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**CHERRY RIDGE—CAMPBELL MOUNTAIN  
WILD FOREST  
UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

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**March 1987**



CHERRY RIDGE - CAMPBELL MOUNTAIN WILD FOREST  
UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN

New York State/Department of Environmental Conservation

Mario Cuomo  
Governor

Henry G. Williams  
Commissioner



MEMORANDUM FROM  
**HENRY G. WILLIAMS**, *Commissioner*  
New York State  
Department of Environmental Conservation

MAR 12 1987

TO: The Record

FROM:  Henry G. Williams

RE: Unit Management Plan  
Cherry Ridge-Campbell Mountain Wild Forest

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The final Unit Management Plan for the Cherry Ridge-Campbell Mountain Wild Forest is consistent with guidelines and criteria of the Catskill Park State Land Master Plan; involved citizens participation; is consistent with the State Constitution, Environmental Conservation Law, rules, regulations and policy; and projects stated management objectives of such area for a five-year period, accordingly is hereby approved and adopted.

cc: L. Marsh



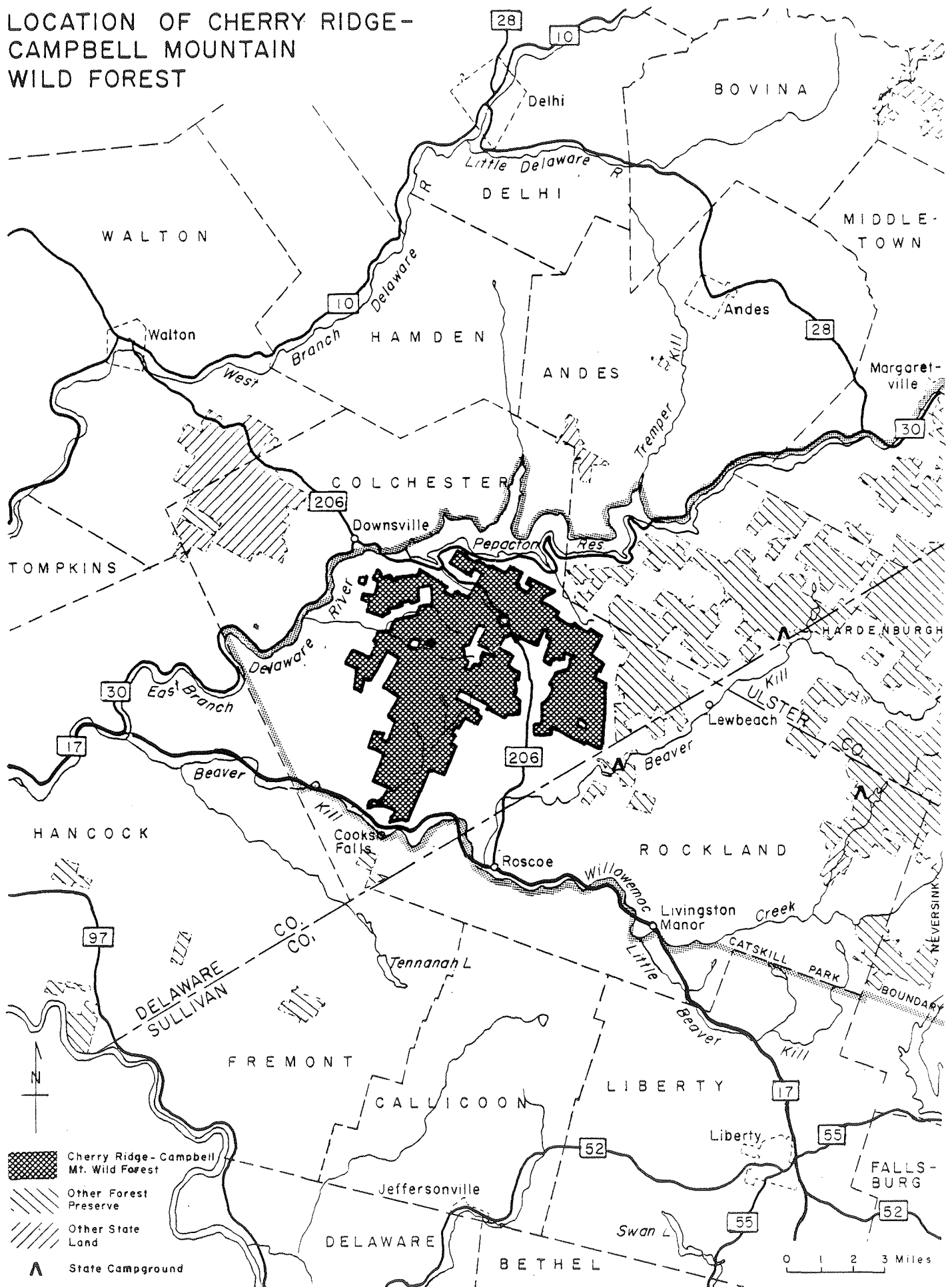
## TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. <u>LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF UNIT</u>	3
A. <u>Location</u>	3
B. <u>Description</u>	4
1. General	4
2. Wildlife	5
3. Fisheries	7
II. <u>INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AND SYSTEMS</u>	8
III. <u>SPECIAL CONSTRAINTS AND ISSUES AFFECTING THE PLANNING AREA</u>	13
A. <u>General Constraints</u>	13
B. <u>Applicable Laws, Rules and Regulations-Wildlife and Fisheries</u>	14
C. <u>Overuse Problems and Special Issues</u>	14
D. <u>Non-conforming Uses</u>	17
E. <u>Critical Habitats</u>	17
F. <u>Primary Public Use</u>	20
IV. <u>Identification of Management Objectives</u>	20
V. <u>Basis for Management Objectives</u>	20
VI. <u>Proposed Management Actions</u>	22
VII. <u>Budgetary Proposals</u>	24
VIII. <u>Draft Environmental Impact Statement</u>	25

IX.	<u>Bibliography</u>	42
X.	<u>Appendices</u>	43
A.	<u>Sign Inventory</u>	43
B.	<u>Status and Occurrence of Amphibians in the Delaware Hills Subzone</u>	49
C.	<u>Status and Occurrence of Reptiles in the Delaware Hills Subzone</u>	50
D.	<u>Status and Occurrence of Mammals in the Delaware Hills Subzone</u>	51
E.	<u>Delaware Trails</u>	52
F.	<u>Town of Colchester Snowmobile Trails</u>	54
G.	<u>List of Bird Species by Breeding Category</u>	55
H.	<u>Status and Occurrence of Breeding Birds in the Delaware Hills Subzone</u>	57
I.	<u>List of Protected Native Plants</u>	60



# LOCATION OF CHERRY RIDGE- CAMPBELL MOUNTAIN WILD FOREST





I. LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF UNIT

A. Location

This wild forest is part of the Catskill Forest Preserve in the Town of Colchester in Delaware County. It is the most westerly unit within the Catskill Park. County Route 17 and the Beaverkill are near the southerly boundary while Russell Brook Road, Dry Brook Road, Fuller Brook Road, Fuller Hill Road, Hawks Hollow Road, Campbell Brook Road, Campbell Mountain Road, and Mink Brook Road touch or are near the westerly boundaries. Pepacton Reservoir, New York Route 30 and the City of New York property are near the northern boundary while Holiday and Berry Brook Road, which runs generally north and south is near the easterly boundaries of Cherry Ridge-Campbell Mountain Wild Forest Unit. County Route #7, Downsville Rockland Road, State 206 or local name Cat Hollow Road, Russell Brook Road, Morton Hill Road, Campbell Brook Road, Campbell Mountain Road, and Jug Tavern Road provide access through the area.

There is one small non-contiguous mountain tract of land included within the Cherry Ridge-Campbell Mountain Wild Forest Unit. It is located on the northwest corner of the area near Hog Hollow and south of Downsville.

(see map for location)

## B. Description

### 1. General

The Cherry Ridge - Campbell Mountain Wild Forest Unit is very mountainous. The majority of the land is moderate to steep in grade. There are approximately 17,500 acres in this Unit. The mountain tops in this western edge of the Catskills have suffered much erosion over time and are quite rounded. They are not as prominent as the mountains on the eastern edge of the Catskills. The ridge elevations range from 2,200' elevation to 2,800' elevation while the valleys range from 1,400' to 2,500'.

With the exception of a few fields, this area is forested. According to a report produced by Syracuse University for the Temporary State Commission to study the Catskills, the northern hardwood forest type occupies 84.9% of the Catskill Forest Preserve. Sugar maple, American beech, and yellow birch are the main species in this type.

An exception to the generally prevalent northern hardwoods is the Allegheny hardwood type which owes its origin to the lumbering, acid wood cutting, and fires of the 1890-1920 era. The forest stands destroyed were originally part of the vast hemlock-white pine northern hardwood association of the eastern deciduous forests. The Allegheny hardwood type is composed primarily of

black cherry, red maple, sugar maple with white ash, yellow birch, American beech, and eastern hemlock as common associates. Some other forest types within this area are plantation spruce, red pine, larch, and hemlock.

The soils in this unit have limited drainage and hardpan is generally 12" to 24" from the soil surface. The ground is very stony and in places the glaciers deposited large shale, block-type rocks. Trout Pond and Mud Pond are two large, attractive, man-made ponds nestled back in the mountains. Several small brooks and streams drain this area. Russell Brook is by far the most picturesque with its scenic overlooks, old dams, and cascading waterfalls. Eventually, all the water from this area drains into the Delaware River. There are 13 mapped and inventoried wetlands within this unit.

There are several miles of town roads that adjoin or traverse the area so that no part of the Cherry Ridge-Campbell Mountain Wild Forest Unit is very remote.

## 2. Wildlife

The Cherry Ridge-Campbell Mountain Wild Forest Unit lies within the Delaware Hills ecological subzone. The extensive northern hardwoods forest with scattered coniferous cover provide habitat for a variety of wildlife species, especially those that favor mature to old-growth forest stages.

There has never been a formal inventory of animal

life on this area. Chambers, in his handbook, "Integration Timber and Wildlife Management" (1983), compiled an extensive listing of wildlife presumed to reside within the Delaware Hills ecological subzone and further qualified his listing by categorizing species by forest type, forest stage, and special habitat needs. Based on Chambers' criteria, 51 species of mammals, 105 species of birds, and 35 species of reptiles and amphibians likely reside on the Cherry Ridge-Campbell Mountain Wild Forest Unit. (See Appendix H,I,J,K). Records compiled for the Breeding Bird Atlas (D.E.C. in cooperation with the Federation of N.Y.S. Bird Clubs) indicate that 46 species of birds were recorded as confirmed breeders, 55 species as probable breeders, and 44 species as possible breeders in the unit. (See Appendix L.).

White-tailed deer are present and are eagerly sought after by hunters. From four years (1980-83) of hunting information in the Town of Colchester, it is known that an average of 5.2 bucks per square mile of deer range were taken. Extrapolating from this information and assuming that the deer population is uniformly distributed, the average pre-hunting season population has been approximately 1,000 within the Unit.

The Cherry Ridge-Campbell Mountain Wild Forest Unit is within the Northern Catskill Black Bear Range. Although bears are not common in the area, conditions

are suitable to allow a bear hunting season. At least one bear has been taken within the Unit and visitors occasionally observe them. Recent DEC studies have focused on the relationship between bears and humans in the Catskills, in an effort to resolve or prevent conflicts that recreationists encounter while hiking or at campsites throughout the entire forest preserve.

### 3. Fisheries

The Unit is drained by 10 tributary systems including five to the Beaver Kill, four to Pepacton Reservoir, and one directly to the East Branch of the Delaware River (see map). Pepacton Reservoir is an impoundment of the East Branch at the Village of East Branch. Three tributaries (Russell Brook, Campbell Brook and Cat Hollow Brook) account for 72% of the 17.6 miles of flowing water within the Cherry Ridge-Campbell Mountain Wild Forest Unit. Of the three, Russell Brook, approximately 6 miles, is the most important. Russell Brook is impounded by a laid stone dam on tributary #2 to form 26 acre Mud Pond and on the main stem to form 32 acre Trout Pond (formerly Cables Lake). Trout Pond sustains a self-perpetuating population of a wild Catskill Mountain strain of brook trout, native to Tunis Lake, also in Delaware County, Trout Pond is inhabited by golden shiners and bluntnose minnows. Mud Pond is stocked with up to 300 spring yearling rainbow trout each year. Stocked trout share

Mud Pond with red-breast sunfish, brown bullhead, and golden shiners. Russell Brook has self-sustaining populations of brook and brown trout.

The fish indigenous to this part of the State and normally found in similar habitats are also found in the tributary system of the Cherry Ridge - Campbell Mountain Wild Forest Unit. The generally mountainous topography features moderate gradient tributaries which are subject to damming by beavers. The beaver dams form small trout ponds of varying duration. The tributaries support resident populations of brook trout and also serve as spawning and nursery areas for the world renowned Beaver Kill and the East Branch of the Delaware River and its impoundment, Pepacton Reservoir.

## II. INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AND SYSTEMS

### A. Barriers--Trail and Road

1. Junction of Russell Brook Road and the road to Trout and Mud Ponds.
2. Junction of Russell Brook Road and the access road above the junction listed in A.1.
3. Just off Campbell Brook Road and next to the large piece of private land there is a barrier at the junction of the snowmobile trail.
4. Located just south of Campbell Mountain Brook Road on the foot and snowmobile trail.
5. Located just north of Campbell Mountain Road on the foot and snowmobile trail.
6. Located just west of County Route 7 and the trailhead.
7. Located just west of an interior piece of private land in Pelnor Hollow.



8. Located at the northeast end of Dry Brook Road.

B. Pit Privies

1. Russell Brook field by the old Dye Works.
2. Russell Brook where Mud and Trout Pond Trails begin.
3. Mud Pond.
4. Two at Trout Pond.
5. Campbell Mountain Brook.
6. At the lean-to between Campbell Mountain Road and County Route 7.
7. At Pelnor Hollow Lean-to.

C. Trail Heads-Maintained Parking

1. Holiday and Berry Brook Road
2. Campbell Mountain Road
3. Russell Brook

Trail Heads-Without Maintained Parking

1. Pelnor Hollow
2. Little Spring Brook
3. Cat Hollow
4. Campbell Brook Road

D. Bridges-Snowmobile Bridges

1. Russell Brook to Mud Pond
2. At Trout Pond (2)
3. Russell Brook where the northerly loop crosses the brook
4. Campbell Mountain Brook (North Fork)
5. Campbell Mountain Brook (South Fork) (2)

6. Cat Hollow Brook
7. Little Spring Brook

Bridges-Road

1. Between Russell Brook Parking and the intersection of Russell Brook and Mud Pond trail system

E. Fireplaces

1. At each lean-to on Trout Pond (2)
2. One at Campbell Mountain Brook
3. One at the lean-to between Campbell Mountain Brook and Cat Hollow
4. One at Pelnor Hollow Lean-to

F. Foot Trails Locations (for trail names, guides, and maps, see Appendix).

1. Russell Brook to Trout Pond
2. Russell Brook to Mud Pond
3. Trout Pond to Mud Pond
4. Trout Pond to Campbell Brook Road
5. Campbell Brook Road to Campbell Mountain Road
6. Campbell Mountain Road to Cat Hollow
7. Cat Hollow to the junction of Little Spring Brook
8. Little Spring Brook to the junction of the red trail to Holiday and Berry Brook Road
9. Red trail junction to Pelnor Hollow
10. Little Spring Brook Road to junction of the blue trail
11. Holiday and Berry Brook to the junction of the blue trail

G. Snowmobile Trails Locations (for trail names, guides, and maps, see Appendix).

1. Russell Brook to Trout Pond--Trout Pond to Mud Pond--Mud Pond to Russell Brook
2. Northern Russell Brook Trail to Trout Pond and extra loop
3. Trout Pond to Campbell Brook Road--two loops
4. Campbell Brook Road to Campbell Mountain Road
5. Campbell Mountain Road to Cat Hollow
6. Pelnor Hollow, one-way, dead end
7. Miller Hollow Road to the blue trail and back
8. Little Spring Brook to Berg Brook
9. Morton Hill Road, dead end to private land.

H. Lean-tos

1. Pelnor Hollow
2. Between Campbell Mountain and Cat Hollow
3. Two at Trout Pond

I. Roads--Administrative

1. Administrative jeep trail from Russell Brook parking area to Trout Pond
2. Administrative jeep trail from Russell Brook parking area to Mud Pond

Roads--Public Roads

1. Russell Brook Pond
2. Morton Hill Road
3. Campbell Brook Road
4. Campbell Mountain Road
5. Jug Tavern Road
6. Cat Hollow or County Route 7 & 206
7. Hawks Hollow Road
8. Dry Brook Road

9. County Route 17
10. Pelnor Hollow Road
11. Holiday and Berry Brook Road
12. Little Spring Brook Road
13. Miller Hollow Road Spur
14. Berg Brook Road

J. Trail Registers

None

K. Dams

1. At Mud Pond
2. At Trout Pond

L. Telephone and Electric Lines

1. West Delaware Aqueduct
2. East Delaware Aqueduct

M. Signs

The Sign Inventory can be found in the Appendix N.

N. Garbage Disposal

1. There are 9 cans at Russell Brook Picnic Area.
2. There are 2 cans at Trout Pond.
3. There are 3 cans at Campbell Mountain Road Parking Lot.
4. There is 1 can at the lean-to between Cat Hollow and Campbell Mountain Road.
5. There is 1 can at Pelnor Hollow lean-to.

O. Scenic Vistas

1. Brock Mountain
2. Extension of Miller Hollow Snowmobile Trail-south

P. Spawning Structures

1. Trout Pond

III. SPECIAL CONSTRAINTS AND ISSUES AFFECTING THE PLANNING AREA

A. General Constraints

This unit management plan is developed within the constraints set forth by Article XIV of the State Constitution, Article 9 of the Environmental Conservation Law, Title 6 of the Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York, the Catskill Park State Land Master Plan and established policies for the administration of the lands involved.

The "forever wild forest lands" clause of Article XIV of the New York State Constitution imposes a passive management scheme, which ultimately results in mature to old-growth forest (and wildlife habitat) conditions. On other State-owned lands controlled by the Department, it is possible to devise and conduct habitat modification to favor specific wildlife species (usually game animals.) Natural succession is allowed to progress toward ecological climax on Forest Preserve lands. Game populations may not be large under these conditions. The Forest Preserve concept provides a strategy of land management that places emphasis on the protection of natural processes rather than individual species or groups of species.

B. Applicable Laws and Rules and Regulations-Wildlife and Fisheries

Deer management is governed by the objectives of State-wide deer management, Environmental Conservation Law (ECL 11-0907) and Deer Management Unit 60 (ECL 11-0913, 6 NYCRR 1.21). The entire Cherry Ridge-Campbell Mountain Wild Forest Unit is within DMU 60.

Fishing in most of the waters of the Cherry Ridge-Campbell Mountain Wild Forest Unit is regulated by Statewide seasons, size and creel limits specified in 6NYCRR10.1 as authorized by 11-1303-7 of the Environmental Conservation Law of New York. Special Rules and regulations apply to Trout Pond and include a three fish creel limit and a 10" total length minimum size limit as specified in 6NYCRR10.2(13)(h). The use of fish for bait in Trout Pond is disallowed under 6NYCRR10.6(h)(1).

C. Overuse Problems and Special Issues

1. General

Russell Brook, an intensively used area within the Cherry Ridge-Campbell Mountain Wild Forest Unit, has been notorious for its management problems. Peak use of the Unit occurs during Memorial Day weekend, Fourth of July, Labor Day, and on various summer weekends. Big Game hunting season brings another peak of activity.

The main access to the Cherry Ridge-Campbell Mountain Wild Forest Unit from State Route 17 is via Russell Brook Road. Although passing through State Forest Preserve land

and sharing a narrow valley with Russell Brook, it is owned and maintained by the Town of Colchester. The road is hazardously narrow and has limited parking and visibility. It has been washed out frequently and there is minimal stream bank protection.

Years ago the then Conservation Department rehabilitated a wooden bridge over Russell Brook at the southern end of the woods road (foot and snowmobile trail) to Trout Pond. The open fields just north and west of this bridge are intensively used areas. This area, although abused and littered, is beautiful and charming. Just upstream from the bridge are cascading waterfalls surrounded by hemlock-covered, high rock cliffs. In 1983, a barrier gate was constructed to eliminate vehicular travel accross the wooden bridge. This barrier gate discouraged some campers from using this area.

Other areas of moderate public use in the Cherry Ridge-Campbell Mountain Wild Forest Area are:

- (1) Just off Campbell Brook Road immediately west of the large piece of private land
- (2) Campbell Mountain Road south of the parking area all the way to Campbell Mountain Brook
- (3) The area near the trail head on State Route 206 (Cat Hollow) to Cat Hollow Brook

## 2. Specific

When many campers congregate in a small area, there are problems. The most critical problem is control of

rowdy, unlawful, and destructive activity. Numerous incidents have required State Police attention. Examples include: drug parties, gang fights, discharge of firearms in a crowded area, beer parties, ethnic confrontations, destruction of latrines for firewood and by firearms, tree cutting, and tree mutilation.

Another serious problem is the lack of sanitary facilities. Remains of human defecation and toilet paper are scattered throughout the camping area. Drinking and cooking water is taken from the creek which is being polluted by bathers, leaching of human defecation, and other garbage.

### 3. Economic

It is costly to maintain, police, and keep the area clean. From Memorial Day weekend until after Labor Day at least two Forest Rangers have been assigned to patrol this area every weekend. The Operations crew is usually sent out weekly to pick up truckloads of garbage.

### 4. Visual Degradation

The vegetation on the site shows constant abuse. Trees have been chopped and partially girdled and cut down. The grass is worn down to bare earth. Vegetative growth is discouraged due to soil compaction. Soil erosion has left gullies and many tree roots exposed. There are many fire rings.

### 5. Adjacent Private Landowners



Near the south end of Cherry Ridge Campbell Mountain Wild Forest Unit is a private campsite and general store. The management has complained on many occasions about campers at Russell Brook. Vandalism and theft of services are their biggest complaints.

D. Nonconforming uses

Camping within 150 feet of a stream or pond

In certain areas within the unit, people have been allowed to camp within 150' of a stream. The two lean-tos on Trout Pond were constructed closer than 150' from the water.

E. Critical Habitats

1. Plants

There are no known endangered or threatened plant species on this unit. However, an in-depth inventory of plant life has not been done in this area. In 1974, New York adopted a law that provided for the development of a list or lists of protected plant species (ECL 9-1503; ---). Plants were to be listed if they were considered endangered, threatened, rare, or exploitably vulnerable. Separate lists were not adopted. Instead New York promulgated a single list of "Protected Native Plants". (NYCRR193.3, Appendix ). The act provides for a fine of up to \$25.00 for anyone who knowingly picks, plucks, severs, removes, damages by the application of herbicides or defoliants, or carries away a plant listed as protected, without consent of the owner.

However, within the Forest Preserve, all plant species are so protected.

## 2. Endangered Wildlife

None of the currently listed endangered or threatened species (6NYCRR182.5) are known to reside on the area, however, the timber rattlesnake (threatened) is a possible resident. The bald eagle and peregrine falcon (both endangered) may pass through the area during migration. Bald eagles are observed on Pepacton Reservoir (located immediately to the north of this unit) almost every winter. Although the Indiana myotis (bat), an endangered species, is listed as a resident of the Delaware Hills ecological subzone, it has not been reported in the Cherry Ridge-Campbell Mountain Wild Forest Unit. There are seven species considered to be of "special concern" which may be observed within the unit. These species are the Cooper's hawk, barn owl, common nighthawk, Eastern bluebird, spotted turtle, Jefferson salamander, and spotted salamander. The National Audubon Society's Blue list (indicating species for which there appear to be non-cyclical population declines or range contractions) includes the sharp-shinned hawk, ruby-throated hummingbird, hairy woodpecker, and yellow warbler; all of which may reside on the unit.

## 3. Deer Winter Concentration Areas

One deer winter concentration area is known to exist within the unit (Significant Habitat No. 13-121). This deer

wintering area is located along Russell Brook beginning approximately one mile south of Mud Pond. It extends south to the Beaver Kill Valley. Throughout the 1960's deer wintering activity was quite heavy in this concentration area. However, in recent years wintering activity has been noticeably reduced. One additional area has been recently identified but not surveyed (north of Morton Hill).

#### 4. Wetlands

The Division of Fish and Wildlife New York State Wetland Inventory has identified fourteen wetlands within the Cherry Ridge-Campbell Mountain Wild Forest Unit (see wetlands and wildlife map). Two of these wetlands are large enough (12.4 acres) to be considered as protected wetlands under ECL Article 24 (the Freshwater Wetlands Law). Many of these wetlands have been influenced by beaver activity. The presence of these wetlands provides ecological diversity to this unit and creates a greater variety of wildlife habitat.

#### 5. Fisheries

The tributaries to the Beaverkill, Pepacton Reservoir, and the East Branch of the Delaware River are important trout spawning and nursery areas for the wild trout inhabiting those waters. Maintenance of good water quality in tributary streams is essential for continued high quality trout fisheries in the receiving waters.

Trout Pond has been established as a refuge for Tunis Lake strain brook trout. Its continued function in this

role, and as a provider of quality brook trout fishing, is dependent on maintaining good water quality and preclusion of additional fish species.

F. Primary Public Use

The primary public use for this area is recreation in the forms of hiking, camping, fishing, and snowmobiling.

IV. IDENTIFICATION OF MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Relative to the overuse problems and special issues identified in Part III, the following are proposed as management objectives for the Cherry Ridge-Campbell Mountain Wild Forest Unit:

- A. Reduce and redistribute public use in heavily abused areas near Russell Brook by April, 1987.
- B. Maintain or improve the water quality in all 10 tributary systems and their respective watersheds in this wild forest by April, 1987.
- C. Supervise public use and educate the public on appropriate use of the Forest Preserve by April, 1987.
- D. Maintain, as valid activities, hunting, fishing, and trapping of all animal species identified and managed as those suitable for harvest by the Department of Environmental Conservation.

V. BASIS FOR MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Attainment of the management objectives spelled out in Part IV is based on the following factors:

- A. Reduction and redistribution of public use in the

heavily used areas should help reduce:

1. Hazardous parking along a narrow road
2. Soil erosion in traveled areas and around the scenic, high rock cliffs
3. Damage and destruction of vegetation
4. Vandalism of physical properties
5. Unsanitary conditions

B. Water quality must be maintained or improved for the following reasons:

1. Campers use water for drinking, cooking, and bathing.
2. New York City's Pepacton Reservoir, a water source for that city, is fed by four tributary systems in this wild forest unit.
3. The Beaverkill, a world-famous stream, is fed by five tributary systems within this wild forest area.
4. Fish, wildlife, and flora depend on water quality for their continued existence.

C. The supervision and education of the public on this wild forest is necessitated by the following factors:

1. On-site supervision to maintain the scenic beauty of this Forest Preserve unit prior to Memorial Day until after Labor Day and to educate the public on how to use the Forest Preserve will eliminate the past abuses that are, in a large part, responsible for the degradation.

2. Vandalism will be reduced with on-site supervision and education.
3. Litter or garbage laws are fully enforceable only with on-site supervision.
4. Rules and regulations are completely enforceable only with on-site supervision.

#### VI. PROPOSED MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Proposed management actions include the priority and schedule thereof within the constraints listed in III above. Relative to the overuse problems and special issues identified in Part III and to the management objectives to satisfy these problems and special issues in Part IV, and to the need to respond to the management objectives in Part V, the following management actions are proposed in a priority listing for the fiscal year 1986:

- A. Stabilize the administrative road to Mud Pond by installing water bars where necessary.
- B. Restrict camping within 150 feet of Mud Pond or Trout Pond. An attempt will be made to jack up and move the lean-tos at Trout Pond so that they conform with the rules and regulations. If these structures cannot be moved without tearing them apart, they will be dismantled and new ones will be constructed at the proper distance.
- C. In conjunction with the Town of Colchester, prohibit parking on Russell Brook Road or its shoulders along

Forest Preserve land from May 15 to September 15.

- D. Hire a seasonal employee to oversee Russell Brook and other Forest Preserve holdings in Delaware County.
- E. Build four parking lots in the area near Russell Brook. These lots will have a gravel base and will be outlined with larger boulders. Each car will be allotted a space 10 feet wide by 20 feet deep. (Location map in Appendix)
  - 1. Lot #1--10-car, located between Morton Hill Road and the Upper Russell Brook camping area.
  - 2. Lot #2--20-car, located at the upper Russell Brook area.
  - 3. Lot #3--12-car, located on the west side of Russell Brook Road and just below the intersection of the West Branch Aqueduct power line and the road.
  - 4. Lot #4--6-car, located at the shooting range.
- F. Install a dumpster at each parking lot. The dumpster will be in a three-sided rustic enclosure with a solid base (concrete or blacktop).
- G. Replace wooden pit privies with culvert privies and install five additional privies in the Russell Brook area.
- H. Establish a new foot trail--the trail head will be at the 12-car parking lot. The trail will lead to the Mud Pond trail system. The majority of this trail

will utilize the old road that runs along tributary #2 from the Mud Pond area to the intersection of Russell Brook. (location map in Appendix)

- I. Establish annual hunting, fishing, and trapping seasons and bag limits that include those species found on the Cherry Ridge-Campbell Mountain Area.

If public use is shifted to another area within this unit, then similar management strategies provided in Part VI may be taken as necessary.

#### VII. BUDGETARY PROPOSALS

A. 1986 priority recurring annual maintenance costs

<u>Item</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Seasonal Employee	\$6000	Annually
Garbage Pickup	5400	Annually
Dumpster Pickup (Garbage)	4000	Annually
Boundary Line Main. (74.8 miles)	3100	37 miles in year #1
Spawning Structure	500	Annually
Sign Replacement	1600	Annually(32)
Foot Trails	1200	Annually
Snowmobile Trails	600	Annually
Latrine Replacement	800	2 of 8 Annually
Maintained Parking Lots	700	Annually
Snowmobile Bridges	500	2 out of 7 Annually
Barrier Maintenance	300	2 out of 10 Annually
Fireplaces	75	repair 1 of 5 Annually



B. The anticipated costs proposed to implement management actions on this area are as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Build four parking lots	\$4000	Year #1
Purchase (4) dumpsters & their enclosures	4000	Year #1
Add culvert Privies & camouflage Paint (5)	2000	Year #1
Move two lean-tos at Trout Pond	1200	Year #1
or dismantle two lean-tos	1000	Year #1
or build two new lean-tos	4000	Year #1
New signs (+40)	2000	Year #1
Stabilize one mile of administrative jeep trail	1200	Year #1
Establish & sign a new foot trail	500	Year #1
Establish two trail registers	200	Year #4

\$24,775.00-----Maintenance

\$15,700.00-----Construction  
=====

\$40,475.00-----Total

VIII. DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT; CHERRY RIDGE-  
CAMPBELL MOUNTAIN WILD FOREST UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN

Environmental Setting

The Cherry Ridge-Campbell Mountain Wild Forest comprises  
17,500 acres of Forest Preserve land in the Town of

Colchester, Delaware County, New York. This forested land is mountainous, with the majority of the land being moderate to steep in grade. There are 10 tributary systems, 13 identified wetlands, 22.4 miles of snowmobile trails, 19.9 miles of foot trails, 2 administrative roads 2 ponds, and scenic, intensively used camping areas (Refer to Plan Parts I-II).

#### Description of Action

The action is to adopt the Cherry-Ridge Campbell Mountain Unit Management Plan and to achieve the objectives of (1) reducing and redistributing public use in the heavily abused areas near Russell Brook by Year 5 of this plan, (2) maintaining or improving the water quality in all 10 tributary systems and their respective watersheds in this wild forest by Year 5 of this plan, (3) supervising public use and educating the public on appropriate use of the Forest Preserve in Year 1 of this plan. (4) Maintain hunting, fishing, and trapping as valid activities of all animal species identified and managed as those suitable for harvest by the Department of Environmental Conservation.

Description of the methods to carry out the management objectives (See Plan, Part VI):

- (1) Stabilize the administrative road to Mud Pond by installing water bars where necessary.

- (2) Enforce Forest Preserve rules and regulations regulating camping within 150 feet of a stream or pond unless otherwise designated. (Refer to Plan Part III-D non-conforming uses.)
- (3) Prohibit parking on Russell Brook Road or its shoulders along Forest Preserve land from May 15 to September 15.
- (4) Build four parking lots in the area near Russell Brook.
- (5) Place dumpsters, in rustic enclosures, at each parking lot.
- (6) Enforce Forest Preserve rules and regulations regulating camping within 150 feet of a stream or pond unless otherwise designated. (Refer to Plan Part III-D non-conforming uses.)
- (7) Establish a new foot trail (1.4 miles).
- (8) Maintain all existing and proposed facilities on either a periodic or as needed basis.
- (9) Hire a seasonal employee.

A. Significant Environmental Impacts

(1) Impact On Land

The majority of the land is over 15% grade. A new foot trail is proposed as a means of redistributing public use. This trail may result in changing public use patterns that may lead to increased litter, erosion, soil compaction, and vegetation degradation.

(2) Impact On Water

People will continue to use water for drinking, cooking, and bathing. Such use of water, however insignificant

it may seem, has an impact on water quality. The impact increases as the number of users increases. In addition, runoff from trail erosion leads to turbidity and sedimentation of surface waters.

(3) Impact On Visual Resource

Parking lots, dumpsters, dumpster pads, and culvert privies may be offensive to the overall scenic beauty of this area.

(4) Impact On Open Space and Recreation

The reduction and redistribution of public use in the areas will limit the amount of use in an individual area. The most critical problem in this unit has been the control of rowdy, unlawful, and destructive activity. See Plan Part III-C Overuse Problems and Special Issues.

(5) Impact On Transportation

The action to prohibit parking along hazardously narrow Russell Brook from May 15 to September 15 will prevent undirected access from the road.

(6) Impact On Archaeological Historic Site

One of our proposed actions is in the vicinity of a possible historic site.

B. Unavoidable Adverse Effects

Solid waste disposal is a problem for the Town of Colchester and the DEC managers.

Restricted parking along a town road is a law enforcement problem for the Town of Colchester and the forest

rangers and Environmental Conservation Officers.

C. Mitigation Measures To Minimize Environmental Impacts

(1) Mitigation For Impact On Land

Using the Forest Preserve manual as a guide, the proposed foot trail will be laid out on a grade that is compatible with the land and will keep soil erosion to a minimum. All foot and snowmobile trails, and administrative roads will be maintained with water bars to prevent soil erosion.

(2) Mitigation For Impact On Water

Prohibit camping within 150 feet of streams or ponds (refer to Plan, Part V-B). There will be few exceptions (refer to Plan, Part III-D non-conforming uses). Trail management should decrease trail erosion (See Mitigation #1 above).

(3) Mitigation For Impact On Visual Resource

Wherever possible, all proposed facilities will be sited and constructed so as to blend in with the natural surroundings.

(4) Mitigation For Impact On Open Space & Recreation

Increase the quality of the environmental setting by implementing the proposed actions in this management plan. This includes the hiring of a seasonal employee.

(5) Mitigation For Impact On Transportation

Construction of designated parking areas along Russell Brook Road reduces the potentially dangerous traffic situation and provides necessary controlled vehicular

access.

(6) Mitigation For Impact On Archaeological Site

The management plan will be sent to the Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation for historic review in accordance with section 14.09 of the Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation Law.

F. Alternatives

There are no alternatives to preparing a unit management plan for the Cherry Ridge-Campbell Mountain Wild Forest. The Catskill Park State Land Master Plan requires the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) to prepare unit plans for all DEC-administered land units within the Park. The Master Plan further requires that unit management plans conform to the comprehensive guidelines outlined in the Master Plan. These guidelines are specific to the various land classifications set forth in the Master Plan.

The development of Forest Preserve lands in the Cherry Ridge-Campbell Mountain area has been primarily in response to the cumulative needs of those seeking recreational enjoyment on State lands. Foot trails, snowmobile trails, fireplaces, pit privies, etc., have been constructed to facilitate recreational users. The public has responded by using these facilities. In turn, new facilities have been constructed and old ones repaired or replaced. The result has been that a few

sites in the Russell Brook area have overuse problems and conflicts do exist. The proposed plan to construct parking lots and to control parking are primarily aimed at the reduction and redistribution of public use of these sites.

After thorough evaluation of needs and siting alternatives, specific management actions have been developed so as to reflect public input and user preference while complying with the Master Plan guidelines and Environmental Conservation Law.

As with any plan there are alternatives to the proposed plan of action. One alternative would be no action. This alternative will, at best, allow conditions to remain as they are and, at worst, will provide for continuing environmental degradation and a declining recreational experience. Another alternative would be to develop the Russell Brook area into a regulated public campsite. Years ago this idea was proposed and plans drawn up. However, implementation was deemed too costly. On November 28, 1984, a public meeting was held to receive input on ideas for the area. During the meeting opposition to the idea of a State-controlled campsite was expressed. All planned actions in this plan are the result of perceived need for the protection of the natural resources or users, and/or the enhancement of the public's experience in the unit. A second public meeting was held on

May 21, 1986 to review the final draft of the plan.  
Comments received from the public were used in  
developing the present final plan.



## CHERRY RIDGE CAMPBELL MOUNTAIN UMP PUBLIC COMMENTS

Substantive comments on the Environmental Impact Statement  
received and responses

For convenience of reference, the following abbreviations  
will be used:

SIERRA = Sierra Club  
ADK = Adirondack Mountain Club  
AMC = Appalachian Mountain Club  
N.Y.N.J.T.C. = New York New Jersey Trail Conference  
C.C.C.D. = Catskill Center for Conservation & Development  
D.E.C. = Dept. of Environmental Conservation

COMMENT: The plan and E.I.S. does not discuss or evaluate in any detail alternative management actions or sites for the proposed parking facilities, dumpsters, culvert privies and trails. (ADK)

RESPONSE: It should be noted that parking provided by the proposed parking lots must not be considered as additional parking. The parking lots are offered as replacement parking for vehicles displaced when roadside parking is no longer allowed. Parking lots are also considered as essential in control and distribution of use. The Russell Brook Area provides a focus for use in that it includes such attractions as the waterfalls, high rock cliffs, Russell Brook, Trout Pond and Mud Pond. By taking topography and road width into consideration, parking lot sites were selected close to trailheads. Support facilities such as dumpsters and culvert privies have been located in the vicinity of the parking lots for the purpose of controlling use and lessening environmental impact. Proposed support facilities will be maintained and visual impacts will be minimized

within reason. If parking cannot be regulated along Russell Brook Road, no parking lots or support facilities will be constructed.

COMMENT: Remove both lean-tos from Trout Pond and enforce D.E.C.'s 150 foot rule (no camping within 150 feet of a stream, pond, trail or road). (ADK, AMC, N.Y.N.J.T.C., SIERRA, C.C.C.D., PLANCK, WHEELER)

RESPONSE: It is agreed that the lean-tos are too close to the water. The plan has been changed to reflect this comment.

COMMENT: " The E.I.S. is extremely weak. The action being reviewed in this E.I.S., is the development concept of of the management plan. The plan or action is a purpose and that purpose under the present E.I.S. review is the implementation of management objectives: (1) reduce and redistribute public use in the heavily abused areas near Russell Brook by Year 1 of this plan. (2) maintain or improve water quality in all 10 tributary systems and their respective watersheds in this wild forest by Year 1 of this plan. (3) supervise public use and educate the public on appropriate use of the Forest Preserve by Year 1 of this plan". (PLANCK)

RESPONSE: E.I.S. has been revised to reflect this comment.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS

Written or oral comments on the following subjects were received at the public meeting and following the meeting, until July 1, 1986.

SUBJECTS:  
Law Enforcement

Water Quality  
Critical Plant Habitat  
Budget Staffing  
Land Acquisitions  
Hazardous Waste Site  
Illegal Shooting Range  
The Plan Itself

LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMENTS:

- (1) Enforce the 150 foot rule and the contamination of the water supply will be reduced. (SIERRA,ADK,C.C.C.D, TOWN OF COLCHESTER, PLANCK)
- (2) Restrict Russell Brook to day use. (ADK)
- (3) Close the area for three years. (TOWN OF COLCHESTER)
- (4) There should be cooperation between agencies and municipalities in common solution. (C.C.C.D., LAWRENCE, ADK).
- (5) Seasonal employee concept acceptable, but the plan spreads the activities thin. (C.C.C.D., ADK).
- (6) Control rowdyism on State land at Russell Brook and at the Berry Brook Road private parking easement. (Wheeler)
- (7) D.E.C. should take over all costs of enforcement, supervision and maintenance on Russell Brook Road (Town of Colchester).
- (8) Reduce the undesirable type of use, redistribute the desirables (Planck).
- (9) Enforce vehicle access (ATV's). (C.C.C.D.,PLANCK)
- (10) Eliminate the shooting range. (PLANCK)

## RESPONSES:

## Comments 1,4,8,9:

This was and is our intent with this U.M.P. and the R & R should be enforced by the appropriate personnel.

## Comments 2,3:

This kind of enforcement would require more manpower and equipment. Besides, the Forest Preserve land belongs to the People of the State and they should be able to use and enjoy it.

## Comments 5,6:

By hiring a seasonal employee, the law enforcement problems in this unit should be reduced.

## Comment 7:

The only way D.E.C. could comply with this comment would be if the town abandoned maintenance on Russell Brook Road.

## Comment 10:

This area will be signed in conjunction with (6), 190.8P of the New York Code of Rules & Regulations.

## CRITICAL PLANT &amp; ANIMAL HABITATS:

Comment: Need more detailed information on these habitats including identification and inventory of species present. (National Heritage Program, Planck).

Response: Biological inventories and habitat inventories are not appropriate for inclusion in the fast track planning process. Habitat management and, therefore, most species management, is generally

prohibited on Forest Preserve lands. However, if the information is available it will be included in the U.M.P. process. The plan has been modified somewhat and inventories placed in the appendix.

#### BUDGET STAFFING:

Comments: D.E.C. Forest Preserve management understaffed and under-budgeted. (J. Wheeler).

Assuming insufficient budgeting, projects and cost estimates must be prioritized. (ADK).

Response: The plan has been revised to show projects on a priority basis.

#### LAND ACQUISITION:

Comment: Get rid of detached parcel of Forest Preserve that has no access. (ADK)

Acquire no more land - use acquisition monies to take care of existing holdings. (TOWN)

Acquire more land for public access (PLANCK)

Response: Efforts in the past were made to consolidate this detached piece with the main Forest Preserve holdings. It would take a Constitutional Amendment to sell a parcel of State land within the Catskill Park. Acquisition monies are separate and cannot be used for maintenance. When a piece of property becomes available for sale and it provides access to Forest Preserve, D.E.C. will be an

interested buyer.

#### HAZARDOUS WASTE:

Comment: Assess the old dye works location as a potential hazardous waste site. (Planck).

Response: This site was investigated by D.E.C.'s Region 4 Environmental Quality Unit and their response is "Some rubble and evidence of a former dam and channel was discovered. No evidence of prior dumping and/or disposal of industrial or hazardous waste was found after an extensive search of the area".

#### THE PLAN ITSELF:

##### COMMENTS:

- (1) Clarify trail system. (PLANCK)
- (2) D.E.C. should use specific use figures on which to evaluate problems. (PLANCK, CCCD, ADK)

##### RESPONSES:

Comment #1 - The plan has been modified to reflect these comments.

Comment #2: Specific use figures are not available at this time and they are difficult, if not impossible, to obtain within the budgetary constraints. An alternative approach is signs of overuse.

#### FACILITIES COMMENTS

Parking Lots

Sanitary

Primitive Campsites

Trails

Fireplaces

General - All Facilities

#### PARKING LOTS:

COMMENTS: (SIERRA CLUB, ADK, CCCD, AMC, PLANCK, NYNJTC)

Agrees with proposal, but:

- (1) Disagrees with one car parking.
- (2) Thinks visual impact needs assessment in plan.
- (3) Should be smaller lots and should be scattered around the unit as a tool in redistributing use.

RESPONSE: The plan has been changed and no longer proposes the 8, one car parking areas. Whenever possible, D.E.C. goes out of its way to make facilities visually acceptable to most people. The size of the parking lots is judgemental and we would gladly propose constructing other lots in the unit if people would use them.

#### SANITARY:

COMMENTS: What is the long term care and maintenance of the proposed sanitary facilities. (AMC)

RESPONSES: If there is a problem with the sanitary facilities, perhaps a more sophisticated type latrine could be proposed in the 5 year update.

#### DUMPSTERS:

COMMENTS: Agrees that the dumpsters are needed and might

reduce the amount of litter around the general area, but would attract a higher volume of trash. (SIERRA,PLANCK,AMC).

RESPONSES: The dumpsters should reduce the man day cost of trash pickup.

#### TRAILS:

COMMENTS: (1) Maintenance is generally poor. (ADK,PLANCK).  
 (2) Rename the whole system of trails. (PLANCK).  
 (3) Need registration boxes. (ADK,CCCD).  
 (4) Trail relocations needed. (ADK).  
 (5) The new trail isn't needed. (PLANCK).  
 (6) Enforce non-vehicle use(snowmobiles on foot trails. (PLANCK).  
 (7) An addition to the new trail could take maximum advantage of the two proposed parking lots. (AMC).

RESPONSES: (1) Delaware County forests were defoliated by the Forest Tent Caterpillar and as a result at the higher elevations, a tremendous number of hard maple trees died. With no shade on the forest floor the rubus (berry bushes) took over creating a maintenance headache for the Operations Unit. This problem is short term and will correct itself with time.  
 (2) The plan has changed to reflect this comment.  
 (3) Other than the Trout Pond trail system,



the low use of the other trails in this U.M.P. does not justify the need for registration boxes. However, the use of registration boxes on the Trout Pond trail will be tried in Year #4 of this U.M.P. if the vandalism in the area decreases in the interim.

(4) The Little Spring Brook Trail needs to be relocated around the beaver pond.

(5) Whether or not the new trail to Mud Pond and vicinity is needed is judgemental. If the town doesn't prohibit parking or abandon the Russell Brook Road for maintenance, then the trail won't be laid out. However, if regulations can be drawn up, this trail will provide the needed additional access to Mud Pond and the southern end of this unit.

(6) The foot trail system receives very little use during the winter time. Portions of the foot trail system duplicate as a snowmobile trail. Russell Brook Road isn't plowed in the winter and very few foot hikers use this section of trails. Therefore, the foot trail is used as a snowmobile trail in the winter.

(7) This may be an excellent idea and needs further field work. In the 5 year update, this may be considered.

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

- (1) S.U.N.Y. College of Environmental Science and Forestry,  
Syracuse, New York -- Forest Resources of the Catskill  
Region.
- (2) Broughton, J.G., Fisher, D.W., Isachsen, Y.W.; Rickard,  
L.V. -- Geology of New York.
- (3) Catskill Report #15, 9/76 -- Rare and Endangered Plants  
in the Catskills.
- (4) Department of Environmental Conservation, 1985 --  
State Land Master Plan Catskill Region.

APPENDIX A  
SIGN INVENTORY

<u>Sign #</u>	<u>Arrow Marker</u>	<u>Legend</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Location</u>
8	Left Arrow B. Marker	Start of Pelnor Hollow Trail	1.5	Jct. of Berry Brook
9	Right Arrow B. Marker	<u>Pelnor Hollow Trail</u> Pelnor Hollow lean-to Mary Smith Trail Little Spring Brook Trail Campbell Mt. Trail Russell Brook Road	 .9 3.2 4.0 4.0 15.9	At start of Pelnor Hollow Trail. State Line on Pelnor Hollow Road
10	Right Arrow B. Marker	Berry Brook Road	1.5	At start of Pelnor Hollow Trail. State Line on Pelnor Hollow Road
11	Left Arrow B. Marker	Mary Smith Trail Little Spring Brook Trail Campbell Mt. Trail Campbell Mt. Lean-to Russell Brook Road	2.3 3.1 3.1 8.5 15.0	Pelnor Hollow Lean-to
12	Right Arrow B. Marker	End of Pelnor Hollow Trail Berry Brook Road <u>Little Spring Brook Trail</u>	.9 2.4	Pelnor Hollow Lean-to
13	Left Arrow Y. Marker	End of Little Spring Brook Trail Cat Hollow Road	.6 1.7	Jct. of Trails on Little Spring Brook Road
14	Right Arrow B. Marker	<u>Pelnor Hollow Trail</u> Mary Smith Trail Pelnor Hollow Lean-to Berry Brook Road	.8 3.1 5.5	Jct. Trails on Little Spring Brook Road
15	Right Arrow B. Marker	<u>Campbell Mt. Trail</u> Cat Hollow Road Campbell Mt. Lean-to Trout Pond Trail Russell Brook Road	4.1 5.4 6.5 11.9	Jct. of trails on Little Spring Brook Road

16	Right Arrow Y. Marker	<u>Little Spring Brook Trail</u> Pelnor Hollow Trail Campbell Mt. Trail Mary Smith Trail Pelnor Hollow Lean-to Campbell Mt. Lean-to	.6 .6 1.4 3.7 6.0	Start of Little Spring Brook Trail- State Line across road
17	Left Arrow Y. Marker	Cat Hollow Road	1.1	Start of Little Spring Brook Trail- State Line across Road
18	Left Arrow B. Marker	Little Spring Brook Trail Pelnor Hollow Trail Campbell Mt. Trail Mary Smith Trail	1.1 1.7 1.7 2.5	Jct. Cat Hollow and Little Spring Brook Road
19	Left Arrow B. Marker	Campbell Mt. Lean-to Trout Pond Trail Trout Pond Lean-to Russell Brook Road	1.3 2.4 6.4 7.8	Cat Hollow Road-Campbell Mt. Side
20	Right Arrow B. Marker	Pelnor Hollow Trail Little Spring Brook Trail Mary Smith Trail Pelnor Hollow Lean-to	4.1 4.1 4.9 7.3	Cat Hollow Road-Brock Mt. side
21	Left Arrow B. Marker	Trout Pond Trail Trout Pond Lean-to Outlet Lean-to Russell Brook Road	1.1 5.1 5.6 6.5	Campbell Mt. Lean-to
22	Right Arrow B. Marker	Cat Hollow Road Pelnor Hollow Trail Little Spring Brook Trail Mary Smith Trail Pelnor Hollow Lean-to	1.3 5.4 5.4 6.2 8.5	Campbell Mt. Lean-to
23	Left Arrow B. Marker	<u>Campbell Mt. Trail</u> Campbell Mt. Lean-to Cat Hollow Road Pelnor Hollow Road  Little Spring Brook Trail Mary Smith Trail	 1.1 2.4 6.5  6.5 7.3	Campbell Mt. Road-Cat Hollow side
24	Right Arrow B. Marker	<u>Trout Pond Trail</u> Campbell Brook Road Trout Pond Lean-to	 2.1 4.0	Campbell Mt. Road-Trout

		Outlet Lean-to	4.5	Pond side
		Russell Brook Road	5.4	
25	Left Arrow	Campbell Brook Road	1.8	Campbell Mt.
		Trout Pond Lean-to	3.7	Combination
		Outlet Lean-to	4.2	Site
		Russell Brook Road	5.1	
26	Right Arrow	Campbell Mt. Trail	.3	Campbell Mt.
	B. Marker			Combination
				site
27	Right Arrow	Trout Pond Lean-to	1.9	Campbell
	B. Marker	Outlet Lean-to	2.4	Brook Road-
		Russell Brook Road	3.3	Trout Pond
				side
28	Left Arrow	Campbell Mt. Trail	2.1	Campbell
	B. Marker	Campbell Mt. Lean-to	3.2	Brook Road-
				Campbell Mt.
				side
29	Left Arrow	Trout Pond Lean-to		At Lean-to
		Mud Pond	2.0	Spur N.E. of
		Russell Brook Parking	3.2	Trout Pond
30	Right Arrow	Campbell Brook Road	1.9	At Lean-to
	B. Marker	Campbell Mt. Trail	4.0	Spur N.E. of
		Campbell Mt. Lean-to	5.1	Trout Pond
31	Left Arrow	Outlet Lean-to	.5	Trout Pond
	B. Marker	Russell Brook Road	1.4	Dam
32	Left Arrow	Outlet Lean-to		Trout Pond
				Dam
33	Right Arrow	Trout Pond Lean-to	.5	Trout Pond
	B. Marker	Campbell Mt. Trail	4.5	Dam
		Campbell Mt. Lean-to	5.0	
34	Left Arrow	Russell Brook Road	.9	Trout Pond
				Dam
35	Right Arrow	<u>Trout Pond Trail</u>		
	B. Marker	Outlet Lean-to	.9	Russell Brook
		Trout Pond Lean-to	1.4	Road
		Campbell Mt. Trail	5.4	
38	Left Arrow	Pelnor Hollow Trail	1.2	Holiday Brook
	R. Marker	Pelnor Hollow Lean-to	3.5	Road-Pelnor
		Campbell Mt. Lean-to	7.4	side

		Trout Pond Lean-to	12.5	
		Russell Brook Road	13.9	
51	Right Arrow	Trout Pond Lean-to	2.0	Jct. of Mud Pond Trail and Trout Pond Trail
52	Right Arrow	Mud Pond	.3	Opposite end of Trail
	1 from			Trout Pond on Mud Pond Trail
53	Left Arrow	Russell Brook Parking Area	1.2	Opposite end of Trail from Trout Pond on Mud Pond Trail
54	Left Arrow	Mud Pond	1.2	"Y" in Trail
		Trout Pond Lean-to	3.2	at Russell Brook Picnic Area
55	Left Arrow	Trout Pond Lean-to		Intersection
		Mud Pond	2.0	Trail at
		Russell Brook Parking Area	3.2	Trout Pond Inlet

Signing - Snowmobile Trails 22.4 miles

S-1	Left Arrow	Pelnor Hollow Lean-to	.9	At start of
	Snowmobile	End of Snowmobile Trail	1.4	Pelnor Hollow Trail where State Line crosses Road
S-2	Left Arrow	Campbell Brook Parking Area	.4	At trail
	Snowmobile	Trout Pond Trail	1.7	crossing on
		Trout Pond Lean-to	2.5	Campbell
		Russell Brook Parking Area	3.9	Brook Road
S-3	Right Arrow	Campbell Mt. Parking Area	2.5	At Campbell Brook Parking Area

S-4	Right Arrow Snowmobile	Trout Pond Trail	1.3	At Campbell Brook Parking Area
		Trout Pond Lean-to	2.1	
		Russell Brook Parking Area	3.5	
S-5	Right Arrow Snowmobile	Campbell Brook Parking Area	1.3	At. Jct. with Trout Pond
		Campbell Mt. Parking Area	3.8	
S-6	Left Arrow Snowmobile	Trout Pond Lean-to	.8	At Jct. with Trout Pond Trail
		Russell Brook Parking Area	2.2	
S-7	Right Arrow Snowmobile	Campbell Brook Parking Area	2.1	At Trout Pond Lean-to Jct.
		Campbell Mt. Parking Area	4.6	
S-8	Right Arrow Snowmobile	Mud Pond	2.0	At Trout Pond Lean-to Jct.
		Russell Brook Parking Area	3.2	
S-9	Left Arrow	Upper Trail Area	.3	At Trout Pond
S-10	Right Arrow Snowmobile	End of Snowmobile Trail	1.1	At Mud Pond Trail Jct.
S-11	Left Arrow Snowmobile	Russell Brook Parking Area	1.2	At Mud Pond Trail Jct.
S-12	Right Arrow Snowmobile	Trout Pond Lean-to	2.0	At Mud Pond Trail Jct.
S-13	Right Arrow Snowmobile	Russell Brook Parking Area	1.1	At. Jct. of Upper Trail Trail on Trout Pond
		Upper Russell Brook Road	2.1	
S-14	Right Arrow Snowmobile	Trout Pond Lean-to	.3	At Jct. of Upper Trail on Trout Pond
S-15	Left Arrow Snowmobile	Russell Brook Parking Area	1.1	At Jct. of Upper Trail on Trout Pond
S-16	Right Arrow Snowmobile	Trout Pond Lean-to	.9	At "Y" in Upper Trail
S-17	Left Arrow Snowmobile	Russell Brook Parking Area	1.4	At "Y" in Upper Trail
S-18	Right Arrow Snowmobile	Upper Russell Brook Road	1.8	At "Y" in Upper Trail

S-19	Right Arrow	Upper Russell Brook Road	2.3	At Jct. near Trout Pond Dam
	Snowmobile	Trout Pond Lean-to	1.4	
S-20	Right Arrow	Trout Pond Lean-to	2.7	At start of Upper Trail on Russell Brook Road
	Snowmobile	Campbell Brook Parking Area	4.8	
		Campbell Mt. Parking Area	7.3	
		Mud Pond	4.7	
S-21	Left Arrow	Mud Pond	1.2	At Russell Brook Picnic Area
	Snowmobile	Trout Pond Lean-to	3.2	
S-22	Right Arrow Snowmobile	End of Snowmobile Trail	2.3	At start of State Road Trail
S-23	Right Arrow Snowmobile	Campbell Brook Road	1.9	At Jct. with Trout Pond Trail



Appendix B. Status and occurrence of New York amphibians in the Delaware Hills subzone as listed in "Integrating Timber and Wildlife Management Handbook" (Chambers, 1983).

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>STATUS*</u>
Jefferson Salamander	Special Concern
Spotted Salamander	Special Concern
Red-spotted Newt	
Northern Dusky Salamander	
Mountain Dusky Salamander	
Redback Salamander	
Slimy Salamander	
Four-toed Salamander	
Northern Spring Salamander	
Northern Red Salamander	
Northern Two-lined Salamander	
Longtail Salamander	
American Toad	
Northern Spring Peeper	
Gray Treefrog	
Bullfrog	Hunted
Green Frog	
Wood Frog	
Pickerel Frog	

\*Status = Status in New York State

Appendix C. Status and occurrence of New York reptiles in the Delaware Hills subzone as listed in "Integrating Timber and Wildlife Management Handbook" (Chambers, 1983).

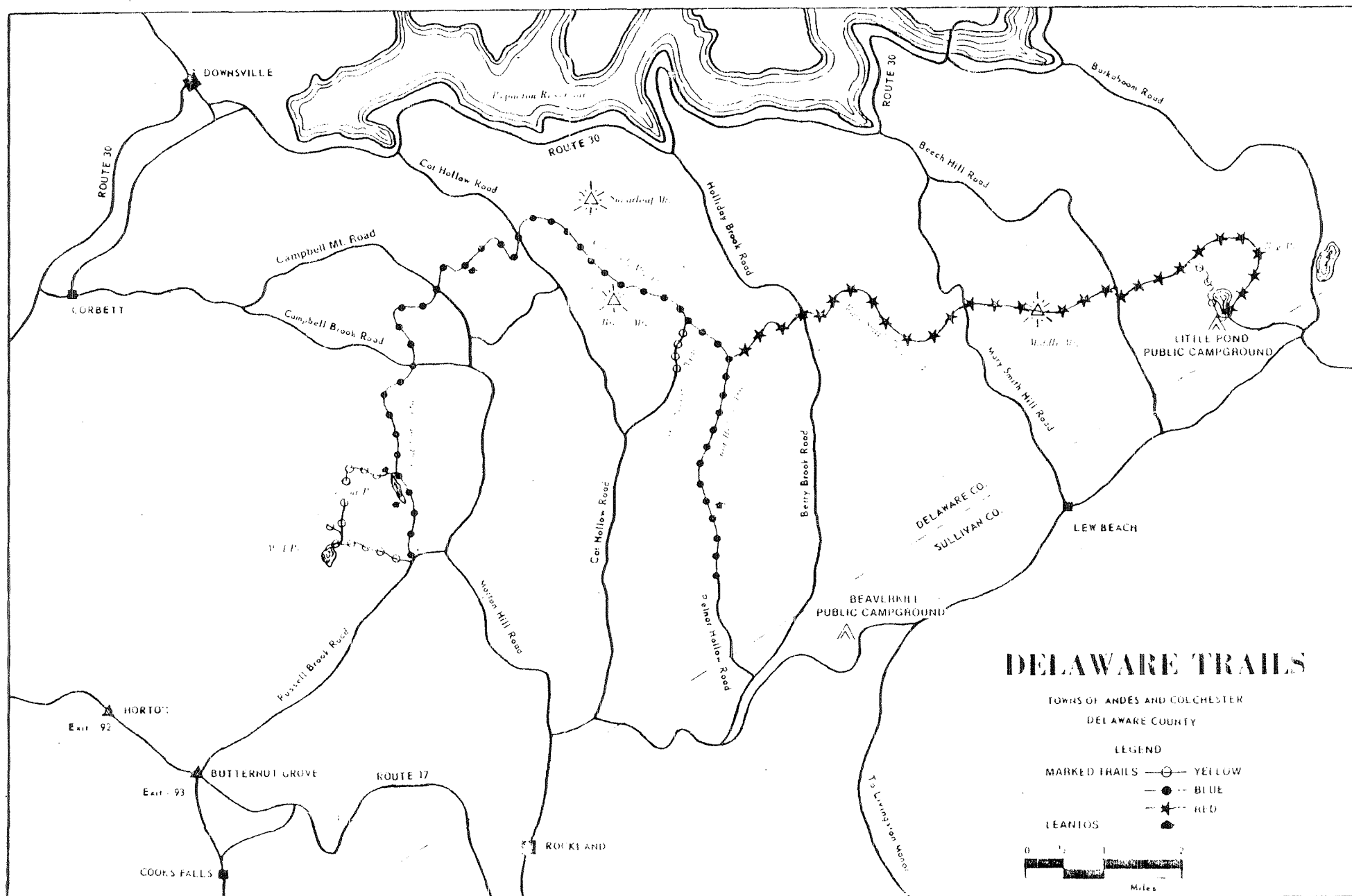
<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>STATUS*</u>
Common Snapping Turtle	
Stinkpot	
Spotted Turtle	Special Concern
Wood Turtle	Special Concern
Eastern Painted Turtle	
Northern Water Snake	
Northern Brown Snake	
Northern Redbelly Snake	
Eastern Garter Snake	
Eastern Ribbon Snake	
Northern Ringneck Snake	
Northern Black Racer	
Eastern Smooth Green Snake	
Black Rat Snake	
Eastern Milk Snake	
Timber Rattlesnake	Threatened

\*Status = Status in New York State

Appendix D . Status and occurrence of New York mammals in the Delaware Hills subzone as listed in "Integrating Timber and Wildlife Management Handbook" (Chambers, 1983).

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>STATUS*</u>	<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>STATUS*</u>
Virginia Opossum	Hunted/Trapped	Gray Squirrel	Hunted
Masked Shrew		Red Squirrel	
Smoky Shrew		Southern Flying Squirrel	
Longtail Shrew		Northern Flying Squirrel	
Northern Water Shrew		Beaver	Trapped
Least Shrew		Deer Mouse	
Shorttail Shrew		White-footed Mouse	
Starnose Mole		Eastern Woodrat	Threatened
Hairytail Mole		Southern Bog Lemming	
Little Brown Myotis		Boreal Red-backed Vole	
Keen Myotis		Meadow Vole	
Indiana Myotis	Endangered	Yellownose Vole	
Small-footed Myotis		Pine Vole	
Silver-haired Bat		Muskrat	Trapped
Eastern Pipistrelle		Meadow Jumping Mouse	
Big Brown Bat		Woodland Jumping Mouse	
Red Bat		Porcupine	
Hoary Bat		Snowshoe Hare	Hunted
Black Bear	Hunted	Eastern Cottontail	Hunted
Raccoon	Hunted/Trapped	White-tailed Deer	Hunted
Shorttail Weasel	Trapped		
Longtail Weasel	Trapped		
Mink	Trapped		
River Otter	Trapped		
Striped Skunk	Hunted/Trapped		
Coyote	Hunted/Trapped		
Red Fox	Hunted/Trapped		
Gray Fox	Hunted/Trapped		
Bobcat	Hunted/Trapped		
Woodchuck	Hunted		
Eastern Chipmunk			

\*Status = Status in New York State



## Delaware Trails

The Delaware Trails are a system of interconnected trails running through the Forest Preserve lands south of the Pepacton Reservoir in the Towns of Colchester and Andes in Delaware County.

From Route 17, westbound, Exit 93 at Cooks Falls, eastbound Exit 92 at Horton, turn northeasterly on Russell Brook road at Cooks Falls and proceed up Russell Brook approximately 5 miles to start of trail on the left. Parking areas are available on and off the Russell Brook Road.

Miles	Russell Brook-Trout Pond-Mud Pond Loop
0.00	Junction of Russell Brook Road and Trout Pond Trail. Follow blue markers up old road.
1.40	Trout Pond inlet, leanto, and trail junction. Follow yellow markers west behind leanto.
3.15	Junction with old road. Mud Pond 0.25 miles to the right. Russell Brook Road 1.00 miles to the left.
4.15	Russell Brook Road.

Miles	Trout Pond Trail Description—Blue Markers
0.00	Junction of Russell Brook road and trail up Trout Pond outlet. Follow blue markers upgrade along old tote road alongside Trout Pond outlet.
0.90	Trout Pond dam and outlet leanto at far end of dam.
1.40	Trout Pond inlet and Trout Pond leanto. Trail turns right.
3.30	Campbell Brook road. Trail crosses road.
5.40	Campbell Mt. road, end of Trout Pond Trail, beginning of Campbell Mt. Trail, parking area.

Miles	Campbell Mountain Trail—Blue Markers
0.00	Junction of Campbell Mt. road and Trout Pond Trail (south). Parking area.
1.10	Campbell Mt. leanto.
2.40	Cat Hollow road, room for parking along road. Trail continues upgrade across road to top of Brock Mt.
4.10	Trail junction, end of Campbell Mt. Trail, start of Little Spring Brook Trail and Pelnor Hollow Trail.

Miles	Little Spring Brook Trail—Yellow Markers
0.00	Junction of Campbell Mt. Trail (blue) and Pelnor Hollow Trail (blue). Follow yellow markers southerly along old Little Spring Brook road.
0.60	State land ends and trail ends. Continue down town road 1.1 mile to Cat Hollow road.

Miles	Pelnor Hollow Trail—Blue Markers
0.00	Junction of Campbell Mt. Trail (blue) and Little Spring Brook Trail (yellow). Trail leaves old Little Spring Brook road in a southeasterly direction.
0.80	Junction with Mary Smith Trail (red) to east.
3.10	Pelnor Hollow leanto.
4.00	State land ends and trail ends. Continue down town road 1.5 miles to Berry Brook road.

Miles	Mary Smith Trail—Red Markers
0.00	Junction with Pelnor Hollow Trail 0.8 mile south from old Little Spring Brook Road.
1.20	Holiday Brook Road and parking area on east side of road. Trail continues easterly across road.
4.50	Mary Smith Hill road and end of trail. Town road leads northerly to Route 30 and southerly to hamlet of Lew- beach.

Miles	Middle Mt. Trail—Red Markers
0.00	Junction of Mary Smith Trail (red) and Mary Smith Hill Road. Trail goes steeply uphill in an easterly direction.
0.90	Middle Mt. summit.
2.00	Beech Hill Road and end of trail. Turn right on road to continue on Touch-Me-Not Trail (0.25 miles).

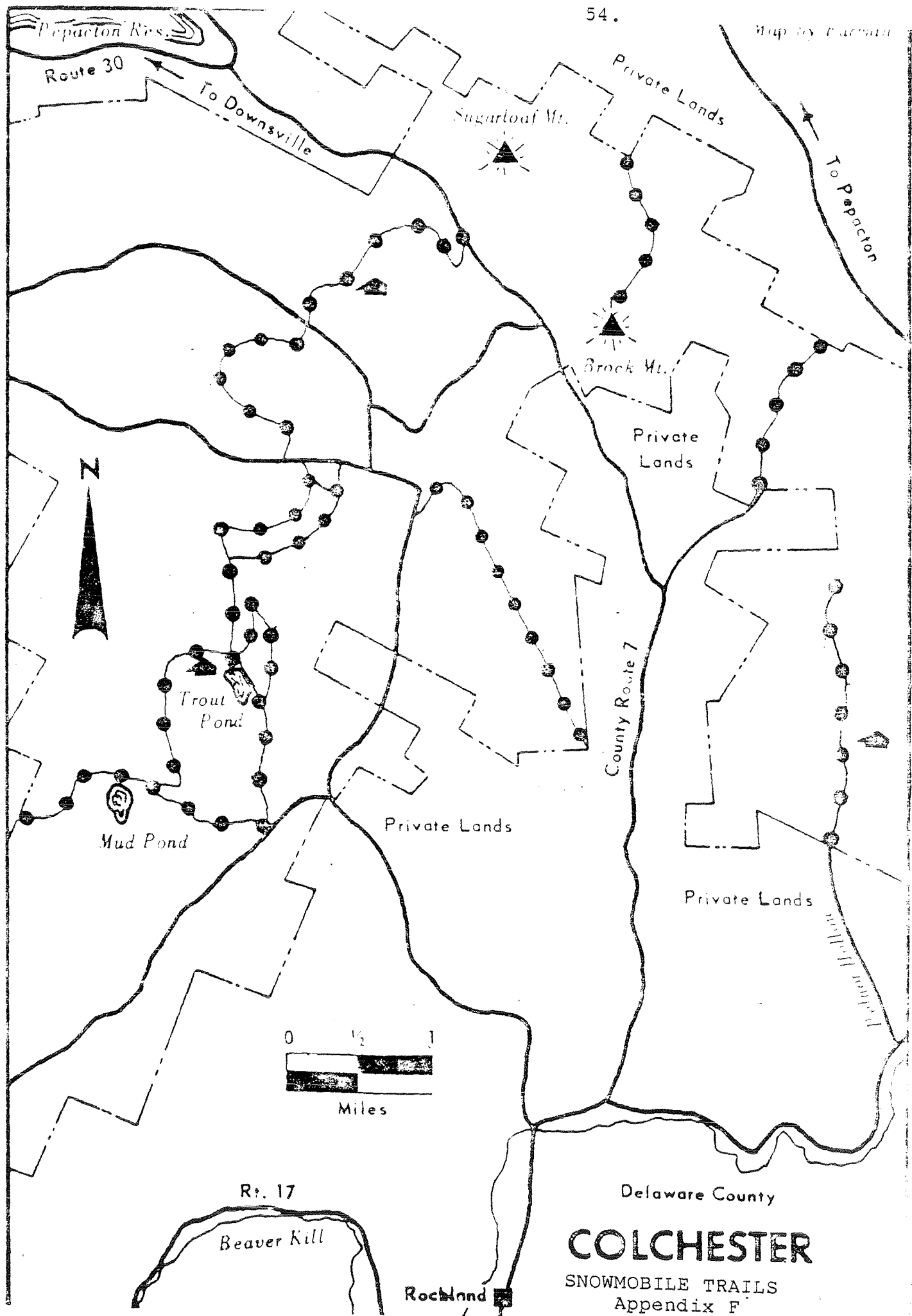
Miles	Touch-Me-Not Trail—Red Markers
0.00	Junction with Beech Hill Road 0.25 miles south of Middle Mt. Trail. Trail goes east.
1.90	Trail junction. Yellow trail to right leads to Little Pond Campground (1.6 miles).
3.50	Little Pond Campground.

Miles	Little Pond Trail—Yellow Markers
0.00	Old road at west end of Little Pond Campground. Follow yellow markers along edge of pond.
0.20	Trail junction. Trail right follows edge of pond back of campground. Proceed uphill to left on yellow trail.
1.60	Junction with Touch-Me-Not Trail. Left on red trail to Beech Hill Road, 1.9 miles. Right on red trail returns to campground, 1.6 miles.

## Elevation of Major Peaks in Catskills

(T) indicates a marked trail is available.

Slide	T4204	Big Indian	T3700
Hunter	T4040	Friday	3694
Blackdome	T3990	Rusk	3680
Blackhead	T3937	Kaaterskill High Peak	3660
Thomas Cole	T3935	Twin	T3640
Westkill	T3880	Balsam Cap	3623
Graham	3868	Fir	3620
Cornell	T3860	North Dome	3610
Doubletop	3860	Balsam	T3600
Table	T3847	Bearpen	3600
Peekamoose	T3843	Eagle	3600
Plateau	T3840	Indian Head	T3573
Sugarloaf	T3800	Sherrill	3540
Wittenburg	T3780	Halcott	3537
Balsam Lake	T3723	Vlv	3529
Lone	3721	Windham High Peak	T3524
Panther	T3720	Rocky	3508



Appendix G. List of species by Breeding Category for the area in and adjacent to Cherry Ridge-Campbell Mountain Wild Forest.  
Breeding Bird Atlas Project - NYS Department of Environmental Conservation and The Federation of NYS Bird Clubs.

POSSIBLE<sup>(1)</sup>

Heron, Great Blue  
Heron, Green  
Goose, Canada  
Hawk, Red-Shouldered  
Kestrel, American  
Cuckoo, Yellow-Billed  
Cuckoo, Black-Billed  
Swift, Chimney  
Hummingbird, Ruby-Throated  
Kingfisher, Belted  
Sapsucker, Yellow-Bellied  
Woodpecker, Hairy  
Flycatcher, Great Crested  
Flycatcher, Least  
Crow, Common  
Thrush, Wood  
Veery  
Warbler, Black-and-White  
Warbler, Blue-Winged  
Warbler, Black-Throated Green  
Waterthrush, Northern  
Meadowlark, Eastern  
Vulture, Turkey  
Pheasant, Ring-Necked  
Vireo, Yellow-Throated  
Vireo, Solitary  
Junco, Dark-Eyed  
Hawk, Sharp-Shinned  
Hawk, Red-Tailed  
Turkey  
Owl, Barred

PROBABLE

Duck, Black  
Merganser, Common  
Vulture, Turkey  
Hawk, Red-Tailed  
Sandpiper, Spotted  
Dove, Rock  
Dove, Mourning  
Flicker, Common  
Kingbird, Eastern  
Pewee, Eastern Wood  
Swallow, Barn  
Swallow, Cliff  
Jay, Blue  
Chickadee, Black-Capped  
Wren, House  
Mockingbird  
Catbird, Gray  
Waxwing, Cedar  
Vireo, Red-Eyed  
Warbler, Chestnut-Sided  
Ovenbird  
Sparrow, House  
Oriole, Northern  
Cowbird, Brown-Headed  
Tanager, Scarlet  
Grosbeak, Rose-Breasted  
Bunting, Indigo  
Finch, House  
Goldfinch, American  
Towhee, Rufous-Sided  
Junco, Dark-Eyed

POSSIBLE

Flicker, Common  
 Swallow, Tree  
 Swallow, Barn  
 Nuthatch, White-Breasted  
 Bluebird, Eastern  
 Vireo, Warbling  
 Vireo, Yellow  
 Oriole, Northern  
 Cardinal  
 Finch, House  
 Finch, Purple  
 Sparrow, Field  
 Sparrow, Swamp

PROBABLE

Sparrow, Chipping  
 Sparrow, Song  
 Swift, Chimney  
 Hummingbird, Ruby-Throated  
 Kingfisher, Belted  
 Sapsucker, Yellow-Bellied  
 Flycatcher, Great Crested  
 Phoebe, Eastern  
 Flycatcher, Willow  
 Crow, Common  
 Chickadee, Black-Capped  
 Titmouse, Tufted  
 Wren, House  
 Wren, Winter  
 Thrush, Wood  
 Warbler, Black & White  
 Warbler, Yellow  
 Warbler, Canada  
 Redstart, American  
 Sparrow, Field  
 Duck, Wood  
 Woodpecker, Downy  
 Warbler, Black-Throated Blue  
 Warbler, Black-Throated Green

- (1) The same species may appear on any one of the three categories. These lists were compiled from individual breeding bird survey blocks of which there were four within the Cherry Ridge-Campbell Mountain Wild Forest. A single bird species may have been a Possible breeder in one survey block, but a Confirmed breeder in an adjacent block.



Appendix H. Status and occurrence of New York breeding birds in the Delaware Hills subzone as listed in "Integrating Timber and Wildlife Management Handbook" (Chambers, 1985).

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>STATUS*</u>	<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>STATUS*</u>
Great Blue Heron		Pileated Woodpecker	
Green Heron		Red-Headed Woodpecker	
Mallard	Hunted	Yellow-Bellied Sapsucker	
American Black Duck	Hunted	Hairy Woodpecker	Blue List
Wood Duck	Hunted	Downy Woodpecker	
Common Merganser	Hunted	Eastern Kingbird	
Hooded Merganser	Hunted	Great Crested Flycatcher	
Northern Goshawk		Eastern Phoebe	
Sharp-Shinned Hawk	Blue List	Willow Flycatcher	
Cooper's Hawk	Spec. Concern	Alder Flycatcher	
Red-Tailed Hawk		Least Flycatcher	
Red-Shouldered Hawk	Threatened	Eastern Pewee	
Broad-Winged Hawk		Tree Swallow	
American Kestrel		Bank Swallow	
Ruffed Grouse	Hunted	Rough-Winged Swallow	
Wild Turkey	Hunted	Barn Swallow	
American Woodcock	Hunted	Cliff Swallow	
Common Snipe	Hunted	Purple Martin	
Mourning Dove		Blue Jay	
Yellow-Billed Cuckoo		American Crow	Hunted
Black-Billed Cuckoo		Black-Capped Chickadee	
Barn Owl	Spec. Concern	Tufted Titmouse	
Common Screech Owl		White-Breasted Nuthatch	
Great Horned Owl		Brown Creeper	
Barred Owl		House Wren	
Whip-Poor-Will		Winter Wren	
Common Nighthawk	Spec. Concern	Gray Catbird	
Chimney Swift		Brown Thrasher	
Ruby-Throated Hummingbird	Blue List	American Robin	
Belted Kingfisher		Wood Thrush	
Common flicker		Hermit Thrush	
Red-Breasted Nuthatch		Swainson's Thrush	

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>STATUS*</u>	<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>STATUS*</u>
Veery		American Goldfinch	
Eastern Bluebird	Spec. Concern	Rufous-Sided Towhee	
Golden-Crowned Kinglet		Savannah Sparrow	
Cedar Waxwing		Grasshopper Sparrow	Special Concern
Yellow-Throated Vireo		Vesper Sparrow	Special Concern
Solitary Vireo		Northern Junco	
Red-Eyed Vireo		Chipping Sparrow	
Warbling Vireo		Field Sparrow	
Black & White Warbler		White-Throated Sparrow	
Nashville Warbler		Swamp Sparrow	
Yellow Warbler	Blue List	Song Sparrow	
Magnolia Warbler			
Black-Throated Green Warbler			
Black-Throated Blue Warbler			
Blackburnian Warbler			
Chestnut-Sided Warbler			
Ovenbird			
Northern Waterthrush			
Mourning Warbler			
Common Yellow Throat			
Yellow Breasted Chat			
Canada Warbler			
American Redstart			
Red-Winged Blackbird			
Northern Oriole			
Common Grackle			
Brown-Headed Cowbird			
Scarlet Tanager			
Northern Cardinal			
Rose-Breasted Grosbeak			
Indigo Bunting			
Purple Finch			

\*Status = Status in New York State

CONFIRMED

Mallard  
Turkey  
Killdeer  
Phoebe, Eastern  
Swallow, Tree  
Swallow, Bank  
Thrasher, Brown  
Robin, American  
Bluebird, Eastern  
Starling  
Warbler, Yellow  
Yellowthroat, Common  
Redstart, American  
Blackbird, Red-winged  
Grackle, Common  
Cardinal  
Finch, Purple  
Grouse, Ruffed  
Swallow, Barn  
Swallow, Cliff  
Catbird, Gray  
Sparrow, House  
Cowbird, Brown-Headed  
Sapsucker, Yellow Bellied

CONFIRMED

Flycatcher, Least  
Pewee, Eastern Wood  
Jay, Blue  
Chickadee, Black-Capped  
Wren, House  
Thrush, Hermit  
Veery  
Waxwing, Cedar  
Verio, Red-Eyed  
Warbler, Magnolia  
Warbler, Yellow-Rumped  
Warbler, Blackburnian  
Warbler, Chestnut-Sided  
Ovenbird  
Waterthrush, Louisiana  
Bunting, Indigo  
Towhee, Rufous-Sided  
Junco, Dark-Eyed  
Sparrow, Chipping  
Sparrow, Field  
Sparrow, White-Throated  
Sparrow, Song



CONFIRMED

Mallard  
Turkey  
Killdeer  
Phoebe, Eastern  
Swallow, Tree  
Swallow, Bank  
Thrasher, Brown  
Robin, American  
Bluebird, Eastern  
Starling  
Warbler, Yellow  
Yellowthroat, Common  
Redstart, American  
Blackbird, Red-winged  
Grackle, Common  
Cardinal  
Finch, Purple  
Grouse, Ruffed  
Swallow, Barn  
Swallow, Cliff  
Catbird, Gray  
Sparrow, House  
Cowbird, Brown-Headed  
Sapsucker, Yellow Bellied

CONFIRMED

Flycatcher, Least  
Pewee, Eastern Wood  
Jay, Blue  
Chickadee, Black-Capped  
Wren, House  
Thrush, Hermit  
Veery  
Waxwing, Cedar  
Verio, Red-Eyed  
Warbler, Magnolia  
Warbler, Yellow-Rumped  
Warbler, Blackburnian  
Warbler, Chestnut-Sided  
Ovenbird  
Waterthrush, Louisiana  
Bunting, Indigo  
Towhee, Rufous-Sided  
Junco, Dark-Eyed  
Sparrow, Chipping  
Sparrow, Field  
Sparrow, White-Throated  
Sparrow, Song

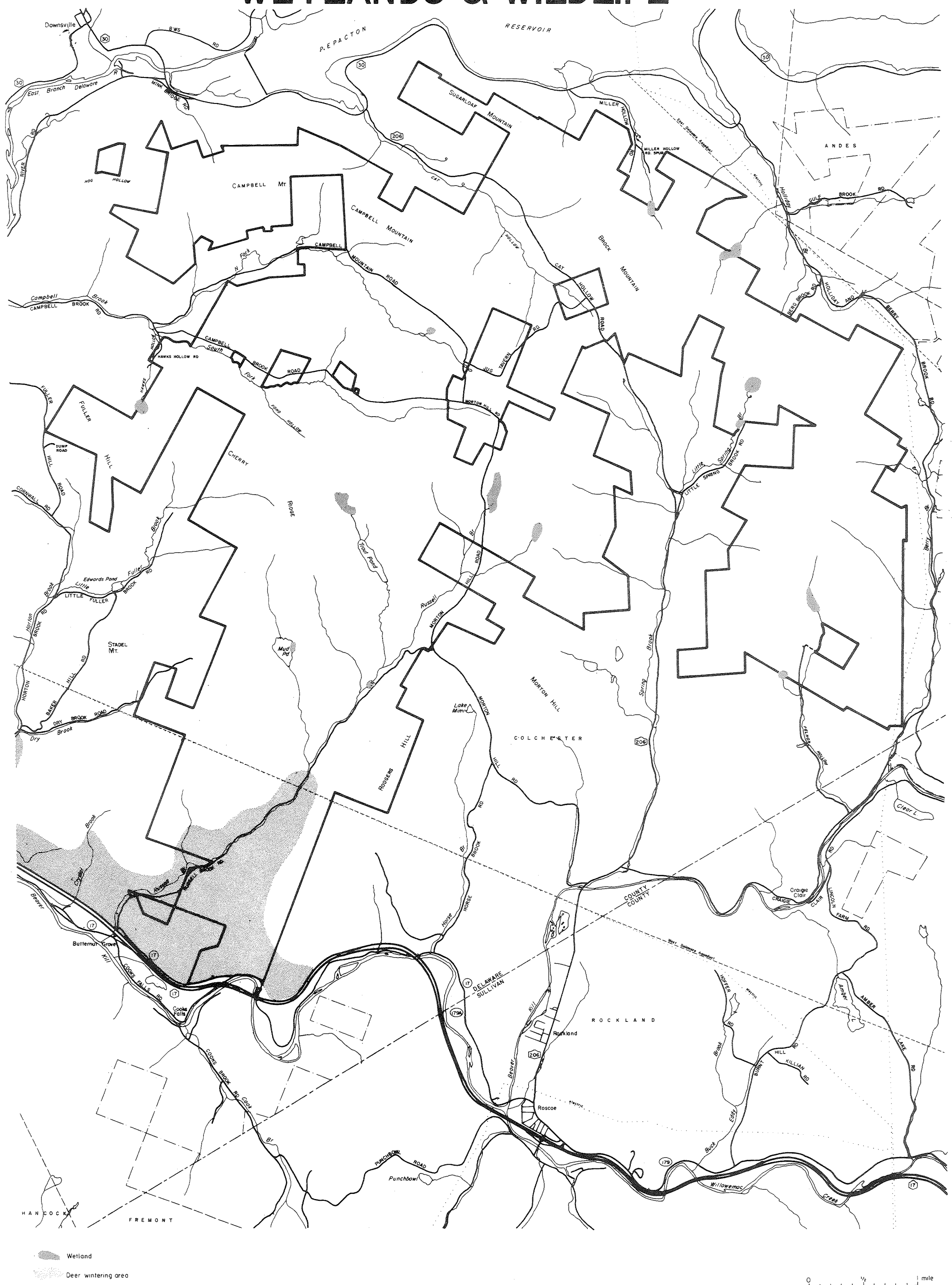
# Protected Native Plants

Effective September 1, 1974, no one may knowingly pick, pluck, sever, remove or carry away, without the consent of the owner thereof, any protected plant. Violations of the law are punishable by fines of up to \$25 each (Environmental Conservation Law § 9-1503). The following are native plants which shall be protected pursuant to the above law and state regulation (NYCRR § 193.3). Such list shall apply statewide.

COMMON NAME*	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME*	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Green-dragon (Dragonroot)	<i>Arisaema dracontium</i>	American Bee-balm; Oswego Tea (Indian-heads; Scarlet Bee-balm)	<i>Monarda didyma</i>
Butterfly-weed (Chigger-flower; Orange Milkweed; Pleurisy-root).	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Bayberry (Candleberry)	<i>Myrica pensilvanica</i>
Bluebell-of-Scotland (Harebell)	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Lotus (Lotus Elv.; Nelumbo; Pond-nuts; Water Chinquapin; Wonkapin; Yellow Lotus)	<i>Nelumbo lutea</i>
American Bittersweet (Waxwork)	<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	Prickly Pear (Wild Cactus; Indian Fig)	<i>Opuntia humifusa</i> ( <i>O. compressa</i> , p.p.)
Pipsissewa (Prince's-pine; Wax- flower) Spotted Evergreen (Spotted Wintergreen)	<i>Chimaphila</i> spp.	All Native Orchids, including: Adder's-mouth (Malaxis); Are- thusa; Dragon's-mouth; Swamp- pink; Bog-candle (Scent-bottle); Calopogon (Grass-pink; Swamp- pink); Calypso (Fairy-slipper); Coral-root; Cypripedium (Lady's- slipper; Moccasin-flower; nerve root); Goodvera (Lattice-leaf; Rattlesnake-plantain); Kirtle-pink; Ladies'-tresses (Pearl-twist; Screw-auderi; Orange-plume; Orchis; Pogonia (beard-flower; Snake-mouth); Putty-root (Adam- and-Eve); Soldier's-plume; Three- birds; Twayolade; Whippoorwill- shoe	<i>Orchidaceae</i>
Flowering Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Golden-club	<i>Crontium aquaticum</i>
Sundew (Daily-dew; Dewthread)	<i>Drosera</i> spp.	Ginseng (Sang)	<i>Ranax quinquerfolius</i>
Trailing Arbutus (Ground Laurel; Mayflower)	<i>Epigaea repens</i>	Wild Crabapple	<i>Pyrus coronaria</i>
Burning-bush (Wahoo) Strawberry- bush (Bursting-heart)	<i>Euonymus</i> spp. (Native)	Azalea; Great Laurel (White Laurel); Moneysuckle; Pinxter (Election-pink; Pinxter-bloom); Rhododendron (Rosebay); Rhodora	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp. (Native)
All ferns, including: Adder's-tongue, Azolla, Buckhorn, Cliff Brake, Curly-grass, Fiddleheads, Hart's- tongue, Maidenhair, Moonwort, Polypody, Rock Brake, Salvinia, Spleenwort, Walking-leaf, Wall-rue, Water-sandwich, Woodsia. But excluding Bracken ( <i>Pteridium</i> <i>aquilinum</i> ); Hay-scented Fern ( <i>Denns- taedtia punctilobula</i> ); Sensitive Fern ( <i>Onoclea sensibilis</i> ), which are not protected.	<i>Filices</i> (Filicinae; <i>Ophioglossales</i> and <i>Filicales</i> ) (Native)	Bitterbloom (Marsh-pink; Rose-pink; Sabatia; Sea-pink)	<i>Sabatia</i> spp.
Ague-weed, Blue-bottles, Gentian (Gall-of-the-earth)	<i>Gentiana</i> spp.	Bloodroot (Puccoon-root; Red Puccoon)	<i>Sanguinaria</i>
Golden Seal (Orange-root; Yellow Puccoon)	<i>Hydrastis canadensis</i>	Pitcher-plant (Huntsman's-cud; Sidesaddle-flower)	<i>Sarracenia purpurea</i>
Holly (Hulver); Inkberry (Bitter Gallberry); Winterberry (Black Alder)	<i>Ilex</i> spp. (Native)	Wild Pink	<i>Silene caroliniana</i>
Laurel, Spoonwood (Calico-bush) Wicky (Lamckill)	<i>Kalmia</i> spp.	Bethroot (Birthroot; Squawroot; Stinking Benjamin; Wake-robin); Toadshade, Trillium	<i>Trillium</i> spp.
Lily, Turk's-cap	<i>Lilium</i> spp. (Native)	Globe-flower (Trollius)	<i>Trollius laxus</i>
Cardinal-flower (Red Lobelia)	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Bird's-foot Violet	<i>Viola pedata</i>
All Clubmosses, including: Bear's- bed (Christmas-green, Running Evergreen); Trailing Evergreen; Ground Pine; Bunch Evergreen; Festoon Pine (Coral Evergreen; Buckhorn; Stagnorn Evergreen; Wolf's-claws); Ground Cedar (Creeping Jenny); Ground Fir; Heath Cypress	<i>Lycopodium</i> spp.		
Bluebell (Roanoke-bells; Tree Lungwort; Virginia Bluebell; Virginia Lungwort; Virginia Cowslip)	<i>Mertensia virginica</i>		

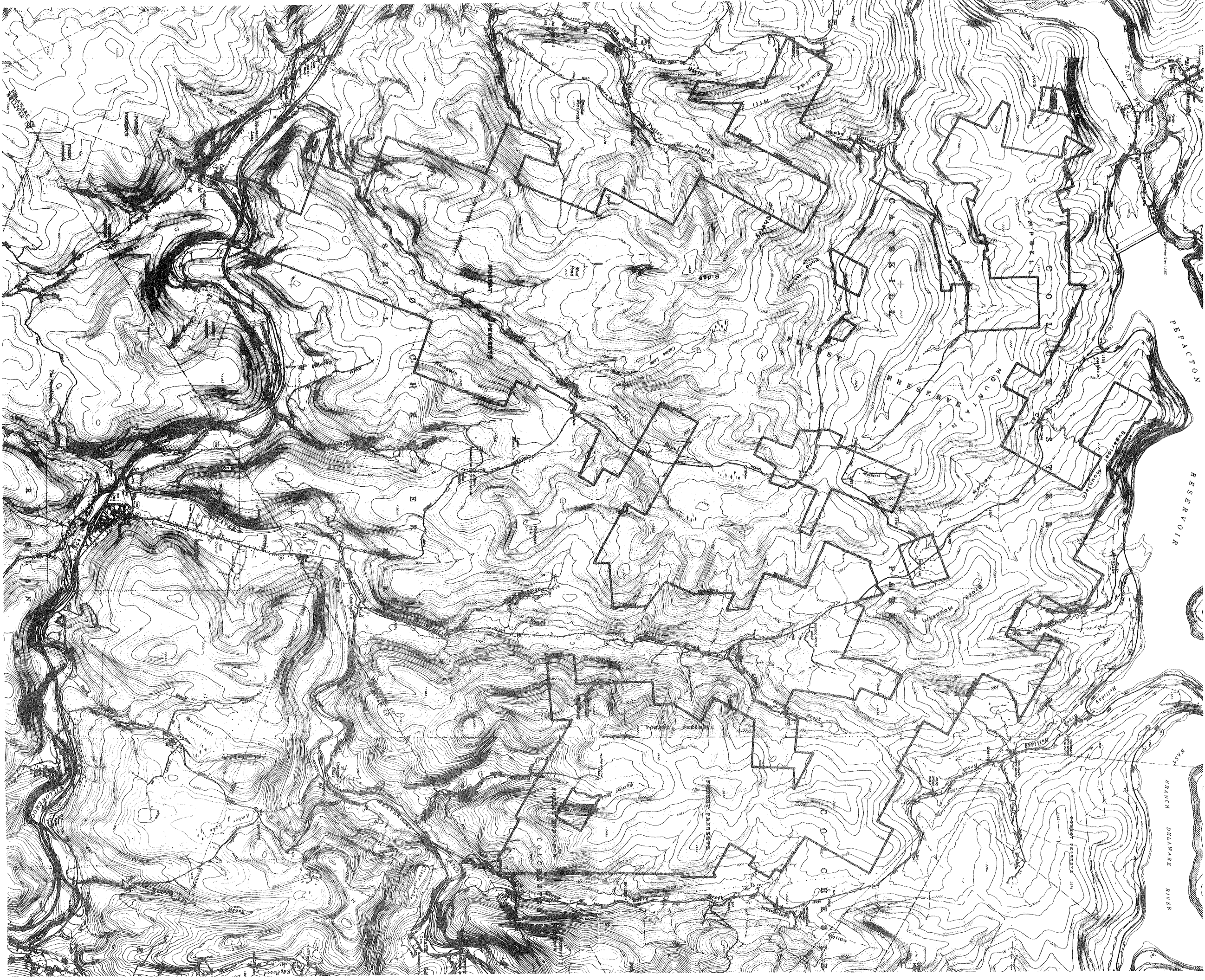
\*NOTE: In this list above, common names are not included if they repeat the generic common name with a modifier, e.g., "Trillium" is understood to include "Painted Trillium," "White Trillium," "Blushing Trillium" and all others. Names appearing within parentheses are less familiar synonyms for the principal common names of each species listed.

# CHERRY RIDGE - CAMPBELL MOUNTAIN WILD FOREST WETLANDS & WILDLIFE





CHERRY RIDGE - CAMPBELL MOUNTAIN WILD FOREST



0 1/2 1 mile