NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. | Department of Environmental Conservation

Adirondack Foothills

UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN

DRAFT

Towns of Boonville, Forestport, Norway, Russia and Salisbury

Counties of Oneida and Herkimer

June, 2023

DIVISION OF LANDS AND FORESTS
Bureau of Forest Resource Management, Region 6

225 North Main Street

Herkimer, NY 13350

www.dec.ny.gov

Adirondack Foothills

Unit Management Plan

A planning unit consisting of 6 State Forests, in Oneida County and Herkimer County

January 2023

Prepared by the Adirondack Foothills Unit Management Planning Team:

Mary Kay Allen, Senior Forester (Retired)
Jessica Mosher, Forester 1 Trainee
Justanna Bohling, Forest Technician
Bob Coscomb, Forest Ranger (Retired)
Dave Erway, Senior Fisheries Biologist
Scott Healy, Supervising Forester
Steve Heerkens, Senior Wildlife Biologist
Nance Arquiette, Regional Public Information Officer
Steve Litwhiler, Citizen Participation Specialist (Retired)
Andrea Pedrick, Citizen Participation Specialist
Kevin Reed, Conservation Operations Supervisor IV
Bruce Robinson, Lands and Claims Adjuster II (Retired)

Acknowledgments

The Adirondack Foothills Unit Management Planning Team would like to gratefully acknowledge the efforts of all those who contributed to this plan. We particularly would like to thank the following people for information and review they provided:

Elaine Carlin, Salisbury Historical Society
Dave Smith, Regional Forester-Retired
Keith Rivers, Regional Forester
Fred Munk, Region 6 Natural Resources Supervisor

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Lands and Forests
Region 6, Herkimer Sub-Office
225 North Main Street, Herkimer, NY 13350
(315) 866-6330
http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/83216.html

DEC’s Mission

"The quality of our environment is fundamental to our concern for the quality of life. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the State of New York to conserve, improve and protect its natural resources and environment and to prevent, abate and control water, land and air pollution, in order to enhance the health, safety and welfare of the people of the state and their overall economic and social well-being." - Environmental Conservation Law 1-0101(1)

Vision Statement

State Forests on the Adirondack Foothills Unit will be managed in a sustainable manner by promoting ecosystem health, enhancing landscape biodiversity, protecting soil productivity and water quality. In addition, the State Forests on this unit will continue to provide the many recreational, social and economic benefits valued so highly by the people of New York State. DEC will continue the legacy, which was started in 1929, of leaving these lands to the next generation in better condition than they are today.

This plan sets the stage for DEC to reach these ambitious goals by applying the latest research and science, with guidance from the public, whose land we have been entrusted to manage.

Table of Contents

Preface

State Forest Overview

The public lands comprising this unit play a unique role in the landscape. Generally, the State Forests of the unit are described as follows:

- large, publicly owned land areas,
- managed by professional Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) foresters,
- green certified jointly by the Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®) & Sustainable Forestry Initiative® (SFI®),
- set aside for the sustainable use of natural resources, and
- open to recreational use.

Management will ensure the **sustainability**, **biological diversity**, and protection of **functional ecosystems** and optimize the ecological benefits that these State lands provide, including the following:

- maintenance/increase of local and regional biodiversity
- response to shifting land use trends that affect habitat availability
- mitigation of impacts from invasive species
- response to climate change through carbon sequestration and habitat, soil and water protection

This unit also contains lands classified as Detached Parcels of Forest Preserve. They are managed similar to lands within the Adirondack and Catskill Parks, with different management priorities, described herein.

Legal Considerations

Article 9, Titles 5 and 7, of the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) authorize DEC to manage lands acquired outside the Adirondack and Catskill Parks. This management includes **watershed protection**, production of **timber** and other forest products, **recreation**, and **kindred purposes**.

For additional information on DEC's legal rights and responsibilities, please review the statewide Strategic Plan for State Forest Management (SPSFM) at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html. Refer specifically to pages 33 and 317.

CP-42 Contact Cooperation, and Consultation with Indian Nations

The Commissioner's Policy (CP-42) (https://www.dec.ny.gov/public/36929.html) provides guidance to DEC staff concerning cooperation and consultation with Indian Nations on issues relating to protection of environmental and cultural resources within New York State. Specifically, this policy (i) formally recognizes that relations between the Department and Indian Nations will be conducted on a government-to-government basis; (ii) identifies the protocols to be followed by Department staff in working with Indian Nations; and (iii) endorses the development of cooperative agreements between the Department and Indian Nations to address environmental and cultural resource issues of mutual concern.

Nine Indian Nations reside within, or have common geographic borders with New York State: the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Tonawanda Seneca, Tuscarora,

Unkechaug, and Shinnecock. Communication between DEC and the Indian Nations should be direct and involve two-way dialogue and feedback. Face-to-face meetings are generally desirable; however, phone calls, correspondence, and other methods of communication are also encouraged. Therefore, DEC staff should be reaching out to the respective Nations as early in the UMP planning process as possible. The Department wishes to ensure that its actions, with respect to the environment and cultural resources, are sensitive to the concerns of Indian Nations, and that the perspective of the recognized Indian Nations is sought and taken into account when the Department undertakes an action having implications for indigenous peoples, their territories, and their culture. The Department and Indian Nations share key roles in protecting and preserving natural and cultural resources important to all citizens, and early consultation and cooperation between the Department and Indian Nations will foster more comprehensive protection and preservation of those resources.

Management Planning Overview

The Adirondack Foothills Unit Management Plan (UMP) is based on a long-range vision for the management of Black Creek State Forest, Hinckley State Forest, Hogsback State Forest, Popple Pond State Forest, Punkeyville State Forest, and Woodhull State Forest, balancing long-term ecosystem health with current and future demands. This Plan addresses management activities on this unit for the next ten years, though some management recommendations will extend beyond the ten-year period. Factors such as budget constraints, wood product markets, and forest health problems may necessitate deviations from the scheduled management activities.

Public Participation

One of the most valuable and influential aspects of UMP development is public participation. Public meetings are held to solicit input from written and verbal comments are encouraged while management plans are in draft form. Mass-mailings, press releases and other methods for soliciting input are often also used to obtain input from adjoining landowners, interest groups and the general public.

Strategic Plan for State Forest Management

This unit management plan is designed to implement DEC's statewide Strategic Plan for State Forest Management (SPSFM). Management actions are designed to meet local needs while supporting statewide and ecoregional goals and objectives.

The SPSFM is the statewide master document and Generic Environmental Impact Statement (GEIS) that guides the careful management of natural and recreational resources on State Forests. The plan aligns future management with principles of landscape ecology, ecosystem management, multiple use management and the latest research and science available at this time. It provides a foundation for the development of Unit Management Plans. The SPSFM divides the State into 80 geographic "units," composed of DEC administered State Forests that are adjacent and similar to one another. For more information on management planning, see SPSFM page 21 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

DEC's Management Approach and Goals

Forest Certification of State Forests

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

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

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

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

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

FSC
www.fsc.org

The mark of responsible forestry

FSC® C002027

SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY INITIATIVE
SFI-00102

Preface

DEC's Management Approach and Goals

Ecosystem Management Approach

State Forests on this unit will be managed using an ecosystem management approach which will holistically integrate principles of landscape ecology and multiple use management to promote habitat biodiversity, while enhancing the overall health and resiliency of the State Forests.

Landscape ecology seeks to improve landscape conditions, taking into account the existing habitats and land cover throughout the planning unit, including private lands

Ecosystem management is a process that considers the total environment - including all non-living and living components; from soil micro-organisms to large mammals, their complex interrelationships and habitat requirements and all social, cultural, and economic factors. For more information on ecosystem management, see SPSFM page 39 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Multiple-use Management

DEC will seek to simultaneously provide many resource values on the unit such as, fish and wildlife, wood products, recreation, aesthetics, minerals, watershed protection, and historic or scientific values.

Landscape Ecology

The guiding principle of multiple use management on the unit will be to provide a wide diversity of habitats that naturally occur within New York, while ensuring the protection of rare, endangered and threatened species and perpetuation of highly ranked unique natural communities. The actions included in this plan have been developed following an analysis of habitat needs and overall landscape conditions within the planning unit (i.e. the geographical area surrounding and including the State Forests) the larger ecoregion and New York State.

Ecosystem Management Strategies

The following strategies are the tools at DEC's disposal, which will be carefully employed to practice landscape ecology and multiple-use management on the unit. The management strategy will affect species composition and habitat in both the short and long term. For more information on these management strategies, please see SPSFM page 81 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Passive Management

DEC foresters will employ passive management strategies through the designation of natural and protection areas, and buffers around those areas, such as along streams, ponds and other wetlands, where activity is limited.

Silviculture (Active Management)

DEC foresters will practice silviculture; the art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests and woodlands, in an effort to promote biodiversity and produce sustainable forest products. There are two fundamental silvicultural systems which can mimic the tree canopy openings and disturbances that occur naturally in all forests; even-aged management and uneven aged management. Each system favors a different

set of tree species. In general, even-aged management includes creating wide openings for large groups of trees that require full sunlight to regenerate and grow together as a cohort, while uneven-aged management includes creating smaller patch openings for individual trees or small groups of trees that develop in the shade but need extra room to grow to their full potential.

State Forest Management Goals

Goal 1 – Provide Healthy and Biologically Diverse Ecosystems

Ecosystem health is measured in numerous ways. One is by the degree to which natural processes are able to take place. Another is by the amount of naturally occurring species that are present, and the absence of non-native species. No single measure can reveal the overall health of an ecosystem, but each is an important part of the larger picture. The Department will manage State Forests so that they demonstrate a high degree of health as measured by multiple criteria, including the biodiversity that they support.

Goal 2 – Maintain Man-made State Forest Assets

Man-made assets on State Forests include structures, boundary lines, trails, roads and any other object or infrastructure that exists because it was put there by people. Many of these items need no more than a periodic check to make sure they are still in working order. Others need regular maintenance to counteract the wear of regular use. It is the Department's intent to ensure that all man-made items on State Forests are adequately maintained to safely perform their intended function.

Goal 3 – Provide Recreational Opportunities for People of all Ages and Abilities

State Forests are suitable for a wide variety of outdoor recreational pursuits. Some of these activities are entirely compatible with one another, while others are best kept apart from each other. Equally varied are the people who undertake these activities, as well as their abilities, and their desire to challenge themselves. While not all people will be able to have the experience they desire on the same State Forest, the Department will endeavor to provide recreational opportunities to all those who wish to experience the outdoors in a relatively undeveloped setting.

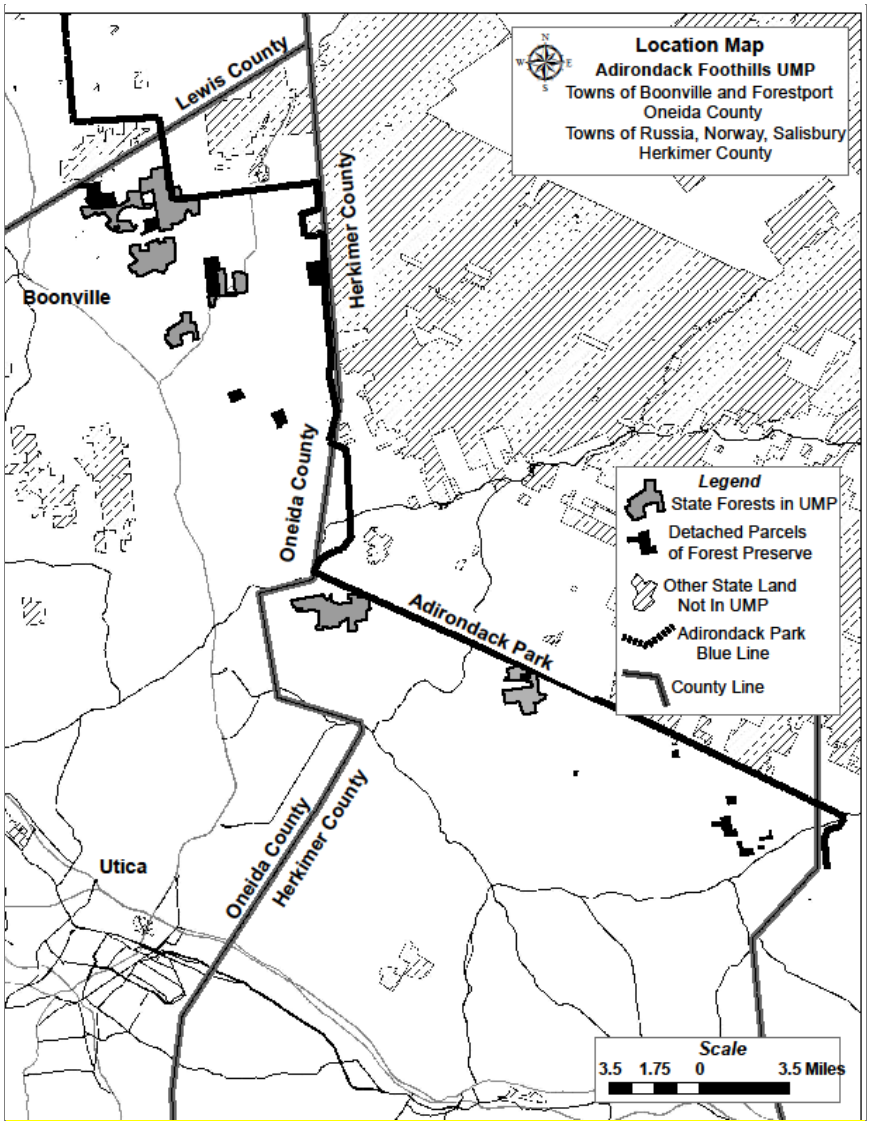
Goal 4 – Provide Economic Benefits to the People of the State

ECL §1-0101(1) provides in relevant part that "It is hereby declared to be the policy of the State of New York to conserve, improve and protect its natural resources and environment and to prevent, abate and control water, land and air pollution, in order to enhance the health, safety and welfare of the people of the state and their overall **economic** and social well-being." (Emphasis added) In considering all proposed actions, the Department will attempt to balance environmental protection with realizing potential economic benefit.

Goal 5 – Provide a Legal Framework for Forest Conservation and Sustainable Management of State Forests

Staff must have clear and sound guidance to direct their decisions and actions. Likewise, the public must have clear information regarding what they are and are not allowed to do on State Forests. Both of these are provided by well-written laws, regulations and policies. The Department will work to improve existing legal guidance, which has proved to be inadequate, and create new guidance that is needed but does not yet exist.

Location Map



Information on the Adirondack Foothills Unit

State Lands in the Unit

Table I.A. contains the names of the state land facilities that make up this unit. A web page has been developed for each of the State Forests. Each web page features an updated map of the State Forest with recreational information and natural features.

Table I.A. – State Lands in the Unit

Facility Name and Webpage	Acreage
Black Creek State Forest (Herkimer 4) https://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/107739.html	998
Hinckley State Forest (Herkimer 1) https://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/107746.html	1590
Hogsback State Forest (Oneida 1) https://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/8037.html	1115
Popple Pond State Forest (Oneida 6) https://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/107767.html	2446
Punkeyville State Forest (Oneida 25) https://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/107771.html	535
Woodhull State Forest (Oneida 24) https://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/107775.html	567
Detached Parcel ON 1	25
Detached Parcel ON 2	60
Detached Parcel ON 3	153
Detached Parcel ON 4	170
Detached Parcel ON 5C	62
Detached Parcel ON 5D	94
Detached Parcel ON 31	55
Detached Parcel ON 32	115
Detached Parcel ON 33, 34	100
Detached Parcel ON 36	156
Detached Parcel 38	301
Detached Parcel ON 19	84
Detached Parcel ON 21	148
Detached Parcel He 20	0.5
Detached Parcel He 24	53
Detached Parcel He 25	32
Detached Parcel He 22, 26	206
Detached Parcel He 23, 28, 30	70
Detached Parcel He 31	40
Unknown Parcel # (Herkimer County)	11
TOTAL	9186.5

High Conservation Value Forests

Facilities Not Included in this UMP

Hinckley Day Use Area in the Town of Russia, while in close proximity to the Unit, is managed by the Division of Operations. Portions of the Black River Wild Forest and Ferris Lake Wild Forest are also in close proximity to the Unit, but they are within the Adirondack Park and managed as part of the Adirondack Forest Preserve

High Conservation Value Forests

High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF) are those portions of State Forests that have known high conservation values, which the Department feels should take precedent over all other land use and management decisions. HCVFs may not be identified on every Unit and State Forests that have an HCVF designated will not necessarily have multiple classifications. Areas that are identified as having exceptional values may be managed for timber, wildlife and/or recreation, however management activities must maintain or enhance the high conservation values present. Currently, HCVFs are assigned to one or more of five land classifications, four of which may be found on State Forests:

1. Rare Community - Forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems.
2. Special Treatment - Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g., endemism, endangered species, and refugia).
3. Cultural Heritage – Forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g., subsistence, health) and are critical to their traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities).
4. Watershed - Forest areas that provide safe drinking water to local municipalities.
5. Forest Preserve* - Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant large landscape level forests, contained within, or containing the management unit, where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.

   **Forest Preserve lands inside both the Adirondack and Catskills Park Blue Line. Although Forest Preserve is not considered State Forest, they offer a significant high conservation value for lands managed by the Department.*

Portions of the Hinckley State Forest have been identified as having high conservation value. Acreage totals for designated HCVFs located within the unit can be found in the appropriate sections below. For more information on HCVFs please go to http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/42947.html.

Soils

Soils provide the foundation, both figuratively and literally, of forested ecosystems. They support an immense number of microorganisms, fungi, mosses, insects, herpetofauna and small mammals which form the base of the food chain. They filter and store water and also provide and recycle nutrients essential for all plant life. For information on DEC's policies for the protection of forest soils, as well as water resources please see SPSFM page 108 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Table I.B. - Soils (see Figure 2 for maps)			
Facility Name	**Predominant Soil Type(s)**	**Soil Characteristics**	**Highly Erodible Soils (Acres)**
Black Creek State Forest	Tunbridge –Potsdam – Lyman – Crary Complex	Well Drained	56*
Hinckley State Forest	Windsor – Oakville – Limerick – Hoosic Complex	Well Drained	49*
Hogsback State Forest	Adams Loamy Sand	Excessively Well Drained	283
Popple Pond State Forest	Adams Loamy Sand	Excessively Well Drained	970
Punkeyville State Forest	Adams Loamy Sand	Excessively Well Drained	239
Woodhull State Forest	Adams Loamy Sand	Excessively Well Drained	153
		Total (Acres)	**1750**

Water Resources

DEC's GIS data contains an inventory of wetlands, vernal pools, spring seeps, intermittent streams, perennial streams, rivers and water bodies on the unit. This data is used to establish special management zones and plan appropriate stream crossings for the protection of water resources. Table I.C. contains a summary of water resources data on the unit.

Table I.C. – Water Resources (see Figure 3 for maps)	
Watersheds	
Hydrologic unit (areas in Oneida County)	Great Lakes (Northeastern Lake Ontario basin)
Hydrologic Unit (areas in Herkimer County)	Mid-Atlantic (Upper Hudson basin)
Municipal Water Supply (serving communities of over 5,000 people)	Hinckley Reservoir 2854 acres
Wetlands	
Regulated wetland	274 ac.

Table I.C. – Water Resources (see Figure 3 for maps)		
Streams/Rivers		
Perennial streams/rivers	AA or A	0.5 mi.
	B	0 mi.
	C	0 mi.
	D	0 mi.
Trout streams/rivers	AA (T), A (T), B (T) or C (T)	12.5 mi.
Water Bodies		
Water bodies (open-water ponds and lakes)		16 ac.

*For information regarding stream classifications please refer to http://www.dec.ny.gov/permits/6042.html

Major Streams, Rivers and Water Bodies

The streams running through the State Forests in this unit that are in Oneida County all eventually drain into the Black River. The streams running through Hinckley State Forest drain into Hinckley Reservoir or the West Canada Creek. The streams running through Black Creek State Forest drain into Black Creek, which eventually flows into Hinckley Reservoir.

Biodiversity

Information regarding biodiversity has been gathered to support the following goals:

- "Keep Common Species Common" by maintaining landscape-level habitat diversity and a wide variety of naturally occurring forest-based habitat as well as managing plantations according to DEC natural resources policy.
- Protect, and in some cases, manage known occurrences and areas with potential to harbor endangered plants, wildlife and natural communities.
- Consider other "at-risk species" whose population levels may presently be adequate but are at risk of becoming imperiled due to new incidences of disease or other stressors.

Common Species

The following information sources indicate which common species (among other species) are present over time:

- NYS Breeding Bird Atlas Block Numbers: 14781 A, B, C, D; 4782 C, D; 4879 C, D; 4880 A; 4881 A, B, C, D; 4978 B; 5078 A, D; 5177 A; 5178 C

  Breeding Bird Atlas blocks can be searched at http://www.dec.ny.gov/cfmx/extapps/bba/
- Herp Atlas Block Numbers: L36, L37, M37, M38, N38, N39, O39, O40, O41

  Herp Atlas information on amphibians, toads, frogs, turtles, lizards and snakes can be found at http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7140.html

- Game Species Harvest Levels Wildlife Management Unit 5H, 6J

  (Deer take, bear take, turkey harvest, etc.)

Big Game Harvest Totals for WMU # 6J & 5H

White Tailed Deer Harvest Totals for WMU # 6J

Year:	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
Type:	Bucks	Total Deer	Bucks	Total Deer	Bucks	Total Deer	Bucks	Total Deer	Bucks	Total Deer	Bucks	Total Deer
Take:	727	1,030	901	1,007	965	1,034	972	1,065	1,005	1,099	907	1,051

White Tailed Deer Harvest Totals for WMU # 5H

Year:	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
Type:	Bucks	Total Deer	Bucks	Total Deer	Bucks	Total Deer	Bucks	Total Deer	Bucks	Total Deer	Bucks	Total Deer
Take:	1,823	2,487	1,921	2,312	1,944	3,346	2,060	2,512	2,222	2,603	2,070	2,630

Black Bear Harvest Totals for WMU # 6J

Year:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	88	77	41	63	31	68

Black Bear Harvest Totals for WMU # 5H

Year:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	137	146	99	118	64	127

Summer Wild Turkey Sightings for the Tug Hill Transition Zone

Year:	2018		2019	
Type:	# of Hen Flocks Observed	Poults per Hen	# of Hen Flocks Observed	Poults per Hen
Count:	20	2.60	21	3.00

Year:	2020		2021	
Type:	# of Hen Flocks Observed	Poults per Hen	# of Hen Flocks Observed	Poults per Hen
Count:	14	2.20	25	2.92

Biodiversity

Trapping Pelt Sealed Takes For Towns Within The Adirondack Foothills Unit

Year:	2015 - 2016	2016 - 2017	2017 - 2018	2018 - 2019	2019 - 2020
Bobcat	4	3	4	1	2
Fisher	41	31	18	23	12
Marten	5	6	2	14	0
Otter	5	7	8	3	5

Habitat

The following information provides several representations of habitat types on the unit.

Vegetative Types and Stages

Summaries of each parcel, and information on each stand, is available in Appendix and Figures section at the end of this document.

Table I.D. - Vegetative Types and Stages within the Unit

Vegetative Type	Acres by Size Class				% of Total
	0 -5 in	6 - 11 in	12+ in	Other	
Natural Forest Hardwood	33.9	889.7	1217.6	0	29.6%
Natural Forest Conifer	4.9	849.8	612.4	0	20.1%
Plantation Softwoods	6.7	401.7	2497.2	0	40.1%
Forested Wetlands	0	32	235.5	0	3.7%
Wetland	0	0	0	212.4	2.9%
Ponds	0	0	0	31.9	0.4%
Open/Brush	74.4	0	0	39.3	1.6%
Other (Roads, Parking lots, etc.)	0	0	0	121.8	1.6%
Total (Acres)	119.9	2173.2	4562.7	405.4	100%

Representative Sample Areas

Representative Sample Areas (RSA) are stands which represent *common* ecological communities (i.e., forest types) of high or exceptional quality in their natural state. RSAs are established to serve one or more of the following purposes:

1. To establish and/or maintain an ecological reference condition; or
2. To create or maintain an under-represented ecological condition (i.e., includes samples of successional phases, forest types, ecosystems, and/or ecological communities); or
3. To serve as a set of protected areas or refugia for species, communities and community types not captured in other protection standards such as an endangered species or a High Conservation Value Forest.

RSAs can simply be viewed as an effort to keep high quality examples of common ecosystems or assemblages from becoming rare in the landscape. An RSA designation does not prevent future management and in certain cases might require silvicultural treatment to achieve site conditions that will perpetuate the representative community. In addition, treatment of an RSA to mitigate unfavorable conditions that threaten the continuation of the target community will be allowed (ex. fire, natural pests or pathogens). Although allowed, silvicultural treatment or infrastructure development should not impact the RSA in a way that will degrade or eliminate the viability of the specific assemblage or community. For more information on RSAs please go to http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/42947.html.

The entirety of Hinckley State Forest (1567.2 acres) is a High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) for Watershed Protection due to its proximity to Hinckley Reservoir, which is a source of drinking water for many communities in the Mohawk Valley.

Resource Protection Areas

In the course of practicing active forest management, it is important to identify areas on the landscape that are either reserved from management activity or where activity is conducted in such a manner as to provide direct protection and enhancement of habitat and ecosystem functions. For more information on these protective measures, see SPSFM page 85 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Special Management Zones (SMZs) provide continuous over-story shading of riparian areas and adjacent waters, by retaining sufficient tree cover to maintain acceptable aquatic habitat and protect riparian areas from soil compaction and other impacts. DEC's buffer guidelines also maintain corridors for movement and migration of all wildlife species, both terrestrial and aquatic. Buffers are required within SMZs extending from wetland boundaries, high-water marks on perennial and intermittent streams, vernal pool depressions, spring seeps, ponds and lakes, recreational trails, campsites and other land features requiring special consideration. See Figure 1 – Water Resources (Stream and Pond buffers) for maps of the SMZs as applied on the unit. For more information regarding Special Management Zones please see www.dec.ny.gov/sfsmzbuffers.pdf

The identification of large, unfragmented forested areas, also called matrix forest blocks, is an important component of biodiversity conservation and forest ecosystem protection. In addition, securing connections between major forested landscapes and their imbedded matrix forest blocks is important for the maintenance of viable populations of species, especially wide-ranging and highly mobile species, and ecological processes such as dispersal and pollination over the long term.

Biodiversity

Maintaining or enhancing matrix forest blocks and connectivity corridors must be balanced against the entire array of goals, objectives and demands that are placed on a particular State Forest. Where matrix forest block maintenance and enhancement is chosen as a priority for a given property, management actions and decisions should emphasize closed canopy and interior forest conditions. The following areas have been identified to meet demands at the landscape level:

- Matrix Forest Block: (West Canada Lake and Miller Brook) 272 acres
- Forest Landscape Connectivity Corridor: (Tug Hill to Adirondacks) 3,096 acres
- USFWS Critical Habitat Area: 0 acres

More information regarding Matrix Forest blocks, connectivity corridors and associated management considerations can be found in the SPSFM page 85 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

At-Risk Species

The presence of at-risk species and communities on the Adirondack Foothills Unit and in the surrounding landscape has been investigated to inform appropriate management actions and protections. This investigation was conducted in development of this UMP and the associated inventory of State Forest resources. A more focused assessment will be conducted before undertaking specific management activities in sensitive sites. Appropriate protections may include reserving areas from management activity or mitigating impacts of activity. For more information on protection of at-risk species, please see SPSFM page 115 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Investigation included the following:

- A formal plant survey was conducted on this Unit in the spring of 2005 by the New York Natural Heritage Program.
- Element Occurrence Records for the New York Natural Heritage Program's Biological and Conservation Data System were consulted for information.
- Consultation of NHP species guides.
- Consultation of the NYS Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy

No endangered, threatened, or special concern wildlife or plant species are known to exist currently within the State Forests that comprise this Unit. However, at the larger landscape level, the presence of several at-risk species has been recorded. Tables I.E and I.F. lists these species and their required habitats.

*Table I.E. - At-Risk Species - Plants**

Species Name	NYNHP State Rank	Global Rank	Habitat	Record Source	NYS Status
Predicted in the Landscape and May Be Affected by State Forest Management					
Alpine Cliff Fern	S1	G4	Rocky cliffs, crevices, and banks	NYNH PRO's: Predicted	Endangered
Arctic Rush	S2	G5	Alpine meadows, rock outcrops, ledges, cliffs	NYNH PRO's: Predicted	Threatened
Auricled Twayblade	S1	G3	Alluvial banks, alder thickets, cedar swamps	NYNH PRO's: Predicted	Endangered
Daisy Fleabane	S1	G5	Open areas, fields, road sides	NYNH PRO's: Predicted	Endangered
Green Spleenwort	S1	G4	Moist shale limestone cliffs and outcrops	NYNH PRO's: Predicted	Endangered
Downy Lettuce	S1	G5	Open woods, thickets, powerline and pipeline rights of way	NYNH PRO's: Predicted	Endangered
Hill's Pondweed	S2	G3	Aquatic plant of high alkaline shallow impoundments	NYNH PRO's: Predicted	Threatened
Marsh Arrow Grass	S2	G5	Marsh plant	NYNH PRO's: Predicted	Threatened
Roseroot	S1	G5	Shaded cool cliffs or in the misty areas of waterfalls	NYNH PRO's: Predicted	Endangered
Smooth Cliff Brake	S2	G5	Limestone Cliffs	NYNH PRO's: Predicted	Threatened
Southern Twayblade	S1	G4	Bogs, poor fens, wet woods	NYNH PRO's: Predicted	Endangered
Virginia False Gromwell	S1	G4	Sandy, open sites	NYNH PRO's: Predicted	Endangered

*Table I. F. - At-Risk Species- Insects and Mammals**

Species Name	NYNHP State Rank	Global Rank	Habitat	Record Source	NYS Status
Predicted in the Landscape and May Be Affected by State Forest Management					
Extra Striped Snaketail (dragon fly)	S2	G4	Large size forested streams and rivers	NYNH PRO's: Predicted	Special Concern

*Defined as NYNHP rank S1, S2, S2-3, G1, G2 or G2-3 OR identified as an SGCN

Visual Resources

Key to Codes

BBA - Breeding Bird Atlas

(PRED) - Predicted Species

(CONF) - Confirmed Species

Status

E - Endangered Species (New York)

T - Threatened Species (New York)

PSC - Protected, Special Concern Species (New York)

SGCN - Species of Greatest Conservation Need

Visual Resources

The aesthetic quality of State Forests is considered in management activity across the unit. However, some areas have greater potential to preserve or create unique opportunities for public enjoyment. These especially scenic areas are inventoried below. For information on the protection of visual resources, please see SPSFM page 127 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

The Adirondack Foothills Unit consists of gently rolling topography that does not lend itself to scenic overlooks. However, there are multiple swamps and streams contained within the unit that offer peaceful and aesthetically pleasing viewsheds.

Historic and Cultural Resources

History of the Unit

This unit management plan covers 4 State Forests in the northeast corner of Oneida County and 2 State Forests located in about the middle of Herkimer County. This area was involved in most of the major military conflicts that shaped not only the geographical boundaries of the state and nation, but also the heritage of the early settlers.

The French and Indian War (1754 – 1763), the Revolutionary War (1775 – 1783) and the War of 1812 (1812 – 1815) all had important battles take place in this general area. Due in large part to these conflicts, the area did not see permanent settlers until the late 1700's. At that time, an unending wilderness of mature mixed forest was broken only by the winding and sometimes fierce streams and rivers. Military actions had eked out a few foot trails for the troops to travel on, but the vast majority of the land was true wilderness.

Once the major conflicts were over, settlers began migrating to these areas at an increasing pace. Lands were cleared for crops, pastures and living space and towns and villages sprouted up at crossroads and natural gathering places.

It became clear early on that the soils and growing seasons were more conducive to grazing livestock than they were to trying to grow large amounts of cash crops. This guided the major industries of the area into cheese production and hide tanning.

The unbroken wilderness also became an important source of forest products not only for local use, but for shipment to other communities that needed the lumber. The easily obtained bark from the large abundant hemlock trees made the tanning industry even more lucrative.

The streams and rivers that had hindered initial settlement now became important sources of power, navigation and transport. Numerous mills were built to saw lumber, grind grain, and manufacture everything from window sashes to chairs to cheese boxes to broom handles. Even at this time quality control was sometimes an issue. One gristmill was reportedly so poor that "a kernel of corn was

ground into only 2 pieces and the meal prepared for use by sifting it through a ladder. It was in business but a few years".

The early to mid-1800's saw towns such as Boonville, Forestport, Cold Brook, Norway and Salisbury Center well established and thriving. Settlers in each town began to appreciate some basic services to help with daily life. Most towns had blacksmiths, wagon shops, general stores, sawmills, gristmills, small foundries, taverns, and rooming houses or hotels. In addition to these common industries, an iron mine was developed just north of Salisbury Center.

About this same time, proposals were made to connect the northern portions of New York State with the Erie Canal. By 1837, the New York State Legislature authorized funds to start building the Black River Canal. Several feeder canals and reservoirs were included in this undertaking to provide the needed amount of water during the drier summer months. The dam at Forestport and the Forestport Feeder Canal were constructed for this very reason.

Navigable waters would eventually stretch from the Erie Canal at Rome, north to Boonville and then to Carthage. This was a huge endeavor and provided jobs for many, not only during the construction phase but also to maintain and operate the canal and build the boats that would travel on it. It also provided good markets for the commodities that would be shipped on it. Construction was completed by 1855.

This normal industry was not quite enough for some. In 1897 and 1898 sections of the Forestport feeder canal suspiciously washed out. The Pinkerton Agency was hired to investigate the suspected foul play and in 1900 the guilty parties were brought to justice.

By the 1920's the roads and railroads had greatly improved and motorized transportation over land had come into its own. The Black River Canal was closed in 1922.

Since that time, population levels in the area have fluctuated. Farmland that had been in production for roughly 100 years, in some cases, was not terribly productive anymore. Little by little, families left the farms and drifted into the towns and cities.

The 1929 State Reforestation Act and the 1931 Hewitt Amendment paved the way for the formation of the State Forests as we know them today. These pieces of legislation allowed the state to purchase lands to be managed under a multiple use concept. The State Forests in this plan were largely purchased in the late 1930's and early 1940's.

After acquiring these parcels, the open areas that were pasture and cropland were replanted with various softwood species. This work was done mostly through the efforts of the Civilian Conservation Corps. The areas that were already forested were allowed to continue to grow.

At the same time, the care and management of these lands was also evolving. Protection from fire and insects along with proper forest management techniques became very important.

Today, these lands provide many opportunities for recreation. The harvest of forest products provides raw materials and jobs. Many different habitats are available for many different species of plants, animals, fish, reptiles and amphibians.

Information on the Adirondack Foothills Unit

Historic and Cultural Resources

Inventory of Resources

The term cultural resources encompass a number of categories of human created resources including structures, archaeological sites and related resources. The Department is required by the New York State Historic Preservation Act (SHPA) (PRHPL Article 14) and SEQRA (ECL Article 8) as well as Article 9 of Environmental Conservation Law, 6NYCRR Section 190.8 (g) and Section 233 of Education Law to include such resources in the range of environmental values that are managed on public lands. For more information on protection of historic and cultural resources, please see SPSFM page 139 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

As a part of the inventory effort associated with the development of this plan the Department arranged for the archaeological site inventories maintained by the New York State Museum and the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation to be searched in order to identify known archaeological resources that might be located within or near the unit. The two inventories overlap to an extent but do not entirely duplicate one another. The purpose of this effort was to identify any known sites that might be affected by actions proposed within the unit and to assist in understanding and characterizing past human use and occupation of the unit.

- **Historic Sites Found Within or Adjacent to The Adirondack Foothills Unit Consist Of:**
    - The childhood home of Walter D. Edmonds, author of **Drums Along the Mohawk**, is located on property situated between Punkeyville State Forest and Hogsback State Forest.

    - Camp S-122 of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was located where the present day NYSDEC Boonville Field Headquarters is located on Hogsback State Forest. Corps members from this camp planted thousands of acres of land on both the ADK Foothills Unit and surrounding areas. Many of these softwood plantations exist to this day. The camp was subsequently used as a Prisoner of War camp during World War 2.

    - The remnants of the former Salisbury Steel and Iron Company can be found on Herkimer Detached Parcels of Forest Preserve numbers 22 & 26. William H. Switzer started the company in 1902 and the company shut down in 1913 when Switzer passed away A portion of the railroad spur that serviced the mining operations can be found on Herkimer Detached Parcels of Forest Preserve numbers 23, 28 & 30.

    - Some of the mineshafts from the former Salisbury Steel and Iron Company remain on Herkimer Detached Parcels of Forest Preserve numbers 22 & 26. Some of these shafts are purportedly 200 feet deep. Safety issues regarding these shafts will be addressed in the management actions section of this document.

The following generic cultural resources and archaeological site protection text will be valid only after a Structural Archaeological Assessment Form has been completed for planned site developments scheduled within the first two years of the plan or if you do not have any such developments within the first two years of the plan. Site developments include things such as roads, parking areas and the like.

Historic and Archaeological Site Protection

The historic and archaeological sites located within the unit as well as additional unrecorded sites that may exist on the property are protected by the provisions of the New York State Historic Preservation Act (SHPA - Article 14 PRHPL), Article 9 of Environmental Conservation Law, 6NYCRR Section 190.8 (g) and Section 233 of Education Law. No actions that would impact known resources are proposed in this Unit Management Plan. Should any such actions be proposed in the future they will be reviewed in accordance with the requirements of SHPA. Unauthorized excavation and removal of materials from any of these sites is prohibited by Article 9 of Environmental Conservation Law and Section 233 of Education Law. In some cases, additional protection may be afforded these resources by the federal Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA).

Archaeological Research

The archaeological sites located on this land unit, as well as additional unrecorded sites that may exist on the property, may be made available for appropriate research. Any future archaeological research conducted on the property will only be conducted under the auspices of all appropriate permits. Research permits will be issued only after consultation with the New York State Museum and the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Extensive excavations are not contemplated as part of any research program in order to assure that the sites are available to future researchers who are likely to have more advanced tools and techniques as well as more fully developed research questions.

Real Property

DEC's Bureau of Real Property GIS system contains maps and some deeds for State Forest properties. Original deeds were also consulted to complete the information below.

Boundary Lines

Table I.G. – Status of Boundary Lines

Facility Name	Length of Boundary (mi.)	Year of Last Maintenance	Length Needing Survey
Oneida R.A. 1, Hogsback S.F.	7.2	2016	0
Oneida R.A. 6, Popple Pond S.F.	19.8	2018	0
Oneida R.A. 24, Woodhull S.F.	9.1	2015	0
Oneida R.A. 25, Punkeyville S.F.	5.3	2018	0
Herkimer R.A. 1, Hinckley S.F.	13.4	2016	0
Herkimer R.A. 4, Black Creek S.F.	12.3	2019	0

Real Property

Table I.G. – Status of Boundary Lines			
Facility Name	**Length of Boundary (mi.)**	**Year of Last Maintenance**	**Length Needing Survey**
Detached Parcels of Forest Preserve (21 parcels total)	37.0	Unknown	Unknown

For more information on boundary line maintenance, please see SPSFM page 153 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Exceptions and Deeded Restrictions

Table I.H. – Exceptions and Deeded Restrictions		
Facility Name	**RA #**	**Description** E.g., deeded ROW, easement, access lane, water rights, cemetery, etc.
Woodhull State Forest	ON-24	Town of Forestport Wells and Waterlines

Use and Demand Related to Exceptions and Deeded Restrictions

Though the Town of Forestport retains an easement across Woodhull State Forest for a waterline, the line itself is not in use at this time. The pipe infrastructure remains as does a cleared roadway along the pipeline.

Encroachments

There are presently no known encroachments on properties contained within this unit. Given the lack of boundary line maintenance to the Detached Parcels of Forest Preserve, these would be the most likely areas that encroachment would occur. Encroachments will be dealt with as they are discovered.

Land Acquisition

Acquisition of property from willing sellers on the landscape surrounding the unit may be considered in the following priority areas:

- In-holdings and adjoining properties that would reduce management costs and benefit resource protection and public access goals
- the mineral estate wherever it is split from a State Forest tract
- properties within identified matrix forest blocks and connectivity corridors
- forested lands in underserved areas of the state
- forested lands in areas that are in need of watershed protection
- for other reasons, as identified in the current NYS Open Space Plan

For more information on land acquisition, please see SPSFM page 147 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Infrastructure

State Forests are managed with a minimal amount of improvements to accommodate rustic, forest based recreational opportunities while providing for resource protection; public health and safety; and access for individuals of all ability levels. For more information on infrastructure policies, please see SPSFM page 157 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Roads and Trails

DEC's GIS data contains an inventory of public forest access roads, haul roads and multiple-use-trails on the unit, including a representation of the allowable uses along each road or trail segment. Table I.I. contains a summary of roads, trails and related infrastructure on the unit.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

DECinfo Locator – An interactive online mapper can be used to view recreational trails and assets on this Unit to help people plan outdoor activities. Located at DEC's Mapping Gateway: http://www.dec.ny.gov/pubs/212.html

Google Earth Virtual Globe Data - Some of DEC's map data, including boat launches, lands coverage, roads and trails on this Unit can be viewed in Google Maps or Google Earth. (Also located at DEC's Mapping Gateway)

Table I.I. – Existing Access and Parking (see Figure 5 for maps)

Category	Total Amount	Needing Improvement
Public Forest Access Roads	11.7 mi.	11.7 mi.
Haul Roads	3.3 mi.	3.3 mi.
Trails	3.5 mi.	0 mi.
Stream Crossings		
Culverts	Unknown	Unknown
Related Infrastructure		
Parking Areas / Trailheads	3	0
Gates / Barriers	3	0

Haul Roads and Public Forest Access Roads listed above are two classes of roads that provide access to the unit for many purposes, but are built and maintained to different standards. The two paragraphs below detail the differences.

Infrastructure

Haul roads are permanent, unpaved roads which are not designed for all-weather travel, but may have hardened or improved surfaces with drainage features/structures. They are constructed according to forestry best management practices primarily for the removal of forest products, providing limited access by log trucks and other heavy equipment. Most of the haul roads listed here are open for public motor vehicle use but are not maintained according to specific standards or schedules.

Public Forest Access Roads (PFAR) are permanent, unpaved roads which may be designed for all weather use depending upon their location, surfacing and drainage. These roads provide primary access for administration and public use within the Unit. The design standards for these roads are those of the Class A and Class B access roads as provided in the Unpaved Forest Road Handbook (8/74) (http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/lands_forests_pdf/sfunpavedroad.pdf).

Use and Demand on Roads, Haul Roads and Parking Areas

The State Forest Access Roads on the Unit are open to the public and are periodically maintained by DEC Operations. Most roads are in fair condition, but due to the sandy nature of their base material, they are easily eroded. They are also prone to damage from the public trying to drive on them before the winter frost has completely left the ground, especially on roads used as snowmobile trails during the winter. This leads to extensive rutting. Of particular note is the State Forest Access Road on Hinckley State Forest, which has been heavily damaged by illegal All-Terrain Vehicle traffic, especially at its intersection with Black Creek Road. Stanley Road State Forest Access Road, which is located on Black Creek State Forest, receives a large amount of through traffic due to it being a shortcut between Newport-Gray Road and Black Creek Road.

The formal parking areas on the Unit, which are on Black Creek State Forest and Hinckley State Forest, are used mainly by hunters. These parking areas are presently in good condition. Dumping of construction material and household trash at these parking areas is a continuous problem.

Use and demand on multiple use trails is discussed under Recreation.

- Additional parking areas may be needed on Hinckley State Forest for the mountain biking community. There are several old log landing areas that can be converted to parking areas if the carrying capacity of the present parking areas is not sufficient.
- As noted above, the State Forest Access Road on Hinckley State Forest should be monitored yearly for erosion at the intersection with Black Creek Road, and addressed accordingly.

Signs / Kiosks

There are a total of 5 State Forest I.D. sign standards on the unit. The signs at Hinckley State Forest have been removed due to repeated vandalism.

There are no informational kiosks on the unit. Addition of informational kiosks for each state forest is scheduled for the second 5 years of this plan and will be addressed as funding allows.

Boating and Fishing Facilities

There are no formal boating or fishing facilities located on the unit. Black Creek runs through Black Creek State Forest and provides an opportunity for some backcountry shoreline fishing. There is also

an undeveloped car-top boat launch on County-owned land that accesses Popple Pond, immediately adjacent to Popple Pond State Forest.

Boating and fishing facilities as well as their use and demand are discussed under Recreation.

Designated Campsites and Lean-tos

Presently, there are no designated campsites, nor lean-tos, on the Unit. Temporary Revocable Permits (TRP's) have been issued in the past for various parking areas and log landings during the Big Game hunting season for hunters to park camper trailers at these locations. Public comment received at the Draft Scoping Meeting also showed that there is a desire by the public for campsites to be formally designated on the Unit.

Camping facilities, as well as their use and demand are discussed under Recreation.

Communications Facilities

There are presently no communications facilities located on the Unit.

Herkimer Detached Parcel of Forest Preserve #20 was the site of the former Dairy Hill Firetower, which was a 79' 6" International Derrick tower provided to New York State by the US Forest Service and erected by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1934. This tower was first staffed in 1935 reporting 6 fires and 568 visitors. The tower was closed in 1986 and both the tower and cabin were later removed because of extreme vandalism at the site. There has been some consideration in utilizing this one acre parcel as the site of a communication tower, but one has never been developed.

Utility Transmission and Collection Facilities

There is an electric transmission line and natural gas transmission line which traverses Woodhull State Forest, and is located within the NYSDOT concurrent use and occupancy right-of-way of State Route 28. These transmission lines are maintained by National Grid. National Grid has approached NYSDEC with regards to relocating their electric transmission line further off of the NYSDOT right-of-way, and onto State Forest land. It has been determined that this would require a Constitutional Amendment, as relocation on to State Forest land in a Forest Preserve county would be exclusive use of State Land, which is prohibited by the State Constitution.

Operations Facilities

The Boonville Operations Maintenance Facility is located on Hogsback State Forest, along Hawkinsville Road. This facility services DEC fleet vehicles and heavy equipment for the Oneida and Herkimer County working circles. The facility also serves as a field headquarters for Operations field staff who maintain the foot trails, parking lots, roads and other facilities in Northeastern Oneida County, and Northern Herkimer County.

The Hinckley Day Use Area, while not within the Unit boundary, is within a mile of Hinckley State Forest. This Day Use Area is open during the summer months for swimming, picnicking, pavilion rentals, and similar activities. A nominal entrance fee is charged at this facility.

Correction or Youth Camps

There are no Correction or Youth Camps located on the Unit.

Seed Production Areas

There is a red pine seed production area located on Hinckley State Forest, Compartment A, Stand 13. Seed cone has not been harvested from this location for over 10 years, due to the viability of the cone being extremely poor.

Non-recreational Uses

Off-Highway and All-Terrain Vehicle Use

For a comprehensive discussion of DEC's policy regarding ATV use on State Forests, please refer to page 213 of the SPSFM at www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Popple Pond State Forest has several parcels of Oneida County owned land that lie immediately adjacent to the State Forest. In 2014 the Northern Oneida County ATV Club (NOCATV Club) was granted permission by the County to construct recreational ATV trails on these County owned parcels. Due to the fact that these County parcels are separated by State Forest land the NOCATV Club approached the Herkimer DEC office with a proposal to utilize two existing motorized corridors as connector trails across State land to link their trail system together. One corridor is an existing State Forest Access Road that is located on the east end of the State Forest and is 0.85 miles in length. The other corridor is an existing snowmobile trail on the southwest end of the State Forest and is 0.55 miles in length. Alternatives to these proposals were looked at by both Department staff and members of the NOCATV club, and it was determined that these proposals pose the least amount of environmental impact, as well as being much safer alternatives than opening up Town highways to ATV use.

This plan proposes to open up the two connecting corridors to ATV use pursuant to the NOCATV Club entering into a Volunteer Stewardship Agreement with the Department for maintenance of these corridors. The agreement will outline trail standards, to include signage along the opened routes as well as maintenance standards. Due to concerns regarding illegal off-road ATV use, and unauthorized ATV use on other corridors within the State Forest, this proposal will be on a trial basis and rescinded if the Department deems appropriate.

Military Field Exercises

Though extremely infrequent, the U.S. Armed Forces sometimes request to use State land for military training exercises. These requests will be handled as they are received and evaluated for conformance with existing Department regulations. A Temporary Revocable Permit will be issued for these activities should they be deemed appropriate use of State lands.

Agricultural Use

The lands within the Adirondack Foothills Management Unit do not lend themselves to any type of agricultural use, therefore there has been no demand for this type of activity on the Unit in the past.

Formal and Informal Partnerships and Agreements

Conservation and stewardship partnerships are increasingly important, especially for public land management agencies. Considering the fact that resources will always be limited, collaboration across political, social, organizational and professional boundaries is necessary for long-term success and sustainability. Encouraging the development of cooperative and collaborative relationships is and can be done through volunteer agreements with the department. For more information on these and other partnerships, please see SPSFM page 181 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

The Department presently has entered in Volunteer Stewardship Agreements with the Trackside Blazers Snowmobile Club, the Salisbury Ridgerunners Snowmobile Club, the Lost Trail Snowmobile Club, and the Ohio Ridge Riders Snowmobile Club for maintaining and grooming snowmobile trails on the Unit. These trails are open for public use and are also used by hikers during the off-season.

The Department anticipates entering into future Volunteer Stewardship Agreements with the Adirondack Foothills Trail Alliance and the Northern Oneida County ATV Club for maintenance of mountain bike and ATV trails on Hinckley and Popple Pond State Forests, respectively.

Recreation

Recreation is a major component of planning for the sustainable use of State Forests on this unit. DEC accommodates diverse pursuits such as snowmobiling, horseback riding, hunting, trapping, fishing, picnicking, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, bird watching, geocaching, mountain biking, and hiking. Outdoor recreation opportunities are an important factor in quality of life. We often learn to appreciate and understand nature by participating in these activities. However, repeated use of the land for recreational purposes can have significant impacts. For further discussion of recreational issues and policies, please see SPSFM page 187 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html. The following section includes an inventory of recreational opportunities available on this unit as well as a description of use and demand for each activity. Recreational maps and geographic data are available at DEC's Mapping Gateway http://www.dec.ny.gov/pubs/212.html in Google format or in the State Lands Interactive Mapper.

Public Use Surveys

No formal Public Use Surveys have been conducted on the Unit.

Exceptional Recreational Opportunities

Many forms of recreation take place on the Adirondack Foothills Unit. The most exceptional aspect of recreating on the Unit is that these State lands lie on the outer perimeter of the Adirondack Park and have an "Adirondack Feel" to them. Because they are located around the perimeter of the Park, they are in closer proximity to higher population areas, such as the cities of Utica, Rome and Little Falls, but do not require traveling as far of a distance to reach them.

Wildlife-related Recreation

Hunting

Hunting is allowed on all the State lands within the Unit, in accordance with current NYS Hunting Regulations.

Big game and small game hunting occurs quite frequently across the Adirondack Foothills Unit. Due to its close proximity to the Adirondack Park, the area is teaming with a variety of game species. White-tailed deer, Black Bear, Wild Turkey, and Ruffed Grouse are all present on the unit, and routinely hunted. Of particular note is that the habitat on Hogsback and Popple Pond State Forests is ideal for Snowshoe Hare. These State Forests are very popular among the Snowshoe Hare hunting communities.

Fishing

Fishing is allowed on all lands within the Unit in accordance with current NYS Angling Regulations. Some examples of favorable fishing locations are:

Recreation

- Punkeyville State Forest has approximately ¾ of a mile of frontage along the Black River, which is stocked with Brook Trout. Punkeyville State Forest also has two very small ponds, which used to be part of a trout farm from the mid 20th century. There may be fishing opportunities in these small ponds, but it has yet to be determined what species are in these waterbodies.
- Popple Pond State Forest contains its namesake pond, which is about 8 acres in size. It is unknown at this time what fish species are present, but it does receive occasional use by fishermen. Popple Pond State Forest also has several streams that course through it, such as Cropsey Creek, Mile Creek and Long Lake Outlet. These streams are fished for brook trout.
- Oneida Detached Parcel of Forest Preserve # 21 borders on the Black River. This section of the river is fished primarily for brook trout.
- Black Creek State Forest has over a mile of frontage on its namesake, Black Creek. A small pull-off parking area is located on Newport-Gray Road. This creek is not stocked, but is managed as a natural Brook Trout fishery.

Table I.J. – Waterways (Streams) with Fish and Water Fowl Use (see Figure 1 for maps)

Facility Name	Waterway	Fish and Game Species	Type
Punkeyville State Forest	Black River	Brook Trout	Natural River
Popple Pond State Forest	Long Lake Outlet	Brook Trout	Natural Stream
Oneida Det. Parcel F.P. 21	Black River	Brook Trout	Natural River
Black Creek State Forest	Black Creek	Brook Trout	Natural Stream

Table I.K. – Water Bodies (Ponds) with Fish and Water Fowl (see Figure 1 for maps)

Facility Name	Water Body	Acreage	Type
Popple Pond (Oneida 6)	pond at northwest end	2.8 acres	manmade
Popple Pond (Oneida 6)	beaver pond at northeast end	1.1 acres	natural open water
Popple Pond (Oneida 6)	beaver pond at northeast end	0.7 acres	natural open water
Popple Pond (Oneida 6)	beaver pond at northwest end	1.1 acres	natural open water
Woodhull (Oneida 24)	pond at north end	1.4 acres	manmade

Table I.K. – Water Bodies (Ponds) with Fish and Water Fowl (see Figure 1 for maps)			
Facility Name	**Water Body**	**Acreage**	**Type**
Punkeyville (Oneida 25)	pond at northwest end	0.4 acres	natural open water
Punkeyville (Oneida 25)	old trout pond	0.6 acres	manmade
Punkeyville (Oneida 25)	old trout pond raceway	0.1 acres	manmade
Hinckley (Herkimer 1)	old beaver pond in center of state forest	0.1 acres	natural open water
Hinckley (Herkimer 1)	old beaver pond in center of state forest	0.1 acres	natural open water
Black Creek (Herkimer4)	pond just south of Stanley Rd.	1.5 acres	manmade
Black Creek (Herkimer4)	old beaver pond at southeast end	2.1 acres	natural open water
Black Creek (Herkimer4)	old beaver pond at southeast end	0.4 acres	natural open water

Trapping

Due to its heavily forested landscape, the Adirondack Foothills Unit is rich with small game species that are ideal for trapping. The Wildlife Management Units that encompass the Unit continue to be some of the most highly productive in the state for Fisher, Otter, and Muskrat. Trapping is available on all of the state lands within the unit, in accordance with existing trapping regulations.

Viewing Natural Resources

State lands are inherently full of natural beauty and the ones on the Adirondack Foothills Unit are no exception. While there are no particular areas of specific viewsheds, these lands abound in both flora, fauna and beautiful landscapes.

Camping

In accordance with NYSDEC Regulations, camping is allowed on all State lands within the unit provided:

- Campsites are 150 feet or more from any trail, road, or body of water.
- Campsites are kept in a clean and orderly state.
- Only dead and downed wood is allowed to be used for campfires.
- Camping is limited to groups of 9 people or less, and for no more than three nights, unless under permit from the local Forest Ranger.

Recreation

At present, no formal, designated campsites exist on the unit. There have been requests, mainly from the hunting community, for Temporary Revocable Permits to camp at log landings and parking areas. These have accommodated on a case-by-case basis.

Due to requests that were voiced at the Adirondack Foothills Draft public meeting, this plan proposes to identify and establish formal designated campsites on the Unit. Designation and construction of formal sites would place campsites in locations resulting in little environmental impact and enhanced site conditions for a better camping experience. In collaboration with our NYS Forest Rangers, several campsites will be formally designated and signed.

Water-based Recreation

Swimming is allowed in the bodies of open water that exist on the unit. However, there are no lifeguards or beaches. The manmade ponds are relatively shallow with muddy bottoms and not terribly appealing to swim in. The wetlands and beaver flows with open water are similar in nature.

Boating on these water bodies is allowed, however, there are no formal boat launch sites on the Unit. Lightweight canoes and kayaks could easily be put in from level areas adjacent to the water. Most of these open water sites are shallow and fairly small in size and offer flat water boating opportunities.

Demand for these activities is very light.

Trail-based Recreation

Table I.L. Trails
(see Figure 5 for maps)

Use	Length (mi.)
Snowmobile*	7

* Length available for each use includes use on PFARs; does not include municipal roads

Foot Trail Use

No designated foot trails exist on the unit. Old fire lanes, old farm lanes, skid trails and other old logging roads provide many informal opportunities for hiking.

Cross Country Skiing

Cross country skiing opportunities are widely available on this unit. Unplowed PFARs and logging roads/skid trails provide great opportunities to enjoy this pastime. This area also averages higher snowfall than other locations in the area, due to higher elevations and periodic lake effect snowfall.

Use and demand for this activity of course varies with the weather and snow conditions.

Equestrian

There are no specifically designated horse trails on this unit. As stated in the Strategic Plan for State Forest Management, the riding, driving or leading of horses is permitted unless it is otherwise prohibited by law, regulation or posted notice. The existing Forest Access Roads, old logging roads, old fire lanes and old farm lanes provide opportunities for this use. Local neighbors of the state forests on this unit occasionally use the roads and trails with their horses.

Two major horseback riding areas (Otter Creek Trail System, south of Lowville in Lewis County, and Brookfield Horse Trail System in eastern Madison County) are within a two-hour drive of this unit. These areas provide good opportunities for destination travelers.

Mountain Biking

While there are presently no formally designated mountain biking trails on the Unit, the former fire lanes on Hinckley State Forest began to be used by a small group of mountain biking enthusiasts circa 2015. As the popularity of mountain biking has grown exponentially since then, and information about these informal “trails” was being posted on internet websites, these fire lanes began to see a marked increase in use, and are now heavily used. This has led to several new trails being created and spurring off of the fire lanes.

In order to promote sustainable use of these trails, and minimize environmental impacts, this plan recommends evaluating each of the trail segments currently being used. Trails that are environmentally detrimental, trails that lead illegally off into private lands, or trails that are unsafe will be closed. The remaining will be formally recognized as official mountain biking trails and signed appropriately.

The Adirondack Foothills Trail Alliance (AFTA) is a local mountain biking group that has demonstrated a willingness to enter into a Volunteer Stewardship Agreement with the NYSDEC to formally adopt these trails. AFTA has demonstrated proficiency in mountain bike trail development and maintenance, as they have worked with the Town of Webb, Herkimer County, to develop a mountain bike trail system on Town property in the village of Old Forge.

On other properties within the Unit, mountain biking is allowed unless otherwise signed against such activity. Most of these opportunities can be found on State Forest Access Roads, Haul Roads, and Town Roads that are on the Unit.

Snowmobiling

Three of the six State Forests in this unit have designated snowmobile trails running through them: Popple Pond State Forest, Woodhull State Forest and Hinckley State Forest. There are also designated snowmobile trails running through Forest Preserve Detached Parcels Herkimer 23, 28, 30 and 31.

Punkeyville State Forest has main trails that are on the Town highway running through it. Where possible, the trail will be relocated off the road to reduce safety hazards and conflicts with motor vehicles. Specifically, the trail will run through the softwood plantation (Stand A-17) on the west side of River Road starting at the northern gate, following an existing skid trail from a previous timber harvest, down to the gate closest to the village and then back out on the road. (The remaining State land to the south - Stand A-19 - is too wet to support a trail.) Just north of the River Road - West River Street intersection, the trail will turn west just before the old barn foundation, it will go around the foundation and cross West River Street about 100 yards west of the intersection.

On Woodhull State Forest the Route 28 trail crossing will be slightly altered to remove the sharp curve on the north side of Route 28.

Like other winter sports, use of these trails is directly dependent on weather conditions. With cold temperatures and good snow totals, the trails are groomed regularly by the local clubs. The use of these trails increases greatly when conditions are ideal.

Recreation

Other Recreational Activities

Orienteering

There currently are no formal orienteering activities taking place on the Unit, nor organized orienteering clubs in the area. There are however several “geocache” locations within the Unit. These geocaches have been placed by members of the public and posted on websites such as www.geocaching.com.

Dog Training / Field Trials

Due to the Unit’s habitat supporting a healthy bear population, there have been several individuals who obtain Temporary Revocable Permits for the baiting of bear for the purpose of training dogs. These permits have been issued for both Popple Pond State Forest and Hogsback State Forest.

Hang Gliding

There has been no history of hang gliding on the Unit, nor are there any suitable locations for performing such an activity.

Target Shooting

Historically, State lands have been a favored spot by the public for target shooting. Whether it be for sighting in a firearm in preparation for hunting season, or just for the enjoyment of shooting. This activity normally takes place at old gravel pits because they provide a natural backstop.

Title 6, Chapter II, Section 190.8 (ab) of the New York Codes, Rules, and Regulations states, “No person shall possess breakable targets, including but not limited to clay pigeons, on State lands and no person shall target shoot at breakable targets, including but not limited to clay pigeons and glass containers, on State lands. Unless legally engaged in the act of hunting, no person shall discharge firearms on State lands posted or designated as closed to target shooting.”

There is an old gravel pit located about mid-way along the Hinckley State Forest Access Road that has been used as a target shooting location. Unfortunately, there has been little regard to following the NY State Regulation with regards to breakable targets, as this location usually contains various household items that have been shot at and left behind. This debris poses a hazard to those who wish to respectfully use State lands and is continuously picked up by DEC Operations staff and good-willed members of the public. Because closure of this site to target shooting may result in the relocation of target shooting to a less ideal, more dangerous, location, this site will continue to remain open to target shooting. It will be monitored for use levels, as well as level of abuse, and may be closed to target shooting should the Department deem it necessary.

Target shooters are encouraged to join a local sportsman’s club, which usually has a firing range designed specifically for target shooting. These clubs charge a nominal fee and provide a safe environment for engaging in this type of activity. Doing so also supports these clubs monetarily so that they can remain open.

Overall Assessment of the Level of Recreational Development

It is important that recreational use is not allowed to incrementally increase to an unsustainable level. DEC must consider the impact on the unit from increased use on other management goals or other recreational uses. DEC must consider the full range of impacts, including long-term maintenance and the balancing of multiple uses.

Newly formed recreational trails will be sited where they pose the least amount of environmental impact with a focus on sustainability of these trails. Wetlands and stream crossings will be avoided, as these areas pose the greatest amount of long-term maintenance. Areas that have documented Threatened or Endangered species will also be avoided. On State Forest lands recreational trails will also be sited where they pose the least amount of interference with timber harvesting activities, with preference to creation of these trails along the perimeter of the State Forest.

Accessibility

DEC has an essential role in providing universal access to recreational activities that are often rustic and challenging by nature, and ensuring that facilities are not only safe, attractive and sustainable, but also compatible with resources. For more information on accessibility policies, please see SPSFM page 173 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Currently there are no designated Motorized Access Routes for Persons with Disabilities (MAPPWD) located within the Adirondack Foothills Unit. However, due to the State Forest Access Road network that exists on the Unit, most areas are readily accessible by a two-wheel drive motor vehicle. Should a location be identified that lends itself to being incorporated into the Department's MAPPWD program, it will be evaluated for inclusion in the program. For more information on the Department's MAPPWD program, please visit: https://www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/2574.html

Application of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), along with the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (ABA) and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title V, Section 504, has a profound effect on the manner by which people with disabilities are afforded equality in their recreational pursuits. The ADA is a comprehensive law prohibiting discrimination against people with disabilities in employment practices, use of public transportation, use of telecommunication facilities, and use of public accommodations.

Consistent with ADA requirements, DEC incorporates accessibility for people with disabilities into siting, planning, construction, and alteration of recreational facilities and assets supporting them. In addition, Title II of the ADA requires, in part, that services, programs, and activities of DEC, when viewed in their entirety, are readily accessible to and usable by people with disabilities. DEC is not required to take any action which would result in a fundamental alteration to the nature of the service, program, or activity, or would present an undue financial or administrative burden. When accommodating access to a program, DEC is not necessarily required to make each existing facility and asset accessible, as long as the program is accessible by other means or at a different facility.

This plan incorporates an inventory of all the recreational facilities and assets on the unit or area, and an assessment of the programs, services, and facilities provided to determine the level of accessibility. In conducting this assessment, DEC employs guidelines which ensure that programs are accessible, including buildings, facilities, and vehicles, in terms of architecture and design, and the transportation of and communication with individuals with disabilities.

In accordance with the US Department of Justice's ADA Title II regulations, all new DEC facilities, or parts of facilities, that are constructed for public use are to be accessible to people with disabilities. Full compliance is not required where DEC can demonstrate that it is structurally impracticable to meet the requirements [28 CRF § 35.151 (a)]. Compliance is still required for parts of the facility that can be made accessible to the extent that it is not structurally impracticable, and for people with various types of disabilities. In addition, all alterations to facilities, or part of facilities, that affect or

could affect the usability of the facility will be made in a manner that the altered portion of the facility is readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities [28 CRF § 35.151 (b:1-4)].

DEC uses the Department of Justice's 2010 Standards for Accessible Design in designing, constructing, and altering buildings and sites. For outdoor recreational facilities not covered under the current ADA standards, DEC uses the standards provided under the ABA to lend credibility to the assessment results and to offer protection to the natural resource (ABA Standards for Outdoor Developed Areas; Sections F201.4, F216.3, F244 to F248, and 1011 to 1019).

Any new facilities, assets, and accessibility improvements to existing facilities, or assets proposed in this plan, are identified in the section containing proposed management actions. A record of accessibility determination is kept with the work planning record.

For further information, please contact the DEC Statewide ADA Accessibility Coordinator at accessibility@dec.ny.gov.

Mineral Resources

Oil, Gas and Solution Exploration and Development

Oil and gas production from State Forest lands, where the mineral rights are owned by the state, are only undertaken under the terms and conditions of an oil and gas lease. As surface managers, the Division of Lands and Forests will evaluate any concerns as they pertain to new natural gas leases on State Forest lands. Consistent with past practice, prior to any new leases, DEC will hold public meetings to discuss all possible leasing options and environmental impacts. A comprehensive tract assessment will be completed as part of this process. For more information on natural gas and other mineral resource policies, please see SPSFM page 225 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Existing leases on the unit:

There are no existing or planned leases on the Unit.

Active wells on the unit:

- There are no active wells on the Unit.

Inactive wells on the unit:

- There are no inactive wells on the Unit.

Pipelines

The Department, pursuant to ECL § 9-0507, may lease State lands for the construction and placement of oil and gas pipelines only if a portion of the mineral resources to be transported was extracted from State lands. Pipeline and road development must be in compliance with State Forest tract assessments, the Strategic Plan for State Forest Management, and the Generic Environmental Impact Statement and Supplemental Generic Environmental Impact Statement on the Oil, Gas and Solution Mining Regulatory Program.

Pipelines will be located immediately adjacent to Public Forest Access Roads. The location of the roads and pipelines will be in compliance with tract assessments. Pipelines may be located in stands

managed for closed canopy conditions only along pre-existing roads that intersect such area. Additional surface disturbance associated with such construction will be considered only in areas other than stands which are managed for relatively unbroken canopy conditions. Areas managed for unbroken canopy conditions may be referred to using various terms such as “uneven-aged,” “uneven-aged variable retention,” “all aged,” “high canopy,” “closed canopy” or others.

Pipeline development on State land will not be permitted if the Department determines that it creates a significant long-term conflict with any management activities or public use of the State Forests, or with other management objectives in this plan. All pipelines will be gated to restrict motorized access, and if necessary hardened crossings or bridges will be installed, to allow heavy equipment access across pipelines. These requirements will be satisfied by the Lessee.

Exceptions to the above guidance must be approved by the Division of Lands and Forests, in consultation with the Division of Mineral Resources.

- There are no existing or planned oil or gas pipelines on the Unit.

Mining

Gravel/shale pits and other surface mines

- There is an abandoned gravel pit on Hinckley State Forest, located mid-way along the State Forest Access Road.
- Forest Preserve Detached Parcels Herkimer 22 & 26 contain the remains of the Salisbury Steel & Iron Company. While all of the buildings associated with the company are no longer standing, there does exist several open pit mine shafts on the property. Some of these pits extend down over 70 feet. This plan proposes to construct split rail fencing around these open pits to prevent the public from accidentally falling into one of the shafts, as well as a parking area and an interpretive kiosk at the site.

Use of locally sourced gravel and shale from pits within State Forest lands was a common practice during the 20th century. While gravel and shale obtained from these pits were instrumental in creating the forest road infrastructure presently found on State Forests, the material used was generally of low quality and therefore not sustainable. Present day practice is for the Department to purchase higher quality road surfacing material from commercial mining operations, as this material creates a more durable driving surface, resulting in lower long-term maintenance costs. By doing so, the State is investing money into the local economy by purchasing from private, local companies.

Under Article 7 of the New York Consolidated Laws / Public Lands, any citizen of the United States may apply for permission to explore and/or extract any mineral on State lands. However, current Department policy is to decline any commercial mining application(s) pertaining to any lands covered by this plan.

Supporting Local Communities

Tourism

State Forests can be an economic asset to the local communities that surround them. It is estimated that more than three out of every four Americans participate in active outdoor recreation of some sort

each year. When they do, they spend money, generate jobs, and support local communities. For more information, please see SPSFM page 245 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

The lands within the Adirondack Foothills Unit lend themselves to promoting tourism by giving the public open spaces to recreate. Hunting and snowmobiling are the two largest recreational activities on the unit, both of which contribute to the local economy.

Taxes Paid

The New York State Real Property Tax Law provides that all reforestation areas are subject to taxation for school and town purposes. Some reforestation areas are also subject to taxation for county purposes. Most unique areas and multiple use areas are exempt from taxation. All of these lands are assessed as if privately owned.

Detailed tax information can be obtained by contacting the Oneida County Real Properties Tax Services Department and the Herkimer County Real Properties Tax Department. The following taxes are projected for State lands in this unit for the 2020 tax year:

- Township Tax (incl. highway, general, fire taxes, etc): Boonville: $3,110.53; Forestport: $2,300.77; Norway: $2,446; Russia: $4682; Salisbury: $1,455.94.
- Total School Tax: $87,8116.05
- Total County Tax: Oneida County: $6,652.75; Herkimer County: $1,445.39
- Other Tax: N/A

Forest Products

Timber

Timber management provides a renewable supply of sustainably-harvested forest products and can also enhance biodiversity. The products harvested may include furniture-quality hardwoods, softwoods for log cabins, fiber for paper making, firewood, animal bedding, wood pellets, biofuel, and chips for electricity production. For more information, please see SPSFM page 251 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Information on upcoming timber expected to be produced from timber management activities on the unit is contained in the land management action schedules in the Appendices at the end of this document.

The authority to sell forest products from DEC administered lands is provided by the Environmental Conservation Law. To perpetuate the growth, health and quality of the forest resources, the Department has implemented a sustained yield timber management program for State Forest lands.

Forest stands being considered for timber harvesting are selected based on the following criteria:

1) Adequate access,
2) Wildlife considerations,
3) Present and future forest health concerns (including invasive plants and pests),
4) Current distribution of vegetative stages within the unit management land area and surrounding landscape, including the ecoregional habitat gaps as per the Strategic Plan for State Forest Management,

5) Ability to regenerate stands (if a regeneration harvest),
6) Existing timber and vegetation management needs from other unit management plans,
7) Market conditions,
8) Potential growth response of stands to treatment, and
9) Presence of rare, threatened and endangered species and unique natural communities.

By law, any trees to be removed in a harvest must be designated, and paid for prior to removal. Designation (marking) of trees is made by DEC forestry staff. After designation is completed, a fair market appraisal is conducted. No products may be sold at less than the fair market value. Forest stands are selected for harvest based on the criteria outlined above, and the desired future conditions identified by this Unit Management Plan

The Environmental Conservation Law requires that different procedures are employed based on the appraised value of a timber sale. Sales that are appraised greater than $10,000 are called revenue sales and sales that are appraised at less than $10,000 are known as local sales. Revenue sales contracts must be approved by DEC's Central Office staff, and revenue sale contracts valued at $25,000 or more must be approved by the Office of the State Comptroller. The Regional Forester has the authority to execute local sale contracts. All sales valued at more than $500 (and those less than $500 which are thought to have substantial public interest) are publicly advertised and competitively bid.

There presently exists a strong demand for forest products in the Adirondack Foothills management area. Sawmills of varying size and purpose are located within easy trucking distance of the unit, as well as other forest product markets. Due to low staffing levels at the Herkimer sub-office, the demand for these products from State lands far exceeds the number of forest products sales that are able to be put out to bid. This has led to many forest stands becoming overcrowded and susceptible to forest health issues, as well as reaching their biological maturity before being able to be harvested.

Non-Timber Forest Products

Within each UMP, stands that could be considered for maple tapping must be discussed and identified as per FP Action 7 of the SPSFM

Forest Health

Forest health is pursued with the goal of maintaining biodiversity. Any agent that decreases biodiversity can have a deleterious effect on the forest as a whole and its ability to withstand stress. Forest health in general should favor the retention of native species and natural communities or species that can thrive in site conditions without interrupting biodiversity. For more information on forest health, please see SPSFM page 277 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Invasive Species

As global trade and travel have increased, so have the introduction of non-native species. While many of these non-native species do not have adverse effects on the areas in which they are introduced, some become invasive in their new ranges, disrupting ecosystem function, reducing biodiversity and degrading natural areas. Invasive species have been identified as one of the greatest threats to biodiversity, second only to habitat loss. Invasive species can damage native habitats by altering hydrology, fire frequency, soil fertility and other ecosystem processes.

Forest Health

*Table I.M. – Invasive Species, Pests and Pathogens**	
Plants	**Status**
Japanese Knotweed (Polygnum cuspidatum or Fallopia japonica)	***Invasive*:** Various sized patches growing on all state forests in this unit.
Giant Knotweed (Polygonum sachalinense or Fallopia sachalinensis)	***Invasive***: Various sized patches growing on all state forests on this unit.
Wild Parsnip (Pastinaca sativa L.)	***Invasive***: Patches commonly found along roadsides in Oneida County.
Garlic Mustard (Alliaria petiolata)	***Invasive***: Various sized patches growing on most state forests in this unit.
Insects	**Status**
Forest Tent Caterpillar (Malacosoma disstria)	**Native:** Infestations are cyclical and come in waves, generally from north to south. Populations crashed about 5 years ago and are building at this time. The next infestation will depend on weather and population dynamics of this insect.
Eastern Tent Caterpillar (Malacosoma americanum)	**Native:** Infestations are cyclical and come in waves, generally from north to south. Populations crashed about 5 years ago and are building at this time. The next infestation will depend on weather and population dynamics of this insect.
Spongy Moth (Lymantria dispar)	***Invasive***: Infestations are cyclical for this insect however, it usually occurs in hotspots that vary according to weather, elevation and population dynamics. This insect is susceptible to some natural predators and parasites that can help keep the population in check.
Sirex Woodwasp (Sirex noctilio)	***Invasive***: This wasp has reportedly been found in Oneida County. Very few problems have been identified due to this insect.
Emerald Ash Borer (Agrilus planipennis)	***Invasive***: This beetle has been responsible for killing millions of ash trees (Fraxinus spp.) across New York State. Larvae essentially girdle trees by eating the xylem, phloem and cambium layers, in a serpentine manner. While this beetle has not been detected specifically on lands within this Unit, infestations have been found in both Oneida and Herkimer County and are expected to affect ash trees on the Unit.
Diseases	**Status**
Beech Bark Disease (Nectria coccinea)	***Invasive***: Present throughout the northeast for many years. Unfortunately, there is no effective treatment. Not cutting beech trees that appear to be immune is practiced with scattered and limited success.
Ash Dieback (various agents)	**Native:** Occurs in pockets throughout this unit. Keeping the hardwood stands healthy and properly thinned appears to help.

*Table I.M. – Invasive Species, Pests and Pathogens**	
Red Rot, Butt Rot (various species) primarily in White Pine	**Native:** Found in some softwood plantations in this Unit. Keeping the plantations healthy and properly thinned seems to help.
Diplodia tip blight	**Native:** Found in Scotch Pine plantations on Popple Pond and Hogsback State forests. This disease is becoming more prevalent due to the age of the trees and poor soils. Removing these plantations before they die back is the preferred treatment.
Beech Leaf Disease	***Invasive***: This is a relatively new disease that little is known about. It is suspected that it is spread by the nematode *Litylenchus crenatae mccanii*. The disease causes death in beech trees within 7 years, with smaller (1”-3” d.b.h.) showing mortality within 2 years. A pocket of affected trees was found near the unit in the Town of Salisbury, Herkimer County, in 2022.
Animals	**Status**
Porcupines	**Native:** These animals have been found in this area for hundreds of years. Due to lack of predators and limited hunting pressure, populations in some areas have skyrocketed. High populations can seriously damage trees that are being grown for high quality forest products.

Managing Deer Impacts

There is limited ability to manage deer impacts using silvicultural systems. The most effective method of keeping deer impacts in line with management objectives is to monitor impacts while working with the Division of Fish and Wildlife to observe and manage the herd. On properties where deer are suspected of impacting values and objectives associated with biodiversity and timber management, such impacts must be inventoried and assessed. For more information on managing deer impacts, please see SPSFM page 291 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Deer impacts do not present a problem for forest regeneration on the majority of the Adirondack Foothills Unit, however some impacts have been noted in the southern portion of Popple Pond State Forest. These will be monitored for their impact through Forest Inventory and Stand Analysis (prior to timber harvesting). Actions, such as leaving the tops of trees during timber harvesting, will be addressed in stand prescriptions and through harvesting methods, such as no whole-tree harvesting, timing of timber harvests, etc.

State and Regional Tug Hill Initiatives

The Adirondack Foothills Unit is one of 10 state forest management units at least partly within the Tug Hill Region. These state forest units, along with public easement lands and private non-industrial forest lands, collectively provide a unique region wide natural resource. There are now in place several regional and state-wide initiatives that recognize the importance of open space, natural resources and quality of life on the Tug Hill Plateau. These planning initiatives provide direction and support for protection and management of natural, cultural and recreation resources, broad public participation in the planning and decision-making process and assessing economic impacts on local communities. The objectives and recommendations of the Adirondack Foothills UMP are in part shaped by the goals of the following initiatives.

Tug Hill Connectivity Initiative

The objective of Tug Hill-Adirondack Habitat Connectivity Project is to maintain or enhance landscape permeability across the Black River Valley for all species, natural communities and ecological processes. The project envisions a landscape where all native species can move freely and persist in the face of threats like land conversion (development) and climate change. The more immediate planning effort is to develop a set of place-based strategies to address functional and genetic connectivity for a suite of wide-ranging focal species that currently or historically move between the Adirondacks and the Tug Hill. The northern portion of the Adirondack Foothills unit is located directly within the prime connectivity corridor. The wildlife and silvicultural recommendations within the UMP can play a role in enhancing the quality and abundance of habitats required by these focal species. Active, sustainable natural resource management will continue the Tug Hill region's essential role of providing critical habitat for the natural communities and wildlife species of New York State.

Tug Hill Area Watershed Initiatives

The Tug Hill region has 4 watershed-based initiatives currently going on; the Black River Watershed Management Plan, Oneida Lake Watershed Plan, Salmon River Watershed Natural Resources Assessment Project and Sandy Creek Watershed Ecosystem Based Management Project. The Adirondack Foothills unit is partly located within the Black River Watershed. The Tug Hill region has seen that comprehensive, long-term watershed planning can help to maintain a healthy, sustainable watershed while attracting business, tourism and recreation to strengthen the local economy. These watershed plans foster an environment that builds regional partnerships between state and local governments, local industry and resource professionals behind a common goal. The four watershed projects have been promoted as an opportunity to protect water resources while strengthening the region's economic viability. The management recommendations in this UMP will assure that the unit will protect watershed values in the Black River, as well as other watersheds such as West Canada Creek/Hinckley Reservoir.

NYS Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy Plan

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

- Establish a conservation framework within the Upper Hudson Basin through which the public and private stakeholders interested in wildlife conservation can work cooperatively towards the management, enhancement and protection of biodiversity in the Basin.
- Ensure that no at-risk (threatened/endangered) species become extirpated from the Basin and seek opportunities to restore extirpated species where feasible.
- Manage animals, habitats and land use practices to produce long-term benefits for species of conservation concern.
- Maintain knowledge of species and their habitats in sufficient detail to recognize long term population shifts.
- Fill “data gaps” for those species where population status, distribution and habitat needs are unknown.
- Identify, manage, protect, maintain and restore habitat/natural communities over as broad a spacial scale as possible. Work to keep large forest, wetland and grassland complexes unfragmented and to restore fragmented habitats where feasible to increase patch size and connectivity.
- Work with land managers to incorporate wildlife-based objectives into traditional land management activities such as forestry and agriculture that still allow these activities to be economically sustainable.
- Strengthen existing relationships between water quality and wildlife management planning programs in the basin and create new ones.
- Develop a “stepped down”, more targeted plan for the Basin that expands upon the recommendations made in the Plan. This plan may focus on specific species and habitats, where and when management actions occur, who will execute those actions and how they will be implemented “on the ground”.

The recommendations in this UMP which include managing for wildlife needs, producing forest products to contribute to the local economy, and protecting habitats are in line with the goals and objectives of this initiative.

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

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

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

Laws

State Laws

- Environmental Conservation Law
- State Finance Law
- State Historic Preservation Act (SHPA) - Article 14 PRHPL

Environmental Conservation Law (ECL):

- ECL Article 8 - Environmental Quality Review
- ECL Article 9 - Lands and Forests
- ECL Article 11 - Fish and Wildlife
- ECL Article 15 - Water Resources
- ECL Article 23 - Mineral Resources
- ECL Article 24 - Freshwater Wetlands
- ECL Article 33 - Pesticides
- ECL Article 51 - Implementation of Environmental Quality Bond Act of 1972
- ECL Article 71 - Enforcement

New York Code Rules and Regulations (6NYCRR)

Title 6

- Chapter I - Fish and Wildlife
- Chapter II - Lands and Forests
- Chapter III - Air Resources

- Chapter IV - Quality Services
- Chapter V - Resource Management Services
- Chapter VI - State Environmental Quality Review
- Chapter VII- Subchapter A
  - - Implementation of EQBA of 1972
- Chapter X - Division of Water Resources

NYS DEC Policies and Guidelines

- Strategic Plan for State Forest Management
- Young Forest Initiative Strategic Plan
- State Wildlife Action Plan
- Public Use of State Lands Managed by the Bureau of Wildlife
- Temporary Revocable Permits
- Motor Vehicle Use
- Timber Management
- Unit Management Planning
- Pesticides
- Prescribed Burns
- Inventory
- Acquisition
- Road Construction
- Motorized Access Permit for People with Disabilities Policy (MAPPWD) / Commissioners Police #3 (CP-3)
- Best Management Practices (Water quality)
- General Freshwater Wetlands Permit for Wildlife Management Area Management Activities
- Bureau of Fisheries Fish Stocking Policies
- Archaeological Site Protection
- Archaeological Research
- Volunteer Stewardship Agreements
- Memorandum of Understanding with BLM for FYO 2004/2005 (leasing of gas wells)
- Draft ATV Policy for Public ATV Access to Recreation Programs
- Plantation Management on State Forests
- State Forest Rutting Guidelines
- Retention on State Forests
- Clearcutting on State Forests
- Rules for Establishment of Special Management Zones on State Forests and Wildlife Management Areas
- Rutting Guidelines for Timber Harvesting on Wildlife Management Areas
- Retention Guidance on Wildlife Management Areas
- Plantation Management Guidance on Wildlife Management Areas
- Etc.

Federal Law

- Americans with Disabilities Act
- Federal Wetland Law 404 - Water quality

LAWS

- Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA)
- National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA)
- General Stormwater SPDES Permit.
- Etc.

Summary of Ecoregion Assessments

To practice ecosystem management, foresters, must assess the natural landscape in and around the management unit. State Forest managers utilized The Nature Conservancy Ecoregion Assessments to evaluate the landscape in and around this management unit. The Adirondack Foothills UMP falls within the Great Lakes and Northern Appalachian – Acadian Ecoregions.

Ecoregion Summary

Northern Appalachian – Acadian Ecoregion: The Northern Appalachian – Acadian (NAP) Ecoregion extends over large ecological gradients from the boreal forest to the north and deciduous forest to the south (The Nature Conservancy). The Gaspé Peninsula and higher elevations support taiga elements. At lower elevations and latitudes, there is a gradual shift toward higher proportions of northern hardwood mixed-wood species which marks the transition into the Acadian forest. It also supports local endemic species, as well as rare, disjunct, and peripheral populations of arctic, alpine, Alleghenian and coastal plain species that are more common elsewhere. In New York, the primary portion of the NAP Ecoregion consists of the Adirondack Forest Preserve and Tug Hill Plateau.

The forest is a heterogeneous landscape containing varying proportions of upland hardwood and spruce-fir types. It is characterized by long-lived, shade-tolerant conifer and deciduous species, such as red spruce, balsam fir, yellow birch, sugar maple, red oak, red maple, and American beech, while red and eastern white pine and eastern hemlock occur to a lesser but significant degree.

There has been a historical shift away from the uneven-aged and multi-generational “old growth” forest toward even-aged and early successional forest types due to human activities. This mirrors the historical trends toward mechanization and industrialization within the forest resource sector over the past century and shift from harvesting large dimension lumber to smaller dimension pulpwood.

For vertebrate diversity, the NAP ecoregion is among the 20 richest ecoregions in the continental United States and Canada, and is the second-richest ecoregion within the temperate broadleaf and mixed forest types. The forests also contain 14 species of conifers, more than any other ecoregion within this major habitat type, with the exception of the Southern Appalachian-Blue Ridge Forests and the Southeastern Mixed Forest.

Characteristic mammals include moose, black bear, red fox, snowshoe hare, porcupine, fisher, beaver, bobcat, lynx, marten, muskrat, and raccoon, although some of these species are less common in the southern parts of the ecoregion. White-tailed deer have expanded northward in the ecoregion, displacing (or replacing) the woodland caribou from the northern realms where the latter were extirpated in the late 1800s by hunting. Coyotes have recently replaced wolves, which were eradicated from this ecoregion in historical times, along with the eastern cougar.

SUMMARY OF ECOREGION ASSESSMENTS

ECOREGION SUMMARY

A diversity of aquatic, wetland, riparian, and coastal ecosystems are interspersed between forest and woodland habitats, including floodplains, marshes, estuaries, bogs, fens and peatlands. The ecoregion has many fast-flowing, cold water rocky rivers with highly fluctuating water levels that support rare species and assemblages.

Great Lakes Ecoregion The Great Lakes (GL) Ecoregion encompasses 234,000 square miles in parts of eight Midwestern states and one Canadian province (The Nature Conservancy, Great Lakes Ecoregional Planning Team 1999). The ecoregion extends from northeastern Minnesota across to north central New York, and south to northern Indiana and Ohio. The entire landscape was glaciated during the last Ice Age, and is characterized by level lake plains, level to gently rolling lowlands, and hillier upland areas. Elevation across the ecoregion ranges from 300 to over 2,000 feet. Michigan's Porcupine and Huron Mountains and Minnesota's North Shore are some of the areas with higher elevations, while the southern shores of Lakes Michigan, Erie and Ontario have lower elevations and less relief.

In New York, the Great Lakes Ecoregion represents the watersheds of the Finger Lakes, Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, including the Mohawk River Valley. Historically, the northern part of the ecoregion was dominated by northern hardwood forests, pine forests, and spruce-fir forests. The vast majority of these forests was cut over by 1910, and is now in second growth; some areas are even in third growth. Much of the Great Lakes Ecoregion in New York was dominated by tallgrass prairies and savannas, with some beech-maple and other hardwood forests mixed in. This area has been almost completely converted to agricultural and urban or residential uses. The primary disturbance events that helped to shape these ecosystems were fire, blow-downs, and insect and disease outbreaks in the forested parts of the ecoregion, and fire in the grasslands and savannas.

Ecoregion Assessment

Table II.A. Land Use and Land Cover for the Landscape Surrounding The Adirondack Foothills Unit

Land Use and Land Cover	Approximate Acreage	Percent of Landscape
Mixed Forest	180,877	72.6
Crop Land and Pasture	33,537	13.5
Conifer Forest	8,680	3.5
Shrub and Brush Range Land (includes seedling/sapling type)	7483	3.0
Residential	1,110	0.4
Commercial & Services	200	0.1
Transportation & Utilities	133	0.1
Other Urban/Built-up Land	527	0.2
Mixed Urban/Built-up Land	1,280	0.5
Strip Mines, Quarries & Gravel Pits	1,814	0.7
Lakes	1,277	0.5
Reservoirs	2,573	1.0
Forested Wetland	9,002	3.6
Non-forested Wetlands	690	0.3
Industrial	0	0
Other Agricultural Land	29	< 0.1
Old Growth	0	0
Total	**249,214**	**100**

Local Landscape Conditions

The Adirondack Foothills Unit encompasses an area that lies just outside the southwest corner of the Adirondack Park. Due to its close proximity to the Adirondack Mountains, the area is primarily forested, with a mix of agricultural lands scattered throughout. Small lakes and ponds dot the landscape. The area has had a long, rich history of being a major hub of timber production.

The area has been identified as an important wildlife connectivity corridor by the Wilderness Conservation Society, providing an avenue for major wildlife species to travel between the Adirondack Mountains and the Tug Hill Plateau. Because of this, and the importance of timber to the local economy, it is recommended that the area remain as it is, in a highly forested state.

There does not appear to be a demand for filling in any specific landscape gaps in this unit.

Habitat Related Demands

The rich diversity of the lands located in the Adirondack Foothills Unit, as well as the two Eco-Regions it is located in, lends itself to managing the forests in their present condition. While much of the Unit had been planted as softwood plantations during the 1930's, these plantations have been thinned over the past 50 years, allowing hardwood species to regenerate amongst the conifers. The one demand upon the Unit would be to maintain it as a wildlife corridor between the Tug Hill Plateau and the Adirondack Mountains by keeping most of the Unit in mature forest cover.

Management Objectives and Actions

Objectives

Ecosystem Management

Table III.A. –Ecosystem Management Objectives and Actions

Objective	Actions
Active Forest Management	
AFM I – Apply sound silvicultural practices	All current guidelines will be followed. Sound silvicultural systems will be utilized in the harvesting of forest products.
AFM II – Use harvesting plans to enhance diversity of species, habitats & structure	All current guidelines and Best Management Practices will be followed. Harvest plans will incorporate eliminating monoculture stands and encouraging species diversity.
AFM III – Fill ecoregional gaps to maintain and enhance landscape-level biodiversity	Currently, the unit has about a 40% softwood plantation component and about 20% in natural conifer component. The natural stands will remain as conifer stands. Over time, the majority of softwood plantations will see an increasing component of hardwood regeneration, and likely will slowly develop into mixed stands.
AFM IV – Enhance matrix forest blocks and connectivity corridors where applicable	Maintain forest cover, manage a mix of even and uneven-aged stands and deciduous and conifer cover, minimize construction of new roads, build no structures other than kiosks or lean-tos and provide small parking areas.
AFM V – Practice forest and tree retention on stands managed for timber	All current guidelines will be followed.
AFM VI - Identify and maintain HCVFs	Before any forest management activities take place, foresters check the Natural Heritage Database for identification of HCVF's. If an HCVF is identified, management activities are fashioned as to preserve their status.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

OBJECTIVES

Resource Protection

Table III.B. –Resource Protection Objectives and Actions

Objective	Actions
Soil and Water Protection	
SW I – Prevent erosion, compaction and nutrient depletion	NYS Best Management practices will be followed. Areas that are too steep or too wet will not be harvested. New skid trails and access roads will be engineered at the appropriate grades. These guidelines are outlined and enforced in the timber harvest contracts used in the sale of all forest products on State Forests.
SW II – Identify and map SMZ's and adapt management for highly-erodible soils	Special management zones are identified in a GIS layer and on the ground before any treatments take place.
At-Risk Species and Natural Communities	
ARS I – Protect ARS&C ranked S1, S2, S2-3, G1, G2 or G2-3 where present	All current guidelines will be followed.
ARS II – Conduct habitat restoration and promote recovery of declining species	Use of the Predicted Richness Overlays in the Geographic Information System (PRO GIS) will help identify opportunities. Early successional habitat will be enhanced and maintained where possible. All guidelines will be followed.
ARS III - Consider protection and management of Species of Greatest Conservation Need	Use of the PROS GIS layer will help identify opportunities. All guidelines will be followed.
Visual Resources and Aesthetics	
VR I – Maintain or improve overall quality of visual resources	New opportunities will be taken advantage of as they are identified. Due to the relative flat topography of the Unit, these opportunities will be limited.
VR II – Use natural materials where feasible	Natural materials are normally used in all construction activities.
VR III – Lay out any new roads/trails to highlight vistas and unique natural features	New opportunities will be taken advantage of as they are identified, and as partners are identified to help maintain them.
VR IV – Develop kiosks to provide education and reduce sign pollution	Kiosks will be provided for each state forest unit as funding and staff time allows.
Historic and Cultural Resources	
HC I – Preserve and protect historic and cultural resources wherever they occur	All current guidelines will be followed.

Table III.B. –Resource Protection Objectives and Actions	
Objective	**Actions**
HC II – Inventory resources in GIS and with OPRHP	All current guidelines will be followed.

OBJECTIVES

Infrastructure and Real Property

Table III.C. –Infrastructure and Real Property Objectives and Actions

Objective	Actions
Boundary Line Maintenance	
BL I – Maintain boundary lines	See maintenance schedule in Ten Year List of Mgt. Actions
BL II – Address encroachments and other real property problems	Encroachment and Real Property situations will be handled as they are encountered. These issues are normally addressed immediately after discovery.
Infrastructure	
INF I – Provide and maintain public forest access roads, access trails, haul roads, parking areas, and associated appurtenances	See maintenance schedule in Ten Year List of Mgt. Actions
INF II – Upgrade, replace or relocate infra-structure out of riparian areas where feasible	Identify problem areas, develop work plans and solicit funding to remedy them.
INF III – Resolve issues of uncertain legal status or jurisdiction	Problems will be addressed as they become evident.
INF IV – Prevent over-development	Current guidelines will be followed. Very limited development is planned on this unit.

Public/Permitted Use

Table III.D –Public / Permitted Use Objectives and Actions	
Objective	**Actions**
Accessibility	
A I – Use minimum tool approach to provide universal access to programs	Current guidelines will be followed. Accessible design features are incorporated in any new development.
Formal and Informal Partnerships and Agreements	
PRT I – Collaborate with local organizations and governments to reach mutual goals	Partnerships are sought out and nurtured wherever possible. Relationships/agreements with current VSA holders will be maintained.
PRT II – Consider full range of impacts associated with AANRs and recurring TRPs	Activities associated with VSA's and TRP's that are beyond the scope of routine maintenance are evaluated thoroughly for their impacts on a variety of environmental factors.
Recreation	
REC I – Accommodate public use while preventing illegal activity, reducing impacts and enhancing public safety	Appropriate facilities will be provided for public recreational use (described in detail elsewhere) with considerations for how to prevent illegal use without taking away from the experience of those recreating legally. Punkeyville and Woodhull State Forests will have portions of the snowmobile trails relocated to enhance public safety.
REC II – Provide public recreation information	Kiosks will be placed at all state forest units as funding allows, and a web page will be maintained for each State Forest. In addition, this UMP, the NYSDEC website, and Google Earth are excellent sources of specific information. Press releases will be released as new public recreation facilities are created.
REC III – Inventory recreational amenities and schedule recreation management actions	A list of all recreational resources is maintained in a GIS database and through the NYSDEC Maintenance Management System. This database will be updated on a yearly basis to reflect any changes to the recreational amenities, add any newly constructed amenities, and plan for any future maintenance or construction activities.
REC IV – Enhance fish & game species habitat	Fish species within the Unit will be periodically monitored through angler surveys and through fish sampling. Fish species will then be managed by the Bureau of Fisheries, based

	on suitable habitat for appropriate species. Timber harvesting activities will be performed utilizing NYS BMP guidelines to protect water quality. Game species will be monitored through the DECALS program, and game take allowances will be adjusted accordingly by the Bureau of Wildlife. Wildlife habitat enhancement will be considered with all timber harvesting activities.
Off-Highway and All-Terrain Vehicle Use	
ATV I – Enhance recreational access by people with disabilities under the MAPPWD program	Designate the dead-end haul road on the north side of Hogsback Road, on Popple Pond State Forest as a new MAPPWD route. Department staff will evaluate any possible additional new MAPPWD routes for disabled persons as opportunities allow.
ATV II – Consider requests for ATV connector routes across the unit	The Northern Oneida County ATV club has requested two connector routes across Popple Pond State Forest, which are addressed in this plan. Additional requests will be evaluated and handled as they are received.
Mineral Resources	
MR I – Provide for mineral exploration and development while protecting natural resources and recreation	There is no proposed mineral exploration on the unit at this time. All future requests will be handled in coordination with the Division of Minerals. Warning fences and signs will be installed at the abandoned Salisbury Steel and Iron Company mine site near Salisbury Center.
Supporting Local Communities	
LC I – Provide revenue to New York State and economic stimulus for local communities	Timber harvesting activities on State lands provides income for New York State and provides local jobs for communities. Recreational opportunities on lands within the Unit provide economic stimulus for local businesses. Local taxes that are paid on State lands within the Unit provide economic benefit for local governments.
LC II – Improve local economies through forest-based tourism	Promote and encourage recreational activities on State lands within the Unit through press releases, social media posts, the NYSDEC website, and working with local communities and clubs.

LC III – Protect rural character and provide ecosystem services to local communities.	State Forest land on the Unit will remain undeveloped and retain Open Space within the local communities.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

OBJECTIVES

Forest Management and Health

Table III.E. –Forest Management and Health Objectives and Actions

Objective	Actions
Forest Products	
FP I – Sustainably manage for forest products	Timber harvesting activities will follow guidelines that are monitored by the Sustainable Forestry Initiative and the Forest Stewardship Council. Stands capable of supporting Maple tapping will be identified.
FP II – Educate the public about the benefits of silviculture	This plan, public meetings, county wide conservation field days, and other public forums will be utilized to educate the public.
Plantation Management	
PM I – Convert plantation stands to natural forest conditions where appropriate	The Department's "ONR-DLF-1 / Plantation Management on State Forests" policy will be followed.
PM II – Artificially regenerate plantations where appropriate	In cases where natural regeneration is not adequate after harvesting activities, then artificial regeneration with approved species will be employed (as staff time allows). This will be in accordance with the Department's "ONR-DLF-3, Clearcutting on State Forests" policy.
Forest Health	
FH I – Use timber sales to improve forest health and the diversity of species	Any timber harvest conducted will include considerations in the prescription to help improve the health of the harvested stand.
FH II – Protect the unit and surrounding lands from introduced diseases and invasive plant and animal species	Conduct yearly aerial pest flights, on the ground surveillance, timely inventory and alerts from the public provide to identify potential forest health issues. Appropriate actions will be taken when these problems are discovered.
Managing Deer Impacts	
DM I – Monitor impacts of deer browsing on forest health and regeneration	Monitor deer browse impacts as part of/during inventory field work and when in the field for other activities
DM II – Address issues of over-browsing	Use tools available to reduce deer browsing, such as DMAP permits, harvesting techniques, timing of harvest, etc. Deer browse is not a problem in this unit except for the southern areas of Popple Pond S.F..

Fire Management	
FM I – Support Forest Rangers in controlling the ignition and spread of wildfires	Support staff wildland fire training and certifications. Assist with fire control operations as needed.
FM II – Maintain naturally occurring fire-dependent communities	There are no known fire-dependent communities on this unit.
Carbon Sequestration	
CS I – Keep forests as forests, where appropriate	No major cover type changes are proposed for this unit.
CS II – Enhance carbon storage in existing stands	Current guidelines will be followed.
CS III – Keep forests vigorous and improve forest growth rates	Forest health is the number one goal with any timber harvest conducted. Sound silvicultural practices will be employed during forest management activities.
CS IV – Sequester carbon in forest products	Current guidelines are being followed.

Ten-Year List of Management Actions

List all work to be completed. This should include construction projects, forest inventory, boundary line surveys and maintenance, timber stand improvement, wildlife projects, site preparation, reforestation, and timber harvesting schedules. Management actions should be placed into one of the following 4 categories; 1) actions to be completed within the first 5 years of the plan, 2) Actions to be completed within the second 5 years of the plan, 3) Areas that will not be managed within the 10-year period the plan covers and 4) Natural areas which will not receive scheduled management. Annual maintenance should be separated from rehabilitation projects and new initiatives should be set out separately. See Figure 4 for Forest Stand ID # maps.

Unit-wide Actions

Action 1

Develop and subsequently adopt this UMP with future amendments as needed and periodic updates at least every ten years.

Action 2

Create/update the web page for each State Forest in this unit, including an electronic, printable map showing the location of recreational amenities.

Action 3

Maintain boundary lines and roads per the schedule below.

Action 4

Follow all stand treatment and recreation schedules as listed.

Action 5

Enter into a Volunteer Stewardship Agreement with the Northern Oneida County ATV Club and subsequently identify the two ATV connector trails on Popple Pond State Forest as open to ATV traffic, on a trial basis. Monitor the roads and trails surrounding the identified connector trails for unreasonable illegal ATV activity.

Action 6

Enter into a Volunteer Stewardship Agreement with the Adirondack Foothills Trail Alliance, or similar organization, for maintenance of mountain bike trails on Hinckley State Forest. Redundant or environmentally damaging trails will be closed. Develop a trail map and identify these trails on the NYSDEC website.

Action 7

Relocate the snowmobile trail at Punkeyville State Forest. Traveling from north to south, the trail will turn right off of River Road at the north gate, travel through the woods (Stand A-17) along an existing skid trail from a previous timber harvest, turn back onto River Road at the south gate, turn right just before the old barn foundation at the intersection of River Road and West River Street and cross West River Street about 200 yards west of the intersection with River Road.

Action 8

Meet with local citizens to discuss picnic areas at Punkeyville State Forest. Local Scout groups, the Town of Forestport and interested citizens have expressed interest in donating picnic tables and helping to mow and maintain a picnic site that will be primitive in nature (carry in/carry out, no running water or other amenities). Precise location and formal Volunteer Stewardship Agreements will need to be finalized.

Action 9

Formally designate appropriate campsites on state forests on the unit. Update website maps to show the locations of these campsites.

Action 10

Establish a split rail warning fence and signs around mine shaft 1 and mine shaft 2 at the old Salisbury Steel and Iron Company on the Detached Parcel of Forest Preserve just north of Salisbury Center, Herkimer County (Detached Parcels 22 & 26).

Action 11

Construct a 5-car parking area at the Detached Forest Preserve parcel just north of Salisbury Center, Herkimer County (Detached Parcels 22 & 26). Parking area will be located just north and west of the intersection of Switzer and Irondale Roads. Install an interpretive kiosk at this parking area describing the history of the Salisbury Steel and Iron Company, along with a map of the area and warning signs about the dangers of the open mine pits.

Action 11

Meet with Forestport officials to determine status and exact locations of water mains on Punkeyville and Woodhull State Forests.

Action 12

Replace State Forest signs at Hinckley State Forest. The signs will be placed at the intersection of the PFAR and Hinckley Road and the intersection of the PFAR and Hinckley Road.

Action 13

Remove berm from haul road that leads north off of Hawkinsville Road and install a gate/signage at the beginning of the road. Formally designate this haul road as a Motorized Access Route for Persons with Disabilities.

TEN-YEAR LIST OF MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Table III.F. Boundary Line Management Action Schedule (BL I, BL II)

State Forest	Length of Boundary (mi.)	Year of Last Maintenance	Year of Next Maintenance	Issues
Oneida 1, Hogsback	7.2	2021	2026	None
Oneida 6, Popple Pond	19.8	2018	2023	None
Oneida 24, Woodhull	9.1	2020	2025	None
Oneida 25, Punkeyville	5.3	2018	2023	None
Herkimer 1, Hinckley	13.4	2021	2026	None
Herkimer 4, Black Creek	12.3	2019	2024	None
Detached Parcels of Forest Preserve (21 parcels total)	27.3	unknown	unknown	unknown

Table III.G. Roads Management Routine Maintenance Schedule (INF I, II)

Road	Length (miles)	Last Brushing	Last Grading	Next Brushing	Next Grading	Issues
Herkimer 1, Hinckley State Forest						
haul road, southeast corner	0.6	as needed	as needed	as needed	as needed	None at this time.
public forest access road (PFAR) (between Black Creek Rd. and Hinckley Rd.)	1.6	2021	2021	2023	2023	None at this time.
Herkimer 4, Black Creek State Forest						
haul road (west of Newport – Gray Rd. in northwest corner)	0.4	2021	2021	2023	2023	None at this time.
public forest access road (also known as Stanley Rd., between Black Creek Rd, and Newport – Gray Rd.)	1.1	2021	2021	2023 or as needed	2023 or as needed	None at this time.

Table III.G. Roads Management Routine Maintenance Schedule (INF I, II)						
Oneida 1, Hogsback State Forest						
public forest access road (loop and access from Sheen Rd.)	2.9	2020	2020	2024	2024	None at this time.
haul road (west side of loop)	0.8	not maintained at this time	not maintained at this time	not maintained at this time	not maintained at this time	None at this time.
haul road (east side of loop)	0.2	not maintained at this time	not maintained at this time	not maintained at this time	not maintained at this time	Dubious access to private land
Oneida 6, Popple Pond State Forest						
main public forest access road between Pines Rd. and Smith Rd.	3.8	2021	2021	2023 or as needed	2023 or as needed	None at this time.
public forest access road northeast corner	1.6	2021	2021	2023 or as needed	2023 or as needed	None at this time.
haul road south east corner	0.8	not maintained at this time	not maintained at this time	not maintained at this time	not maintained at this time	None at this time.
haul road spur north of main PFAR	0.3	2021	2021	2023 or as needed	2023 or as needed	None at this time.
haul road spur south of main PFAR	0.2	not maintained at this time	not maintained at this time	not maintained at this time	not maintained at this time	None at this time.
haul road north of Long Lake Outlet, southeast corner	1.3	not maintained at this time	not maintained at this time	not maintained at this time	not maintained at this time	None at this time.
Oneida 24, Woodhull State Forest						
haul road, northwest corner	0.4	not maintained at this time	not maintained at this time	not maintained at this time	not maintained at this time	Not drivable at this time

Table III.H. Recreation Management Action Schedule ***For first 5 - Year Period***	
State Forest	**Proposed Action**
Oneida 25, Punkeyville State Forest	Relocate snowmobile trail off of River Road through Stand A-17, and 200 yards west on W. River Street Finalize Picnic Area locations and Volunteer Stewardship Agreements
Herkimer 1, Hinckley State Forest	Finalize Volunteer Stewardship Agreement for Mountain Bike Trails. Officially place markers on designated trails.
Oneida 6, Popple Pond State Forest	Finalize Volunteer Stewardship Agreement with the Northern Oneida County ATV Club. Officially place signage on the two proposed ATV connector trails. Monitor for illegal activity. Remove berm and install gate on haul road that leads north off of Hawkinsville Road. Designate this haul road as a Motorized Access Route For Persons With Disabilities.
Detached Forest Preserve Parcels # 22 & 26	Install split rail fence and warning signs around old iron mine shafts. Construct 5 car parking area and install instructional kiosk.

Forest Type Codes

Natural Forest Types

10 Northern Hardwood
11 Northern Hardwood-Hemlock
13 Northern Hardwood-Spruce-Fir
12 Northern Hardwood-White Pine
14 Pioneer Hardwood
15 Swamp Hardwood
16 Oak
17 Black Locust
18 Oak-Hickory
19 Oak-Hemlock
20 Hemlock
21 White Pine
22 White Pine-Hemlock
23 Spruce-Fir
24 Spruce-Fir-Hemlock-White Pine
25 Cedar
26 Red Pine
27 Pitch Pine
28 Jack Pine
29 Tamarack
30 Oak-Pine
31 Transition Hardwoods (NH-Oak)
32 Other Natural Stands
33 Northern Hardwood-Norway Spruce
97 Seedling-Sapling- Natural
99 Non-Forest
-99 Null

Plantation Types

40 Plantation: Red Pine
41 Plantation: White Pine
42 Plantation: Scotch Pine
43 Plantation: Austrian Pine
44 Plantation: Jack Pine
45 Plantation: Norway Spruce
46 Plantation: White Spruce
47 Plantation: Japanese Larch
48 Plantation: European Larch
49 Plantation: White Cedar
50 Plantation: Douglas Fir
51 Plantation: Balsam Fir
52 Plantation: Black Locust
53 Plantation: Pitch Pine
54 Plantation: Misc. Species (Pure)
60 Plantation: Red Pine-White Pine
61 Plantation: Red Pine-Spruce
62 Plantation: Red Pine-Larch
63 Plantation: White Pine-Spruce
64 Plantation: White Pine-Larch
65 Plantation: Scotch Pine-Spruce
66 Plantation: Scotch Pine-Larch
67 Plantation: Larch-Spruce
68 Plantation: Bucket Mixes
70 Plantation: Pine-Natural Species
72 Plantation: Misc. Hardwood
98 Plantation: Seedling-Sapling

Management Direction

Wildlife (WL)
Experimental (EXP)
Recreation (REC)
Protection (PRO)
Non-Management (NM)
Sugar Bush/Maple Tapping (SB)
Timber Management:
- Even Age (T-EA)
- Un-Even Age (T-UE)
- Non-Silvicultural (T-NS)

Treatment Type

Harvest (HV)
Release (RL)
Salvage (SL)
Sanitation (SN)
Thinning (TH)
Regeneration (RG)
Habitat Management (HM)
Sale Stand (SS)

Size Class

Seedling/Sapling <5” DBH (S-S)
Pole Timber 6”-11” DBH (PT)
Small Saw Timber 12”-17” DBH (SST)
Medium Saw Timber 18”-23” DBH (MST)
Large Saw Timber > 24” DBH (LST)

Land Management Action Schedules

Land Management Action Schedule for the First Five Years

Table III.F. - Land Management Action Schedule for First Five-Year Period **(by State Forest)**

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Forest Type			Management Category		Treatment Type
			Species	Current	Future	Current	Future	
Herkimer 1	A-5, 10, 11	45	WP, RP	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Herkimer 1	A-20.2, 25	44	RP, WP	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Oneida 1	A-15.1, 15.2	41.4	WP	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Oneida 1	A-2.2, 4.1, 17.1, 17.2	50.3	WP	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Oneida 6	A-9.1, 22.1, 29.1, 29.2, 29.3	24	WP, RP	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Oneida 24	A-4.1	73	SP	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Oneida 24	A-5	64	WP	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning

Land Management Action Schedule for the Second Five Years

Table III.G. - Land Management Action Schedule for Second Five-Year Period **(by State Forest)**

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Forest Type			Management Category		Treatment Type
			Species	Current	Future	Current	Future	
Herkimer 1	B-8.1, 8.2, 16.1, 17.1, 17.5	16	WP, RP	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Herkimer 4	A-10.1, 10.2, 23.2, 26.2, 36.2	38.8	RP, WP, WS, SP	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Oneida 6	A-9.3	81	WP	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Oneida 6	B-22.2, 33	23	HEM, HM,RM	Hem-N H	Hem-N H	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Oneida 6	B-5.1, 9.1, 9.2	31	RP, WP	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Oneida 24	A-15	23	WP	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Oneida 24	A-19	23	WP	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES

Stands without Scheduled Maintenance within 10 years

Table III.H. –Stands without Scheduled Management within 10 Years (by State Forest)						
State Forests	**Stand**	**Acres**	**Size Class**	**Forest Type**		**Management Direction**
				Current	**Future**	
Herkimer 1	A-1.1	13.6	PT	NH	NH	EA
Herkimer 1	A-1.2	6.8	SST	NH	NH	EA
Herkimer 1	A-1.3	4.9	PT	NH	NH	EA
Herkimer 1	A-1.4	16.8	PT	NH	NH	EA
Herkimer 1	A-2	5.8	PT	NH	NH	EA
Herkimer 1	A-3.1	8.3	SST	SP	NH	EA
Herkimer 1	A-3.2	10.1	SST	SP	NH	EA
Herkimer 1	A-4	9.1	SST	NH	NH	EA
Herkimer 1	A-6	5.5	SST	SP	NH	EA
Herkimer 1	A-7	5.8	SST	NH	NH	EA
Herkimer 1	A-8	20.7	SST	SP	NH	EA
Herkimer 1	A-9.1	6.9	SST	NH	NH	EA
Herkimer 1	A-9.2	10.3	PT	P- Nat	P- Nat	EA
Herkimer 1	A-12	16.2	SST	NH	NH	UEA
Herkimer 1	A-13	10.9	SST	NH– WP	NH- WP	EA
Herkimer 1	A-14.1	4.09	SST	RP	RP	EA
Herkimer 1	A-14.2	20	SST	RP- WP	RP- WP	EA
Herkimer 1	A-15	27.3	PT	NH	NH	UEA
Herkimer 1	A-17	7.9	Open	Wetland	Wetland	N/A
Herkimer 1	A-18	89.3	N/A	Forested Wetland	Forested Wetland	N/A
Herkimer 1	A-19	6.1	SST	NH-S/F	NH-S/F	EA
Herkimer 1	A-20.1	27	SST	SP	NH	EA
Herkimer 1	A-21	39.4	MST	WP	WP	EA
Herkimer 1	A-22	8.1	N/A	Wetland-Alder	Wetland-Alder	N/A
Herkimer 1	A-23	2	SST	NS	NS	EA

Table III.H. –Stands without Scheduled Management within 10 Years (by State Forest)						
State Forests	**Stand**	**Acres**	**Size Class**	**Forest Type**		**Management Direction**
				Current	**Future**	
Herkimer 1	A-24	35	SST	NH	NH	UEA
Herkimer 1	A-26	23.2	SST	JL	JL	EA
Herkimer 1	A-27	44.6	SST	RP	RP	EA
Herkimer 1	A-28	5	SST	NH	NH	EA
Herkimer 1	A-29	24	SST	WP	WP	EA
Herkimer 1	A-30.1	4.8	PT	NH-WP	NH-WP	EA
Herkimer 1	A-30.2	36.8	SST	NH-WP	NH-WP	EA
Herkimer 1	A-31	34	SST	RP	RP	EA
Herkimer 1	A-32	9.4	SST	NH	NH	EA
Herkimer 1	B-1	49.7	SST	RP	RP	EA
Herkimer 1	B-2.1	13	SST	SP	NH	EA
Herkimer 1	B-2.2	5	SST	SP	NH	EA
Herkimer 1	B-2.3	5.6	SST	SP	NH	EA
Herkimer 1	B-3	7.1	SST	WS	WS	EA
Herkimer 1	B-4.1	23.5	SST	NH	NH	EA
Herkimer 1	B-4.2	4.7	MST	NH	NH	EA
Herkimer 1	B-5	12.9	MST	NH	NH	EA
Herkimer 1	B-6.1	28	SST	NH	NH	EA
Herkimer 1	B-6.2	12.5	SST	NH	NH	EA
Herkimer 1	B-6.3	19	SST	NH	NH	EA
Herkimer 1	B-7	19	SST	NH	NH	EA
Herkimer 1	B-9.1	9.6	SST	RP	RP	EA

Table III.H. –Stands without Scheduled Management within 10 Years (by State Forest)						
State Forests	**Stand**	**Acres**	**Size Class**	**Forest Type**		**Management Direction**
				Current	**Future**	
Herkimer 1	B-9.2	2	SST	RP	RP	EA
Herkimer 1	B-9.3	2	SST	RP	RP	EA
Herkimer 1	B-9.4	10.5	SST	RP	RP	EA
Herkimer 1	B-10	10.3	N/A	Field	Field	EA
Herkimer 1	B-11	20.6	N/A	Field	Field	EA
Herkimer 1	B-12	6.1	SS	PH	NH	EA
Herkimer 1	B-13.1	12.4	SST	SP	NH	EA
Herkimer 1	B-13.2	10.2	SST	SP	NH	EA
Herkimer 1	B-14	3	PT	WS	WS	EA
Herkimer 1	B-15.1	4.1	PT	NH	NH	EA
Herkimer 1	B-15.2	2	SST	NH	NH	UEA
Herkimer 1	B-16.2	12.5	SST	NH	NH	UEA
Herkimer 1	B-16.3	19	SST	NH	NH	UEA
Herkimer 1	B-17.2	4.9	SST	WP	WP	EA
Herkimer 1	B-17.3	2	MST	WP	WP	EA
Herkimer 1	B-17.4	2	MST	WP	WP	EA
Herkimer 1	B-18	4.1	SST	RP	RP	EA
Herkimer 1	B-19	6.2	SST	WS	WS	EA
Herkimer 1	B-20	6.3	SS	PH	NH	EA
Herkimer 1	B-21	64.9	SST	NH	NH	UEA
Herkimer 1	B-22	23.6	PT	NH	NH	UEA
Herkimer 1	B-23	18.9	SST	RP	RP	EA
Herkimer 1	B-24	4.2	PT	NH	NH	UEA

Table III.H. –Stands without Scheduled Management within 10 Years (by State Forest)						
State Forests	**Stand**	**Acres**	**Size Class**	**Forest Type**		**Management Direction**
				Current	**Future**	
Herkimer 1	B-25.1	3.7	SST	WP	WP	EA
Herkimer 1	B-25.2	56.16	SST	RP-WP	WP	EA
Herkimer 1	B-26	4.4	SST	SP	NH	EA
Herkimer 1	B-27.1	9.67	SST	WP	WP	EA
Herkimer 1	B-27.2	16.59	SST	RP-S	RP-S	EA
Herkimer 1	B-28.1	3	SST	RP	RP	EA
Herkimer 1	B-28.2	25.2	SST	RP-WP	RP-WP	EA
Herkimer 1	B-28.3	5.45	MST	RP-WP	RP-WP	EA
Herkimer 1	B-29	33.9	SST	RP	RP	EA
Herkimer 1	B-30	13.5	MST	NH	NH	UEA
Herkimer 1	B-31	29	SST	RP	RP	EA
Herkimer 1	B-32	11	SST	WP	WP	EA
Herkimer 1	B-33	35.9	SST	NH	NH	UEA
Herkimer 1	B-34	23.1	PT	NH	NH	UEA
Herkimer 1	C-1	38.5	SST	NH	NH	UEA
Herkimer 1	C-2	10.3	SST	NH-WP	NH-WP	UEA
Herkimer 1	C-3	55.4	PT	NH	NH	UEA
Herkimer 1	C-4	3.3	SS	PH	NH	EA
Herkimer 1	C-5	13.8	PT	TAM	TAM	EA
Herkimer 1	C-6	15.5	PT	NH-HEM	NH-HEM	UEA
Herkimer 1	C-7.1	8.2	SST	NH	NH	UEA
Herkimer 1	C-7.2	2.3	PT	NH-SPF	NH-SPF	UEA

Table III.H. –Stands without Scheduled Management within 10 Years (by State Forest)						
State Forests	**Stand**	**Acres**	**Size Class**	**Forest Type**		**Management Direction**
				Current	**Future**	
Herkimer 4	A-1.1	6.1	N/A	Wetland-Alder	Wetland-Alder	Protection
Herkimer 4	A-1.2	3.3	N/A	Wetland-Alder	Wetland-Alder	Protection
Herkimer 4	A-2	49.1	PT	WS	WS	EA
Herkimer 4	A-3.1	44.6	SST	SP	NH	EA
Herkimer 4	A-3.2	14.2	SST	SP	NH	EA
Herkimer 4	A-4.1	12.9	PT	NH-HEM	NH-HEM	UEA
Herkimer 4	A-4.2	35.2	PT	NH-SF	NH-SF	UEA
Herkimer 4	A-5	20.5	SST	NH	NH	UEA
Herkimer 4	A-6	10.5	SS	NH-SF	NH-SF	UEA
Herkimer 4	A-7.1	6.5	PT	WS	WS	EA
Herkimer 4	A-7.2	4.2	PT	SPR	SPR	EA
Herkimer 4	A-8.1	32.5	PT	NH	NH	UEA
Herkimer 4	A-8.2	26.5	PT	NH	NH	UEA
Herkimer 4	A-9	15.4	N/A	Wetland-Alder	Wetland-Alder	Protection
Herkimer 4	A-11	11.3	PT	SPR-F	SPR-F	EA
Herkimer 4	A-12.1	13	PT	WS	WS	EA
Herkimer 4	A-12.2	5.3	PT	WS	WS	EA
Herkimer 4	A-13	15.3	MST	NH	NH	UEA
Herkimer 4	A-14	37.7	SS	NH	NH	EA
Herkimer 4	A-15.1	16	PT	NH	NH	UEA
Herkimer 4	A-15.2	32.3	SST	NH	NH	UEA
Herkimer 4	A-16.1	2.1	PT	SP	NH	EA

Table III.H. –Stands without Scheduled Management within 10 Years (by State Forest)						
State Forests	**Stand**	**Acres**	**Size Class**	**Forest Type**		**Management Direction**
				Current	**Future**	
Herkimer 4	A-16.2	10.1	SST	SP	NH	EA
Herkimer 4	A-17	4.9	SST	NH	NH	UEA
Herkimer 4	A-18	4.2	SST	SP-SPR	NH-SPF	EA
Herkimer 4	A-19	20	PT	WS	WS	EA
Herkimer 4	A-20	6.2	PT	BF	NH-SPF	EA
Herkimer 4	A-21.1	19.5	SST	NH-HEM	NH-HEM	UEA
Herkimer 4	A-21.2	8.4	SST	NH-HEM	NH-HEM	UEA
Herkimer 4	A-22	41.5	PT	NH	NH	UEA
Herkimer 4	A-23.1	13.8	SST	RP-WP	RP-WP	EA
Herkimer 4	A-23.2	17.1	SST	RP-WP	RP-WP	EA
Herkimer 4	A-24	13.9	SST	NH	NH	UEA
Herkimer 4	A-25.1	9.5	SST	NH	NH	UEA
Herkimer 4	A-25.2	6.8	PT	NH	NH	UEA
Herkimer 4	A-25.3	3.7	SST	NH	NH	UEA
Herkimer 4	A-25.4	18.6	SST	NH	NH	UEA
Herkimer 4	A-26.1	16.1	PT	WS	WS	EA
Herkimer 4	A-26.2	3.2	PT	WS	WS	EA
Herkimer 4	A-27	60.6	SST	RP	RP	EA
Herkimer 4	A-28.1	34.1	SST	SP	NH	EA
Herkimer 4	A-28.2	26.3	SST	SP	NH	EA
Herkimer 4	A-28.3	8	SST	SP	NH	EA
Herkimer 4	A-29.1	21.4	PT	NH	NH	UEA

Table III.H. –Stands without Scheduled Management within 10 Years (by State Forest)						
State Forests	**Stand**	**Acres**	**Size Class**	**Forest Type**		**Management Direction**
				Current	**Future**	
Herkimer 4	A-29.2	4.4	PT	NH	NH	UEA
Herkimer 4	A-30	50.2	PT	NH-HEM	NH-HEM	UEA
Herkimer 4	A-31	21	SST	NH	NH	UEA
Herkimer 4	A-32	3.8	Null	Pond	Pond	N/A
Herkimer 4	A-33	18.1	S-S	NH	NH	EA
Herkimer 4	A-34	16.8	Null	Wetland -Open	Wetland - Open	N/A
Herkimer 4	A-35	4.1	Null	Wetland - Alder	Wetland - Alder	N/A
Herkimer 4	A-36.1	11	PT	WS	WS	EA
Herkimer 4	A-36.2	2.2	PT	WS	WS	EA
Herkimer 4	A-37.1	8.1	S-S	NH	NH	EA
Herkimer 4	A-37.2	7.4	SST	NH	NH	UEA
Herkimer 4	A-37.3	2.8	SST	NH	NH	UEA
Herkimer 4	A-37.4	38.9	SST	NH	NH	UEA
Oneida 1	A-1	25.2	SST	SP	NH	EA
Oneida 1	A-2.1	2	SST	WP	WP	EA
Oneida 1	A-2.3	6.6	SST	WP	WP	EA
Oneida 1	A-4.2	5.6	SST	RP	RP	EA
Oneida 1	A-5.1	197.6	PT	NH-SPF	NH-SPF	UEA
Oneida 1	A-5.2	38.9	PT	NH-SPF	NH-SPF	UEA
Oneida 1	A-5.3	13.3	PT	NH-SPF	NH-SPF	UEA
Oneida 1	A-5.4	12.6	PT	NH-WP	NH-WP	UEA
Oneida 1	A-6	4.6	SST	RP	RP	EA

Table III.H. –Stands without Scheduled Management within 10 Years (by State Forest)						
State Forests	**Stand**	**Acres**	**Size Class**	**Forest Type**		**Management Direction**
				Current	**Future**	
Oneida 1	A-7	2.4	MST	WP	WP	EA
Oneida 1	A-8.1	16.4	MST	RP-WP	WP	EA
Oneida 1	A-8.2	17	SST	BM	RP-WP	EA
Oneida 1	A-8.3	6.9	MST	WP	WP	EA
Oneida 1	A-9	9.4	SS	NH	NH	EA
Oneida 1	A-10	32.1	SST	SP	RP	EA
Oneida 1	A-11.1	16.5	SST	NH-HEM	NH-HEM	UEA
Oneida 1	A-11.2	127.6	PT	NH-HEM	NH-HEM	UEA
Oneida 1	A-12.1	24.3	MST	NH	NH	UEA
Oneida 1	A-12.2	4.1	PT	NH-SPF	NH-SPF	EA
Oneida 1	A-12.3	8.1	PT	NH	NH	UEA
Oneida 1	A-12.4	6.7	SST	NH	NH	UEA
Oneida 1	A-13	51.5	SST	RP-WP	WP	EA
Oneida 1	A-14	33.3	SST	WP	WP	EA
Oneida 1	A-16.1	8	SST	RP	RP	EA
Oneida 1	A-16.2	3.3	SST	RP	RP	EA
Oneida 1	A-16.3	3.9	MST	RP	RP	EA
Oneida 1	A-18.1	41.7	PT	NH	NH	EA
Oneida 1	A-18.2	2.9	PT	NH	NH	UEA
Oneida 1	A-19	24.7	SST	WP-SPR	WP-SPR	EA
Oneida 1	A-20.1	2.7	MST	SP	NH	EA
Oneida 1	A-20.2	4.2	MST	SP	NH	EA
Oneida 1	A-20.3	2.4	SST	SP	NH	EA

Table III.H. –Stands without Scheduled Management within 10 Years (by State Forest)						
State Forests	**Stand**	**Acres**	**Size Class**	**Forest Type**		**Management Direction**
				Current	**Future**	
Oneida 1	A-21	52.8	SST	SP	NH	EA
Oneida 1	A-22	4.9	SS	JP	JP	EA
Oneida 1	A-23	4.4	PT	JP	JP	EA
Oneida 1	A-24	2.3	SS	NH-SPF	NH-SPF	EA
Oneida 1	A-25	21.8	PT	RP-WP	RP-WP	EA
Oneida 1	A-26	68.2	SST	WP	WP	EA
Oneida 1	A-27.1	2	PT	SPR-NAT	SPR-NAT	EA
Oneida 1	A-27.2	30	PT	WP-SPR	WP-SPR	EA
Oneida 1	A-27.3	12.9	SST	WP	WP	EA
Oneida 1	A-28.1	18.4	SST	SP	NH	EA
Oneida 1	A-28.2	2.9	SST	SP	P-NAT	EA
Oneida 1	A-28.3	8.5	SST	SP	P-NAT	EA
Oneida 1	A-29.1	7.2	PT	BUCKET	P-NAT	EA
Oneida 1	A-29.2	3.8	PT	BUCKET	P-NAT	EA
Oneida 1	A-30	4	FIELD	FIELD	NH	EA
Oneida 6	A-1	2.7	PT	NH	NH	EA
Oneida 6	A-2.1	3.3	PT	JP	JP	EA
Oneida 6	A-2.2	20.7	SST	PP	PP	EA
Oneida 6	A-2.3	13.4	SST	BUCKET	BUCKET	EA
Oneida 6	A-3.1	7.2	PT	NH-SF	NH-SF	EA
Oneida 6	A-3.2	18.5	PT	NH-SF	NH-SF	EA
Oneida 6	A-4.1	5.1	SST	RP	RP	EA
Oneida 6	A-4.2	5.6	SST	RP	RP	EA

Table III.H. –Stands without Scheduled Management within 10 Years (by State Forest)						
State Forests	**Stand**	**Acres**	**Size Class**	**Forest Type**		**Management Direction**
				Current	**Future**	
Oneida 6	A-4.3	19.6	SST	RP	RP	EA
Oneida 6	A-5.1	6.2	SST	SP	WP	EA
Oneida 6	A-5.2	2	SS	SP	SPR-F	EA
Oneida 6	A-6.1	9.9	PT	NH	NH	EA
Oneida 6	A-6.2	2	PT	NH-WP	NH-WP	EA
Oneida 6	A-6.3	10.5	PT	NH	NH	EA
Oneida 6	A-6.4	28.9	PT	NH	NH	EA
Oneida 6	A-6.5	7	PT	NH	NH	EA
Oneida 6	A-6.6	25.9	PT	NH	NH	EA
Oneida 6	A-7.1	10.8	SST	NH-SPF	NH-SPF	UEA
Oneida 6	A-7.2	2	N/A	WETLAND	WETLAND	PROTECT
Oneida 6	A-8.1	2	SST	NH-SPF	NH-SPF	UEA
Oneida 6	A-8.2	2	N/A	F-WET	F-WET	PROTECT
Oneida 6	A-9.2	24.5	SST	BUCKET	BUCKET	EA
Oneida 6	A-9.4	2	SST	SP	NH	EA
Oneida 6	A-10	17	PT	SP	NH	EA
Oneida 6	A-11	31.2	PT	NH	NH	EA
Oneida 6	A-12.1	44.4	PT	NH-SPF	NH-SPF	EA
Oneida 6	A-12.2	3.7	N/A	WETLAND	WETLAND	PROTECT
Oneida 6	A-12.3	5.1	SST	WP	WP	EA
Oneida 6	A-12.4	10.6	PT	NH-SPF	NH-SPF	EA
Oneida 6	A-12.5	2.8	N/A	WETLAND	WETLAND	PROTECT
Oneida 6	A-13	27.9	SST	WP	WP	EA

Table III.H. –Stands without Scheduled Management within 10 Years (by State Forest)						
State Forests	**Stand**	**Acres**	**Size Class**	**Forest Type**		**Management Direction**
				Current	**Future**	
Oneida 6	A-14	29	SST	NH-HEM	NH-HEM	UEA
Oneida 6	A-15	14.6	SST	NH-SPF	NH-SPF	UEA
Oneida 6	A-16	5.4	SST	SP	NH	EA
Oneida 6	A-17	4.5	PT	MPS	NH	EA
Oneida 6	A-18	5.8	SST	WP-SPR	WP-SPR	EA
Oneida 6	A-19.1	5.2	SST	SP	NH	EA
Oneida 6	A-19.2	17.3	SST	WP	WP	EA
Oneida 6	A-20.1	11.6	SST	WP	WP	EA
Oneida 6	A-20.2	5.6	SS	NH	NH	EA
Oneida 6	A-20.3	6.2	MST	WP	WP	EA
Oneida 6	A-20.4	2	N/A	F-WET	F-WET	PROTECT
Oneida 6	A-21.1	9.8	PT	NH	NH	EA
Oneida 6	A-21.2	9.5	SST	WP	NH-WP	EA
Oneida 6	A-22.2	3.83	SST	RP	RP	EA
Oneida 6	A-23.1	48.8	PT	NH	NH	EA
Oneida 6	A-23.2	12.8	SST	HEM	HEM	UEA
Oneida 6	A-23.3	5.4	PT	NH-SPF	NH-SPF	UEA
Oneida 6	A-23.4	2.4	N/A	F-WET	F-WET	PROTECT
Oneida 6	A-24.1	8.4	N/A	WETLAND	WETLAND	PROTECT
Oneida 6	A-24.2	6.4	PT	NH-SPF	NH-SPF	UEA
Oneida 6	A-25	11.7	MST	WP	NH-WP	UEA
Oneida 6	A-26.1	6	SST	WS	WS	EA
Oneida 6	A-26.2	12.5	SST	BUCKET	WP	EA

Table III.H. –Stands without Scheduled Management within 10 Years (by State Forest)						
State Forests	**Stand**	**Acres**	**Size Class**	**Forest Type**		**Management Direction**
				Current	**Future**	
Oneida 6	A-27	12.7	SST	SP	SP	EA
Oneida 6	A-28.1	5.2	SST	JP	JP	EA
Oneida 6	A-28.2	8	PT	BUCKET	WP-SPR	EA
Oneida 6	A-30	4.4	SST	WS	WS	EA
Oneida 6	A-31	23.5	SST	NH-WP	NH-WP	UEA
Oneida 6	B-1	16.2	SST	NH	NH	UEA
Oneida 6	B-2	7.9	N/A	F-WET	F-WET	PROTECT
Oneida 6	B-3.1	31.8	SST	NH	NH	UEA
Oneida 6	B-3.2	42.5	MST	NH	NH	UEA
Oneida 6	B-4	14.6	N/A	WETLAND	WETLAND	PROTECT
Oneida 6	B-5.2	4.5	N/A	F-WET	F-WET	PROTECT
Oneida 6	B-5.3	17.2	MST	WP	WP	EA
Oneida 6	B-5.4	5.4	SST	WS	WS	EA
Oneida 6	B-6.1	37.2	SST	BUCKET	NH	EA
Oneida 6	B-6.2	15.1	MST	BUCKET	NH	EA
Oneida 6	B-7.1	12.9	SST	NH	NH	UEA
Oneida 6	B-7.2	9.8	PT	NH-WP	NH-WP	UEA
Oneida 6	B-8.1	20.6	SST	WP-SPR	WP-SPR	EA
Oneida 6	B-8.2	12.3	MST	WP-SPR	WP-SPR	EA
Oneida 6	B-8.3	6.3	N/A	WETLAND	WETLAND	PROTECT
Oneida 6	B-9.3	2	SST	RP	RP	EA
Oneida 6	B-9.4	2	SST	RP	RP	EA
Oneida 6	B-9.5	2.5	SST	RP	RP	EA

Table III.H. –Stands without Scheduled Management within 10 Years (by State Forest)						
State Forests	**Stand**	**Acres**	**Size Class**	**Forest Type**		**Management Direction**
				Current	**Future**	
Oneida 6	B-10.1	2.5	SST	NH-HEM	NH-HEM	UEA
Oneida 6	B-10.2	8.4	PT	NH-HEM	NH-HEM	UEA
Oneida 6	B-10.3	32.8	SST	NH-HEM	NH-HEM	UEA
Oneida 6	B-11.1	18.3	MST	WP	WP	EA
Oneida 6	B-11.2	9.2	N/A	WETLAND	WETLAND	PROTECT
Oneida 6	B-12.1	11.5	PT	NH	NH	EA
Oneida 6	B-12.2	9.6	PT	NH	NH	EA
Oneida 6	B-12.3	3.6	PT	NH	NH	EA
Oneida 6	B-12.4	4.6	PT	NH	NH	EA
Oneida 6	B-12.5	3.6	PT	NH	NH	EA
Oneida 6	B-13	6	N/A	POND	POND	PROTECT
Oneida 6	B-14	17.3	SST	NH-HEM	NH-HEM	UEA
Oneida 6	B-15.1	5.5	MST	NH-WP	NH-WP	UEA
Oneida 6	B-15.2	22.8	LST	NH-WP	NH-WP	UEA
Oneida 6	B-16.1	23.6	PT	NH	NH	EA
Oneida 6	B-16.2	42.8	SST	NH	NH	UEA
Oneida 6	B-16.3	3.8	SST	NH	NH	UEA
Oneida 6	B-17.1	5.6	SST	BUCKET	BUCKET	EA
Oneida 6	B-17.2	11.5	MST	BUCKET	RP-WP	EA
Oneida 6	B-17.3	22	SST	RP-WP	RP-WP	EA
Oneida 6	B-18	14.9	MST	WP	WP	EA
Oneida 6	B-19.1	15.5	PT	SPR-F	SPR-F	EA
Oneida 6	B-19.2	27.7	MST	NH-SPF	NH-SPF	UEA

Table III.H. –Stands without Scheduled Management within 10 Years (by State Forest)						
State Forests	**Stand**	**Acres**	**Size Class**	**Forest Type**		**Management Direction**
				Current	**Future**	
Oneida 6	B-19.3	8.9	MST	NH	NH	UEA
Oneida 6	B-20.1	18.7	N/A	WETLAND	WETLAND	PROTECT
Oneida 6	B-20.2	22.5	N/A	WETLAND	WETLAND	PROTECT
Oneida 6	B-20.3	13.6	N/A	WETLAND	WETLAND	PROTECT
Oneida 6	B-21.1	24.2	SST	RP	RP	EA
Oneida 6	B-21.2	21.9	SST	RP	RP	EA
Oneida 6	B-22.1	9.8	SST	NH-HEM	NH-HEM	UEA
Oneida 6	B-22.2	16.9	SST	NH-HEM	NH-HEM	UEA
Oneida 6	B-22.3	38.2	SST	NH-HEM	NH-HEM	UEA
Oneida 6	B-23	10.1	SST	NH-SPF	NH-SPF	UEA
Oneida 6	B-24.1	24.1	SST	NH-WP	NH-WP	UEA
Oneida 6	B-24.2	43.6	SST	NH-WP	NH-WP	UEA
Oneida 6	B-24.3	7.8	SST	NH-HEM	NH-HEM	UEA
Oneida 6	B-25	43.4	PT	RP-WP	RP-WP	EA
Oneida 6	B-26	24.1	PT	WP	WP	EA
Oneida 6	B-27	21.8	PT	NH-SPF	NH-SPF	UEA
Oneida 6	B-28.1	43.8	SST	NH-HEM	NH-HEM	UEA
Oneida 6	B-28.2	3.8	SST	NH-HEM	NH-HEM	UEA
Oneida 6	B-28.3	11.9	SST	NH-HEM	NH-HEM	UEA
Oneida 6	B-28.4	7.3	SST	NH-HEM	NH-HEM	UEA
Oneida 6	B-28.5	36.9	SST	NH-HEM	NH-HEM	UEA
Oneida 6	B-28.6	35.2	SST	NH-HEM	NH-HEM	UEA
Oneida 6	B-28.7	132.5	SST	NH-HEM	NH-HEM	UEA

Table III.H. –Stands without Scheduled Management within 10 Years (by State Forest)						
State Forests	**Stand**	**Acres**	**Size Class**	**Forest Type**		**Management Direction**
				Current	**Future**	
Oneida 6	B-29.1	3.9	SST	NH	NH	UEA
Oneida 6	B-29.2	28.7	PT	NH	NH	UEA
Oneida 6	B-29.3	17.4	SST	NH-HEM	NH-HEM	UEA
Oneida 6	B-29.4	39.5	PT	NH-HEM	NH-HEM	UEA
Oneida 6	B-29.5	47	PT	NH	NH	UEA
Oneida 6	B-29.6	7.8	SST	NH-HEM	NH-HEM	UEA
Oneida 6	B-30.1	12.1	SST	NH-HEM	NH-HEM	UEA
Oneida 6	B-30.2	6.5	SST	NH-HEM	NH-HEM	UEA
Oneida 6	B-31	14.7	PT	NH	NH	UEA
Oneida 6	B-32	32.7	SST	NH	NH	UEA
Oneida 6	B-33	6.3	N/A	F-WET	F-WET	PROTECT
Oneida 6	B-34	4	N/A	WETLAND	WETLAND	PROTECT
Oneida 6	C-1	46.8	PT	WP	WP	EA
Oneida 6	C-2	64.8	PT	NH-SPF	NH-SPF	UEA
Oneida 6	C-3	9.6	N/A	WETLAND	WETLAND	PROTECT
Oneida 6	C-4	11.2	SST	NH-HEM	NH-HEM	UEA
Oneida 6	C-5	21.8	SST	NH-HEM	NH-HEM	UEA
Oneida 6	C-6	8.2	SST	NH-HEM	NH-HEM	UEA
Oneida 6	C-7	4.3	MST	NH-SPF	NH-SPF	UEA

Table III.H. –Stands without Scheduled Management within 10 Years (by State Forest)						
State Forests	**Stand**	**Acres**	**Size Class**	**Forest Type**		**Management Direction**
				Current	**Future**	
Oneida 24	A-1	54	SST	NH-HEM	NH-HEM	UEA
Oneida 24	A-2.1	7.5	SST	NH	NH	UEA
Oneida 24	A-2.2	12.6	SST	NH	NH	UEA
Oneida 24	A-3.1	16.9	PT	NH-SPF	NH-SPF	UEA
Oneida 24	A-3.2	26.1	PT	NH-SPF	NH-SPF	UEA
Oneida 24	A-4.1	72.6	SST	SP	NH	EA
Oneida 24	A-4.2	14.3	SST	SP	NH	EA
Oneida 24	A-5	63.5	MST	WP	NH-WP	EA
Oneida 24	A-6.1	8.4	SST	NS	NS	EA
Oneida 24	A-6.2	7.3	SST	NS	NS	EA
Oneida 24	A-7	4.3	SST	BUCKET	RP-WP	EA
Oneida 24	A-8.1	25.5	PT	NH	NH	UEA
Oneida 24	A-8.2	6	PT	NH	NH	UEA
Oneida 24	A-9	18.1	PT	NH-HEM	NH-HEM	UEA
Oneida 24	A-10	2	SS	WP	WP	EA
Oneida 24	A-11.1	4.1	SST	NH-SPF	NH-SPF	UEA
Oneida 24	A-11.2	3.4	SST	NH-SPF	NH-SPF	UEA
Oneida 24	A-12.1	2.6	SST	NH	NH	UEA
Oneida 24	A-12.2	2.3	SST	NH	NH	UEA
Oneida 24	A-12.3	8.7	PT	NH	NH	UEA
Oneida 24	A-12.4	2.3	PT	NH	NH	UEA
Oneida 24	A-13	6.9	PT	NH-SPF	NH-SPF	UEA
Oneida 24	A-14	2	SS	SWAMP-H	SWAMP-H	PROTECT

Table III.H. –Stands without Scheduled Management within 10 Years (by State Forest)						
State Forests	**Stand**	**Acres**	**Size Class**	**Forest Type**		**Management Direction**
				Current	**Future**	
Oneida 24	A-15	21.5	MST	WP	WP	EA
Oneida 24	A-16.1	18.6	SST	SP	NH	EA
Oneida 24	A-16.2	58	SST	SP	NH	EA
Oneida 24	A-17	2	N/A	WETLAND	WETLAND	PROTECT
Oneida 24	A-18	46.7	SST	NH	NH	UEA
Oneida 24	A-19	20.4	SST	NS	NS	EA
Oneida 24	A-20	14	PT	NH-SPF	NH-SPF	UEA
Oneida 24	A-21	2	N/A	POND	POND	PROTECT
Oneida 25	A-1	29	N/A	WETLAND	WETLAND	PROTECT
Oneida 25	A-2	32.8	PT	NH-SPF	NH-SPF	UEA
Oneida 25	A-3	21.2	PT	RP	RP	EA
Oneida 25	A-4	27.8	SST	SP	NH	EA
Oneida 25	A-5	8.3	SST	NH-SPF	NH-SPF	UEA
Oneida 25	A-6	47.3	PT	NH	NH	UEA
Oneida 25	A-7	48.4	N/A	F-WET	F-WET	PROTECT
Oneida 25	A-8	28.1	SST	NH-WP	NH-WP	UEA
Oneida 25	A-9	2.9	SST	WP	WP	EA
Oneida 25	A-10	7	SST	NH-HEM	NH-HEM	UEA
Oneida 25	A-11	8	PT	NH	NH	UEA
Oneida 25	A-12	8	PT	NH-HEM	NH-HEM	UEA
Oneida 25	A-13	10	PT	NH	NH	UEA
Oneida 25	A-14	28	PT	NH-WP	NH-WP	UEA
Oneida 25	A-15	61.5	N/A	F-WET	F-WET	PROTECT

Table III.H. –Stands without Scheduled Management within 10 Years (by State Forest)						
State Forests	**Stand**	**Acres**	**Size Class**	**Forest Type**		**Management Direction**
				Current	**Future**	
Oneida 25	A-16	11.3	SST	WP	WP	EA
Oneida 25	A-17	33.8	SST	WP	WP	EA
Oneida 25	A-18	3.5	SST	RP	RP	EA
Oneida 25	A-19	23.3	N/A	OPEN	OPEN	N/A
Oneida 25	A-20	30.4	N/A	F-WET	F-WET	PROTECT
Oneida 25	A-21	4.3	N/A	WETLAND	WETLAND	PROTECT
Oneida 25	A-22	13.5	SST	NH-SPF	NH-SPF	UEA
Oneida 25	A-23	22.5	SST	RP-WP	WP	EA
Oneida 25	A-24	27.5	PT	NH-HEM	NH-HEM	UEA

Bibliography

Insert References

Barton, Brenda, 2019, A Place to Remember: Salisbury, NY, 2nd ed. Barton, Salisbury, NY

Cookingham, Henry J. History of Oneida County, New York: From 1700 to the Present Time. Chicago S. J. Clark Publishing Co., 1912

Herkimer County GenWeb, https://herkimer.nygenweb.net/

New York Natural Heritage Program, https://www.nynhp.org/

Nyland, Ralph D. 2002, 1996. Silviculture: Concepts and Applications. 2nd ed. Mcgraw-Hill. New York, NY.

NYSDEC, " New York State Strategic Plan for Sate Forest Management". Albany, NY, 2010, 2021 Draft

Oneida County Historical Society Website, http://www.oneidacountyhistory.org/

Podskoch, Martin. 2011. Adirondack Civilian Conservation Corps Camps: History, Memories & Legacy of the CCC. East Hampton CT: Podskoch Press, pp. 81-82.

Reed SE, Greifenhagen S, Yu Q, et. al. Foliar nematode, *Litylenchus crenatae* ssp. *Mccannii*, population dynamics in leaves and buds of beech leaf disease-affected trees in Canada and the US.

Smith, D.M., B.C. Larson, M.J. Kelty, P.M.S. Ashton. 1997. The Practice of Silviculture. 9th ed. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York.

Society of American Foresters, The. 1958. Forest Terminology, 3rd edition. Washington, DC.

Swartz. Kurt C., Editor. 2008. Unpaved Forest Road Handbook. NYS DEC, Bureau of State Land Management.

United States Forest Service (USFS). Silvicultural Systems for the Major Forest Types of the United States. USFS, Agric. Handbook. 445.

Glossary of Acronyms

ADAAG: Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines

AANR: Adopt a Natural Resource program

ADA: Americans with Disabilities Act

ARPA: Archaeological Resources Protection Act

ATV: All-Terrain Vehicle

BA/AC: Basal Area per Acre

BBA: Breeding Bird Atlas

BMP: Best Management Practices

DEC: Department of Environmental Conservation

DLF: Department of Lands and Forests

ECL: Environmental Conservation Law

EIS: Environmental Impact Statement

FCSFU: Fulton County State Forest Unit

FSC: Forestry Stewardship Council

GEIS: Generic Environmental Impact Statement

GIS: Global Information Systems

GPS: Global Positioning System

HCVF: High Conservation Value Forest

IPM: Integrated Pest Management

MAPPWD: Motorized Access Program for People with Disabilities

NYCRR: New York Codes, Rules and Regulations

OPRHP: Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historical Preservation

PFAR: Public Forest Access Road

PFD: Personal Floatation Device

ROW: Right-of-Way

RSA: Representative Sample Area

SEQR: State Environmental Quality Review

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

SEQRA: State Environmental Quality Review Act

SFI: Sustainable Forestry Initiative

SGCN: Species of Greatest Conservation Need

SHPA: State Historic Preservation Act

SMZ: Special Management Zone

TRP: Temporary Revocable Permit

UMP: Unit Management Plan

UTV: Utility Task Vehicle

VSA: Volunteer Stewardship Agreement

WMA: Wildlife Management Unit

Glossary of Terms

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

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

Age Class - Trees of a similar size originating from a single natural event or regeneration activity. see cohort.

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

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

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

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

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

Biomass - the weight of organic matter in a tree, stand, or forest, in units such as living or dead weight, wet or dry weight, etc.

Biological Diversity (Biodiversity) - The variety of life on earth. The variety of things and the variability found within and among them. Biodiversity also encompasses processes –both ecological and evolutionary that allow organisms to keep adapting and evolving. Includes genetic diversity (unique combinations of genes found within and among organisms), species diversity (numbers of species in an area), ecological diversity (organization of species into natural communities and the interplay of these communities with the physical environment – interactions among organisms and between organisms and their environment is the key here), Landscape diversity (refers to the geography of different ecosystems across large areas and the connections between them.

Biological legacy - an organism, living or dead, inherited from a previous ecosystem; biological legacies often include large trees, snags and down logs left after timber harvesting. (E)an organism, living or dead, inherited from a previous ecosystem; biological legacies often include large trees, snags and down logs left after timber harvesting.

Blowdown - Tree or trees felled or broken off by wind.

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

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

Clear Cut - A harvesting and regeneration technique that removes all the trees, regardless of size, on an area in one operation. This practice is done in preparation of the re-establishment of a new forest through reforestation, stump sprouting, or changing habitats, i.e., from forest to brush or grass cover.

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

Coarse Woody Debris (CWD)- Any piece(s) of dead woody material on the ground in forest stands or in streams.

Cohort - A population of trees that originate after some type of disturbance. The disturbance makes growing space available.

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

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

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

Corridor - A linear strip of land identified for the present or future location of a designed use within its' boundaries. Examples: recreational trails, transportation or utility rights-of-way.

- When referring to wildlife, a corridor may be a defined tract of land connecting two or more areas of similar management or habitat type through which a species can travel from one area to another to fulfill any variety of life-sustaining needs.

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

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

Crown Class - A category of tree based on its crown position relative to those of adjacent trees.

- dominant - receives full light from above and partial to full light from the sides.
- co-dominant -a tree whose crown helps to form the general level of the main canopy and receives full light from above and comparatively little from the sides.
- intermediate -a tree whose crown extends into the lower portion of the main canopy and receives little direct light from above and none from the sides.
- suppressed/ -a tree whose crown is completely overtopped by the crowns of one or more overtopped neighboring trees and receives little or no direct sunlight.

Crown Closure - The point at which the vertical projections of crown perimeters within a canopy touch.

Cull - Any item of production, e.g., trees, logs, lumber, or seedlings, rejected because it does not meet certain specifications of usability or grade.

Cultural Resources - Significant historical or archaeological assets on sites as a result of past human activity which are distinguishable from natural resources.

Cutting Interval - The number of years between harvest or regeneration cuts in a stand.

Deciduous - Tree and shrub species that lose their foliage in autumn.

Defoliation -The partial or complete loss of foliage, usually caused by an insect, disease, or drought.

Diameter Breast Height (DBH) -The diameter of the stem of a tree (outside bark) measured at breast height (4.5 ft) from the ground.

Diameter-Limit Cut - A timber harvesting treatment in which all trees over a specified diameter may be cut. Diameter-limit cuts often result in high-grading.

Disturbance - An event that causes significant change from the normal pattern in an ecosystem. A disturbance can be endogenous, or part of the developmental process that weakens, for example, a tree, making it susceptible to physical or biological forces. Disturbance can also be exogenous, or external to the developmental process, such as intense winds or fires.

Disturbance Regime - Describes a repeating pattern of disturbance in a community or across a landscape, such as seasonal flooding, daily tidal flooding, insect outbreaks, periodic fires, windthrow, erosion, and ice scouring/ice storms.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Header - See Log Landing.

High Forest - A forest originating mainly from natural reproduction.

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

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

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

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

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

Large Poles - Trees 9-11 inches in diameter at breast height.

Large Sawtimber - Trees 18 inches or greater diameter at breast height.

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

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

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

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

Medium Sawtimber - Trees 15-17 inches in diameter at breast height.

Mesic - Of sites or habitats characterized by intermediate moisture conditions, i.e., neither decidedly wet nor dry.

Multiple Use - A strategy of land management fulfilling two or more objectives, e.g. forest products removal and recreation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Old Growth Forest - The definition of "Old Growth Forest" involves a convergence of many different, yet interrelated criteria. Each of these criteria can occur individually in an area that is not old growth, however, it is the presence of all of these factors that combine to differentiate" Old Growth Forest." from other forested ecosystems. These factors include: An abundance of late successional tree species, at least 180 - 200 years of age in a contiguous forested landscape that has evolved and reproduced itself naturally, with the capacity for self-perpetuation, arranged in a stratified forest structure consisting of multiple growth layers throughout the canopy and forest floor, featuring (1) canopy gaps formed by natural disturbances creating an uneven canopy, and (2) a conspicuous absence of multiple stemmed trees and coppices. Old growth forest sites typically (1) are characterized by an irregular forest floor containing an abundance of coarse woody materials which are often covered by mosses and lichens; (2) show limited signs of human disturbance since European settlement; and (3) have distinct soil horizons that include definite organic, mineral, illuvial accumulation, and unconsolidated layers. The understory displays well developed and diverse surface herbaceous layers.

Overstory - That portion of the trees in a forest forming the upper or uppermost canopy layer.

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

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

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

Poletimber - Trees that are generally 6-11 inches in diameter at breast height.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rights-Of-Way - Permanent, paved or unpaved roads which allow the Department access to state Forest properties while crossing private land, or, corridors across state Forests allowing access to

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Seedling/Sapling - Trees less than 6 inches in diameter at breast height.

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

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

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

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

- Shade tolerant: having the capacity to compete for survival under shaded conditions.
- Shade intolerant: having the capacity to compete for survival only under direct sunlight conditions; light demanding species.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Small Poles - Trees 6-8 inches in diameter at breast height.

Small Sawtimber - Trees 12-14 inches in diameter at breast height.

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

Species Richness - The number of different species present within an area

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

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

State Forest - The collective term applied to lands administered by the Division of Lands and Forests which are located outside the forest preserves. State forests include acreage acquired and classified as Reforestation Areas, Multiple Use Areas and Unique Areas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Timber Stand Improvement (TSI) - Pre-commercial silvicultural treatments, intended to regulate stand density and species composition while improving wood product quality and fostering

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendices & Figures

Appendix A - Summary of Comments During Public Scoping Sessions

Recreation

Registration of UTV's should be allowed. Provide more access for camping.

Establish more campsites including outhouses and lean-tos.

Move the snowmobile trail off of the main road on to Punkeyville State Forest to help with safety issues.

Provide more hunting access on Popple Pond – reopen blocked off road.

Provide picnic tables at Punkeyville.

Remove the gates at Punkeyville.

Increase law enforcement to discourage dumping and vandalism.

Block off illegal trails.

Dirt bikes, ATV's and off road 4-wheel driving should definitely not be allowed.

Fish and Wildlife

Rehab the fish ponds at Punkeyville State Forest.

Maintain wild strains of brook trout.

Snow shoe rabbit and grouse populations are declining mostly due to decreased habitat.

There are too many deer; the season should be lengthened, and hunters should be allowed to shoot more does.

There are no deer anywhere; the season should be shortened to allow the population to bounce back.

Trapping is illegal near recreational trails; new recreational trail locations should be carefully considered so as not to restrict trapping.

APPENDIX A - SUMMARY OF COMMENTS DURING PUBLIC SCOPING SESSIONS

Forestry

Manage more land; clean out downed trees in the understory.

Maximize early age forest for wildlife habitat.

Harvest more timber.

Manage lands to maximize wildlife carrying capacity.

Provide more access to more State Land.

Consider animals and vegetation when doing forest management.

Keep Detached Parcels the same to preserve niches and unique habitat.

Logging should be conducted according to best management practices.

Maximize biodiversity.

Harvest red pine stands to increase wildlife habitat and increase biodiversity.

Facilities

More signs should be placed on the State Forests and should be maintained better.

Open the roads that are blocked by gates or berms.

Appendix B - Responsiveness Summary to Public Comments

Recreation

Comment: Registration of UTV's should be allowed.

Response: Registration of UTV's is a function of the New York State Department of Motor Vehicles, not the Department of Environmental Conservation, and beyond the scope of this plan.

Comment(s): Provide more access for camping. Establish more campsites including outhouses and lean-tos.

Response: This plan proposes to formally designate primitive campsites at appropriate locations across the Unit. Historically, the demand for primitive campsites has been at locations that are former log landings and used during the Big Game Hunting Season. Each of these sites will be evaluated for sustainable camping use and designated as a primitive campsite if deemed appropriate. These sites may be temporarily closed should the log landing be needed for Forest Management activities. Should sites other than former log landings be proposed for inclusion as a primitive campsite, they too will be evaluated and designated, if deemed appropriate.

Outhouses at primitive campsites will be provided if the demand warrants the need for an outhouse, and as budgeting allows for their construction.

Lean-to's will only be constructed should a volunteer group take on the responsibility for their construction and continued maintenance under a Volunteer Stewardship Agreement. They will only be allowed in locations that the Department deems appropriate.

Comment: Move the snowmobile trail off of the main road on to Punkeyville State Forest to help with safety issues.

Response: This plan includes this rerouting of the snowmobile trail on Punkeyville State Forest.

Comment: Provide more hunting access on Popple Pond – reopen blocked off road.

Response: The road mentioned in the comment is a dead-end haul road which leads north off of Hawkinsville Road. This road was closed off with an earthen berm due to garbage and construction debris perennially being dumped at the end of the road. This plan proposes opening up the haul road to persons with disabilities under the Department's Motorized Access For Persons With Disabilities program.

Comment: Provide picnic tables at Punkeyville.

Response: This plan proposes that a volunteer group, under a Volunteer Stewardship Agreement, construct and maintain picnic tables at the former trout farm site on Punkeyville State Forest.

Comment: Remove the gates at Punkeyville.

Response: Removing the existing gates at Punkeyville State Forest does not afford advantageous access to the forest. They presently exist to deter illegal off-road motor vehicle activity and will remain in place.

Comment: Increase law enforcement to discourage dumping and vandalism.

Response: NY State Forest Rangers presently patrol the State lands on the Unit and enforce illegal dumping and vandalism to the greatest extent possible. Unfortunately, with these illegal activities, the violators must be caught in the act or leave behind other incriminating evidence in order for prosecution to take place. Citizens are encouraged to report any illegal activity to the Forest Ranger Dispatch so that a timely response can be made to such illegal activities.

Comment: Block off illegal trails.

Response: The Department actively blocks off illegal trails with gates and large boulders.

Comment: Dirt bikes, ATV's and off road 4 wheel driving should definitely not be allowed.

Response: Outside of the two proposed ATV connector trails on Popple Pond State Forest, off-road motor vehicle activity is prohibited on State lands unless it is being undertaken as maintenance of Department facilities. It should be noted that the two proposed ATV connector trails are on existing motor vehicle routes.

Fish and Wildlife

Comment: Rehab the fish ponds at Punkeyville State Forest.

Response: The fish ponds on Punkeyville State Forest were created as part of a private fish hatchery, where trout were reared for private sale. The Department does not have any plans at this time to rehabilitate the impoundment structures. There is no apparent advantage to rehabilitating the structures, nor does the Department have the resources to maintain the structures if it did.

Comment: Maintain wild strains of brook trout.

Response: Water quality for native brook trout is protected through the use of Best Management Practices during timber harvesting activities when they are conducted on the Unit. The actual broader management of wild strains of brook trout is overseen by the Bureau of Fisheries, and beyond the scope of this plan.

Comment: Snow shoe rabbit and grouse populations are declining mostly due to decreased habitat.

Response: The softwood stands on Hogsback State Forest, Popple Pond State Forest, and Punkeyville State Forest provide excellent habitat for both of these species due to an abundance of softwood regeneration. It should also be noted that both species' populations have "rise and fall" patterns, whereby some years the populations may not be plentiful, but other years there is an abundance of animals.

Comment: There are too many deer; the season should be lengthened and hunters should be allowed to shoot more does.

Response: Deer populations are monitored and managed by the Bureau of Wildlife Management, and are done so on a Wildlife Management Unit (WMU) basis. This is done to promote sustainable populations of white-tailed deer. Lengthening the season or allowing more doe permits is beyond the scope of this plan.

Comment: There are no deer anywhere; the season should be shortened to allow the population to bounce back.

Response: See response to previous comment.

Comment: Trapping is illegal near recreational trails; new recreational trail locations should be carefully considered so as not to restrict trapping.

Response: When the Department sites recreational trails it takes into account the sustainability of these trails and sites them with the least amount of impact to the environment. Given that most trapping opportunities take place in areas that are environmentally sensitive (i.e., wetlands, riparian corridors), the chances of trails conflicting with trapping is greatly reduced.

Forestry

Comment: Manage more land; clean out downed trees in the understory.

Response: The Department manages land according to Unit Management Plans, such as this one, so that it is done in a sustainable method. This is also affected by the amount of staff available to mark out, and oversee, any timber management activities. Downed trees in the understory are specifically left behind as coarse woody debris, as this replenishes the soil with nutrients as the wood decays. It also protects natural regeneration from being browsed by white-tailed deer.

Comment: Harvest more timber.

Response: Please see previous response.

Comment: Maximize early age forest for wildlife habitat.

Response: Softwood plantations, especially those that were planted in the 1930's, have been and will be managed for eventual conversion to early successional hardwood stands. The one exception to this is where sandy soils are the predominant soil type due to the prolific regeneration of softwoods in these soils. A mixture of hardwood and softwood regeneration can be expected in these locations. The Department recognizes the importance of early successional habitat for a multitude of species and manages appropriately for that.

Comment: Manage lands to maximize wildlife carrying capacity.

Response: The State Forest lands within the Adirondack Foothills Unit are managed sustainably for timber, and not specifically for wildlife. However, through this management increased habitat diversity is created, which benefits wildlife. Lands and Forests staff consult regularly with Bureau of Wildlife staff with regards to habitat needs for wildlife species. This is especially true when writing a Unit Management Plan for an area, such as the Adirondack Foothills Unit, because Bureau of Wildlife staff assist in the planning and reviewing of the Draft Plan. It is beyond the scope of this plan, and Lands and Forests staff, to monitor wildlife carrying capacities on the Unit. Instead, this is done on a Wildlife Management Unit level by Bureau of Wildlife staff.

Comment: Consider animals and vegetation when doing forest management.

Response: See above responses regarding forest management activities and wildlife. Timber management activities specifically take into account vegetation, especially threatened or endangered species, as well as invasive plant species.

Comment: Provide more access to more State Land.

Response: The State Forests on the Adirondack Foothills Unit presently have a multitude of State Forest Access Roads and Haul Roads, providing access to a majority of those forests. New haul roads are constructed as necessary when performing forest management activities. The majority of the Detached Parcels of Forest Preserve on the Unit are accessed by town roads, or abandoned town roads, providing for adequate access to these lands.

Comment: Keep Detached Parcels the same to preserve nitches and unique habitat.

Response: Detached Parcels of Forest Preserve are considered to be Forever Wild, akin to the State lands within the Adirondack Park. Forest management activities do not take place on these lands. Recreational trails are also limited in scope to preserve these lands as primitive as possible.

Comment: Logging should be conducted according to best management practices.

Response: In accordance with the State Forest Strategic Plan for State Forest Management, as well as keeping with our third party Green Certification standards, all timber management is conducted in accordance with best management practices.

Comment: Maximize biodiversity.

Response: The Department realizes that a resilient forest is dependent upon biodiversity. Timber management activities steer away from monocultures and aim to promote biodiversity to the greatest extent possible.

Comment: Harvest red pine stands to increase wildlife habitat and increase biodiversity.

Response: Red pine stands are either thinned or clearcut to promote regeneration of native hardwood and softwood species. In some cases the sandy soils that red pine stands are located on inherently regenerate red pine seedlings. Naturally regenerating red pine will be maintained as a component of the forest, however, will not be the primary species.

Facilities

Comment: More signs should be placed on the State Forests and should be maintained better.

Response: The Adirondack Foothills Unit Management Plan calls for installation of information kiosks at each of its State Forests, as well as some Detached Parcels of Forest Preserve. It should be noted that the State Forest identification sign that was located on Hinckley State

APPENDIX B - RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY TO PUBLIC COMMENTS

Forest has been stolen and replaced several times. Unfortunately it is a common occurrence for Department signs to be vandalized or stolen.

Comment: Open the roads that are blocked by gates or berms.

Response: Roads that are blocked by gates or berms have been done so due to illegal dumping and vandalism issues. There are very few roads on this Unit that are blocked from public use. Roads that are presently blocked will be evaluated for re-opening on a case-by-case basis.

Appendix C - State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR)

State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR)

This Plan and the activities it recommends will be in compliance with State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR), 6NYCRR Part 617. The State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) requires the consideration of environmental factors early in the planning stages of any proposed action(s) that are undertaken, funded or approved by a local, regional or state agency. The Strategic Plan for State Forest Management (SPSFM) serves as the Generic Environmental Impact Statement (GEIS), regarding management activity on State Forests. To address potential impacts, the SPSFM establishes SEQR analysis thresholds for each category of management activity.

Management actions in this Plan are within the thresholds established in the SPSFM, therefore these actions do not require additional SEQR. Any future action that does not comply with established thresholds will require additional SEQR prior to conducting the activity.

The following boilerplate can only be used if the plan does not cross any of the thresholds outlined within the text.

STATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY REVIEW ACT

This Unit Management Plan (UMP) does not propose pesticide applications of more than 40 acres, any clearcuts of 40 acres or larger, or prescribed burns in excess of 100 acres. Therefore the actions in the plan do not exceed the thresholds set forth in the Strategic Plan/Generic Environmental Impact Statement for State Forest Management**.**

This Unit Management Plan also does not include any of the following:

1. Forest management activities occurring on acreage occupied by protected species ranked S1, S2, G1, G2 or G3

2. Pesticide applications adjacent to plants ranked S1, S2, G1, G2 or G3

3. Aerial pesticide spraying by airplane or helicopter

4. Any development of facilities with potable water supplies, septic system supported restrooms, camping areas with more than 10 sites or development in excess of other limits established in this plan.

5. Well drilling plans

6. Well pad densities of greater than one well pad in 320 acres or which does not comply with the limitations identified through a tract assessment

7. Carbon injection and storage or waste water disposal

Therefore the actions proposed in this UMP will be carried out in conformance with the conditions and thresholds established for such actions in the Strategic Plan/Generic

APPENDIX C - STATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY REVIEW (SEQR)

Environmental Impact Statement , and do not require any separate site specific environmental review (see 6 NYCRR 617.10[d]).

Actions not covered by the Strategic Plan/Generic Environmental Impact Statement

Any action taken by the Department on this unit that is not addressed in this Unit Management Plan and is not addressed in the Strategic Plan/Generic Environmental Impact Statement may need a separate site specific environmental review.

Figure 1 – Water Resources, Special Management Zones and Topography Maps

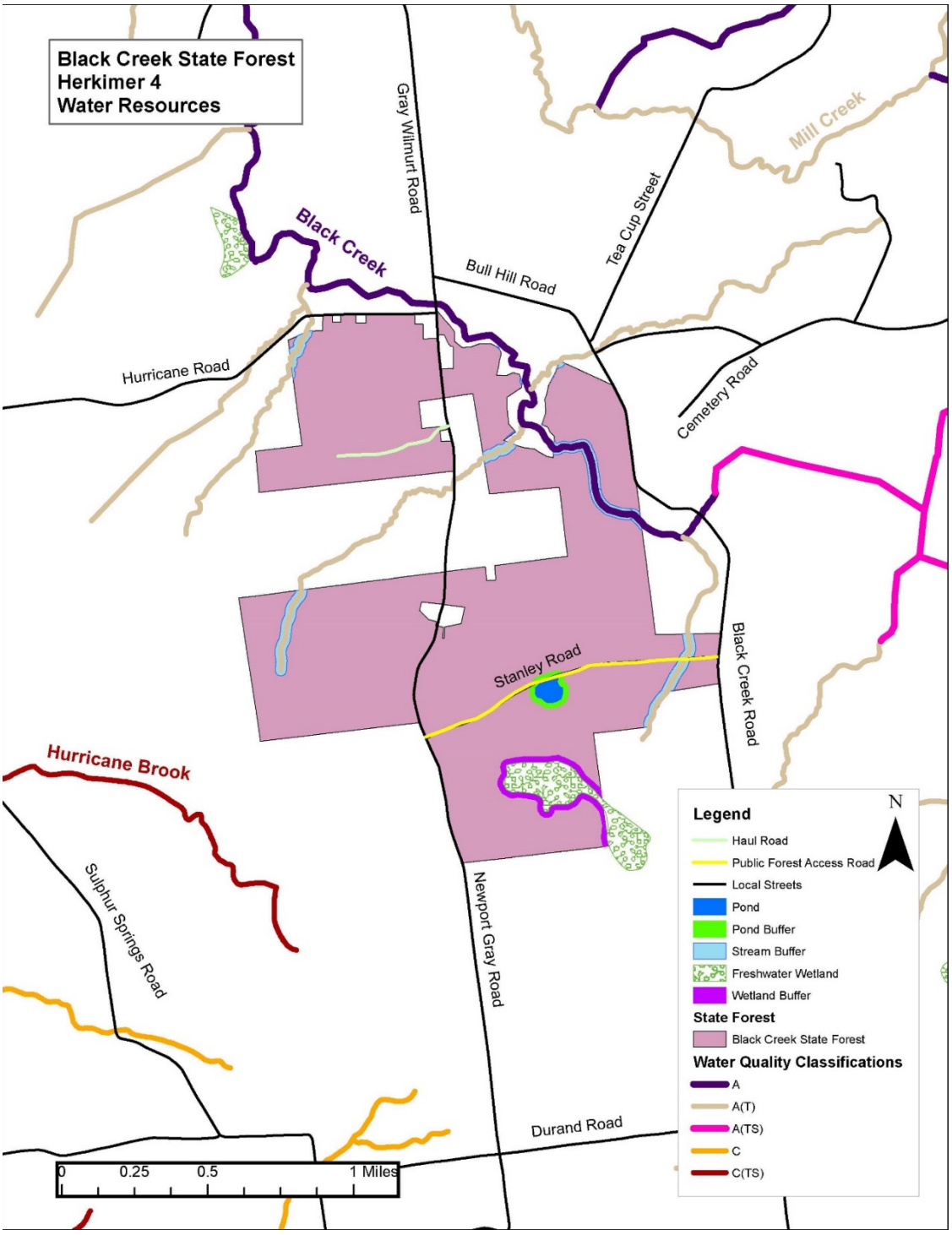


FIGURE 1 – WATER RESOURCES, SPECIAL MANAGEMENT ZONES AND TOPOGRAPHY MAPS

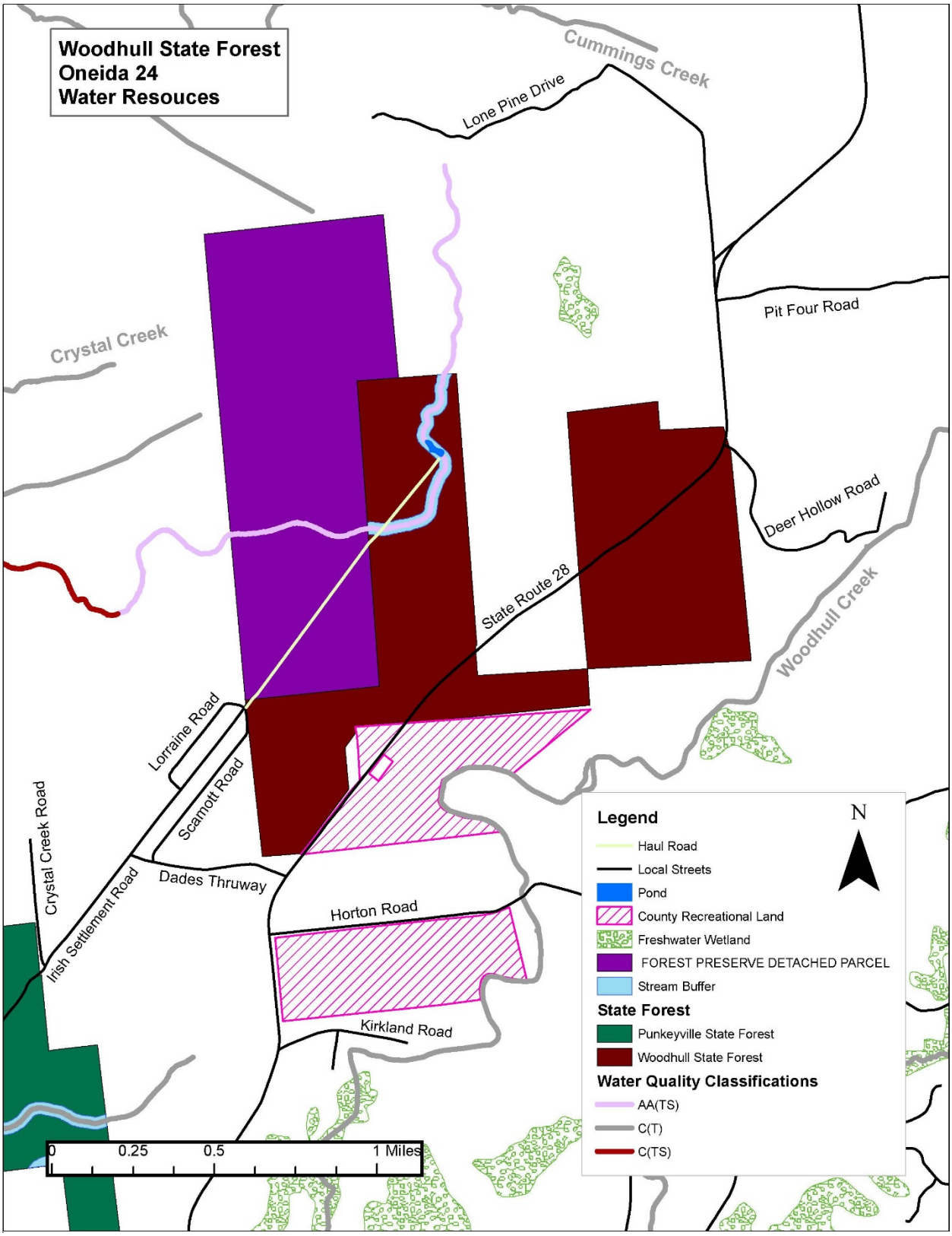


FIGURE 1 – WATER RESOURCES, SPECIAL MANAGEMENT ZONES AND TOPOGRAPHY MAPS

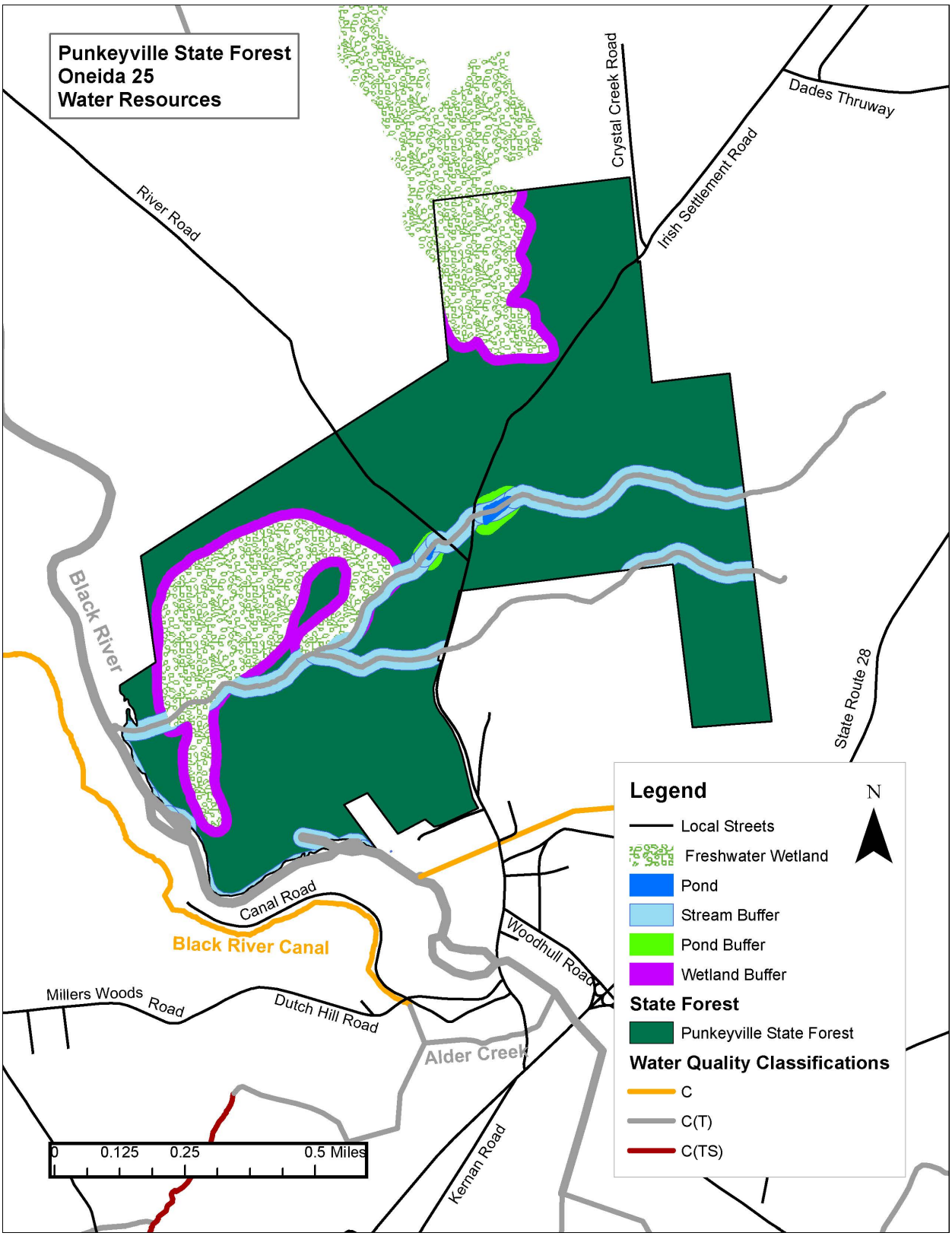


FIGURE 1 – WATER RESOURCES, SPECIAL MANAGEMENT ZONES AND TOPOGRAPHY MAPS

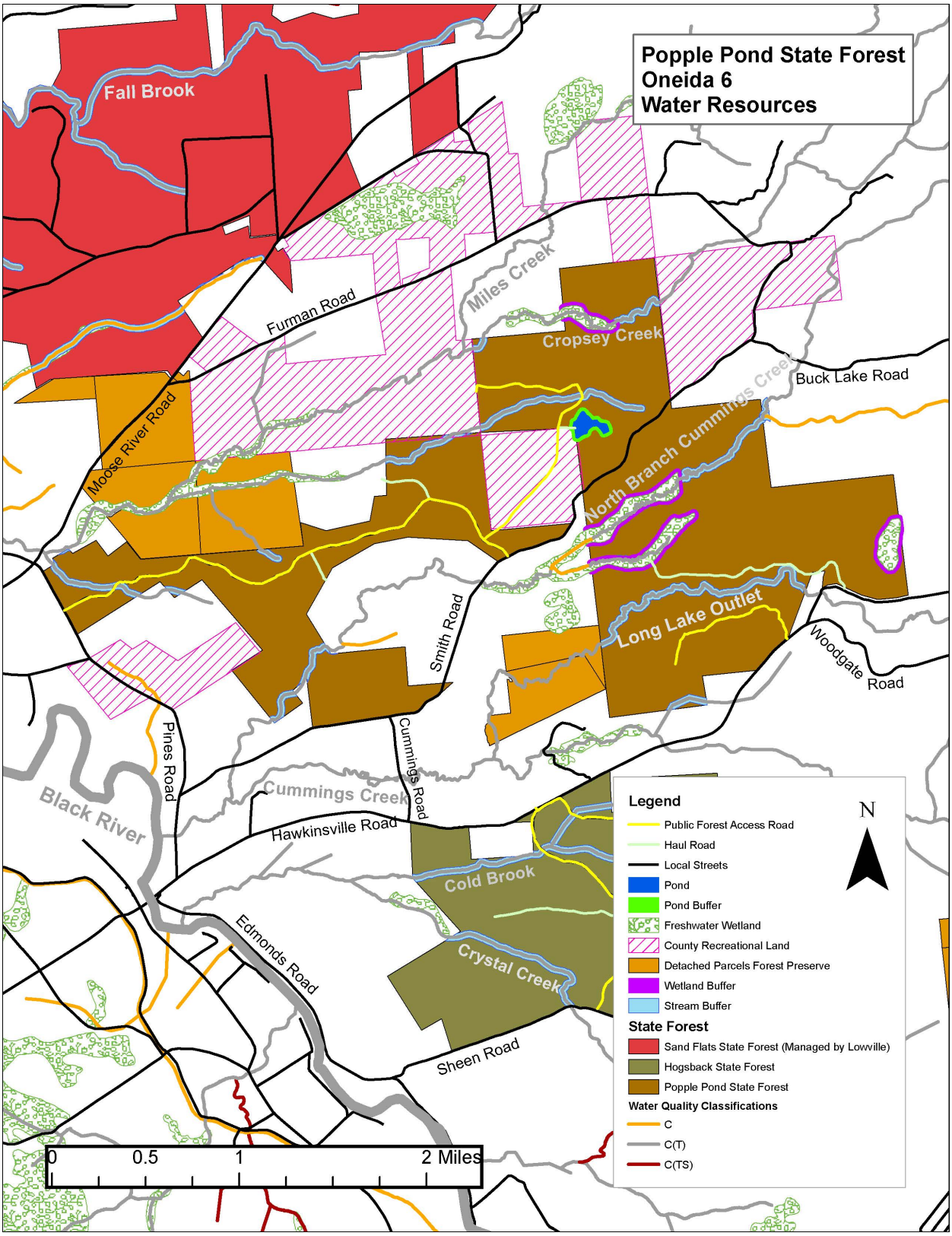


FIGURE 1 – WATER RESOURCES, SPECIAL MANAGEMENT ZONES AND TOPOGRAPHY MAPS

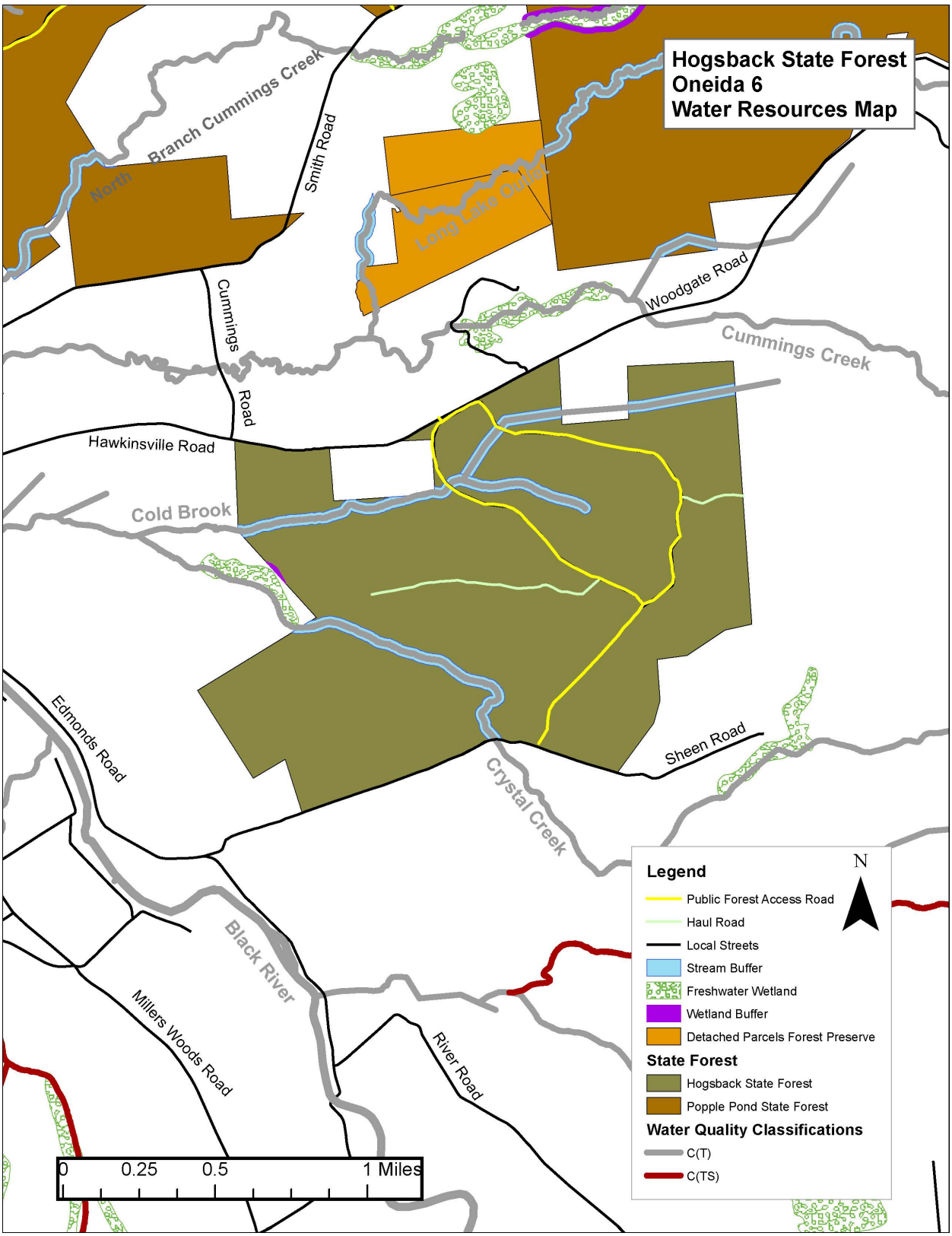


FIGURE 1 – WATER RESOURCES, SPECIAL MANAGEMENT ZONES AND TOPOGRAPHY MAPS

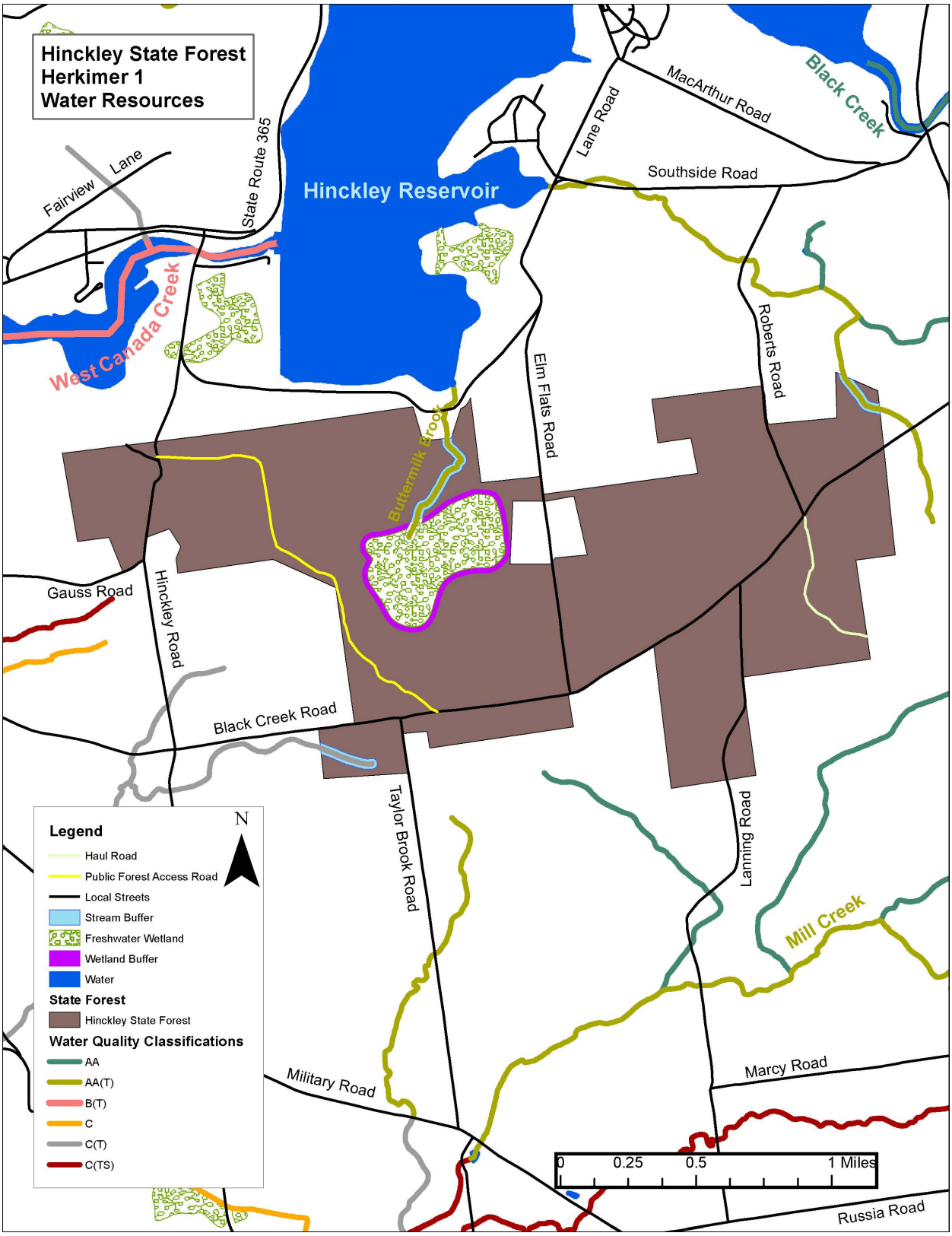


FIGURE 1 – WATER RESOURCES, SPECIAL MANAGEMENT ZONES AND TOPOGRAPHY MAPS

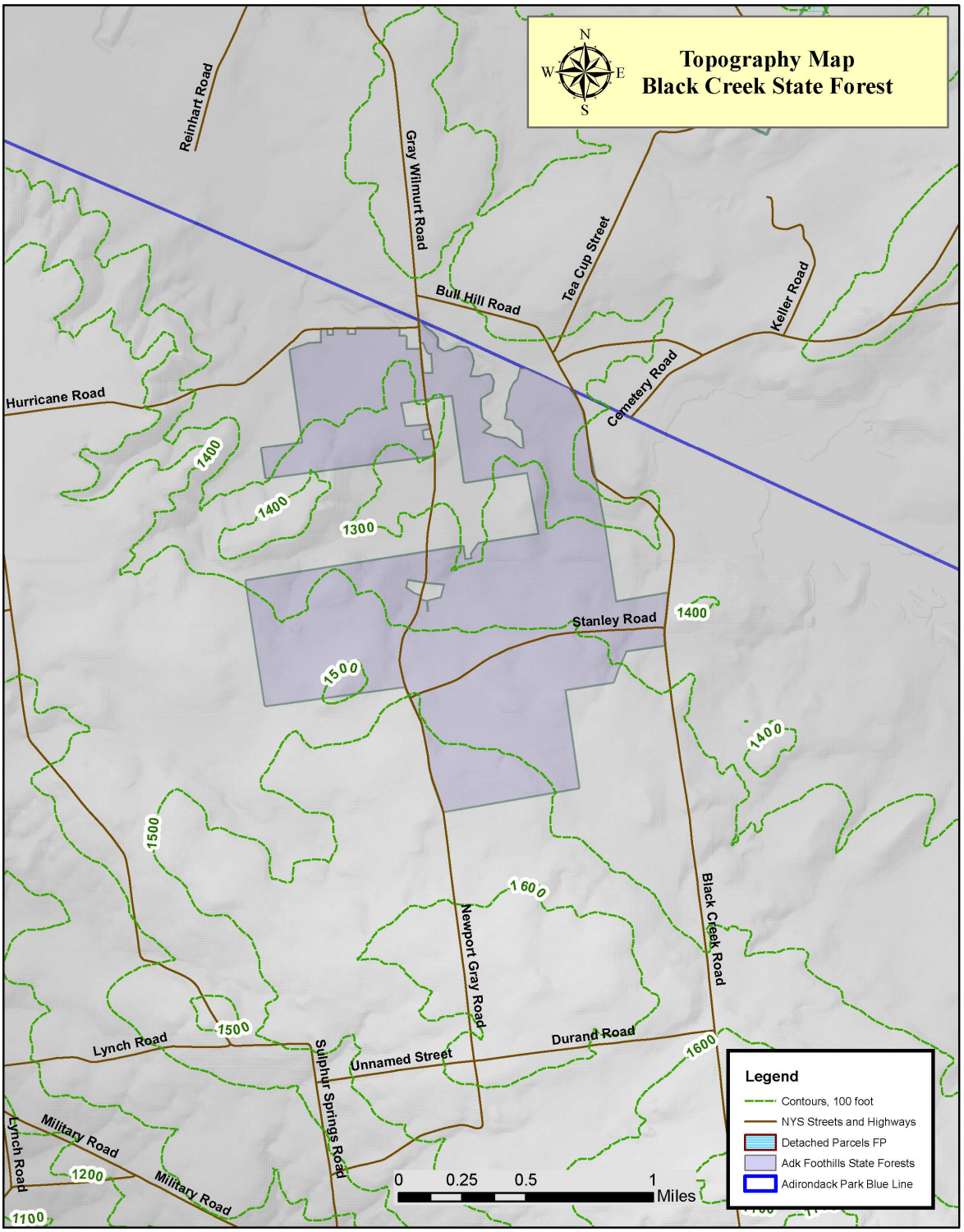


FIGURE 1 – WATER RESOURCES, SPECIAL MANAGEMENT ZONES AND TOPOGRAPHY MAPS

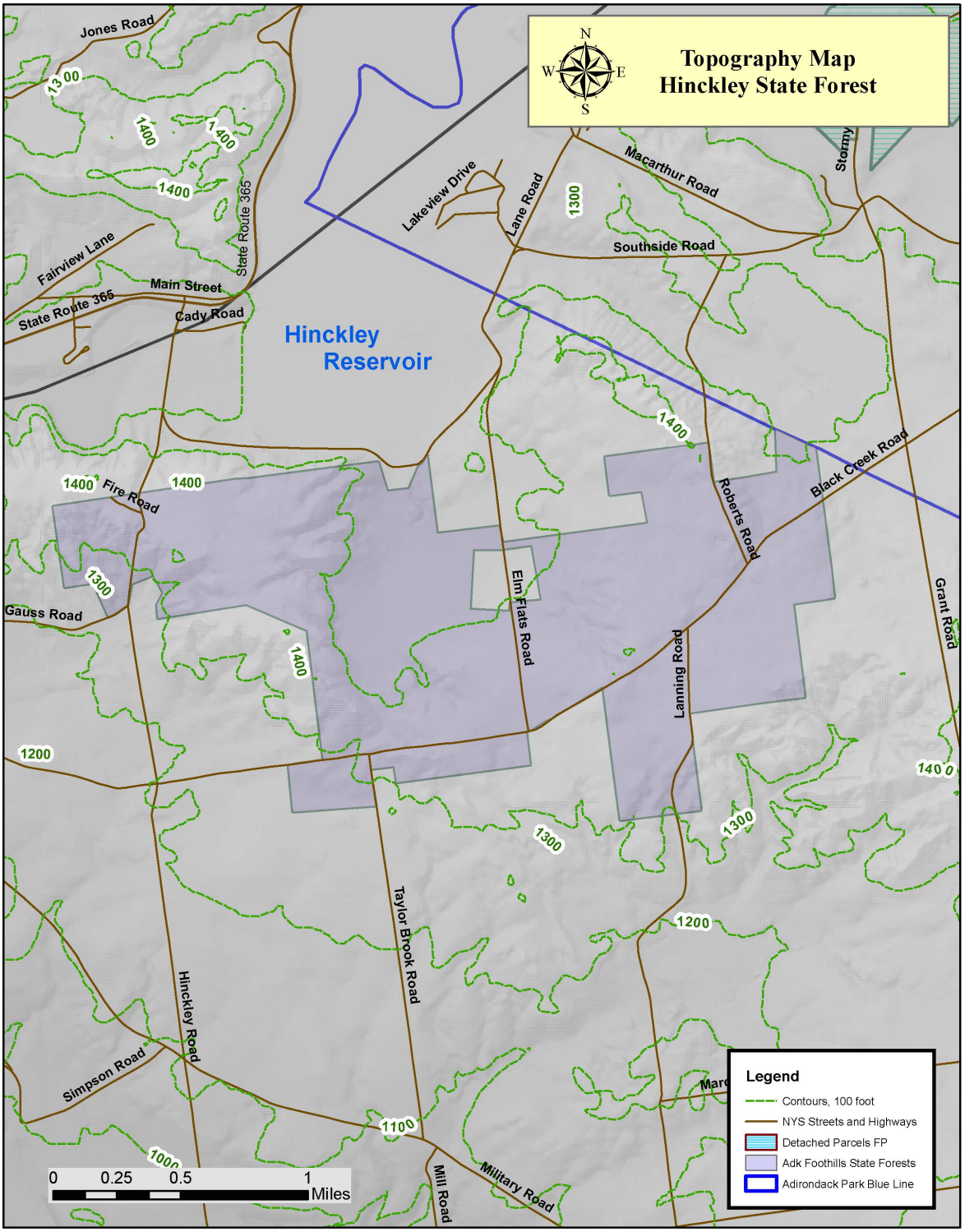


FIGURE 1 – WATER RESOURCES, SPECIAL MANAGEMENT ZONES AND TOPOGRAPHY MAPS

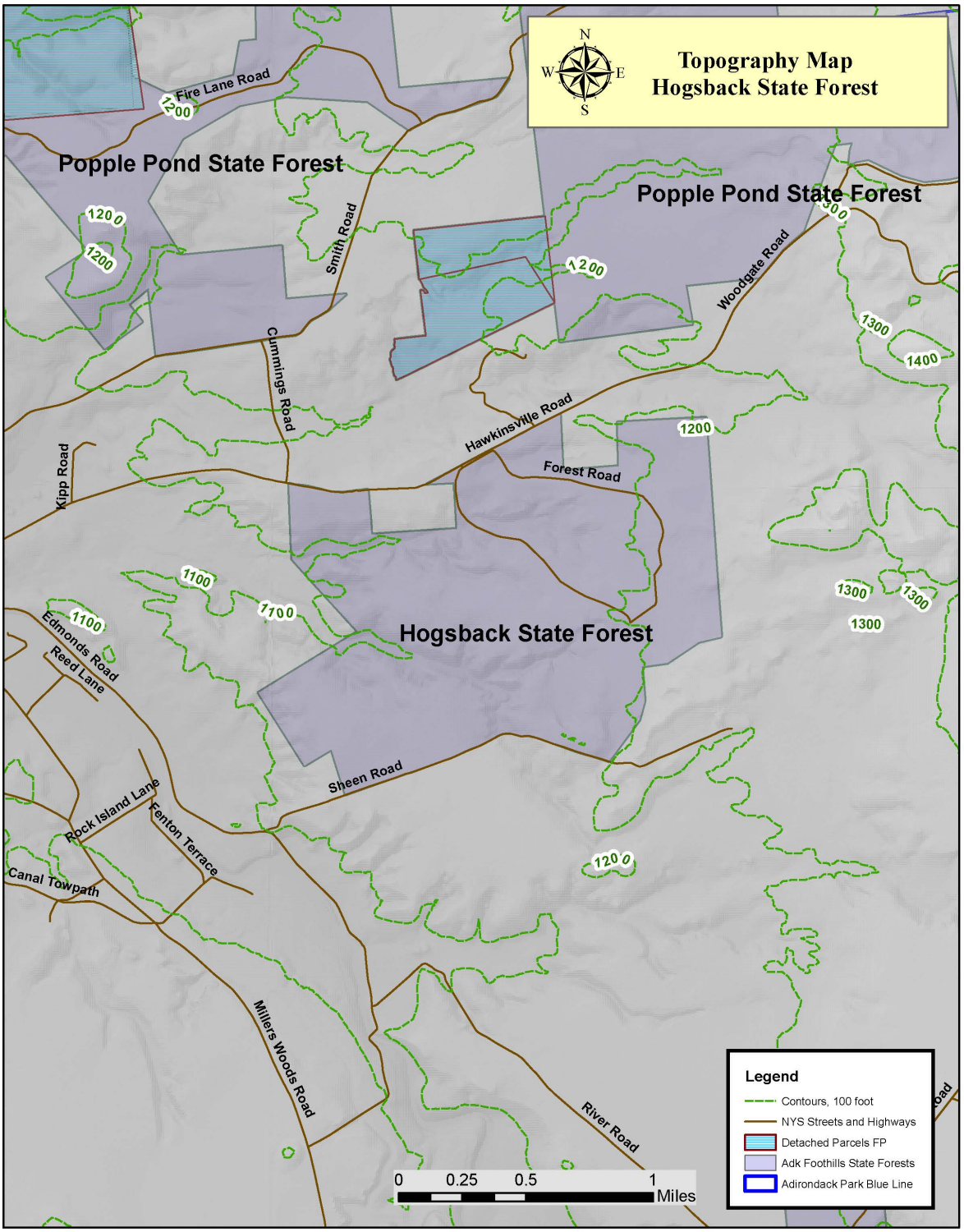


FIGURE 1 – WATER RESOURCES, SPECIAL MANAGEMENT ZONES AND TOPOGRAPHY MAPS

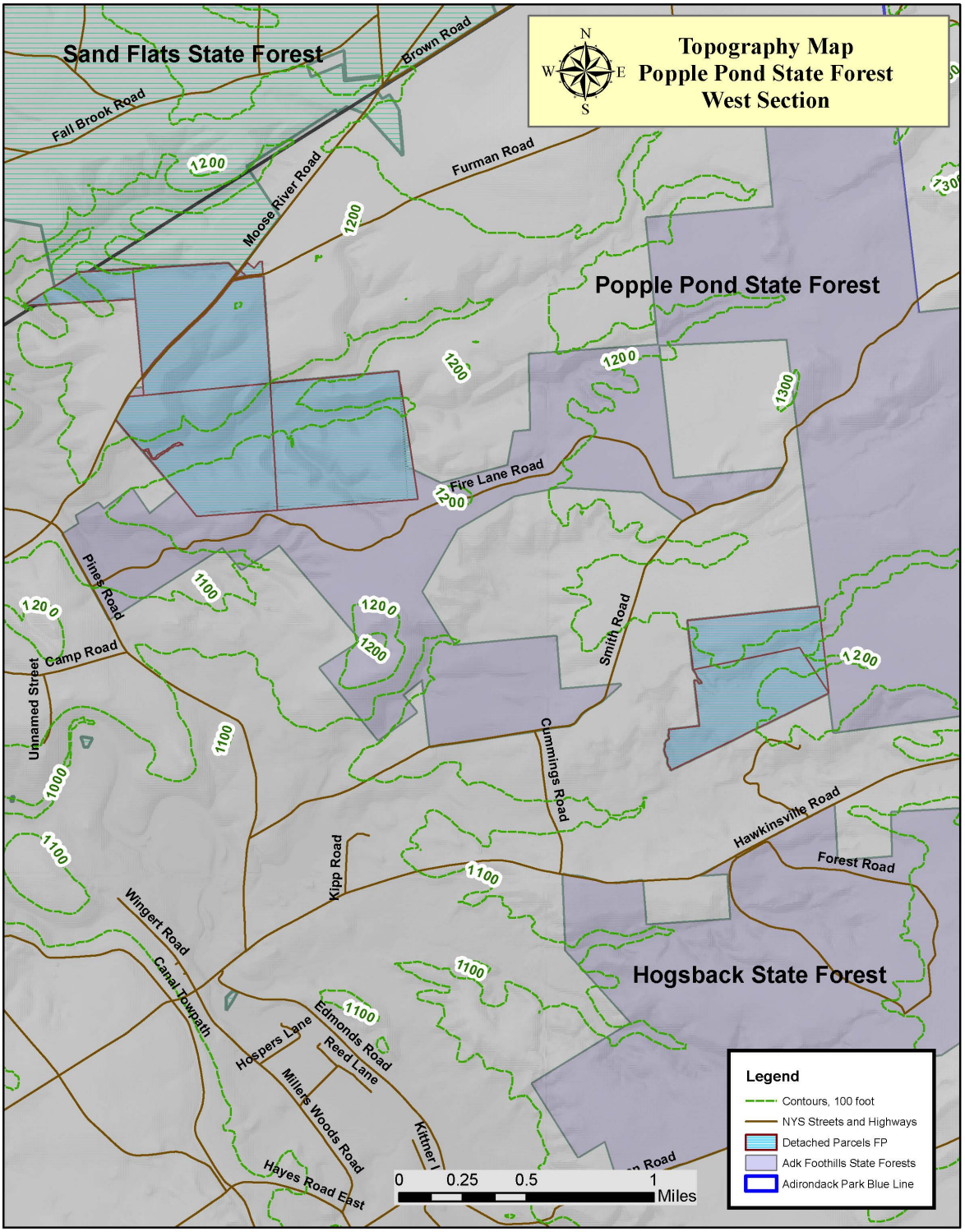


FIGURE 1 – WATER RESOURCES, SPECIAL MANAGEMENT ZONES AND TOPOGRAPHY MAPS

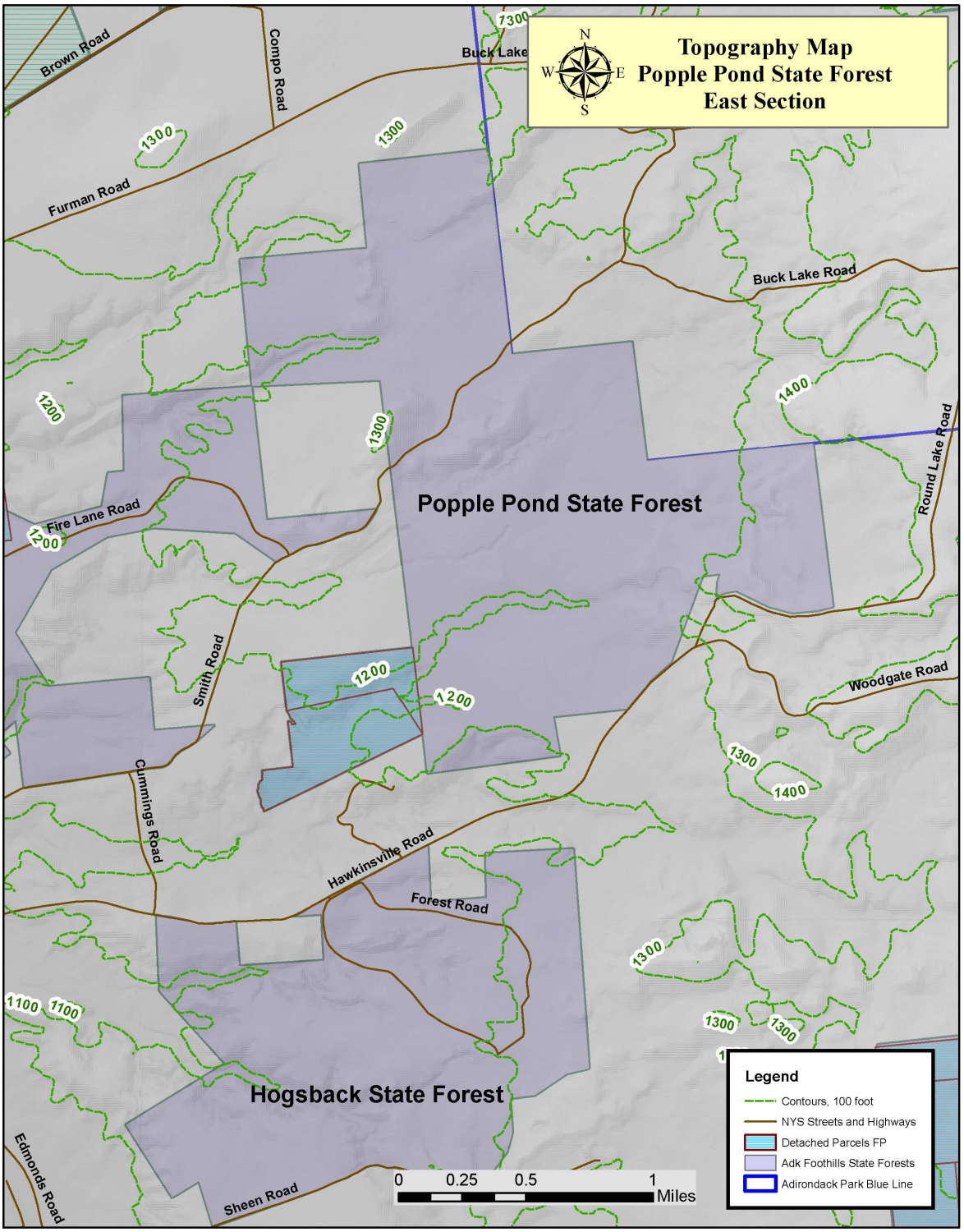
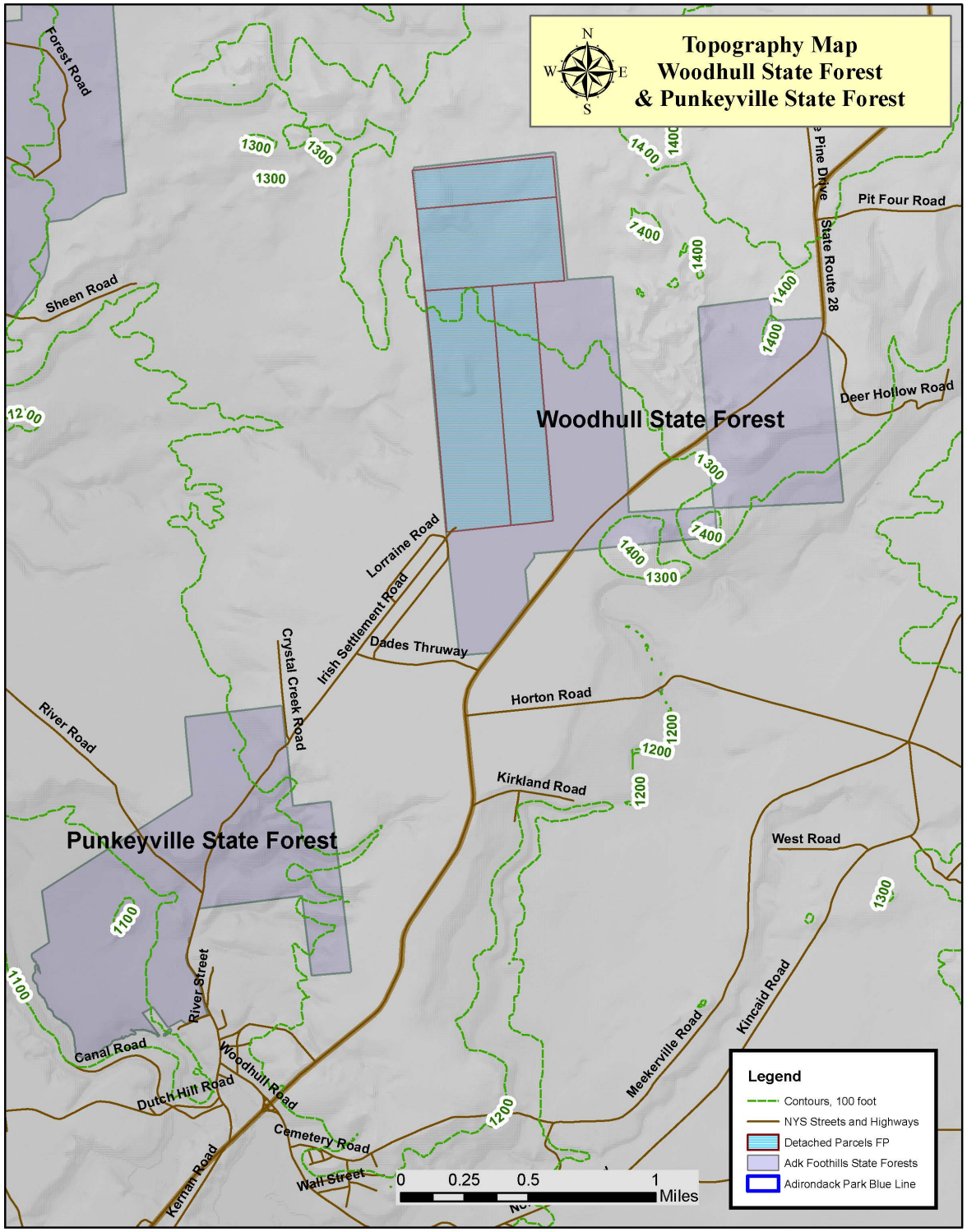


FIGURE 1 – WATER RESOURCES, SPECIAL MANAGEMENT ZONES AND TOPOGRAPHY MAPS



.

Figure 2 – Infrastructure and Recreation Maps

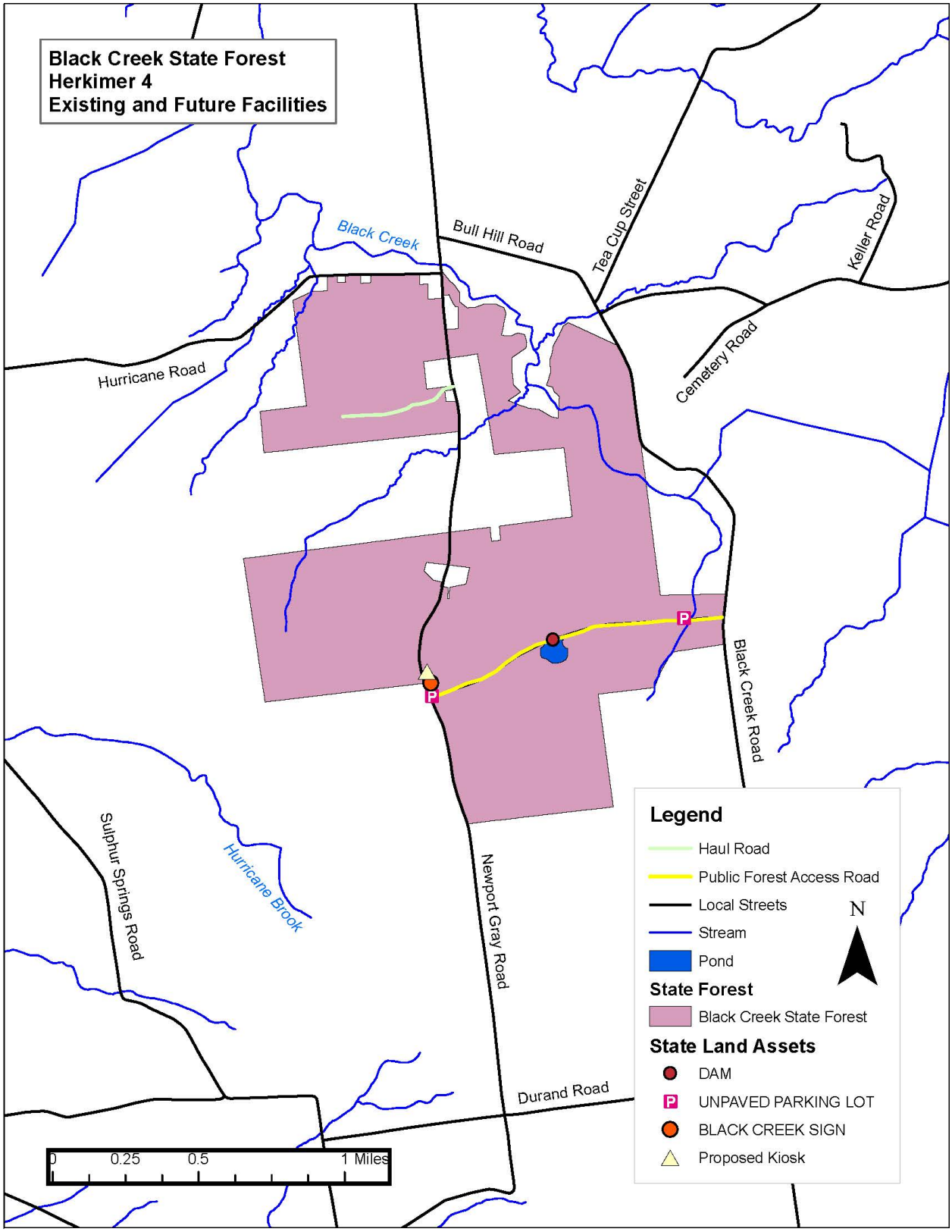


FIGURE 2 – INFRASTRUCTURE AND RECREATION MAPS

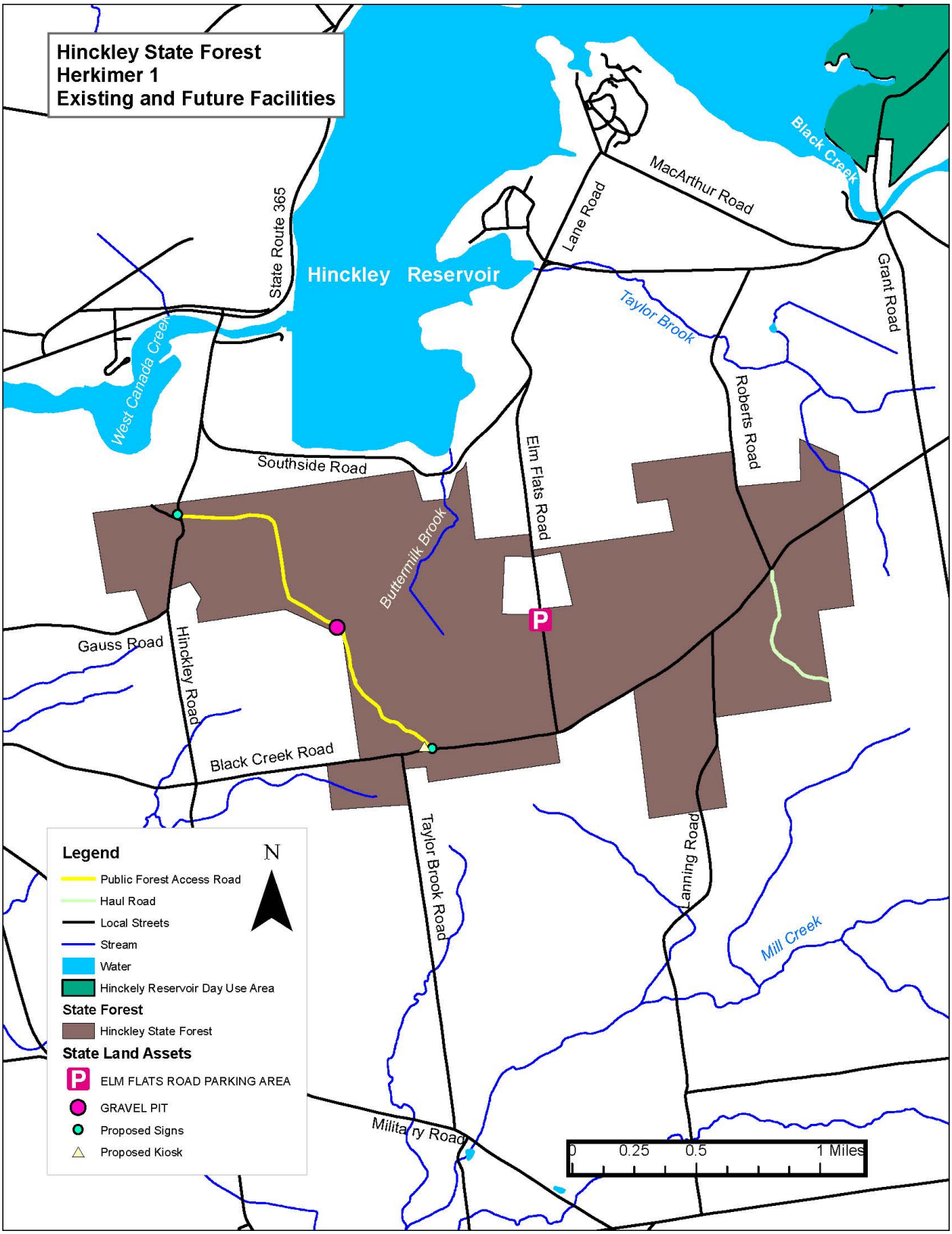


FIGURE 2 – INFRASTRUCTURE AND RECREATION MAPS

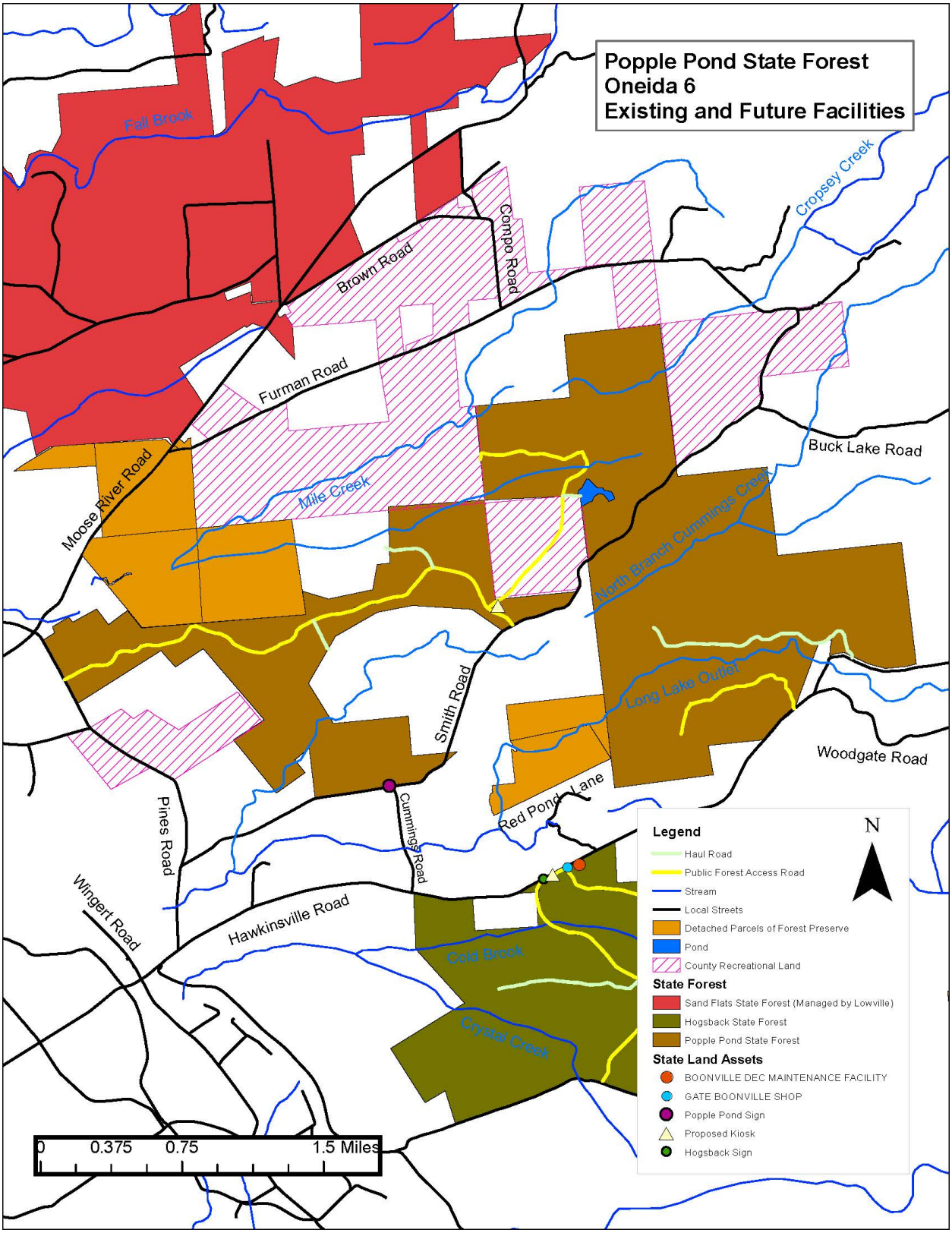


FIGURE 2 – INFRASTRUCTURE AND RECREATION MAPS

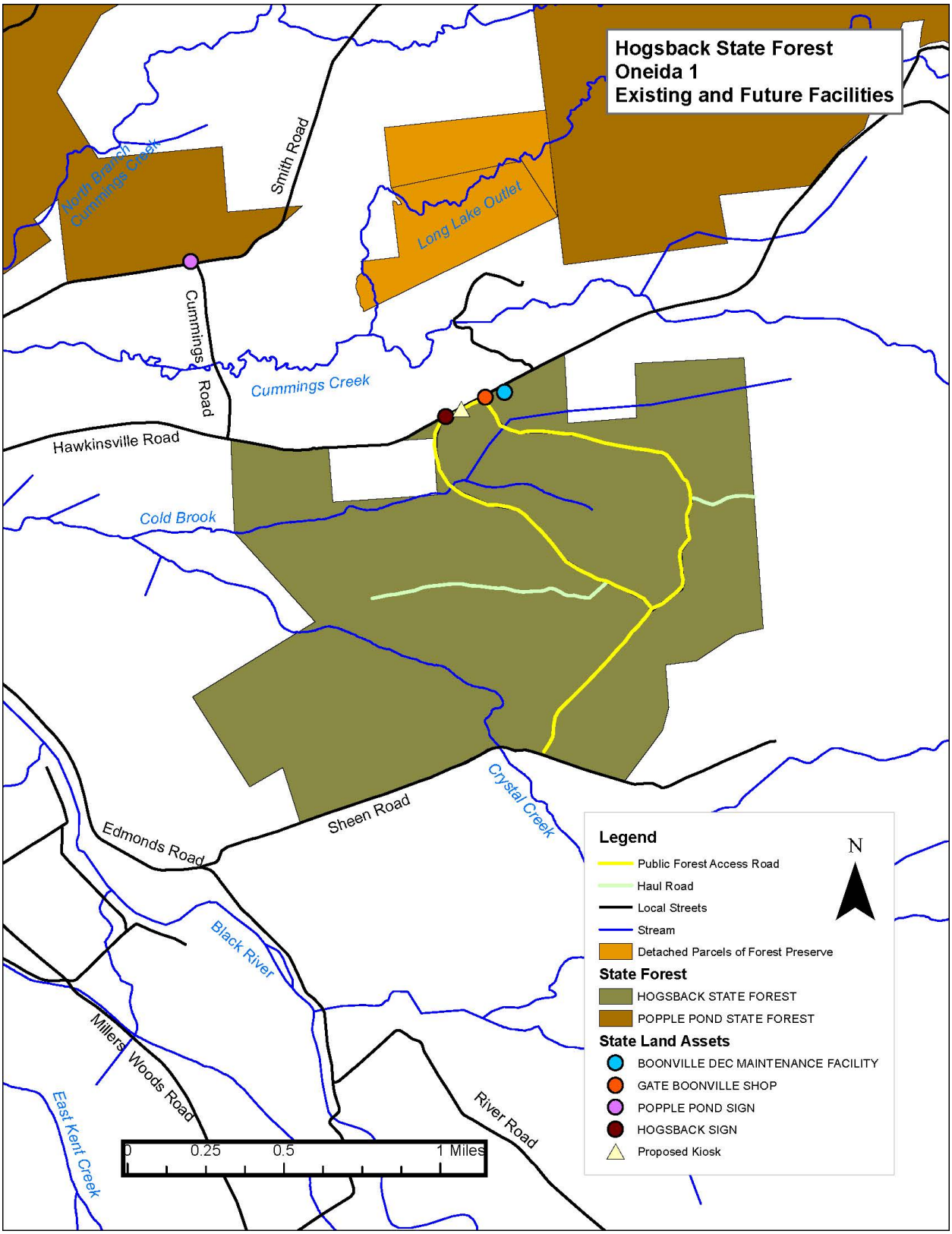


FIGURE 2 – INFRASTRUCTURE AND RECREATION MAPS

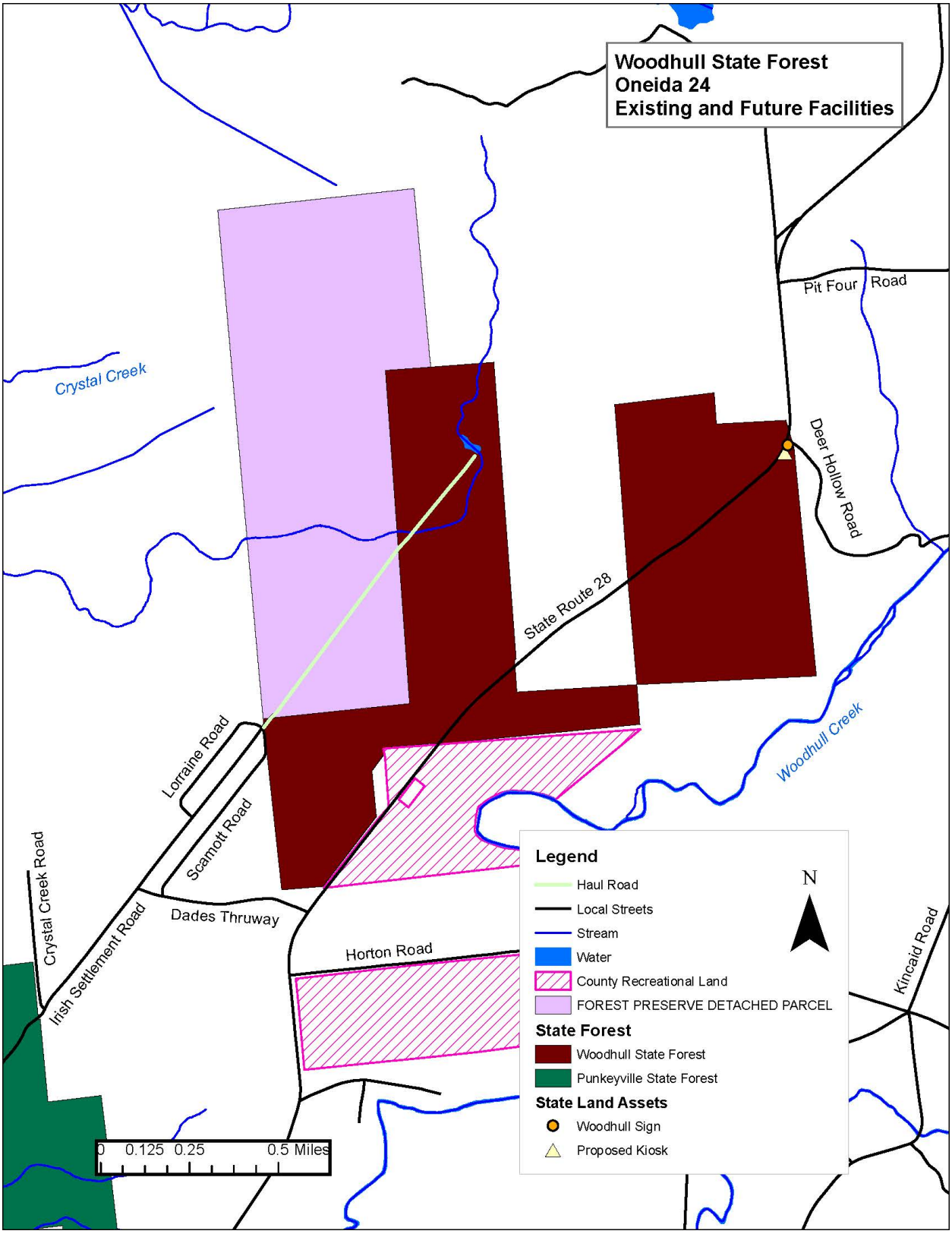


FIGURE 2 – INFRASTRUCTURE AND RECREATION MAPS

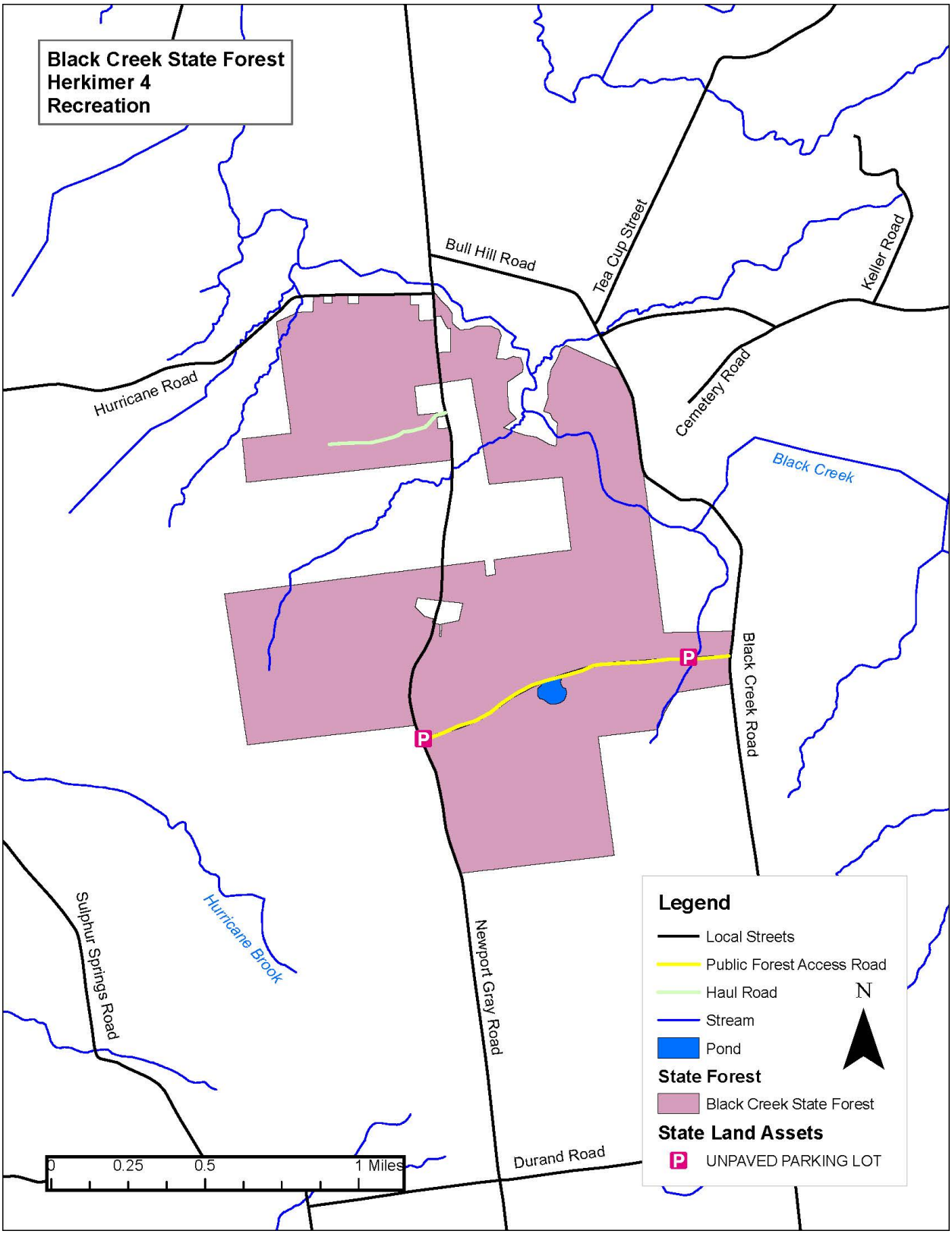
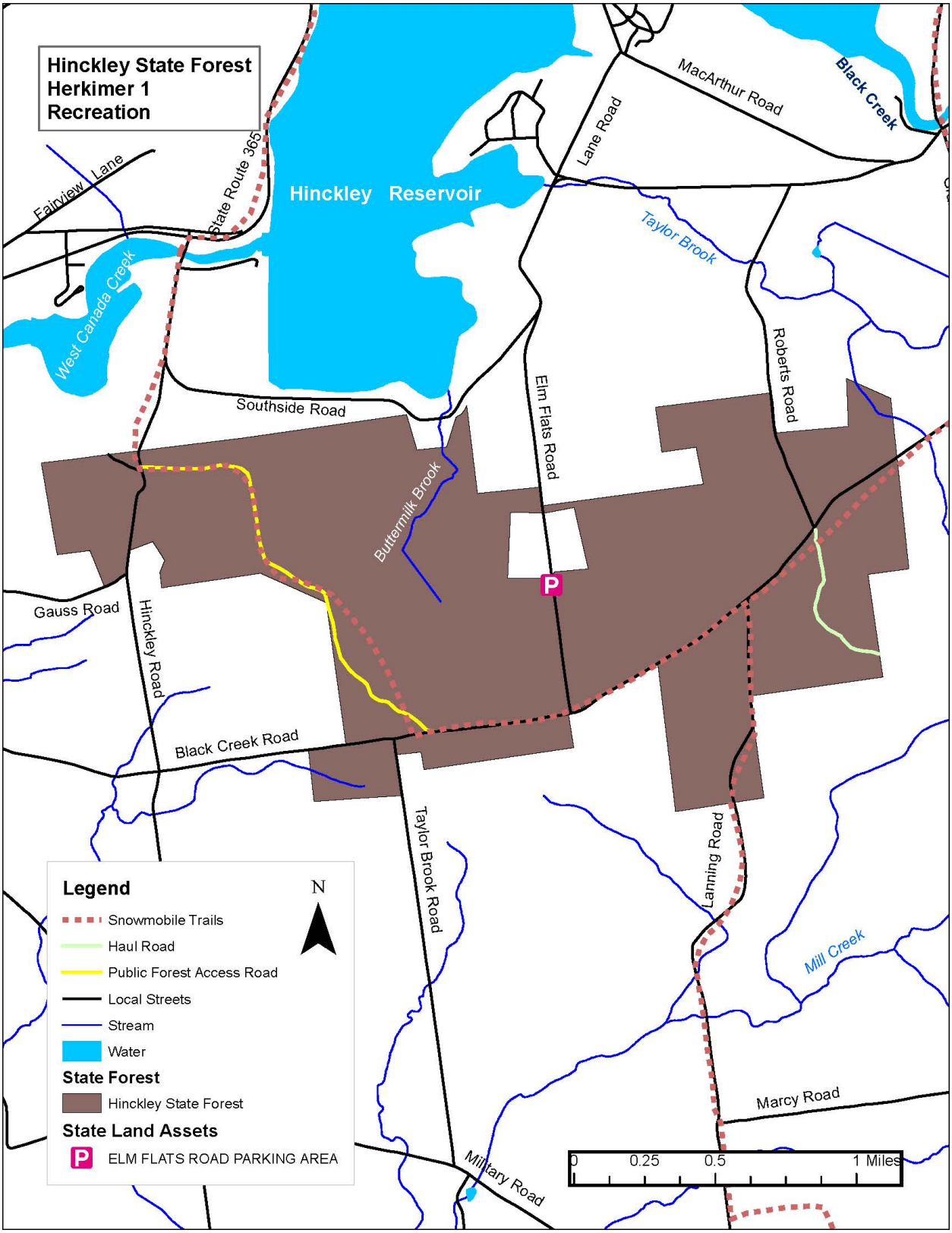


FIGURE 2 – INFRASTRUCTURE AND RECREATION MAPS



Note: Proposed Hinckley State Forest Mountain Bike Trail System can be found on next map.

FIGURE 2 – INFRASTRUCTURE AND RECREATION MAPS

Hinckley State Forest: Proposed Mountain Bike Trail System

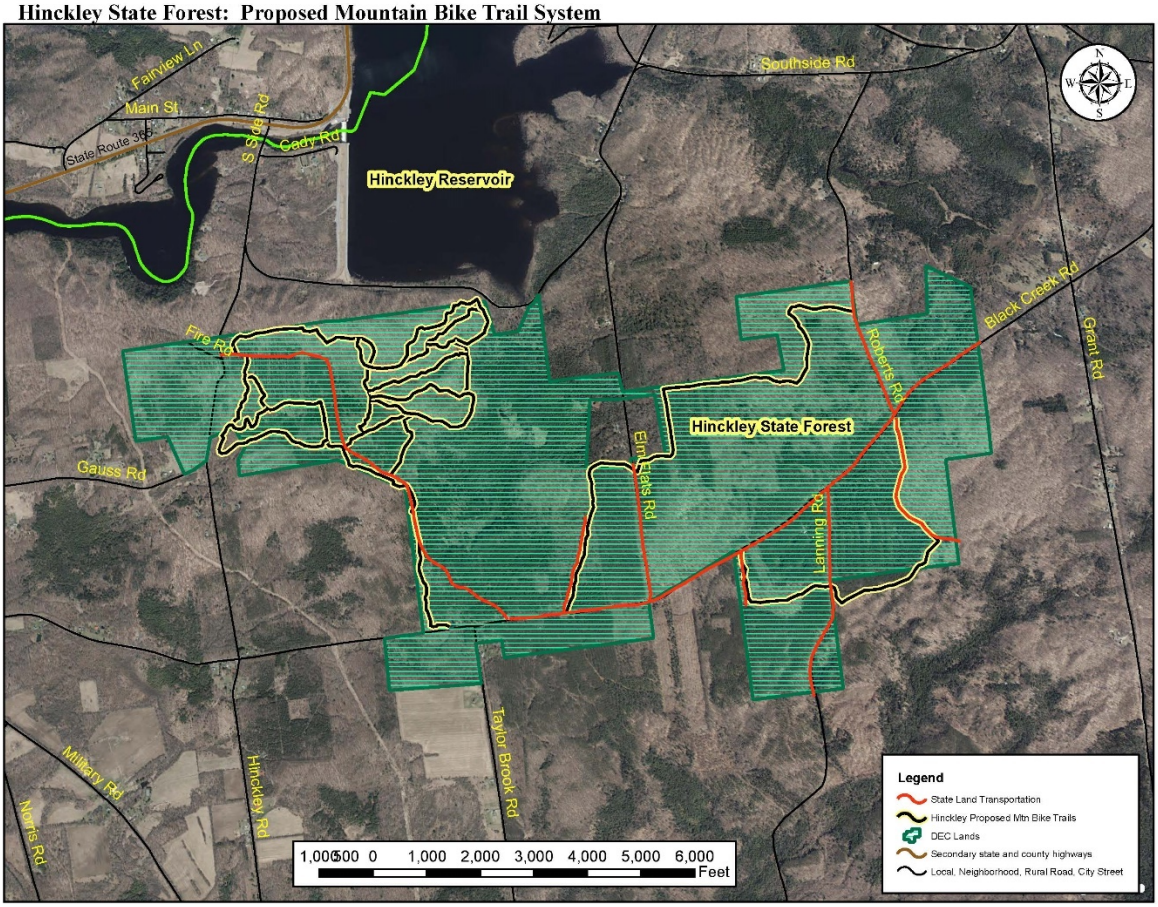
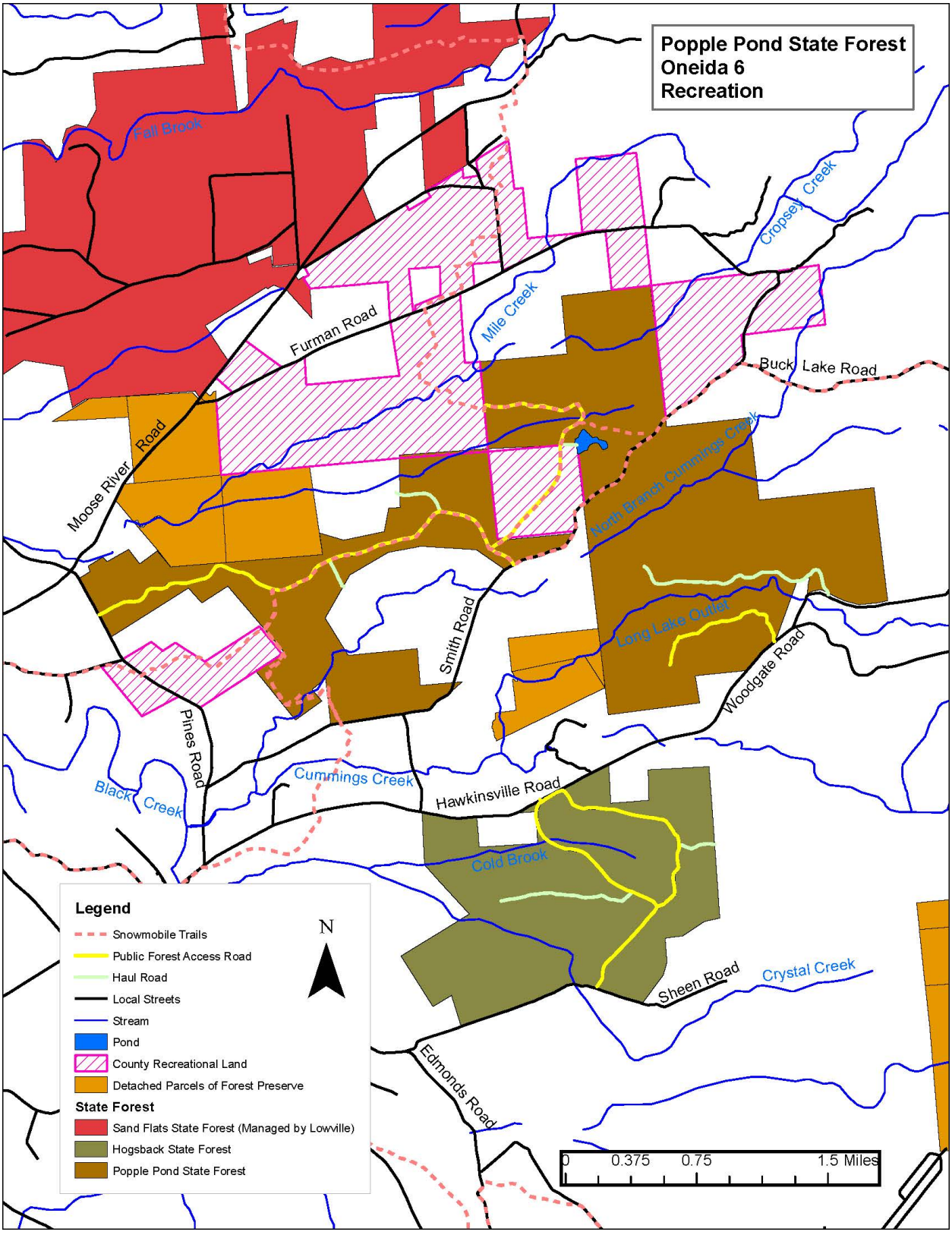


FIGURE 2 – INFRASTRUCTURE AND RECREATION MAPS



Note: Proposed Popple Pond State ATV connector trails can be found on next map.

FIGURE 2 – INFRASTRUCTURE AND RECREATION MAPS

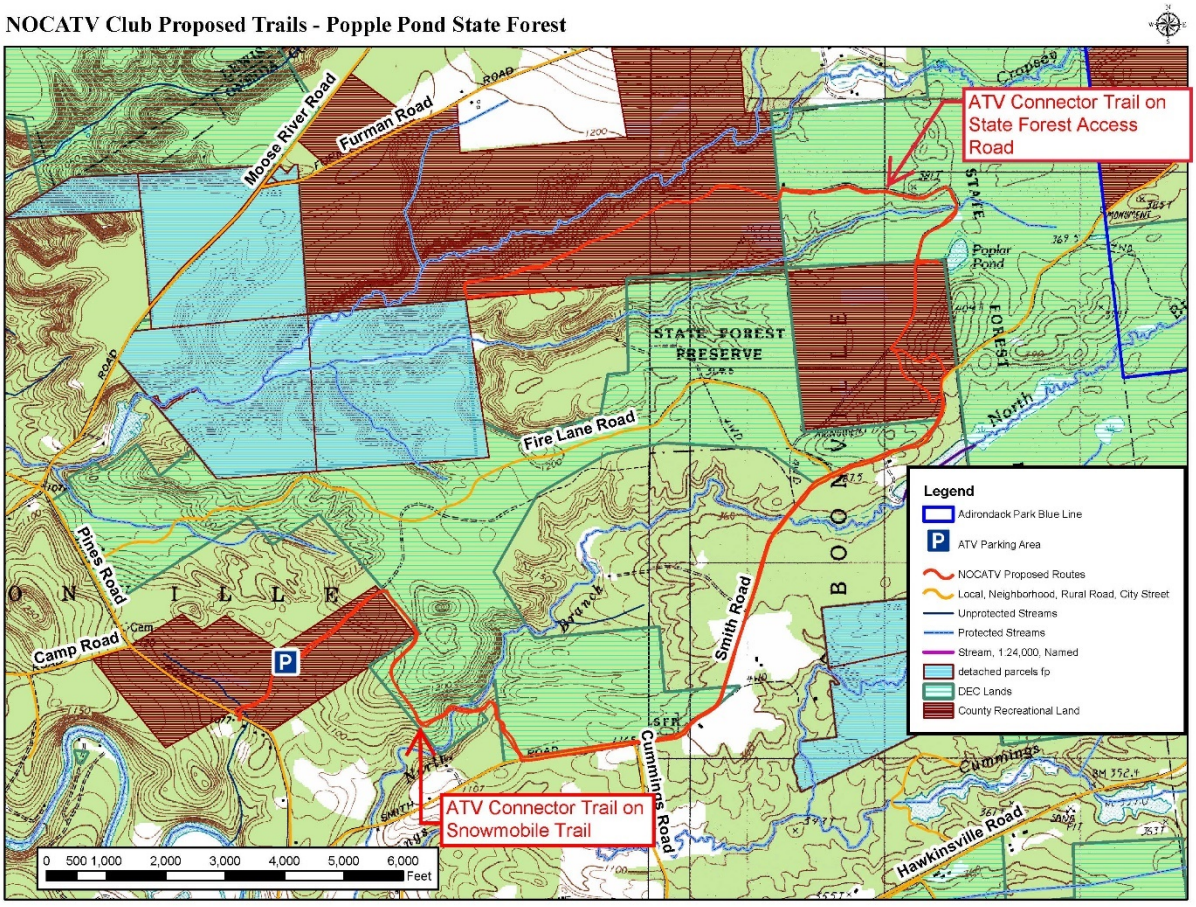


FIGURE 2 – INFRASTRUCTURE AND RECREATION MAPS

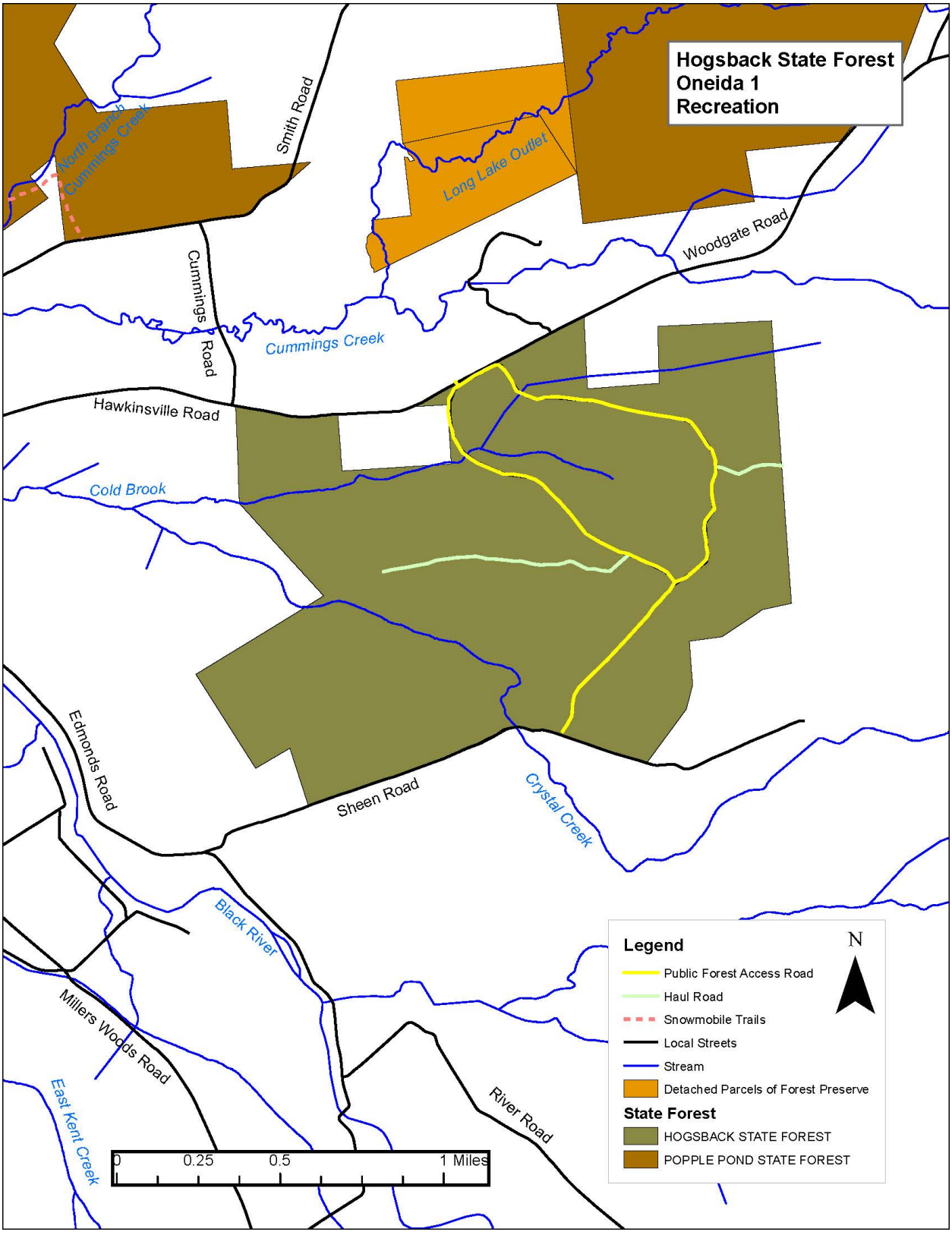


FIGURE 2 – INFRASTRUCTURE AND RECREATION MAPS

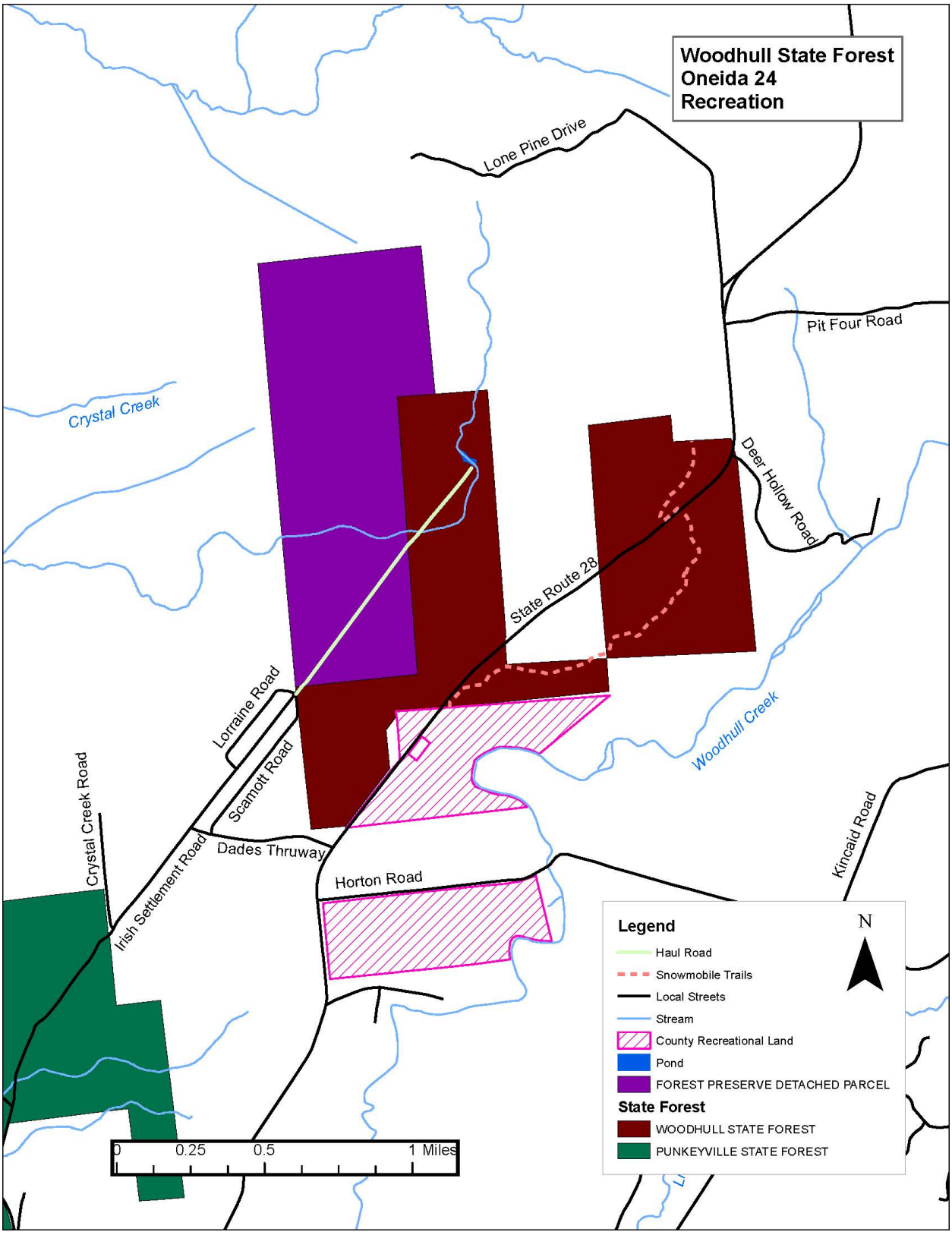


FIGURE 2 – INFRASTRUCTURE AND RECREATION MAPS

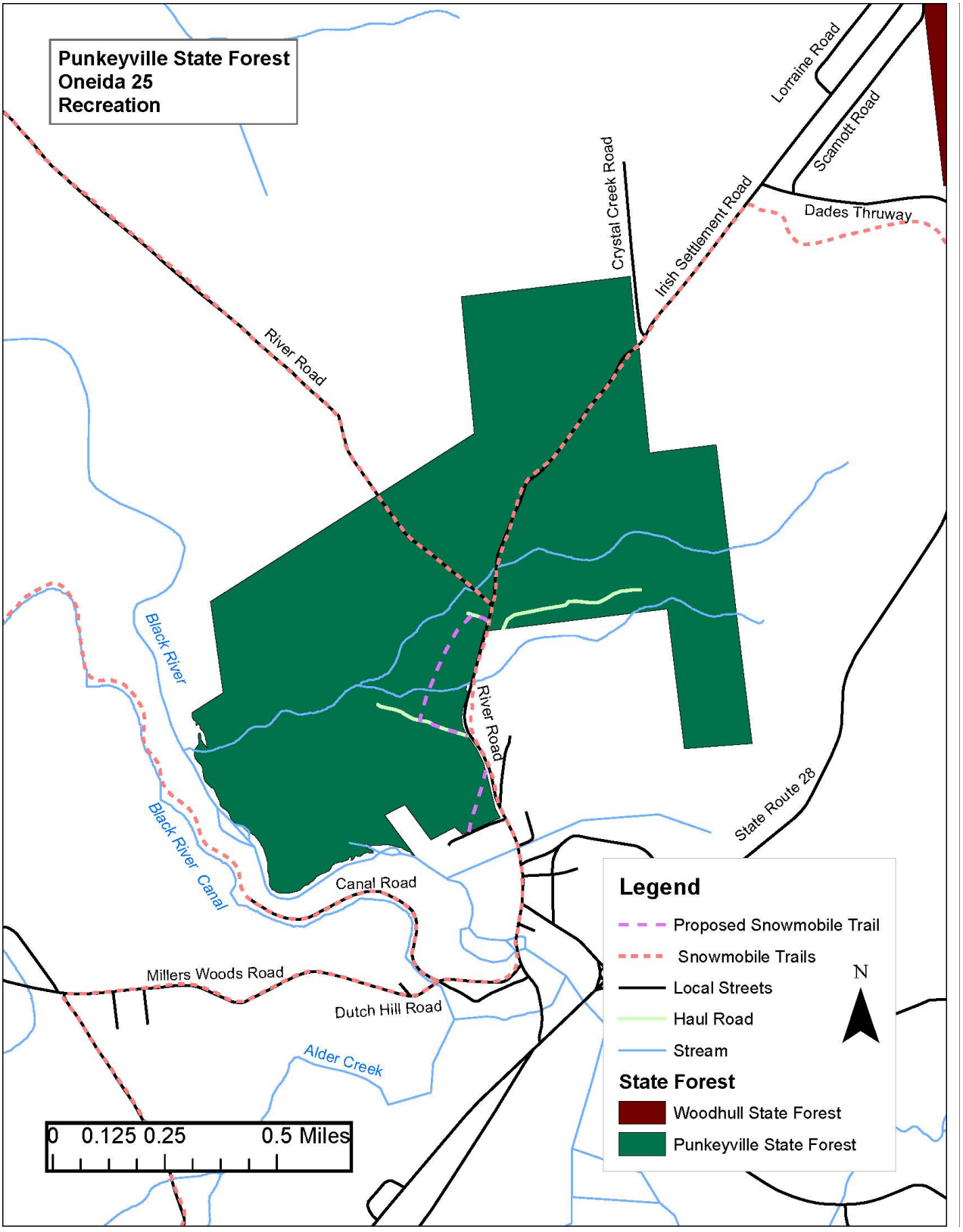


FIGURE 3 – FOREST STAND IDENTIFICATION NUMBER MAPS

Figure 3 – Forest Stand Identification Number Maps

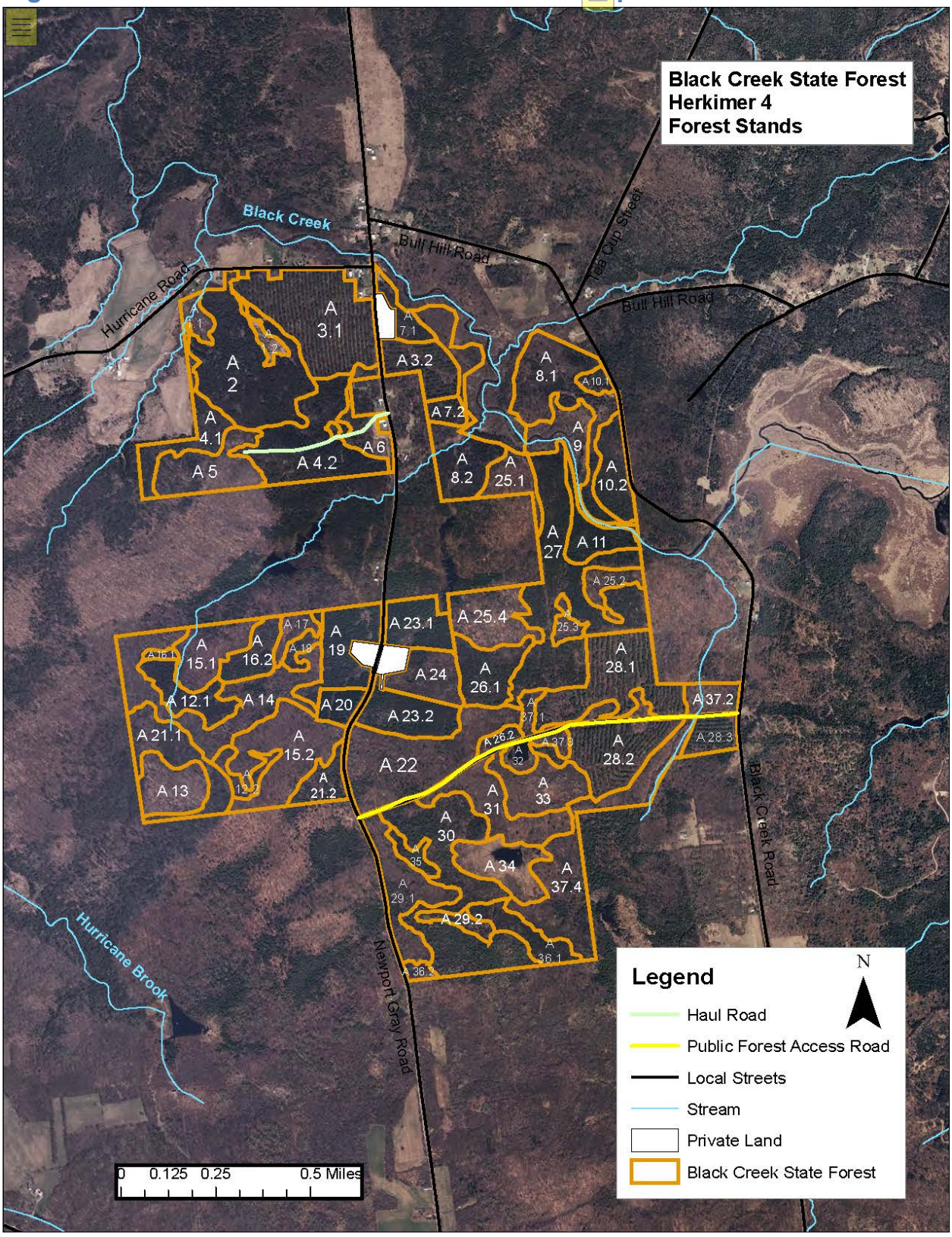


FIGURE 3 – FOREST STAND IDENTIFICATION NUMBER MAPS

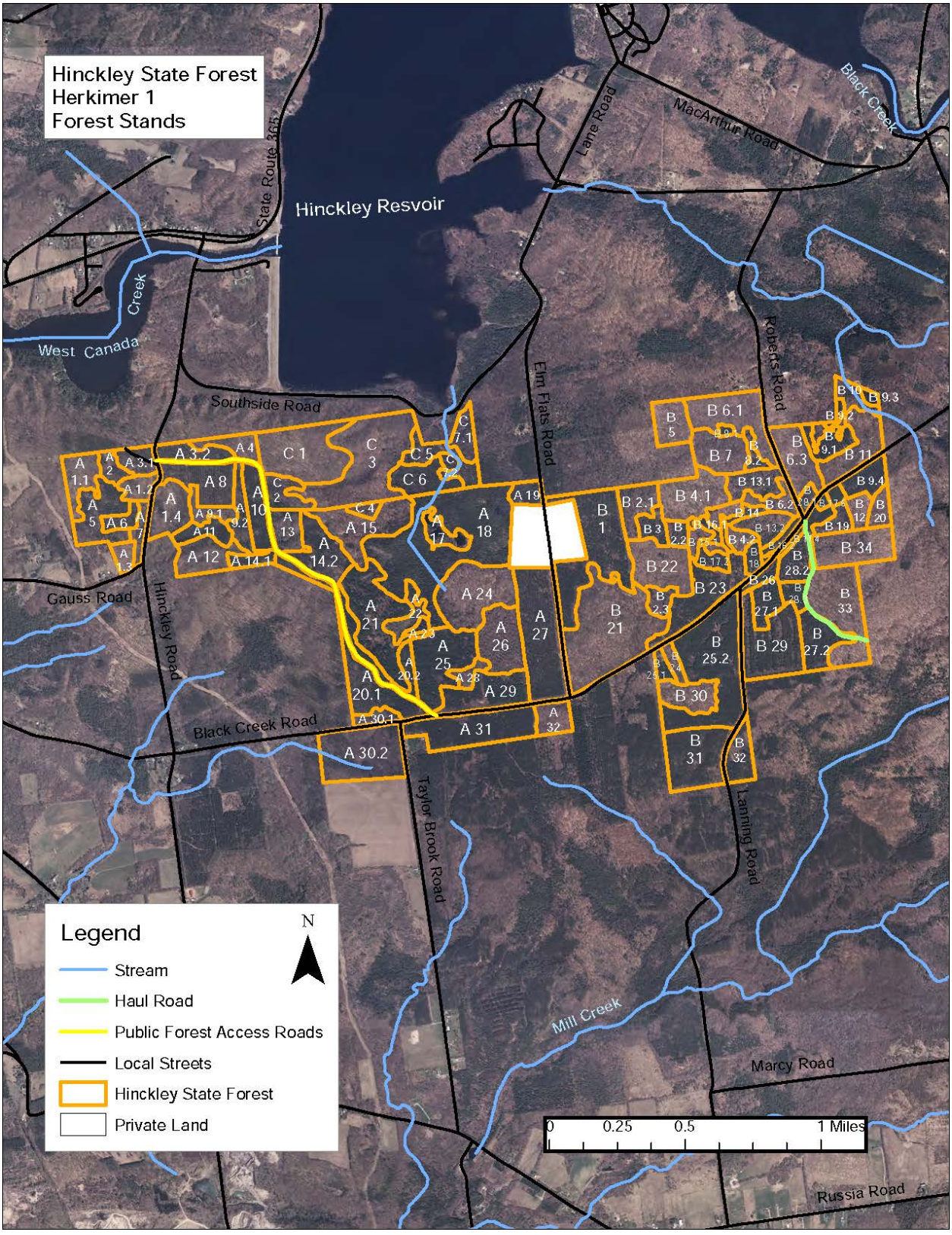


FIGURE 3 – FOREST STAND IDENTIFICATION NUMBER MAPS

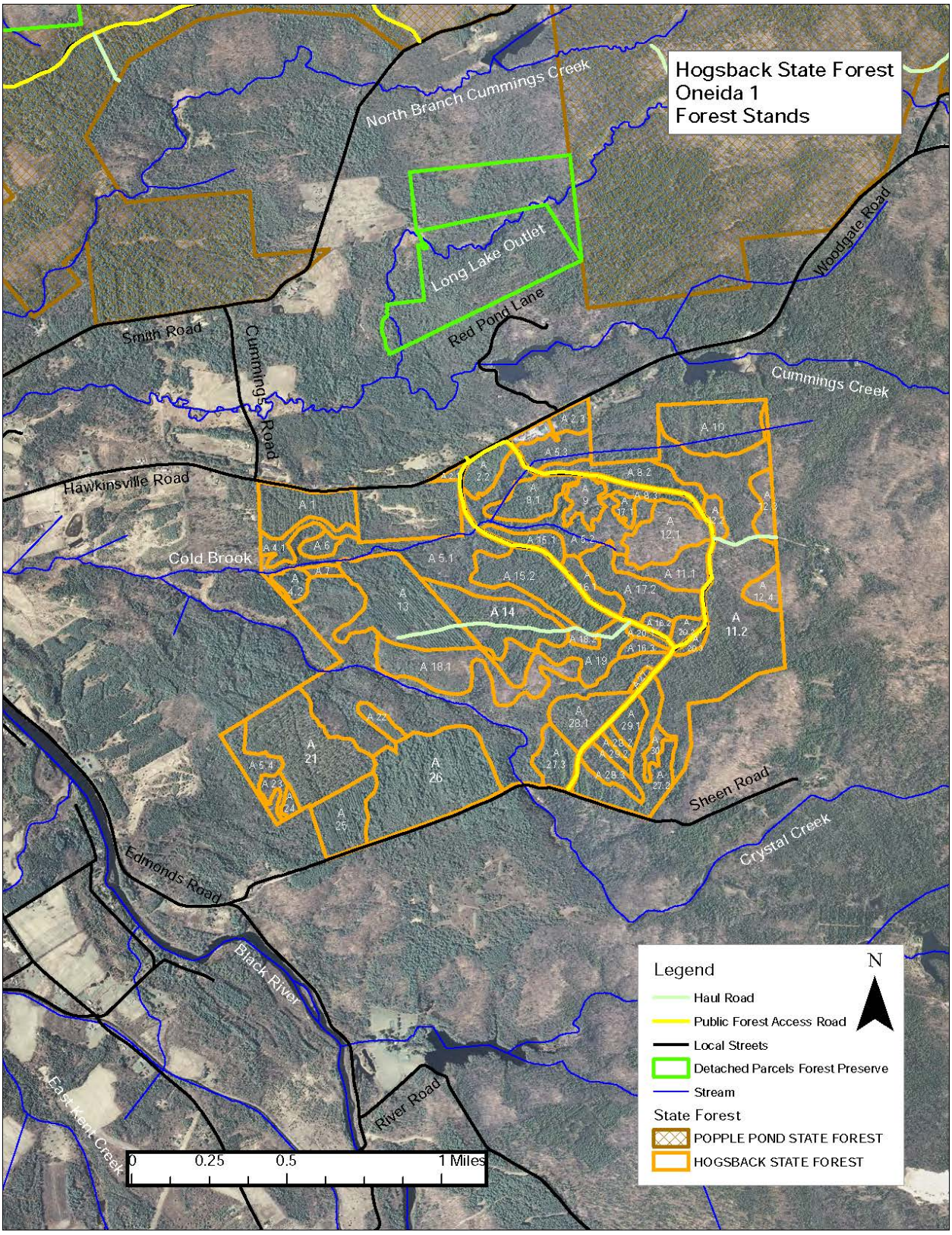


FIGURE 3 – FOREST STAND IDENTIFICATION NUMBER MAPS

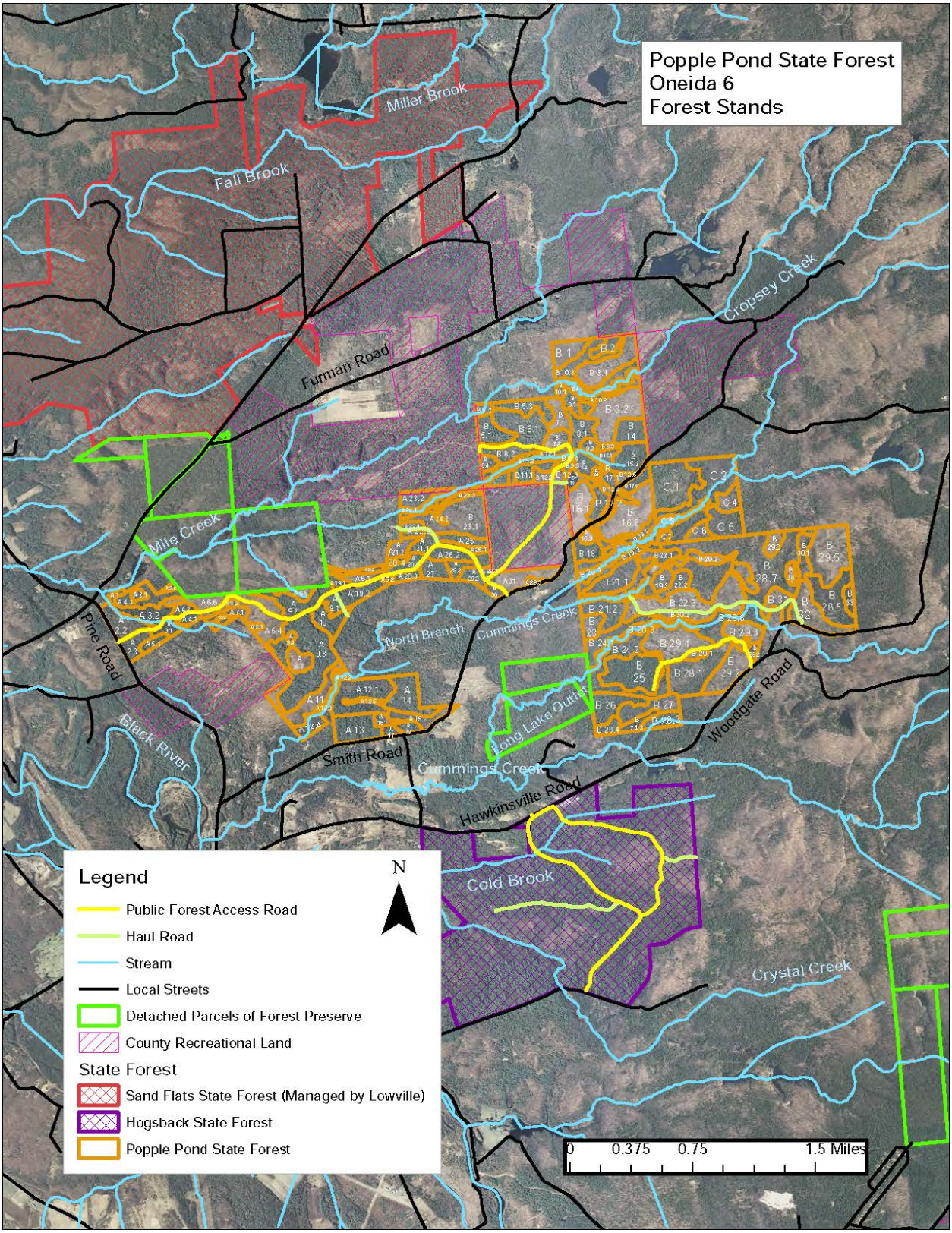


FIGURE 3 – FOREST STAND IDENTIFICATION NUMBER MAPS

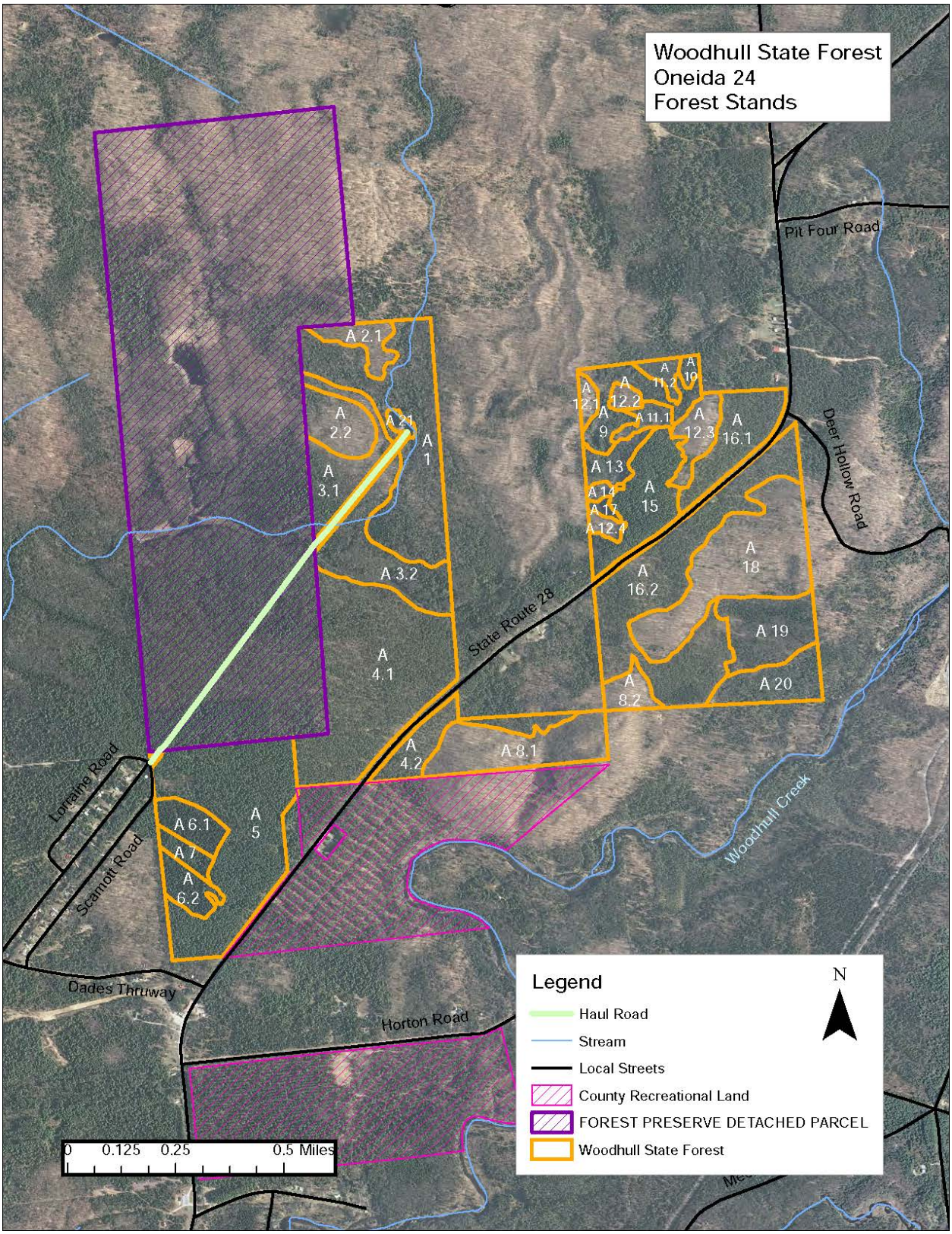


FIGURE 3 – FOREST STAND IDENTIFICATION NUMBER MAPS

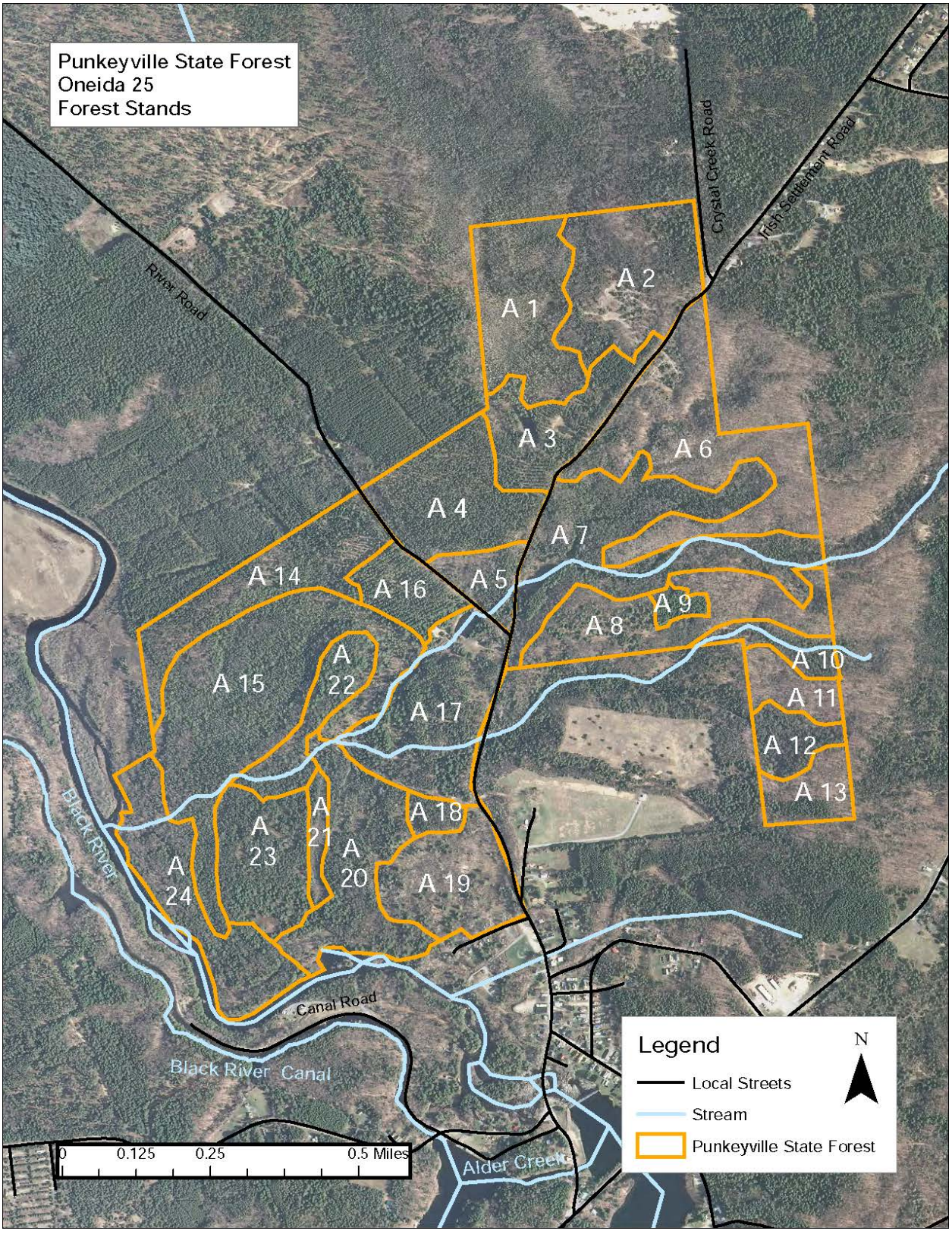


Figure 4 – Current Management Maps

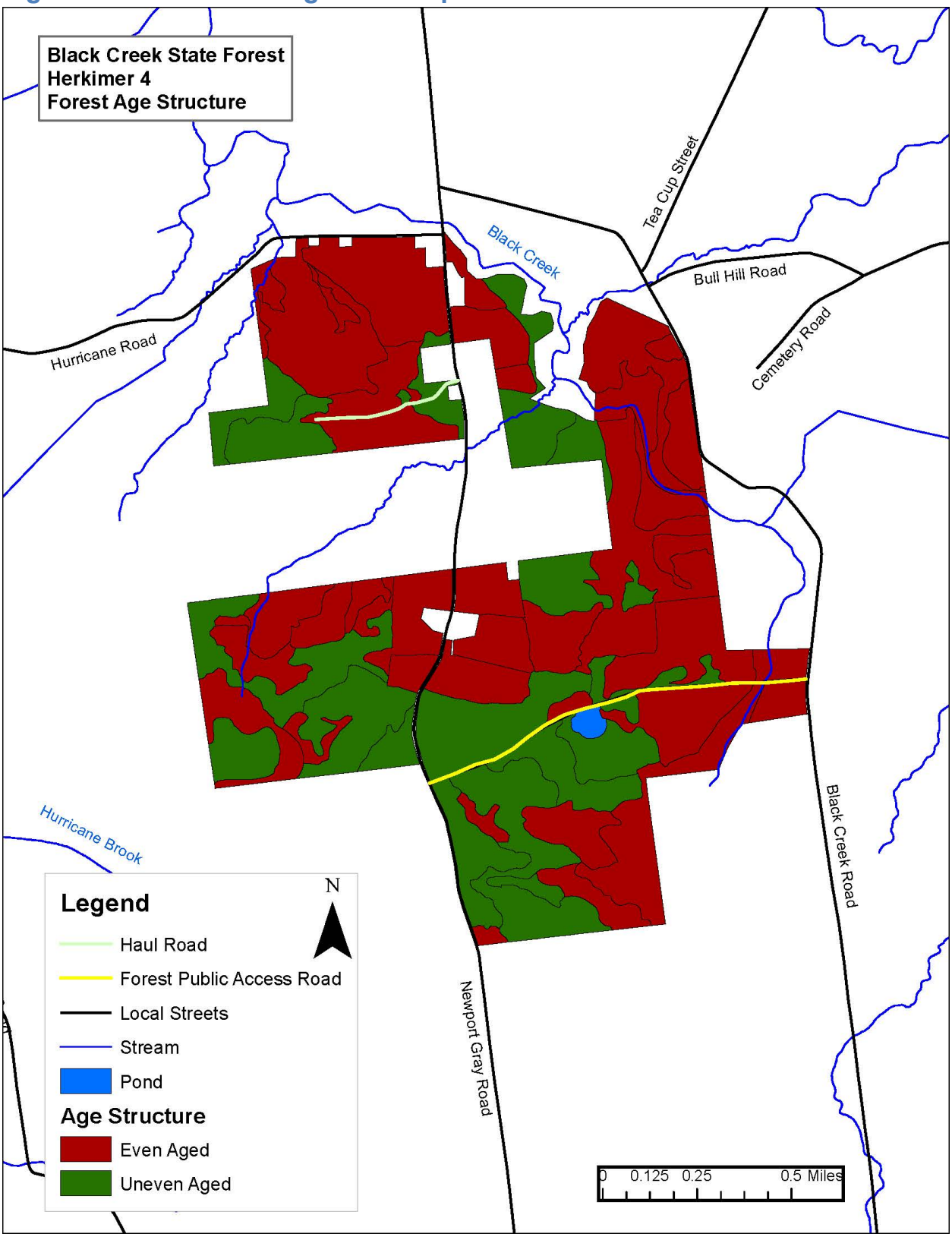


FIGURE 4 – CURRENT MANAGEMENT MAPS

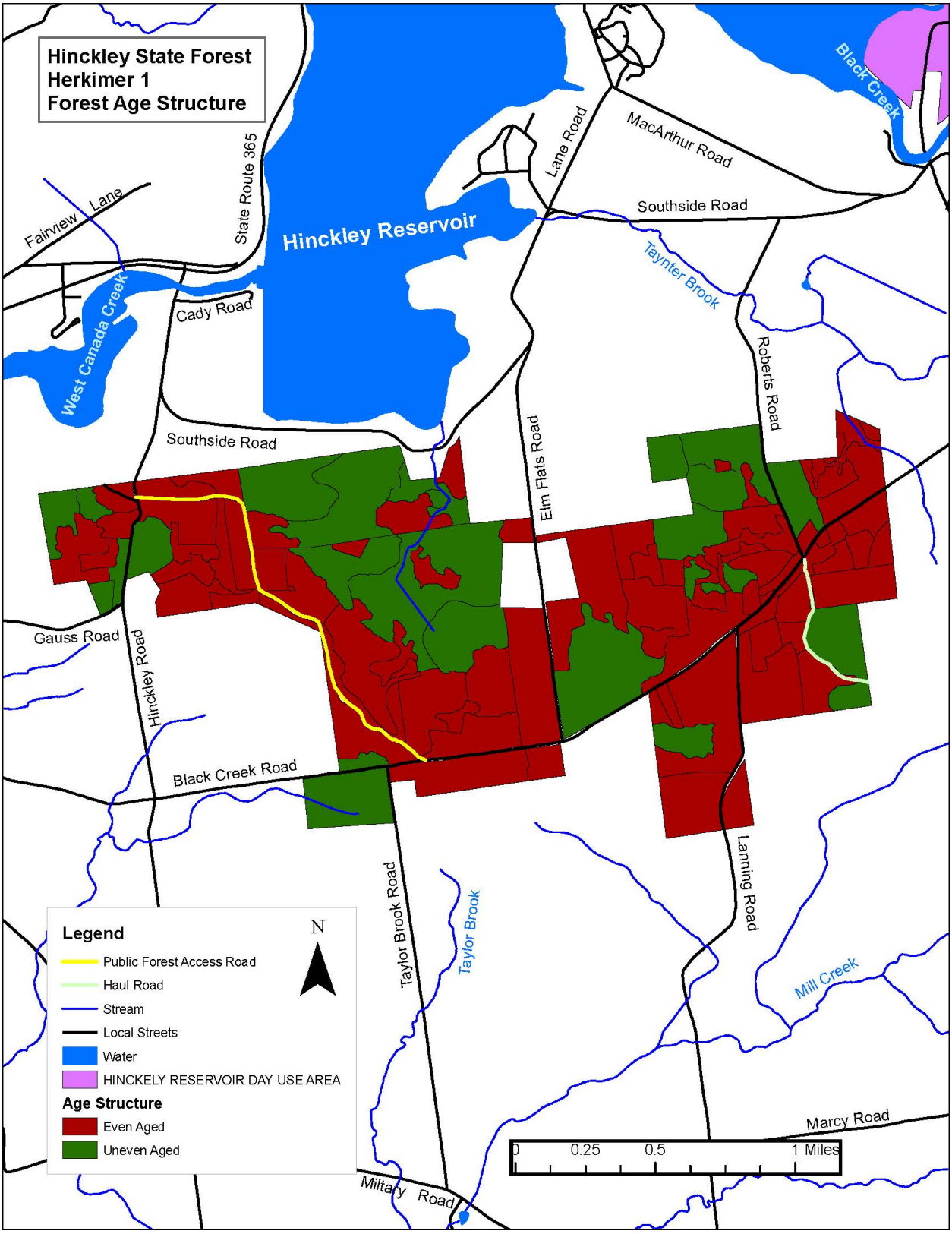


FIGURE 4 – CURRENT MANAGEMENT MAPS

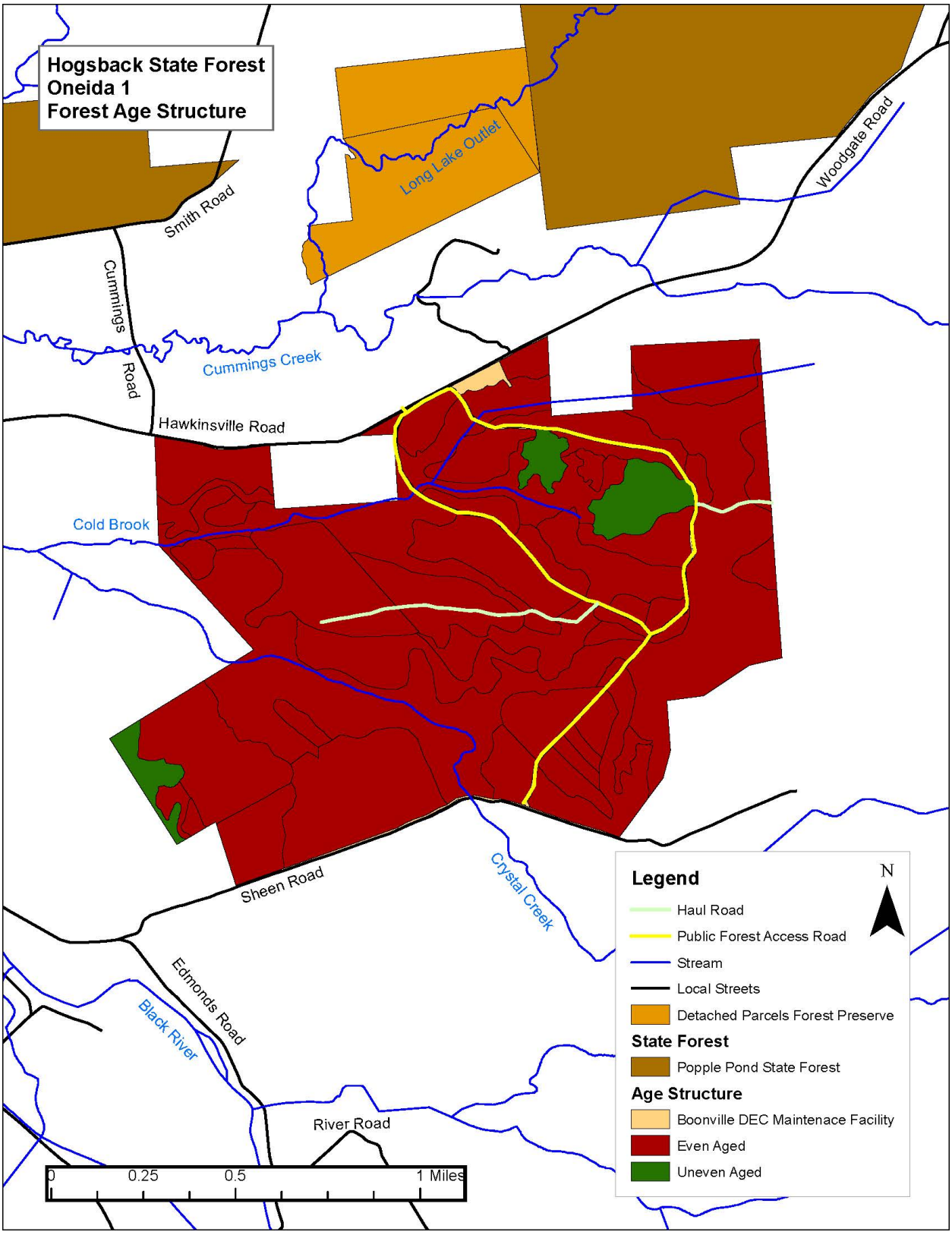


FIGURE 4 – CURRENT MANAGEMENT MAPS

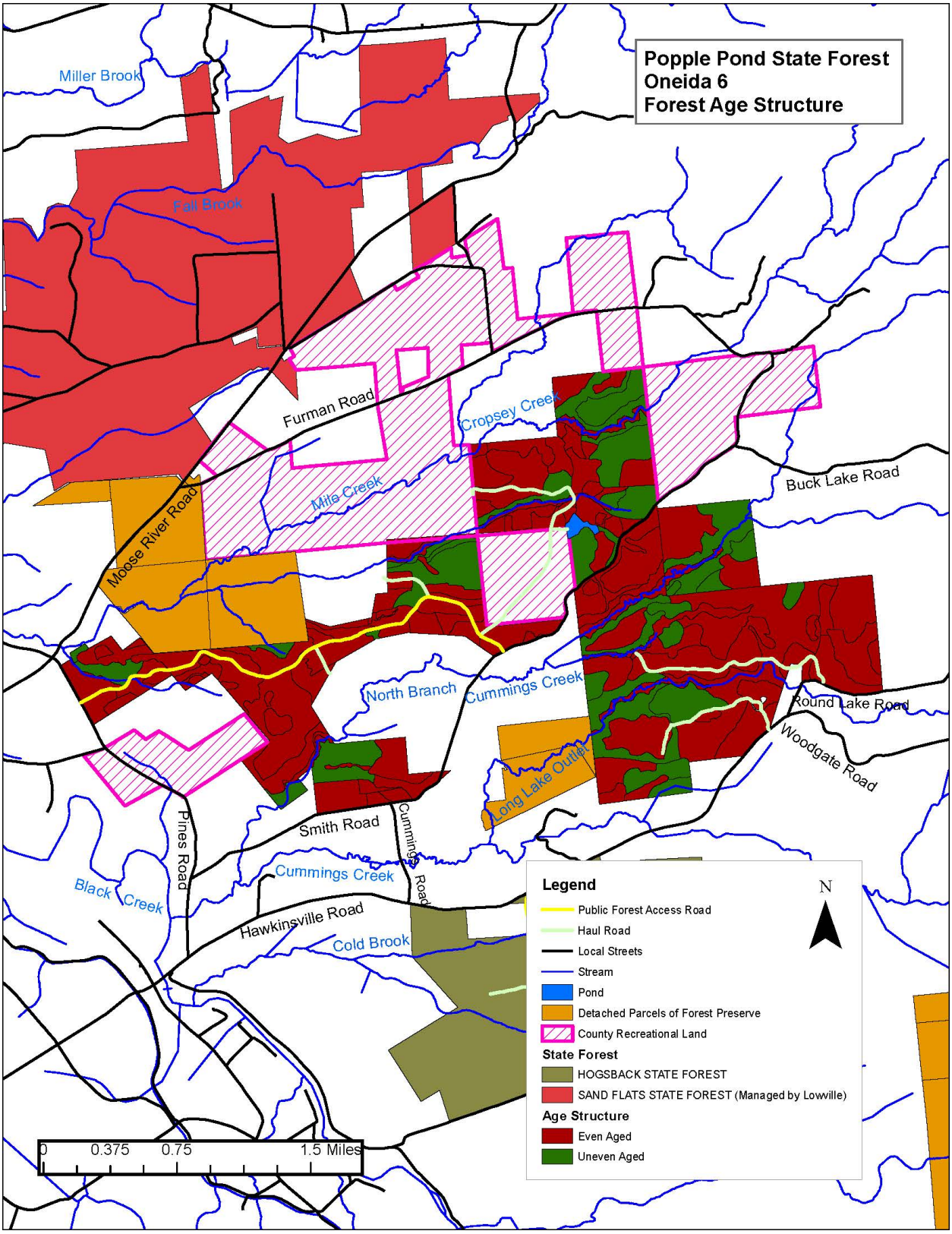


FIGURE 4 – CURRENT MANAGEMENT MAPS

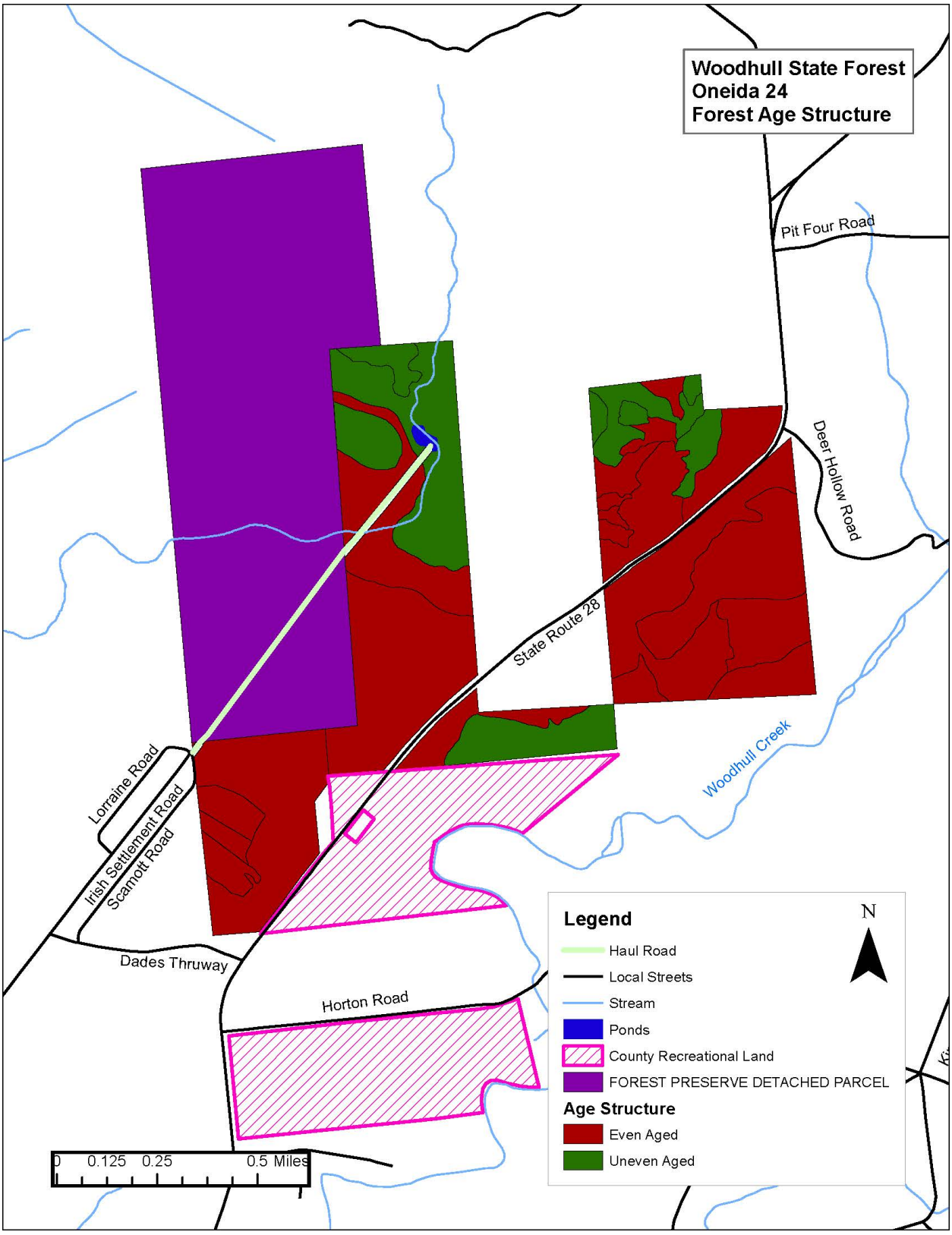


FIGURE 4 – CURRENT MANAGEMENT MAPS

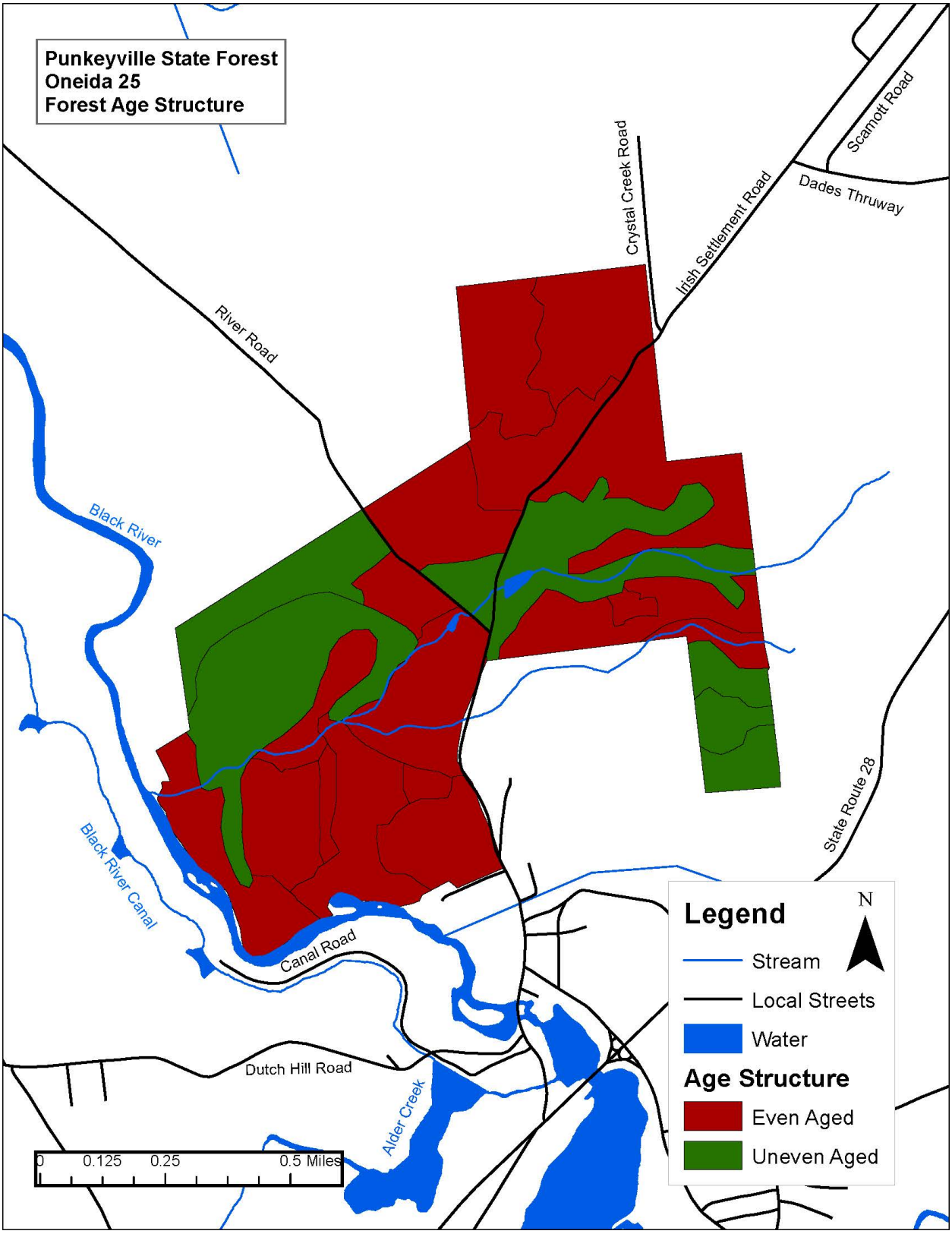


FIGURE 4 – CURRENT MANAGEMENT MAPS

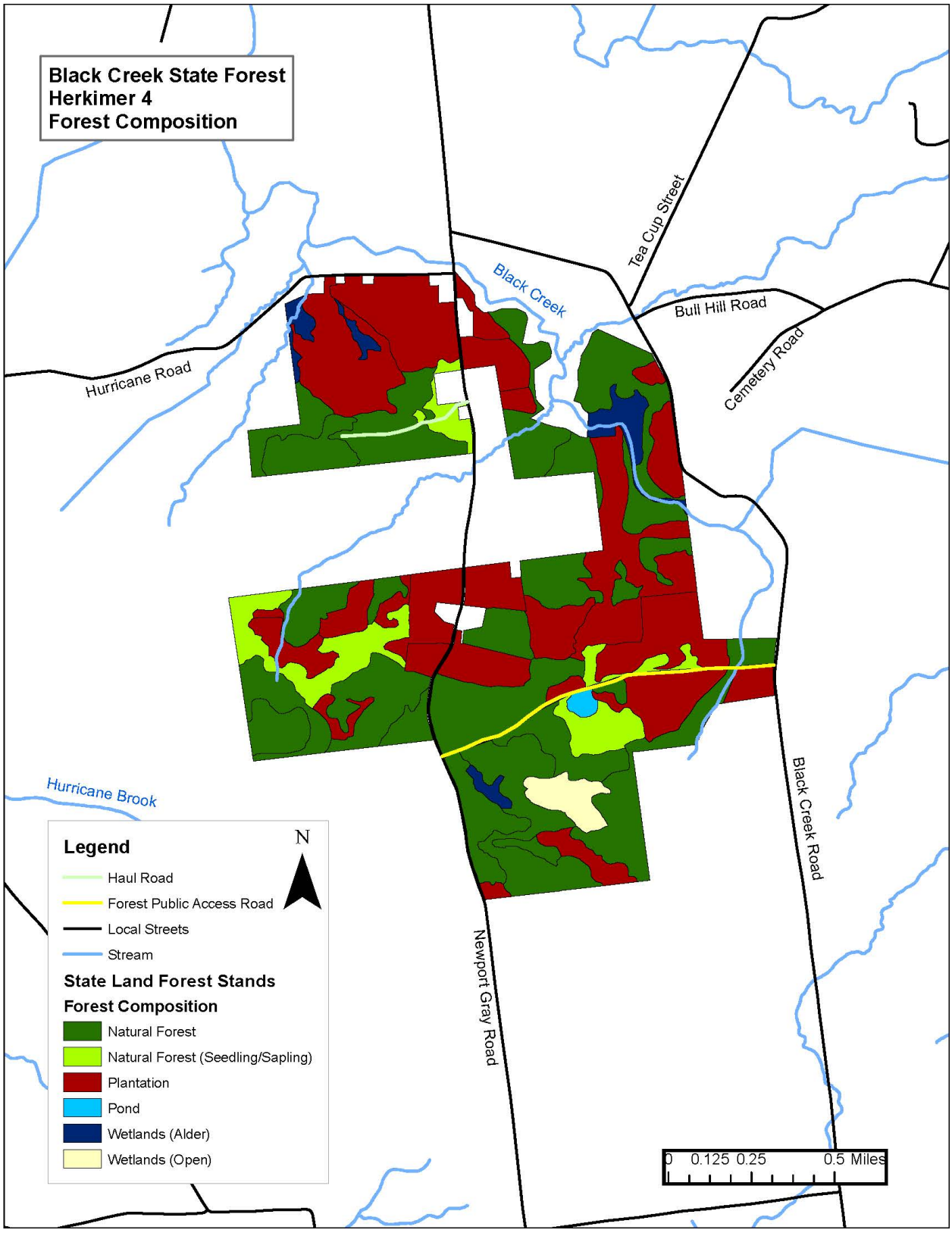


FIGURE 4 – CURRENT MANAGEMENT MAPS

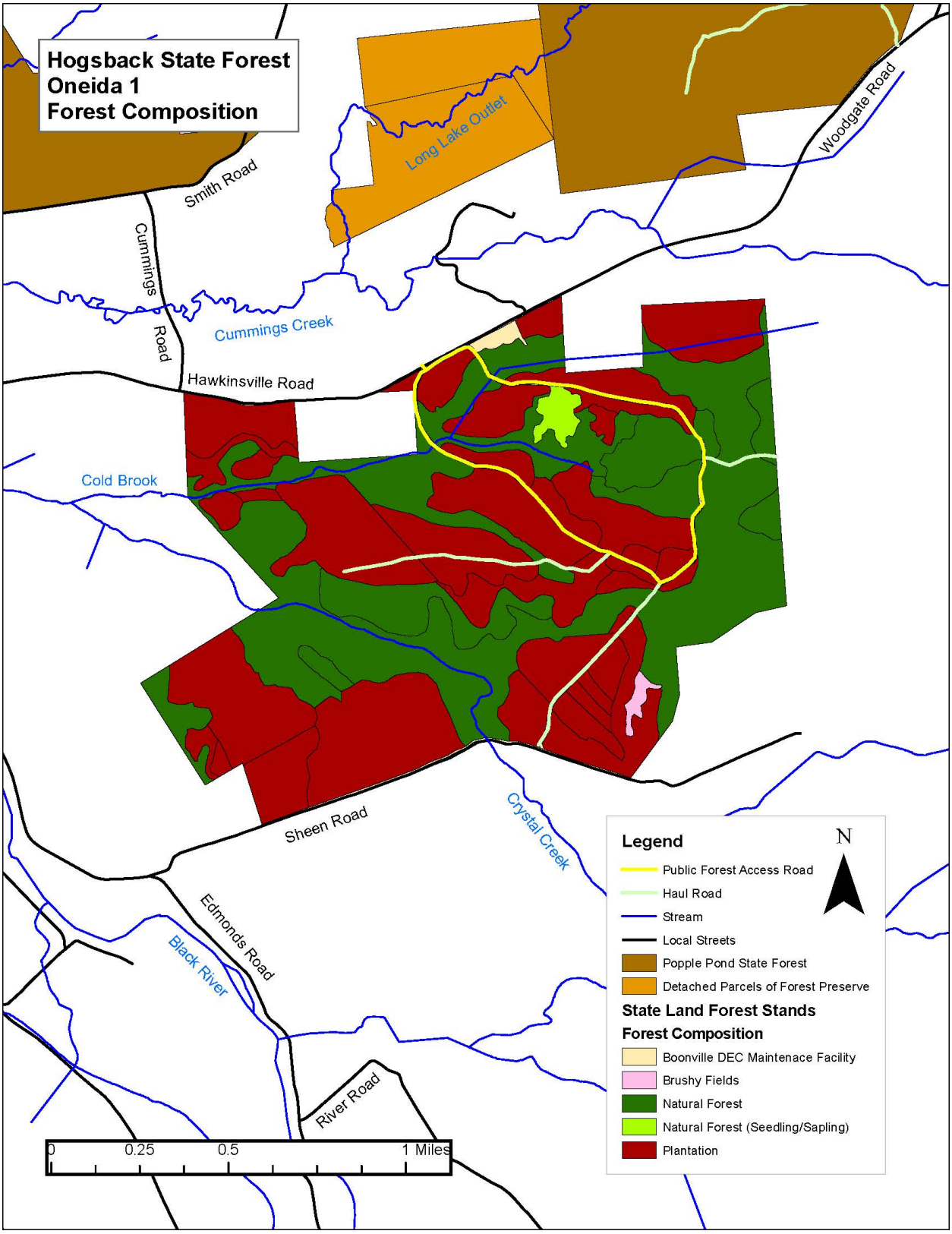


FIGURE 4 – CURRENT MANAGEMENT MAPS

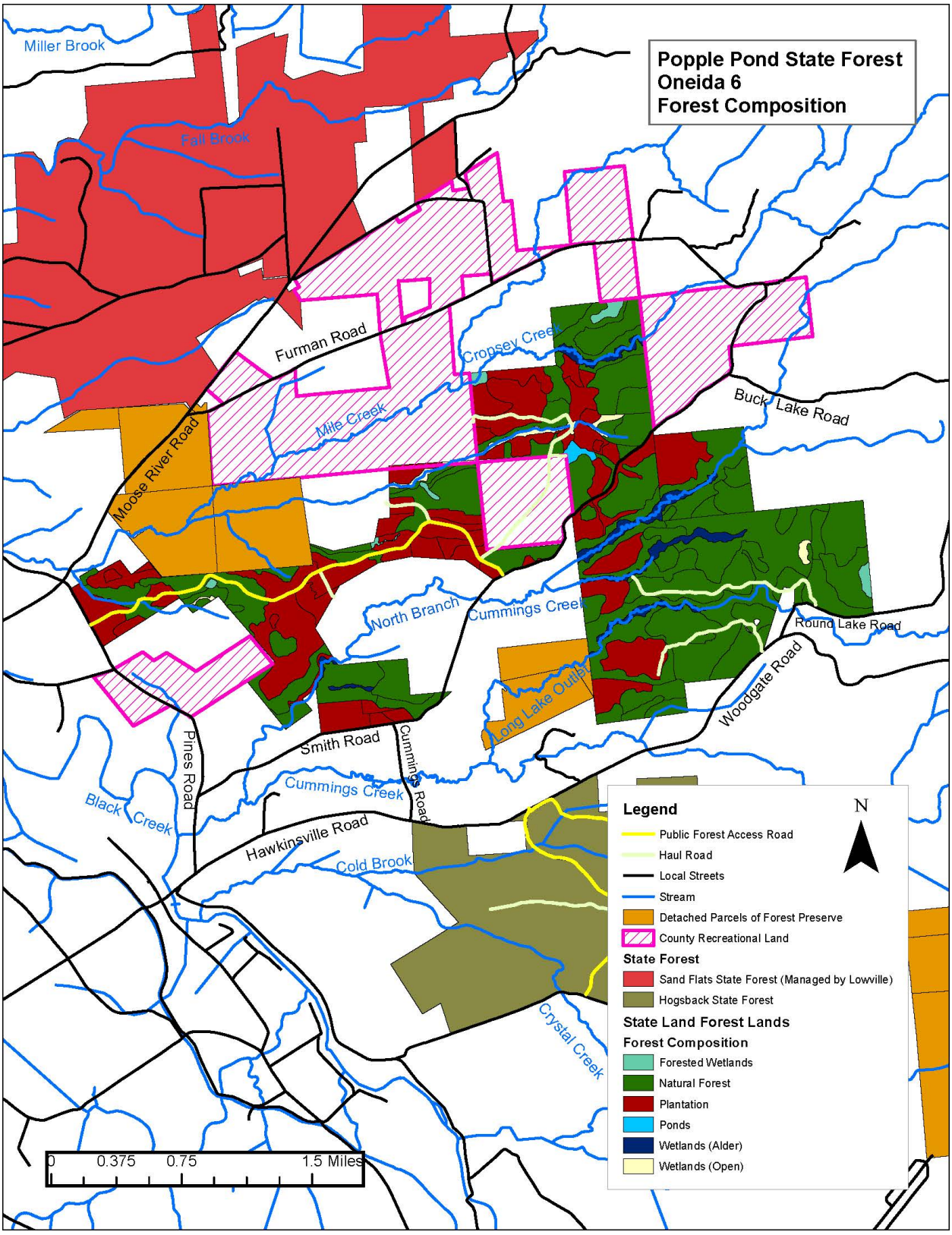


FIGURE 4 – CURRENT MANAGEMENT MAPS

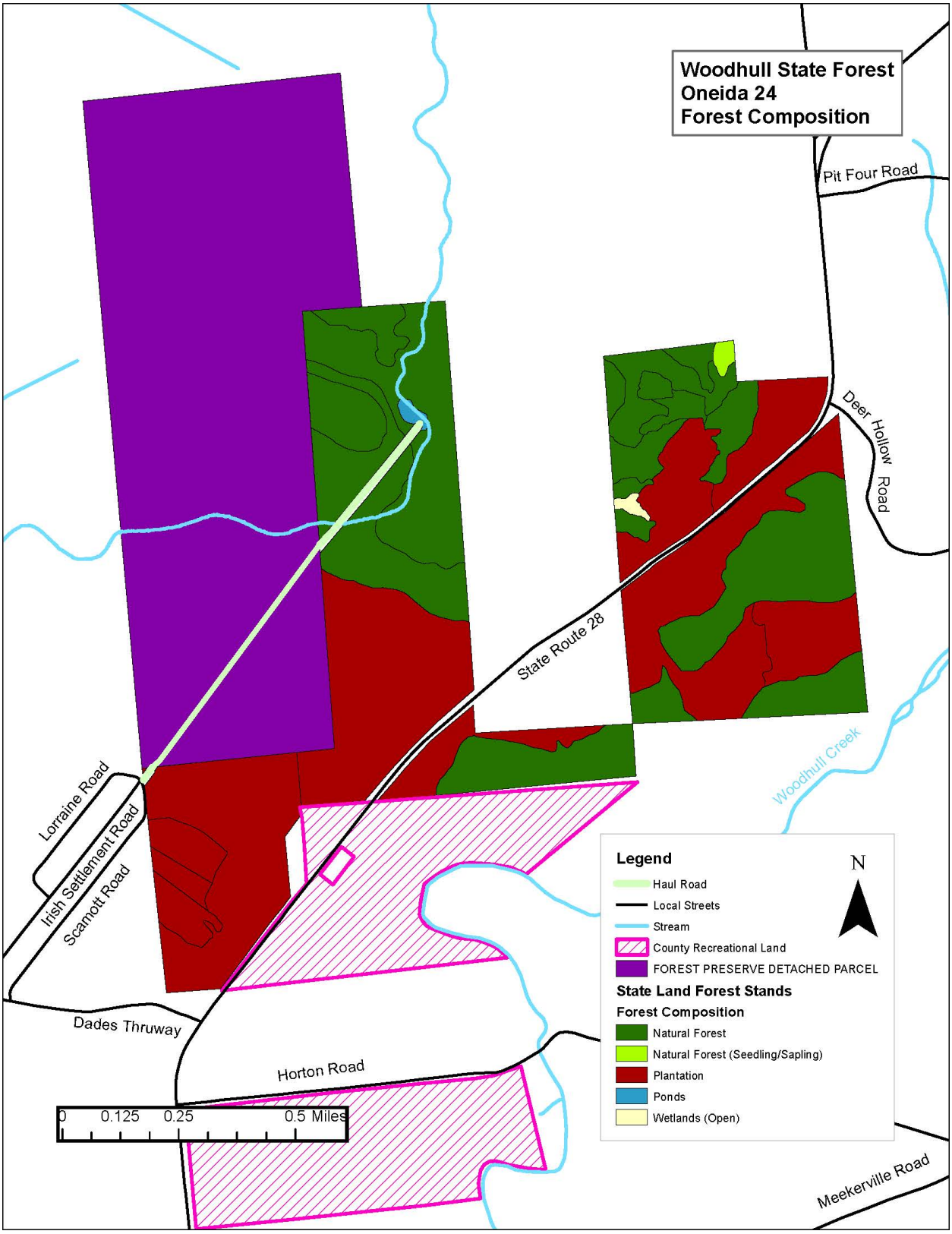


FIGURE 4 – CURRENT MANAGEMENT MAPS

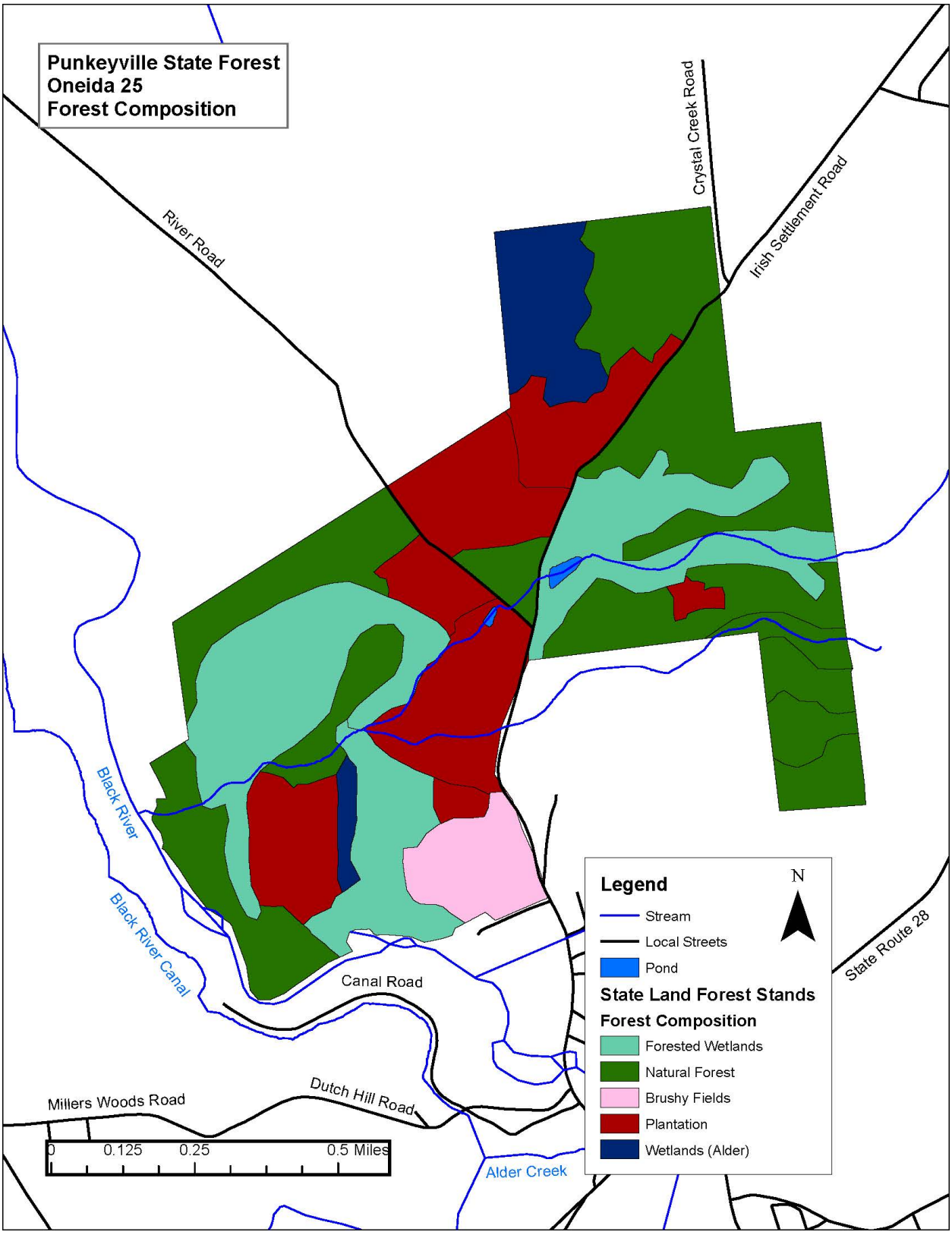
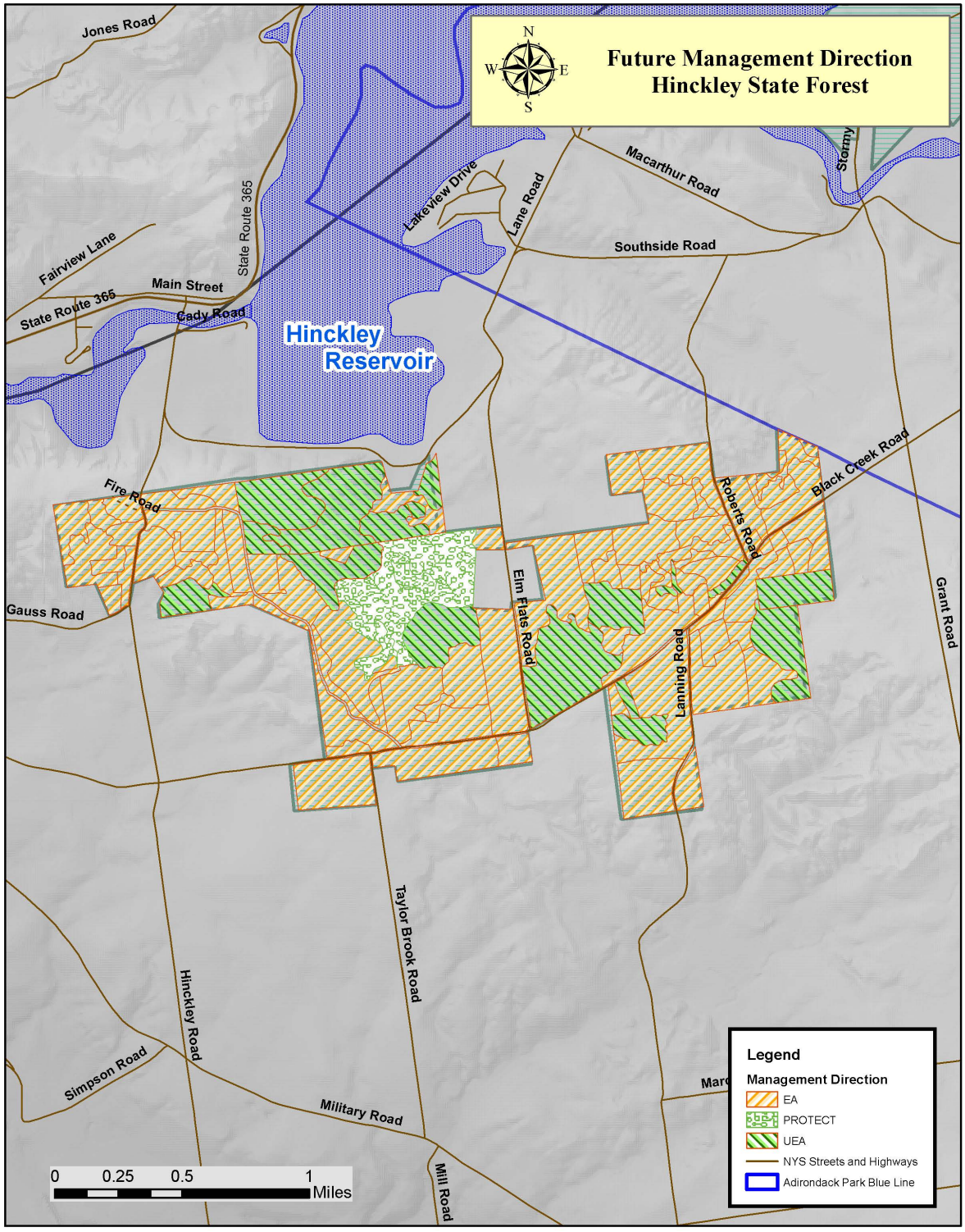


Figure 5 – Management Direction Maps



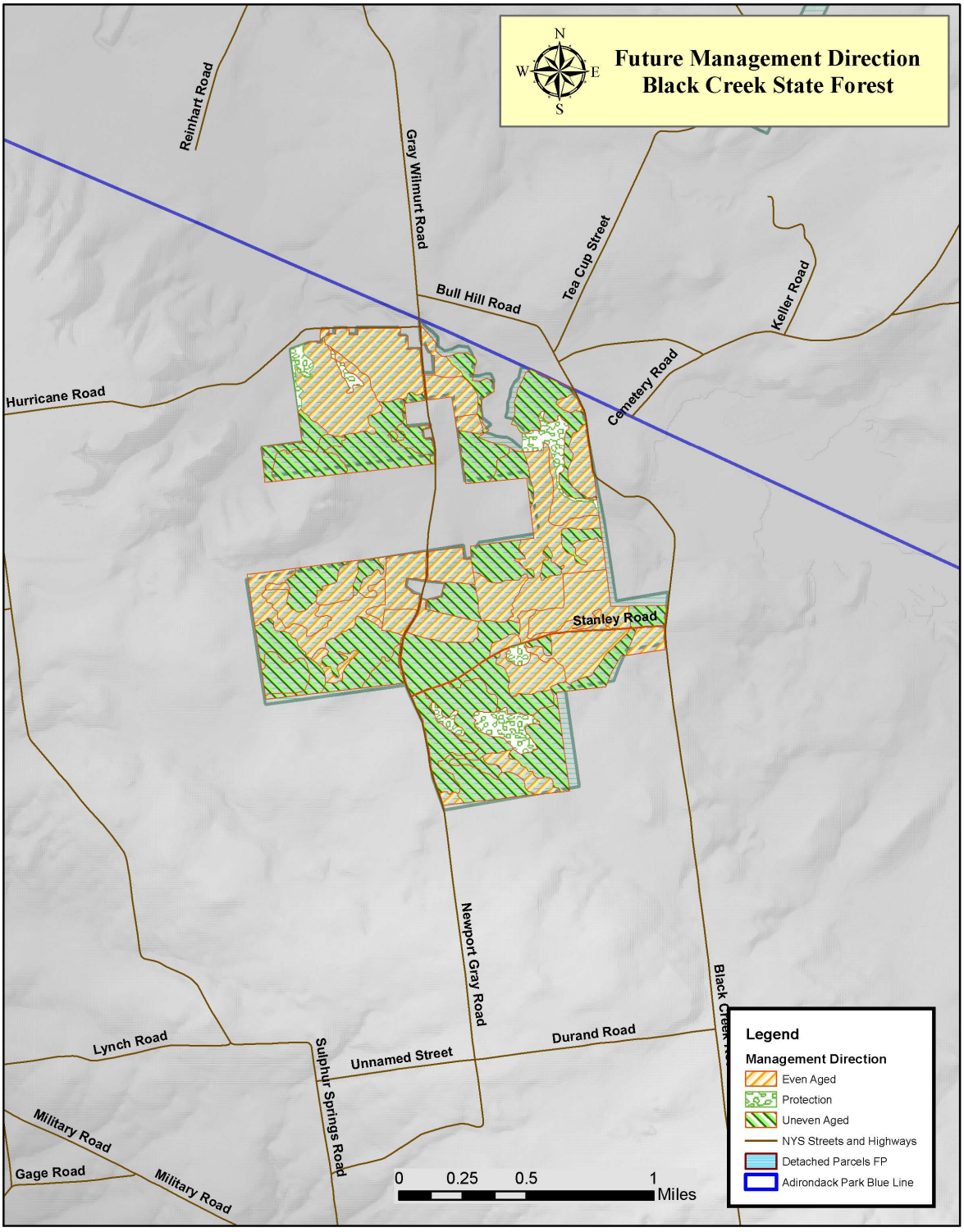
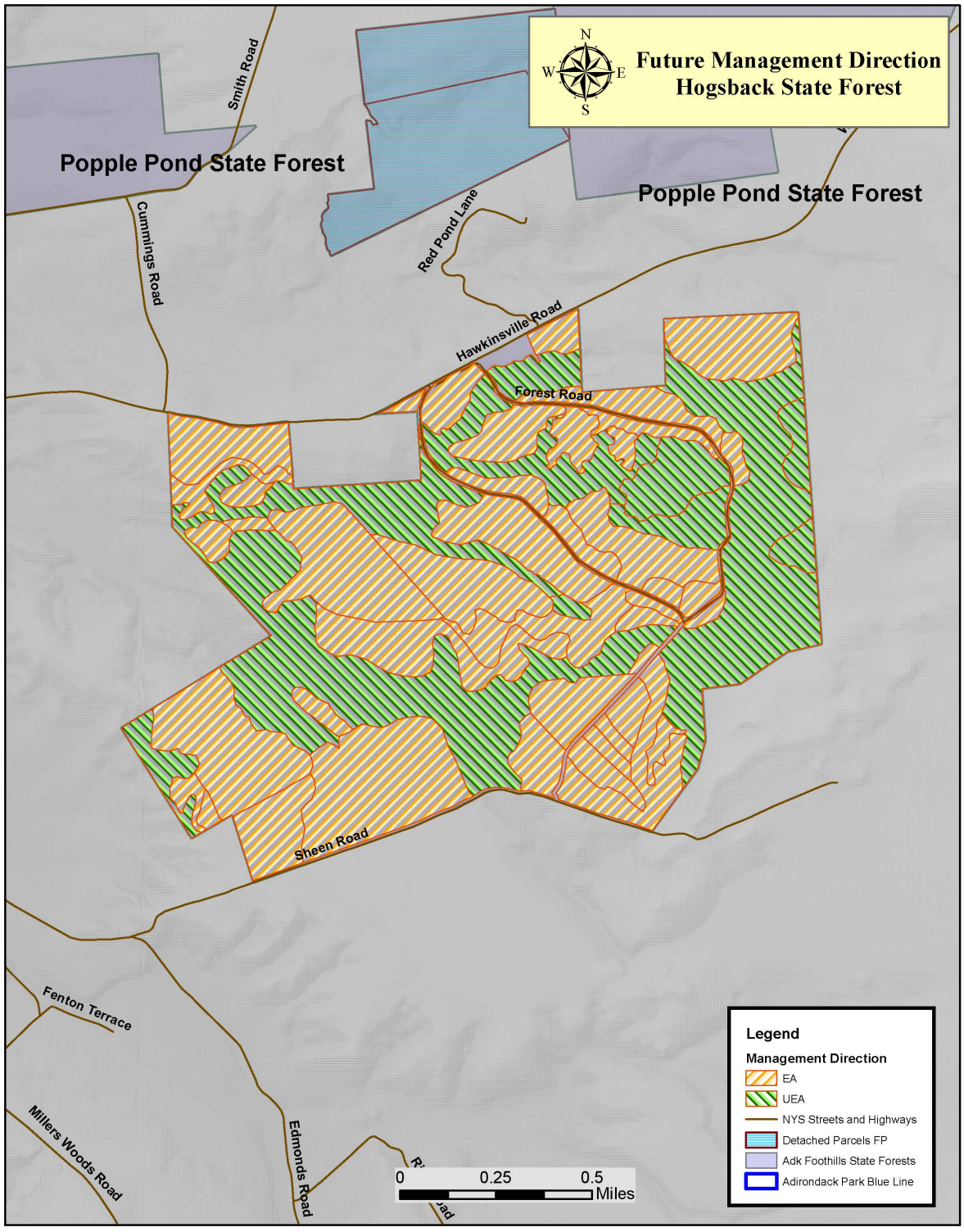
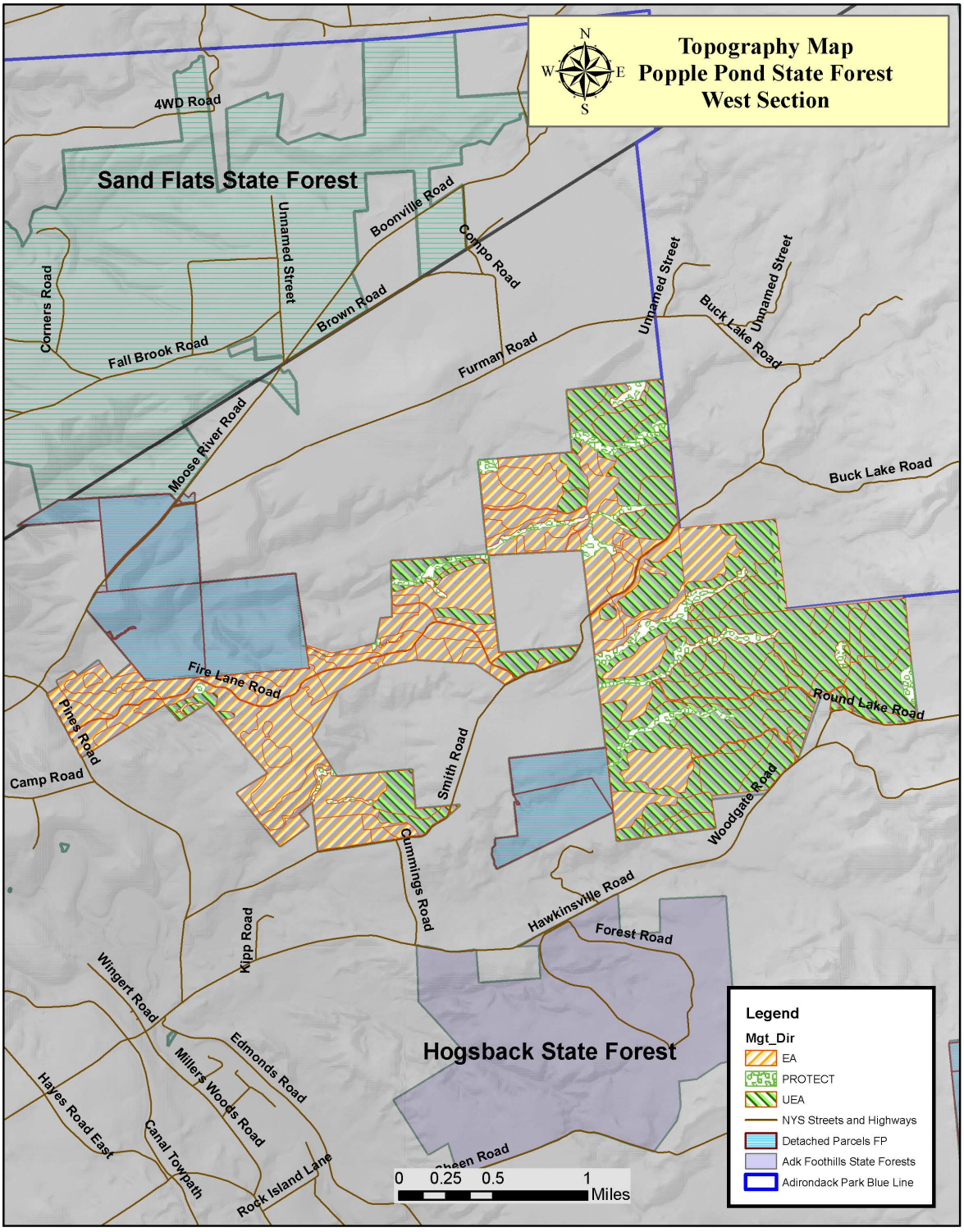
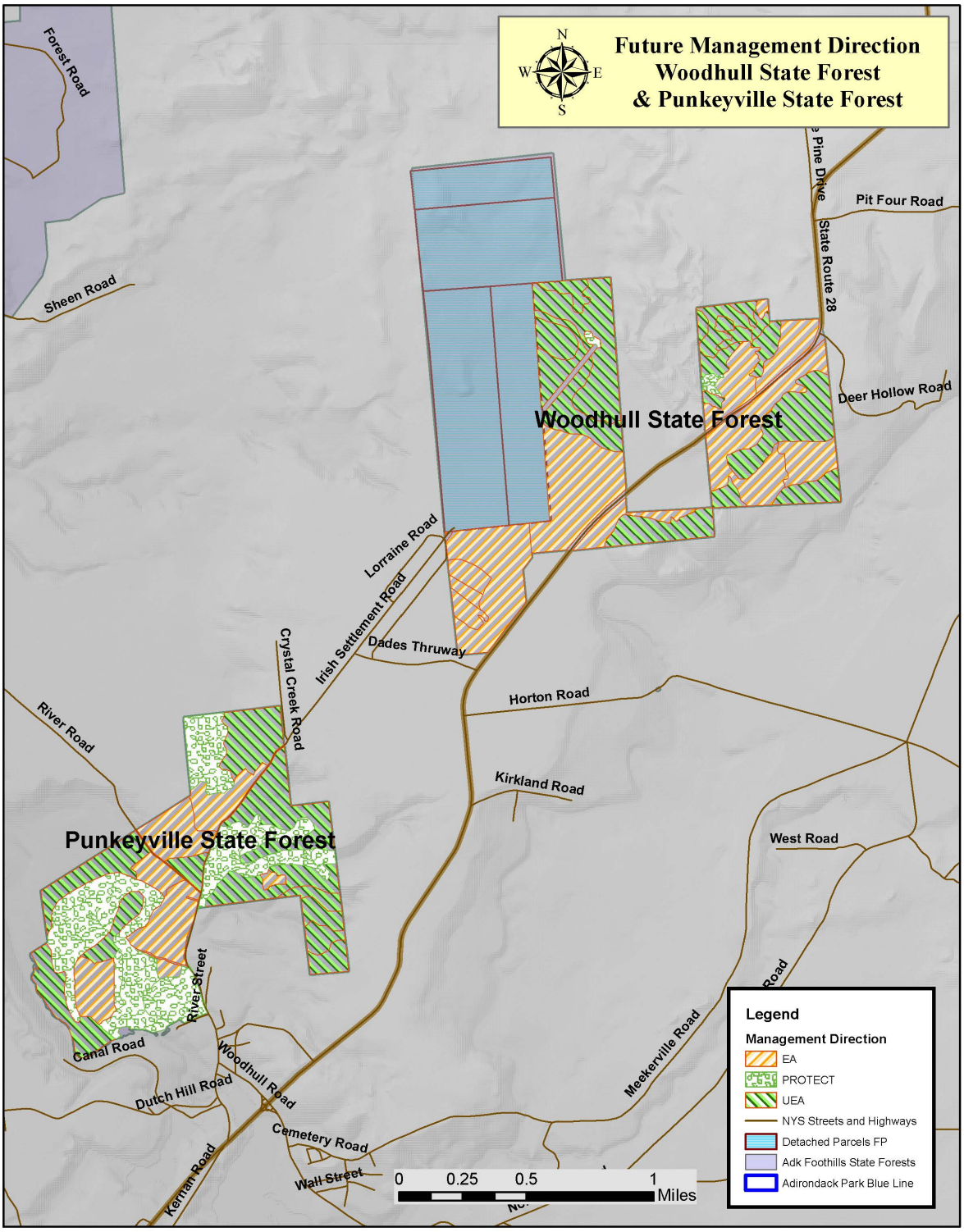

Future Management Direction
Black Creek State Forest
N
W
E
S
Reinhart Road
Gray Wilmurt Road
Tea Cup Street
Bull Hill Road
Keller Road
Cemetery Road
Hurricane Road
Stanley Road
Newport Gray Road
Lynch Road
Unnamed Street
Durand Road
Sulphur Springs Road
Military Road
Gage Road
Military Road
0 0.25 0.5 1
Miles
Legend
Management Direction
Even Aged
Protection
Uneven Aged
NYS Streets and Highways
Detached Parcels FP
Adirondack Park Blue Line

FIGURE 5 – MANAGEMENT DIRECTION MAPS




Topography Map
Popple Pond State Forest
West Section
N
W
E
S
Sand Flats State Forest
Hogsback State Forest
4WD Road
Unnamed Street
Boonville Road
Compo Road
Corners Road
Brown Road
Fall Brook Road
Furman Road
Moose River Road
Unnamed Street
Buck Lake Road
Unnamed Street
Buck Lake Road
Fire Lane Road
Pines Road
Camp Road
Smith Road
Cummings Road
Round Lake Road
Woodgate Road
Hawkinsville Road
Forest Road
Kipp Road
Wingert Road
Edmonds Road
Millers Woods Road
Hayes Road East
Canal Towpath
Rock Island Lane
0 0.25 0.5 1
Miles
Legend
Mgt_Dir
EA
PROTECT
UEA
NYS Streets and Highways
Detached Parcels FP
Adk Foothills State Forests
Adirondack Park Blue Line


Future Management Direction
Woodhull State Forest
& Punkeyville State Forest
N
W
E
S
Forest Road
Sheen Road
Pine Drive
Pit Four Road
State Route 28
Deer Hollow Road
Woodhull State Forest
Lorraine Road
Irish Settlement Road
Crystal Creek Road
Dades Thruway
Horton Road
River Road
Kirkland Road
Punkeyville State Forest
West Road
River Street
Canal Road
Woodhull Road
Dutch Hill Road
Meekerville Road
Cemetery Road
Wall Street
Kernan Road
0 0.25 0.5 1
Miles
Legend
Management Direction
EA
PROTECT
UEA
NYS Streets and Highways
Detached Parcels FP
Adk Foothills State Forests
Adirondack Park Blue Line