DEC
PUBLICATION

BLACK MOUNTAIN SECTION
LAKE GEORGE WILD FOREST
UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN

April 1986

New York State/Department of Environmental Conservation

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

APR 28 1986

TO: The Record

FROM: Hank Williams

RE: Unit Management Plan
Black Mountain Section, Lake George Wild Forest

- -

The final Unit Management Plan for the Black Mountain Section, which has been developed in consultation with the Adirondack Park Agency, is consistent with guidelines and criteria of the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan, involved citizens participation, is consistent with the State Constitution, Environmental Conservation Law, rules, regulations and policy, and projects stated management objectives of such area for a two-year period, accordingly is hereby approved and adopted.

cc: L. Marsh
D. Grant

LAKE GEORGE WILD FOREST AREA

BLACK MOUNTAIN SECTION

UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOREWORD

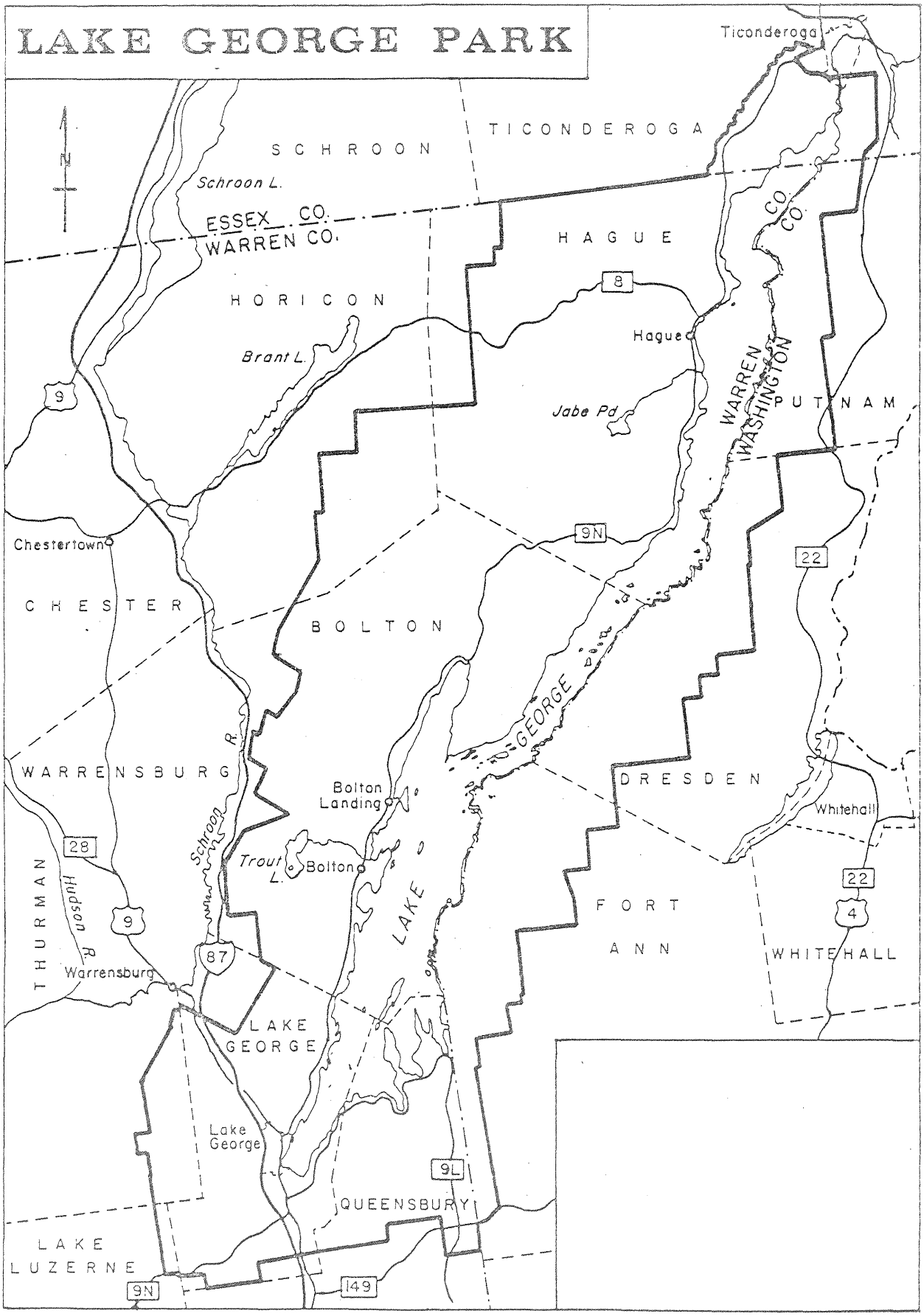
The Black Mountain Section of the Lake George Wild Forest is effectively cut off from the rest of the unit by Lake George. It is a contiguous block of some 20,550 acres with physical and ecological features that are independent of the other portions of the area. Public use patterns of the area and past management, generally a reflection of public use patterns, are separate and distinct from other portions of the Lake George Wild Forest.

This document has been developed to address two major issues concerning the management of the Black Mountain Section of the Lake George Wild Forest. Both issues are of sufficient magnitude to warrant immediate attention rather than delaying their consideration until completion of the Lake George Wild Forest Area Unit Management Plan.

One of the issues is the communications problem facing the New York State Police. The lack of complete radio communication coverage to many parts of the Lake George Wild Forest due to steep topography creates potentially life threatening situations for both the general public and the trooper on patrol. The modifications proposed for the facility on the summit of Black Mountain represents the most economical solution to this problem within today's technical capabilities.

The second major issue revolves around the public use of Forest Preserve lands in the area and particularly in the vicinity of Shelving Rock. The addition of a seasonal position to assist in public use control will minimize the impacts on the resource caused by this increasing use and also provide the means to collect data necessary to develop comprehensive management activities for the Lake George Wild Forest Plan.

The remaining sections of the Lake George Wild Forest, including the Tongue Mountain, Island Pond and Buttermilk Falls sections, will be covered in a plan scheduled for completion in late 1987. The two plans will be linked where common management objectives or options are identified.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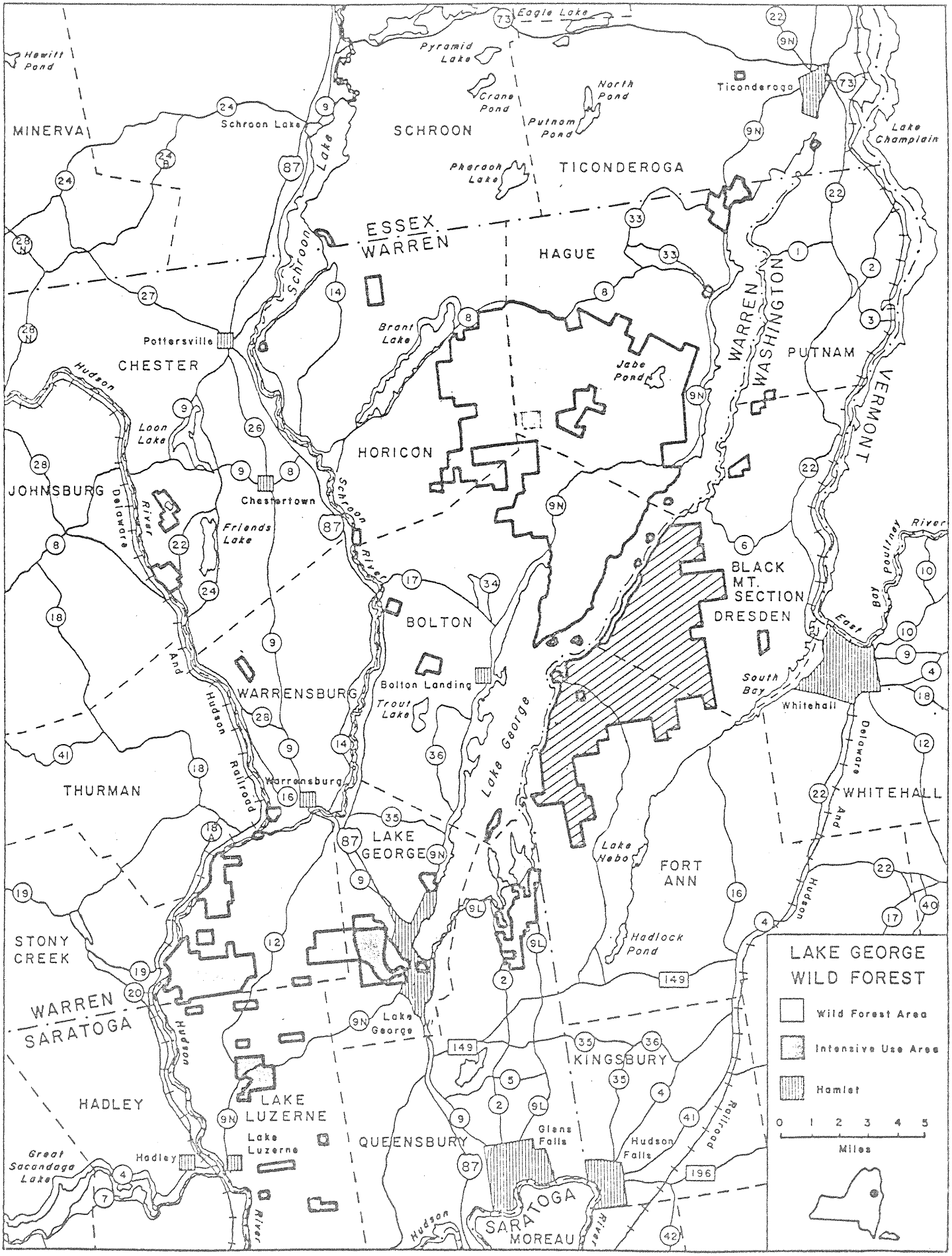
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WARREN
WASHINGTON
PUTNAM
VERMONT
Pottersville
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Hudson
Loon Lake
HORICON
JOHNSBURG
Delaware River
Chestertown
Friends Lake
Schroon River
BOLTON
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DRESDEN
East Bay
Poultney River
South Bay
Whitehall
Bolton Landing
Trout Lake
Lake George
WARRENSBURG
Hudson
Adirondack Railroad
Warrensburg
THURMAN
LAKE GEORGE
Lake Hebo
FORT ANN
WHITEHALL
Champlain Canal
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STONY CREEK
Hadlock Pond
WARREN
SARATOGA
Lake George
KINGSBURY
HADLEY
LAKE LUZERNE
Lake Luzerne
QUEENSBURY
Glens Falls
Hudson Falls
Great Sacandaga Lake
Hadley
Hudson River
SARATOGA
MOREAU
Hudson River
Adirondack Railroad
LAKE GEORGE WILD FOREST
Wild Forest Area
Intensive Use Area
Hamlet
0 1 2 3 4 5
Miles

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I. UNIT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

A. Location

The Black Mountain Section of the Lake George Wild Forest Unit is that portion of the Unit located on the east side of Lake George. It is a single block of approximately 20,550 acres of Forest Preserve lands in the Towns of Dresden and Fort Ann, Washington County.

It contains all of the State-owned shoreline from Huletts Landing to Pilot Knob excepting that portion classified as Intensive Use and administered as part of the Lake George Islands Campground. A large portion of the area is also within the boundaries of the Lake George Park as established by Article 43 of the Environmental Conservation Law.

There are five parcels of private land found in this section. Four are found in the Lake George tract and include 4.8 acres in Lot 60, 13.39 acres in Lot 61, 40 acres in Lot 62 and 79.4 acres in Lots 67 and 70. One parcel of 5 acres with a right of way is found in Lot 78 of the South Bay tract.

B. Description

1. General

The terrain rises abruptly from the surface of Lake George at an elevation of 319 feet to a series of mountain tops in the 2,300 foot range. Black Mountain dominates the area with a summit elevation of 2,646 feet, some 2,327 feet above Lake George and offers spectacular views in all directions for anyone who makes the short but steep hike to the top. The slopes are much more gentle and rolling as one travels easterly toward the shores of Lake Champlain.

Black Mountain is not the only spot where vistas are available. Several of the mountains, outcrops along the trails, and points along the lake shore offer vistas of an area renowned for its beauty.

The Black Mountain area contains nine ponded waters representing approximately 73.9 acres. Fishbrook Pond is the largest individual water with a 32 acre surface area.

Black Mountain Ponds nestle to the south of Black Mountain and, due to relatively easy access, afford an excellent opportunity for day use or primitive camping for family groups and novice hikers. Nearby Lapland Pond is another area popular with the public. Information on ponded waters chemistry is found in Table 3 of the Appendix.

The area also supports an estimated 25 miles of small coldwater streams. Major streams include Shelving Rock Brook and tributaries to Mount Hope Brook.

This area is located within the Adirondack Highlands physiographic unit which is part of the Grenville Province of the Canadian shield.

Ice sheets several thousands of feet thick covered the area many times during the Pleistocene epoch. These glaciers eroded and smoothed the bedrock and lay down unconsolidated deposits, mainly of glacial till with beds of sand, silt and clay sorted by the melt waters.

The area is underlain by crystalline rocks of the Grenville Series and associated igneous rocks. Syenite is the most common igneous rock and is associated with schist and gneiss of the Grenville series. Bedrock is exposed in many places (Washington Co. Soil Survey, USDA SCS).

Soils in the area are derived from glacial till and are sandy with many boulders. The deeper soils of the unit are primarily of the Charlton association, which are very stony, moderately steep and steep.

These soils are deep, 40 inches or more to bedrock, well drained and generally coarse textured. Stones and boulders are numerous.

The soils in the Hollis Series are primarily the Hollis-Charlton association, moderately steep and steep. These soils are shallow to bedrock and somewhat excessively drained. Very rocky areas are found throughout the area. (Washington County Soils Survey, USDA SCS)

The New York State Wetlands Inventory prepared by Cornell University in 1972 shows 20 wetlands in the Black Mountain Section. See the Wetlands and Wildlife Map in the Appendix. The APA is in the process of preparing a detailed freshwater wetland map for the Adirondack Park and, more specifically, the Black Mountain Area. If available this detailed mapping will be included in the next revision of this plan.

The southern portion of the area has an extensive system of multipurpose trails that follow the old woods roads, carriage roads, and bridle trails developed by previous owners.

2. Wildlife

The variety of forest types and mountainous terrain offers several habitats that support wildlife in the Black Mountain Section. Among the species of wildlife are 117 species of birds, 36 species of mammals, 14 amphibians, and 10 reptiles. Tables 14, 15 and 16 list the most common species for the area. A more complete list will be available upon completion of the Lake George Wild Forest Unit Management Plan.

Several species are considered to have importance due to one of the following reasons: recreation, endangered, threatened or species of special concern. Those of recreational interest are known as game

species and sought by hunters and trappers for their meat or hide value. Section 6 of the New York Code of Rules and Regulations, Part 182, lists those species of wildlife identified in New York as being endangered or threatened with extinction plus a third category, "Species of Special Concern", which are uncommon and a risk of endangerment has been documented. The four groups are highlighted below with specific important species discussed in more detail.

Species of recreational importance that are residents of the Black Mountain Section include: mallard, black duck, wood duck, common merganser, American woodcock, common snipe, ruffed grouse, white-tailed deer, black bear, coyote, bobcat, otter, beaver, fisher, raccoon, red fox, gray fox, weasels, mink, muskrat, skunk, snowshoe hare, red squirrel, gray squirrel, and frogs. They are designated "protected species" under Environmental Conservation Law whereby hunting and/or trapping seasons are set annually by order of the Department.

Wetlands that serve as habitat for waterfowl include the Black Mountain Ponds, Lapland Pond, Fishbrook Pond, Greenland Pond, Millman Pond, Spectacle Pond and various beaver-created flowages in the Black Mountain Section. The wetlands serve as habitat for a variety of wildlife including birds, mammals, reptiles, and amphibians that are part of the fauna of this area.

An index to the abundance of the first seven mammals (deer, bear, coyote, bobcat, beaver, otter and fisher) is collected following each season and listed for the last five years in Table 13 for the Towns of Dresden and Fort Ann.

White-tailed deer are an important game species in the area and are actively sought by sportsmen. A major deer wintering area occurs along

the shore and slope overlooking Lake George from Huletts Landing south to Shelving Rock (Insert 3). This area is classified as critical habitat for the white-tailed deer.

Although endangered species do not reside in the area between Black Mountain and Shelving Rock, bald eagles, golden eagles, and more recently, peregrine falcons have been sighted flying over Lake George or perched on trees (or cliffs) overlooking the lake. The eagles observed almost every year in the spring or summer are all believed to be transients and not nesting in the area.

West-facing cliffs of Shelving Rock Mountain were historically used by peregrine falcons. Falcons have been reported seen in the Lake George Narrows not far from Tongue Mountain or Shelving Rock Mountain. There is, therefore, the possibility of falcons returning to Shelving Rock Mountain in the future.

Threatened wildlife that may reside in the Black Mountain Section include the timber rattlesnake, osprey, and the red-shouldered hawk. A timber rattlesnake den is located near Black Mountain. Osprey are seen almost annually around the Lake George basin but no nests have been confirmed. The red-shouldered hawk has been observed at the south end of Lake George in Dunham's Bay; however, none have been observed in this section where suitable habitat is available.

Species of special concern that reside in or occasionally migrate through the Black Mountain Section include the Jefferson salamander, spotted salamander, wood turtle, Cooper's hawk, common nighthawk, and common raven. None of the salamanders or birds have been reported here;

however, an effort has been made to locate only birds for the New York Bird Atlas Project.

3. Fisheries

Shelving Rock Brook contains various wild (not stocked) salmonid species in addition to stocked landlocked salmon. It has served as a major landlocked salmon nursery area during years when either spring fingerling or fall fingerling landlocked salmon were stocked. Shelving Rock Brook may be utilized in future landlocked salmon stocking program for Lake George. Most of the small coldwater streams contain self-sustaining populations of small native brook and rainbow trout along with a variety of minnows. Thus, they are not stocked by the Department.

Appendix Table 1 lists all the major ponded waters and their associated Department "P" numbers, file numbers, watershed, county and quadrangle. Appendix Table 2 describes the accessibility of these ponded waters by the more popular trails and shortest routes. Appendix Table 6 again lists all the major ponded waters in the Black Mountain Area and includes a brief narrative statement pertaining to their important features such as shoreline and watershed characteristics. All area ponds are part of the Champlain watershed.

Ponded waters are listed by their management classifications in Appendix Table 1. Adirondack brook trout ponds are the only management classification in the Black Mountain Area.

Morphometric information for ponded waters in the Black Mountain Area is listed in Appendix Table 4.

At the present time, the bulk of the Black Mountain Area's waters are being managed for trout production with major emphasis on the native

brook trout. Presently, six (6) individual ponded waters are scheduled to receive annual aerial brook trout plantings and one of these, Fishbrook Pond, has a history of chemical reclamation. None of the Adirondack brook trout ponds are considered to have natural spawning (NSA) adequate to maintain a fishery.

Appendix Tables 3 and 5 detail current chemical parameters of ponded waters and stocking policies respectively in the Lake George Wild Forest Area. All trout ponds in the area are closed to the use of fish as bait to help prevent the re-entry of undesirable, competitive fish species.

The ubiquitous, native brown bullhead represents the dominant panfish with wide distribution, while all of the waters, except for Millman Pond, are known to contain other fish which may compete heavily with salmonids, such as the golden shiner, fathead minnow and other minnows.

Recent data on Innman Pond and Spectacle Ponds is not presently available but will be included in future revisions of this plan.

4. Forests

The forests of this section vary greatly from the oak-pine type normally found in southern New York and the Appalachians to the spruce-fir type common to the higher elevations in the Adirondacks. The moderating effects of the lake provide suitable growing conditions for the red and white pines and red and white oaks, dominate species in the oak-pine type found along the shore line. The 2,646 foot elevation of the summit of Black Mountain, a mile east of the lake and almost one half mile higher, provides the necessary site conditions for the spruce-fir type found there.

As one travels up the slope, the northern hardwoods -- beech, birch and maple -- slowly replace the white oak and red pine. Large white pine are scattered throughout the transition area between the oak-pine and northern hardwood types. Small stands of pure white pine are frequently found throughout the area.

Hemlock and spruce replace the white pine as the elevations increase with moist coves having stands of pure hemlock or a mixture of hemlock and spruce.

Logging and fires have occurred throughout the area and left their imprint on the forest. The pure stands of pine are the results of these activities or the clearing for some of the limited farming done in the area.

There are no known rare or endangered plant communities in this area.

C. Public Use and the Capacity to Withstand Use

1. Public Use

This section, with its ready access and scenic beauty, attracts many users annually. Presently, trail registers located at the Pike Brook, Pilot Knob and Upper Hogtown trailheads provide some use figures but data on use along the lake shore, the most popular portion of the area, is not available.

The registers located at both Pilot Knob and Upper Hogtown trailheads provide, at best, meager data on numbers of users. Vandalism of the register logs and incomplete records render this information useless for planning purposes.

The register at Pike Brook trailhead indicates that, in the seven year period 1975-1981, a total of 33,418 users entered the area at this

point. This represents an average of 4,774 people per year with a high use of 8,180 in 1980 and a low of 3,200 in 1978. It is estimated that approximately 50% of these users hiked to the summit of Black Mountain with the remainder hiking to nearby ponds. The average 2,387 hikers climbing Black Mountain is estimated to be less than half of the visitors to this site annually.

The total use of the area is considerably greater than that represented by the above figures. These figures represent only one entry point and then only an estimated 50-75% of the total users that actually signed the register. Use at Pilot Knob and Upper Hogtown trailheads and along the lake shore should increase these figures many times over.

Considerable use of the area is made by the boating public. Many of these people use the area by day returning to their boats at night either to sleep on board or travel to camping facilities elsewhere.

Detailed data on the levels and patterns of use and its impacts on the resource will be developed and presented in the next revision of this plan.

Hunting and trapping of game species also contribute to the recreational use of the wild forest. Unfortunately, there are no estimates available for the number of users or days of use by hunters or trappers specific to the area.

It is estimated that anglers are presently (1984) expending 424 fisherman days annually on the waters of the Lake George Wild Forest Area. This estimate of angler use does not include small streams in the area. The extent of angler use of the river system is unknown, but use is considered to be light as compared to large, accessible rivers

located in other areas of the State. Pfeiffer, 1979, in "A Comprehensive Plan for Fish Resource Management Within the Adirondack Zone", estimated that coldwater stream use in the Lake George Wild Forest Area is probably much less than average Adirondack Zone coldwater stream use.

Preferred fishing waters are those lakes and ponds being stocked or containing brook trout which account for 386 fisherman days or 100% of total angler use. Fishing pressure on trout waters typically peaks in intensity during May and tapers off for the remainder of the season.

2. Capacity to Withstand Use

An inspection of the area in the summer of 1985 found few instances of overuse, as manifested by erosion of trails, campsites or shorelines, destruction of vegetation and ground cover, and littering. This was especially true of the carriage roads, originally constructed for horse and carriage use, which exhibit no erosion or drainage problems. Campsites are located 150 feet or more from the lake shore, thereby lessening the direct impacts to the shorelines and the waters of the unit.

The areas of most significant concern include the steeper sections of trails leading to the summits of the higher mountains, particularly Black Mountain, and Shelving Rock. Shelving Rock is discussed in detail in the sections on Special Constraints, Sensitive Issues, and Response to Needs. The steeper sections of the trails exhibit some erosion and will require remedial measures, associated with the regular maintenance of the area facilities and should continue to be monitored for any further deteriorations.

The major factor which must be considered in assessing the capability of the fishery resources of the Lake George Wild Forest Area to sustain use has to do with the biological capacity of the waters in the area to yield an annual harvestable increment of fish. Anticipated maximum yields of fish to the creel are listed in Appendix Table 3. These values indicate the waters of the Lake George Wild Forest Area can potentially sustain a level of angler use approximating 1,661 angler days per year and yield 444 pounds of fish or 6 pounds per acre per year.

Quantitative angler use estimates for the Adirondack Zone and, in particular, the Lake George Wild Forest Area, are not available. Pfeiffer (1979), in his "Comprehensive Plan for Fish Resource Management Within the Adirondack Zone", developed estimates of current levels of angler use and fish harvest based on fishing license sales and population growth. Estimated levels of use in 1978 associated with various waters open to the public for fishing for brook trout in the Adirondack Zone were 147,870 angler trips. Application of the angler use estimate rates developed by Pfeiffer to the waters located in the Lake George Wild Forest yield estimates of total angler use.

Angler use of individual waters listed in the Lake George Wild Forest Area was estimated to be 386 angler days or 5.42 trips per acre per year.

Theoretical estimated maximum angler use of waters located in the Lake George Wild Forest Area is based on lake productivity, Ryder's Morphoedaphic Index (MEI), and on the estimated average weight of fish harvested per angler trip. Morphoedaphic index values for ponded waters are listed in Appendix Table 7.

Generally, angler use and harvest estimates provided in the Adirondack Zone Fishery Resource Plan (Pfeiffer, 1978) were utilized as baseline data to generate estimates of angler use and harvest for specific waters for unit management planning purposes. Adjusted estimates of current harvest and use of remote lakes are listed in Tables 3 and 7, respectively, of the Appendix. Based on the modified estimates of angler use and harvest, current angler use of waters located in the Black Mountain Area is approximately 386 angler days.

D. Economic

Based on the estimated use of the area's fishery resource in 1982 of 386 angler days, it is estimated that angling on the waters of the Lake George Wild Forest Area will generate about $11,040 to the economy in 1984 based on an assumed value of $30 generated per angler day. This estimate does not include small stream angler use.

Obviously, imprecise estimates of angler use and expenditures such as this are undoubtedly biased; however, this is the best estimate that can be developed and documented based on available information for remote, wild forest area lake angler use.

The economic impacts of hunters, trappers and hikers are impossible to estimate without better use data than is presently available. Data relating to these activities will be developed in future revisions as needed. At this time such data is not essential to management decisions that must be made for the Black Mountain Section of the Lake George Wild Forest.

II. MAN-MADE FACILITIES

An abundance of man-made facilities exist within the Black Mountain section of the Lake George Wild Forest. The area contains a total of 72 miles of maintained trails, most of which accommodate two or three types of users. There are 36.1 miles of designated foot trails, 41.25 miles of designated horse trails and 38.6 miles of designated snowmobile trails. Many of the trails are century old carriage roads which radiate from Shelving Rock Point and lead east toward the mountain summits and ponds within the area. These carriage roads were built by past owners of the land and are well constructed and extremely durable. Many climb steep mountain slopes with gentle switchbacks built up with boulder bases. These roads have defied the normal signs of wear brought on by time and use, being in excellent condition with few erosion or overuse problems.

The major structures include one fire tower with observer's cabin and two storage sheds located on the summit of Black Mountain; six leantos (each with privy, picnic table and fireplace), one each on Black Mountain, Lapland, Millman and Greenland Ponds and two on Fishbrook Pond; four privies on Shelving Rock Point, three in Dacy Clearing and two on Shelving Rock Road. The area contains 5.1 miles of roads: 4.2 miles of the Shelving Rock Road which the Town of Fort Ann maintains and .9 mile of a private road leading to an inholding west-southwest of the Pike Brook trailhead. There are 14 metal barriers blocking unauthorized motor vehicle access to the interior trail system; three trailheads with maintained parking areas and trail registers, one providing access from the southwest near Pilot Knob, one on the northeast on Pike Brook Road and one providing central access on the Shelving Rock Road north of Hogtown. The area contains numerous bridges and a large number of informational and directional signs.

The area's natural beauty and interesting history, combined with its lengthy trail system provides numerous scenic vistas and unique destinations. The most popular vistas are from the summits of Black, Buck, Sleeping Beauty and Shelving Rock Mountains. There are also numerous vantage points on the trails to these summits providing exceptional views. The trails along Lake George's shoreline, from Log Bay to Black Mountain Point, provide an ever-changing view of the islands, shorelines and mountains in and around Lake George. Another popular trail providing exceptional scenery follows the south bank of Shelving Rock Brook from Log Bay to the Shelving Rock Falls. The remnants of a cottage, carriage house, power plant and dam are all in the vicinity of the falls and can be easily reached by this trail from either Lake George or Shelving Rock Road. Historical sites which are popular destinations in addition to the above are the stone foundations in Dacy Clearing, remnants of the Dacy Farm, and the stone chimney and foundations of a hunting lodge on Bumps Pond. Appendix 17 contains a listing and description of facilities.

III. CONSTRAINTS AND ISSUES

A. General Constraints

1. Land Resources

This section will be managed within the constraints set forth by Article XIV of the State Constitution and various opinions of Attorneys General regarding the interpretation of this article.

Other constraints regarding management and use of this area are established in Article 9 of the Environmental Conservation Law, Title 6 of the Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York and established policies of the Department for the administration of Forest Preserve lands.

The Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan (which was approved in accordance with Section 816 of the Adirondack Park Agency Act, Article 27 of the Executive Law) also establishes contraints and guidelines for the management of these lands.

2. Wildlife Resources

Management of game species is not specific to the Black Mountain Section but is governed by authority of the State on the broader Deer Management Unit (DMU) 12 and Furbearer Management Unit (FMU) 2. DEC allows the harvest of game species under authority of ECL 11-0907 and sets seasons and bag limits by Department order. Whereas the State Land Master Plan also recognizes the legal harvest of game species as permissible activities on State land in the Adirondack Park, hunting and trapping seasons will continue to be acceptable activities in the Black Mountain Area.

3. Fisheries Resources

All waters of the Black Mountain Area are regulated by Statewide seasons, size and creel limits specified in 6NYCRR 10.1 as authorized by 11-1303-7 of the Environmental Conservation Law of New York.

B. Special Constraints and Sensitive Issues

1. Lake George Park

Most of the Black Mountain area of the Lake George Wild Forest lies within the Lake George Park, a consideration which has implications for management of this part of the State Forest Preserve.

The Lake George Park was established by State law in 1961. This law has been codified as Article 43 of the Environmental Conservation Law. It lies wholly within the Adirondack Park, its boundaries being approximately contiguous with the watershed boundary for Lake George. A commission also was established in 1961 to oversee the protection, preservation and enhancement of the natural and man-made resources of the Lake George Park.

The legislative intent in the establishment of the Park, and the commission particularly, includes the conservation and protection of the unique, natural, scenic beauty of the lake and surrounding countryside, the pure water supplies, and the "state lands in the forest preserve and the areas adjacent thereto". The commission has a specific responsibility to encourage and promote these objectives through other agencies and organizations and specific authority with respect to local governments and individual property owners.

Because the resources of the Lake George Park have been identified as being "unique" and have been accorded special status under this State

law, it is important that adverse impacts on the scenic qualities of the Park by any proposed project should be avoided or mitigated and that the Lake George Park Commission should participate in decisionmaking on the project to determine its impacts and such avoidance or mitigative measures as may be necessary.

2. Shelving Rock

The Shelving Rock area is very popular with the user public. Public access is good with a town road terminating on private property at Shelving Rock Point and easy boat access all along the shoreline. Considerable use of the area is made by people who either spend their nights in boats anchored just off shore or travel to the area daily and spend the day hiking, picnicking and swimming. Concerns have been expressed regarding possible over use, littering, and poor sanitation practices. Parking at or near the termination of the town road is inadequate and sometimes results in partial blockage of the road. Adjacent landowners have also complained about noise and other disturbances during evening hours.

3. Communications Facilities

The New York State Police have applied for permission to expand the facilities on Black Mountain to include needed communications equipment. The request calls for a 39' extension of the existing tower to support radio antennas, a 39' wind energy conversion tower and related equipment. This issue is of special concern because of the impacts it may have on (1) an area known for its natural scenic beauty and (2) Department activities conducted on and in conjunction with facilities presently located on the summit of the mountain.

4. Peregrine Falcons

Peregrine falcons have been seen in the vicinity of the Narrows on Lake George. The Department of Environmental Conservation is actively hacking and releasing peregrine falcons in the Adirondacks for the purpose of re-establishing a breeding population. Potential nesting sites for this species are found on the cliffs on very popular Shelving Rock Mountain.

5. Timber Rattlesnakes

Timber rattlesnakes are designated as a threatened species in New York. Therefore, they are fully protected by law. The protection of den sites is critical to the welfare of the species. A den site occurs near Black Mountain. The communication facility proposed for Black Mountain will not impact on the den site.

6. Acid Precipitation

At the present time, the phenomenon of acid ion deposition, popularly known as "acid rain", represents the single greatest threat to the Adirondack environment in general and to its fisheries resource in particular. Sulphur and nitrogen represent the major acidic precursors and in the midwest, are primarily discharged from fossil fuel burning, the smelting of sulfide ores, and automobile emissions. These pollutants are transported long distances in the atmosphere and converted to mineral acids, sulfuric and nitric, which either fall to the earth in precipitation or in dry form. The Adirondack region is one of the largest sensitive lake districts in the eastern United States, and it is also the most heavily impacted by acidic deposition. The recent update of Adirondack ponded water acidity status reveals that some 199 lakes, representing 19% of a 1,047 study lake subsample, have

demonstrated "critical" summer surface pH readings below 5.0 In all of these waters, there has either been a complete elimination or a marked reduction in fish communities. Similar studies in small Adirondack streams indicate even greater losses, since none of the streams registering a pH below 5.0 were found to contain any fish life.

C. Critical Habitats

1. Deer Wintering Areas

The deer wintering area along the west facing slope of the Black Mountain Section between Huletts Landing and Shelving Rock is important for the winter survival of white-tailed deer. The wintering area, typically comprised of an overstory dominated by conifers, provides deer with shelter from severe winter cold and improved mobility where snow accumulations are much reduced. Unfortunately, the available browse is much reduced and adversely influences the health and physical condition of deer.

2. Cliffs and Escarpments

The cliffs and rocky slopes on Shelving Rock Mountain and Black Mountain should be protected by discouraging public access to ensure a site for the potential nesting by peregrine falcons and perpetuation of the timber rattlesnake.

3. Wetlands

Wetlands are natural resources that need to be protected. Construction of new facilities should be designed so as not to result in a loss or alteration of any fresh water wetlands.

D. Unique Ecosystems

1. Waterfalls

The waterfall on Shelving Rock Brook, while not unique, is an attractive and interesting area in the wild forest.

2. Vistas

There are many opportunities for scenic vistas from the tops of several mountains and numerous rocky points jutting out into the lake.

3. Forest Cover

The oak-pine forest cover along the shore of Lake George could be considered unique as it is not a common Adirondack forest type but, rather, one of areas further to the south.

IV. MANAGEMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

A. Land Resources

Sustain and protect the wild forest in accordance with the State Land Master Plan and Article XIV of the Constitution.

1. Maintain the present two Forest Ranger I positions presently assigned to the area to monitor and patrol the area for proper use and protection of the resource.
2. Employ a seasonal Assistant Ranger to supplement the existing permanent staff as necessary to provide continuous coverage of the area and to inventory and collect data necessary for the completion of the more comprehensive Lake George Wild Forest Area Unit Management Plan.
3. Maintain existing facilities at a level necessary to prevent degradation of the resource.
4. Rehabilitate Dacy Clearing Road to more suitably accommodate horse trailer use.

B. Wildlife Resources

Maintain all native species at levels compatible with their natural environment and expand recreational opportunities associated with wildlife resources without detrimental effects to the species or to the environment.

1. Maintain annual hunting and trapping seasons as legitimate recreational activities in the Wild Forest.
2. Identify options for additional consumptive and non-consumptive uses of the white-tailed deer resource in DMU 12 by 1990 in accordance with the Northern New York Deer Management Plan.

3. If necessary, implement posting against public access to the cliffs on Shelving Rock Mountain if peregrine falcons initiate breeding behavior and/or nesting behavior.

C. Fisheries Resources

Perpetuate the unique, high quality wild forest fishing experience provided by the Lake George Wild Forest Area.

1. Continue to provide for approximately 368 angler days of use per year with a potential annual yield of approximately 444 pounds of fish as a level of use well below the 1,607 angler days determined to be the maximum biological capacity of the area ponds.
2. Continue to enhance the quality of the brook trout pond fishing experience by substituting superior Temiscamie hybrid strain brook trout in the annual aerial pond stocking program as they are available.
3. Continue aerial stocking of Bumps, Fishbrook, Greenland, Lapland and Upper and Lower Black Mountain Ponds with fall fingerling brook trout.
4. Continue to manage nine area ponds totalling 67.9 acres for brook trout.
5. Continue to discourage the introduction of undesirable, non-native fish species in area brook trout waters.
6. Conduct biological surveys and develop new management strategies where appropriate, especially for Lower Black Mountain Pond.

V. RESPONSE TO NEEDS

A. Needs to Respond to Management Objectives

1. It is essential that the two existing Ranger Districts that include this unit be kept intact and any vacancies in the Ranger positons be filled as they occur. These Forest Rangers provide the core managers necessary to control public use and monitor environmental impact in the area. Past experience has proven that, in their absence, the user public frequently ignores Department rules and regulations and resource degradation occurs. It is, therefore, imperative that these positions be retained.
2. A seasonal Assistant Ranger positon is needed to compliment the permanent force and provide complete, seven days a week, coverage during the summer season. This position is also necessary to assist with level one trail maintenance and inventory and public use data needed to up date this plan Lake George Wild Forest plan to be completed by 1987.
3. Additional parking is needed for approximately 15 cars to alleviate the existing situation where individuals park on the shoulder of the roadway partially blocking through traffic and will assist in reducing impacts to adjoining private lands.
4. The remaining existing facilities must be maintained at current levels. Lack of maintenance could force the user public off existing trails and developed facilities and into areas less able to withstand such use.
5. Dacy Clearing is the major trailhead for horsemen in this unit. The alignment of the roadway to this trailhead includes several sharp curves and short, steep inclines that impede use by horse trailers and must be rehabilitated to accommodate this use.

B. Needs to Respond to Sensitive Issues

1. Shelving Rock

The Shelving Rock area is very popular and heavily used. However, an inspection and inventory of the area conducted during the summer of 1985 indicated that present use does not exceed the capabilities of the resource to withstand use. Erosion of the trails, camping sites and shoreline areas, loss or destruction of vegetation and ground cover and frequent littering, obvious indicators of overuse, are generally lacking. Specific sites may have one or more of these overuse indicators but these sites are extremely limited and the impacts minor. The area, and most certainly the section, are well within the capabilities of the resource to withstand use. (See Appendix 19)

Within the past several years, steps have been taken to alleviate some of the use pressure in the area through placement of pit privies at strategic locations, the establishment of a small off-road parking area, and more frequent patrols by forest rangers and assistant forest rangers.

The existing rules and regulations of the Department are sufficient to protect the resource provided the user public abides by them. The two forest ranger positions, whose districts include management responsibilities in the Black Mountain section, are effectively controlling public use as their scheduling permits. Their responsibilities, however, do not allow for daily patrol of the area and it is during their absence that misuse occurs.

It is recommended that an assistant ranger be employed on a seasonal basis to work with the forest rangers in providing daily coverage of the area. Responsibilities of the position will include public information

and education, public use controls, monitoring and inventory of public use patterns and first level trail maintenance. These responsibilities should also be extended to cover the back areas as well as the lake shore. These areas, while not as heavily used as the lake shore, do have isolated problems with public use and trail maintenance that could be controlled by such a position. The presence of the position in the area will also reduce illegal ATV use throughout the area.

2. Communications Facilities on Black Mountain

Communications in the Lake George Basin and surrounding areas have been a serious problem for years due to the line of sight characteristics of radio transmission and the steep gradient of topography in the area.

DEC depends primarily on tower facilities on Gore and Prospect Mountains to provide communications in this area. These towers cannot provide adequate communications in the north end of Lake George, particularly in the Hague area and along NYS Route 22 east of Black Mountain, due to the mountainous terrain. The fire tower on Black Mountain has been used as a fire control communications facility with only limited success. The lack of an on-site power source eliminates repeater capabilities so the facility can be used only when manned. Since the tower is manned for only a limited period each year, its effectiveness in the overall communication system is minimal.

DEC also uses the DSP communications net to meet environmental conservation officer needs when ECO dispatchers are not on duty.

The New York State Police, facing a similar problem with their communications needs, have requested permission to expand the facilities

on Black Mountain. The expansion will include a 39' extension to the fire tower (see sketch page 26), the erection of a separate 39' tower for wind generation of energy and a small building to accomodate radio equipment.

The expanded facility, by improving communication for DSP, will also improve DEC communication for ECO's when they are operating through DSP dispatchers. It will, by allowing for an increase in height of DEC's antennas on the tower, improve communication with forest rangers during their period of greatest activity. The expanded facility will also provide a readily accessible site with a source of power necessary for repeater capabilities should further DEC needs warrant such action.

Permission to expand the facilities on Black Mountain to accomodate the communications needs of the New York State Police should be granted since it will not interfere with, but rather enhance, our communication capabilities. All steps necessary to mitigate the impact of this project on the environment, with particular concern for visual impacts, must be taken. An Environmental Impact Statement developed for the State Police for this project lists the mitigating measures necessary. They include, but are not limited to, the following:

a. Towers are to be self-supporting, eliminating the need for guy wires that would interfere with use patterns on the summit;

b. Use of low visual impact, matte colors on all structures;

c. Limiting construction to spring or fall season and weekdays only to reduce impact on hiking public;

d. Install necessary safety equipment such as anti-climb devices for public safety;

e. Provide for the removal of the facilities when no longer necessary for communication purposes and restoration of the site to its original condition.

3. Peregrine Falcon Nesting Sites

The potential peregrine falcon nesting sites are an important factor in the re-establishment of the species in the Adirondacks. Public use of these sites could discourage possible nesting and thereby delay the re-establishment program. Public use of the cliff area of Shelving Rock Mountain should be discouraged, and, if nesting occurs, prohibited during the April 1 - August 1 period of each year.

4. Rattlesnake Den Sites

The timber rattlesnake den site on Black Mountain will be avoided in any new trail construction and the public should be discouraged from hiking in the general area of the den. Any site preparation work necessary to construct the communications facility on the summit of Black Mountain should be undertaken in the period between November 1 and May 1. If this is not possible, the DEC Endangered Species Unit should be notified prior to initiating any work.

5. Acid Precipitation/Acid Neutralization

Currently, the Department conducts extensive water sampling by aircraft to monitor water quality parameters associated with acid precipitation. In additon, biological surveys are performed in selected problem waters each year.

Fortunately, only Millman Pond is classified acid "critical" and is known to be affected by acidity problems. Fishbrook Pond, Greenland Pond, Lapland Pond, and Unnamed Pond CHP 401 are classified acid "endangered".

Millman Pond, stocked with brook trout since 1955, was surveyed by the Adirondack Lake Survey Corporation in 1984. The biological and chemical survey determined that the mid-summer pH was 4.70. The only fish surviving in the pond were those stocked 24 hours before the survey. Although Millman Pond has acidified, it is uncertain at this time if acid precipitation was the major factor for this phenomena. Further research is required to determine the reason for this pond's critical acidity status.

See Appendix Table 3 for an acidity listing of ponded waters in the Lake George Wild Forest Area.

The application of calcium-based alkaline materials to ponds employed in extensive fish culture has represented a long standing practice for fertilization purposes. In more modern times, this technique also has been used to help mitigate acidity in both naturally acid-bog-type ponds and those impacted by acid ion pollution. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Bureau of Fisheries has been engaged in this practice since 1959 and, in the recent past, has treated an average of about six to seven waters annually.

Although DEC's limited acid neutralization efforts have been successful to date, there are certain problems that must be resolved prior to committing resources to large scale mitigation programs. The DEC strongly supports the reduction of polluting emissions at their source as the most effective method to overcome the atmospheric acidification problem. Addition of alkaline products or the potential application of any newly developed products and technologies to neutralize acidified waters impacted by atmospheric pollution treats the

symptoms and not the root cause of the issue. Mitigating acidification impacts caused by air pollution by adding acid neutralizing products such as lime (but not necessarily restricted to lime should new products and technologies become available) presently will be applied only on a limited scale. The Division of Fish and Wildlife will not embark on a large-scale treatment program, but will apply neutralization techniques to carefully selected candidate waters which meet specific criteria.

Based on available information, planned DEC or volunteer acid neutralization activities in the Lake George Wild Forest Area will be restricted to Fishbrook Pond which should not be limed unless the mid-summer surface pH falls below 5.5; therefore, it is not anticipated that liming will be needed during the planning period covered by this plan.

Pond liming is not recommended for other local waters with low pH because the flushing rates of most ponds are excessive and approach 4.1 to 158.7 times per year.

Millman Pond, a potential candidate for liming due to low pH, has a flushing rate of 4.1 times per year. As such, liming would not be effective in maintaining a satisfactory pH. Planned regional surveys include only Lower Black Mountain Pond.

VI. SCHEDULE FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The following schedule is included as a general guide. It should be noted that availability of non-budgeted labor from sources such as the Department of Corrections or Youth Conservation Corps, budget constraints and environmental emergencies may necessitate deviations from the schedule.

YEAR	ACTION	BUDGET
I	1. Enter into a use agreement with Division of State Police to allow their construction of the Black Mountain Communications facility.	-0-
	2. Employ seasonally an assistant ranger (Memorial Day-Labor Day) for public use control and data collection	4,000
	3. Maintain existing facilities at current levels	5,000
	4. Rehabilitate Dacy Clearing Road	7,000
	TOTAL	$16,000
II	1. Employ seasonally an assistant ranger (Memorial Day-Labor Day) for public use control and data collection	4,000
	2. Maintain existing facilities at current levels	5,000
	3. Parking to accomodate approximately 15 cars	6,000
	4. Rehabilitate Dacy Clearing Road	7,000
	TOTAL	$18,000
III	1. Employ seasonally an assistant ranger (Memorial Day-Labor Day) for public use control and data collection	4,000
	2. Maintain existing facilities at current levels	5,000

	3. Review and revise Unit Management Plan for inclusion with the unit plans for the remaining sections of the Lake George Wild forest area	
	4. Rehabilitate Dacy Clearing Road	7,000
	TOTAL	$16,000
IV	1. Employ seasonally an assistant ranger (Memorial Day-Labor Day) for public use control and data collection	4,000
	2. Maintain existing facilities at current levels	5,000
	TOTAL	$9,000
V	1. Employ seasonally an assistant ranger (Memorial Day-Labor Day) for public use control and data collection	4,000
	2. Maintain existing facilities at current levels	5,000
	TOTAL	$9,000

TABLE 1. LAKE GEORGE WILD FOREST PONDED WATER MANAGEMENT CLASS

MGMT. CLASS	WATER	WATERSHED	F#	FILE#	COUNTY	QUAD	AREA
Adk. Brook Trout	Bumps Pond	Champlain	411	469	Washington	Shelving Rock	6.0
	Fishbrook Pond	Champlain	407	469	Washington	Shelving Rock	32.0
	Greenland Pond	Champlain	4[illegible]	42[illegible]	Washington	Shelving Rock	7.0
	Lapland Pond	Champlain	4[illegible]	46[illegible]	Washington	Shelving Rock	8.9
	Lower Black Mountian Pond	Champlain	[illegible]	471	Washington	Shelving Rock	5.0
	Millman Pond	Champlain	40[illegible]	466	Washington	Shelving Rock	6.0
	Unnamed Pond	Champlain	471	N.A.	Washington	Shelving Rock	1.0
	Upper Black Mountain Pond	Champlain	[illegible]	47[illegible]	Washington	Shelving Rock	2.0
Count:	8						
Total:							67.9
Count:	8						

TABLE 2. ACCESSIBILITY OF PONDS LK. GEORGE WILD FOREST AREA

WATER	WATERSHED	P#	ACCESSIBILITY
Bumps Pond	Champlain	411	A 2.5 mile hike by jeep trail from Dacy Clearing Road.
Fishbrook Pond	Champlain	407	A 4.0 mile hike from Dacy Clearing Road.
Greenland Pond	Champlain	406	A .75 mile hike via trail from Fishbrook Pond.
Lapland Pond	Champlain	400	A 1.0 mile trip via trail from Black Mountian jeep trail.
Lower Black Mountian Pond	Champlain	372	A 2.5 mile hike by trail from Pile Brook Road.
Millman Pond	Champlain	402	A 2.0 mile trip via trail from the Black Mountian jeep trail, then a one mile bushwack from Lapland Pond.
Unnamed Pond	Champlain	4[illegible]	A 1.0 mile hike by trail from the Black Mountian jeep trail, then a short bushwack from Lapland Pond.
Upper Black Mountian Pond	Champlain	373	A 2.8 mile hike by trail from Pile Brook Road.

TABLE 3. PONDED WATER CHEMISTRY LAKE GEORGE WILD FOREST

WATER	WATERSHED	P#	CEM YEAR	pH	ACIDIFICATION	ALKALINITY (ueq/l)	ALKALINITY (ppm.)	CONDUCTIVITY	TDS (alkalinity)	TDS (conductivity)	MEI	MEI (yield/acre)	HARVEST (lbs/trip)	YIELD (lbs.)
Bumps Pond	Champlain	411	1984	6.12	Sat.	30.7	1.5	26.2	32.39	25.86	5.28	1.83	.25	10.98
Fishbrook Pond	Champlain	407	1984	5.86	Endangered	2.5	0.1	25.3	30.20	25.22	1.57	6.35	.25	203.20
Greenland Pond	Champlain	406	1984	5.85	Endangered	22.8	1.1	19.4	31.78	20.97	3.99	3.99	.25	55.86
Lapland Pond	Champlain	400	1984	5.93	Endangered	22.6	1.1	18.8	31.76	20.54	2.07	2.88	.25	25.63
Lower Black Mountian Pond	Champlain	372	1984	6.72	Sat.	68.2	3.4	26.4	35.32	26.01	4.95	22.25	.25	111.25
Millman Pond	Champlain	402	1984	4.70	Critical	-17.2	-0.9	24.3	28.66	24.50	3.56	3.77	.25	22.62
Unnamed Pond	Champlain	401	1984	5.17	Endangered	3.7	0.2	21.0	30.29	22.12	7.50	5.48	.25	5.48
Upper Black Mountian Pond	Champlain	373	1984	6.99	Sat.	126.0	6.3	35.0	39.83	32.20	5.17	4.55	.25	9.10

Total:	444.12

TABLE 4. PONDED WATER MORPHOMETRIC DATA (F. GEORGE WILD FOREST

WATER	P#	MGMT. CLASS	AREA	MAXIMUM DEPTH (ft)	EST. MEAN DEPTH (ft)	EST. VOLUME (acre feet)	PLANIMETERED MEAN DEPTH (ft)	FLUSHING RATE (t/yr.)	PLANIMETERED VOLUME (acre-ft)
Bumps Pond	411	Adk. Brook Trout	6.0	18.0	9.0	54.0	4.90	4.3	29.40
Fishbrook Pond	407	Adk. Brook Trout	32.0	57.0	28.5	912.0	16.07	1.3	514.24
Greenland Pond	406	Adk. Brook Trout	7.0	15.0	7.5	52.5	5.25	20.5	36.75
Lapland Pond	400	Adk. Brook Trout	8.9	19.7	9.9	87.7			
Lower Black Mountian Pond	372	Adk. Brook Trout	5.0	12.0	6.0	30.0	5.25	21.6	26.25
Millman Pond	402	Adk. Brook Trout	6.0	24.0	12.0	72.0	6.89	4.1	41.34
Unnamed Pond	401	Adk. Brook Trout	1.0	5.0	2.5	2.5	2.95	158.7	2.95
Upper Black Mountian Pond	373	Adk. Brook Trout	2.0	13.0	6.5	13.0	6.23	12.5	12.46

TABLE 5. PONDED WATER MANAGEMENT STRATEGY LP. GEORGE WILD FOREST

WATER	WATERSHED	P#	MGMT. CLASS	PROPOSED MANAGEMENT STRATEGY	STOCKING RECOMMENDATION
Bumpe Pond	Champlain	411	Adk. Brook Trout	Conduct a reclamation to increase brook trout production and re-stock with brook trout. Conduct follow-up biological and chemical surveys.	500 STFF Temiscamie Hybrid 83.3/Acre
Fishbrook Pond	Champlain	407	Adk. Brook Trout	Reclaim and initiate liming when pH falls below 5.5. Conduct pre-liming and post-liming biological and chemical surveys. Stock with 1800 STFF	1800 STFF Temiscamie Hybrid 56.25/Acre
Greenland Pond	Champlain	406	Adk. Brook Trout	Reclaim and restock with 500 STFF.	500 STFF Temiscamie Hybrid 71.4/Acre
Lapland Pond	Champlain	400	Adk. Brook Trout	Reduce stocking rate to 60 STFF per acre or 500 STFF based on 1984 acreage determination by ALSC. A reduced stocking rate may also improve brook trout growth.	1000 STFF Temiscamie Hybrid 112.35/acre
Lower Black Mountian Pond	Champlain	372	Adk. Brook Trout	Conduct follow-up biological and chemical survey to assess the potential dissolved oxygen problem noted in the 1984 ALSC survey. Continue to stock brook trout fall fingerlings. Reduce stocking rate to 60 STFF or 300 STFF.	500 STFF Temiscamie Hybrid 100/acre
Millman Pond	Champlain	402	Adk. Brook Trout	Discontinue brook trout stocking.	None
Unnamed Pond	Champlain	401	Adk. Brook Trout	None	None
Upper Black Mountian Pond	Champlain	373	Adk. Brook Trout	Continue to stock brook trout. Reduce stocking rate to 50 STFF per acre or 300 STFF. Assess the feasibility of reclamation.	200 STFF Temiscamie Hybrid 100/acre

TABLE 6. IMPORTANT FEATURES LAKE GEORGE WILD FOREST AREA PONDS

WATER	WATERSHED	FW	AREA	IMPORTANT FEATURES
Bumps Pond	Champlain	411	6.0	A 6.0 acre air stocked Adirondack brook trout pond with a muck bottom and fair aquatic vegetation. Shoreline is wooded consisting of 25 % coniferous forest, 15 % decid-conif Mix, 40% boulder rock ledge, and 20 % shrub-sapling area. Aquatic insects are moderately abundent. Ninety percent of the pond has open water and 30 % of the pond has submergent aquatic vegetation. The ponds flushing rate is 4.3 times per year and the outlet has an active beaver dam one foot high. The pond has one small inlet with unmeasurable flow. The pond has been stocked since 1955 with approximately 500 fall fingerling brook trout. The pond's air eq. pH was 6.12 on August 17, 1984. Golden shiners are abundant, bullhead are common, and pumpkinseeds are rare. Brook trout and bullhead fishing is considered poor.
Fishbrook Pond	Champlain	407	32.0	A 32 acre formerly reclaimed Adirondack brook trout pond also containing golden shiners and bullheads with an endangered acidity status. The shoreline is 70% decid-conifer mix, 10% wetland, and 20% boulder rock ledge. The pond has 85% open water, 15% submergent vegetation, and 5 % emergent vegetation. Brook trout fishing is presently considered fair.
Greenland Pond	Champlain	406	7.0	A 7 acre Adirondack brook trout pond with an endangered acidity status typical of many Adirondack bog ponds. The immediate shoreline is characterized by 70% w etland, 20% shrub-sapling area, and 10% decid-conifer Mix. The bottom of the pond is 40% organic, 40% muck/silt, and 20% boulder. An active eight foot high beaver dam exists on the outlet. Estimated outlet flow is 1,480.9 liters/sec. Brook trout and bullhead fishing is rated poor.
Lapland Pond	Champlain	400	8.9	A 8.9 acre Adirondack brook trout pond with a wooded and swampy shoreline. Immediate shoreline characteristics are 50% wetland, 20% shrub-sapling area, 20% Coniferous forest, and 10% boulder rock ledge. Ninety percent of the pond consists of open water, 50% of the aquatic vegetation is submergent and 10% is emergent. Brook trout fishing is rated as excellent, providing good catch rates, but few large brook trout are present.
Lower Black Mountain Pond	Champlain	372	5.0	A 5 acre Adirondack brook trout bog pond accessible via a 2.5 mile trail from Pike Brook Road. The pond's bottom consists of 50% muck and 50% consists of orga

TABLE 6. IMPORTANT FEATUPES LAKE GEORGE WILD FOREST AREA PONDS

WATER	WATERSHED	P#	AREA	IMPORTANT FEATURES
				nic material. Eighty percent of the pond consists of open water an 20% emergent aquatic vegetation. Brook trout fishing is rated poor. A review of 1984 ALSC data indicates that dissolved oxygen may not be sufficient to support trout at all depths during summer.
Millman Pond	Champlain	402	6.0	A 6 acre Adirondack brook trout pond with a critical acidity status, presently allowing only seasonal trout survival. Reported to have provided excellent brook trout fishing by Protector Ralph Steele at one time. The flushing rate of the pond is too high (4.1 times/year) to permit liming. Recommendation to discontinue brook trout management initiated in 1985.
Unnamed Pond	Champlain	401	1.0	A small 1.0 acre pond historically classified as unknown. ALSC survey conducted in 1984 reveals the presence of a few tokin brook trout and a large population of golden shiners. Due to the small size of the pond, management is not recommended.
Upper Black Mountian Pond	Champlain	372	2.0	A small 2 acre Adirondack Brook Trout pond also containing fathead minnows. The immediate shoreline is characterised by 90 % wetland, and 10% boulder rock ledge. Aquatic vegetation consists of 10% emergents and 50% emergent vegetation. Aquatic insects are abundent. The pond's bottom consists of 10% boulder, 30% muck silt, 30% organic material and 30% clay. The pond has one inlet and one outlet, neither of which were flowing in October 1984. Brook trout fishing is rated excellent.

TABLE 7. ESTIMATED ANGLER USE LAKE GEORGE WILD FOREST AREA

WATER	F#	AREA	MEI	EST. CURRENT ANGLER USE (t/a/y)	EST. CUR. ANGLER DAYS	EST. MAXIMUM ANGLER USE (t/a/y)	EST. MAX. ANGLER DAYS
Bumps Pond	411	6.0	5.28	5.3	31.8	7.32	43.92
Fishbrook Pond	407	32.0	1.57	5.3	169.6	25.40	812.80
Greenland Pond	406	7.0	3.99	5.3	37.1	7.72	54.04
Lapland Pond	400	8.9	2.07	5.3	47.2	11.52	102.52
Lower Black Mountian Pond	372	5.0	4.95	10.6	53.0	89.00	445.00
Millman Pond	402	6.0	3.56	5.3	31.8	15.08	90.48
Unnamed Pond	401	1.0	7.50	5.3	5.3	21.92	21.92
Upper Black Mountian Pond	373	2.0	5.17	5.3	10.6	18.20	36.40
			Average:	6.0	48.3	24.52	200.88
			Total:	47.7	386.4	196.16	1607.08

TABLE 8. LAKE GEORGE WILD FOREST AREA MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

WATER	F#	SALM. STOCK	HYBRID ST STG	SPEC. ANG. REGS	BIOLOGICAL SURVEY (AESC)	BIOLOGICAL SURVEY (REGION)	CHEM. MONITORING	RECLAMATION	LIMING	SPECIAL DEVICES	ACCESS DEV.
Bumps Pond	411		X	X	X (1984)		X	X			
Fishbrook Pond	407		X	X	X (1984)		X	X	X		
Greenland Pond	406		X	X	X (1984)		X	X			
Lapland Pond	400		X	X	X (1984)		X				
Lower Black Mountian Pond	372		X	X	X (1984)	X	X				
Millman Pond	402				X (1984)		X				
Unnamed Pond	401										
Upper Black Mountian Pond	373		X	X	X (1984)		X	X			

TABLE 9. FISH SPECIES COMPOSITION LAKE GEORGE WILD FOREST PONDS

WATER	WATERSHED	F#	MGMT. CLASS	NUMBER OF GILLNETS	BIO. YEAR	BROOK TROUT CATCH/LIFT	FISH SPECIES ABUNDANCE INDEX (1 - EXCELLENT 3 - POOR)	
Bumps Pond	Champlain	411	Adk. Brook Trout	1	1984	2.00	Brook Trout	3
							Golden Shiner	1
							Bullheads	3
Fishbrook Pond	Champlain	407	Adk. Brook Trout	2	1984	6.50	Brook Trout	2
							Golden Shiner	2
							Bullhead	1
Greenland Pond	Champlain	406	Adk. Brook Trout	1	1984	0.33	Brook Trout	3
							Bullhead	3
Lapland Pond	Champlain	400	Adk. Brook Trout	2	1984	15.00	Brook Trout	1
							Golden Shiner	1
Lower Black Mountian Pond	Champlain	372	Adk. Brook Trout	1	1984	0.00	Brook Trout	3
							Fathead Minnow	3
Millman Pond	Champlain	402	Adk. Brook Trout	1	1984	0.00	Brook Trout	3
Unnamed Pond	Champlain	401	Adk. Brook Trout	1	1984	2.00	Brook Trout	3
							Golden Shiner	1
Upper Black Mountian Pond	Champlain	373	Adk. Brook Trout	1	1984	10.00	Brook Trout	3
							Fathead Minnow	3
					Average:	5.21		

TABLE 10. PRESENT MANAGEMENT LAKE GEORGE WILD FOREST PONDS

WATER	WATERSHED	F#	FILE#	PRESENT MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES
Bumps Pond	Champlain	411	465	Biological and chemical survey, stocking.
Fishbrook Pond	Champlain	407	469	Biological and chemical survey, stocking.
Greenland Pond	Champlain	406	468	Biological and chemical survey, stocking.
Lapland Pond	Champlain	400	466	Biological and chemical survey, stocking.
Lower Black Mountian Pond	Champlain	372	421	Biological and chemical survey, brook trout stocking.
Millman Pond	Champlain	402	466	Biological and chemical survey, brook trout stocking.
Unnamed Pond	Champlain	401	N.A.	None
Upper Black Mountian Pond	Champlain	373	422	Biological and chemical survey, brook trout stocking.

TABLE 11. PROBLEMS & POTENTIALS LAKE GEORGE WILD FOREST PONDS

WATER	WATERSHED	P#	PRESENT MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	YEAR RECLAIMED	RECLAMATION PROBLEMS	ROTENONE (GAL.)	ROTENONE COST
Bumps Pond	Champlain	411	Biological and chemical survey, stocking.		None	11.27	169.05
Fishbrook Pond	Champlain	407	Biological and chemical survey, stocking.	1954	Unknown	197.06	2,955.90
Greenland Pond	Champlain	406	Biological and chemical survey, stocking.		Unknown	14.08	211.20
Lapland Pond	Champlain	400	Biological and chemical survey, stocking.		Bog type pond.		
Lower Black Mountain Pond	Champlain	372	Biological and chemical survey, brook trout stocking.		Unknown	10.06	150.90
Millman Pond	Champlain	402	Biological and chemical survey, brook trout stocking.			15.84	237.60
Unnamed Pond	Champlain	401	None		Unknown	1.13	16.95
Upper Black Mountain Pond	Champlain	373	Biological and chemical survey, brook trout stocking.		Boggy shoreline.	4.77	71.55
					Total:	254.21	3,813.15

TABLE 12. BIOLOGICAL INFORMATION LAKE GEORGE WILD FOREST

WATER	WATERSHEI	P#	FILE#	BIO. YEAR	SPECIES	NUMBER	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
Bumps Pond	Champlain	411	469	1984	Brook Trout	15	3.7	13.6
					Golden Shiner	104	3.0	3.6
Fishbrook Pond	Champlain	407	469	1984	Brook Trout	30	3.7	12.2
					Golden Shiner	14	3.3	5.9
Greenland Pond	Champlain	406	469	1984	Brook Trout	9	3.5	9.8
					Brown Bullhead	6	3.8	6.5
Lapland Pond	Champlain	[illegible]	[illegible]	1984	Brook Trout	18	7.9	11.6
					Golden Shiner	249	3.3	9.1
Lower Black Mountian Pond	Champlain	372	421	1984	Brook Trout	6	3.3	4.1
					Fathead Minnow	354	2.0	3.3
Millman Pond	Champlain	402	466	1984	Brook Trout	10	3.54	4.64
Unnamed Pond	Champlain	401	N.A.	1984	Brook Trout	2	10.6	10.8
					Golden Shiner	185	N.A.	N.A.
Upper Black Mountian Pond	Champlain	373	421	1984	Brook Trout	37	9.1	13.9
					Fathead Minnow	78	1.57	3.4

TABLE 13: Five Years of Game Harvest in the Towns of Dresden and Fort Ann

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
White-tailed Deer					
Dresden	35	41	35	39	79
Fort Ann	80	109	73	67	108
Black Bear					
Dresden	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Ann	0	0	2	0	0
Beaver					
Dresden	29	0	0	14	33
Fort Ann	41	12	23	23	35
Bobcat					
Dresden	0	1	3	0	3
Fort Ann	6	3	3	1	1
Coyote					
Dresden	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Ann	1	2	1	0	11
Fisher					
Dresden	0	0	5	Closed	
Fort Ann	5	7	6	Season	
Otter					
Dresden	1	0	1	1	0
Fort Ann	4	1	1	0	0

MAMMALS

Plant Community (Habitats)

R - Reproduction F - Feeding B - Both

				Wet Meadow	Dry Meadow	Shrub Meadow	Northern Hardwoods	Mixed Conifers	Mixed Hardw./Conifer	Pine Plantation	Alpine	Sedges	Open Water	Marsh, Swamp	Bogs	Rivers, Streams	Lakes, Ponds	Logs	Snags	Burrows	Cliffs	Caves	Talus
Opossums:	Didelphiidae												Marsh Riparian							Unique			
Opossum	Didelphis marsupialis	U		F	F							F				F		R	R	R			
Shrews:	Soricidae																						
Masked Shrew	Sorex cinereus	PP		B			B	B			F	B		B				R	R	R			
Longtail Shrew	Sorex dispar	U					B		B		B									R			R
Northern Water Shrew	Sorex palustris	PP					B							F									
Smoky Shrew	Sorex fumeus	U					B		B									R	R	R			
Pigmy Shrew	Microsorex hoyi	PP			B	B	B	B	B			B						R		R			
Shorttail Shrew	Blarina brevicauda	PP			B	B	B		B		F	B		B	B			R	R	R			
Moles:	Talpidae																						
Hairytail Mole	Parascalops breweri	PP			B	B	B		B			B								R			
Starnose Mole	Condylura cristata	PP					B					B		B	R					R			
Plainnose Bats:	Vespertilionidae																						
Indiana Myotis	Myotis sodalis	U			F		B		B			B		B					R			R	
Little Brown Myotis	Myotis lucifugus	SP			F	F	B					B		B						R		R	
Keen Myotis	Myotis keeni	U					B		B			B							R	R		R	
Small-footed Myotis	Myotis subulatus	SP				F	F					F										R	
Eastern Pipistrel	Pipistrellus subflavas	SP					B					B	F	F	F	F			R			R	
Big Brown Bat	Eptesicus fuscus	SP			F	F	F					F							R			R	
Silver-haired Bat	Lasionycteris noctivagans	SP					F					F							R			R	
Hoary Bat	Lasiurus cinereus	U					B					B							R			R	
Red Bat	Lasiurus borealis	U					F												R			R	
Hares and Rabbits:	Leporidae																						
Snowshoe Hare	Lepus americanus	PC			F	B	B	B	B	B	F	B		B	B								
Eastern Cottontail	Sylvilagus floridanus	N				B						B		B									
New England Cottontail	Sylvilagus transitionalis	N				B	B					B											
Squirrels:	Sciuridae																						
Eastern Chipmunk	Tamias striatus	PC				B	B					B							R				

Season Occurrence

P - Permanent
S - Summer
W - Winter
M - Migrant

UHA Status

C - Confirmed
P - Possible
U - Unknown
N - Nonexistent

UHA Status and Seasonal Occurrence

References

Comments

Table 14 Mammals Occurring in the Black Mountain Section of the Lake George Wild Forest

MAMMALS		NYSDEC Status and Seasonal Occurrence	References	Plant Community (Habitats) R - Reproduction F - Feeding B - Both: Wet Meadow	Hay Meadow	Shrub Meadow	Northern Hardwoods	Mixed Conifers	Mixed Hardw./Conifer	Pine Plantation	Alpine	Ledges	Open Water	Marsh, Swamps	Bogs	Rivers, Streams	Lakes, Ponds	Logs	Snags	Burrows	Cliffs	Caves	Talus	Comments
Red Squirrel	Tamiasciurus hudsonicus	PC						B	B	B				B					R					
Eastern Gray Squirrel	Sciurus carolinensis	PC					B		B			F							R					
Southern Flying Squirrel	Glaucomys volans	N					B		B										R					
Northern Flying Squirrel	Glaucomys sabrinus	PC					B		B										R					
Woodchuck	Marmota monax	U			B	B	B		B			B								R			R	
Beaver:	Castoridae																							
Beaver:	Castor canadensis	PC				F	F		F			B	F	B		B	B			R				
Mice, Rats, Lemmings, & Voles:	Cricetidae																							
Deer Mouse	Peromyscus maniculatus	PC			B	B	B	B	B	B	F	B						R	R	R				
White-footed Mouse	Peromyceus leucopus	PC			B	B	B				B	B						R	R	R			R	
Boreal Redback Vole	Clethrionomys gapperi	N					B	B	B		B							R		R				
Meadow Vole	Microtus pennsylvanicus	N		B	B					B	B	B		B						R				
Yellownose Vole	Microtus chrotorrhinus	N					B				B									R			R	
Pine Vole	Microtus pinetorum	N					B		B											R				
Muskrat	Ondatra zibethica	PP											F	B		B	B			R				
Southern Bog Lemming	Synaptomys cooperi	N		B											B					R				
Old World Rats & Mice:	Muridae																							
Norway Rat	Rattus norvegicus	U										B								R				
Black Rat	Rattus rattus	N										B								R				
House Mouse	Mus musculus	U			B	B						B								R				
Jumping Mice:	Zapodidae																							
Meadow Jumping Mouse	Zapus hudsonius	PP			B	B						B						R	R					
Woodland Jumping Mouse	Napaeozapus insignis	PC			B	B	B		B			B						R	R					
Porcupine:	Erethizontidae																							
Porcupine	Erethizon dorsatum	PC					B	B	B	B								R	R	R		R		
Dogs, Wolves & Foxes:	Canidae																							
Coyote	Canis latrans	PC		F	F	B	B	B	B			B		F		F				R				

Season Occurrence

P - Permanent
S - Summer
W - Winter
M - Migrant

UMA Status

C - Confirmed
P - Possible
U - Unknown
N - Nonexistent

Marsh Riparian

Unique

Table 14 Mammals Occurring in the Black Mountain Section of the Lake George Wild Forest

MAMMALS		WMA Status and Seasonal Occurrence	References	Plant Community (Habitats) R - Reproduction F - Feeding B - Both: Shrub Meadow	Grassy Meadow	Shrub Meadow	Northern Hardwoods	Mixed Conifers	Mixed Hardw./Conifer	Pine Plantation	Spruce	Balsam	Open Water	Marsh, Swamps	Bogs	Rivers, Streams	Lakes, Ponds	Logs	Snags	Burrows	Cliffs	Caves	Talus	Comments
Dogs, Wolves and Foxes (con't):																								
Red Fox	Vulpes fulva	PP		F	B	B	B		B			B							R					
Gray Fox	Urocyon cinereoargenteus	PC				B	B					B					R		R					
Bears:	Ursidae																							
Black Bear	Ursus americanus	PP				F	B	B	B			F		B			R	R	R		R			
Raccoons & Coatis:	Procyonidae																							
Raccoon	Procyon lotor	PC		F	F	F	B		B			F		B	F	F	F	R	R	R	B			
Weasels, Skunks, etc.:	Mustelidae																							
Marten	Martes americana	N					B	B	B									R	R					
Fisher	Martes pennanti	PP					B	B	B			F							R	R				
Shorttail Weasel	Mustela erminea	PP				B	B					B						R	R	R			R	
Longtail Weasel	Mustela frenata	PP		F	F	B	B	B	B	B		B						R	R	R			R	
Mink	Mustela vison	PC										B		F		F	F			R				
River Otter	Lutra canadensis	PC										B				F	F			R				
Striped Skunk	Mephitis mephitis	PC			F	F	B					B						R		R			R	
Cats:	Felidae																							
Bobcat	Lynx rufus	PP				B	B	B	B			B		B		F		R	R	R	R	R	R	
Lynx	Lynx canadensis	N				F	F	F				F												
Deer	Cervidae																							
White-tailed Deer	Odocoileus virginianus	PC		F	F	F	B	B	B	B		B		F		F	F							
Moose	Alces alces	N		F	F	F	F	F	F			F	F	F	F	F	F							

Season Occurrence

P - Permanent
S - Summer
W - Winter
M - Migrant

WMA Status

C - Confirmed
P - Possible
U - Unknown
N - Nonexistent

Table 1 Birds Occurring in the [illegible]

Plant Community (Habitats)

R - Reproduction F - Feeding B - Both

BIRDS		UMA Status and Seasonal Occurrence	References	Wet Meadow	Dry Meadow	Shrub Meadow	Northern Hardwoods	Mixed Conifers	Mixed Hardw./Conifer	Pine Plantation	Pine	Aspen	Open Water	Marsh, Swamp	Bogs	Rivers, Streams	Lakes, Ponds	Logs	Snags	Burrows	Cliffs	Caves	Talus	Comments
Loons:	Gaviidae																							
Common Loon	Gavia immer	MU											F	R			B							
Red-throated Loon	Gavia stellata	N											F	R			B							
Grebe:	Podicipedidae																							
Pied-billed Grebe	Podilymbus podiceps	SP											F	B	R		F							
Horned Grebe	Podiceps auritus	N											F	F			F							
Herons, Bitterns	Ardeidae																							
Great Blue Heron	Ardea herodias	SU						R			R			F		B	F							
Green-backed Heron	Butorides striatus	SP				R								F		F	F							
Cattle Egret	Bubulcus ibis	N		F									F	F		F	F							
Black-crowned Night-Heron	Nycticorax nycticorax	U				R	R	R						F		F	F							
Least Bittern	Ixobrychus exilis	U												B		F	F							
American Bittern	Botaurus lentiginosus	SP		B										B	R		B							
Geese, Ducks:	Anatidae																							
Canada Goose	Branta canadensis	MU		B										B			B							
Brant	Branta bernicla	MU											F	F			F							
Snow Goose	Chen caerulescens	MU											F	F			F							
Mallard	Anas platyrhynchos	SP		B	B								F	B		B	B							
American Black Duck	Anas rubripes	SP		B	B		R						F	B	R	B	B		R					
Blue-winged Teal	Anas discors	MP		B	R								F	B		F	F							
Wood Duck	Aix sponsa	SP					R		R					B	R	B	B		R					
Ring-necked Duck	Aythya collaris	MU											F	B		F	F							
Common Goldeneye	Bucephala clangula	MU		F			R		R				F	B	R	F	F		R					
Northern Pintail	Anas acuta	U											F	F			F							
Gadwall	Anas strepera	U		F									F	F			F							
Green-winged Teal	Anas crecca	MU		B	R								F	B			F							
Hooded Merganser	Lophodytes cucullatus	SP					R		R					B		F	F		R					
Common Merganser	Mergus merganser	SP											F	B	R	B	F		R	R				

Season Occurrence

P - Permanent
~~X~~XXX~~X~~XXX~~X~~MMM
W - Wintering
M - Migrant
S - Summer

UMA Status

C - Confirmed
P - Possible
U - Unknown
N - Nonexistent

Birds Occurring in the [illegible]

BIRDS				Plant Community (Habitats) R - Reproduction F - Feeding B - Both																							
				Wet Meadow	Dry Meadow	Shrub Meadow	Northern Hardwoods	Mixed Conifers	Mixed Hardw./Conifer	Pine Plantation	Upland Pine	Ridges	Open Water	Marsh, Swamps	Bogs	Rivers, Streams	Lakes, Ponds	Logs	Snags	Burrows	Cliffs	Caves	Talus	Comments-
...tures:	Cathartidae																										
Turkey Vulture	Cathartes aura	MP			F	F	F	F	F			F		F		F	F		•							
...ks, Eagles:	Accipitridae																										
Northern Goshawk	Accipiter gentilis	SP					B		B																		
Sharp-shinned Hawk	Accipiter striatus	MP					B		B					\													
Red-tailed Hawk	Buteo jamaicensis	SU		F	F	F	B		B			F							R		R					
Red-shouldered Hawk	Buteo lineatus	SU					F					F		F												
Cooper's Hawk	Accipiter cooperii	SP					F		F	F		F		F												
Broad-winged Hawk	Buteo platypterus	SP					B	B	B	B		F		B												
Bald Eagle	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	MC											F			F	F									
Golden Eagle	Aquila chrysaetos	MC		F	F	F			B			F							R							
Northern Harrier	Circus cyaneus	U		B	B	B						F		B	B											
American Kestrel	Falco sparverius	U			F	F						B							R							
Peregrine Falcon	Falco peregrinus	MC		F	F	F	F		F			F		F												
Merlin	Falco columbarius	U			F	F	F					F														
...prey:	Pandionidae																										
Osprey	Pandion haliaetus	MC		R	R								F	B		F	F		R							
...rkeys:	Meleagridae																										
Wild Turkey	Meleagris gallopavo	PP		F	F	B	F	F	F			B														
...ouse:	Tetraonidae																										
Ruffed Grouse	Bonasa umbellus	PC					B		B			F						R								
Spruce Grouse	Canachites canadensis	U						B						B	B											
...ils and Coots:	Rallidae																										
Virginia Rail	Rallus limicola	N		B									B	B	B	B										
Sora	Porzana carolina	N		B	F									B												
American Coot	Fulica americana	N		F										F		F	F									

Season Occurrence

P - Permanent
~~S~~ummering
W - Wintering
M - Migrant
S - Summer

UMA Status

C - Confirmed
P - Possible
U - Unknown
N - Nonexistent

UMA Status and Seasonal Occurrence

References

Future

Table 15 Birds Occurring in the Black [illegible]

BIRDS				Plant Community (Habitats) R - Reproduction F - Feeding B - Both																						
				Wet Meadow	Dry Meadow	Shrub Meadow	Northern Hardwoods	Mixed Conifers	Mixed Hardw./Conifer	Pine Plantation	Pine	Aspen	Open Water	Marsh, Swamps	Bogs	Rivers, Streams	Lakes, Ponds	Logs	Snags	Burrows	Cliffs	Caves	Talus	Comments-
Plover:	Charadriidae																									
Killdeer	Charadrius vociferus	N		B	B	B																				
Semipalmated Plover	Charadrius semipalmatus	N		F										F		F	F								
Lesser Golden Plover	Pluvialis dominica	N		F	F																					
Sandpipers, Phalaropes:	Scolopacidae																									
American Woodcock	Philohela minor	SP		B	F	F						B		B												
Common Snipe	Capella gallinago	SP		B										B	B											
Spotted Sandpiper	Actitis macularia	SP		B										B	B	F	F									
Gulls:	Laridae																									
Ring-billed Gull	Larus delawarensis	SC		F	F							F				B										
Herring Gull	Larus argentatus	SC		F	F								F				B									
Doves:	Columbidae																									
Mourning Dove	Zenaida macroura	SC			F			B	B	B		B														
Cuckoos:	Cuculidae																									
Black-billed Cuckoo	Coccyzus erythrophthalmus	SP			F	B			B			B														
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Coccyzus americanus	U		F	F	F						F														
Barn Owls:	Tytonidae																									
Common Barn Owl	Tyto alba	U		F	F	F						F														
Typical Owls:	Strigidae																									
Common Screech Owl	Otus asio	SP			F	F			B			F							R						
Long-eared Owl	Asio otus	U					F	F	F										R						
Short-eared Owl	Asio flammeus	U		F	F									F												
Great Horned Owl	Bubo virginianus	SP			F	F	B		B			B		B					R		R				
Barred Owl	Strix varia	SP					B							B					R						
Northern Saw-whet Owl	Aegolius acadicus	SP				F		B				B		B					R						

Season Occurrence

P - Permanent
[illegible]
W - Wintering
M - Migrant
S - Summer

UMA Status

C - Confirmed
P - Possible
U - Unknown
N - Nonexistent

UMA Status and Seasonal Occurrence

References

Table 1[illegible]. Birds Occurring in the Black [illegible]

Plant Community (Habitats): R - Reproduction, F - Feeding, B - Both

BIRDS		...A Status and Seasonal Occurrence	...ferences	...Meadow	...y Meadow	...ub Meadow	...rthern Hardwoods	...xed Conifers	...xed Hardw./Conifer	...ne Plantation	...pine	...es	Open Water	Marsh, Swamps	Bogs	Rivers, Streams	Lakes, Ponds	Logs	Snags	Burrows	Cliffs	Caves	Talus	Comments
Swifts:	**Apodidae**																							
Chimney Swift	Chaetura pelagica	SP		F	F								F	F		F	F		R			R		
Nightjars:	**Caprimulgidae**																							
Whip-Poor-Will	Caprimulgus vociferus	SP							B			R												
Hummingbirds:	**Trochilidae**																							
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	Archilochus colubris	SP			F	F	B		B															
Kingfisher:	**Alcedinidae**																							
Belted Kingfisher	Megaceryle alcyon	SP											F	B		B	B			R				
Woodpeckers:	**Picidae**																							
Northern Flicker	Colaptes auratus	SC			F	F	F		F			F						F	B					
Red-headed Woodpecker	Melanerpes erythrocephalus	N		F	F	F								B					B					
Three-toed Woodpecker	Picoides tridactylus	N						B						B	B				B					
Pileated Woodpecker	Dryocopus pileatus	SC					B	F	B	F								F	B					
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	Sphyrapicus varius	SC					B		B			B							B					
Hairy Woodpecker	Picoides villosus	SC					B		B			F							B					
Downy Woodpecker	Picoides pubescens	SC					B		B			B							B					
Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker	Picoides arcticus	N						B						B	B									
Flycatchers:	**Tyrannidae**																							
Eastern Kingbird	Tyrannus tyrannus	SC		F	F	B						B		B										
Great Crested Flycatcher	Myiarchus crinitus	SC					B												R					
Eastern Phoebe	Sayornis phoebe	SC					B		B			B				B			R	R				
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	Empidonax flaviventris	SP						B							B			R						
Alder Flycatcher	Empidonax alnorum	SP		B	B	B								B	B	B								
Least Flycatcher	Empidonax minimus	SP			B	B	B					B												
Eastern Wood-Pewee	Contopus virens	SC					B	B	B	B		B			B									
Olive-sided Flycatcher	Nuttallornis borealis	SP						B	B			B		B										

Season Occurrence

P - Permanent
xxxxxxxxxxxx
W - Wintering
M - Migrant
S - Summer

UMA Status

C - Confirmed
P - Possible
U - Unknown
N - Nonexistent

Table 15. Birds Occurring in the [illegible]

Plant Community (Habitats)

R - Reproduction F - Feeding B - Both

BIRDS																												
Swallows:	Hirundinidae																											
Tree Swallow	Iridoprocne bicolor	SC		F	F									F	B	B	F	F		R							
N. Rough-winged Swallow	Stelgidopteryx ruficollis	SP		F	F	F							B				F	F			R	R					
Bank Swallow	Riparia riparia	SP															F										
Barn Swallow	Hirundo rustica	SC		F	F	F							B				F	F				R					
Cliff Swallow	Petrochelidon pyrrhonota	SP		F	F	F											F	F				R					
Purple Martin	Progne subis	SP			F	F							B							R		R					
Crows, Jays:	Corvidae																											
American Crow	Corvus brachyrhynchos	SC			F				B				B														
Gray Jay	Perisoreus canadensis	N					B								B	B											
Blue Jay	Cyanocitta cristata	SC					B	B	B	B			B														
Northern Raven	Corvus corax	PP					B													R		R					
Titmice and Chickadees:	Paridae																											
Black-capped Chickadee	Parus atricapillus	PC					B	B	B	B			B		B					R							
Boreal Chickadee	Parus hudsonicus	N						B			B					B				R							
Nuthatches:	Sittidae																											
White-breasted Nuthatch	Sitta carolinensis	PC					B		B				B							R							
Red-breasted Nuthatch	Sitta canadensis	SP						B	B											R							
Creepers:	Certhiidae																											
Brown Creeper	Certhia familiaris	PP					B	B	B	B			B		B	B				R							
Wrens:	Troglodytidae																											
Marsh Wren	Cistothorus palustris	N		B											B												
House Wren	Troglodytes aedon	SP				B	B		B				B							R							
Winter Wren	Troglodytes troglodytes	U						B	B				B						R	R	R						
Mockingbirds & Thrashers:	Mimidae																											
Gray Catbird	Dumetella carolinensis	PC		B	B	B							B		B												
Brown Thrasher	Toxostoma rufum	SP				B							B		B												

Season Occurrence

P = Permanent
[illegible]
W = Wintering
M = Migrant
S = Summer

UHA Status

C = Confirmed
P = Possible
U = Unknown
N = Nonexistent

UHA Status and Seasonal Occurrence | References | Wet Meadow | Dry Meadow | Shrub Meadow | Northern Hardwoods | Mixed Conifers | Mixed Hardw./Conifer | Pine Plantation | Pine | Aspen | Open Water | Marsh, Swamps | Bogs | Rivers, Streams | Lakes, Ponds | Logs | Snags | Burrows | Cliffs | Caves | Talus | Comments

Table 15 Birds Occurring in the Black Mountain [illegible]

Plant Community (Habitats): R - Reproduction, F - Feeding, B - Both

BIRDS		...A Status and ...asonal Occurrence	...ferences	...t Meadow	...y Meadow	...rub Meadow	...rthern Hardwoods	...xed Conifers	...xed Hardw./Conifer	...ne Plantation	...pine	...ges	Open Water	Marsh, Swamps	Bogs	Rivers, Streams	Lakes, Ponds	Logs	Snags	Burrows	Cliffs	Caves	Talus	Comments-
...hrushes and Bluebirds:	Turdidae																							
American Robin	Turdus migratorius	SC		F	F	B	B	B	B	B		B		B										
Wood Thrush	Hylocichla mustelina	SC					B		B			B												
Swainsons Thrush	Catharus ustulatus	SP						B	B															
Hermit Thrush	Catharus guttatus	SC							B			B		B	B									
Gray-cheeked Thrush	Catharus minimus	U						B			B													
Veery	Catharus fuscescens	SC					B							B										
Eastern Bluebird	Sialia sialis	U			F	B						B							R					
Kinglets and Gnatcatchers:	Sylviidae																							
Golden-crowned Kinglet	Regulus satrapa	SP						B	B	B														
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Regulus calendula	SP						B	B		B			B	B									
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	Polioptila caerulea	N							F					F		F	F							
Shrikes:	Laniidae																							
Northern Shrike	Lanius excubitor	MP				F						F		F										
Waxwings:	Bombycillidae																							
Cedar Waxwing	Bombycilla cedrorum	SC		F	F	F			B			B												
Vireos:	Vireonidae																							
Solitary Vireo	Vireo solitarius	SP					B		B															
Red-eyed Vireo	Vireo olivaceus	SC					B		B															
Philadelphia Vireo	Vireo philadelphicus	SP					B					B												
Wood Warblers:	Parulidae																							
Black and White Warbler	Mniotilta varia	SP					B	B								R	R							
Nashville Warbler	Vermivora ruficapilla	SP			B	B						B			B									
Northern Parula Warbler	Parula americana	SP						B						B	B									
Yellow Warbler	Dendroica petechia	SC				B						B		B										
Magnolia Warbler	Dendroica magnolia	SP						B	B					B	B									
Black-throated Blue Warbler	Dendroica caerulescens	SC							B			B												
Yellow-rumped Warbler	Dendroica coronata	SC						B			B				B									

Season Occurrence

P - Permanent
~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~
W - Wintering
M - Migrant
S - Summer

UMA Status

C - Confirmed
P - Possible
U - Unknown
N - Nonexistent

Table 15 Birds Occurring, [illegible]

BIRDS				Plant Community (Habitats) R - Reproduction F - Feeding B - Both																						
ood Warblers (cont.):																										
Black-throated Green Warbler	Dendroica virens	SC						B	B																	
Blackburnian Warbler	Dendroica fusca	SP						B	B	B																
Chestnut-sided Warbler	Dendroica pensylvanica	SC		B	B							B		B												
Bay-breasted Warbler	Dendroica castanea	U					B					B														
Black-poll Warbler	Dendroica striata	U					B	B			B				B											
Tennessee Warbler	Vermivora peregrina	U			B	B		B				B			B											
Cape May Warbler	Dendroica tigrina	U				F	B	F	F																	
Pine Warbler	Dendroica pinus	U					B	B	B																	
Oven-bird	Seiurus aurocapillus	SC				B	B	B																		
Northern Waterthrush	Seiurus noveboracensis	SP				F		F				F		B	B								R			
Mourning Warbler	Oporornis philadelphia	U		B	B							B														
Common Yellowthroat	Geothlypis trichas	SC			B							B		B	B											
Canada Warbler	Wilsonia canadensis	SP			B							B		B	B											
American Redstart	Setophaga ruticilla	SP	F	F	B	B																				
Blackbirds, Orioles:	Icteridae																									
Northern Oriole	Icterus galbula	SC			B	F						B		B												
Rusty Blackbird	Euphagus carolinus	U												B	B											
Common Grackle	Quiscalus quiscula	SC	B	B			B							B						B						
Red-winged Blackbird	Agelaius phoeniceus	SC	B	F										B						B						
Brown-headed Cowbird	Molothrus ater	SC		B								B								B						
Bobolink	Dolichonyx oryzivorus	N		B	B																					
Eastern Meadowlark	Sturnella magna	N		B	B																					
Starlings:	Sturnidae																									
European Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	U		F	F							B								R						
Weaver Finches:	Ploceidae																									
House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	U		F								B								R						
Tanagers:	Thraupidae																									
Scarlet Tanager	Piranga olivacea	SP			F	B						F														

Season Occurrence

P - Permanent
[illegible]
W - Wintering
M - Migrant
S - Summer

Status

C - Confirmed
P - Possible
U - Unknown
N - Nonexistent

Status and Seasonal Occurrence

References

Wet Meadow
Dry Meadow
Shrub Meadow
Northern Hardwoods
Mixed Conifers
Mixed Hardw./Conifer
Pine Plantation
Spruce
Open Water
Marsh, Swamp
Bogs
Rivers, Streams
Lakes, Ponds
Logs
Snags
Burrows
Cliffs
Caves
Talus

Comments

Table 1) Birds Occurring in the [illegible]

BIRDS		UMA Status and Seasonal Occurrence	References	Plant Community (Habitats) R - Reproduction F - Feeding B - Both: Wet Meadow; Dry Meadow; Shrub Meadow; Northern Hardwoods; Mixed Conifers; Mixed Hardw./Conifer; Pine Plantation; Aspine; Trees; Open Water; Marsh, Swamp; Bogs; Rivers, Streams; Lakes, Ponds; Logs; Snags; Burrows; Cliffs; Caves; Talus	Comments
Grosbeaks, Finches, Sparrows, Buntings:	Fringillidae				
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	Pheucticus ludovicianus	SP		B, B, B, B	
Evening Grosbeak	Hesperiphona vespertina	U		B	
Purple Finch	Carpodacus purpureus	SP		B, B, B, B, B	
Pine Grosbeak	Pinicola enucleator	U		F, F	
Common Redpoll	Carduelis flammea	U		F, F	
Pine Siskin	Carduelis pinus	MP		B, B	
Red Crossbill	Loxia curvirostra	U		B, B	
White-winged Crossbill	Loxia leucoptera	U		B, B	
Northern Junco	Junco hyemalis	SC		B, B, B, B, R, R	
Tree Sparrow	Spizella arborea	SP		F, F	
Chipping Sparrow	Spizella passerina	SP		B, B, B	
Field Sparrow	Spizella pusilla	U		F, B, B	
White Throated Sparrow	Zonotrichia albicollis	SC		B, B, B, B, B, B	
Northern Cardinal	Cardinalis cardinalis	SP		B, B, B	
Indigo Bunting	Passerina cyanea	U		F, B, B	
Hoary Redpoll	Carduelis hornemanni	N		F, F	
American Goldfinch	Carduelis tristis	SC		B, B, B	
Rufous-sided Towhee	Pipilo erythrophthalmus	SP		B, B, B	
Savannah Sparrow	Passerculus sandwichensis	N	B	B, B, B	
Grasshopper Sparrow	Ammodramus savannarum	U		B, B	
Vesper Sparrow	Poecetes gramineus	U		B, B	
Clay-colored Sparrow	Spizella pallida	N		F, F, F, F	
Lapland Longspur	Calarius lapponicus	N		F	
Snow Bunting	Plectrophenax nivalis	N		F	
White-crowned Sparrow	Zonotrichia leucophrys	U		F, F, F, F	
Fox Sparrow	Passerella iliaca	U		F, F, F	
Lincoln's Sparrow	Melospiza lincolnii	N		B, B, B	
Swamp Sparrow	Passerella georgiana	SP	B	B, B	
Song Sparrow	Melospiza melodia	SC		B, B, B, B	

Season Occurrence

P - Permanent
~~X~~
W - Wintering
M - Migrant
S - Summer

UMA Status

C - Confirmed
P - Possible
U - Unknown
N - Nonexistent

Table 10. Reptiles and Amphibians Occurring in the Black Mountain Section of the Lake George Wild Forest

Plant Community (Habitats)

R - Reproduction F - Feeding B - Both

REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS		NYS Status and Seasonal Occurrence	References	Old Field Meadow	Hay Meadow	Shrub Meadow	Northern Hardwoods	Mixed Conifers	Mixed Hardw./Conifer	Pine Plantation	Pine	Ledges	Open Water	Marsh, Swamps	Bogs	Rivers, Streams	Lakes, Ponds	Logs	Snags	Burrows	Cliffs	Caves	Talus	Comments
Snapping Turtles:	Chelydriadae																							
Snapping Turtle	Chelydra serpentina	PP											F	F		F	F			R				
Box and Water Turtles:	Emydidae																							
Wood Turtle	Clemmys insculpta	PP					F					F	F	F	F	F	F			R				
Painted Turtle	Chrysemys picta	PP		F								F	F	F	F	F	F	F		R				
Map Turtle	Graptemys geographica	N											F			F	F							
Softshell Turtles:	Trionychidae																							
Spiny Softshell	Trionyx spiniferus	N											F			F	F			R				
Snakes:	Columbridae																							
Red-bellied snake	Storeria occipitomaculata	PP		F			B					F		B	B	B		R		R			R	
Brown (DeKay's) Snake	Storeria dekayi	U					B						F	B	B	F	F			R			R	
Northern Water Snake	Natrix sipedon	PC		F										B	B	F	F	R						
Eastern Garter Snake	Thamnophis sirtalis	PC		F	F	F	F	F	F	F		F	F	B	B	F	F	B	B	B	B	B	B	
N. Ringneck snake	Diadophis punctatus edwardsii	PC					B			B		R						B	B		B	B	B	
Smooth Green Snake	Opheodrys vernalis	PP		B	B						B													
Eastern Milk Snake	Lampropeltis doliata	PC		B	B	B	B					B												
Eastern Ribbon Snake	Thamnophis sauritus	U		F								B	F	B	B	F	F							
Northern Black Racer	Coluber constrictor	N				B	B			B		B		B										
Black Rat Snake	Elaphe obsoleta	N			B	B	B					B		B							B			
Eastern Hog-nosed snake	Heterodon platyrhinos	U			B	B	B	B	B	B		B								R				
Pit Vipers:	Viperidae																							
Timber rattlesnake	Crotalus horridus	PC					F		F											R		R		
Giant Salamanders:	Necturidae																							
Mudpuppy	Necturus maculosus	N											B			B	B							
Skinks:	Scincidae																							
Five-lined skink	Eumeces fasciatus	N					B		B			B		B				B	B	B				

Season Occurrence

P - Permanent
S - Summer
W - Winter
M - Migrant

NYS Status

C - Confirmed
P - Possible
U - Unknown
N - Nonexistent

Table 16 Reptiles and Amphibians Occurring in the Black Mountain Section of the Lake George Wild Forest

REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS				Plant Community (Habitats) R - Reproduction F - Feeding B - Both																							
				Wet Meadow	Dry Meadow	Shrub Meadow	Northern Hardwoods	Mixed Conifers	Mixed Hardw./Conifer	Pine Plantation	Alpine	Edges	Open Water	Marsh, Swamps	Bogs	Rivers, Streams	Lakes, Ponds	Logs	Snags	Burrows	Cliffs	Caves	Talus	Comments-
Newts:	Salamandridae																										
Red-spotted Newt	Diemictylus viridescens	PC					F	F	F				B	B	B	B	B	F				F	F			
Mole Salamanders:	Ambystomatidae																										
Spotted Salamander	Ambystoma maculatum	PP					F		F			F	B	B	B	B	B	F	F				F			
Jefferson Salamander	Ambystoma jeffersonianum	PP					F							B	B	B	B	F								
Lungless Salamanders:	Plethodontidae																										
Dusky Salamander	Desmognathus fuscus	PP	F											F	F	F	F	B	B				F			
Mountain Salamander	Desmognathus ochrophaes	PP	F									F	F	B	B	F	F	B					F			
Red-backed Salamander	Plethodon cinereus	PC					B											B	B				F			
Spring Salamander	Gyrinophilus porphyriticus	PP	F										F	B	B	F	F	B	F							
Two-lined Salamander	Eurycea bislineata	PP	F				F						F	F	F	B	F	F								
Four-toed Salamander	Hemidactylum scutatum	N	B										B	B	B	B	B	F	F							
Toads:	Bufonidae																										
American Toad	Bufo americanus	PC	B	F	F	F	F	F	F			F	B	B	B	B	B	F	F	F						
Tree Frogs & Their Allies:	Hylidae																										
Spring Peeper	Hyla crucifer	PC	B									F	B	B	B	B	B									
Gray Tree Frog	Hyla versicolor	U	B		F	F							B	B	B	B	B	F	F							
Western Chorus Frog	Pseudacris triseriata	U	B		B								B	B	B	B	B	B								
True Frogs:	Ranidae																										
Bullfrog	Rana catesbeiana	PC	B										B	B	B	B	B									
Pickerel Frog	Rana palustris	PC	B				F						B	B	B	B	B					B				
Mink Frog	Rana septentrianalis	N	B										B	B	B	B	B									
Leopard Frog	Rana pipiens	U	B										B	B	B	B	B									
Green Frog	Rana clamintans melanota	PP	B										B	B	B	B	B									
Wood Frog	Rana sylvatica	PC	B				F						B	B	B	B	B	F	F							

Season Occurrence

P - Permanent
S - Summer
W - Winter
M - Migrant

UMA Status

C - Confirmed
P - Possible
U - Unknown
N - Nonexistent

UMA Status and Seasonal Occurrence

References

Marsh, Riparian

Various

APPENDIX 17

INVENTORY OF FACILITIES

A. Trails (maintained - 72.4± miles)

1. Foot Trails - 36.1 miles

2. Horse Trails - 41.25 miles

3. Snowmobile Trails - 38.6 miles

(many of the trails accommodate 2 or 3 types of users)

B. Roads (5.1 miles)

1. The Town of Fort Ann maintains 4.2 miles of Shelving Rock Road which begins at the junction of Sly Pond Road, heads northwest, and terminates at the boundary of private land on Shelving Rock Point.

2. .9 miles of private road leads to a reservation or inholding west-southwest of Pike Brook Trailhead.

C. Barriers

1. Metal Post & Pole (14)

a. Upper Hogtown across Dacy Clearing Road

b. Shelving Rock Road 1.0 mi. NW of Upper Hogtown across carriage road

c. Shelving Rock Road 2.3 mi. NW of Upper Hogtown across carriage road

d. Shelving Rock Road 2.5 mi. NW of Upper Hogtown across carriage road

e. Shelving Rock Road 2.6 mi. NW of Upper Hogtown across carriage road

f. Shelving Rock Road 2.7 mi. NW of Upper Hogtown across carriage road

g. Shelving Rock Road 2.9 mi. NW of Upper Hogtown across carriage road

h. Woods road to Dacy Clearing .7 mi. N of Upper Hogtown across carriage road

i. Dacy Clearing across horse trail to NW

j. Dacy Clearing across carriage road/jeep trail to N

k. Pike Brook trailhead across private road NW of trailhead

l. Carriage road along Lake George north of northern boundary between State land and Knapp Estate

m. Sly Pond Road 90 feet south of Lower Hogtown trailhead

n. Pilot Knob trailhead across jeep trail to east

2. Metal Gate (1)

a. Across Shelving Rock Road 150 feet south of boundary between State land and Knapp Estate on State land

3. Wooden Post & Pole (5)

a. Carriage road along Lake George south of southern boundary between State land and Knapp Estate

b. Shelving Rock Road 3.0 mi. NW of Upper Hogtown across woods road

c. Shelving Rock Road 2.7 mi. NW of Upper Hogtown across carriage road

d. Shelving Rock Road 2.5 mi. NW of Upper Hogtown across carriage road

e. Across private road .6 mi. W-SW of Pike Brook trailhead

4. Numerous boulder and/or log barriers are located at junctions of old carriage roads with Shelving Rock Road

D. Lean-tos (6) (each with privy, fireplace and picnic table)

1. North Shore of Black Mountain Pond - good condition

2. East Shore of Lapland Pond - good condition

3. East Shore of Millman Pond - excellent condition

4. North Shore of Fishbrook Pond - fair condition

5. South Shore of Fishbrook Pond - good condition

6. East Shore of Greenland Pond - excellent condition

E. Trailheads

1. With registers (3)

   a. Upper Hogtown

   b. Pike Brook Road

   d. Pilot Knob

2. Without registers (10)

   a. Woods road leading east from Route 32 .75 miles south of Pilot Knob trailhead

   b. Nine points of entry into wild forest along Shelving Rock Road northwest of Upper Hogtown trailhead

F. Telephone or Electrical Lines

1. Approximately 4.2 miles of electric line follow Shelving Rock Road to private residences on Shelving Rock Point
2. Approximately 1.0 mile of telephone line crosses State land 1.5 miles north of the Town of South Bay
3. Approximately 2.8 miles of telephone line follow trail west from Pike Brook Road Trailhead to summit of Black Mountain

G. Scenic Vistas

1. Summit of Black, Buck, Sleeping Beauty and Shelving Rock Mountains
2. Shelving Rock Falls
3. From numerous vantage points along the following trails:

   a. Shoreline trail from Log Bay to Black Mountain Point

   b. Trail east from Black Mountain Point to Black Mountain summit

   c. Trail north from Dacy Clearing to Bumps Pond

   d. Trail to summit of Shelving Rock Mountain

e. Horse trail from Shelving Rock Mountain northeast toward Erebus Mountain's southwest shoulder

f. Unmaintained trail east from Point Comfort to summit of Buck Mountain

H. Historical Locations, Ruins, etc.

1. Century old carriage trail network with axis at Shelving Rock Point (approximately 80 miles of carriage roads)
2. Stone Chimney and ruins of hunting lodge owned by Knapp Estate on Bumps Pond
3. Ruins of Dacy Farm, largest of the Knapp Estate in Dacy Clearing
4. Remnants of power plant on lower Shelving Rock Brook used to produce power for railway on Knapp Estate
5. Ruins of cottage and carriage house on carriage road west of Shelving Rock Falls

I. Fire-Tower

1. Summit of Black Mountian with observer's cabin and two storage sheds

J. Privies (9)

1. Located 150 feet east of Lake George and 500 feet south of Knapp Estate; fair condition; needs relocation
2. Located 150 feet east of Lake George and .4 miles south of Knapp Estate; excellent condition
3. Two units located 150 feet east of Lake George adjacent to point of land near Log Bay Island; both good condition
4. Located in large camping area off of Shelving Rock Road 2.5 miles NW of Upper Hogtown trailhead; good condition
5. Located 300 yards southeast of #4 above; good condition

6. Two units in Upper Dacy Clearing adjacent to horse trail; both good condition; need relocation

7. Located in Lower Dacy Clearing 50 yards east of woods road; good condition; needs relocation

K. Fireplaces (2)

1. Located on east shore Lake George on peninsula north of Log Bay Island; good condition

2. Located on peninsula at southwest shore of Fishbrook Pond; fair condition

L. Hitching Posts

1. Upper Hogtown trailhead

2. On horse trail leading north from Shelving Rock Road 1.0 miles NW of Upper Hogtown trailhead

3. Upper Dacy Clearing

4. Two units in Lower Dacy Clearing

M. Bridges

1. Major

a. Wooden Pole & Planking

1. Shelving Rock Brook by Lake George; 25'x10'; excellent condition

2. Shelving Rock Brook .5 miles east of Shelving Rock Road; 2 units: 15'x10', 12'x10'; both good condition

3. Tributary Shelving Rock Brook W-NW of Dacy Clearing; 15'x15'; good condition

4. Tributary Shelving Rock Brook .1 mile west of above bridge; 15'x12'; good condition

5. Tributary of Shelving Rock Brook .2 miles west of above bridge; 15'x15'; good condition

6. Tributary of Shelving Rock Brook in Dacy Clearing; 15'x6'; good condition

7. Southeast outlet of Fishbrook Pond; 25'x4'; good condition

8. Outlet of Black Mountain Pond .25 mile west of pond; 18'x4'; fair condition

9. Unnamed stream, located 1 mile north of Lapland Pond; stream now dammed by beavers 10' above bridge; 30'x8'; excellent condition

b. Steel Girder and Wooden Planking

1. Shelving Rock Brook, 40' above Shelving Rock Falls; 30'x10'; good condition

2. Secondary Bridges

a. There are a number of secondary bridges of various construction throughout the area

APPENDIX 18

POLICY STATEMENT

Preservation of Mountaintops within the Adirondack and Catskill Parks and under the jurisdiction of the Department of Environmental Conservation.

Background

The responsibility for the care, custody and control of the lands now owned or hereafter acquired by the State and which constitute the Forest Preserve rests with the Department of Environmental Conservation. The Division of Lands and Forests is the program unit within the Department which administers that responsibility.

The construction and maintenance of some communications and other mountaintop sited facilities or towers are necessary for the Department and other governmental agencies to carry out the duties and functions of protecting the Forest Preserve and insuring public safety.

Many suitable and desirable sites for communications and other purposes such as the construction and maintenance of transmission and relay towers with necessary appurtenances are located on mountaintops within the Forest Preserve in the Adirondack and Catskill Parks. Several of these sites are now being utilized by the Department for the operation of the Fire Control, Law Enforcement, Flood Control and Fish and Wildlife radio systems. Some sites are shared and utilized by county mutual aid radio networks and other municipal and state communications systems. However, it is also desirable to preserve mountaintops in a natural condition unencumbered by manmade facilities.

The Forest Preserve is protected by Article XIV of the New York State Constitution which mandates that these lands "shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed".

Statutory authority to erect and maintain communication facilities and to grant temporary revocable permits for such purposes to other governmental agencies is given to the Department of Environmental Conservation through Section 3-0301(1.)(3.) of the Environmental Conservation Law, which charges the Department with the care, custody and control of the Forest Preserve; Section 9-0105(15.) which empowers the Department to make rules and regulations and issue permits for the temporary use of the Forest Preserve and Section 9-0303(2.) which provides that no building shall be erected, used or maintained upon State lands except under permits from the Department.

While the Department recognizes the need for effective communications structures and facilities to serve the needs of the people of the State, it also recognizes that the presence of these and other facilities on the mountaintops within the Adirondack and Catskill Parks degrades the aesthetic

qualities which are important and integral parts of the Parks. Further, the Adirondack Park Agency, in recognition that the hills and mountaintops of the Adirondack Park are among that region's most distinctive and precious resources, and that consolidation of towers and tower facilities with existing towers and tower facilities will result in materially less cumulative environmental impact, adopted as policy that new communication towers and other tower facilities be consolidated with existing towers.

In order to prevent further degradation of these aesthetic qualities and to allow for continuation of the present communications systems and for the improvement and expansion of these systems as future needs may dictate, the following policy is adopted.

Policy

1. No mountaintop under the jurisdiction of the Department of Environmental Conservation within the Adirondack and Catskill Parks which does not have existing structures, towers or other facilities may be used as a site for structures, towers or other facilities for communications or any other purpose.

2. On mountaintops under the jurisdiction of the Department of Environmental Conservation within the Adirondack and Catskill Parks where structures, towers, or other facilities presently exist and have appurtenant service routes, new facilities may be added if: (a) Such new facilities are consolidated with existing structures, towers or other facilities and (b) Such new facilities, in the case of governmental agencies other than the Department, are permitted in accordance with a temporary revocable permit as required by Section 9-0105(15.) as noted above.

3. Existing structures, towers and other facilities located on such mountaintops will be evaluated on a periodic basis to determine if they continue to serve a departmental purpose or function. If it is determined that such structures, towers and other facilities do not serve a departmental purpose or function, then they shall be proposed and scheduled for removal through the unit management planning process of the Department.

4. As technology develops and it becomes feasible to consolidate communication and other electronic facilities in one structure or tower without interference, such structure and towers will be consolidated for the purpose of reducing the numbers of each at any one site or on any one mountaintop.

5. Where no electrical power is available at existing and utilized mountaintop sites, such power as needed will be provided by solar or other means of on-site generation within the provisions of No. 2 above.

6. New communications facilities added at existing and utilized mountaintop sites within the provisions of No. 2 above will not interfere, electronically or otherwise, with existing site communications systems.

7. Any existing or new facilities added or consolidated in accordance with the provisions of Nos. 2, 4, 5 and 6 above may be maintained on an annual or periodic basis or removed within the conditions of a temporary revocable permit as required by said Section 9-0105(15.).

8. Any temporary revocable permits issued within the provisions of Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 above shall be limited to governmental agencies only and for the purposes of public health, welfare and safety or for the protection of the Forest Preserve. Such permits shall include conditions relating to facility design and the commitment of the permittee to the maintenance of the facilities and the appurtenances thereto, including access routes or roadways. Consideration for the issuance of such permits to non-governmental agencies will not be given unless the Department determines that: (1) A clear public need exists and public benefit will be served and (2) A substantial adverse visual impact will result from the placement of the needed facilities on an open, privately owned mountaintop.

November 6, 1980
Norman J. VanValkenburgh

DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THIS PLAN
(Pfeiffer, 1978)

Adirondack Brook Trout Ponds

Adirondack Zone ponds which support and are managed for fishable populations of brook trout, sometimes in company with other salmonid fish species. These waters lack warmwater game fish but frequently support bullheads and native minnows.

Coldwater Ponds and Lakes

Lakes and ponds which support and are managed for fishable populations of several salmonids. These waters lack warmwater game fish but frequently support bullheads.

Natural Spawning Adequate (N.S.A.) Waters

A few brook trout ponds and numerous small, headwater stream sections with mainly slow growing or stunted brook trout populations, maintained by natural reproduction. Also includes the great majority of warmwater and non-game fish resources.

Reclamation

A management technique involving the application of a fish toxicant such as "rotenone" to eliminate undesirable fish populations. Upon detoxification, these waters are generally re-stocked with desirable fishes.

Remote Ponds

Generally, small ponds greater than one mile from a road accessible by trail.

Roadside Ponds

Ponds easily accessible from a road or short trail.

Two-Story Lakes and Ponds

Waters which simultaneously support and are managed for fishable populations of coldwater and warmwater game fishes. The great bulk of both the lake trout and landlocked salmon resource fall within this class of waters.

Unknown (Unclassified Waters)

Waters which could not be assigned to the sub-program categories specifically addressed in this document due to paucity or complete lack of survey information.

Warmwater Lakes and Ponds

Waters which support and are managed for fishable populations of warmwater fishes and lack significant populations of coldwater fishes.

MEI (Ryder's Morphoedaphic Index)

Ryder's morphoedaphic index is the ratio of total dissolved solids (T) to mean depth (D). (Everhart, et al, 1953.) This simple mathematical model relating fish yield (Y) to the morphoedaphic index is known as the morphoedaphic expression: $Y = 2/ T/D$. Although the morphoedaphic expression is not an absolute figure for the maximum yield of game fish in a waterbody, the concept is generally valid and is considered to be of great value in management planning.