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# **DRY BROOK RIDGE WILD FOREST UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

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**November 1988**

*New York State/Department of Environmental Conservation*



DRY BROOK RIDGE WILD FOREST  
UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN

New York State/ Department of Environmental Conservation

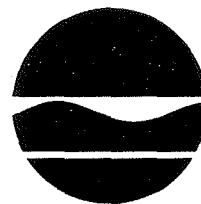
Mario Cuomo  
Governor

Thomas C. Jorling  
Commissioner

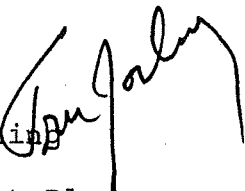


MEMORANDUM FROM  
**THOMAS C. JORLING**, Commissioner

New York State  
Department of Environmental Conservation



NOV 7 1988

TO: The Record  
FROM: Thomas C. Jorling   
RE: Unit Management Plan  
Dry Brook Ridge Wild Forest

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The Unit Management Plan for the Dry Brook Ridge Wild Forest has been completed. It is consistent with the guidelines and criteria of the Catskill Park State Land Master Plan, involved citizen participation, is consistent with the State Constitution, the Environmental Conservation Law, rules, regulations and policy. The Plan includes management objectives for a five-year period and is hereby approved and adopted.

cc: L. Marsh



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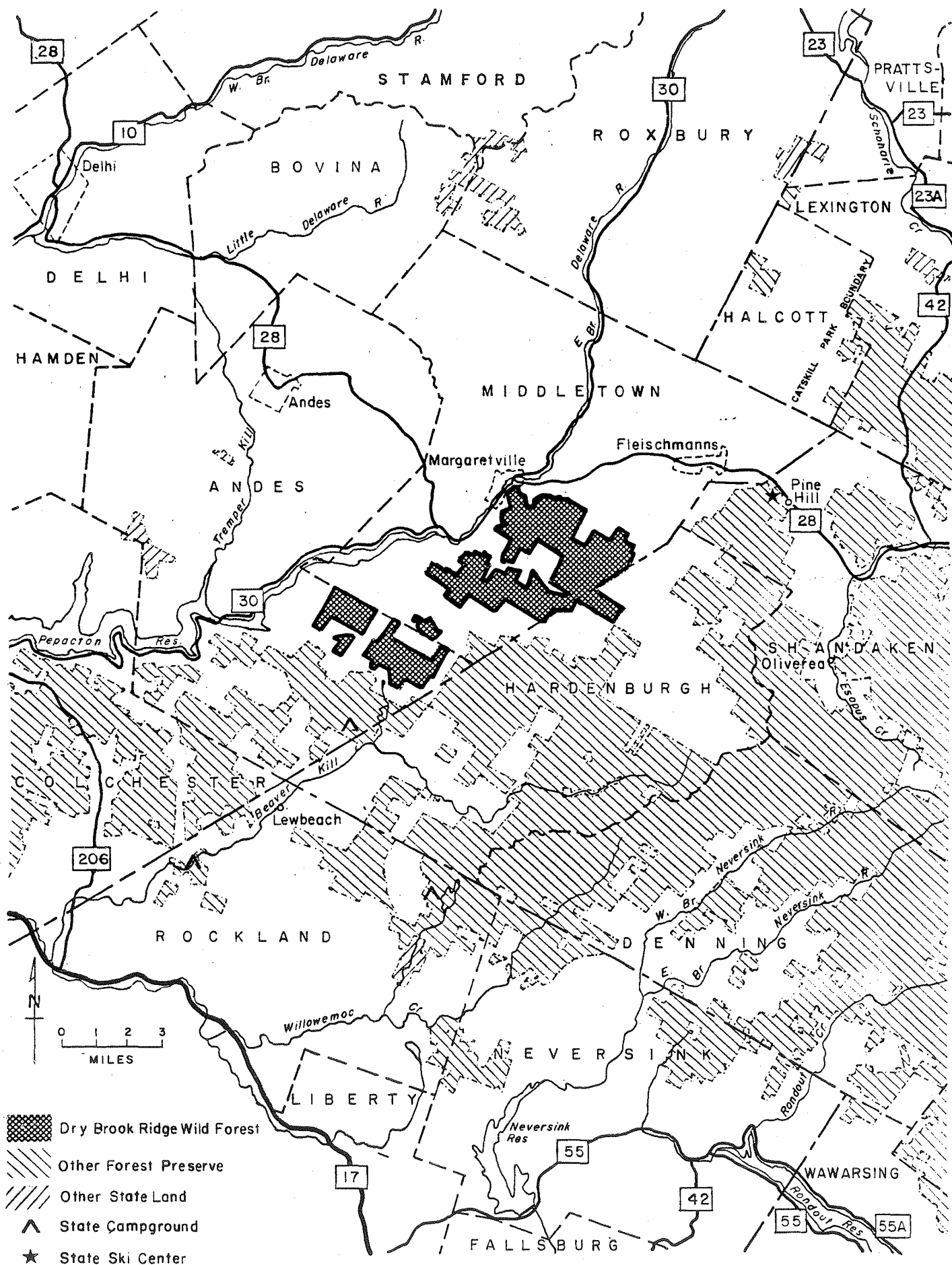
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# LOCATION OF DRY BROOK RIDGE WILD FOREST





## I. LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF UNIT

### A. GENERAL LOCATION

This wild forest is the most easterly unit in Delaware County. It is located in the Towns of Andes and Middletown in Delaware County and the Town of Hardenburg in Ulster County. This unit is bounded on the north by Margaretville, Arkville, East Branch of the Delaware River and the Pepacton Reservoir; on the east by Dry Brook Road; on the south by Mill Brook Road and the Delaware-Ulster County line; on the west by the Barkaboom Road. This unit is located to the east of the Middle Mountain Unit, to the north of Balsam Lake Mountain Unit, and to the west of the Belleayre Ski Center, an Intensive Use Area and The Big Indian Wilderness Unit.

This 8,893 acre unit has four non-contiguous sections located in three towns and two counties.

The acreage in each township is as follows:

- 1) 2,384 acres in the Town of Andes, Delaware County
- 2) 6,160 acres in the Town of Middletown, Delaware County
- 3) 349 acres in the Town of Hardenburg, Ulster County

### B. DESCRIPTION

The Dry Brook Ridge Wild Forest Unit is rugged mountainous land most of which is moderate to steep in grade. The highest elevation in this unit is located on the Dry Brook Ridge(3460 ft.)

Forest cover in this unit ranges from brushy fields to mature forests. According to the report produced by

Syracuse University for the Temporary State Commission to Study the Catskills, the northern hardwood forest type occupies 84.9% of the Catskill Forest Preserve. Sugar maple, American beech and yellow birch are the main species in this type. Red oak, red maple, black birch, basswood, white ash, black cherry and other hardwood species are common associates. Eastern hemlock is found in clumps or scattered individually throughout the hardwood forests as a common associate. As Forest Preserve land was acquired, plantation species such as red pine, white spruce, Norway spruce, Scotch pine, white cedar and white pine were planted on the open land.

The soils in this unit have very limited drainage and hardpan is generally 12" to 24" from the soil surface. The ground is very stony and in places the glaciers deposited large shale, block type rocks.

#### Wildlife

The Dry Brook Ridge Wild Forest Unit lies within both the Delaware Hills and the Catskill Peaks ecological subzones. The extensive northern hardwoods type forest with scattered coniferous growth provide habitat for a variety of wildlife, specifically those that favor mature to old growth forest stages.

There are no inventories of animal life specific to this unit. Chambers, in his handbook, "Integrating Timber and Wildlife Management" (1983) compiled lists of wildlife presumed to reside in each ecological subzone of New York State (See Appendices A-D). Based on Chambers' criteria, 52 species of mammals, 115 species of birds, 18 species of reptiles and 20 species of amphibians likely reside on the Dry Brook Wild Forest Unit.

Records compiled for the Breeding Bird Atlas (NYSDEC in cooperation with the Federation of NYS Bird Clubs) indicated that 30 species of birds were recorded as probable breeders and 47 species were confirmed as breeding either on the Dry Brook Ridge Wild Forest Unit or on immediately adjacent lands(See Appendix E).

White-tailed deer are an abundant wildlife resource. Many hunters have the opportunity to harvest these animals from the Dry Brook Ridge area.

The unit lies within the Northern Catskill Black Bear range. Bears are not abundant in the area, however, populations are high enough to permit an annual bear hunting season.

#### Fisheries

The unit is drained by 23 tributary streams totaling about eight miles including 12 direct or secondary tributaries to Pepacton Reservoir, nine direct or indirect tributaries to the East Branch Delaware River, one tributary to the Beaver Kill and a tributary to Big Pond which is located outside of the unit.

The fishes indigenous to this part of the State and normally found in similar habitats are also found in the tributary system of the Dry Brook Ridge Wild Forest Unit. The generally mountainous topography features moderate gradient tributaries that are subject to damming by beavers which forms ponds of varying duration. The tributaries support resident populations of brook trout and brown trout and also serve as spawning and nursery areas for the Beaver Kill, East Branch Delaware River and Pepacton Reservoir.

## II. INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AND SYSTEMS

- A. Barriers ..... Black Hollow Road
- B. Pit Privies ..... German Hollow Lean-to
- C. Trail Heads ..... Back River Road
- D. Bridges ..... None
- E. Fireplaces ..... German Hollow Lean-to
- F. Lean-to ..... German Hollow
- G. Roads (Public)
  - 1) Deerlick Brook Road
  - 2) Barkaboom Road
  - 3) Cross Mountain Road
  - 4) Huckleberry Brook Road
  - 5) Hill Road
  - 6) Ploutz Road
  - 7) NYC Road #10
  - 8) Soderline Road
- H. Trail Registers..... German Hollow Trail
- I. Dams ..... None
- J. Telephone & Electric Lines ..... Back River Road
- K. Signing ..... See Appendix
- L. Scenic Vistas ..... (2) Dry Brook Ridge Trail
- M. Miles of Boundary ..... (67)
- N. Foot Trails ..... (3) Pakatakan-Dry Brook Ridge (7.9 Mi.) & German Hollow Trail (2.0 Mi.)
  - Huckleberry Brook to Ploutz Road - Foot trail easement (1.5 Mi.)



### III. SPECIAL CONSTRAINTS & ISSUES AFFECTING THE PLANNING AREA

#### A. General Constraints

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

#### ARTICLE XIV OF THE NEW YORK STATE CONSTITUTION-WILDLIFE

Cutting or burning of trees or other vegetation to modify habitat is not permissible within the Forest Preserve under the "forever wild" constraints of Article XIV of the State Constitution.

Natural succession is allowed to progress toward ecological climax on Forest Preserve lands. Some wildlife will not be as large under these conditions as if habitat manipulation was allowed. The Forest Preserve concept provides a strategy of land management that does not favor any particular species or group of species, but rather places emphasis on the protection of natural processes.

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

##### Wildlife

Deer management is governed by the objectives of statewide deer management, State Environmental Conservation Law (ECL 11-0907) and Deer Management Units 55 and 60 (ECL 11-0913, RR 1.21). The management objective for these units is to carry a relatively large deer population resulting in an optimum harvest

of 3.0 bucks per square mile of deer range. Regulated hunting with the use of Deer Management permits provides the best method of deer population control. When deer populations are allowed to rise above the objective level, then many deer are subject to starvation, particularly during severe winters.

### Fisheries

Fishing in the Dry Brook Ridge Wild Forest is regulated by statewide seasons, size and creel limits specified in 6NYCRR10.1 as authorized by 11-1303-7 of the Environmental Conservation Law of New York.

#### C. Overuse Problems and Special Issues

1) Public camping along Hill Road in the Town of Middletown is a concern of the owners of private land which adjoins State land. Pickup of garbage has been erratic. The area isn't abused, but campers have not complied with Forest Preserve rules and regulations.

2) Consolidation of Forest Preserve lands and obtaining public access to Forest Preserve lands within this unit should be a continuous goal of the Department.

3) Near Huckleberry Brook is the site of an old fish hatchery. This 32 acres of State-owned land has been managed as non-forest preserve and probably should be managed as an administrative unit under the Catskill Park State Land Master Plan. The buildings located on this parcel are used for repair of equipment and for storage. Buildings in the Forest Preserve are non-conforming structures under the wilderness and wild forest classifications in the Catskill Park State Land Master Plan but are acceptable under the administrative and intensive

use classifications.

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

D. Non-Conforming Uses

There is a two story, dilapidated building located on a recent addition to the Forest Preserve. It is located south of the Back River Road on the old Hitchcock property. This building presents a health and safety risk and will be removed from or buried on Forest Preserve lands.

E. Critical Habitats

1) Plants

There are known endangered or threatened plant species on this unit. On any State lands, no person shall deface, remove, destroy or otherwise injure in any manner whatsoever any tree, flower, shrub, fern, moss, or other plant, rock, fossil or mineral found or growing on State land, excepting under permit from the Commissioner of Environmental Conservation and the Assistant Commissioner for the State Museum and Science Service, pursuant to Section 233 of the Education Law as amended by Chapter 121 of the Laws of 1958.

2) Endangered Wildlife

None of the currently listed endangered or

threatened wildlife species (ECL RR 182.5) are known to reside on the area. The bald eagle and Peregrine falcon (both endangered) may pass through the area during migration. Bald eagles are observed on Pepacton Reservoir (located immediately to the north of this unit) almost every winter. Although the Indiana myotis (bat), an endangered species, is listed as a resident of the Delaware Hills ecological subzone, it has not been reported in the Dry Brook Ridge Wild Forest Unit. There are twelve species considered to be of "special concern" which may reside within the unit. These species are the small-footed myotis, Cooper's hawk, barn owl, common nighthawk, eastern bluebird, grasshopper sparrow, vesper sparrow, spotted turtle, wood turtle, Jefferson salamander, blue-spotted salamander and spotted salamander.

### 3) Deer Winter Concentration Areas

Portions of three deer winter concentration areas have been found within the unit (Significant Habitat Nos. 13-109, 110, 158).

### 4) Wetlands

There are no regulated wetlands (Environmental Conservation Law - Article 24, Freshwater Wetlands Act) in the Dry Brook Ridge Wild Forest.

## F. Primary Public Use

The primary public uses of this unit are hunting, fishing and hiking.

#### G. Land Acquisition

Where feasible, land acquisition projects should be pursued to consolidate Forest Preserve and to provide access to Forest Preserve lands.

#### H. Scenic Vistas

Existing hiking trail vistas will be maintained. A minimum amount of cutting will be permitted to continue the vistas which are in integral part of the wildland experience for many recreational users.

The maintenance of these vistas or the creation of new vistas is permitted by a decision issued by the State Attorney General on January 17, 1935.

### IV. IDENTIFICATION OF MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

A. Maintain or improve water quality in all 23 tributary stream systems and their respective watersheds in this wild forest.

B. Maintain present facilities, structures and systems within this unit and coordinate activities between units.

C. Provide additional recreational facilities and systems in this unit.

D. Supervise public use and educate the public on the appropriate uses of Forest Preserve lands.

E. Annually establish hunting, fishing and trapping seasons and bag limits that include those species found on the Dry Brook Ridge Wild Forest Unit.

F. Actively pursue fee title acquisition of private lands or easements that provide access to or consolidation of Forest Preserve land in this unit.

G. Control illegal practices through enforcement of the Environmental Conservation Law and Department of Environmental Conservation Rules and Regulations.

V. BASIS FOR MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The management objectives listed in Part IV are based on the following needs:

A. Water Quality

1. New York City's Pepacton Reservoir is the recipient of all 23 direct or secondary tributary systems.
2. The Forest Preserve users use water for cooking, and drinking and for cleaning themselves and their cooking and eating utensils.
3. Fish, wildlife and flora are dependent on good water quality for their continued existence.

B. General Maintenance

General maintenance on facilities, structures and systems is needed:

1. For the safety of the using public.
2. For the aesthetic and spiritual benefit of the using public.
3. For the protection of the Forest Preserve from the using public.

C. Recreational Facilities and Parking

Recreational facilities and parking are needed to help distribute public use among management units of State land in the Catskill Park.

D. Education and Supervision is Needed

1. To maintain the scenic beauty and to educate the public on the appropriate uses of the Forest Preserve so that past abuses will be diminished.
2. For Rules and Regulations to be effective, periodic on-site supervision of people using this unit's resources is necessary.

E. Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Regulations Are Established and Enforced:

1. To protect fish and wildlife during critical life history periods.
2. To provide for an equitable distribution of fish and wildlife among users.

F. Land Acquisition

Land acquisition is needed:

1. To increase access to Forest Preserve land.
2. To consolidate Forest Preserve land between separate parcels.
3. To enhance recreational access and use and to reduce some boundary line maintenance work.

G. Law Enforcement

Illegal practices in this unit must be prevented.

VI. PROPOSED MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Relative to the special issues in Part III and the objectives and their needs in Parts IV and V, the following proposed management actions should be carried out for the next five years.

- A. Maintain 67 miles of boundary line by painting and posting. Accomplish 10 miles per year.
- B. Annually maintain 9.9 miles of foot trails by brushing, trimming and posting.
- C. Construct parking lots, each for three cars, on Ploutz Road, Hill Road, Huckleberry Brook Road, Deerlick Brook Road and Barkaboom Road.
- D. Layout, post, trim and brush a new section of foot trail that will leave the existing Pakatakan-Dry Brook Ridge Trail and proceed west to Ploutz road, where construction of a parking lot for three cars is planned. From this point, the trail will continue west down a bank, across a stream and up a hill to the top of the Huckleberry Brook Ridge. Following the top of the ridgeline from peak to peak, the trail will then swing northeast and down a hill to Huckleberry Brook Road, then turn east on that road for one-half mile, until it reaches State land on the left (north) side of the road. Another parking lot for three cars will be located at this point. The trail will continue northeast, uphill and across Hill Road and a third new parking lot for three cars, to the western shoulder of Dry Brook Ridge. The trail will follow that shoulder east and upward to the peak that is southeast of Pakatakan Mountain and then proceed to a junction with the Dry Brook Ridge Trail. The total length of this proposal is approximately nine miles.



- E. Trim, brush and otherwise maintain two scenic vistas on the Dry Brook Ridge Trail.
- F. Remove litter as necessary to maintain the beauty of the Forest Preserve.
- G. Acquire by fee title or easement, available parcels of private land that will help fulfill the management objective of providing access to and the consolidation of Forest Preserve lands.
- H. One person will educate and supervise the public at this Forest Preserve Unit and two neighboring units.
- I. Specific recommendations for increasing law enforcement to prevent the illegal practices in this unit are beyond the scope of this plan. However, additional law enforcement personnel will be needed to adequately enforce DEC Rules and Regulations and the Environmental Conservation Law.

#### VII. BUDGETARY PROPOSALS

Boundary Line Maintenance -----	\$ 840 Annual
Building Demolition (See Plan Section III D) ----	\$1600 Year #1
Foot Trail Maintenance -----	\$ 600 Annual
Asst. Forest Ranger (1/3 time) -----	\$4500 Annual
Construct 5 Three Car Parking Lots (See Plan Section VI C)	
-----	\$3000 Year #1
Huckleberry Basin New Foot Trail (9 Miles) - (See Plan	
Section VI D) -----	\$4500 Year #2
Vista Maintenance -----	\$ 200 Annual
Litter Control -----	\$1000 Annual
TOTAL COST -----	\$44,800

## LIST OF REFERENCES

- (1) S.U.N.Y. College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse, New York -- Forest Resources of the Catskill Region.
- (2) Broughton, J.G., Fisher, D.W., Isachsen, Y.W.; Rickard, L.V. -- Geology of New York.
- (3) Catskill Report #15, 9/76 -- Rare and Endangered Plants in the Catskills.
- (4) Department of Environmental Conservation, 1985 -- State Land Master Plan Catskill Region.
- (5) Department of Environmental Conservation, 1987 -- Cherry Ridge Campbell Mountain Wild Forest Unit Management Plan.
- (6) Department of Environmental Conservation, 1987 -- Kaaterskill Wild Forest Unit Management Plan.
- (7) Department of Environmental Conservation, 1987 -- Slide Mountain Panther Mountain Wilderness Unit Management Plan.
- (8) Department of Environmental Conservation, 1987 -- Middle Mountain Wild Forest Unit Management Plan.
- (9) Chambers, Robert E. -- Integrating Timber And Wildlife Mangement.

A Positive Declaration was issued on the Dry Brook Ridge Wild Forest Unit Management Plan on December 25, 1985.

Prior to the preparation of the Unit Management Plan, the Department had expected that the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement would be the appropriate procedure under the State Environmental Quality Review Act. Subsequently, in preparation of the draft plan, considering all relevant areas of environmental concern, it was found that there were no significant environmental impacts. Accordingly, the Department is, hereby, withdrawing the positive declaration and issuing a Negative Declaration (see following two pages).

617.21

Appendix F

Identifying # N0002110-50

State Environmental Quality Review

**NEGATIVE DECLARATION**

Notice of Determination of Non-Significance

Project Number \_\_\_\_\_

Date 1/19/88

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

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

Name of Action: Adopt the Dry Brook Ridge Wild Forest Unit Management Plan

SEQR Status: Type I  
Unlisted

☒  
☐

Conditioned Negative Declaration: ☐ Yes.  
☒ No

**Description of Action:** This plan sets forth management actions for the 8,893 acre unit of Forest Preserve located in the Towns of Andes and Middletown, Delaware County and the Town of Hardenburgh, Ulster County. Management activities planned for this unit include: General maintenance of facilities, structures and systems, including scenic vistas; construct 9 miles of new foot trails; construct 5 three car parking lots; and acquire land to provide access to and the consolidation of Forest Preserve Land. This Unit Management Plan will direct all management activities for a period of five years from the date of adoption. The presiding authority for this Unit Management Plan is Article XIV of the New York State Constitution, section 9 of the Environmental Conservation Law, various opinions of Attorneys General and the Catskill State Land Master Plan.

**Location:** (Include street address and the name of the municipality/county. A location map of appropriate scale is also recommended.)

Town of Andes	Delaware County
Town of Middletown	Delaware County
Town of Hardenburgh	Ulster County

**Reasons Supporting This Determination:**

(See 617.6(g) for requirements of this determination; see 617.6(h) for Conditioned Negative Declaration)

The threshold of environmental assessment in regards to action in this Wild Forest Management Plan are minor in extent and size. Management activities such as general maintenance of facilities, structures and systems including scenic vistas; construction of foot trails; parking for public access; and land acquisition for access and consolidation will have a very minute impact on the environment. In addition maintenance of facilities, structures and systems are covered in the programmatic EIS entitled, Forest Preserve Interior Recreation Management Program. Joseph LaSpisa, 1981.

There are threatened or endangered species on this Unit. None of the planned activities scheduled for this unit are near the locations of the threatened or endangered species.

This Wild Forest Unit will be managed under the constraints set forth in the Catskill State Land Master Plan, Article XIV of New York State Constitution and section 9 of the Environmental Conservation Law.

Impact due to construction of 1/15 acre parking lot and 9 mile foot trail will be negligible; no trees will be removed.

If Conditioned Negative Declaration, provide on attachment the specific mitigation measures imposed.

**For Further Information:**

Contact Person: Richard Weir  
NYS DEC  
Address: Stamford, NY 12167  
Telephone Number: 607-652-7364

**For Type I Actions and Conditioned Negative Declarations, a Copy of this Notice Sent to:**

Commissioner, Department of Environmental Conservation, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233-0001  
Appropriate Regional Office of the Department of Environmental Conservation  
Office of the Chief Executive Officer of the political subdivision in which the action will be principally located.

Applicant (if any)

Other Involved agencies (if any)

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

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

\*Status = Status in New York State

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

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

\*Status = Status in New York State

Appendix C . Status and occurrence of New York breeding birds in the Catskill Peaks and Delaware Hills subzones as listed in "Integrating Timber and Wildlife Management Handbook" (Chambers, 1983).

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



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

\*Status = Status in New York State

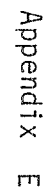
Appendix - D . Status and occurrence of New York mammals in the Catskill Peaks and Delaware Hills subzones as listed in "Integrating Timber and Wildlife Management Handbook" (Chambers, 1983).

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

\*Status = Status in New York State

List of Bird Species by Breeding Category for the Area In and Adjacent  
to Dry Brook Ridge Wild Forest. Breeding Bird Atlas Project -  
NYS Department of Environmental Conservation and the  
Federation of NYS Bird Clubs

<u>Possible</u>	<u>Probable</u>	<u>Confirmed</u>
Common Merganser	Killdeer	Mallard
Great Blue Heron	American Woodcock	Wood Duck
Turkey Vulture	Rock Dove	Red-Tailed Hawk
Broad-Winged Hawk	Downy Woodpecker	Red-Shouldered Hawk
Cooper's Hawk	Black-Billed Cuckoo	Ruffed Grouse
Mourning Dove	Yellow-Billed Cuckoo	Turkey
Great Horned Owl	Yellow-Bellied Sapsucker	Chimney Swift
Screech Owl	Great Crested Flycatcher	Common Flicker
Spotted Sandpiper	White-Breasted Nuthatch	Hairy Woodpecker
Ruby-Throated Hummingbird	Common Crow	Eastern Kingbird
Belted Kingfisher	Hermit Thrush	Eastern Phoebe
Pileated Woodpecker	Gray Catbird	Least Flycatcher
Alder Flycatcher	Brown Thrasher	Tree Swallow
Eastern Wood Pewee	House Wren	Barn Swallow
Swainson's Thrush	Yellow-Throated Vireo	Cliff Swallow
Golden-Crowned Kinglet	Black & White Warbler	Blue Jay
Yellow-Throated Vireo	Magnolia Warbler	Black-Capped Chickadee
Warbling Vireo	Black-Throated Blue Warbler	Brown Creeper
Pine Warbler	Black burnian Warbler	House Wren
Common Grackle	Canada Warbler	Winter Wren
Cardinal	Nashville Warbler	Gray Catbird
Swamp Sparrow	Black-Throated Green Warbler	American Robin
	Mourning Warbler	Wood Thrush
	Bobolink	Veery
	Brown-Headed Cowbird	Eastern Bluebird
	Indigo Bunting	Starling
	American Goldfinch	Cedar Waxwing
	Rufous-Sided Towhee	Solitary Vireo
	Pine Siskin	Red-Eyed Vireo
	White-Throated Sparrow	Yellow Warbler
		Yellow-Rumped Warbler
		Chestnut-Sided Warbler
		Ovenbird
		Common Yellowthroat
		Louisiana Waterthrush
		American Redstart
		House Sparrow
		Red-Winged Blackbird
		Northern Oriole
		Common Grackle
		Scarlet Tanager
		Rose-Breasted Grosbeak
		Purple Finch
		Dark-Eyed Junco
		Chipping Sparrow
		Field Sparrow
		Song Sparrow



## Central Catskill Trails (continued)

## Seager-Big Indian Mt. Trail

This trail begins at the Seager covered bridge, 9 miles from Arkville via Dry Brook road, follows up the valley of the Dry Brook, and gives access to the Biscuit Brook-Eagle Mt.-Pine Hill Trail in the notch between Eagle and Big Indian Mountains.

Miles	Trail Description—Yellow Markers
0.00	Pass covered bridge on left. Parking area 150 ft. past bridge. Trail follows old road, continues up-stream on west side.
1.25	Cross Dry Brook stream. Trail follows along Shandaken Brook Branch.
2.10	Shandaken Creek leanto.
3.00	Junction with Biscuit Brook-Eagle Mt.-Pine Hill Trail (blue markers).

## Pakatakan-Dry Brook Ridge-Beaverkill-Mongaup Trail

This trail begins near the village of Margaretville in Delaware County and extending southward over Pakatakan Mt., Dry Brook Ridge and Balsam Lake Mt. has a junction with the Neversink-Hardenburg Trail at Quaker Clearing.

Entering the village of Margaretville, Delaware County, from the east on new Route 28 turn left at Agway Farm Store and take the first left hand road (dead end). Follow this road 1/8 mile to start of trail on the right.

Miles	Trail Description—Blue Markers
0.00	Junction of dirt road and beginning of trail up Pakatakan Mt. Follow blue markers. Grade steep in places.
1.90	Top of Pakatakan Mt. (Elevation 3100 ft.).
2.65	Yellow marked trail to German Hollow leanto and Dry Brook road one mile from Arkville.
7.90	Dry Brook leanto and spring. Start up grade.
9.05	Mill Brook road. Continue across road for Balsam Lake Mt. and Quaker Clearing on the Beaverkill. Turn left for Dry Brook and Arkville and right for Mill Brook leanto.
11.25	Trail junction, straight ahead on blue markers for through route, bear right on red markers for Balsam Lake Mt. Forest Fire Observatory (Balsam Roundtop), and leanto.
12.20	Trail junction, red markers to right indicate supplementary approach to Balsam Lake Mt. Observatory from south, continue on blue markers.
13.10	Junction with road to Balsam Lake Club, turn left on road.
14.10	Trail junction at Quaker Clearing, yellow markers to left lead to Round Pond and Claryville; blue markers to right for Hardenburg, Long Pond, Mongaup Pond and DeBruce.

Trails to Balsam Lake Mt.  
Forest Fire Observatory

The name given to the mountain on the U.S. Geological Survey sheet is Balsam Roundtop. However, Balsam Lake Mt. is the generally accepted name locally and better serves to distinguish it from other Balsam Mountains in the region.

Miles	Trail Description—South Approach
0.00	Quaker Clearing (see Neversink-Hardenburg Trail description for route to this point). Turn north on blue markers.
1.00	Leave road, bearing through fields.
1.90	Trail junction, bear left on red markers. Blue markers straight ahead for Margaretville.
2.35	Balsam Lake Mt. leanto. Spring right of trail at foot of ledge.
2.75	Balsam Lake Mt. Forest Fire Observatory. (Elevation 3720 ft.).
3.60	Junction with blue marked trail. Left to Millbrook and Dry Brook roads. Right to return to Quaker Clearing.

Miles	Trail Description—North Approach
0.00	Millbrook road at junction with Pakatakan-Dry Brook Ridge-Beaverkill-Mongaup Trail (blue markers), 10 miles east of Papacton Reservoir on Millbrook road and 2.15 miles from "Stewart's Turn" on Dry Brook road.
2.20	Trail junction, bear right on red markers. Blue markers straight ahead for Quaker Clearing on Neversink-Hardenburg Trail.
3.05	Balsam Lake Mt. Forest Fire Observatory, red markers ahead for Balsam Lake Mt. leanto and spring.
3.90	Junction with blue marked trail. Right to Quaker Clearing. Left to Millbrook road.

## Peekamoose-Table Mt. Trail

## (Long Path)

This trail joins the Woodland Valley-Denning Trail near Denning leanto and ends on the Gulf Rd. (Peekamoose Rd.) above Sundown.

Miles	Trail Description—Blue Markers
0.00	Junction with Woodland Valley-Denning Trail.
0.25	Denning leanto.
0.30	Cross the East Branch of the Neversink River on log bridge
2.45	Small spring left of trail.
2.75	Summit of Table Mt. (3847')
3.45	Saddle between Table Mt. and Peekamoose Mt.
3.70	Summit of Peekamoose Mt. (3843')
4.25	Reconnoiter Rock to right of trail with good views.
7.05	Junction with Gulf Rd. (Peekamoose Rd.). Right to Sundown, left to West Shokan.



## APPENDIX G

DRY BROOK RIDGE WILD FOREST  
TRAIL SIGN DIRECTORY (REVISED) \*

SIGN NO.	ARROW MARKER	LEGEND	MILES	LOCATION
1	R. Arrow	<u>German Hollow Trail</u> German Hollow Trail	.90	Start of trail near Arkville
	Y. Mkr.	Leanto Pakatakan-Dry Brook Ridge Trail	2.00	
2	L. Arrow	Arkville	.90	German Hollow Leanto
	Y. Mkr.			
3	R. Arrow	Pakatakan-Dry Brook Ridge Trail	1.10	German Hollow Leanto
	Y. Mkr.			
4	R. Arrow	<u>German Hollow Trail</u> German Hollow Leanto	1.10	Jct. of German Hollow & Dry Brook-Pakatakan Trails
	Y. Mkr.	Arkville	2.00	
5	R. Arrow	Margaretville	2.70	Jct. of German Hollow & Dry Brook-Pakatakan Trails
6	L. Arrow	Dry Brook Ridge Leanto	5.20	Jct. of German Hollow & Dry Brook-Pakatakan Trails
	B. Mkr.	Millbrook Rd.	6.40	
7	R. Arrow B. Mkr.	<u>Pakatakan-Dry Brook Ridge Trail</u>		Margaretville end of Pakatakan Trail
		Pakatakan Mt.	1.75	
		German Hollow Trail	2.70	
		Dry Brook Ridge		
		Leanto	7.90	
		Millbrook Road	9.10	
		Balsam Lake Mt.	12.10	

\* Revised from the preceding description of the Pakatakan-Dry Brook Ridge-Beaverkill-Mongaup Trail.