

Appendix 1

Appendix 1: Selected List of Flora & Fauna

The following is a selected list of fauna and flora that may be found within the Dr. Victor Reinstein Woods Nature Preserve. The list includes species observed by past and present DEC resident staff and educators, volunteers, and species recorded during various studies conducted at the Woods by outside researchers (see references for some publications). An investigation conducted in the mid-1990s by the New York Natural Heritage Program found no rare plants or animals in the Woods; however, two species on the Program watch list were documented: jack pine and winged monkeyflower. Threatened or species of special concern in New York State (see endnotes for definitions of these terms) that use the Woods include least bittern, Cooper's hawk and American bittern. Migrant birds known to stop at the Woods include osprey (a species of special concern) and pied-billed grebe (a threatened species). Other species previously recorded at the Woods that are of special concern include the Jefferson salamander, common loon, sharp-shinned hawk, and common nighthawk.

I. Fish

Blacknose dace	<i>Rhinichthys atratulus</i>
Bluegill	<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>
Bluntnose minnow	<i>Pimephales notatus</i>
Brook stickleback	<i>Culaea inconstans</i>
Brown bullhead	<i>Ameiurus nebulosus</i>
Central mudminnow	<i>Umbra limi</i>
Central stoneroller	<i>Campostoma anomalum</i>
Creek chub	<i>Semotilus atromaculatus</i>
Fathead minnow	<i>Pimephales promelas</i>
Green sunfish	<i>Lepomis cyanellus</i>
Golden shiner	<i>Notemigonus crysoleucas</i>
Johnny darter	<i>Etheostoma nigrum</i>
Iowa darter	<i>Etheostoma exile.</i>
Pumpkinseed	<i>Lepomis gibbosus</i>
White sucker	<i>Catostomus commersoni</i>

II. Amphibians

American toad	<i>Bufo americanus</i>
Bullfrog	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>
Common gray treefrog	<i>Hyla versicolor</i>
Eastern newt	<i>Notophthalmus viridescens</i>
Green frog	<i>Rana clamitans</i>
Jefferson salamander ¹ ††	<i>Ambystoma jeffersonianum</i>
Northern dusky salamander ¹	<i>Desmognathus fuscus</i>
Northern leopard frog	<i>Rana pipiens</i>
Northern two-lined salamander ¹	<i>Eurycea bislineata</i>
Pickerel frog	<i>Rana palustris</i>

Amphibians Continued

Red-backed salamander
Slimy salamander¹
Spotted salamander
Spring peeper
Western chorus frog
Wood frog

Plethodon cinereus
Plethodon glutinosus
Ambystoma maculatum
Pseudacris crucifer
Pseudacris triseriata
Rana sylvatica

III. Reptiles

Brown (Dekay) snake¹
Common garter snake
Eastern black racer¹
Eastern milk snake¹
Northern red-bellied snake¹
Northern water snake
Painted turtle
Red-eared slider
Snapping turtle
Wood turtle¹

Storeria dekayi
Thamnophis sirtalis
Coluber constrictor
Lampropeltis triangulum
Storeria occipitomaculata
Nerodia sipedon
Chrysemys picta
Trachemys scripta elegans
Chelydra serpentina
Clemmys insculpta

IV. Birds

Acadian flycatcher¹
American black duck
American bittern††
American coot
American crow
American goldfinch
American kestrel¹
American redstart
American robin
American tree sparrow
American wigeon¹
American woodcock
Bald eagle¹
Baltimore oriole
Barn swallow
Barred owl
Bay-breasted warbler
Belted kingfisher
Black-and-white warbler
Black-capped chickadee
Black-crowned night-heron

Empidonax vireescens
Anas rubripes
Botaurus lentiginosus
Fulica americana
Corvus brachyrhynchos
Carduelis tristis
Falco sparverius
Setophaga ruticilla
Turdus migratorius
Spizella arborea
Anas americana
Scolopax minor
Haliaeetus leucocephalus
Icterus galbula
Hirundo rustica
Strix varia
Dendroica castanea
Ceryle alcyon
Mniotilta varia
Parus atricapillus
Nycticorax nycticorax

Birds Continued

Black-throated blue warbler	<i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>
Black-throated green warbler	<i>Dendroica virens</i>
Blackburnian warbler	<i>Dendroica fusca</i>
Blue-gray gnatcatcher ¹	<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>
Blue jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>
Blue-winged teal	<i>Anas discors</i>
Broad-winged hawk ¹	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>
Brown creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>
Brown-headed cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>
Brown thrasher ¹	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>
Bufflehead ¹	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>
Canada goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>
Canada warbler	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>
Carolina wren	<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>
Cedar waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>
Chestnut-sided warbler	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>
Chimney swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>
Chipping sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>
Common goldeneye ¹	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>
Common grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>
Common loon ^{1††}	<i>Gavia immer</i>
Common nighthawk ^{††}	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>
Common redpoll ¹	<i>Carduelis flammea</i>
Common yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>
Cooper's hawk ^{††}	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>
Dark-eyed junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>
Double-crested cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>
Downy woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>
Eastern kingbird ¹	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>
Eastern phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>
Eastern towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>
Eastern screech-owl	<i>Otus asio</i>
Eastern wood pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>
European starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Evening grosbeak ¹	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>
Fox sparrow	<i>Passerella iliaca</i>
Golden-crowned kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>
Gray catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>
Great blue heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>
Great crested flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>
Great egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
Great horned owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>
Greater yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>
Green heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>

Birds Continued

Green-winged teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>
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Hairy woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>
Hermit thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>
Herring gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>
Hooded merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>
Hooded warbler	<i>Wilsonia citrina</i>
House finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>
House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
House wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>
Indigo bunting ¹	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>
Least bittern†	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>
Least flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>
Long-tailed duck ¹	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>
Magnolia warbler	<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Marsh wren	<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>
Mourning dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>
Mourning warbler	<i>Oporornis philadelphia</i>
Mute swan ¹	<i>Cygnus olor</i>
Nashville warbler ¹	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>
Northern cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>
Northern flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>
Northern harrier (Marsh hawk) ¹	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>
Northern mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>
Northern parula	<i>Parula americana</i>
Northern rough-winged swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>
Northern saw-whet owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>
Olive-sided flycatcher ¹	<i>Mionectes olivaceus</i>
Osprey††	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>
Palm warbler	<i>Dendroica palmarum</i>
Pied-billed grebe†	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>
Pileated woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>
Purple finch ¹	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>
Purple martin ¹	<i>Progne subis</i>
Red-bellied woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>
Red-breasted nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>
Red-eyed vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>
Red-shouldered hawk ¹	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>
Red-tailed hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>
Red-winged blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>
Ring-billed gull	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>
Ring-necked duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>

Birds Continued

Ring-necked pheasant ¹	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>
Rock dove	<i>Columba livia</i>

Rose-breasted grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>
Ruby-crowned kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>
Ruby-throated hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>
Ruffed grouse ¹	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>
Rusty blackbird ¹	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>
Swainson's thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>
Scarlet tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>
Sharp-shinned hawk††	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>
Solitary vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>
Song sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>
Swamp sparrow	<i>Melospiza Georgiana</i>
Spotted sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>
Tree swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>
Tufted titmouse	<i>Parus bicolor</i>
Tundra swan ¹	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>
Turkey vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
Veery	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>
Virginia rail	<i>Rallus limicola</i>
Warbling vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>
White-breasted nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>
White-crowned sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>
White-throated sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>
Wild turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>
Wilson's snipe ¹	<i>Capella gallinago</i>
Wood duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>
Wood thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>
Worm-eating warbler ¹	<i>Helmitheros vermivorus</i>
Yellow warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>
Yellow-bellied sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>
Yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>
Yellow-rumped warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>
Yellow-throated warbler ¹	<i>Dendroica dominica</i>

V. Mammals

Beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>
Cottontail rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>
Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>
Deer mouse	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>
Eastern chipmunk	<i>Tamias striatus</i>
Eastern mole	<i>Scalopus aquaticus</i>
Gray squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>

Mammals Continued

Gray fox ¹	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>
Little brown bat	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>

Masked shrew
Meadow vole
Mink
Muskrat
Opossum
Raccoon
Red fox
Red squirrel
Short-tailed shrew
Southern flying squirrel
Star-nosed mole
Striped skunk
White-footed mouse
White-tailed deer
Woodchuck
Woodland jumping mouse¹

Sorex cinereus
Microtus pennsylvanicus
Mustella vison
Ondatra zibethicus
Didelphis virginianus
Procyon lotor
Vulpes vulpes
Tamiasciurus hudsonicus
Blarina brevicauda
Glaucomys volans
Condylura cristata
Mephitis mephitis
Peromyscus leucopus
Odocoileus virginianus
Marmota monax
Napaeozapus insignis

VI. Trees and Shrubs

Ailanthus (Tree-of-Heaven)
American basswood
American beech
American bittersweet
American elm
American holly
American hornbeam
American mountain-ash
American sycamore
Autumn-olive¹
Bigtooth aspen
Bitternut hickory
Black ash
Black cherry
Black locust
Black walnut
Black willow
Blue spruce
Box elder
Chokecherry
Common elderberry
Common pear
Common witch-hazel

Ailanthus altissima
Tilia americana
Fagus grandifolia
Celastrus scandens
Ulmus americana
Ilex opaca
Carpinus caroliniana
Sorbus americana
Platanus occidentalis
Elaeagnus umbellata
Populus grandidentata
Carya cordiformis
Fraxinus nigra
Prunus serotina
Robinia pseudoacacia
Juglans nigra
Salix nigra
Picea pungens
Acer negundo
Prunus virginiana
Sambucus canadensis
Pyrus communis
Hamamelis virginiana

Trees and Shrubs Continued

Cucumber tree
Domestic apple

Magnolia acuminata
Pyrus malus

Eastern cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>
Eastern hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
European mountain-ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Flowering dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Green ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.
Highbush-cranberry	<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>
Hop hornbeam	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>
Jack pine	<i>Pinus banksiana</i>
Japanese barberry	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
Mapleleaf viburnum	<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>
Multiflora rose	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>
Nannyberry	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>
Northern arrowwood	<i>Viburnum recognitum</i>
Northern red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Norway spruce	<i>Picea marina</i>
Pagoda dogwood	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>
Pin cherry	<i>Prunus pennsylvanica</i>
Pussy willow	<i>Salix discolor</i>
Quaking aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Red pine	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>
Red-osier dogwood	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>
Red-panicle dogwood	<i>Cornus racemosa</i>
Russian-olive ¹	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
Scotch pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Shadbush (Serviceberry)	<i>Amelanchier</i> spp.
Shagbark hickory ¹	<i>Carya ovata</i>
Silky dogwood	<i>Cornus amomum</i>
Silver maple	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>
Slippery elm	<i>Ulmus rubra</i>
Spicebush	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>
Staghorn sumac	<i>Rhus typhina</i>
Sugar maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Tamarack (Eastern larch)	<i>Larix laricina</i>
Tartarian honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>
Tulip tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
Virginia creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
Weeping willow	<i>Salix babylonica</i>
White ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>
White oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
White walnut (Butternut) ¹	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>

Trees and Shrubs Continued

White willow	<i>Salix alba</i>
Wild grapevine	<i>Vitis</i> spp.

Yellow birch

Betula alleghaniensis

VII. Herbaceous Plants

Agrimony
Arrowhead
Arrow-leaved tearthumb
Barren strawberry¹
Beech drops
Bedstraw
Beggar-ticks
Birdfoot trefoil
Bittersweet nightshade
Black medick¹
Black mustard
Black snakeroot¹
Black-eyed susan
Bladder campion
Bladderwort
Blue-eyed grass
Blue flag
Blue vervain
Boneset
Bracken fern
Brown knapweed
Bull thistle
Bulrush spp.
Butter-and-eggs
Buttercup
Butterfly-weed
Canada thistle
Cardinal flower
Catnip
Broad-leaved cattail
Chicory
Cinnamon fern
Coltsfoot
Common cinquefoil
Common milkweed
Common mullein
Common plantain
Common ragweed

Agrimonia spp.
Sagittaria latifolia
Polygonum sagitstum
Waldsteinia fragarioides
Epifagus virginiana
Galium spp.
Bidens frondosa
Lotus corniculatus
Solanum dulcamara
Medicago lupulina
Brassica nigra
Sanicula marilandica
Rudbeckia hirta
Silene cucubalus
Utrichularia spp.
Sisyrinchium montanum
Iris prismatica
Verbena hastata
Eupatorium pefoliatum
Pteridium aquilinum
Centaurea jacea
Cirsium vulgare
Scirpus spp.
Linaria vulgaris
Ranunculus spp.
Asclepia tuberosa
Cirsium arvense
Lobelia cardinalis
Nepta catoria
Typha latifolia
Chichorium intybus
Osmunda cinnamomea
Tussilago farfara
Potentilla simplex
Asclepias syriaca
Verbascum thapsus
Plantago major
Ambrosia atremisifolia

Herbaceous Plants Continued

Common reed
Common skullcap
Coontail

Phragmites australis
Scutellaria epilobiifolia
Ceratophyllum demersum

Cowcress	<i>Lapidium campestre</i>
Cuckoo-flower	<i>Cardamina pratensis</i>
Curled dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Cut-leaved water-horehound ¹	<i>Lycopus americanus</i>
Daisy fleabane	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>
Dame's rocket	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>
Deptford pink	<i>Dianthus armeria</i>
Downy yellow violet	<i>Viola pubescens</i>
Duckweed	<i>Lemna</i> spp.
Enchanter's nightshade	<i>Circaea quadrisoluata</i>
Evening primrose	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>
False hellebore	<i>Vertrum viride</i>
False nettle	<i>Boehmeria cylindrical</i>
Field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Field pennycress	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>
Figwort	<i>Scrophularia lanceolata</i>
Fleabane	<i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i>
Forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>
Foamflower ¹	<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>
Foxglove beardtongue	<i>Penstemon digitalis</i>
Fragrant bedstraw	<i>Galium triflorum</i>
Pink fragrant pond lily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>
Fringed loosestrife ¹	<i>Lysimachia ciliata</i>
Garlic mustard	<i>Allilaria officinalis</i>
Gill-over-the-ground	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago</i> spp.
Greenbrier ¹	<i>Smilax</i> spp.
Groundnut ¹	<i>Apios americana</i>
Hayscented fern	<i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i>
Heal-all	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
Herb-Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
Hoary alyssum ¹	<i>Berteroa incana</i>
Horsetail	<i>Equisetum</i> spp.
Indian cucumber-root ¹	<i>Medeola virginiana</i>
Indian hemp (Dogbane)	<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>
Indian pipe	<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>
Interrupted fern	<i>Osmunda claytoniana</i>
Jack-in-the-pulpit	<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>
Joe-pye-weed	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>
Lady fern	<i>Athyrium felix-femina</i>
Least hop clover	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>

Herbaceous Plants Continued

Lemon balm	<i>Monarda citriodora</i>
Marsh cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla palustris</i>
Marsh fern	<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>
Marsh marigold	<i>Caltha palustris</i>

May apple
Mayweed
Mild water-pepper
Moneywort
Motherwort
Moth mullein
Musk mallow
Multiflora rose
Narrow-leaved cattail
New England aster
New York fern
Nodding ladies'-tresses
Ox-eye daisy
Ostrich fern
Pale jewelweed¹
Panicgrass¹
Partridgeberry¹
Peppergrass¹
Peppermint
Pickerelweed
Poison hemlock
Poison ivy
Pokeweed
Pondweed
Purple loosestrife
Queen Anne's Lace
Red clover
Red trillium
Rough avens
Round-lobed hepatica¹
Royal fern
Scarlet pimpernel
Sedge
Sensitive fern
Sharp-lobed hepatica
Showy tick-trefoil
Smartweed
Speedwell
Spreading dogbane
Soft rush¹
Solomon's seal¹

Herbaceous Plants Continued

Spike rush
Spotted jewelweed
Spring-beauty
St. Johnswort
Stinging nettle¹

Podophyllum peltatum
Anthemis cotula
Polygonum hydropiper
Lysimachia nummularia
Leonurus cardiaca
Verbascum blattaria
Malva moschata
Rosa multiflora
Typha angustifolia
Aster novae-angliae
Thelypteris noveboracensis
Spiranthes cernua
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum
Matteuccia struthiopteris
Impatiens pallida
Panicum agrostoides
Mitchella repens
Lepidium flavum
Mentha x piperita
Pontederia cordata
Conium maculatum
Toxicodendron radicans
Phytolacca americana
Potamogeton spp.
Lythrum salicaria
Daucus carota
Trifolium pratense
Trillium erectum
Geum virginianum
Hepatica americana
Osmunda regalis
Anagallis arvensis
Dichromena spp.
Onoclea sensibilis
Hepatica acutiloba
Desmodium canadense
Polygonum spp.
Veronica spp.
Apocynum androsaemifolium
Juncus effusus
Polygonatum biflorum

Eleocharis obtusa
Impatiens capensis
Claytonia virginica
Hypericum perforatum
Urtica dioica

Sulphur cinquefoil (rough-fruited)
Swamp milkweed
Tall meadow rue¹
Teasel
Toothwort¹
Trout-lily
Turtlehead
Viper's bugloss
Virginia knotweed
Water milfoil
Water-plantain¹
Water smartweed
Watercress
White baneberry
White snakeroot
White clover
White sweet clover
White trillium¹
White vervain
Wild basil
Wild bergamot
Wild carrot (Queen Anne's lace)
Wild columbine
Wild cucumber (Balsam apple)¹
Wild geranium
Wild leek
Wild madder¹
Wild mint
Wild sarsaparilla¹
Winged monkeyflower¹
Wintercress
Wood nettle¹
Wood strawberry
Yarrow
Yellow goats beard
Yellow hawkweed
Yellow sweet clover
Yellow wood sorrel

Potentilla recta
Asclepias incarnata
Thalictrum polygamum
Dipsacus sylvestris
Dentaria diphylla
Erythronium americanum
Chelone glabra
Echinum vulgare
Tovara virginiana
Mysiophyllum humilis
Alisma platango-aquatica ssp. subcordatum
Polygonum amphibium
Nasturtium officinale
Actaea pachypoda
Eupatorium rugosum
Trifolium repens
Melilotus alba
Trillium grandiflorum
Verbena urticifolia
Clinopodium vulgare
Monarda fistulosa
Daucus carota
Aquilegia canadensis
Echinocystis lobata
Geranium maculatum
Allium tricoccum
Galium mollugo
Mentha arvensis
Aralia nudicaulis
Mimulus alatus
Barbarea vulgaris
Laportea canadensis
Fragaria vesca
Achillea millifolium
Tragopogon dubius
Hieracium pratense
Melilotus officinalis
Oxalis stricta

VIII. Fungi

Artist's conk
Carbon balls
Common brown cup
Common morel
Birch polypore

Ganoderma applanatum
Daldinia concentrica
Sclerotinia tuberosa
Morchella esculenta
Lenzites betulina

Dead man's fingers	<i>Xylaria polymorpha</i>
Earthstar	<i>Geastrum</i> spp.
Fading scarlet waxy cap	<i>Hygrophorus puderinus</i>
Giant puffball	<i>Calvati gigantea</i>
Golden pholiota	<i>Pholita aurivella</i>
Red cushion hypoxylon	<i>Hypoxylon fragiforme</i>
Shaggy mane	<i>Coprinus comatus</i>
Sulfur shelf (Chicken mushroom)	<i>Laetiporus sulphureus</i>
Tapioca slime	<i>Brefeldia maxima</i>
Turkey tail	<i>Trametes versicolor</i>
Violet toothed polypore	<i>Trichaptum biformis</i>
White-egg bird's nest	<i>Crucibulum leave</i>

IV. Invertebrates

Pond Invertebrates

Annelids (segmented worms)

Aquatic earthworm	Class Oligochaeta
Leech	Class Hirudinea

Mollusks

Freshwater snail	Class Gastropoda
Fingernail clam	Class Bivalvia, Family Sphaeriidae
Mussel	Class Bivalvia

Arthropods

Arachnids

Water mite	Order Acariformes
Water spider (fisher spider)	Order Araneae

Crustaceans

Aquatic sow bug	Order Isopoda
Scud (sideswimmer)	Order Amphipoda
Crayfish	Order Decapoda

Insects

Mayfly	Order Ephemeroptera
Damselfly	Order Odonata
Dragonfly	Order Odonata
Stonefly	Order Plecoptera
Backswimmer	Order Hemiptera
Giant water bug	Order Hemiptera
Water boatman	Order Hemiptera
Water measurer	Order Hemiptera
Waterscorpion	Order Hemiptera
Water strider	Order Hemiptera

Crawling water beetle	Order Coleoptera
Water scavenger beetle	Order Coleoptera
Whirligig beetle	Order Coleoptera
Caddisfly	Order Tricoptera
Mosquito spp.	Order Diptera

Other Insects

Order Odonata (Dragonflies & Damselflies)

Black saddlebags	<i>Tramea lacerata</i>
Blue dasher	<i>Pachydiplax longipennis</i>
Cherry-faced meadowhawk	<i>Sympetrum internum</i>
Common baskettail	<i>Epitheca canis</i>
Common green darner	<i>Anax junius</i>
Common spreadwing	<i>Lestes disjunctus</i>
Common whitetail	<i>Libellula lydia</i>
Dot-tailed whiteface	<i>Leucorrhinia intacta</i>
Eastern amberwing	<i>Perithemis tenera</i>
Eastern forktail	<i>Ishnura verticalis</i>
Eastern pondhawk	<i>Erythemis simplicicollis</i>
Ebony jewelwing	<i>Calopteryx maculata</i>
Fragile forktail	<i>Ischnura posita</i>
Halloween pennant	<i>Celithemis eponina</i>
Orange bluet	<i>Enallagma signatum</i>
Powdered dancer	<i>Argis moesta</i>
Prince baskettail	<i>Epitheca princeps</i>
Ruby meadowhawk	<i>Sympetrum rubicundulum</i>
Sedge sprite	<i>Nehalennia irene</i>
Shadow darner	<i>Aeshna umbrosa</i>
Skimming bluet	<i>Enallagma geminatum</i>
Slaty skimmer	<i>Libellula incesta</i>
Swamp spreadwing	<i>Lestes vigilax</i>
Twelve-spotted skimmer	<i>Libellula pulchella</i>
Unicorn clubtail	<i>Arigomorphus villosipes</i>
Variable dancer	<i>Argis fumipennis violacea</i>
White-faced meadowhawk	<i>Sympetrum obtrusum</i>
Widow skimmer	<i>Libellula luctuosa</i>
Yellow-legged meadowhawk	<i>Sympetrum vicinum</i>

Other Insects continued

Order Lepidoptera (Butterflies & Moths)

Basswood leafroller moth	<i>Pantographa limata</i>
Cabbage white	<i>Pieris rapae</i>
Chickweed geometer moth	<i>Haematopsis grataria</i>
Clymene moth	<i>Haploa clymene</i>
Confused haploa moth	<i>Haploa confusa</i>
Delightful bird dropping moth	<i>Acontia delecta</i>
Eastern tent caterpillar moth	<i>Malacosoma americanum</i>
False underwing moth	<i>Allotria elonympha</i>
Forest tent caterpillar moth	<i>Malacosoma disstria</i>
Four-spotted itame moth	<i>Itame coortaria</i>
Isabella tiger moth	<i>Pyrrharctia isabella</i>
Lesser grapevine looper moth	<i>Eulithis diversilineata</i>
Little wood satyr	<i>Megisto cymela</i>
Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>
Mourning cloak	<i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>
Red admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>
Spicebush swallowtail	<i>Papilio troilus</i>
Spring azure	<i>Celastrina ladon</i>
Tiger swallowtail	<i>Papilio glaucus</i>
Waved sphinx moth	<i>Ceratomia undulosa</i>
White admiral	<i>Limenitis arthemis</i>
White-marked tussock moth	<i>Hemerocampa leucostigma</i>

¹ Species not seen between 8/00 and 7/05. This does not mean that the species is not present at the Woods. Many of these species would not be expected to be found at the Woods because they are not native to the area (e.g., Russian-olive), were probably only migratory visitors when recorded (e.g., tundra swan), or the Woods does not currently support the type of habitat the species typically would require (e.g. purple martin).

† *Threatened* - Any native species likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future in New York, according to New York State Environmental Conservation Law, Section 11-0535 and 6 NYCRR (New York Code of Rules and Regulations) Part 182 - effective (last promulgated in state regulation) December 4, 1999.

†† *Special Concern* - Any native species for which a welfare concern or risk of endangerment has been documented in New York State, according to New York State Environmental Conservation Law Section 11-0535 and 6 NYCRR (New York Code of Rules and Regulations) Part 182 - effective (last promulgated in state regulation) December 4, 1999.

Appendix 2: Family/State Agreement

REINSTEIN WOODS NATURE PRESERVE
FAMILY / STATE AGREEMENT
AGREEMENT
BY AND BETWEEN
PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
Acting Through Their Commissioner
of Environmental Conservation

AND
JULIA B. REINSTEIN,
JULIA A. REINSTEIN and
RICHARD A. GRIMM, JR

AND
JULIA B. REINSTEIN Individually

DATED: September 5, 1986

AGREEMENT

AGREEMENT made this 5TH day of September, 1986, by and between the PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, acting through their Commissioner of Environmental Conservation whose principal office is at 50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233-0001 (the "STATE"), and JULIA B. REINSTEIN, residing at 11 Danforth Street, Cheektowaga, New York 14227, JULIA A. REINSTEIN, 3307 Schuler Road, Alpine, New York 14805, and RICHARD A. GRIMM, Jr. residing at 184 Bathurst Drive, Tonawanda, New York 14150, as executors and trustees of the Last Will and Testament of Victor Bernstein late of 11 Danforth Street, Cheektowaga, New York, and JULIA B. REINSTEIN, individually (collectively the REINSTEIN ESTATE").

WHEREAS the executors and trustees under the Last Will and Testament of the Estate of Victor Reinstein have this date conveyed a certain parcel of real property located in the Town of Cheektowaga, Erie County, New York, to the STATE, by Deed recorded in the "Erie County Clerk's office in Liber _____ of Deeds at Page __, which parcel is fully described in attached Exhibit "A"; and

WHEREAS, JULIA B. REINSTEIN has this date conveyed a certain parcel of real property located in the Town of Cheektowaga, Erie County, New York, to the STATE by Deed recorded in the Erie County Clerk's Office in Liber _____ of Deeds at Page _____, which parcel is contiguous to the parcel described in Exhibit "A" and is fully described in attached Exhibit "B". The parcels described in

attached Exhibits "A" and "B" are hereinafter collectively referred to as the "WOODS"; and

WHEREAS, the landscape features of the WOODS have a special character and aesthetic interest and value to the REINSTEIN ESTATE and the STATE; and

WHEREAS, the REINSTEIN ESTATE and the STATE wish to protect, preserve, perpetuate and enhance the landscape features of the WOODS in the interest of the People of the State of New York; and

WHEREAS, the WOODS, in the belief of the parties, possess the natural beauty and wilderness character required for inclusion in the State Nature and Historical Preserve, which inclusion the Commissioner of Environmental Conservation agrees to recommend to the Board of the State Nature and Historical Preserve Trust;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of \$1.00, lawful money of the United States paid on behalf of the REINSTEIN ESTATE, and other good and valuable consideration, the STATE does hereby covenant and agree as follows:

1. The WOODS shall be officially named the "Dr. Victor Reinstein Woods".
2. The STATE shall manage the WOODS in such a way as to protect, preserve and perpetuate the wildlife habitat, vegetative and water resources and landscape features of the WOODS.
3. No commercial, industrial or residential building or dwelling of any kind shall at any time hereafter be erected, maintained or permitted on any portion of the WOODS, except for the following:
 - (a) A dwelling or dwellings to serve as accommodations for any employee or employees provided by the STATE.
 - (b) An office and visitors' center with related facilities.
 - (c) A storage area with necessary structures for the storage of such materials and vehicles as may be reasonably required by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

The location, architectural style, size and number of these improvements shall be reasonably consistent with the objectives of maintaining the WOODS as a nature preserve. All of these structures are to be used in connection with the management of the WOODS and shall be maintained by the STATE in good order and repair.

4. Except as otherwise provided herein, the WOODS shall be kept in its natural state and shall be used for nature preserve purposes only. The general public may use and enjoy the landscape and natural features of the WOODS only for environmental education, cultural or aesthetic purposes, and uses reasonably related thereto, and such use and enjoyment shall be subject to the following terms and conditions:

(a) The STATE shall use its best efforts to maintain the integrity of the WOODS and the wildlife, vegetative and water resources located thereon.

(b) The STATE shall use its best efforts to provide at least one full-time employee to patrol, protect, enhance and perpetuate the WOODS, and to supervise the actions of the general public in its use of the WOODS. Said employee shall be suitably trained in the natural sciences in order to provide for the proper management of the educational and cultural utilization of the WOODS. During any periods when such employee may be away from the WOODS, the STATE shall use its best efforts to provide adequately for the patrolling and maintenance of the WOODS, and the Supervision of the public thereon.

(c) The STATE may permit environmental education classes to be conducted by naturalists for the public.

(d) The STATE shall establish an appropriate admission control system to ensure that the types and intensity of use of the WOODS is commensurate with the goal of maintaining its ecological viability and balance in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement.

5. It is the intent of the parties hereto to set forth the management objectives to be pursued by the STATE with respect to the WOODS. While it is agreed that the terms and conditions herein recited shall govern the STATE's management of the WOODS and thus survive the recording of the Deed herein referred to, the parties agree that nothing herein contained shall be construed as creating any reversionary interest or right of reacquisition in the REINSTEIN ESTATE or otherwise as creating a conditional grant, as that term is used in §11 of the State Finance Law.

6. The parties agree that the objectives of the parties with respect to the preservation of the WOODS will be met by dedication of the property to the State Nature and Historic Preserve pursuant to Article XIV, §4 of the State Constitution and implemented by Article 45 of the

Environmental Conservation Law. The Commissioner of Environmental Conservation will use his best efforts to procure such dedication and the REINSTEIN ESTATE will cooperate in such effort.

7. The STATE agrees that its management of the WOODS will be in accord with the principles and objectives outlined in this Agreement and that the REINSTEIN ESTATE will be consulted in the preparation of any unit management plans that may be prepared for the WOODS.

8. To the extent that this Agreement obligates the STATE to expend funds, it is executory and dependent upon annual appropriations of such funds by the Legislature or such funds being otherwise available for such expenditures.

9. As used herein, STATE shall mean and include not only the PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, but the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, or any successor, and their officers, employees, agents and representatives. REINSTEIN ESTATE shall mean and include JULIA B. REINSTEIN individually and the duly qualified and appointed executors or trustees under the Last Will and Testament of Victor Reinstein, deceased, and the duly appointed successors to such executors or trustees.

10. This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between the parties hereto. There are no promises, representations, covenants, agreements, or warranties other than those recited herein. This Agreement may be modified only by a written agreement subscribed by the parties hereto which shall include JULIA B. REINSTEIN during her lifetime, together with the executors and trustees under the Last Will and Testament of Victor Reinstein, deceased; provided, however, that after the death of JULIA B. REINSTEIN, if there are no executors or trustees under the Last Will and Testament of Victor Reinstein, deceased, then qualified to act, then the consent of the Surrogate of Erie County shall be obtained to any modification hereof.

11. This Agreement inures to the benefit of and binds the parties hereto and their respective successors, and shall run with the land for the purpose of preserving the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
Acting through the Commissioner of
Environmental Conservation

By _____ /s/
Henry G. Williams

_____/s/
Julia B. Reinstein, Individually

ESTATE OF VICTOR REINSTEIN

By _____ /s/
Julia B. Reinstein As Executor and Trustee

By _____ /s/
Julia A. Reinstein As Executor and Trustee

By _____ /s/
Richard A. Grimm As Executor and Trustee

STATE OF NEW YORK)

COUNTY OF ALBANY)
 : SS,

On this 10th day of September 1986, before me personally came Henry G. Williams to me known, who being by me duly sworn, did depose and say that he resides at _____ and is the _____ of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, and that he executed the foregoing instrument pursuant to authority of law duly delegated to him.

STATE OF NEW YORK)
 :
COUNTY OF ERIE)

on this 5TH day of September 1986, before me, the subscriber, personally appeared JULIA B. REINSTEIN, JULIA A. REINSTEIN and RICHARD A. GRIMM, JR., as Executors and Trustees of the Last Will and Testament of Victor Reinstein, to me personally known and known to me to be the same persons described in and who executed the within instrument; and they acknowledged to me that they executed the same as such Executors and Trustees as aforesaid for the purposes therein mentioned.

EDWIN P. YAEGER
Notary Public State of New York
Qualified in Erie County
My Commission Expires March 30, 1989

State of New York)
 :
COUNTY OF ERIE)

On this 5th day September 1986, before me, the subscriber, personally appeared JULIE B. REINSTEIN, to me known to be the individual described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, and she acknowledged to me that she executed the same.

EDWIN P. YAEGER
Notary Public State of New York Qualified
in Erie County my Commission Expires
March 30,1989

EXHIBIT "A"

ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND situate, lying and being in Lots 1, 67, and 71, Township 11, Range 7, and Lots 47 and 52, Township 10, Range 7 of the Holland Land Survey, Town of Cheektowaga, County of Erie and State of New York, being more particularly bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point being the intersection of the South Right-of-Way Line of Como Park

Boulevard (200.00 feet wide) and the East Right-of-Way Line of Honorine Drive (80.00 feet wide); thence along the East Right-of-Way Line of Honorine Drive South - 00o-51'-18" West a distance of 800.00 feet to a Point; thence North 89o-46'-26" West a distance of 2,342.72 feet to a point; thence South 29o-32'-51" West a distance of 1,853.18 feet to a point on the North line of the Buffalo Creek Indian Reservation; thence along the aforesaid line South 89o-46'-26" East a distance of 1,556.03 feet to a found Holland Land Company Monument being the Southeast corner of Lot I and the Southwest corner of Lot 71; thence continuing South 89o-46'-26" East a distance of 293.67 feet to a point thence South 00o-21'-12" West a distance of 1,220.00 feet, to a point; thence South 89o-46'-26" East a distance of 725.70 feet to a point; thence South 00o-36'-08" West a distance of 470.88 feet to a found pipe; thence South TOO-36'-08" West a distance of 267.43 feet to a point on the North Right-of-Way line of Losson Road (66.00 -feet wide); thence along the aforesaid line North 89o-48'-22" East a distance of 391.94 feet to a point; thence North 00o-19'-58" East a distance of 367.00 feet to a point; thence North 89o-48'-22" East a distance of 340.00 feet to a point; thence North 00o-19'-58" East a distance of 325.34 feet to a point; thence North 89o-48'-22" East a distance of 1,058.706 feet to a point; thence North TOO-19'-58" East a distance of 997.03 feet to a point; thence North 89o-48'-22" East a distance of 179.76 feet to a point thence North 00o-19'-58" East a distance of 204.48 feet to a point; thence South 89o-46'-26" East a distance of 691.70 feet to a point thence North TOO-19'-58" East a distance of 1,560.87 feet to a point; thence North 89o-37'39" West a distance of 870.40 feet to a point; thence North 00o-19'-58" East a distance of 100.00 feet to a point; thence North 89o-37'-39" West a distance of 217.60 feet to a point; thence North TOO-19'-58' East a distance of 400.00 feet to a point; thence North 89o-37'-39" West a distance of 12.00 feet to a point; thence North TOO-19'-58" East a distance of 400.00 feet to a point on the South Right-of-Way Line of Como Park Boulevard; thence along the aforesaid line North 89o-37'-39" West a distance of: 879.13 feet to the point or place of beginning.

EXCEPTING AND RESERVING THEREFROM the following described premises, hereinafter referred to as the "Reserved Property":

ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND situate in the Town of Cheektowaga, County of Erie State of New York, being portion of Lot 47 and 52, Township 10, Range 7 of the Holland Land Survey and Lot 71, Township 11, Range 7 of the Holland Land Survey; and lots 47 and 52 also being situate in Buffalo Creek Indian Reservation; which parcel, is more fully bounded and described as follows:

COMMENCING at the intersection of the south line of Como Park Boulevard and the east line of Honorine Drive;

Running thence the following three (3) courses and distances:

1. South 00o-51'-18" West along the east line of Honorine Drive, a distance of 800.00 feet;
2. North 89o-46'26" West a distance of 80.00 feet to a point in the west line of Honorine Drive; and
3. South 00o-23'-58" West through the lands now (1986) owned by the Estate of Victor Reinstein, a distance of 705.43 feet to the true or principal point of beginning;

Running thence from said point of beginning, North 00o-23'-58" East, a distance of 205.04

feet to a point;

thence generally following an existing woods road, -the following five (5) courses and distances:

1. South 61o-09'-37" West, 486.66 feet to a point;
2. South 57o-46'-00" West, 351.43 feet to a point;
3. South 79o-47'-02" West, 316.69 feet to a point;
4. South 41o-10'-51" West, 349.53 feet to a point; and
5. South 04o-36'-01" East, 616.72 feet to a point;

Running thence through the woods, the following two (2) courses and distances:

1. South 80o-58'-34" East, 296.26 feet to a point;
2. South 78o-40'-55" East, 439.36 feet to a point in the existing woods road;

Running thence generally along said woods road, the following three (3) courses and distances:

1. North 54o-05'-15" East, a distance of 601.74 feet to a point ;
2. North 00o-14'-10" West, a distance of 250.55 feet to a point; and
3. North 00o-23 -58" East a distance of 680.32 feet to the point or place of beginning, being 29.68 acres, more or less.

AND EXCEPTING AND PRESERVING unto the Grantors, their successors and assigns, as easements and rights of way appurtenant to, and to run with the Reserved Property the following recited easements and rights of way with right of access incidental thereto:

a) A permanent and nonexclusive easement and right of way of ingress and egress for vehicular and pedestrian travel over the following described land, hereinafter referred to as the "Eighty Foot Wide Right-of-way" fully described as follows:

ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND situate, lying and being in Lot 71, Township 11, Range 7 of the Holland Land Company Survey, Town of Cheektowaga, County of Erie and State of New York, being more particularly bounded and, described as follows:

COMMENCING at a point being the intersection of South Right-of-Way Line of Como Park Boulevard (200.00 feet wide) and the East Right-of-Way Line of Honorine Drive (80.00 feet wide); thence along the East Right-of-Way Line of Honorine Drive, South 00o-51'-18" West a distance of 800.00 feet to the point of beginning; thence North 89'-46'-26" West a distance of 80.00 feet to a point on the West Right-of-Way Line of Honorine Drive; thence South 00'-23'-58" West a distance of 1,385.75 feet to a point; thence South 89" -46'26" East a distance of 80.00 feet thence North 00" -23'-58" East a distance of 1,385.75 feet to the point of beginning; and

(b) A permanent easement and right of way within the area of the Eighty Foot Wide Right of Way to install, maintain, repair, operate, remove and replace such utility facilities as may be appropriate for the purposes of providing sanitary sewer, storm sewer, water supply, telephone, electric, gas and other utility services for the Reserved Property.

EXHIBIT B

ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND situate in the Town of Cheektowaga County of Erie, State of New York, being portion of Lot 47 and 52, Township 10, Range 7 of the Holland Land Survey and Lot 71, Township 11, Range 7 of the Holland Land Survey; and lots 47 and 52 also being situate in Buffalo Creek Indian Reservation; which parcel is more fully bounded and described as follows:

COMMENCING at the intersection of the south line of Como Park Boulevard and the east line of Honorine Drive;

Running thence the following three (3) courses and distances:

1. South 00o-51'-18" West along the east line of Honorine Drive, a distance of 800.00 feet;
2. North 89o-46' 26" West a distance of 80.00 feet to a point in the west line of Honorine Drive; and
3. South 00o-23'- 58" West through the lands now (1986) owned by the Estate of Victor Reinstein a distance of 705.43 feet to the true or principal point of beginning;

Running thence from said point of beginning, North 00o-23'-58" East, a distance of 205.04 feet to a point;

thence generally following an existing woods road, the following five (5) courses and distances:

1. South 61o-09'-37" West, 486.66 feet to a point;
2. South 57o-46'-00" West, 351.43 feet to a point;
3. South 79o-47'-02" West, 316.69 feet to a point;
4. South 41o-10'-51" West, 349.53 feet to a point; and
5. South 04o-36'-01" East, 616.72 feet to a point;

Running thence through the woods, the following two (2) courses and distances:

1. South 80o-58'-34" East, 296.26 feet to a point;
2. South 78o-40'-55" East, 439.36 feet to a point in existing woods road;

Running thence generally along said woods road; the following three (3) courses and distances:

1. North 54o-05'-15" East, a distance of 601.74 feet to a point;
2. North 00" -14'-10" West, a distance of 250.55 feet to a point; and
3. North 00" -23'-58" East, a distance of 680.32 feet to the point or place of beginning, being 29.68 acres, more or less.

EXCEPTING AND RESERVING from the above described parcel, of land being a portion of Lot 71, Township 11, Range 7 of the Holland Land Survey, and being more fully bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at exactly the same point of beginning as described above;

Thence South 00°-23'-58" West, a distance of 680.32 feet to a point;
Running thence South 51° -26'-45" West, a distance of 367.76 feet to a point;
Running thence North 00° -23'-58" East, a distance of 300.00 feet to a point;
Running thence North 01° -16'-20" East, a distance of 139.62 feet to a point;
Running thence North 10° -29'-19" East, a distance of 478.72 feet to a point;
Running thence South 89° -46'-26" East, a distance of 200.00 feet to the point or place of beginning, being 4.74 acres, more or less excepted.

The net area to be conveyed by Julia B. Reinstein is thus 24.94 acres, more or

less.

Appendix 3

Appendix 3: User Survey Summary

Starting in summer 2002, DEC made survey forms available at the Visitor Shed. In 2003, the form was altered to suggest that comments could be included on the back of the form (see sample form). Respondents included program and public tour attendees, school group teachers and chaperones, and Lily Pond Loop trail users. Surveys were filled out by 284 people. Several surveys that were returned did not respond to every question; therefore, the number of responses for each category does not equal 284.

Percentage[†] ranking the following activities as:

	Important or Very Important*	Not Important **
Evening tours:	91% (254)	2% (5)
Self-guided trails:	88% (239)	3% (9***)
Teacher trainings:	74% (186)	6% (15)
Guided snowshoe tours:	69% (182)	9% (25)
Guided cross-country ski tours:	68% (180)	10% (26)
Snowshoe rentals:	61% (158)	14% (35)

† Percentages are based on the number of people responding to that question. Some people left one or more questions blank.

* Respondents indicating a 4 or 5 on their survey form. The number in parentheses indicates the number of responses.

** Respondents indicated a 1 or 2 on their survey form. The number in parentheses indicates the number of responses.

***Two people who responded “unimportant” wrote notes on their surveys asking for more self-guided trails, suggesting they read the scale wrong (i.e. 1= “Very Important” instead of 5 = “Very Important”).

Comments from Visitors:

More than 50 visitors wrote comments on their surveys. The most common comments were positive comments about tours and comments requesting increased access to the Preserve. Requests included both extending the hours of the self-guided interpretive trail to accommodate working people and increasing the extent of trails available to the public for self-guided tours. Some comments are included below.

- *"Very important" circled and wrote: "More availability to self tour, on closed areas"*
- *Three checkmarks next to the circled "5" for self-guided trails and evening walks (indicating extra importance); one checkmark next to "5" for guided snowshoeing and ski tours.*
- *"Your website did not mention that we have to wait for a tour- we drove down from Buffalo and have to drive back - because it's not Sat/Wed. and there was no answer on the phone- Thanx for the wonderful Sunday drive!" (circled "5" for self-guided trails and left the rest blank)*
- *"Open up more trails (self-guided) #10" (i.e., 10 on a scale of 1 to 5)*
- *Daemen College professor- noted that she couldn't visit Reinstein with her summer class without the flexibility afforded by the self-guided trail (a one-week summer class; they vary activities according to weather and time available).*
- *"Need more hours that open it up. Too restrictive hours right now."*
- *"Please extend hours. Thanks, Steve R."*
- *"Would like to see more self-guided trail areas and times available on weekends"*

(Saturdays).”

- “Please extend hours on weekends and nights.”
- “Excellent (underlined)”
- *Noted on front of form next to "Guided cross-country ski tours": “or not guided.” (circled very important)*
- “I’d like self-guided snowshoe and ski tours.”
- “At the pond overhand it would be nice to have benches and a shelter so you could sit.”
- “Self tours are important.”
- “It was wonderful. Jason (Jake) our volunteer was super.”
- “The fall festival was wonderful! Many great activities for children and adults. The preserve is so nicely kept and lovely!”
- “Fall festival- was awesome & excellent!”
- “We were surprised by hours. We were here on Sun. at 3:30. Gate was open but sign said closed so we left. Tues. & Thur. only? Seems weird since most people work.
- “Attended the "hunter Moon" walk. Thoroughly enjoyed our visit. Kristen did an awesome job keeping everyone interested and pointing out different sounds, smells, etc. Keep up the good work. We love Reinstein Woods! L.K.”
- *Circled Evening Tours, Guided snowshoeing and Guided cross-country ski tours -*
“need not guided. Too much guided tours. Need to expand us of this large area. How can you have a guided cross country ski tour? Could get more us of land IF NOT so regimented. Got real excited when I saw article about park/area in Buffalo Spree. But very disappointed that most of preserve off limits.”
- “It was a lot of fun and I learned a lot about the environment.”
- “Very interesting and informative tour (Jake was our guide) - thank you!”
- “It was very fun! We learned a lot and saw very cool things!”
- “Its a remarkable place!”
- “Jake was great” comments:8
- “I would like to be able to meditate and pray in the old growth forest. How can we make this happen?”(Name withheld)
- “How about identifying the trees and wildlife one is likely to see in the preserve?”
- “The park is beautiful but there is trash in some places. I think maybe you should put a few more cans so people don't litter. It kills the environment and maybe you can put some signs that fill them in on that. Thank you! P.S. There wasn't much trash, but still.
- “The park is beautiful. The bathrooms were very well kept. Although I would suggest putting in a clock so the time can be known and not as important, but maybe a payphone. Thanks!”
- “Great job! This place is very nice!”
- “This place is great. Thank you for signing us in - it was an opportunity to get out and AWAY! from the TV”
- “Thank you for excellent tour!”
- “Wonderful tours and a very nice facility.”
- “It was the shiz!”

Reinstein Woods Unit Management Plan Survey

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation is developing a management plan to guide the future management of Reinstein Woods Nature Preserve. To assist us in this process, we would like to have input from visitors to the Woods.

Please drop it in the box in the visitor's building or mail to:
Reinstein Woods Nature Preserve, NYSDEC, 270 Michigan Ave., Buffalo, NY 14203

Please feel free to write comments on the back of the survey form!!

Should Reinstein Woods offer the following:	Not Important		Neutral		Very Important
Self-guided interpretive trail (with signs, interpretive stations explained in a brochure, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
Snowshoe rentals (for use on self-guided trail)	1	2	3	4	5
Evening tours (full moon walk, owl prowling)	1	2	3	4	5
Guided snowshoeing tours	1	2	3	4	5
Guided cross-country ski tours	1	2	3	4	5
Teacher training sessions	1	2	3	4	5

**Comments? Don't forget to write them on the back of the survey form.
Thank you for participating in our survey!**

Appendix 4

Appendix 4

Reinstein Woods Missing Person Report

Date _____ Time _____

Name of Person Filling out Report _____

Name of Person Reporting Lost Person _____ Phone _____

Relationship to Lost Person _____

Address of Person Reporting Lost Person _____

Lost Person Data

Name _____ Nickname _____

Address _____ Phone _____

Sex _____ Age _____ Height _____ Weight _____

Hair Color _____ Hair Length _____ Glasses _____

Describe Clothing (pants, shirt, coat, hat) _____

Shoe type and size _____

Items Carried _____

Distinguishing Features _____

Behavior Characteristics (memory loss, drug/alcohol use, etc.) _____

Last Seen When? _____ By Whom _____

Last Seen Where? _____ Headed Where? _____

Recent Photo Handy? _____

Other Useful Info (medical conditions, who to contact [family] in emergency) _____

Missing Person Procedure

1. Determine if this is a case of a missing/lost person or an overdue person.
2. If truly missing or lost, call DEC Law Enforcement at 851-7000 and ask them to notify an officer and DEC's regional director. If it is after hours, call 911; then call 877-457-5680 and ask the State police to notify an Environmental Conservation Officer.
3. Fill out report on other side.
4. Keep the person who reports the missing person at the parking lot. Send someone back to the scene of the person's disappearance. Instruct them to yell the missing person's name periodically, as voices carry a good distance in the Woods and this may assist in locating the missing party. Have someone stay at the pavilion area too if possible since that's a common vantage point and meeting area.
5. Assign staff members and others *who are familiar with Reinstein Woods* to search the following areas. Have staff bring walkie talkies and leave them turned on. Have staff member initial first column when they go out to check an area, initial second column when they return from checking, and note the time they checked the area. [Important: Anyone checking water areas should take PFD with them]

<u>Location</u>	<u>Checking</u>	<u>Checked</u>	<u>Time</u>
Visitor Shed	_____	_____	_____
Rest Room Bldg./Parking Lot	_____	_____	_____
Lily Pond Loop/State Symbols Trail	_____	_____	_____
Boardwalk	_____	_____	_____
Operations Center/cabin /garage	_____	_____	_____
Honorine Dr. to overflow to deer enclosure	_____	_____	_____
Sanctuary	_____	_____	_____
Flattail Lake/ Mallard pond loop	_____	_____	_____
West Pond loop	_____	_____	_____
Tussock Marsh loop	_____	_____	_____

6. Check other locations: Person's home, nearby friends, etc.

Appendix 5

APPENDIX 5: RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY

The following are questions recorded at the July 27, 2004 public meeting held at Bellevue Fire Hall, Cheektowaga about the Draft Unit Management Plan and comments DEC received by mail, e-mail and telephone regarding the draft management plan during the 90- day public comment period. For ease of reading, similar questions/comments have been grouped together and organized by topic. Under each topic, comments received at the public meeting are preceded by a "Q" and comments received by mail, e-mail or telephone are numbered. Responses to questions and comments are provided where appropriate. Minor editorial comments (spelling mistakes etc.) have not been included.

DEC also received two petitions about the management plan. DEC received a petition signed by more than 500 people that stated the following:

Reinstein Woods is the property of New York State and must be accessible to the citizens of that state.

I support increased public access to Reinstein Woods through the gradual, monitored opening of additional self-guided Interpretive Trails within the Woods. These trails will use existing roads and pathways and will not compromise environmental protection.

A second petition was signed by more than 1300 people and stated:

We the undersigned residents of the State of New York petition the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation to maintain the status quo of the Victor Reinstein Nature Preserve located on Como Park Boulevard and Honorine Drive in the Town of Cheektowaga in order to promote and continue it's (sic) existence as a Nature Preserve according to the wishes of the late Victor Reinstein, it's (sic) benefactor, to limited access for the purpose of Ecological and Environmental Education.

Therefore, we believe that except for the construction of an Educational Center on the Premises devoted to espousing the natural wonders of this Preserve, no further construction or change in the Unit Management Plan be allowed.

DEER

Q. If one hundred deer are too many (for this area), how many deer can the property safely support? I hope they don't wait to long (to address the deer problem)- the deer keep multiplying pretty fast.

DEC has been conducting aerial surveys of deer in Western New York for many years. In 1987, an aerial survey of an area of Cheektowaga showed there were roughly 23 deer per square mile. In 2003, another aerial survey of Cheektowaga counted 398 deer, or about 77 deer per square mile. All of the towns in Western New York where hunting is not legal are seeing similar escalating populations of deer. The best information currently available on appropriate population levels comes from a long-term study in

Allegheny National Forest in Pennsylvania. Researchers fenced off logged and natural areas of forest and placed a specific number of deer within the fence to look at the impact on forest regeneration. The results suggested that in order to allow natural regeneration of trees such as sugar maple, there should be 19 or fewer deer per square mile. In Cheektowaga, this would require a significant reduction in the number of deer. A control program in Reinstein Woods only would not be effective because deer move back and forth along the natural corridors such as along Cayuga Creek. A town-wide coordinated effort to control the population would be needed. In 2005, the Town of Cheektowaga implemented a town-wide bait and shoot program.

Q. Is deer management not in the draft management plan? Are there any deer being removed?

The draft management plan did not propose specifics for addressing the deer overpopulation problem. Because the deer problem needed to be looked at on a larger geographic scale, the draft plan focused on what could be done exclusively at Reinstein Woods to encourage regeneration of vegetation.

However, since the original draft plan was released in Summer 2004, the Town of Cheektowaga has undertaken a program to decrease the population of deer within the town. Reinstein Woods should see some reduction in the number of deer as a result of this program. However, it is likely that it will take several years before the population numbers are significantly lowered, and there may still be an impact on forest regeneration. Therefore, DEC intends to go forward with plans to encourage regeneration through exclosures.

Q. If you take back a section of mature woods and close it off (i.e. enclose it to prevent deer from entering), where would the deer go?

The draft management plan calls for several small exclosures that will target certain areas that contain trees, for example, hemlock, that we are particularly interested in encouraging to regenerate. These exclosures should not significantly alter the pattern of movement of the deer. DEC chose not to do one large exclosure because of the difficulty in maintaining it.

Q. Is there any answer to the shooting that is heard sporadically?

There have been a few reports of shots being fired in or near the Woods. On the one occasion when DEC staff heard a shot, DEC notified the Cheektowaga Police, who did respond. However, due to the size of the Woods and the difficulty in pinpointing exactly where a sound came from, it is not clear that the shot even occurred on DEC property. DEC will continue to notify authorities if any such incidents occur in the future.

Q. Do you feel that passive law enforcement and people feeding deer in Stiglmeier Park are keeping deer here?

Artificially feeding deer contributes to the overpopulation problem in the area. Feeding also creates safety concerns because deer often approach people looking for handouts, which is not natural behavior. Feeding also concentrates deer in one area and increases the risk of disease spreading among the population.

Q. With the problem of people feeding deer in Stiglmeier Park, would Lyme Disease be a possible concern?

Although the type of tick that carries Lyme Disease is not believed to be prevalent in Western New York, there are always concerns about the potential for disease when wild animals and people come into close proximity. Additionally, safety is a concern, because deer have been known to bite or kick people.

Q. I have a friend who got something to spray on his plants to protect them from deer. I think if you got something like that and sprayed it on your seedlings it would protect them. It would be expensive for the state. I would like a deer exclosure around my own house - over the past few years I've lost thousands of dollars worth of plants and spent hundreds of dollars trying to protect the plants.

Is there an approved, efficient repellent for deer that can be applied to vegetation? Something recommended by the U.S. Forest Service?

There is no easy answer to this problem of deer predation on landscaping, and there have been entire books devoted to this subject. DEC generally recommends fencing over chemicals, mainly because of the practicality of putting up a fence once versus repeatedly treating your vegetation throughout the year to maintain resistance. The use of chemical repellents over a large area such as Reinstein Woods would not only require significant funding on an annual basis but would be difficult to implement.

LETTERS RECEIVED

1. I do not want taxpayers' money wasted on birth control for deer. Especially since it was stated that it would have to be done throughout the entire town. I feel that this would be very costly and not reliable. My first choice for controlling (sic) and reducing the White Tail deer population is to have a bait and shoot program. . .if it were to happen, it should be strictly controlled and enforced in the park and preserve only! Both areas should be closed off to the general public and this should be strictly enforced by the Cheektowaga Police and/ or DEC officers. Also there should be strict control and counting of the deer which are to be killed. Only skilled hunters should be allowed in to skillfully and mercifully kill the overpopulation of deer.. . my second choice for reducing the deer population is to trap, tranquilize and ship the deer to some other area which can support their enormous eating habits.

The Town of Cheektowaga has undertaken a bait and shoot program and is operating this program on town-owned properties throughout the town. As a result of this program, Reinstein Woods will probably see some reduction in the number of deer in the Woods. Because it will take several years to significantly reduce the population, DEC intends to

continue with plans for deer exclosures. Cheektowaga uses trained police officers to implement its bait and shoot program. The bait and shoot program is not happening on Reinstein Woods property. Stiglmeier Park is closed and secured by the police during the evenings when the bait and shoot program takes place.

Moving deer to another location generally just shifts the overpopulation problem to a new area. There are also logistical difficulties in trapping and transporting deer, and some deer may not survive the trip to a new location.

2. We are very concerned about the overpopulation of deer in Cheektowaga. . . We are very supportive of any proposed action to reduce or limit the number of deer in Cheektowaga. We do not support residents feeding wildlife in Stiglmeier Park. . . We hope the DEC and the Town of Cheektowaga will address this issue and work to maintain a comfortable and manageable number of deer in our community.

3. As man is the deer's only predator, it seems obvious that some need to be removed from the park. Birth Control medicine, shot into the deer or fed to them seem to be preferred by many, including myself. However, if the "bait and kill" method is chosen, I would prefer to do as they do in Germany and other countries, to hire professional hunters- bow hunters. This would be swift and silent.

Birth control methods for deer are largely unproven in a free roaming population such as exists in Cheektowaga. Current methods involve repeatedly darting does, something that is difficult and expensive to accomplish. Additionally, there are biological concerns about the implications of using birth control on a wild species, where there may be unintended side effects on the population's structure and genetic fitness.

The town of Cheektowaga has chosen not to use bows in their bait and shoot program.

4. Despite how people feel about "Bambi" we feel it's necessary to get that population under control- recycle them to the homeless.

Meat from Cheektowaga's bait and shoot program was donated to the Venison Donation program.

5. The abundance of deer certainly is a concern and can have detrimental effects on the long-term stability of the preserve. However, for the general interest visitor (probably the majority of visitors), the deer are among the most compelling sights. Significant thinning of the herd would detract from this experience. I believe critical areas of the preserve for regeneration of the woods and plant undergrowth should look to isolating appropriate sections by general unobtrusive fencing, deer exclosures and other methods that may be developed.

6. A visit to the Woods makes it very obvious that natural forest regeneration processes are not occurring there. The normal cycle of seed dispersal and seedling growth to deal with forest losses from normal aging processes, wind blow-down, disease, etc. is not happening in the Woods due to heavy deer browse. Failure to deal with this issue will eventually result in the loss of the Woods' forest and replacement by meadows. Any attempt to deal with the deer issue is

obviously very sensitive and the construction of large deer exclosures would appear to be a viable, acceptable method of reducing deer impact on the forest. One question that I had in reference to this concerns the feasibility of including a gate and observation area in one or more of the exclosures so they might be more easily included in a study of forest ecology.

Despite the bait and shoot program instituted by the Town of Cheektowaga, deer sightings are still common in both the Woods and the adjacent Town Park. In fact, it is almost impossible to take a walk of any significant length without seeing a deer. DEC will continue with plans for deer exclosures. DEC intends to include a way for the exclosures to be periodically accessed not only for education purposes but also for monitoring and evaluation purposes (e.g. vegetation surveys to verify whether regeneration is occurring).

*7. On page 31, in reference to feeding of deer by the public, it states that DEC will prepare an **educational display about the issue and distribute educational materials** to area libraries, community centers, etc. This seems like an excellent idea, as most people do not seem to be aware of the negative impact of this feeding on the health of the deer population.*

DEC will include information on chronic wasting disease in education materials to explain some of the negative impacts of feeding deer.

8. In my opinion, the DEC has been an outstanding steward of the Reinstein Woods Preserve. I think it is important to note that no other organization in western New York is better suited to the task of maintaining the numerous dikes constructed by Dr. Reinstein so that the Preserve's many ponds and wetlands are sustained.

I am a strong proponent of biodiversity management and fully support the DEC'S plan to perpetuate the Woods' biological diversity by maintaining a variety of wetlands, mature forest, and some coniferous forest habitats. I thoroughly reviewed the sections of the UMP addressing the DEC'S proposed management of wetlands and woodlands and concluded that the proposed approach is sound. The only change I would suggest would be for the DEC to take a more aggressive approach (i.e., management vs. research) toward addressing deer damage to natural vegetation in the preserve. With that said, however, it must be recognized that the deer overpopulation problem has nothing to do with the DEC'S ownership and current management of the preserve. It is a systemic problem across Buffalo suburbs where natural habitats have been urbanized and hunting has been prohibited. The problem would exist in the preserve regardless of who owns or manages the land. I fully agree with the statement at the UMP public hearing by the DEC'S deer biologist that the problem requires a region-wide management approach that is closely coordinated across the surrounding municipalities.

Since the original draft UMP was released in Summer 2004, the Town of Cheektowaga has undertaken a town-wide bait and shoot program to decrease the population of deer within the town. Reinstein Woods should see some reduction in the number of deer as a result of this program. However, it is likely that it will take several years before the population numbers are significantly lowered, and there may still be an impact on forest regeneration. Therefore, DEC intends to go forward with plans to encourage regeneration through exclosures.

EDUCATION

LETTERS RECEIVED

1. Reinstein Woods, like the Tiff Farm has unusual potential as an environmental education center because of its location. That might be considered its most important feature, more important than the condition of its ponds, wetlands, shrub-lands and forests. Urban and suburban populations usually cannot distinguish the quality of wild environment and are often as impressed by relatively degraded environments as by those which have been carefully managed. In order to impress them, facilities have to be relatively available. If use of an area is too restricted, the average person has great difficulty in relating to it, and is lukewarm toward funding or preserving it.

DEC agrees public access to Reinstein Woods is vital to develop a base of users who will support efforts to manage and protect Reinstein Woods' resources.

2. I applaud efforts of the DEC to increase guided tours for school children and other groups.

3. The public education section of this document is especially creative and useful for the future usefulness of this preserve. Without this excellent component ranging from teacher education to self-guided tours this preserve cannot fulfill the public trust that all conservation areas under this department should.

4. Over the last few years, the DEC has capitalized on the rich environmental education potential of the preserve to offer a wonderful diversity of superb environmental education programs that have reached thousands of schoolchildren and other visitors. Based on the actions proposed in the UMP, I am confident that the DEC will continue with its excellent programming for years to come. I am excited by the prospect of building an environmental education center at the preserve. It would have a tremendous potential for positively influencing public appreciation for the environment in the Niagara Frontier Region considering the preserve's productive natural resources, its location in a populated suburban area, and the DEC'S proven record of offering provocative environmental programming.

5. I hope the educational center/programs will teach, using this urban-surrounded wooded and wetland area as the perfect example, of the need to preserve areas of open space and accommodate the natural world when making land use plans. (i.e. importance of areas for migratory birds, why preserving wetlands is important, importance of the ecosystem of an undisturbed forest etc.)

DEC agrees that these are important topics for an environmental education center to teach. Various educational programs offered at the Woods will include these topics. The addition of the environmental education center will allow additional programs, speakers and community discussions on these topics.

6. *I have personally secured \$150,000 from the State to fund the construction of an education center. Educating the public is important because it teaches the public, especially children, to respect and appreciate nature. The education center planned for the Woods must be built to allow school groups and others to learn the environmentally sensitive nature of the Woods. This will reinforce the need to preserve this treasure by keeping it free of debris and learning how the various species live off their surrounding environment. Many schools and groups have been waitlisted for tours and visits, which shows that the public demand to see the Woods is steadily increasing. I agree that the Woods should be more accessible because this would provide an opportunity for the public to experience the beauty of nature, while simultaneously learning about the environment.*

Since the draft UMP was issued, DEC has expanded the education staff at Reinstein Woods and continued to strive to improve the educational programs offered at Reinstein Woods. The addition of an Environmental Education Center will further enable DEC to provide quality Environmental Education programs to the Western New York region.

FACILITIES

Q. How will the parking lot be improved?

The construction of the visitor center requires us to improve parking to accommodate adequate numbers of vehicles, provide handicap accessible parking spots and provide bus parking that meets current safety rules. To meet these needs, in 2005 the berm around the existing parking area and the planters in parking area were removed, and the parking lot was extended to the north. Additionally, adequate access for fire trucks was needed, and the new access road and bus parking area were completed in Fall 2004.

Q. What happened to the money obtained by Assemblyman Tokasz for the learning center?

The money was used to pay for the design of the building and some of the fire access/parking lot improvement work.

Q. We want you to get a state of the art facility as soon as possible. How can the community help to get the learning center built more quickly?

DEC has been able to secure funding to begin construction of the learning center.

Q. In 1989, over \$200,000 was put aside for the education center. What happened to that money?

The money you are referring to was land acquisition money that was used to purchase about 20 acres of additional land to act as a buffer between a proposed development (now Countryside Lane) and the Woods. This money was never intended for the visitor center.

Q. Where is the stone house in regards to the sanctuary? What are some possible uses for the

stone house? If DEC decides to use it for offices, then there would be cars driving in.

The Reinstein family summer home, also known as the stone house, is in the Interpretive Area. DEC recently acquired the stone house and may use the house as an indoor/outdoor educational classroom and exhibit area, storage, or temporary housing for paid interns. Current use of the house is limited by the lack of appropriate water and sewage systems, asbestos abatement needs, and other building code issues. There is no plan to use the stone house as an office space. For most of the planned uses, additional car traffic would be minimal, since visitors could walk from the main parking lot to the stone house.

Q. Presently, the DEC maintains a garage on site. Is it exclusively for Reinstein Woods or is it a central location for maintenance of other properties? Is there any proposal to expand this garage?

People object to trucks going in and out of Reinstein (to the Operations Center) and using the land as an equipment depot. The garage is unsightly; you can see trucks and garbage from the road in winter. Didn't Dr. Reinstein only want one building on the site- the house for a DEC staff person?

Dr. Reinstein's will does not discuss any buildings at Reinstein Woods whatsoever. However, the Family State Agreement calls for DEC to build "a storage area with necessary structures for the storage of such materials and vehicles as may be reasonably required by" the DEC.

At the time the Operations Center (i.e. maintenance garage) was built, the lawyer for Mrs. Julia B. Reinstein and her daughter, Julia A. Reinstein, wrote in a letter:

1. We believe the Agreement of September 5, 1986, between the People of the State of New York and the executors and trustees of the Last Will and Testament of Victor Reinstein, specifically authorizes the subject maintenance facility.
2. We believe the location and size of the subject maintenance facility is based on the intentions of Dr. Reinstein (the testator) and of the executors and trustees of Dr. Reinstein's Will who entered into the September 5, 1986, Agreement..."

The Operations Center at Reinstein Woods is the base of operations for maintenance staff who take care of Reinstein Woods and other DEC properties in Erie, Niagara and Wyoming counties. There are currently no plans to expand the size of the Operations Center. In accordance with the UMP, DEC will make an effort to store building materials away from Como Park Boulevard and will continue to maintain the spruce tress planted along the property line.

Q. The visitor center will have a restroom. What is the need for other restrooms and waterlines?

The separate restroom facility allows us to have a restroom that is open at times when there are programs in the Woods but the education center is closed. Additionally, it has provided an accessible bathroom for the last two years while the education center was being designed. The waterlines discussed at the UMP meeting are to serve the new

visitor center.

Q. Are the boats stored on site used in the Woods?

In the past a resident of the log cabin parked his personal boat near the cabin. Other DEC boats may occasionally temporarily be stored near the Operations Center. These boats are not used in the Woods.

LETTERS RECEIVED

1. DEC received a resolution from the Town of Cheektowaga Board stating among other things the town's support for constructing an "Education and Visitors Center." The resolution also stated that the board "expresses its opposition to the construction of any additional buildings at the Preserve or any additional actions which might affect the pristine character of the Preserve."

The UMP calls for the construction of the environmental education center. DEC does not currently have any plans to build additional buildings at the Woods.

2. The building of an Environmental Education Center is, I believe, the single most important step in fulfilling the purpose for which this land was donated to the people of New York. It will provide a place where future generations will learn about nature and the great heritage of Dr. Reinstein. It will also provide a building that the surrounding community can point to with pride as a contribution by the state to the education efforts of Western New York.

3. One thing within your UMP that really excites me is the future environmental education facility. This facility will greatly enhance a users visit to the woods and allow a place for volunteers/educators to collect their thoughts before group outings. Looking at other DEC facilities who already have education centers, I know one in Reinstein Woods will definitely add to the educational resources that the facility so desperately can facilitate.

DEC agrees that an educational center will greatly improve DEC's ability to offer educational opportunities at Reinstein Woods. The state intends to make this significant investment with the understanding that investing such a large amount of taxpayer money at this facility also means that we should continue to expand the opportunities for the taxpayers to enjoy and learn about the wonderful resources available in the Woods.

4. Section 4.12b: After assisting with the Pond Life program at the Fall Festival the last few years, I strongly support the DEC'S consideration of building removable teaching platforms that would improve access to aquatic habitats for educational purposes.

5. Once the education center is constructed, it could certainly accommodate a volunteer(s) to offer advice as well as police the woods throughout the day and early evenings. The problem volunteers encounter at the present is not being able to escape from the elements during their visits or even a place to stop indoors for a lunch break. My personal opinion as a volunteer; I would gladly spend longer hours as a "watchdog" to the woods if there was a facility to accommodate some personal comforts i.e. small kitchen, work desk area etc. I feel I can also

speak for other volunteers who feel the same way.

DEC agrees that building an environmental education center will have a positive impact on the volunteer program, including the trail monitoring program. The lack of such a building is particularly detrimental during the winter and bad weather. As described in section 4.45, the environmental education center will include a room specifically for educators and volunteers, and it also includes a galley kitchen.

6. Reinstein Cottage -I feel this is very valuable historically both to the preserve and the town. I would urge it be set aside for dual uses: (a) historical displays of the Reinstein family and their impact on Cheektowaga and how the preserve was developed, it's (sic) features and also (b) used as a research, study center for possible interns or others. It could be developed similarly to facilities at Old Fort Niagara and the museum and Seneca Indian / Mary Jamison complex at Letchworth State Park. At this time we are fortunate to have members of the Reinstein family and their associates to use for guidance in such a project. This would potentially serve many purposes; historic, educational and environmental and be a major attraction for visitors.

As discussed in section 4.48b of the UMP, current use of the Reinstein stone house is limited by the lack of appropriate water and sewage systems, asbestos abatement needs, and other building code issues. Exhibits about the history of Reinstein Woods and the Reinstein family may be included in the stone house. If this is not feasible, DEC intends to include displays about the Reinstein family and Reinstein Woods in the environmental education center.

FLORA AND FAUNA

Q. Are there any white lilies left? The pond near the stone house is becoming full of lilies. Could the lilies be harvested and sold?

Originally the Reinstein family planted white, yellow and pink lilies in the Lily Pond. There are no white or yellow pond lilies left at Reinstein Woods, only pink fragrant pond lilies. The pink fragrant pond lily is considered to be an invasive species in some parts of the country because it crowds out native vegetation and causes other problems. Because DEC would not be able to control where the lilies ended up once they were sold, it would be inappropriate to sell the lilies.

Q. In 2003 DEC decided to open the Lily Pond Loop trail so people can see the pond lilies, which is a main attraction for people to the Preserve. Why are you going to remove the lilies?

DEC has no intention of removing the lilies from Lily Pond, only from adjacent ponds that the lilies have spread into.

Q. Are there any beaver left? Are they causing any major destruction?

There is a very active beaver lodge on the Lily Pond. Beaver have frequently been seen

in Reinstein Woods. They have not caused significant damage within Reinstein Woods, and we have not had any complaints from the surrounding area.

Q. Is there a difference between threatened and endangered species? Are there any threatened or endangered species in the Woods, and if so, does that merit special protection of the area?

State regulations include legal definitions for threatened, endangered, and special concern species. These definitions can be found in Appendix 1 of this plan. There are currently no endangered plants or animals known to be living in the Woods. Species of special concern that are known to use the Woods are discussed in section 2.4.

Q. Does DEC ever stock the mature forest or ponds with fish or salamanders?

DEC is not currently stocking the ponds or forests with any type of animal. The management plan calls for research to determine what types of fish are currently living in the Woods. Some work has been done on this since the initial draft plan was issued in July 2004. A list of known fish species is listed in Appendix 1.

If DEC's fisheries biologists determined that reintroducing native species would be beneficial, stocking may occur. The management plan also allows for the possibility of holding "catch and release" fishing clinics for youth sometime in the future.

The management plan allows DEC to consider reintroducing native species, such as wood frogs, if it is determined that the habitat is appropriate but the species is no longer present at Reinstein Woods.

Q. Is there any logging of blown down trees or sustainable logging? One black cherry is worth a lot of money, which could be used to support the Preserve.

The management plan does not call for any trees to be cut other than for maintenance (for example, if a downed tree is blocking a trail), and the building of the Environmental Education Center. Black cherry trees that were removed in preparation for the Environmental Education Center were sent to a mill, and the wood will be incorporated into the new Environmental Education Center.

It is possible that in order for the coniferous forests to be maintained, some thinning of the conifer areas may be needed. However, no logging for commercial or profit purposes is planned. This will be addressed in the forest management plan.

LETTERS RECEIVED

1. Eradication or control of invasive exotic species having current or potential negative impact on existing habitats. During my several years of service as a volunteer guide in the Woods, I have noticed the gradual increase in the amount and location of phragmites, garlic mustard and pink pond lilies and the appearance of purple loosestrife. I know the negative effect these plants

can have in terms of crowding out vegetation that serves as a food source for animals, hampering movement through ponds, speeding up natural pond aging processes, etc. Unchecked, these invasive plants will spread rapidly and I was happy to see control measures included in the UMP.

2. The habitat protection part of this plan includes some very innovative ideas to not only protect the current wildlife but also to deal with some of the problems inherent to an urban wilderness. These include deer exclosures to deal with the overpopulation of deer as well as the control of some invasive plant species.

3. Section 4.24: Considering the potential for invasive exotic species to rapidly colonize wetlands and other habitats, I encourage the DEC to aggressively institute control measures against Phragmites and any other noxious species encountered in the preserve. The Nature Conservancy and others have gained considerable experience in effectively controlling Phragmites using methods that are very selective and which have little to no negative effect on valuable species in surrounding areas (e.g., injecting Rodeo or other glyphosate herbicides directly into individual Phragmites stems). Please consider similar control measures in the preserve.

DEC agrees that aggressive steps are necessary to control invasive species at Reinstein Woods. DEC will work to address high priority invasives like common reed and will consider controls that have been effectively used in other places.

4. On page 32, section 4.24A should reflect that common reed (Phragmites) can sometimes out-compete cattails. In instances where there is enough water, cattails will prevail.

This change was made.

5. Page 27 mentions the possibility of draining Lily Pond to restore some open water habitat and create some deeper water channels. While I understand the positive implications of doing this in terms of animal species that prefer open or deeper water, I am concerned with the short-term effect this would have on the pink water lilies and the beavers that currently reside in the pond. If draining of any of the ponds is done, however, I do like the idea of contouring the shorelines for safer access to the water's edge during teaching activities (having taught a number of pond classes, I particularly appreciate this!).

Pink fragrant water lilies can survive significant disturbance (this is part of why they are considered an invasive species) and should have no trouble recovering following a dredging operation. The concern about beaver presumably arises from the location of their primary residence on the Lily Pond. Beaver are well-equipped to adapt to change quickly, and they often maintain bank dens in several locations in addition to their primary lodge. They are also capable of constructing a new home quickly when their primary location is disturbed. DEC will make its best effort to ensure that the timing of any dredging would be designed to take into account the ecology of the pond.

6. Appendix 1, lists the great gray owl, which is a very rare bird. It may never have been at the Woods. Also, the Eurasian tree sparrow is highly unlikely to have ever been at the Woods. I suggest changing the first sentence of the appendix introduction to "may be found."

Your comment has been noted and the appendix adjusted accordingly.

7. *Section 2.4.1: Please consider expanding the description of bird communities within the preserve by adding information regarding breeding and migrant bird populations as reported in the 1992 Buffalo Ornithological Society bird survey report (i.e., Section 3.1 of the BOS report).*

The text of the UMP has been edited to reflect this comment.

8. *Section 2.4.2: The current description of reptiles and amphibians within the preserve includes a reference to Jefferson salamander. It may be useful to note that the spotted salamander has been the most abundant species found breeding in the preserve's vernal pools.*

The text of the UMP has been edited to reflect this comment.

9. *Section 2.4.3: I understand that the DEC has decided to forgo use of the term "old-growth forest" to describe some of the preserve's mature forests because the state is currently wrestling with an old-growth forest definition. I encourage you to reevaluate that decision as you prepare the final UMP should an official definition be available at that time. If, in fact, the preserve's forests meet the state definition of old-growth, it would be valuable to describe them as such.*

When this management plan was finalized, DEC was still developing the old growth definition. Once a definition is available, DEC will evaluate whether the forest at Reinstein Woods meets the definition of old growth.

10. *Section 4.22: The UMP does not specifically state that no timber cutting is planned within the preserve's mature forests. Although that can easily be assumed, based on other information in the plan, I believe it should be clearly stated in this section.*

The management plan (section 4.22) has been revised to reflect this comment.

11. *The "Bio-blitz" mentioned on page 40 would appear to provide an excellent learning opportunity for Woods' volunteers.*

We agree that this will provide our volunteers with additional knowledge about the Woods.

12. *A small acreage of herbaceous upland habitat is mentioned but not located on any map. I presume that is because it includes only areas which fringe the trails. Is any of the shrub or immature woods area open enough that clearing and sequential mowing could maintain meadow? Because of the variety and visibility of plants and animals which inhabit them, meadows make prime field teaching sites. They are especially useful in demonstrating invasion by non-native species.*

There is an open area on the buffer property DEC purchased behind the Countryside Lane development. DEC agrees that this open area should be maintained as an open field for environmental education purposes. There is already an old road connecting one of

the main roads to this spot. The UMP has been adjusted accordingly (section 4.24).

13. It is my experience in over 50 years in wildlife management and environmental education, that wildlife can adapt amazingly well to encounters with people. On the other hand they are relatively helpless when it comes to adapting to habitat changes. Plant succession, not public use, is normally the principle factor that changes wildlife distribution at nature education areas.

Review of the maps provided produces the inevitable conclusion that within decades Reinstein Woods will be about 90% mature woods. Experience shows that mature woodlands, although they may have fine diversity of plants and animals are the most difficult to teach about. In part that is because much of the wildlife is so well hidden in the elevated crowns of the trees. Also summer and autumn understory plants are less attractive than meadow or old-field species.

Since awareness building is the main function of an education center, this can become a problem in the future and careful thought should be given to the problem of maintaining habitat diversity. I know of a number of Nature Centers where this has become their most serious concern.

DEC agrees that a diversity of habitats provides the greatest number of teaching opportunities. One of Reinstein Woods' great strengths is that it demonstrates all of the stages of pond succession (young pond, old pond, emergent wetland, wet meadow) except for old field. DEC attempted to design a management plan that will allow DEC to maintain different types of aquatic and forest habitats for the good of wildlife and humans. DEC has incorporated suggestions that resulted from the draft UMP, such as maintaining an open field, to help maximize the diversity of habitats available for teaching and learning.

FOREVER WILD

Q. Didn't Dr. Reinstein specify that he wanted the property to be "Forever Wild" and that no other buildings were supposed to be built other than a house for a DEC ranger?

See answer to question 1 below.

LETTERS RECEIVED

1. I am aware that the term "Forever Wild" is a legal term and may or may not apply here. However it does describe the feelings of many people who live and grew up in the Cheektowaga area. In regards to the Reinstein Preserve the term is well suited. . . The preserve should and must remain forever wild in order to have it for future generations to enjoy and learn from it.

The words "forever wild" do not appear in Dr. Reinstein's will or the Family/State agreement. The "Forever Wild" concept applies to the Adirondack Forest Preserve, public land where trails are open 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Additionally, camping, fishing, hunting, horseback riding and snowmobiling are permitted on many portions of the Adirondack Forest Preserve.

Reinstein Woods Nature Preserve is listed on the State Nature and Historic Trust, as discussed in section 1.1 of the management plan. This listing makes it more difficult for New York State to sell the property, thus providing it with some additional protection.

Please note that most of the Reinstein Woods UMP is dedicated to explaining how the habitat and fish and wildlife resources of the Woods will be maintained and preserved for the future.

Dr. Reinstein's will does not discuss what buildings may or may not be constructed on the property. The Family/ State Agreement that was signed after his death outlines the types of buildings that DEC would make its best efforts to construct on the property. This agreement is included in Appendix 2.

PUBLIC ACCESS

Q. In 2001 at the scoping session many people did not want the Preserve opened any more than it is now. I still don't want it open. People won't sign in and out of the trails. The stop signs at the gates invite trespass.

Following the 2001 UMP scoping session, DEC determined (based on sign-in sheets) that less than half of the scoping session attendees were users (visitors or volunteers) of Reinstein Woods. To obtain additional input from people who participate in Reinstein Woods programs, DEC conducted user surveys. These surveys, comments in our guest book, phone calls and e-mails received clearly indicated that there is a desire for more access to the Woods from the public. More than 1,000 visitors have signed in and out of the self-guided trails since the first trail opened in May 2004, with virtually no impact to the habitat. In 2005 alone, more than 300 of these visitors indicated that they would like more self-guided trails open and/or the trails to be open for more hours. DEC feels that the decision to set aside a third of the property as an off limits sanctuary is a good compromise to address the concerns of the people who oppose additional access to the Woods.

Q. In the sanctuary there are going to be red ugly signs to tell people to stop. People will want to go beyond those points.

DEC did place signs at the Sanctuary border when the self-guided trail opened to explain the purpose of the sanctuary. There are also red "stop" signs, similar to the ones that have been on the Reinstein Woods parking lot gates for 15 years, to draw attention to the informational signs that explain the purpose of the sanctuary.

Q. When Stiglmeier Park's trails are open, they have considerable problems with litter and parties. How do you plan on keeping order in Reinstein?

Stiglmeier Park's trails are open from dawn to dusk seven days a week. A walk on the boardwalks along the Reinstein/Stiglmeier Park border does reveal some trash, but not a

significant amount of litter. Persons who wish to ignore rules and regulations generally do not distinguish between the Town's rules and the State's rules, and if they wish to violate the rules will do so regardless of the stated policies of the property. Similarly, persons who wish to trespass would be unlikely to pay attention to the advertised "open" hours of a self-guided trail. The guided- tour-only policy at Reinstein Woods actually increases the potential for problems, because illegal activity such as vandalism, partying, etc. requires privacy.

Reinstein Woods has some significant advantages over Stiglmeier Park for discouraging unwanted behavior. DEC has full-time staff on-site who are frequently in the Woods. A staff person also lives in the on-site residence. Additionally, there are a significant number of trained volunteers who frequent the Woods, and in Spring 2005 DEC started a formal volunteer trail monitoring program. DEC's "trails" are actually roads, and the Town of Cheektowaga Police and DEC Environmental Conservation Officers are able to patrol the area by car at night. DEC volunteers doing legitimate volunteer work at night have been stopped by officers and questioned about their activity. Because Stiglmeier Park's trails are footpaths, it is more difficult to patrol them after dark.

Q. I'm against anything other than guided tours. We don't have public impact because of guided tours.

DEC opened the Lily Pond Loop self-guided trail in 2004, and the State Symbols self-guided trail opened in 2005. There has been no perceptible change in habitat quality from this increased access. As discussed in the UMP, the Reinstein Woods' trail system of flat, man-made, 10 - foot wide gravel roads is an ideal system for allowing access with minimal impact to the habitat. DEC's plans for carefully monitored, gradual access to a portion of the Woods will help to ensure that impacts from public access are minimized.

Furthermore, the addition of more people walking the trails who care about the Woods is likely to decrease the amount of inappropriate behavior possible in the Woods, because perpetrators will be more likely to be caught and reported.

Q. At this meeting tonight you have changed my opinion about your plans. You aren't talking about making this like Stiglmeier where anybody can pull in anytime and do whatever. Our family has been on Losson Road for 125 years, and it stinks to not have access the Woods. I'm not saying that we should be able to walk in through our backyard, but as long as access to the Woods is controlled, more public access shouldn't be a problem. What are the hours going to be?

The management plan calls for gradually increasing the number of hours the trails are open and the extent of trails that are open within the Interpretive Area. DEC will monitor the trails and adjust access policies accordingly.

Q. The 1987 Plan had only a third of the Preserve open to public use. What was the reasoning behind deciding to open up two-thirds of it to public use?

The 1987 draft management plan divided the Woods into four areas. Under that plan, three of these areas (intensive use, active use, and passive use), which include about two-thirds of the preserve, would be open to the public. Only the sanctuary was to be completely off-limits to the public.

The new management plan combines the active and passive compartments in to the new interpretive area. Therefore, the area of land open to the public is actually the same as under the previous plan.

Q. Prohibited activities on the list should include picnicking.

DEC now includes no picnicking along the trails as a rule (section 4.52a).

Q. Page 53 states that “children under 12 are not permitted on the trails unless accompanied by an adult”. While this age designation may be acceptable for guided walks, I would hope that on self-guided trails it would be raised to an age limit of 16 or 18 years.

Since the DEC issued the initial draft UMP, DEC determined that the department has no legal authority to place an age restriction on people using the trails. Therefore, this rule has been removed from the list of rules in the plan.

Q. I am aware of concerns about increased access. Reinstein Woods has 80 volunteers including 15 active tour guides. Almost every day there are volunteers patrolling the Woods looking out for the Woods. They genuinely care about the Woods and want it to be protected. Most of the people I’ve encountered who’ve come over from Stiglmeier Park have been adult hikers who are enjoying walking the Woods’ trails. The public wants to see the Woods open more. When kids are brought here from schools, they start to learn to appreciate nature. If we don’t let kids in (to Reinstein Woods), they won’t learn to appreciate nature. The volunteers will maintain this place. It’s a jewel in this area.

LETTERS RECEIVED:

- 1. DEC received a resolution from the Town of Cheektowaga Board stating, among other things, that the town opposes an expanded opening of the Preserve to the public.*
- 2. I do not think you should give in to the pressure to open the preserve greatly to more self guided and guide tours. Man has a way of contaminating everything it touches in nature. This can be seen by the garbage which litter’s (sic) the trails of the once pristine Stiglemier (sic) Park. Man is also to blame for the over population of deer due to feeding of them.. . I suggested for the people who have to work during the day that you the DEC open up the preserve only one evening during the week or a Saturday. This is the most additional hours that I would like to see the preserve hours increased to. In regard to expanding the trail system, I suggest no expansion. However binoculars for loan could be given out to people wanting to see more of nature.*

As managers of publicly owned property, DEC must weigh the public’s desire for access with the need for resource protection. Providing public access can improve resource

protection by building a base of people who love that resource and provide not only “eyes and ears” to monitor the status of the resource, but also advocate for the funds needed to protect and maintain it. DEC included monitoring activities in the UMP to protect the portion of the Woods where public access will be allowed.

Once the environmental education center is built, DEC will consider offering trail backpacks that would include items like binoculars, field guides etc. for loan to visitors. The backpacks could be picked up and dropped off from the reception desk during the hours of building operation.

3. *Continue to educate- do not open the preserve without some control.*

The UMP calls for controlled access to portions of the Woods. The self-guided trails provide educational opportunities to people who cannot visit the Woods when guided tours are offered. The positive feedback and lack of negative impact from the two self-guided trails that are currently open indicate that this method of access is enabling visitors to enjoy and learn from the Woods without causing undue harm to the Woods.

4. *As concerns for self-guided tours, I believe they should not be permitted, or be permitted only on a limited basis in the existing tour area near the Lily Pond Loop. An expansion of the self-guided tours in the relatively small Preserve could cause a disruption of wildlife and a despoilation of the Preserve. The DEC proposal does not specify the areas of the self-guided tours, only noted that they would expand as more volunteers become available, in both geographic area and time when they would be permitted. The report does note that other DEC areas permit tours from dawn to dusk, seven days a week. There appear to be serious questions as to the effect of extension of self-guided tours upon the ecology of the Reinstein Preserve, noting the relatively small size of the Preserve and its location in a densely populated area.*

5. *Although we have only visited Reinstein Nature Preserve at night (for DEC-sponsored owl prowls), we appreciate and respect this protected area and are privileged to walk these areas during special programs. We are fortunate to have this beautiful, well-maintained and protected sanctuary in our neighborhood. Not many towns can boast of this wonderful feature. We are concerned that if the Intensive Use area of the Reinstein Nature Preserve is opened for public use, the preserve will lost(sic) its “private, exclusive” feel and will be vulnerable to loitering, misuse and mishandling of its precious flora and fauna. The acreage within Stigelmeier (sic) Park offers much variety and enjoyment to visitors, such that additional accessibility to the now-protected areas of Reinstein Nature Preserve need not be considered. We view the Reinstein Preserve as a “bonus” site, and one that should remain accessible for the truest and most respectful nature lovers.*

Reinstein Woods Nature Preserve is owned by the people of the State of New York and as such is a resource shared by all. As another person who submitted comments noted, “wildlife can adapt amazingly well to encounters with people. On the other hand, they are relatively helpless when it comes to adapting to habitat changes. Plant succession, not public use, is normally the principle factor that changes wildlife distribution at nature education areas.”

The UMP calls for a gradual opening of a portion of the Woods to controlled access. The UMP specifies that self-guided trails will be located within the Interpretive Area and not within the Sanctuary Area. The types of activities allowed at Reinstein Woods, namely walking and taking pictures, are very low impact. The risk of misuse by certain individuals is higher when people that appreciate the resource and respect rules are excluded from an area; inappropriate behavior requires privacy. The trail monitoring program established in 2005 will help prevent misuse while providing additional data on the impact to the Woods so that policies can be adjusted if necessary.

6. *The DEC now proposes, in its Unit Management Plan, to provide further access to the Nature Preserve for the general public. This proposed action has drawn a negative response from certain individuals and groups within the town. I would also like to add that most of these “activists” rarely, if ever, visit the Woods themselves.*

I have seen a gazebo and bathroom facilities constructed in the Preserve, neither has had a negative impact on the Preserve. I have seen more school groups than ever before in the Preserve, each on of those children leaving with more knowledge and appreciation of nature than before they came to discover what Reinstein Woods is all about. I have seen more programs offered to the public, many so popular that they became filled to capacity in no time at all. I have seen so many people coming to volunteer their time and share their talent to help others than ever before, and their numbers continue to grow as more and more people visit and learn about this beautiful area. The self-guided Lily Pond Loop Trail has been open for a year, attracting more than 300 people who have come to see the thousands of beautiful pink water lilies that exist nowhere else except in a Monet painting. There has been no vandalism, no litter, no destruction of plants or harming of wildlife; only joy and happiness for those who come to visit!

I have seen the DEC do many positive things in the Preserve, and have no reason to believe that what the Unit Management Plan proposes would be detrimental to the Woods. . .

It is my opinion that the Unit Management Plan should be implemented, allowing for gradual increased access to the Preserve. This will prove, in the long run, to be another positive change brought about by the DEC. Those challenging the Unit Management Plan will be proven wrong; there will be no detrimental effect to the Woods. Plans for the construction of the Education center should in no way be altered.

I support the gradual opening and careful monitoring of the Preserve. There are many people like myself who are very protective of the Woods, and will be there to help in any capacity we can to ensure the Woods will always be as special as it is today. And most importantly, we all await the future Education Center that will become the highlight of the Dr. Victor Reinstein Nature Preserve.

DEC agrees that gradually increasing access to a portion of the Woods will have long-term benefits for the protection of the Woods.

7. *I support the opening of additional self-guided interpretive trails in the Woods and the building of an environmental education center there. Reinstein Woods provides wonderful, geographically close, opportunities to learn about nature. These opportunities are somewhat limited, however, by the small amount of public access and the lack of indoor facilities for education and display.*

Supplementing the current guided walks with additional interpretive trails and constructing an environmental education center will increase the ability of the public to appreciate the natural treasure that is Reinstein Woods and the opportunities they have to learn from this unique environment.

8. *The continuation and improvement of the compartmentalization plan will assure that this very workable division of this property is maintained. This is important both to protect the environment and to provide the teaching environment that had been the wish of the donor of this land.*

9. *I support the opening of additional self-guided interpretive trails in the Reinstein Woods Nature Preserve, and also building an environmental education center there. It is very important in the coming years that our people, especially our children, learn to be environmentally friendly! How else than actually walking trails and experiencing first hand the flora and the fauna of a gem like the Reinstein offers, can they realize its importance? A center to educate and explain what is there and what they have seen, will impress and teach them even more so.*

10. *The following are some of the issues included in the UMP that I felt were particularly appropriate and valuable:*

- ***Opening of additional self-guided interpretative trails within the Woods.*** *Despite the fact that the Woods is public property, public access is currently very limited. At present, access is allowed only when accompanied by a guide or, unaccompanied, on Tuesdays and Thursdays on the relatively short Lily Pond Trail. While opening trails to self-guided use always brings some risks, it would seem that the UMP has accurately identified these potential risks and has already devised methods of preventing or dealing with problems. These methods include, for example, opening of additional trails on a gradual basis, a “sign in-sign out” system, additional maps and signage, and constant monitoring and, if needed, adjustment of trail use.*

11. *Please consider opening the Reinstein Woods to the public as per Dr. Reinstein’s will, to allow them to enjoy nature and the animals that live there. The sanctuary would be maintained and trails monitored by DEC staff and volunteers.*

Dr. Reinstein’s will calls for allowing the public to visit the Woods to “observe, appreciate, study and enjoy” its resources. The will indicates a desire to maintain the Woods as it was at the time of his death, which will require active management. The UMP provides for maintaining the habitats of the Woods while providing appropriate public access.

12. *I feel that the plan to have the Park open more days, and to have more self-guided trails with markers is valid and necessary, as it belongs to all the people of New York State. To insure the care and safety of all, regular patrols by volunteers/ staff should be made using electric carts, as they are quieter and more environmentally friendly.*

Monitoring by staff and volunteers generally happens on foot, which has the lowest impact. However, we do have an electric cart that is used for some patrolling activities.

13. The UMP handles the public use issue well. We agree DEC needs to manage its users, and this management plan does this well.

14. Being a concerned citizen living in the vicinity of Reinstein Woods and actively involved in its volunteer programs, my thoughts are extremely positive with your latest UMP for the woods. Knowing and watching the woods grow into an educational asset to our community has only made me more confident in the DEC's intentions. Your plans clearly reflect the best interests to both the community and the Reinstein estate. I am currently a volunteer tour guide and have spent many afternoons with scout groups and the general public sharing the beauty and history of the woods. Many people have expressed interest in more public access within this preserve to enjoy more family time hiking and learning at a pace different than a guided tour. I also understand people's concerns in regards to public access in the woods. Currently as Vice President of the Friends of Reinstein Woods Nature Preserve, I am confident that the volunteers who currently occupy the woods at different times throughout the day and on weekends will certainly address any problems that could arise. The self-guided Lily Pond Loop trail has been a complete success over the past year with public comments to have additional trails available! Over the past 4 years the DEC has increased educational programs, public use, and flexed its schedules to accommodate the area schools outdoor classes. I understand that public access will be gradual over the upcoming years and carefully managed. Furthermore, if it does present problems, DEC will certainly make the necessary changes for the betterment of the woods. I certainly would like to ask the opposition to state one negative activity that has come about over the past 4 years within the woods. They would certainly have a tough time trying in my opinion. I do feel it is very unfair to assume a failure with a public access program - when the DEC's track record has only turned out positive things for the woods and the community.

The opposition also feels that the woods will attract the wrong types of people. Let's face it, the people who will use the woods are those who enjoy nature and quiet walks. The other "types of people" will certainly use neighboring Stiglmeier Park to drive their cars through the park, have a picnic, play baseball, football and other "park" activities. Each of these facilities have distinct different uses that people really need to understand and feel comfortable about. The DEC has been successful in its efforts to appease the community and the Reinstein Estate many times over. Please continue your efforts to enhance this excellent educational facility to become an even more valuable place within this community. The DEC has my full support in its efforts and I look forward to bigger and better things to come at Reinstein Woods!

15. Considering the recent controversy regarding public access to the preserve, I read the 1986 legal agreement between the DEC and the Reinstein Family. I was heartened to see that the agreement clearly stated that the general public may use and enjoy the Preserve for environmental education, cultural and aesthetic purposes as long as the State establishes "an appropriate admission control system." It seems clear that the DEC has honored that commitment by maintaining a gated entrance, restrictive hours for public use of trails, and tour registration as to limit the total number of people on any given visit. I was also heartened to see that the agreement clearly allows for the construction of a visitors' center. As stated above, I believe that would have outstanding potential for positively influencing public appreciation for

the environment across all of western New York.

I also endorse the DEC's plan for opening the Preserve to somewhat increased levels of controlled public access, especially considering the DEC's plan for taking a careful approach toward gradually increasing the level of use along self-guided interpretive trails restricted to existing gravel roads constructed by Dr. Reinstein. I understand that the Lily Pond Loop self-guided trail was an experimental first step, open to the general public Tuesdays and Thursdays 9:00 to 4:00 when a staff naturalist is on-site. By all accounts, the trail has been a success considering that hundreds of people have experienced the trail since it first opened a year ago and there has been no evidence of abuse. It will serve as an excellent model for other self-guided trails that may be established in the future.

16. I urge the DEC to fully address the concerns raised by some of the Reinstein family and community members regarding the potential for trampling, misuse/abuse, etc. in the areas planned to be opened to the public for self-guided use. Having worked throughout the summer on weekly cleanup efforts at another public property in WNY (Zoar) which is being greatly abused and trashed in certain areas of public access, I hope these concerns receive careful planning and that enough resources and patrols are devoted to avoid such problems.

Reinstein Woods has several advantages in terms of preventing misuse of the property. In addition to having full-time staff on the site, the volunteer trail monitoring program and the patrolling by DEC and Cheektowaga police will all decrease the potential for serious problems. The gradual opening of more self-guided trails will provide additional protection as more people who care about the Woods will be on the trails.

17. I support opening up the preserve and granting more public access to the Woods in hopes of expanding public awareness and increasing environmental education. While creating more public access, the DEC needs to ensure the preservation of this treasure. A major concern of the public is the prevention of damage and destruction of the Woods if public access is expanded. In order to keep the Woods clean and environmentally safe, volunteers, DEC staff, and regular visitors should assist in these efforts. Additionally, and most importantly, the Woods should be gradually opened over several years to cause as little disruption as possible to the natural habitats. I feel that it is necessary to supervise any and all of the changes that occur in the preserve due to public access. If problems arise or damage is done to the area, a reassessment of the Unit Management Plan will be needed to address and repair those issues.

These measures to preserve the Woods should also include closely monitoring access from Stiglmeier Park, which is much more heavily utilized and open to the public. DEC should seriously consider replacing the existing fence between Stiglmeier and the Woods, along with other methods to prevent individuals from accessing the Woods.

I have personally visited other DEC-controlled preserves throughout the state that allow self-guided tours and more public access and have noticed very little damage and hardly any litter. I will continue to work with the DEC and support their efforts to opening up the Woods, while retaining its natural beauty and preservation. I believe that opening up more areas of the Woods will benefit the community as a whole, provided certain provisions are implemented, making it a true natural experience and a real jewel for our area.

The UMP allows for a gradual increase in access to the Woods while undertaking

a variety of monitoring activities. The UMP also allows DEC to make adjustments to the access policy if monitoring indicates that changes are necessary.

The UMP calls for DEC to maintain the existing fencing between Stiglmeier Park and Reinstein Woods. The plan also calls for additional activities to discourage crossover at two spots where people are known to wander into the Woods, but where fencing is difficult to maintain. DEC will install some fencing that has been in storage in the area along on of these difficult spots that separates the Woods from Stiglmeier Park.

When someone enters Reinstein Woods from Stiglmeier Park, DEC staff or volunteers explain the Woods' access policy and direct the individual(s) back to Stiglmeier Park, while informing them about the appropriate entrance and access hours for Reinstein Woods. Experience has shown that most people who wander into Reinstein Woods from Stiglmeier Park are simply there to enjoy nature, not to cause problems. If someone is found to be violating Environmental Conservation Law, DEC can issue a ticket to them.

18. FORNP's 12-member Board of Directors wholeheartedly supports the provision of the Dr. Victor Reinstein Woods Nature Preserve Draft Unit Management Plan that provides for an interpretive trail system in the Preserve. Reinstein Woods is a natural treasure that belongs to and is administered by New York State. As such, it must be accessible to the citizens of that state. The increased public access proposed by the Draft Unit Management Plan will be gradual, controlled, and supervised so as to ensure the protection of the Preserve's environment and the animals and plants found there. A small degree of increased public access was provided by the 2003 opening of the Reinstein Woods' Lily Pond trail for non-guided walks on Tuesdays and Thursdays. The success of the increased availability of this trail and the absence of any negative impact on the area or organisms that inhabit it demonstrated the ability of the Preserve's management to plan and supervise public movement through this natural environment while maintaining its integrity.

The Unit Management Plan is an excellent and comprehensive design for maintaining Reinstein Woods Nature Preserve, allowing its use for environmental education and public enjoyment purposes without placing undue stress on the Woods' natural resources. FORNP's Board of Directors strongly requests your support for this Unit Management Plan.

19. Gradual opening of additional trails to self guided touring - Additional self-guided trails will most likely increase attendance and repeat usage of the preserve and serve to enhance the educational mission of the preserve and DEC. This would hopefully increase DEC interest in funding and promoting the preserve. The concern is the preserve is next to a general usage Town Park, which may negatively impact its other mission as a controlled access teaching preserve and possible disregard for it's (sic) character. A possible remedy is the establishment of a system of volunteer trail monitors/ stewards to patrol the trails at times they are open to general use. This may require an increase in the number of volunteers or their time commitment.

DEC established a volunteer trail monitoring program in Summer 2005. Trained volunteers assisted DEC staff in monitoring the self-guided trails during the extended

summer hours. Staff and volunteers collected data on use of the trails that showed insignificant impact from the additional trail usage. DEC will continue to monitor self-guided trails and adjust access policies as necessary.

20. The goals and mission statement of the report are sound. I know that without any comments from me an excellent education program will be provided. Here, again, are some thoughts that have directed my endeavors in designing center programming.

The first need of the general public is Awareness. Without sensitivity to and familiarity with a subject, factual knowledge about it is most often processed as opinion. Contrary or spurious thoughts might be given equal weight. The present local controversy over use of Reinstein Woods is a classic example of this.

The programs offered are all relevant and productive, but staff guided programs are only part of the answer to the need in a situation like yours. Although you may seek help from the public in designing your offerings, they still are normally prepared and offered following the interests and enthusiasms of the presenter. Some people may not learn best this way. Most people require opportunity to follow their own interests or sequences of learning. Opportunity for self education is very important.

It is my opinion that Reinstein Woods as a learning laboratory should not be limited to staff-guided programs. The implied statement made by this kind of restriction is: "Nature may be beautiful, exciting, even magic but don't touch it or visit it on your own, you might discomfit or even destroy it." This kind of implication is a definite barrier to learning.

It is very important to control the impact of use on the natural community, but restricting self-guided use is not the best way to do that. Zoning (defining kinds of use for specific areas), rotation (restricting times of use, temporary rest periods) and special opportunity centers (overlooks, vistas, observation points) will allow varied avenues for informal learning without destruction because of overuse.

This may even reduce vandalism. Vandalism requires privacy.

DEC agrees that the zoning (management areas), rotation (temporarily closing trails) and special opportunity centers (self-guided trail features) built into this UMP should benefit both the natural resources of the Woods and its visitors.

SANCTUARY

Q. What is in the sanctuary in terms of habitat types? Is the proposed sanctuary the same size as in the 1987 plan? How much of the Preserve is sanctuary?

The 1987 draft plan tried to provide a sample of each habitat type located at Reinstein Woods within each of the proposed management compartments. The sanctuary contains samples of each habitat type that is found in the rest of the Woods. The current management plan proposes a sanctuary in the same section of the Woods, although we have changed the borders slightly to make the border correspond better with geographical features (for example, following the edge of a pond instead of an imaginary line down the middle of a pond). The sanctuary is approximately 85 acres in size, or about one-third of

the Woods.

Q. Can the sanctuary be made more inviting to deer, to keep them there instead of the rest of the Woods?

The size of the deer population is so large that the sanctuary area is far too small to support the entire population. A more appropriate goal is to bring the population's numbers more in line with the habitat's ability to sustain the deer and the forest.

LETTERS RECEIVED

1. The sanctuary set-aside appears to be more buffer than actual preserve. It includes plantation, immature forest, mature forest and wetlands, but no pond. My experience as a wildlife biologist and nature center manager, has convinced me that moderate or controlled public use does very little to deter wildlife. Few species are affected, and those most affected are those which occupy low herbaceous cover or narrow open ponds. Still, this refuge area could serve as a control area in a study to measure the effect of "passive" public use on wildlife distribution. If that use were contemplated, it might be useful to include a pond in the refuge. Otherwise, I don't see much to recommend a refuge other than public relations.

The maps in the UMP have been revised to reflect an existing pond. We agree that there is little ecological justification for designating a sanctuary in this man-made habitat, but in light of community concerns about public access, we feel it is an appropriate compromise for DEC to set aside a sanctuary area.

2. The following are some of the issues included in the UMP that I felt were particularly appropriate and valuable:

- Maintenance of the areas designated as "sanctuary" to allow a separate, private area for our fauna.

3. I commend the DEC for their wise decision to close about one-third of the 292-acre Preserve to the public. That reflects your commitment to providing a sanctuary for plants and animals in the closed portion of the preserve while offering vital environmental education opportunities elsewhere.

4. I applaud the DEC's decision to set aside part of the area as a nature sanctuary.

STIGLMEIER PARK

Q. Will Stiglmeier Park and Reinstein Woods be combined? Could people cross into one from the other? What happens to people who come into the Woods from Stiglmeier? Are they fined? Dr. Victor Reinstein didn't want the Preserve open between Stiglmeier Park and the Woods. Are you going to put up a fence between Stiglmeier and the Woods?

DEC has no plans to make a connecting path from Reinstein Woods to Stiglmeier Park.

The management plan calls for maintaining the existing fencing between the two properties. The plan also calls for additional activities to discourage crossover at two spots where people are known to wander into the Woods, but where fencing is difficult to maintain. DEC will install some fencing that has been in storage at one of these spots.

When someone enters Reinstein Woods from Stiglmeier Park, DEC staff or volunteers explain the Woods' access policy and direct the individual(s) back to Stiglmeier Park, while informing them about the appropriate entrance and access hours for Reinstein Woods. Experience has shown that most people who wander into Reinstein Woods from Stiglmeier Park are simply there to enjoy nature, not to cause problems. If someone is found to be violating Environmental Conservation Law, DEC can issue a ticket to them.

Q. Where is DEC getting the funding for the proposed trail monitoring?

DEC will use staff and volunteers to monitor the trails, and therefore only limited funding for the monitoring will be needed. DEC has already trained several volunteers to act as monitors at times when DEC staff are not on the site.

Q. Stiglmeier Park is destroyed already, why do we want the Woods to do this? Why did the DEC let Stiglmeier Park become like it is? Why aren't you protecting the wildlife in Stiglmeier park the way you are protecting plants in Reinstein Woods?

The Town of Cheektowaga owns and is responsible for Stiglmeier Park. DEC does not have any control over that park.

LETTERS RECEIVED:

1. DEC should take steps to properly erect and maintain a fence or solid barrier along the entire Preserve perimeter and especially between the Preserve and Stiglmeier Park to prevent intruders from entering the park. The DEC report (sic: draft UMP) mentions that a number of intruders have been found on the property by DEC personnel and volunteers. It also mentions that substantial amounts of trash and litter and construction debris have been removed from the Sanctuary area of the Preserve. Quite naturally the presence of a number of ponds and the stone house in the center of the Preserve create attractions for intruders.

The "intruders" described in the report were people who wandered over from Stiglmeier Park. They were not people who entered Reinstein Woods with malicious intent, nor were they found to be doing anything other than enjoying walking the roads within the Woods.

The draft UMP did not provide a good explanation of the source of trash in the sanctuary. Reinstein Woods receives storm water runoff (i.e., from the gutters along suburban streets) from a portion of the Town of Cheektowaga and a large portion of the Town of Lancaster. This water enters the Woods in the sanctuary, at a spot referred to as the "water inlet." In early spring when the snow melts, a large volume of water and the trash it contains enters the Woods. The trash accumulates at a spot where the stream channel

passes under a gravel road and enters a cattail marsh. All of the trash collected by Boy Scouts and other volunteers was collected from this spot. The trash was not from people entering and randomly littering in the Sanctuary. The UMP has been revised to better clarify this point.

Additionally, Dr. Reinstein used Reinstein Woods not only as his own private nature preserve, but also as a storage ground for various construction materials that he would save and then use on construction projects at other properties he owned. The piles of construction material that DEC removed from the sanctuary were left from these activities, not from trespassers dumping. In the spring, as the ground thaws and shifts, large pieces of metal piping and other construction debris still occasionally emerge, partially buried, in the Woods. DEC recently acquired the Reinstein stone house and the five acre parcel around it, and DEC removed two dumpsters of tiles, metal pieces, bricks, etc. that had been stored outside around the house in the Woods. This is not a criticism of the Reinstein family; you could find the same type of storage on any old farm in Western New York. It was common practice to use your land to store construction materials until you needed them.

The actual amount of litter we find along the trails from visitors is extremely low.

2. Both parcel of land should go back, to being natural preserves for wildlife. What has been allowed to happen to Stiglmeier park, is a crime. Since it was done, without being approved, by the residents of Cheektowaga. The destruction of Stiglmeier park was done out of pure greed, by the few who had the power to do so. Not the approval but the power.

You came to Stiglmeier park to give me a ticket. You should have done the same, in stopping the town from taking the habitats and food source away from the deer. Starving wildlife is cruel and inhumane, and has to be stopped. The Reinstein Woods needs to stay the way it is. And Stiglmeier Park needs to be brought back to its natural state.

The Town of Cheektowaga owns and is responsible for Stiglmeier Park. DEC does not have any control over that park.

3. DEC received a resolution from the Town of Cheektowaga Board stating among other things the town's desire for DEC to "maintain and extend the fencing that presently separates the Preserve from Stiglmeier Park as a means to protect the Preserve and to protect the safety of the public from attractive nuisances (i.e., ponds) which exist in the Preserve."

4. Page 55 refers to the area of fencing between Stiglmeier Park and Reinstein Woods that runs through a seasonally wet spot and, while it might allow potential access into the Woods, is difficult to maintain because of the water. Perhaps regular maintenance could be done in this area during a very low water period as often occurs in late summer/early fall.

The UMP calls for maintaining the existing fencing and the addition of some new fencing between Reinstein Woods and Stiglmeier Park. DEC does not believe that purchasing fencing, at significant cost to the taxpayers, for the sole purpose of discouraging people from crossing from one path to the next is a wise use of state resources. As the UMP notes, DEC has had more problems along borders that are fenced than those that are not

fenced.

It is worth noting that Stiglmeier Park has a pond and a creek running through it, and neither of these areas are fenced off. However, DEC has no objection if the Town of Cheektowaga chooses to place additional fencing along the Park/Woods border. The Town could also consider repositioning some of its boardwalks away from the Park/Woods border.

In the area where water makes fencing difficult to maintain, DEC has erected additional “posted” signs and will continue to take steps to discourage crossover.

MISCELLANEOUS

Q. Who reviews the draft plan?

The plan is written to cover a 20 year period with a review every five years. After 20 years it would again go through the full public process. At the end of the public comment period, DEC compiles comments received and revises the draft plan. The plan is reviewed internally and a final version is then sent to the Commissioner for approval and signature.

Q. If the [draft management] plan was developed in 1987, why has it taken 17 years to complete?

Although the original draft management plan for Reinstein Woods was never put through a formal process by DEC, it did guide DEC’s management of the Woods during the 1980s and 1990s. In the last few years, DEC has made development of unit management plans for properties it manages a higher priority than in previous decades. Additionally, DEC has made a greater effort to include the public in the entire management plan development process. This is part of why DEC decided to begin from scratch in 2001 by holding a public scoping session, instead of simply rewriting the 1987 plan and issuing it to the public.

LETTERS RECEIVED

1. Historic tree markings -I believe everything possible should be done to preserve these trees and markings. They provide a very good teaching/awareness tool for both school groups and tours. As preservation becomes a concern perhaps nondestructive casts could be made of the carvings for display in the future education building or Reinstein Cottage while still working to preserve the trees. (Similarly the Holland Land Company survey markers should be protected and if possible be made a tour point of interest.)

DEC agrees that the historic tree markings are a valuable teaching tool at the Woods. As noted in the final UMP, DEC has determined that creating plaster casts and a

photographic and geographic record of the historic tree carvings currently is the best way to preserve these markings.

As noted in the UMP, the validity of the markers historically believed to have been placed by the Holland Land Company has recently been questioned by experts in the field. It is possible that the markers were placed by later landowners. An appropriate discussion of the markers will continue to be incorporated into educational tours and programs that discuss the history of Reinstein Woods.

2. I urge DEC Region 9 to increase its public outreach. While the public hearing received local media exposure, I don't believe there was any attempt to reach the public outside the immediate community. While Reinstein Woods an important part of New York's Forest Preserve (outside of the 1 acre designated in Allegheny State Park for preservation of a rare orchid, in fact the only wooded area in all of western New York in the Forest Preserve, I believe a much greater effort at community and region-wide involvement should have been made. The Reinstein Woods draft UMP is not listed on the DEC's web page listing of completed and in-progress UMPs, nor is the public comment period listed on the web page, and the Region 9 web page devoted to Reinstein Woods makes no mention of the draft plan or the comment period. A greater effort is needed to involve the community and provide information on the DEC's web pages.

I urge the DEC to make draft plans available on-line during comment periods. While I realize space requirements might be too great to make all UMP's available to the public electronically, those in the public comment phase certainly should be made available on the web.

I look forward to watching the DEC steward this public land in the best possible way to protect its natural qualities with the least amount of management possible, and to the expansion of its tremendous educational value. Great job.

Reinstein Woods Nature Preserve is not part of the Forest Preserve. It is a part of the State Nature and Historical Preserve Trust, as discussed in section 1.1 of the UMP. DEC made efforts to communicate to the community about the development of the draft management plan through mailings, press releases, and where requested, special presentations. At the time the draft was released to the public, there was information about the public meeting and the draft plan on the Reinstein Woods portion of the DEC web page. DEC will attempt to make this information easier to find during future reviews of the management plan. While we understand the desire to have UMPs available on the internet, DEC has made a policy decision not to post drafts on the web due to the enormous volume of material that would need to be posted on the web. Instead, DEC attempts to make copies of the plan available at accessible public places like libraries and town offices. The draft UMP for Reinstein Woods was placed in the Town of Cheektowaga Town Clerk's office and at the Julia B. Reinstein Library, along with the Woods' Education office and DEC's Buffalo office.

DEC appreciates the time spent by members of the public reviewing and commenting on the plan.

3. I'd like to say from the outset that I fully support the DEC'S two-pronged mission for the

preserve (i.e., to carry out a comprehensive program of interpretive, educational and information services that improve public understanding and appreciation for the environment and to preserve, protect and enhance the preserve's natural resources.) Moreover, I believe those objectives are clearly reflected in the actions proposed by the DEC in the body of the UMP.

4. I applaud the DEC for working with the Friends of Reinstein Nature Preserve in the development of the draft plan.

5. I have read the Draft Unit Management Plan for Dr. Victor Reinstein Woods Nature Preserve and am extremely impressed with the scope and excellence of this document. Obviously a very large amount of research and thought concerning the present and future condition and uses of the Woods went into its preparation.

With the exception of this very small number of concerns, I found the Draft Unit Management Plan to be extremely comprehensive, workable, and visionary. It shows a tremendous amount of effort, careful research and planning and an excellent understanding of the environment, flora, fauna, and human visitors of Reinstein Woods. I definitely believe that, if the UMP is adopted, the natural and cultural resources of Reinstein Woods will be preserved and the public's experience, knowledge, and appreciation of this unique natural environment will be ensured.

6. As a citizen of New York State and as board member of the Friends of Reinstein Nature Preserve I would like to comment on the Dr. Victor Reinstein Woods Nature Preserve Draft Unit Management Plan. This document lays out a comprehensive and far-reaching plan for the management of this preserve. I feel the plan is consistent with the goals and mandates of the Department of Environmental Conservation, which I as citizen of this state expect from this branch of my state's government. Toward this end it provides for multiple use of this public land by both protecting the resources of the Preserve and providing the educational public access that is the public's right with land that is in fact owned by the citizens of this state.

This comprehensive document provides both a historical and resource background on which the plan builds for the future. This plan needs to be adopted as soon as possible in its entirety so that the environment is protected and the public can see first hand the beauty of the land that Dr. Reinstein saved for us.

7. I have attended your latest meeting on the planned master plan for the Reinstein Game preserve in Cheektowaga. I have been very happy with the ideas your people have proposed.

8. I approve the proposals outlined in the Unit Management Plan (UMP) prepared for the next 20 years of this extra ordinary environment. I hope that this will be carried out for our future wildlife friends.

9. In section 1.1, "hunting, fishing and trapping" are listed as passive recreation activities, but they are not passive recreation.

This quote was taken directly from the law establishing the State Nature and Historical Preserve Trust. Therefore, this citation is in the UMP as it is written in the law.

