



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

Cattaraugus

UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN

DRAFT

**Towns of Randolph, South Valley, Napoli, New Albion,
Salamanca, Little Valley, Mansfield, Carrollton,
Great Valley, Marchias, Franklinville, Humphrey,
Allegany, Farmersville, and Lyndon**

County of Cattaraugus

January 2014

DIVISION OF LANDS AND FORESTS
Bureau of State Land Management, Region 9

182 E. Union Street, Suite 3
Allegany, New York 14706

Cattaraugus

Unit Management Plan

A planning unit consisting of 20 State Forests, in Cattaraugus County

January 2014

Prepared by the Cattaraugus Unit Management Planning Team:

Daniel Shaffer, Forestry Technician III
Kaytlynn Walters, Clerk I
David Paradowski, Regional Forester
Shawn Plaisted, Lt. Forest Ranger
Robert Stanton, Surveyor
Emilio Rende, Wildlife Biologist
Scott Cornett, Fisheries Biologist
Christopher Miller, Mineral Resources
Randy Durow, Conservation Operations Supervisor 2

Acknowledgments

The Cattaraugus 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:

Bryan Ellis, Natural Resources Planner
Dylan Walrath, Environmental Program Specialist 1
Josh Houghton, GIS Specialist/ Natural Resource Planner
Jeremy Hurst, Wildlife Biologist
Michael Schiavone, Wildlife Biologist
Kenneth Roblee, Wildlife Biologist
Tim Spierto, Wildlife Biologist
Anne Rothrock, Wildlife Biologist
Charles Cranston, Environmental Analyst 1
Rob Roth, Fisheries Technician
Nicholas Brown, Forestry Technician
Nathaniel Tucker, Forestry Technician
Theresa Laurie, Forestry Technician

“Working hard for something we don’t care about is called *Stress*. Working hard for something we love is called *Passion*.” Simon Sinek

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 Cattaraugus Management 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 started more than 80 years ago, 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

DEC'S MISSION	3
VISION STATEMENT	3
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	5
PREFACE	11
STATE FOREST OVERVIEW.....	11
<i>Legal Considerations</i>	<i>11</i>
MANAGEMENT PLANNING OVERVIEW	11
<i>Public Participation</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Strategic Plan for State Forest Management.....</i>	<i>12</i>
DEC'S MANAGEMENT APPROACH AND GOALS.....	12
<i>Forest Certification of State Forests</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Ecosystem Management Approach</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Ecosystem Management Strategies.....</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>State Forest Management Goals</i>	<i>14</i>
LOCATION MAP	17
INFORMATION ON THE CATTARAUGUS UNIT	18
STATE LANDS IN THE UNIT	18
<i>Facilities Not Included in this UMP</i>	<i>19</i>
HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS.....	19
GEOLOGY	20
SOILS.....	20
WATER RESOURCES.....	22
<i>Major Streams, Rivers and Water Bodies.....</i>	<i>23</i>
BIODIVERSITY	23
<i>Common Species</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>Habitat</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>Representative Sample Areas.....</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>At-Risk Species.....</i>	<i>27</i>
VISUAL RESOURCES	30
HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES	30
<i>History New York State Forest.....</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>History of the Unit.....</i>	<i>31</i>
<i>Inventory of Resources</i>	<i>34</i>
<i>Historic and Archaeological Site Protection</i>	<i>36</i>
<i>Archaeological Research</i>	<i>36</i>
REAL PROPERTY	36
<i>Boundary Lines</i>	<i>37</i>
<i>Exceptions and Deeded Restrictions.....</i>	<i>37</i>
<i>Encroachments.....</i>	<i>39</i>
<i>Land Acquisition</i>	<i>39</i>
INFRASTRUCTURE	39
<i>Roads and Trails</i>	<i>40</i>
<i>Signs / Kiosks.....</i>	<i>41</i>
<i>Boating and Fishing Facilities.....</i>	<i>41</i>
<i>Designated Campsites and Lean-tos</i>	<i>41</i>
<i>Communications Facilities.....</i>	<i>41</i>

TABLE of Contents

STATE Forest Overview

Utility Transmission and Collection Facilities	41
Operations Facilities	42
Correction or Youth Camps	42
FORMAL AND INFORMAL PARTNERSHIPS AND AGREEMENTS	42
RECREATION	43
Exceptional Recreational Opportunities	43
Wildlife-related Recreation	44
Camping	46
Water-based Recreation	46
Trail-based Recreation	46
Other Recreational Activities	49
Overall Assessment of the Level of Recreational Development	49
UNIVERSAL ACCESS	50
Application of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)	50
MOTORIZED ACCESS PROGRAM FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES	50
MINERAL RESOURCES	51
Oil, Gas and Solution Exploration and Development	51
Existing wells on the Unit	52
Pipelines	52
Mining	53
SUPPORTING LOCAL COMMUNITIES	53
Tourism	53
Taxes Paid	53
FOREST PRODUCTS	54
Timber	54
Non-Timber Forest Products	55
FOREST HEALTH	55
Invasive Species	55
Managing Deer Impacts	58
SUMMARY OF ECO-REGION ASSESSMENTS	59
ECO-REGION SUMMARY	59
ECO-REGION ASSESSMENT	60
LOCAL LANDSCAPE CONDITIONS	61
HABITAT RELATED DEMANDS	61
MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS	63
OBJECTIVES	63
Ecosystem Management	63
Resource Protection	63
Infrastructure and Real Property	65
Public/Permitted Use	65
Forest Management and Health	68
TEN-YEAR LIST OF MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	71
Unit-wide Actions	71
Bucktooth State Forest (Cattaraugus RA # 1) Actions	72
South Valley State Forest (Cattaraugus RA # 2) Actions	72
South Valley State Forest (Cattaraugus RA # 3) Actions	72
Harry E. Dobbins State Forest (Cattaraugus RA # 4) Actions	72
McCarty Hill State Forest (Cattaraugus RA # 5) Actions	72
Windfall Creek State Forest (Cattaraugus RA # 6) Actions	73
Bush Hill State Forest (Cattaraugus RA # 7) Actions	73
Rock City State Forest (Cattaraugus RA # 8) Actions	73
Pine Hill State Forest (Cattaraugus RA # 9) Actions	73

TABLE OF CONTENTS

STATE Forest Overview

<i>Bear Creek State Forest (Cattaraugus RA # 12) Actions</i>	74
<i>Golden Hill State Forest (Cattaraugus RA # 13) Actions</i>	74
<i>Farmersville State Forest (Cattaraugus RA # 14) Actions</i>	74
<i>Golden Hill State Forest (Cattaraugus RA # 16) Actions</i>	74
<i>Bucktooth State Forest (Cattaraugus RA # 17) Actions</i>	74
<i>Cattaraugus State Forest (Cattaraugus RA # 18) Actions</i>	74
<i>Raecher Hill State Forest (Cattaraugus RA # 19) Actions</i>	75
<i>Boyce Hill State Forest (Cattaraugus RA # 20) Actions</i>	75
<i>Bryant Hill State Forest (Cattaraugus RA # 21) Actions</i>	75
<i>Nine Mile Creek State Forest (Cattaraugus RA # 22) Actions</i>	75
<i>Elkdale State Forest (Cattaraugus RA # 23) Actions</i>	75
FOREST TYPE CODES	76
MANAGEMENT STRATEGY	76
TREATMENT TYPE	76
SIZE CLASS	77
LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – FIRST FIVE YEAR PERIOD	79
LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – SECOND FIVE YEAR PERIOD	86
LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS	93
LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – RESOURCE PROTECTION/NATURAL AREAS	145
BIBLIOGRAPHY	149
GLOSSARY	150
LISTING OF REFERENCES	162
APPENDICES & FIGURES	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
APPENDIX A - SUMMARY OF COMMENTS DURING PUBLIC SCOPING SESSIONS	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
APPENDIX B - RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY TO PUBLIC COMMENTS	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
APPENDIX C - STATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY REVIEW (SEQR)	164
APPENDIX D – BREEDING BIRD ATLAS	166
APPENDIX E - HERP ATLAS	181
APPENDIX F – FISHERIES	184
APPENDIX G- MAMMALS COMMONLY FOUND ON UNIT	190
APPENDIX H – WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT	193
APPENDIX I – RULES, REGULATIONS, LAWS POLICIES AFFECTING MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	197
<i>Part 190 General Rules and Regulations</i>	198
<i>§190.0 Introduction</i>	198
<i>§190.1 Fire</i>	200
<i>§190.2 Official signs and structures</i>	200
<i>§190.3 Camping sites</i>	200
<i>§190.4 Camping permits</i>	201
<i>§190.5 Permissible structures</i>	201
<i>§190.6 Open camps</i>	202
<i>§190.7 Public campgrounds</i>	202
<i>§190.8 General</i>	205
<i>§190.9 Use of pesticides on State lands</i>	209
FIGURE 1 – SOILS MAPS	210
<i>Cattaraugus RA 1</i>	211
<i>Cattaraugus RA 2</i>	213
<i>Cattaraugus RA 3</i>	215
<i>Cattaraugus RA 4</i>	216
<i>Cattaraugus RA 4</i>	217
<i>Cattaraugus RA 5</i>	218
<i>Cattaraugus RA 5 East</i>	219

TABLE of Contents

STATE Forest Overview

<i>Cattaraugus RA 5 West</i>	220
<i>Cattaraugus RA 6</i>	222
<i>Cattaraugus RA 7</i>	224
<i>Cattaraugus RA 8</i>	226
<i>Cattaraugus RA 9</i>	228
<i>Cattaraugus RA 12</i>	229
<i>Cattaraugus RA 13</i>	231
<i>Cattaraugus RA 14</i>	233
<i>Cattaraugus RA 16</i>	234
<i>Cattaraugus RA 16 West</i>	235
<i>Cattaraugus RA 16 East</i>	236
<i>Cattaraugus RA 17</i>	238
<i>Cattaraugus RA 18</i>	240
<i>Cattaraugus RA 19</i>	242
<i>Cattaraugus RA 20</i>	244
<i>Cattaraugus RA 21</i>	246
<i>Cattaraugus RA 22</i>	248
<i>Cattaraugus RA 23</i>	249
FIGURE 2 – WATER RESOURCES, SPECIAL MANAGEMENT ZONES AND TOPOGRAPHY MAPS	250
<i>Cattaraugus County Watershed Landscape</i>	250
<i>Cattaraugus County Watershed Landscape</i>	251
<i>Special Management Zones</i>	252
<i>Cattaraugus RA 1 SMZ</i>	253
<i>Cattaraugus RA 2 SMZ</i>	254
<i>Cattaraugus RA 3 SMZ</i>	255
<i>Cattaraugus RA 4 SMZ</i>	256
<i>Cattaraugus RA 5 East SMZ</i>	257
<i>Cattaraugus RA 5 West SMZ</i>	258
<i>Cattaraugus RA 6 SMZ</i>	259
<i>Cattaraugus RA 7 SMZ</i>	260
<i>Cattaraugus RA 8 SMZ</i>	261
<i>Cattaraugus RA 9 SMZ</i>	262
<i>Cattaraugus RA 12 SMZ</i>	263
<i>Cattaraugus RA 13 SMZ</i>	264
<i>Cattaraugus RA 14 SMZ</i>	265
<i>Cattaraugus RA 16 SMZ</i>	266
<i>Cattaraugus RA 17 SMZ</i>	267
<i>Cattaraugus RA 18 SMZ</i>	268
<i>Cattaraugus RA 19 SMZ</i>	269
<i>Cattaraugus RA 20 SMZ</i>	270
<i>Cattaraugus RA 21 SMZ</i>	271
<i>Cattaraugus RA 22 SMZ</i>	272
<i>Cattaraugus RA 23 SMZ</i>	273
FIGURE 3. – INFRASTRUCTURE AND RECREATION MAPS.....	274
<i>Cattaraugus RA 1 & 17</i>	275
<i>Cattaraugus RA 2 & 3</i>	276
<i>Cattaraugus RA 4</i>	277
<i>Cattaraugus RA 5</i>	278
<i>Cattaraugus RA 6</i>	279
<i>Cattaraugus RA 7</i>	280
<i>Cattaraugus RA 8</i>	281
<i>Cattaraugus RA 8 Rock City Road Infrastructure and Recreation Maps</i>	282
<i>Cattaraugus RA 8 Camp Seneca Infrastructure and Recreation Maps</i>	283
<i>Cattaraugus RA 9</i>	284

TABLE OF CONTENTS

STATE Forest Overview

<i>Cattaraugus RA 12</i>	285
<i>Cattaraugus RA 13 & 16</i>	286
<i>Cattaraugus RA 14</i>	287
<i>Cattaraugus RA 18</i>	288
<i>Cattaraugus RA 19</i>	289
<i>Cattaraugus RA 20</i>	290
<i>Cattaraugus RA 21</i>	291
<i>Cattaraugus RA 22</i>	292
<i>Cattaraugus RA 23</i>	293
FIGURE 4. – CURRENT FOREST TYPE AND FOREST STAND IDENTIFICATION NUMBER MAPS	294
<i>Cattaraugus RA 1</i>	295
<i>Cattaraugus RA 2</i>	296
<i>Cattaraugus RA 3</i>	297
<i>Cattaraugus RA 4</i>	298
<i>Cattaraugus RA 5 Compartment 1</i>	299
<i>Cattaraugus RA 5 Compartment 2</i>	300
<i>Cattaraugus RA 6</i>	301
<i>Cattaraugus RA 7</i>	302
<i>Cattaraugus RA 8</i>	303
<i>Cattaraugus RA 9</i>	304
<i>Cattaraugus RA 12</i>	305
<i>Cattaraugus RA 13</i>	306
<i>Cattaraugus RA 14</i>	307
<i>Cattaraugus RA 16</i>	308
<i>Cattaraugus RA 17</i>	309
<i>Cattaraugus RA 18</i>	310
<i>Cattaraugus RA 19</i>	311
<i>Cattaraugus RA 20</i>	312
<i>Cattaraugus RA 21</i>	313
<i>Cattaraugus RA 22</i>	314
<i>Cattaraugus RA 23</i>	315
FIGURE 5. – CURRENT MANAGEMENT MAPS	316
<i>Cattaraugus RA 1</i>	317
<i>Cattaraugus RA 2</i>	318
<i>Cattaraugus RA 3</i>	319
<i>Cattaraugus RA 4</i>	320
<i>Cattaraugus RA 5 Compartment 1</i>	321
<i>Cattaraugus RA 5 Compartment 2</i>	322
<i>Cattaraugus RA 6</i>	323
<i>Cattaraugus RA 7</i>	324
<i>Cattaraugus RA 8</i>	325
<i>Cattaraugus RA 9</i>	326
<i>Cattaraugus RA 12</i>	327
<i>Cattaraugus RA 13</i>	328
<i>Cattaraugus RA 14</i>	329
<i>Cattaraugus RA 16</i>	330
<i>Cattaraugus RA 17</i>	331
<i>Cattaraugus RA 18</i>	332
<i>Cattaraugus RA 19</i>	333
<i>Cattaraugus RA 20</i>	334
<i>Cattaraugus RA 21</i>	335
<i>Cattaraugus RA 22</i>	336

PREFACE

STATE Forest Overview

<i>Cattaraugus RA 23</i>	337
FIGURE 6. – OTHER/SPECIALIZED MAPS.....	338
<i>Cattaraugus County Surficial Geology</i>	338
<i>Cattaraugus County Surficial Geology</i>	339
<i>Cattaraugus County Bedrock Geology</i>	340
<i>Cattaraugus County Bedrock Geology</i>	341
<i>Cattaraugus Shaded Relief</i>	342
<i>Forest Health Maps</i>	343
<i>Hardwood Stands with white ash</i>	344
<i>Conifer Stands with hemlock</i>	345

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

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.

Management Planning Overview

The Cattaraugus Unit Management Plan (UMP) is based on a long range vision for the management of Bush Hill State Forest, Farmersville State Forest, Bear Creek State Forest, Boyce Hill State Forest, Bryant Hill State Forest, Golden Hill State Forest, Raecher Hill State Forest, Nine Mile Creek State Forest, Wind Fall Creek State Forest, Rock City State Forest, McCarty Hill State Forest, Cattaraugus State Forest, Harry E. Dobbins Memorial State Forest (Dobbins Memorial), Elkdale State Forest, Bucktooth State Forest, Pine Hill State Forest, and South Valley 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.

PREFACE

DEC's Management Approach and Goals

Public Participation

One of the most valuable and influential aspects of UMP development is public participation. Public meetings are held to solicit input and 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 eco-regional 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 was for five years.

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

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

State Forests continue to maintain certification under the most current FSC and SFI standards. Forest products derived from wood harvested off State Forests from this point forward may now be labeled as

DEC's Management Approach and Goals

“certified” through chain-of-custody certificates. Forest certified labeling on wood products may assure consumers that the raw material was harvested from well-managed forests.

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



The mark of
responsible forestry
FSC® C002027



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

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.

PREFACE

DEC's Management Approach and Goals

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.



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

DEC'S Management Approach and Goals***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.

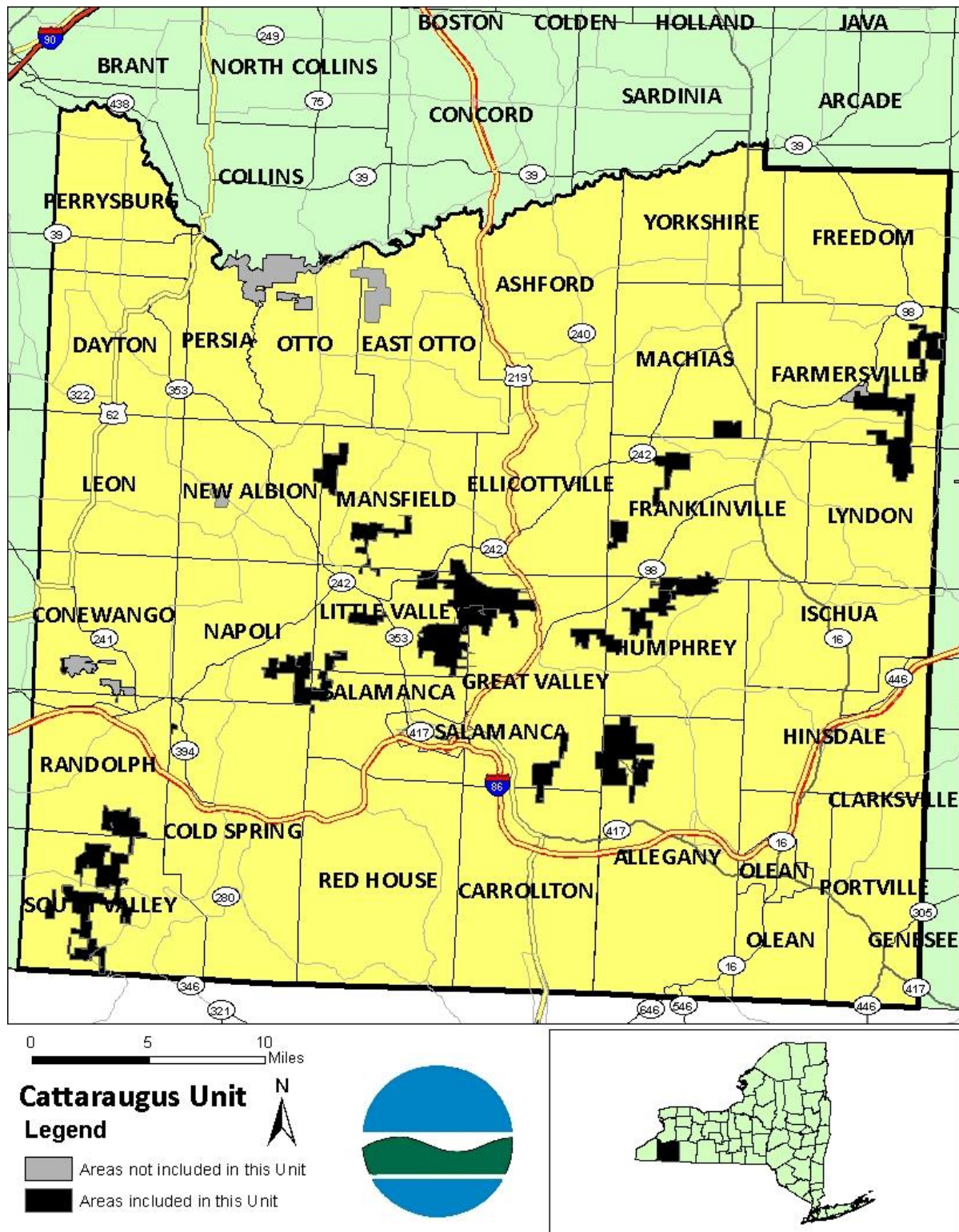
Goal 4 – Provide Economic Benefits to the People of the State

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 that has proved to be inadequate, and create new guidance that is needed but does not yet exist.

Location Map



INFORMATION ON THE CATTARAUGUS UNIT

STATE LANDS IN THE UNIT

Information on the Cattaraugus 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.

<i>Table I.A. – State Lands in the Unit</i>	
Facility Name and Webpage	Acreage
Cattaraugus 1,17 Bucktooth State Forest http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/70208.html	2,248
Cattaraugus 2,3 South Valley State Forest http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/68293.html	4,227
Cattaraugus 4 Dobbins State Forest http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/67693.html	1,100
Cattaraugus 5, 8 McCarty Hill and Rock City State Forest http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/77184.html	6,229
Cattaraugus 6 Windfall Creek State Forest http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/85207.html	968
Cattaraugus 7 Bush Hill State Forest http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/70686.html	3,278
Cattaraugus 9 Pine Hill State Forest http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/68174.html	1,139
Cattaraugus 12 Bear Creek State Forest http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/63657.html	547
Cattaraugus 13, 16 Golden Hill State Forest http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/79295.html	2,283
Cattaraugus 14 Farmersville State Forest http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/86648.html	1,144
Cattaraugus 18 Cattaraugus State Forest http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/67680.html	1,059
Cattaraugus 19 Raecher Hill State Forest http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/77388.html	832
Cattaraugus 20 Boyce Hill State Forest http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/67601.html	971
Cattaraugus 21 Bryant Hill State Forest http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/67668.html	509
Cattaraugus 22 Nine Mile Creek State Forest http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/73743.html	3,162
Cattaraugus 23 Elkdale State Forest http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/75169.html	422

Facilities Not Included in this UMP

Cattaraugus County Wildlife Management Areas including: Allegheny Reservoir, Conewango Swamp and Harwood Lake Multiple Use Area are not included in this plan. A separate management plan will be developed for Wildlife Management Areas in Cattaraugus County. Fishing Access Sites are not included in this plan and include Case Lake, Harwood Lake, and New Albion Lake. The Zoar Valley Multiple Use and Unique Area as well as East Otto State Forest are covered in a separate management plan.

High Conservation Value Forests

High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF) are those portions of State Forests which have known high conservation values that 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 Cattaraugus Unit 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>.

INFORMATION ON THE CATTARAUGUS UNIT

GEOLOGY

Geology

Cattaraugus County is very unique, geologically speaking, being the northernmost area of the Allegheny Plateau to escape glaciation of the Wisconsin ice sheets. It contains a portion of unglaciated terrain in the southern part of the county known as the Salamanca Re-entrant. Evidence of the lack of glaciation can be seen in the terrain features, soil types, and area moraines. The Salamanca Re-entrant is surrounded by glacially formed moraines, the Olean to the east and the Kent to the west (Calkin). The Re-entrant area is clearly lacking any glacial moraine (Bryant, 1955; Muller, 1975), which is an accumulation of glacial deposited debris.

Cattaraugus County has varying terrain, the north contrasts dramatically from the terrain on the RE-entrant to the south. To the north the valleys tend to be wider with slow meandering streams and glacial deposits. The hill tops and ridges are more rounded, wider and flat topped with somewhat uniform terrain on top. These were shaped by the scouring action of the glacier as it advanced southward and later receded to the north. The higher elevations to the south on the unglaciated area of the Plateau have large outcroppings of resistant sandstone and conglomerate members of the Pottsville, Pocono and Conewango Groups (Muller, 1975). Here the ridges and hill tops are more abrupt and rugged with less interspersed hilly terrain. The valley walls are longer and steeper and tend to have a very pronounced V shape with outcroppings and lacking any erodible, glacial deposits.

The lowest elevation in the county is in the far northwest corner of the county and is just over 605 feet along the Cattaraugus Creek. This low land, formerly glaciated, makes up less than 5 percent of the county and is part of the Erie-Ontario province. At this lowest elevation in the county the oldest evidence of geology can be found preserved in the native bedrock. The receding glaciers have uncovered an area that was once the sea floor of a pre-glacial lake from the Devonian period. Here the sedimentary rock reveals prior wave action of the sea floor embedded in the sedimentary rock.

The glaciated Allegheny Plateau province makes up about 75 percent of the county geology. The unglaciated Allegheny Plateau province makes up the remainder of the county at 20 percent. The majority of the geology in the county, over 97 percent, is of the Devonian period. Made up of the Conewango Group and the Oswayo Formation at 17 percent. Next is the Canadaway Group including the Machias, Gowanda, Westfield, and Northeast Formations totaling approximately 25 percent. The Conneaut Group with the Ellicott Formation makeup the largest formation in the county of the Devonian period at 55 percent. The Mississippian period is represented by the Pocono Group and the Knapp Formation with the Knapp Conglomerate in Cattaraugus County. The highest elevation near Knapp Creek in the Town of Allegany in the southeast corner of the county at the Claire benchmark is 2,430 feet. This area is home to the youngest bedrock in the county, the Pottsville Group, deposited during the Pennsylvanian period (Tesmer, 1975). At these levels the Olean Conglomerate can be found evidence of marine environment.

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. See Table I.B for a list of the most common soil type for each State Forest. The ten most common soil types listed in order are: Onoville silt loam, Yorkshire channery silt loam, Ischua channery silt loam, Kinzua channery silt loam, Mardin channery silt loam, Salamanca silt loam, Carrollton channery silt loam, Napoli silt loam, Rayne channery silt loam, and Shongo silt loam. These soil types account for 74% of the Unit soils approximately 21,440 acres. The Unit has a total of 63 individual soil types. The soils along the glaciated areas are a mixture of silt loams and clay, low in organic content at times, high acidic pH, with various sized gravel and sandstones. The soils along the unglaciated area tend to be deeper, with more organic matter with similar characteristics of the bedrock or parent material (Carrollton, Kinzua, Rayne, Onoville, Shongo, Buchanan and Portville). 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 1 for maps)

Facility Name	Predominant Soil Type(s)	Acres
Bucktooth, Catt. 1	Onoville silt loam	512
South Valley, Catt. 2	Rayne channery silt loam	1,169
South Valley, Catt.3	Buchanan silt loam	161
Dobbins Memorial, Catt. 4	Willdin channery silt loam	254
McCarty Hill, Catt. 5	Salamanca silt loam	1,276
Windfall Creek, Catt. 6	Kinzua channery silt loam	277
Bush Hill, Catt. 7	Yorkshire channery silt loam	793
Rock City, Catt. 8	Onoville silt loam	766
Pine Hill, Catt.9	Portville silty clay loam	368
Bear Creek, Catt. 12	Napoli silt loam	248
Golden Hill, Catt. 13	Ischua channery silt loam	303
Farmersville, Catt. 14	Yorkshire channery silt loam	443
Golden Hill, Catt. 16	Yorkshire channery silt loam	397
Bucktooth, Catt. 17	Carrollton channery silt loam	90
Cattaraugus, Catt. 18	Volusia channery silt loam	258
Raecher Hill, Catt. 19	Ischua channery silt loam	316
Boyce Hill, Catt. 20	Yorkshire channery silt loam	372
Bryant Hill, Catt. 21	Ischua channery silt loam	277
Nine Mile Creek, Catt. 22	Kinzua channery silt loam	939
Elkdale, Catt. 23	Kinzua channery silt loam	94

INFORMATION ON THE CATTARAUGUS UNIT

WATER RESOURCES

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. See Figure 2 for Map.

<i>Table I.C. – Water Resources (see Figure 2 for maps)</i>		
Watersheds		
Hydrologic unit(s)		
Allegany River Basin Main HUC # 05010001		25,222 ac. SF
Conewango Creek (Allegany) HUC # 05010002		93 ac. SF
Genesee Basin HUC # 04130002		2,545 ac. SF
Lake Erie – Niagara HUC # 04120102		2,014 ac. SF
Primary Source Aquifer		
Cattaraugus Creek Basin Aquifer; serving over 20,000		830 ac. SF
Allegheny Valley Salamanca Area Aquifer; serving 7,000		93 ac. SF
Watershed HCVF		6,883 ac.
Wetlands		
Wetlands on State Forest		0 ac.
Streams/Rivers on State Forest *		
Perennial streams/rivers	AA or A	0 mi.
	B	0 mi.
	C	31 mi.
	D	0 mi.
Trout streams/rivers	AA (T), A (T), B (T) or C (T)(TS)	22.2 mi.
Proposed Reclassification by Fisheries	C (TS)	35.1 mi.
Water Bodies on State Forest		
Water bodies (open-water ponds and lakes)		8 ac.

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

See Appendix F, for Fisheries Stream Reclassification Table and stream listing.

Major Streams, Rivers and Water Bodies

A continental divide between the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes watersheds runs through Cattaraugus County. There are three water shed basins within the Unit; the Allegheny Basin to the south, the Lake Erie Basin to the north and the Genesee Basin to the northeast. The Cattaraugus Creek flows from east to west along the northern boundary of this unit to Lake Erie. The Allegheny River flows from east to west along the southern boundary to Pittsburgh. Major creeks and streams: Ischua Creek, Bear Creek, Canadea Creek, Wrights Creek, Five Mile Creek, Great Valley Creek, Whig Street Creek, Little Valley Creek, Forks Creek, Nine Mile Creek and Wind Fall Creek.

There are 53.2 miles of perennial streams on State Forests within the Unit, Table I.C. A high percentage of these streams have been proposed by DEC Region 9 Bureau of Fisheries to be reclassified as trout spawning water (TS). Based on survey work conducted over the past 25 years by regional Bureau of Fisheries staff, of the 47.1 miles of stream on state forest lands with current classifications C or C(T), 35.1 miles have been proposed to be upgraded as trout spawning streams (TS). See Appendix F.

All waters of the state are provided a class and standard designation based on existing or expected best usage of each water or waterway segment.

- The classification AA or A is assigned to waters used as a source of drinking water.
- Classification B indicates a best usage for swimming and other contact recreation, but not for drinking water.
- Classification C is for waters supporting fisheries and suitable for non - contact activities.
- The lowest classification and standard is D.

Waters with classifications A, B, and C may also have a standard of (T), indicating that it may support a trout population, or (TS), indicating that it may support trout spawning (TS). Special requirements apply to sustain these waters that support these valuable and sensitive fisheries resources.

Certain waters of the state are protected on the basis of their classification. Streams and small water bodies located in the course of a stream with a classification of AA, A, or B, or with a classification of C with a standard of (T) or (TS) are collectively referred to as "protected streams," and are subject to the stream protection provisions of the Protection of Waters regulations.

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.

INFORMATION ON THE CATTARAUGUS UNIT

BIODIVERSITY

- 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 -1665A, 1665B, 1666A, 1666B, 1666C, 1666D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A, 1867B, 1868A, 1868B, 1868C, 1868D, 1869C, 1966A, 1966B, 1967B, 1967C, 1967D, 1968B, 1968C, 1968D, 2066A, 2067A, 2067C, 2068A, 2068C, 2068D, 2069B, 2069C, 2069D, 2169B, 2169D, 2269A, 2269C, 2270C

*Breeding Bird Atlas blocks can be searched at <http://www.dec.ny.gov/cfm/xtapps/bba/>. For list of bird species see Appendix D.

- Herp Atlas Block Numbers - 2090, 2087, 2186, 2185, 2286, 2385, 2185, 2085, 2084, 2184, 2284, 2283, 2282, 2382, 2383

*Herp Atlas information on amphibians, toads, frogs, turtles, lizards and snakes can be found at <http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7140.html>. For list of Herp species see Appendix E.

- Game Species Harvest Levels for Cattaraugus County, WMU Numbers 9M, 9R, 9T, 9W
 - a. Deer Harvest 2012 8,931 County Total Take
 - b. Bear Harvest 2012 59 County Total Take
 - c. Turkey Harvest 744 Spring 2013, 193 Fall 2012, County Total Take

*Harvest information on deer and bear can be found at <http://www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/42232.html>. Harvest information for turkey can be found at <http://www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/30420.html>. For list of common mammals species see Appendix G.

Habitat

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

Vegetative Types and Stages

<i>Table I.D. - Vegetative Types and Stages within the Unit (see Figure 4 for maps)</i>					
Vegetative Type	Acres by Size Class				% of Total
	0 -5 in	6 - 11 in	12+ in	Other	
Natural Forest Hardwood	2,725.0	1,866.1	17,929.5		75.4%

Table I.D. - Vegetative Types and Stages within the Unit (see Figure 4 for maps)

Vegetative Type	Acres by Size Class				% of Total
	0 -5 in	6 - 11 in	12+ in	Other	
Natural Forest Hardwood/Conifer	66.0	69.2	1,840.0		6.6%
Natural Forest Conifer			103.7		0.3%
Plantation Softwoods	153.2	796.2	3,278.1		14.1%
Plantation Hardwoods	25.5	68.2	128.8		0.7%
Wetland		6.8		84.7	0.3%
Ponds				12.5	0.1%
Open/Brush				60.9	0.2%
Other (Roads, Parking lots, etc.)				671.7	2.3%
Total (Acres)	2,969.7	2,806.5	23,280.1	829.8	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 setup 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>.

INFORMATION ON THE CATTARAUGUS UNIT

BIODIVERSITY

Table I.E. – RSAs and Rare Community HCVFs within the Unit

Community Name	Vegetative Type	Facility Name / Stand Numbers	NYNHP Rank	Acreage
<i>Representative Sample Areas of Commonly Occurring Natural Communities</i>				
Rich Mesophytic Forest	Forest	Nine Mile Creek SF, stands #: 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 15, 16	S2S3	392
Rich Mesophytic Forest	Forest	Rock City SF, stands #: B-33, B-35	S2S3	135
<i>HCVF</i>				
Watershed		Cattaraugus RA 1 & 17		2,280
Watershed		Cattaraugus RA 6		976
Watershed		Cattaraugus RA 7		80
Watershed		Cattaraugus RA 8		2852
Watershed		Cattaraugus RA 14		750

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 depression, spring seeps, ponds and lakes, recreational trails, campsites and other land features requiring special consideration. See Figure 2 for a map 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.

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 may emphasize closed canopy and interior forest conditions for specific tracts or stands. The following areas have been identified at the landscape level by New York Natural Heritage Program:

- Matrix Forest Block 17,988 acres
- Forest Landscape Connectivity Corridor 4,591 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 Cattaraugus 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

Table I.F. lists the species confirmed or predicted on the State Forests that comprise this Unit and in the larger landscape, as well as their required habitats.

INFORMATION ON THE CATTARAUGUS UNIT

BIODIVERSITY

<i>Table I.F. - At-Risk Species*</i>				
Species Name	NYNHP Rank	Habitat	Record Source	NYS Status
Confirmed or Predicted within the Unit				
West Virginia White(butterfly) <i>Pieris virginiensis</i>	S3	Moist, rich soils near streams in hardwood and mixed forested stands	CONF	NL
Blunt –lobe Grape Fern <i>Botrychium oneidense</i>	S2S3	Mature beech- maple forests	CONF	T
Shrubby St. John’s-wort <i>Hypericum prolificum</i>	S2	Poorly drained glacial till soils; and old fields and openings along slopes and young hardwood forests	CONF	T
Predicted in the Landscape and May Be Affected by State Forest Management				
Mocha Emerald (dragonfly) <i>Somatochlora linearis</i>	S2	Small shaded streams in forested areas	PRED	NL
Mountain Brook Lamprey <i>Ichthyomyzon greeleyi</i>	S1	Clear, permanent, medium sized streams and small rivers	PRED	PSC
Clay Colored Sparrow <i>Spizella pallid</i>	S3B	Shrubs and saplings, young conifer plantations, and regenerating clear cuts	PRED	PSC
Arctic Rush <i>Juncus trifidus</i>	S2	Rocky outcrops, cliffs, ledges of conglomerate bedrock	PRED	T
Alpine Cliff Fern <i>Woodsia alpine</i>	S1	Rock crevices in cool sites	PRED	E
Fairy Wand <i>Chamaelirium luteum</i>	S1	Wet meadows within old successional woods, and rich sloping fens, closed canopy	PRED	E
Roseroot <i>Rhodiola rosea L.</i>	S1	Cliffs and ledges of both calcareous and acidic rock shaded sites	PRED	E
Mingan Moonwort <i>Motrychium manganese Victorin</i>	S1	Gravel or ledge slopes, stream banks, Northern white cedar forests	PRED	E
Auricled Twayblade <i>Listera auriculata Wieg.</i>	S1	Moist, cool, hardwood forests, or mixed hardwood- conifer forests often under hemlock, acidic site	PRED	E

INFORMATION ON THE CATTARAUGUS UNIT

BIODIVERSITY

Southern Twayblade <i>Listera australis</i> Lindl.	S1	Rich humus of low moist woods, marshes, sphagnum bogs	PRED	E
Virginia False Gromwell <i>Onosmodium virginianum</i>	S1	Dry open woods, limestone, rocky sites	PRED	E

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

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

INFORMATION ON THE CATTARAUGUS UNIT

VISUAL RESOURCES

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 81 at <http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html>.

Each State Forest within the Unit is very unique. There are several areas maintained as field openings after logging operations were completed that the public regularly visit to find wildflowers, view wildlife and pick berries. Some of these areas can be found along Public Forest Access Roads (PFARs) and log landings. Nine Mile Creek State Forest has one of the Units largest maintained fields. A small portion of Harwood Lake is located within the boundaries of Bush Hill State Forest. This makes for a great spot to fish or for a canoe stop while on the water. Great views can be had at various times of the year from the Fidale PFAR, Fitz Parking Lot, Manley Hill PFAR and others.

Historic and Cultural Resources

History New York State Forest

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

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

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

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

During the war years of 1941-1945, very little was accomplished on the State lands. Plans for further planting, construction, facility maintenance and similar tasks had to be curtailed. However, through the postwar funding, conservation projects once again received needed attention.

The Park and Recreation Land Acquisition Act of 1960, and the Environmental Quality Bond Acts of 1972 and 1986 contained provisions for the acquisition of State lands. These lands would serve multiple purposes involving the conservation and development of natural resources, including the preservation of scenic areas, watershed protection, forest management and recreation.

Today there are nearly 780,000 acres of State Forest land throughout the State. The use of these lands for a variety of purposes such as timber production, hiking, skiing, fishing, trapping and hunting is of tremendous importance economically and to the health and well-being of the people of the State.

History of the Unit

The lands in Cattaraugus County were largely unsettled by Europeans prior to the Revolutionary War. It was said to be rugged hilly terrain with heavily wooded steep valleys covered in forest of white pines and hemlocks in the low lands and hardwood along hill tops. The woods were full of game animals; deer, bear and wolves and the streams had plenty of speckled trout. Cattaraugus County was first settled by Europeans in the late 1700's near an area known then as Tunessassa Creek, now known as Quaker Run, which was inundated by the creation of the Allegheny Reservoir. This area falls between the present day towns of Cold Springs and South Valley. Cattaraugus County originated from a portion of the territory originally sold to the Holland Land Company in 1797 by the Six Nations. The Native Americans had the final say in the Holland Land transaction, and from the lands deeded to the Holland Company, three reservations were created within the limits of Cattaraugus: the Oil Spring, a one mile square in Ischua and Cuba; the Allegany, given forty-two square miles, extending along the Allegheny River for twenty-five miles in length and two miles wide, and a small portion of the Cattaraugus Reservation remains in the county along Cattaraugus Creek. In 1798 a School for Indians was started by the Friends of Philadelphia who came to the area as Quaker missionaries. The first permanent settlement in the county along the Allegheny River and Olean Creek known then as Olean Point now known as the City of Olean started in 1804. Olean became known as the point where immigrants would travel to start their westward journeys, first to Pittsburgh, along the Allegheny River, then to Ohio and on west.

It was 1807, that the Allegheny River was declared by law a public highway. It was not long after that local lumbermen and other businessmen began to use the water way to improve and grow their business. The rafting of lumber down the Allegheny meant extending their markets from Cattaraugus County, NY to as far as Pittsburg, PA and Cincinnati, OH. The industry continued to grow, eventually sending as much as 300,000,000 board feet per year down the river. The Erie Canal opened in 1825 and in fact had a negative impact on immigrant travel on the Allegheny River as well as this region's economy. Travelers found it easier to head west to Northern Ohio or Michigan on the Erie Canal. The first trip along the Allegheny by a steam boat was made in 1830. This trip was made against the current from Pittsburgh to Olean hauling passengers and cargo. The trip took several days and proved to be too expensive. The area and economy in Cattaraugus County around Olean noticed improvement after Legislature approved a measure authorizing the creation of the Genesee Canal in 1836. This was to travel south from Rochester to Olean and connect the Erie Canal with the Allegheny River and eventually the Mississippi River. Construction of the Genesee Valley Canal started in 1837. The canal was completed to the Allegheny River at Mill Grove in 1862. The canal was important to the region and was

INFORMATION ON THE CATTARAUGUS UNIT

HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

used to transport people, agricultural commodities, lumber, building supplies, and leather goods. The Genesee Valley canal was short lived and abandoned in 1878 due to the high cost of maintenance and the creation of the railroad.

The timber industry continued to be a major component of the local economy however, as noted in the 1940 Soil Survey of Cattaraugus County: "Lumbering was the earliest and for many years the most important industry. Pittsburgh, situated in a region where white pine was not common, furnished an excellent market for lumber from the vast pine forests of the Allegheny and Conewango Valleys. As early as 1840 this industry reached its maximum development. White pine and hemlock were the first species lumbered, the latter mainly for its bark, and a product in demand by the tanning industry." From 1812 to 1837 on Great Valley Creek alone there were as many as 7 saw mills in operation both day and night so long as the streams provided water. Some of the old mill site remains can still be found today on State Lands. Hemlock and white pines found in the low lands near streams were the first to be removed and were used in projects very close to where they were cut. The wood was used to produce shingles and lumber for construction. Timbers during this time were usually rived and planed or sawn by two men using a whipsaw and sawpit technique. The early sawmills of this period adapted this technique to mechanical power using a water wheel powered by a local stream and millpond. With advances in the tools and technology timbering moved up from the valleys into the hardwoods along the ridges and hill tops. These advances increased the markets and the products coming from the woodlands of Cattaraugus County to support growing activities outside of the local areas.

One of the biggest advances in technology leading to tremendous growth of the local wood products industry was the development of the steam power plant. This set the stage for use of circular blade sawmills which were more efficient, could be more portable, and could actually be located in the woods on logging operations. Another vast improvement, developed specifically for logging, was the Shay locomotive which was steam powered and gear driven. One other advancement was the steam powered log hauler which often operated on wooden tracks within the logging area. These improvements provided better access to more remote and steeper areas of timber to be harvested. As area settlements increased in the early 1800's, demand for lumber to build houses, stores and furniture also grew. Improvements in transportation allowed these local goods to reach as far as Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, Ohio.

With the advent of rail transport came welcomed improvements to local economies by way of marketing local goods to cities along the east coast, goods and commodities that were being harvested and manufactured from the natural resources of Cattaraugus County. This had positive impacts on far more than just the timber industry. The railroad was also the main reason for increased agricultural activity as well. Due to the rugged and heavily wooded terrain early farming generally consisted of the basic necessities to survive in those times, as there was no convenient means of transporting surplus products to available markets. It may have required five or more days to haul goods by team to areas only as far away as Buffalo. Rapid advances in early agriculture came to Cattaraugus County, following the construction of the New York and Erie Railroad which made it to Olean in 1851. Other rail lines soon followed, including lines of the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, and the Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern Railroads. Cattaraugus County was soon cross sectioned by east, west, north and south routes, areas

INFORMATION ON THE CATTARAUGUS UNIT

HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

such as Olean and Salamanca becoming major hubs. Cattle production soon changed from primarily beef cattle used mainly for meat to dairy cattle for the dairy products they produce. In 1855, 1,957,183 pounds of butter and 1,717,484 pounds of cheese were produced in milk and cream from the county's farmers as listed in the 1875 State census. Due to the steep topography found on what is now the Cattaraugus Management Unit much of the land was never used extensively for agriculture. Farming in the county increased until 1935 with 4,760 farms with 593,743 acres of farmland. The 1997 Census of Agriculture shows about 25 percent of the land area in the county was used for farming. The 1997 Census of Agriculture also lists the number of farms at 946, working 192,015 acres of farmland.

Crude oil was first discovered in the area in 1627, at Oil Spring on the Seneca Reservation. The first oil well drilled in Cattaraugus County was located in Limestone in 1864, in what is now Allegany State Park. In 1876 an oil refinery was constructed and later a pipeline linking Olean to Bradford, PA. By 1878, there were 250 producing wells in the county. The oil business and refining was the industry mainly responsible for the development of Olean as a city as well as the transportation hub it was and the lumber industry. Despite the profusion of oil extracting facilities however, there are only a few known oil well sites on the Cattaraugus Unit, all of which have long since been abandoned.

Up until about the mid to late 1800's, extensive clear cutting of the forest was virtually non-existent. Older technology had limited harvesting to smaller partial cuttings, which for the most part left a significant number of over story trees. The growth of the tanning industry into the largest single industry in the country, the development of railroad capabilities, and the introduction of wood chemical plants that produced charcoal, wood alcohol and other similar products however, combined to create a situation that would soon deplete the majority of the forest resources of the entire region. One tannery alone would require approximately 5,000 acres a year to be clear cut. In 1866, the Olean Tannery produced 14,000 hides, requiring approximately 9,600 tons of bark. During this period there were four tanneries operating in the county. Some other local wood product industries operating in the county were; wagons, wheel hubs, tool handles, sash, and furniture. Between about 1890 and 1930, the forests of the area were very much depleted, with the exception of only the most inaccessible stands of timber.

As a result of the area woodlands past history most, if not all, of the natural forests in the county are second-and third-growth stands composed mainly of northern hardwoods. Pioneering species such as black cherry, red oak, red maple, white ash, black birch and shade tolerant species such as sugar maple and beech, are the predominant hardwood species, with basswood, hickory, tulip-poplar, cucumber, yellow birch and black tupelo also present as lesser components of the forest. Hemlock and white pine are also present, hemlock found mainly in wetter areas along streams and low lands, and white pine occurring on more well-drained sites.

In the 1930's, the Civilian Conservation Corps, or CCC was established by the Roosevelt administration to provide employment opportunities for young men during the depression. Many of the state forest on the Cattaraugus Unit were a site for numerous CCC projects. One of the most notable projects undertaken by the CCC was the planting of thousands of trees on previously deforested lands. This is the origin of older softwood plantations now found on the unit. They also constructed several roads and

INFORMATION ON THE CATTARAUGUS UNIT

HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

picnic areas as well. Camp Seneca was home to one of the area CCC camps. Several old water hole sites constructed by the CCC can still be located today. They were most likely constructed for fire control purposes and water sources during tree planting.

Following World War II, the county became home to agriculture and light industry, currently there is an increasing emphasis on resort and recreational development in central areas in the county. Allegany State Park in Salamanca, and Holiday Valley and Holimont ski resorts in Ellicottville are major attractions and draw year-round visitors from throughout the northeastern U.S. and Canada. The timber industry continues to remain a significant part of the region's economy, with over 100 wood-using companies and logging contractors in the local tri-county region, and many others in nearby Pennsylvania.

Currently over 70 percent or 909 square miles of Cattaraugus County is forested. There have been slight decreases recently less than one percent or about 1.8 square miles due to development. The most significant change was to seedling sapling forest stands. This early successional habitat lost about 1.5 percent just over 1.4 square miles during the 5 year period. This is a clear indication of the maturing habitat and the conversion from old field to woods.

The county receives on average about 49 inches of precipitation annually mostly in the months of April through September. The average maximum daily summer temperature is 77 degrees Fahrenheit. The county average seasonal snowfall is about 146 inches. The average winter temperature is 24 degrees Fahrenheit. The county has varying terrain located on the Allegheny Plateau. The lowest elevation is in the far northwest corner of the county and is just over 605 feet along the Cattaraugus Creek. The highest elevation near Knapp Creek in the Town of Allegany in the southeast corner of the county at the Claire benchmark is 2,430 feet. These statistics were obtained from: NOAA Coastal Services Center Cattaraugus County Land Cover Data 2001-2006.

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.

There are two significant historical archaeological sites found within the Cattaraugus Unit. They are pre-settlement Native Woodland Indian villages. One can be found in the town of Mansfield on Dobbins

Memorial SF and the other is located in the town of Humphrey on Golden Hill SF. These are believed to be from the Beaver Wars era, late Woodland period, approximately the mid-1600s. The area of each site is just over an acre, and was thought to have been home to small family groups. They were seeking protection in these remote locations while needing good locations for food and water. Each site appears to have survived the plowed or any development. The sites were first located in the 1970's by SUNY Buffalo Archaeological Survey crew and receive continued site visits. The areas around these sites have been included in past timber sales. Best Management Practices for these sites are being developed with the cooperation of the New York State Museum, the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation and Seneca Nation representatives. Some of these practices include maintaining the sites as openings, eliminating woody vegetation specifically deep rooting vegetation and possibly future burning of these sites.

Note other cultural resources listed below:

South Valley, Catt. 2 & 3, was one of the first properties obtained by the state for creation of State Forest in Cattaraugus County. There were a number of water powered saw mills on this state forest and saw mill bases, raceways, dams, and spillways are still visible on this property. These mills were water powered and used the old style pitman saws.

Dobbins Memorial, Catt. 4, historically was mostly farm land prior to State ownership. Prior to colonial settlement, the area contained a late Woodland period Indian settlement.

McCarty Hill and Rock City, Catt. 5 & 8, was home to the Native American people who considered what is now called Rock City a sacred place. They managed the forest for food by using fire as the main tool to maintain open land to grow their food. Almost all the forest on the property was clear-cut for chemical wood by the early 1900s. Most of this work was done in the winter by teams of horses and provided work and much needed income at that time of the year when other farm work could not be done. Most of the area is rocky and did not prove to be good farm land so most of the farming had subsided by the early 1930s about the same time New York State started buying property for reforestation. CCC Public Forest Access Road and Little Rock City Public Forest Access Road were each built by the CCC Camp out of Camp Seneca.

Bush Hill, Catt. 7, some conifer trees were planted by school children on the former Union Free School district property in 1939. This property was located north of the Clark Road and is now part of state ownership. This plantation area was supposed to be set aside as a "School Forest." CCC water holes can also be found as well.

Pine Hill, Catt. 9, a CCC water hole exists on this property. Rock lined water holes were created to provide a water supply for firefighting and in some instances tree watering for state forest plantations.

Golden Hill, Catt. 16, historically was mostly farm land prior to State ownership. Prior to colonial settlement, the area contained a late Woodland period Indian settlement.

INFORMATION ON THE CATTARAUGUS UNIT

REAL PROPERTY

Cattaraugus, Catt. 18, there was a small school house located on Smith Hill Road near the Mansfield town line. Some house sites can still be located by looking for settlement planting like myrtle, daffodils, and fruit trees planted around house foundations by the settlers.

Nine Mile Creek, Catt. 22, much of the Nine Mile State Forest was owned by a timber company before it became state forest. There were many sawmills in the area. Remains of a dam can be seen along Bowers Hollow Creek which is adjacent to the Phearsdorf Public Forest Access Road near the turnaround at the end of the road. Remains of another mill can be seen along Nine Mile Creek off Nine Mile Public Forest Access Road. Historically, there were public roads from Townsend Hollow and Snow Brook Road but today the only vehicle access is from the hamlet of Vandalia on the North Nine Mile Road.

Elkdale, Catt. 23, remnants of an old trolley line can be seen that historically ran from Salamanca to Little Valley formerly owned by the Olean, Bradford and Salamanca Railway Company and later sold to the Western New York and Pennsylvania Traction Company.

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 to be conducted on the property will be accomplished 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

<i>Table I.G. – Status of Boundary Lines</i>			
Facility Name	Length of Boundary (mi.)	Length Needing Maintenance	Length Needing Survey
Bucktooth SF., Catt. 1&17	21.71	23.59	2.24
South Valley SF., Catt. 2 & 3	40.87	48.67	7.8
Dobbin’s Memorial SF., Catt. 4	14.46	20.98	6.52
Rock City, McCarty Hill SF., Catt. 5 & 8	33.82	33.82	0
Windfall Creek SF., Catt. 6	9.35	9.35	0
Bush Hill SF., Catt. 7	19.02	19.4	.38
Pine Hill SF., Catt. 9	8.65	9.22	.57
Bear Creek SF., Catt. 12	5.36	5.36	0
Golden Hill SF., Catt. 13 & 16	19.21	23.27	4.06
Farmersville SF., Catt. 14	11.68	11.68	0
Cattaraugus SF., Catt. 18	7.24	13.7	6.46
Raecher Hill SF., Catt. 19	7.84	10.24	2.4
Boyce Hill SF., Catt. 20	9.77	17.94	8.17
Bryant Hill SF., Catt. 21	4.34	4.34	0
Nine Mile Creek SF., Catt. 22	17.85	17.85	0
Elkdale SF., Catt. 23	4.63	8.33	3.70

*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

<i>Table I.H. – Exceptions and Deeded Restrictions</i>			
Facility Name	RA #	Description E.g., deeded ROW, easement, access lane, water rights, cemetery, etc.	Proposal ID (Surveyor’s Reference)
Bucktooth	1	Landlocked parcel south of main property, no public access; better public access to state land needed	Proposal M
Dobbins Memorial	4	Landlocked parcel south of main property, no public access; better public access to state land needed	Proposal E
South Valley	2	Gas Line ROW (Kiantone)	Proposal K
South Valley	2	ROW Gurnsey Hollow Cemetery	Proposal E

INFORMATION ON THE CATTARAUGUS UNIT

REAL PROPERTY

Table I.H. – Exceptions and Deeded Restrictions

Facility Name	RA #	Description E.g., deeded ROW, easement, access lane, water rights, cemetery, etc.	Proposal ID (Surveyor's Reference)
Dobbins Memorial	4	Gas Line ROW	Proposal B
Dobbins Memorial	4	National Grid ROW	Proposal G
McCarty Hill	5	National Grid ROW	Proposal A, D, E, Q, R
McCarty Hill	5	Fiber Optic Cable	Proposal C
McCarty Hill	5	Ingress and Egress easement Eagle PFAR	Proposal R
Windfall Creek	6	National Grid ROW	Proposal A
Bush Hill	7	National Grid ROW	Proposal D
Rock City	8	National Grid ROW	Proposal A, B, D, H, J,
Pine Hill	9	National Grid ROW	Proposal A, F, G, I, L
Bear Creek	12	30' and 50' Trimming Easements along Power Line ROW	Proposal A
Bear Creek	12	90' ROW Easement west of 130' wide strip of National Grid Property; State retains crossing rights	Proposal A
Farmersville	14	National Grid ROW	Proposal C, D
Golden Hill	16	30' Trimming Easements along Power Line ROW	Proposal M
Golden Hill	16	90' ROW Easement west of 130' wide strip of National Grid Property	Proposal M
Golden Hill	16	25' Trimming Easements along Power Line ROW; Proposal I, granted to both sides of line, State retains crossing rights here	Proposal A, B, D, F, K, G, I
Boyce Hill	20	Gas Line	Proposal C, D
Bryant Hill	21	Pipeline ROW	Proposal A, B
Nine Mile Creek	22	National Grid ROW	Proposal D
Elkdale	23	Gas Line	Proposal A
Elkdale	23	National Grid ROW	Proposal A

Use and Demand Related to Exceptions and Deeded Restrictions

The ROW on the Eagle PFAR is one area of high use. It really is the only access for home owners of lands adjacent to state land. Permits are issued annually for road improvements.

Encroachments

Well marked boundary lines that are readily identifiable to the public reduce unintentional trespass. However, encroachments onto State Forest lands do sometimes occur. Inspections will be made and encroachments will be dealt with as they arise. Continued cooperation with Real Property staff to complete survey request and proper maintenance of these lines will aide this effort.

Land Acquisition

Currently there is a parcel of land in the Town of Allegany in which the owners have approached NYS DEC, Lands and Forest about purchasing. The property is in the preliminary stages of being appraised by Lands and Forest, Real Property staff. There are also two State Forests on the Unit that include land locked parcels and one property with very limited access. Acquisitions to these land locked areas would greatly improve public access and are considered a priority for this Unit, if they ever became available for purchase. 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 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>.

INFORMATION ON THE CATTARAUGUS UNIT

INFRASTRUCTURE

Roads and Trails

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

Table I.J. contains a summary of roads, trails and related infrastructure on the unit.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

State Lands Interactive Mapper (SLIM) – An interactive online mapper can be used to create custom maps of recreational trails 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 accessible recreation destinations, 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.J. – Existing Access and Parking (see Figure 3 for maps)

Category	Total Amount	Needing Improvement
Public Forest Access Roads	19.98 mi.	5 mi.
Haul Roads	34.95 mi.	5.5 mi.
Access/Logging Trails	211.27 mi.	20 mi.
Stream Crossings		
Stream Fords	2 #	2 #
Culverts	392 #	20 #
Related Infrastructure		
Parking Areas / Trailheads	39 #	3 #
Gates / Barriers	78 #	8 #

Use and Demand on Roads, Haul Roads and Parking Areas

The existing access and parking areas are heavily used by various user groups including many seasonal recreation uses and during the fall they are very popular for hunters. There are three categories of road on the Unit: public forest access road, haul road, and access/logging trails. Each provides varying levels of public access depending on their condition or the standards to which they were built. PFARs are permanent, unpaved roads constructed to DEC's Forest Road Handbook standards. The PFARs on the Unit are open to vehicle access from mid-April to late December. This is for public safety due to lack of maintenance during winter. The PFARs are closed after the last day of the late deer season and mud seasons or during any unforeseen extreme weather event.

Haul Roads are also permanent, unpaved roads the difference being they are not constructed or maintained for all season travel. Their primary use is for the removal of forest products. There are many haul roads closed to the public and will remain closed until time and funding become available to make the necessary improvements based on the Forest Road Handbook.

The Access/Logging Trails were designed for the removal of forest products and other forest management objectives. The public commonly use these trails to access state forests during hunting seasons. Virtually all the trails listed in this table were created to improve access to the forest stands on the state forest within the Unit. These access trails allow DEC Forestry Staff to more readily conduct assorted silvicultural treatments as well as forest inventory and forest health evaluation. Many of the trails were constructed prior to or as part of a timber sale and are now integral parts of a multiple use system including various recreational usages. Use and demand on multiple use trails is discussed under Recreation.

Signs / Kiosks

There are a total of 3 informative signs/kiosks on the Unit. Some were constructed by members of cooperative groups constructed by volunteers. The kiosks serve to improve public awareness and proper use of specific resources, located on Rock City and McCarty Hill State Forests. More are proposed as funds become available.

Boating and Fishing Facilities

There are limited areas to boat and fish on the Unit, however many areas exist near state forests. Fishing on the unit can be enjoyed on a few small ponds, most only a few acres in size. Some popular spots are: Little Bone Pond on South Valley, SF; Twin Ponds on Windfall Creek, SF; Harwood Lake on Bush Hill, SF; County Ponds on Pine Hill, SF; and West Hill Road Pond on Cattaraugus, SF. A number of small streams located on several state forests support wild brook and brown trout populations and offer excellent fishing opportunities. Boating and fishing facilities as well as their use and demand are discussed under Recreation.

Designated Campsites and Lean-tos

There are 54 designated campsites within the Unit. There is at least one located on all but two State Forests; many are located within 150 feet of roads, trails and water. They are marked with a small yellow camping sign. There is also one lean-to. Camping facilities, as well as their use and demand are discussed under Recreation. Figure 3 maps for designated camp sites.

Communications Facilities

There are two towers located on McCarty Hill SF. The WNED tower is just west of CCC Cross PFAR. The other is located just north of Mutton Hollow road; it serves Cattaraugus County as a 911 tower.

Utility Transmission and Collection Facilities

Public Utilities are very active on easements and ROWs within the unit, requiring permits and inspections. Currently there are just over 3.5 miles of electric transmission lines on the unit. There are

INFORMATION ON THE CATTARAUGUS UNIT

FORMAL AND INFORMAL PARTNERSHIPS AND AGREEMENTS

approximately 8.3 miles of local electric lines on the unit. There also 2.77 miles of gas pipelines on the unit. See Table I.H. for details on location and descriptions.

Operations Facilities

There is an Operations facility on state land in Cattaraugus County located in the Town of Little Valley on Elkdale State Forest. This is the Operational Headquarters for this county. The facility, however does not offer or provide direct public services. There is also an Operations storage facility located in the Town of Great Valley on Rock City State Forest. This facility is used seasonally and does not offer any public services.

Correction or Youth Camps

The Office of Children and Family Services maintains the Great Valley Residential Center on Mutton Hollow Road, located on Rock City State Forest. This facility is no longer operational and has no permanent staff on site. The facility is gated off as closed, but is still landscaped including snow removal during the winter. The Office of General Services and the NYS DEC are currently in negotiations to determine the outcome of the site formally occupied by Children and Family Services. The proposals be discussed are finding a tenant compatible with State lands interested in purchasing the property or salvaging the buildings and grounds facilities and return the land back to DEC, Lands and Forest per the original agreement.

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.

There are a few town roads posted for ATV use on the Unit. A few PFAR trails may be appropriate for connector trails, however at this point there has been no significant public interest in cooperatively establishing and then volunteering to maintain any ATV connector trails.

Military Field Exercises

Permits have been issued to the US Military to conduct various maneuvers on State Forest on the Unit. Some maneuvers include search and rescue, orienteering and land navigation, and camping.

Agricultural Use

The Nine Mile Creek State Forest has an approximately 12 acre field that is annually maintained for agricultural purposes. The family of the former owner requests and receives a contract to cut and remove the hay and apply necessary soil amendments, including reseeding. The work is restricted during wet conditions and until late July to protect ground nesting birds.

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>.

Currently there are several mutually beneficial volunteer agreements at work on the Unit: Cattaraugus County Snowmobile Clubs, the Finger Lakes Trail Club; the New York State Horse Council; and the Western New York Mountain Bike Association (WNYMBA); Erie/Cattaraugus BOCES; National Wild Turkey Federation to name a few.

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, and cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, bird watching, and 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. Please refer to the New York State Register and Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York – Title 6, Chapter II, (6 NYCRR 190) for general rules and regulations and definitions <http://www.dec.ny.gov/regs/4081.html>. See Appendix I, for Regulations. See Figure 3 for maps.

Exceptional Recreational Opportunities

- The hiking and biking trails in and around the Little Rock City area are possibly the most popular trails on the entire Unit. This section of Rock City and McCarty Hill State Forest were never glaciated during the last ice age and still shows evidence of what parts of western New York may have also looked like. The Finger Lakes trail winds through the area known as Little Rock City. Portions of WNYMBA maintained trails shoot through a narrow passageway between the Rocks just west of the biggest section of house size boulders.
- The State Forests in South Valley are also regionally known for their exceptional horse trail riding experience. These trails carefully maintained by the New York State Horse Council and have gained nationwide exposure.
- There are several picnic areas within the Unit. See Figure 3, for locations.

Prohibited Activities

General Prohibited Activities on State Forests:

- Operating a motorized vehicle on State Forests – except on roads posted and designated as open
- Polluting or disposing of litter, refuse, or waste material on State Forests or in any water resources on State Forests

INFORMATION ON THE CATTARAUGUS UNIT

RECREATION

- Operating a motorized vehicle at a speed in excess of 25 miles per hour on any road under DEC jurisdiction through State Forests
- Use or possession of paint ball guns
- Use or possession of breakable targets, including but not limited to clay pigeons and glass containers
- Gambling
- Intentionally obstructing public vehicular or pedestrian traffic
- Posting notices or signs
- Selling alcoholic beverages
- Obstructing public safety officers or DEC employees from performing their legal duties
- Establishing permanent structures, including tree stands or blinds, except under certain conditions.
- Leaving personal property unattended on State Forests, with the exception of a:
 1. Geocache that is labeled with the owner's name and address and installed in a manner that does not disturb the natural conditions of the site or injure a tree;
 2. Camping structure or equipment that is placed and used legally pursuant to camping regulations, provided that equipment is not left unattended for over 48 hours;
 3. Trap or appurtenance that is legally placed and used during an open trapping season;
 4. Tree stand or hunting blind that does not injure a tree, is properly marked or tagged with the owner's name and address or valid hunting or fishing license number, and is placed and used during big game season, migratory game bird season, or turkey season;
 5. Wildlife viewing blind or stand that is placed for a duration not to exceed 30 days in one location per calendar year, does not injure a tree, and is properly marked or tagged with the owner's name and address or valid hunting or fishing license number.

Wildlife-related Recreation

Hunting

The State Forests within the Unit are very important to the local communities as well as the local residents. This is especially true in the fall during hunting season. The rural areas of the southern tier tend to become cottage communities for a few weeks with a lot of camping and cabins filling up with hunters for the first week of the southern zone deer season. Hunting is open and encouraged on all State Forest within the Unit without limitations except by Environmental Conservation Law. The northern tier of State Forests in the Unit tends to be surrounded by more of an agricultural setting with the southernmost State Forests being more of a big woods setting. Due to these localized circumstances deer may be more abundant in the Forest surrounded by the agriculture or in recently harvested stands.

These localized landscape settings factor heavily into the management of these Forests. The parking areas, roads, trails and camping areas start to show heavy use from hunters starting in late September and continue through late December. The most popular areas are accessible by town road. There are some town roads that do not receive maintenance after December 1st at which point access is then limited to these State Forests. See Appendix H, for WMU maps and deer harvest numbers. For a list of Region 9 Wildlife Management Unit: <http://www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/9333.html#WMU9>

Small game is also very abundant and hunting small game on State Forest is very popular. During the spring the State Forests are active with spring turkey hunters. The parking areas, roads and trails are commonly used by turkey hunters. During the fall many small game hunters pursue ruffed grouse near past logging operations on State Forests. There are several Wildlife Management Areas adjacent to State Forests where pheasants are released. For more information on Small Game Hunting follow link: <http://www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/27801.html>

Department Forestry staff work cooperatively with local conservation groups such as: Cattaraugus County Sportsman Federation, Ruffed Grouse Society, National Wild Turkey Federation and Quality Deer Management Association.

Fishing

There are many streams near State Forests and some streams that are actually fed from tributaries coming from State Forests. Some of these streams receive annual Department fish stocking, including brown, brook and rainbow trout. Some of these streams have wild populations of trout most notably the native brook trout. County Ponds on Pine Hill State Forest is stocked and is a great spot to fish. Twin Ponds on Windfall Creek State Forest is another common fishing spot. Harwood Lake is maintained by Department Fisheries staff, located mostly on the Wildlife Management Area has just over an acre of shore line on Bush Hill State Forest. Harwood Lake is stocked with brook and brown trout. It is a car top boat accessible site with an accessible dock. Harwood Lake is the biggest fishing opportunity actually on a State Forest in the Unit. The best fishery/boat recreation area near a State Forest would have to be the Allegheny Reservoir. Follow the link for more information on places to fish in Western New York: <http://www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/32658.html>.

Trapping

There are many opportunities for trapping on the Unit. The road and trail network on the Unit provide great access and the correct blend of habitat and cover for furbearers. Department Wildlife staff, have recently conducted studies monitoring fishers and bobcats. These studies were conducted on some State Forests within the Unit and many sightings were documented of both species. Virtually all the furbearing species listed in Table with open seasons are common on each State Forest in the Unit as evidenced by this study. In a 2012 survey conducted by the New York State Trappers Association over 88% of the respondents reported they trapped on State Land. See link for Trapping BMP and Trapping Public Land: <http://www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/81564.html>.

INFORMATION ON THE CATTARAUGUS UNIT

RECREATION

Viewing Natural Resources

Some great views can be seen on the Unit, due to the unique hilly terrain of the Plateau interspersed with both wide valley bottoms, and in some areas, steep, narrow valleys. Some of the views are best during the fall or periods of leaf off. Several of these view sheds were created as a result of timber sales.

Camping

Backwoods camping or primitive camping can be enjoyed almost anywhere on each State Forest within the Unit. Camping is prohibited within 150 feet of any road, trail, spring, stream, pond or other body of water except at camping areas designated by the department. All camping sites are carry in carry out and must be kept clean at all times. A permit is required for camping in one location for four or more nights but no more than fourteen or with a group of more than ten campers. Contact the local New York State Forest Ranger to apply for a camping permit. No camp site can be reserved. For Camping Regulations, 6 NYCRR 190.3- 190.4. See Appendix I for Regulations.

- Rock City and McCarty Hill State Forests have a total of 14 designated sites. This is a very popular area during the recreation season; it is also near Ellicottville a local tourist destination. There are four sites with covered picnic tables and one site at Camp Seneca with a large covered picnic shelter. The remaining sites are primitive.
- The State Forest in the South Valley area including Pine Hill State Forest have a total of 9 designated sites. This area is very popular for its horse trails on state land. Some of the sites have fire rings and horse ties as well as a spot to park trailers.
- Bush Hill State Forest has 11 designated sites available. Some of these are near or along the Finger Lakes Trail.

Water-based Recreation

There is a car top canoe and kayak launch at Harwood Lake managed by Fisheries and a County boat launch on the Allegheny Reservoir.

Trail-based Recreation

*Table I.L. – Multiple Use Trails**

(see Figure 3 for maps)

Use	Length (mi.)
Foot Trail Use	24.85
Cross Country Skiing	60.5
Equestrian	35.05
Mountain Biking	35.65
Snowmobile	14.75

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

The trail-based recreation found today on State Forests within the Unit operates primarily on logging trails and past historic access. The sharing of these trails between the ongoing forest management operations and recreational users is seen as a multiple use function and requires cooperation among the varied uses and users. At times trails are temporarily closed to accommodate various forest management practices. This is done in cooperation with the group responsible for the impacted area's Volunteer Stewardship Agreement (VSA).

The current uses on these logging trails vary from mountain bike riding, hiking, and snowshoeing, cross country skiing and horseback riding. Where possible, some trails are used seasonally by multiple users without conflicting uses. While hiking is considered acceptable on or off trails within the Unit, repeated use by any user group on unapproved trails will not be permitted. The casual user/rider bushwhacking cross country, whether on horseback or on a bike, may not cause a problem, however the repeated use could lead to problems if not properly maintained. The Department does not support the promotion of trails not covered under a VSA, by any group. Lands and Forest staff work diligently with many volunteers to create and maintain all the trails within the Unit and are committed to continuing this effort. Whenever possible the strictest standards in trail construction are followed whether it is State or Federal guidelines. Please see SPSFM, chapter page 163-166 at:

<http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html>

Foot Trail Use

The Finger Lakes Trail Conference (FLT) is the only hiking trail currently maintained under a VSA agreement within the Unit. The Department was first contacted by the FLT in mid to late 1960s regarding the relocating of or in some cases constructing a hiking trail on State Forests in Cattaraugus County. At that point a permit was issued and construction began. The FLT originated as a narrow, signal track, back country foot trail on native material and still is today. There are currently about 24.85 miles of signal use designated hiking trail maintained by members of the FLT. There are sixteen parking areas that serve as access to the trail and six designated camp sites and one lean-to along the trail. The trail crosses the Unit from the east including these State Forest: Farmersville, Bush Hill, Bear Creek, Boyce Hill, McCarty Hill and Rock City to Buck Tooth on the west.

The local and regional use seems stable and demand for hiking seems moderate year round highest use being in the fall.

Cross Country Skiing

Currently there are no maintained cross country skiing trails the use is not restricted anywhere on the Unit. Every existing trail during the winter months becomes an opportunity for the cross country skier as soon as the snow arrives. This would include PFARs, haul roads and other trails. Table I.L. list the combined mileage of the hiking and biking trails, as these are the most popular. Caution must be used when trails become icy.

The local use appears moderate and demand seems low.

INFORMATION ON THE CATTARAUGUS UNIT

RECREATION

Equestrian

There are three equestrian groups operating under approved VSAs volunteering to improve and maintain equestrian trail conditions within the Unit. On Pine Hill and South Valley State Forests there are 24.80 miles of trail maintained by the Cattaraugus / Chautauqua Chapter of the New York State Horse Council. Elkdale State Forest has about 5.45 miles of horse trail maintained under a VSA with The Crosspatch. Bear Creek and Boyce Hill State Forests combined have about 4.80 miles of horse trails maintained under an agreement with Creekside Roundup. The trails are all open to the public because the care and maintenance performed by the members of the clubs involved. The mountain bike and hiking trails are closed to horse traffic. Trail conditions need to be considered prior to riding. When conditions are wet trails are closed. Illegal trail riding and ride during unsatisfactory conditions are two common occurrences needing to be addressed. Trail riding groups large than twenty need to apply for a Temporary Revocable Permit. Please see Policy at: <http://www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/51387.html>

Local use seems moderate and stable with demand moderate to high.

Mountain Biking

All of the mountain bike trails within the Unit are currently under a VSA agreement with one club, the Western New York Mountain Bike Association (WNYMBA). In 1999, WNYMBA obtained a permit to construct the first bike trails on State Forests in Cattaraugus County. In some areas portions of existing trails and roads were used. Before long several miles of newly constructed trails were built by the club. Today there are about 28.15 miles of trails on Rock City and McCarty Hill State Forests. There is also a network of 7.5 miles of trails on Golden Hill State Forests. These trails are very well known locally and regionally. International Mountain Bicycling Association (IMBA) lists the trails on Rock City and McCarty Hill under their EPIC Rides. These rides promote backcountry singletrack riding in a natural setting. These trails are also annually used for competitive races under a Temporary Revocable Permit (TRP). There are a combined twenty parking areas that accommodate bike riders, some serving as trail heads. There are also twelve designated camp sites near these trails.

The use of these trails is high with demand stable. Some restrictions include: wet weather means trails are closed, honor any trail closed to bikes signs and yield to other users.

Snowmobiling

Central and western Cattaraugus County is located in an area known as the Lake Erie Snow belt. The average annual snowfall can exceed 140 inches, making for excellent conditions for snowmobiling. Many seasonal town roads are not maintained during the winter and are posted for snowmobile use. As far back as the mid to late 1980s Cattaraugus County Snowmobile clubs have worked cooperatively with Lands and Forests staff to layout and maintain over 14.75 miles of trails on: Dobbins Memorial, Rock City, McCarty Hill, Bear Creek, Cattaraugus, Boyce Hill and Elkdale State Forests. There are ten parking areas that serve as staging areas for snowmobilers on State Forests.

While local use is high, a big limiting factor is often persistent snow cover. The demand seems to be stable.

Other Recreational Activities

Orienteering

Local orienteering clubs have used state forests for events in the past. Backcountry orienteering is permitted on the Unit; however a TRP would be required to install permanent stations. Currently there are no approved permanent courses within the Unit. Geocaching is very popular within the Unit and use is stable. Geocaching is regulated under the General Rules and Regulations, 6 NYCRR 190.8; (W) (1), see Appendix I.

Dog Training / Field Trials

The training of dogs on state forests is permitted. Competitive events such as field trials require special licensing and events with more than 20 people would require a TRP. These activities are regulated under Environmental Conservation Law section 11-0923, which sets specific dates for these activities. See Appendix I.

The most popular areas for dog training are near Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs), where pheasant stocking and habitat improvement activities occur.

Target Shooting

Recreational target shooting is a popular activity on State Forests within the Unit. Users enjoy being able to visit local State Forests to shoot. There are areas that have been vandalized in the past which can lead to the closing of these areas to shooting completely. It would not appear that any of the vandalism was ever connected to recreational shooters who seem concerned about having places to shoot. Shooters must always shoot into a safe backstop, and wear ear and eye protection. Never use a tree to place or hang a target to shoot at. Recreational areas and trails must be considered to avoid shooting into or across these areas. Never shoot across any maintained road or trail. Shooting on State Lands are regulated by ECL and 6 NYCRR 190.8; (bb), see Appendix I.

Local use is high, commonly just before upcoming hunting seasons while demand seems stable.

Overall Assessment of the Level of Recreational Development

It is important that recreational use is monitored and managed at sustainable levels. The NYS DEC must consider the impact of increased recreational use and the impact on the Unit and the effects on other management goals or uses. The full range of impacts, including long-term maintenance and the balancing of multiple uses will be considered in the management of future recreational development.

The Cattaraugus Unit has many recreational activities occurring during virtually every season of the year, with each user group come varied personalities, ages and experience. The one constant in all of this is the state forests that they all know and appreciate. At times one or more of these groups will work together on a project which is always encouraged by the NYS DEC. Recently the FLT and WNYMBA have each worked on separate reroutes of sections of trails to be completed no later than the start of the 2015 season. No matter how much we work together to achieve compromise between the clubs with VSAs, conflicts may arise between users who are club or non-club members. Lands and Forest staff will

INFORMATION ON THE CATTARAUGUS UNIT

UNIVERSAL ACCESS

work hard to resolve user conflict and will continue to manage the State Forests with Best Management Practices (BMPs), design and planning that will benefit future recreational possibilities.

Universal Access

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 universal access policies, please see SPSFM page 173 at <http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html>.

Application of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

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

Title II also requires that new facilities, and parts of facilities that are newly constructed for public use, are to be accessible to people with disabilities. In rare circumstances where accessibility is determined to be structurally impracticable due to terrain, the facility, or part of facility is to be accessible to the greatest extent possible and to people with various types of disabilities.

Consistent with ADA requirements, the Department incorporates accessibility for people with disabilities into the planning, construction and alteration of recreational facilities and assets supporting them. This UMP incorporates an inventory of all the recreational facilities or assets supporting the programs and services available on the unit, and an assessment of the programs, services and facilities on the unit to determine the level of accessibility provided. In conducting this assessment, DEC employs guidelines which ensure that programs are accessible, including buildings, facilities, and vehicles, in terms of architecture and design, transportation and communication to individuals with disabilities.

Any new facilities, assets and accessibility improvements to existing facilities or assets proposed in this UMP are identified in the section containing proposed management actions.

The Department is not required to make each of its existing facilities and assets accessible as long as the Department's programs, taken as a whole, are accessible.

For copies of any of the above mentioned laws or guidelines relating to accessibility, contact the DEC Universal Access Program Coordinator at 518-402-9428 or UniversalAccessProgram@dec.ny.gov

Motorized Access Program for People with Disabilities

The Department's Motorized Access Program for People with Disabilities (MAPPWD) permits qualifying people with disabilities to use motor vehicles along specific routes for access to programs, such as hunting and fishing, on state lands. These routes are provided to facilitate access to these traditional programs and not for the support of ORV or ATV riding activities. This program provides access to significant recreational opportunities throughout the state and is one more way that New York is opening the outdoors to people with disabilities. This permit program is maintained pursuant to DEC Commissioner's Policy 3 (CP-3).

MAPPWD permits may be obtained from Regional DEC Foresters through regional DEC offices. The permit provides access for those who seek solitude, connection to nature, undisturbed wildlife habitat, and inclusion with fellow sportspeople. Permit holders can use specified vehicles to travel beyond the reach of public roads, to areas where others must hike or bike.

A listing of MAPPWD routes is at www.dec.ny.gov/docs/lands_forests_pdf/mappwdroutes.pdf and is distributed to permit holders. MAPPWD routes and the types of vehicles allowed on the routes are carefully selected to protect natural areas and recreational activities. Access is restricted to designated routes only. All routes are subject to closure due to seasonal conditions or maintenance. See Table I.M.

Existing and potential MAPPWD routes will be assessed along with other recreational facilities and assets. Routes will be evaluated for the degree to which they provide inclusion and access to DEC programs and recreational opportunities. MAPPWD routes are carefully located in areas which are able to support this use. Unfortunately some trails experience unacceptable adverse impacts from illegal ATV and OHV use. DEC will continue to monitor MAPPWD routes to prevent overuse or abuse and unacceptable impacts.

Table I.M. – MAPPWD Trails within Unit

Facility	Name	Miles	Vehicle Type	Permitted Program
Boyce Hill State Forest	Jackson PFAR	0.57	FWD,ATV	Hunt, Wild
Boyce Hill State Forest	Jackson Extension	0.68	ATV	Hunt, Wild

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

INFORMATION ON THE CATTARAUGUS UNIT

MINERAL RESOURCES

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 wells on the Unit

<i>Table I.N. – Existing Oil and Gas Wells</i>				
Facility Name	Company	Well Number	Well Type	Well Status
McCarty Hill	Pettigrew, T.M.	31009046750000	Dry Wildcat	Plugged and Abandoned
McCarty Hill	Pettigrew, T.M.	31009046950000	Dry Wildcat	Plugged and Abandoned
Windfall Creek	NYS Natural Gas Company	31009038580000	Gas	Unknown
Nine Mile Creek	Flanigan Brothers	31009033070000	Dry Wildcat	Plugged and Abandoned
Nine Mile Creek	NYS DEC	31009698760000	Dry Hole	Plugged and Abandoned
Nine Mile Creek	NYS DEC	31009676880000	Dry Hole	Plugged and Abandoned
Nine Mile Creek	NYS DEC	31009698770000	Dry Hole	Plugged and Abandoned

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.

Mining

Historically there were areas that were mined for gravel/shale and stone. There are currently no opened mines or pits on the Unit.

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>.

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 Cattaraugus County Office of Real Property. Information can also be found on the county website: <http://www.cattco.org/real-property-and-gis/rolls-rates>

<i>Table I.N. – Real Property Taxes - 2014</i>				
Town	Township Tax	School Tax	Special District Tax	Total
Allegany	23,410	101,560	8,552	133,522
Carrollton	895	13,898	365	15,158
Farmersville	30,131	55,931	3,069	89,131
Franklinville	14,473	32,893	2,476	49,842
Great Valley	34,021	85,516	6,801	126,338

INFORMATION ON THE CATTARAUGUS UNIT

FOREST PRODUCTS

Humphrey	21,964	44,384	6,170	72,518
Little Valley	70,079	168,370	7,431	245,880
Lyndon	6,113	19,375	1,100	26,588
Machias	2,149	8,063	426	10,638
Mansfield	15,740	47,064	2,858	65,662
Napoli	26,021	61,382	2,539	89,942
New Albion	958	2,109	160	3,227
Randolph	15,300	19,811	2,441	37,552
Salamanca	6,010	16,380	0	22,390
South Valley	27,362	116,512	0	143,874
Totals	294,626	793,248	44,388	1,132,262

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 Part III of this plan.

Timber sales on State Forest within the Unit are an important management tool to improve forest health and stand conditions as well maintaining or improving habitat diversity. Forest product sales are administered by NYS DEC Lands and Forest staff under the guidelines of Department Timber Management Handbook and Environmental Conservation Law. By law any tree to be removed must be marked and have the value estimated prior to the sale. These forest products play important roles in the local economies.

Locally there is significant demand for saw log grade hardwoods, both in the southern tier of Western New York and Northwestern Pennsylvania. The timber on state forests is highly sought after due to the size, age and quality. The prices for these saw logs had been at record levels in the late 1990s and crashed with the recent economic downturn. Log prices are only just starting to build back into this market.

Recently there has been an upswing in the low grade hardwood market. Due to high demand for the more valuable saw logs many local mills have specialized in low grade hardwoods to market the volume of underutilized material. There has also been a tremendous increase in the biofuels and hardwood pulp and chip market. The biofuels/biomass market has the potential to improve but depends heavily on government regulations, research and subsidies funding. The softwood market is much more volatile.

There is always a demand for the softwood saw logs. It is the softwood pulp market that seems to slow everything down. The softwood pulp market gets flooded and then the pulp has no value and buyers in turn hold back on the softwood saw logs because of the potential loss of profit in the pulp.

Non-Timber Forest Products

As the opportunity presents itself there have been non forest related sales within the Unit. A common one is the cutting of hay on a field on the Nine Mile Creek State Forest. This is seen as a benefit in that the locale landscape is virtually all woods and the field is important for local diversity. The maintenance to keep this field as grasslands cost the State money in years when there is no contract to sell the hay growing there.

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.

Table I.O. – Invasive Species, Pests and Pathogens

Plants	Status
Garlic Mustard (<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>)	Can be found on most forests.
Autumn Olive (<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>)	Common along old skid trails and landings. Seeds easily transported by birds.
Buckthorn (<i>Rhamnus</i> spp)	Common in the scrub/brush areas on most forests.
Japanese Bar Berry (<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>)	Not a big problem on forests. When found will attempt to eradicate.
Japanese Knot Weed (<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>)	Found on Dobbin's Memorial and McCarty Hill. Plan to eradicate.
Honey Suckle (<i>Lonicera</i> spp)	Very common on most forests.

INFORMATION ON THE CATTARAUGUS UNIT

FOREST HEALTH

Table I.O. – Invasive Species, Pests and Pathogens

Multi Flora Rose (<i>Rosa multiflora</i>)	Very common on most forests in the scrub/brush areas.
Insects	Status
Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (<i>Adelges tsugae</i>)	Currently, the adelgid has not caused any known significant damage to hemlock trees in Cattaraugus County. In 2014, it was found in Allegany State Park, and in Zoar Valley MUA it has also been found just across the border in Pennsylvania.
Gypsy Moth (<i>Lymantria dispar</i>)	2012-2013 - numerous patches of forest canopy were defoliated in Cattaraugus County. Many of the trees, especially red oak, did survive and re-leafed in late summer.
Forest Tent Caterpillar (<i>Malacosoma disstria</i>)	2010 - 2012 - Summer seasons brought heavy infestations of the forest tent caterpillar to localized areas in western New York. 2011 – 2012 - Numerous patches of forest canopy were defoliated in Cattaraugus County. Many of the trees, especially sugar maple, did not survive the consecutive defoliations.
Eastern Tent Caterpillar (<i>Malacosoma americanum</i>)	Currently no significant infestations.
Elm Spanworm (<i>Ennomos subsignarius</i>)	1991 – 1993 defoliated oaks, maples, ash and beech.
Cherry Scallop Shell Moth (<i>Hydria prunivorata</i>)	1992 – 1993 heavy defoliation trees on poor sites seemed most problematic
Peach Bark Beetle (<i>Phloeotribus liminaris</i>)	Mid 1990s. Most problematic after severe years of Forest tent and Cherry scallop shell moth.
Emerald Ash Borer (<i>Agrilus planipennis</i> Fairmaire)	EAB was first discovered in New York State in 2009, at a site in Cattaraugus County. EAB will likely become established throughout the state within the next 10 years, unless an effective control is discovered.
Beech Scale (<i>Cryptococcus fagisuga</i>)	Is common on all forests of this Unit.
Diseases	Status
Beech Bark Disease - fungus (<i>Nectria</i> spp.)	Is common on all forests of this Unit.
Dutch Elm Disease - fungus (<i>Ceratocystis ulmi</i>)	Very common, but it is still possible to find mature elm trees within the area of this Unit.
Chestnut Blight - fungus (<i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i>)	American chestnut saplings are present on several of the forests within this Unit, but it is uncommon for a tree to survive long enough to produce seed.

Invasive Species may very well be the biggest threat to the state forests within the Unit or any other forest for that matter. Research conducted by Cornell University estimates that invasive plants and animals cause over \$120 billion in environmental damages a year nationwide. Invasive species, mostly nonnative, come in the form of plant, animal, and insect and in some cases aquatic pests. The affects are felt in many ways. Many can actually displace the native insects, plants, fish or animals which may not seem like a big deal on a small scale. On the bigger scale this can cause drastic impacts biologically and can disrupt entire ecosystems. These impacts can affect humans down the road with water quality issues, economic loss, and negative changes to the landscape that affect the quality experience that we used to enjoy. Efforts will be made to increase diversity and control invasive species where possible and in line with protocols adopted by the Bureau of State Lands Management. Every attempt will be made to work cooperatively with all agencies involved in joint efforts to identify, inventory and control perceived threats to forest health. It is not recommended to experiment with any unproven techniques unless fully supported by: local, state and federal agencies. The storage or dumping of any untreated, contaminated or infested material on State Lands within the Unit is unacceptable.

Where practical, proven silvicultural practices will be used to slow or reduce the spread of known invasive species. These invasives could be plant, animal or insect so being familiar with each and current with new species is crucial. The preferred option would be to reduce the effects of the pest with specific forest treatments. As an example, conducting an herbicide treatment prior to a harvest, for an invasive plant, that is known to invade and colonize opened canopy conditions after a timber harvest.

A critical first step would be to identify, inventory and map out the problem area. When the health or ecology of the forested stands seems to be in jeopardy silvicultural treatments will be prescribed and implemented. There are two invasive species found within the Unit that have the potential to severely affect the local forested landscape, Emerald ash borer (EAB) and Hemlock woolly adelgid (HWA). EAB was found in the town of Randolph in 2009 and HWA was found in 2014. It appears that EAB is slowly spreading west and southeast, any state forests within a five mile radius of a known infestation will be evaluated annually. Stands having ash as the primary or secondary species will be identified and scheduled for harvest. Hemlock stands will be managed in the same manner concerning HWA and stands species composition. Currently there are approximately 4,500 acres within the Unit where the number one or two tree species is ash and approximately 1,400 acres where hemlock is the number one or two tree species. Alarmingly over half of the trees found in New York are host species for one or more of these insect pests. See Figure 6 for maps of hemlock and ash stands.

For more information on invasive species in the Northeast please follow link:

<http://na.fs.fed.us/fhp>

For more information on Emerald Ash Borer please follow the links:

<http://www.nyis.info/?action=eab>

<http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7253.html>

INFORMATION ON THE CATTARAUGUS UNIT

FOREST HEALTH

For more information on Hemlock Woolly Adelgid please follow the links:

http://www.nyis.info/index.php?action=invasive_detail&id=24

<http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7250.html>

Managing Deer Impacts

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

A discussion of the proper forest management of the State Forests within this Unit would be incomplete without mentioning habitat health in direct relation to local deer populations. Deer are a non-selective browsing species, they are known as generalist eating a wide range of herbaceous and woody plants. However they have do have preferred foods, consuming mainly native woody browse and forbs. This can create a problem in an area with high deer densities. The native plant species can be removed from the local landscape by this over browsing, leaving voids filled by undesirable, nonnative plants. With proper herd and habitat management deer can live in harmony on the landscape which makes for a healthy forested ecosystem. Without proper forestry and wildlife management the deer population may have a negative impact on the landscape consuming more than the local carrying capacity of the habitat can support.

Properly managed habitat will provide the proper balance of food, shelter and needed space without undue stress to the animals living there. When the local carrying capacity is exceeded the landscape ecology starts to decline and some preferred species, may be removed from the landscape. It is at this point that anything within reach of the deer can be impacted negatively including plant growth rates and seedling/sapling mortality. This situation is compounded because some non-preferred plant species start to colonize the sites and gain an advantage over the preferred browse species. This trend can have long lasting impacts on future forest stands and the overall diversity of a forest affecting other plants, mammals and birds.

Scientists at Cornell University estimate the current deer populations to be ten times the pre-colonial historical populations. Studies show that properly managed forests can support 10 to 15 deer per square mile and still successfully regenerate tree and plant species. This number although favored by those in the field of forestry, is often a point of debate amongst the general public, preferring to see more deer on the landscape. Finding common ground on this matter while using sound science is the key to better management of the public resources. Using data from 2013, it is estimated that there are approximately 24 deer per square mile within the Unit, this is a calculated average from NYS DEC DFWMR. State Forests in areas of high agricultural use show heavy browse during winter months. A harvested stand in the heavily forested areas of the county also show extreme signs of deer browse during winter months.

Regularly scheduled forest inventories will be conducted and will collect deer browse data in relation to deer population. In areas where deer damage is identified, efforts will be made to gather specific information to estimate the local deer population. This data will be shared with Regional Big Game Biologist to plan any required response to conditions specific to the deer population. The information will also be used to select appropriate silvicultural treatments prior to any forest management. Deer Management Assistance Program (DMAP) permits and other measures may be necessary such as adjusting the size, type and timing of a harvest, or if the use of an enclosure may be recommended. See Appendix H, for WMU maps and deer harvest numbers.

Summary of Eco-Region Assessments

To practice ecosystem management, foresters, must assess the natural landscape in and around the management unit. State Forest managers utilized The Nature Conservancy Eco-Region Assessments to evaluate the landscape in and around this management unit. The Cattaraugus UMP falls within the High Allegheny Plateau and also includes the Western Allegheny Plateau and the Great Lakes Eco-Regions. The State Forests within the Unit are all located in the High Allegheny Plateau Eco-Region. This UMP includes over 750,000 acres that fall within the High Allegheny Plateau the remaining acreage are in the Western Allegheny Plateau, and a lesser amount in the Great Lakes Eco-region. See Table II.A.

Eco-Region Summary

The High Allegheny Plateau (HAP) Eco-region is located along the southern tier of New York and the northern tier of Pennsylvania (Zaremba and Anderson et. al. 2003). It includes a small portion of New Jersey. Well known features in HAP include the Catskills, The Shawangunks, The Kittatinny Ridge, The Poconos, Allegheny State Park, Allegheny National Forest, and a large mass of Pennsylvania state-owned land.

The HAP eco-region is defined by high elevation features at the northern end of the Appalachian Plateau. Most of the eco-region is above 1200 feet. The general land form of the area is mid-elevation hills separated by numerous narrow stream-cut valleys.

One of the main features of the eco-region is an abundance of rivers and streams. The Delaware, Susquehanna, and Allegheny Rivers and their many tributaries cover the entire ecoregion. The Delaware River drains into Delaware Bay; the Susquehanna flows into the Chesapeake Bay; the Allegheny flows into the Ohio and eventually into the Mississippi. These three different drainages contribute to the high overall aquatic diversity in the eco-region.

The northern and eastern portions of the eco-region were glaciated; the southwest portion here in Cattaraugus County was not. Many northern species and communities reach their southern limit in HAP, while many southern species extend into the eco-region but not beyond. Species and communities associated with glaciated landforms occur in the north and east; biodiversity associated with older substrate and deeper erosional soils occurs in the southwest.

SUMMARY OF ECO-REGION ASSESSMENTS

ECO-REGION ASSESSMENT

Another prominent feature of the eco-region is its currently low population density, although major population centers are nearby. There are 1.7 million people living in the 16.9 million acres of HAP (2000 census data). The largest city is Binghamton, New York at 47,000. Only 250,000 people in HAP live in cities over 10,000. The overall population trend in HAP indicates that people are moving out of the eco-region with the notable exception of the areas within reach of New York City by major highways.

There are large and significant managed areas in HAP, including three large intact forested areas: the Catskills, the Allegheny National Forest/Allegany State Park complex, and the Pennsylvania state land in central PA.

Eco-Region Assessment

Table II.A. Land Use and Land Cover for the Landscape Surrounding Cattaraugus Unit

Land Use and Land Cover	Approximate Acreage	Percent of Landscape
Mixed Forest	21,846	2.6
Crop Land and Pasture	278,584	33.3
Conifer Forest	20,080	2.4
Deciduous Forest Land	479,654	57.4
Residential	7,066	.8
Commercial & Services	2,303	.3
Transportation & Utilities	2,324	.3
Other Urban/Built-up Land	2,484	.3
Mixed Urban/Built-up Land	661	.08
Strip Mines, Quarries & Gravel Pits	2,337	.3
Lakes	326	.04
Reservoirs	5,641	.7
Forested Wetland	9,193	1
Non-forested Wetlands	551	.06
Industrial	4,467	.52
Other Agricultural Land	84	.01
Transitional Areas	115	.01
Total	835,525	100

Local Landscape Conditions

This area or region within the High Allegheny Plateau (HAP) Eco-region is considered to be of low-intensity regarding development in relation to loss of habitat or habitat types. As noted in Table II.A., the pre-dominate land use is agriculture making up over 30% of the total area and the pre-dominate land cover is over 60% forested which can be further broken down into deciduous, conifer, and mixed forests. An area of concern within the forested cover type is the rate at which the forest matures or ages. As the forest ages it becomes less compatible for a wider range of species and impacts the overall diversity. Less than 10% of the forested cover type is considered young or early successional habitat and is being lost at a faster rate than any other cover type. There is a long list of species dependent on this cover type. See list on line at: www.youngforest.org. The list includes as many as 56 species of concern, dependent on this type of habitat for the State of New York. These species are designated Species of Greatest Conservation Need, due to their critical habitat needs.

Habitat Related Demands

In the forest inventory process efforts are being made to better identify and map rare or endangered species, habitat types and other features. One feature of concern is any aquatic water body, pond or wetland including forested and non-forested. These will be identified and properly managed through Department Guidelines. Opportunities to maintain an area in field or grassland setting will be seen as a priority for the Unit. An example would be the field on the Nine Mile Creek State Forest. While forested areas are not targets for conversion to this type of habitat, any shrub type could be reclaimed as grassland if appropriate.

Early successional habitat (ESH) as listed previously is also considered to be of great importance within the Unit. Conversations with many local conservation minded groups have all come back to the topic of, maturing forest and not enough young forested habitat to support the large populations of some wildlife of all species. Forest inventory will be used to identify likely areas to plan timber harvests as well as scheduled maintenance to maintain a minimum of 5% - 10% of the area within the Unit in ESH.

The best methods to accomplish these tasks will depend on many factors such as: stand type, age, basal areas, topography and location. Prescriptions for the forest management of even aged stands to promote ESH, may include prescribed fire where plant and wildlife species would benefit the most. Herbicides are another option where conditions warrant. Silvicultural treatments are also used to many a balance of diverse habitat and species composition.

The harvesting of trees with even aged prescriptions is an efficient and economical method to improve forested stand conditions, habitat and the diversity of a property. Even aged management tends to favor shade intolerant species such as oak and cherry. The abundance of light also can have a limiting effect on shade tolerant, invasive interfering plants. A high density of seedling/sapling stems is of great importance to many bird and animal species seeking food, nesting cover and an area of protection from predators.

SUMMARY OF ECO-REGION ASSESSMENTS

HABITAT RELATED DEMANDS

Uneven aged stand silvicultural treatments will use most of the same tools as even aged treatments. The most notable difference between even and uneven aged treatment is the age class being thinned and retained in a stand. Uneven age treatments favor the establishment of shade tolerant plant species. Assessments will be made prior to prescription of the species type and other factors including invasive species and the local deer population. Uneven age harvest treatments include single tree or group selection. Leaving the forest tree canopy for the most part intact or connected which is important to several bird and animal species.

Currently there just over 17,000 acres (60%) of uneven aged forested stands and just over 11,000 acres (39) of even aged forested stands within the Unit. About 72% of the forested stands are deciduous hardwoods and about 28% are conifer. The conifer component can be further broken down between native stands and plantation stands. Approximately 24% of the native conifer stands, are intended to be retained as conifer barring any unforeseen event. Many of the plantation stands will be converted to hardwood stand using even aged treatments. In an attempt to maintain a conifer component within the Unit, plantation stands will be evaluated based on site, species and their ability to regenerate perpetual conifer stands.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

OBJECTIVES

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	Identify forested stands in need of treatment using the State Forest Inventory Database (SFID), and Forest Service Silvah program and other marking guidelines to select the most effective system and treatment at the stand level.
AFM II – Use harvesting plans to enhance diversity of species, habitats & structure	Based on evidence collected prescribe the treatment that will have the greatest overall impact to the majority of species while retaining proper structure and balance to the habitat.
AFM III – Fill ecoregional gaps to maintain and enhance landscape-level biodiversity	Continually assess habitat conditions and diversity at the landscape level and adjust silvicultural treatments to maintain critical habitats.
AFM IV – Enhance matrix forest blocks and connectivity corridors where applicable	Where appropriate consideration will be giving regarding matrix blocks and connectivity corridors. Efforts will be made to minimize large, prolonged openings to the forest canopy.
AFM V – Practice forest and tree retention on stands managed for timber	Abide by the standards in the Retention Policy. Identify wildlife trees as well as coarse and fine woody debris.
HCVF- Identify and maintain HCVFs	Observe the HCVFs and manage as required. Use GIS mapping to better identify where areas are and correct if necessary.

Resource Protection

Table III.B. –Resource Protection Objectives and Actions

Objective	Actions
Soil and Water Protection	
SW I – Prevent erosion, compaction and nutrient depletion	Incorporate NYS Water Quality BMPs while laying out timber harvest. Implement and enforces NYS Water Quality BMPs during timber harvest.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

OBJECTIVES

<i>Table III.B. –Resource Protection Objectives and Actions</i>	
Objective	Actions
SW II – Identify and map Special Management Zones (SMZ's) and adapt management for highly-erodible soils	Locate SMZs during inventory and timber harvest. Map and edit for future planning. See SMZ Guidelines.
At-Risk Species and Natural Communities	
ARS I – Protect ARS&C ranked S1, S2, S2-3, G1, G2 or G2-3 where present	Continue to work with NYNHP in identifying species of concern. Continue to inspect areas prior to timber harvest and plan accordingly.
ARS II – Conduct habitat restoration and promote recovery of declining species	Some stand treatments may include tree planting or the protection of mast producing trees. Consider grasslands habitat.
ARS III - Consider protection and management of Species of Greatest Conservation Need	Due to the large quantities of forested cover within the Unit, an area of importance is ESH and the Species of GCN. Work to maintain or create ESH.
Visual Resources and Aesthetics	
VR I – Maintain or improve overall quality of visual resources	Attempts will be made to locate log landings away from public view using buffers or by placing the landings 500 feet back from roads.
VR II – Use natural materials where feasible	Where possible and practical use natural/native materials to protect resources and direct uses and activities. Barricade trails and landings.
VR III – Lay out any new roads/trails to highlight vistas and unique natural features	There are some areas of the Unit that need access. Some may require acquisitions others may need improvements. New construction projects will incorporate the natural features where possible.
VR IV – Develop kiosks to provide education and reduce sign pollution	Incorporate use of kiosks and informative signage. Plan more kiosks and repair sign areas.
Historic and Cultural Resources	
HC I – Preserve and protect historic and cultural resources wherever they occur	Inventory and map historic information found while conducting inventory and sale planning.
HC II – Inventory resources in GIS and with OPRHP	Use the information collected to better plan timber harvests, roads and trails. Share info.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

OBJECTIVES

Infrastructure and Real Property

<i>Table III.C. –Infrastructure and Real Property Objectives and Actions</i>	
Objective	Actions
Boundary Line Maintenance	
BL I – Maintain boundary lines	Inspect and maintain lines as needed per NR-95-1 standards as time, staff and funds permit.
BL II – Address encroachments and other real property problems	Inspect lines for encroachments. Report and request surveys and assistance from Law Enforcement as needed.
Infrastructure	
INF I – Provide and maintain public forest access roads, access trails, haul roads, parking areas, and associated appurtenances	Access to State Forests is a priority of this UMP. Inspections will be conducted annually and appropriate work, materials or funds will be requested.
INF II – Upgrade, replace or relocate infrastructure out of riparian areas where feasible	All access will follow proper BMPs. Those that do not will be accessed and possible reroutes or replacements will be explored.
INF III – Resolve issues of uncertain legal status or jurisdiction	Legal activities or issues will be dealt with immediately.
INF IV – Prevent over-development	The guidelines in the SPSFM, Road, Trail and Recreation Manuals/Policies will be applied. Of concern would be an overabundance of hard infrastructure including recreational features.

Public/Permitted Use

<i>Table III.D –Public / Permitted Use Objectives and Actions</i>	
Objective	Actions
Universal Access	
UA I – Use minimum tool approach to provide universal access to programs	Use the Guidebook of Approved Accessible Design for Universal Access on all new projects.
Formal and Informal Partnerships and Agreements	
PRT I – Collaborate with local organizations and governments to reach mutual goals	Work with local volunteers through the Volunteer Stewardship Agreement to adopt projects to make improvements to State Lands. Communicate with Cattaraugus County regarding recreational uses.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

OBJECTIVES

<i>Table III.D –Public / Permitted Use Objectives and Actions</i>	
Objective	Actions
PRT II – Consider full range of impacts associated with AANRs/Volunteer Stewardship Agreement (VSA) and recurring Temporary Revocable Permit (TRP)	VSA activities will be inspected and inventoried, and the quality of conditions will dictate a continuation of the agreements. TRPs will be evaluated upon receipt. The request will not be granted if conditions will not support the use or activity requested.
Recreation	
REC I – Accommodate authorized public uses while preventing illegal activity, reducing impacts and enhancing public safety	Public access along PFARs will continue to be seasonal. The roads will open at the end of April and close the end of December. This is a safety issue due to the lack of maintenance in wet, snow, and icy conditions. This is also to protect the integrity of the road and reduce the cost of yearly maintenance. If repeated illegal activities of any kind are reported or found upon inspection the roads, or entire areas may be close to all public use.
REC II – Provide public recreation information	Use the NYS DEC public website to display maps and information for each State Forest within the Unit.
REC III – Inventory recreational amenities and schedule recreation management actions	Use GIS information to inventory all recreational infrastructure and to schedule maintenance and improvements. Close public access if conditions warrant, due to lack of maintenance.
REC IV – Enhance fish & game species habitat	Work with the DFWMR to promote healthy habitat for both game and nongame species. The most cost effective way to do this is using sound silviculture. See Management schedule. Work with NWTF, RGS, and QDMA to improve identified areas of concern regarding habitat and localized game populations.
Off-Highway and All-Terrain Vehicle Use	
ATV I – Enhance recreational access by people with disabilities under the MAPPWD program	If demand increases, roads and trails will be evaluated for potential use for MAPPWD access.
ATV II – Consider requests for ATV connector routes across the unit	As ATV clubs develop and maintain trails near State Forests within the Unit, short connector route options could be explored if clubs are willing to adopt and maintain routes.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

OBJECTIVES

<i>Table III.D –Public / Permitted Use Objectives and Actions</i>	
Objective	Actions
Mineral Resources	
MR I – Provide for mineral exploration and development while protecting natural resources and recreation	Currently there are no active wells on State Forest within the Unit. Use SPSFM for reference.
Supporting Local Communities	
LC I – Provide revenue to New York State and economic stimulus for local communities	In the process of managing healthy ecosystems on the State Forest within the Unit, revenue will be generated as payment for the forest resources. This will continue to be handled as part of the timber sale program. The ultimate benefit should be seen as the habitat improvements not the dollars and cents. It would cost millions of dollars if the State had to pay for all of the habitat improvements listed in this UMP. More significant is the benefit to the local economies as the majority of the contractors purchase materials and parts and supplies locally. Local school and property taxes will continue to be paid on State Forests within Unit as required by law.
LC II – Improve local economies through forest-based tourism	The local economies are fairly dependent on the forest products market. Although an even bigger benefit may be the tourism drawn to the areas indirectly because of the improvements to the ecosystem as a whole with varieties of habitat and the infrastructure set up from the previous timber harvest.
LC III – Protect rural character and provide ecosystem services to local communities.	There will be no specific targeting of one town or State Forest. The goal is to improve the habitat and maintain even diversity throughout the Unit. Infrastructure and improvements will be kept to a minimum to preserve the woodland setting.

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	Sustainable management of the forests within the Unit require that all species will be considered equally. The forest will continue to regenerate with proper management. Forest inventory and marking guides will be used along with proper silviculture to continue to balance the age structure of the forest stands.
FP II – Educate the public about the benefits of silviculture	Set up educational or demonstration areas with signage to inform groups.
Plantation Management	
PM I – Convert plantation stands to natural forest conditions where appropriate	The regeneration present or absent at the time of management planning will dictate plantation management action. If the desirable species of conifer are present the stand will be managed for conifers. The same is true for hardwoods. The species is the deciding factor between even aged and uneven aged system. Establishment of ESH and the retention of the conifer component within the Unit are important and are likely to occur in certain plantation situations. ONR-DLF-1.
PM II – Artificially regenerate plantations where appropriate	In situations where there are problems with the current stand and no desirable regeneration is present reforestation by means of planting will be considered using only site appropriate and preferably native species.
Forest Health	
FH I – Use timber sales to improve forest health and the diversity of species	Plan timber harvests evenly across the State Forest within the Unit. Inspect stands assessing forest health and diversity of all species. Make efforts to maintain or improve the diversity and age class if possible using timber harvest as the preferred tool. Exceptions to this would be situations where forested stands are in need of salvage for various reasons.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

OBJECTIVES

<i>Table III.E. –Forest Management and Health Objectives and Actions</i>	
Objective	Actions
FH II – Protect the unit and surrounding lands from introduced diseases and invasive plant and animal species	Map out forested stands or areas of greatest concern. Schedule annual or yearly inventory of stands (ash stands and EAB). Maintain diversity using proven, effective controls. Cooperate with other local, state and federal agencies. Prohibit any dumping or storage of any untreated, contaminated, or infested materials on State Forest.
Managing Deer Impacts	
DM I – Monitor impacts of deer browsing on forest health and regeneration	Inspect understory for deer browse while conducting inventory and pre-harvest information. Work with DFWMR to monitor deer densities. Use Silvah and other programs to record deer impacts and make recommendations regarding treatments.
DM II – Address issues of over-browsing	Assess habitat diversity and deer density when prescribing silvicultural treatment. Weigh pros and cons of even aged vs. uneven aged systems as well as deer sign in the treatment area. Request DMAP permits from DFWMR.
Fire Management	
FM I – Support Forest Rangers in controlling the ignition and spread of wildfires	Work to improve and maintain accesses that can be used to fight fire. Assist in any manner as needed.
FM II – Maintain naturally occurring fire-dependent communities	Preserving the natural, native habitat and biodiversity is critical in implementing this UMP. Fire is a natural method of doing that, for example in oak stands and this may also aid in keeping invasive species in check.
Carbon Sequestration	
CS I – Keep forests as forests, where appropriate	Areas currently in forested cover for the most part will be treated to remain forested. The age and percent canopy cover may increase or decrease in some stands depending on silvicultural systems chosen.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

OBJECTIVES

<i>Table III.E. –Forest Management and Health Objectives and Actions</i>	
Objective	Actions
CS II – Enhance carbon storage in existing stands	Healthy, vibrant, growing stands store carbon at a faster rate than unhealthy, stagnating stands. Concentrate on maintaining healthy growing stands.
CS III – Keep forests vigorous and improve forest growth rates	Harvest stagnant, aging stands to effectively store carbon in wood products and start the next younger, faster growing stand. The older stands no longer sequester carbon as well or as fast as a younger stand.
CS IV – Sequester carbon in forest products	Healthy forests produce high quality, valuable forest products. These products are more likely to be converted to fine grade lumber for use in high quality wood products. These products still contain the sequestered carbon they absorbed while growing. These high value products are more likely to be retained as is and will therefore store the sequestered carbon longer than other products.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

TEN-YEAR LIST OF MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Ten-Year List of Management Actions

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

Continually 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 PFARs and other forest access roads and trails including parking areas and camp sites annually using the Operational work plan. This will include mowing, grading, clearing culverts, cleaning ditches and filling potholes or graveling roads to maintain safe public access.

Action 4

Continue the process of requesting surveys of questionable boundaries from Real Property. Follow up on the request already in the process of being surveyed.

Action 5

Install, repair or replace gates as needed along PFARs and other forest access roads and trails. Use gates to close public access during winter and other periods of bad weather or unforeseen events.

Action 6

Use the timber sale process to improve habitat, access and recreational opportunities on State Lands. Collaborate this work with conservation groups such as NWTF, RGS, and QDMA.

Action 7

Use the VSA Policy to make improvements to recreational opportunities on State Lands through the work of volunteers. Maintain inspection log.

Action 8

Process and inspect TRPs issued on State Lands as needed.

Action 9

Follow acquisitions of properties currently in the GA-56 process including properties previously listed in this UMP, which would improve public access to State Lands.

Action 10

Install and replace proper signage on State Forests to direct the public and inform of uses and rules. Include area identification signs and road and trail signs.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

TEN-YEAR LIST OF MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Bucktooth State Forest (Cattaraugus RA # 1) Actions

- _SF Action 1 – Forest Inventory (2019)
- _SF Action 2 – Boundary Line Maintenance (2016)
- _SF Action 3 – Improve Oak Access PFAR as funding becomes available
- _SF Action 4 – Inspect landlocked parcel and inquire on future acquisition

South Valley State Forest (Cattaraugus RA # 2) Actions

- _SF Action 1 - Forest Inventory (2015)
- _SF Action 2 – Boundary Line Maintenance (2021)
- _SF Action 3 – Install split gate at Proctor Parking area, improve access
- _SF Action 4 – Install split gate at Sawmill Run Horse Parking area
- _SF Action 5 – Construct Access Road north of Bone Run Road
- _SF Action 6 – Construct Access Road north of Sawmill Run Road

South Valley State Forest (Cattaraugus RA # 3) Actions

- _SF Action 1 - Forest Inventory (2016)
- _SF Action 2 – Boundary Line Maintenance (2020)

Harry E. Dobbins State Forest (Cattaraugus RA # 4) Actions

- _SF Action 1 – Forest Inventory (2016)
- _SF Action 2 – Boundary Line Maintenance (2020)
- _SF Action 3 – Improve Tin Lizzie PFAR, culverts and gravel
- _SF Action 4 – Monitor Historic Area work on management of area
- _SF Action 5 – Construct Access Road east of Schuppenhauer Road
- _SF Action 6 – Improve California Hill Access Road
- _SF Action 7 – Maintain Stand 22, Comp 2, install enclosure

McCarty Hill State Forest (Cattaraugus RA # 5) Actions

- _SF Action 1 – Forest Inventory (2018)
- _SF Action 2 – Boundary Line Maintenance (2015)
- _SF Action 3 – Inspect Gates on Sugar Arch FR and Endeavor FR and replace as needed
- _SF Action 4 – Improve access on Eagle FR 7,200 feet

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

TEN-YEAR LIST OF MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

_SF Action 5 – Improve access from Fitz Parking Lot for forestry

_SF Action 6 – Plant native conifers, install enclosure

Windfall Creek State Forest (Cattaraugus RA # 6) Actions

_SF Action 1 – Forest Inventory (2020)

_SF Action 2 – Boundary Line Maintenance (2023)

_SF Action 3 – Annually explore acquiring property to improve access north on Thorpe Hollow

_SF Action 4 – Acquire permanent/temporary access for Stand 6 timber sale

Bush Hill State Forest (Cattaraugus RA # 7) Actions

_SF Action 1 – Forest Inventory (2021)

_SF Action 2 – Boundary Line Maintenance (2019)

_SF Action 3 – Improve and upgrade access to Caneadea Forest Road explore future opening

_SF Action 4 – Improve and upgrade Stone Pile Forest Road

_SF Action 5 – Improve and upgrade Bush Hill Forest Road

_SF Action 6 – Construct Access Road north of Clark Road

Rock City State Forest (Cattaraugus RA # 8) Actions

_SF Action 1 – Forest Inventory (2023)

_SF Action 2 – Boundary Line Maintenance (2017)

_SF Action 3 – Improve Anderson Boulevard gravel, grade and drainage issues

_SF Action 4 – Improve Eckert PFAR

_SF Action 5 – Improve Stone Chimney Forest Road

_SF Action 6 – Annually explore acquiring property to improve access east of Whig St.

Pine Hill State Forest (Cattaraugus RA # 9) Actions

_State Forest Action 1 – Forest Inventory (2016)

_State Forest Action 2 – Boundary Line Maintenance (2020)

_State Forest Action 3 – Replace Gate on Hotchkiss PFAR

_State Forest Action 4 – Improve access to County Ponds

_State Forest Action 5 – Mow Pine Hill PFAR and Pineapple Junction annually during season

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

TEN-YEAR LIST OF MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Bear Creek State Forest (Cattaraugus RA # 12) Actions

- _SF Action 1 – Forest Inventory (2020)
- _SF Action 2 – Boundary Line Maintenance (2023)
- _SF Action 3 – Improve ford approach and departure
- _SF Action 4 – Confirm boundary along Lower Bear Creek Road

Golden Hill State Forest (Cattaraugus RA # 13) Actions

- _SF Action 1 – Forest Inventory (2017)
- _SF Action 2 – Boundary Line Maintenance (2018)
- _SF Action 3 – Improve Fire Lane PFAR

Farmersville State Forest (Cattaraugus RA # 14) Actions

- _SF Action 1 – Forest Inventory (2020)
- _SF Action 2 – Boundary Line Maintenance (2023)
- _SF Action 3 – Improve County Line access

Golden Hill State Forest (Cattaraugus RA # 16) Actions

- _SF Action 1 – Forest Inventory (2017)
- _SF Action 2 – Boundary Line Maintenance (2018)
- _SF Action 3 – Improve Fire Lane PFAR
- _SF Action 4 – Annually explore acquiring landlocked property between Chapman and Fire Lane
- _SF Action 5 – Confirm boundary along Chapman Road

Bucktooth State Forest (Cattaraugus RA # 17) Actions

- _SF Action 1 – Forest Inventory (2019)
- _SF Action 2 – Boundary Line Maintenance (2016)
- _SF Action 3 – Create access along West Bucktooth Run

Cattaraugus State Forest (Cattaraugus RA # 18) Actions

- _SF Action 1 – Forest Inventory (2017)
- _SF Action 2 – Boundary Line Maintenance (2018)
- _SF Action 3 – Improve Snowmobile Trail
- _SF Action 4 – Road abandonment issue on Potter Hill

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

TEN-YEAR LIST OF MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Raecher Hill State Forest (Cattaraugus RA # 19) Actions

- _SF Action 1 – Forest Inventory (2024)
- _SF Action 2 – Boundary Line Maintenance (2022)
- _SF Action 3 – Improve Markham Forest Road
- _SF Action 4 – Meet with Real Property regarding property along Flint Road

Boyce Hill State Forest (Cattaraugus RA # 20) Actions

- _SF Action 1 – Forest Inventory (2024)
- _SF Action 2 – Boundary Line Maintenance (2022)
- _SF Action 3 – Improve Phillips Forest Road access

Bryant Hill State Forest (Cattaraugus RA # 21) Actions

- _SF Action 1 – Forest Inventory (2024)
- _SF Action 2 – Boundary Line Maintenance (2022)
- _SF Action 3 – Improve Hawk PFAR
- _SF Action 4 – Confirm official abandonment of Fidale Road to the north

Nine Mile Creek State Forest (Cattaraugus RA # 22) Actions

- _SF Action 1 – Forest Inventory (2022)
- _SF Action 2 – Boundary Line Maintenance (2024)
- _SF Action 3 – Investigate Townsend Hollow Access
- _SF Action 4 – Improve access from Phearsdorf PAFR
- _SF Action 5 – Identify stands for habitat work cooperative with NWTF
- _SF Action 6 – Confirm official abandonment of Snow Brook Road
- _SF Action 7 – Confirm official abandonment of Townsend Hollow Road gate issue

Elkdale State Forest (Cattaraugus RA # 23) Actions

- _SF Action 1 – Forest Inventory (2024)
- _SF Action 2 – Boundary Line Maintenance (2022)
- _SF Action 3 – Improve access from State Route 353
- _SF Action 4 – Improve access from Fourth Street

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

FOREST TYPE CODES

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 Strategy

- 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)

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

SIZE CLASS

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)

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – FIRST FIVE YEAR PERIOD

Land Management Action Schedules – First Five Year Period

<i>Table III.F. -Land Management Action Schedule for First Five-Year Period (by State Forest)</i>							
State Forests	Stand	Acres	Size Class	Forest Type		Management Direction	Treatment Type
				Current	Future		
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	7	63.5	MST	31	31	T-UE	TH
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	34.4	41.3	MST	32	32	T-UE	TH
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	37	31.7	SST	31	31	T-UE	TH
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	40	21.6	MST	32	32	T-UE	TH
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1 18	31.5	SST	11	11	T-UE	TH
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1 21	101	MST	16	16	T-EA	HV
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1 28.1	57.7	SST	32	32	T-UE	HV
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1 33	65.2	MST	11	11	T-UE	HV
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.2 18	18	SST	41	12	T-EA	HV
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.2 20	16	SST	41	12	T-EA	HV
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.2 25	3.4	MST	41	32	T-EA	HV
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.2 26	18.4	MST	60	12	T-EA	RG
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.2 33	68.7	SST	16	16	T-UE	TH
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.3 2	5.9	SST	20	20	T-UE	TH
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.3 5	19.4	SST	60	12	T-EA	RG
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.3 6	33.3	MST	10	10	T-UE	TH
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.3 7	82.9	MST	10	10	T-UE	TH
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.3 26	41	SST	32	32	T-UE	TH

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – FIRST FIVE YEAR PERIOD

South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	20	28.6	SST	16	16	T-UE	TH
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	24	1.5	PT	47	32	T-EA	RG
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	41	5.8	SST	45	32	T-EA	RG
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 5	47.2	SST	10	10	T-UE	TH
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 10	4.4	SST	32	10	T-EA	TH
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 14	10.9	SST	32	31	T-EA	TH
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 16	7.8	SST	32	10	T-EA	TH
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 39	38.1	SST	10	31	T-UE	TH
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 3	11.4	SST	32	31	T-EA	TH
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 9.1	3.3	SST	32	31	T-EA	TH
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 49	8.8	SST	45	32	T-EA	RG
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 73.1	69.4	MST	32	31	T-UE	TH
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 6	12.0	LST	32	31	T-UE	TH
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 17	12.7	MST	32	31	T-UE	TH
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 18	6.0	LST	32	31	T-UE	TH
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 55	3.6	MST	32	32	T-UE	HV
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 56	8.5	MST	32	31	T-UE	TH
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 59	9.6	MST	32	32	T-UE	TH
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 63	39.5	LST	32	31	T-UE	TH
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 81	36.5	SST	10	10	T-UE	TH
Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 6	6	35.6	MST	31	31	T-UE	TH

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – FIRST FIVE YEAR PERIOD

Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 6	23	18.8	SST	10	11	T-EA	TH
Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 6	31	17.5	SST	32	11	T-EA	TH
Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 6	36	32.8	SST	10	10	T-EA	TH
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	29	21.9	SST	66	32	T-EA	RG
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	59	11.9	PT	32	32	T-UE	TH
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	70	24.2	SST	32	10	T-UE	TH
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	81	65.4	SST	32	32	T-UE	TH
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	82	20.2	MST	32	32	T-UE	TH
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	83	17.2	SST	32	32	T-EA	TH
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	90	125.6	SST	32	32	T-EA	TH
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.1 12	32.4	LST	32	32	T-UE	TH
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.1 29	39.2	MST	16	16	T-EA	TH
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.1 35	18.1	MST	32	32	T-UE	TH
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.2 6	8.4	SST	32	32	T-EA	HV
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.2 7	3	PT	32	32	T-EA	HV
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.2 25	120.4	SST	10	10	T-EA	TH
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.2 30	17.9	MST	32	32	T-UE	TH
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.2 33	153.1	SST	10	10	T-UE	TH
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.3 4.1	2.6	SST	42	32	T-EA	RG
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.3 11	2.1	SST	42	32	T-EA	RG
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.3 13	5.8	PT	42	32	T-EA	RG
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.3 21	12.3	SST	40	32	T-EA	RG
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.3 22	39.6	SST	41	32	T-EA	RG

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – FIRST FIVE YEAR PERIOD

Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.3 29	1.5	SST	42	32	T-EA	RG
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.3 33	37.7	MST	16	16	T-EA	TH
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	4	10.6	PT	32	31	T-EA	TH
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	6	9	SST	32	32	T-UE	TH
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	7	7.9	SST	32	32	T-EA	RG
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	17	40.6	MST	32	32	T-UE	TH
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	21	6.9	SST	32	31	T-EA	HV
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	26	51.1	MST	10	11	T-UE	TH
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	27	4.9	MST	32	31	T-EA	HV
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	31	38.4	MST	32	31	T-UE	TH
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	42	11.7	SST	40	32	T-EA	RG
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	56	22.5	SST	32	32	T-UE	TH
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	57	38.5	SST	10	10	T-UE	TH
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	58	51.1	SST	32	31	T-UE	TH
Bear Creek, Cattaraugus RA 12	1	32.8	SST	40	32	T-UE	TH
Bear Creek, Cattaraugus RA 12	3	29.7	SST	65	32	T-EA	RG
Bear Creek, Cattaraugus RA 12	4	6.7	SST	32	32	T-UE	TH
Bear Creek, Cattaraugus RA 12	5	2.8	SST	32	32	T-EA	RG
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	15	44.6	SST	10	10	T-UE	TH
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	19	27.6	MST	42	32	T-EA	TH
Golden Hill,	30	13.4	MST	45	32	T-EA	TH

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – FIRST FIVE YEAR PERIOD

Cattaraugus RA 13							
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	41.1	6.5	SST	42	32	T-EA	RG
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	48.1	11.4	SST	32	32	T-UE	HV
Farmersville, Cattaraugus RA 14	12.1	52.9	PT	42	32	T-EA	RG
Farmersville, Cattaraugus RA 14	27	84.7	MST	10	10	T-UE	TH
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	5.2	33.7	SST	10	10	T-UE	TH
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	14	25.8	SST	32	32	T-EA	TH
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	24	10.4	SST	32	32	T-UE	TH
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	27.2	15.6	SST	32	32	T-EA	TH
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	28	21	SST	10	10	T-EA	TH
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	30.1	5.6	SST	32	32	T-EA	TH
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	34	58.2	SST	10	10	T-UE	TH
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 17	6	33	SST	62	32	T-EA	RG
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 17	16	29	SST	10	10	T-UE	TH
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 17	18	10	MST	32	32	T-UE	TH

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – FIRST FIVE YEAR PERIOD

Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 17	26	34.5	SST	10	10	T-UE	TH
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	6	26	SST	32	31	T-EA	TH
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	19	19.4	MST	32	32	T-UE	TH
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	30	28	SST	61	32	T-EA	TH
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	37	49.3	SST	12	12	T-EA	TH
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	44	43.4	SST	42	32	T-EA	RG
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	49	2	SST	32	32	T-EA	RG
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	60	3.6	SST	32	32	T-UE	TH
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	10	8.5	SST	32	32	T-EA	TH
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	19	24	SST	31	31	T-UE	TH
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	31	4.8	SST	32	32	T-EA	TH
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	33	6	SST	32	32	T-UE	TH
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	35	23.3	SST	10	10	T-UE	TH
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	1	1	SST	42	32	T-EA	RG
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	5	81.6	SST	45	32	T-EA	TH
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	16	14	MST	32	32	T-UE	TH

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – FIRST FIVE YEAR PERIOD

Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	31	16.4	SST	42	32	T-EA	RG
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	42	4	PT	42	32	T-EA	RG
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	49	7	SST	32	32	T-EA	RG
Bryant Hill, Cattaraugus RA 21	1	6.4	SST	32	32	T-EA	HV
Bryant Hill, Cattaraugus RA 21	4	17	SST	32	32	T-UE	TH
Bryant Hill, Cattaraugus RA 21	10	15.0	MST	32	32	T-UE	TH
Bryant Hill, Cattaraugus RA 21	23	9.9	LST	32	32	T-UE	TH
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	2	31.3	SST	32	32	T-EA	HV
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	5	37.9	MST	32	32	T-UE	TH
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	7	57.4	SST	32	32	T-UE	TH
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	20	58.5	MST	31	31	T-UE	TH
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	21	119.9	PT	32	32	T-UE	WL
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	30.1	8.1	PT	32	32	T-EA	RG
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	39	5.1	PT	32	32	T-EA	T-EA
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	56	18.8	PT	32	32	T-UE	WL
Nine Mile Creek,	59	9	PY	45	45	T-UE	WL

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – SECOND FIVE YEAR PERIOD

Cattaraugus RA 22							
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	61	5.2	PT	45	45	T-EA	WL
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	62	12.2	Null	99	99	Not-Computed	HV
Elkdale, Cattaraugus RA 23	2	5.4	SST	32	32	T-EA	HV
Elkdale, Cattaraugus RA 23	16.2	1.6	Null	99	99	Not Computed	HV

Land Management Action Schedules – Second Five Year Period

<i>Table III.G. -Land Management Action Schedule for Second Five-Year Period</i> (by State Forest)							
State Forests	Stand	Acres	Size Class	Forest Type		Management Direction	Treatment Type
				Current	Future		
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	3.1	46.3	SST	10	10	T-UE	TH
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	4	25.3	SST	32	31	T-EA	RG
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	8	101.1	MST	10	31	T-UE	TH
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	11	21.7	SST	48	10	T-EA	RG
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	13	10.3	MST	45	31	T-EA	TH
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	19.1	59	MST	16	16	T-EA	TH
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	23	7.1	SST	42	32	T-EA	TH
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	31	6.6	SST	45	32	T-EA	TH
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	32.2	31.1	MST	32	31	T-UE	TH
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1 1	73.2	MST	16	16	T-UE	HV
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1 4	29.7	SST	32	31	T-UE	TH
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1 5	38.5	SST	32	31	T-UE	TH

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – SECOND FIVE YEAR PERIOD

South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1 6	10.8	SST	32	32	T-EA	HV
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1 10	33	SST	16	16	T-UE	TH
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1. 12	70.6	SST	10	10	T-UE	TH
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1. 13	133.2	MST	10	10	T-UE	TH
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1 17	17.8	SST	12	12	T-UE	TH
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1 22.1	56.4	SST	10	10	T-UE	TH
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1 26	40.8	SST	32	31	T-UE	TH
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1 27	159.9	MST	16	16	T-UE	TH
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.2 34	42	SST	32	31	T-UE	TH
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.3 27	52.2	SST	10	10	T-UE	TH
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.4 2	13.2	SST	32	32	T-UE	HV
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.4 7	40	MST	31	31	T-UE	TH
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	8	17.1	SST	31	31	T-UE	TH
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	11	13.8	MST	32	32	T-UE	TH
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	31	3.2	SST	40	32	T-EA	HV
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	33	20.4	SST	67	32	T-EA	HV
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.1 2	3.1	PT	32	32	T-EA	HV
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.1 3	1.7	PT	32	32	T-EA	HV
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.1 4	5.5	SST	32	31	T-EA	HV
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.1 14	46.4	SST	10	10	T-EA	TH

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – SECOND FIVE YEAR PERIOD

Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.1 20	0.9	SST	32	32	T-EA	HV
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 17	13.3	SST	47	32	T-EA	HV
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 34	32.7	SST	10	10	T-UE	TH
McCarty Hill Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 10.2	12.1	SST	40	32	T-EA	HV
McCarty Hill Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 13.1	13.6	SST	40	32	T-EA	HV
McCarty Hill Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 13.2	10.4	SST	40	32	T-EA	RG
McCarty Hill Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 27	15.1	PT	32	31	T-UE	HV
McCarty Hill Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 46	13.1	MST	32	31	T-UE	HV
McCarty Hill Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 65	21.7	PT	10	31	T-UE	TH
McCarty Hill Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 69	10.2	SST	10	10	T-UE	TH
McCarty Hill Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 76	63.6	MST	32	31	T-UE	TH
McCarty Hill Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 2	1.0	MST	45	32	T-EA	HV
McCarty Hill Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 7	4.8	MST	45	32	T-EA	HV
McCarty Hill Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 21	35.1	MST	45	32	T-EA	TH
McCarty Hill Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 44	171.5	MST	16	16	T-UE	TH
McCarty Hill Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 50	10.0	MST	32	31	T-EA	HV
McCarty Hill Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 51	14.1	SST	32	31	T-EA	HV
McCarty Hill Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 54	15.0	MST	32	31	T-EA	HV
Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 6	11	8.7	SST	11	11	T-EA	HV
Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 6	13	36.2	SST	45	32	T-EA	HV
Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 6	24	25.3	SST	10	10	T-EA	TH
Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 6	29	25.2	SST	10	10	T-EA	TH

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – SECOND FIVE YEAR PERIOD

Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	5	25.4	MST	32	31	T-UE	TH
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	14.1	27.3	MST	32	31	T-UE	TH
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	16	67.1	SST	32	32	T-UE	TH
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	33	61.9	SST	32	32	T-EA	TH
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	51	45.7	SST	40	32	T-EA	HV
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	74	11.2	SST	32	32	T-EA	TH
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	94	73.0	SST	32	32	T-EA	HV
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.1 2	65.1	MST	16	16	T-UE	HV
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.1 8	68.4	MST	10	10	T-UE	HV
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.1 20	23.1	SST	10	31	T-UE	HV
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.3 12	26.9	SST	16	16	T-EA	HV
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.3 23	89.1	MST	16	16	T-UE	TH
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.3 24	24.1	MST	16	16	T-UE	TH
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.3 34	29.3	SST	16	16	T-UE	TH
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.3 35	12.3	MST	16	16	T-UE	HV
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	12	10.2	PT	32	32	T-UE	HV
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	25	59.9	SST	16	16	T-UE	TH
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	32	54.5	SST	11	11	T-UE	TH
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	35	44.6	SST	40	32	T-EA	HV
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	37	9.8	SST	32	32	T-UE	TH
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	44	44.4	SST	40	32	T-EA	HV
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	48	8.8	SST	47	32	T-EA	HV
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	50	28.5	MST	40	32	T-EA	HV

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – SECOND FIVE YEAR PERIOD

Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	56	22.5	SST	32	32	T-UE	TH
Bear Creek, Cattaraugus RA 12	15.2	31.9	SST	40	32	T-EA	TH
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	26	23.7	SST	67	32	T-EA	HV
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	37	40	MST	10	10	T-UE	TH
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	44	13.2	SST	45	32	T-EA	HV
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	47	7.6	SST	54	32	T-EA	HV
Farmersville, Cattaraugus RA 14	22	53.9	SST	70	32	T-EA	HV
Farmersville, Cattaraugus RA 14	29	23.0	PT	32	32	T-UE	TH
Farmersville, Cattaraugus RA 14	32	26.8	SST	32	32	T-UE	TH
Farmersville, Cattaraugus RA 14	37	19.1	SST	32	32	T-EA	HV
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	6	38.2	MST	10	10	T-UE	TH
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	7	19.5	SST	10	10	T-UE	TH
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	18	15.3	SST	54	31	T-EA	HV
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	20	7.2	SST	45	32	T-EA	HV
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	21	6.1	SST	45	32	T-EA	HV
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	23.1	19.1	MST	32	32	T-UE	TH

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – SECOND FIVE YEAR PERIOD

Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	25.1	98.0	SST	10	10	T-UE	HV
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 17	4	10.6	SST	32	32	T-EA	TH
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 17	17	68.0	SST	10	10	T-UE	TH
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 17	19	10.2	SST	32	32	T-UE	TH
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 17	22	54.9	MST	16	16	T-UE	HV
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	7	20.7	PT	32	32	T-UE	HV
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	11	44.6	SST	10	10	T-EA	HV
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	51	4.9	SST	45	32	T-EA	HV
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	61	37.0	SST	16	16	T-EA	HV
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	3	64.0	SST	10	10	T-EA	TH
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	29	4.1	PT	32	31	T-UE	HV
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	32	60.8	SST	10	10	T-UE	HV
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	39.1	47.5	SST	10	10	T-UE	TH
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	40	58.0	MST	10	10	T-UE	TH
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	42.1	3.9	S-S	32	31	T-EA	HV
Boyce Hill,	9	92.0	SST	32	32	T-UE	TH

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – SECOND FIVE YEAR PERIOD

Cattaraugus RA 20							
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	10	34.6	SST	11	11	T-UE	TH
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	33	6.3	SST	32	32	T-EA	HV
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	36	34.3	SST	10	10	T-EA	TH
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	41	4.0	MST	32	32	T-UE	HV
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	54	7.2	MST	32	32	T-UE	TH
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	56	21.1	SST	10	10	T-UE	TH
Bryant Hill, Cattaraugus RA 21	5	14.3	SST	32	32	T-UE	TH
Bryant Hill, Cattaraugus RA 21	7	18.7	PT	32	32	T-UE	TH
Bryant Hill, Cattaraugus RA 21	19	24.0	PT	32	32	T-UE	TH
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	1	83.1	SST	10	10	T-EA	HV
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	3	130.3	SST	10	10	T-UE	TH
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	19	26.9	MST	32	31	T-UE	HV
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	36	74.2	SST	16	16	T-UE	HV
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	47	42.7	MST	32	32	T-UE	TH
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	48	121.6	SST	11	11	T-UE	TH

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	52	31.3	MST	16	16	T-UE	TH
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	62	12.2	Null	99	99	Not-Computed	HV
Elkdale, Cattaraugus RA 23	11	12.7	MST	32	32	T-UE	TH

Land Management Action Schedules – Stands without Scheduled Management within 10 Years

<i>Table III.H. –Stands without Scheduled Management within 10 Years (by State Forest)</i>						
State Forests	Stand	Acres	Size Class	Forest Type		Management Direction
				Current	Future	
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	1	76	MST	10	10	T-UE
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	3.2	24	S-S	97	32	T-UE
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	5	6.5	SST	41	41	T-EA
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	6	9	SST	41	41	T-EA
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	10	21.4	MST	32	31	T-UE
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	12	4	SST	41	41	T-EA
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	14	2	MST	32	32	T-UE
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	15	19	MST	32	31	T-UE

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	16	13.4	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	17	9.2	S-S	97	32	T-UE
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	20	116.6	S-S	97	32	T-UE
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	21	4.8	SST	11	11	T-UE
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	22	15.8	SST	32	32	T-UE
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	24	16.1	S-S	97	32	T-UE
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	25	20.4	SST	45	45	T-EA
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	26	5.2	SST	54	54	T-EA
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	27	31.04	MST	32	32	T-UE
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	28.1	55.2	MST	10	10	T-UE
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	28.2	7.4	S-S	97	32	T-UE
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	29	15.2	SST	32	32	T-UE
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	30	26	MST	31	31	T-UE
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	32.1	76.4	S-S	97	32	T-UE
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	33	175.8	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	34.1	26.9	S-S	97	32	T-UE
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	34.2	12.1	S-S	97	32	T-UE
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	34.3	8.5	NULL	9	99	99
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	35	67.9	S-S	97	32	T-UE
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	36	65.4	MST	10	10	T-UE
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	38	56.4	MST	11	11	T-UE
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	42	39.2	MST	32	32	T-UE
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	43	27	SST	32	32	T-EA

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	44	97.6	MST	16	16	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2 Comp. 1	Comp.1 2	118.2	SST	32	32	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1 3	21.6	NM	32	32	NM
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1 7	50	MST	10	10	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1 8	16.2	LST	32	32	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1 9	46.1	SST	32	32	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1 11.1	75.4	MST	16	16	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1 11.2	7.9	S-S	32	32	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1 14	34.7	SST	10	10	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1 15	18.6	PT	12	12	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1 16	7.7	SST	32	32	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1 19	85.2	SST	10	10	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1 20	6.9	LST	32	32	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1 22.2	9.1	SST	20	20	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1 23	9.4	MST	54	54	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1 24	46	SST	16	16	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1 25	50.3	PT	32	32	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1 28.2	7.5	SST	20	20	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1 29	9.7	PT	32	32	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1 30	7	MST	10	10	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1 31	19	S-S	32	32	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1 32	27	PT	32	32	T-EA

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1 34	2.1	PT	32	32	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1 35	12.6	SST	32	32	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1 36	4.1	S-S	41	41	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1 37	19.6	PT	40	40	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1 38	35.1	SST	32	32	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1 39	3.6	SST	32	32	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.1 40.2	9.8	SST	32	32	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.2 1	34.1	SST	32	32	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.2 2	12.5	PT	45	45	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.2 3	7.1	SST	32	32	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.2 4	6.6	S-S	54	54	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.2 5	25.2	PT	32	32	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.2 6	121.2	SST	14	14	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.2 7	14.6	SST	32	32	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.2 8	25.2	SST	10	10	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.2 9	1.1	SST	10	10	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.2 10	88	SST	10	10	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.2 11	22.3	SST	10	10	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.2 12	10.2	PT	32	32	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.2 13	34.5	SST	11	11	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.2 14	8.4	SST	11	11	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.2 15	29	SST	31	31	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.2 16	17.5	SST	60	60	T-EA

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.2 17	9.4	SST	32	32	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.2 19	43.7	SST	63	63	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.2 21	8.8	SST	11	11	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.2 22	27.1	SST	11	11	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.2 23	16.6	SST	12	12	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.2 24	2.7	PT	32	32	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.2 27	6.2	PT	17	17	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.2 28	12.6	SST	60	60	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.2 29	27.4	LST	31	31	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.2 30	30.9	SST	10	10	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.2 31	149.7	MST	10	10	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.2 32	48.3	MST	32	32	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.2 35	40.1	S-S	12	12	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.3 1	15.8	SST	32	32	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.3 3	32.9	SST	10	10	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.3 4	14	SST	32	32	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.3 8	2.9	PT	45	45	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.3 9	12.2	S-S	45	45	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.3 10	3.6	SST	47	47	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.3 11	6.8	SST	21	21	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.3 12	65.9	SST	10	10	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.3 13	3.4	SST	32	32	T-UE

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.3 14	2.4	SST	32	32	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.3 15	4.5	PT	32	32	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.3 16	4	PT	42	42	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.3 17	2.8	SST	40	40	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.3 18	15.8	SST	11	11	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.3 21	4.6	NULL	99	99	99
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.3 22	2.8	PT	45	45	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.3 23	1.8	PT	45	45	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.3 25	33.5	PT	32	32	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.4 1	4.9	SST	32	32	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.4 3	3.1	S-S	32	32	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.4 4	32.1	SST	11	11	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.4 5	13.4	PT	32	32	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.4 6	75.8	SST	10	10	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2	Comp.4 8	44.7	SST	11	11	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	1	4.6	MST	32	32	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	2	2.5	SST	41	41	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	3	8.3	MST	32	32	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	4	8.8	MST	11	11	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	5	26.9	SST	32	32	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	6	32.8	LST	16	16	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	7	21.7	MST	10	10	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	9	42.7	MST	10	10	T-UE

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	10	1.8	SST	40	40	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	12	16.8	S-S	32	32	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	13	3.2	SST	32	32	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	14	6.9	PT	32	32	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	15	7.9	S-S	32	32	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	16	11.1	SST	10	10	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	17	3.7	PT	47	47	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	18	4.3	PT	47	47	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	19	30.6	SST	10	10	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	21	30.8	SST	10	10	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	22	12.1	S-S	32	32	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	23	42.9	LST	16	16	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	25	2.1	PT	47	47	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	26	18.6	SST	10	10	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	27	0.9	SST	47	47	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	28	9.1	PT	72	72	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	29	9.3	SST	32	32	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	30	13.6	SST	32	32	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	32	11.9	SST	32	32	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	34	68.2	MST	10	10	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	35	9.3	SST	32	32	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	36	43.2	MST	32	32	T-UE

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	37	13.7	SST	10	10	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	38	9.2	SST	32	32	T-EA
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	39	0.8	SST	32	32	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	42	3.5	SST	32	32	T-UE
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	44	22	SST	10	10	T-UE
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.1 1	17.6	SST	32	32	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.1 5	21.9	SST	41	41	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.1 6	9.0	SST	47	47	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.1 7	2.1	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.1 8	14.5	SST	47	47	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.1 9	5.5	SST	45	45	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.1 10	5.1	SST	32	32	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.1 11	3.8	SST	70	70	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.1 12	14.5	SST	32	32	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.1 13	15.3	SST	16	16	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.1 15	3.5	SST	32	32	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.1 16	4.0	PT	32	32	T-EA

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.1 17	35.2	PT	32	32	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.1 18	10.2	SST	45	45	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.1 19	1.2	SST	32	32	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.1 21	0.6	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.1 22	5.0	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.1 23	3.1	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 1	4.9	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 2	30.7	SST	40	40	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 3	3.2	SST	32	32	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 4	6.1	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 6	10.2	MST	32	32	T-UE
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 7	12.4	SST	54	54	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 8	5.1	SST	32	32	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 9	41.7	SST	32	32	T-UE
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 11	60.4	SST	10	10	T-UE

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 12	69.4	SST	10	10	T-UE
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 13	8.9	SST	32	32	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 15	2.9	SST	32	32	T-UE
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 18	3.2	SST	45	45	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 19	16.5	SST	45	45	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 20	31.5	SST	10	10	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 21	4.4	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 22	3.5	PT	49	49	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 23	2.5	SST	32	32	T-UE
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 24	9.9	SST	42	42	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 25	3.1	PT	54	54	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 26	8.7	SST	16	16	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 27	13.8	SST	10	10	T-UE
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 28	10.0	SST	45	45	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 29	7.6	SST	45	45	T-EA

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 30	14.0	SST	10	10	T-UE
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 31	21.0	SST	10	10	T-UE
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 32	14.8	SST	10	10	T-UE
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 33	56.7	SST	10	10	T-UE
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 35	5.3	SST	32	32	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 36	27.0	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 37	18.1	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 38	3.6	SST	32	32	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 40	27.5	SST	10	10	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 41	19.4	PT	10	10	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.2 42	5.7	SST	32	32	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.3 1	8.3	SST	32	32	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.3 2	41.2	SST	10	10	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.3 3	26.3	SST	31	31	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.3 4	8.9	SST	32	32	T-EA

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.3 5	11.6	SST	32	32	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.3 6	8.8	SST	32	32	T-EA
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.3 7	5.3	PT	32	32	T-UE
Dobbins Memorial, Cattaraugus RA 4	Comp.3 8	19.0	SST	32	32	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 1	12.9	SST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 2	16.5	SST	32	32	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 4	8.5	PT	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 5	2.3	PT	32	32	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 6	13.8	SST	45	45	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 7.1	22.4	PT	40	40	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 7.2	35.5	SST	40	40	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 9.2	5.8	SST	47	47	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 10.1	4.6	PT	32	32	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 11	1.7	SST	32	32	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 12	26.7	SST	10	10	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 14	4.1	S-S	40	40	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 15.1	20.3	SST	32	32	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 15.2	88.1	SST	10	10	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 16	8.3	MST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 17	53.8	SST	10	10	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 18	6.3	MST	32	32	T-UE

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 19	23.0	MST	10	10	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 20	3.0	S-S	32	32	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 21	7.1	S-S	32	32	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 22	14.9	SST	10	10	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 23	3.9	SST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 24	13.9	SST	32	32	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 25	5.3	SST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 26	44.6	SST	10	10	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 28	3.2	SST	42	42	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 33	14.1	SST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 34.1	17.6	SST	40	40	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 34.2	22.1	SST	46	46	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 34.3	39.7	S-S	72	72	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 35	4.0	SST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 39	9.4	SST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 42.1	4.5	PT	54	54	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 42.2	5.1	SST	40	10	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 43	1.4	MST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 44.1	7.8	SST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 44.2	3.2	SST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 45	6.2	PT	46	46	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 47	21.3	S-S	70	70	T-EA

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 48	3.4	S-S	32	32	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 53	7.7	SST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 54	6.4	SST	45	45	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 55	14.2	SST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 56	14.1	S-S	32	32	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 57	10.4	MST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 58	43.1	S-S	10	10	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 59	38.2	SST	31	31	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 60	3.6	SST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 61	86.3	S-S	10	10	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 62	5.2	S-S	32	32	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 64	5.0	S-S	32	32	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 66	5.4	PT	45	45	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 67	3.2	PT	32	32	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 68	12.8	SST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 70	3.2	SST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 71	14.3	S-S	32	32	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 72.1	104.5	S-S	32	32	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 72.2	5.9	PT	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 73.2	40.3	MST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 74	7.3	SST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 75	41.3	MST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 77	5.8	S-S	32	32	T-EA

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.1 78	65.5	SST	10	10	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 1	69.5	S-S	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 3.1	1.1	MST	68	68	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 3.2	7.1	MST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 4	24.5	MST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 5	1.4	S-S	32	32	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 9.1	3.3	SST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 9.2	2.2	MST	40	40	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 9.3	9.3	MST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 10	23.4	SST	10	10	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 11	4.1	MST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 12	9.1	PT	32	32	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 13.1	0.7	PT	45	45	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 13.2	5.4	SST	47	47	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 14	9.3	PT	45	45	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 15	17.2	LST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 16	46.7	MST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 19	20.8	MST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 20.1	7.0	MST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 20.2	35.2	MST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 22	17.6	MST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 23	48.8	SST	32	32	T-UE

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 25	30.5	PT	45	45	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 26	13.9	PT	32	32	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 27	40.8	SST	10	10	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 28	17.5	PT	32	32	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 29	7.1	SST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 31	21.1	SST	10	10	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 32	21.4	PT	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 33	74.4	MST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 34	4.3	SST	54	54	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 35	13.9	SST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 36	6.0	SST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 37	14.8	SST	32	32	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 38	45.8	MST	45	45	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 40	13.1	SST	32	32	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 41	8.7	SST	41	41	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 42	8.7	S-S	54	54	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 43	14.7	MST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 45	14.1	MST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 46	10.8	SST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 47	91.0	SST	31	31	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 48	27.4	MST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 49	11.9	MST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 52	3.0	PT	32	32	T-EA

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 57	6.9	MST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 58	26.2	MST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 60	4.0	S-S	32	32	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 61	1.3	SST	40	40	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 62	17.7	MST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 64	1.0	SST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 65	11.7	MST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 66	33.8	MST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 67.1	4.0	S-S	32	32	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 67.2	6.9	MST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 69	5.6	S-S	32	32	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 70	2.1	PT	32	32	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 72	2.2	PT	32	32	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 73	15.8	SST	10	10	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 74	6.2	PT	32	32	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 75	46.0	SST	10	10	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 76	55.3	SST	10	10	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 77	10.0	PT	32	32	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 78	1.7	S-S	32	32	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 79	14.4	SST	32	32	T-UE
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 80	21.2	SST	32	32	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 82	16.9	SST	10	10	T-EA

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 83	3.4	PT	32	32	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 84	6.3	S-S	32	32	T-EA
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5	Comp.2 85	7.2	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 6	1	26.5	SST	31	31	T-UE
Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 6	2	43.4	MST	11	11	T-UE
Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 6	3	28.1	SST	31	31	T-UE
Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 6	4	66.2	SST	10	10	T-UE
Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 6	5	30.4	MST	32	32	T-UE
Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 6	7	2.7	SST	32	32	T-EA
Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 6	9	19.0	SST	10	10	T-EA
Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 6	10	16.9	SST	10	10	T-EA
Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 6	12	4.4	SST	45	45	T-EA
Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 6	17.1	10.2	SST	12	12	T-EA
Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 6	17.2	24.7	SST	32	32	T-EA
Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 6	18	6.9	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 6	19	9.1	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 6	20	3.4	SST	54	54	T-EA
Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 6	21	7.0	S-S	97	97	T-UE
Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 6	22	6.4	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 6	26	10.6	PT	32	32	T-EA
Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 6	27	3.4	SST	32	32	T-UE
Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 6	28	2.9	SST	32	32	T-EA
Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 6	30	13.9	SST	11	11	T-EA

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 6	32	103.3	SST	10	10	T-EA
Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 6	33	53.8	PT	10	10	T-EA
Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 6	34	44.2	SST	10	10	T-EA
Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 6	35	52.5	SST	11	11	T-EA
Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 6	37	78.6	SST	11	11	T-UE
Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 6	38	3.4	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 6	39	11.5	SST	32	32	T-EA
Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 6	41	3.3	SST	40	40	T-EA
Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 6	42	6.3	SST	32	32	T-EA
Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 6	43	19.0	SST	32	32	T-EA
Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 6	44	3.7	PT	45	45	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	1	14.7	S-S	97	97	T-UE
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	2	5.9	PT	45	45	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	3	3.6	SST	32	32	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	4	27.6	S-S	97	97	T-UE
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	6	10.3	PT	32	32	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	7	45.6	SST	41	41	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	8	10.0	SST	32	32	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	9	18.4	SST	70	70	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	10	24.5	S-S	97	97	T-UE
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	11	10.0	SST	45	45	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	12	21.8	SST	32	32	T-UE

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	13	28.9	S-S	97	97	T-UE
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	14.2	39.3	S-S	97	97	T-UE
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	17	10.2	S-S	54	54	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	18	10.1	S-S	97	97	T-UE
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	20.1	6.3	S-S	97	97	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	20.2	11.0	S-S	97	97	T-UE
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	20.3	3.4	S-S	97	97	T-UE
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	21	12.3	PT	32	32	T-UE
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	22	17.8	S-S	97	97	T-UE
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	23	73.9	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	24	87.1	SST	10	10	T-UE
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	25.2	10.2	S-S	97	97	T-UE
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	26	3.2	S-S	97	97	T-UE
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	27	2.0	SST	32	32	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	28	51.2	SST	45	45	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	30	9.3	SST	32	32	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	31	5.9	SST	45	45	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	32	34.8	SST	32	32	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	34.1	7.1	SST	46	46	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	34.2	7.7	SST	45	45	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	35	53.9	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	36	37.5	SST	32	32	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	37	65.1	SST	32	32	T-EA

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	38	6.5	S-S	97	97	T-UE
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	40	25.4	SST	40	40	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	41	5.8	S-S	97	97	T-UE
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	42	29.0	S-S	97	97	T-UE
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	43	20.3	SST	40	40	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	44	2.0	SST	32	32	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	45.1	20.5	S-S	97	97	T-UE
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	45.2	20.4	SST	40	40	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	46	19.5	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	47	36.1	PT	32	32	T-UE
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	48	10.5	PT	32	32	T-UE
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	49	5.7	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	50	4.7	MST	32	32	T-UE
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	52	36.9	SST	32	32	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	53	4.8	SST	47	47	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	55	8.4	S-S	97	97	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	56	29.9	PT	47	47	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	57	20.3	SST	45	45	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	60	30.9	SST	40	40	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	61	24.3	SST	32	32	T-UE
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	62	14.9	SST	11	11	T-UE
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	63	13.7	SST	32	32	T-EA

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	64	42.7	PT	45	45	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	67	39.3	PT	47	47	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	69	29.4	PT	47	47	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	71	9.8	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	72	4.8	PT	32	32	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	73	18.2	SST	32	32	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	76	41.9	PT	32	32	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	77	71.9	PT	10	10	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	78	33.1	SST	45	45	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	80	8.1	SST	32	32	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	84	5.5	S-S	97	97	T-UE
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	85	26.5	PT	45	45	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	86	7.3	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	87	18.7	SST	32	32	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	88	51.3	S-S	97	97	T-UE
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	89	12.0	PT	32	32	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	91	49.6	SST	32	32	T-UE
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	92	11.2	PT	45	45	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	93	62.1	SST	32	32	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	95	49.1	PT	32	32	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	96	35.1	SST	32	32	T-UE
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	97	14.1	SST	32	32	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	98	17.9	S-S	97	97	T-UE

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	99	27.9	S-S	46	46	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	100	12.9	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	101	26.8	S-S	97	97	T-UE
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	102	3.2	PT	32	32	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	103	14.0	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	104	21.1	PT	46	46	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	105	37.3	SST	32	32	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	106	52.7	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	107	5.4	PT	45	45	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	108	22.5	PT	45	45	T-EA
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	109	6.7	S-S	97	97	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.1 1	17.6	SST	32	32	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.1 3	15.5	PT	32	32	T-EA
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.1 4	9.2	SST	32	32	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.1 5	67.5	SST	47	47	T-EA
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.1 6	8.1	PT	32	32	T-EA
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.1 7	2.1	PT	47	47	T-EA
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.1 9	17.7	SST	32	32	T-EA
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.1 10	14.4	PT	32	32	T-EA
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.1 11	24.6	SST	32	32	T-EA
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.1 13	107.2	SST	10	10	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.1 14	11.4	SST	45	45	T-EA

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.1 15	1.2	PT	32	32	T-EA
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.1 16	2.5	SST	40	40	T-EA
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.1 17	2.3	PT	32	32	T-EA
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.1 18	6.8	SST	32	32	T-EA
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.1 19	10.5	SST	32	32	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.1 21	26.1	MST	32	32	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.1 22	52.6	MST	32	32	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.1 23	52.8	MST	16	16	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.1 24	102.1	SST	32	32	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.1 25	13.9	MST	32	32	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.1 26	41.7	SST	32	32	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.1 27	6.0	SST	32	32	T-EA
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.1 28	15.7	SST	32	32	T-EA
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.1 30	34.1	SST	32	32	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.1 31	89.6	MST	10	10	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.1 32	12.2	SST	31	31	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.1 33	17.9	MST	32	32	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.1 34	15.2	MST	32	32	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.2 1	2.7	SST	40	40	T-EA
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.2 2	11.0	SST	32	32	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.2 3	33.1	SST	10	10	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.2 4	4.1	MST	12	12	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.2 5	27.6	MST	31	31	T-UE

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.2 8	64.1	SST	32	32	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.2 9	25.5	SST	32	32	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.2 10	27.2	SST	32	32	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.2 13	28.0	SST	32	32	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.2 14	6.0	SST	32	32	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.2 15	1.8	SST	45	45	T-EA
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.2 16	80.0	SST	10	10	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.2 17	48.4	SST	16	16	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.2 18	9.5	SST	32	32	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.2 19	32.8	MST	16	16	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.2 20	20.0	SST	32	32	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.2 21	13.7	SST	32	32	T-EA
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.2 22	12.7	PT	32	32	T-EA
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.2 24	16.7	PT	45	45	T-EA
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.2 26	6.2	SST	32	32	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.2 27	6.8	MST	32	32	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.2 28	19.2	SST	32	32	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.2 29	43.4	MST	32	32	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.2 31	2.1	SST	32	32	T-EA
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.2 32.1	64	MST	10	10	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.2 32.2	104.5	SST	32	32	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.2 35	8.9	MST	32	32	T-UE

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.2 36	22.6	MST	32	32	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.2 37	6.8	SST	32	32	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.3 1	15.1	SST	32	32	T-EA
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.3 2	21.5	SST	45	45	T-EA
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.3 4.2	10.0	SST	32	32	T-EA
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.3 6	21.8	SST	67	67	T-EA
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.3 8	2.8	SST	53	53	T-EA
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.3 9	13.7	SST	40	40	T-EA
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.3 10	47.4	SST	16	16	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.3 14	11.0	PT	16	16	T-EA
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.3 15	13.9	SST	16	16	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.3 16	17.5	MST	16	16	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.3 17	2.5	SST	40	40	T-EA
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.3 18.1	35.8	SST	11	11	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.3 18.2	59.8	SST	10	10	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.3 19	21.4	SST	16	16	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.3 20.1	7.2	SST	32	32	T-EA
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.3 20.2	47.3	SST	10	10	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.3 26	13.4	SST	32	32	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.3 27	38.8	SST	42	42	T-EA
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.3 30	6.4	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.3 31	1.9	SST	20	20	T-UE
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8	Comp.3 32	49.5	MST	10	10	T-UE

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	1	67.3	SST	45	45	T-EA
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	2	1.1	SST	32	32	T-UE
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	3	7.6	SST	54	54	T-EA
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	5	6.9	SST	32	32	T-EA
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	8	19.9	SST	32	32	T-EA
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	10	31.8	SST	42	42	T-EA
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	11	34.1	SST	32	32	T-EA
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	13	7.9	PT	32	32	T-EA
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	15	21.5	SST	32	32	T-UE
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	16	3.4	SST	45	45	T-EA
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	18	5.2	SST	32	32	T-UE
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	19	4.6	SST	32	32	T-EA
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	20	5.4	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	22	8.9	PT	32	32	T-EA
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	23	23	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	24	6.1	SST	45	45	T-EA
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	28	23.8	SST	32	32	T-UE
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	29	9.6	SST	32	32	T-UE
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	30	10.4	SST	41	41	T-EA
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	33	24	SST	72	72	T-EA
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	34	12.8	MST	32	32	T-UE
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	36	6.6	SST	45	45	T-EA

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	38	7.3	SST	45	45	T-EA
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	39	33.8	MST	32	32	T-UE
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	45	32.2	MST	32	32	T-UE
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	46	1.4	LST	41	41	T-EA
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	47	27.1	MST	32	32	T-UE
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	49	3.8	SST	32	32	T-EA
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	51	18.5	PT	45	45	T-EA
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	52	11.6	PT	45	45	T-EA
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	53	6.5	SST	32	32	T-EA
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	54	10	SST	32	32	T-UE
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	55	9.3	LST	32	32	T-UE
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	59	13.7	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	60	10.9	SST	32	32	T-UE
Bear Creek, Cattaraugus RA 12	2	12.7	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Bear Creek, Cattaraugus RA 12	6.1	3.6	PT	32	32	T-EA
Bear Creek, Cattaraugus RA 12	6.2	25.9	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Bear Creek, Cattaraugus RA 12	7	24.0	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Bear Creek, Cattaraugus RA 12	8	23.2	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Bear Creek, Cattaraugus RA 12	9	3.6	SST	42	42	T-EA
Bear Creek,	10	3.6	SST	67	67	T-EA

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

Cattaraugus RA 12						
Bear Creek, Cattaraugus RA 12	11	18.6	SST	10	10	T-EA
Bear Creek, Cattaraugus RA 12	14.1	10.9	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Bear Creek, Cattaraugus RA 12	14.2	83.5	SST	67	67	T-EA
Bear Creek, Cattaraugus RA 12	15.1	45.8	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Bear Creek, Cattaraugus RA 12	16	36.1	SST	60	60	T-EA
Bear Creek, Cattaraugus RA 12	17	32.7	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Bear Creek, Cattaraugus RA 12	18	51.1	SST	10	10	T-EA
Bear Creek, Cattaraugus RA 12	19	6.6	SST	32	32	T-UE
Bear Creek, Cattaraugus RA 12	20	4.6	PT	32	32	T-EA
Bear Creek, Cattaraugus RA 12	21	30.5	PT	32	32	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	1	7.8	SST	32	32	T-UE
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	2	23.2	SST	32	32	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	3	14.5	SST	54	54	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	4	21.0	MST	32	32	T-UE

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	5	9.8	SST	32	32	T-UE
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	6	24.1	PT	10	10	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	7.1	2.5	S-S	97	97	T-UE
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	7.2	9.9	SST	47	47	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	8	14.5	SST	32	32	T-UE
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	9	24.0	PT	32	32	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	10	5.4	PT	40	40	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	11	10.7	PT	40	40	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	12	25.2	SST	47	47	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	13	6.0	PT	32	32	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	14	15.3	SST	32	32	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	16	16.7	SST	70	70	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	17	8.1	SST	32	32	T-UE
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	18	30.1	MST	12	12	T-UE
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	20	26.4	SST	32	32	T-UE
Golden Hill,	21	17.1	PT	32	32	T-EA

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

Cattaraugus RA 13						
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	22	56.7	SST	10	10	T-UE
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	23	18.0	SST	10	10	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	24	21.3	PT	10	10	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	25	35.9	SST	10	10	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	27	7.2	S-S	97	97	T-UE
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	28	30.7	SST	41	41	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	29	14.6	SST	12	12	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	31	10.3	SST	32	32	T-UE
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	32	25.0	SST	60	60	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	33	6.6	SST	32	32	T-UE
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	34	11.1	SST	62	62	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	35	49.2	PT	67	67	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	36	8.0	PT	32	32	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	38	17.8	PT	10	10	T-EA

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	39	26.7	MST	45	45	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	40	30.5	SST	32	32	T-UE
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	42	33.9	PT	41	41	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	43	4.2	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	45	10.3	PT	32	32	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	46	18.9	SST	10	10	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	48.2	36.1	MST	32	32	T-UE
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	49	10.1	PT	32	32	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	50	5.8	PT	32	32	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	51	5.3	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	52	18.3	PT	33	33	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	53	5.3	MST	11	11	T-UE
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	54	23.1	SST	32	32	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	55	21.5	SST	45	45	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 13	56	14.8	SST	32	32	T-EA
Farmersville,	1	24.0	SST	10	10	T-UE

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

Cattaraugus RA 14						
Farmersville, Cattaraugus RA 14	2	18.8	SST	10	10	T-UE
Farmersville, Cattaraugus RA 14	6	3.6	SST	32	32	T-EA
Farmersville, Cattaraugus RA 14	7	9.6	SST	32	32	T-UE
Farmersville, Cattaraugus RA 14	8	3	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Farmersville, Cattaraugus RA 14	9	8.6	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Farmersville, Cattaraugus RA 14	10	6.8	PT	32	32	T-EA
Farmersville, Cattaraugus RA 14	12.2	8.0	PT	54	54	T-EA
Farmersville, Cattaraugus RA 14	13	29.4	PT	32	32	T-EA
Farmersville, Cattaraugus RA 14	14	39.1	SST	32	32	T-UE
Farmersville, Cattaraugus RA 14	15.1	64.2	S-S	97	97	T-UE
Farmersville, Cattaraugus RA 14	15.3	98.8	SST	40	40	T-EA
Farmersville, Cattaraugus RA 14	16.1	27.8	Null	99	99	99
Farmersville, Cattaraugus RA 14	17	14.2	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Farmersville, Cattaraugus RA 14	20	39.3	PT	45	45	T-EA

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

Farmersville, Cattaraugus RA 14	21	84.2	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Farmersville, Cattaraugus RA 14	23	24.1	SST	32	32	T-UE
Farmersville, Cattaraugus RA 14	26	26.1	SST	32	32	T-UE
Farmersville, Cattaraugus RA 14	30	35.0	MST	32	32	T-UE
Farmersville, Cattaraugus RA 14	33	37.5	PT	32	32	T-UE
Farmersville, Cattaraugus RA 14	34	6.4	PT	32	32	T-EA
Farmersville, Cattaraugus RA 14	41	16.1	S-S	97	97	T-UE
Farmersville, Cattaraugus RA 14	42	12.3	S-S	97	97	T-UE
Farmersville, Cattaraugus RA 14	44	14.2	PT	32	32	T-UE
Farmersville, Cattaraugus RA 14	45	11.9	PT	45	45	T-EA
Farmersville, Cattaraugus RA 14	46	31.8	PT	52	52	T-EA
Farmersville, Cattaraugus RA 14	47	5.9	S-S	97	97	T-UE
Farmersville, Cattaraugus RA 14	48	60.6	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Farmersville, Cattaraugus RA 14	49	8.1	S-S	97	97	T-EA
Farmersville, Cattaraugus RA 14	50	2.7	S-S	97	97	T-EA
Farmersville, Cattaraugus RA 14	51	28.0	SST	32	32	T-UE

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

Cattaraugus RA 14						
Farmersville, Cattaraugus RA 14	52	8.0	PT	32	32	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	1	35.3	SST	10	10	T-UE
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	2	18.9	SST	32	32	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	3	8.5	PT	10	10	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	4	76.0	SST	10	10	T-UE
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	5.1	29.5	SST	10	10	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	8	14.2	PT	46	46	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	9	22.4	SST	10	10	T-UE
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	10	1.5	SST	40	40	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	11	13.1	PT	45	45	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	12.1	31.3	MST	67	67	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	12.2	10.0	MST	67	67	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	13	18.5	S-S	97	97	T-UE
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	15	31.3	SST	68	68	T-EA

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	16	13.7	SST	62	62	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	17	3.5	S-S	97	97	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	19	11.2	SST	10	10	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	22	20.9	PT	10	10	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	23.2	17.4	SST	10	10	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	25.2	33.4	SST	10	10	T-UE
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	26	42.4	SST	10	10	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	27.1	65.6	SST	10	10	T-UE
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	29	10.8	S-S	97	97	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	30.2	17.4	SST	70	70	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	31	2.9	SST	40	40	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	32	3.8	MST	72	72	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	33	32.8	SST	10	10	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	35	31.4	MST	47	47	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	36	8.3	SST	10	10	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	37	9.8	PT	72	72	T-EA

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

16						
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	38	22.1	SST	61	61	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	39	11.8	S-S	97	97	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	40	14.0	SST	10	10	T-UE
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	41.1	39.2	SST	10	10	T-UE
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	41.2	10.1	S-S	97	97	T-UE
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	42	11.7	SST	71	71	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	43	22.4	Null	99	99	99
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	44	17.1	SST	45	45	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	45	1.3	S-S	97	97	T-EA
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	46.1	12.6	SST	10	10	T-UE
Golden Hill, Cattaraugus RA 16	46.2	9.3	S-S	97	97	T-UE
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 17	1	10.1	SST	32	32	T-UE
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 17	2	16.5	SST	40	40	T-EA
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 17	3	52.0	MST	10	10	T-UE

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 17	5	12.3	SST	41	41	T-EA
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 17	7	15.1	MST	32	32	T-UE
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 17	8	10.3	SST	32	32	T-UE
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 17	9	46.9	MST	16	16	T-UE
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 17	10	8.8	SST	42	42	T-EA
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 17	11	8.5	SST	45	45	T-EA
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 17	13	21.4	SST	45	45	T-EA
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 17	20	19.4	MST	32	32	T-UE
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 17	21	16.6	SST	32	32	T-UE
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 17	23	7.3	MST	32	32	T-UE
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 17	24	8.4	MST	32	32	T-UE
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 17	25	28.0	S-S	97	97	T-UE
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 17	27	33.8	MST	32	32	T-UE
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	1	26.6	SST	32	32	T-EA
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	2	9.7	SST	10	10	T-EA
Cattaraugus,	3	12.9	SST	31	31	T-EA

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

Cattaraugus RA 18						
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	4	9.9	SST	32	32	T-EA
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	5	1.6	SST	32	32	T-EA
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	8	19.4	SST	32	32	T-UE
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	9	24.1	SST	10	10	T-UE
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	10	18.4	SST	10	10	T-EA
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	12	7.5	SST	45	45	T-EA
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	13	5.2	SST	32	32	T-EA
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	14	5.1	SST	32	32	T-EA
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	15	6.4	SST	32	32	T-EA
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	16	3.6	SST	32	32	T-EA
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	17	38.4	PT	10	10	T-EA
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	18	22.5	PT	32	32	T-UE
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	20	1.0	SST	32	32	T-UE
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	21	1.1	SST	32	32	T-EA

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	22	3.4	SST	32	32	T-EA
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	23	6.6	PT	32	32	T-UE
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	24	19.4	SST	12	12	T-EA
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	26	4.1	PT	32	32	T-EA
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	27	32.9	SST	10	10	T-UE
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	28	2.5	PT	32	32	T-UE
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	29	23.0	SST	10	10	T-UE
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	31	1.6	SST	32	32	T-EA
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	32	1.2	PT	52	52	T-EA
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	33	3.1	SST	32	32	T-UE
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	34.1	11.3	S-S	97	97	T-UE
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	34.2	37.1	PT	10	10	T-EA
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	35	51.0	SST	10	10	T-UE
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	36	12.6	SST	32	32	T-UE
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	38	27.8	SST	10	10	T-EA
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	39	13.9	PT	32	32	T-EA

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

Cattaraugus RA 18						
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	40	17.8	SST	45	45	T-EA
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	41.2	3.0	PT	32	32	T-EA
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	42	2.6	PT	32	32	T-UE
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	43	15.5	SST	32	32	T-UE
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	45	5.3	PT	32	32	T-EA
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	46	5.3	SST	47	47	T-EA
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	47	2.4	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	48	19.6	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	50	15.3	SST	67	67	T-EA
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	52	16.9	SST	48	48	T-EA
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	53	6.2	PT	32	32	T-EA
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	54	24.8	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	55	1.3	PT	32	32	T-EA
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	56	13.5	SST	46	46	T-EA

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	57	8.8	SST	11	11	T-UE
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	58	18.7	SST	45	45	T-EA
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	59	21.4	SST	11	11	T-UE
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	62	4.0	SST	32	32	T-UE
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	63	5.5	SST	32	32	T-UE
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	64	20.7	SST	67	67	T-EA
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	65	4.8	SST	45	45	T-EA
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	66	11.4	PT	32	32	T-EA
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	67	2.8	SST	32	32	T-UE
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	68	28.3	SST	12	12	T-EA
Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus RA 18	69	11.5	SST	32	32	T-EA
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	1	40.4	SST	10	10	T-UE
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	2	27.3	SST	32	32	T-EA
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	4	9.3	SST	12	12	T-EA
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	5	32.1	SST	10	10	T-UE
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	6	3.3	PT	32	32	T-UE

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

Cattaraugus RA 19						
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	7	20.1	PT	32	32	T-EA
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	8	37.5	SST	32	32	T-EA
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	9	9.7	SST	48	48	T-EA
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	11	27.0	S-S	97	97	T-UE
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	12	10.3	SST	32	32	T-UE
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	13	7.8	SST	32	32	T-UE
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	14	3.9	SST	32	32	T-EA
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	15	11.0	SST	32	32	T-EA
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	16	30.3	SST	16	16	T-UE
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	17	1.6	SST	32	32	T-EA
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	18	5.0	PT	32	32	T-UE
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	20.1	4.1	SST	32	32	T-UE
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	20.2	21.2	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	20.3	16.7	S-S	97	97	T-UE

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	21	4.9	PT	32	32	T-UE
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	22	41.3	SST	40	40	T-EA
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	23	4.2	SST	32	32	T-UE
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	24	6.7	SST	48	48	T-EA
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	25	4.7	PT	32	32	T-EA
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	26	1.9	SST	42	42	T-EA
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	27	2.6	SST	41	41	T-UE
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	28.1	5.4	PT	32	32	T-UE
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	28.2	8.9	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	30	7.4	SST	32	32	T-UE
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	34	15.6	SST	32	32	T-UE
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	36	19.5	SST	45	45	T-EA
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	37	12.2	MST	32	32	T-UE
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	38	31.1	SST	10	10	T-UE
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	39.2	13.4	PT	32	32	T-EA
Raecher Hill,	41	4.5	SST	32	32	T-UE

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

Cattaraugus RA 19						
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	42.2	12.4	SST	32	32	T-EA
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	43	3.4	PT	54	54	T-EA
Raecher Hill, Cattaraugus RA 19	44	6.5	SST	32	32	T-EA
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	2	1.9	Null	99	99	99
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	3	0.2	S-S	97	97	T-UE
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	4	3.4	SST	45	45	T-EA
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	6	24.8	SST	32	32	T-EA
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	7	3.1	PT	32	32	T-EA
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	8	16.2	SST	32	32	T-UE
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	11	14.4	SST	32	32	T-UE
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	12	4.6	PT	32	32	T-EA
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	13	30.1	SST	70	70	T-EA
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	14	4.2	S-S	97	97	T-UE
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	15	23.2	SST	32	32	T-UE

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	17	14.0	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	18	28.4	PT	10	10	T-EA
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	19	10.4	PT	32	32	T-EA
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	20	1.3	SST	41	41	T-EA
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	21	28.7	PT	10	10	T-UE
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	22	22.5	SST	41	41	T-EA
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	23	5.1	SST	45	45	T-EA
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	24	30.4	SST	61	61	T-EA
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	25	6.6	SST	45	45	T-EA
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	26.1	2.6	PT	40	40	T-EA
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	26.2	16.1	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	27	15.8	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	29	2.7	SST	40	40	T-EA
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	30	1.7	PT	32	32	T-UE
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	32	27.3	SST	10	10	T-UE
Boyce Hill,	34	9.4	PT	32	32	T-UE

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

Cattaraugus RA 20						
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	35	6.5	PT	32	32	T-EA
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	37	21.5	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	40.1	6.5	PT	32	32	T-UE
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	40.2	54.7	SST	60	60	T-EA
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	43.1	14.0	S-S	70	70	T-UE
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	43.2	9.0	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	44	1.5	PT	32	32	T-UE
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	45	2.7	MST	54	54	T-EA
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	46	17.2	SST	41	41	T-EA
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	47.1	0.9	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	47.2	20.1	PT	32	32	T-EA
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	48.1	2.6	SST	45	45	T-EA
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	48.2	31.1	SST	32	32	T-EA
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	51	20.2	PT	40	40	T-EA

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	52	11.4	PT	10	10	T-EA
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	53	13.5	SST	32	32	T-UE
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	55	4.8	SST	32	32	T-EA
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	57	2.6	PT	32	32	T-UE
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	58	4.7	SST	32	32	T-UE
Boyce Hill, Cattaraugus RA 20	59	38.0	SST	10	10	T-UE
Bryant Hill, Cattaraugus RA 21	2	49.1	SST	47	47	T-EA
Bryant Hill, Cattaraugus RA 21	3	2.4	PT	46	46	T-EA
Bryant Hill, Cattaraugus RA 21	6	21.9	SST	32	32	T-EA
Bryant Hill, Cattaraugus RA 21	8	5.7	PT	46	46	T-EA
Bryant Hill, Cattaraugus RA 21	9	8.6	PT	32	32	T-EA
Bryant Hill, Cattaraugus RA 21	11	2.0	SST	46	46	T-EA
Bryant Hill, Cattaraugus RA 21	12	125.7	SST	10	10	T-UE
Bryant Hill, Cattaraugus RA 21	13	6.1	PT	46	46	T-EA
Bryant Hill, Cattaraugus RA 21	15	33.6	S-S	97	97	T-UE
Bryant Hill, Cattaraugus RA	16	8.2	SST	32	32	T-UE

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

21						
Bryant Hill, Cattaraugus RA 21	17	21.7	PT	46	46	T-EA
Bryant Hill, Cattaraugus RA 21	18	16.2	SST	45	45	T-EA
Bryant Hill, Cattaraugus RA 21	20	3.5	PT	32	32	T-EA
Bryant Hill, Cattaraugus RA 21	21	30.5	S-S	97	97	T-UE
Bryant Hill, Cattaraugus RA 21	22	9.0	PT	32	32	T-UE
Bryant Hill, Cattaraugus RA 21	24	4.7	PT	45	45	T-EA
Bryant Hill, Cattaraugus RA 21	26	14.4	PT	45	45	T-EA
Bryant Hill, Cattaraugus RA 21	27	9.3	SST	32	32	T-UE
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	4	90.5	SST	10	10	T-UE
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	6	151.6	SST	10	10	T-UE
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	8	62.8	SST	11	11	T-UE
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	9	24.1	MST	32	32	T-UE
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	10	41.1	SST	32	32	T-UE
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	11	91.9	SST	11	11	T-UE

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	12	60.2	SST	10	10	T-UE
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	13	133.6	SST	10	10	T-UE
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	14	144.5	SST	10	10	T-UE
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	15	73.0	SST	10	10	T-UE
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	16	5.6	SST	32	32	T-UE
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	17	13.6	SST	11	11	T-UE
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	18.1	31.5	MST	32	32	T-UE
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	18.2	79.0	SST	10	10	T-UE
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	22	12.7	SST	11	11	T-UE
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	23	29.4	SST	32	32	T-UE
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	24	103.8	SST	31	31	T-UE
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	25	16.8	SST	32	32	T-UE
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	26	6.3	SST	32	32	T-EA
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	27	27.3	PT	32	32	T-EA
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	28	8.9	SST	32	32	T-UE
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	29	3.0	PT	45	45	T-EA

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

Cattaraugus RA 22						
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	30.2	6.3	PT	45	45	T-EA
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	31	9.5	PT	45	45	T-EA
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	32	17.9	PT	32	32	T-UE
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	33	9.0	PT	32	32	T-EA
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	34	14.1	SST	32	32	T-UE
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	35	37.5	SST	32	32	T-UE
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	37	10.4	SST	32	32	T-UE
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	38	11.9	SST	40	40	T-EA
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	40	66.5	SST	32	32	T-UE
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	41	13.8	SST	32	32	T-UE
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	42	64.5	MST	31	31	T-UE
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	43	21.4	SST	32	32	T-UE
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	44	122.8	SST	16	16	T-UE
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	45	23.6	SST	32	32	T-UE

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – STANDS WITHOUT SCHEDULED MANAGEMENT WITHIN 10 YEARS

Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	46	21.4	SST	16	16	T-UE
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	49.1	128.4	SST	10	10	T-UE
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	49.2	204.7	SST	10	10	T-UE
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	50	77.6	SST	31	31	T-UE
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	51	19.6	SST	32	32	T-UE
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	53	95.5	SST	10	10	T-UE
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	54	7.0	PT	32	32	T-EA
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	57	2.5	PT	42	42	T-EA
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	58	2.8	PT	45	45	T-EA
Nine Mile Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	60	9.6	PT	32	32	T-UE
Elkdale, Cattaraugus RA 23	1.1	45.6	S-S	10	10	T-EA
Elkdale, Cattaraugus RA 23	1.2	38.9	SST	32	32	T-UE
Elkdale, Cattaraugus RA 23	3.1	41.7	S-S	32	32	T-EA
Elkdale, Cattaraugus RA 23	3.2	35.2	S-S	97	97	T-UE
Elkdale, Cattaraugus RA 23	3.3	75.6	SST	10	10	T-UE

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – RESOURCE PROTECTION/NATURAL AREAS

Elkdale, Cattaraugus RA 23	4	2.4	SST	48	48	T-EA
Elkdale, Cattaraugus RA 23	5	1.8	PT	45	45	T-EA
Elkdale, Cattaraugus RA 23	7	5.0	SST	32	32	T-EA
Elkdale, Cattaraugus RA 23	8	92.5	SST	10	10	T-EA
Elkdale, Cattaraugus RA 23	9	7.5	SST	45	45	T-EA
Elkdale, Cattaraugus RA 23	10	2.2	SST	42	42	T-EA
Elkdale, Cattaraugus RA 23	12.1	1.6	SST	54	54	T-EA
Elkdale, Cattaraugus RA 23	12.2	12.7	SST	45	45	T-EA
Elkdale, Cattaraugus RA 23	14	8.6	SST	45	45	T-EA
Elkdale, Cattaraugus RA 23	15	4.3	SST	45	45	T-EA
Elkdale, Cattaraugus RA 23	16.1	3.8	Null	99	99	99
Elkdale, Cattaraugus RA 23	17	2.4	MST	45	45	T-EA
Elkdale, Cattaraugus RA 23	19.1	2.0	Null	99	99	99
Elkdale, Cattaraugus RA 23	19.2	1.7	PT	45	45	T-EA

Land Management Action Schedules – Resource Protection/Natural Areas

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – RESOURCE PROTECTION/NATURAL AREAS

<i>Table III.I.- Resource Protection/Natural Areas (by State Forest)</i>				
State Forests	Stand	Acres	Size Class	Forest Type
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	2	8.3	MST	31
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	9	27.5	SST	32
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	39	9.7	PT	32
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 1	41	21.7	SST	11
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2 Comp. 1	40.1	21.3	NULL	99
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2 Comp. 1	920	11.5	NULL	Non. For. Wet.
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2 Comp. 2	10	88.0	SST	10
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2 Comp. 2	13	33.1	SST	11
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2 Comp. 2	14	7.5	SST	11
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2 Comp. 2	22	27.4	SST	11
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2 Comp. 3	19	49.0	SST	11
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 2 Comp. 3	20	40.8	SST	11
South Valley, Cattaraugus RA 3	11	14.0	MST	10
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5 Comp. 1	25	5.3	SST	32
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5 Comp. 1	41	6.8	PT	15
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5 Comp. 1	63	13.3	PT	51
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5 Comp. 2	24	13.0	PT	10
McCarty Hill, Cattaraugus RA 5 Comp. 2	68	10.1	SST	32
Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 6	910	1.9	NA	Ponds
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	8	10.0	SST	10
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	15	5.5	SST	40
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	19	5.4	SST	40
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	25.1	2.7	SST	45

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – RESOURCE PROTECTION/NATURAL AREAS

Table III.I.- Resource Protection/Natural Areas (by State Forest)

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Size Class	Forest Type
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	36	37.5	SST	10
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	39	5.1	SST	40
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	48	10.5	PT	10
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	49	5.7	S-S	32
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	50	4.7	MST	10
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	54	7.4	MST	54
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	58	17.1	PT	11
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	62	14.9	SST	11
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	66	3.7	NULL	99
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	68	17.9	PT	10
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	75	7.3	SST	20
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	79	12.8	SST	11
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	102	3.2	PT	32
Bush Hill, Cattaraugus RA 7	920	11.5	NULL	Non. For. Wet.
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8 Comp. 2	30.1	2.1	SST	10
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8 Comp. 3	3	6.5	NULL	32
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8 Comp. 3	5	2.9	NULL	32
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8 Comp. 3	7	2.7	NULL	99
Rock City, Cattaraugus RA 8 Comp. 3	28	8.3	SST	32
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	9	11.0	MST	32
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	41	8.4	NULL	99
Pine Hill, Cattaraugus RA 9	43	9.0	NULL	99

LAND MANAGEMENT ACTION SCHEDULES – RESOURCE PROTECTION/NATURAL AREAS

<i>Table III.I.- Resource Protection/Natural Areas</i> (by State Forest)				
State Forests	Stand	Acres	Size Class	Forest Type
Farmersville, Cattaraugus RA 14	15.2	12.2	SST	41
Farmersville, Cattaraugus RA 14	16.2	5.2	PT	32
Farmersville, Cattaraugus RA 14	31	48.8	SST	10
Bucktooth, Cattaraugus RA 17	15	8.7	S-S	32
Bryant Hill, Cattaraugus RA 21	4	17.1	SST	10
Bryant Hill, Cattaraugus RA 21	25	2.2	NULL	99
Windfall Creek, Cattaraugus RA 22	55	9.1	NULL	99
Elkdale, Cattaraugus RA 23	6	11.8	NULL	99
Elkdale, Cattaraugus RA 23	13	2.6	S-S	32
	Total Acres	734.2		

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bibliography

Cattaraugus County Historical Museum and Research Library <http://www.cattco.org/museum>

Historical Gazetteer and Biographical Memorial of Cattaraugus County, Author William Adams, 1893.

<http://webqa.csc.noaa.gov/ccapatlasdata/pdf/New%20York/Cattaraugus2001to2006.pdf>

<http://www.epa.gov/region2/water/aquifer/catt/cattargs.htm>

Soil Survey of Cattaraugus County, New York, 1997

Ice-Margin Positions in Western New York, Susan W. S. Millar

Nine Mile Unit Management Plan 2000

Zoar Valley Unit Management Plan

Glossary

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 built for the seasonal removal of forest products by skidding to landings or other staging areas. Built 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. (I)

Adaptive management -a dynamic approach to forest management in which the effects of treatments and decisions are continually monitored and used, along with research results, to modify management on a continuing basis to ensure that objectives are being met. (D)

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

Age class -trees of a similar size and/or age originating from a single natural event or regeneration activity. *see cohort.* (D)

Apple tree release -a management action; the act of removing an overstory of trees and/or competing vegetation that are shading and potentially inhibiting apple tree growth and fruit production. (F)

Ash decline -the progressive loss of vigor and health causing the death of ash trees by a combination of factors. Some factors may include diseases, poor soil/sites, cankers, insects, winter injury or drought. (F)

Basal area -the cross sectional area, measured in square feet, of a single stem, including the bark, measured at breast height (4½ ft above the ground). (D)

Beech bark disease -a insect and disease pathogen complex involving a scale insect (*Cryptococcus fagi*) and a nectria fungus (*Nectria coccinea* var. *faginata*). The insect pierces the bark to feed, allowing a place for the fungus to enter the tree. Fungal activity interrupts the tree's normal physiological processes and a severely infected tree will most likely die. (F)

Best Management Practices (BMP's) -a practice or combination of practices that are designed for the protection of water quality of water bodies and riparian areas, are determined to be the most effective and practicable means of controlling water pollutants. (D)

Biological diversity (Biodiversity) –

1-

The variety and abundance of life forms, processes, functions, and structures of plants, animals, and other living organisms, including the relative complexity of species, communities, gene pools, and ecosystems at spatial scales that range from local through regional to global —synonym biological diversity, diversity

2-An index of richness in a community, ecosystem, or landscape and the relative abundance of these species —

Note 1. there are commonly five levels of biodiversity: (a) genetic diversity, referring to the genetic

GLOSSARY

variation within a species; (b) species diversity, referring to the variety of species in an area; (c) community or ecosystem diversity, referring to the variety of communities or ecosystems in an area; (d) landscape diversity, referring to the variety of ecosystems across a landscape; and (e) regional diversity, referring to the variety of species, communities, ecosystems, or landscapes within a specific geographic region —

Note 2. each level of biodiversity has three components: (a) compositional diversity or the number of parts or elements within a system, indicated by such measures as the number of species, genes, communities, or ecosystems; (b) structural diversity or the variety of patterns or organizations within a system, such as habitat structure, population structure, or species morphology; and (c) functional diversity or the number of ecological processes within a system, such as disturbance regimes, roles played by species within a community, and nutrient cycling within a forest. (O)

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. (D)

Blow down -tree or trees tipped over or broken off by wind. (D)

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

Clearcut -the cutting of essentially all trees, producing a fully exposed microclimate for the development of a new age class Note 1-regeneration can be from natural seeding, direct seeding, planted seedlings, or advance reproduction Note 2-cutting may be done in groups or patches (group or patch clear cutting), or in strips (strip clear cutting) Note 3-the management unit or stand in which regeneration, growth, and yield are regulated consists of the individual clear cut stand Note 4-when the primary source of regeneration is advance reproduction, the preferred term is over story removal. (O)

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

Coarse Woody Material (CWM) -any piece(s) of large dead woody material on the ground in forest stands or in streams. (D)

Cohort -a population of trees that originate after some type of disturbance. (F)

Community –

1-

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.

2-A group of people living in a particular local area. (G) (O)

Conifer -a cone-bearing tree also referred to as softwood. *Note:* the term often refers to gymnosperms in general. (D)

GLOSSARY

Conversion -a change from one silvicultural system to another or from one tree species to another. (D)

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

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. (D)

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

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

Cultural resources -significant historical or archaeological assets on sites as a result of past human activity which are distinguishable from natural resources. (F)

Cutting interval -the number of years between treatments in a stand. (F)

Deciduous -tree and shrub species that lose their leaves or needles in autumn. (F)

Defoliation- the partial or complete loss of leaves or needles, usually caused by an insect, disease, or drought. (F)

Den tree -a tree containing an excavation sufficiently large for nesting, dens or shelter; tree may be alive or dead. (F)

Designated recreational trail -a Department authorized recreational trail that is signed and/or mapped. (F)

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

Disturbance -a natural or human-induced environmental change that alters one or more of the floral, faunal, and microbial communities within an ecosystem. Timber harvesting is the most common human disturbance. Wind or ice storms are examples of natural disturbance. (A)

Early successional habitat (ESH) -the earliest stage of development in an ecosystem. An example: vegetative habitat where early successional is seen as old fields, brushy shrubby type plants, with species that are shade intolerant. (O)

Ecoregion -sometimes called a **bioregion**, is an ecologically and geographically defined area that is smaller than an ecozone and larger than an ecosystem. Eco-regions cover relatively large areas of land or water, and contain characteristic, geographically distinct assemblages of natural communities and species. (N)

GLOSSARY

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. (D)

Ecosystem management -This is an appropriate integration of ecological, economic, and social factors that maintain and enhance the quality of the environment to best meet our current and future needs. This involves management at the landscape level, prompting the biodiversity of natural communities of plants, animals and seeking to maintain healthy, productive environments. (C)

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

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. (D)

Endemism- Endemism is the ecological state of a species being uniquely native to a defined geographic location, such as an island, nation, country or other defined zone, or habitat type

Even-aged stand/forest-a class of forest or stand composed of trees of about the same age. The maximum age difference is generally 10-20 years. (J)

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. (F)

Exotic -any species introduced from another country or geographic region outside its natural range. (D)

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. (D)

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

Forest type -a community of trees defined by its vegetation, particularly its dominant vegetation as based on percentage cover of trees. The many forest types in New York were combined into the following major forest- type groups:

- a. **Mixed Conifer**- forests in which white pine, red pine, or hemlock singly or in combination, comprise 25 to 50 percent of the stocking; in New York common associates include red maple, oak, sugar maple, and aspen.

GLOSSARY

- b. **Spruce/ fir**- forests in which red, white, black or Norway Spruces, balsam fire, northern white-cedar, tamarack, or planted larch, singly or in combination comprise a plurality of the stocking; in New York common associates include white pine, red maple, yellow birch, and aspens.
- c. **Oak/ hickory**- forests in which upland oaks, hickory, yellow-poplar, black locust, or red maple, singly or in combination, comprise a plurality of the stocking and in which white or hard pines, or cedar comprise less than 25 percent of the stocking; in New York common associates include white ash, sugar maple, and hemlock.
- d. **Elm/ ash/red maple**- forests in which elm, willow, cottonwood, or red maple, singly or in combination, comprise a plurality of the stocking; in New York common associates include white ash, sugar maple, aspens, and oaks.
- e. **Northern hardwoods**- forests in which sugar maple, beech, yellow birch, black cherry, or red maple, singly or in combination, comprise a plurality of stocking; in New York common associates include white ash, hemlock basswood, aspens, and red oak.
- f. **Aspen / birch**- forests in which aspen and paper or gray birch, alone or in combination comprises a plurality of the stocking; in New York common associates include red maple, white pine, red oaks, and white ash. (D)

Forested wetland -an area characterized by woody vegetation where soil is periodically saturated with or covered by water. (F)

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. (D)

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. (F)

Fragmentation –

1-

The process by which a landscape is broken into small islands of forest within a mosaic of other forms of land use or ownership. Note-fragmentation is a concern because of the effect of noncontiguous forest cover on connectivity and the movement and dispersal of animals in the landscape.

2-

Islands of a particular age class that remain in areas of younger-aged forest. (D) (O)

Gaps- pertains to communities, habitats, successional stages, or organisms, which have been identified as lacking in landscape. (F)

Geocaching -an outdoor activity, which the participants use a Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver or other navigational techniques to hide and seek containers. (O)

Geographic Information System (GIS) -an organized collection of computer hardware, software, geographic and descriptive data, personnel, knowledge and procedures designed to efficiently capture,

GLOSSARY

store, update, manipulate, analyze, report and display the forms of geographically referenced information and descriptive information. (D)

Grassland -land on which the vegetation is dominated by grasses, grass like plants or forbs. (D)

Group selection -a type of **uneven-aged forest** management where trees are removed and new age classes are established in small groups . Note 1. The width of groups is commonly approximately twice the height of the mature trees with smaller openings providing microenvironments suitable for shade tolerant regeneration and larger openings providing conditions suitable for more shade intolerant regeneration. Note 2. The management unit or stand in which regeneration, growth, and yield are regulated consists of an aggregation of groups. (F) (O)

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

Hardwoods -broad-leafed, deciduous trees belonging to the botanical group Angiospermae. (D)

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 built 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. (K)

Herbicide -a chemical used for killing or controlling the growth of plants. (D)

Herpetofauna- the reptiles and amphibians of a particular region, habitat, or geological period.()

High canopy forest area -a portion of a State Forest that will be dedicated to establishing and maintaining forest stands with high canopy cover. The areas will be created to provide habitat for wildlife species that require mature forests. These areas will be strategically managed using uneven-aged management systems. Management will be predominately single tree selection. Group selection may also be done on a limited basis to regenerate mast producing trees like oak, cherry and hickory. The areas will be managed to limit the size of forest canopy openings to no greater than ½ acre in size. Management will include variable patch retention areas, (which will include protection areas and natural areas), retention of biological legacy trees, den trees, snags and course woody material. (F)

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. (D)

Invasive species -species that have become established outside their natural range which spread prolifically, displacing other species and sometimes causing environmental damage. (F)

GLOSSARY

Landscape -a spatial mosaic of several ecosystems, landforms, and plant communities across a defined area irrespective of ownership or other artificial boundaries and repeated in similar form throughout. (O)

Landscape ecology -the study of the distribution and abundance of elements within landscapes, the origins of these elements, and their impacts on organisms and processes. (O)

Late successional -forests with older and larger trees, having more structural complexity than mature forest and being either in the process of developing or have developed old growth characteristics; they may exhibit evidence of past human or natural disturbances; these forests may exist as entire stands or as smaller patches within younger stands. (O)

Legacy tree -a tree, usually mature or old-growth that is retained on a site after harvesting or natural disturbance to provide a biological remnant. (D)

Log landing -a cleared area to which logs are skidded and are temporarily stored before being loaded onto trucks for transport. (F)

Long lived conifer -conifers that are capable of living 135 years or more on forest sites in Central New York. Tree species typically include eastern hemlock, eastern white pine, Norway spruce and northern white cedar. (F)

Low forest -a forest produced primarily from vegetative regeneration, i.e. coppice. (D)

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

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

Mesic -of sites or habitats characterized by intermediate moisture conditions; i.e., neither decidedly wet nor dry. (O)

Multiple use -a strategy of land management fulfilling two or more objectives, e.g. forest products removal and recreation. (F)

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. (F)

Native species -indigenous species that is normally found as part of a particular ecosystem. (D)

GLOSSARY

Natural area(s) -an area allowed to develop naturally; intervention will be considered to protect forest health (e.g. fire or invasive plant or animal invasive species), to enhance structural or species diversity, to protect, restore or enhance significant habitats or to exploit or create regeneration opportunities for desired plant species. (O)

Natural regeneration -the establishment of a forest stand from natural seeding, sprouting, suckering or layering. (D)

Neotropical migratory birds -birds that breed in Canada and the United States and spend the winter in Mexico, Central America, South America or the Caribbean islands; these species represent more than 50% (340 of the 600 species) of North American birds. (O)

Niche - 1-
The ultimate unit of the habitat, i.e., the specific spot occupied by an individual organism, 2-By extension, the more or less specialized relationships existing between an organism, individual or synusia, and its environment and 3-the specific set of environmental and habitat conditions that permit the full development and completion of the life cycle of an organism —note the ecological niche of a species is the functional role of the species in a community; the fundamental niche is the totality of environmental variables and functional roles to which a species is adapted; the realized niche is the niche a species normally occupies. (O)

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

Old growth -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 canopy gaps formed by natural disturbances creating an uneven canopy and a conspicuous absence of multiple stemmed trees. Old growth forest sites typically are characterized by an irregular forest floor containing an abundance of coarse woody materials which are often covered by mosses and lichens; show limited signs of artificial disturbance and have distinct soil horizons. The understory displays well developed and diverse surface herbaceous layers. Single, isolated trees may be considered as old growth if they meet some of the above criteria. (F)

Organic matter – carbon rich material derived from living organisms. (M)

Overstory -that portion of the trees in a forest forming the upper canopy layer. (D)

Overstory removal -the cutting of trees constituting an upper canopy layer to release adequate desirable advanced regeneration in the understory. (O)

GLOSSARY

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. (J)

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

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

Poletimber -trees that are generally 6-11 inches diameter at breast height. (F)

Protection area - land excluded from most active management to protect sensitive sites. Exclusions include: wood product management, surface disturbance related to oil and gas exploration and development, and some recreational activities. These sites most often include steep slopes, wet woodlands and riparian zones along stream corridors. (F)

Public Forest Access Roads (PFAR) -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. (I)(K)

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

Quality Deer Management (QDM) -is a management philosophy/practice that unites landowners, hunters and managers in a common goal of producing biologically and socially balanced deer herds within existing environmental, social and legal constraints. This approach typically involves the protection of young bucks, (yearlings & some 2.5 year-old), combined with an adequate harvest of female deer to maintain a healthy population in balance with existing habitat conditions and landowner desires. This level of deer management involves the production of quality deer (bucks, does & fawns), quality habitat, quality hunting experiences and most importantly quality hunters. (L)

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

Refugia- a geographical region that has remained unaltered by a climatic change affecting surrounding regions and that therefore forms a haven for relict fauna and flora.(D)

Regeneration -seedlings or saplings of any origin. (J)

Release –

1- a treatment designed to free trees from undesirable, usually overtopping, competing vegetation. (D)

2-A treatment designed to free young trees not past the *sapling* stage from undesirable competing vegetation that overtops or closely surrounds them. (E)

GLOSSARY

Residual -trees remaining after any type of treatment. (D)

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

Rotation -the period of years between stand establishment and regeneration as designated by management decisions. (J)

Salvage cutting -the removal of dead trees or trees damaged or dying because of injurious agents other than competition, to recover economic value that would otherwise be lost. (D)

Sapling -trees that are generally 1 and 5 inches diameter at breast height. (F)

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

Sedimentary rock -is a type of rock that is formed by sedimentation of material at the Earth's surface and within bodies of water. (N)

Seedling -a young tree originating from seed that is less than 1 inch in diameter. (A)

Seedling/sapling -trees less than 6 inches diameter at breast height. (F)

Seed tree cut/method -a regeneration action that removes most 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. (I)

Selection cut/method/system -the removal of trees over the entire range of size classes either singly or in groups at regular intervals, resulting in multiple age-classes of reproduction. Individual trees are chosen for removal due to their maturity, because they are of poor quality or thinning is needed to improve the growth rate of the remaining trees. (F)

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. (D) (F)

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

Silviculture -the art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health and quality of forests and woodlands to meet the diverse needs and values of landowners and society on a sustainable basis. (D)

GLOSSARY

Single tree selection -a type of uneven-aged forest management where individual trees of all size classes are removed more or less uniformly throughout the stand, to promote growth of remaining trees and to provide space for regeneration — synonym individual tree selection. (O)

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. (D)

Site preparation -hand or mechanized manipulation of a site, designed to enhance the success of regeneration. (D)

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

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. (F)

Softwoods -generally refers to needle and/or cone bearing trees (conifers) belonging to the botanical group Gymnospermae. (F)

Spatial analysis - an examination of data in the context of where it occurs geographically or “on the ground”. This is usually accomplished by tying database information to GIS based maps. (F)

Species -the main category of taxonomic classification into which genera are subdivided, comprising a group of similar interbreeding individuals sharing a common morphology, physiology, and reproductive process. (D)

Species richness -the number of different species present within a defined area. (A)

Stand -a contiguous group of trees sufficiently uniform in age-class distribution, composition and structure, growing on a site of sufficiently uniform quality to be a distinguishable unit. (D)

Stand analysis -systematic method of evaluating stands to determine the need for treatment. (F)

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

State Forest / State Reforestation Area -lands owned by the State of New York, administered by the Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Lands & Forests, and authorized by Environmental Conservation Law to be devoted to the establishment and maintenance of forests for watershed protection, the production of timber and other forest products, and for recreation and kindred purposes. These forests shall be forever devoted to the planting, growth, and harvesting of such trees (Title 3 Article 9-0303 ECL). (F)

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. (F)

GLOSSARY

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

Suite -species similar in their habitat needs which may respond similarly to habitat changes. (A)

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

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

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

Thinning -a silvicultural treatment made to reduce stand density of trees primarily to improve growth of remaining trees, enhance forest health, or recover potential mortality. (D)

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

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

Uneven-aged system -a planned sequence of treatments designed to maintain and regenerate a stand with three or more age classes. (D)

Uneven-aged stand/forest -a stand with trees of three or more distinct age classes, either intimately mixed or in small groups. (D)

Universal Design -Universal design is the design of products and environments to be usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design. (O)

Variable patch retention- an approach to harvesting based on the retention of structural elements or biological legacies (trees, snags, logs, etc.) from the harvested stand for integration into the new stand to achieve various ecological objectives. (O)

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. (F)

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.(O)

LISTING OF REFERENCES

Listing of References

- (A). Audubon-New York. Wildlife and Forestry in New York Northern Hardwoods: A Guide for Forest Owners and Managers. Audubon-New York. Albany, NY.
- (B). Chambers, Robert. Integrating Timber and Wildlife Management Handbook. Chapter 1.
- (C). Gelburd, Diane. Implementing Ecosystem Based Assistance for the Management of Natural Resources in the Soil Conservation District. USDA SCS.
- (D). Helms, John A. 1998. The Dictionary of Forestry. Society of American Foresters, Bethesda, MD.
- (E). Nyland, Ralph D. 2002, 1996. Silviculture: Concepts and Applications. 2nd ed. McGraw-Hill. New York, NY.
- (F). New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). Division of Lands and Forests. Internal references.
- (G). Reshke, Carol. 1990. Ecological Communities of New York State. NYSDEC.
- (H). 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.
- (I). 2004 State Forest Infrastructure Development Handbook. NYS DEC, Bureau of State Land Management.
- (J). Biodiversity Project Working Group 2004, Terms and definitions.
- (K). 2004 Unpaved Forest Road Handbook. NYS DEC, Bureau of State Land Management.
- (L). Quality Deer Management Association. Available World Wide Web, www.qdma.com/qdm/.
- (M) Y.W.Isachsen, E. Landing, J.M. Lauber, L.V. Rickard, W.B. Rogers 2000. Geology of New York a Simplified Account. New York State Museum Educational Leaflet 28.
- (N) Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia 2010.
- (O) Strategic Plan for State Forest Management, 2010. NYS DEC. Albany, New York.
- New York State Amphibian and Reptile Atlas Project [Internet] 1990-1999 Albany (New York): New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. [cited 2012 June1].
Available from: <http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7140.html>. Appendix E : HERP Atlas

LISTING OF REFERENCES

New York State Breeding Bird Atlas 2000 [Internet]. 2000 - 2005. Release 1.0. Albany (New York): New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. [updated 2007 Jun 11; cited 2012 May 29]. Available from: <http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7312.html>. Appendix D : Breeding Bird Atlas

New York Natural Heritage Program. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). Albany, New York.

APPENDIX C - STATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY REVIEW (SEQR)

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.

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 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

APPENDIX C - STATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY REVIEW (SEQR)

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.

APPENDIX D – BREEDING BIRD ATLAS

Appendix D – Breeding Bird Atlas

<i>Protected Status Ranking Key</i>		
State Ranking		
S1- Critically Imperiled	S3- Vulnerable	S5- Definitely Secure
S2- Imperiled	S4- Apparently Secure	SH- Historical in NY, not seen in last 30 yrs but could still be present
SX- Extirpated no longer present in NY		
Global Ranking		
G1- Critically Imperiled	G3- Vulnerable	G5- Definitely Secure
G2- Imperiled	G4- Apparently Secure	2 GH- Possibly Extinct, not seen in last 30yrs but could still exist
GX- Extinct, no longer present anywhere in the world		

<i>Birding Bird Atlas</i>				
Common Name	Scientific Name	NYS Status	NYHP Rank	Breeding Bird Blocks
Acadian Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax vireescens</i>	Protected	S3B, G5	1665A & B, 1666A & D, 1767B, 1867B, 1870A, 1967D, 1968C, 2066A, 2067C
Alder Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>	Protected	S5B, G5	1666B & C, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A, 1868A & B, 1870A & C, 1967B, 1968C, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	Special Concern	S4,G4	Exists within the county, may be found within unit.
American Black Duck	<i>Anas rubripes</i>	Protected Bird- Game with open season	S3B, SNRN, G5	Exists within the county, may be found within unit.
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	Protected Bird- Game with open season	S5, G5	1665A & B, 1666A, B, C & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B, C & D, 1968B, C & D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
American Goldfinch	<i>Spinus tristis</i>	Protected Bird	S5, G5	1665A&B, 1666A,B,C&D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A&B, 1868A,B,C & D, 1869C, 1870A&C, 1966B, 1967B&C, 1968B,C&D, 2066A, 2067A&C, 2068A,C&D, 2069B,C&D, 2169B&D, 2269A&C, 2270C

APPENDIX D – BREEDING BIRD ATLAS

<i>Birding Bird Atlas</i>				
Common Name	Scientific Name	NYS Status	NYHP Rank	Breeding Bird Blocks
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1666A, 1769D, 1867A, 1868B & C, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1968B & D, 2066A, 2067A, 2068A & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665A & B, 1666A, B, C & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B, C & D, 1968B, C & D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665A & B, 1666A, B, C & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B, C & D, 1968B, C & D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
American Woodcock	<i>Scolopax minor</i>	Protected Bird -Game with open season	S5b, G5	1767B, 1868A, B & D, 1967B, 1968C, 2066A, 2069C & D, 2169B, 2269A & C, 2270C
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Threatened	S2S3B, S2N, G5	1966B, 2066A
Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1666D, 1769D, 1868A & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967C, 1968B, C & D, 2066A, 2067A, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2269A & C
Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665B, 1666B, 1869C, 1870A, 1967C, 1968C, 2066A, 2069B & D, 2269C
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665B, 1666A, B, C & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B, C & D, 1968B & D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A, C & D, 2069B & C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Barred Owl	<i>Strix varia</i>	Protected Bird	S5, G5	1666A & B, 1867B, 1868C, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967D, 1968C, 2066A, 2067C, 2068A, 2169D, 2269A
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Megasceryle alcyon</i>	Protected Bird	S5, G5	1665B, 1666A, B, C & D, 1867A, 1868C & D, 1870A & C, 1966A, 1966B, 1967B & C, 1968B & C, 2066A, 2067C, 2068C, 2069B, C & D, 2269C

APPENDIX D – BREEDING BIRD ATLAS

<i>Birding Bird Atlas</i>				
Common Name	Scientific Name	NYS Status	NYHP Rank	Breeding Bird Blocks
Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Dendroica fusca</i>			1665A & B, 1666B, C & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B, C & D, 1968B, C & D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665B, 1666D, 1867B, 1966A & B, 2067C, 2069B, 2169D
Black-Billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665B, 1666B & D, 1769D, 1867B, 1868B, 1870C, 1967B, 1968C, 2067C, 2068C & D, 2069C, 2269C
Black-capped Chickadee	<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>	Protected Bird	S5, G5	1665A & B, 1666A, B, C & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B & C, 1967D, 1968B, C & D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Black-throated Blue Warbler	<i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665A, 1666A, B & C, 1767B, 1769D, 1867B, 1868C & D, 1967C & D, 1968C & D, 2066A, 2067C, 2068A, C & D, 2069D, 2169D
Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Dendroica virens</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665A & B, 1666A, B, C & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B, C & D, 1968B, C, D, 2066A, 2067C, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Setophaga fusca</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665A, 1666B, C, & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1966A & B, 1967A, B, C & D, 1968B, D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Blue-Gray Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>	Protected Bird	S5, G5	1665B, 1666D, 1870A, 1966B, 2067A, 2069B
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	Protected Bird	S5, G5	1665A & B, 1666A, B, C & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B, C & D, 1968B, C & D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Blue-headed Vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665A & B, 1666B & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B, C & D, 1968B, C & D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A, C & D, 2069C, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>	Protected Bird- Game with open season	S2S3B, S5N, RN, G5	Exists within the county, may be found within unit.

APPENDIX D – BREEDING BIRD ATLAS

<i>Birding Bird Atlas</i>				
Common Name	Scientific Name	NYS Status	NYHP Rank	Breeding Bird Blocks
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665A, 1666A, B, C & D, 1868A & B, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1967B, C & D, 1968B & D, 2067C, 2068C & D, 2069B & C, 2169B & D, 2269A & C
Blue-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora pinus</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665B, 1666B & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1870A & C, 1966A, 1967B & C, 1968B, C & D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1666A, 1767B, 1769D, 1868A, B & C, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1967B, 2066A, 2067A, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Brewster's Warbler	<i>Vermivora pinus</i> x <i>V. chrysoptera</i>	Protected Bird	SNA, GNA	1968C
Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>	Protected Bird	S5, G5	1665A & B, 1666B & C, 1868A & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967D, 1968D, 2067C, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C, 2169B & D, 2269A
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1666B, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967D, 1968C, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2069B, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Brown Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1666D, 1868B, 1870C, 1967C, 2067C, 2068A & C, 2069B & C, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Protected Bird- Game with open season	S5, G5	1665B, 1666A, B & D, 1867A, 1868A, B, C & D, 1870A & C, 1966B, 1967B, 1968D, 2066A, 2067A, 2068A & C, 2069B & C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C
Canada Warbler	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1666B & C, 1767B, 1769D, 1867B, 1868D, 1870A, 1967B & D, 2069D, 2270C
Carolina Wren	<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>	Protected Bird	S5, G5	1769D, 1868D, 1869C, 1870A, 1966B, 2066A
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665A & B, 1666A, B, C & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A, & C, 1966A & B, 1967B, C & D, 1968B, C & D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C

APPENDIX D – BREEDING BIRD ATLAS

<i>Birding Bird Atlas</i>				
Common Name	Scientific Name	NYS Status	NYHP Rank	Breeding Bird Blocks
Cerulean Warbler	<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>	Special Concern	S3,B, G4	1665B, 1666D, 1966A
Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665A & B, 1666A, B, C & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B, C & D, 1968B, C & D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269D & C, 2270C
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1666A, 1769D, 1868C, 1870A & C, 1968C, 2066A, 2068C, 2069D
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665A & B, 1666A, B, C & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B, C & D, 1968B, C & D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1769D, 1867A & B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967D, 2066A, 2068A, 2069D, 2169B
Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Protected Bird- Game with open season	S5, G5	1665B, 1666B,C & D, 1870A, 1966A & B, 2067A, 2068C
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>	Protectd Bird- Game with open season	S3S4, G5	Exists within the county, may be found within unit.
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Special Concern	S2S3B, G5	Exists within the county, may be found within unit.
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Protected Bird	S4, G5	1665A, 1666B,C&D, 1767B, 1867B, 1868A,B&D, 1966B, 1967C&D, 1968C, 2068A&C, 2069B&C, 2169B,D
Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665B, 1666A, C & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966B, 1967B, C & D, 1968B, C & D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Protected Bird	S5, G5	1665A, 1666B, C & D, 1767B, 1867B, 1868A, B & D, 1870A, 1966B, 1967C & D, 1968C, 2068A & C, 2069B & C, 2169B & D

APPENDIX D – BREEDING BIRD ATLAS

<i>Birding Bird Atlas</i>				
Common Name	Scientific Name	NYS Status	NYHP Rank	Breeding Bird Blocks
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665A & B, 1666A, B, C & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B, C & D, 1968B, C & D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Special Concern	S4, G5	1665A, 1868A, 1870C, 1966B, 1968D, 2067C, 2068A & D, 2069B, 2269C
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665A & B, 1666A, B, C & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B & C, 1968B, C & D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	Protected Bird	S5, G5	1665A & B, 1666A, B, C & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B, C & D, 1968B, C & D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Eastern Bluebird	<i>Sialia sialis</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1666A, B & D, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868A, B & C, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966B, 1967B, 1968B & D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A, 2068D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1666A,B&D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A, 1868A,B,C&D, 1869C, 1870A&C, 1967B,C&D, 1968B&D, 2066A, 2067C, 2068A,C&D, 2069B,C&D, 2169B&D, 2269A&C, 2270C
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1767B, 1769D, 1868A, B & C, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1968B & D, 2067A, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Eastern Phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665A & B, 1666A, B, C & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B, C & D, 1968B, C & D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Eastern Screech-Owl	<i>Megascops asio</i>	Protected Bird	S5, G5	1867B, 1966B
Eastern Towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1666B, 1767B, 1769D, 1867B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870C, 1966B, 1967D, 1968B & C, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C

APPENDIX D – BREEDING BIRD ATLAS

<i>Birding Bird Atlas</i>				
Common Name	Scientific Name	NYS Status	NYHP Rank	Breeding Bird Blocks
Eastern Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665A & B, 1666A, B, C & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B & D, 1968C & D, 2067A & C, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>		SNA, G5	1665A, 1666A, B, C & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B, C & D, 1968B, C & D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Field Sparrow	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1666A, B, C & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B, 1968B, C & D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Golden-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1666C, 1867A, 1868A, 1869C, 1870C, 1967B & C, 1968D, 2068C & D, 2069B & C, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Golden-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	Special Concern	S3B, G4	1666A, 2270C
Grasshopper Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	Special Concern	S3B, G5	1666B, 1869C
Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665A & B, 1666A, B, C & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B & C, 1967D, 1968C & D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Protected Bird	S5, G5	1665A & B, 1666A, C & D, 1769D, 1868A & D, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B, 1968C & D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1666C & D, 1769D, 1868A, B & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B, 1967C, 1968C, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2069B, 2269A & C, 2270C
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Protected Bird	S5, G5	1869C, 1966B
Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	Protected Bird	S5, G5	1666A, C & D, 1867A, 1868A, 1870A & C, 1968B & C, 2067A, 2069D, 2169B, 2269C, 2270C

APPENDIX D – BREEDING BIRD ATLAS

<i>Birding Bird Atlas</i>				
Common Name	Scientific Name	NYS Status	NYHP Rank	Breeding Bird Blocks
Green-winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Protected Bird- Game with open season	S3, G5	Migratory within county, at times may be present.
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	Protected Bird	S5, G5	1665A & B, 1666B & C, 1767B, 1769D, 1867B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967C & D, 1968C & D, 2066A, 2067C, 2068A & D, 2169B & D, 2269A
Henslow's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	Threatened	S3B, G4	1870C
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665A, 1666B & C, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A, B & D, 1868A & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B, C & D, 1968B, C & D, 2067C, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C
Hooded Merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	Protected Bird- Game with open season	S4, G5	1867C, 1870C, 2069D, 2169B
Hooded Warbler	<i>Wilsonia citrina</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665B, 1666B, C & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B, C & D, 1968B, C & D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A, 2270C
Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Special Concern	S3S4B, G5	1870A
House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	Protected Bird	SNA, G5	1666A, 1867B, 1868B & C, 1870A, 1967B & C, 2066A, 2067A, 2068A, 2069B & D, 2169B, 2269A & C, 2270C
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		SNA, G5	1666C, 1767B, 1769D, 1867B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966B, 1967B & D, 1968D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A, 2069B, C & D, 2269A & C
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	Protected Bird	SS5, G5	1665B, 1666A, B & D, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B & C, 1968C, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C

APPENDIX D – BREEDING BIRD ATLAS

<i>Birding Bird Atlas</i>				
Common Name	Scientific Name	NYS Status	NYHP Rank	Breeding Bird Blocks
Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665A & B, 1666A, B, C & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B, C & D, 1968B, C & D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Kentucky Warbler	<i>Oporornis formosus</i>	Protected Bird	S2B, G5	1867C
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Protected Bird	S5, G5	1666A, B & D, 1867A, 1868A, B & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B & D, 1968B & C, 2066A, 2067A, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Lawrence's Warbler	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera x V. pinus</i>	Protected Bird	SNA, GNA	1968C
Least Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	Threatened	S3B, S1N, G5	Exists within the county, may be found within units managed.
Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665A & B, 1666B & C, 1769D, 1867B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1870A & C, 1967B & D, 1968B & C, 2067A & C, 2068C & D, 2069D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Louisiana Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus motacilla</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665B, 1666B, 1767B, 1769D, 1868C, 1870A, 1966A & B, 1968C, 2067C, 2068D
Magnolia Warbler	<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665A & B, 1666A, B, C & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1870A & C, 1966A, 1967B, C & D, 1968D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Protected Bird- Game with open season	S5, G5	1666A, C & D, 1868A, 1870C, 1966B, 1968B, 2066A, 2068A & C, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C
Merlin	<i>Falco coumbarius</i>	Protected Bird	S3?B, G5	Migratory within county, at times may be present.
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Protected Bird	S5, G5	1666A, B, C & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B & D, 1968B, C & D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C

APPENDIX D – BREEDING BIRD ATLAS

<i>Birding Bird Atlas</i>				
Common Name	Scientific Name	NYS Status	NYHP Rank	Breeding Bird Blocks
Mourning Warbler	<i>Oporornis philadelphia</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665A, 1666A, B & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867B, 1868B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A, 1966A & B, 1967B & D, 1968B, C & D, 2066A, 2067C, 2068A & C, 2069B, C, 2169B & D, 2269A, 2270C
Nashville Warbler	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1867A, 1968B, 2069D, 2169D
Northern Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	Protected Bird	S5, G5	1665A & B, 1666A, B, C & D, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B, C & D, 1968B, C & D, 2067A & C, 2068A & D, 2069B, 2169B, 2269A & C, 2270C
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Protected Bird	S5, G5	1665B, 1666A, C & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B & C, 1968B & C, 1968D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Special Concern	S3, S4B, S3N, G5	1867A, 1966B, 1967D
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Threatened	S3B, S3N, G5	1869C, 1870C
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	Exists within the county, may be found within unit.
Northern Parula	<i>Parula americana</i>	Protected Bird	S3S4B, G5	1665A & B, 1666D, 1966A, 2067C
Northern Rough-Winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1666D, 1868A, 1870A & C, 1966B, 2066A, 2069B & D
Northern Saw – whet Owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	Protected Bird	S3, G5	Exists within the county, may be found within unit.
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	2067C

APPENDIX D – BREEDING BIRD ATLAS

<i>Birding Bird Atlas</i>				
Common Name	Scientific Name	NYS Status	NYHP Rank	Breeding Bird Blocks
Orchard Oriole	<i>Icterus spurius</i>	Protected Bird	S4B, G5	Exists within the county, may be found within unit.
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Special Concern	S4B, G5	1665B, 1666B & C, 1968B
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665A & B, 1666A, B, C & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B, C & D, 1968B, C & D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	Protected Bird	S5, G5	1665A, 1666B & D, 1769D, 1867B, 1868A, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967C & D, 1968D, 2067C, 2068A & C, 2169D, 2269C
Pine Siskin	<i>Spinus pinus</i>	Protected Bird	S5, G5	2269A
Pine Warbler	<i>Dendroica pinus</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1870C, 2169B, 2269A
Prairie Warbler	<i>Dendroica discolor</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1769D, 1868A, 2068A & D, 2069C & D, 2169D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Purple Finch	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	Protected Bird	S5, G5	1666B & D, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967D, 1968C, 2067A & C, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169D, 2269A & C
Purple Martin	<i>Progne subis</i>	Protected Bird	S4B, G5	Exists within the county, may be found within unit.
Red-Bellied Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	Protected Bird	S5, G5	1665B, 1869C, 1870A, 1966A & B, 1967C, 2068D
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665A & B, 1666A, B, C & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B, C & D, 1968B, C & D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Red-headed Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	Special Concern	S2,B, G5	Exists within the county, may be found within unit.

APPENDIX D – BREEDING BIRD ATLAS

<i>Birding Bird Atlas</i>				
Common Name	Scientific Name	NYS Status	NYHP Rank	Breeding Bird Blocks
Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	Protected Bird	S5, G5	1666A, 1867B, 1868A, 1869C, 1870C, 1967C, 2068A & C, 2068D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A
Red-shouldered Hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Special Concern	S4B, G5	1665A, 1666A & B, 1867A, 1868C, 1870A & C, 1966A, 1967B & D, 1968D, 2067A & C, 2068A & C, 2169B & D, 2269A & C
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Protected Bird	S5, G5	1665A, 1666A & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A, 1967B, C & D, 1968B, C & D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665B, 1666A, C & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B, C & D, 1968B, C & D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Ring-necked Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Protected Bird- Game with open season	SNA, G5	1666D, 1968B, 2068A, 2069B & D, 2169D
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>		SNA, G5	1666B, 1769D, 1867B, 1868A & B, 1868C, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966B, 1967B & C, 1968B & D, 2066A, 2067A, 2068A & C, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665A & B, 1666A & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A, 1967B, C & D, 1968C, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A & C, 2069B, D, 2169D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665A & B, 1666A, B, C & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B, C & D, 1968C & D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	Protected Bird- Game with open season	S5, G5	1665B, 1666B, 1868D, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B, 1968B & C, 2067C, 2068A & C, 2069C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A
Savannah Sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1666A & B, 1769D, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1967B, 1968B, C & D, 2066A, 2067A, 2068A & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C

APPENDIX D – BREEDING BIRD ATLAS

<i>Birding Bird Atlas</i>				
Common Name	Scientific Name	NYS Status	NYHP Rank	Breeding Bird Blocks
Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665A & B, 1666A, B, C & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868A & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B, C & D, 1968C & D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A & C, 2069D, 2169B, 2269A & C, 2270C
Sharped-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Special Concern	S4, G5	1867A, 1869C, 1966B, 1968D, 2169B & D
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665A & B, 1666A, B, C & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B, C & D, 1968B, C & D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i>	Protected Bird- Game with open season	S4, G5	1870A, 2069C & D
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1870A, 1966B, 2068A, 2069C, 2269C
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665B, 1767B, 1869C, 1967D, 2067C
Swamp Sparrow	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1666A, C & D, 1868A, 1870C, 1967B & C, 2067A, 2068D, 2069C & D, 2269C, 2270C
Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665B, 1666A, B, C & D, 1769D, 1867A, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B, C & D, 1968C & D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Tufted Titmouse	<i>Baeolophus bicolor</i>	Protected Bird	S5, G5	1665A & B, 1666C & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A, 1868D, 1870A, 1966A & B, 1967B, C & D, 1968C, 2066A, 2067C
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Protected Bird	S4B, G5	1665A & B, 1666A, C & D, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868B & C, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966B, 1967B, 1968B, 2067A & C, 2068C & D, 2069B & C, 2169D, 2269C, 2270C
Upland Sandpiper	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	Threatened	S3B, G5	1870C, 2270C

APPENDIX D – BREEDING BIRD ATLAS

<i>Birding Bird Atlas</i>				
Common Name	Scientific Name	NYS Status	NYHP Rank	Breeding Bird Blocks
Veery	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665A & B, 1666A, B & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868A, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B, C & D, 1968D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Vesper Sparrow	<i>Pooecetes gramineus</i>	Special Concern	S3B, G5	2068D
Virginia Rail	<i>Rallus limicola</i>	Protected Bird- Game with open season	S5, G5	1870C
Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1769D, 1868A, B & C, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A, 1967B & C, 2067A, 2068A & C, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C
White-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	Protected Bird	S5, G5	1665A & B, 1666A, B & C, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B, C & D, 1968D, 2066A, 2067C, 2068C, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A, 2270C
White-throated Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	2069B & C, 2169B & D, 2270C
Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	Protected Bird- Game with open season	S5, G5	1666A, B & D, 1767B, 1867A & B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966B, 1967B & D, 1968B, C & D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A, 2270C
Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1666A & D, 1769D, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1967B, 2067A, 2068A, 2069B, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Wilson's Snipe	<i>Gallinago delicata</i>	Protected Bird- Game with open season	S5B, G5	1870C, 1968D, 2069C, 2169B
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Protected Bird	S5, G5	1666B & C, 1767B, 1867B, 1868A & D, 1870A, 1966B, 1967B & D, 1968D, 2067C, 2068C, 2069B, 2169D

APPENDIX D – BREEDING BIRD ATLAS

<i>Birding Bird Atlas</i>				
Common Name	Scientific Name	NYS Status	NYHP Rank	Breeding Bird Blocks
Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	Protected Bird- Game with open season	S5, G5	1665B, 1666A & D, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967C, 1968B, 2066A, 2067A, 2068C & D, 2069B & C, 2169D
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665A & B, 1666A, B, C & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B & C, 1968B, C & D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665A & B, 1666B, C & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B & C, 1968B, C & D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665A & B, 1666A, B, C & D, 1767B, 1769D, 1867B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 1966A & B, 1967B & D, 1968C & D, 2066A, 2067A & C, 2068A, C & D, 2069B, C & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C
Yellow-Billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1666B & C, 1769D, 1867B, 1868A, 1870C, 1966B, 2067C
Yellow-Throated Vireo	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665B, 1666C, 1769D, 1870A, 1966A, 1967C, 2067C, 2068C
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	Protected Bird	S5B, G5	1665A, 1666B, 1767B, 1769D, 1867A & B, 1868A, B, C & D, 1869C, 1870A & C, 2067A & C, 2068A & D, 2169B & D, 2269A & C, 2270C

Appendix E - Herp Atlas

<i>Protected Status Ranking Key</i>		
State Ranking		
S1- Critically Imperiled	S3- Vulnerable	S5- Definitely Secure
S2- Imperiled	S4- Apparently Secure	SH- Historical in NY, not seen in last 30 yrs but could still be present
SX- Extirpated no longer present in NY	NL – Not listed	SGCN - Species of Greatest Conservation Need
E-Endangered Species (NY)	T-Threatened Species (NY)	PSC - Protected, Special Concern Species (NY)
Global Ranking		
G1- Critically Imperiled	G3- Vulnerable	G5- Definitely Secure
G2- Imperiled	G4- Apparently Secure	2 GH- Possibly Extinct, not seen in last 30yrs but could still exist
GX- Extinct, no longer present anywhere in the world		

<i>Herp Atlas</i>			
Common Name	Scientific Name	NYS Status	NYHP Rank
Eastern American Toad	Bufo americanus	PSC	S5, G5
Gray Treefrog	Hyla versicolor	PSC	S5, G5
Spring Peeper	Pseudacris crucifer	PSC	S5, G5
Western Chorus Frog	Pseudacris triseriata	PSC	S2S3,G5
Bull Frog	Rana catesbeiana	PSC	S5, G5
Green Frog	Rana clamitans melanota	PSC	S5,G5
Wood Frog	Rana sylvatica	PSC	S5, G5
Northern Leopard Frog	Rana pipiens	PSC	S5, G5
Pickerel Frog	Rana palustris	PSC	S5, G5
Common Mudpuppy	Necturus maculosus	PSC	S4, G5
Spotted Salamander	Ambystoma maculatum	PSC	S5,G5
Red-spotted Newt	Notophthalmus viridescens	PSC	S5, G5
Northern Dusky Salamander	Desmognathus fuscus	PSC	S5,G5

APPENDIX E - HERP ATLAS

<i>Herp Atlas</i>			
Common Name	Scientific Name	NYS Status	NYHP Rank
Allegheny Dusky Salamander	Desmognathus ochrophaeus	PSC	S5, G5
Northern Redback Salamander	Plethodon cinereus	PSC	S5, G5
Northern Slimy Salamander	Plethodon glutinosus	PSC	S5,G5
Four-toed Salamander	Hemidactylium scutatum	PSC	S5,G5
Northern Spring Salamander	Gyrinophilus porphyriticus	PSC	S5, G5
Northern Two-lined Salamander	Eurycea bislineata	PSC	S5, G5
Common Snapping Turtle	Chelydra s. serpentina	PSC	S5,G5
Wood Turtle	Glyptemys insculpta	SC	S3,G3
Eastern Box Turtle	Terrapene carolina	SC	S3, G5
Painted Turtle	Chrysemys picta	PSC	S5, G5
Eastern Spiny Softshell	Apalone spinifera	SC	S2,S3, G5
Northern Water Snake	Nerodia s. sipedon	PSC	S5, G5
Northern Brown Snake	Storeria dekayi	NL	
Common Garter Snake	Thamnophis sirtalis	PSC	S5, G5
Shorthead Garter Snake	Thamnophis brachystoma	SC	S3, G4
Northern Ringneck Snake	Diadophis punctatus	PSC	S5, G5
Eastern Milk Snake	Lampropeltis triangulum	PSC	S5, G5
Eastern Hellbender	Cryptobranchus alleganiensis	SC	S2, G3G4
Jefferson Salamander	Ambystoma jeffersianum	PSC	S4, G4
Wehrle's Salamander	Plethodon wehrlei	PSC	S3, G4
Longtail Salamander	Eurycea longicauda	SC	S2S3, G5
Queen Snake	Regina septemvittata	E	S1, G5
Redbelly Snake	Storeria occipitomaculata	PSC	S5, G5

APPENDIX E - HERP ATLAS

<i>Herp Atlas</i>			
Common Name	Scientific Name	NYS Status	NYHP Rank
Smooth Green Snake	Opheodrys vernalis	PSC	S5, G5
Coal Skink	Plestiodon anthracinus	PSC	S2S3, G5

APPENDIX F – FISHERIES

Appendix F – Fisheries

<i>Protected Status Ranking Key</i>		
State Ranking		
S1- Critically Imperiled	S3- Vulnerable	S5- Definitely Secure
S2- Imperiled	S4- Apparently Secure	SH- Historical in NY, not seen in last 30 yrs but could still be present
SX- Extirpated no longer present in NY	NL – Not listed	SGCN - Species of Greatest Conservation Need
E-Endangered Species (NY)	T-Threatened Species (NY)	PSC - Protected, Special Concern Species (NY)

<i>Cold Water Fish</i>			
Common Name	Scientific Name	NYS Status	NYSHR Rank
Bigeye Chub	<i>Hybopsis amblops</i>	NL	S2, G5
Blacknose Dace	<i>Rhinichthys atratulus</i>	NL	CONF
Black Redhorse	<i>Moxostoma heterodon</i>	SC	S2, G5
Bluebreast Darter	<i>Etheostoma camurum</i>	E	S1, G5
Mottled Sculpin	<i>Cottus bairdii</i>	NL	CONF
Longnose Dace	<i>Rhinichthys cataractae</i>	NL	CONF
Redside Dace	<i>Clinostomus elongatus</i>	NL	CONF
Pearl Dace		NL	CONF
Creek Chub	<i>Semotilus atromaculatus</i>	NL	CONF
Central Stoneroller	<i>Campostoma anomalum</i>	NL	CONF
Common Shiner	<i>Luxilus cornutus</i>	NL	CONF
Fantail Darter	<i>Etheostoma flabellare</i>	NL	CONF
Johnny Darter	<i>Etheostoma nigrum</i>	NL	CONF
Rainbow Darter	<i>Etheostoma caeruleum</i>	NL	CONF
Channel Darter	<i>Percina copelandi</i>	NL	S2, G4

APPENDIX F – FISHERIES

<i>Cold Water Fish</i>			
Common Name	Scientific Name	NYS Status	NYSHR Rank
Longhead Darter	<i>Percina macrocephala</i>	T	S1,G3
Northern Hog Sucker	<i>Hypentelium nigricans</i>	NL	CONF
Ohio Lamprey	<i>Ichthyomyzon bdellium</i>	NL	S1, G3G4
Mountain Brook Lamprey	<i>Ichthyomyzon greeleyi</i>	SC	S1, G4
Silver Shiner	<i>Notropis photogenis</i>	NL	S2, G5
Streamline Chub	<i>Erimystax dissimilis</i>	SC	S1, G4
White Sucker	<i>Catostomus commersonii</i>	NL	CONF
Fathead Minnow	<i>Pimephales promelas</i>	NL	PRED
Brown Trout	<i>Salmo trutta</i>	NL	CONF
Brook Trout	<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>	NL	CONF
Quillback	<i>Carpoides cyprinus</i>	NL	S2, G5
Rainbow Trout	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	NL	PRED
River Redhorse	<i>Moxostoma carinatum</i>	NL	S2, G4
Steelhead	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	NL	PRED
Tounguetied Minnow	<i>Exoglossum laurae</i>	NL	S2, G4
Variegated Darter	<i>Etheostoma variatum</i>	NL	S2, G5

<i>Warm Water Fish</i>			
Common Name	Scientific Name	NYS Status	NYSHR Rank
Large Mouth Bass	<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>	NL	CONF
Yellow Perch	<i>Perca Flavescentis</i>	NL	CONF
Bluegill	<i>Lepomis Macrochirus</i>	NL	CONF

APPENDIX F – FISHERIES

<i>Warm Water Fish</i>			
Common Name	Scientific Name	NYS Status	NYSHRP Rank
Pumpkinseed	Lepomis gibbosus	NL	CONF
Brown Bullhead	Ameiurus nebulosus	NL	CONF
Golden Shiner	Notemigonus chrysoleucas	NL	CONF
Goldfish	Carassius auratus	NL	CONF

<i>Fisheries Resources Key</i>		
Stream Water Quality		
TS- trout spawning water “protected stream”	T- Trout spawning water “protected stream”	AA or A- Drinking water
B- Swimming or other contact recreation, but not for drinking	C- Waters supporting fisheries and suitable for non-contact activities	D- lowest classification standard
Trout Species		
BT-Brown Trout	ST- Speckled Trout (Brooke Trout)	RTS- Rainbow Trout Steelhead

<i>Fisheries Resources</i>											
State Forest	Stream	FIN	Years Sampled	Trout species	Entire Length	Existing C w/in Forest	Existing C w/in Forest	Existing CTS w/in forest	Existing BTS w/in Forest	Should be TS	TS w/in Forest
Bear Creek	Bear Creek	PA-53-54-10-26	1994, 2012	BT	4.2	1.3				4.2	1.3
Boyce Hill	Unnamed	PA-53-25-26-4	2012	ST	2.2	0.6				2.2	0.6
Boyce Hill	Unnamed	PA-53-25-26-5-3	1961	ST	1	0.5				0	
Bryant Hill	Unnamed	PA-53-25-11-8-2	2012	BT	1.5					Already TS	
Farmersville	Unnamed	ONT-117-136-17	2010	ST	3.6	0.2				3.6	0.2
Farmersville	Unnamed	ONT-117-136-17-1	2010	ST	2	0.2				2	0.2

APPENDIX F – FISHERIES

<i>Fisheries Resources</i>											
Farmersville	Unnamed	E-23-48-16-A	2011	None	0.9	0.4				0.9	0.4
Bush Hill	Caneadea Creek	ONT-117-136	1999, 2010	None	14.7		0.9			0	
Bush Hill	Unnamed	ONT-117-136-20	2010	None	5.4	0.5				0	
Bush Hill	Unnamed	ONT-117-136-20-2	2010	None	1.1	0.8				0	
Bush Hill	Unnamed	ONT-117-136-20-4	2010	None	1.4	0.7				0	
Bush Hill	Unnamed	ONT-117-136-20-6	2010	None	1.1	0.2				0	
Bush Hill	Unnamed	ONT-117-136-20-1A	2010	None	0.8	0.4					
Bush Hill	Unnamed	ONT-117-136-20-5	2010	ST	1.2	0.4				1.2	0.4
Bush Hill	Unnamed	ONT-117-136-20-3	2010	None	2	0.6					
Bush Hill	Unnamed	ONT-117-136-19	1992, 2010	ST	3.1		0.1			3.1	0.1
Bryant Hill	Unnamed	PA-53-25-11-8-2	2012	BT	1.5					Already TS	
Golden Hill	Unnamed	PA-53-25-6-17	2012	ST	3.4		0.6			3.4	0.6
Golden Hill	Unnamed	PA-53-25-6-17-2	2012	None	2.1	1.1				2.1	1.1
Golden Hill	Unnamed	PA-53-25-11-9	2011	None	1.2	0.5				1.2	0.5
Golden Hill	Unnamed	PA-53-25-11-9A	2011	None	1.5	0.4				1.5	0.4
Golden Hill	Unnamed	PA-53-25-6-17-1	2012	ST	1.2	0.3				1.2	0.3
Golden Hill	Unnamed	PA-53-25-5-17-A	2012	ST	1	0.6				1	0.6
Golden Hill	Unnamed	PA-53-25-11-7B-4	2012	None	0.7	0.4				0.7	0.4
Golden Hill	Unnamed	PA-53-25-11-7B	2012	None	2.3	0.6				2.3	0.6
Golden Hill	Unnamed	PA-53-25-6-15	2012	ST	1.1	0.1				1.1	0.1
Raecher Hill	Unnamed	PA-53-25-6-6	2012	None	1.5	0.4				0	
Nine Mile Creek	Ninemile Creek	PA-53-42	1992, 1995, 2012	BT/ST	7.3	1.2	1				
Nine Mile Creek	Unnamed	PA-53-42-6	2012	ST	1.2	1.2				1.2	1.2
Nine Mile Creek	Unnamed	PA-53-42-6-1	2012	ST	0.5	0.5				0.5	0.5
Nine Mile Creek	Unnamed	PA-53-42-6-2	2012	ST	1	1				1	1
Nine Mile Creek	Unnamed	PA-53-42-2	1992, 2012	ST	2	2				2	2
Nine Mile Creek	Unnamed	PA-53-42-4	1992, 2012	BT/ST	2.5	1.1				2.5	1.1
Nine Mile Creek	Unnamed	PA-53-42-4-1A	1994, 2007	ST	0.8	0.6				0.8	0.6

APPENDIX F – FISHERIES

<i>Fisheries Resources</i>											
Nine Mile Creek	Unnamed	PA-53-42-4-1	1994, 2012	ST	0.9	0.7				0.9	0.7
Windfall Creek	Unnamed	PA-53-31-3	1998, 2013	ST	1.6	0.1				1.6	0.1
Windfall Creek	Unnamed	PA-53-31	1998, 2013	BT/ST	5.3		1.4			5.3	1.4
Windfall Creek	Unnamed	PA-53-31-1	1998, 2013	ST	4.5		0.4			4.5	0.4
East Otto	Waterman Brook	E-23-21	2004, 2011	RTS	7				1.5	Already TS	
East Otto	Utley Brook	E-23-23	1994	RTS	4.1			0.6		Already TS	
Cattaraugus	Jersey Hollow	E-23-20-11-2	2011	BT							
Dobbins	Unnamed	PA-53-21-4-3C	2012	None	1.9	0.9				1.9	0.9
Dobbins	Unnamed	E-23-20-11-3	1995, 2011	BT	4.6	0.1				4.6	0.1
Dobbins	Unnamed	PA-53-21-4-3	2012	ST	2.1	0.3				2.1	0.3
Dobbins	Unnamed	PA-53-21-4-3-1	2012	ST	1.6	0.4				1.6	0.4
Dobbins	Unnamed	PA-53-21-4-3-2	2012	ST	0.8	0.3				0.8	0.3
Dobbins	Unnamed	PA-53-21-4-3-3	2012	ST	0.9	0.3				0.9	0.3
Bucktooth	Unnamed	PA-53-11-5	2012	None	4.2	0.7					
Bucktooth	W. Branch Bucktooth Run	PA-53-20-1	1992, 2012	BT/ST	4.2		1.1			4.2	1.1
Bucktooth	Unnamed	PA-53-20-1-4	2012	ST	0.8	0.8				0.8	0.8
Bucktooth	Unnamed	PA-53-20-1-1	2012	BT/ST	1.1	0.3				1.1	0.3
Bucktooth	Bailey Hollow	PA-53-18-2	2012	ST	2.2		1.2			2.2	1.2
Rock City	Unnamed	PA-53-21-3-1	2012	BT/ST	1.1	1				1.1	1
Rock City	Hungry Hollow	PA-53-25-3	2012	ST	4		1			4	1
Rock City	Unnamed	PA-53-25-3-2	2012	ST	1.2		0.9			1.2	0.9
Rock City	Unnamed	PA-53-21-1	2009	ST	2		0.2			2	0.2
Rock City/McCarty Hill	Unnamed	PA-53-25-8-6	2009	ST	0.9	0.9				0.9	0.9
Rock City/McCarty Hill	Mutton Hollow	PA-53-25-8	1999, 2009	ST	4.5					Already TS	
McCarty Hill	Unnamed	PA-53-21-3-4	2012	ST	1	0.3				1	0.3
McCarty Hill	Unnamed	PA-53-21-4-2	2012		1.8	0.4				1.8	0.4
McCarty Hill	Whig Street Creek	PA-53-21-3	1999, 2012	BT/ST	5.4	0.9				5.4	0.9
McCarty Hill	Unnamed	PA-53-21-3-2-1	2012	ST	1.3	0.5				1.3	0.5

APPENDIX F – FISHERIES

<i>Fisheries Resources</i>											
McCarty Hill	Unnamed	PA-53-25-8-3	2012	ST	1.1	0.5				1.1	0.5
McCarty Hill	Unnamed	PA-53-25-14A	2012	None	2	1				0	
Pine Hill	Pierce Run	PA-53-5	2012	ST	5.2		0.6			5.2	0.6
Pine Hill	Hotchkiss Run	PA-53-6	2012	ST	6.2		1.4			6.2	1.4
South Valley	Phillips Brook	PA-53-4-1	2012	ST	4.1		1.4	0.6		3.5	1.4
South Valley	Little Bone Run	PA-53-4-2	1992, 2012	ST	3.9		0.7			3.9	0.7
South Valley	Bone Run	PA-53-4	2012	None	6.4		0.4			0	
South Valley	Unnamed	PA-53-4-1-A	2012	None	0.9	0.3				0	
South Valley	Browns Run	PA-53-2-1	2012	None	2.5		1.4			0	
South Valley	N. Branch Sawmill Run	PA-53-2-3	1992, 2005	BT/ST	4		1.6			4	1.6
South Valley	S. Branch Sawmill Run	PA-53-2-2	1995	BT/ST	4.9		1			0	
South Valley	State Line Run	PA-53-1	1992	BT/ST	2.5		0.3			2.5	0.3

APPENDIX G- MAMMALS COMMONLY FOUND ON UNIT

Appendix G- Mammals Commonly Found on Unit

<i>Protected Status Ranking Key</i>		
State Ranking		
S1- Critically Imperiled	S3- Vulnerable	S5- Definitely Secure
S2- Imperiled	S4- Apparently Secure	SH- Historical in NY, not seen in last 30 yrs but could still be present
SX- Extirpated no longer present in NY	NL – Not listed	SGCN - Species of Greatest Conservation Need
E-Endangered Species (NY)	T-Threatened Species (NY)	PSC - Protected, Special Concern Species (NY)
Global Ranking		
G1- Critically Imperiled	G3- Vulnerable	G5- Definitely Secure
G2- Imperiled	G4- Apparently Secure	2 GH- Possibly Extinct, not seen in last 30yrs but could still exist
GX- Extinct, no longer present anywhere in the world		

<i>Mammals Commonly Found on Unit</i>			
Common Name	Scientific Name	NYS Status	NYHP Rank
American Beaver	Castor canadensis	NL	
Big Brown Bat	Eptesicus fuscus	NL	
Black Bear	Ursus americanus	NL	
Bobcat	Lynx rufus	NL	
Common Muskrat	Ondatra zibethicus	NL	
Common Raccoon	Procyon lotor	NL	
Coyote	Canis latrans	NL	
Deer Mouse	Peromyscus maniculatus	NL	
E. small-footed Myotis	Myotis leibii	NL	
Eastern Chipmunk	Tamias striatus	NL	
Eastern Cottontail	Sylvilagus floridanus	NL	
Eastern Gray Squirrel	Sciurus carolinensis	NL	
Eastern Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus subflavus	T	S3, G3
Eastern Red Bat	Lasiurus borealis	NL	
Fisher	Martes pennanti	NL	

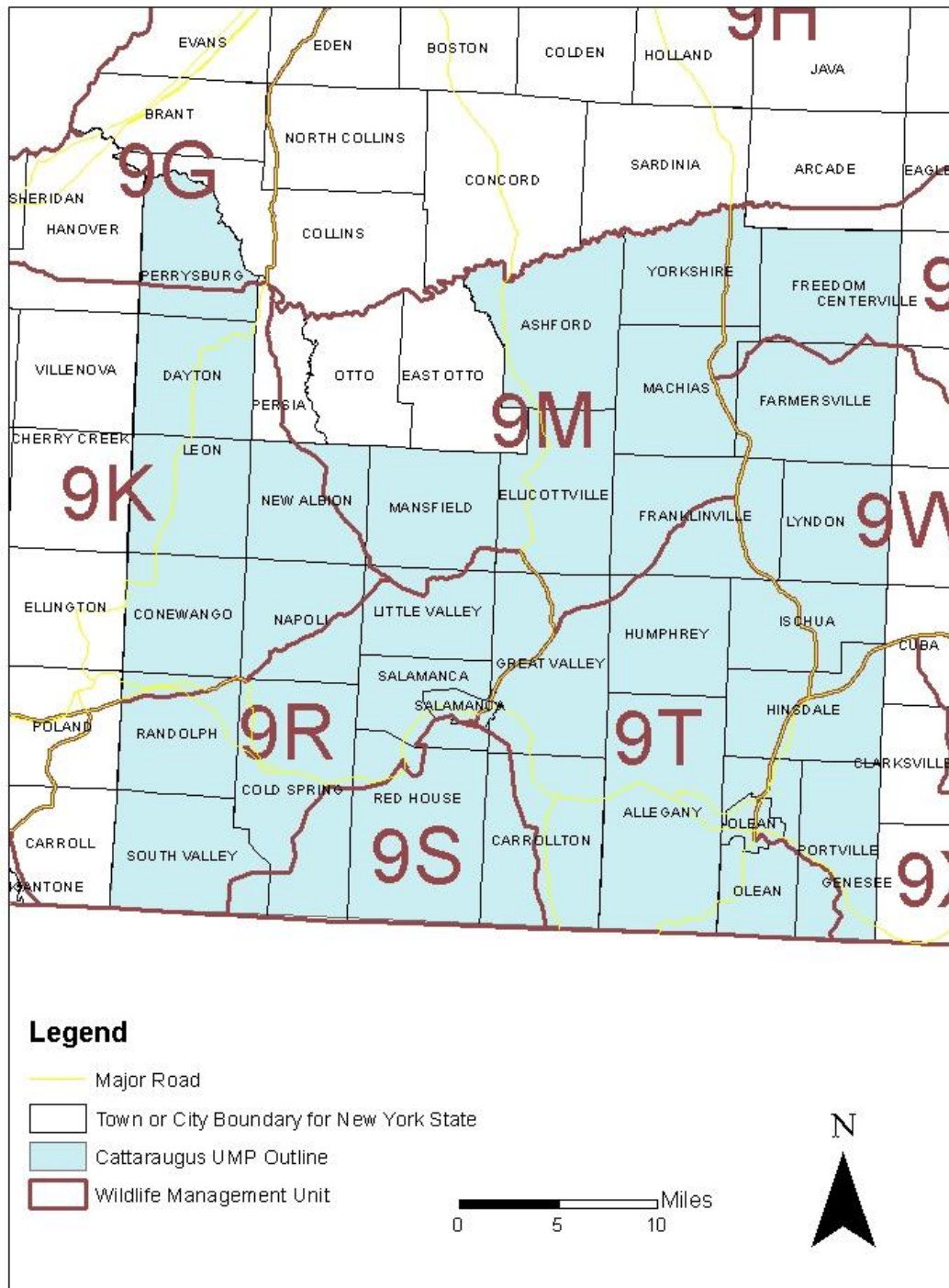
APPENDIX G- MAMMALS COMMONLY FOUND ON UNIT

<i>Mammals Commonly Found on Unit</i>			
Common Name	Scientific Name	NYS Status	NYHP Rank
Gray Fox	Urocyon cinereoargenteus	NL	
Hairy-tailed Mole	Parascalops breweri	NL	
Hoary Bat	Lasiurus cinereus	NL	
House Mouse	Mus musculus	NL	
Least Shrew	Cryptotis parva	NL	
Little Brown Myotis	Myotis lucifugus	NL	
Long-tailed Weasel	Mustela frenata	NL	
Masked Shrew	Sorex cinereus	NL	
Meadow Jumping Mouse	Zapus hudsonius	NL	
Meadow Vole	Microtus pennsylvanicus	NL	
Mink	Mustela vison	NL	
N. Short-tailed Shrew	Blarina brevicauda	NL	
Northern Flying Squirrel	Glaucomys sabrinus	NL	
Northern Myotis (Keen's Myotis)	Myotis septentrionalis	NL	
Norway Rat	Rattus norvegicus	NL	
Porcupine	Erethizon dorsatum	NL	
Pygmy Shrew	Sorex hoyi	NL	
Red Fox	Vulpes vulpes	NL	
Red Squirrel	Tamiasciurus hudsonicus	NL	
River Otter	Lutra canadensis	NL	
Short-tailed Weasel (Ermine)	Mustela erminea	NL	
Smoky Shrew	Sorex fumeus	NL	
Snowshoe Hare	Lepus americanus	NL	
Southern Bog Lemming	Synaptomys cooperi	NL	
Southern Flying Squirrel	Glaucomys volans	NL	
Southern Red-backed Vole	Clethrionomys gapperi	NL	
Star-nosed Mole	Condylura cristata	NL	
Striped Skunk	Mephitis mephitis	NL	
Virginia Opossum	Didelphis virginiana	NL	
White-footed Mouse	Peromyscus leucopus	NL	
White-tailed Deer	Odocoileus virginianus	NL	

APPENDIX G- MAMMALS COMMONLY FOUND ON UNIT

<i>Mammals Commonly Found on Unit</i>			
Common Name	Scientific Name	NYS Status	NYHP Rank
Woodchuck	Marmota monax	NL	
Woodland Jumping Mouse	Napaeozapus insignis	NL	
Woodland Vole	Microtus pinetorum	NL	

Appendix H – Wildlife Management



APPENDIX H – WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

<i>Wildlife Management –Deer Kill 2013</i>								
Township	Regular	Bow	DMP	Muzzle loader	Male Adult	Total Deer	Adult Male/ Sq. Mi	Calculated Deer/ Sq. Mi.
Allegany	167	77	69	26	233	355	3.3	26.4
Carrollton	47	10	39	8	57	109	1.3	10.4
Farmersville	124	58	154	2	168	109	3.5	28.0
Franklinville	119	64	176	6	167	364	3.3	26.4
Great Valley	76	34	70	2	101	196	2.0	16.0
Humphrey	59	42	51	6	87	183	2.4	19.2
Little Valley	97	26	80	2	114	209	3.7	29.6
Lyndon	75	40	62	12	102	199	3.0	24.0
Machias	88	47	150	8	129	296	3.1	24.8
Mansfield	119	49	131	8	162	313	4.0	32.0
Napoli	73	49	110	13	115	260	3.1	24.8
New Albion	174	85	244	12	236	553	6.4	51.2
Randolph	82	44	47	21	116	217	3.3	26.4
Salamanca	27	2	16	4	31	54	1.7	5.1
South Valley	56	22	48	6	76	151	2.0	16.0

<i>Wildlife Management -WMU Deer Kill 2013</i>						
Township	Regular	Bow	DMP	Muzzleloader	Male Adult	Total Deer
9G	380	332	1000	40	654	1854
9K	1101	554	1228	90	1531	3248
9N	502	281	989	35	726	1960
9R	385	145	248	39	502	910
9S	119	6	83	8	126	226
9T	478	223	265	52	660	1095
9W	564	275	582	45	786	1538
9X	490	284	243	93	699	1209

<i>Bear Kill 2013</i>				
Township	Bow	Muzzleloader	Regular	Total
Allegany	2	0	6	8
Carrollton	4	0	3	7
Franklinville	0	0	3	3
Great Valley	1	0	0	1
Little Valley	0	0	1	1
Mansfield	0	0	1	1
Randolph	1	0	1	2
Salamanca	0	0	1	1
South Valley	3	0	9	12
TOTAL	16	0	42	58

Table 1. Estimated small game harvest in western New York (zone "A" on map below) from 2006-07 - 2012-13 from the New York State Small Game Hunter Survey and the New York State Trapper Survey.

Season	Ruffed Grouse	Ring-necked Pheasant	Eastern Cottontail	Varying Hare	Gray Squirrel	Raccoon		Red Fox		Gray Fox		Coyote	
						Hunting	Trapping	Hunting	Trapping	Hunting	Trapping	Hunting	Trapping
2006-07	30,065	22,895	84,004	1,385	154,156	18,007	27,796	5,540	12,408	1,304	3,456	11,244	3,362
2007-08	20,908	22,439	100,097	1,991	140,765	16,466	18,638	9,037	11,953	2,068	2,260	14,321	4,098
2008-09	28,487	21,365	98,965	1,942	197,652	23,677	22,621	8,232	9,051	2,220	2,147	16,648	3,540
2009-10	18,460	22,242	57,875	2,270	122,862	11,424	18,726	3,177	7,958	2,421	1,967	5,901	2,972
2010-11	15,207	17,916	51,012	1,846	114,762	9,538	20,590	7,630	10,696	2,277	2,258	12,799	3,261
2011-12	16,028	23,470	58,634	4,988	122,256	8,587	28,733	3,925	13,872	572	2,231	8,505	4,136
2012-13	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	31,941	n/a	16,778	n/a	3,205	n/a	5,148

Table 2. Estimated furbearer harvest in western New York (zone "A" on map to the right) from 2006-07 - 2012-13 from the New

Season	Mink	Muskrat	Beaver	Skunk	Opossum	Weasel
2006-07	7,720	93,779	13,296	2,998	9,536	271
2007-08	4,770	35,030	7,290	2,535	7,351	392
2008-09	3,486	29,606	8,620	2,493	7,825	243
2009-10	3,296	37,654	6,544	2,199	5,528	269
2010-11	5,300	46,821	9,547	1,970	7,585	265
2011-12	7,226	65,074	13,124	3,123	7,914	344
2012-13	7,836	61,660	11,532	3,146	9,989	480



Appendix I – Rules, regulations, laws policies affecting management activities

Environmental Conservation Law (ECL)

Article 8: State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR)
Article 9: Lands and Forests
Article 11: Fish and Wildlife
Article 14: New York State Historical Preservation Act (PRHPL)
Article 15: Water Resources
Article 23: Mineral Resources
Article 24: Wetlands
Article 33: Pesticides
Article 51: Implementation of Environmental Quality Bond Act of 1972
Article 52: Implementation of Environmental Quality Bond Act of 1986
Article 71: Enforcement

New York Code of Rules and Regulations (NYCRR)- 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 VII(A): Implementation of 1972 Bond Act
Chapter X: Division of Water Resources

Department Policies

Public Use Management Handbook (ECH8309.11)
Temporary Revocable Permits (TRP)
Volunteer Stewardship Agreements (VSA)
Motor Vehicle Use
Timber Management Handbook (ECH8409.16)
Unit Management Planning
Pesticides
Prescribed Burning
Rutting Guidelines; follow link:
http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/lands_forests_pdf/ruttingguidelines.pdf
Special Management Zones (SMZ's)
Clear cutting on SF (ONR-DLF-3); follow link:
http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/lands_forests_pdf/policysfclearcutting.pdf
Plantation Management of SF (ONR-DLF-1)

APPENDIX I – RULES, REGULATIONS, LAWS POLICIES AFFECTING MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Motor Vehicle Access for People with Disabilities (MAPPWD/CP3); follow link:

<http://internal.dec.state.ny.us/docs/policydocs/cp3.pdf>

Standard Procedures for Boundary Line Maintenance (NR-91-2; NR-95-1)

State Forest Wildlife Management Handbook (ECH 8409.16)

Habitat Management

Fish Species Management

Road Construction

Acquisition

Trail Construction and Maintenance

Inventory

Strategic Plan For State Forest Management

Retention on SF (ONR-DLF-2); follow link:

http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/lands_forests_pdf/policysfrention.pdf

Recreational Use

Timber Sales

Part 190 General Rules and Regulations

§190.0 Introduction

a. Except as otherwise provided, the provisions of this Part shall apply to all persons entering upon or using State lands under the department's jurisdiction that are administered by the Division of Lands and Forests, the Division of Operations, or both, including but not limited to such lands as unique areas, State forests, reforestation areas, multiple use areas, forest preserve, conservation areas, natural resource management areas, preserves, campgrounds and environmentally sensitive lands, and to those rights owned and managed by the State as conservation easements as defined in section 190.12 of this title.

b. *Definitions.* As used in this Chapter, the following words shall have the indicated meanings:

1. *Bicycle* shall mean a vehicle with two or more wheels, a steering handle, a saddle seat, or seats and pedals by which it is propelled.

2. *Camp* shall mean any form of temporary shelter, including but not limited to a tent, motor home travel trailer, mobile home, or the use of any vehicle for shelter or sleeping.

3. *Commissioner* shall mean the State Commissioner of Environmental Conservation.

4. *Conservation easement* means an easement, covenant, restriction or other interest in real property, which limits or restricts development, management or use of such real property for the purpose of preserving or maintaining the scenic, open, historic, archaeological, architectural, or natural condition, character, significance or amenities of the real property in a manner consistent with the public policy and purpose set forth in section 49-0301 of the Environmental Conservation Law.

5. *Department* means the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

APPENDIX I – RULES, REGULATIONS, LAWS POLICIES AFFECTING MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

6. *Environmentally sensitive lands* means State lands of exceptional scenic beauty, exceptional forest character, open space, pine barrens, trailways, unique character or public access acquired under the authority of section 52-0701 of the Environmental Conservation Law.

7. *Mechanically propelled vessel* shall mean any boat or other vessel for transporting personnel, supplies or material on water, which incorporates a motor or engine of any type for propulsion.

8. *Motor vehicle* shall mean a device for transporting personnel, supplies or material incorporating a motor or an engine of any type for propulsion, and with wheels, tracks, skids, skis, air cushion or other contrivance for traveling on or adjacent to land, water or ice. It shall include such vehicles as automobiles, trucks, jeeps, all-terrain vehicles, duffel carriers, snowcats, bulldozers and other earth-moving equipment, but shall not include snowmobiles.

9. *Motorized equipment* means machines not designed for transporting people, supplies or material, or for earth moving but incorporating a motor, engine or other non-living power source to accomplish a task, such as, but not limited to, chain saws, brush saws, rotary or other mowers, rock drills, cement mixers, and generators.

10. Person with a disability for the purposes of this Part shall mean a person with a physical impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of such individual.

11. *Public campgrounds* means any intensive use area designated as a public campground, operated by the Department of Environmental Conservation, where a user fee is collected for public use. *Public campgrounds* also include the following special facilities: Lake George Beach Park, Lake George Battlefield Park, Prospect Mountain Veterans Memorial Highway, Fourth Lake Picnic Area and Hinckley Reservoir Picnic Area.

12. *Self-issuing permit* means a department form which is filled out by visitors at trailhead register boxes or is issued by a department employee, the original of which is deposited in the register box and a copy of which is carried by the visitor. Such permits may include information on rules and regulations, safety, and general backcountry guidelines.

13. "Structure" shall mean any object or improvement constructed, installed or placed on State lands, including but not limited to trails, roads, bridges, ramps, buildings, sheds, lean-tos, picnic tables, monuments, memorials, permanent tree stands or permanent hunting blinds, posts, rails, handrails, steps, fences, pipelines, oil, gas and other well structures, septic systems, fuel tanks, utility lines, including but not limited to telephone, electric and cable, mobile homes, campers, trailers, signs, docks and dams, except that tents, campers, temporary blinds and other temporary objects related to authorized recreational activities shall not be considered structures for the purposes of this definition, provided that such objects are in compliance with rules and regulations governing such activities on State lands.

14. *Unique area* means State lands acquired under the authority of section 51-0701(3) of the Environmental Conservation Law.

APPENDIX I – RULES, REGULATIONS, LAWS POLICIES AFFECTING MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

15. *Wilderness area* means a unit of state land in the Adirondack Park or Catskill Park which is classified as wilderness by the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan or Catskill Park State Land Master Plan, respectively.

§190.1 Fire

a. No fires are permitted except for cooking, warmth or smudge. No fire shall be lit until all flammable material has been removed from its perimeter as is necessary to prevent its spread. No fires shall be left unattended until extinguished.

b. No person shall deposit lighted matches, cigars, cigarettes or other burning tobacco where they will cause fire.

c. No wood, except from dead and down trees or from supplies furnished by the department, shall be used for fuel.

§190.2 Official signs and structures

a. No person shall deface, mutilate or destroy any department sign, structure, barrier or object.

b. No person shall throw, dump, deposit or place or cause to be thrown, dumped, deposited or placed on or in any department lands or structures any refuse, trash, garbage, rubbish, litter or any nauseous or offensive matter.

§190.3 Camping sites

a. Areas used for temporary camping and adjacent lands under the jurisdiction of the department must be kept in a neat, clean and sanitary condition. Garbage and refuse must either be deposited in receptacles provided, or removed.

b. Camping is prohibited within 150 feet of any road, trail, spring, stream, pond or other body of water except at camping areas designated by the department.

c. No person may pollute in any manner nor deposit waste material of any kind in or on waters under the jurisdiction of the department.

d. Except in an emergency, or during the period December 15 to April 30 each year in the Adirondack Park, or during the period December 21 to March 21 each year in the Catskill Park, no person may camp on lands under the jurisdiction of the department which are located at an elevation in excess of 4,000 feet above sea level in the Adirondack Park or in excess of 3,500 feet above sea level in the Catskill Park.

e. Except in an emergency, no open fires are permitted on lands under the jurisdiction of the department which are located at an elevation in excess of 4,000 feet above sea level in the Adirondack Park or in excess of 3,500 feet above sea level in the Catskill Park.

f. No person other than a qualified person with a disability and that person's associated camping group, shall occupy any camping site that the Department has designated as "reserved" for use by persons with disabilities. Eligibility records for determination of qualification shall include: a valid Temporary

APPENDIX I – RULES, REGULATIONS, LAWS POLICIES AFFECTING MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Revocable Permit for Motor Vehicle Access for Persons With Disabilities or a Non-Ambulatory Hunting Permit as issued by the Department, a Handicapped Parking Permit issued pursuant to Section 1203-a of the Vehicle and Traffic law, an Access Pass issued by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation or an equivalent certification of disability.

§190.4 Camping permits

- a. Temporary camping in one location for four nights or more is prohibited except under permit. Except during the big game hunting season, no temporary camping permit will be issued to any person for a period in excess of 14 consecutive nights. No temporary camping permit may be renewed, or a new permit issued, to the same person for the same location in the same calendar year.
- b. Temporary camping is restricted in certain posted areas and no person may camp on such areas without a permit.
- c. Upon termination of camping all equipment and supplies must be removed from State land. The storage of personal property on State lands is prohibited.
- d. No temporary camping permits will be issued to individuals under 18 years of age.
- e. No group of 10 or more individuals may camp on State lands at any time except under permit.

§190.5 Permissible structures

- a. Permits for the erection of permanent tent platforms and/or lean-tos (open camps) will not be issued by the department under any condition. No person shall erect a tent platform or lean-to (open camp).
- b. The transfer of existing lean-tos (open camps) will not be permitted under any condition.
- c. Current permits for lean-tos (open camps) will be cancelled:
 - 1. upon the death of the permittee;
 - 2. when the permittee no longer desires to continue to use and maintain the structure;
 - 3. when as a result of an inspection the lean-to is found to be deteriorated or does not meet department specifications and the condition is not rectified within a reasonable time.
- d. Any of the above structures heretofore erected in accordance with department standard plans are and shall remain the property of the State.
- e. Temporary wooden platforms may be erected in connection with any tent camping permit but shall be removed at the expiration of the permit. No person shall erect tar paper or plastic structures of any sort.
- f. Portable canvas houses with or without platforms are permitted under general camping permits.

APPENDIX I – RULES, REGULATIONS, LAWS POLICIES AFFECTING MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

g. Camping permits granted under subdivision (a) of section 190.4 of this Part will permit the use of tents without platforms or on temporary wooden platforms. When occupied for more than three successive nights, permits for the use of a lean-to (open camp) shall be secured in accordance with subdivision (a) of section 190.4 of this Part and the department may grant similar permits to persons other than the builder when not occupied by him under permit.

§190.6 Open camps

a. Open camps (lean-tos) may not be occupied by the same person or persons for more than three successive nights or for more than 10 nights in any one calendar year, provided others wish to use such camps.

b. The enclosure of the fronts of open camps is prohibited, except by tying canvas or nylon tarpaulins in place or erecting snow walls. The use of wood, nails, screws or other fasteners is prohibited.

c. The erection of tents in open camps is prohibited.

§190.7 Public campgrounds

a. *Applicability.* The following sections of this Part apply to persons using public campgrounds under the jurisdiction of the department unless specified otherwise in this section: 190.0, 190.1, 190.2, 190.8 and 190.9. The following additional requirements apply to public campgrounds and in the event of a conflict, these specific regulations will control:

1. All persons entering a public campground for any purpose must register with the facility supervisor or his designated representative.

2. All persons who are camping will occupy and place equipment only on the site assigned by the facility supervisor or his designated representative.

3. Firearms may be possessed on the public campground only during the spring and fall hunting seasons. Unless otherwise posted, no discharge of firearms is permitted.

4. Except for fires in stoves, all fires in public campgrounds must be built in the fireplaces provided for that purpose.

5. Swimming on any public campground bathing area is prohibited from one-half hour before sunset to one-half hour after sunrise.

6. All persons camping on a public campground must obtain a camping permit from the facility supervisor or his designated representative. No person under 18 years of age shall apply for, or be issued a camping permit. Permittees must produce adequate identification and proof of age upon demand and furnish the full names of all persons in the camping party. The person to whom the camping permit is issued is responsible for the conduct of all persons under 18 years of age in the party and is liable for any violations of campground rules and regulations committed by any member of the party under 18 years of age. No person under 18 years of age shall be permitted to camp unless they are accompanied and supervised during their stay by a person who is 18 years of age or older and who has signed the permit for the camping party of which such person under 18 years of age is a member.

APPENDIX I – RULES, REGULATIONS, LAWS POLICIES AFFECTING MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

7. The playing of athletic games or the engaging in other activities of a rough or boisterous nature is prohibited except on designated game areas.

8. No person shall fail to comply with a lawful instruction of an employee of the department.

9. No water toys, tubes or floating devices will be permitted on the designated bathing areas of any campground or in the water with the exception of Coast Guard-approved personal flotation devices.

10. All animals, except household pets, are prohibited on public campgrounds when the campground is open. Horses are allowed only on designated areas. Household pets are not permitted on bathing areas or in picnic areas or structures at any time. When harbored or possessed in camping sections, pets must be confined on a leash or otherwise confined to restrict them to the campsite area of the owner. Pets cannot be left unattended. Disruptive or vicious animals must be removed from the campground. Dogs may be walked on a leash no more than 6 feet long, provided they are under control at all times. The owner must also properly dispose of the animal's excrement. Proof of a valid rabies inoculation for dogs is required.

11. No person shall operate a motor vehicle on any portion of any campground at a speed in excess of the posted speed limit, and no person shall fail to comply with any traffic control sign or device within the recreational facility, nor shall vehicles of any kind be allowed to park or stand on any roadway within the campground.

12. Quiet must be observed between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m.

13. The possession of alcoholic beverages or glass containers of any kind on campground bathing beaches is prohibited.

14. The changing into or out of bathing suits or any clothing which would require completely undressing is prohibited except in fully enclosed tents, in house trailers, in motor homes or in bathhouses provided for the purpose.

15. Camping permits at the public campgrounds will be issued for periods not in excess of 14 nights and may be renewed depending upon availability of sites. At Rollins Pond Public Campground and Bear Spring Mountain Public Campground the department may elect to permit seasonal camping.

16. Unless accompanied by a parent or guardian, no person under 21 years of age shall possess alcoholic beverages within any campground. Persons age 21 or over who possess or consume alcoholic beverages must produce adequate identification and proof of age upon demand by the campground facility supervisor, park ranger or any peace or police officer.

17. Any use of a public campground by any person who is not a member of a camping party is day-use. Day-use shall be from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. unless otherwise posted. No day-users are allowed in recreational facilities between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m.

18. The possession of fireworks of any nature within a public campground is prohibited.

APPENDIX I – RULES, REGULATIONS, LAWS POLICIES AFFECTING MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

19. No person shall sell or offer for sale any articles, commodities or services within a public campground without a permit from the department.

20. No boat or other watercraft of any type will be allowed within the bathing area at a public campground. No boat or other watercraft of any type shall be launched or beached within the campground except at points designated for that purpose.

21. Violation of any provision of this Part shall be grounds to remove the violator from the campground and deny the violator use of the facility. Any person so denied shall not be entitled to any refund of fees or to future use of the facility within one week of denial.

b. For the purpose of this subdivision, the term *Lake George Islands Public Campground* means all State-owned islands and developed day-use and camping areas on the mainland at Black Mountain Point, Red Rock Bay, Commission Point and Black Mountain shoreline. At Lake George Islands Public Campground, the following additional regulations apply:

1. No dogs, except for Seeing Eye dogs in actual use, are permitted on State lands, docks, or on vessels moored at docks, comprising the Lake George Islands Public Campground.

2. Boats will not be permitted overnight mooring at State docks located adjacent to picnic areas without obtaining a camping permit and prior approval from the facility supervisor or his representative. Permission will only be granted under permit if regular tent sites or cruiser docks are not available. Parties granted permission to moor overnight at picnic area docks will be subject to a service charge and will be required to vacate the dockage by 9 a.m. of the next morning.

c. At Lake George Battlefield Park, the following additional regulations apply:

1. Hunting, trapping or possessing firearms on any portion of the Lake George Battlefield Park is prohibited at all times.

2. No person shall operate a motor vehicle on any portion of the Lake George Battlefield Park at a speed in excess of 15 miles per hour, nor shall any person operate a motor vehicle at a speed in excess of 30 miles per hour on that portion of the Fort George Park County Road No. 20A, commonly known as the Dowling Road, lying within the Lake George Battlefield Park, nor shall any vehicle of any nature be parked or allowed to stand on the pavement or shoulders of this portion of the road.

3. Unless otherwise permitted, there shall be no overnight camping on any portion of the Lake George Battlefield Park or adjoining State lands.

4. Any person who possesses a household pet on the Lake George Battlefield Park shall keep such animal on a leash or otherwise confined at all times.

d. At Lake George Beach Park, the following additional regulations apply:

1. No person shall operate a motor vehicle on any park road or parking area at a speed in excess of 30 miles per hour, nor shall any vehicle of any kind be allowed to park or stand on any roadway within the park.

APPENDIX I – RULES, REGULATIONS, LAWS POLICIES AFFECTING MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

2. Household pets are permitted only in the parking field, on the roadways and on the through walkway provided they are kept on leash or otherwise confined at all times.

3. Swimming in the park or in the water adjacent thereto is prohibited from one-half hour before sunset to one-half hour after sunrise.

e. *Saranac Lake Public Campground*. The State-owned islands and shoreline, to a point 1,000 feet landward from the water's edge of Lower Saranac Lake, the Saranac River from Lower Saranac Lake to and including First Pond and Second Pond, not including the public access to the Saranac waterway located on Second Pond, shall be designated the Saranac Lake Public Campground.

f. For the purpose of this subdivision, *Rollins Pond Public Campground* means those forest preserve lands lying and situated in the Town of Santa Clara, Franklin County and consisting of the State-owned lands on the eastern shore of Rollins Pond within 300 feet horizontal distance from the high-water mark of Rollins Pond.

1. No person who is a registered or permitted user of the Rollins Pond Public Campground shall launch any mechanically propelled vessel powered by a motor with a rating of greater than 25 horse power from the boat launching site at said pond.

§190.8 General

a. The use of State lands or any structures or improvements thereon for private revenue or commercial purposes is prohibited, except as authorized by section 190.7 of this title and Environmental Conservation Law sections 9-0505, 9-0507 and Article 11. This subdivision does not apply to the exercise of rights of fee owners of private lands subject to conservation easements.

b. Except in an emergency, no mechanically propelled vessel equipped with living quarters shall be anchored or moored to (1) State land above water except under permit from the department, or (2) State land under water for a period in excess of 24 hours. The permit and the 24-hour period referred to hereinabove may be terminated by the department in the event that the vessel operator fails to comply with any provision of the Navigation Law of the State of New York or any rule or regulation adopted pursuant thereto, or anchors, moors, or otherwise maintains such vessel in such a manner as to create a hazard to navigation.

c. No boat of any kind shall be tied up or otherwise fastened to any State dock so as to prevent free access to such structure.

d. The use of toboggans, sleds and snowmobiles on ski trails and ski slopes is prohibited.

e. Any tent or other camping structure left unoccupied for more than 48 hours may be taken down or removed by the department.

f. The sale of all alcoholic beverages is prohibited on all State lands at any time except by concessionaires and then only when such sales are provided for in concession agreements.

APPENDIX I – RULES, REGULATIONS, LAWS POLICIES AFFECTING MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

g. No person shall deface, remove, destroy or otherwise injure in any manner whatsoever any tree, flower, shrub, fern, fungi or other plant organisms, moss or other plant, rock, soil, fossil or mineral or object of archaeological or paleontological interest found or growing on State land, except for personal consumption or under permit from the Commissioner of Environmental Conservation and the Commissioner of Education, pursuant to section 233 of the Education Law.

h. Gambling for money or any other valuable thing upon any State land is prohibited.

i. No person shall erect or post any notice or sign upon State land at any time.

j. No person shall, while on State land or waters under the jurisdiction of the department:

1. intentionally obstruct, prevent or attempt to prevent any officers or employees of the department from performing their legal duties, by means of intimidation, physical force, interference or disobedience of any lawful order or by means of any independently unlawful act;

2. intentionally expose the private or intimate parts of his or her body in a lewd manner;

3. obstruct vehicular or pedestrian traffic with intent to cause public inconvenience, annoyance or alarm, or recklessly create a risk;

4. engage in fighting or violent, tumultuous or threatening behavior; or

5. engage in any other activity which violates the Penal Law.

k. No person shall operate a vehicle on any State truck trail or road maintained by the Department of Environmental Conservation on State reforestation areas at a speed in excess of 25 miles per hour.

l. No motor vehicle towing, pushing, or hauling a trailer will be permitted access to the Fourth Lake picnic area. The launching of boats other than those carried on cartops is prohibited.

m. Use of motor vehicles on State land under the jurisdiction of the Department of Environmental Conservation outside the forest preserve is prohibited, except where specifically permitted by posted notice or by permit issued by the department. Use of motor vehicles within the forest preserve is governed by Part 196 of this Chapter.

n. The riding, driving or leading of horses will be permitted anywhere on State lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of Environmental Conservation unless otherwise prohibited by law, regulation, posted notice or this subdivision. No person shall ride or permit a horse on:

1. land devoted to intensively developed facilities, such as boat launch sites, day use areas, campsites, ski centers, education centers, fish hatcheries, game farms or headquarters complexes, and lands managed for public safety, such as flood control levees;

2. foot trails, except where such trails are part of a publicly maintained road, or are specifically designated to allow travel by horses thereon; and

3. designated snowmobile trails and cross-country ski trails that are covered with ice or snow.

APPENDIX I – RULES, REGULATIONS, LAWS POLICIES AFFECTING MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

o. No person shall use any portion of State lands for agricultural purposes, including but not limited to the grazing of cattle or domestic animals of any kind thereon, unless he has obtained a permit from the department.

p. No person shall fail to comply with the instructions contained on a sign of the Department of Environmental Conservation.

q. Unless accompanied by a parent or guardian, no person under 21 years of age shall possess alcoholic beverages. Persons age 21 or over who possess alcoholic beverages must produce adequate identification and proof of age upon demand of any peace or police officer.

r. No person shall operate or possess a snowmobile on forest access roads, truck trails, roads, trails or other areas on State lands outside of the forest preserve which are posted or designated by the department as closed to snowmobile use.

s. No person shall operate or possess a bicycle on forest access roads, truck trails, roads, trails or other areas on State lands outside of the forest preserve which are posted or designated by the department as closed to bicycle use.

t. Operation of mechanically propelled vessels.

1. No person shall operate or possess a mechanically propelled vessel other than an electric powered vessel on State lands outside the forest preserve. For list in Region 3, 4, 7 and 8 contact Region Office.

2. No person shall operate an inboard or outboard motor rated at greater than 25 horsepower on State lands outside the forest preserve on the following body of water:

u. No person shall enter or remain upon or use any forest access road, truck trail, road, trail, facility or any other area on State lands that are posted or designated by the department as closed to public use.

v. No person shall set, light, use or maintain a fire or campfire of any kind on State lands which are posted or designated by the department to prohibit campfires. Under no circumstances are campfires allowed on any forest access road, truck trail, road, trail or parking area on State lands.

w. No person shall erect, construct, install, maintain, store, discard or abandon any structure or any other property on State lands or subsequently use such structure or property on State lands, except if the structure or property is authorized by the department or is:

1. a geocache that is labeled with the owner's name and address and installed in a manner that does not disturb the natural conditions of the site or injure a tree;

2. a camping structure or equipment that is placed and used legally pursuant to this Part;

3. a legally placed trap or appurtenance that is placed and used during trapping season;

APPENDIX I – RULES, REGULATIONS, LAWS POLICIES AFFECTING MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

4. a tree stand or hunting blind that does not injure a tree, is properly marked or tagged with the owner's name and address or valid hunting or fishing license number, and is placed and used during big game season, migratory game bird season, or turkey season; or

5. a wildlife viewing blind or stand that is placed for a duration not to exceed thirty (30) days in one location per calendar year, does not injure a tree, and is properly marked or tagged with the owner's name and address or valid hunting or fishing license number.

x. On State lands, no person shall erect, construct, occupy or maintain any structure that is affixed to a tree by nails, screws or other means that injure or damage the tree except as otherwise authorized by the department.

y. No person shall erect, construct, maintain, occupy or use any tree stand that is used, operated, accessed or reached by methods or means which injure or damage a tree on State lands, and no person shall gain access to any structure in a tree on State lands by means that injure or damage the tree.

z. No person shall drive a trailer or motor vehicle, including the wheels thereof, into a body of water to launch or retrieve a vessel on State lands which the department has posted or designated as closed to trailer launching of boats.

aa. The Commissioner may prohibit campfires or the use of liquid or gaseous fuel camping stoves or lamps on State lands during periods of high fire danger.

bb. 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.

cc. On State lands, no person shall sponsor, conduct or participate in any organized event of more than twenty people unless otherwise authorized by the department. Examples of organized events include, but are not limited to: sponsored hikes; archery and fishing tournaments; snowmobile, bicycle, horse and orienteering races, runs, rides or competitions (including biathlons and triathlons); encampments; and re-enactments.

dd. No person shall sponsor, conduct or participate in any research project on State lands except under permit from the department. Examples of research include, but are not limited to, population studies, collection of scientific samples, placement of scientific instruments, seismic exploration and archaeological studies. This subdivision shall not apply to bird population data collection such as, but not limited, to Audubon's Christmas Bird Count, the USGS Breeding Bird Survey and Cornell Lab of Ornithology's e-Bird database; nor shall it apply to any other research exempted by the Department in writing on a case by case basis.

ee. On State lands, no person shall sponsor, conduct or participate in: advertising, weddings, commercial film making activities or film making activities that exclude other public use of the area, and other similar events, except under permit from the department.

ff. No person shall possess paint balls or paint ball guns on State lands, and no person shall sponsor, conduct or participate in any activities associated with the discharging of paint balls on State lands.

§190.9 Use of pesticides on State lands

- a. No pesticide shall be applied to any State land under the jurisdiction of the Department of Environmental Conservation except by written authorization from the department.
- b. This section shall not apply to the use of pesticides within the confines of a tent, trailer or other shelter site located on lands owned by the State, or to pesticides applied directly to the person.