new facilities on adjacent landowners

One objective of the plan is to “Preserve the wild content of the area and avoid the over development of recreation facilities”.

The proposed facilities are dispersed throughout the 18,032 acre Unit to intentionally minimize impact. These future facilities will be monitored and evaluated with regards to impacts of use once in place.

6. Create parking to eliminate congestion

Increased parking is proposed in the plan. A new snowmobile parking area is recommended and parking at each of the campsite trail heads is proposed.

7. Consult landowners and town before building parking areas.

The town and local residents were all provided opportunities for input during the development of this plan and its proposed projects.

8. Develop trails used by trappers

No additional foot trails were proposed during the planning process. Future trails may be proposed during the next revision of the plan in 7 years.

9. No motorized boats in Johnny Smith Pond

There are no recommendations at this time to limit motorized boat access on any of the ponds.

10. Provide designated boat launch areas for the ponds

Refer to recommendation 2.8. No other improved boat launch sites were recommended due to the size and carrying capacity of the other ponds.

11. Provide a balance between shorter roadside access and remote access to campsites

The proposed campsites are equally distributed between high use campsites, which are roadside, and primitive campsites, which are more remote.

12. Open snowmobile trails for ATV use

Develop a designated ATV loop trail that connects several state forests on the Unit.

Use the money collected each year by the state via ATV registrations to allow LIMITED road use and maintenance for access by 4 wheelers, but by no means should they be allowed on state lands, unless on designated and maintained trails.

Refer to management recommendation 4.3. Due to the natural resources and soil limitations the unit would not be a good candidate for all-terrain vehicle trails.

13. Construction of several Adirondack style lean-tos on each of the four ponds and several scenic rivers in the area along with improved access to each

No lean-tos were recommended at this time, however, if use increases this may be proposed in future revisions.

Wildlife

1. Include management objectives of hunting, fishing and trapping.

Although the Division of Lands and Forests does not have the authority to modify the Environmental Conservation Laws for Fish and Wildlife, there were management recommendations included in the plan to enhance the habitat for various wildlife species.

2. Include raptor nest site protection (goshawk, red shouldered hawk, broadwing hawk) when developing management prescriptions /Include raptor nest identification with performing stand inventory analysis and timber marking.

Refer to management recommendation 2.3 and 2.4.

3. Increase and enhance habitat for White Tailed Deer/Increase and enhance habitat for Snowshoe Hares/Increase and enhance habitat for Ruffed Grouse

Refer to management recommendation 2.1 and 2.2.

4. Consider the Unit for a Quality Deer Management Area with antler restrictions

This was not considered in the Unit management planning process. It is better addressed through wildlife committees.

5. The current stream classifications for the Unit are in need of updating

Refer to management recommendation 3.7.

6. Manage for and enhance the biodiversity of the landscape

Refer to management recommendation 1.1

7. Analyze the relationship of herbicide spraying for ferns and beech on White Tailed Deer patterns

Any herbicide application will include a State Environmental Quality Review to consider environmental factors.

8. Will the proposed expansion of the area open to bear harvest include some of the state forests covered by this UMP

As of now, there is still not enough data available to expand the range for bear hunting.

Forestry

1. Through timber management prescriptions, create early successional habitat / Maintain a balanced component of both hardwood and softwoods

Refer to management recommendation 1.1 and 1.2

2. Clear-cut Red and Scotch pine reforestation areas and replant with new seedlings to provide cover for wildlife, primarily white rabbits and grouse

Refer to management recommendations 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4.

3. Continue the program of firewood sales on State Land/Explore the possibilities of selling beech cuttings as firewood/Allow the removal of tops for firewood

At this time the Herkimer Office is unable to offer this program due to staffing issues. Firewood will continue to be a product harvested from State Forest lands and people can contract with loggers to purchase log length or cut and split firewood that was harvested from state lands.

4. Manage some areas as protection areas with no management.

Refer to management recommendation 1.1. 5% of the Unit will be managed for late succession forest typ, so allowing little or no timber harvesting. There will also be protection buffers along ponds and perennial streams which will have no or very little timber harvesting.

5. Manage for the protection of native wild flowers such as orchids

Natural Heritage has conducted a inventory of rare and special plant communities and areas identified will be buffered and/or no harmful management will be conducted. As foresters and technicians perform stand analysis for management potential rare and special plant communities will be considered.

6. Consider snag tree management

Refer to management recommendation 2.3

Local Governments

The Department needs to reach out to local officials when developing objectives and management recommendations.

Local towns were approached at the beginning of the planning process and also during the review of the draft plan and encouraged to contribute and make comments.

APPENDIX XIII
State Environmental
Quality Review

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

Identifying# 2013-SLM-6-318

Date: January, 6 2013

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

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

Name of Action: Adoption of the 46-Corners Unit Management Plan for State Forest Land

SEQR Status: **Type 1** **X** _____

Unlisted _____

Conditioned Negative Declaration: **Yes** **No**

Description of Action: The 46-Corners Unit Management Plan applies the principles of sustainable forestry to conserve biodiversity and enrich the lives of the local community. Productive forest provide green space that is an essential benefit for long term cultural, environmental and economic health of rural communities. The 18,032 acre Unit includes Big Brook, Cobb Brook, Fall Brook, Florence Hill, Furnace Creek, Mad River, Tri-County and Swancott Hill State Forests. The Plan defines goals and objectives for conserving biodiversity and enhancing opportunities for public use and recreation, for the next 15 years.

The primary goal of the Plan is to enhance the biodiversity of 16,000 acres of forested land using sound even and uneven aged silvicultural systems. Protect water quality in 1,625 acres of wetlands and 52 miles of streams by establishing protective special management zones around these areas. Maintain the natural character of the Unit while also provide for a variety of compatible recreational activities.

The Unit has two (2) high use ponds, Johnny Smith Pond and Cassbaker Pond. The plan recommends developing the areas to make them accessible to persons of all abilities. At each pond, accessible fishing piers will be constructed to increase the fishing opportunity. Johnny Smith Pond currently has a 5 car parking area and 3 campsites will be enhanced and become officially designated. Two privies will also be installed, one at either end of the dyke. Cassbaker Pond will have a new parking area

and one universally accessible campsite constructed. 0.6 mile of trail will be built around Cassbaker Pond and then circle back to follow Harrier Way PFAR.

Fifteen (15) total campsites will be created within the Unit. In addition to the 3 at the ponds, 4 more high use campsites and 8 primitive campsites will be located throughout the Unit. Approximately 9 miles of foot trail will be installed to access the 8 primitive sites.

0.8 miles of disabled access (CP-3) trails will be upgraded and maintained. 4 miles of cross-country ski trail located separate from the snowmobile network will be established. 1.4 mile of secondary snowmobile connector trails will be created. Plus provide parking for approximately 25 trailered vehicles off Hanifin Road. A wildlife viewing platform will be installed. The area is already cleared and an informal parking area is present.

Rehabilitate approximately 4.5 miles of public forest access roads for the next three years, then resume a 3 year maintenance schedule of crowning, ditching, grading and mowing.

Location: (Include street address and the name of the municipality/county. A location map of appropriate scale is also recommended.) The 46-Corners Unit consists of eight (8) State Forests. 17,144 acres of the Unit are in the Oneida County towns of Annsville, Florence and Camden. 797 acres reside in the Lewis County Town of Lewis and 128 acres is located in the Oswego County Town of Redfield.

SEQR NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Reasons Supporting This Determination:

(See 617.7(a)-(c) for requirements of this determination; see 617.7(d) for Conditioned Negative Declaration)

A full Environmental Assessment Form has been completed and it has been determined that no proposed action will have an adverse environmental impact. All management activities will comply with Department Policies, Environmental Conservation Law, Rules and Regulations and Guidelines and will be consistent with Article XIV of the New York State Constitution. All construction projects will incorporate the use of Best Management Practices, including but not limited to the following:

- Locating improvements to minimize necessary cut and fill
- Locating improvements away from streams, wetlands, and unstable slopes;
- Use of proper drainage devices such as water bars and broad based dips,
- Locating trails to minimize grade,
- Using stream crossings with low, stable banks, firm stream bottom and gentle approaching slopes
- Constructing stream crossings at right angles to the stream
- Limiting stream crossing construction to periods of low or normal flow

Activities which would require site specific environmental review (SEQR) include: site preparation with herbicide and clearcuts larger than 40 acres. If, after final approval of the Plan, activities are added to the Plan to provide improved management of the Unit and are not covered by this Negative Declaration or cited under a Generic Environmental Statements. The Department will undertake a site specific environmental review for such activities.

Impacts for specific projects are minimal. They are described below:

Forest Products Harvesting

Forest products harvesting is covered under the Generic Environmental Impact Statement on the State Forest Commercial Products Sales Program. Over the next 10 year 5,424 acres are planned to be harvested. Division policy establishes guidelines for special management zones surrounding wetlands, ponds and streams where harvesting equipment is restricted and only a small portion of the overstory may be removed. Noise and visual impacts from harvesting activities are temporary and individual forest stands are harvested on a 25-40 year rotation. Impacts to water quality are mitigated through the implementation of Best Management Practices, including proper preplanning of haul roads and skid trails that minimize grade, maximize well drained soils and install stream crossing structures. Timely site restoration work once the harvesting activity is complete will also help to minimize negative site impacts.

Facilities Construction

Facilities installation at Johnny Smith Pond and Cassbaker Pond will require silt fence and hay bales surrounding the work site to protect the ponds from siltation. Construction activities will be undertaken during dry weather conditions to minimize soil impacts.

Primitive tent sites will be designated in areas where impacts to vegetation, soils and water will be minimized. New trail corridors will be established on well drained soils and avoid poorly drained sites. Where wet sites cannot be avoided footbridges, culverts or gravel over geotextile fabric will be installed.

CP-3 trail rehabilitation, cross-country ski trail and Snowmobile connector trail will utilize already existing trails. The trails will require surface improvement such as grading, ditching and culvert installations. Improvements will ensure the trail is safe and protects natural resources.

Snowmobile parking area installation will be in conjunction with a timber sale. The area must have the trees cut and land cleared. Silt fence and hay bales will be installed to ensure soil movement is not off site. The surface will be hardened with stone material and underlain with geotextile fabric to allow for safe access.

During the construction of the wildlife viewing platform, silt fence and hay bales will be placed around the work zone to ensure protection of the wetland.

There are no known threatened or endangered plants, animals or natural communities located with the proposed sites.

No known historical or archeological sites are known to exist near any proposed site.

If Conditioned Negative Declaration, provide on attachment the specific mitigation measures imposed, and identify comment period (not less than 30 days from date of publication in the ENB)

For Further Information:

Contact Person: Scott Healy, Supervising Forester

Address: 225 N. Main Street Herkimer, New York 13350

Telephone Number: (315) 866-6330

For Type 1 Actions and conditioned Negative Declarations, a Copy of this Notice is sent to:

Appropriate Regional Office of the Department of Environmental Conservation

Chief Executive Officer, Town/City/Village of

Other involved agencies (if any)

Environmental Notice Bulletin – NYS DEC – 625 Broadway – Albany, NY 12233-1750
(Type One Actions Only)

UNIT MAPS